

The Matica Srpska Library

Guidebook

16/28 Записна 1874

одборне одговоре Књижевност груписа
и Немцима
ова предсједника и. Павла Каша
негетивисти: колову груписа и.
екс. Павлов, Лаву Лавугову, Со
Ложову, Јосиф Пешка, Бучка и гру
Лут, Каси груписа, М. Каша седе
Новокутеш и Јован. М. Јованову.

Седмем Књижев



**The Matica Srpska Library
Guidebook**

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Matica Srpska Library
1 Matice Srpske Street, 21000 Novi Sad

OPENING HOURS

Mon–Fri 7.30 – 19.30

Sat 7.30 – 13.30

READING ROOMS

General Reading Room

Periodicals and Research Reading Room

Rarities Reading Room

Science Reading Room

Reference Center Reading Room

Non-Book Materials Reading Room

Professional Literature Reading Room

Main phone numbers

+381 21 420 198 or 420 199

Director

+381 21 528 910

Secretary

+381 21 6613 457

Reference librarians

+381 21 528 747

Reference Center

+381 21 525 859

Acquisition and Exchange Department

+381 21 420 271

Research and Development Department

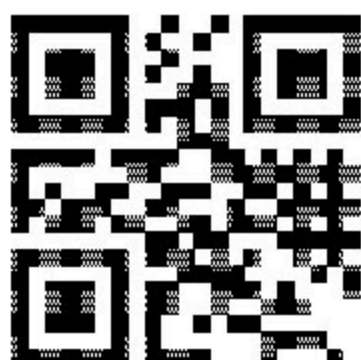
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We live in a world which multiplies and grows in number, but not in beauty and a gift of life. It is more and more like a frenzied train, full of blind people and stowaways, heading for the abyss. In the ashes of the world of *gnawing desolation*, the only meaning, in fact, is the memory of the meaning. It seems that a modern man has forgotten the presence of the youngest Karamazov, who hunts every word of ours, and checks whether the flame of faith is still burning in us. Therefore, today, more than ever, so truthful are the words saying that all the glories of the world would have disappeared, if God had not given to the mortals a remedy in the form of books. The Ancient Library of Alexandria has faced us with the ambition of being *omniscients*, medieval *knjižohranilišta* (places where books are preserved) have faced us with the fact that they are syntheses of *knowledge and faith* since they were created within temples, while highly-sophisticated information and communication technologies of the contemporary world have faced us with the ambition of being *omnipresent*. The first one regarded itself as the center of a *circle bordering the known world*, the second ones testified *completely and not partially*, and the third turned out to be a circle *whose center is everywhere, and the perimeter does not exist*. Whether libraries are made of wood or paper, or they emerge from the *spooky flickering screens*, they testify of our faith in a *timeless, far-reaching order* that we vaguely *anticipate or perceive*.

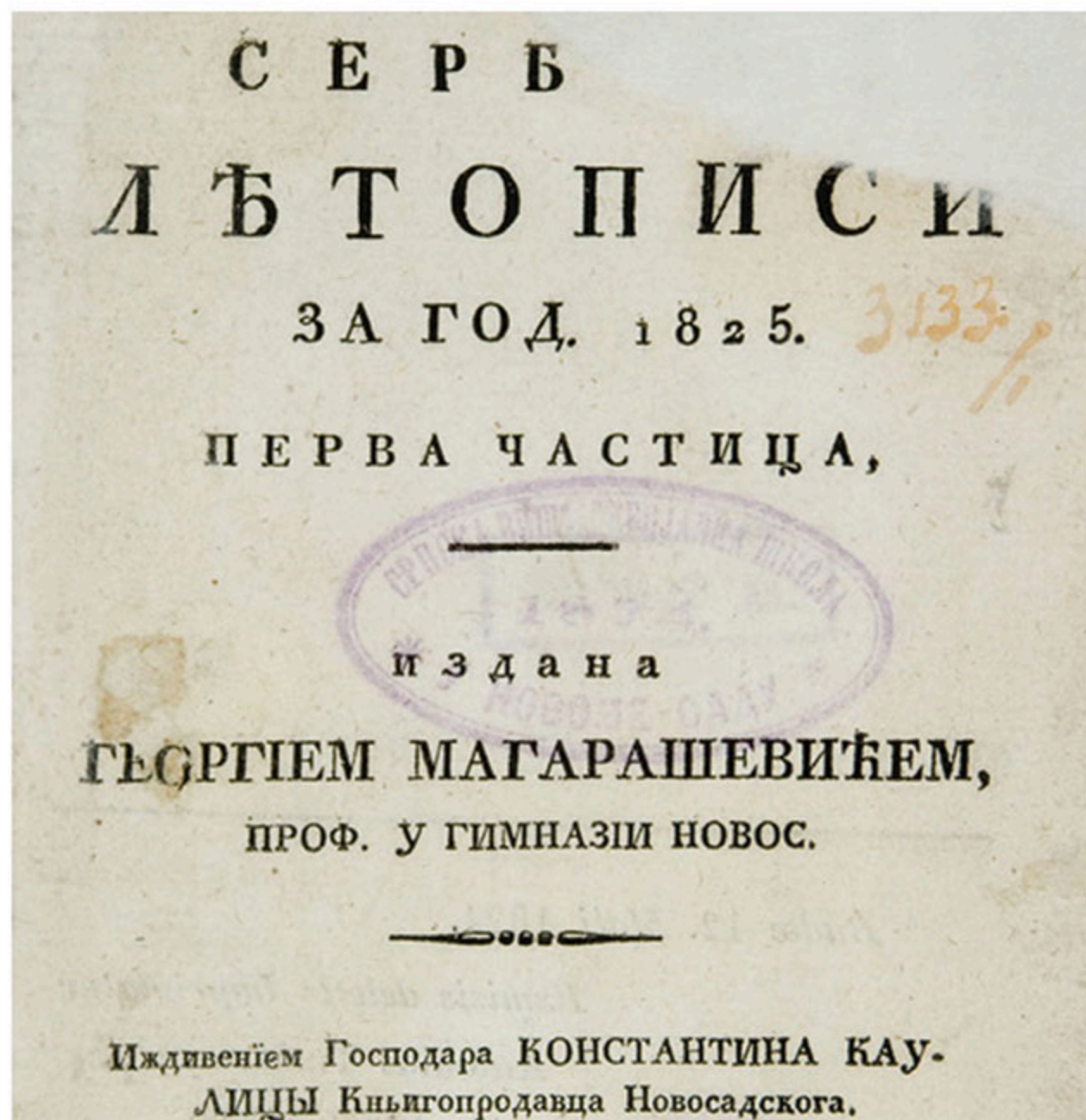
Books make a man immortal. They are the best thing in the world that *creaks and threatens to collapse*. Thanks to them, every reader can *invent his/her own past*, find the *bases in the present*, and *imagine the future*. What is the past if not *a shelf of books available to everyone*? What is the present, if not the scroll of Scripture making an arch above our heads? What is the future, if not an *uncertain voyage to the world of virtual images*, from which even more joyfully and more willingly we return to our home. As has already been said – libraries are not just collections of books, but also *ancestral symbols*, from which books appear as *the souls of writers*. Libraries collect the scattered, bring closer the separated, and the invisible turn to visible; they are keys to the world and, accordingly, keys to our Serbian and European house. This is not only consoling, but also true, and if you want, beneficial. They reveal the secrets of everything that exists, that existed and that will exist – on earth, in the water, and in the heavens. The philosophy of a library is proved

as a victory over death – when dead people and past times come back to life. The exchange of books between individuals and nations is a kind of exchange of emotions. There is no world without a book and there is no book without the world. Both the scroll of Scripture (that is, the book) and the scroll of Creation (that is, the world) are God's creations, and through time, through history, our memories and thoughts continually entwining and intersect, where threads of eternity entangle and disentangle. And not only that – one of the greatest poets, philosophers and librarians of the 20th century, who, since his boyhood days in his father's library, replaced the visible world with the world of culture, and in whose works, *symbols as human creations* are as bright as human beings, has written that a man throughout his life, reads a single, unique, indefeasible and eternal book, and that this unique, indefeasible and eternal book is, in fact, the world itself. And, as the books in libraries need to be cataloged, he says, so the world needs to be cataloged – in order to be returned to the Lord in perfect form.

How and how much we read reveal what kind of people we are. As we grow with our readings, we recognize the way we read. True reading is the new life of the words, the revival of the terminated breath of the syntax, the identification with the others. It makes a work *become what it really is*, separating it completely from the writer. Being on the both sides of understanding, it is a free movement, the *true Yes that evolves in the immediate present*. With the help of a book, we grow in the field of illusionism and believe that the whole world is our heritage and the place of our origin, and that we can, moving up the ladders of Scripture, like the Lord, reach the Grand Times.

Welcome to the world of the Matica Srpska Library!

Selimir Radulović



The Matica Srpska Library is the oldest Serbian library of national importance and the first public and scientific library of the Serbs. Together with the Matica Srpska Literary Society it was founded in Pest in 1826 with the aim to enable the continuous publication of the literary journal *Letopis Matice srpske* (Matica Srpska Chronicle), first published in 1824 for the year 1825, as well as books in Serbian language.

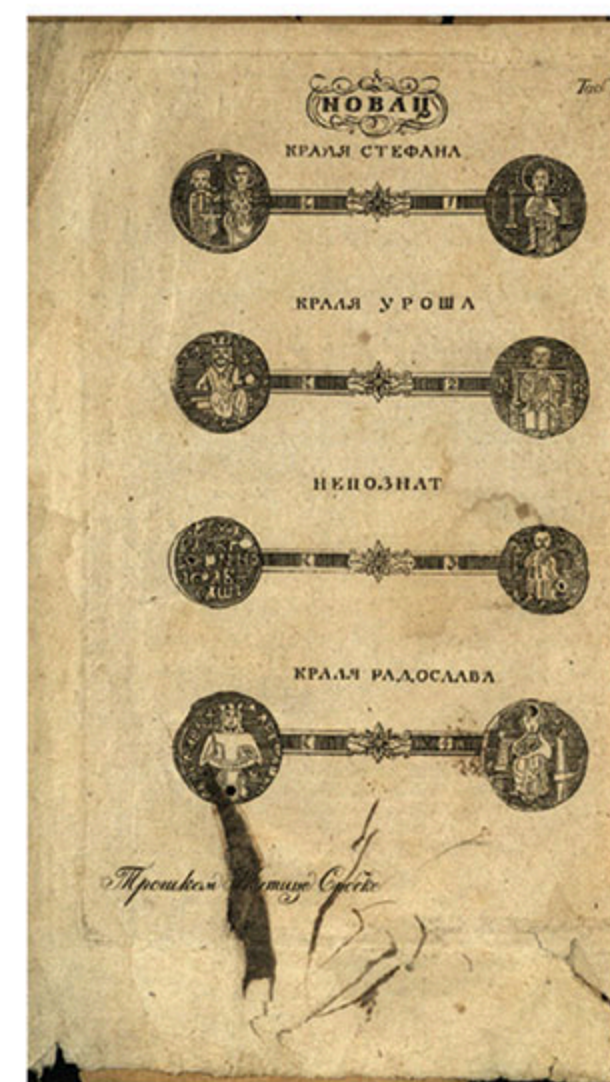
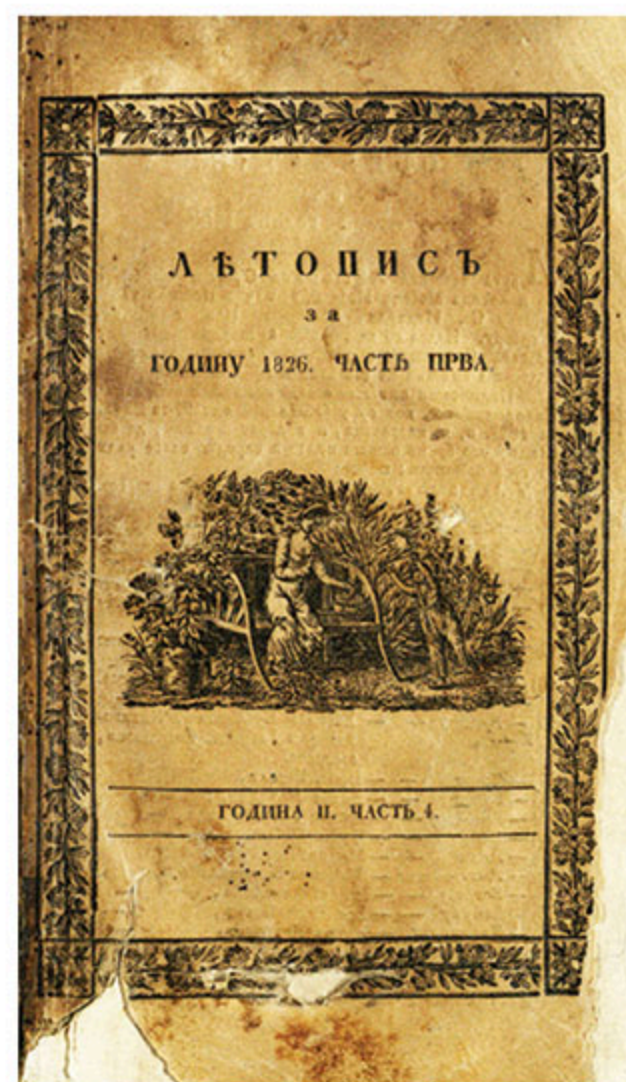
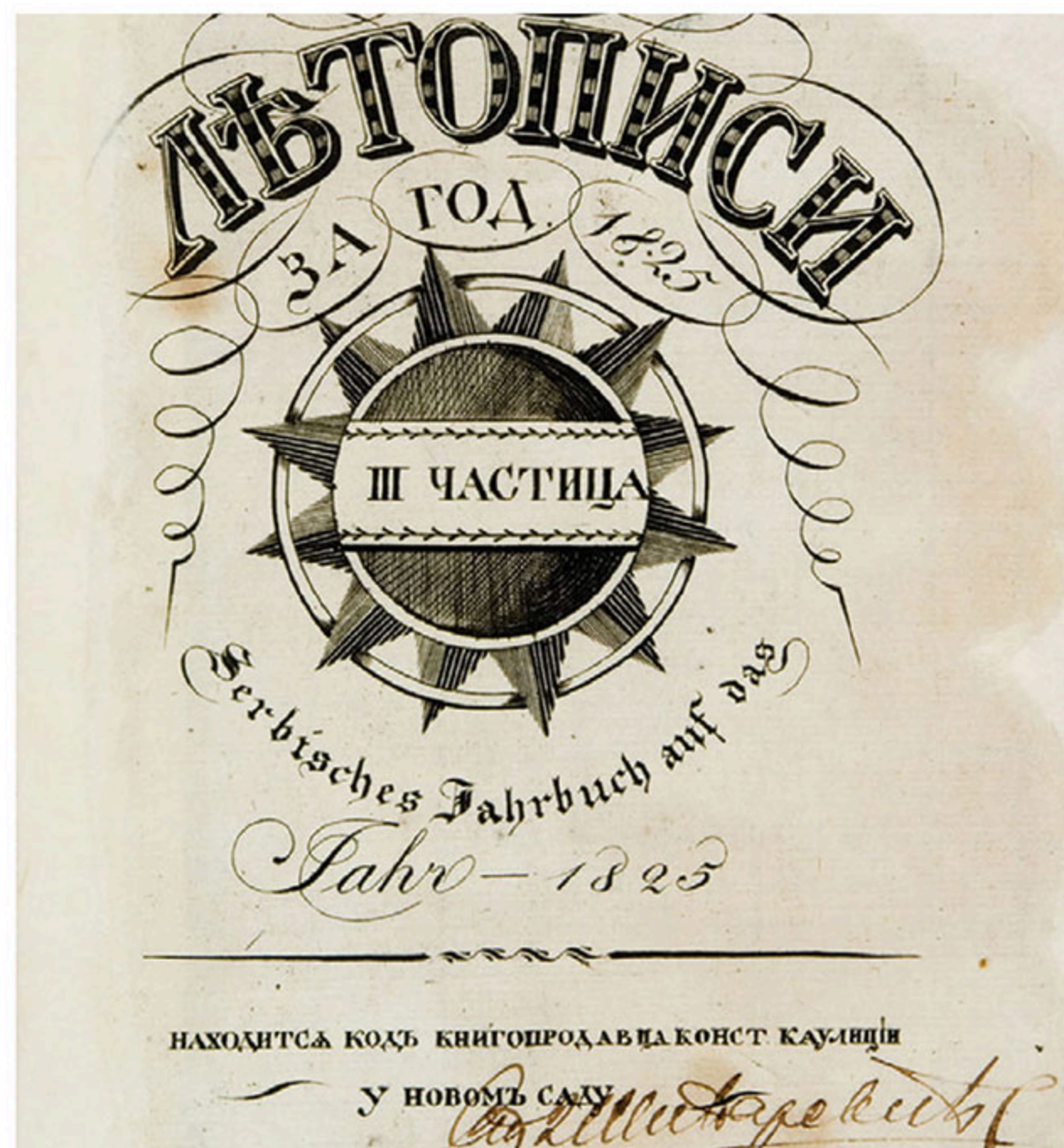
The earliest mention of library activity in the Matica Srpska, but not about the Library itself, was in the Matica Srpska records from 1830 where it was written that the Matica Srpska sent gifts to the National Museum in Pest, the Imperial Library in Vienna, the National Library in Prague, and the Imperial Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. The gifts comprised the issues of *Letopis Matice srpske* and the first books published by the Matica Srpska. Only the Russian Academy responded to this and sent a return gift (24 titles in 59 volumes) with accompanying letter dated June 14, 1832. At the beginning of the letter it was said that the Imperial Russian Academy had the honor to send books to the *Biblioteka zavedenija* (Library of the institution) as a sign of gratitude for the gift from the Matica Srpska, and that is the first mention of the Matica Srpska Library. Together with the Russian Academy, Atanasije Stojković, professor at the Kharkov University and a full member of the Academy, sent five of his books in Russian language.

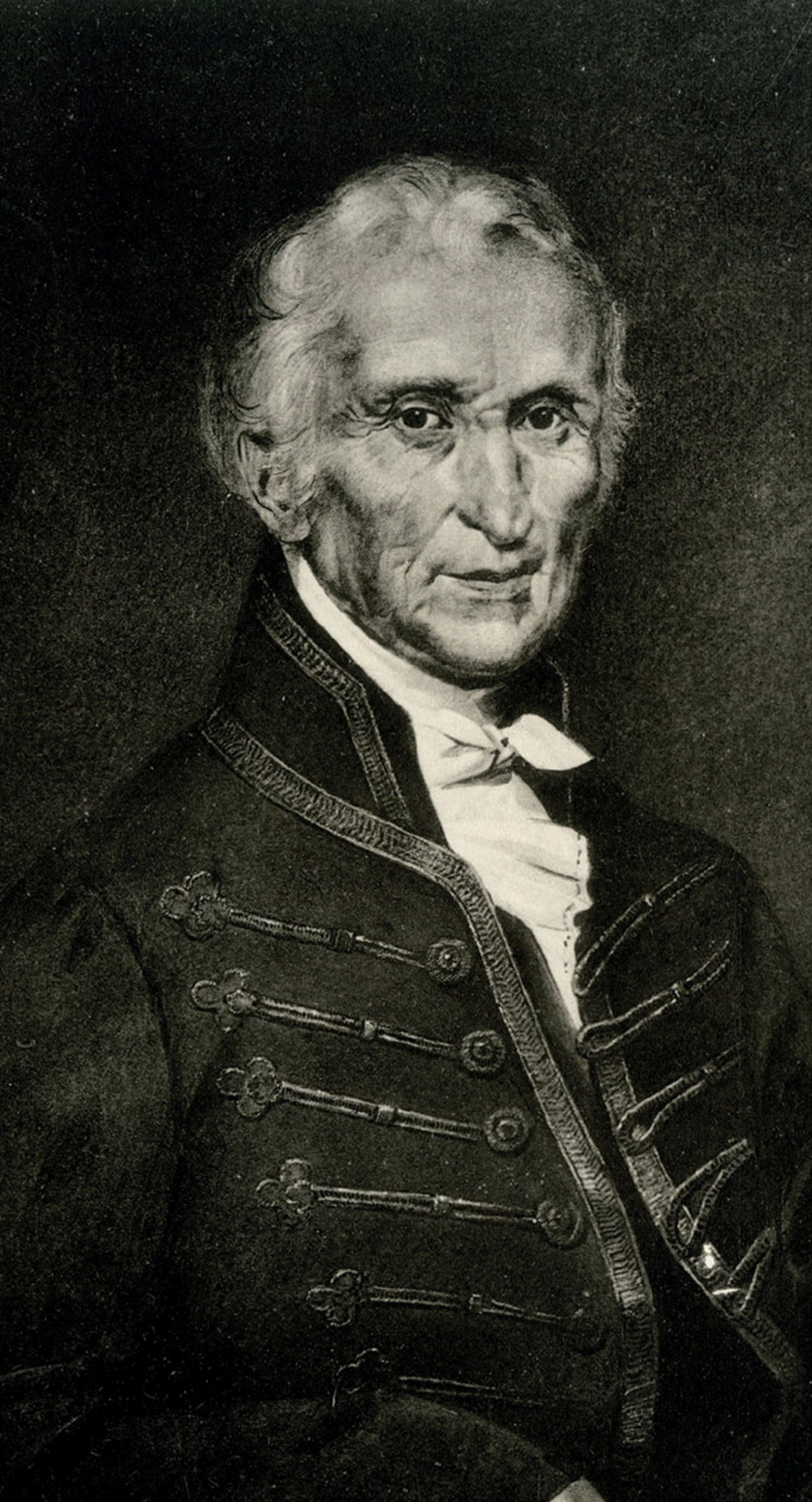
Apart from the gifts from Russia, the initial collection of the Matica Srpska Library consisted of the following publications: *Letopis Matice srpske*; the first books published by the Matica Srpska – *Kasija carica* (Kasia the Empress) by Milovan

Vidaković, Pest, 1827, *Nevinost ili Svetislav i Mileva* (Innocence or Svetislav and Mileva), Buda, 1827, and *Boj na Kosovu* (The battle of Kosovo) by Jovan Sterija Popović, Buda, 1828; *Zadig* by Voltaire, Buda, 1828; *Pisma Dositeja Obradovića* (Letters of Dositej Obradović), Buda, 1829; *Duh spisanija Dositejevi* (The spirit of Dositej's writings), Buda, 1830; *Žertva na smert* (*Der Opfer Tod*) by August von Kotzebue translated by Mihailo Vitković, Buda, 1830.

The books sent by the Russian Academy of Sciences were the first exchanged books in the Matica Srpska Library, and the books donated by Atanasije Stojković represented the first personal gift received by the Library. The name *Biblioteka Matice srpske* (Matica Srpska Library) was mentioned for the first time in the address of Sava Tekelija at the meeting of the Serbian community in Pest, in the temple of St. George, on August 31, 1836, at the time when the work of the Matica Srpska was prohibited for two years. The meeting was held on the occasion of the intention of Sava Tekelija to establish an institution called Tekelianum for education of the Serbs in Pest. He then expressed his wish that in the building he would buy there would also be a room for the Matica Srpska, if allowed to continue its work, and certainly for the Library.

On August 14, 1838, a decision was made to open the Library to the public. According to that decision, the Matica Srpska Library, as a public library, was established with the purpose that all Slavs, with no regard to their dialect or ancestry, could have a free access to the books. The announcement on the establishment of the Matica Srpska Library was published in Pest on August 27





Sava Tekelija



Platon Atanacković

of the same year in *Srpske narodne novine* (Serbian national newspapers) owned by Teodor Pavlović.

The Library was professionally organized in the period 1842–1843 by writer Jovan Subotić, who on the basis of its books prepared the first Serbian current bibliography and published it in *Letopis Matice Srpske*.

Students in Pest sent the first request for the opening of the reading room in 1841, but the reading room was not open then. It was open in January 1846 and it was available to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

During the years 1858 and 1859, Jovan Đorđević, like Đuro Daničić at the National Library in Belgrade, proposed the concept of the Matica Srpska Library as a national library of the Serbs in Hungary. The concept implied that the Matica Srpska Library should collect all Serbian books and newspapers, as well as all Slavic books and non-Slavic books speaking about the Serbs. He also made a new catalog and obtained the first Library seal.

The Matica Srpska and its Library moved to Novi Sad in 1864. The relocation started on April 16/28, 1864, after the last session of the Matica Srpska in Pest, when books and other possessions were given to Jovan Forović, the owner of "Napredak" steamboat, to transfer them to Novi Sad. Since April 28, 2016 the Matica Srpska Library Day has been celebrated.

Jovan Radonić, a librarian from 1899 to 1905, in his book *Pravila biblioteke* (Library principles) introduced the concept of the methodical collection building, protection and use of books and periodicals, and gave the basic setting of the catalog. He also published the catalog of new books in *Rad i imenik*



Jovan Subotić



Jovan Đorđević



Jovan Radonić

Matice srpske (The work and the directory of the Matica Srpska).

Tihomir Ostojić, Secretary of the Matica Srpska, held the opinion that the Library should develop as a scientific and public library. In March 1912, he published *Apel* (An appeal) where he called writers, publishers, editorial boards and print shops to donate to the Library one copy of their books and thus compensate for the lack of legal deposit.

In the period between the two World Wars, the Library continued its work as a public and scientific library. Vasa Stajić, a Secretary of the Education Department of the Matica Srpska, is credited with the opening of the reading room and with establishing a new loan department. During the years 1848, 1849, and 1912, as well as during both World Wars, the Library did not work.

After the Second World War, the Library intensified and diversified its activities.

When the personal library of Sava Tekelija and the library of Tekelianum were transferred from Budapest in 1945, and when the library of the Serbian Orthodox Great Grammar School in Novi Sad was taken over for the reasons of preservation and arrangement in 1947, the Matica Srpska Library significantly enriched its collections, especially with old and rare books. In 1948, it became the Central Library of Vojvodina and began to receive legal deposit copies of all publications printed in Serbia. Since 1958, the Library has been an independent institution. From 1965 to the fall of Yugoslavia, it received the Yugoslav legal deposit copies and functioned as one of eight Yugoslav national libraries. Since 2008, it has received and kept legal deposit copies from the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The Library

has also functioned as a university library since the University of Novi Sad was founded in 1960. The Reference Center of the Matica Srpska Library was established in 1985. Electronic cataloging and shared cataloging in the National Union Catalog started in 1989, and the creation of card catalog ceased in 1991. By re-establishing the shared cataloging system in 2003, the electronic catalog of the Library became the base and the major catalog of the Virtual Library of Serbia. According to the laws of 2011 in the field of library and information science, the Matica Srpska Library acquired the status of Cultural Institution of National Importance. The Library functions as a parent library for the libraries in Vojvodina. It receives legal deposit copies of the publications published in Serbia and preserves them as cultural asset.

The Matica Srpska Library received the Vuk Award (1966), Milorad Panić Surep Award (1992), and other awards.



Текелијанум или Пантеон, Седиште Матице Српске од 1838. до 1864.

When it was open to the public, and until its relocation to Novi Sad in 1864, the Matica Srpska Library was situated in Tekeljanum. It was an endowment of Sava Tekelija, a great Serbian benefactor and one of the most reputable, wealthiest, and most educated Serbs of that time in Hungary, who founded it in 1838 and put under the management of the Matica Srpska. Tekeljanum was founded with the goal to help the education of talented but poor Serbian students (systematically, 12 students every year), from all regions where Serbs lived. In this way was created a new Serbian intelligence that played a significant role in Serbian history and culture. In his will, Sava Tekelija left his entire property to this institution.



One of the buildings in Novi Sad where the Library was located.



Platoneum

After moving from Pest to Novi Sad, the first home of the Matica Srpska and the Matica Srpska Library was in the building of Platoneum, today at the address 6 Nikole Pašića Street. The building was an endowment of Platon Atanacković who in 1864 generously received under his roof the oldest literary, cultural, and scientific institution of Serbian people. Today, the Novi Sad branch of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts is situated in Platoneum.



Today, the Matica Srpska and the Matica Srpska Library are situated in the building erected in 1912 as an endowment of a Serbian lady benefactor Marija Trandafil. The building was intended for the Institute for the Serbian Orthodox Orphans, and the Matica Srpska and the Matica Srpska Library have been situated there since 1928. A part of the Matica Srpska Library collections is located in the former Czech warehouse. The construction of a new annex to the existing Library building started in 1991.





The new annex was officially opened on November 23, 2007. It has 4,300 square meters of space, on four levels. The largest part of the space is intended for storage of publications. The existing building and the new annex are connected through the Department of Storage and Reference Services. In the new annex, there are two reading rooms and equipped working facilities, as well as a classroom for seminars, lectures and librarian certification examinations. Vojvodina local studies collection is also located there.



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Matičin apostol (The Apostolos of the Matica Srpska)

The Matica Srpska Library has a rich collection of old and rare books, which has been carefully developed from the very beginning. The manuscript collection includes 707 items, 492 of which are written in Cyrillic script. The oldest manuscript is *Matičin apostol* (The Apostolos of the Matica Srpska) written on parchment in the 13th century. It is the oldest preserved unabridged Epistle Book in Serbian recension. Also, there are two manuscript fragments on parchment from the 13th century – *Iriški odlomak apostolskih i jevanđeljskih čtenija* (Fragment of the Apostolos and Gospel Readings

from Irig) and *Bjelopoljski odlomak izbornog jevanđelja i apostola* (Fragment of the Aprakos and Apostolos from Bjelo Polje). There are also two parchment manuscripts from the 14th century – *Bečkerečki tipik* (Typicon from Bečkerek) and a fragment of *Četvoroevanđelje* (Tetraevangelion). *Psaltir Gavriila Trojičanina* (Psalter of Gavriilo Trojičanin) is one of the most beautifully handwritten and illuminated books in the Library. It was copied in the Holy Trinity Monastery near Pljevlja in 1643. Another beautifully handwritten and illuminated manuscript is *Stihologija* (Stichologion) and it



Psaltir Gavriła Trojičanina (Psalter of Gavriło Trojičanin)

was copied at the beginning of the 18th century in Szentendre by Kiprijan Račanin (Cyprian of Rača), the famous scribe and illuminator belonging to the circle of scribes from the Rača Monastery. Among the most valuable manuscripts in the Matica Srpska Library there are also copies of *Dušanov zakonik* (Dušan's Code), the most important Serbian legal monument enacted at two legislative assemblies

in 1349 and 1354, then *Molitvenik Jovana Rajića* (Prayerbook of Jovan Rajić) from 1749, the first preserved book of that author, *Pesmarica* (Songbook) by Avram Miletić, 1778-1781, the most significant and most important collection of Serbian civil poetry, and others.

The Matica Srpska Library owns 17 incunabula – books printed before the end of the 15th century,

Грмолотта
№ 409.



НАВѢЖНІИ ПОБѢЖ

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Stihologija (Stichologion of Cyprian of Rača)



Dušanov zakonik (Dušan's Code)

with two of them tied to other publications. The oldest book in the collection is *Oktoih prvoglasnik* (Octoechos, first voice) printed in 1493 and 1494 in the printing shop of Đurđe Crnojević in Cetinje, Montenegro. It is the first Serbian incunabulum and the oldest printed South Slavic Cyrillic book. Other incunabula are in foreign languages, and among them there is a very rare edition of the then popular title

Sermones quadragesimales by Roberto Caracciolo in Latin language (Venice, 1473), then sonnets of Petrarch in Italian (Venice, 1478), *Schedelsche Weltchronik* (Schedel's World Chronicle) in German (Augsburg, 1496), and *Cosmographia* by Claudius Ptolemy (Ulm, 1486) in Latin.

There are 186 books from the 16th and 17th centuries printed in Cyrillic script, 157 of which



Molitvenik Jovana Rajića (Prayerbook of Jovan Rajić)

are Serbian. The Matica Srpska Library owns the world's richest collection of printed Serbian Slavonic books (*srbulje*) from the period between the 15th and 17th centuries. There are very valuable books from the 16th and 17th centuries, written in various languages, 42 of which are Elzevir type books.

The Library also owns the largest collection of Serbian books from the 18th century (529 books including 19 menologia), the largest collection of the 19th century Serbian books (over 5,000 copies), and the richest collection of Serbian periodicals from the 18th and the first half of the 19th century. Among the periodical publications there are: *Slavenosrpski magazin* (Slavonic-Serbian Magazine) by Zaharija Orfelin, published in 1768 as the first Serbian journal, then complete volumes of the first Serbian newspaper published by brothers Markides Puljo in

the period 1791–1792 in Vienna, complete volumes of the second Serbian newspaper published by Stefan Novaković in the period 1792–1794 also in Vienna, all issues of *Letopis Matice Srpske* (Matica Srpska Chronicle), the oldest Serbian and South Slavic literary journal continuously published since 1824, as well as many other journals and newspapers. There are also valuable collections of the 18th and 19th century books in foreign languages, among which the collections in Hungarian and Russian are especially rich.

The Matica Srpska Library has arranged the oldest Serbian school library in Sremski Karlovci Grammar School into a museum-type library (about 18,000 items). The work on arranging the Bačka Eparchy library in Novi Sad has been in progress (so far arranged around 6,000 items). Together with the National Library of Serbia, the



Claudii Ptolomaei Cosmographia



Slavenosrpski magazin (Slavonic-Serbian Magazine)



The first Serbian newspaper



Stematografija Hristofora Džefarovića (Stematography of Hristofor Džefarović)



Personal libraries and libraries of different institutions and societies, which number about 100,000 books, have a special cultural, historical and museum value. The library of Bishop Platon Atanacković, received in 1841, is the oldest personal library, containing 341 books. The most valuable one is the personal library of Sava Tekelija, one of the greatest endowers and benefactors of the Serbian people, with 1,984 books in 15 languages. In reconstructed library of Tekelianum there are 7,114 books in 17 languages.

Catalogs of Sava Tekelija, Platon Atanacković, and Tekelianum legacies, containing 9,439 bibliographic units, have been published in five volumes within the collection titled *Katalog legata*

Biblioteke Matice srpske (Catalog of Legacies in the Matica Srpska Library).

The Matica Srpska Library keeps personal libraries as legacy libraries of the following important individuals: Prvoslav Aleksijević, Stanislav Bajić, Berislav M. Berić, Slavko and Katarina Borojević, Milan S. Dimitrijević, Raško Dimitrijević, Avram Đukić, Vasilije Jovanović, Jovan Jovanović Zmaj, Stevan Josifović, Mita and Predrag Klicin, Marko Maletin, Svetozar Matić, Dejan Medaković, Đoka Mijatović, Živan Milisavac, Milenko Milošević, Nikola and Kosta Milutinović, Milica Mitrović, Radoslav Mitrović, Tihomir Ostojić, Vladimir Otović, Boško Petrović, Petar Popadić, Dušan Popov, Jovan Popović,



Radomir Radujkov, Aleksandar Sandić, Vasa Stajić, Lazar Stojković, Stojan Subotin, Ivan Subotić, Božidar Timotijević, Miroljub Todorović, Mirko and Ruža Cvetkov, and Dr. Irinej Ćirić and Stevan Ćirić. The collection donated by Nicole and Sreten Marić has been developing since 1989, now containing about 13,000 books. The Matica Srpska Library also keeps the library of the Serbian Orthodox Great Grammar School in Novi Sad (founded in 1819) which includes 12,000 books, the collection of books belonging to the Serbian United Youth, as well as the valuable library of Sterijino Pozorje (important theater festival in Novi Sad) which includes books on history and theory of theater and drama.

Donated Library of Austria has been stored in the Matica Srpska Library since 1998, now containing over 5,100 monographic publications. Donated Library of Austria contains about 130 titles of periodicals, mainly in the field of culture and literature. In 2016, the Library received as a gift the valuable collection of Borivoje Mirosavljević, a journalist and photographer from Novi Sad.

Legacy libraries in the Matica Srpska Library, from the 18th century to the present, represent valuable testimonies of their owners, who strongly influenced Serbian cultural, scientific, religious, and public life.

Over four million publications in 132 languages kept in the Library are available to users. The Matica Srpska Library collections have regularly been enlarged by legal deposit, Serbian Ministry of Culture acquisitions, the Library's own acquisitions, by exchanged publications and gifts, as well as by FAO and UNESCO depository materials. Every year, the collections are expanded by around sixty thousand publications.

According to the Law on Legal Deposit, the Library receives five printed copies and one electronic copy (PDF) of every publication published in the Province of Vojvodina. Two copies are for the core collection and the local studies collection, two copies are exchanged with the Serbian National Library based on reciprocity, and one copy is for the National and University Library „Ivo Andrić“ in Priština. The Matica Srpska Library regularly exchanges publications with the following national libraries: the Central National Library of Montenegro „Đurđe Crnojević“ in Cetinje and the National and University Library of the Republic of Srpska in Banja Luka.

The traditional exchange of books and periodicals with over 300 related institutions (national libraries, scientific academies, etc.) from 50 countries is especially significant. The Library sends Serbian books to Slavic centers all over the world, as well as to Serbian libraries in Hungary, Romania and Croatia. About ten thousand publications are



exchanged annually, including the Library issues and the Matica Srpska issues. In this way, the Library receives a large number of foreign periodicals.

The Library receives about 15,000 donated publications each year from numerous donors. As a depository library for FAO and UNESCO publications, it annually receives about fifty publications.

Since it was founded, the Matica Srpska Library has also collected all the publications (books, periodicals, and printed ephemera) published in diaspora.



The Matica Srpska Library collections are partially located in the former Czech warehouse built in 1921.



There are twenty kilometers of metal shelves within a compact (mobile) storage system in the new warehouse.

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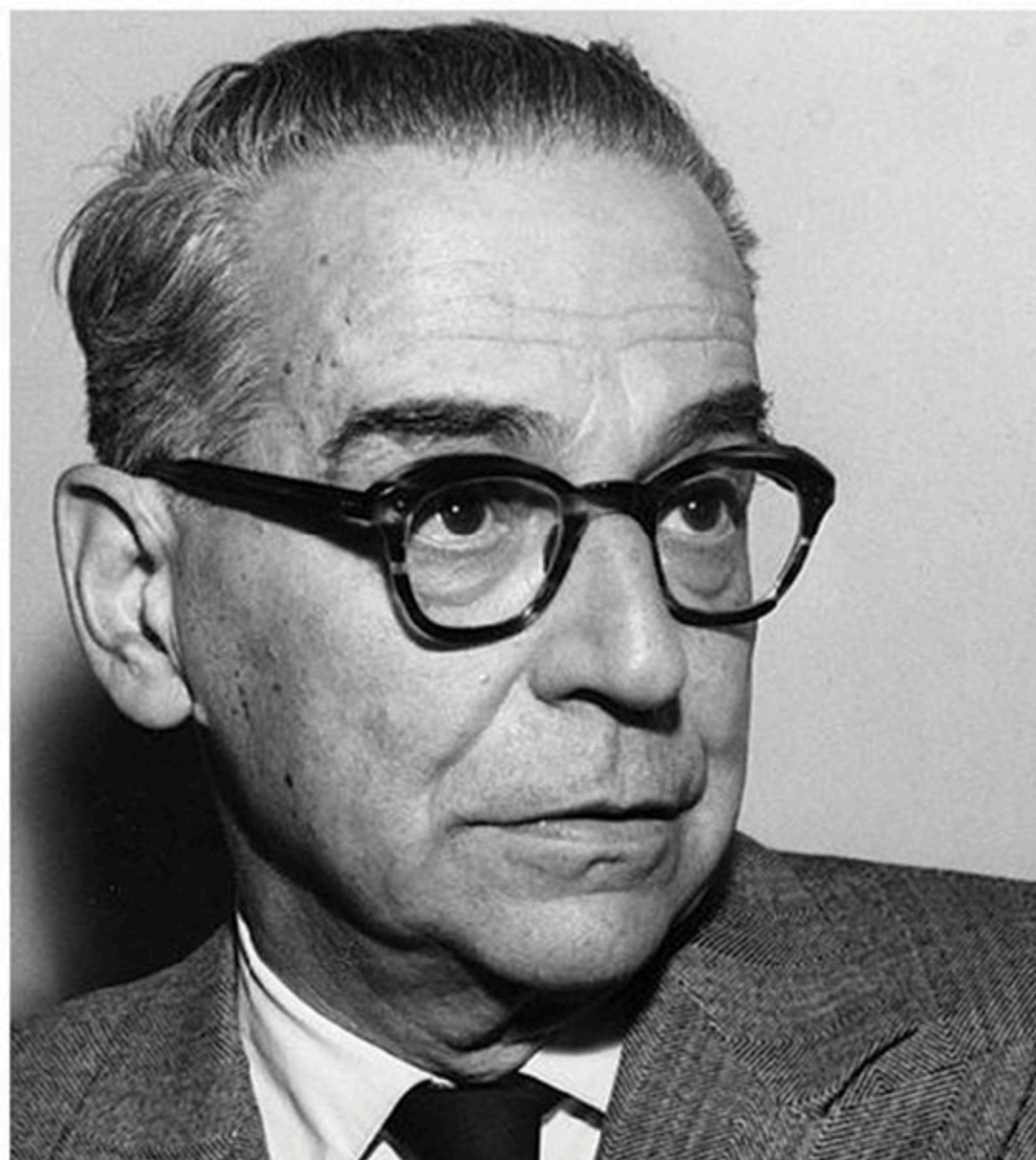
БИБЛИОГРАФИЈА ИВЕ АНДРИЋА : (1911-2011) / аутори Љиљана Клевернић (координатор), Ката Мирчић, Меланија Блашковић, Весна Укропина, Даниела Кермеци, Слађана Субашић, Марија Ваш ; главни уредник Мило Вуксановић. - Београд : Задужбина Иве Андрића : Српска академија наука и уметности : Нови Сад : Библиотека Матице српске, 2011 (Нови Сад : Будућност). - 1078 стр., [1] лист са сликом И. Андрића ; 31 cm

На спор. насл. стр.: Bibliography of Ivo Andrić. - "О педесетој годишњаци Нобелове награде Иви Андрићу" --> прелим. стр. - Тираж 700. - Стр. 9-12: Разноликост и савршенство Андрићевог дела / Радован Вучковић. - Стр. 1075-1078: Хронологија живота и рада Иве Андрића / Жанета Ђујић Перишић. - Наслови књига и прилога Иве Андрића: стр. 937-950 ; Наслови преведених књига и преведених прилога Иве Андрића: стр. 951-977 ; Сабрана дела: стр. 978-979 ; Именски регистар: стр. 980-1016 ; Предметни регистар: стр. 1017-1038 ; Књиге у којима су Андрићеве радове и радови о њему: стр. 1039-1055 ; Часописи и листови у којима су Андрићеве радове и радови о њему: стр. 1056-1072.

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ФОНД У ДРУГИМ БИБЛИОТЕКАМА ПРОМЕНИ ЗАХТЕВ ЗА ПРЕТРАЖИВАЊЕ



Ivo Andrić

The Library catalogs books from the current accession and existing collections, articles from *Godišnjak Biblioteke Matice srpske* (Matica Srpska Library Yearbook) and other periodicals published by the Matica Srpska (*Letopis Matice srpske* and eleven scientific journals), and from other journals and newspapers published in Vojvodina.

Bibliographies are prepared on the basis of these records. The most important is *Bibliografija knjiga u Vojvodini* (Current Bibliography of Books in Vojvodina) that has been published since 1981. It includes publications published in Vojvodina, publications of contemporary Vojvodina authors, as well as publications about Vojvodina. The largest personal bibliography in this region was published in 2011, and it was *Bibliografija Ive Andrića* (Bibliography of Ivo Andrić) with 15,647 bibliographic units. *Bibliografija Borislava Mihajlovića Mihiza* (Bibliography of Borislav Mihajlović Mihiza) with 1,339 bibliographic units was published in 2014.



Map of Serbia, 1791 (engraving)

The local studies collection of the Matica Srpska Library was founded in 1954. This archive collection comprises all Serbian books and magazines published before 1919, everything published and printed in the territory of Vojvodina, all publications about Vojvodina and the people of Vojvodina, as well as publications of Vojvodina authors in Serbian, Croatian, Hungarian, Romanian, Slovakian, Ruthenian, and other languages.

In the local studies collection, all publications of the Matica Srpska, the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts, and Srpska književna zadruga publishing house are kept as separate entities.

A rich and valuable collection of periodicals in

the Library includes about 42,000 titles of newspapers and magazines, in printed and electronic form, in Serbian and other languages. The collection is primarily developed through legal deposit copies, but also through exchange with various institutions, as well as through gifts.

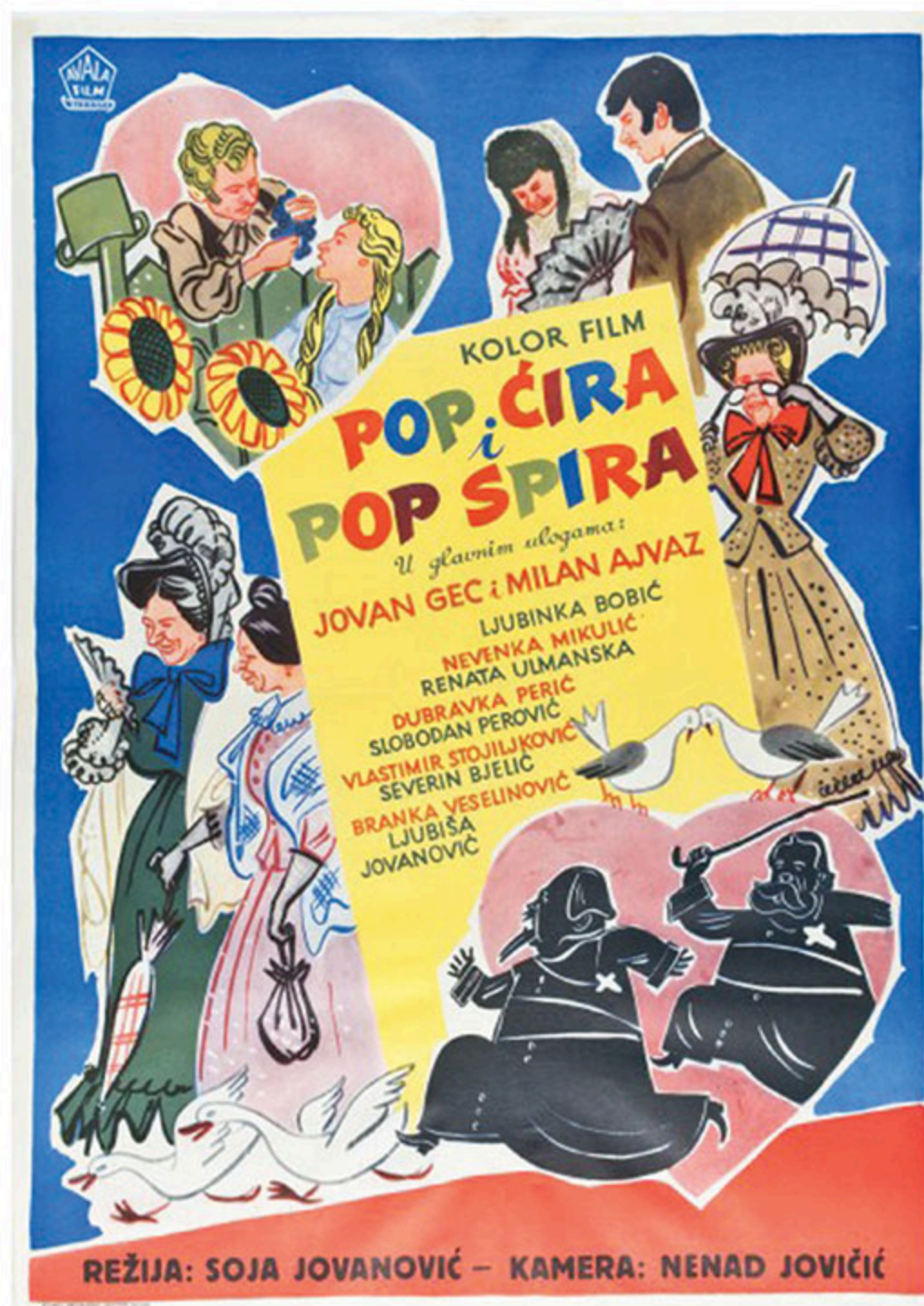
The cartographic and geographic collection comprises geographic maps, city maps, postcards, albums of postcards, atlases, and tourist guides. This collection contains works of special value and cultural and historical significance. The most valuable pieces in the collection are the manuscript plans and maps of Novi Sad and Petrovaradin from 1697 to 1745, then maps and plans made by Zaharija Orfelin, as well as the map of Serbia and Serbian territo-



ries created in 1805 by Sava Tekelija. Cartographic and geographic collection has been digitized since 2011 (digital.bms.rs.)

The music collection contains printed music scores, music manuscripts and music recorded on audio cassettes, gramophone records, video cassettes, compact discs and digital video discs. The collection consists of works of domestic and foreign composers printed in the country and abroad. Printed music scores published by Belgrade music publishing houses in the interwar period, as well as five music scores by Tihomir Ostojić, are publications of a special national value.

The graphic art collection contains exhibition catalogs, works of fine art, photographs, and post-



ers. Because of the diversity of content and forms of publications, this is one of the most interesting collections providing information about domestic and foreign artists and events related to cultural life.

The collection of printed ephemera contains diverse library materials that often cannot be bibliographically determined, and consists of individual collections of different copies of publications printed since 1868. The Library has started to present this collection in digital form, as well as in printed form by publishing *Oglasi Biblioteke Matice srpske: 1868–1918* (Matica Srpska Library Advertisements: 1868–1918) in 2013, as a part of the series *Katalog posebnih zbirki Biblioteke Matice srpske* (Catalog of Non-Book Materials in the Matica Srpska Library).

Ujvidék

Szerb. püspöki palota
Serbischer Bischofs-Palais
Српска епископска палата



Београд. 24/12 1903 год.
Срдечно вам
честито Ново Кристиново
рођење дучино-
гине гољкуваљу
Здрављу и весељу
приводим



Ландерман
Београд
Епископска палата
1904 год.

Amplius yagh Lano
auselanz 7 Kunst sich mal
mal

Am. Fautner



In the Matica Srpska Library, materials can only be used in reading rooms. The materials can be ordered from any computer in the Library or from home through online electronic catalog. Online catalog is available to everyone via the internet. Reservation of publications (up to five) can be done at the reference desk in the Department of Storage and Reference Services, electronically in the Library, or online from home. Ordered publications can be used for a month. Users of the Science Reading Room can order up to ten publications and use them up to three months.

There are seven reading rooms available to users: General Reading Room, Periodicals and Research Reading Room, Science Reading Room, Rarities Reading Room, Reference Center Reading

Room, Non-Book Materials Reading Room, and Professional Literature Reading Room.

About 4,000 people become members of the Library each year, using about 40,000 publications.

At the end of 2008, the loan in the Matica Srpska Library was automated via the COBISS/Loan software. It is a part of the software package related to electronic records of loans. Service My Library (since 2011) allows users to check their orders, and since 2012 online requests for publications has been enabled. It uses the COBISS software package for automation of loan – COBISS/Loan.

The introduction of this segment of library operations logically resulted from the automation process which actually started in 1989 when the Library became part of the system of shared



cataloging. The librarians then ceased to use classic, card catalogs, and began to create electronic catalog using the program for automated data processing – COBISS/Cataloging.

Today, in order to obtain the desired publication, a user should have a valid membership card and password. The publication can be ordered through the electronic catalog of the Library (www.bms.rs) using COBISS/OPAC software. This can be done using the computers in the Department of Storage and Reference Services, and also from home or from any other place with internet access.

My Library service provides users with the insight into the number of reserved and borrowed materials (or publications used in the reading room, which cannot be greater than five), as well as into

the expiration dates of reservation and membership. By following the orders, their status and number, the users more actively participate in the work of the Library.

During 2014, some adjustments were made in the COBISS/Loan segment, so the users of My Library service are now allowed to monitor the history of borrowed items. Every user with a valid membership card has an access to the list of materials which he/she borrowed during the last five years.

My Library service allows the users to monitor their orders, manage their own reservations and become an inseparable part of the system of automated loan.

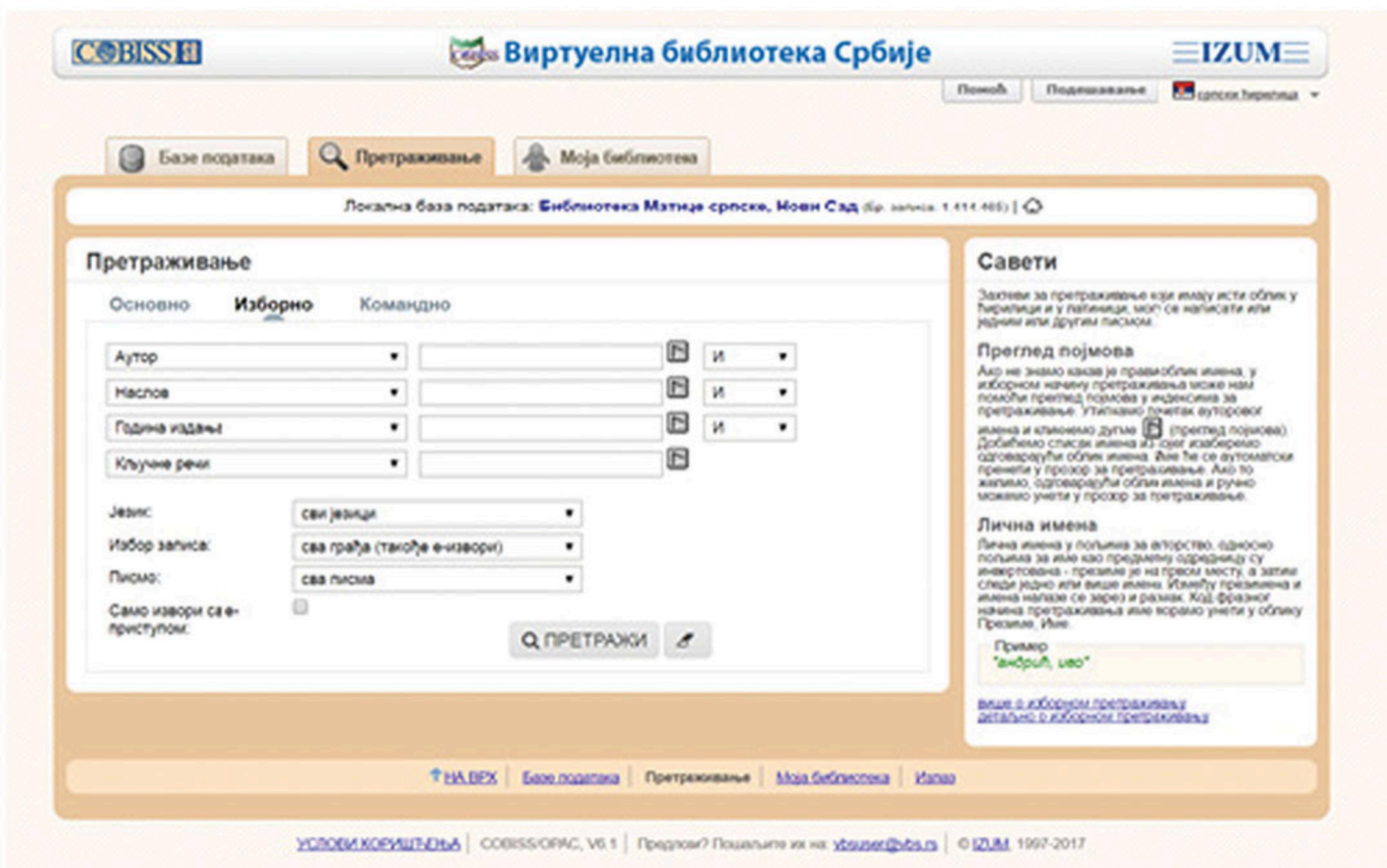


In 2016, the equipment was provided for the blind, and visually and physically impaired people. The equipment is located in the Department of Storage and Reference Services.



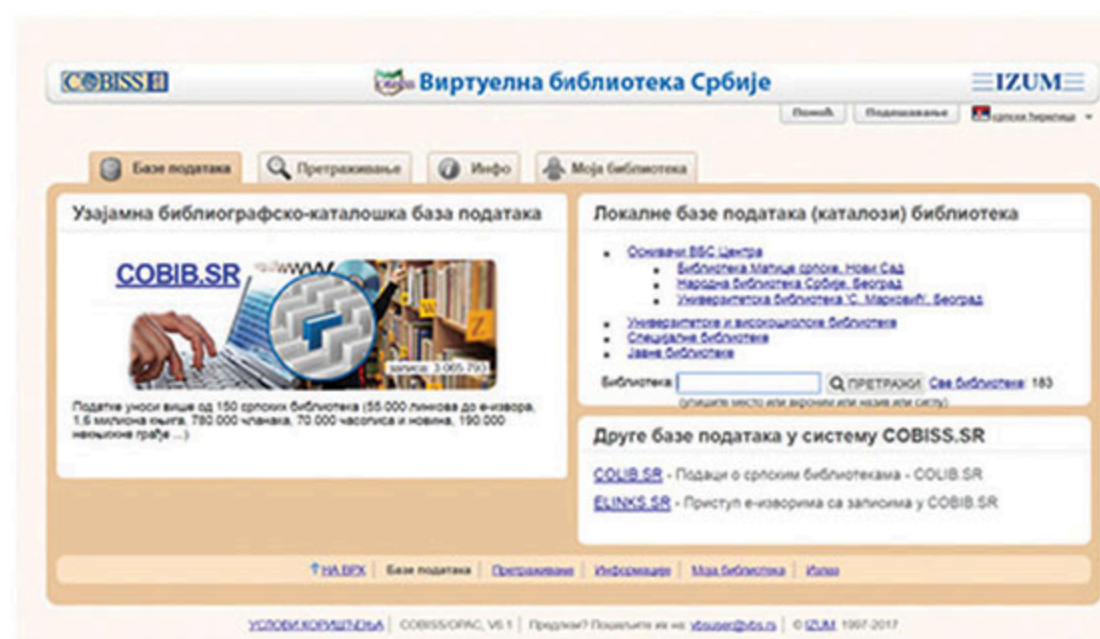
Part of the equipment for the blind and visually impaired people

Card catalog is located in the new part of the building. This catalog has not been in use since 1989, when the electronic cataloging of publications was introduced, so the publications can be searched in electronic catalog of the Library. Today, the subject catalog and catalog of periodicals are searched most often, after the entire collection was moved to virtual library through the process of retrospective cataloging. For experienced librarians, card catalog represents a reminder of past times, to younger ones it shows how books were cataloged in the past and that not everything is in the virtual world, and for all others, it is a cultural monument of an era, not only of librarianship.



The Matica Srpska Library successfully connects its rich tradition with demands and needs of modern information age. The following operations are completely automated: receipt, accessioning, acquisition and exchange of publications, cataloging of the old and rare books and legacies, CIP entries prior to printing, current and retrospective cataloging of publications, bibliographic cataloging, analytical cataloging of periodicals, user registration, reservation and ordering of materials, and searching the electronic catalog. The electronic catalog of the Matica Srpska Library, launched in 1989, is the largest of its kind in our country. At the end of December 2016, there was a total of 1,406,189 records (957,664 records of books, 36,318 of

periodicals, 316,270 of journals and newspapers, and 95,937 of non-book materials). A set of about sixty parameters can be used for searching the electronic catalog.





The Reference Center was established in 1985. It provides good connections with the world regarding the exchange of scientific, professional and business information, and also supplies the Library with primary publications.

The activities of the Center are diverse and include: topical searches in foreign databases, interlibrary loan from abroad, citation search for scientific workers, participation in the development of the international AGRIS database, and storage and cataloging of doctoral dissertations and magister theses defended at the University of Novi Sad.

The Matica Srpska Library is one of the co-founders of the Serbian Library Consortium for Coordinated Acquisition (KOBSON) which

provides integrated access to the contents subscribed by the Consortium (data bases, electronic services, and acquisition of foreign printed journals). Over twenty services with about 35,000 electronic journals and nearly 160,000 electronic books are available on the KoBSON website.

The Center also makes citation lists on demand in Science Citation Index, in series for natural sciences (since 1945), for social sciences (since 1956), and for arts and humanities (since 1975), as well as in the conference proceedings from all these series since 2001.

Topical searches are performed in various databases available in paper format, on CDs and on the internet. The Center has in its possession all

three series of the Science Citation Index (Sciences Citation Index, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Arts & Humanities Citation Index), from 1945 to the present, and they include articles from about 10,000 reputable journals in the world. Since 1996, there is an online access to these citation indices, and since 2001 to conference proceedings from these series as well.

The interlibrary loan system is used for obtaining primary sources (books or articles from journals). Books and copies of papers are ordered from SUBITO (a document delivery service of research libraries in Germany, Austria and Switzerland), the British Library, as well as from any national or special library in the world.

The Matica Srpska Library has participated in the creation of the International System for Agricultural Science and Technology (AGRIS) since 1982. Selected scientific papers, monographs and doctoral dissertations in this field published in our country are processed and sent to the FAO AGRIS Center in Rome to be included in the database. Around 350 AGRIS centers from 140 countries all over the world participate in the creation of this database. The database contains circa 8.7 million bibliographic references with the additional information about related internet resource, while 1.7 million references contain links to full text articles. An average of 400,000 users per month search the AGRIS database.

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The Matica Srpska Library in its funds has more than 3,500,000 books and other publications. The Library receives the sample copy of all the publications of Serbia. The Library has 671 old manuscript books, the [...]
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.bms.ns.ac.rs/bmseng101.htm>

State of the art of fishery in Serbia [2009]

- Marković, Z., Poljoprivredni fakultet, Beograd - Zemun (Serbia)
- Poleksić, V., Poljoprivredni fakultet, Beograd - Zemun (Serbia)
- Živić, I., Biološki fakultet, Beograd (Serbia)
- Stanković, M., Poljoprivredni fakultet, Beograd - Zemun (Serbia)
- Čuk, D., Bast Commerce, Beograd (Serbia)
- Spasić, M., Poljoprivredni fakultet, Beograd - Zemun (Serbia)
- Dulić, Z., PKB Korporacija, Beograd - Padinska Skela (Serbia)
- Rašković, B., Poljoprivredni fakultet, Beograd - Zemun (Serbia)
- Čirić, M., Poljoprivredni fakultet, Beograd - Zemun (Serbia)
- Bošković, D., Poljoprivredni fakultet, Beograd - Zemun (Serbia)
- Vukojević, D., Poljoprivredni fakultet, Beograd - Zemun (Serbia)

Abstract

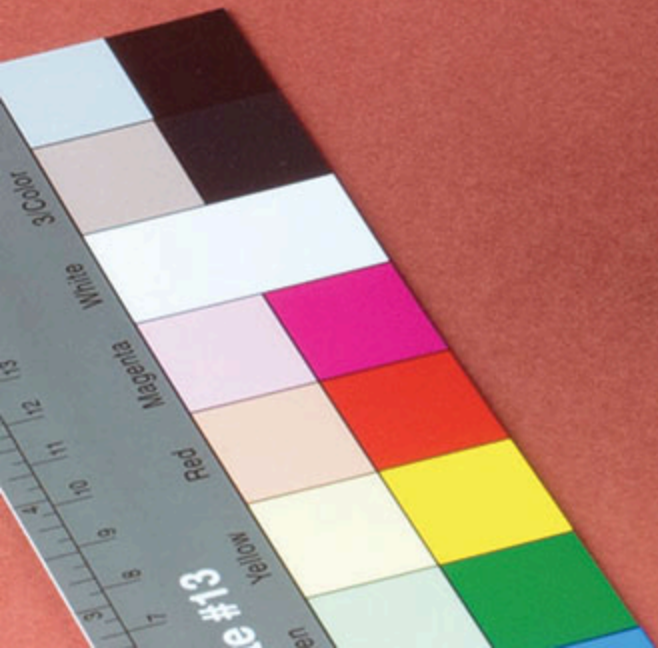
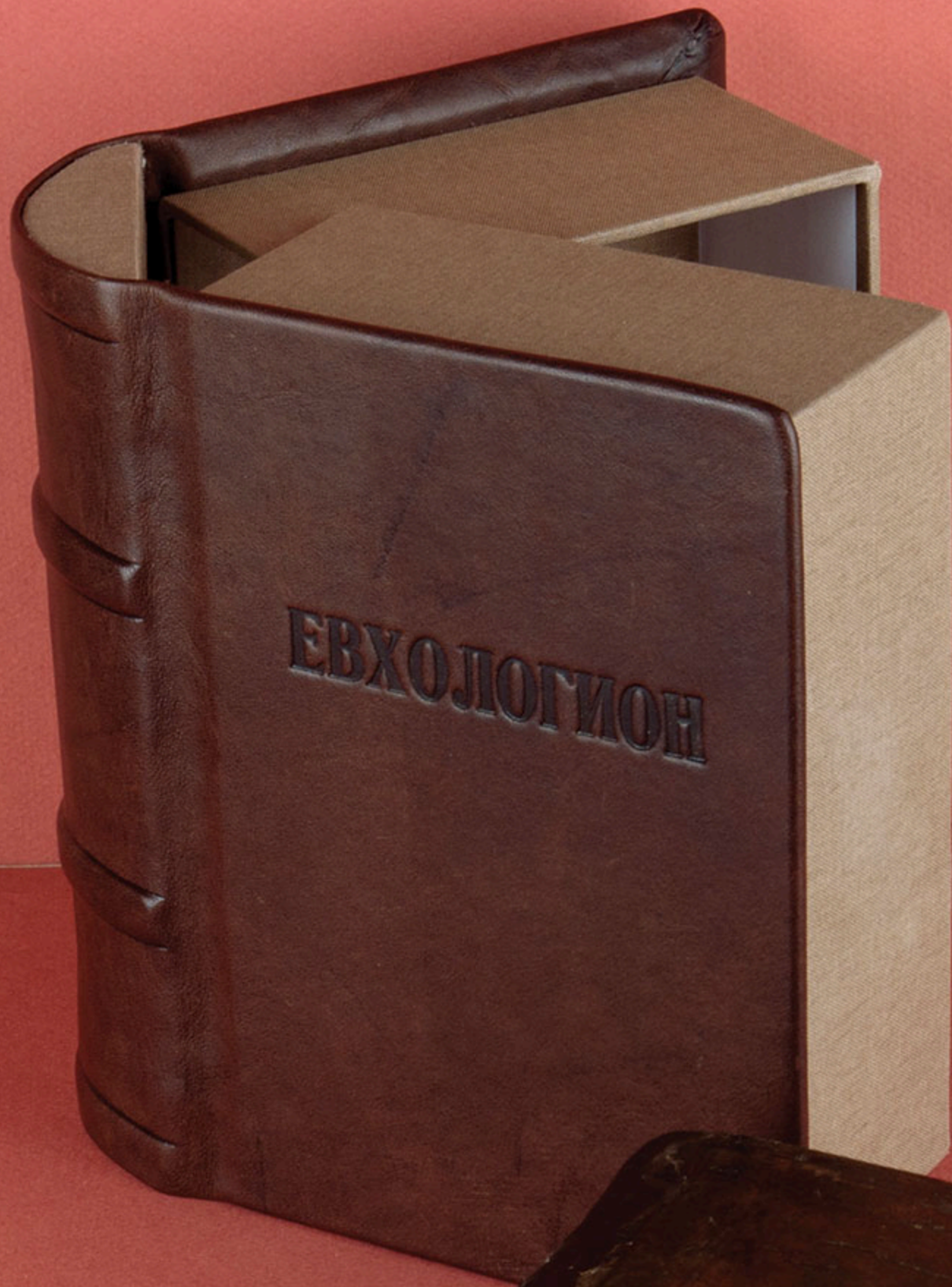
Fishery in Serbia comprises of aquaculture and fishery. Aquaculture in Serbia concerns fish culturing. For production of other aquatic animals, mainly ornamental plants and crayfish, only occasional interest and small scale production in aquarium type of units exists. Fish are produced in carp and trout fish farms (over 95%), to a smaller extent in cages, enclosed or partitioned natural or man made aquatic ecosystems. Aquaria fish culture is mainly low scale, with a small number of specialized breeders and one public aquarium. In Serbia freshwater species cultured are: common carp, white and gray bighead, wells, pike perch, rainbow trout and to a lesser degree Northern pike, tench, brown trout, beluga, Russian starlet. There is 13 500 – 14 000 ha of fish farms in Serbia, with 99.9% of carp farms and 0.1% of trout farms. The total fish production in recent years is between 10 000 and 15 000 tons with 70 to 75% of consumable fish. All three types of production systems are present: extensive, semi-intensive and





Preventive protection of library and archival materials and their complete conservation and restoration are performed in laboratories of the Department of Preservation and Conservation. Rare manuscripts, old and rare books and periodicals have been microfilmed and digitized for the purpose of protection. Bookbinding includes repairing and mending, as well as the production of protective cases, book jackets, and covers.









copies, presentations and facsimile editions, as well as for the purpose of public exhibitions and internet presentations. Before, during, and after the implementation of conservation and restoration measures, the extremely sensitive imaging of endangered cultural goods is being made, for the purpose of conservation records. All publications published by the first half of the 19th century have been microfilmed.

Hot glass vacuum press for paper restoration work that significantly contributes to the safety of remedial treatment of extremely damaged rare manuscripts and leaves of the old and rare books.





The Matica Srpska Library publishes three series of printed catalogs of its rare collections: *Ćirilске rukopisne knjige Biblioteke Matice srpske* (Old Cyrillic Manuscript Books in the Matica Srpska Library), *Katalog starih i retkih knjiga Biblioteke Matice srpske* (Catalog of Old and Rare Books in the Matica Srpska Library), and *Katalog legata Biblioteke Matice srpske* (Catalog of Legacies in the Matica Srpska Library). The Library also publishes: *Katalog posebnih zbirki Biblioteke Matice srpske* (Catalog of Non-Book Materials in the Matica Srpska Library), *Bibliografija knjiga u Vojvodini* (Current Bibliography of Books in Vojvodina), *Godišnjak Biblioteke Matice srpske* (Matica Srpska Library Yearbook), books within the collections *Tragovi* (Traces) and *Posebna izdanja* (Special Editions), exhibition catalogs and others publications, proceedings from a discussion forum titled *Savremeni čovek i savremeni svet* (Modern Man and Modern World) (since 2015), as well as the Library's newsletter *Vesti* (News), *Analiza rada visokoškolskih biblioteka u Vojvodini* (Analysis of the Work of Academic Libraries in Vojvodina), and *Analiza rada narodnih biblioteka u Vojvodini* (Analysis of the



Work of Public Libraries in Vojvodina). The Library has organized exhibitions with the accompanying catalogs on the occasion of many significant jubilees from the history of culture and science. The Library also published *Grada za istoriju Biblioteke Matice srpske* (Resources for Writing History of the Matica Srpska) in six volumes, a monograph about the Matica Srpska Library, *The Matica Srpska Library Guidebook* in several languages (1964, 1989, 1997), and it also appears as co-publisher with other institutions.

There are seventeen themed volumes in the series *Ćirilске rukopisne knjige Biblioteke Matice srpske*: 1. Gospels (1988), 2. Epistle Books (1991), 3. Psalter of Gavriilo Trojičanin from 1643 (1992), 4. Psalters (1993), 5. Menaia. Octoechoses. Triodions (1996), 6. Stichologion of Cyprian of Rača (1996), 7. Akathist Hymns. Stichologions. Theotokions (1999), 8. Prayer Books. Euchologions (2001), 9. Typicon from Bečkerek from 14th century (2003), 10. Liturgical Books. Horologions (2004), 11. Collections (2006), 12. Teachings (2007), 13. Dušan's Code – several manuscripts formerly belonging to the collections of Bordoški, Nikolajević, Tekelija, Stratimirović, and the

Monastery of Kovilj, 14. Epitimia nomokanons, 15. Synaxaria, Services and Lives of the Saints (2011), 16. Catechist Handbooks (2014), and 17. Songbooks. Story about the Battle of Kosovo (2015).

This series is specific because the volumes consist of two parts. In the first part – *Catalog* – bibliographic descriptions of manuscripts are given, and the second part – *Scientific contributions* – contains papers devoted to certain characteristics of individual manuscripts, such as paleographic, orthographic, linguistic, and textual characteristics, illumination, watermarks, content, provenance, relocations, etc.

The third, sixth, and ninth books have a different concept because they are collections of papers dedicated to only one manuscript, such as: *Psaltir Gavrila Trojičanina*, copied in the Monastery of the Holy Trinity near Pljevlja in 1643, the most beautifully handwritten and illuminated manuscript in the Matica Srpska Library, *Stichologion* from the beginning of the 18th century, written in Szentendre by Cyprian of Rača, the famous scribe and illuminator belonging to the circle of scribes from the Rača Monastery, and *Bečkerečki tipik* from the 14th century, a parchment codex most probably created in the territory of former Hungary, in Serbian Kovin (Ráckeve) on Cepel Island.

The series *Katalog starih i retkih knjiga Biblioteke Matice srpske* comprises eight volumes. The first volume contains descriptions of Cyrillic printed books from the 15th to 17th century, a total of 163 items (of which 139 are Serbian books written in Serbian Church Slavonic language, and 24 books of other provenance). In the second volume are presented Serbian books and periodicals from the 18th century (535 items). In the next three volumes (the third, fourth, and fifth) are described Serbian books published between 1801 and 1867 (a total of 5,213 items). The sixth volume contains descriptions of *announcements* (244 items), the seventh volume of *advertisements* (330 items), and the eighth contains *miscellaneous ephemera*

(254 items). The total number of so far described old Serbian printed books in the aforementioned series is 6,739. Following the chronology of the collections, the bibliographic description of the old Serbian printed books has been completed, from *Oktoih prvoglasnik*, the first Serbian incunabulum, printed by Đurđe Crnojević in 1494, to the editions from 1867 which is the border year for the old Serbian book.

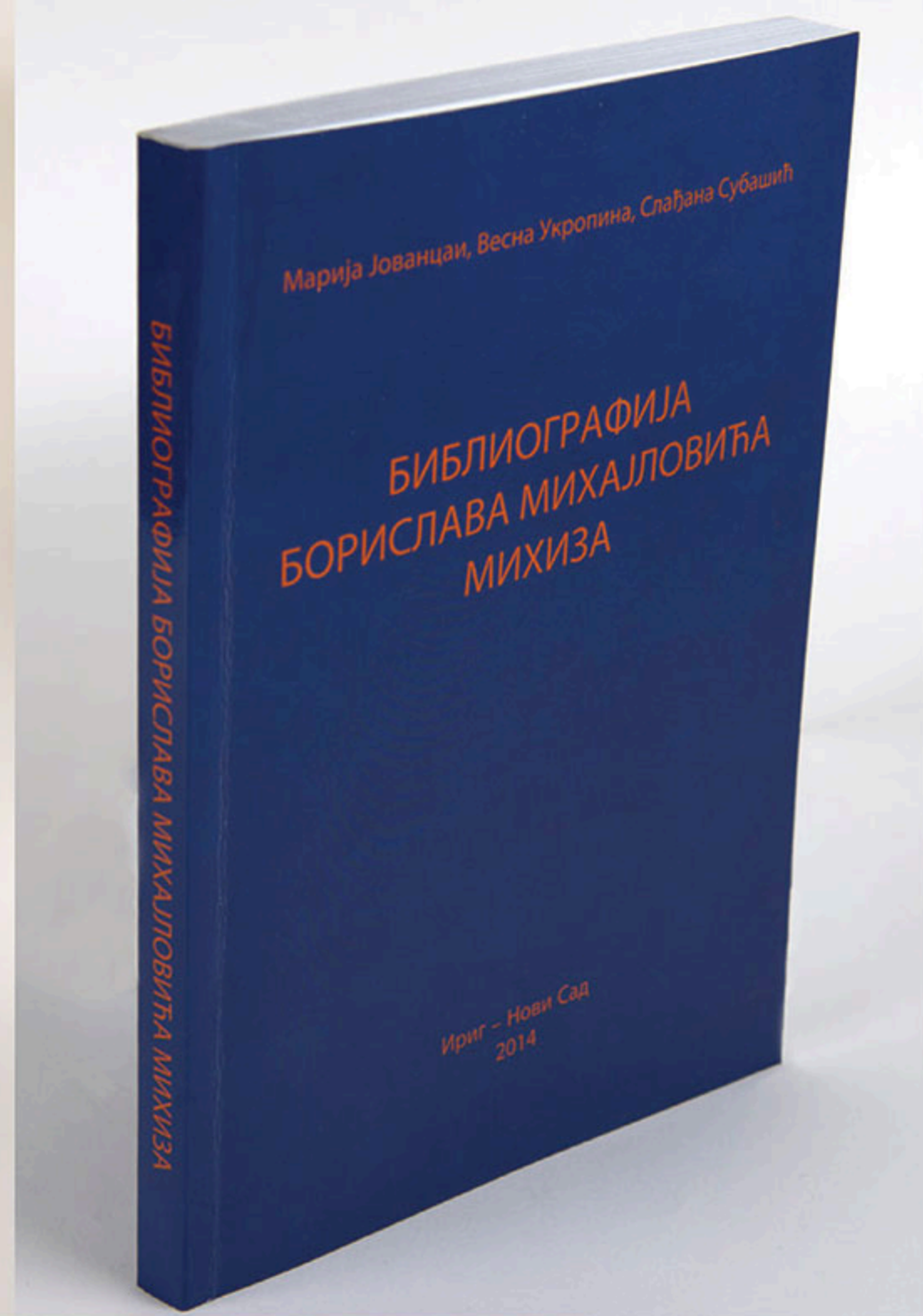
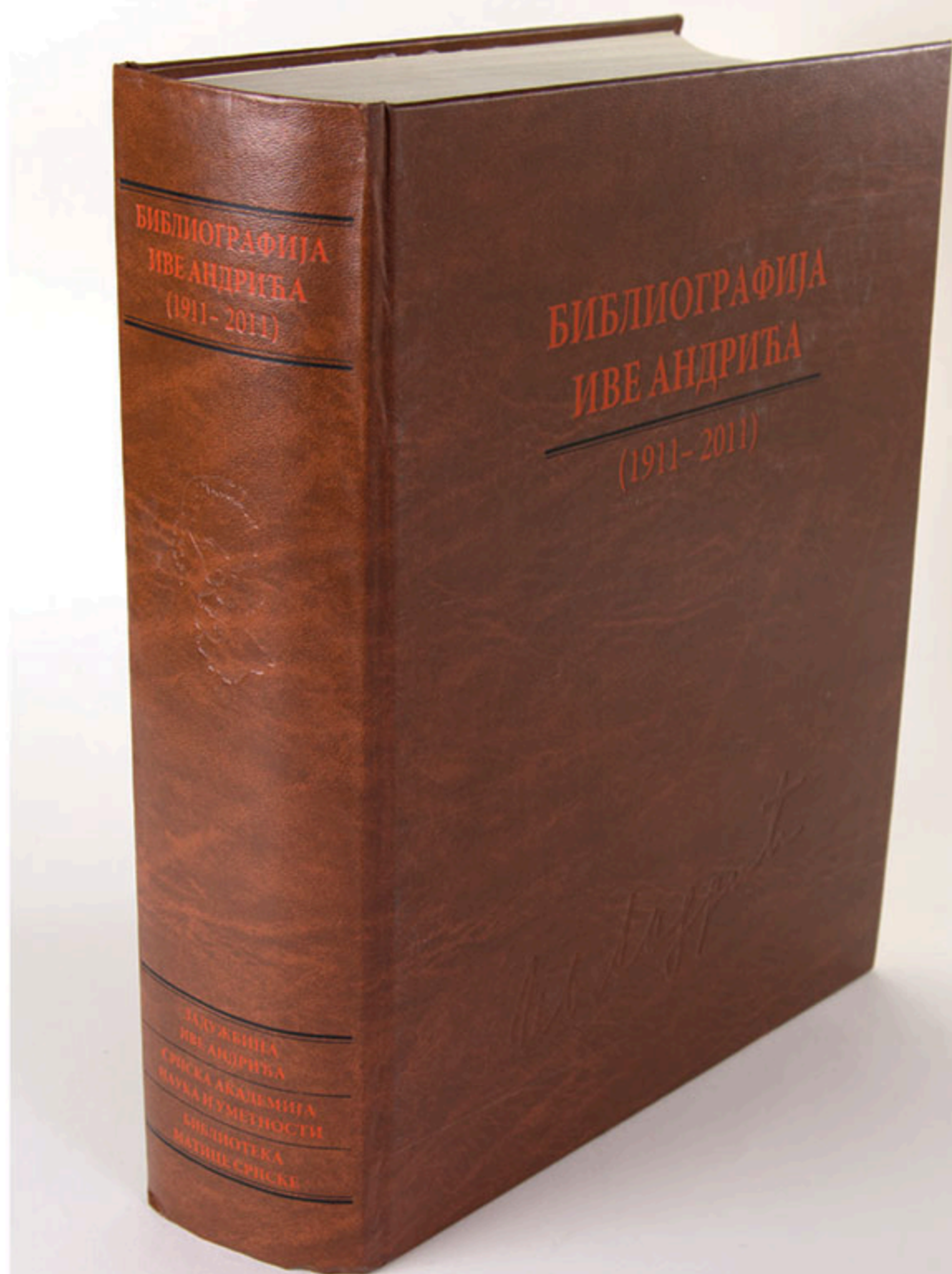
Catalogs of personal libraries of Bishop Platon Atanacković, Sava Tekelija and Tekelianum, consisting of five volumes with a total of 9,439 records, were published within the third series *Katalog legata Biblioteke Matice srpske*.



Saint Sava and Saint Simeon (from Psalter of Gavriilo Trojičanin from 1643)



Bibliografija knjiga u Vojvodini (Current Bibliography of Books in Vojvodina) has been published since 1981 according to local studies publications. Since 1989, when the automation of the Library operations began, the bibliography of books in Vojvodina has been made electronically. It gives a detailed bibliographic description of publications in several languages and contains content lists. The bibliography is still published.

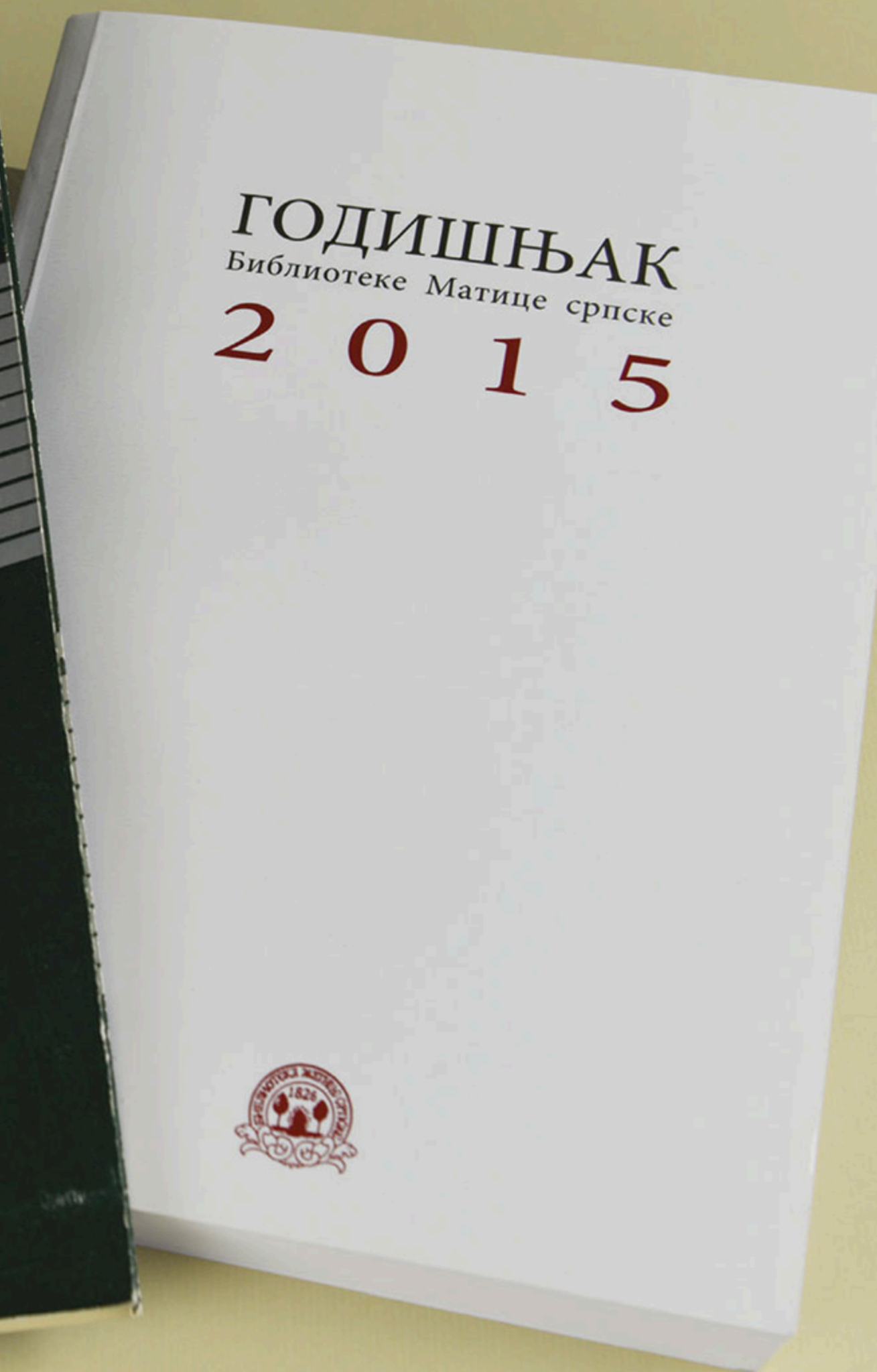
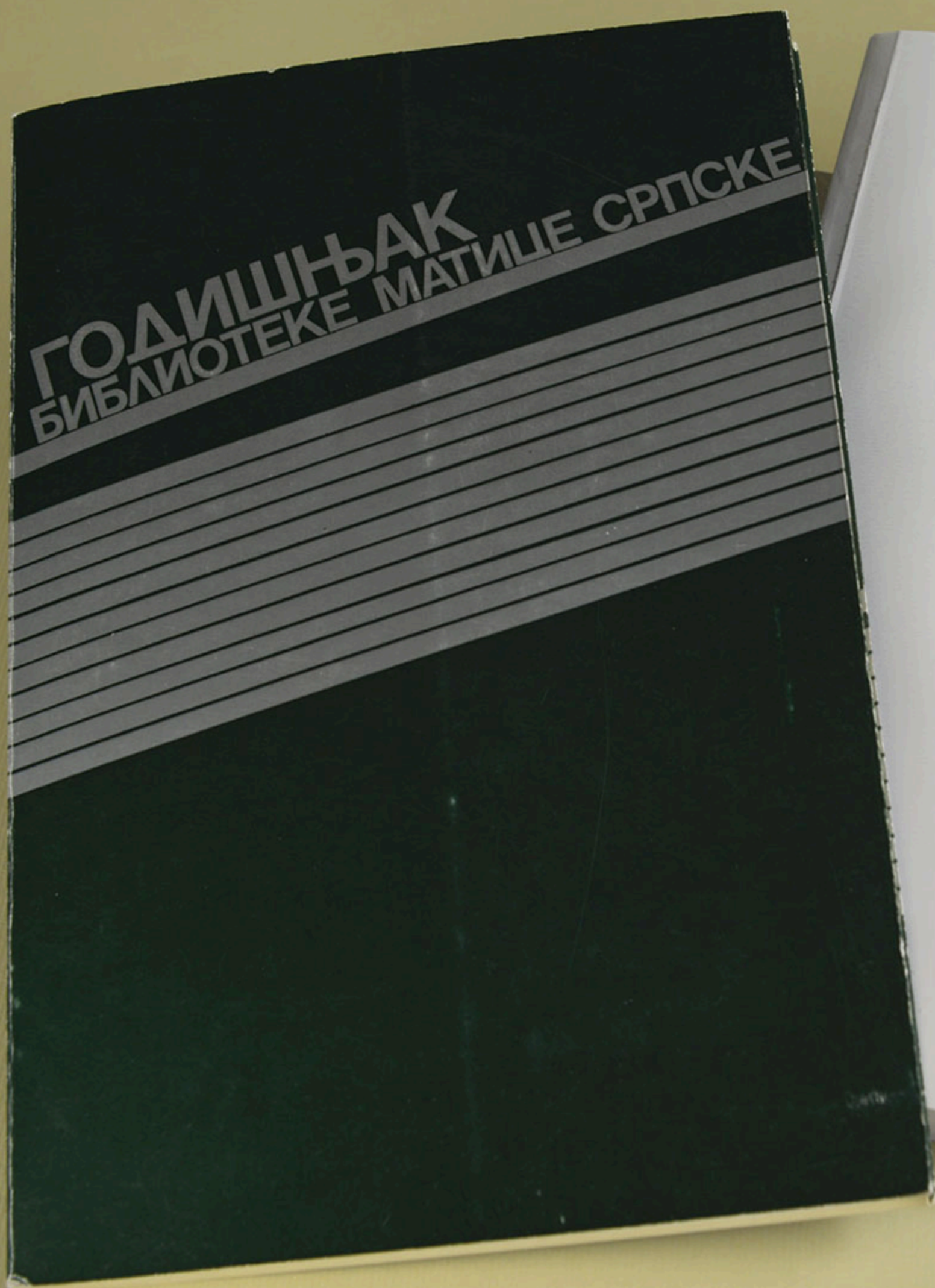




The collection *Tragovi* (Traces) was launched in 1991 with the book by Ivanka Veselinović *Tragom srpske prošlosti* (Traces of the Serbian Past) prepared by Prof. Dr. Vera Jerković. The title of the collection was made according to the title of this book. Ten books have been published so far in this collection. The collection was conceived to promote the work of the Matica Srpska Library experts and to enrich its publishing activity.



The collection *Posebna izdanja* (Special Editions) was launched in 1996 with the intent to testify about its endowers, as well as about books and reading. The first book in the collection is *Priča o Sretenu Mariću* (Story of Sreten Marić) edited by Radovan Popović. Five books have been published so far.



The first issue of *Godišnjak Biblioteke Matice srpske* (Matica Srpska Library Yearbook) was published in 1977. After a break from 1982 to 1988, it has been published continuously. The Yearbook publishes the works of the Matica Srpska Library experts as well as other authors who write about the Matica Srpska Library and its collections.

Вести

ГЛАСИЛО БИБЛИОТЕКЕ МАТИЦЕ СРПСКЕ – ОКТОБАР 2016 – ГОДИНА XXV – БРОЈ 100 – YU ISSN 0354-2866

100 БРОЈЕВА ВЕСТИ


ВЕСТИ



Први број ВЕСТИ, јул 1992.

Објављивање 100. броја *Вести* повод је за кратак осврт на историјат овог гласила БМС, које излази тромесечно с намером да што прегледније извести о њеном раду. Први број, са новим насловом и у новој опреми, изашао је у јулу давне 1992. Подсећамо и да је од 1987. до 1992. године објављено укупно 18 бројева умножених на шапирографу, као и да је пун назив гласила тада био *Вести из БМС – новости из библиотекарства*.

С АЗ Д Р А Е А 9

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ПОТПИСАН СПОРАЗУМ О САРАДЊИ БМС И РУСКЕ ДРЖАВНЕ БИБЛИОТЕКЕ

БМС и Руска државна библиотека склопиле су Споразум о сарадњи, који су у Москви потписали управник БМС Селимир Радуловић и вршилац дужности управника Руске државне библиотеке Владимир Гнездилов. Две библиотеке размењиваће штампана издања књига, часописа и новина. Сарађиваће и у обради, рестаурацији и дигитализацији рукописа и старе штампане књиге.



Селимир Радуловић и Владимир Гнездилов потписују Споразум о сарадњи БМС и Руске државне библиотеке

Селимир Радуловић је у разговору са Владимиром Гнездиловим истакао да у БМС постоји фонд од 50.000 руских књига и предложио да се у Новом Саду оснује Руско-српска читаоница у којој би те књиге биле доступне, а у Руској државној библиотеци Српско-руска читаоница у којој би се читале српске књиге, што је Гнездилов подржао.

Руска државна библиотека је по богатству фонда, који броји преко 46 милиона јединица, највећа у Европи и друга по величини у свету.

Вести

ГЛАСИЛО БИБЛИОТЕКЕ МАТИЦЕ СРПСКЕ – ЈУЛ 2016 – ГОДИНА XXV – БРОЈ 99 – YU ISSN 0354-2866

РАД БИБЛИОТЕКЕ МАТИЦЕ СРПСКЕ У ПРВОМ ПОЛУГОДИШТУ 2016.

У првом полугодшту 2016. године Библиотека Матице српске (БМС) је свим видовима набавке (обавезни примерак, куповина, размена, поклон, депозит) примила и у своје збирке укључила укупно 25.622 публикације (7.964 књига, 2.609 јединица посебних збирки и 15.049 бројева периодике). Обавезним примерком примљено је 18.448, куповином 841, разменом 1.629, поклоном 4.699 и депозитом 5 публикација.

У оквиру пројекта *Опис ћириличких рукописних књига БМС* начињен је преглед преосталих рукописа из времена до краја 18. века у циљу планирања даљег рада на овој едицији и започети су послови на опису рукописа који ће чинити осамнаесту књигу у серији *Ћириличке рукописне књиге БМС*.

За *Дигиталну БМС* обрађене су 524 књиге, 10 огласа и 1 наслов периодике.

У електронски регистар унети су подаци за 458 књига и 46 огласа, који се предлажу за културна добра од изузетног или великог значаја.

С А З Д Р А Е А 9

РАД БМС У ПРВОМ ПОЛУГОДИШТУ 2016. 1



ТРИБИНА „САВРЕМЕНИ ЧОВЕК И САВРЕМЕНИ СВЕТ“ 5



ЕЛЕКТРОНСКЕ ИЗЛОЖБЕ 6

МАТРИЧНОСТ 7



ПОРТРЕТ 9

ПОСЕТЕ 10

СТРУЧНИ СКУПОВИ, ПРОМОЦИЈЕ, САСТАНАЦИЈЕ... 13

ДАРОДАВЦИ 16

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ОБЕЛЕЖЕН ДАН БИБЛИОТЕКЕ МАТИЦЕ СРПСКЕ



Дан Библиотеке Матице српске (БМС) обележен је свечаном академијом 28. априла 2016. године у Свечаној сали Матице српске.

Овај дан установљен је на седници Управног одбора БМС, одржаној 29. децембра 2015. године.

Дан БМС везује се за 16. април (по старом календару), односно, за 28. април 1864. године (по новом календару), када је пароброд „Напредак“ Јована Форовића кренуо из Пеште носећи 61 сандук у којем је била смештена БМС. Овај датум је, иначе, обележила Матица српска 2014. године, о 150-годишњици њеног пресељења у Нови Сад. (стр. 4).

Link to all publications published by the Matica Srpska Library
<http://digital.bms.rs/ebiblioteka/publications/index/collection:16>



For the purpose of work improvement and intensification of development of library and information activities in Serbia, a continuing professional development in this area is regulated for the first time by the Law on Library and Information Service, and its application is determined by the Continuing Professional Development Regulations in Library and Information Service which entered into force in 2013.

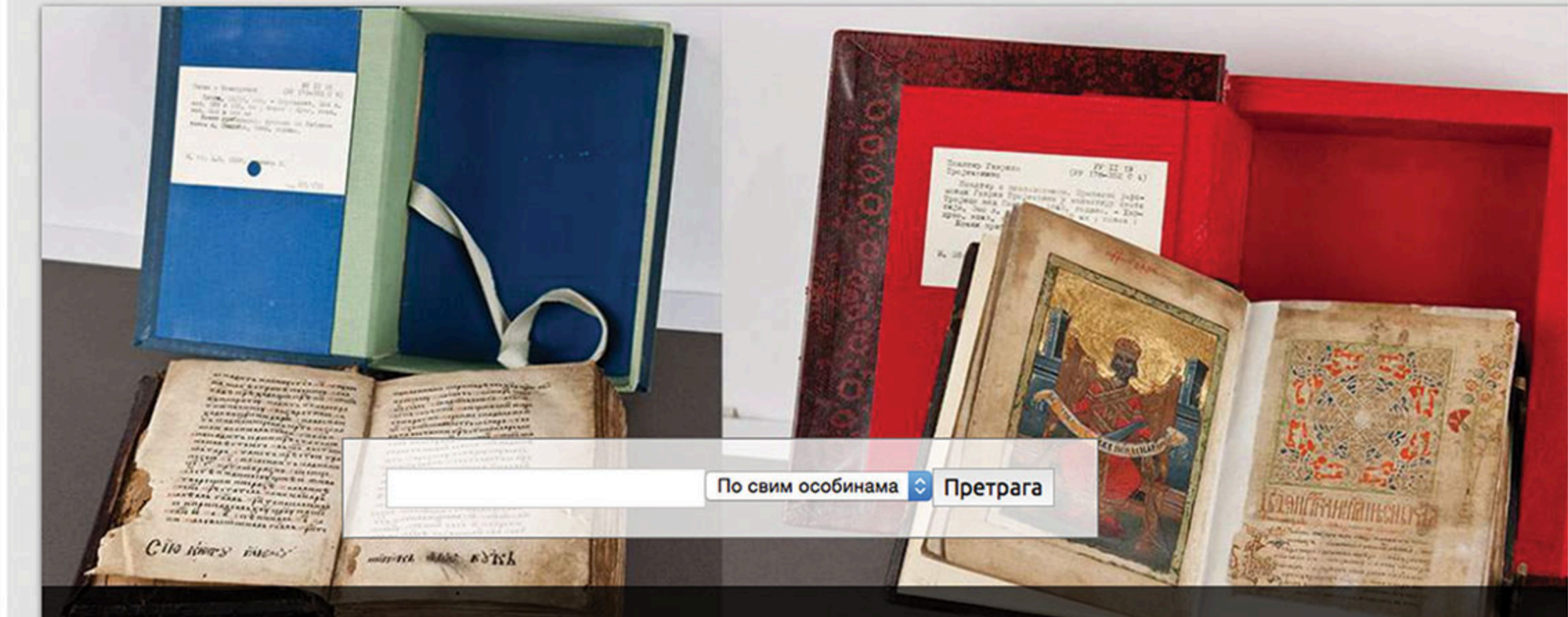
Librarians of the Matica Srpska Library hold accredited seminars and workshops, both on the Library premises and in numerous other libraries in Serbia.





The ceremony of presentation of certificates after passing the librarian certification examinations

By performing its functions as the parent library, the Matica Srpska Library coordinates the library and information activities in Vojvodina and organizes librarian certification examinations.



The Digital Matica Srpska Library (Digital MSL) is the result of digitization of the Library collections that started in 2006 as a method of preserving old and rare books in the Department of Preservation and Conservation, in cooperation with the Department of Old and Rare Books and Legacies and other departments.

The main goal of digitization is preservation, as well as faster and easier access to publications, promotion and presentation of the rich Library collections and creation of new quality contents.

The selection of materials for digitization involves factors like value of materials, their integrity and rarity, the frequency of use and other important criteria. The priority is given to publications described in the series *Ćirilske rukopisne knjige Biblioteke Matice srpske* and *Katalog starih i retkih*

knjiga Biblioteke Matice srpske, as well as to the books published by the Library.

Today, Digital MSL is one of the largest digital libraries in Serbia. Digital MSL is updated daily with new digital publications. A total of 10,413 publications (1,028,313 digital pages) were included in the Digital MSL by the end of December 2016.

The Digital MSL is partially available on the internet, and fully in the Library reading rooms. Digitized publications are related to records in the Library electronic catalog and in union catalog (COBIB.SR). When searching electronic catalog, the users can also access digital copies. The digitization of Serbian periodicals most frequently used in the Library will be intensified in the future.



Traditionally, the most frequent library visitors are elementary and high school students accompanied by their teachers, then participants of expert meetings organized in Novi Sad and beyond, high officials, ambassadors, foreign culture representatives, scientists, as well as students of

the Novi Sad University and beyond. These visits are usually made with the purpose of collaboration or gaining information about the activities of the Library, an institution with a long tradition which uses the latest library and information technology in accordance with international practice and standards.



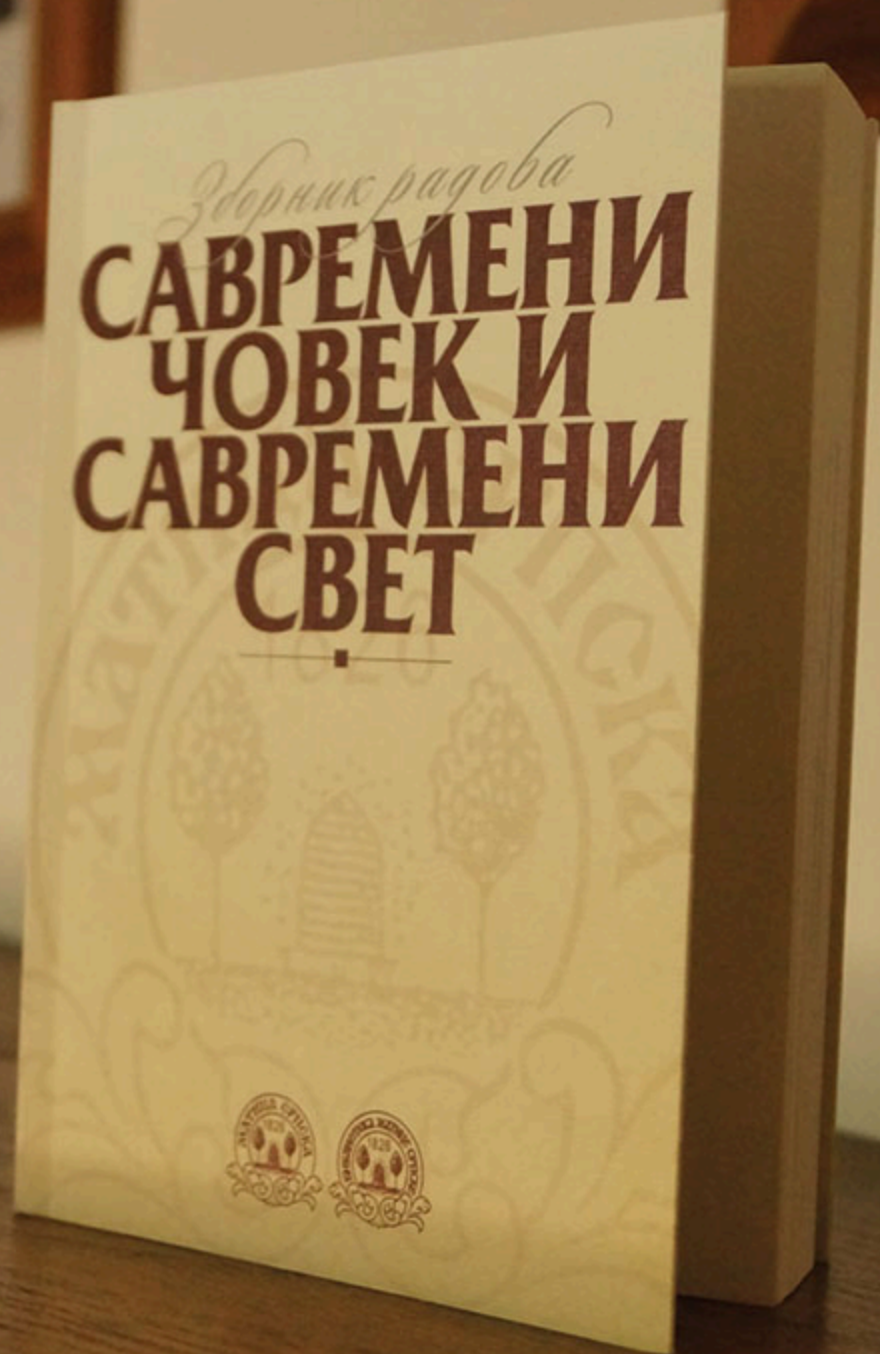
The Matica Srpska Library Day was celebrated for the first time on April 28, 2016. The Golden Book of the Matica Srpska Library Award is assigned to a prominent scholar, writer or an artist, who contributed significantly to the development of librarianship and bibliographic work. The Award can also be assigned to a prominent scholar, writer or artist who bestowed a legacy to the Matica Srpska Library. The Award consists of a charter and a collection of papers from the round table dedicated to the winner. A Jubilee Letter of Gratitude is also presented on the Library Day.

The round table titled *Lingvistika i slavistika u delu Predraga Pipera* (Linguistics and Slavistics in the Works of Predrag Piper) organized on the occasion of the Golden Book of the Matica Srpska Library Award, which is also accompanied by the collection of papers presented at the round table.





The first Golden Book of the Matica Srpska Library Award was presented at the formal gathering to academician Predrag Piper. The first Jubilee Letters of Gratitude are presented to the Matica Srpska, as the patron institution of the Library, on the occasion of 190 years of its work, and to the most prominent Serbian bibliologist Laza Čurčić, on the occasion of his 90th birthday anniversary.

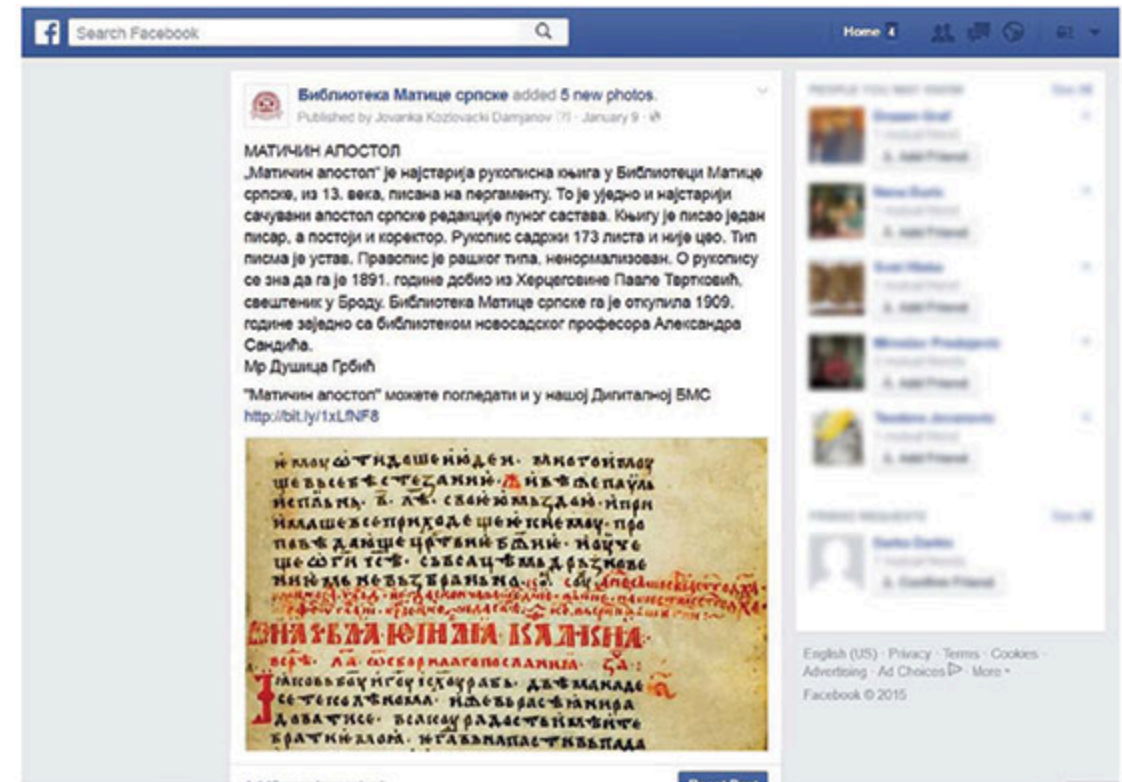
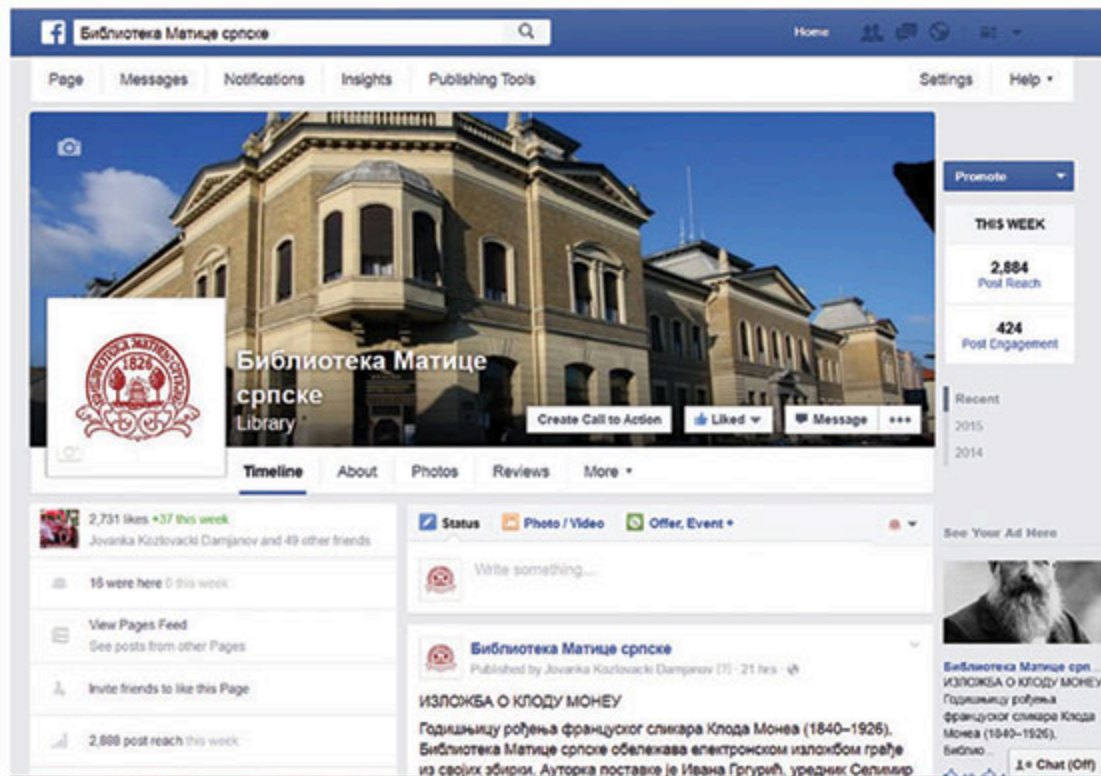


Proceedings from the discussion forum *Savremeni
čovek i savremeni svet*

Since 2015, the Matica Srpska Library, in cooperation with the Matica Srpska, has been organizing a discussion forum titled *Savremeni čovek i savremeni svet* (Modern Man and Modern World), with the most influential people in Serbian culture, science, art, and spirituality as the main speakers. Every year, on Thursdays, ten eminent speakers present their opinions and attitudes in the Library atrium or in the Assembly Hall of the Matica Srpska.



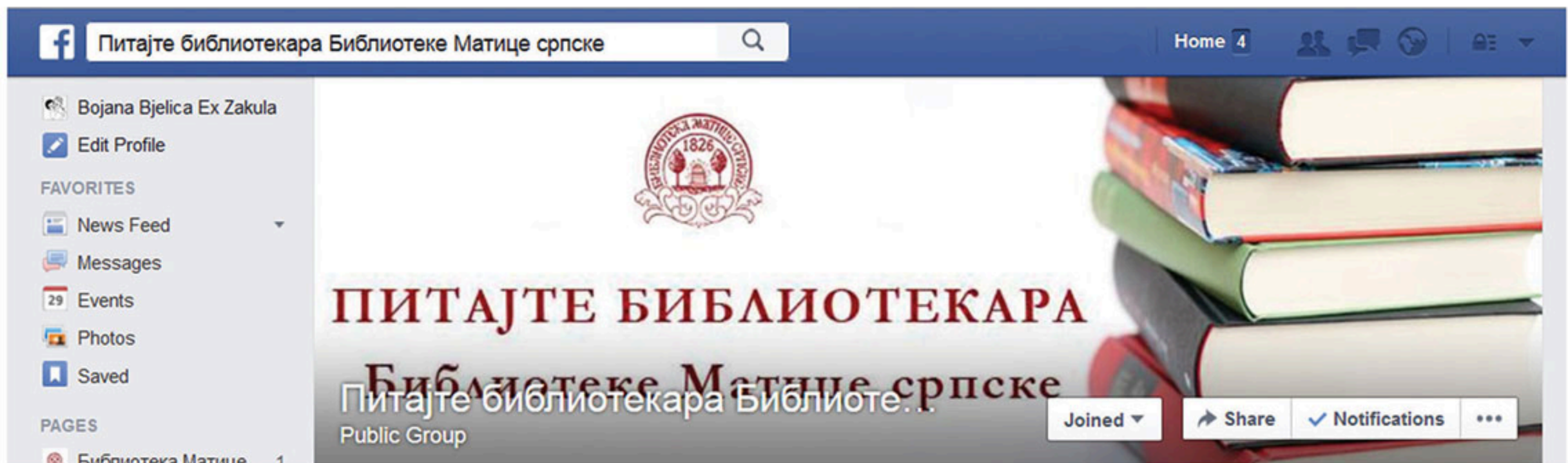




We keep pace with our users, so from November 4, 2014 we are daily in contact with them through Facebook. We also use this media to inform our users about events in the Library, as well as about the recent developments in librarianship in our country and in the world, in literature, art and culture in general, but also to present our rich collections

and point to important places and events from our cultural history.

One of the first posts on our Facebook page was about *Maticin apostol* (The Apostolos of the Matica Srpska), the oldest manuscript in the Library, and it received more than 4,000 views.



Ask a Librarian is an online reference service that allows users submit questions via the Library's Facebook page related to the Library and Library

collections, or to ask for advice how to gain information or literature they need.

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The inside back cover illustration is taken from Psalter of Gavriilo Trojičanin, and the back cover illustration is taken from Stichologion of Cyprian of Rača.