Glossary of Technical Terms for the use of Book-Collectors & Librarians

Library Science
B.L.S.
1906
return this
post Da’
GLOSSARY

OF TECHNICAL TERMS

FOR THE USE OF BOOK-COLLECTORS AND LIBRARIANS,

BY

LILY GRAY

THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LIBRARY SCIENCE,

IN THE STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,

JUNE, 1906.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

Lily Gray

ENTITLED Glossary of technical terms for the use of book-collectors and librarians

IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF Bachelor of Library Science

Katharine L. Sharp

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF Library Science
INTRODUCTION.

Lists of technical terms and abbreviations have been included in manuals of bibliography, books on the art of book-binding and books written for the aid of book-collectors. To put a careful selection of these terms and abbreviations, taken from various sources, into one list, which may be of assistance to librarians and catalogers, as well as to book lovers, is the endeavor here made, however imperfect its execution may be.

The only attempt at originality has been to make the list as simple and as easy to use as possible.

The abbreviations

D Dutch
F French
G German
GR Greek
I Italian
L Latin
S Spanish

have been used in designating words from those languages. Otherwise, it is understood the words are English.

The following authorities were consulted in the preparation of the list:
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>à comp. (F.)</td>
<td>à compartiments (panelled.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>à dent. (F.)</td>
<td>à dentelle (with lace-like tooling.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>à fil. (F.)</td>
<td>à filets (with fillets.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>à fr. (F.)</td>
<td>à froid (blind tooled.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a mezza perg. (I.)</td>
<td>a mezza pergamena (half parchment.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. (F.)</td>
<td>année (year.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. D.</td>
<td>autograph document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. D. S.</td>
<td>autograph document signed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. L.</td>
<td>autograph letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. L. S.</td>
<td>autograph letter signed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A., Aus. (G.)</td>
<td>Ausschnitt (an extract.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abb., Abbild.,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbild'gn. (G.)</td>
<td>Abbildungen (illustrations, cuts.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdr., (G.)</td>
<td>Abdruck (impression.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abtn. (G.)</td>
<td>Abtheilung (division.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abschn. (G.)</td>
<td>Abschnitt (section or part.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afl., Aufl. (G.)</td>
<td>Auflage (edition.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anc. rel. (F.)</td>
<td>ancienne reliure (antique binding.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anm. (G.)</td>
<td>Anmerkung (note, annotation.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant.</td>
<td>antique.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>app. (F.)</td>
<td>appendice (appendix.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aufl. (G.)</td>
<td>Auflage (edition.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ausg. (G.)</td>
<td>Ausgabe (reprint.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ausg. (G.)</td>
<td>ausgebessert (repaired, pieced-out.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aut., autog. F.)</td>
<td>autographe (autograph.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Black letter.
basane (brazil, or sheep skin.)
Band, Bande (volume, volumes.)
bound.
paper boards.
beigegebund (bound with.)
bel exemplaire (fine copy.)
Bildniss (portrait.)
Blatt (sheet, leaf.)
Bogen (sheet.)
brochure, brochure (stitched.)
broschirt, genefftet (stitched.)
brochure, (pamphlet. brochure.)
cuir de Russie (Russia leather.)
coins et fermoire (corners and clap
cum figuris (with illustrations.)
carta azzura (blue paper.)
carta grande (large paper.)
carta velina (vellum paper.)
caratteri gotici (Gothic characters)
carattere tondo (circular character)
cart. (F.)
cart., carton. (G.)
cart. Brad. (F.)
cartonné (boards.)
cartonirt (in boards.)
cartonnage Bradel (bevelled boards; Bradel binding in boards or paper for the temporary preservation of books.)
calf.
calf extra.
charta magna (large paper.)
chagrin (Russia, snagreen.)
cloth.
cloth boards.
cloth extra.
cloth gilt.
cloth limp.
colored plates.
cloth.
complet (complete.)
couvert imprimé (printed cover.)
crown (as crown 8vo.)
cattunband (bound in muslin.)
wood-cuts.
d. i.  (G.)
d. i.  (G.)
d., dem.  (F.)
d.-mar.  (F.)
d.-rel.  (F.)
d.-toile  (F.)
d.-veau.  (F.)
D. S.
d. s. t.  (F.)
dem., dy.
dent.  (F.)
dent. int.  (F.)
des.  (F.)
dor.  (I.)
dor. in testa  (I.)
dor. sui fol.  (I.)
dor.  (F.)
dor. s.pl.  (F.)
dor. s. tr.  (F.)
dos de vél.  (F.)
dup.
durchschr. (G.)
das heißt (that is.)
das ist (that is.)
démi  (half.)
démi-maroquin  (half morocco.)
démi-reliure  (half binding.)
démi-toile  (half cloth.)
démi-veau  (half calf.)
document signed.
doré sur trancne  (gilt edges.)
demy  (as demy octavo.)
dentelle, dentellé  (lace ornament.)
dentelle intérieure  (lace ornament on inside of cover.)
dessins  (designs, drawings.)
dorato  (gilt.)
dorato in testa  (gilt top.)
dorato sui fogli  (gilt edged.)
doré  (gilt.)
doré sur plat  (sides gilt.)
doré sur tranche  (gilt edges.)
dos de vélin  (vellum back.)
duplicate.
durchgeschlossen  (interleaved.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ebd.</em> (C.)</td>
<td>Ebende (the same.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Einb.</em> (G.)</td>
<td>Einband (binding)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>enl.</em></td>
<td>enlarged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>en f.</em> (F.)</td>
<td>en feuilles (in sheets.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>en livr.</em> (F.)</td>
<td>en livraisons (in numbers, in parts.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>en portef.</em> (F.)</td>
<td>en portefeuille (in portfolio.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>en t.</em> (F.)</td>
<td>en toile (in cloth.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>en vél.</em> (F.)</td>
<td>en vélin (in vellum.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ens.</em> (F.)</td>
<td>ensuite (next, after, with.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>env. d'aut.</em> (F.)</td>
<td>envoi d'auteur (with author's compliments, gift of author.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>erg.</em> (C.)</td>
<td>erganzt (completed.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>esempl.</em> (I.)</td>
<td>esemplare (a copy.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ex.</em></td>
<td>extra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
facsimiles.

farbig (colored.)

foolscap.

fermoir (clasp.)

feuillet (folios or leaves.)

figure, figurato (engraving.)

figure au trait (drawn in outline.)

figures coloriées (colored illustrations)

figures sur bois (wood cuts.)

filets (fillets.)

filets à compartiments (gilt fillets in panels.)

filets dorés (gilt fillets or roll.)

filets d'or sur les plats (gilt fillets on side.)

fleur-de-lis (flower-de-luce.)

folio (folio.)

folio.

folgende (sequel, following.)

Forel (parcament.)

format (size.)

format atlantique (atlas folio.)

format oblong (oblong.)
Fr., Frz., Fz. (G.)

Franzband (calf binding.)

front. gr. (F.)

frontispice gravé (engraved title.)

frontispieces.

Fzb., Fzbd., Frzbd. (G.)

Franzband (whole French calf.)

g. e.

gilt edges.

g. h.

gilt head.

g. m. e.

gilt marbled edges.

g. t., g. t. e.

gilt top edge.

gb., geb. (G.)
gebound. (bound.)

gedr. (G.)
gedruckt (printed.)

gen. (G.)
geheftet (stitched.)

gf. (F.)
gaufré (goffered.)

gldscbn. (G.)
goldschnitt (gilt edged.)

glt., gt.
gilt.

goth. (F.)
gothique (gothic.)
gr. (G.)
gross (large.)
gr. pp. (F.)
gross pappe, papier (large paper.)
grav. (F.)  gravuren  (engravings.)
gr. pap., g. p. (F.)  grand papier  (large paper.)
gr. mar. (F.)  grandes marges  (large margins.)
Grol. (F.)  Grolier  (Grolier style of binding.)

Hbcbth., Hctb. (G.)  Halbcattunband  (half muslin binding.)
Hbsfn.  (G.)  Halbsaffian  (half morocco.)
Hds., Hdschrft., Hs.  (G.)
  Handschrift  (manuscript.)
herausg.  (G.)  herausgegeben  (published, edited.)
hf.  half.
hf.bd.  half bound.
hf.cf.  half calf.
hf. mor.  half morocco.
hf. russ.  half russia.
Hft.  (G.)  Heft.  (number or part.
hfzbd., hfz., hbfrz.  (G.)
  halbfranzband  (half bound.)

hlb.  (G.)  halb  (half.)
Hldrbd., Hldr., Hldrld. (G.)

Halblederband (bound in half leather.)

Hlwd., Hln., Hblwd. (G.)

Halbleinwandband (bound in half cloth.)

Hlzbd. (G.)

Holzband (bound in wood.)

Hlzschn. (G.)

Holzschnitt (wood-cut.)

Hpqt., Hbprgt., Hperg. (G.)

Halbpergamentband (bound in parchment.)

hrsg. (G.)

herausgegeben (published, edited.)

ib., ibid. (L.)

ibidem (the same.)

illus.

illustrations, illustrated.

imp.

imperial.

imp.fol.

imperial folio.

in-4 (F.)

in-quarto (quarto, 4to)

in-8 (F.)

in-octavo (octavo, 8vo)

in-12 (F.)

in-douze (duodecimo, 12mo, twelvemo.)

in-fol. (F., I.)

in-folio, in foglio (folio.)

in p. (I.)

in pelle (in calf.)

in perg. (I.)

in pergamenta (in parchment.)

in t. (I.)

in tela (in cloth.)

int. (I.)

intonso (uncut.)
Jaarg., Jaarg. (G.) Jaargang (annual.)
Jchtb., Jchtn., Jchtnb. (G.)
Jachtenband (Russia binding.)

kl. (G.) klein (small.)
kl. 8 (G.) klein 8vo (small octavo.)
Kntb., Kntbd. (G.) Kattunband (bound in muslin, cloth.)
Kpfrt. (G.) Kupfertafel (copperplate engraving.)

l.p. large paper.
l. s. letter signed. Also locus sigilli, place of the seal.
Ldr. (G.) Leder (leather, sheep, calf.)
Ldrbd., Ldb., Ldr. (G.) Lederband (whole bound leather.)
leg. (I.) legato, legatura (bound, binding.)
leg. ant. (I.) legatura antico (antique binding.)
leg. bod. (I.) legato alla Bodoniana (Bodonian binding)
leg. in pel. (I.) legato pelle (whole leather binding.)
leg. ol. (I.) legatura olandese (Dutch binding.)
leg. 1/2 tela (I.) legato in mezza tela (half cloth binding.)

leg. 1/2 pelle (I.)

legato in mezza pelle (half leather binding.)

lfg. (G.)

Lieferung (number, part, series, of a periodical.)

lib.

librarian, library.

Lic. dr. (G.)

Lic. Drucke (photographs, etc.)

ll.

leaves.

lp.

limp.

Lwd., Lwb., Lindb. (G.)

Leinwandband (bound in cloth.)

macc. (I.)

macchiato (spotted or stained.)

marb.

marbled.

m.e.

marbled edges.

MS. (E., F., I.)

manuscript, manoscritto (manuscript.)

MSS. (E., F., I.)

manuscripts, manoscritti (manuscripts.)

m., mar. (F.)

maroquin (morocco.)

m. ant., mar. ant. (F.)

maroquin antique (morocco antique.)
m. b., mar. bl. (F.)
maroquin bleu (blue morocco.)
m. br., mar. br. (F.)
maroquin brun (brown morocco.)
m. cit. mar. cit. (F.)
maroquin citron (citron morocco.)
m.d. d. m., mar. d. d. m. (F.)
maroquin doublé de maroquin (marocco lined with morocco.)
m. d. d. t., mar. d. d. t. (F.)
maroquin doublé de tabis (morocco lined with watered silk.)
m.d. L. (F.)
maroquin du Levant (Levant morocco.)
mar. d. d. t.
m. n., mar. n. (W.)
maroquin noir (black morocco.)
m. r., mar. r. (F.) maroquin rouge (red morocco.)
m. v., mar. v. (F.) maroquin vert (green morocco.)
m. viol., mar. viol. (F.)
maroquin violet (violet morocco.)
Mar. (G.)
Marquin (morocco.)
mar. (I.)
marroccchino (morocco.)
mehrfarb. (G.) mehlfarbig (many colored, polychromatic)
mehrfarb. Tafl. (G.)
mehrfarbig Tafeln (polychromatic pictures.)
m. (I.)
mezza (half.)
m.leg. (I.) mezza legatura (half binding.)
m. (G.) mit (with.)
m. Atl. (G.) mit Atlas (with Atlas.)
m. Ho. (G.) mit Holzschnitten, (with wood-cuts.)
m. Ta. (G.) mit Tafeln (with plates.)
min. (F.) miniatures (miniatures.)
mor. morocco.
mor. ex. morocco extra.
m. l. morocco lin d.
mouill. et piq. (F.) mouillures et piqûres (damp spots and worm holes.)
musl. muslin.

n. e. new edition.
n. f. (G.) neue folge (new series.)
n. d. no date.
n. p. no place, or no printer's name.
non coup. (F.) non coupé (uncut, not cut open for reading.)
n. r., non rel. (F.) non relié (unbound.)

n. rogn., non rogn. (F.) non rogné (uncut, not trimmed by the binder.)
now. in numbers.
n. ms. (F.) notes manuscrites (manuscript notes.)
obl. (I.) oblungo (oblong.)
obl. s oblong octavo.
ott. cons. (I.) ottine conservazione (best preservation)
o. p. out of print.
p. page.
pp. pages.
pag. (F., I.) pagina or pagine (page, or pages.)
pap. paper, i. e., sewed.
p., pap. (F.) papier (paper.)
p. de H. (F.) papier de Hollande (Dutch paper.)
pap. fort (F.) papier fort (strong paper.)
pap. teinte (F.) papier teinté (colored paper.)
p. vél. (F.) papier vélin (vellum paper.)
p. v., pap. verge. (F.) papier vergé (laid paper.)
Pp. (G.) Pappe, Papier (paper, pasteboard.)
parch. parchm. (F.) parchemin (parchment.)
pts. in parts.
peau de Russ. (F.) peau de Russie (Russia.)
peau de tr. (F.) peau de truie (hogskin.)
p.d. t. d. R. (F.) peau de truie de Russie (Russian hogs skin.)
peau de v. ' (F.) peau de veau (calf.)'
perc., percal. percaliné, muslin.
perg., pg., pgmt., pgt.
pergaminina (parchment.)
Pgmb., Pgb., Prgmtb. (G.)
Pergamentband (bound in parchment.)
p. (I.) pelle (calf.)
p. f., p. fers., pet. f. (F.)
petit fers (tooling worked out by the
combination of single patterns
from small dies.)
picc. (I.) piccolo (small.)
piq. (F.) piqûres (worm-holes.)
pl. enl. (F.) planches enluminées (illuminated plates)
plaq. (F.) plaquette (thin volume bound.)
pl., plchs. (F.) planches (plates.)
ports. portraits.
ptrs. (F.) portraits. (portraits.)
p. post, as post 8vo.
pub. published.
quad. (I.) quaderno (a quire of paper.)
qq. (F.) quelques (some, few.)
qq. mouill. (F.) quelques mouillures (several damp stains.)

rac. (F.) raccommodé (repaired.)
r. (L.) recto. (right hand page.)
r. & g. edges red and gilt edges.
red. reduced.
rel., r. (F.) relié, reliure (bound, binding.)
rep. (G.) reparirt (repaired.)
rev. revised.
rn. roan.
Roxb. Roxburghe style of binding.
roy., ry. royal, as royal 4to.
rus., russ. Russia leather.
Sf., Sfn. (G.) Saffian (morocco.)
Sfnb., Sfn. (G.) Saffianband (morocco binding.)
Sammbl. (G.) sämtliche (all complete.)
Sars. (G.) Sarsene† (taffeta.)
sce. scarce.
Schwldr., Schwlsldr. (G.) Schwartenleder, Schweinsleder (nogskin, pigskin.)
sd., swd. sewed.
s. (G.) senen (see.)
sec. (I.) secolo (century.)
sec. section.
s., ste. (G.) seite (page.)
s., sp., s.n. sheep skin.
s. d’ (I.) senza data (without date.)
s. a’ et t. (L., I.) sine anno et typographo (without year and printer.)
s.Imp. (L.) sine impressire (without printer.)
s. l. (I., F., I.) sine loco, sans lieu, senza luogo (without place.)
s. l. et a. (L.) sine loco et anno (without place and date.)
s. l. n. d. (F.) sans lieu ni date (no place or date.)
s. n. (L.) sine nota (without note.)
s. t. (L.) sine typographo (without printer.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sm.</td>
<td>small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sm. 4to</td>
<td>small quarto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smtbd.</td>
<td>Sammetband (velvet binding.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>sq.</td>
<td>square.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steinst.</td>
<td>Stahlstich (steel engraving.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stat.</td>
<td>Steintafel (lithography)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st.</td>
<td>stitched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sup., s.</td>
<td>super (as super royal 8vo.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sup. ex.</td>
<td>super extra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suppl.</td>
<td>supplement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tab.</td>
<td>Tabelle, Tabellen (table, tables.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taf., Tfl.</td>
<td>Tafel (engraving.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taglio r.</td>
<td>taglio rosso (red edges.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarl.</td>
<td>tarlato (worm holed.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t.</td>
<td>tela (cloth.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tête dor.</td>
<td>tête doré (gilt top.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textabildgn.</td>
<td>Textabildungen (illustrations of the text.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th., Thl., Tnle.</td>
<td>Theil (part.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thk.</td>
<td>thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tip.</td>
<td>tipografia (typography.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
t. p. w. title-page wanting.

tit. r. et n. (F.) titre rouge et noir (title red and black.

t. (F.) toile (cloth.)

t. pl. (F.) toile pleine (full cloth.)

t. e. g. top edge gilt.

t., tom. (I., I., F.) tomus, tomi; tomo, tomi; tome, tomes (volume, volumes.)

tr. (F.) tranche (edge.)

tr. cis. (F.) tranches ciselées (tooled edges.)

tr. dor. (F) tranches dorées (edges gilt.)

tr. ebarb. (F.) tranches ebarbées (trimmed edges.)

tr. jasp. (F.) tranches jaspées (sprinkled edges.)

tr. m. (F.) tranches marbrées (edges marbled.)

tr. p. (F.) tranches peignées (combed edges.)

This refers to the process of marbling, in which a comb is drawn through the colors, leaving lines which appear as scallops on the paper.

tr. r. (F.) tranches rouges (red edges.)

trans. translated.
übers. (G.) übersetzt.
unaufg. (G.) unaufgeschnitten (uncut, not cut open for reading.)
unbeschn. (G.) unbeschnitten (uncut, not trimmed by the binder.)
unb. unbound.
unct. uncut.
u. a. (G.) und ähnliche (and the like, similar.)
u. a. (G.) und andere (and others.)
u. derg. (G.) und dergleichen (and the like.)
u. f., uff. (G.) und folgende (and the following.)
u. s. f. (G.) und so fort (and so forth.)
u. s. w. (G.) und so weiter (and so on.)
u. z. und zwar (and indeed.)
ungeb (G.) ungebunden (unbound.)

v. d. various dates.
v. y. various years.
v. (F.) veau (calf.)
v. anc. (F.) veau ancien (old calf.)
v. ant. (F.) veau antique (calf antique.)
v. b., v. bl. (F.) veau bleu (blue calf.)
v. br. (F.) veau brun (brown calf.)
v. dor. (F.)  veau doré (calf gilt.)

v. éc.  (F.)  veau écaille (tortoise calf, scaled calf.)

v. fil.  (F.)  veau avec filets (calf with fillets.)

v. f.  (F.)  veau fauve (fawn calf, plain calf.)

v. jasp.  (F.)  veau jaspé (calf stained or marbled.)

v. m., v. marb.  (F.)  veau marbré (calf marbled, mottled calf.)

v. p.  (F.)  veau porphyre (calf to imitate porphyry.)

v. r., v. rac.  (F.)  veau racine (tree calf.)

v. r.  (F.)  veau rouge (red calf.)

vé.  (F.)  vélin (vellum.)

vé. bl.  (F.)  vélin blanc (white vellum.)

vé. de H.  (F.)  vélin de Hollande (Dutch vellum.)

vergr., verg.  (G.)  vergriffen (out of print.)

v.  (L.)  verso (left hand page.)

vign.  (F.)  vignettes (vignettes.)

vol., vols.  volume, volumes.

vollst.  (G.)  vollständig (complete.)

v.  (G.)  von (by.)

w.  with.

wohlfeil.  (G.)  wohlfeil (cheap.)

z. B.  (G.)  zum Beispiel (for example.)
TECHNICAL TERMS.

AANHANGSEL (D) Appendix.
AANMERKING (D) Note, explanatory remark.
ABRÉGÉ (F) Abridgment, outline.

ABRIDGMENT

See also

Grundriss (G)
Abrégé (F)
Compendio (I)
Compendio (S)
Uittreksel (D)

ABTEILUNG

ABTEILUNG (G) Section.
À COMPTAINTS (F) Panelled, checkered.
À FROID (F) Blind-tooled, i. e. tooled without gold, the design being impressed on the leather with a hot iron, slightly changing the color and showing the indentation. Used by the early monks. Sometimes called "monastic."
### Books from the Press of Aldus Manutius, of Venice, and His Successors. 1495-1597.

Aldus was the first printer to use Italic type.

### Anépigraphe

Without title; without inscription of title. Most manuscripts are anépigraphe, most incunabula also.

### Annual

Term applied to a literary work appearing once a year; an illustrated work issued near Christmas of each year. Name formerly given to well bound, illustrated works which were very popular from 1822-56.
ANNUAL
See also
Jahrbuch (n)
Annuaire (w)
Annali, annuario (I)
Annario (S)
Jaarboek (D)

ANNUARIO (I) Annual.

ANOPISTOGRAFIE (F) A term applied to manuscripts and printed books, in which the writing or printing is on the recto alone. Most rolls and block books are of this type.

ANOTACIÓN (S) Note, explanatory remark.

ANTIPHONAIRP (F) See Livres liturgiques.

À PETITS FEES (F) Tooling done by hand in small separate tools to make up the pattern. A distinction is here implied between hand-tooled binding and that stamped at one blow, or decorated by means of a roll carrying a continuous pattern.

APAISADO (S) Oblong.

APPENDICE (S) Appendix.

APPANDICE (I) Appendix.

APPENDICE (F) Appendix.

APPENDIX Appendix.

A part added to a book or document, containing explanatory or statistical material, relating to the main part, but not essential to its completeness. Therein it differs from Supplement, which is intended to complete and correct the main part of the work.
See also
Anhang (G)
Appendice (F)
Appendice, coda (I)
Apéndice (S)
Aanhangsel (D)

APPREHENSION (F)
The act by which the Royal Censor, charged with reading a manuscript, declares that he has read it and has found nothing immoral, or against the established laws, in it, which would prevent its being printed.

AQUATINTE (F)
Engraving executed in a single color, generally dark, or neuter, and giving different tones by the degrees of shading.

AUFLAGE (G)
Edition.

AUSGABE (C)
Edition.

AVEC ENTÊTES GRAVÉS (F)
With engraved headings.
BAND  (D) (G)  Volume, book.

BANDS  Projections produced on the back of the volume, by the cords or tapes, on which are sewn the sections of the book.

BÁSAN, BÁSANÉ  (F)  Sheep-skin tanned in oak- or larch-bark and used for book-binding, etc. It is distinguished from rōan, which is tanned in sumac.

BÁSANÉ VEPTÉ MAROQUINÉE  (F)  Raw sheep-skin moroccoed.

BASTARD TITLE  A repetition in print of the name of the book, written in early times on the cover. A fly-, or half-title before the full title of a work.

See also  False-title.  Half-title.

BEDENK BLATT  (G)  Memorial publication.

BEIHEFT  (G)  Supplement.

BEILAGE  (G)  Supplement.

BÊNÉDICTIONNAIRE  (F)  See Livres liturgiques.

BERQUINADE  (F)  From the name of Berquin, a literary work, written for children and resembling, in material and in form, the works of Berquin, a French writer for children in the 18th century.
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Gk) 
(βιβλίον book, and γενέσις generation) 
The production of books.

BIBLIOGRAPH 
(F bibliographe, GR βιβλιογράφος) 
A book writer.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC 
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

BIBLIOGRAPHIZE
To write a bibliography of.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
(F bibliographie, GR βιβλιογραφία book-writing)
1. The writing of books:
2. The systematic description and history of books, their authorship, printing, publication, editions, etc.
3. A book containing such details.
4. A list of the books of a particular author, printer, or country, or of those dealing with any particular theme; the literature of a subject.

BIBLIOKLEPTOMANIAC 
(GR βιβλίον book, and κλέπτης thief) 
A book thief.

BIBLIOKLEPTOMANIC

BIBLIOLATER

BIBLIOLATRIST
One who has an excessive admiration or reverence for books.

BIBLIOLATRY 
(GR βιβλίον book, and λατρεία worship) 
Extravagant admiration of a book.

BIBLIOLATROUS
Given to, or characterized by bibliolatry.
BIBLIOLOGY (GR βιβλίον book, and λόγος discourse) Scientific description of books, booklore, bibliography.

BIBLIOLOGICAL Of, or pertaining to bibliography

BIBLIOMANCY (GR βιβλιομαντία) Divination by books, generally by verses of the Bible.

BIBLIOMANE (F bibliomane; GR βιβλιομανία) An indiscriminate collector of books.

BIBLIOMANIA (GR βιβλιομανία) A rage for collecting and possessing books.

BIBLIOMANIAC One affected with bibliomania, mad for books.

BIBLIOMANIACAL Of, relating to, or characterizing, a bibliomaniac.

BIBLIOMANIAN A bibliomaniac.

BIBLIOMANISM Bibliomania.

BIBLIOMANIST A bibliomaniac.

BIBLIOPEGIST A bookbinder.

BIBLIOPEGISTIC BIBLIOPEGISTICAL Of, or relating to, or befitting a bookbinder.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOPAGY</strong></td>
<td>(GR βιβλίον book, and πηγυμ to fix) Bookbinding as a fine art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOPHATIC</strong></td>
<td>Of, or pertaining to a bibliophagist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOPHAGIST</strong></td>
<td>(GR βιβλίον book, and φαγών devouring) A devourer of books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOPHILE</strong></td>
<td>(F bibliophile; GR βιβλίον book, and φίλος friend) A person, who loves books, and who seeks them with the sole desire of instruction, and who only acquires those books, which he considers most suitable to form a collection, which shall be valuable for the number and variety of its contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOPHILIC</strong></td>
<td>Of, or pertaining to a bibliophile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOPHILISM</strong></td>
<td>The principles and practice of a bibliophile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOPHILIST</strong></td>
<td>A bibliophile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOPHILISTIC</strong></td>
<td>Of, or pertaining to a bibliophile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOPHILIOUS</strong></td>
<td>Addicted to bibliophily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOPHILY</strong></td>
<td>(F bibliophilie) Love of books, taste for books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOPHOBIA</strong></td>
<td>(GR βιβλίον book, and φόβος dread) Dread of, or aversion to books.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOPOLE</td>
<td>(Gr. Βιβλιοπόλος from Βιβλιος book, and πόλος seller, dealer) A dealer in books; a bookseller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOPOLAR</td>
<td>Of, or belonging to booksellers; hence bibliopologically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOPOLIC</td>
<td>The principles or trade of bookselling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOPOLICAL</td>
<td>A bookseller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOPOLISM</td>
<td>Of, pertaining to, or befitting a bookseller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOPOLISTIC</td>
<td>One who is exclusively employed in arranging books on the shelves. A page in a library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOTACTE (F)</td>
<td>A man who buries his books and does not give them to the world. A place in a library where reserve books are placed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOTAPHE (F)</td>
<td>Library economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOTECHNIE (F)</td>
<td>Library economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOTÆCHECONOMIE</td>
<td>Portrait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILLIGE AUSGABE (G)</td>
<td>Cheap edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLAD (VAN 4 ZIJDEN)</td>
<td>Sheet, 4 pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLADWIJZER (D)</td>
<td>Table of contents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BLEED When a book has been cut down into the print, it is said to have been bled.

See also cropped.

BOGEN (G) Sheet 4 pages.

BOGENBEZEICHNUNG (G) Signature (in printing.)

BOLT Folded edge of the sheets in an unopened book.

BOUND Sec also Gebunden (G) Pelié (F) Legato (I) Encuadernado (S) Ingebonden (D)

BOUSTROPHÉDON (F) Writing which goes alternately from left to right and from right to left. The Greeks wrote this way, at first.

BREVET (F) A license (of booksellers or printers.)

BROCHÉ (F) Paper covers.

Stitched, i. e. having the sections caught together with threads, but not fastened to bands, as in regular sewing. The French stitch runs diagonally across the back of the book and is not to be confounded with machine stitching, wire stitching, side stitching, etc. This stitching is usually covered with paper.

BROKEN OVER When plates are turned over or folded a short distance from the back edge, before they are placed
in the volume, so as to facilitate their being
turned easily or laid flat, they are said to be
broken over. When a leaf has been turned
down, the paper is broken.

BROSCHIRT (G) Paper covers.
BÜCHERFREUND (G) Book-lover.
BÜCHERSAMMLER (G) Book-collector.

CAHIER (F) Number, part.

CALENDERED PAPER
Paper which is very highly rolled or glazed, for
receiving illustrations.

CAMEO-BINDING Binding, where the leather is stamped with dies,
cut in intaglio, whereby impressions in relief,
imitations in some sort, of antique cameos, were
produced.

CANCELS Leaves containing errors, which have to be dis-
carded and replaced by corrected sheets. Such
leaves are marked by the printer with a star.
Duplicate sheets or quires, which are to be sub-
stituted in place of others, either to correct
grave errors in the printing, because they have been suppressed by the censors, or, because they contain parts, which have been omitted from the text.

**CARTONIERT**

(G) Bound in boards.

**CARTONNAGE BRADEL**

(F) A method of temporary binding in boards or paper, introduced into France by a man named Bradel. The sections are not sawn at the back, but sewn on ribbon and the boards removed a certain distance from the back, leaving a hollow, into which the covering is pressed.

**CARTONNÉ**

(F) In boards.

**CARTOUCH**

**CARTOUCHE**

A painted, engraved, or sculptured ornament of irregular or fantastic form, enclosing a plain central space used as a field for inscriptions, etc. Such ornaments were much used during the 16th and 17th centuries to decorate the titlepages of books.

**CARTOUCHE À FEUILLAGÉ**

(F) Cartouche in ornaments imitating the foliage of trees.

**CATALOGO**

(I S) Catalog.
CATALOGUE A list of the names of people or things, generally arranged alphabetically, and including some description. See also List.

See also
Verzeichniss (G)
Catalogue, liste (F)
Catalogo, lista (I)
Catalogo, lista (S)
Catálogo (D)

CATALOGUS

CATALOG

CATCH LINES The lines which contain the catch words.

CATCH-WORDS This is the name given to one or more words, placed at the foot of the verso of a leaf, and reproduced on the first line of the recto of the following leaf. It is, in short, a new way of making a guiding mark, differing from signatures, allowing the leaves to be put together one after the other, without having recourse to signatures. They were used in the manuscripts of the 11th century and, quite frequently, in those of the 14th. The first instance of this usage is in a Tacitus printed at Venice by Vendelin de Spire in 1468, or 1469. They were in use until the 18th century, but, after the 14th, they were put only at the foot of the verso of the last leaf of each section.

CHAP BOOKS Abbreviation for Chapter books.

CHAPTER BOOKS See Share books.
CHAUCER TYPE  Type used by William Morris, in his imitation of old style printing.

CHEAP EDITION  See also
                     Billige Ausgabe (C)
                     Édition à bon marché (F)
                     Edizione economica (I)
                     Edición barata (S)
                     Goedkoope uitgave (D)

CHIFFRE  (F)  Monogram.

CHIFFRES  (F)  Numbers

CHRYSOGRAPHE  (F)  This word designates the illuminators, who, in the Middle Ages, applied gold to the ornamental capital letters, which were placed at the head of chapters, and to miniatures.

CODA  (I)  Appendix.

CODEX  (I)  A manuscript, whose form was that of our actual books, as distinguished from the (v o l u m e n) roll. The leaves of parchment were cut to certain dimensions and bound together.

COIFFE  (F)  Headband.

COLLATION  The examination of the signatures, etc., of a book, to ascertain if they follow in order and are complete.

COLLATIONMENT  (F)  Collation.

COLLECCIÓN  (S)  Collection
COLLECTION  A number of books, considered as a whole, of which the single volumes are parts.

See also
Sammlung  (G)
Recueil     (F)
Collezione, raccolta  (I)
Colección    (S)
Verzameling  (D)

COLLEZIONE RACCOLTA

(I) Collection.

COLOPHON  The note at the end of old books, containing the names of the printer and publisher, place where printed, and date.

COMPENDIO  (I S) Abridgment, outlines.

COMPLETE  (F) Complete.

COMPLETE  See also
Vollständig  (G)
Complet     (F)
Completo    (I)
Completó    (S)
Volledig    (D)

COMPLETE WORKS

See also
Sämtliche werke  (S)
Oeuvres complètes  (F)
Opere complete  (I)
Obras completas  (S)
Volledige werken  (D)

COMPLETO  (I S) Complete.

CONCORDANCE DE LA BIBLE

(F) Concordance of the Bible.

CONCORDANCE OF THE BIBLE

The name given to repertoires, in which are classed, in alphabetical order, all the words of the Bible, with the passages in which the words
are cited. They are found in many languages.

CONTFRÈRE  (F)  Colleague, fellow-member, associate.

CONTENIDO  (S)  Content.

CONTENT  The subject matter of a book.

See also
Inhalt  (G)
Contenu  (F)
Contenido  (S)
Inhoud  (D)

CONTENÚ  (V)  Content.

CONTINUACIÓN  (S)  Continuation.

CONTINUACIÓN  1  Any irregular publication not issued oftener than once a year, especially, a book, which is issued in parts.

2  Any annual publication.

3  Any book, which is issued or supplied in parts.

4  Any incomplete file of a periodical.

See also
Fortsetzung  (G)
Suite  (F)
Continuazione  (I)
Continuación  (S)
Vervoeg  (D)

CONTINUAZIONE  (I)  Continuation.

CONTENUTO  (I)  Content.

CONTREFACCIÓN  (F)  Forgeries of works printed at certain places, and bearing on the title pages false names of editors and places of publication. Sometimes, they were printed for the purpose of fraudulent gain. Sometimes, works prohibited by
the censor were so published. Holland, Belgium, Geneva, Basle and Avignon (this last before becoming a city of France) produced these works on a large scale.

Copied, in manuscript.

See also
Geschrieben (G)
Copié (Fr)
In copia (a mano) (I)
En copia (S)
In afschrift (D)

COPPER ETCHING

The art and process of engraving by means of acid which eats into a surface, which may be glass, zinc, iron, or steel, but is generally copper. The surface is first covered with a varnish, and this varnish is scratched through by an etching needle, to expose the metal in lines forming a drawing. The plate is then exposed to the acid, which bites into the exposed lines, so that they are made deep enough to receive the ink for the engraving.

See also
Kupferradierung (G)
Gravure à l'eau forte (Fr)
Intaglio ad acqua forte (I)
Grabado al agua fuerte (S)
Sterkwaterplaat (D)

COPPERPLATE

See Line engraving.

See also
Kupferstich (G)
Gravure sur cuivre (Fr)
Incisione in rame (I)
Grabado en cobre (S)
Kopergravure (D)
Corrected (S) Revised.

Correcté (F) Revised.

Cropped A book is said to be cropped when the edges are cut down very much.

See also Bleed.

Guarnerio (S) Number, part.

Cul-de-Lampe (F) A vignette or flower at the end of a chapter, which form is inscribed in a triangle, the point at the bottom.

See Manuscripts.

Cursive

Cut-In Notes Side-notes, which are inserted within the text at the side, instead of in the margin.

See also Notes.

Deckle The raw or ragged edge all around the four sides of a full size sheet of handmade paper, which is produced by the deckle proper, which is a rectangular frame, laid upon the wire mold, on which the paper pulp is placed, to confine the pulp within the limits of the regular size of the sheet.

Deel (D) Volume, book.
DEFECTIVE COPY A book is defective if any of the leaves are patched, or mended in any other way, or if the title-page, frontispiece, or any of the plates are laid down, i.e. rebacked with paper, to preserve them, or render them stronger.

DESSIN (F) Drawing, design.
DIARIO (F) Newspaper.
DIBUJO (S) Drawing, design.
DISEGNO (I) Drawing, design.
DISPENSA (I) Part, section.
DIVINITY CALF A dark brown calf used generally for religious books, and worked in blind, or tooled.

DOREUR (F) Literally G i l d e r. One who by means of small heated hand tools and stamps, each bearing a portion of the design, impresses a decoration in gold upon a book cover, or other suitable surface. Finisher, the nearest approach to a synonym in English.

DOS BRISE (F) Hollow back
DOS PLEIN (F) Solid or rigid back, as contrasted with Dos brise, or hollow back.
A book may have a flexible back and, at the same time, be hollow-backed, the cords or bands being pressed into the back when it is glued up and the outer covering forming a false back.
DOUBLE
DUBLURE. (F) As used in bookbinding, it designates the leather, silk, or other fabric, sometimes used on the inner side of the boards of a book, in place of the ordinary board papers.

DRAWING, DESIGN

See also
Zeichnung (C)
Dessin (F)
Disegno (I)
Dibujo (S)
Teekening (N)

DRUCK (C) Printing, print.
DRUK (D) Printing, print.
DURCHGESEHEN (C) Revised.

EAU FORT (F) Etching.
EDICIÓN (S) Edition.
EDICIÓN BARATA (S) Cheap edition.
EDICIÓN POPULAR (S) Popular edition.
EDICIÓN SEPARADA (S) Separate edition.
EDITIO PRINCEPS (L) The edition which the author corrected and preferred.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDITION</th>
<th>See also</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ÉDITION (F)</td>
<td>Auflage, Ausgabe (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÉDITION À BON MARCHÉ (F)</td>
<td>Édition (F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÉDITION DE LUXE (F)</td>
<td>Edizione (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÉDITION POPULAIRE (F)</td>
<td>Edición (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÉDITION SEPARÉE (F)</td>
<td>Oplaaag, uitgave (D)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDITION</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ÉDITION (F)</td>
<td>Edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÉDITION À BON MARCHÉ (F)</td>
<td>Cheap edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÉDITION DE LUXE (F)</td>
<td>French colloquialism for the large paper editions issued of first-class books, such as: the Large, Larger and Largest paper; the copy on yellow paper; blue paper, writing paper; on Papier de Hollande, de Chine, or de l'Inde; or on Japanese vellum; the very limited impression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÉDITION POPULAIRE (F)</td>
<td>Popular edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÉDITION SEPARÉE (F)</td>
<td>Separate edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDIZIONE (I)</td>
<td>Edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDIZIONE POPOLARE (I)</td>
<td>Popular edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDIZIONE SEPARATA (I)</td>
<td>Separate edition.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EINZEL-AUSGABE (C) Separate edition.

ELZEVIRS Books from the press of the Elzevirs, celebrated for the care which they gave to their printing and also for the delicacy of the type which they used and which was made by Garamont. There were twelve printers in the family; the work of their successors is often included under the name. The most famous of the family were Abraham, Bonaventure, Louis and Daniel, whose work attained the greatest perfection.

EMBLÈMES (F) Emblems.

EMBLÉMIS Symbolic figures, with a sentence below each. In the 17th century, works with emblems played an important part. In our day, the marks of certain libraries or printers, are only emblems.

EN COPIA (S) Copied, in manuscript.

ENCUADERNADO (S) Bound.

ENCUADERNADO A LA RUSTICA (S) Papercovers.

END-PAPERS The blank leaves at the beginning and end of a book; also called fly-leaves.

ENLUMINEUR (F) Synonym of Miniaturist; Illuminator.

ENLUMINURE (F) The art of illuminating manuscripts.

ÉPUISÉ (F) Out of print.

ERGANGSBAND (G) Supplementary volume.

ESAURITO (I) Out of print.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESTIENNES</td>
<td>1502-1664. Works of a family of French printers. These books, for accuracy and beauty of workmanship, were not inferior to those of Aldus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVANGELIARE</td>
<td>(F) See Livres liturgiques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EX DONO</td>
<td>(L) A written or printed inscription, which marks the source of a book, which has been given to a library or to an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EX LIBRIS</td>
<td>(L) Book plate. The mark of ownership of a book. It is generally a label, on which is engraved, in copper-plate or etching, the coat-of-arms, the device or the emblem, adopted by the owner of the book. Rich amateurs have had their arms engraved also on the covers and backs of their books. The Ex-libris appeared first in Germany, in the 16th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXEMPLAR</td>
<td>(G) Copy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPLICIT</td>
<td>(L) This designates the final note placed at the end of a manuscript, or incunabula, whether after the text and before the index, if there is one, or even after the index. The word originated with the Latin copyists, who put at the end of a work, written on a roll, the words, Explicitus est liber. (the book is unrolled.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At the end of the 3rd century, the formula was abridged and remained explicit. In the incunabula, this note generally contains the name of the printer, the date of the printing of the book and the name of the city where it was printed.

EXTRA The binding of a book is said to be extra when it has gilt ornaments on side and back, silk headbands, etc.

EXTRA ILLUSTRATED See Grangerizing.

FAC-SIMILE (L) The exact reproduction of an object, a manuscript, a writing, or a printed text, by mechanical means, by transferring it by hand, or by photography, or heliography.

FALSE BANDS These are pieces of cardboard, or cord, thin and narrow, which the binder glues on the back of the book before putting the leather over it. The
leather, which is fastened over it, forms a projection which imitates the true bands.

**FALSE TITLE**

This is placed upon a separate page, and is given to the important divisions of Book, Part, or Canto. It is in smaller type than the Bastard title.

See also Bastard-title, Half-title.

**FAN**

The leaves of a book are spread, or fanned out and fixed in that position. Then, they are painted on in water color, and when dry, gilded, so that the design can only be seen when the leaves are spread out.

**FANFARE, À LA**

(F) This design consists of geometrical figures, with sprays of palm branches, leaves and foliated forms, deftly introduced, the whole being tooled in gold. Colloquially, it means Flourish of trumpets.

**FASCICOLO**

(I) Number, part. section.

**FASCICULE**

(F) Number of a work, part. Usually a small part, not always complete in itself, not a separate paging.

**FEHLT**

(G) Out of print.

**FEUILLE**

(F) Sheet, 4 pages.

Leaf, sheet, whole sheet, which folded,
makes a section of the book.

FEUILLET (F) Leaf, part of a printed sheet containing two pages.

FICHERS (F) Pasteboard or cardboard sheets, on which are written the titles of works. They are of different sizes, and are used to supply title-pages.

FILLETS Wheels for engraving the parallel lines of a border.

FINALE PART

See also

Schlussatz (G)
Partie finale (F)
Partie finale (I)
Partie final (S)
Slot (D)

FINE PAPER The best edition of a book; sometimes expressed by the letters F P.

FINISHING All ornamentation in blind-tooling, or in gold, by means of tools used in combination.

FLEURE (F) Flowery, florid.

FLEURON (F) An ornament smaller than the Cul-de-lampe, and which is placed on the title-pages or on the blank pages at the end of the principal divisions of a work. In the latter case, they are often given the name of Cul-de-lampe, although they have not the ordinary form.
FLIEGENDES BLATT

(G) Broadside.

FLOWERS

Small ornaments made of type metal, which could be readily combined to suit any length or width of page. They were used to make borders around the text.

FLY-LEAF

See End papers.

FLY-TITLE

The half-title in front of the general title, or which divides sections of a work.

See also

Bastard title
Half-title
False-title

FOCLO (DI 4 PAGINE)

(I) Sheet, 4 pages.

FOLIO SIZE

See also

Hochformat (G)
Grand format (F)
Formato alto (I)
Tamano grande (S)
Groot formaat (D)

FOLIOTAGE (F)

The work of putting on a manuscript a successive number for each separate leaf. It is indispensable for those manuscripts which have not been numbered.

FORE-EDGE

The front edge of a book.

FORMAT

The bibliographical expression for size and shape of a book.

FORMAT OBLONG (F)

Oblong.
FORMATO ALTO  (I)  Folio size.

FORMATO OBLUNGO  
(1) Oblong.

FORRELL  Rough undressed skins of beasts used in early times for binding.

FORTSETZUNG  (G)  Continuation.

FORWARDING  All processes through which a book passes after sewing, other than those of ornamentation by means of tools or rolls.

FRACTUR  (G)  German expression for the German text, or Black-letter characters.

FRENCH SIZES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-f. or in-fol</td>
<td>Quarto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-4</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-8</td>
<td>Octavo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-12</td>
<td>Duodecimo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-16</td>
<td>16mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-18</td>
<td>18mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-32</td>
<td>32mo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fly-leaves, end-papers.

Goffered.

Bound.

Printed.

In pamphlet form.

Complete index.

Copied in manuscript.

This term applies to both the edges of a book and the ornaments on the cover.

Newspaper.

Cheap edition.

Having a pattern stamped upon the edges of a book by means of hot irons, after gilding.

The type used by William Morris, founded on, or evolved from the general appearance of the letters in a 15th century folio printed by Leonardus of Arezzo, in 1476.

To warp.

Black-letter.

Fore-edge.

Copper etching.

Steel-engraving.
GRABADO EN COPPE

(S) Copper-plate.

GRAND AIGLE (IN FOLIO)

(F) Grand eagle (stationery)

Grand eagle (size of paper)

20 and 3/4 in by 40 in.

GRAND FORMAT (F) Folio size.

GRANGERIZING Cramming a book with illustrations of everything it contains. Called Grangerizing because Granger's Bibliographical history of England was at one time most frequently selected for this kind of illustration. Also, to obtain illustrations for any book, from others in print, often spoiling many books to illustrate one.

GRATER (F) To scrape

The French put their books in the press between boards and rasp the edges.

GRAVURE À L'EAU FORTE

(F) Copper etching.

GRAVURE SUR ACIER

(F) Steel-engraving.

GRAVURE SUR CUIVRE

(F) Copper-plate.
The term applied to the introduction of a border, formed of an interlaced fillet. One of the distinguishing marks of a Grolier.

Books bound for Jean Grolier, Vicomte d'Arguisy, 1479-1565, mostly Classics and books of Italian authors. The bindings are in 2 classes:
1. Those bound for others, but coming into his collection, to which he merely added his name and motto.
2. Those especially bound for him, partly in France, partly in Venice. They were bound in morocco or brown calf and the back, without ornament, has generally 5 or 7 bands. There are 4 leaves of guard, the 3d being vellum. The ornamentation is in compartments, or geometrical, the Italian bindings with colored bands, the French, in black and gold. Sometimes, there are graceful interlacings, diversified by flourishes and other small tools. Two mottoes are generally used:

Io Grolierii et amicorum, and
Portio mea, Domine, sit in terra viventium.

GROOT FORMAT (D) Folio size.
GRUNDFIS (G) Abridgment, outlines.
GUIDES Cards higher than those which serve for the catalog, of a different color, and on which are indicated the bibliographic divisions of
of alphabetic and systematic catalogs.

**HALF-BOUND**
When the back and corners only of a book are covered with leather, and the sides with paper or cloth.

**HALF-TITLE**
A label-title, invariably printed in the centre of the page preceding the title-page proper. It consists of a few words only, the fewer the better, giving the short title of the book, which the general title explains. A half-title may precede any or all of the several distinct portions of a book.

See also
- **Bastard-title**.
- **Half-title**.

**HALF-UNCIAL**
See manuscripts.

**HALF-MARK**
In England, an official stamp put upon articles made of gold and silver, as an evidence of genuineness; so called from Goldsmith Hall in London.
### vessels
- **HEAD LISTS**: Posters announcing the publication of one or more books. These were fastened to the doorposts of churches, where dealers in manuscripts were accustomed to meet. In University towns, these lists were attached to the doors of the university, the doors of students' lodging houses or on the wall near the stand or booth, where the travelling bookseller displayed his wares. At first, they were printed in folio, afterward in quarto or octavo sheets for insertion in books or for general distribution.

- **HEAD-BAND**: The silk or cotton ornament placed at the top and bottom of the back of a book.

- **HEAD BANDERS**: A twist of two or three, silken or linen, threads around a square or oblong band. The band is made of several thicknesses of either vellum or catgut, somewhat less in height than the squares of the book for which they are intended.

- **HEAD-CAP**: The fold of leather over the head-band.

- **HEAD-PIECE**: Ornaments placed at the top of the page at the beginning of a chapter.

- **HEFT**: (G) Number, part.

- **HOCHFORMAT**: (G) Folio size.

- **HUNDELD**: (D) Number, part.
ILLUMINATION  The work of covering with color the outlines of a design traced in line. The most ancient manuscripts are ornamented with illuminations, and the first printed books had their capital letters, for which the place was reserved, made by hand, and decorated. This word is particularly applied to the border decoration, while the various subjects, landscapes and figures took the name of miniatures.

See also

MINIATURES.

ILLUMINATOR  Synonym of miniaturist, but the most ancient form. It designates him who ornamented manuscripts with illuminations. He made not only ornamental letters, but also patterns and interior designs. Till the 13th century, the scribes and illuminators formed the class of calligraphers. After that time, they were distinct classes. According to Seroux d'Agincourt, between the 9th and 10th centuries, they comprised four great classes.

1  The scribes.

2  The calligraphers proper, still designated by the name of chrysographers, because the ornamental letters, which they made, had backgrounds of gold.
3 Those who painted and wrote at the same time.

4 Those who designed and painted very well.

These last form the most noble class

**IMPERFECT COPY** A book is considered imperfect if anything, even a blank leaf, or a slip of errata be missing.

**IMPRESSION** (S) Printing, print.

**IMPRESSION** (F) Printing, print.

**IMPRINT** The indication of the place where a book was printed, either with or without the printer's name.

**IN AFSCHRIFT** (D) Copied in manuscript.

**IN ALPHABETISCHER RECHNENFOLGE**

(G) In alphabetical order.

**IN TAUSSCH VERKEHR**

(G) In alphabetical order.

**incipit** (L) This is the first word, with which incunabula without a title begin. The title at the beginning being wanting, the first lines of the first page take its place and should be transcribed on the (fiches) cardboards, on which are written the titles of books.

**INCISIONE IN ACCIAIO**

(I) Steel-engraving.

**INCISIONE IN RAME**

(I) Copper-plate.
Copied in manuscript.

Under this name are included all the books printed before 1500 A.D.

They are divided into two classes:

1. The Xylographic or Block-books, printed by means of a whole plate, on which were engraved in relief the designs and the text.

2. Books printed with movable types.

In order to recognize incunabula they must be submitted to tests:

1. On the firmness and thickness of the paper.

2. On the typographical characters, which are full of added lines, in German, Dutch, and even French printed books. On the irregularity and imperfection of type, which is very striking in the books printed by the Italian presses.

3. On the partial or complete absence of the marks of punctuation.

4. On the appearance of the copy of a manuscript, with the exception of the capital letters, which are put in and decorated by hand.
5 On the abbreviations, which are numerous and like in every respect to those of manuscripts of the same time.

6 On the absence of signatures, of catchwords, of pagination, of registers, at least at the beginning.

7 On the separate title in front, which does not exist.

8 On the absence of any indication of the place of printing, of the editor, of the name of the printer and of the date.

The cataloging of incunabula presents certain difficulties, by reason of the imperfect information found in the whole book.

**INDIA PAPER**

Paper of different qualities made from the inner fibre of the bamboo. It is generally of a buff color. India proof engravings are taken off on this paper, sometimes for books, sometimes, as independent prints. It is the thinnest of opaque papers and especially adapted for fine and important work.

**INDIA PROOFS**

Strictly, first proofs only of an illustration pulled on India paper, but used indiscriminately for all illustrations printed on India paper.
Table of contents.

Table of contents.

Bound.

Paper covers.

Content.

Table of contents, index.

Content.

Introduction.

Inscription.

A sheet, or part of a sheet, to be placed inside of another sheet to complete sequence of pagination.

Copper etching.

Interleaved.

Introduction.

See also

Einleitung

Introduction

Introduzione

Inleiding

Introducción

Introduction.

Introduction.

Introduction.
JAARBOEK  (D) Annual.
JAHRBUCH  (C) Annual.
JANSSEN BINDINGS  Called after Jansen and done without exterior ornament for the sect of Port-Royal.

JAPAN PAPER  Paper usually made from the fibre of the paper mulberry. It is of different thicknesses.

JASPURE  (F) Marbling.
JÉSUS  (F) Super-royal, Grand royal, Imperial.
JÉSUS-GRAND  (F) Imperial paper.
JÉSUS IN 18  (F) Size of Didot's classical authors.

JOURNAL  (F) Newspaper.
JOURNALS  Printed works whether by single sheet, in-folio, or by sheets folded in a smaller form, but appearing periodically: daily, weekly, monthly.
In the two last cases, we preferably apply to them the generic term, periodicals.

JOURNEAUX  (F) Journals.
KELMSCOTT PRESS

This was founded in 1891, by the late William Morris, as a private press, at his home, Kelmscott manor-house, in the upper Thames valley. It closed after his death in 1896. Books from this press commanded high prices in 1899-1900, but are now much cheaper. The productions from this Press were the result of careful study for effect.

KNOTTED WORK

Where the panels of the boards are ornamented by a series of knots and Aldine leaves.

KUPFERBLATT (C) Copperplate.

KUPFERSTICH (C) Copper-plate.

LABEL TITLE-PAGE

This consists of a few words printed at the top of a preliminary blank leaf.

LAID DOWN

When pages or plates are rebacked with paper, to preserve them, or render them stronger, they are said to be laid down.
LAI D PAPER

Paper, which, when held up to the light, shows all the marks of the wire-frame mold, and has the appearance of being ribbed. It may be either hand- or machine-made.

See also Wove paper.

LARGE PAPER COPIES

The best copies of a work with large margins. They are bibliographically termed Editions de luxe. They are sometimes designated by the initials L. P. They usually contain the identical text found in the ordinary copies, but are printed on paper of a larger size and of better quality, and are bound in a better or more distinctive style. Any plates they may contain are generally in proof state. Large paper copies are always limited in number and sometimes bear the signature of the author within the front cover. They are also published at a higher price, at least double that of the ordinary copies.

LAW CALF

Law books are usually bound in calf, which is left wholly uncolored, hence the term for white calf.

LECTIONNAIRE

(F) See Livres liturgiques

LEGATO

(I) BOUND.
LEGATO ALLA RUSTICA

(I) Paper covers.

LETTERED

So called when merely the title and author's name are lettered on the back of a book.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

The word designates, in a general way, everything connected with the knowledge of the book, handling, cataloging, classification on the shelves of a library. It is besides applied to the formation of a library and its complete organization.

LIEFERS (F) Binders, tyers.

LIEFERUNG (C) Issue (of a periodical) section, part.

LINE ENGRAVING

Engraving on metal, when the plate is prepared by cutting directly into the metal with the burin, or graver.

LISTA (I) (S) Catalog.

LISTE (F) Catalog.

LIVRAISON (P) Number, part.

LIVRES D'HEURES (F)

Prayer books in Latin and in French, published at the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century, with decorated letters, and vignettes, whose execution showed a very pure taste.

The printers sought especially to copy the manuscripts. The printers and ed-
LIVRES LITURGIQUES

(F)

The liturgies comprising the different collections of prayers and hymns in the exercise of the cult of the Roman Catholic religion. They are numerous. A few of them are:

SACRAMENTAIRE Book of the sacraments. It comprises the whole of the prayers which the priest recites at the altar to convert the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Jesus Christ. Saint Gelase and Saint Gregory the Great are the principal authors of the Sacramentaire of the Roman church.

MISSEL The book including the service for Mass, by Saint Gelase and Saint Gregory.

EVANGELIAIRE Includes the whole of the Gospels.

LECTIONNAIRE This contains the Epistles and Lessons which should be read at Mass.
BÉNÉDICTIONNAIRE  The book of benedictions.

ANTIPHONAIREF  The book containing the marked hymns.

LIVRES POPULAIRES

The kind of books, whose history has been written by Charles Nisard, meriting the attention of book lovers, by reason of the persistent imitation of the earliest forms, style, manner and composition of books, which have to-day disappeared or are very rare. This popular literature includes everything; science, medicine, letters, astronomy, history, etc., and has undergone few transformations on the whole. Almanacs, oracles, treatises on medicine, romances, the Dance of Death, figure among these books. A general bibliography of these books would be of real service.

See manuscripts.

LOMBARDIQUE  (F)

LONGWERPIG FORMAT  (D) Oblong.
Sometimes an imperfect book is made perfect by the addition of the missing leaves taken from some other copy. Such books are said to be made up.

An exact acquaintance with manuscripts demands long and profound study. The science which is concerned with it is called Palaeography. Besides this, an acquaintance with diplomacy, archaeology, and the science of seals must be part of the equipment. For manuscripts without date, there are some difficulties in the way of their determination.

Different methods of writing must be known.

CURSIVE Running hand made with the pen, without particular form.

UNCIAL Writing, whose name is derived from the once, or inch. Originally it was written in large capital letters. Afterwards, this term was applied to letters whose upright lines were curved and whose angles were rounded.

HALF UNCIAL A mixture of uncial and minuscule.

MINUSCULE Small letters, opposed to majuscule, capitals. This style flourished in the Merovingian age.
A variety of the minuscule used at the end of the 9th century; called in the middle Ages: Littera beneventana.

A name applied to writing belonging to different countries, or coming forth from these countries: Merovingian, Lombardic, Visigothic, Anglo-Saxon, Irish, etc.

After writing, the abbreviations must be studied, their various forms and their meanings. The most condensed abbreviations bear the name of Notes Tironiennes, in use during a part of the Middle Ages, and which are attributed to Tiron, a freedman of Cicero.

The wording of the manuscript and the grammatical forms employed, should not be neglected. In short, for title-deeds, and all the documents of Chancery, the names of sovereigns, of priests, signatures of notaries and witnesses should be equally verified.

The seals and their fastenings merit a careful attention.

A manuscript demands a much more detailed description than a printed book. There cannot be too many details to define it. The subject on which it is written, the form of the letters and the size of the page, from margin
to margin, should be noted. The titles, or first lines of the manuscript should be transcribed in full as well as the subscription.

Marbling

Any marking resembling that of veined or variegated marble; hence any mottling, veining, or clouding of a surface.

Marginalia

The bibliographic term for notes in the margin.

See also

Shoulder notes.

Side notes.

Footnotes.

Mess Catalog

These catalogs were published in Germany, twice a year, the first at the Lenten Fair, afterwards called the Easter, or Early Spring Fair, the second at the Autumn, or Michaelmas Fair. There were two series: one published at Frankfort on the Main, 1564-1749; the second, at Leipzig, 1594-1861. At Leipzig, at rare intervals, catalogs were published for the New Year's Fair. There were two classes of these catalogs: 1 General book-fair catalogs by private individuals

2 Official catalogs.

Miniatures (F)

Designs covered with water-color painting, by which are ornamented manuscripts and even certain printed books, such as Livres d'heures. By extension, the term is applied to every
design, engraving, or painting, of small size and delicate execution. In manuscripts, the miniatures were set off with gold, whether on the background, with geometrical superimposed designs, or on the figures.

MINUSCULE See Manuscripts.
MISSEL (F) See Livres liturgiques.
MIT HANDSCHRIFTLICHEN NITIZEN (G) With manuscript notes.
MITRE In bookbinding, to join perfectly, as lines intended to meet at right angles.

NACH UNGEDRUCKTEN QUELLEN (G) From unpublished sources.
NACHGELASSENE SCHRIFFTEN (G) Posthumous writings.
NACCHLIASS (G) Posthumous works.
NACGELATEN WERKEN (D) Posthumous works.
NAEGZIEN (D) Revised.
NATIONAL WRITING See MANUSCRIPTS.
NERFS (F) Bands.
NERFS PAUV (F) False bands.
NEWSPAPER See also
Zeitung (C)
Journal (F)
Giornale (I)
Diario (G)
Niewsblad (D)

NOM-DE-PLUME The assumed name under which any one writes.
NOTA (I S) Note, explanatory remark.
NOTE Explanatory remark appended to the text, and generally in smaller type.

CENTER-NOTE This is placed between two columns, as in cross-references, in some editions of the Bible.

CUT-IN-NOTE Set in a space left in the text, near the outer margin and as nearly as possible in line with the matter referred to.

In China and Japan, all notes are at the top of the page.

See also
Anmerkung (C)
Note, annotation (F)
Nota, annotazione (I)
Nota, anotación (S)
Aanmerking (D)

NOTE (F) Note.
NOTES TIRONIENNES See MANUSCRIPTS.
NUMBERS

Signs of enumeration, which serve in typography for numbering leaves and pages, putting dates at the foot of the title page and the signatures at beginning of sections, or parts of sections. Our actual figures are derived from the Arabic. The Greeks expressed them by means of a letter surmounted by an accent, or sign. The Romans used letters to express numbers.

NUR. FEST (C) On approval, or on sale account.
NUR NOCH FEST (C) Not on approval, only on definite order.

OBELONG

See also
Querformat (C)
Format oblong (F)
Formato oblongo (I)
Apaisado (S)
Longwerpig format (D)

OBRA (S) Work.

OBRAS COMPLETAS (S) Complete works.
OBRAS POSTUMAS (S) — Posthumous works.
OEUVE (F) — Work. This word is applied to anything that is made or done. c. f. Ouvrage.
OEUVRRES COMPLETES (F) — Complete works.
OEUVRRES POSTUMES (F) — Posthumous works.
OPERA (I) — Work.
OPERE COMPLETE (I) — Complete works.
OPERE POSTUME (I) — Posthumous works.
OPISTOGRAPH (F)A — A manuscript written, contrary to custom on the back, as well as the front of the roll of parchment or papyrus. The xylographic works are only written on one side of the leaf, but the two pages are sometimes placed back to back.
OPLAAG (D) — Edition.
OPUSCULES — Small or unimportant works.
ORNEM À FROID SUR LES PLATS (F) — Ornamented with blind tooling on the sides.
OUT OF PRINT

See also
Fehlt (G)
Epuisé (F)
Esaurito (I)
Agotado (S)
Uitverkocht (D)

OUTCRY

Sale by auction, vendue.

See also
Outrope
Port sale.

OUTLINE

See also
Grundriss (G)
Abrégé (F)
Compendio (I)
Compendio (S)
Uittreksel (D)

OUTROPE

Auction, vendue

See also
Outcry.
Port sale.

OUVRAGE

(F) Work. Ouvrage is applicable to anything that is made with art.
c.f. Œuvre.
**PAGINATION**

This term designates the whole of the figures placed at the top of a sheet or a page in a manuscript or a printed book. The ancient manuscripts were never paged, the incunabula not before 1475.

**Palaéographie (F)** Palaeography.

**Palaéography**
The science of ancient writings, whatever they may be, inscriptions or manuscripts.

**Palmipèse (GR)** (παλιμψτόν scratched; or scraped again) Any writing material, from which the writing has been erased to make room for other writing: hence, the new writing upon such material.

**Pamphlet**
Any work that does not exceed five sheets octavo is called a Pamphlet.

**Paper Covers**
See also
- Broschirt (G)
- Broché (F)
- Legato alla rustica (I)
- Encuadernado a la rustica (S)
- Ingenaaid (D)

**Paragpap-Title**
An introduction, set as a paragraph in the type of the text, often, not always, at the head of a page, of which the larger portion is entirely blank. Not a title, but a first step in that direction. Sometimes set in type of larger size than that of the book.
PART (S) (I) Part, section.

PARTIE (F) Part, section.

PARTIE FINAL (S) Final part.

PARTIE FINALE (F) (I) Final part.

PATENT D'IMPRIMEUR (F) The authority accorded by the king, or other sovereign to print a book. The first license known and dated, dates back to 1507. It was given by the Pope for the printing of the Latin edition of the Geography of Ptolemy. In England, the letters-patent date from 1532.

PE D I C R E E The individual history of a book is called its Pedigree. Autograph inscriptions furnish the best proof of former ownership.

PLANTINS Books from a press in Antwerp, from 1555 until very recently. Celebrated for the elaborate engraving on the title-page, and for the fine type used in printing.

PLATE An illustration printed from a plate. The term is often incorrectly applied to illustrations printed from wooden blocks. Any full-page illus-
tration printed on different paper from that of the book is usually called a plate.

PLIEGO (DE 4 PLANAS)

(S) Sheet, 4 pages.

POINTILLÉ (F) Geometrical outlines, filled in with innumerable gold dots, each dot separately tooled and the whole forming a brilliant series of fine stars falling in patterns on a ground of scarlet morocco. Much used by Le Gascon in place of the solid line tools in the 17th century.

PONTUSEAUX (F) Rods These are the lines, at regular distances apart, which cut at right angles other lines very close together, called vergeurs, which are seen in paper held to the light. They originate from the paper pulp being supported against the separations of the wires placed on the frame, when the paper is made. By the horizontal or vertical position which they occupy in the make-up of the ancient book, its form can be determined, if the work has not signatures. This test can be applied to incunabula, for example. In the modern
book, even for the papers called laid, the lines are not always disposed in the order of ancient books.

**POPULAR EDITION**

See also
- Volksausgabe (G)
- Édition populaire (F)
- Edizione popolare (I)
- Edición popular (S)
- Vooilksuitgave (D)

**PORT SALE**

Public auction or sale

See also
- Outcry
- Outrope

**POSTER**

An advertising sheet of considerable size, usually printed and often illustrated and bearing large letters, so that when posted on a wall, it may easily be read.

**POSTHUMOUS WORKS**

Books published after the death of the author.

See also
- Nachlass (G)
- Oeuvres posthumes (F)
- Opere postume (I)
- Obras postumas (S)
- Nagelaten werken (D)

**POWDERING**

The process of ornamenting with small patterns, continually repeated. The pattern is shown as isolated, with the background between.

**PRACHTAUSGABE**

Édition de luxe.

**PRECIO**

Price.
Emblematic or heraldic devices, which each printer adopted and which figured, either on the title-page, or at the end of the book, after the 15th century. These marks were required of the French printers after the year 1547. Among the most famous, can be named: the olive tree of Estienne, the griffin of Grégoire, the escutcheon with the two leaning deer of Jehan Petit, the grenadier with a shield, of Simon Vostre, etc. The most of them were accompanied by a legend or a device.
Those books which the public can only obtain at second-hand, as they are none of them for sale except to those for whom they are printed.

This consisted of a document given by a sovereign, or a prelate, granting to a printer the exclusive right of printing a work for a limited time. The oldest of these papers given in Germany is that which the Bishop of Bamberg, Henri, in 1490, gave in favor Liber missalis secundum ordinem ecclesiae Bambergensis. In France, they are found from 1507 on. In spite of the Privilège the forgeries were numerous, and nearly all of the works which found a ready sale were reprinted clandestinely in the country, even with the false marks indication printer and place of publication. This was done especially in Holland, at Geneva and Avignon.
Price.

Specimen copy.

Edges left uncut as proof that the book has not been unduly cut down.

An impression of a sheet of a work, to be examined to see if it be correct. Proofs are termed, according to circumstances, First proof, Clean proof, Its own paper, and Revise.

Its absence is one of the distinctive characteristics of incunabula, at least, before 1470. The printers contented themselves with reproducing the punctuation they found in the manuscripts.

The sections of a manuscript, or a printed book, composed of 8 leaves. The incunabula are often printed in this way. As is easily seen, it is the sheet, octavo form, with 16 pages.

Oblong.
QUIPPOS

These are small cords attached to a cord, or a rod, and forming at regular intervals more or less complicated knots. It was the only mode of writing known to the ancient Peruvians, and is used, even to this day, among the natives of that country.

RAND (G) Margin.

RÉCLAMES, RÉCLAMANTES

(F) Catchwords.

RECTO

The page to the right hand of the reader when the book is open; always the odd page.

See also Verso.

RECUEIL (F) Collection.

REGISTER (G) List, index.

REGISTER

A term used in printing when one page is exactly printed on the back of the other.

REGISTER

This is a table, which indicates the parts of which a book is composed, on which the first words of the leaves which compose the half of each section are printed. It was called: Regis-
trum chartarum or in short, Registrum. It served in gathering together the sections for binding. The first time that the register was used, it is believed was in the Philippics of Cicero, and in Titus Livius, both printed by Ulric Hahn, in 1469, or 1470.

REGISTERBAND (G) Index volume.
REGISTERS Book markers fastened to the headband of a book are so called.
REGISTRE (F) Register.
RÉGLURE (F) Ruling.
REIHE (G) Series.
RELIÉ (F) Bound.
REMAINDERS That part of an edition, as of a book, left on the publisher's hands, after the demand for it has ceased.

REPRINT, or EXCERT

The whole or part of a book, which is re-issued.

RETICULATED Interlaced.
RETOCCATO (I) Revised.
REVISADO (S) Revised.
RÉVISÉ (F) Revised.
REVISED

See also
Durchgesehen, verbessert (G)
Reveduto, retoccato (I)
Revu, révisé, corrigé (F)
Revisado, corregido (C)
Nagezien, verbeterd (N)

RIVEDUTO (I) Revised.

REVU (F) Revised.

ROLLS Wheels, for tooling; engraved with some figured
ornament, which is repeated at each revolution.

ROXBURGHE Having a leather back with cloth sides and gilt
top.

ROXBURGHE BINDING

This shows a decoration of Etruscan vases, sometimes copied in colors by means of acids.

RUBRIC That exceptional part of a manuscript of book, that appears in red, once used to note initial
letters, caption words, etc.

RUBRICATE To tint with red; to illuminate a book with red.

RULES Borders of straight lines enclosing a text.

RUNNERS Figures or letters placed down the length of a
page to indicate the particular number or position
of any given line.

RUNNING TITLE Words placed at the top of the page to indicate
the subject of the text; sometimes called hea
dlines.
SAMMLUNG (G) Collection.
SÄMTLICHE WERKE (G) Complete works.
SCHLUSSATZ (I) Final part.
SCHRIFTCHEI (G) Pamphlet.
SCHRIFTSTELLER (G) Author.
SECCIÓN (S) Part, section.
SECTION See also
      Abteilung (G)
      Partie, section (F)
      Parte, sezione (I)
      Parte, sección (S)
      Afdeeling (D)
SECTION (I) Section.
SEMÉ SEMIS (F) As used in bookbinding and the other arts, a *semis* is a decoration composed of small, often repeated figures, the units of which do not touch. Similar in significance are the English heraldic terms, *Powdering*.
SEPARATE EDITION See also
      Einzel-Ausgabe (G)
      Édition séparée (F)
      Edizione separata (I)
      Edición separada (S)
      Afzonderlijk uitgave (D)
SERIE (F)(D)(I)(S) Series.
The practice of dividing the cost of publishing into shares, each partner being liable for his portion of the cost and taking a proportionate number of copies of the printed book, lasted until early in the last century, in England and the United States. The books thus issued were known as Share-books. They were also called Chapter-books, because the meetings of the booksellers who combined to publish them were, as a rule, held at the Chapter Coffee House.
attributed to Zarot of Milan, 1470, and to Koelhoff of Cologne, 1472.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLOT</th>
<th>(D) Final part.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOUSCRIPTION</td>
<td>(F) Colophon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPHRAGISTIQUE</td>
<td>(F) The study of the seals, and of the stamps, which represent seals, in the ancient acts and documents, official or private.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAALGRAVURE</td>
<td>(D) Steel-engraving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAMPE</td>
<td>(I) Printing, print.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEEL-ENGRAVING</td>
<td>See also Stahlstich (G) Gravure sur acier (F) Incisione in acciajo (I) Grabado en acero (S) Staalgravure (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEINTAFEL</td>
<td>(G) Lithograph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STERKWA TERPLAAT</td>
<td>(D) Copper etching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUB-TITLE</td>
<td>Sometimes called amplified name, or title is added to the title of a book, to explain or modify its meaning; the Bastard- or Half-title, which is placed before the general title of a work; also called Fly-title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUITE</td>
<td>(F) Continuation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPER-EXTRA</td>
<td>A book finished in the best style, with gilding on both outside and inside of the boards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPLEMENTO</td>
<td>(S) Supplement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUPPLEMENT An addition to a book or a paper, by which it is made more full and complete.

See also
- Beilage (G)
- Supplément (F)
- Supplemento (I)
- Suplemento (S)
- Bijvoegsel (D)

SUPPLEMENT (D) Supplementary volume.

SUPPLEMENT (F) Supplément.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME

See also
- Ergangsband (G)
- Volume supplémentaire (F)
- Volume supplementaire (I)
- Tomo de suplemento (S)
- Supplement (D)

SUPPLEMENTO (I) Supplement.

TABLE (F) Index, register.

TABLE DES MATIÈRES (F) Table of contents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

See also
- Inhalts-Verzeichniss (G)
- Table des matières (F)
- Índice (I)
- Índice (S)
- Bladwijzer (D)

TAFEL (G) Plate, table.

TAIL The bottom of a book.
TAIL-PIECE An ornament placed at the end of a chapter to fill up a vacant space.

TAILLE (F) All cuttings made by the aid of the graver in the plates of copper steel, or zinc.

TAILLE DOUCE (F) Any kind of engraving on metal, whether made by the graver, etching, or mezzotint copper-plate.

TALL COPY A copy of a book on the ordinary sized paper, and barely cut down by the binder.

TAMANO GRANDE (S) Folio size.

TASCHENABGABE (G) Pocket edition.

TEEKENING (D) Drawing, design.

TERM CATALOG 1677-1709. Catalogs issued four times a year, about the middle of the four law terms; in November, for the Michaelmas term, in February, for the Hilary term, in May, for the Easter term, and in June, for the Trinity term. They were first published by John Starkey. The cost was sixpence, and they seem to have been in demand, as new issues with abridged titles were supplied. Subdivision was by size and price of book.

TERNIONS (L) This word designates a printed leaf, composed of four pages, whatever may be the shape of the book. This term is only applied to the incunabula, whose parts form Ternions, Qua-
ternions, or Quinternions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEIL</th>
<th>(G)</th>
<th>Part, volume.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITEL</td>
<td>(G)</td>
<td>Title, title-page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITELBILD</td>
<td>(G)</td>
<td>Frontispiece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE-PAGES</td>
<td></td>
<td>The first incunabula were without title-pages; it was only about 1470 that they were printed on a separate sheet. During the 16th and 17th centuries, the title-pages affected the form of a reversed pyramid, and for the works of controversy and religious criticism, they had a wording, which implied anything else except the contents of the book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITRE</td>
<td>(F)</td>
<td>Title-pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOMÉ</td>
<td>(F)</td>
<td>A term often confounded with the word Volume. A Tome is properly a finished part of a work, while a volume is the material section of the same work. Thus, we say: a work in six tomes, forming twelve volumes, or in twelve tomes, forming six volumes; that is to say, that in the first case, the tome forms two volumes, while in the second case, two tomes are included in the same volume. See also volume.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOMO (S) Volume, book.

TOMO DE SUPLEMENTO (S) Supplementary volume.

TRANCHEFILE (F) Needlework made with silk thread, or cotton, of different colors, and which is fastened by sewing to the head and foot of the back of the book before proceeding to the finishing of the cover.

TRIAL COPIES In the days before the introduction of cloth covers, a publisher had several copies of the work he intended to issue, bound up in different styles, either to satisfy himself, or to submit to the author.

TRIMMING Shaving the rough edges of the leaves of a book that is not to be cut.

TROY TYPE A species of type used by William Morris.
UITGAVE (D) Edition.
UITREKSEL (D) Abridgment, outline
UITVERKOCHT (D) Out of print.
UNCIAL See manuscripts.
UNCUT Books that are not cut open with the paper-knife.
UNCUT EDGES Edges not ploughed by the binder.
UNOPENED The book is said to be unopened if the bolts of the sheets have not been cut.

UNTERHALTUNGSLEKTURE
(G) Light reading, fiction.

USAGES (F) Religious books.

VELAYURE (F) Old form of velours, velvet.
VERBESSERT (G) Revised.
VERBETERD (D) Revised.
VERFASER (G) Author.
VERGRIPPEN (G) Out of print.
VERSAMELING (D) Collection.
VERSO The page of an open book to the left hand of the reader, always the even page.

See also Recto.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VERVOG</strong></td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>Continuation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VERZEICHNIS</strong></td>
<td>(G)</td>
<td>Catalog, list, index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VIDETTES</strong></td>
<td>(F)</td>
<td>Guides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOLKSAUSGABE</strong></td>
<td>(G)</td>
<td>Popular edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOLKSUITGAVE</strong></td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>Popular edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOLLEDIG</strong></td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>Complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOLLKEDIGE WERKEN</strong></td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>Complete works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOLLSTÄNDIG</strong></td>
<td>(G)</td>
<td>Complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOLLSTÄNDIGE SCHRIFTEN</strong></td>
<td>(G)</td>
<td>Complete writings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOLLSTÄNDIGE WERKE</strong></td>
<td>(G)</td>
<td>Complete works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOLUME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Book.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also **Tome**.

See also:
- **Band** (G)
- **Volume, tome** (F)
- **Volume** (I)
- **Tomo, volumen** (S)
- **Band, deel** (D)

**VOLUME SUPPLÉMENTAIRE**
- (F) Supplementary volume.

**VOLUME SUPPLÉMENTAIRE**
- (I) Supplementary volume.

**VOLUMEN**
- (L) The name given to books on parchment or papyrus, in the form of a long rolled band.
WASSERFLECKIG (G) Water-stained.

WATER-LINES Those transparent lines, which cross the sheet of paper at a distance of about 1 to 3 inches apart, and are produced by the wooden or metal supports, which are put under the wires of the metallic frame in which the paper is made, so that they should not bend under the weight of pulp required to form the sheet of paper. These water-lines always cross the sheet in its narrowest width. They are not found in machine made papers. The size of old books can often be determined from them.
WATERMARKS

These are the outlines of objects, or the first letters or names of manufacturers, which appear in the paper when held up to the light. In paper made by hand, they are produced by means of a fine brass wire, which passes around in the wires of the frame and the supporting rods and copies the design wished; the paste run on the form takes the impression of the wires in all their curves. For modern papers, the marks are carved or cut on the cylinders between which the paste of paper is to pass. The rods and the wires are also carved or cut.

Books of the 15th and 16th centuries can be named as to size, by the position of the watermarks. If these are perpendicular, the book is either an 8vo, an 12mo, or a folio. If the lines are horizontal, the book is a 12mo, or a 4to. In the case of a 24mo, the lines are sometimes perpendicular and sometimes horizontal. In folios, the watermark is in the middle. In 4tos, it is folded in half in the back of the book, midway between the top and bottom. In 8vos, it is in the back and at the top of the page, and in 12mos and 16mos, it is seen on the fore-edges.
WERK (G) (D) Work.

WERKE (G) Works.

WIEGENDRUCKT (G) Incunabulum.

WIRE-MARK Semi-transparent lines on paper, caused by the wires forming the frame in which the paper is made.

WORK See also
werk (G)
Oeuvre, ouvrage (F)
Opera (I)
Obra (S)
Werk (D)

WORMSTICHIG (G) Having wormholes.

WOVE PAPERS Those which have no wire-marks or water-lines, such as those which are seen when laid papers are held up to the light. They may be either hand- or machine-made.

See also Laid paper.

XYLOGRAPHIC BOOKS

Block books.

XYLOGRAPHE (F) The engraver of letters on wood. It is he who makes the ornamented letters (vignettes) for the library, as well as the large letters for posters.
This is the art of writing on wood, taken in the largest sense. In reality, it is cutting on the surface of a piece of wood, designs and text, in a way, by which these designs or this text can be reproduced by printing. It results from this that all the parts which should bear on the paper are in relief, while the blanks are cut in.

Xylography came to an end on the discovery of printing. To give a list of Xylographic works would take too long. These are a few:

BIELIA PAUPERUM, or histories of the Old and New Testaments.

APOCALYPSE, or History of St John the Evangelist.

HISTORY OF THE VIRGIN MARY, taken from the Canticle of Canticles.

ARS MORIENDI, or Temptations of the dying.

ARS MEMORANDO.
SPECULUM HUMANAEE SALVATIONIS, or Spec-
ulum Nostrae Salutis.

DANSE MACABRE, ETC.

ZEICHNUNG (G) Drawing, design.
ZEITUNG (G) Newspaper.