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Disambicans - "Books" refers here. If you are looking for other meanings, see Books (disambigua). Disambicans is if you are looking for other meanings, see Book (disambicity). Old books bound and spent in the library of the Near East Library of ashurbanipal Library of Alexandria Archive of Tell Leilanan Library of Pergamon Bayt al-A¡A A¤ikma Dar al-Hikma Roman Empire: Primitive Roman Empire: Primitive Roman Library of Celsus Villa dei Papiri Book: From the scroll roll to the library of Constantinople Librar The set of printed works, including books, © called literature. Books are therefore literal works. In the library and science of information a book © called monograph, to distinguish it from journals, newsletters or newspapers. A shop that sells books is called a bookstore, which in Italian also © the furniture used to store books. The Library is © the location used to store and query books. Google estimated that as of 2010 about 130 million different titles were printed[3] With the diffuseof digital technologies and the Internet, printed books were added to the electronic books, or e-books[4] Etymology of the term The Italian word libro © from Latin liber. The word originally also © meant "bark", but as it was a material used to write texts (in libro scribuntur litterae, brother Por extensÃfo the word cernina Angua Angremeâ Ih ncha-l ÃÂfo (bible-on): see the etymology of the term library. In English, the word "book" comes from the ancient English "bHa Xia Xiao c" which in turn comes from the Germanic root "*bae habi-k-", related to "beech" (beech" (beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn haya hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn haya hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn haya hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn haya hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn haya hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn haya hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn haya hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), related to "beech" englases (e.g. Russian, bulgarian) "Isn hayat (bukvava vadora), re that the first writings of the Indo-European languages may have been carved on beech wood. [6] Similarly, the Latin word codex/codice, with Book Meaning in the modern sense (bound and with separate pages), originally "block of wood." History of the book Levels of European book production from 500 to 1800. The key event was Gutenberg's invention of movable type printing in the 15th century. The history of the book follows a series of technological innovations that have improved the quality A\(\text{\text}\) Esta \(\text{\text}\) contingencies in the history of ideas of religions begun to develop. Between the VII and IV Millennio A.C. In the form of monici symbols then became a system of ideograms or pictogram pictograms or pictogram pictogr materials were used that allowed the recording of information in written form: stone, clay, tree bark, metal sheets. The study of these inscriptions is known as epigraphy. Alphabetic writing emerged in Egypt about 5000 years ago. The ancient Egyptians used to write on papyrus, a plant grown along the Nile River. Initially the terms were not separated from each other (continuous scripture) and there was no punctuation. The texts were written from right to left, from left to right, and also so that the alternative lines were read in opposite directions. The technical term for this type of writing, with a pattern reminiscent of the grooves traced by the plow in a field, is bustrophedic. Tablets The same topic in detail: Tablet (support) A tablet can be defined as a robust executa medium suitable for transport and writing. The clay tablets were what the name implies: pieces of dry clay flattened and easy to carry, with inscriptions made by means of writing, especially for the cuneiform, throughout the Bronze Age and until the middle of the Iron Age. The wax tablets were wooden planks covered with a fairly thick layer of wax that was engraved by a stylus. They were used as normal writing material in schools, in accounting, and for note-taking. They had the advantage of being reusable: the wax could be melted and reformed into a "white page." The custom of tying together diversified wax tablets (Roman pugillares) is a possible precursor of the The etymology of the word codex (wood block) suggests that it may have derived from the development of wax tablets [10] Rotulus The same subject in detail: Rotulus. Egyptian papyrus illustrating the god Os ris and the weighing of the heart. The papyrus, made of thick paper material obtained through © The weaving of the stems of the papyrus plant, beating it later with a tool similar to a hammer, was used in Egypt to write, perhaps already in the First Dynasty, although the first proof comes from the accounts books of King Neferirkara Kakai of the 5th Egyptian Dynasty (about 2400 to C.[11] The papyrus leaves were glued together to form a scroll. According to Herodotus (Histories 5:58), the Phoenicians brought the writing and the papyrus to the Grand © It was around the base © culo X or IX AC. The Greek word for papyrus as writing material (biblion) and book (bibles) comes from the Phoenician port of Biblo, from where the papyrus was exported to the Grand © cia[13] The word takes (e.g. a roll of papyrus), which originally meant a slice or slice, and gradually came to mean "a papyrus roll", too © derive from the Greek. Tomus was used by Latinos with the same meaning as the vol o men (see also © below is the explanation of Isidore de Seville). Whether they were made of papyrus, parchment or paper, scrolls were the dominant form of book in Hellenistic, Roman, Chinese and Jewish culture. The codex format established itself in the Roman world at the end of antiquity, but the scroll persisted much longer in Asia. Codex The same subject in detail: Codex (philology). No soap © VI, Isidore of Seville explained the current relationship between film, book and parchment in his work Ethymologion "A Circus". © composed of several books, while a book © composed of several books, while of the confidence of several books, while of the confidence of several books, while of the confidence of the confidence of several books, while of the con suitable trunk, for the fact that they contain a great number of books, which constitute them, so to speak, the branches. "[14] Modern usage differs from this explanation. A code (in modern usage) will first store information which people recognize as "book * sheets of uniform size tied in some way along one of the edges, and usually held between two covers made of a more robust material. The first written mention of the code as a book form is made by Martial (see below), in his Apophoreta CLXXXIV at the end of his century, where he praises its compactness. However, the code did not gain ever much popularitalin JosuÁ-160; in the pagan Hellenistic world, and only within the community AA§aA-ECH160; Christian got widespread. [15] However, this change occurred very gradually during the third and fourth centuries, and the reasons for the adoption of the code model are many: the format is more economical, as both sides of the writing material can be used, and ed ed ed is portable, searchable, easy to season. Christian authors may also have wanted to distinguish their writings from pagan texts written on scrolls. The history of the book continues to develop with the gradual transition from the Spread of Cristianism and monasticism fundamentally changed the course of history. Until the second century A.D., all the written heritage was preserved in the form of scrolls (or scrolls), some of them parchment, but most of them parch and were composed mainly of parchment. The roll I'm ad-square usato per documentamenti e simili, scritture della sorta che vengono ordinate in schedari o archivi, ma il codex ebbe supremazia nella letteratura, studi sciencei, manuali tecnici, and so on, scritture della sorta vengono poste in biblioteche. Fu un mbio che profoundly influences its tutti o coloro che avevano a fare coi libri dal, lettore casuale al librarian professionale. I primi riferimenti ai codici si ritrovano su Marziale, in alcuni epigrammi, comer quello del Libro XIII pubblicato nell'anno 85/86 d.C.: (LA) Omnis in hoc gracili Xeniorum turba libello/ Constabit nummis quattuor empta libri. Quattuor est nimium. poterit consre duobus, /Et faciet lucrum bybliopola Tryphon. (IT) La serie degli Xenia raccolta in questo agile librato ti coster, se la compri, quattro soldi. Son Quattro troppi? Potrai will pay due, and Triphone il libraio will make his common guadago. Anche nei suoi distici, Marziale continues to citare il codex: un anno prima del suddetto, un a colracta di distici viene pubblicata con lo scopo di accompagnare donativi. Ce n'una, che portal il titolo "Le Metamorphoses di Ovidio su Membranae" and dice: (LA) the "OVIDI METAMORPHOSIS IN MEMBRANIS". Haec tibi, multiplied quae structa est massa tabella, / Carmina Nasonis quinque decemque gerit. (IT) LE METAMORPHOSI DI OVIDIO SU pergamena. Soft question composed of the number of mist containing quindici libri poetici del Nasonea (Marziale XIV.192) Il libro antico L'oggetto libro sotto form di volumen the rotolo and per la pi a scritti a mano su papiro. Dal II Secolo a.C. compare an egg type di supporto scrittorio: la pergamena. In it mondo antico non godette di molta fortuna the cause of the price rises rispetto quello del papiro. Tuttavia aveva il vantaggio di una maggiore resistenza e la Possible di prodotto senza le Geographical Warm climate impoter for papyrus growth. The book in the form of roll consisted EM sheets prepared by papyrus fibers (Figure) descartÃ; vel em a horizontal layer (the layer that then received the writing) superimposed on a vertical layer (the opposite face). The sizes that are formed were glued to each other sideways, forming a long strip that could have at the mitestre Lalea160; Two sticks (lifeable) on which to be arrested. The writing was carried out on columns, generally on the side of the papyrus that presented the horizontal fibers. NÃ £ or have many testimonies on scrolls of parchment however their shape was similar to that of papyrus books. The black inks used were based on blackfony and arabic rubber. From the second century D.C. Onwards a new form of book, the codex or code is in spreading both in papyrus and parchment. The old Um Roll Library Shape disappears Embery Library. Em Forme Roll Differently do Invólink permanent no arquivo scope. In the Middle Ages some innovations are made: new gallical iron inks and, to start from Metali 160; of the 13th century, the card. The very low price of this material, obtained from rags and therefore abundant Piwo of parchment, favors its diffusion. But you have to wait for the second half Ãf © Lia Porte160; of the fifteenth century to meet printing process traditionally attributed to an invention of the German Gutenberg. This means, allowing the acceleration of the production of L and copies of texts contributes to the spread of the book and culture. The word membranae, literally "skins", the name that the Romans gave the parchment codex; The gift that the aforementioned doctors had to accompany was almost certainly a copy of the complete marriage work, fifteen books in the form of non-roll code, more era era. Other Districts reveal that there were copies of copies among the martial gifts of Cicero and Livio. Livio. Martial's words give the distinction that such editions form something recently introduced. The code originated from the wooden tablets that the ancients had used for centuries to write annotations. When there was a need for more space than a single tablet, the scribes added more, stacked one on top of the other and tied together with one that I passed through the holes previously drilled on one of the edges: this gave a "taccuini" containing up to ten tablets were found. Over time, luxury models made with ivory tablets instead of wood were also available. The Romans called these tablets codex and only much later did this term acquire the meaning we now give it. At some point the Romans invented a lighter and less cumbersome notebook, replacing wood or ivory with parchment mist: they put two or more nevoeiro together, fold them in the middle, drilled them along the fold and passed through a cord to keep them (re) tied. The step was short from using two or three nevolines as a notebook to tying together a certain amount of them to transcribe extended texts - in other words, creating a codex in the proper sense we use today.[16] The Romans deserve credit for having taken this essential step, and they must have taken it a few decades before the end of the 1st century AD.., since since then, as Marziale's discos show us, editions of common authors in codex format became available in Rome. Since Rome was the centre of the Latin book trade, it can be concluded that the production of these editions originated from this city. The great advantage they offered over the rolls was the capacity, an advantage that arose from the fact that the outer facade of the roll was left blank, empty. The code instead had written bothof every page, venha um modern book. "Quam brevis immensum cepit membrana Maronem! Ipsius vultus first gerit table. AE" (IT) A""How small is the parchment that collects all Virgil! The first page bears the face of the poet. A" (Martial XIV.186) What marveled Martial in one of his epigrams: the Aeneid alone would have required at least four or more Aedos rolls. The codes he spoke of were made of parchment; in the distiques accompanying the gift of a copy of Homer, for example, Martial describes it as made of "leather with many folds." MALE copies were also fat of papyrus leaves. In Egypt, where the papyrus plant grew and was the center of its manufacture for writing material, the codex of this material was natural more common than parchment: among the Egyptian sands, about 550 are codices and just over 70% of them are made of papyrus. [16] It is also assumed that the papyraceous code scroll by the code. He made your appearance in Egypt not long after the time of Martial, in the 2nd century. His debut was modest. To this day 1,330 fragments of Greek rare and scientific writings, dating back to the first and second centuries, have been found; they are all on scroll, except for just under twenty, just 1.5%, on codes. In the third century the percentage rises from 1.5% to about 17%; clearly the codex was succeeding. Around the 300 AD the percentage rises up to 50% a parit ão 800; with the roll that you for sure which show a man holding a scroll next to another man holding a code. [17] By 400 A.D. it reached 80% and by 500 to 90%. The scroll, however, still had several centuries ahead of it, but only for documents; what people read for pleasure, edification or instruction was practically all about codes. [18] Papyrus and parchment. The Egyptian finds also shed light on the transition of the codex from papyrus to parchment. Theoretically, in Egypt, a land rich in papyrus plant, the papyri code should have reigned supreme, but this was not so: the parchment code appears in the area at the same time as that of papyrus, in the second century A.D. Although the eleven codes of the Bible are dated to that century [19] In addition, some interesting information is provided by a letter of the time, found in an Egyptian village - a son writes to his father that "Deios came to us and showed us the six scroll codes. We did not choose any, but we collected eight more, for which the gods charged 100 drachmas.[20] Deios, apparently a travelling bookseller, wanted to sell at least fourteen parchment codes, which interested a resident of the Egyptian village. The codex, so much appreciated by Marziale, had come a long way from Rome. In the third century, when such codes became quite common, parchment codes began to be popular. The total number of surviving bacalhau currently amounts to more than 100; at least 16 of them are parchment, i.e. 16%. In the fourth century the percentage rises to 35% - of about 160 bags, at least 50 are parchment - and remains at the same level in the fifth century. Em short, even in Egypt, the world's source of papyrus, the parchment code occupied a considerable share of Christian Era The oldest surviving codes outside Egypt date back to the 4th and 5th centuries A.D. and are few - different in the Bible, some by Virgil, one by Homer and little else. They are all parchment, elegant editions, written in elaborate calligraphy on thin sheets of parchment codex was produced in both economic and luxury editions. Titles of famous compilations, the Theodosian Code promulgated in 438, and the Justinian Code promulgated in 529, indicate that the emperors had them written on codes, certainly of parchment given or were more durable and more pious and moreover of excellent quality à 160;, given or o o o Proderano otti for the so-called empress. From the other side, based on the notes of Libanio, an intellectual of the 4th century who in his many activities AA©a.- sola160; he was also a teacher of law, we learn that the textbooks of his students were garchment codes. The reasons were good: the parchment could withstand various ill-treatment, the code could be consulted quickly for legal references, judgments and judgments, and so on. "The parchment used must have been of low quality to: (em italian) * thick enough to make the knees of the students they were carrying bend. Weight was for AAOA2 another important factor, for activities AA©activities outside the classroom: they were used for struggles between students and books were used instead of stones. [16][21][22] Middle Ages Manuscripts The same topic in detail: Manuscript culture, press culture, information age. The fall of the Roman Empire in the 5th century AD saw the decline of the culture of ancient Rome. The papyrus became difficult to find because of the lack of con l'Antico Egitto e la pergamena, che per per se had been kept in the background, became the main writing material. The monasteries continued the Latin scribestic tradition of the © Roman Empire. Cassiodorus, in the Monastery of Vivarius (founded around 540), emphasized the importance of copying texts[23] Later, Benedict of Núrsia, in his Regula Monachorum (completed in the mid©16th century)© also promoted reading, strongly influenced the monomatic culture of the Average© Age and © one of the reasons© why the clones have become the main readers of books. The tradition and style of the Roman Empire© still prevailed, but gradually the culture of the medieval book arose. The Irish monks introduced the word space in the sa©culo VII. They adopted this system because they had difficulty reading Latin words. Innovation was later adopted in neo©latin countries (such as Italy), although it did not become common until © to the 12th century. The small monasteries usually had a few dozen books, in the last, perhaps a few hundred in books of medium © size. In the Carolangia era the largest collections had about 500 volumes; at the end of the Middle Age © the papal library in Avignon and the Library of the Sorbonne in Paris had about 2,000 volumes[26] The process of production of a book was long and laborious. The most commonly used writing medium in the High © Age, parchment or velino (calf skin), had to be prepared, then the free pages were planned and governed with a sharp instrument (or lead), after which the text was written Scribe, which usually leafed empty areas for illustrative purposes and teller. Finally, the book was bound by the purpose. [27] The covers were made of wood and covered with leather. Since the dry parchment tends to takes the form he had before the transformation, the books were equipped with clips or straps. Em This era used different institutions of ink, usually prepared with soot and rubber, and more late also with walnut and ferrous sulfate. There has been writing a black brownish color, but black or brown were not the only colors used. There are texts written in gold or silver (for example, and different colors were used for miniatures. UMA time the parchment was all in purple color and the text was written in gold or silver (for example, the Argenteus codex). [28] See Margin Illustration Throughout the Middle Ages The books were copied predominantly into the manuscript of the Vintage Port is an increase in book request and develops therefore a new system for their copying. The books were divided into unmatched sheets (pecia), which were distributed to different copying bodies; As a result the speed is £ or: J Library production increased is notevell. The system was managed by laiche corporations of cartola, which produced both religious material and profane. [29] In the Libraries Primãly Public Public Books were often chained to a library or desk to prevent its theft. These books were called church books. This custom will last until the 18th century. See Margin Illustration Judaism has maintained the art of scribe to date. According to the Jewish tradition, the roll of the Torah placed in the synagogue must be handwritten on parchment of a printed book ebraica possano utilizzate study outside the synagogue. The Jewish scribe (sofer) © highly respected within the observant Jewish community. In the Islamic world, the ã-rabes also produced on the Jewish scribe (sofer) © highly respected within the observant Jewish community. In the Islamic world, the ã-rabes also produced on the Jewish scribe (sofer) on the Jewis medieval islÃmico world were production centers and book markets. Marrakech, Morocco, had a street called Kutubiyyin, or "book sellers", in which in the 14©th century there were more than 100 bookstores; the famous Koutoubia Mosque © so-called due to its location on that street. The medieval islé-mico world also used a whole of reproduction of large@-quantitied film copies known as "control reading", in contrast© to the traditional method of the scribe, who by itself produced a single copy of a single manuscript. With the reading© system controlled, only "the author's office, which then certified it as accurate [30]. With this controlled reading system, "an author could produce a dúzia or more cópias of a given reading, and with two or more readings, more than one hundred copys of a single book could be easily produced [31] Woodcut In woodcut, a bas-relief image of an entire page was carved into wooden tablets, inked, and used to print copyof this page. This method© originated in China during the Han Dynasty (before 220 BC) for printing on taxteis and later on paper, and was widely used throughout Eastern Africa. The oldest book printed with this system is © the Diamond Sutra (868 d.C.). This whole© method (called 'intaglio' when used in art) arrived in Europe at the beginning of the 14©th century and was used to produce books, play cards, etc. Religious illustrations. Creating an entire book was a long and difficult task, which required a hand-carved tablet for each page, and tablets often raced if maintained over a given moment. The monks or others who wrote them were paid for perfumes. [16] Domestic and incunable characters The same peak in detail: incunable hands and print. The Chinese invented manly characters in what © Commonly regarded as an independent invention, German Johannes Gutenberg invented manly characters in Europe, along with the cast for metal character fusion for each letter of the Latin alphabet. [32] This invention gradually made books less laborious and less expensive to produce and more widely available. The press is © one of the first and images that were created before 1501 in Europe, are known as incunabulas. 'A man born in 1453, the year of the fall of Constantinople, he could look back on his fiftieth year of a life in which about eight million books had been printed, perhaps more than all the scribes in Europe had produced since Constantine. He founded his city in 330 dC [33] Gallery of Folio Images 14 River Vergilius Romanus containing a portrait of the author Virgil. Observe the library (CAPSA), lectry and text written without spaces in raw capital. Codex Argenteus. Borgognano author Virgil. Observe the library (CAPSA), lectry and text written without spaces in raw capital. Codex Argenteus. Borgognano author Virgil. Observe the library (CAPSA), lectry and text written without spaces in raw capital. 15th century. Observe the hardened cover, corner nails and brackets. Lessons chosen from Buddhist trials, the first printed book caratteri metallici mobili, 1377. Biblioteography that nationalises France. Et la sola160modern and contemplates Le macchine from the stampa diventarono populari nel XIX secolo. Quest macchine potevano stamp are 10 LIA160; 100 stoves l'ora, ma typographer in willingly di Impore soil 20 lea160; 000 lettere l'ora. Le macchine typografiche monotype and lymphotype furone introdotte verso la fine del XIX secolo. Potential imposed pi-di-6a Joserra160; 000 lettere l'ora and a complete riga di caratteri in maniera immediata. I secoli Succivi al XV videro quinro di un met © mara mara © Now. del XX secolo la informatic technology resorts possible con la diffusione di libri in elettronic format, poi chiamati eBook e-book (from the electronic book), a voluzione in how much it eats the evidenziato il bibliophile Nick Carr dalle caratterche della ovo: fissit is: della edizione, fission: dell'oggetto, biblioteca di versioni elettroniche liberately riproducibili di libri stampati. L'uso degli eBook al posto dei libri to stesso argomento in dettaglio: Format letter. I libri a prodotti sleep seal stamping ciascuna imposizione typografica su un foglio di carta. Le dimensioni del foglio hanno suba © Time range, in base alle's capacis is is often Piwoye progressive pages. The various ones, various. They are required to get the volume. The opening of the pages, especially in puppet buildings, was usually left to the reader until © the 1920s dã ©tch of the 20 ©th century, while the signatures are now sided directly from the typography. In the old books, the format depends on the number of curves that the leaf suffers and, therefore, on the number of letters and pages printed on the sheet. In modern books, the format is © given by height in centimeters, measured in the title page, within a minimum and a conventionally established minimum. [37] Pocketbook the same tã³pico in detail: Pocketbook. The term "pocket" referring to the book represents a © commercial concept and identifies economity - finds precedents in the history of the book in front of the printer, already from the antichodhod (the "book that is in a hand": in the Greek world filler, in the Latin I Pugillares, in the middle ages the book of bisaccia). Parts of a book from 1735. The "guard card", or receives, or Gues, are the opening and closing card of the actual book, which connect to the blanket fused to block the book to the blanket fused to block the book. In the old book, which connect to the book to the blanket fused to block the book to the blanket fused to block the book. In the old book, which connect to the blanket fused to block the book to the blanket fused to block the book to the blanket fused to block the book in the book to the blanket fused to block the book in the glamAlia, placed in the protection of the first printed or handwritten pages of the text, contribute to keep it together with spaghetti or fettuccia passing on the back seam; in the book invece la garza che unisce i fascicoli alla copertina. Si chiama "controguardia" la letter che viene incollata su ciascun "contropiatto" (la Interna del "piatto") della coperta, permettendone il definitivancoraggio. Le sguardie is a solitary sleeper from a different letter from that dell'interno del volume and possessions re bianche, colorate o decorate con motivi di fantasia (nei libri antichi eran is lea160marmorizzate). Nei libri antichi di lusso, is Baa160; I can handle this in numero variabile, from due colophon, che chiude il volume, riporta le informazioni essenziali sullo stampatore sul luogo e la data di stampa, In origine nei manoscritti was costituito dalla firma (the subscriber) del copista dello scriba, and riportava data, luogo and autore del testo: Following fu la formula conclusive dei libri stampati nel XV and XVI secolo, che Contaeva, talvoltava data, luogo and autore del testo: Following fu la formula conclusive dei libri stampati nel XV and XVI secolo, che Contaeva, talvoltava data, luogo and autore del testo: in inchiostro rosso, il nomo dello stampatore, luogo and data di stampa e l'insegna dell'editore. Sopravvive anchors oggi, soprattutto con la dicitura Finito di stampare. Copertina and Brossura. Part del libro: 1) fascette; (2) sovraccoperta; (3) incollata control alla coperta; (4) labyrinth; 5) taglio di testa; (6) taglio davanti; (7) taglio di piede; (8) page pari di right 9) page dispari di sinistra; 10) piega del foglio che forma il fascicolo. Di Norma i fascicolo de libro spesso rigida illustrata. La piumeye antica copertina illustrata oggi conouta ricoprea.- le Consequentiae di Strodus, libretto stampato Bernardo Venezia da Lovere nel 1484. [38] Rarely fine Usage All sane © 18th century, perhaps in the impulse of the Brazilian printers in Paris. [39] In the old book, it could be covered with various materials: parchment, leather, canvas, paper and consisting of wood or paperboard. It can be decorated with dry prints or gadgets. Each of the two boxes that compose the lid © Apartment call. The dishes have slightly larger dimensions than the volume body. The part that projects hello © m of the margin of leaves © Nail call, or fingernail or money. Also © m m © performed on signatures (folded sheets) to facilitate the collection or assembly of a leaflet. In the modern book, the blanket consists of the two dishes and a "turn", for the so-called rugged covers ("folder binders" or "bradel" or "paper"), or a better or less card, which, appropriately folded along the three-track, embrace the card block. In the latter case, we talk about brochure and the nail is missing. Born with purely practical functions, such as protecting the card blocking and allowing consultancy, the blanket assumes different roles and meanings, no less important to this © Attic and representative. No soap © culo XIX, the blanket acquires a prevalent promotional function. With the mechanization and dissemination of the typographic industry, other types of bandages and blankets are introduced, more economical and suitable for autonomic processing. The paper spreads in the healthy © 19th century, preferred for economy, robustness and rendering in colour. He has very characterized the publication for childhood and today, covered by a "bread jacket", constitutes the character of the main editions. Moderately, the pocket © a connection system in which the files or They are ground on the back of the back and loose leaves are glued to a canvas or plastic strip always for the back (called "Brokeura" s o called"). The flags "fins" or "bandelle" (commonly called "cloak lapels") are the inside curves of the cover or the dust jacket (s e e below) They are usually used for a succinct introduction to the text and in the biographical notice in the author. Before covering the "first cover" or "front cover" or "top plate" the author © the first face of a book cover. As a general rule, it informs the indications of the title and the author, as well as the ISBN quotient and volume price (if not stated on the lapel). Overbooking or above the same argument in detail: overcrty. It usually has the function to complain about the book, for which it contains © m the essential data of the work and © always in color and illustrated. The overload © printed in most cases only on the outside. Cut the three external margins of the book, i.e. the surface presented by leaves in a closed volume, are called "cuts". © m of the "top" cut (or "head") is the external cut, called "front" (or "bun"), and the lower cut, called "bun". © ."From an industrial point of the head ©, with sewing, the most important side of a book as determines the front of the head ©, with sewing, the most important side of a book as determines the front of the head ©, with sewing, the most important side of a book as determines the front of the printing machine. Cuts can be natural, decorated or colored in several ways. In these last cases, we talk about "cutting colors "in the past used to distinguish religious books or valuable books from the remaining editorial production, using a sponge drenched by All'aniline (anni 70-80 del XX secolo). Dalla Fine degli anni novanta vengono svolti in labbratura con Colorura a base d'acqua. Dorso Il "dorso" the "costola" of the libro al al "la parte della copertina che copre e protegge le pieghe dei fascicoli, visibile when il volume" post di taglio (ad esempio su una scaffalatura). Riporta solitaire titolo, autore, and editor del libro. Ex libris Lo stesso argomento in dettaglio: Ex libris Lo con un the Araldic system un'immagine symbolica, il proprietario. Sovente back a motto. Fascetta © la striscia di carta, applicata trasversally alla copertina del libro. Active el libro antico. Frontespizio Lo stesso argomento in dettaglio: Frontespizio. Frontespizio del Dialogo di Galileo Galileo (1632) Il "frontespizio" (frontespizio" (frontespizio) di un libro, che presentale informale zioni pi es es complete sul libro stesso. I primi incunaboli e manoscritti non avevano il frontespizio, ma si aprio con una bianca con funzione protettiva. Introdotto alla fine del Ouattrocento, il frontespizio aveva la forma di un occhiello o di incipit, quindi si arricch- di elementi decor In it XVII secolo cedes the decorative part all'antiporta and I saw compaiono le Indicazioni di carattere pubitario riferite sulla copertracina sulla sulla sovcoperta e altre informazinel del verso Nervi Nel libro antico i nervi sono supporti di cucitura dei fascicoli. Generally sleep fatti in corda, cuoio, pelle allumata o, pi recently, fettuccia. I nervi possono this re lasciati vista (e In evidenza attraverso la staffilatura, oppure nascosti in ottenere mode un dorso liscio. In this modern "Tavole Un libro spesso one arricchito di figure if that fanno integral part of the testo chiamate illustrazioni sleep". If you think you're gonna test him, tough guy. © Vengono stamps a part and sleep un a al libro in a second time, vengono chiamate tavole. This is not © a numerazione di pagina distinct from the chella del testo; Vengono impresses your one speciale letter, almost always a skating letter. [42] Valore del libro Il valore di un libro non © the date of the soil costo di produone, Ca.- inda@innanzitutto da considerae che il libro riflette un valore di un libro non © the date of the soil costo di produone, Ca.- inda@innanzitutto da considerae che il libro Il valore del libro Il valore di un libro non © the date of the soil costo di produone, Ca.- inda@innanzitutto da considerae che il libro Il valore del libro Il valore di un libro non © the date of the soil costo di produone, Ca.- inda@innanzitutto da considerae che il libro Il valore del libro Il valore di un libro non © the date of the soil costo di produone, Ca.- inda@innanzitutto da considerae che il libro Il valore del libro Il valore di un libro non © the date of the soil costo di produone, Ca.- inda@innanzitutto da considerae che il libro Il valore del libro Il valore di un libro non © the date of the soil costo di produone, Ca.- inda@innanzitutto da considerae che il libro Il valore di un libro non © the date of the soil costo di produone, Ca.- inda@innanzitutto da considerae che il libro Il valore del libro Il valore del libro Il valore di un libro non © the date of the soil costo di produone, Ca.- inda@innanzitutto da considerae che il libro Il valore del libro I was a prodotto symbolic di s mercato e cio © dalla attribuzione di utilitarist 160; importance, value of the part of the individual mercati. 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Note The book is A"a prism with six rectangular faces composed, of thin sheets of paper, which must present a frontispieceA" according to Jorge Luis Borges, Tutte le opere, trad. it., Milan, 1984, I, p. 212. ^ Amedeo Benedetti, The book. History, technique, structures. Weapons of Taggia, Athens, 2006, p. 9. ^ Books of the world, se levantem e sejam counted! All 129,864,880 of you., su booksearch.blogspot.com, Inside Google Books, 5 August 2010. URL consultoria em 15 August 2010. "Since we exclude series, we can finally count all the world's deliveries. Today 129.864,880 deles. Pelo menos até domingo.Â". â George Curtis, The Law of Cybercrimes and Their Investigations, 2011, p. 161. â Book, on dictionary.reference.com, Dictionary.com. 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Nabumaluwo ga <u>bendy</u> and the ink musical lyrics

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