



The objects and aims of the Consortium of European Research Libraries (CERL) are to provide services to its members and to the library and scholarly world at large in the form of bibliographical databases, seminars, workshops, publications and co-operation with other library organisations and individual libraries and their staff. CERL concentrates its efforts on printed material from the hand-press period – up to the first half of the 19th century – and on manuscripts, in analogue or digital format.

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CERL Publications

https://www.cerl.org/publications/cerl_papers/main

In terms of publications, this has been a very prolific year for CERL, as three new volumes of papers presented at CERL events are now available.



The papers presented at the CERL 2011 Seminar held at the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana focused on Roman printing in Rome and Europe. The papers have now been published as *CERL XII* and *Studi e Testi 506: La stampa romana nella città dei papi e in Europa* Conference proceedings of CERL 2011 Seminar (Vatican, BAV, 2016). ISBN 978-88-210-0970-9

In March 2015, the Austrian National Library, hosted a [conference](#) on printers' devices, titled *Signa vides - Researching and recording printers' devices: current activities and new perspectives*. The conference was organised under the auspices of CERL by Prof. Dr. Anja Wolkenhauer (University of Tübingen), Ms Michaela Scheibe (Berlin State Library) and Dr. Andreas Fingernagel (Austrian National Library). The papers have now been published as *CERL XIII: Signa Vides. Researching and recording printers' devices* (CERL, 2016). The publication is available via copy-on-demand service Lulu.com.



Finally, last year's [seminar](#) had the title *Library History: why, what, how?* It focused on questions such as why should we study library history, what aspects need to be addressed, what methods can be used, and how is library history relevant? The papers that were presented at the seminar have now been published in the Brill publication [Quaerendo Vol. 46: 2-3](#). Please contact the CERL Secretariat if you do not subscribe to this journal, and would like to acquire a single copy.

In Memoriam Raymond Bérard

On 29 July 2016, our colleague Raymond Bérard died after a long illness. Since 2009, when he took on the role of CERL Treasurer, Raymond was a very effective and involved member of the Board of CERL's Directors, and his wise council is still sorely missed.

Entering the library world during the 1970s, he held responsibilities in various institutions, both abroad at the beginning of his career (London), and in France at French University Libraries (e.g. Clermont-Ferrand from 1993 to 2001). In 2001 he became Director of Studies at ENSSIB (the French National School for Information Sciences and Libraries), where he had to foresee technical and strategic changes in librarianship, and to watch the evolution of researcher, student and citizens' needs and demands, in order to best organise the training of future librarians.



In 2004, he was given the responsibility of the *Centre technique du livre de l'Enseignement Supérieur* (CTLES). This experience had a profound impact on the rest of his career. As CTLES is managing the conservation and communication of resources entrusted to it by the Higher Education Network Libraries, its director is tasked with pursuing an active negotiation policy with universities on a national scale, and developing shared services (remote document delivery, conservation plans). Raymond led that policy to a higher level, when in 2006 he was appointed director of the *Agence Bibliographique de l'Enseignement Supérieur* (ABES). Several decisive initiatives

are to be credited to him during the seven years he spent at the head of ABES. He developed international partnerships (with OCLC, LIBER and CERL) and he created a scientific council. He also worked to give ABES a central position for enhancing and disseminating the scientific production of Higher Education and Research institutions, to implement pooling services, to improve accurate and extensive description of resources (both electronic documentation and heritage collections), and to develop electronic documentation's purchase. The growing success of the *Journées de l'Abes*, which became under his direction one of the most important professional events for French libraries, was one of the testimonies to the practical implementations of his vision.

His focus on collaboration with research structures, in particular with the CNRS (*Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*), led to his appointment as director of INIST (*Institut national de l'Information scientifique et technique*) in 2013. The strategy he developed there was eloquently titled 'Better Sharing Knowledge'.

The library community lost a great professional, whose technical and managerial expertise was widely recognised. Although he never personally carried out research in the field of written heritage and special collections, he clearly identified both the potential this material offered for researchers, and the need to develop new methods of data dissemination to serve present and forthcoming Humanities scholars.

Further tributes are available:

ABES: <http://fil.abes.fr/2016/08/02/decès-de-raymond-berard-tristesse-et-regrets-de-labes/>

INIST: <http://www.inist.fr/?Deces-de-M-Raymond-Berard&lang=fr>

CNRS: <http://www.cnrs.fr/dist/raymond-berard.html>

Yann Sordet, Bibliothèque Mazarine

New Member: King's College London

www.cerl.org/membership/list_members and www.kcl.ac.uk/library

England's fourth oldest university, King's College London, was founded in 1829. Currently ranked among the world's top 25 universities,¹ it has a rich tradition of fostering world-class research across the humanities, social sciences and sciences. The university occupies five campuses and has 27,000 students, of whom over a third are postgraduates.

The libraries at King's together hold some two million volumes. Most of the pre-1850 collections are housed in the Foyle Special Collections Library, which holds around 200,000 items, ranging in date from 1483 to the present day. King's was founded at the instigation of a group of leading churchmen, politicians and others, chaired by the Duke of Wellington, then prime minister. Their aim was to provide a university for London that would act as a bastion of Anglican orthodoxy against the secular spirit embodied by University College London, founded three years earlier.



View of library building

Given these origins, it is no surprise that Christian theology is a strength of our library special collections. One of our founding collections comprises books and manuscripts assembled by William Marsden (1754-1836), a former East India Company official turned book collector. Marsden was interested in languages and aimed to build up a collection which would contain written examples of as many languages, dead or living, as possible. Dictionaries, grammars and travel accounts jostled for space on his shelves with a growing collection of rare Bibles, translations of the Bible often being the first text to be printed in many of the world's languages.



Joseph Corry. Observations upon the windward coast of Africa, 1807

Some of these Bibles are handsome folio volumes, such as the Complutensian Polyglot of 1514-17. Others, such as the 1522 Low German Halberstadt Bible, contain coloured illustrations or have attractive bindings or interesting marks of provenance. A copy of the 1679 Romansch Bible, printed in Scuol, Switzerland, is bound in contemporary blind-tooled calf over wooden boards, with metal clasps and bosses, its endpapers covered with a manuscript chronicle of local events in the hand of an 18th century minister of a remote Alpine parish. A Syriac New Testament, printed in Vienna in 1562, has inscriptions in the hand of Emanuel Swedenborg.

Medicine is another strength of our collections. King's has a rich medical tradition, incorporating not only the foundation of King's College Hospital in 1840 but also the merger in the 1990s with two far older teaching hospitals, St Thomas's (originally a medieval foundation) and Guy's, founded in 1721. All these institutions assembled large collections of rare and historical medical books, and our holdings range from three copies of the first edition of Vesalius's *De humani corporis fabrica* (1543) to books signed by such leading medical figures as Edward Jenner and Florence Nightingale. The non-medical sciences are equally strong, with first editions of Galileo's *Dialogo* (1632) and Newton's *Principia* (1687) being just two among the thousands of pre-1850 scientific works we hold.

¹ QS World University Rankings® 2016-2017, <http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2016>

Our largest printed special collection is one that came to us in 2007, the former library of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), containing some 80,000 items. Spanning 500 years of history and every corner of the world, it encompasses such themes as exploration and travel, war, peace and diplomacy, trade and transport and the rise, rule and decline of empires. Rarities abound and include numerous otherwise unrecorded 18th and early 19th century pamphlets on such topics as the abolition of the Atlantic slave trade, British colonial emigration and the political, economic and social history of areas, such as the Mediterranean, in which Britain had a strategic interest (there is much rare material on Gibraltar, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for example). The FCO Collection enhances many of the subject strengths represented in our other special collections – exploration and early travel literature, Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean, Portugal and the Portuguese-speaking world.

We are actively building our special collections by purchase and gift. We liaise with academic departments to facilitate their use in student teaching and we promote them to the wider world by exhibitions (real and virtual), digitisation projects, events and tours, internships and participation in artist in residence schemes. Further information is available at <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/specialcollection> and <http://www.kingscollections.org/exhibitions/specialcollections/>

Katie Sambrook, Head of Special Collections, King's College London

Czech Castle Libraries in the CERL Thesaurus

CERL Thesaurus numbers cnc00031554 - cnc00031915

The authority records of 362 Czech castle libraries imported into the CERL Thesaurus Database a month ago represent a more or less complete overview of all the book collections founded and amplified in the Czech castles in the past, either still *in situ* or in substitute repositories. All the records are the result of the PROVENIO project (<http://www.provenio.net/>) and all of them have their visual representation on the Google Maps background (<http://provenio.net/places-history/>).



Most of the Czech castle libraries were founded after the 'Thirty Years' War, during which the older renaissance aristocratic libraries were either destroyed or taken as war loot. Newly founded libraries contained (and still contain) fragments of older libraries once owned by protestant aristocratic families who were forced to flee the homeland, leaving their estates and property behind, including their book collections.

In the 20th century, all Czech aristocratic libraries, counting approximately 1.6 million volumes, were eventually confiscated by the state, either shortly after the World War II or after 1954. The books were curated and conserved by the Department of Castle Libraries of the National Museum Library. Although most of the castle libraries had to be moved out to substitute repositories at the end of the 1940s and during the 1950s (as the castles were used for different purposes during the communist regime) the National Museum managed to keep them as separate collections and prevented them from being mixed up. This is why they still provide a priceless resource of evidence for aristocratic love for books, their collecting passions as well as evidence for refined ways of self-representation.

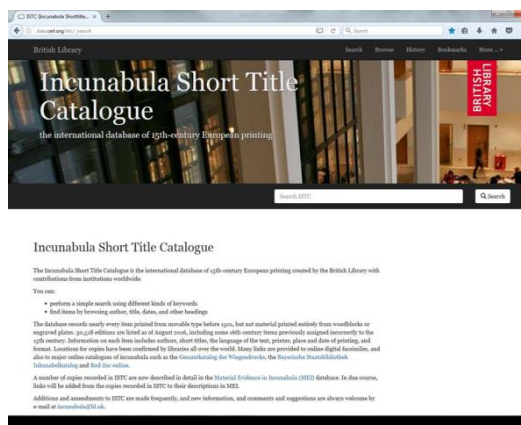
The second stage of the PROVENIO project planned for the coming five years is focussing on closer and deeper provenance research of the Czech castle libraries as well as of the older library fragments which survived scattered among them.

Richard Štěpěk, Národní museum, Prague

The Incunabula Short Title Catalogue (ISTC) is moving to CERL

data.cerl.org/istc/

The British Library is pleased to announce the move of the Incunabula Short Title Catalogue (ISTC) to CERL where, on 15 December 2016, it will join other related databases that are hosted by CERL. The ISTC database now runs on more flexible software, and the interface has changed significantly. However, to regular users of other CERL databases, especially the Material Evidence in Incunabula database (MEI), the look and feel of the ISTC will be familiar.



The editorial centre will remain at the British Library, and while the functionality of the ISTC has also remained largely the same, a number of things have been changed, added and improved:

- There are now live updates so that the changes which the editors make to the file can be seen immediately.
- There is an English and a German version of the database interface now. While the database recognises the IP-address and automatically selects the language depending on the country from where it is accessed, users can select their preferred language should they wish to change it from the default for their country.
- The overall display of the entries has become much clearer, and the holding institutions are now listed in separate lines rather than in blocks.
- The 'Other' and 'Other Europe' fields have been broken up, and all countries previously gathered under these headings are now listed separately. With the exception of the British Library, all holding institutions are now listed in alphabetical order within their countries which are themselves arranged in the alphabetical order of their English names. Researchers are thus now able to get a more accurate picture of the distribution of copies of incunabula around the world.
- Research into the distribution of copies around the world is also supported by the newly introduced counting of holding institutions which is a first step towards copy counting. The latter will be introduced in a future phase of development.
- The bibliographical parts of the entries have not changed, and the links to the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* (GW) and to BSB-Ink have been retained. We have also added links to Bod-Inc and plan to add links to further online catalogues in the future.
- There is now only one search box and there are no drop-downs any more. Users will therefore have to construct their searches by combining the fields in the database using Boolean operators to get the most accurate results. The fields can be searched and browsed, and they include author, date, format, id, heading, language, location, place, printer, reference, shelfmark, and title. For example, a combined search could look like this: author:schedel AND title:liber AND date:1493. It is of course also possible to simply enter search terms into the search box, but the results will be less accurate.
- Users can create a log-in for themselves which allows them to save searches and bookmark records and save them in their folder.
- Users can download data from the ISTC in various formats: YAML (plain text), Excel (csv), Excel (csv for editing), ISBD (Text), Marc 21 (Text), Marc21 (ISO 2709), and BibTeX. While it is of course possible to download entire records, users can also specify which fields they wish to download.

- The records in a results list are numbered, and users can choose to look at each record in a brief display which provides all information contained in a record in a condensed format or at a full display which shows a record structured very clearly. Brief displays can be opened and closed by following the relevant link at the bottom of an entry in the results list. Full displays can be reached by clicking on the 'full display' link at the bottom of a record in the results list or by clicking on the heading of a listed record.
- Users can also select which fields are displayed in their results list. This option can be found at the top under 'More' and is called 'Customise Results Display'.

We hope that you find the improvements we have made to the ISTC helpful. There are of course detailed Help-pages to enable you to use the file to its full capacity. Even those of you who are very used to working with the ISTC might wish to take a quick look at them before you first use the file. For any feedback you might have, please contact: incunabula@bl.uk.

*Dr Karen Limper-Herz,
Lead Curator, Incunabula and
Sixteenth Century Printed
Books, The British Library*

The image displays three overlapping screenshots of the British Library's ISTC database search results for 'Aesopus'. The top screenshot shows a search results page with 125 hits and a 'Limit your search' sidebar. The middle screenshot shows a detailed record for 'Aesopus: Vita, after Rinucius, et Fabulae, Lib. I-IV, prose version of Romulus [English] Tr: William Caxton. Add: Fabulae extravagantes. Fabulae novae Fabulae Aviani. Fabulae collectae [English] Tr: William Caxton'. The bottom screenshot shows a full display of the same record, including fields for ID, Author, Title, Imprint, Format, Notes, References, Related resources, and Holdings.

Search Results (125 Hits):

- Aesopus :**
Vita, after Rinucius, et Fabulae, Lib. I-IV, prose version of Romulus [English]
Tr: William Caxton. Add: Fabulae extravagantes. Fabulae novae Fabulae Aviani. Fabulae collectae [English] Tr: William Caxton
Westminster : William Caxton, 26 Mar. 1484. - P. - ISTC ia0017500
- Aesopus :**
Vita, after Rinucius, et Fabulae, Lib. I-IV, prose version of Romulus [English]
Tr: William Caxton. Add: Fabulae extravagantes. Fabulae novae Fabulae Aviani. Fabulae collectae [English] Tr: William Caxton
[London] : Richard Pynson, 1484.
- Aesopus :**
Vita, after Rinucius, et Fabulae, Lib. I-IV, prose version of Romulus [English]
Tr: William Caxton. Add: Fabulae extravagantes. Fabulae novae Fabulae Aviani. Fabulae collectae [English] Tr: William Caxton
[London] : Richard Pynson, 1484.

Full Display Record:

Aesopus:
Vita, after Rinucius, et Fabulae, Lib. I-IV, prose version of Romulus [English] Tr: William Caxton. Add: Fabulae extravagantes. Fabulae novae Fabulae Aviani. Fabulae collectae [English] Tr: William Caxton

ID: ia0017500

Author: Aesopus

Title: Vita, after Rinucius, et Fabulae, Lib. I-IV, prose version of Romulus [English] Tr: William Caxton. Add: Fabulae extravagantes. Fabulae novae Fabulae Aviani. Fabulae collectae [English] Tr: William Caxton

Imprint: Westminster : William Caxton, 26 Mar. 1484

Format: P

Notes: Woodcuts
The model for both the translation and the illustrations is the edition [Lyons]: Jehan Rousset, 10 May 1482 (cf. M.C. Davies, in *The Library* ser.7, 7 (2006) pp.257-87). - Translated from the French of Julien Macho by William Caxton

References: HC 360; Blades 55; Duff 4; Cx 70; STC 175; Bod-inc A-054; Sheppard 7402, 7403; Pr 9658; BMC XI 153; GW 376; Fac: Amsterdam, 1972 (English experience no.439); Fac: (ed. E. Hodnett) London, 1976
show full bibliogr. references

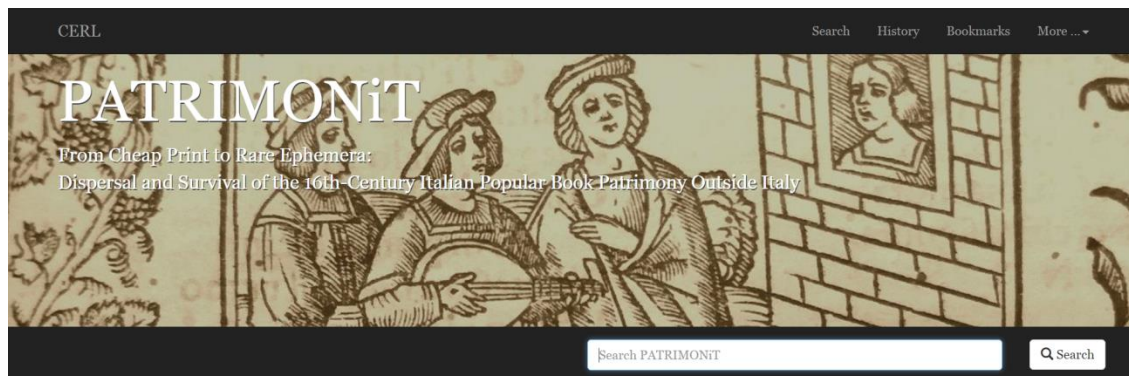
Related resources: Microfiche: Primary Source Microfilm (an imprint of Cengage Learning), 2002. Incunabula: the Printing Revolution in Europe 1455-1500. Unit 49 - Printing in England Part II, EN 130

Holdings:

British Library
British Isles (without British Library)
Number of Holding Institutions: 3
Last Edit: 2016-07-13 12:00:00.00

Other Holdings: British Library (C.11.e.17 = IB.55088) (Imperfect, f.1 in facsimile)
Oxford Bodley (Imperfect, with 1 leaf of printer's waste)
Windsor RL

The PATRIMONiT database is ready!



We are happy to announce that the PATRIMONiT database on the 16th-century Italian popular book patrimony outside Italy is ready and will soon be available on-line, hosted and maintained by CERL, and freely available on its website (URL available upon request).

Developed by Alexander Jahnke of Data Conversion Group (University of Göttingen), PATRIMONiT is modelled on Material Evidence in Incunabula (MEI), the database created by Dr Dondi with spatial and temporal coordinates applied to provenance evidence to track the movements of the books and with fields to record their material evidence. In order to allow a perfect interoperability between the two databases, PATRIMONiT shares with MEI the data model, most of its fields, the index of owners, the geonamesID for the visualisation of the routes taken by books passing from owner to owner, and the classification of historical shelfmark patterns.

The bibliographical information is imported into the PATRIMONiT database from EDIT16, via the Heritage of Printed Book database (HPB). This part of the record is followed by an additional area relating to the edition, called 'Further bibliographical description', which includes the subject, the illustrations, the nature of the text, the text layout, the font in the title and text of each book. In another field, all the secondary texts, such as prefaces, orations and songs (information already provided for incunabula in the TEXT-inc database), which usually are not taken into consideration while cataloguing, are annotated followed by the folio or page where they can be found in the book.

Copy-specific details are listed in the third part of the record and are structured as in MEI with the addition of innovative sections and fields to illustrate aspects which pertain specifically to popular books (e.g. paper and type quality). The analysis of paper and type defects in 16th-century Italian popular books will reveal if, due to the ephemeral purpose of these products, they were printed in a hurry, with lack of attention and skill, and using the cheapest paper. Two additional fields to describe the way the edges have been cut and the presence of end papers will contribute to provide an understanding of the value of the book for its individual and/or institutional owners.

During the course of the next two years, the database will be filled with descriptions of hundreds of sixteenth-century Italian popular books which often survive in only one or at most a very few copies outside Italy.

Laura Carnelos, PATRIMONiT project at CERL

Swiss libraries facilitate re-use of digitised documents



The platforms e-rara.ch and e-manuscripta.ch are run cooperatively by Swiss libraries. e-rara.ch contains more than 49,000 rare books, illustrated materials, maps, music prints and journals. e-manuscripta.ch comprises more than 47,000 handwritten sources of all kinds from libraries and archives. The two platforms support open data wherever possible, and the Public Domain Mark 1.0 or CC BY-SA 4.0 licence is now used for digitised documents. As in the past, the documents can be



downloaded from the platforms in monitor quality. It is still possible to order high-resolution TIFF files for free from the holding libraries.

Conn3ct: 2 media, 1 story – a speed date for digital natives and booklovers

conn3ct.media and [#conn3ct](https://twitter.com/conn3ct)

Why not make plans for an exhibition about post-incunabula printed in the Low Countries, a slightly overlooked genre in book history? Why not choose an innovative and interactive approach to do so? Why not involve digital natives? Why not aim for an international scope and make this a travelling project? Flanders Heritage Library and the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, National Library of the Netherlands, have realised all of the above, in cooperation with the Provincial Library of Limburg and the University of Antwerp. This resulted in *Conn3ct: 2 media, 1 story*: an exhibition that creates a dialogue between today's rapid media and the serenity and stillness of early-printed books.

Dates for your diary:

DE | Paulinerkirche – Göttingen

7.10.2016 – 18.12.2016

NL | Museum Meermanno – The Hague

25.02.2017 – 21.05.2017

BE | Hendrik Conscience Heritage Library – Antwerp

22.06.2017 – 17.09.2017

BE | Provinciale Bibliotheek Limburg – Hasselt

14.10.2017 – 29.04.2018



#martinluther

Conn3ct compares historical works of great thinkers such as Luther, Vives and Erasmus with tweets and posts of contemporary influencers such as Barack Obama and Malala Yousafzai. Printed books from the first half of the 16th century and social media such as Twitter and Facebook are both mass media with a major impact on mankind and society. The invention of book printing around 1450 was revolutionary, but it took another 50 years before this new medium brought about radical social revolutions. Today, social media developed in a similar way and they fulfil the same role: tweets have an impact on the political debate, pictures cause strong emotions around the globe and vloggers make their voices heard. The spreading of opinions and knowledge and the access to information are no longer privileges for the elite. Both media have made the world a smaller place.



Above: a unique copy of Luther's *Een wonderlike nyeuw leeringhe*, printed by Henrick Eckert van Homberch (Koninklijke Bibliotheek, KW 229 G 15). Students made [an animated video](#) about Van Homberch – available on-line.

What is your story?

Nine interactive consoles highlight the connection between past and present. Modern concepts such as start-ups and (internet) communities are the common thread through the exhibition. How does a new medium become a factor of change? Who are the investors and participants? Who are the regulators and manipulators? Not the objects as such, but their impact on society is crucial. Visitors freely switch from one theme to the other. This way they construct their own story and interpretation. It explicitly responds to the browsing, fragmented and intuitive way in which digital natives receive, search and process information today.

What do you share?

Conn3ct not only exhibits heritage (books) and media (videos), but also functions as a social medium. Visitors log in to the exhibition installations and share their opinions with each other. They determine what they want to reveal. The 'Social Wall' gives a glimpse of all the interaction. This way, the influence and functioning of social media is made strikingly tangible.



Conn3ct in the Paulinerkirche, Göttingen

#conn3ct

With this project the organisers want to bridge the gap between old books and new media in order to increase support for heritage libraries and make a more varied audience aware of their cultural heritage. *Conn3ct* also functions as a meeting point for the more traditional book lover and the digital native, and for the three organising countries and their participating libraries. This initiative has been realised on the occasion that Flanders and the Netherlands served as Guests of Honour at the Frankfurt Book Fair 2016. We invite you to visit *Conn3ct*, and tell us what you think.

Maartje De Wilde and Eva Wuyts, Flanders Heritage Library

Working with HPB data in a reference manager

Reference managers are programs to work with bibliographic data that offer much enhanced functionality. They are widely used and many campuses and institutions hold licences for their scholars and students. Some programs do not require a licence at all and can be used for free.

What additional functionality can you expect? While this depends on the program of your choice, most reference managers enable

- Customised views of the data.
- Corrections in the data (e.g. adding a year of publication for sorting).
- Detailed and often customisable search and filter options.
- Adding notes and comments to records.
- Automatic generation of reference lists for publications – and more.

Suggested reference managers:

- Citavi

www.citavi.com

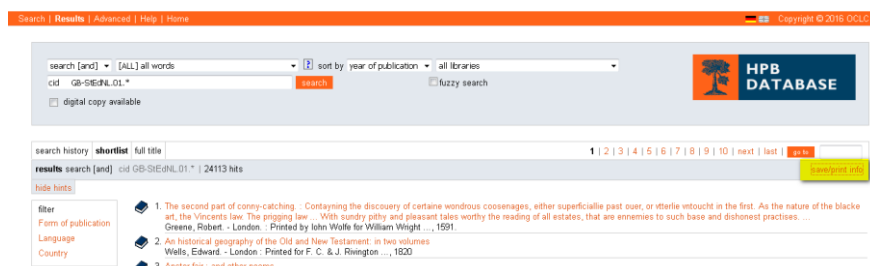
A free version is available that offers all functionality but limits the size of projects to 100 (you can use as many projects as you need). Support is excellent.

- Zotero

www.zotero.org

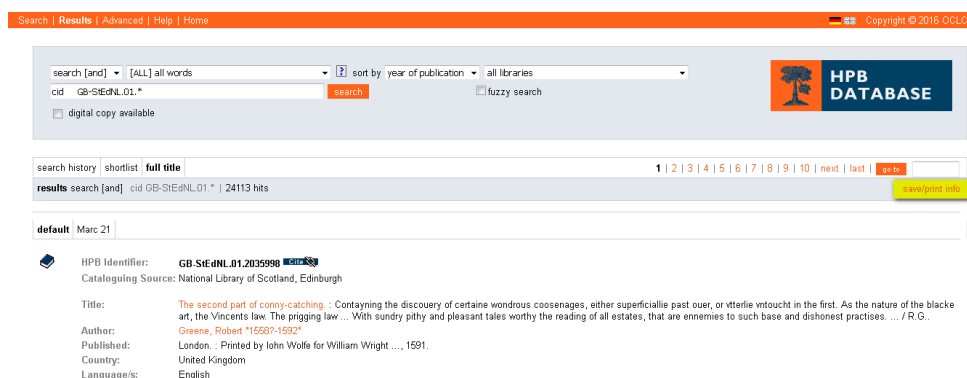
Freely available as a browser add-on or standalone program. Zotero offers less functionality than Citavi.

In order to transfer your HPB search results to a reference manager you need to export them using the 'save/print info' link on the right-hand side. This link is available both in the result list view and in the display of an individual record.



'save / print info' link

'save / print info' link in the result list view



'save / print info' link in an individual record

By clicking the 'save / print info' link you navigate to a page where you can choose the options for your export.

search history	shortlist	full title
save/print info		
title:	first 1 <input type="text"/> last 1 <input type="text"/>	
	for example: first=1 last=10 for the first 10 hits of the result set first=3 last=3 for hit 3	
	You can download a maximum of 100 titles.	
format:	full title <input type="text"/>	
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> UTF-8 <input type="radio"/> ISO-8859-1	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> word wrapping	
e-mail	<input type="text"/>	Separate multiple addresses with commas. For any question please send an e-mail to hotline@gbv.de .
save	Save the data to disk	
screen	If you wish to view the data in a new window, for printing or saving on diskette or hard disk, please click on screen . To return to this screen, close the new window.	
title:	first 1 <input type="text"/> last 1 <input type="text"/>	You can save a maximum of 100 titles.
myshef	If you wish to send the data to your shelf, for storage, please click on myshef .	

Export settings

In order to work with your data in a reference manager you need to export the records. The HPB offers you two different formats specifically for this purpose: Citavi (RIS) and Endnote. Please note that these formats are not limited to these specific products but are available as import formats in most reference managers that are on the market.

search history	shortlist	full title
save/print info		
title:	first 1 <input type="text"/> last 1 <input type="text"/>	
	for example: first=1 last=10 for the first 10 hits of the result set first=3 last=3 for hit 3	
	You can download a maximum of 100 titles.	
format:	<input type="text" value="full title"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="text" value="full title"/> <input type="text" value="full title"/> <input type="text" value="short title"/> <input type="text" value="bibliographic management software: Endnote"/> <input type="text" value="bibliographic management software: Citavi, Reference Manager (RIS)"/> <input type="text" value="citation format: ISBD"/> <input type="text" value="Pica3"/> <input type="text" value="MARC21"/> 	
e-mail	<input type="text"/>	an e-mail to hotline@gbv.de .
save	Save the data to disk	
screen	If you wish to view the data in a new window, for printing or saving on diskette or hard disk, please click on screen . To return to this screen, close the new window.	
title:	first 1 <input type="text"/> last 100 <input type="text"/>	You can save a maximum of 100 titles.
myshef	If you wish to send the data to your shelf, for storage, please click on myshef .	

Available export formats

After choosing a format and adjusting the desired settings, you can either 'save' the records to your computer or 'e-mail' them. Depending on which reference manager you are working with the downloaded file will be directly recognised by the program or can be selected for import.

Maike Kittelmann, Data Conversion Group

2017 Lyon Book History Workshop – Registration now open

ihl.enssib.fr/en/book-history-workshop/sessions/99304-book-history-workshop-2017

Up to twelve students can, from Monday 26 June to Thursday 29 June 2017, take part in the Book History Workshop. There will be two courses in English and two in French:

- James Mosley (University of Reading) with Nelly Gable (Imprimerie Nationale, Paris): [Printing type: 1450 to 1830](#) (updated course, in English).
- Neil Harris (University of Udine): [Teaching Bibliography](#) (new, in English).
- Isabelle de Conihout (Christie's, Paris): [French gold-tooled bindings 1507-1967: major workshops and collectors](#) (updated course, in French).
- Dominique Varry (ENSSIB, Lyon): [Physical Bibliography](#) (updated course, in French).



The illustrated book in Lyon (1480-1600)

www.bibliissima-condorcet.fr/fr/appels-a-projets/projets-retenus/livre-illustre-a-lyon-1480-1600
and iconographic.warburg.sas.ac.uk/vpc/VPC_search/main_page.php

The printing industry in Lyon during the Renaissance is undoubtedly characterised by the importance given to illustrations. The number of books printed in the city during the 16th century is estimated to be around 25,000, of which at least 2,000 are illustrated. The *presses lyonnaises* are recorded to have printed the first illustrated book in France, namely the *Miroir de la redemption de l'humaine lignage* (Huss, 1478), which was translated into French by the monk from Lyon Julien Macho. The early *imprimeurs* based in Lyon such as Barthélemy Buyer, Mathieu Huzar and Jean Syber used German woodblocks at first, but they also commissioned new illustrations which we can find in different types of books (from religious books to books of emblems, from *herbalia* to descriptions of exotic countries). The book industry in Lyon knows its apogee during the years 1540-1550, when printers such as Jean de Tournes and Guillaume Roville started to cooperate with artists and engravers such as Pierre Eskrich and Bernard Salomon, commissioning the illustrations for their bibles and *emblemata* (among others), and it changes radically during the wars of religion, when a substantial number of printers was forced to move away from the city. Recently, the exhibition *Lyon Renaissance, Arts et Humanisme*, held last year at the *Musée des Beaux Arts* in Lyon, underlined not only the central role of the book industry in the creation and circulation of illustrated books, but also how the strategic position of the city enhanced its development as a cultural and artistic hub during



Bernard Salomon, *View of Lyon, in Scève, Sausalye, Lyon (de Tournes, 1547)*, p. 3
© Bibliothèque Municipale de Lyon, Rés 355925'

the course of the sixteenth century. What was the scope of including illustrations in books? Which kind of iconographic subjects were developed and modified during the century? How did illustrations affect the price and the diffusion of these types of books? How did artists and printers share woodblocks and other working tools? These are only some of the questions which a broad survey on illustrated books would answer, considering the city of Lyon as a unique space of production and interaction between authors, engravers, printers and booksellers.

The project 'Le livre Illustré à Lyon 1480-1600', funded by the Equipex Bibliissima (<http://www.bibliissima-condorcet.fr>), started in March 2016 with the aim of gathering the illustrated editions printed in Lyon during the 16th century, indexing the images in the Iconographic Database of the Warburg Institute in London. Under the scientific direction of Prof. Richard Cooper (University of Oxford), the project is in cooperation with the Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon, the Centre Gabriel Naudé, the *Institut d'Histoire des Représentations et des Idées dans les Modernités* in Lyon, and the Warburg Institute. The corpus of images will be indexed in the iconographic database following the categorisation first designed by Rudolph Wittkower in the 1930s, which was developed over the course of the years. It is an indexation based on iconographic types, which allows a high degree of flexibility in the range of categories as well as the possibility of multiple indexations of the same image. All types of images are suitable to be part of the database: religious, mythological, portraits, emblems, coins, as well as all the images which could fit within the category of 'scientific illustrations' – astrological, anatomical, botanical and the like. At present, around 1,000 editions have been listed and 2,500 images indexed in the database, which are already searchable online. The scope of the project is not only to identify the iconographic subjects of these illustrations (therefore investigating the trends and popularity of certain types of images over others), but also to pin down the reuse of the same images respectively in different editions of the same book as well as in different books. This will allow us to understand how images travelled and the ways in which printers cooperated with – and copied from – one another. In order to obtain a systematic survey of the reuse of images, the project will benefit from the work jointly developed by the 15cBOOKTRADE Project and the Visual Geometry Group (Faculty of Engineering Science, University of Oxford). The Malaspina article below gives further details on this development work.

Dr. Barbara Tramelli

Visual recognition technology applied to 15th-century printed images. A collaboration between the 15cBOOKTRADE project and VGG, Oxford

<http://15cbooktrade.ox.ac.uk/illustration/>

Along with types, textual content and provenance evidence, the other fundamental components of incunabula are printed illustrations, which in the 15th century consisted mainly of the insertion of carved woodblocks into the printing form. From the earliest stages of printing, woodblocks became a fundamental part of the printers' business capital. As much as type fonts, paper and the press itself; they had an economic value, they could be loaned to other printers, they were exchangeable and they were marketable. And in fact, from the very beginning, many of the woodblocks which had been commissioned and prepared to illustrate early 15th-century printed editions were being copied or re-used in other editions, within the same iconographic cycle or as single images, illustrating the same or a different text. In order to develop a coordinated systematic approach to track the production, circulation, use and re-use of 15th-century printed woodblocks, the 15cBOOKTRADE project has been working towards the creation of a tool for cataloguing and researching early printed images in collaboration with the Visual Geometry Group (Faculty of Engineering Science, University of Oxford), coordinated by Professor Andrew Zisserman.



Aesopi Vita (after Rinucius) et Aesopus moralisatus, Milan: Guillermi Le Signerre Fratres, for Gotardus de Ponte, 1498; copy owned by Washington DC, Library of Congress, Rare Books Division (ISTC ia00157000)

The software is based on the integrated application of both instance-level (image) and category-level (text) searches. It goes without saying that for the software to be used effectively it needs to be fed with thousands of images and their metadata. Incunabula printed in Venice and early printed Italian editions of Aesopian texts are being used as pilot datasets.

The retrieval system, which is able to detect and extract corresponding visual features between two images has also been applied by the VGG to other public datasets, such as the British Library dataset which contains 1 million images (<http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/research/BL/>) and the Bodleian Library Broadside Ballads dataset (<http://zeus.robots.ox.ac.uk/ballads/>).

The image-retrieval database currently contains around 2,500 images and is hosted on the Visual Geometry Group website with restricted access. Over the next months, it will become publicly accessible and direct link will be created between each image and both the ISTC and MEI records related to the edition, as well as to the copy from which the image was taken. This will make the whole system even more interoperable and accessible. Small pilot projects with 16th-century printed images will be soon included. Up-to-date information on its development and on the web address will be available on the 15cBOOKTRADE project website (see URL above).

Matilde Malaspina, 15cBOOKTRADE project

The CERL Security Network plans to organise a summer school

The Security Network has the intention to organise a summer school on Security issues. Curators and security officers from libraries and archives will be invited to spend a few days at a course where we aim to share knowledge on topics like collection security, reading the behaviour of your readers, legal aspects, what to do after a theft, embedding security in the wider organisation, and digital security. The aim is to organise this summer school annually, always in a different part of Europe. The first summer school will be held at the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, the National Library of the Netherlands, aimed at (but not exclusively open to) colleagues from the Netherlands and Flanders. If you wish to host the summer school in 2018 or 2019, please contact marian.lefferts@cerl.org.

Index of Siebmacher's Armorial

data.cerl.org/siebmacher/

Siebmachers Wappenbücher (Siebmacher's Armorial) is a collection of coats of arms first published in 1605 by Johann Ambrosius Siebmacher (1565–1611). Until 1806, the work was continued by others, and six volumes with 12 supplements were published, known as the 'Old Siebmacher'. The Old Siebmacher contains approximately 18,000 coats of arms of the nobility of the Holy Roman Empire, city states and some burgher families. In 1854, the multivolume book series was continued by Otto Titan von Hefner (1827–1870), and by 1967 101 volumes with more than 122,000 coats of arms and descriptions had been published, known as the 'New Siebmacher'. In 1964, Hanns Jäger-Sunstenau (1911–2008), an archivist in Vienna, published a complete index to all volumes of the Old and New Siebmacher, the 'General-Index zu den Siebmacher'schen Wappenbüchern' (completed in 1969).



Illustration: Title page of *Siebmacher's großes und allgemeines Wappenbuch, vol. 1 (Souveräne und Landesfürsten), sect. 4., pt. 1: Städtewappen, vol. 1, Nürnberg 1885*.

The volumes of Siebmacher's Armorial have been digitised by the Göttingen State and University Library, the Heidelberg University Library and the Bavarian State Library, Munich. The 'General-Index zu den Siebmacher'schen Wappenbüchern' has also been digitised, and records have been created by optical character recognition (OCR), from which a database has been built that is now living in the database publishing environment originally created for MEI.

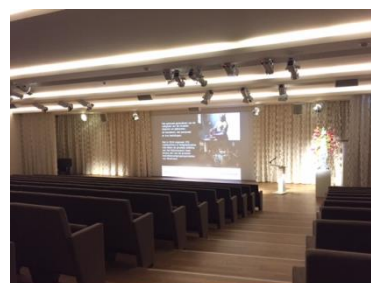
Each entry in that database consists of the family name, the volume of Siebmachers Wappenbuch and the page within that volume where the coat of arms or its description can be found. In this way, 137,000 records (incl. cross-reference) have been created which also offer direct links to the descriptions or tables in the digitised armorials' volumes.

The Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt Graz, the publisher of the 'General-Index', has given their consent that the digital records created from the printed index can be made available on the internet for free (see URL above). The database could be a useful investigation tool not only for historians and genealogists, but may also be of assistance in all kinds of provenance questions.

Christian Fieseler, SUB Göttingen

CERL Seminar in 2017

On 25-27 October 2017, the CERL AGM and Seminar will be hosted by the University of Amsterdam and the Rijksmuseum. The Seminar (on Thursday 26 October, in the Auditorium of the Rijksmuseum) will focus on library collections in institutions whose main function is something other than 'library' – and where the library supports the wider mission of the organisation.



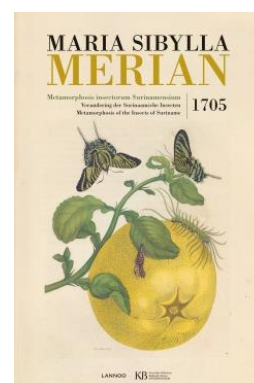
We will ask galleries, archives and museums to compare and contrast their management of collections with current library practices, to address the effect of an interdisciplinary approach increasingly called for in the so-called GLAM sector, and we will explore views on managing collection data for a combination of objects, books and archival materials. The programme will be published in due course.

Maria Sibylla Merian, *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium*

<http://www.lannoo.be/maria-sibylla-merian-metamorphosis-insectorum-surinamensium>

Publisher Lannoo has recently presented a facsimile edition of Maria Sibylla Merian's *Metamorphosis of Verandering der Surinaamsche Insecten* from 1705 – in the same size as the original.

52-years of age, Maria Sibylla Merian and her two daughters travelled to Suriname to study butterflies, eggs and caterpillars in their natural habitat. In the years 1699-1701 she laid the foundation for this book that contains sixty coloured plates, plus extensive descriptions of the insects and the plants on which they thrived. For this new edition all descriptions were reviewed for accuracy, and all flora and fauna was newly identified and indexed. In addition the edition contains scholarly essays on Merian as an artist and an empirical scholar, the rest of her oeuvre, and the society in which she lived and worked.



Marieke van Delft (Koninklijke Bibliotheek, the National Library of the Netherlands), was co-editor of the facsimile edition. With the aid of the CERL community, she produced a list of all known extant copies of this important, as well as beautiful, early 18th-century publication.

The National Central Library of Rome (BNCR) and MEI

To ensure that by the end of the 15cBOOKTRADE Project (March 2019) MEI will include all incunabula of the National Central Library of Rome (BNCR), Dr Andrea De Pasquale, Director of the library (and a CERL Director) and Dr Marina Venier (Department of Early Printed Books), have set up a special project.

The BNCR, together with the British Library, were MEI's first contributors. The library preserves 1,678 15th-century editions in 2,070 copies; 502 records are in MEI at present. It is therefore very pleasing to see the library's continuing commitment and support for a CERL tool which now includes over 20,000 records from over 300 European and American libraries.

The completion of the BNCR incunabula records in MEI will also assure that their data will feature in the analysis and visualisations which will form part of a large exhibition which will take place in Venice in September 2018, to mark the end of the 15cBOOKTRADE Project (more information on this will be circulated in the new year).



The BNCR project, which will start in January 2017, will support a team of two to undertake the cataloguing, the digitisation of unica, the photography of illustrations for the image-matching database (see contribution by Malaspina above), and the photography of provenance marks.

Dr Marina Venier, who retired this month from the Department of Early Printed Books after 38 years in the MIBACT's libraries, the last 28 in the BNCR (we wish her many years of fruitful research!), will supervise the project as MEI Editor in chief, together with Dr Pasqualino Avigliano, Incunabula Manager at the BNCR.

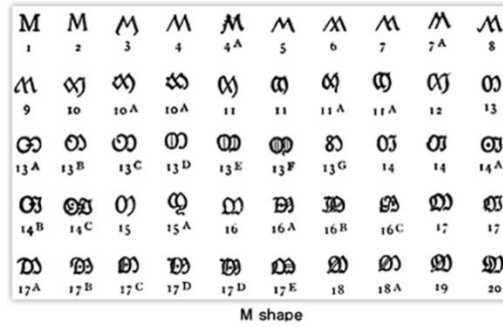
CERL would like to thank Dr Venier very warmly for her many years of active involvement with CERL on behalf of Rome National Central Library.

*Andrea De Pasquale, Marina Venier and Pasqualino Avigliano (BNCR)
and Cristina Dondi (CERL Secretary)*

Typenrepertorium der Wiegendrucke included in the CERL Thesaurus

CERL Thesaurus numbers cni00066588 to cni00068763

The Typenrepertorium der Wiegendrucke is maintained at the Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin (SBB). The current database of 15th-century type fonts is based on work published by Conrad Haebler between 1905 and 1924. He first created a table with 101 variant shapes of the letter M. This classification was augmented with an indication of the height of 20 lines of text printed in that particular font.



Over the years, colleagues at the SBB have added new fonts to the database, and have further refined Haebler's initial identifications. The database now contains information for 2,000 printing houses, in addition to descriptions of 4,400 initials and initial alphabets, as well as just under 700 printers' devices and 350 title woodcuts. With the recent linking of the CERL Thesaurus to the Typenrepertorium, the CT imprint records for printers active in the 15th century now contain direct links to the fonts they used.

Johann und Wendelin von Speyer (1469 - 1477)

<i>Record Identifier</i>	cni00066588
<i>Headings</i>	Johann und Wendelin von Speyer [SBB-TW]
<i>Dates of Activity</i>	1469-1477
<i>General Notes</i>	Offizin
<i>Place of Activity</i>	Venedig [Certainty of this place: certain]
<i>Online Resources</i>	Typenrepertorium, Staatsbibliothek Berlin (Sort used in t Typenrepertorium, Staatsbibliothek Berlin (Sort used in t Typenrepertorium, Staatsbibliothek Berlin (Sort used in t Typenrepertorium, Staatsbibliothek Berlin (Sort used in t Typenrepertorium, Staatsbibliothek Berlin (Sort used in t Typenrepertorium, Staatsbibliothek Berlin (Initial.) Typenrepertorium, Staatsbibliothek Berlin (Initial.) Link to record in source system.
<i>Permanent Link</i>	http://thesaurus.cerl.org/record/cni00066588 Last Change: 2016-10-28

CERL Thesaurus

Type 1:110R bei Johann und Wendelin von Speyer (Venedig, Offizin 1)

Beschreibung
Beschreibung (nach GW) Type 1:110R
Größe (P2) 110mm
Qu-Form Q, Q, Q|u-C, selten Qu|l-l
A breit
Beschreibung 8 Schwanz vorn von der Rundung
l mittel
9 mittelgroß, hoch, unten etwas zurückgebogen
Type hat verschiedene Stadien
ab 1471 anders
einfach, klein, ziemlich steil
auch mittel, klein, sehr steil
Nutzungszeit 1469-1473

Verwendungszeitraum

Jahr	Ort	Drucker	Datierung	Beleg
1469	+	+	+	SBB Archiv
1469	+	-	+	GW
1469	+	+	+	GW06801
[1469]	-	+	-	GW06800
1470	+	+	+	GW
1470	-	-	+	Archiv
1470	-	-	+	GW06803
1470	+	+	+	GW06926
1470	+	+	+	M03733
[1470]	-	-	+	GW06835
[1470]	-	-	-	GW06745
1471	-	+	+	GW Archiv

Typenrepertorium

New CERL Directors and Coordinating Committee members

<https://www.cerl.org/about/organisation>.



Hege Stensrud Høsoien

At the CERL Annual General Meeting held at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris, on Friday 21 October 2016, Hege Stensrud Høsoien (National Library of Norway, Oslo) was elected as a new Director of CERL.

Ben Outhwaite (Cambridge University Library) and Bente Granrud (National Library of Norway, Oslo) were elected as new members of CERL's Coordinating Committee (CC).



Bente Granrud, Ben Outhwaite

Images & Révoltes dans le livre et l'estampe (14e-milieu du 18e siècle)

<http://www.bibliotheque-mazarine.fr/>



This exhibition at the Bibliothèque Mazarine in Paris runs from 14 December 2016 to 17 March 2017. It examines the developing iconography for representing a revolution. The exhibition shows an extensive overview of images depicting revolts and uprisings, ranging from rebellions in Flemish villages in the 14th-century, the Peasants' Revolt, the religious upheavals of the 15th and 16th century, the revolutions and uprisings that marked the 17th century (for example, in France, Naples, the British Isles, and in Portugal), and the Jansenist quarrels of the 18th century. Taken together, these images bear witness to our European cultural and political climate over the centuries.

The exhibition was organised by the Bibliothèque Mazarine in partnership with the ANR Project 'Culture des révoltes et révolutions'. A catalogue for the exhibition is available and can be [ordered](#) from the Bibliothèque Mazarine.

CERL Internship and Placement Grant

<https://www.cerl.org/collaboration/internship>

In 2016, two colleagues were awarded CERL Grants – their reports are made available on the CERL website (see URL above). The call for the grants to be awarded in 2017 is still open until 15 December 2016.

CERL asked its member libraries to propose projects suitable to the CERL Grant and the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, the National Library of the Netherlands, put forward a proposal to rework the provenance information for incunables held there so that the descriptions may be included in MEI. Applicants may apply to this proposal, or suggest a different proposal in agreement with another host library, which must itself be a member of CERL.

The internship should take place within the period January-September 2017. This grant can only be assigned once to the same person. Applications not selected but positively vetted will be notified that they can be put in again for the next round. Successful applicants will be required to produce a written report for the CERL webpage and Newsletter, and/or a presentation in person at the end of the internship/placement.

CERL Workplan 2016-2019

<https://www.cerl.org/about/development>

At the CERL AGM in Paris in October 2016, the CERL Directors presented the CERL Strategies for 2016 to 2019 and an accompanying Workplan. Both documents are now available on the CERL Website (see URL above). The focuses of the Strategies and the Workplan are:

- To preserve, improve and grow CERL's electronic resources.
- To provide advocacy for and facilitate networking among cultural heritage communities.
- To influence stakeholders and funding bodies.
- To consolidate, engage and enlarge the membership.



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