



EDITOR AND DESIGNER:

KATE LINDER

2005

TYPOGRAPHY I

TEXT FROM WIKIPEDIA

Collections of Garamond

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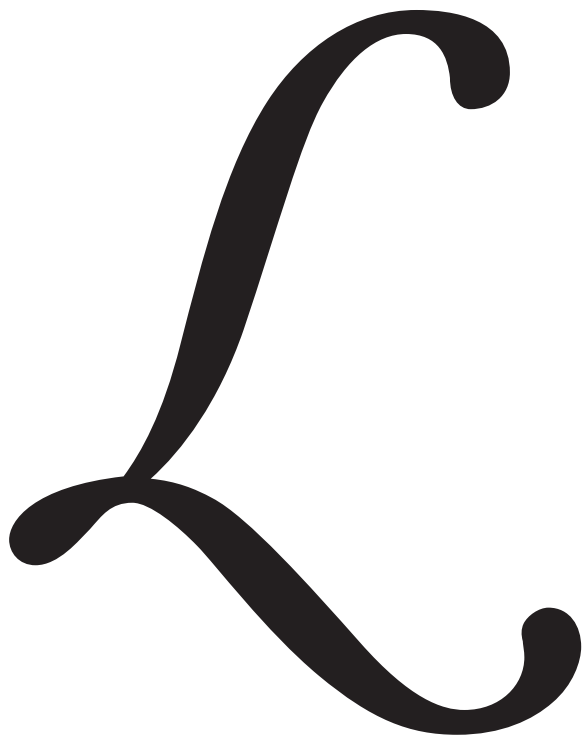
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Maintaining a *library*

used to be the privilege of *princes*, the *wealthy*, *monasteries* and other *religious institutions*, and *universities*.

The GROWTH of a public library system in the United States started in the late 19th century and was much helped by donations from Andrew Carnegie.

Paperback books made

owning books affordable for many people.

Paperback books often included works from genres that had previously been published mostly in pulp magazines.

As a result of the low cost of such books and the spread of bookstores filled with them (in addition to the creation of a smaller market of extremely cheap used paperbacks) owning a private library ceased to be a status symbol for the rich.

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The first **libraries** were only partly **libraries**, being composed for the most part of the **UNPUBLISHED RECORDS** that make up archives. Archaeological findings from the diggings of the **ancient city-states** of Sumer have revealed temple rooms full of **clay tablets** in cuneiform script. These archives were made up nearly completely of the records of commercial transactions or inventories, with only a few documents touching **theological matters or legends**. Things were much the same in the Papyrus based government records of Ancient Egypt.

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PRIVATE OR PERSONAL LIBRARIES MADE UP OF NON-FICTION AND FICTION BOOKS, (*as opposed to the state or institutional records kept in archives*) first appeared in classical Greece. The first ones appeared some time near the 5th century before our era. They were filled with **parchment scrolls** and later on papyrus scrolls. There were a few **institutional** or royal libraries like the library of alexandria which were **open** to an educated public, but on the whole collections were private.

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LITTLE IS KNOWN about early Chinese *libraries*, save what is written about the imperial *library* which began with the Qin Dynasty. One of the curators of the imperial *library* in the Han Dynasty is believed to have been the first to establish a *library* classification system and the first book notation system.

AT THIS TIME THE LIBRARY CATALOG WAS WRITTEN ON SCROLLS OF FINE SILK AND STORED IN SILK BAGS.

THE GEISEL LIBRARY at USCD, with its unique *architecture*, is a San Diego landmark. In Persia many *libraries* were established by the Zoroastrian elite and the Persian Kings. Among the first ones was a royal library in Isfahan. One of the most important public *libraries* established around 666 AD in south-western Iran was the Library of Gundishapur. It was a part of a BIGGER SCIENTIFIC COMPLEX located at the Academy.

ITALIC
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ITALIC
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In the West, the first public libraries were established under the Roman Empire as each succeeding emperor strove to open one or many which outshone that of his predecessor. Unlike the Greek libraries readers had direct access to the scrolls, which were kept on shelves built into the walls of a large room. Reading or copying was normally done in the room itself. The records give only a few instances of lending features. As a rule Roman public libraries were bilingual: they had a Latin room and a Greek room. ✂ Most of the large Roman baths were also cultural centers, built from the start with a library, with the usual two room arrangement for Greek and Latin texts. During the Early Middle Ages, after the fall of the Western Roman Empire and before the rise of the large Christian monastery libraries, Islamic libraries knew a period of great expansion in the Middle East, North Africa, Sicily and Spain. Like the Christian libraries they mostly contained books which were of a codex or modern form instead of scrolls. ✂ By the 8TH century first Iranians and then Arabs had imported the craft of paper making from China, with a mill already at work in Baghdad in 794.

EXPERT

12/14.4

IN ITS TRADITIONAL SENSE,
a library is a collection of books and periodicals.
It can refer to an individual's private collection,
but more often it is a large collection that is
funded and maintained by a city or institution.
This collection is often used by people who
choose not to, or can not afford to,
purchase an extensive collection
themselves.

EXPERT
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16/26

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24/26

EXPERT
48/60

ITALIC
48/57.6

IN ITS
TRADITIONAL
SENSE,
*a library is a
collection of books and
periodicals.*

ADOBE GARAMOND
INSPIRED BY
CLAUDE GARAMOND
DESIGNED BY
ROBERT SLIMBACH