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sold works, including books, is called literature. Books are therefore literary works. In the library and information science a book is called monograph, to distinguish it from magazines such as magazines, bulletins or newspapers. A store that sells books is called library, ends that in Italian it also indicates the piece of furniture used to preserve the books. The library is the place used to preserve and consult the books. Google has estimated that at 2010 we were selling approximately 30 million different titles. [3] With the dissemination of digital technologies and the internet, to books Solti has joined the use Eikronot books, or e-books. [4] Etimology of the terminates the Italian word book derives from Latin Liber. The word was originally meant "bark", but since it was a material used to write texts (en book scribuntur litterae, plauto), so followed by extension the word has taken over the meaning of "literary work". An identical evolution has subjected the Greek word Î± Î± Î± (bibliãn); see the etymology of the Final Library. En

English, the word "book" comes from the ancient English "bÃc" which in turn originates from the Germanic root ** bÃc, confined word with "beech" (beech). [5] Similarly, in the slave languages (for example, Russian, Bulgarian) "bÃc" is related to "beech". En Russian and en Serbian, another Slavic language, the words "D ± NfPpD ± N ± Nøe" (Bukvar) and "D ± NfPpD ± N ± C" (Bukvar), turn to textbooks respectively Schools attending elementary school students in learning dilute if the first scriptures of caucasian languages can be carved on beach wood. [6] A similar way, the Latin word codex / code, with the meaning of a book in the modern sense (bound and with separate pages), originally meant "block of wood". History of the book European library production levels from 500 to 1800. The key event was the invention of the Gutenberg mobile font in the fifteenth century. The history of the book follows a series of technological innovations that have improved the quality of text conservation and access

to information, portability and production cost. It is closely linked to economic and political contingencies in the history of ideas and religions. From the invention in 1455 of the mobile fonts of Gutenberg, for more than four centuries the only true Medium of Massa was the «word Selloata». [7] [8] Writing is the condition for the existence of and the book. The writing, a system of lasting signs that allows to transmit and conserve the information, began to develop between the VII and the IV millennium B.C. in the form of mnemotechnic symbols that later became a system of ideograms or pictograms through simplification. The oldest forms of well-known writing were then primarily logographic.

Later, the Syllabic and Alphabetical Writing (or Segmentary) arose. Antiquities When the writing systems were invented, the materials were used to record the information in written form: stone, clay, tree bark, metal foils. The study of these inscriptions is known as epigraphy. Alphabetical writing arose in Egypt about 5000 years ago. The ancient Egyptians used to write about the papyrus, a plant cultivated along the Nile River. Initially the terms were not separated from each other (continuous description) and there was no score. The texts were written from right to left, from left to right, and also so that the alternate lines were read in opposite directions. The technical term for this type of writing, with a tendency that recalls that of the grooves traced by the plow in a field, is "bustrophedic". Tables The same theme in detail: Table (sport). A tablet can be defined as a physically robust medium suitable for transport and writing. Clay tablets were what the name implies: flattened and easy to transport dry clay pieces, with inscriptions made with a possibly humid style to allow written prints. They were used as a means of writing, especially for the cuneiform, throughout the Bronze Age and up to the middle of the Iron Age. The wax tablets were wooden boards covered by a thick layer of wax engraved with a pencil. Saved as normal writing materialscuole, en contabilità, e per prendere appunti. Avevano il vantaggio di essere riutilizzabili: la cera poteva essere fusa e riformare una "pagina bianca". L'usanza di legare insieme diverse tavolette di cera (pogillar roman) è un possibile precursore dei libri moderni (cioè il codex, codice). [9] L'etimologia della parola codex (blocco di legno) fa presupporre che potesse derivare dallo sviluppo delle tavolette di cera. [10] Rotolo Stesso argomento en dettaglio: Rotulus. Egyptian papiro che illustra il gave Osiride and the cuore wright. Il papiro, fatto di materiale spesso simile alla carta che si tiene tendendo insieme gli steli della pianta di papiro, poi battendolo con un attrezzo simile al martello, veniva utilizzato en Egitto per scrivere, forse già durante la Prima dinastia, perché se la prima promettezzmo Secondo Erodoto (Storie 5.58), i Penici portarono in Greece the scrittura ed il papiro verso il X dryio o il IX dryio a come.C. The parolibro di papiro cometuru Tomus fu usato dai latini with the stesso significato di volume (vedi sotto anche la spiegazione di Isidoro di Siviglia). Che

fossero fatti di papiro, pergamena o carta, i rotoli furono the dominant libran form of the ellenistica culture, cinese ed ebraica. Il forma di codex si stabilì nel mondo roman nella resists antichità, ma il rotolo persistette molto più a lungo in Asia. Codex The stesso argomento inCode (Philologia). In the sixth century, Isidoro de Sevilla explains the currently current relationship between CODE, BOOK and ROLE in his work Etimologia: Â «A codice consists of many books, while a book consists of a single volume. The key name has been given metaphorically, referring to the Cocos ie, to the trunks, of the lives or the vines, almost saying Caudex, which means precisely trunk, by the fact of

containing a great book of books, which constitute, so to speak, his branches". [14] The modern use differs from this explanation. A deposit (in modern use) is the first repository of information that people recognize as «Book»: uniform size leaves tied in some way along one of the edges, and by The general is maintained between two covers made of a robust material. The first written mention of the câ € 3D as a book form is made by Marziale (see below), at his appophore clxxxiv at the end of his century, where he praises his compactness. However, the code never gained a lot of popularity in the Hellenistic Pagan world, and only within the Christian community got a great diffusion. [15] This change occurred however very gradually during centuries III and IV, and the reasons for adopting the code of code are multiple: the format is more cheap, since both sides write material can be used, and it is a port. TIL, searchable, and unable to hide. Christian authors may also have wanted to distinguish their writings from pagan texts written in rolls. The history of the book continues to be developed with the gradual transition of the roll to the cathics, moving from the Near East of II-II Millennium A.C. At the first Byzantine period, during centuries IV and V D.C., when the diffusion of Christianity and Monachism fundamentally changed the course of bibliographic history. Until the second century D.C., all the written heritage was preserved in rolls (or Some of parchment, but the majority of papyrus. Upon arrival of the Middle Ages, close to half millennium after the codes - of form and construction throughout similar book - replaced the roll and were mainly composed of parchment. The roll continued to be used for documents and the sacred scriptures are ordered in files or files, but the code had supremacy in literature, scientific studies, technical manuals, etc., writings of the type that are placed in the Library. It was a change that deeply affected everyone involved in books, from the casual reader to the professional librarian. The first references to the codes are found in Marziale, in some epigrams, such as the one of Book XIII published in the year 85/86 DC: (LA) ANIIS in hoc gracill xeniorum peat libello / constabit nummis quattuor eleva books. / Quattora eis Nimium? Poterit Constree Duobus, / et faciet Lucrum Bybliopola Tryphon.Â € € «(it) Â. Â. The Xenia series collected in this Glibry will cost you, if you buy, four coins. Four is too much? You can pay you two, and trifon the bookseller will make your gain anyway ». (Martial.XIII.3.1) Also in the dattiles of him, Martial continues to cite the code: a year before the above, a collection of duties is published in order to accompany the donations. There is one, which carries the title â € € the metamorphosis of Ovid in membraeã and says: (LA) Â. Â. Avidi metamorphosis in membris. HAEC TIBI, Multiplici Quae Structa Est Mass Tabella, / Carmina Nasonis Quinque Defenent Gerit.Â € € «(it) Â. Â. The metamorphosis of Ovidia ius pergamena. This mole composed of numerous leaves contains fifteen nasona's "(Martial.XIV.192) Book The ancient book The object book suffered considerable material and structural changes over time. The older book copies were not in the form of volume or roll and in their majority written by hand in papyrus. Since the second century A new type of desktop support appears: parchment. In the ancient world he did not enjoy much fortune because of the high price compared to that of

Daddy. However, it had the advantage of greater resistance and the possibility of occurring without the geographical limitations imposed by the warm climate for the growth of Daddy. The roll-shaped book consisted of sheets prepared by papiro fibers (Fillre) arranged in a horizontal layer (the layer that then received the writing) superimposed on a vertical layer (the opposite face). The shaped leaves were glued together, forming a long strip that could have the ends two sticks (umilico) in which it rolled. The writing was carried out in columns, usually on the side of the papyrus that presented the horizontal fibers. There are not many testimonies in scroll rolls, however, their form was similar to that of Daddy's books. The black ink used were based on black and Arabic rubber. From the second century AD, Hencforth, a new form of book, the codex or the code extends both in papyrus and in parchment. The Roll Old Library form disappears in the library area. In a different meaningful way it remains in the archive field. In the Middle Ages, some innovations are made: new graval iron inks and, from the middle of the thirteenth century, the card. The very low price of this material, obtained from rags and therefore more abundant than the parchment, favors its diffusion. But we have to wait for the second half of the 15th century to meet the printing process traditionally attributed to an

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