

**A MANUAL OF BIBLIOGRAPHY:
BEING AN INTRODUCTION TO THE
KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKS,
LIBRARY MANAGEMENT AND
THE ART OF CATALOGUING**

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A Manual of Bibliography: Being an Introduction to the Knowledge of Books, Library Management and the Art of Cataloguing by Thomas Rogers

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THOMAS ROGERS

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P R E F A C E .

THE following work, compiled from various sources, English and foreign, is offered as an introductory guide to the knowledge of books. It does not pretend to be a complete summary of that vast subject, but merely a key to open other works. Should it awaken in the reader a desire to know more of those friends of man, the aim of the compiler will have been accomplished.

EAST DULWICH, S.E.

August 1890.

TO

SIR PATRICK MAUCHOMBAICH DE COLQUHOUN

PRES. B. S. LIT.,

Q.C., LL.D., K.C.M., ETC., ETC.,

A BENCHER OF THE HON. SOC. OF THE INNER TEMPLE,

THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY

WALTER T. ROGERS.

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MANUAL OF BIBLIOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

THE INVENTION AND PROGRESS OF PRINTING.

Xylographic or Block-Books — Typography — Koster, Castaldi, or Gutenberg? — Mentz: Fust and Schoeffer — Italy: Subiaco, Rome, Venice, Milan, etc. — France — England: Westminster, London, St. Albans — Other nations — Progress in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries — The Nineteenth Century.

Without attempting to trace the origin of printing among the Chinese, Persians, Greeks, or Romans, we may assume it as certain that typography, or the art of printing with movable types, had as a forerunner *xylography*, or engraving on wood; and it was the successive application of this art that led to the discovery of printing.

Playing cards were, from the early part of the fourteenth century, engraved on wood. At first each card bore an image alone, generally of a saint, but as the images closely resembled one another, it became necessary to add the name of the Saint depicted. To the name was soon added a word or a line, then two lines, and finally, an entire page of letters was engraved. Several of these