

## OLD BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ITS RESEARCH POSSIBILITIES

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### ABSTRACT

All books are products of their time and circumstances, and as such they are rich in a mass of important documentary and historical information. Historical bibliographers, who take a broader view of the context in which a book is produced, are well aware of that. For that reason, they consider their task is to record not only traditionally considered “bibliographical” information, but also a series of other significant details – information on subscription lists, dedications, book advertisements, prices of books, signs of ownership, etc. In doing so, they emphasise the importance of bibliographies for the history of book, which is the primary objective of this paper too.

The paper first discusses the role bibliographies played in ancient times. It furthermore shows the significance bibliographies have nowadays. Finally, it suggests the importance bibliographies have to those engaged in book history research, which is illustrated by the retrospective bibliography selected for that purpose. At the core of the interest are the research possibilities of bibliographies, the topic that still does not attract the necessary attention. The paper concludes that bibliographies are made to be in the service of their users and thus should be adjusted to their needs.

### KEYWORDS:

bibliography, old books, history of book, research possibilities

### Introduction

In his article “Why Bibliography Matters” published in 2007 in *A Companion to the History of the Book*, T. H. Howard-Hill, the editor of Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, raised some interesting questions.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, why bibliography matters? Why do

1 Howard-Hill, T. H. Why bibliography matters. // *A companion to the history of book* / edited by Simon Eliot and Jonathan Rose. Blackwell Publishing, 2007. Pp. 9-20.

bibliographers find it important to deal with millions of items that are issued year by year? Why do bibliographers find it important to record all books printed in the past? Who can benefit from bibliographies? How? If bibliography is to be more than a list of titles, what is its use? What is the contribution of bibliography to the history of book? In other words, what role should bibliography play in book history research? Following these questions, this paper will try to underline several important issues. It will first discuss the role bibliographies played in ancient times. Furthermore, it will show the significance bibliographies have nowadays. Finally, it will suggest the importance bibliographies have for those engaged in book history research. The paper will focus on retrospective bibliographies, those bibliographies that are restricted to materials published in the past, usually limited to a specific period of time.<sup>2</sup> In the core of the interest will be their research possibilities. This topic still does not attract necessary attention. Bibliographers and those dealing with the subject are often more oriented towards the principles of bibliographical descriptions. They are more interested in the genesis of bibliographic works, their structure or the criteria applied in the selection of the material.<sup>3</sup> At times they investigate and evaluate the main bibliographic achievements of meritorious bibliographers and all those contributing to the development of retrospective bibliography.<sup>4</sup> Occasionally they pay attention to cultural and historical significance of bibliographies, but they usually do not put the accent on their importance in the wide-ranging investigations of scholars with various academic backgrounds. For that reason, it is necessary to observe bibliographies not only as lists of bibliographical records

- 2 Reitz, M. Joan. ODLIS – Online dictionary for library and information science [cited: 2010-02-16]. Available at: [http://lu.com/odlis/odlis\\_r.cfm](http://lu.com/odlis/odlis_r.cfm)
- 3 See for instance: Harni, Slavko. Grada za hrvatsku retrospektivnu bibliografiju knjiga 1835.-1940. : struktura, geneza i kulturno-povijesno značenje. // Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske 47, 3-4(2004), 86-104 [cited: 2010-02-16]. Available at: <http://www.hkdrustvo.hr/vbh/broj/85>, and Harni, Slavko. Jugoslavizam i kriteriji hrvatske retrospektivne bibliografije : bibliografski prijevori iz 1955. godine. // Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske 47, 3-4(2004), 57-85 [cited: 2010-02-16]. Available at: <http://www.hkdrustvo.hr/vbh/broj/85>. Only recently Slavko Harni has analysed bibliographies as sources for the history of book and cultural history in: Harni, Slavko. Bibliografski rad Ivana Franje Jukića i kraj kulturne povijesti : bibliografija kao izvor za povijest knjige i kulturna povijest. // Libellarium 1, 1(2008), 27-50 [cited: 2010-02-16]. Available at: [http://hrcaj.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&cid\\_clanak\\_jezik=58364](http://hrcaj.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&cid_clanak_jezik=58364)
- 4 Sečić, Dora. Doprinos Mate Ujevića razvoju hrvatske bibliografije. // Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske 47, 3-4(2004), 15-24 [cited: 2010-02-16]. Available at: <http://www.hkdrustvo.hr/vbh/broj/85>

selected according to some criteria, but also as lists of books which are all products of their time and circumstances.<sup>5</sup>

### Bibliographies in the service of censorship

Since ancient times, when the press was under control of ecclesiastical or state authorities, bibliographies were primarily used for the purpose of censorship. In other words, those in ecclesiastical or royal power drew up the lists of books for control of censorship. In such a way, they planned to control the reading habits of the masses. As it is known, the first list of books that were given such a role was the *Index auctorum et librorum prohibitorum* (afterwards known as the *Index librorum prohibitorum*), compiled by the Catholic authorities in the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. That list of forbidden books was the first in a long succession of papal indexes, forty-two in all. The last one was published in 1948. In 1966 the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith decided to cease their publication. Their purpose was to guide censors in their decisions of which publications to permit and which to prohibit. They comprised records of all books that might threaten the accepted moral principles, religious and political authority.<sup>6</sup> Listing only forbidden books, those that were not allowed to be read or possessed, the *Index librorum prohibitorum* was fundamentally an anti-bibliography.<sup>7</sup>

- 5 In the course of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century bibliography moved from enumerative and descriptive to analytical and critical or textual bibliography. Since then the „new bibliography” developed partly as an independent discipline, partly as an aid to literary criticism. Historical bibliography, which takes a broader view of the context in which a book is produced, in particular, printing, publishing and bookselling, lies at the basis of all these approaches. However, only recently its sphere of interest has spread from being largely a tool for text editors and rare book librarians to becoming a way of understanding how the book as a physical object can shed light on the creation, development, spread, and reception of human knowledge in all disciplines. On definitions of various kinds of bibliographies see: Harris, Neil. Analytical bibliography : an alternative prospectus [cited: 2010-02-16]. Available at: <http://ihl.enssib.fr/siteihl.php?page=56&afng=en>. The text was written as part of the course entitled “Introduction à la bibliographie matérielle” taught at the Ecole de l’Institut d’histoire du livre in Lyon, 5-8 April 2004.
- 6 More on the *Index librorum prohibitorum* see for instance: Stipčević, Aleksandar. Povijest knjige. Zagreb : Matica hrvatska, 2006. Pp. 495-497.; Modern history sourcebook : Index librorum prohibitorum, 1557-1966 [cited: 2010-02-16]. Available at: <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/indexlibrorum.html>; Catholic encyclopedia : Index of prohibited books [cited: 2010-02-16]. Available at: <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/07721a.htm>
- 7 Bibliografija. // Hrvatska enciklopedija. Svezak 2. Zagreb : Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2000. Pp. 101-103.; Bibliografija [cited: 2010-02-16]. Available at: <http://dzs.ffzg.hr/text/bibliografija.htm>

Unlike the *Index librorum prohibitorum*, the Jesuit Antonio Possevino's bibliography *Bibliotheca selecta*, published in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century (1593) included only books considered as good and allowed to be kept in the libraries.<sup>8</sup> Good books were mostly books of religious and spiritual provenance contributing to the spread of moral values. Basically, this bibliography counteracted the influence of Konrad Gesner's *Bibliotheca universalis* that was printed a few decades earlier (1545) and listed the writings of forbidden authors as well. Possevino's intention was to prevent both Catholics and Protestants from reading "bad" books and to provide selected information about "good" books only. "The work's purpose was to deliver overtly religious propaganda ... and [it] was intended to circulate internationally in place of Gesner's bibliography. Possevino's undertaking was not the result of a sudden decision; rather, it was fulfilment of his previous work carried out with uncommon missionary zeal."<sup>9</sup> Therefore, the purpose of this bibliography was to deliver religious propaganda and provide people with information on edifying and useful reading. Basically, it was written in close connection with the *Index librorum prohibitorum*, which it supplemented. Both bibliographies, the one containing books deemed as "appropriate" and the one containing forbidden books, were regarded as useful instruments of the ecclesiastical power and valuable means of promoting the idea of loyalty to the Catholic Church and adherence to accepted moral values.

On the basis of the two different concepts of the role bibliographies should have – the one advocated by Konrad Gesner (bibliography should provide free access to *all* the information including those on forbidden books as well), and the one advocated by Antonio Possevino (bibliography should be in the service of the Catholic Counter Reformation) – two models of understanding the role of libraries (and bibliographies too) in society were developed. The first one is immanent in democratic societies, while the latter one is typical of totalitar-

8 *Bibliotheca selecta* consists of two parts. The first part (books 1-11) outlines a comprehensive bibliography on theology, scholastic, catechismal and controversial, and incorporates works by some contemporary Jesuit missionaries. The second part (books 12-18) summarises the literature and bibliography for law, philosophy, medicine, architecture and geography, history, poetry and painting and rhetoric. It is a bibliography of the humanist culture of the Late Renaissance, both encyclopaedic and anti-heretical in its character.

9 Balsamo, Luigi. How to doctor a bibliography : Antonio Possevino's practice. // Church, censorship and culture in early modern Italy / edited by Gigliola Fragnito. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2001. P. 51 [cited: 2010-02-16]. Partly available at: [http://books.google.hr/books?id=nh4DG4AsTuUC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_v2\\_suummary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=&f=false](http://books.google.hr/books?id=nh4DG4AsTuUC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_v2_suummary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=&f=false)

ian societies.<sup>10</sup> This goes to show that the importance of bibliographies was recognised long ago in history.

### **Bibliographies as witnesses of national memory and collective memory of humankind**

However, the role attached to bibliographies in the past is notably different from the role ascribed to bibliographies nowadays. Nowadays bibliographies record the published cultural heritage of a country following the idea of universal bibliographic control, the primary purpose of which is to develop a world-wide system for the control and exchange of bibliographic information, to emphasise the need for strengthening the national bibliographic control as a prerequisite for universal bibliographic control, and to recognise the importance of the national bibliography as a major instrument in ensuring a full record of the national published heritage as well as to achieve effective bibliographic control.<sup>11</sup> Indeed, the compilation of national bibliographies – current and retrospective – stems from the legal provisions (usually the legal deposit copy) and the unique role of the national bibliographic centres to permanently collect, preserve, protect process and make available its collection.<sup>12</sup> National bibliographies should supply an immediate overview of the national world of books. For that reason one may claim that bibliographers are the good housekeepers of the national world of books. Marcelle Beaudiquez<sup>13</sup> put it similarly – bibliographies are witnesses of national memory.<sup>14</sup> In other words, all national memory is based upon a national collection that needs a methodical inventory for public use. Bibliographies should reflect historical, cultural, political, economic and social picture of a country. They should reflect unique characteristics of a country, much as a mirror reflects the uniqueness

- 10 More on the subject see in: Stipčević, Aleksandar. *Cenzura u knjižnicama*. Zagreb : Zavod za informacijske studije Odsjeka za informacijske znanosti, Filozofski fakultet, 1992. Pp. 5-17.
- 11 The final recommendations of the International Conference on National Bibliographic Services, Copenhagen 25-27 November 1998 [cited: 2010-02-17]. Available at: <http://archive.ifla.org/VI/3/icnbs/fina.htm>
- 12 The national bibliographic centre in Croatia is the National and University Library in Zagreb. See: *Croatian bibliographies* [cited: 2010-02-16]. [http://www.nsk.hr/bibliografije/index\\_en.html](http://www.nsk.hr/bibliografije/index_en.html)
- 13 Marcelle Beaudiquez was director of the French National Bibliographical Agency at the *Bibliothèque nationale de France* in Paris, and an Honorary Fellow of IFLA and Special Adviser to the IFLA Section on Bibliography.
- 14 Beaudiquez, Marcelle. National bibliography as witness of national memory. // *IFLA journal* 18, 2(1992), 119-123.

of an individual.<sup>15</sup> Shortly, bibliographies incorporate the collective memory of humankind. As Howard-Hill claims, civilization or nation without bibliographies would experience a kind of Alzheimer's disease.<sup>16</sup> Moreover, without books there is no history. However, he also points out another important matter: as much as without books there is no history, without bibliography there is no history of book.<sup>17</sup>

### **Bibliographies as the basic material for the history of book**

With this statement we come to the key issue of this paper. Bibliographies, particularly retrospective bibliographies, are of paramount importance to scholars, predominantly to those dealing with the history of book. Michael Felix Suarez<sup>18</sup> goes even further claiming that all those engaged in book history research should receive bibliographical training. "It seems reasonable to propose that bibliographical literacy ought to be requisite to book history in the way that all physicians—whether surgeons, research immunologists, or epidemiologists—have studied human anatomy."<sup>19</sup> He furthermore reproaches scholars for inadequate education in bibliography or even complete ignorance of bibliographical rudiments.<sup>20</sup> On the other hand, Leslie Howsam,<sup>21</sup> for instance, does not suggest that every scholar should learn the methods and problematics of all three disciplines dealing with the studies of book – history, bibliography and literary theory. Rather, he should appeal for mutual respect.<sup>22</sup> "Historians have no copyright on the word "history," nor students of literature and ideas on "the text," nor scholars

15 Guidelines for national bibliographies in the electronic age : draft / edited by Maja Žumer. IFLA Working Group on Guidelines for National Bibliographies, 2008 [cited: 2010-02-17]. <http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s12/guidelines-national-bibliographies-electronic-age.pdf>

16 Howard-Hill, T. H. Op. cit., p. 11.

17 Ibid., p. 18.

18 Michael Felix Suarez is University Professor and Director of Rare Book School, a bibliographical institute based at the University of Virginia.

19 Suarez, Michael F. *Historiographical problems and possibilities in book history and national histories of the book.* // *Studies in bibliography*, vol 56. / edited by David L.Vander Meulen. Charlottesville : The University Press of Virginia, 2003-2004. P. 155.

20 Ibid.

21 Leslie Howsam is Professor at the University of Windsor and Founding Past President of the Canadian Association for the Study of Book Culture and President of the International Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing (SHARP).

22 Howsam, Leslie. *Old books & new histories : an orientation to studies in book and print culture.* Toronto; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press Incorporated, 2006. P. 26 [cited: 2010-02-17]. Partly available at: [http://books.google.hr/books?id=yi2dTyIGA5cC&printsec=frontcover&dq=%22howsam%22%2B%22old+books%22&source=bl&ots=mdIUihTU&sig=VOI4z8NuagPALNInGQnWjocWBs&hl=hr&ei=IIGeS4\\_mMYv9\\_AbDuLz7CQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CA4Q6AeAQ#v=onepage&q=&f=false](http://books.google.hr/books?id=yi2dTyIGA5cC&printsec=frontcover&dq=%22howsam%22%2B%22old+books%22&source=bl&ots=mdIUihTU&sig=VOI4z8NuagPALNInGQnWjocWBs&hl=hr&ei=IIGeS4_mMYv9_AbDuLz7CQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CA4Q6AeAQ#v=onepage&q=&f=false)

of bibliography and library studies on “the book”<sup>23</sup> For the bibliographer, however, the primary focus is on the document, or on the book as the physical object, and the social context in which it emerges often falls to the background.<sup>24</sup> Should it be like that?

The question was already opened in the 1980s when Donald Francis McKenzie,<sup>25</sup> “the greatest bibliographer of our time”, as Robert Darnton<sup>26</sup> has described him, formulated bibliography as the discipline that investigates “the sociology of text.” “...Bibliography is the discipline that studies texts as recorded forms, and the process of their transmission, including their production and reception.”<sup>27</sup> According to McKenzie, “any history of book which excluded study of the social, economic, and political motivations of publishing, the reasons why texts were written and read as they were, why they were rewritten and redesigned, or allowed to die, would degenerate into feebly digressive and never rise to a readable history.”<sup>28</sup> In short, McKenzie held that books should be studied from their social, political, economic and cultural aspects, a perception supported by book historians as well.

All in all, book historians would hardly conduct their researches without leaning on the foundation erected by historical bibliographers.<sup>29</sup> First of all, bibliographies supply an immediate overview of the world of books and serve book historians as collections of historical sources. As it has already been suggested, books (and their bibliographical descriptions) contain plenty historical and cultural information. They are documents of a certain period of time and witness not only their cultural but also political, social, and even economic circumstances. Furthermore, bibliographers support book history in exploring authorship, publishing and reading.<sup>30</sup> As it is known, bibliographical

23 Ibid., p. 28.

24 Ibid., p. 15.

25 McKenzie's main writings were on bibliography, the book trade, and the „sociology of texts“. He became a driving force in the genesis and development of the new interdisciplinary field of book history. His refusal to recognise the traditional boundary between bibliography and literary history re-energised the study of the social, political, economic, and cultural aspects of book production and reception. A wide range of his writings were brought together and published in 2002 in a separate book “Making Meaning: “Printers of the Mind” and Other Essays”, edited by Peter D. McDonald and Michael F. Suarez.

26 Robert Darnton is one of the foremost book historians in the world. Currently he is director of the Harvard University Library.

27 McKenzie, D. F. *Bibliography and the sociology of texts*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1966. P. 12.

28 Ibid., p. 13.

29 Howard-Hill, T. H. *Op. cit.*, p. 11.

30 Ibid., p. 16.

records consist of the information on author of a book or of those who have intellectual responsibility for its content, the information on title of a book, edition, place of publication, name of a publisher, and date of publication. Many books, however, lack a lot of information that may allow a bibliographer to put them into their historical context precisely. For instance, some books lack title pages. In that case, there is no information sufficient to identify the work. Even if a title page exists, some information may be false, which appeared to be a common practice in the early period serving to escape the system of censorship. Furthermore, some books have no author on title page or lack a clear author statement. Also, a significant portion of books are published pseudonymously or anonymously. Some books do not supply the place of publication or do not give the name of a publisher or a printer, while some do not have information on the date of publication or the date is uncertain.<sup>31</sup> A bibliographer can have great difficulties in determining all lacking data. In order to make bibliographical descriptions as complete as possible, to find all the missing information and to place all books in their correct place in history, a bibliographer must consult numerous sources – biographical lexicons, encyclopaedias, old bibliographies, etc. For instance, the author of an anonymous or pseudonymous book can rarely be identified without other biographical or literary information. In addition, the date of publication can be identified by analysing the content of the book itself or type of letters, usually specific for each printing house. In short, a bibliographer must conduct an appropriate research. Occasionally, he can find works still unknown to the literary world which makes his investigation even more valuable.

What else is the contribution of bibliography to the history of book? For instance, the way bibliographical records are arranged can be of great importance to book historians. If they are listed chronologically according to the year of publication, a book historian can without difficulty make an analysis of the annual book production (its continuity or discontinuity, increase or decrease) in the period covered by the bibliography (Figure 1). Furthermore, different indexes can suggest a lot of research problems deserving to be discussed. For instance, if a bibliography has an index of subjects, that index can be of great help in identifying the most popular ones. Additionally, just a quick look at the index of authors can help to identify the most popular authors of the period (Figure 2). Clearly, bibliographies do not explain reasons of

31 Ibid., p. 12.

their popularity (the most read books, books that sold the best, books that attracted publishers' interest for various reasons, etc.), which is, after all, not their mission, but can only suggest the starting point of research to those interested in the matter. Those who wish to explore to what extent women were involved in the literary world can trace the topic in the index of authors too. Again, bibliographies cannot give us the whole picture of their involvement in the literary world, but can only facilitate identification of their names. Generally, bibliographies cannot provide answers to the research problems but can only be of assistance in identifying them. Therefore, not only bibliographical records, but also the mode of their organisation and different index (es) offered to users can be useful tools in investigation work of researchers.

However, bibliographies offer researchers even more. Apart from the basic facts of what was printed, by whom, where and when, there is also a great deal of other important information. Bibliographies can contain much more than traditionally considered "bibliographical" information. In that way they often enter into wider realms of history, culture, economics and textual transmission and reception.<sup>32</sup> It means that bibliographers can determine a mass of important details and documentary information about the development and composition of the work, author's relations with publishers and those who provided financial support, the publishing history of a work, etc. Bibliographers can also provide information on subscription lists, dedications, book advertisements, prices of books, signs of ownership, etc.; in short, everything considered worthy of recording. In doing so, they emphasise the importance of bibliographies for the history of book.

Let us take the example of subscription lists. Mass subscription appeared in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was a new form of collective funding that substituted the old Baroque feudal type of financing cultural goods based on the financial support coming from only one individual, that is, a patron. Subscription reached its heyday in the 18<sup>th</sup> century bringing about manifold changes in the way of communicating, the use of cultural production and its level of dispersion.<sup>33</sup> In the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the subscription was an expression of willingness to support national ideas by subscribing to books written in vernacular language. Many authors of the age counted on the national awareness and patriotism of their potential readers, stating that those subscribing to

32 Ibid., p. 14.

33 Pavić, Milorad. *Stalež i stil*. // *Naše teme* 4-5, (1984), 698-699.

their works testify their love for the nation and its literature.<sup>34</sup> As a consequence, the expansion of the readership base came to be considered authors' (and editors') national duty and responsibility. Subscription lists usually contained subscribers' names, position on the social scale, occupation, place of residence, etc. (Figure 3). This information is of enormous importance to each book historian in identifying the character and extent of readership. For that reason, subscription lists are excellent sources for the history of reading.<sup>35</sup>

The use of subscription lists, however, requires some caution. Subscription lists often do not provide an accurate view of readership, which makes the reading public very hard to interpret. First of all, they normally cover only rather wealthy readers. All others who are willing to subscribe to a book (or a periodical) but cannot afford it have to find other channels of accessing the printed word. Reading societies and public libraries, even coffeehouses or barbers' shops – they all offered opportunities for collective use of the printed material. Therefore, from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries the access to printed matter was not in the least limited to purchase and individual ownership. It is clear that every book that is read is not necessarily a book that is personally owned. In other words, one certainly does not read all the books he owns and reads many books that he never purchased. There was also, and still is, an extensive private circulation of books lent or borrowed among family members, friends or relatives. In such a way, the reading public of a personally owned book or periodical increases inevitably. In addition, the phenomenon of reading aloud, a common practice in the rural villages where the oral culture prevailed, undoubtedly increased the circle of readers. Furthermore, subscription lists sometimes left off the names of some subscribers and included others who functioned as patrons instead of as readers. In addition, sometimes snobbery and personal vanity were the key motives for subscription. Potential subscribers were probably attracted by promises that their names would appear either in the official news-

34 On the subject see: Lakuš, Jelena. *Između govornog i pisanog jezika: višjezična slika dalmatinskog prostora prve polovice 19. stoljeća.* // *Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske* 48, 3-4 (2005), 102-103.

35 Obviously, for a more complete and accurate insight into the social structure of readership and its reading habits a historian should consult numerous other sources – private correspondence, diaries, wills, inventories, membership of reading societies and public libraries, etc. In addition, readers sometimes recorded their immediate responses in the margins of books. Such records can be enormously revealing as well.

paper or in the book itself. Besides, such categories of subscribers often considered books to be only valuable objects, bought and kept (and never touched) for the purpose of decoration, rather than for their original purpose - reading.<sup>36</sup> Therefore, the circle of readership turns into much larger (or smaller) entity than the subscription lists might suggest at the first sight. Nevertheless, in spite of these research limits, the available data can provide a close insight into the geography and stratification of readership.<sup>37</sup> For that reason, they are definitively worthy of recording.<sup>38</sup> This is a new approach that signals a shift “from questions of authorial intention and textual authority to those of dissemination and readership as matters of economic and political motive and of the interaction of text and society as an important source of cultural history.”<sup>39</sup>

Book dedications habitually placed at the very beginning of a book, usually containing a tribute to someone in connection with the writing or publication of the book are also worthy of recording. (Figure 4). They are frequently expressions of gratitude for financial support, particularly up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century when writers tended to rely on patronage, producing mainly for their patrons.<sup>40</sup> Flattering acknowledgments were largely dedicated to the members of royal families who had for a long time been the most important patrons

36 Chartier, Roger. *The cultural uses of print in early modern France*. Princeton, N.J. : Princeton and New Jersey, 1987. P. 184.

37 For a very detailed account of subscribers to the periodical „Srbsko-dalmatinski magazin” (1836-1872) see: Prpa-Jovanović, Branka. *Srbsko-dalmatinski magazin 1836-1848 : Preporodne ideje Srba u Dalmaciji*. Split : Književni krug, 1988. Subscribers to the journals “Zora dalmatinska” (1844-1849) and “La Dalmazia” (1845-1847) have been analysed according to various parameters in chapter III. 2. “Identifying the Readership” of the doctoral thesis by Jelena Lakuš: Lakuš, Jelena. *Books, society and culture : religious and political order in Dalmatia (1815-1850)*, Budapest : CEU, 2006. The possibilities of the use of the database of subscribers to the journal “La Dalmazia” have been demonstrated in: Lakuš, Jelena. *Dalmatinsko novinstvo u ozračju nacionalnih kretanja prve polovice 19. stoljeća : primjer „Zore dalmatinske” (1844-1849)*. // *Kraljski Dalmatin – 200 godina zadarskog i hrvatskog novinarstva u europskom kontekstu : zbornik radova sa znanstveno-stručnog skupa, Zadar, 12.-13. srpnja 2006. / glavni urednik Nada Zgrabljic Rotar*. Zadar : Sveučilište, Odjel za informatologiju i komunikologiju, 2007. Pp. 23-39.

38 On the subject see also: Lakuš, Jelena. *Izdavačka i tiskarska djelatnost na dalmatinskom prostoru (Zadar, Split i Dubrovnik) u prvoj polovici 19. stoljeća (1815-1850) : bibliografija monografskih i serijskih publikacija – građa*. Split : Književni krug, Biblioteka znanstvenih djela, 2005. Pp. 13-14.

39 Howsam, L. *Op. cit.*, p. 21.

40 From the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards authors usually sent a few copies of their works to a great nobleman and patron of letters with a flattering dedication or laudatory verses, for which they anticipated reward in the form of remuneration.

of the arts,<sup>41</sup> to the ecclesiastical circles, mostly to the prelaty, who, belonging to a wealthy institution, were traditionally patrons of the arts,<sup>42</sup> and the nobility. However, in the course of the 18<sup>th</sup> and the early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries members of royal families ceased to be the most frequent patrons. Authors no longer stood in the shadow of a “mighty and powerful reader,” that is, the patron, on whom they were dependent. New relationship between author and readers of his work developed. Writers became more concerned about general readership, gradually developing in their minds a concept of the reading public. As a corollary of that, a collective readership appeared as a new phenomenon. Various terms were used to indicate the collective readership – to those who read, to devoted readers, to devoted believers, to God-faithful readers, to reasonable readers, to the young people, to the educated, to the admirers of the (vernacular) language, to the entire nation, etc. These types of book dedications grew significantly in number in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Book dedications can be of enormous help to each book historian dealing with the problems of authorship, readership, production of books, etc. For instance, a proportion of books dedicated to wealthy patrons suggest to what level patrons were still involved in the process of book publishing and kept writers in dependent position. Furthermore, the increasing number of dedications to the collective readership would probably suggest changing attitudes of both authors and publishers towards books and readers, and a growing interest in popularisation of reading and the written word in general. Furthermore, books dedicated to admirers of the vernacular language or to the entire nation should be definitively understood in the context of the general growth of national awareness. Additionally, a proportion of women recorded in book dedications could suggest a level

- 41 For instance, the panegyric poetry, very popular in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, was to a large extent devoted to the Emperor and members of the royal (Habsburg) family on the occasion of their birthdays, arrivals to a town, etc. Reasons for that and the problem in total are to be discussed in the article “Hrvatska pisana baština kao povijesni izvor: prigodničarska poezija i Austrijsko Carstvo u I. pol. 19. st. u Dalmaciji” which is prepared for publication.
- 42 See for instance: Bogišić, Rafo. Književne posvete hrvatskih autora zagrebačkim biskupima (XVI.-XVIII. stoljeće). // Zagrebačka biskupija i Zagreb : 1094. – 1994. : zbornik u čast kardinala Franje Kuharića / glavni i odgovorni urednik Antun Škvorčević. Zagreb : Nadbiskupija zagrebačka, 1995. Pp. 359-371.; Bogišić, Rafo. Posvete i predgovori u hrvatskih pisaca 18. stoljeća. // Hrvatska književnost 18. stoljeća / uredništvo Nikola Baćušić [et. al.]. Split : Književni krug, 1995. Pp. 5-29.

of their participation in the literary world.<sup>43</sup> Similarly, a proportion of members of the middle social strata could suggest not only a level of their participation in reading culture, but also in the overall cultural, social and even political life.

Furthermore, book advertisements were occasionally found in books and newspapers. They were for the most part included in the sections covering cultural matters, notices or daily news. Addressed to readership, they were usually used by authors (and publishers as well) to promote their works or to seek subscribers and their financial support. They were also used to announce new books arriving to bookshops. Information included in the advertisements was: title, author's name, publisher, name of the bookseller, price, sometimes even a short summary. As such, they have large documentary value. However, their cultural-historical significance is equally important. For instance, book advertisements show what importance was given to books and reading. Additionally, they testify to the one of the ways books reached their readership. All in all, "book advertisements were evidence of the position of books in relation to other aspects of culture and society, of the approach to their promotion and, finally, of the importance of book promotion."<sup>44</sup> As such, they are of enormous importance to historians.

A bibliographer may book find prices worthy of recording as well. "To help understand and trace the possible effects of reading on mentalities, we need to trace historic reading. To trace readership, we need to trace access. To trace access, we need to trace price."<sup>45</sup> Book price was often a crucial factor in making a decision whether to buy (or subscribe to) a book or not. If a book can be bought at a low price, it can certainly be affordable to broader segments of population. If a book was expensive, it would have reached much narrow reading circles. However, the final parts of the series of statements outlined above suggest that the problem is even more complex. "To trace price, we need to trace intellectual property, and to trace intellectual property, we need to trace the changing relationship property, we need to trace the changing relation-

43 See for instance: Stojan, Slavica. Posvete knjiga Dubrovkinjama. // *Dubrovački horizonti*: [časopis Društva Dubrovčana i prijatelja dubrovačke starine u Zagrebu] 32, 41(2001), 40-47; Bogišić, Rafo. Čitajući posvete i predgovore u knjigama Bartola Kašića. // *Dubrovnik* 4, 3(1993), 147-169.

44 Krtalić, Maja. Knjižarski oglasi u osječkim novinama 19. stoljeća. // *Libellarium* 1, 1(2008), 75.

45 Howsam, L. Op. cit., p. 23.

ship between the book industry and the state.”<sup>46</sup> Without elaborating these statements into great detail, we may conclude that book prices can certainly be of help in identifying potential reading public, and even much more than that.<sup>47</sup>

However, not only subscription lists and book prices, but also data on book ownership facilitate researchers' efforts to identify the extent and character of readership. For that reason, recording the bookplate, a label usually placed on the inside of the front cover of a book, is extremely helpful. Bookplates were placed in books to declare ownership since the 15<sup>th</sup> century, i.e. approximately since the invention of printing.<sup>48</sup> Therefore, they are important evidence of the provenance of books. From the very beginning of their history, they were reserved mostly for the well-to-do upper social circles who wished to mark the ownership of their books. To possess books marked by family coat of arms with the name (or initials) of the owner or by some other illustration or words was often an expression of prestige (although it served to protect books from book thieves too). However, bookplates provided not only evidence of ownership but also indications as to the owner's personality (book owner's interests, hobbies, job, place of birth, date of birth, images of homes, library interiors, etc.). They also provide an appeal to the conscience of borrowers (a motto or a curse against book thieves were provided at times). In short, bookplates are a suitable way for the book's owner to be identified. In other words, “a fascinating insight into what lies beyond the image and the name contained in a bookplate” is provided.<sup>49</sup> However, bookplates are also masterpieces of miniature art. For that reason they could be interesting not only to book historians but also to art historians and those dealing with graphic design.<sup>50</sup>

46 Ibid.

47 Book prices are also the subject of interest of Aleksandar Stipčević in his three-volume work on social history of book among the Croats. See: Stipčević, Aleksandar. *Socijalna povijest knjige u Hrvata, Knjiga I. Srednji vijek*. Zagreb : Školska knjiga, 2004. Pp. 179-184; Stipčević, Aleksandar. *Socijalna povijest knjige u Hrvata, Knjiga II. Od glagoljskog prvotiska (1483) do hrvatskoga narodnog preporoda (1835)*. Zagreb : Školska knjiga, 2005. Pp. 117-132; Stipčević, Aleksandar. *Socijalna povijest knjige u Hrvata, Knjiga III. Od početaka hrvatskog narodnog preporoda (1835.) do danas*. Zagreb : Školska knjiga, 2008. Pp. 131-140.

48 However, the earliest recorded bookplates date already from around 1400 BC. These were small Egyptian enameled tablets which were affixed to papyri. They belonged to the library of Pharaoh Amenophis III. *The world of ex-libris : a historical perspective* [cited: 2010-03-10]. Available at: <http://karaart.com/prints/ex-libris/index.html>

49 *The world of ex-libris* [cited: 2010-02-17]. Available at: <http://www.yurope.com/art/ex-libris/3.html>

50 On bookplates in Croatia see: Bratulić, Josip. *Hrvatski ex-libris : prilog povijesti hrvatskih knjižnica*. Zagreb : Ex libris, 2007.

Furthermore, old books often contained marks of official approval or disapproval, usually placed at the beginning or at the end of the book. Censors were empowered to place works within one of several classifications. The first one is the category *admittitur* meaning that such works contained nothing to be censored. The second category – *transeat* – was for works which were tolerated and permitted for sale but were not allowed to be advertised or publicly displayed in bookshops because they contained material deemed offensive. Category *erga schedam* was for works which were considered to contain more evil content than good or useful. However, this category of works could be issued with special permit to individual readers known to be of good reputation or holding high offices. *Damnatur* was reserved for works that undermined religion, teaching on faith and morals or state.<sup>51</sup> Information on official approval or disapproval testifies to the faith books had throughout history.

All these examples serve to illustrate to what extent bibliographies provide the basic material for the history of book, the fact also supported by the meaning of the word “bibliography” itself. In English and Italian languages, for instance, bibliography means not only the list of books, but also the study of the history of book and their production, history of libraries and bookstores, literary aspects of books, information on their authors; in short, all that pertains to books and literary world in general.<sup>52</sup> In view of all this, there is a recent tendency to encourage a movement from the concept of bibliography as the study of books as material objects to the history of book in society, that is, “to what their production, dissemination, and reception reveal about past human life and thought”.<sup>53</sup> Thus, serving as collections of historical sources, bibliographies offer an enormously vast area for scientific research. For that reason a dialogue between bibliographers and researchers of various kinds, particularly book historians, is required. They direct their approaches to the book in history, but in different ways. Or, as Michael F. Suarez put it, “the rigorous and creative application of bibliographical knowledge to book history research is, in my view, the single most important *desidera-*

51 Manuscripts were classified into similar categories. *Admittitur* and *permittitur* were for works that gained an official approval. *Toleratur* was for works that were allowed to be published but not advertised. These were held suitable only for cultivated readers, readers of good reputation. *Non admittitur* was for manuscripts considered dangerous, etc.

52 Logar, Janez. Uvod u bibliografiju : teorijski osnovi bibliografije, istorija bibliografije, pregled bibliografija, bibliografija u Jugoslaviji. Sarajevo : Svjetlost, 1973. Pp. 12-13.

53 Howard-Hill, T. H. Op. cit., p. 18.

tum for book history today.”<sup>54</sup> McKenzie had already stated that “it is the bibliographer’s job to show editors (and historians) how rich an account of human behaviour the physical elements of a book may yield to those who *can* read all its signs and so recreate the historical dynamics of its making and reading.”<sup>55</sup> All in all, book historians and other scholars can largely benefit from bibliographies. They should only learn how to use them and “read” bibliographical records, that is, how to look behind them and read between the lines.

### **Bibliography in practice**

How does it work in practice? As it was already mentioned, the way bibliographical records are listed can be of huge significance to book historians. If they are arranged chronologically according to the year of publication, a book historian can without difficulty make an analysis of the annual book production (its continuity or discontinuity, increase or decrease) in the period covered by bibliography. The bibliography that covers the period from 1815 to 1850 and encompasses books published in Dalmatia of the time will serve as an illustration.<sup>56</sup> Since its bibliographical records are arranged chronologically, it is relatively easy to show the continuity and discontinuity of the annual book production. At the time book production was estimated to range from about 10 to 30 titles per year, reaching 39 titles (Chart 1) only once (in 1838).

Compared with other European countries, Dalmatia was far behind as regards its annual book production. For instance, although at the time of Peter the Great the yearly output in Moscow was about six to seven titles, between 1711 and 1727, the average number of titles rose to 45, reaching 500 titles by the year 1790,<sup>57</sup> significantly outnumbering the annual book production in Dalmatia. Western European countries witnessed an even greater annual production. Towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, somewhere between two and five million books a year were printed in Germany alone.<sup>58</sup> The number of books published each year in England during the period 1800 to 1870 was expressed in thousands,

54 Suarez, M. Op. cit., p. 56.

55 Howsam, L. Op. cit., pp. 20-21.

56 Lakuš, Jelena. *Izdavačka i tiskarska djelatnost na dalmatinskom prostoru (Zadar, Split i Dubrovnik) u prvoj polovici 19. stoljeća (1815-1850) : bibliografija monografskih i serijskih publikacija – građa*. Split : Književni krug, Biblioteka znanstvenih djela, 2005.

57 Houston, R. A. *Literacy in early modern Europe : culture and education 1500-1800*. London; New York : Longman, 1988. P. 157.

58 Ibid.

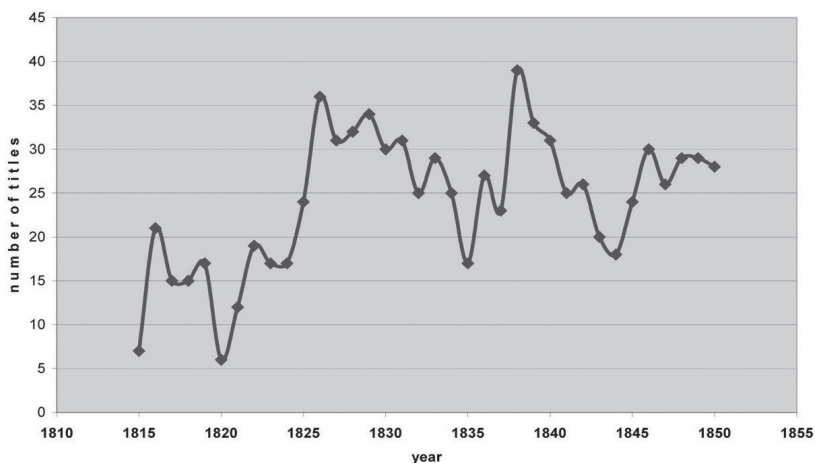


CHART 1.  
Annual Book Production in Dalmatia (1815-1850)

and it even reveals an impressive upward curve towards the mid-1850s, ranging from around 2,000 titles in 1800 to more than 8,000 titles in the 1850s.<sup>59</sup> Dalmatia did not reach that number even throughout the 35 year period from 1815 to 1850, producing only around 1,000 titles. Therefore, it can be concluded that in most of Western and Central Europe book production began to grow significantly towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, maintaining this tendency in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as well, while in Dalmatia and probably in most of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe book production was still quite restricted. The chart suggests that it was particularly restricted in the early 1820s. Strict censorship imposed by the authorities, frightened by the danger of the Carbonari movement, very influential at the time in the Apennine peninsula, obviously affected book production as well.<sup>60</sup> Having experienced a general decline in the early 1820s, book production grew significantly in 1826 (the year in which “Osman” by Ivan Gundulić was published for the first time), reaching the greatest increase in the 1830s and 1840s (accompanied by the general increase in vernacular output). What is

59 Secord, A. James. *Victorian sensation : the extraordinary publication, reception, and secret authorship of vestiges of the natural history of creation*. Chicago; London : University of Chicago Press, 2000. P. 31.

60 On the Carbonari movement see: Obad, Stijepo. O karbonarima u Dalmaciji. // *Zadarska revija* 1(1975), 96-99.; Obad, Stijepo. Razvoj slobodoumlja u gradskom društvu Dalmacije od prosvjetiteljstva do pojave ilirizma. // *Radovi Zadar, Razdio povijesnih znanosti* 11(1984/85), 149-158.

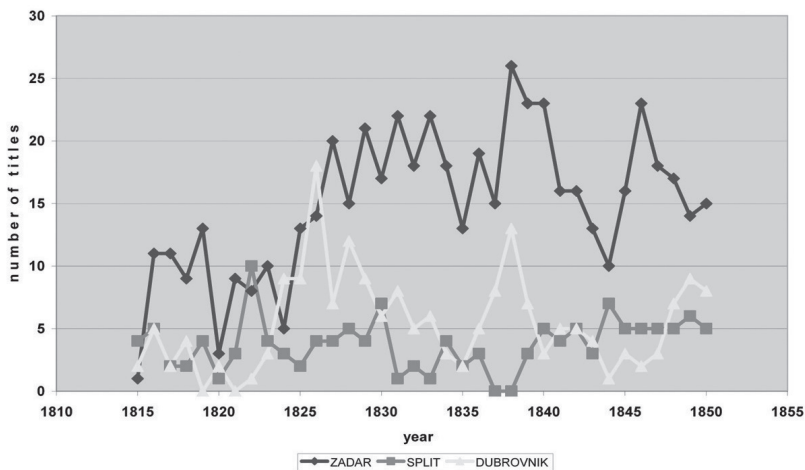


CHART 2.  
Annual Book Production in Zadar, Split and Dubrovnik (1815-1850)

important for our topic is the fact that these results, naturally, compared with those found in the literature, could have been achieved because of chronologically organised bibliographical records. Evidently, bibliography does not explain reasons for such changes in book production throughout the entire period. What bibliography can do is to help in tracing the problem.

Furthermore, the bibliography is divided into three parts according to each printing and publishing centre (Zadar, Split and Dubrovnik). Such an organisation of bibliographical records offers the possibility to make an analysis of the annual book production for each printing and publishing town (Chart 2). The annual book production in all three cities demonstrated similar tendency. However, book production in Zadar, which was the administrative and political centre of the region and where printing houses were for the great period of time in the service of the official authorities, was considerably greater than that one in Split or Dubrovnik, where during most of the period the production levels ranged from 1 to 5 titles in Split and 5 to 10 titles in Dubrovnik. If the bibliography was not organised in that way, such an analysis would be more difficult to conduct. Again, bibliography does not explain reasons for such variances in the level of book production among the three publishing centres but only offers an idea for further research.

## Conclusion

Therefore, the historical bibliography, which takes a broader view of the context in which a book is produced, in particular printing, publishing and bookselling, is very much needed. Historical bibliography means that we should include here “all biographical and historical studies of printers, papermakers, binders, type founders, engravers, publishers, booksellers, and anyone else in any way concerned with the materials and the production of book and its subsequent dissemination. It also includes studies of costs and prices, methods of sale and distribution; studies of the meaning of imprints, colophons, copyright entries, and of advertisements, investigation into the circumstances of literary composition which have any relation to the physical form of the literary work, the transmission of literary documents, and the relation of authors to the commercial process of publication, etc.”<sup>61</sup> In other words, bibliographies should enter a new era of historical contextualisation. As such, they will be of the greatest use to a number of various scholars. And finally, bibliographies are here to be in the service of their users and thus should be adjusted to their needs.

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61 Harris, N. Op. cit., p. 40.

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## Appendices

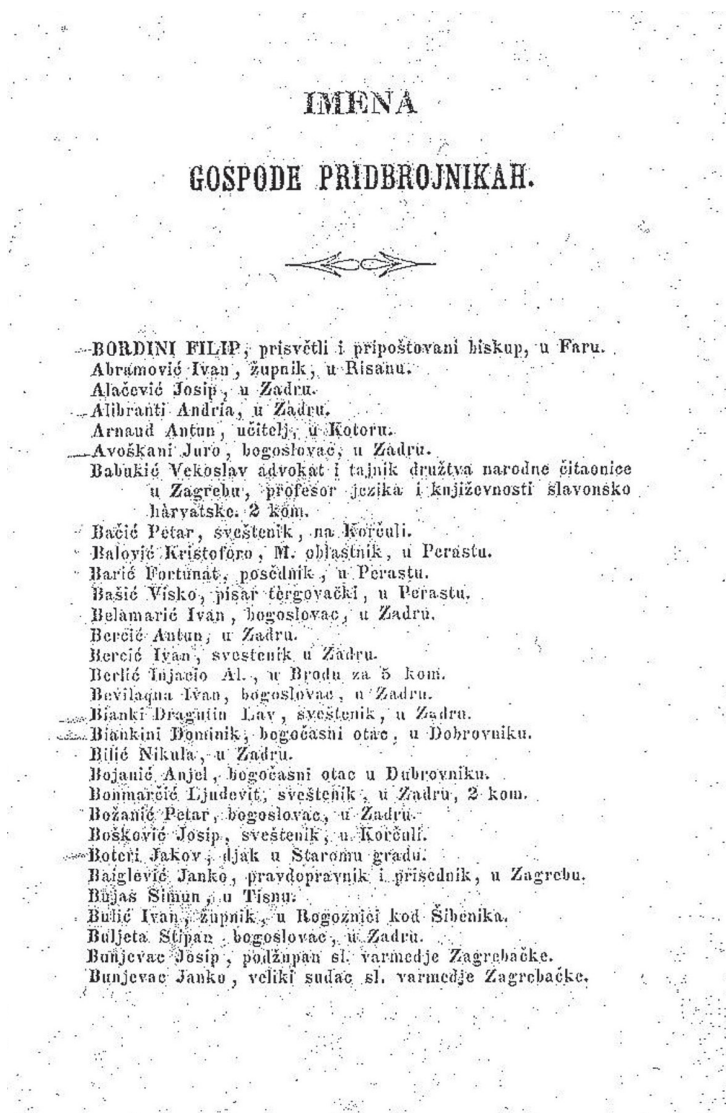


FIGURE 1.

An example of subscription list

Hektorović, Petar. Ribanje i ribarsko prigovaranje i razlike stvari složene po Petru Hektoroviću Starogradjaninu; izdao S. Ljubić. U Zadru: bratja Battara Tiskari Izdatelji, 1846.

- Katalinić, Ivan; Cattalinich, Giovanni  
Zadar: 330, 712  
Split: 135
- Katičić, Petar; Catticich, Pietro  
Dubrovnik: 7
- Kazali, P. A.; Casali, P. A.  
Zadar: 417, 716, 722  
Dubrovnik: 182, 197
- Kaznačić, Antun; Casnacich, Antonio  
Zadar: 474, 680, 688, 708, 718, 747  
Dubrovnik: 26, 53, 72, 83, 114, 141, 148, 150, 153, 162, 167, 170, 190, 195, 221, 228, 231, 232, 233, 240, 258
- Kaznačić, Ivan August; Casnacich, Giovanni August  
Zadar: 370, 616  
Dubrovnik: 112, 124, 163, 182, 240
- Kažotić, Franjo; Casotti, Francesco  
Split: 213
- Kažotić, Marko; Casotti, Marco  
Zadar: 276, 284, 293, 309, 485, 489  
Dodatak: 9
- Klement VII, papa  
Dubrovnik: 15
- Knežević, Petar  
Split: 169  
Dubrovnik: 87
- Koić, Josip; Coich, Giuseppe  
Split: 10
- Koić, Simon; Coich, Simone  
Dubrovnik: 7
- Kopàtsi, Josepho  
Zadar: 409
- Kozulić, Dominik; Cosulich, Dominicus  
Zadar: 164
- Kreglianovich Albinioni, Giovanni.* –  
*Vidi: Kreljanović Albinioni, Ivan*
- Kreljanović Albinioni, Ivan; Kreglianovich Albinioni, Giovanni  
Zadar: 32  
Dodatak: 31
- Krienka, J. C.  
Dubrovnik: 195
- Kritska, Josephus  
Dubrovnik: 190
- Krša, Antun; Chersa, Antonio  
Zadar: 198  
Dubrovnik: 1, 16, 23, 27, 29, 36, 37, 40, 45, 52, 53, 59, 62, 68, 80, 84, 100, 114, 120, 139, 141, 150
- Krša, Marija; Chersa, Marija  
Dubrovnik: 45
- Krša, Tomo; Chersa, Tommaso  
Zadar: 198  
Dubrovnik: 1, 16, 27, 34, 37, 45, 48, 52, 53, 57, 59, 64, 70
- Kukuljević Sakcinski, Ivan  
Zadar: 728
- Kunić, Rajmondo; Cunich, Rajmondo  
Dubrovnik: 182
- Kunjašić, Franjo  
Zadar: 556
- Kurtović, Mate  
Zadar: 596
- Kuzmanić, Ante  
Zadar: 587, 716, 737
- Kuzmić, Ivan; Cusmich, Giovanni Evang.  
Dubrovnik: 72, 117, 120
- L**
- Laborovich, Antonio.* – *Vidi: Laborović, Antun*
- Laborović, Antun; Laborovich, Antonio  
Dodatak: 9
- Lagarde, savjetnik  
Zadar: 336, 357, 462
- Lamartine, Alphonse Marie de  
Split: 170  
Dubrovnik: 240
- Lamperini, Giuseppe  
Split: 10
- Lampredi, Urbano  
Dubrovnik: 50, 52, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 70

FIGURE 2.

A page of bibliographical records arranged chronologically

Lakuš, Jelena. Izdavačka i tiskarska djelatnost na dalmatinskom prostoru (Zadar, Split i Dubrovnik) u prvoj polovici 19. stoljeća (1815-1850) : bibliografija monografskih i serijskih publikacija – grada. Split : Književni krug, Biblioteka znanstvenih djela, 2005. P. 139.

## Grad Zadar (1815-1850)

521. **SCHEMATISMO** dell'imperiale regio governo della Dalmazia per l'anno 1841 ...  
Vidi: br. 19
522. **SOVRANA** patente ed annesso regolamento pel nuovo bollo e tasse non che altra sovrana patente sul bollo carte da giuoco, calendarii, e gazzette datate 27 Gennajo 1840 e relative notificazioni. – Zara : dalla tipografia fratelli Battara, 1841. – 142 str. ; 24 cm  
Tekst na tal. jeziku. – Sadržj: str. 6-88: Patente ... , str. 89-107: Regolamento ... , okružnice. – Kazalo. – Navedeno u: Ginn. di Zara 1859-1860, str. 108, Ginn. di Zara 1900-1901, br. 3055. – Signatura: DAZd 353 e
523. **VIDOVIĆ, Ana**  
Anka i Stanko ili Dubrava Mojanka blizu Splita : pjesanaz Ane Vidovicheva iz Sibenika = Annetta e Stanislao ossia Il Bosco Mojanka vicino Spalato : poemetto / di Anna Vidovich da Sebenico. – Traduzione Letterale / di N. N. – U Zadru : iz Utjesctenize Demar. = Zara : tip. Demarchi, 1841. – 33, 1 str. ; 26 cm  
Dvojezičan tekst: lijevi stupac hrv., desni tal. jezik. – Tekst na hrv. jeziku u stihovima, na tal. u prozi. – Posveta: Svijem skladnijem gospohjam Ilirskoga naroda Ana Vidovichia = A tutte le gentili signore dell'Ilirica Nazione Anna Vidovich. – Prijevod: N. N. – Navedeno u: Ginn. di Zara 1859-1860, str. 147, Ginn. di Zara 1900-1901, br. 3519, Bibl. fra I. Ciulich, br. 2676, Kukuljević, br. 2015, Maštrović, br. 180. – Signatura: ZKZd 14 516 Misc. B: 249, ZKZd 26 401 R 414, NSK II-227
524. **VIDOVIĆ, Marko Antun**  
In occasione dei sponsali del signor dottore conte Antonio Paulovich con la nobile signora Altobella Soppe Papali : tre fiori poetici ai medesimi sposi / da Marc-Antonio Vidovich consacrati. – Zara : tipografia Battara, 1841. – 4 str. ; 26 cm  
Stihovi na tal. jeziku. – Signatura: ZKZd 22 400 Misc. C: 4 103, ZKZd 26 401 R 413
- 1842.
525. **A. S. A. R. Francesco Carlo** che onora di sua presenza Zara : omaggio del municipio. – Zara : Battara, 1842. – 16 str.  
Tekst na tal. jeziku. – Navedeno u: Ginn. di Zara 1859-1860, str. 66, Ginn. di Zara 1900-1901, br. 1298.
526. **ANTOLOGIA** Latina ad uso della prima classe di grammatica. – Prima edizione. – Zara : coi tipi ed a spese dei fratelli Battara, 1842. – 175 str. ; 18 cm  
Tekst na tal. i lat. jeziku. – Na naslovnoj stranici cijena: Prezzo sciolto car. 13 314 Legato car. 17 114. – Na tal.: Avvertimento (str. 3-7) ; Avvertenze sull'uso del dizionario (str. 83-88). – Rječnik: str. 89-169. – Signatura: ZKZd 79 981 f

139

FIGURE 3.

## A page of the index of names

Lakuš, Jelena. Izdavačka i tiskarska djelatnost na dalmatinskom prostoru (Zadar, Split i Dubrovnik) u prvoj polovici 19. stoljeća (1815-1850) : bibliografija monografskih i serijskih publikacija – grada. Split : Književni krug, Biblioteka znanstvenih djela, 2005. P. 316.

SVIJEM SKLADNJEM GOSPOGHJAM

ILIRSKOGA NARODA

ANA VIDOVICHIA

*Zgoddu koju spjevah s' slavjenom ja jeziku  
Nasega naruda prostranog bez priliku  
U ljepoj strani Europe, vama se pristoje  
Per ga vam poklonim Ilirske Gospoje.  
Primit' ljubko vij jen plod one ljubavi  
Ka' za sve sctoe ilirsko srce moje stravi.  
Tak na daru krasne nehjezte vji gledatti  
Ako vam dadoh ja sctosam moguchia datti.  
Jeda bude po srechi da stihd ma sledechja  
Za ilirskoga jezika razvizu ljubav vechja  
U vasjeh srdca draghe tot vice za uzvisitti  
Nas jezik koliko menni nije moglo bitti!*

A TUTTE LE GENTILI SIGNORE

DELL' ILLIRICA NAZIONE

ANNA VIDOVICH

*L' avventura ch' io cantai col laudato  
linguaggio della nostra nazione, dilatata senza simile  
nella bella parte d' Europa, a Voi si conviene, quindi  
a Voi tributo o Illiriche Signore. — Ricevete amo-  
revolmente un frutto di quell' amore, che ammalia  
il mio core per tutto ciò ch' è illirico. — Così alla  
qualità del dono, o graziose, non vogliate Voi guar-  
dare se vi diedi ciò che dar posso. Ed oh! per for-  
tuna sia che i seguenti miei versi per l' illirico idioma  
accendano, care, nei vostri cori ognor più l' amore  
onde innalzare il nostro idioma più, quanto a me far  
non fu possibile!*

FIGURE 4.  
Dedication words

### **Biographical sketch**

Jelena Lakuš is assistant professor at the Department of Information Sciences at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of J. J. Strossmayer in Osijek, Croatia, where, among other courses, she teaches the course "Croatian Bibliographies". She obtained her PhD in Comparative History of Central, South-Eastern and Eastern Europe at the Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, with the thesis entitled "Books, Society and Culture : Religious and Political Order in Dalmatia (1815-1850)". Her main fields of interests are history of book and reading, reading habits, old books and bibliographies, propaganda and censorship.

## **STARE KNJIGE, BIBLIOGRAFIJA I NJEZINE ISTRAŽIVAČKE MOGUĆNOSTI**

### **Sažetak**

Knjige su svjedočanstvo vremena u kojem nastaju i kao takve posjeduju obilje važnih dokumentarnih i povijesnih informacija. Bibliografi koji se bave područjem historijske bibliografije knjigu promatraju upravo u tom njezinu širem kontekstu i svojom zadaćom smatraju ne samo zabilježiti uobičajene "bibliografske" podatke, već i niz drugih, kao što su podaci o pretplatničkim listama, posvetama, knjižarskim oglasima, cijeni knjiga, vlasništvu, itd. Bilježeći te podatke, ističu važnost bibliografija za područje povijesti knjige, što je ujedno i glavni predmet zanimanja ovoga rada. Rad započinje kratkim podsjetnikom na ulogu bibliografija u povijesti te na značenje koje bibliografije imaju u današnje vrijeme. U središnjem se dijelu rada kroz primjer odabrane retrospektivne bibliografije ukazuje na istraživačke mogućnosti bibliografija i njihovu važnost u znanstveno-istraživačkom radu povjesničara knjige, teme kojima još uvijek nije posvećena dovoljna pozornost. Budući da se bibliografije ponajprije izrađuju za korisnike, pa tako i za povjesničare knjige, autorica zaključuje da bi one nužno morale biti prilagođene njihovim potrebama.

**Ključne riječi:** bibliografija, stare knjige, povijest knjige, istraživačke mogućnosti