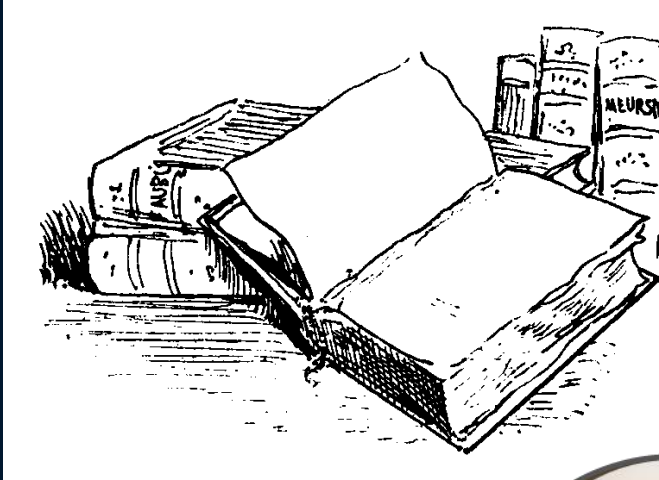


History of Publishing



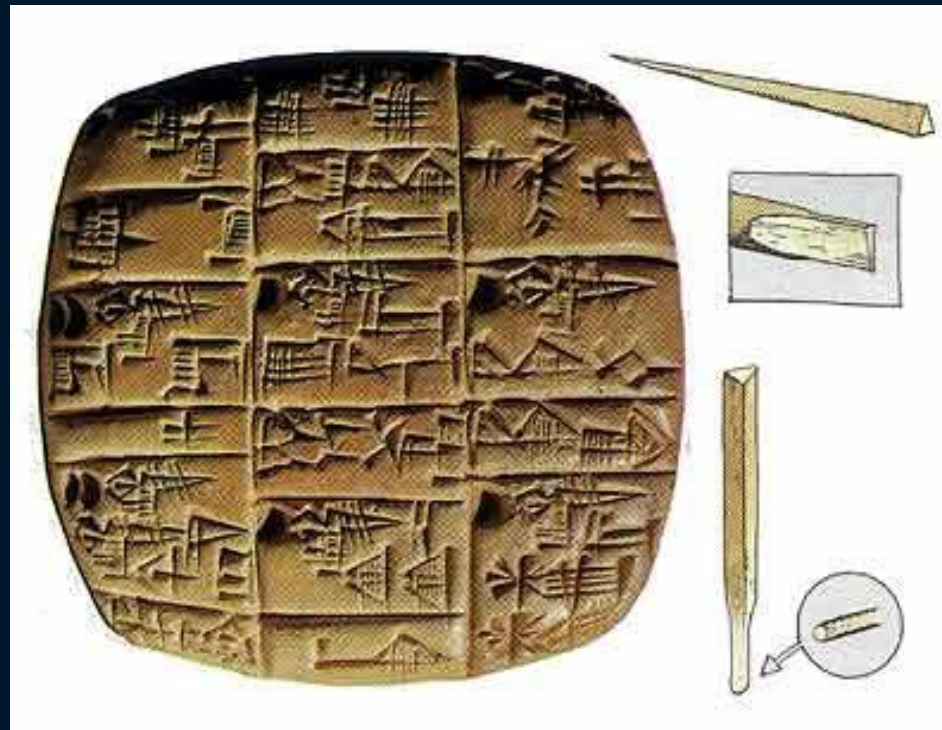
The history of the publishing
reflects the history of
civilization.



The earliest type of “written” communication used pictures, such as those found on cave walls.



Around 3500 BCE the ancient Sumerians created the first true written language called “cuneiform,” which means “wedge-shaped.”



The Sumerians also created the first permanent and portable documents by writing on clay tablets, which were then dried so they became permanent records.



Around 2700 BCE the Egyptians
developed a way to make sheets
of writing material from the
papyrus plant



Because the papyrus was brittle, it was rolled into scrolls for storage. These scrolls are considered the first true books.



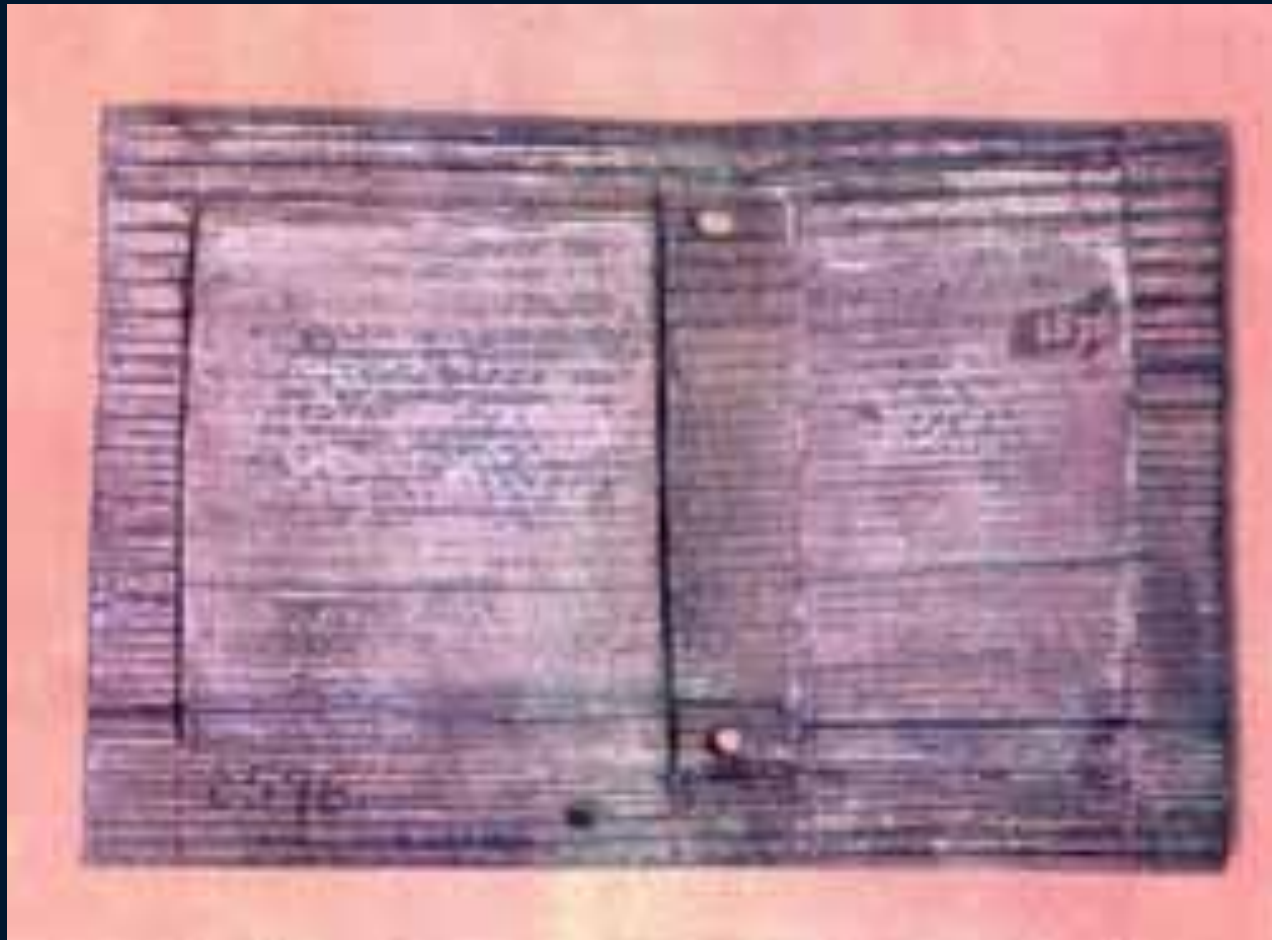
In Ancient India and Southeast Asia, books were written on palm leaves bound together with string.





The ancient Greek and Romans
often used wax tablets and a
stylus for personal
correspondence and business
records

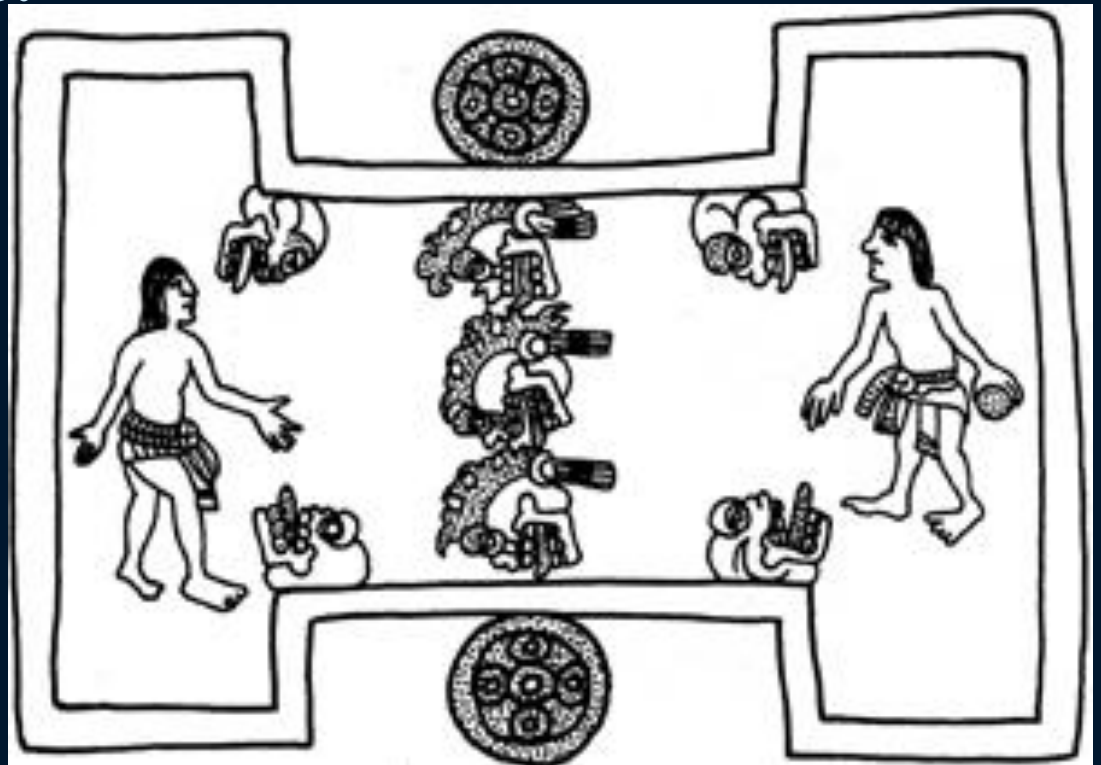
These “pages” could be erased by smoothing out the wax.



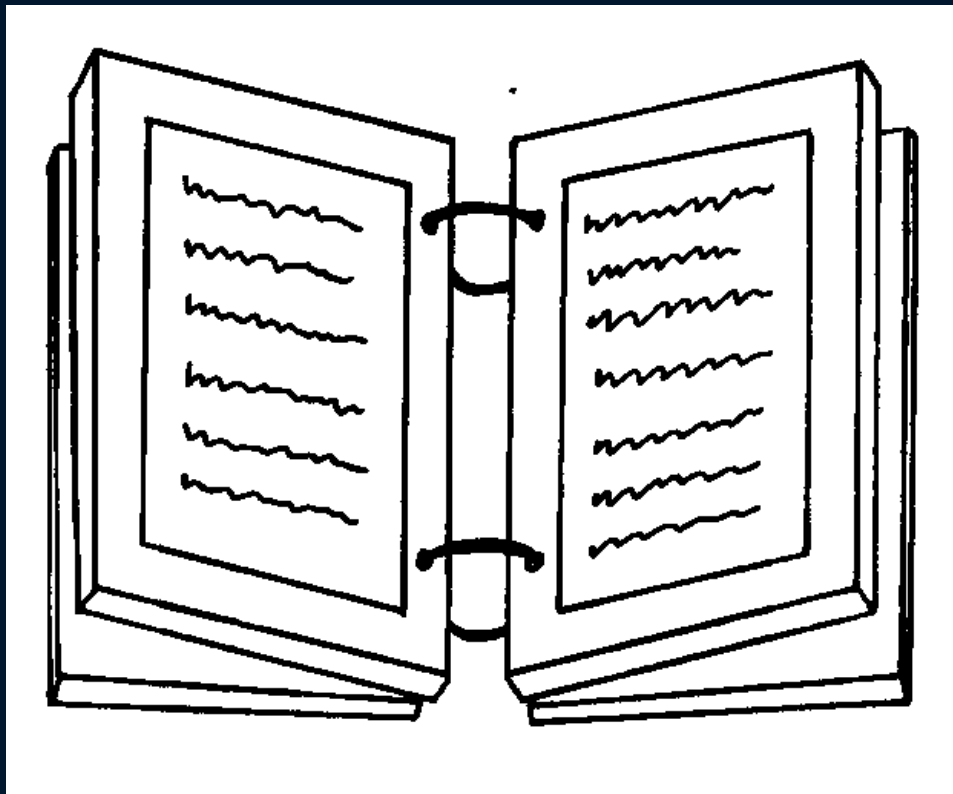
The Chinese invented paper, which unlike papyrus, could be easily folded. This led to the development of the concertina (or accordion) format.



The ancient Aztecs also created books using the accordion format. This illustration shows players on a ball court.



Around 300 CE, the Romans began linking together wooden tablets using cords. They called



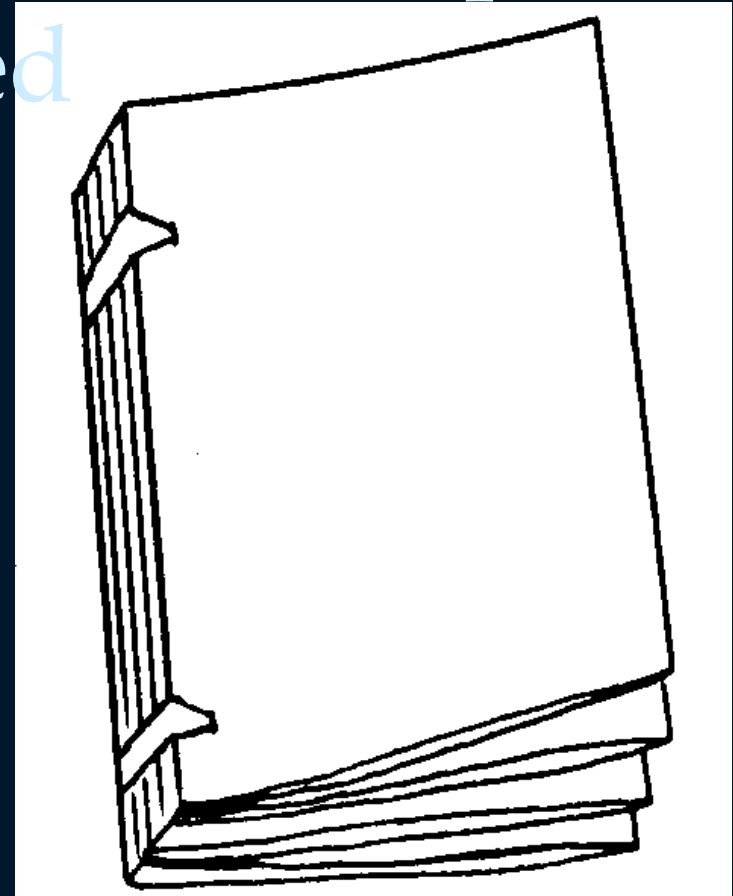
this a codex, from the Latin *caudex*, or “tree trunk.”

The codex has advantages over other book forms

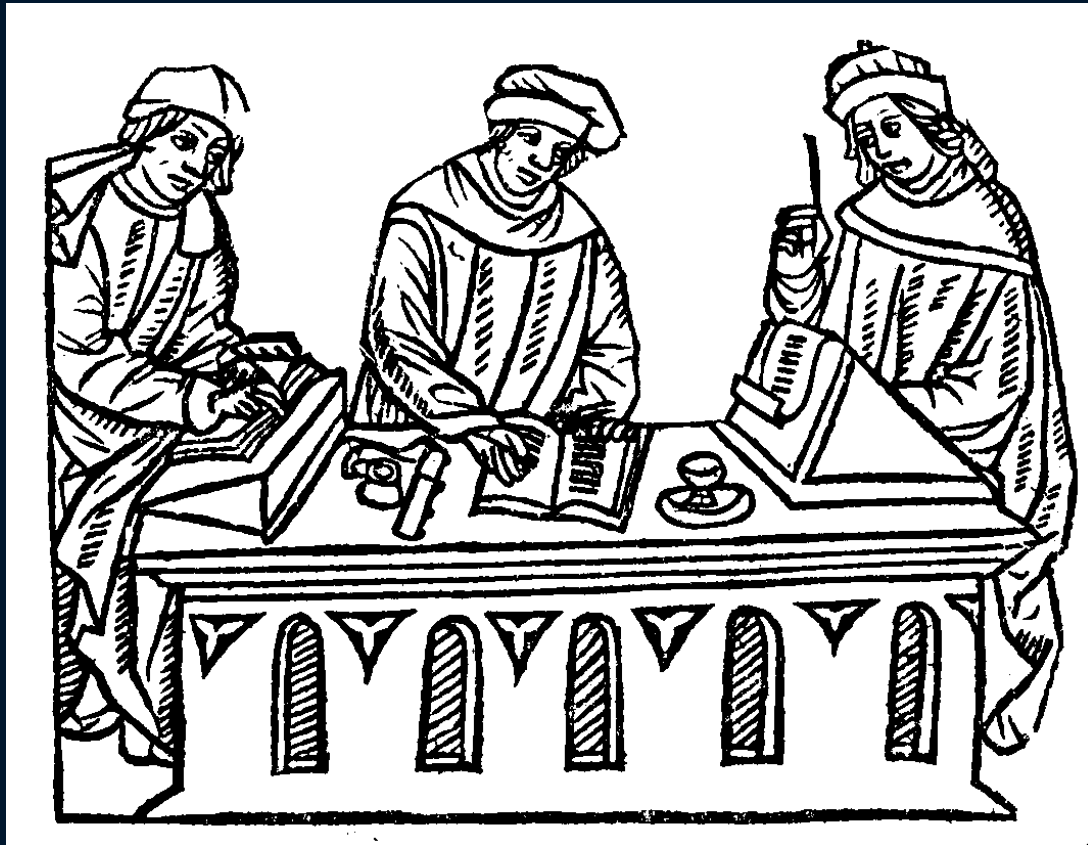


- The codex is portable and easy to store
- The use of individual pages allows for varied layouts and the inclusion of large illustrations
- Because the writing surface is not rolled up, a wider variety of decorating techniques can be used

Later, papyrus – and then parchment made from sheep or calf skin – replaced the wax tablets and the pages were stitched together.



During the Middle Ages, books, especially the Bible, were hand-copied by monks in a scriptorium.

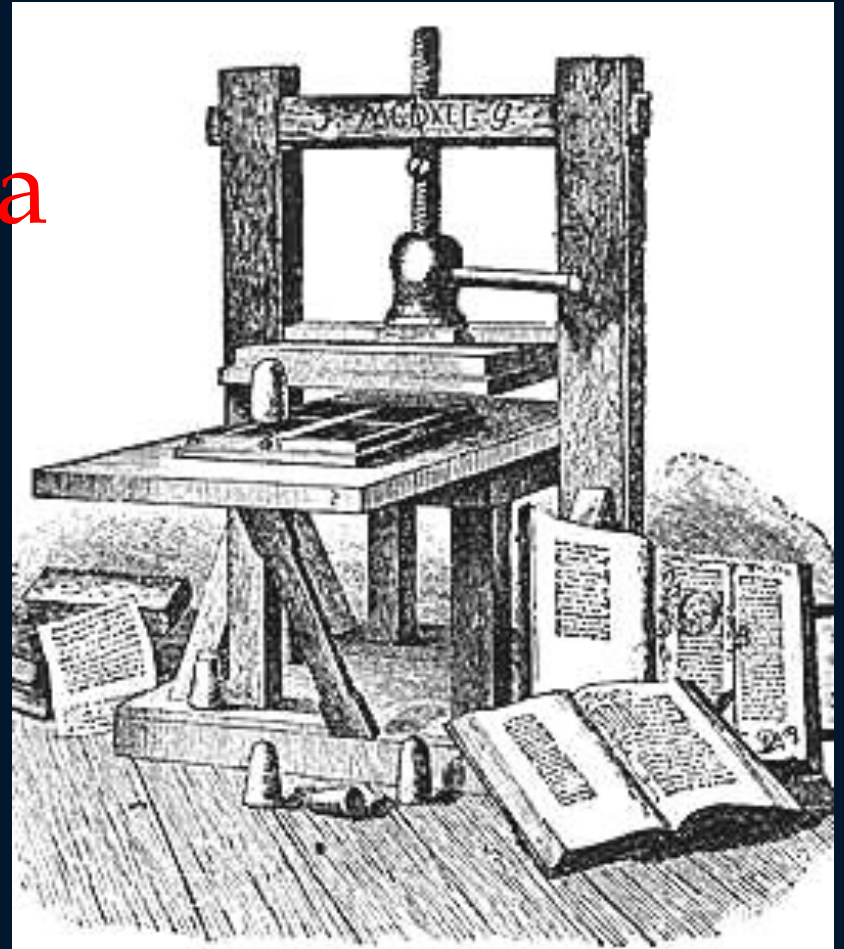


Many of these books contained beautiful miniature paintings called illuminations.



Printing press.

Printing Press--a
machine for
printing books
Invented by
Johannes
Gutenberg
Germany, 1450



Libraries and Book Stores



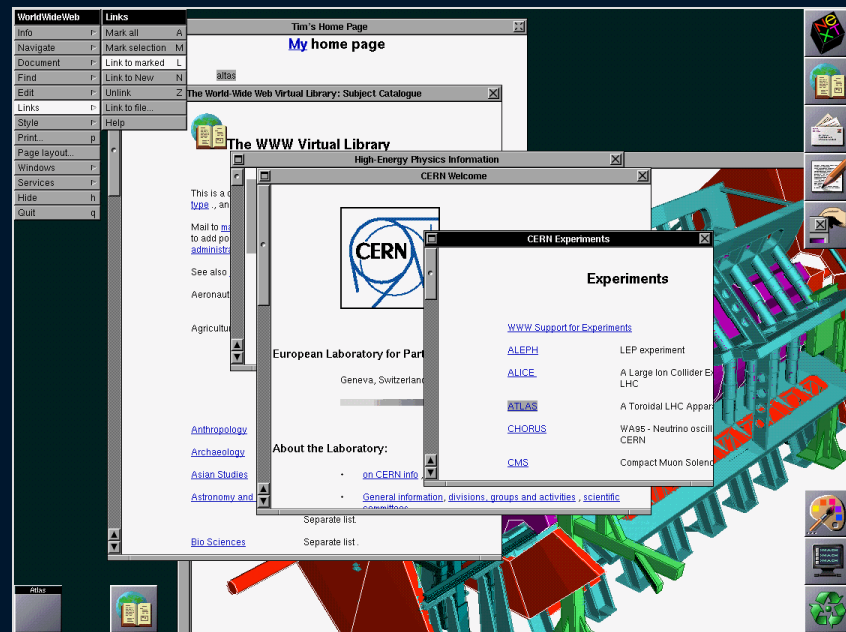
Computers

IBM-1981



Internet

1992-
World
Wide
Web
consisted
of 50
websites.



Smart Phone



iPads and eReaders





Resources.

www2.truman.edu/~capter/jins343/cave.htm

www.usu.edu/.../writing_medium/optimized/cuneiform.jpg

www.jmu.edu/foundation/Collection/cuneiform.jpg

www.geschenkzeitung.de/deutsch/images/wissen/papyrus.jpg

www.georgetown.edu/labyrinth/images/scribe.gif

<http://www.swu.ac.th/hu/lib-sci/ifla99/books.html>

graduate.gradsch.uga.edu/archive/Greek.html

archterra.cilea.it/exhibits/gold/sources/contracts/c6_1.jpg

www.holt-wilson.freemove.co.uk/vellum1U.jpg

jrider.web.wesleyan.edu/.../2001f/fren234/01/icelan27.jpg

www.doyle.com.au/images/kells8

www.inventions.org/culture/ancient/mexican.html