Article Number) for this purpose. In contrast
dds, the resulting EAN does not contain a two-
er for the country of production (such as 90 or
g1 for products from Austria). Instead, all books are globally
marked with either 978 or 979—they come from Bookland.

1 “Standard Numbering in The Book
Trade”, A Report by F.G. Foster.
https://web.archive.org/web/
20110430024722/
http://wwwinformaticsdevelopment-
institute.net/isbn.html
2 https://www.isbn-international.org/

THE DOWNFALL OF THE GUTENBERG GALAXY

The electric light is pure information. It is a medium
without a message, as it were, unless it is used to spell
out some verbal ad or name. This fact, characteristic
of all media, means that the “content” of any medium
is always another medium. The content of writing is
speech, just as the written word is the content of print,
and print is the content of the telegraph. If it is asked,
“What is the content of speech?” it is necessary to say,
“It is an actual process of thought, which is in itself
nonverbal.” An abstract painting represents direct ma-
manifestation of creative thought processes as they might
appear in computer designs. What we are considering
here, however, are the psychic and social consequences
of the designs or patterns as they amplify or accelerate
existing processes. For the “message” of any medium
or technology is the change of scale or pace or pattern
that it introduces into human affairs.
(Marshall McLuhan: Understanding Media, 1964)

Johannes Gutenberg (about 1398–3 February 1468)
from Mainz (Germany) is the first to use a printing
press with movable letters. Additional innovations
introduced by Gutenberg include the invention of a
technique for the mass production of letters and the use
of oil-based ink. The oldest known prints by Gutenberg
include a Latin grammar book and the Book of Sibyls
(a German poem), the oldest examples of completely
preserved prints are the Weltgerichtsgedicht (Poem of
Judgement) and a calendar of the year 1448. The rapid
spread of Gutenberg’s printing press over Europe can
be discerned on a map showing the places where icunabulas were printed until 1500.)

Europe's first public library, the Biblioteca Malatestiana, is founded by Novello Malatesta (5 August 1418–20 November 1465) in Cesena (Emilia-Romagna, Italy). The library holds about 500,000 individual books, among them are 429 manuscripts, 307 icunabulas and over 4,000 prints from the 16th century. In 2005, the library was included in the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme as the only humanist library that still exists in its original location.

The first letterpress printed books with woodcut illustrations are printed by Albrecht Pfister (about 1420–about 1466) in Bamberg (Germany). His prints of Der Edelstein (The Gem) by Ulrich Boner from 1461 and of the popular religious volume Der Ackermann von Böhmen (The Farmer from Bohemia) from 1463 are among the oldest books printed in German.

Emergence of the Frankfurt book fair that remained the center of European book trade until the 17th century, when it was ousted by the book fair of Leipzig. Today, the Frankfurt book fair is the largest book fair worldwide, with about 250,000 visitors per year.

The use of the letterpress is forbidden in the Ottoman Empire by Sultan Bajazid II (5 December 1447–26 May 1512, reigned 1481–1512) under pain of death. The ban was not lifted until 1727, when Ahmed III allowed letterpress printing for secular books.

Aldus Pius Manutius (1449–6 February 1515) starts publishing works by antique Greek and Roman authors in Venice (Italy); his editions include the oldest examples of prints with Greek letters. Five volumes by Aristotle were followed by books by Theocritus, Aristophanes, Virgil, Juvenal, Petrarch and many more. The books printed by Manutius as well as the academy that met at his house were an important part of early Humanism and played a central role in the Renaissance rediscovery of antique literature. Furthermore, he had a lasting influence on typography as he introduced italic type to replace gothic letters commonly used in northern Europe.

On October 31, Martin Luther (10 November 1483–18 February 1546) publishes The Ninety-Five Theses that should lead to the Protestant Reformation in Wittenberg (Germany). During the following months, copies spread all over Europe, from January 1518 onwards they circulate also in German translation.

Swiss naturalist and linguist Conrad Gessner (26 March 1516–13 December 1565) publishes the Bibliotheca Universalis, the first bibliography of printed books. He compiled a catalogue of authors and titles that included all books printed in Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

The Index Librorum Prohibitorum is first published under the reign of Pope Paul IV (28 June 1476–18 August 1559, reigned 1555–1559). The index held a list of publications banned by the Catholic Church because they were considered heretic, anti-clerical or lascivious.
The last edition was published in 1948, in 1966 the index was formally abolished by Pope Paul VI. A complete list of all books ever present in the index was published in 2002.9

1605 //

The first issue of Relation aller Fünnemmen und gedenkwürdigen Historien, the first newspaper in history, is published by Johann Carolus (26 March 1575–15 August 1634) in Strasbourg (France).10

FROM

1607 //

The first literary salons are held by Catherine de Vivonne (1588–2 December 1665) at the Hôtel de Rambouillet in Paris (France). Among the regular attendees were, among others, Jean de La Fontaine and Pierre Corneille.11

1627 //

Gabriel Naudé (2 February 1600–10 July 1653), the librarian of the President of the Parliament of Paris Henri de Mesme and of Cardinal Mazarin publishes the first theoretical book on the installation and maintenance of libraries. His treatise Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque (Advice on composing a library) is regarded as the oldest precursor of modern Library Theory.12

1644 //

John Milton (9 December 1608–8 November 1674) publishes Areopagitica; A speech of Mr. John Milton for the Liberty of Unlicenc'd Printing, to the Parliament of England, a political pamphlet arguing for freedom of press and against censorship and compulsory licensing. In contrast to the pamphlets' title, it was never brought forward orally by Milton, but rather circulated as leaflets. Milton's Areopagitica had a lasting influence on the US Constitution, specifically on the 1st amendment regarding freedom of speech.

The first law on copyright, the Licensing of the Press Act 1662, is adopted in England under Charles II (29 May 1630–6 February 1685, who reigned nominally from 1649 to 1665, in fact from his return to England after Cromwell’s death 1660 to 1685) as a reaction to unregulated publishing and duplicating of books. After the law was passed, licenses for publishing were issued by the Stationers' Company in London, a guild of trades associated with publishing and printing. The Licensing of the Press Act contained various stipulations on censorship, a ban of unregistered printing presses and restrictions concerning the import of books printed abroad.13

The first issue of the Journal des Scavans, the first scientific journal, is published by Denis de Sallo (17 March 1626–14 May 1669).14

The inventor Benjamin Franklin (17 January 1706–17 April 1790), one of the Founding Fathers of the USA, starts publishing Poor Richard's Almanack.15 He continued to write and edit this periodical under the pseudonyms Richard Saunders and Poor Richard until 1758. Print runs of the eclectic mix of weather forecasts, practical household hints, puzzles and aphorisms reached up to 10,000, which made the Almanack an early best-seller of the British colonies.

The Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers is published in 28 tomes by French philosophers Denis Diderot (5 October

FROM

1751 TO

1772
1739 //

Laurence Sterne (24 November 1713–18 March 1768) publishes the first two (of nine) volumes of his novel The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman. The final volume was published in 1776. In his book, Sterne used almost unaltered passages of books by Francis Bacon, Francois Rabelais and other authors, which resulted in his being accused of plagiarism. Due to its structural design, the self-reflexive work that contains, among other elements, completely black pages and deliberately interchanged chapters, was far ahead of its time, literary critics of the 20th and 21st century regard Tristram Shandy as a precursor of narrative and stylistic aspects of modern and postmodern book culture. The book inspired graphic novels, theatre plays, an opera, and it was adapted as a film.

1776 //

Thomas Paine’s (9 February 1737–8 June 1809) political pamphlet Common Sense is published, anonymously at first, in Philadelphia and inspires the revolution of the thirteen British colonies. In a style similar to a sermon, the pamphlet’s text emphasized the necessity of independence from England and the existence of a distinct American identity. Historians estimate that 25 editions and about 500,000 copies were printed during the first year after its publication.

The English poet and painter William Blake (28 November 1757–12 August 1827) publishes Songs of Innocence and of Experience, a self-printed collection of poems illustrated with etchings that is regarded as the first precursor of modern artists’ books.

Alois Senefelder (6 November 1771–26 February 1834) invents lithography, the oldest flat printing technique. His method that was initially used to produce cheap copies of theater plays subsequently replaced copperplate engraving (e.g. for the reproduction of maps) and led to the development of modern offset printing.

The invention of the Fourdriner machine by French engineer Louis-Nicolas Robert (2 December 1761–8 August 1828) starts the era of modern industrial paper production. In contrast to pre-industrial methods, this machine allowed for the production of long sheets of paper rather than single sheets. The availability of cheaper paper led to a rapid increase in publications of literary and non-fictional books and periodicals.

Nicéphore Niépce (7 March 1765–5 July 1833) invents the first method to produce permanent photographs. The oldest preserved photograph by Niépce, a landscape from Le Gras (France) was taken between 1825 and 1827.

George Baxter (1804–1867), an artist and printer from London, is granted a patent for a method to produce chromoxylographies, which is regarded as the first economically justifiable technique for printing books with multi-colored illustrations. His method combined a master plate that bore the complete drawing
and several plates for the different colors used in the illustrations. Both the color plates and the contours were printed using the master plate. Baxter’s method was used until the early 20th century to illustrate cheap books, especially children’s books and paperback novels.

1837 // Rodolphe Topffer (31 January 1799 – 8 June 1846) publishes Histoire de M. Vieux Bois, a collection of caricatures and drawn short stories, in Geneva (Switzerland). Today, his book is regarded as the first precursor of comics and graphic novels.2)

1844 // William Henry Fox Talbot (11 February 1800 – 17 September 1877) publishes The Pencil of Nature,23 the first book exclusively illustrated with photographs, with the publishing house Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans in London. The 24 plates he chose were intended to present the range of possibilities for the use of photographs as an artistic24 and illustrative technique. The array of genres represented by the pictures includes landscapes, still lifes and a portrait.

1848 // The first, German edition of the Communist Manifesto25 by Karl Marx (5 May 1818 – 14 March 1883) and Friedrich Engels (28 November 1820 – 5 August 1895) is published in London.

1849 // Routledge editions starts publishing the Railway Library, a low-priced book series aimed at a mass audience comprising mainly reprints of novels. The series that was also known as “yellow-backs” due to the format of paper, bound books in garish colors and continued for 50 years, it is one of the earliest historical examples of softcovers. The French photographer Louis-Alphonse Poitevin (1819 – 1882) invents the first method of photoengraving. Perfected techniques that built upon his invention were used until the first half of the 20th century for reproductions of artworks and photographs and for facsimile prints of documents. Around the middle of the 20th century, prototype methods were increasingly replaced by offset printing. There are currently only two prototype workshops in existence (one at the Museum of the Printing Arts Leipzig and one in Kyoto).26

Robert Barclay is granted a patent for the first offset printing press with rotating cylinder in England, an invention based upon the rotary printing press invented by Richard March Hoe (12 September 1812 – 7 June 1886) in New York in 1843.

The Berne Convention Concerning the Creation of An International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works,27 the first international treaty on copyright, is drafted on the initiative of French writer Victor Hugo (26 February 1802 – 22 May 1885). The first version of the Berne Convention was signed on 9 September by Belgium, France, Germany, Haiti, Italy, Liberia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia and the UK. According to the Berne Convention and in contrast to earlier regulations of copyright issues, authors' rights don't require specific registration but come into existence with the completion of the work. In 2014, a revised version of the Berne Convention is in force in the 168 member states of the UN and the Vatican.

The Kelmscott Press in London is founded as a result of the involvement of the English author William
Morris (24 March 1834–3 October 1896) with the Arts and Crafts movement; it only persisted until 1898. The anti-industrial arts and crafts movement aimed at enhancing the status of traditional crafts and at enforcing economic and social reforms. Concerning their artistic production, members generally fell back on medieval and romantic motifs and styles, similarly to Pre-Raphaelite painters. Morris developed criteria for the “beautiful book” that determined the form of books printed at the Kelmscott Press. Among his criteria were pragmatic ideas on contrasts between black print and white paper, spacing of letters and minimal size of letters in relation to the books’ format, but also aesthetic demands with regards to use of ornaments for book decorations and a preference for the use of luxurious materials. Following the lead of Morris and the Kelmscott press, numerous small private presses later known as the Private Press Movement were founded.

1900 //

The Parisian art dealer Ambroise Vollard (3 July 1866–21 July 1939), best known as a promoter of the impressionist and early expressionist artists (e.g. Cézanne, Renoir, Van Gogh, Derain) publishes Parallèlement, a book containing poems by Paul Verlaine (30 March 1844–8 January 1896) and lithographs by Pierre Bonnard (3 October 1867–23 January 1947). Parallèlement is the first book among a type of books known today among art historians as “painter’s books”, that is, books that combine printed text with illustrations by another artist.  

1914 //

The poem Un coup de Dés jamais n’abolira l’Hasard by Stephane Mallarmé (18 March 1842–9 September 1898) is published posthumously, following Mallarmé’s book design. The combination of free verse and unconventional typographic design was innovative for the early 20th century and inspired artists of later generations to create their own interpretations of the book (e.g. Marcel Broodthaers, Michael Maranda, Eric Zboya).

Author Virginia Woolf (25 January 1882–28 March 1941) and her husband Leonard found Hogarth Press. At first, the publishing house’s main function was to produce their own books that were still typeset and bound by hand due to their lack of money. Many early editions of Woolf’s novels were illustrated with woodcuts by her sister Vanessa Bell (30 May 1879–7 April 1961), e.g. Monday or Tuesday, published in 1921. Today, Hogarth Press belongs to the Crown Publishing Group and as such is a part of Random House Inc. During the Soviet Revolution, numerous futurist and constructivist artists design propaganda material for the new communist state. Many of them use books that were sponsored by governmental agencies to promote their work. The Alphabet of the Revolution, an illustrated collection of propagandistic poems by Adolf Strakhov (1896–1979), which was published by the military administration of Kharkov is among the oldest examples for this type of book.

Walter Gropius (18 May 1883–5 July 1969) and László Moholy-Nagy (20 July 1895–24 November 1946) start to edit the Bauhausbücher (Bauhaus books). Each of the 14 books in the series, which was published until 1930, was written and designed by one of the artists.
working at the Bauhaus in Dessau. Contemporary art theory as well as work at the Bauhaus were core topics of the books.

1930 ///

The first fanzine, titled The Comet, is published by the Science Correspondence Club in Chicago. The term "zine" as a designation for self-published magazines within fann culture was first used in the 1946 summer edition of the science-fiction magazine Startling Stories, published by Standard Magazines in New York.  

1931 ///

Yale Bibliographical Press is inaugurated as part of the newly established Sterling Memorial Library. Conceived by literature professor Arthur Ellicott Case (1894–1946) and printer Carl P. Rollins (1880–1960), it aims at integrating the printing press as an educational tool into literature studies. Using a still existing Albion hand press, students can learn traditional movable letter printing; other printing techniques and publication practices are taught in cooperation with Yale Printing and Publishing Services.  

1936 ///

French author Georges Hugnet (11 July 1906–26 June 1974) coins the term "book object" for his altered books and editions influenced by Dada and Surrealism (such as La Poupée) that he sells and exhibits at his bookshop Au Livre-objet (To the book object) in Paris.  

1938 ///

Together with engineer Otto Kornei (29 April 1903–10 June 1993), an Austrian immigrant, the American physicist Chester Carlson (8 February 1906–19 September 1968) invents xerography, a reproduction technique that is the base for the majority of today's copy machines, laser printers and LED printers.  

Ángela Ruiz Robles (1895–1975) invents the first electronic book, the Enciclopedia Mecánica (mechanical encyclopedia). The machine was operated by pressurized air; texts and graphics were placed on coils that the user could place on spindles.

The Institut für Buchgestaltung (Institute for Book Design) is inaugurated at the art academy of Leipzig (founded in 1764 as Zeichnungs-, Mahlerey- und Architekturnakademie, that is, Academy of drawing, painting and architecture). Today, the University for Graphics and Bookart has about 600 students who study in five degree programs. Courses include different methods of reproduction, print and production (lithography, etching, screen printing, woodcut, letterpress print, manual typesetting, offset print, cover making). The Institute for Book Design publishes a number of book series, notably allalphed with theoretical texts related to bookart, Auftrag for artist-created books and Bilderbücher for books that contain primarily images (and little to no text).

Swiss conceptual artist Dieter Roth (21 April 1930–5 June 1998), who is well-known for his book objects and Icelandic poet Einar Bragi (7 April 1921–26 March 2005) found forlag ed. as a publishing house for books designed by Roth, such as Bok (1958).

us-American artist Ed Ruscha (born 16 December 1937) publishes Twentysix Gasoline Stations, which is widely regarded as the first modern artist's book.

Los Angeles Free Press, the first newspaper related to the us underground scene of the 1960s and 1970s, is...
founded. The publication, produced mostly by unpaid volunteers, was renowned as a medium for activists protesting against the Vietnam War. It also published some of the earliest underground comics. While the original LAPP was discontinued in 1974, a new version was launched in 2005 under the slogan “We’re Back. The True alternative to the corporate controlled media.”

1965 // The 9-digit SBN code is developed by statistician Gordon Foster (24 February 1921–20 December 2010) at Trinity College, Dublin. At first developed only for use by W.H. Smith bookstores, the SBN code is the base of today's ISBN codes. 9-digit SBNs were used in the UK until 1974.


1971 // Project Gutenberg[40] is founded by US–American author Michael S. Hart (8 March 1947–6 September 2011) as an initiative to digitize and archive works of cultural significance. Project Gutenberg is the oldest digital library; the majority of available works are books in the public domain; self-published books can be uploaded via Project Gutenberg Self-Publishing Press.[41] In contrast to many other platforms, the full text of all books can be read online or downloaded for free. By 2014, the collection consisted of about 46,000 books.

1972 // Italian art critic Germano Celant (born 1946) publishes book as artwork 1960/1972, the first book on the topic of artists' books. In addition to an introductory essay, the book contains an index of artists' books that were published until then, compiled by Celant and British art historian Lynda Morris.

Proclamation of the International Year of Books by the UN. The UN-initiative was promoted under the slogan “Books for All” and aimed at bridging the gap between developing and industrialized countries by supporting cheap access to books.

Guy Schraenen founds the Archive for Small Press & Communication in Antwerp. According to the inaugural manifesto, his goals were to collect and preserve contemporary artistic publications. Schraenen also organized exhibitions, public lectures, concerts and other events at the “archive space” adjacent to the archive. The collection held works by hundreds of artists from 25 countries from the 1920s onwards, with a focus on publications from the 1960s and later years. In 1999, the 50,000 works and documents were transferred to the Museum Wесerbung in Bremen.

The NPO art metropole[44] is founded by the artist collective General Idea in Toronto (Canada). Goals of the initiative include the production, dissemination and contextualization of artists' publications, focusing on publications with a pronounced political or democratic pretense.

Ulises Carrión (1941–1989) founds Other Books and So, a gallery for artists' books focusing on concrete poetry, fluxus and mail art in Amsterdam. In the same year, Carrión publishes his most important theoretical text, The New Art of Making Books, differentiating between the books of bookstores and libraries that are only a container for content, and the “new, artistic books” that treat text as an organic part of formal design.[49]
1976 // Printed Matter is founded in New York City on the initiative of conceptual artist Sol LeWitt (9 September 1928–8 April 2007) and art critic Lucy Lippard (born 1937). In cooperation with the other founding members, an artist-driven NPO dedicated to the dissemination and display of artists' books was created. Activities of the artists' initiative include exhibitions, trade with artists' books, educational events, support for researchers and collectors as well as the organization of two art book fairs: the NY Art Book Fair, and, since 2013, the LA Book Fair.

1979 // Three exhibitions of artists' books at produzentengalerie Adelgundenstraße and at verlag & distribution kretschmer & grossmann lead to the foundation of Archiv Künstlerbücher—Archive Artist Publications, led by artist Hubert Kretschmer (born 1950). In addition to artists' books, the archive contains various other types of publications and printed matter, e.g., posters, flyers, catalogues, journals, editions, book objects, multiples and zines.

1980 // The Mainzer Minipressen-Archiv is launched at the Gutenberg Museum in Mainz. The archive collects publications by small presses as well as publications printed at small print shops. Additionally, the archive offers counseling and support for self-publishing authors. The collection contains about 6,000 books, 20,000 issues of journals and magazines, 1,500 posters and flyers as well as catalogues from small presses and a small corpus of videos and sound storage media.

The first desktop-publishing software for use with personal computers is developed by James Bessen (born 1958), it is sold as Type Processor One by Best Info.

The NGO EAGLE (European Association for Grey Literature Exploitation) is founded for the creation and expansion of SIGLE, the first bibliographical database on grey literature. Due to the database's antiquated technology, the Luxembourg-based organisation gradually loses its importance during the late 1990s and is finally disbanded in 2006. Today, the contents of the database can be accessed via the follow-up project OpenGrey.

Editor Heinz Stefan Bartkowiak founds Bartkowiaks forum book art in Hamburg and publishes the first edition of the Kompendium zeitgenössischer Handpressendrucke (Compendium of contemporary hand press prints). The yearbook was designed as an overview of contemporary book art for an audience of collectors, libraries and bookshops, the last edition was published in 2005. Today, Bartkowiak's company operates the website www.forumbookart.de as well as an online database.

Gallery owner Barbara Wien founds a publishing house for books by artists represented by the Gallery Barbara Wien Wilma Lukatsch in Berlin. In addition to artists' books, the publishing house produces a small number of books with interviews and texts, as well as "how to write," a book series with texts by artists, which has been published since 2013.
Florence Loewy... by artists is founded in Paris as a bookshop and exhibition space for artists’ publications. The Gallery organizes exhibitions on works by individual artists as well as on different topics related to contemporary publication practices. It sells books, editions and multiples from the 1960s until today.

On August 23, the first website is accessible over the internet and the World Wide Web, developed by Tim Berners-Lee (born 1955) at CERN, can be accessed by new users. From this point onward, online publishing increasingly becomes an alternative to print publishing.

The US-American artist Brad Freeman founds the Journal of Artists Books in New York City. Every issue is designed and printed by Freeman in cooperation with artists and theorists. Since 2007, the journal has been published bi-annually in cooperation with Columbia College Chicago. An online journal featuring additional articles and videos supplements the print edition.

Amazon.com is founded by Jeff Bezos (born 1964). The platform that was first developed exclusively as an online bookstore is today the world’s largest online retail company. It dominates online book sales with a market share of 75 percent and sells 65 percent of all e-books. In 2011, Kindle Direct Publishing was introduced as a service that allows self-publishing of books in a file format optimized for use with Amazon’s e-book reader.

Incertain Sens is founded as a publishing house for artists’ books and scholarly publications on the topic of artistic publishing at the University of Rennes (France). In 2006, the publishing house was augmented by the Cabinet du livre d’artiste that serves as a library and an event space. Since 2007, Incertain Sens publishes the free magazine Sans niveau ni mètre, Journal du Cabinet du livre d’artiste.
Nieves Books, a publishing house that specializes in artists' books and zines, is founded in Zurich.

Lawrence Lessig (born 1961) founds the non-profit Creative Commons in Mountain View, California. Since then, different cc-licences that offer alternatives to traditional copyright regulations have been developed.

On April 11, the Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing is drafted at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Chevy Chase, Maryland. The extensive definition of Open Access proposed as part of the statement includes the right on free, irrevocable, global access for all users as well as the right to copy, distribute and display works and to develop derivative works.

The Google Print Library Project, a project aiming at digitizing books in cooperation with libraries worldwide, is presented to the public. Google Book Search, which allows the accessing of books online via full text search, operates on the foundation of this project. By 2013, about 30 million books in 35 languages were available.

Researchers from the University of Bremen, Jacobs University Bremen, Art School Bremen, Research Center Eastern Europe and the Center for Artists' Publications at Museum Weserburg found the Forschungsverbund Künstlerpublikationen e.V. (Research Cluster Artists' Publications). Their goals include conducting original research and the dissemination of research results, and the introduction of paradigms of artists' publications into general media theoretical, aesthetic, philosophic and socio-economical contexts and theories.

The research cluster publishes the Schriftenreihe für Künstlerpublikationen (Series on artists' publications), the most recent tome (Poesie—Konkrete. Zur internationalen Verbreitung und Diversifizierung der Konkreten Poesie) deals with concrete poetry.

Artist and art theorist Johanna Drucker (born 1952) founds the online platform Artists Books Online as a curated virtual collection of artists’ books and a research portal for artists and researchers. The platform gives access to a database of artists' books and exhibitions and an index of actors. It also offers a choice of essays and some weblinks to collections and text resources for research. Books are presented in the form of bibliographic metadata and pictures.

ZineWiki is developed as a wikimedia-based online encyclopedia on zine publishing. It holds an alphabetical index of zines, texts and picture resources.

In his studio in Vienna, Bernhard Cella creates the Salon für Kunstbuch as a life-size model of a bookshop. Since 2011, another Salon exists in addition to the original installation at the 21er Haus in Vienna. Both locations function as a combination of a permanent installation, event location and collection of contemporary books on the topic of art and publication.

The American College Book Art Association is founded as a non-profit organization aiming at promoting research and teaching in the field of book art and artists’ books. Since 2011, the association has organized an annual conference (most recently at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City), it also awards grants and prizes to artists and researchers. Among the
27 institutional members\(^{(79)}\) are, e.g., Princeton University, Dartmouth College, Rhode Island School of Design and the American Academy of Bookbinding.

The virtual library Europeana\(^{(78)}\), funded by the European Commission, can be accessed over the internet. The virtual library hosted by the Koninklijke Bibliotheek Amsterdam aims at preserving European cultural heritage and at making it freely accessible to the public. The platform provides metadata and digital objects from the collections of 2,000 institutions from all EU member states.

Start of the research project What will be the canon for the artist’s book in the 21st Century? The project was funded by the UK Arts and Humanities Research Council and was conducted from 2008 until 2010 by the Centre for Fine Print Research at the University of the West of England in Bristol. Project results were published by Sarah Bodman and Tom Sowden in 2010 as A manifesto for the book with Impact Press Bristol.

\textbf{2009 //}

Bernhard Cella’s performance \textit{no-isbn} takes place in New York City and Berlin. Through posters, artists were invited to submit their self-produced and self-published books for the exhibition.

For the first time, the number of self-published books exceeds the number of publications from commercial publishing houses: 76 percent of new titles are self-published.\(^{(79)}\)

\textbf{2010 //}

Start of the research project Das Künstlerbuch als ästhetisches Experiment: Geschichte und Poetik einer hybriden Gattung\(^{(80)}\) (The artists’ book as an aesthetic experiment: history and poetics of a hybrid genre). The
László Moholy-Nagy, Telehor, 1, 1936.

William Morris, The Story of the Glittering Plain,

Aldus Pius Manutius, print of Aristotle, Praedicamenta, 1495.
Copy of Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich.


The Comet, 1st edition, Science Correspondence Club: Chicago (IL) 1930.


Stéphane Mallarmé, Un coup de Dés jamais n'abolira Le Hasard, Imprimerie Sainte Catherine: Bruges 1914. Copy of Dartmouth College, Hanover (NH).
THE DOWNFALL OF THE GUTENBERG GALAXY


Weserburg Bremen, historical view of the building, around 1900. Photograph from the collections at Focke-Museum, Bremen.


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Rocato, Marilyn Monroe, Comunista. Entre el FBI y el 68, La Cartonera: Cuernavaca 2009.


Monocromo, Alopecia, 10, Morelia (Michoacán), n.d.
project was funded by the German research agency DFG and conducted by researchers at Ruhr-Universität Bochum and Bergische Universität Wuppertal, it ended in 2013.

Start of the project abot—Artists’ Books on Tour. Artist Competition and Mobile Museum at the MAK in Vienna. The project was funded as a part of the EU framework program Culture 2007–2013. In cooperation with MGLC—Mednarodni Grafični Likovni Center (International Center for graphic art) Ljubljana and the UPM—Uměleckoprůmyslové Muzeum (Museum for Arts and Crafts) Prague, an artists competition was organized. Fifty books were chosen by an international jury, they were shown in exhibitions at the participating institutions from October 2011 onwards.101


Start of the research project Back to the Book,112 funded by the Dutch research agency, at the University of Utrecht. The project focuses on books and paper as media of literature and artistic expression in the digital age.

Library of the Printed Web,113 an archive for web-to-print artists’ books and zines, is founded by New York-based artist and designer Paul Soulellis (born 1968). The project was presented at the opening of the 55th Venice Biennale as part of The Book Affair.
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ES
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Maximiliano Leon, Su casa es mi casa, n.p., n.d.

Jose Falconi, Jorge Munguia, Lucia Sanroman, Notebook on Time, Mexico City, 2014.


The project was funded by the German research agency DFG and conducted by researchers at Ruhr-Universität Bochum and Bergische Universität Wuppertal, it ended in 2013.

Start of the project ABOT—Artists’ Books on Tour. Artist Competition and Mobile Museum at the MAK in Vienna. The project was funded as a part of the EU framework program Culture 2007–2013. In cooperation with MGLC—Mednarodni Grafični Likovni Centar (International Center for graphic art) Ljubljana and the UPM—Uměleckoprůmyslové muzeum (Museum for Arts and Crafts) Prague, an artists’ competition was organized. Fifty books were chosen by an international jury, they were shown in exhibitions at the participating institutions from October 2011 onwards.81)


Start of the research project Back to the Book,82) funded by the Dutch research agency, at the University of Utrecht. The project focuses on books and paper as media of literature and artistic expression in the digital age.

Library of the Printed Web,83) an archive for web-to-print artists’ books and zines, is founded by New York-based artist and designer Paul Souellis (born 1968). The project was presented at the opening of the 55th Venice Biennale as part of The Book Affair.
The multi-national initiative GreyNet with headquarters in Amsterdam publishes the Pisa Declaration on Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources.

To support grey literature, that is, publishing activities outside the commercial sphere, the signees demand political commitment to Open Access, the development of bibliographical standards and public support for the foundation and maintenance of collections of grey literature.

2 http://www.malatestiana.it/
3 Entry in the catalogue of incunabula of the British Library: http://tiny.bl.uk/search/search.html?operation=record&crsid=1268488&qp=1
4 Entry in the catalogue of incunabula of the British Library: http://tiny.bl.uk/search/search.html?operation=record&crsid=1268488&qp=0
6 http://la.wikisource.org/wiki/Disputatio_pro_declarone_virtus_indulgentiarum
10 http://www.zeit.de/2014/01/zensor-geschichte-zeitung-press
11 A list of known participants can be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine_de_Vivonne,
13 https://www.dartmouth.edu/~milton/reading_room/arcopagis\text{\_}text\_\_\text{\_}text.html
14 Legal text at British History Online: http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=47336
16 Digital Copies at the Home page of Gettysburg College: http://public.gettysburg.edu/~shannon/hsic434/colonial-amer.htm
17 Full list of authors at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encyclopedia_C3%A4diksten
19 http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/147
21 http://www.hrc.utexas.edu/exhibitions/permanent/firstphotography/top/
23 Full text with images at Project Gutenberg: http://www.gutenberg.org/files/33447/33447-h/33447-h.html
24 Quote from Talbot’s text to panel v: “The chief object of the present work is to place on record some of the early beginnings of a new art, before the period, which we trust is approaching, of its being brought to maturity by the aid of British talent.”
25 Full text at http://www.mlwwerke.de/me/me04/me04_459.htm
26 http://tokyotosotushi.wordpress.com/2013/06/10/die-letzte-druckt-das-licht-aus/
27 http://global.oup.com/booksites/content/9780198259466/15550015
30 http://www.moma.org/collection/browse_results.php?criterion=o%3AAAD%3AE%3A79&template_id=11&sort_order=1
35 http://www.jessiesword.com/sf/view/419
36 http://guides.library.yale.edu/biblpres
40 http://www.institutbuchkunst.hbg-leipzig.de/
41 Online archive of the 1960s’ issues: www.afka.net/mags/Los_Angles_Free_Press.htm

Bernhard Cella, Focus on Austria, transport of 700 kg of book material in 55 boxes, PS1, New York, September 2012.