The author discusses the nature of animal skin and traces the development and use of parchment from the days of ancient Egypt to the medieval period, and by considering its various and complex ways of manufacture, Dr. Reed shows how parchment, from being a coarse and ill-defined material, gradually grew in importance, particularly after the improved methods developed at Pergamum, to become the finest known writing surface. The chapter headings are: Parchment: Its Place in History; Animal Skin; Skin Writing Materials: Ancient Methods of Manufacture; Parchment Is Established; Christianity and the Codex; Parchment in the Medieval Period. Some of this material can be found in Reed's text book, Ancient Skins, Parchment and Leathers (London/New York, Seminar Press, 1972). However, the present work contains additional material on cultural and aesthetic aspects of parchment manufacture and use.
This private press publication is the second in a series about books and book materials printed by the Elmete Press. The book measures 280 x 200 mm (11" x 7 7/8") and is quarter-bound in parchment with buckram sides, titled in gold. The text is set in 12 point Garamond type and printed on mold-made, rag, laid paper. There are 9 figures. Inquiries should be addressed to the series editor and designer, A. S. Maney, 10 Elmete Avenue, Leeds LS8 2JX. Note: A review of Ancient Skins, Parchment and Leathers can be found in The Guild of Bookworkers Journal Vol. XI No. 3 1973, to be obtained from the Guild President, Mrs. Mary C. Schlosser, 6 Doubling Road, Greenwich, Ct. 06830. -- AATA

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Are you sure you want to remove **The nature and making of parchment** from your list? The nature and making of parchment. by Ronald Reed. Parchment. There's no description for this book yet. Can you add one? Edition Notes. Limited ed. of 450 numb. copies; no. 307. 2. Goldbeater's Parchment Goldbeater's parchment was made from the caecum of cattle intestine. This form of parchment was processed and formed the same as ordinary parchment. It is however thin, tough, resilient and can stretch without breaking. Goldbeaters use it to separate sheets of gold when building a block which can then be hammered into finer leaves of gold (Reed, 1975, p. 77). 3. Transparent Parchment There was a requirement for transparent forms of parchment in the scriptoria for scribes to use as "tracing paper" for tracing decorative elements when illuminating ma Even though parchment has been applied as library and archive substrate for centuries, this material's structure and degradation patterns are less explored than paper's ones. In this preliminary work vibrational studies highlighting distinction between parchment components are presented. Advances in conservation methods can in fact be achieved by an improved knowledge of the microscopic and spectroscopic features of the parchment components. Studies of the chemical interactions with the products used in manufacturing and writing will be presented. Standard glycine, proline and hydroxyproline F