Temporary, working doc in use while we set up our linked conservation data for terms and concepts

Everyone: create an account on github and Jld will invite you to the conservationlab organization where we'll have our repository called https://github.mit.edu/conservationlab/terminology-and-concepts

https://www.ligatus.org.uk/lcd/

https://www.ligatus.org.uk/lcd/sites/ligatus.org.uk.lcd/files/attachments/193/terminology-working-group-guidelines.pdf

https://w3id.org/#new

https://www.si.edu/mci/english/learn_more/taking_care/painting_glossary.html

https://www.ligatus.org.uk/lob/alphabetical

https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/

https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/

https://www.youtube.com/githubguides

Vocabularies expressed in SKOS

The Simple Knowledge Organisation System (SKOS) is recommended by the W3C for publishing vocabularies online and has been widely adopted. Such adoption means that there is a wealth of tools able to handle SKOS data. SKOS vocabularies feature Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs)for each concept. A URI provides a unique reference to a concept in a uniquely identified domain(referred to as a namespace).

Example

The concept 'endbands' as defined in the Language ofBindings thesaurus is uniquely identified as concept/2370 in the namespacehttp://w3id.org/lob/ and therefore it can be identified globally here:http://w3id.org/lob/concept/2370. In practical terms, this often means that every concept of the vocabulary can be mapped to a web-address unique to that concept. However, the existence of a webpage for a concept is not required as long as the URI is unique and reserved for the concept.

SKOS also formalises relationships between concepts and lexical labels including:●skos:prefLabel, which links a concept with its preferred label●skos:altLabel, which links a concept with additional non-preferred labels●skos:scopeNote, which links a concept with its description text●skos:broader and skos:narrower, which allow establishing structured hierarchies of concepts●skos:related, which links a concept to a related concept A full list of relationships formalised by SKOS can be found here:https://www.w3.org/TR/2009/REC-skos-reference-20090818/#vocab.

AimAs part of the LCD effort for conservation vocabularies our aim is to express word-lists,glossaries and thesauri as SKOS data to enable interoperability.

MIT Wunsch Conservation Laboratory

Define & relate our terms to each other: Linked-conservation-data-skos-play-template-for-publishing.xlsx
Terms linked to LOB and AAT: linked-conservation-data-skos-play-template-for-matching.xlsx

Terms/concepts

1. Caterpillars
2. Reengineering broken books
3. RBB
4. Repair carrier
5. Thin tissue
6. Textblock-to-cover connection

Terms we were asked to define by reviewers

7. Berlin tissue
8. Colibri book jacket
9. Distinctive collections
10. Kashiki Tengu-jo Japanese tissue paper

Terms we use defined by others

11. Hollowback
12. Hollowtube
13. Natural hollowback
14. Made hollowback
15. reback
16. shoulder

Berlin Tissue

A thin tissue (2 g/m²) handmade with Japanese Nasu-kozo fibers by Gangolf Ulbricht.

(https://store.hiromipaper.com/collections/western-papers/products/berlin-tissue?variant=51621318667)

Wunsch Lab uri:

Ligatus LOB Concept uri:[no concept listed]

AAT concept uri: http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300404901

Caterpillars

The small lengths of textile with teased edges that can adhere across the depth of the textblock spine for reinforcement.

Wunsch Lab uri:

Ligatus LOB Concept uri:

AAT concept uri:

CoLibri

The CoLibri System creates a custom-fit book jacket by using a patented machine to heat seal an inert plastic jacket at two edges. The system was created and patented by CoLibrì System S.p.A. of Milan, Italy, in 2001. (https://www.colibriusa.com/)

Wunsch Lab uri:

Ligatus LOB Concept uri: [no concept listed]

AAT concept uri:[no concept listed as co-libri or colibri]

Distinctive Collections

The Department of Distinctive Collections collects, preserves, and fosters the use of unique and rare materials such as tangible and digital archives, manuscripts, ephemera, artists' books, and more. With these collections the MIT Libraries seeks to cultivate an interest in the past, present, and future; the humanistic and the scientific; and the physical and the digital in order to inspire and enable research, learning, experimentation, and play for a diverse community of users.

Wunsch Lab uri:

Ligatus LOB Concept uri:[no concept listed]

AAT concept uri:

AAT related term: aat:300311990

Hollowback

(also spelled hollow back)

"A binding having a space between the spine of the textblock and the spine of the cover." (Roberts and Etherington). Examples of hollowback book structures include Bradel (AIC wiki), case (Language of Bookbindings, LoB), early Syriac bindings (Miller 2010), lace-attached covers (LoB), adhesive case bindings (LoB), Oxford Hollow (Roberts and Etherington); and "one on-two off" (Roberts and Etherington).

Wunsch Lab uri:

Hollow backs, Ligatus LOB Concept uri:http://w3id.org/lob/concept/1391

AAT concept uri: http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300202324

Hollow tube

"A strip of strong paper cut to the height of the boards and folded parallel to the spine in such a way as to create a hollow space between the layers, the inner of which was adhered to the spine of the bookblock and to the outer of which the covering material was adhered, thus creating the hollowback." (Pickwoad 2019)

Wunsch Lab uri:

Ligatus LOB Concept uri:http://w3id.org/lob/concept/1392

AAT concept uri:[no concept listed]

Kashiki Tengu-jo Japanese tissue paper

Developed by Kashiki Seishi in Kochi Prefecture, thin tissue Kashiki Tengu-jo does not readily dissolve when it comes in contact with a water-based adhesive. "The paper, available in many weights and made with 100% Japanese kozo, is hand-cleaned after cooking in soda ash. Kashiki Seishi in Kochi Prefecture, invented the machine in 1959 which mimics the movement of the sugeta in hand papermaking. Common weights used in the Wunsch Conservation Lab as repair carriers for the reengineering broken books treatment technique are 5g, 10g, and 13g.

Wunsch Lab uri:

Ligatus LOB Concept uri:[http://w3id.org/lob/concept/2460]

AAT concept uri:[no concept listed for kashiki, tengujo, or tengu-jo]

Natural hollowback

“A hollow back created as an inevitable part of the construction of certain types of book in which the cover material is not adhered to the spine of the bookblock (lace-attached covers, adhesive case bindings, etc.).” (Pickwoad 2019)

Wunsch Lab uri:

Broader concept: hollowback

Ligatus LOB Concept uri: http://w3id.org/lob/concept/1454

AAT concept uri:[no concept listed]

Made hollowback

“The covering material is prevented from adhering to the spine-folds or spine-linings of the bookblock during the covering process by means of the insertion of an infill or hollow. This has the effect of allowing thicker books or books printed on thicker paper or with narrow inner margins to open more easily without crushing the covering material on the spine and thus damaging lettering and gold-tooling. It is associated with books sewn on recessed supports with smooth spines, which, because of the comparative thinness of recessed supports, have more flexible spines which are therefore more likely to have this damaging effect on gold-tooled spines. The construction of an artificial hollow back was described by Dudin (1773) and it is probably a consequence of the re-introduction of recessed sewing supports for high-quality books with extensively tooled spines in France and England in the 1760s.” (Pickwoad 2019)

Wunsch Lab uri:

Broader concept: hollowback

Ligatus LOB Concept uri: http://w3id.org/lob/concept/1202

AAT concept uri:[no concept listed]

Rebacks (rebacking) (E&D)

“A very common repair to bindings, often where the boards have become detached, in which the original spine covering is lifted to be replaced by a new covering material which extends under the original covering along the back edges of the boards. On the spine, it is either left exposed or with the original spine adhered to it. In some early repairs, leather was pasted on top of the original spine covering and the leather on the back edge of the boards, and these can be described as overback.” (Pickwoad 2019)

Broader concept: repairing techniques
Broader partitive concept: rebacking (techniques)
Top concept: techniques
Getty AAT: rebacking http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300261509
LOB: http://w3id.org/lob/concept/1536

Some useful language here:
https://cool.culturalheritage.org/don/dt/dt2787.html
The renewal or replacement of the material covering the spine of a book. The term is used primarily with reference to books covered in leather, as this type of repair is seldom feasible in the case of paper-covered books, or a publisher's cloth (edition) binding, unless the book is rare or has a binding of unusual attractiveness, e.g., a Victorian illustrated cover. Used in a strict sense, however, it refers to the renewal of the original spine covering. The term may also be applied to the reattachment of the original spine material, usually after repair or restoration. Unless a substantial portion of the original spine can be restored and reattached, it is usually replaced in its entirety. In either case, it is customary to lay a new strip of leather over the spine of the text block, over which the original spine is glued. The leather beneath is extended under the leather on the sides, thus effectively creating new joints. (69 , 237)

Reengineering Broken Books Repair Technique (RBB)

A repair technique developed by a team of conservation professionals at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Wunsch Conservation Laboratory from 2013–2020. The technique uses layered tissue linings to reattach hollowback book covers to their textblocks while retaining original materials while conserving the function and materials of the original artifact. The repair utilizes a continuous sheet of thin tissue Kashiki Tengu-jo to line the contours of the internal surfaces left exposed by broken shoulders, joints, and hinges. Subsequent layers of thin tissue lend flexibility to the approach and introduce support only where needed.

Wunsch Lab uri:

Exact match: RBB

Ligatus LOB Concept uri:[no concept listed]

AAT concept uri:[no concept listed]

RBB

The acronym associated with the reengineering broken books repair technique
Wunsch Lab uri:

Exact match: Reengineering Broken books

Ligatus LOB Concept uri:[no concept listed]

AAT concept uri:[no concept listed]

Repair carrier

A long, thin paper, usually Japanese tissue (often 5 g tengu-jo) used in the Reengineering Broken Books repair technique. The repair carrier enables the repair layers to be attached selectively and accommodates the book's idiosyncrasies without adding bulk.

Wunsch Lab uri:

Related term: RBB, reengineering broken books

Ligatus LOB Concept uri:[no concept listed]

AAT concept uri:[no concept listed]

Thin Tissue

Conservation-grade papers made of fibers found in Asian papermaking traditions (tengu-jo) weighing under 15 g/m^2.

Wunsch Lab uri:

Ligatus LOB Concept uri:[no concept listed]

AAT concept uri:[no concept listed]

Shoulder

The area where the cover spine flexes away from the textblock spine when a book opens.

Wunsch Lab uri:

Ligatus LOB Concept uri: http://w3id.org/lob/concept/1595

AAT concept uri:[no concept listed]?

Textblock-to-cover connection

The number of strengthening layers used to create the hinge and joint areas of a book so that a textblock attaches to its cover. There may be one or more layers intentionally built into books in these areas (e.g. sewing support tails, mull, extended spine liner flanges, end papers, cover materials). The phrase is useful in examination and treatment reporting documentation to indicate the total number of connections while addressing their points of failure, respectively.

Wunsch Lab uri:

Ligatus LOB Concept uri: [no concept listed]?

AAT concept uri:[no concept listed]?