

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT

EARLY MODERN PRINTS FROM THE LOW COUNTRIES IN ITALIAN COLLECTIONS. A VIRTUAL CATALOGUE

RULES FOR DESCRIBING GRAPHIC MATERIALS

Sint-Niklaas, KOKW 84

These guidelines were written in close collaboration with the fellows and the librarians. Their daily experience has allowed to modify and improve these cataloging rules. We therefore warmly thank Ebe Antetomaso, Erika Basso, Simona De Crescenzo, Sabina Fiorenzi, Barbara Mussetto, Vincenzo Paudice, Francesca Pesce Delfino, Sophie Suykens, Ellen Torfs, Saskia van Altena and Janneke Van Asperen.

GENERAL RULES

- ∅ used to fill in an empty field or to mention an unknown/missing information.
- [] used to specify that information is derived from sources other than the print itself (bibliography or personal hypothesis).
- ;

FIELD RULES

➤ Inventory number

Insert the correct shelf mark of every individual print taking into account the interpunctuation, use of numbers and capital letters and without spaces. Use the symbol **“Underscore”** to separate the different components.

In case of a set specify the prints' number in the mother card.

Ex:

Stampe.V.1(1)

Stampe.V.102(26-28)

20.B.I.304/1_title-page

20.B.I.304/1-3

20.B.I.304/1_title-page_fig.1-10

20.B.I.304/1_fig.I-XX

20.B.I.304/1_fig.1

20.B.I.304/1_p.13

20.B.I.304/1_between_p.1_and_p.15

20.B.I.204/1_after_p.5

C.6.15/4_dedication_table

C.6.15/4_before_colophon

➤ Photo, Uniform Resource Identifier

If a digital copy of the print is available on the library's website, specify the photo's identification number or the URL; If no image is available use symbol Ø

Ex:

Ø

or

<http://www.internetculturale.it/jmms/iccuviewer/iccu.jsp?teca=MagTeca+-+ICCU&id=oai:www.internetculturale.sbn.it/Teca:20:NT0000:RML0211945>

➤ Online Resource

If the field "Photo, Uniform Resource Identifier" is empty (Ø) but a digital copy of the print concerned is present on the Rijksmuseum website, specify the permanent link of the Rijksmuseum. Please check the Rijksmuseum collection via:

<https://www.rijksmuseum.nl/nl/zoeken>

If no image is available use symbol Ø

Ex:

Ø

or

<http://hdl.handle.net/10934/RM0001.collect.84511>

➤ Engraver

Insert the engraver's name if mentioned on the print concerned in its normalized form: *Surname, name, date of birth-date of death*.

If missing but you find the engraver's name through the consultation of secondary literature insert the name in its normalized form between square brackets.

If missing and you don't find the engraver's name insert symbol Ø.

Please check the normalized form in the bibliography or online repertories (see Appendix A). In this project we use the database of the Library of Congress (hereafter LOC) and the Getty Union List of Artist Names (hereafter Getty ULAN) as repositories for artists' names and respective life dates. These databases are deemed most authoritative and it is therefore important to respect the spelling and data used in these repositories.

If an artist cannot be found in the LOC or Getty ULAN try to identify the artist through other authoritative resources, such as the databases of the Rijksinstituut Kunsthistorische Documentatie (RKD), British Museum Biographical Details, the Vatican Library or the Deutsche National Bibliothek (DNB). In this case the name in its normalized form, should be inserted in the document Biographical details (see **Dropbox folder's file**). Do not forget to check if an artist or person you are looking for has already has been included in the Biographical details list.

N.B. In case of a set of prints the possibility exists that more than one printmaker was involved in the manufacturing process. In this case use symbol Ø for the mother card record and insert all **the engraver's names** involved in the field Other Personalities. Subsequently, when cataloguing the individual prints from the series, you include the **engraver's name only when inscribed on the print, or you include it between brackets** when it is not.

Ex:

Passe, Crispijn van de, approximately 1565-1637

Sadeler, Raphaël, 1584-1632

[Sadeler, Ægidius, 1568-1629 (school of)]

Gheyn, Jacob de, 1565-1629 (circle of)

Collaert, Jan, approximately 1561-1620 (attributed to)

Ø

➤ Other Engraver

Sometimes more than one printmaker was involved in the manufacture of a plate. Insert **the other engraver's name** if inscribed on the print in its normalized form: *Surname, name, date of birth-date of death*.

If missing but you find the other engraver's **name** through the consultation of secondary literature insert the name in its normalized form between square brackets.

If missing and you don't know the engraver's name use symbol Ø.

N.B. for the mother card record insert all **the engraver's names** involved in the set

➤ Title/search

If the print carries an original title inscribed on the plate, insert this title, copying the entire text exactly. Do not adapt the original spelling or the use of upper or lower cast lettering.

If the print does not carry a title, formulate a short but accurate title to describe the scene depicted and insert this between square brackets. Please insert the title used in the bibliography or online repertories (like "Hollstein, Dutch and Flemish etchings engravings and woodcuts ca. 1450-1700..." or "The Illustrated Bartsch").

NB1:

If you personally give a title or decide to use a "conventional title" found on repertories or online catalogues, use square brackets [] and **do not use articles** (i.e. "The" or "A")

NB2:

The plate number is not a title. Information such as this and other inscriptions should be **added in the field "Inscriptions"**.

➤ Varying Form of Title

If the original “Title/search” inscribed on the plate contains old fashioned spelling, use this field to correct it; for example to correct the “V” in “U” or “Æ” in “AE”, or “QV” in “QU” or Q. in QUE

Ex:

ICONES ILLVSTRIVM FEMINARVM VETERIS TESTAMENTI

=> ICONES ILLUSTRIVM FEMINARVM VETERIS TESTAMENTI

ERYCI PUTEANI PALÆSTRA BONÆ MENTIS

=> ERYCI PUTEANI PALAESTRA BONAE MENTIS

NB: Do not correct the "u" in "v".

➤ Medium/search

Write “Graphic”

➤ Edition Statement

Insert, if possible, the edition statement by using: “1ed.”, “2ed.”, “3ed.”, ...

If it’s not possible to specify the state insert the symbol Ø

Specify all extra information on the various print runs of the publication in the field “Curatorial comment”

➤ Print Statement

Insert the print statement. Use repositories to ascertain which state of the print is in your collection.

If a print from your library is the only known copy of this print, or if it concerns a state that was previously unrecorded, insert the term: “Unique state”.

If it’s not possible to specify the print’s statement insert the symbol Ø

Specify all extra information on the various print runs of the publication in the field “Curatorial comment”

Ex:

Unique state

1

2

3

➤ Place of publication, distribution, etc.

If inscribed on the print insert the city of publication, distribution, etc. exactly (with prepositions or any other words if inscribed).

If missing but you find the place through the consultation of secondary literature insert the place in English, between square brackets.

If missing and you don't find it insert symbol Ø.

Ex:

Roma

Ø

[Rome]

A Amsterdam

NB:

If the place of publication is mentioned on the plate in an old spelling that is no longer used, insert the place in English, between square brackets. In this case insert the original form in the field Inscription

Ex:

[Leiden] and "LVGDVNI BATAVORVM" in the field inscriptions

[VENICE] and "VENETIIS" in the field inscriptions

[Rome] and "Romæ" in the field inscriptions

[Amsterdam] and "Amstelodamum" in the field inscriptions

➤ Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

If inscribed on the print insert the name of the publisher, distributor, etc exactly (in its original spelling and form).

If missing but you find the place through the consultation of secondary literature insert the *Name Surname*, in its' correct (current day) spelling, between square brackets.

If missing and you don't find it insert symbol Ø.

If the publisher, distributor, etc. and the engraver are the same person insert: *Name Surname*.

Ex:

Marcus Sadeler excudit

Appresso GiomBattista de Rossi in Piazza Navona

Crispijn van de Passe

Ø

[Marco Sadeler]

chez LOUYS & DANIEL ELZEVIER

Apud Sadler

NB: If the "privilegio" is mentioned on the print, this statement should be copied in the field Inscription. If you are able to assess who granted the privilege, add the name in the field Other personalities

➤ Date of publication, distribution, etc.

Insert the date of publication if mentioned on the print. Remember that the period's demarcation is from 1500 to 1700.

If missing but you find the date or century through the consultation of secondary literature insert the date between square brackets.

If missing and you don't find the date insert symbol Ø.

Specify all extra information on the various print runs of the publication in the field "Curatorial comment"

Ex:

1567

1600-1630

[1610-1620]

[1600 ca.]

[XVI century]

[After 1525]

NB: Roman numerals (or any other numeral systems) mentioned on the print should be translated in Arabic numerals between square brackets. The original inscription (and its position on the print) should be inserted in the field Inscription.

Ex:

[1669] → and in the field inscriptions "ANNO SÆCVLARI SACRO **clv. lxx.**"

[1650] → and in the field inscriptions "MDCL"

➤ Object name

Specify the typology of the print and the number of objects described.

In case of a set of prints the possibility exists that the library do not conserve all the prints of the original set (you can find the original **prints' number** through the consultation of secondary literature). In this case, for the mother card record, insert original **prints' number** between square brackets. Subsequently, when cataloguing the individual prints **from the series, you insert "1 print" or "1 title-page" or...**

Ex:

1 title-page

1 dedication table

1 print

Set of 11 prints (In case of a complete set of all 11 prints)

Set of [11] prints (In case one or more prints from the total set of 11 prints are missing)

➤ Materials/contr list/search

Insert the material.

Ex:

Paper

Silk

Japanese paper

Parchment

➤ Technique/search

Specify the graphic technique. Specify a **colored print with "col."**.
Do not use the square brackets in this field.

Ex:

Engraving

Etching, col.

Etching and engraving*

Woodcut

*In case of a combination of etching and engraving, write: Etching and engraving in that specific order

NB: ● In case of a set of prints, specify the technique of every individual print

➤ Dimensions of plate mark

Insert the dimensions of the plate mark in millimeters (height x base).

Specify with (trimmed) if the sheet has been cut within the platemark.

Ex:

145 x 98 mm.

200 x 149 mm (trimmed).

NB:

It is important to end the syntax with a full-stop, either after mm. or after (trimmed).

➤ Dimensions of sheet

Insert the dimensions of the sheet in millimeters (height x base). pay attention to the sheet orientation (portrait or landscape).

Specify with (trimmed) if the sheet has been cut.

Specify **the dimensions of the set only if it's a volume.**

Ex:

300 x 500 mm.

600 x 50 mm (trimmed).

NB: Write the (approximate) dimensions also in case of a set of prints.

➤ Inscriptions/search

Record all the inscriptions exactly as they are found on the print. (N.B. do not change the v in u), thereby reading from the upper left corner to the lower right. Specify where on the plate the inscription is located, for example: **In image: "..."; In margin: "..."; In image, lower right: "..."; In image, on tree trunk: "...".**

In case of a several inscriptions, separate the various data by the symbol ;

Inscriptions are recorded between quotation marks: " "

A long inscription should be abridged, noting down the three first and the three last words of the sentence, separated by: [...]

Words that are shortened / abridged should not be completed or corrected

➤ Set

A series of prints is always preceded by one overarching "record" that documents the complete set of prints. This is the so-called mother card, that functions as a sort of umbrella to unite all individual prints. In this record, information is inserted differently than in case of individual prints.

In case of a set of prints, insert (for the mother card record and all the prints of the set) the exact inventory number of the mother card record.

N.B: Specify in the field **"Annotations"** of the mother card record, if the set is complete or incomplete **and the number of prints"**

N.B: Specify in the field **"Annotations"**, for each print of the set (if possible), the typology/number/position in the original set:

Ex:

Incomplete set: only 1 print

Incomplete set: [15] prints

Complete set: 15 prints

Title-page of: [Audenaerde, Robert van, 1663-1743], [Series of the triumphs]

Pr. 3 of: Virtues

Pr. [1] of: [Sadeler, Raphaël, 1584-1632], Archangeles

Please remember to catalogue only the Flemish or Dutch prints of the set.

➤ Link to mother card

Insert the word “**mother**” only for the mother card record; otherwise, this field is omitted and the symbol Ø is inserted.

➤ Watermark

If the sheet contains a watermark, but it is impossible to ascertain which type, include a general description in this field.

Identify watermark, if present, by using repositories such as Briquet and Heawood. Often it will not be possible to determine the watermark. It is useful to specify its presence and to elaborate on its form in the field Curatorial comment.

Ex:

Briquet 2001

Heawood 30 (var.)

Lugt 250

➤ Collectors' marks

Insert the collector's mark if present on the print as well as the name of the collector. (useful website: <http://www.marquesdecollections.fr/>).

➤ Collectors' marks/url

Insert the URL if found in online catalogues.

➤ Subject (Personal name)

Insert the person or fictitious character, portrayed or depicted on the print.

Please check the normalized form in the bibliography or online repertories (see Appendix A). In this project we use the database of the Library of Congress (hereafter LOC) and the **Getty Union List of Artist Names (hereafter Getty ULAN) as repositories for artists' names** and respective life dates. These databases are deemed most authoritative and it is therefore important to respect the spelling and data used in these repositories.

If a person or fictitious character cannot be found in the LOC or Getty ULAN try to identify the person or fictitious character through other authoritative resources, such as the databases of the Rijksinstituut Kunsthistorische Documentatie (RKD), British Museum Biographical Details, the Vatican Library or the Deutsche National Bibliothek (DNB). In this case the name in its normalized form, should be inserted in the document Biographical details (see Dropbox folder's file). **Do not forget to check if a person or fictitious character you are looking for has already has been included in the Biographical details list.**

Ex:

Caesar, Julius, active 90 B.C-43 B.C.

Henry IV, King of France, 1553-1610

Noah (Biblical figure)
Anne, (Mother of the Virgin Mary), saint
Andrew, the apostle, saint
Francis, of Assisi, 1182-1226
Rochus, saint, approximately 1350-approximately 1380

NB: In case of multiple terms, separate the data by using ;

NB. Copy the name, dates and other information exactly such as used in the repositories.

➤ Subject (Uniform title)

The Uniform title is the title with which a work is better known or the title used to identify it for cataloguing.

It's a conventional/standard title.

NB:

Please respect the rules of the Library of Congress

(<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects.html>)

Ex:

Bible. New Testament. Matteo. 6.9-13

Bible. Genesis

Epiphany

Adoration of the Shepherds

Ecce Homo

➤ Subject (Topical Term)

To identify the subject matter of the print thematically (i.e. defining the print's genre (landscapes; portraits; etc.)) or topically (i.e. specifying a specific topic, an abstract concept (triumph; saints; mythology)).

The column can also include names of fictive personages (i.e. Minerva (Roman deity)). Or it can be used to identify specific episodes in the Bible, for example the Nativity or the Carrying of the Cross.

In the LOC one finds these terms grouped under the name "Complex Subject" or subdivision type "topic".

Ex:

Virtues (allegory)

Animals; Hunting; Landscapes

Triumph

Allegories

Annunciation

Crucifixion
Seasons
View
Marine
Apostoles
Mythology
Minerva (Roman deity)
Portraits
Prophets

NB:

Please respect the rules of the Library of Congress

(<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects.html>) and if you use Iconclass; please separate the different words with “;”

NB: In case of multiple terms, separate the data by using ;

NB. The punctuation and use of capital letters should be copied exactly from the Library of Congress database.

➤ Subject (Corporate Name)

If a public building or renowned location is represented, try to identify it by using the LOC database.

Ex:

Saint Peter Church

Colosseum (Rome, Italy)

NB:

Please respect the rules of the Library of Congress

(<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects.html>)

NB: In case of multiple terms, separate the data by using ;

➤ Subject (Geographic Name)

If a specific geographic location or site is represented on the print, try to identify the place using the LOC database.

Ex:

Sodom (extinct city)

Caesarea (Israel)
Garden of Gethsemane (Jerusalem)
Jardin des Tuileries (Paris, France).

NB:
Please respect the rules of the Library of Congress
(<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects.html>)

NB: In case of multiple terms, separate the data by using ;

➤ Inventor

The inventor of the print is the person responsible for the original, figurative design of the print. In case of a reproductive print, this can be a painter or a sculptor. This can be **mentioned on the plate as follows: "Titianus pinxit"**. In case of an original art print, the **inventor was responsible for a drawn design: "Martinus de vos figuravit" or "P. Paulo Rubbens inuenit"**.

Specify the inventor's **name** if mentioned on the print concerned in its normalized form: *Surname, name, date of birth-date of death*.

If missing but you find the inventor's **name** through the consultation of secondary literature insert the name in its normalized form between square brackets.

If missing and you don't find the inventor's name insert symbol Ø.

Please check the normalized form in the bibliography or online repertories (see Appendix A). In this project we use the database of the Library of Congress (hereafter LOC) and the **Getty Union List of Artist Names (hereafter Getty ULAN) as repositories for artists' names** and respective life dates. These databases are deemed most authoritative and it is therefore important to respect the spelling and data used in these repositories.

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Ex:
Raphaël, 1483-1520
Vos, Maarten de, 1532-1603
[Sadeler, Ægidius, 1568-1629 (school of)]

➤ Draftsman

This field is used in case a draftsman was involved, who prepared the design of the inventor for transfer onto the plate.

Specify the draftsman's **name** if mentioned on the print concerned in its normalized form: *Surname, name, date of birth-date of death*.

If missing but you find the draftsman's **name** through the consultation of secondary literature insert the name in its normalized form between square brackets.

If missing and you **don't** find the draftsman's **name** insert symbol Ø.

Please check the normalized form in the bibliography or online repertories (see Appendix A). In this project we use the database of the Library of Congress (hereafter LOC) and the Getty Union List of Artist **Names (hereafter Getty ULAN) as repositories for artists' names** and respective life dates. These databases are deemed most authoritative and it is therefore important to respect the spelling and data used in these repositories.

If an artist cannot be found in the LOC or Getty ULAN try to identify the artist through other authoritative resources, such as the databases of the Rijksinstituut Kunsthistorische Documentatie (RKD), British Museum Biographical Details, the Vatican Library or the Deutsche National Bibliothek (DNB). In this case the name in its normalized form, should **be inserted in the document Biographical details (see Dropbox folder's file)**. **Do not forget** to check if an artist or person you are looking for has already been included in the Biographical details list.

➤ Printer/Publisher

Specify the printer/publisher's **name** if mentioned on the print concerned in its normalized form: *Surname, name, date of birth-date of death*.

If missing but you find the printer/publisher's **name** through the consultation of secondary literature insert the name in its normalized form between square brackets.

If missing and you **don't** find the printer/publisher's **name** insert symbol Ø.

Please check the normalized form in the bibliography or online repertories (see Appendix A). In this project we use the database of the Library of Congress (hereafter LOC) and the **Getty Union List of Artist Names (hereafter Getty ULAN) as repositories for artists' names** and respective life dates. These databases are deemed most authoritative and it is therefore important to respect the spelling and data used in these repositories.

If a name cannot be found in the LOC or Getty ULAN try to identify the printer through other authoritative resources, such as the databases of the Rijksinstituut Kunsthistorische Documentatie (RKD), British Museum Biographical Details, the Vatican Library or the Deutsche National Bibliothek (DNB). In this case the name in its normalized form, should **be inserted in the document Biographical details (see Dropbox folder's file)**. **Do not forget** to check if an artist or person you are looking for has already been included in the Biographical details list.

Ex:

Ø

Verdussen, Hieronymus, 1583-1653

Galle, Philippe, 1537-1612

NB: Write only the name of the printer/publisher of your edition/state of print. Do not write other names (for example the engraver or the first printer/publisher of the print or the set).

➤ Other personalities

Insert **other personalities' name (designer, commissioner, dedicatee, granter of privilege...)** if mentioned on the print concerned in its normalized form: *Surname, name, date of birth-date of death..*

Please check the normalized form in the bibliography or online repertories (see Appendix A). In this project we use the database of the Library of Congress (hereafter LOC) and the **Getty Union List of Artist Names (hereafter Getty ULAN) as repositories for artists' names** and respective life dates. These databases are deemed most authoritative and it is therefore important to respect the spelling and data used in these repositories.

If a name cannot be found in the LOC or Getty ULAN try to identify the person through other authoritative resources, such as the databases of the Rijksinstituut Kunsthistorische Documentatie (RKD), British Museum Biographical Details, the Vatican Library or the Deutsche National Bibliothek (DNB). In this case the name in its normalized form, should **be inserted in the document Biographical details (see Dropbox folder's file)**. Do not forget to check if an artist or person you are looking for has already been included in the Biographical details list.

Specify the attribution qualifier in brackets (es: dedicatee, designer, commissioner, granter of privilege, author of the latin text)

Ex:

Kiel, Cornelis, 1528-1607 (dedicatee)

Medici, Giovanni de', 1567-1621 (granter of privilege)

NB: In case of multiple terms, separate the data by using ;

Language

If the print carries an inscription, specify its language:

Ex:

Ø

Latin

Italian

Latin; Italian

Dutch

➤ Country

Insert the printing or publishing country.

Ex:

Ø

Italy

[Netherlands]

➤ Actual location

Insert the actual location of the print / set if it's in a particular collection of the library or print cabinet.

Ex:

Fondo stampe e disegni

Fondo antico

➤ Bibliographic reference / url

Include the URL of the online repository consulted

Ex:

➤ Bibliography

Include the bibliographic reference, indicating the exact volume, page numbers and catalogue numbers of the prints when found in repositories or other secondary literature.

Ex:

Hollstein, *Dutch and Flemish etchings engravings and woodcuts ca. 1450-1700*, Amsterdam 1953, vol. X, p. 4-5, n. 1

The Illustrated Bartsch: Netherlandish Artists, New York 1978, vol. I, p. 1, n. 5.

➤ Curatorial comment

Provide a brief description of any peculiarities concerning the print or series under consideration.

This may concern information on the existence of a preparatory drawing, information on **the print's attribution or on the fact that the print is a copy after another engraving or etching.**

This field can also be used to describe the condition of the print in more detail, for example, when the sheet has been cut and the original margin with inscription is missing. In case a print is missing, for example because it is in restoration or on display, specify this here.

➤ Annotations

This field is only used in case of a series of prints (see before).

In the mother card record, the field Annotations indicates if a set of prints is complete or incomplete. In case of a complete set the syntax is as follows: Complete set: 5 prints.

In case of an incomplete set the syntax is: Incomplete set: [5] prints, indicating the total series would have consisted of 5 prints, but the series held in that particular collection is not complete.

NB.

This applies only to the mother card record.

If you do not know the total number of which the complete series consisted, use [?]

For the individual prints belonging to the series, the field annotations indicates the position of the print within the series, so the sequence of the prints.

In case the print does not carry a number, inscribed on the plate or if the number is missing, include the number between brackets:

Ex:

Title page of: [Sadeler, Johann, 1550-1600], SPECVLICM PVDICITAE.

Pr. [1] of: [Sadeler, Johann, 1550-1600], SPECVLICM PVDICITAE.

Pr. [2] of: [Sadeler, Johann, 1550-1600], SPECVLICM PVDICITAE.

➤ Conservation

Choose between: Good, Bad or Fair (base your distinction on aspects such as paper quality, foxing, discolouration, wear and tear, retouching or water damage)

➤ Album

If the print is held in an album, insert the collocation number of the album and fill in the file "ALBUM DESCRIPTION" (one for each album)

➤ Album

Appendix A
Repertories and websites supporting the inventory of graphic materials

Authority

Deutschen National Bibliothek

http://www.dnb.de/DE/Home/home_node.html

Getty Research Institute

<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/>

Library of Congress Names

<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names.html>

Viaf - The Virtual International Authority File

<https://viaf.org/>

Database and websites

Bibliotheca Hertziana Max – Planck – Institut für Kunstgeschichte / Fotothek

<http://foto.biblhertz.it/exist/foto/search.html>

<http://www.biblhertz.it/>

Biblioteca Panizzi – Comune di Reggio Emilia (Gabinetto delle Stampe “A. Davoli”)

<http://opac.provincia.re.it/reggioinc/>

British Museum – Department of Prints and Drawings

http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/search.aspx?searchText=Search+the+collection

Calcografica – Istituto Centrale per la Grafica

<http://calcografica.ing.beniculturali.it/index.php?page=default&id=19&lang=it&start=1&searchMode=axws&textToSearch=Monere&schemaType=&x=0&y=0>

Die Grafische Sammlung der Albertina

http://www.albertina.at/sammlungen/grafische_sammlung

École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-arts de Paris

<http://www.ensba.fr/ow2/catzarts/index.xsp>

<http://www.beauxartsparis.fr/fr/>

Euploos – Gabinetto Disegni e Stampe degli Uffizi

<http://www.polomuseale.firenze.it/gdsu/euploos/>

Europeana Collections

<http://www.europeana.eu/portal/it>

Fondation Custodia - Collections Frits Lugt
<http://www.marquesdecollections.fr/>

Gallica
<http://gallica.bnf.fr/>

Galerie Bassange – Kunst- Buch- & Foto-Auktionen
<http://www.bassenge.com/Bassenge/en/default.asp>

Getty Research Institute
<http://www.getty.edu/research/>

Graphik Portal - Deutsches Dokumentationszentrum für Kunstgeschichte –
<https://www.graphikportal.org>

Iconclass
<http://www.iconclass.nl/home>

Joconde – Ministère de la Culture
<http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/joconde/fr/pres.htm>

Musée du Louvre - Inventaire du département des Arts graphiques
<http://arts-graphiques.louvre.fr/>

Old book illustrations
<https://www.oldbookillustrations.com/>

Rijksmuseum - Rijksprentenkabinet
<https://www.rijksmuseum.nl/en/rijksstudio/works-of-art/prints>
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Staatsgalerie Stuttgart
<https://www.staatsgalerie.de/sammlung/sammlung-digital/nc.html>
<https://sammlung.staedelmuseum.de/de> [Digitale Sammlung / Startseite]

The Metropolitan Museum of Art – Department of Drawings and Prints
<http://www.metmuseum.org/art/libraries-and-research-centers/study-room-for-drawings-and-prints>
<http://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection>

The Morgan Library & Museum - New York, founded by Pierpont Morgan - Dept. of Drawings and Prints
<http://www.themorgan.org/collection>
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