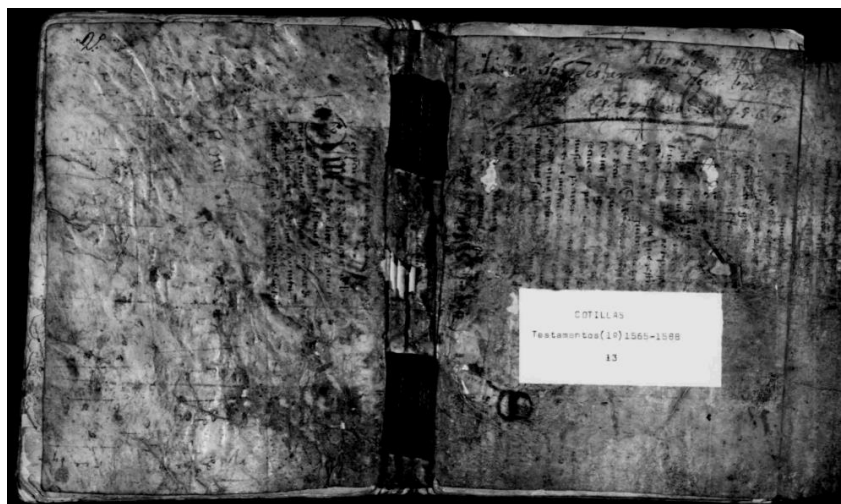
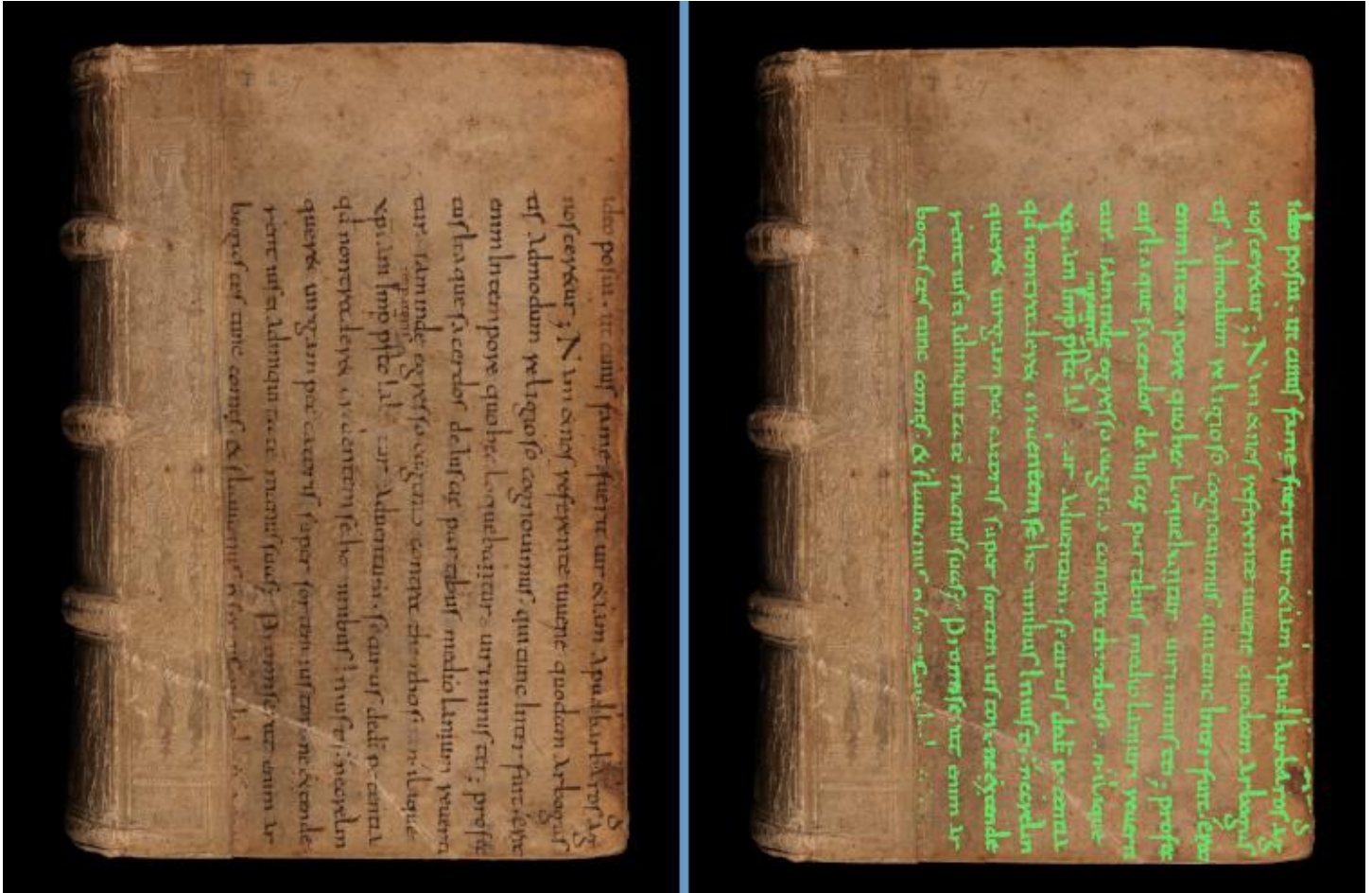


[Classification c1,] "Outside cOver reuse"

<DisplayName> **Outside cOver reuse** </DisplayName>
 <KeyboardShortcut> **O** </KeyboardShortcut>
 <DirectoryName> **Outside_Cover_Reuse** </DirectoryName>
 <AddedFilenameEnding> **orc** </AddedFilenameEnding>

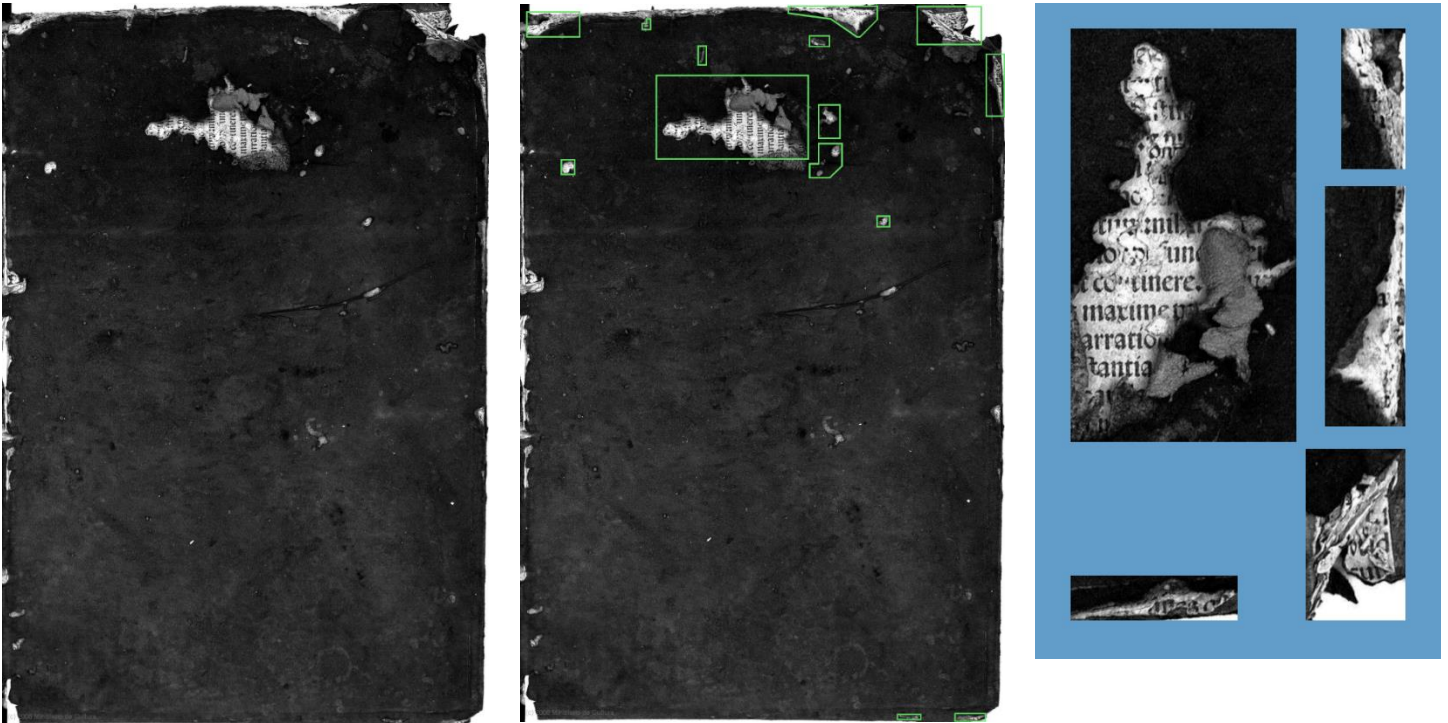
Front cover, back cover, spine, all three. The text/decoration/illumination is visible on the outside cover surface is visible through from the other side. It must be on the codex/book. Limp vellum covers OK, but not wrappers.



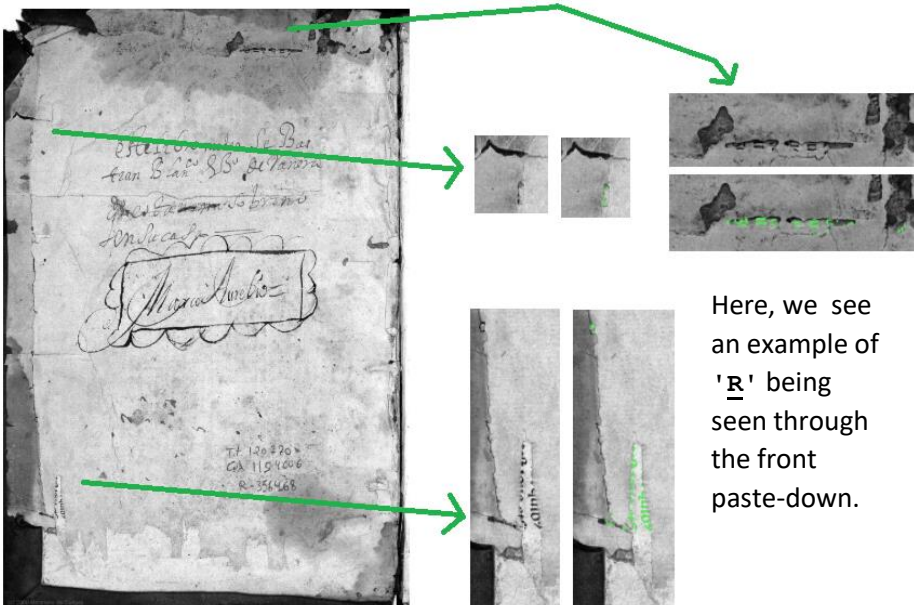
[Classification c2,] "undeR cover Reuse"

```
<DisplayName> underR coverR Reuse </DisplayName>
<KeyboardShortcut> R </KeyboardShortcut>
<DirectoryName> Under_Cover_Reuse </DirectoryName>
<AddedFilenameEnding> ucr </AddedFilenameEnding>
```

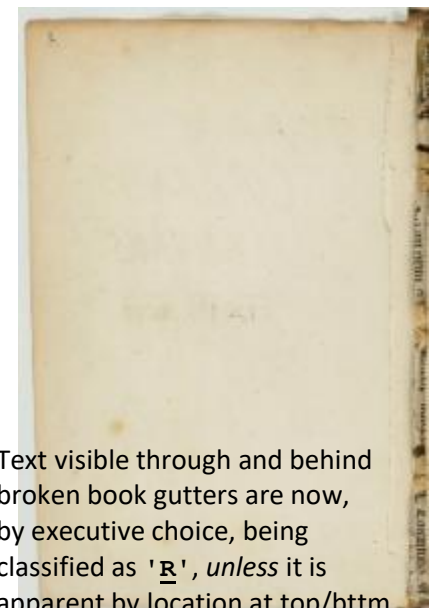
A tear or hole reveals some reuse under the cover or under the paste-down. If it can be determined that this is really reuse protecting the spine, use 'sPine Protection reuse'. It is okay to use both of those *for the same piece of reuse*, as long as you DON'T use 'multiple Binding reuse classes'. However, if there is such an unsure piece as well as *another* instance of reuse, *do* use 'multiple Binding reuse classes' along with the classification(s) of the other class(es). Also, even though I named it 'undeR cover Reuse', holes in the paste-down that show human signs/symbols/drawings are also classified as 'R'.



Multiple pieces of paper, probably stacked to make the cover thick, have writing visible through the front-cover's material that appears black here.



Here, we see an example of 'R' being seen through the front paste-down.



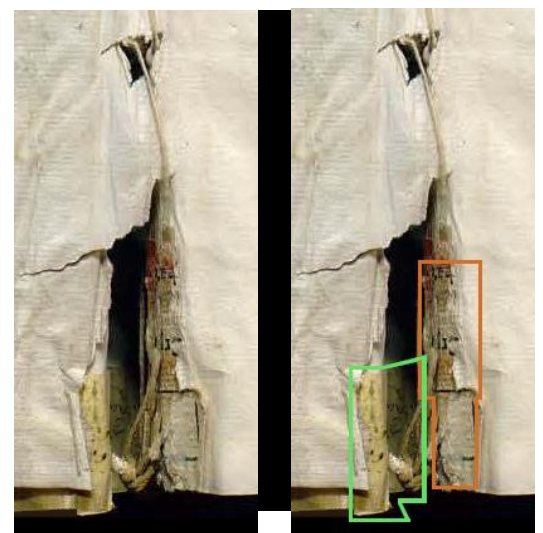
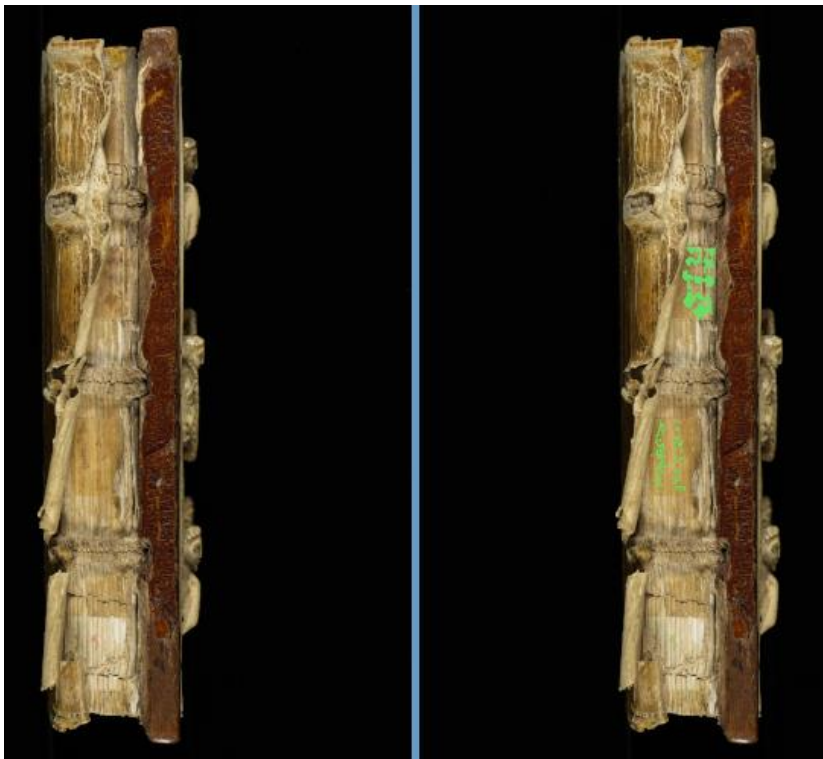
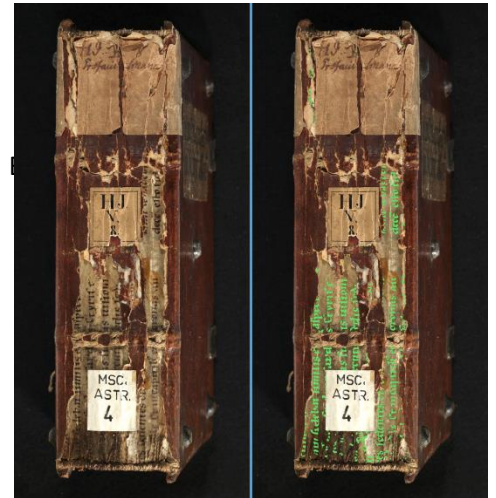
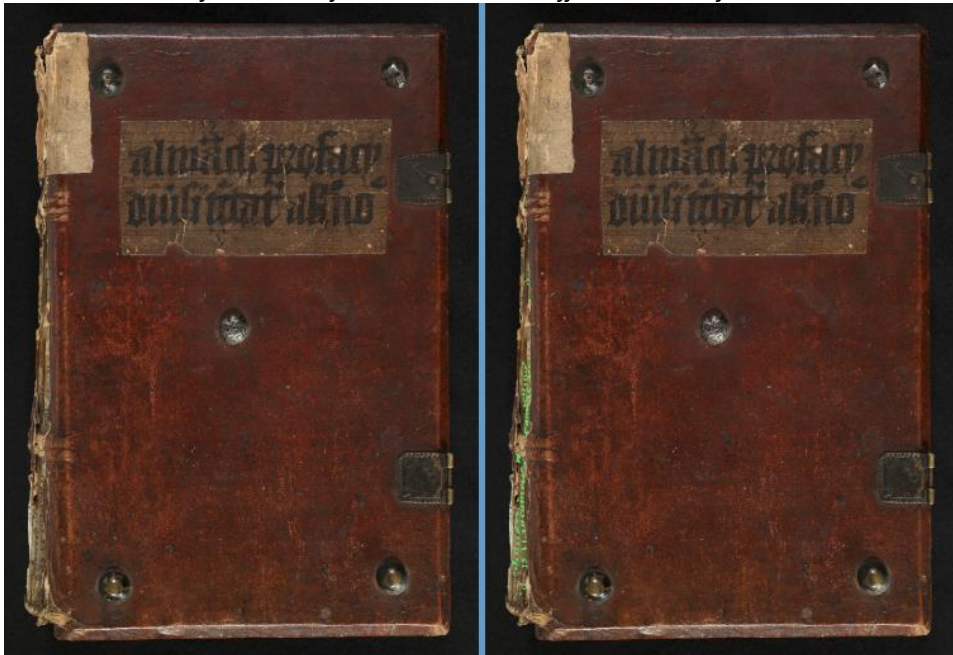
Text visible through and behind broken book gutters are now, by executive choice, being classified as 'R', *unless* it is apparent by location at top/bttm that the reuse is actually 'P'.

[Classification c3,] "sPine Protection reuse"

```
<DisplayName> sPine Protection reuse </DisplayName>  
<KeyboardShortcut> P </KeyboardShortcut>  
<DirectoryName> Spine_Protection_Reuse </DirectoryName>  
<AddedFilenameEnding> spr </AddedFilenameEnding>
```

A fragment is reused to protect the spine. In some cases, it also goes around to protect part of the covers; however, if it can be seen as part of a paste-down or flyleaf, do not classify it as 'sPine Protection reuse' *unless* the image of the surface is meant specifically to show the spine. If it can be seen as part of a paste-down or flyleaf and is not part of a spine image, it should be labeled 'Front-back matter reuse'.

Note that these first two surface views are two different views of the same codex.

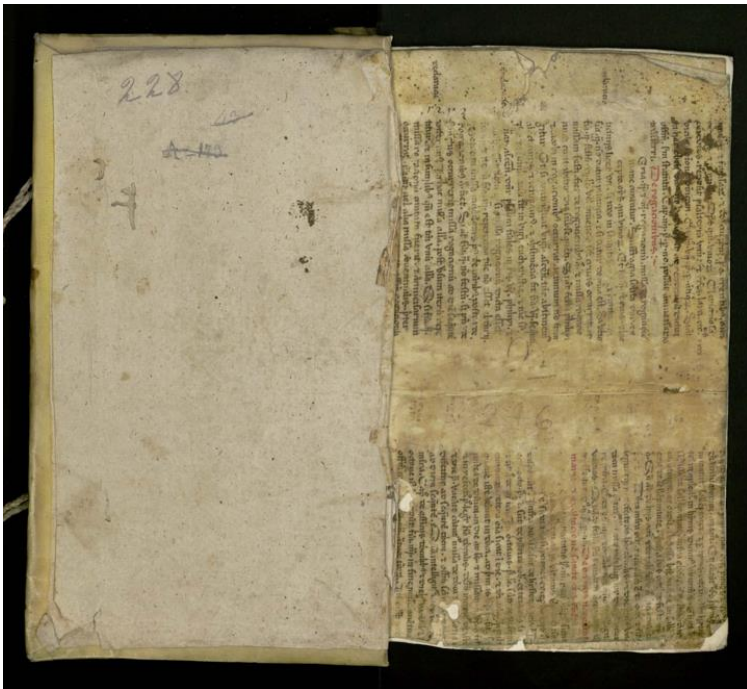


Spine protection (notice position on bottom, highlighted in green). Also 'R' in orange.

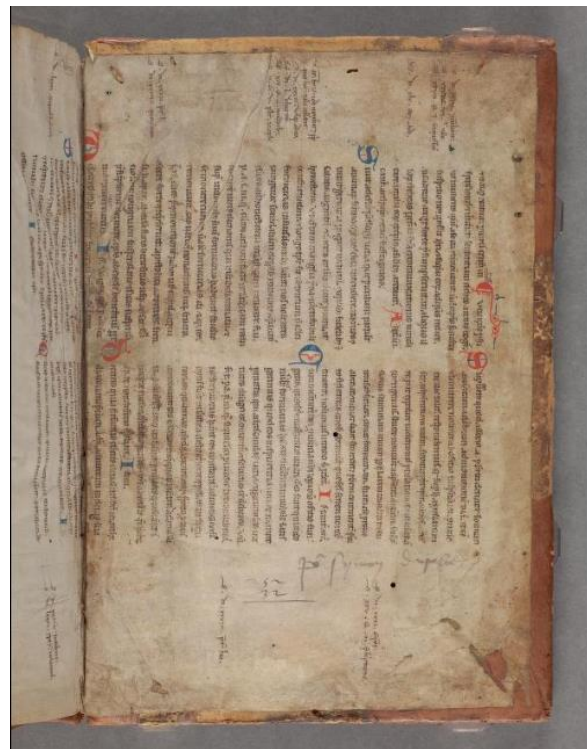
[Classification c4,] "Front-back matter reuse"

<DisplayName> **Front-back matter reuse** </DisplayName>
<KeyboardShortcut> **F** </KeyboardShortcut>
<DirectoryName> **Front-back_Matter_Reuse** </DirectoryName>
<AddedFilenameEnding> **fmr** </AddedFilenameEnding>

A fragment is reused as a paste-down or as a flyleaf. We aren't differentiating paste-down from flyleaf.

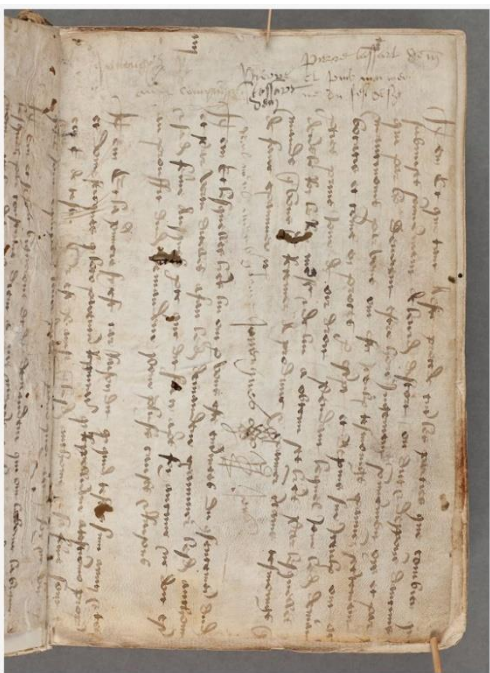


The page on the right is what used to be a paste-down (look at the edges closely) but is now a flyleaf. We don't differentiate, so the class is the same. Paper with "228" is the current paste-down.

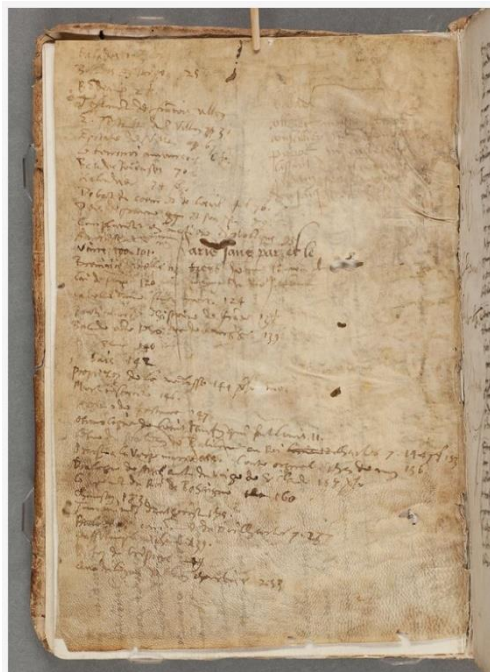


Back paste-down (also across-book-gutter

'Front-back matter reuse').



Front flyleaf – recto. The verso will be shown in the next image (to the right).



Front flyleaf – verso. It receives the classification even though you only see through to the reused text.



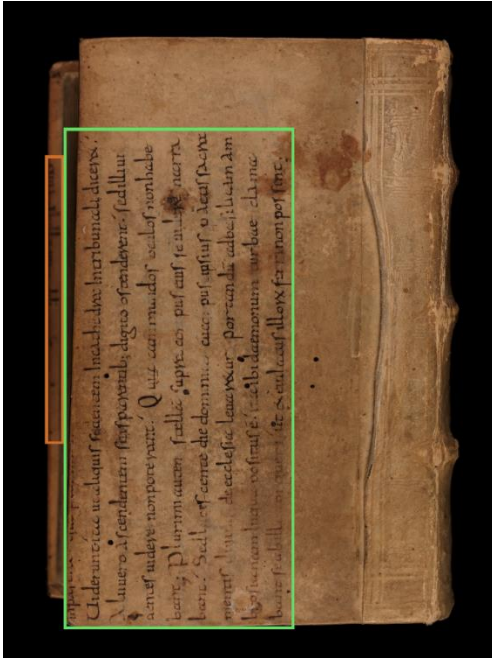
(↓ Image rotated 90° CCW)

Another visible-from-the-other-side paste-down or flyleaf. Since we don't differentiate, no worries!

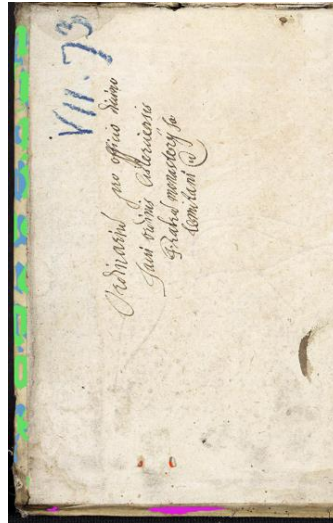
[Classification c6,] "cover Wraparound reuse"

```
<DisplayName> cover Wraparound reuse </DisplayName>  
<KeyboardShortcut> W </KeyboardShortcut>  
<DirectoryName> Cover_Wraparound_Reuse </DirectoryName>  
<AddedFilenameEnding> cwa </AddedFilenameEnding>
```

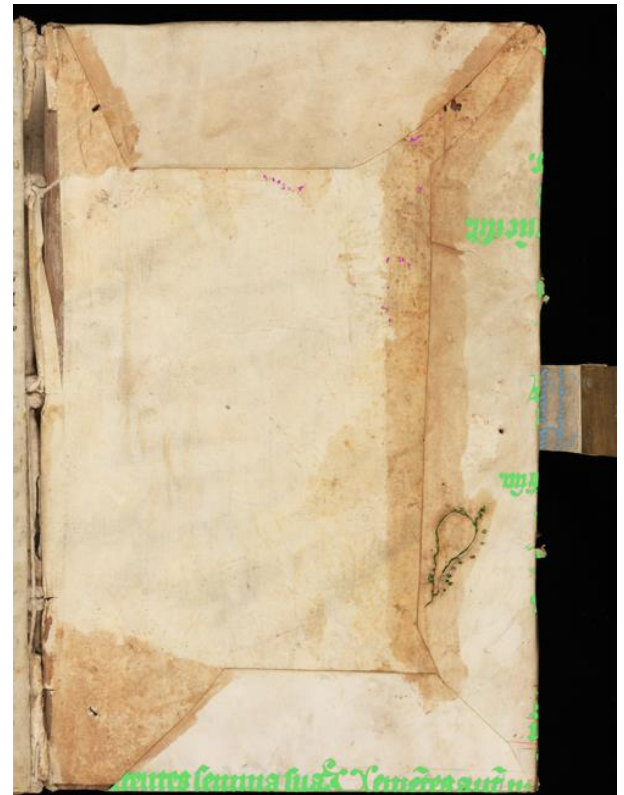
It's wraparound – 'cover Wraparound reuse' – if you can see the inside edge of the wraparound, i.e. at least one point. Otherwise, it's 'Tiny background reuse'. If you're unsure I'd suggest 'T'.



The wraparound is highlighted in orange.
There is obviously also 'o', so use 'B', too.



No need for it to be small ('o' in bright green, light-blue, and maroon). Also 'u' (red), so 'B', too. (part img. rotated CCW.)



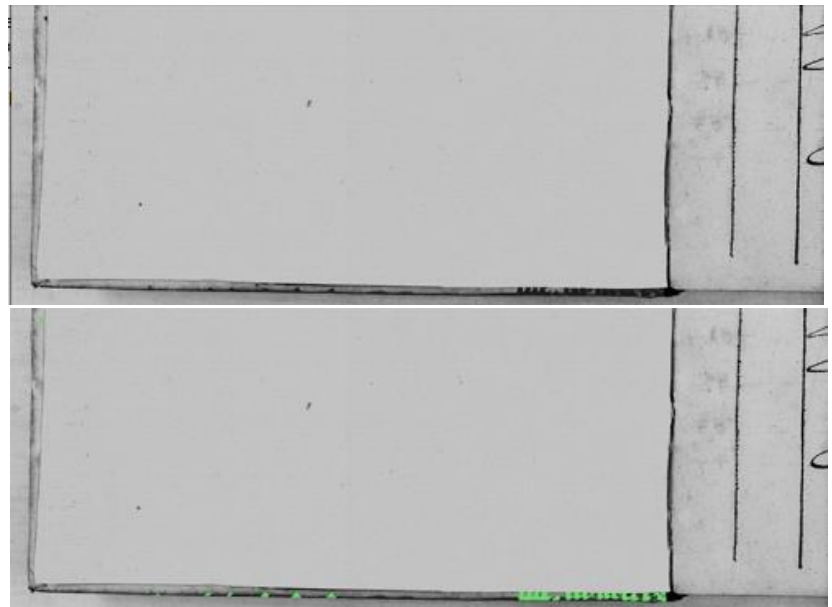
The wraparound is highlighted in bright green. There is also 'F' (maroon), 'C' (light-blue), and some stitching (dark-green). You'll need 'B', too.



Notice the visible edge of the wraparound. There are also a couple of manicules (which aren't being labeled now) on the left-hand page.



On head/tail like this considered 'w'. (part image, rotated.)

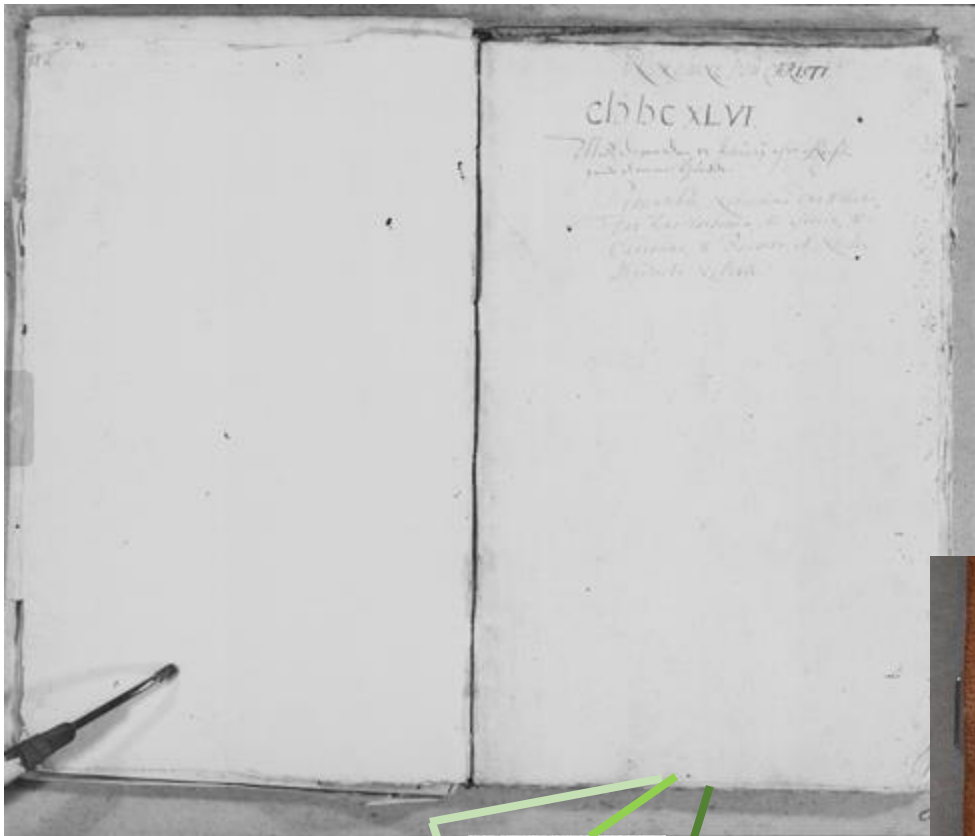
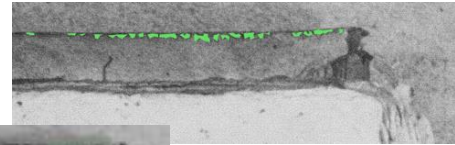
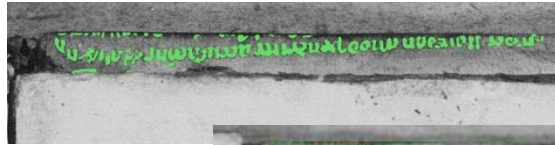
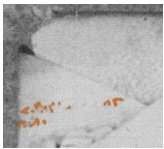


These can be small and hard to see, but they are arguably the most important for finding new and otherwise unseen fragments.

[Classification c7,] "Tiny background reuse"

<DisplayName> **Tiny background reuse** </DisplayName>
<KeyboardShortcut> **T** </KeyboardShortcut>
<DirectoryName> **Tiny_Background_Reuse** </DirectoryName>
<AddedFilenameEnding> **tbr** </AddedFilenameEnding>

It's basically wraparound reuse or Front-back matter reuse that's visible when one is reading in the book. It's when you can see the wraparound, but not the inside edge. There are pages in between where you're looking from and where the edge reuse is found (either before "what you've read" or after – I know you probably haven't been reading the codex, but I feel it's the clearest way to explain things). These are small and difficult to find, but I consider them the most important class, because they'll allow us to find codices where the main reuse hasn't been imaged. Knowing about the cases will allow us to contact archives, etc. to ask for access to the codex and see the reuse.



This can be tiny and tricky. On the left is 'C', but on the right is 'C'; as with 'T' & 'W' cases, if unsure betw. 'T' & 'C', use 'T'. (part imgs.)

This is some nice 'T' (green). I've put some n orange, because it *could* be classified as 'W', due to a little wraparound-meets paste-down spot.



You might only have two marks from the bottoms of letters to find this.

However, because of the visible pages in front of the paste-down, I'd call this 'T'.

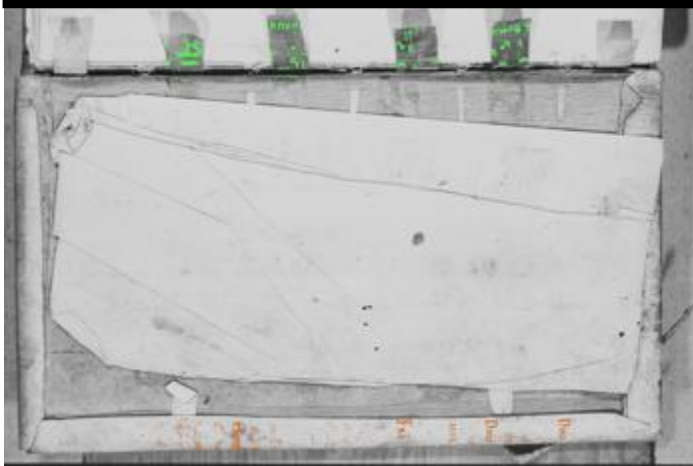
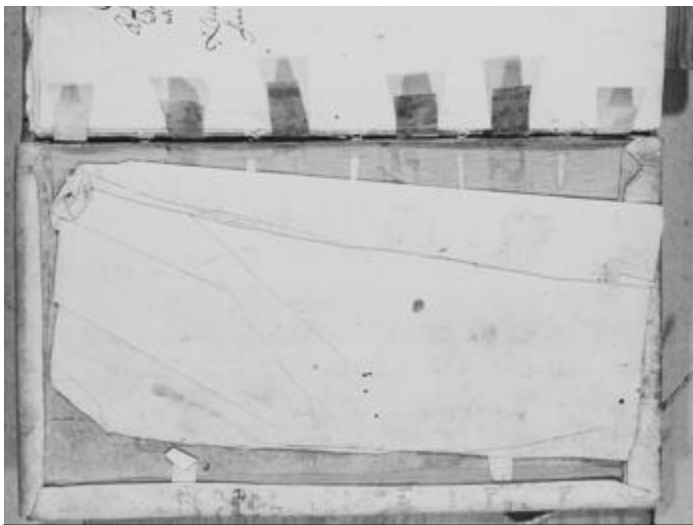


A 'T' view of a reused paste-down from many pages later (i.e. many pages after the paste-down. (part of image)

[Classification c8,] "Connecting or guard reuse "

<DisplayName> **Connecting or Guard Reuse** </DisplayName>
 <KeyboardShortcut> **C** </KeyboardShortcut>
 <DirectoryName> **Connecting_or_Guard_Reuse** </DirectoryName>
 <AddedFilenameEnding> **scg** </AddedFilenameEnding>

This is often, but not always, small, so I took the "small" out of the name. The 's' in the three-letter directory ending will just stay there, I guess. ~~Just giving examples for now.~~ Oh, if unsure between this ('C') and 'T', choose 'T'. (I really like these.)



↑ Besides 'C' (green) there is 'W' (orange), meaning we need to add 'B' as well. (part image, rotated CCW)

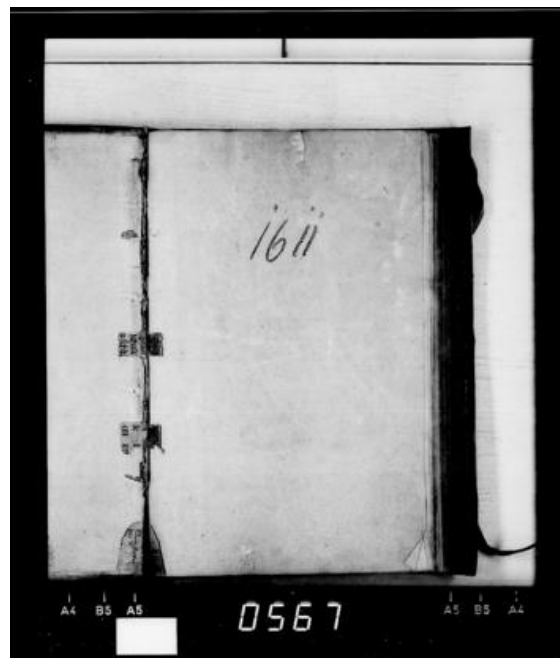


Mid-book (parts of 3 consecutive images)

My only guess for Banitsa Gospels reuse below is



'C'.



I really like these!



This ↑ is a good view of the connecting type of reuse. The straps which tie pages together connect to the the cover by the reused (printed) writing surface.



I should really check with a codicologist on this one... (partial image)

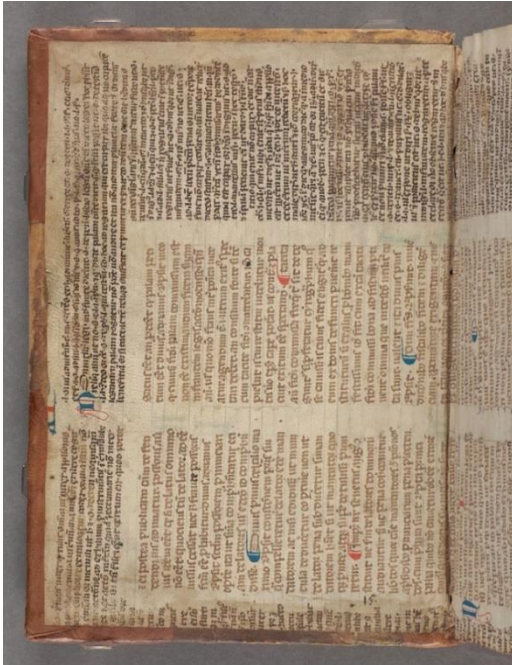


Can be found in the middle of books. (part, rotated CCW)

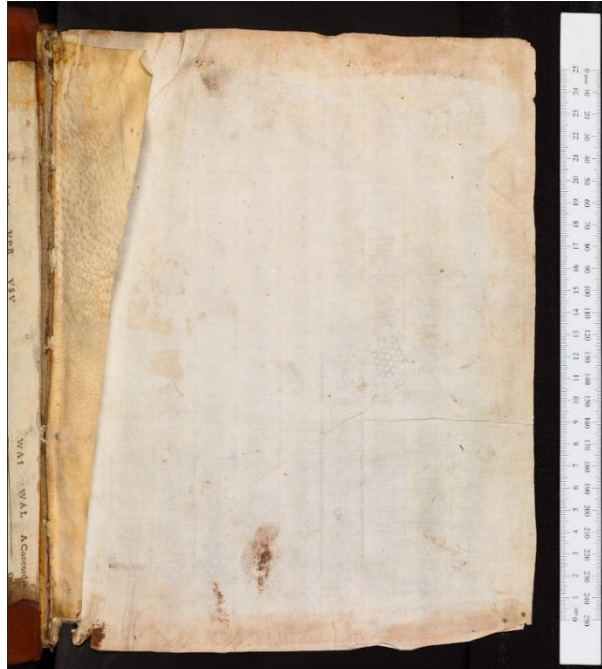
[Classification c9,] "across book Gutter reuse "

```
<DisplayName> across book Gutter reuse </DisplayName>
<KeyboardShortcut> G </KeyboardShortcut>
<DirectoryName> Across_Book_Gutter_Reuse </DirectoryName>
<AddedFilenameEnding> scg </AddedFilenameEnding>
```

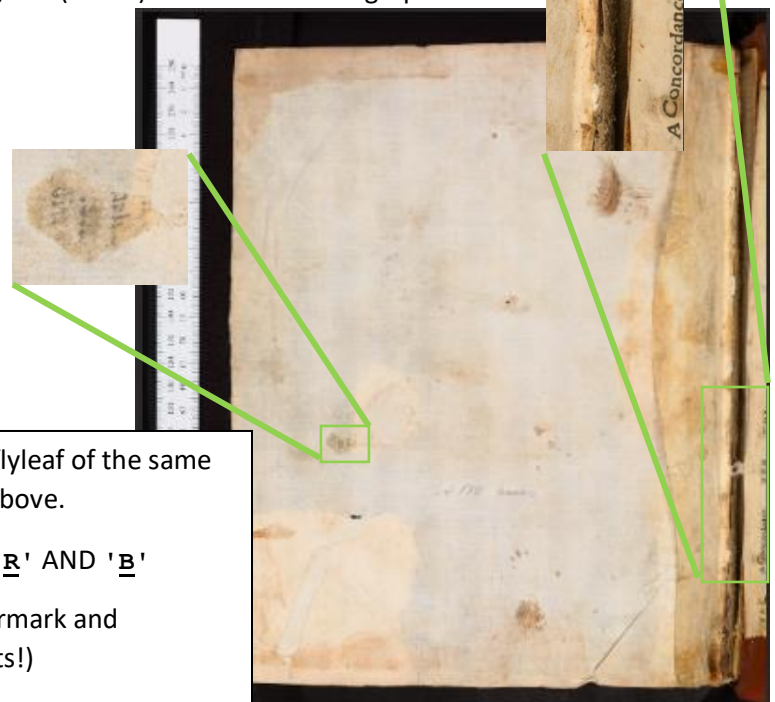
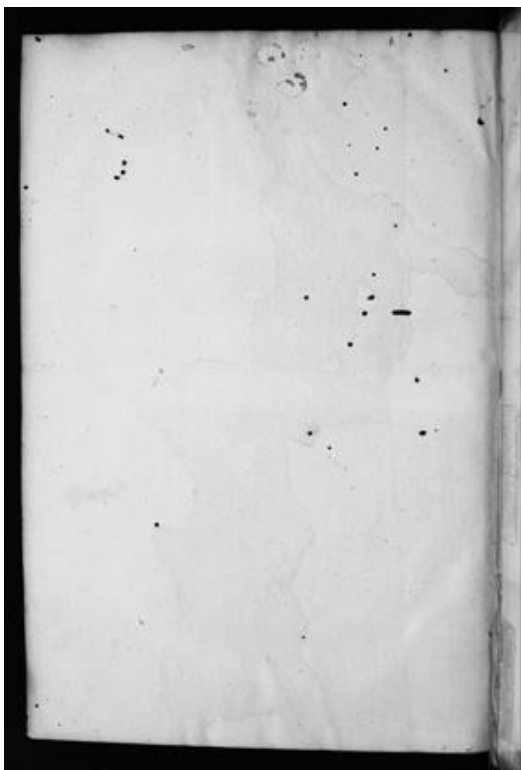
The book gutter is the place in between the two pages you can read without turning a page. This classification will only apply when the image is mainly showing the content of one page (one side of a folio). There will always be another classification used with 'G', but the 'B' classification should only be used if there are two classifications other than 'G'. This can happen if there is a different classification on the main page than that seen on the across-book-gutter page or if there are two classifications seen on the across-book-gutter page. If the only classifications seen on the main and across-book-gutter page are 'F' (which is a frequent occurrence), 'B' shouldn't be used.



↑ 'G' and 'F' (but not 'B') ↓



↑ 'G' and 'F' (but not 'B'). What seems to be seen thru the (front) flyleaf are marks visible on both sides of a bunch-of-grapes watermark and the frame of the paper-making box (a.k.a.). Check out the fingerprints!



The back-flyleaf of the same codex as above.

'G', 'F', 'R' AND 'B'
(and watermark and fingerprints!)

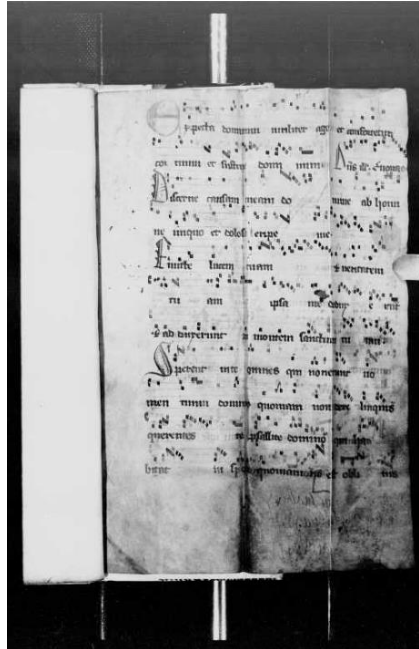
[Classification c10,] "wrapper reuse (4)"

```
<DisplayName> wrapper reuse (4) </DisplayName>  
<KeyboardShortcut> 4 </KeyboardShortcut>  
<DirectoryName> Wrapper_Reuse </DirectoryName>  
<AddedFilenameEnding> wpr </AddedFilenameEnding>
```

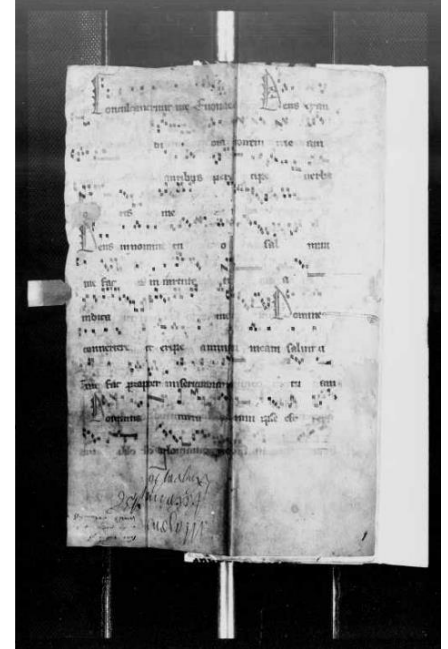
The definition of wrapper will be clarified in the captions to the examples. Basically, a limp-vellum binding without sewing – think of using wrapping paper to hold some papers, but without sewing or taping, more like a folder. The '4' glyph is meant to evoke the folding of a wrapper, especially as would be done (into thirds) with our first example.



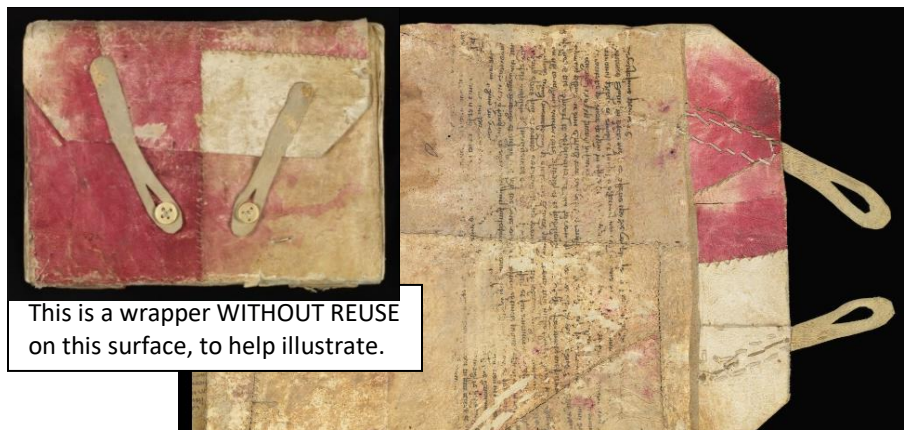
This is a wrapper – almost like a folder holding other documents inside. The binding outside can throw one off, especially without any context. Even w/o context, the lack of any visible sewing would cause me to classify this as '4'. The new binding is now holding what the old wrapper used to hold. I can't tell if the old wrapper is sewn into the new binding or simply inserted. (I suspect the former.) Either way, this same piece should receive 'F'. Also note the 'W' on the bottom of the new binding, or at least what I'd like the algorithm to classify as 'Wraparound reuse'. Hopefully more clarity will come with the two images to the right of this one, which are two of the several images that precede this image in the repository. The image above is image 40 in the DGS. Also 'B'



This is image 38 in the DGS. None of the surface shown is visible on image 40 (the one to the left). However, the two folds leading to three (surrounding) protective surfaces are readily apparent. Label '4' and 'F'. If it weren't for (what I'm not thinking is actually) 'W' but which I want the algorithm to identify as 'W', we wouldn't need a 'B'. As things are, '4', 'F', 'W', 'B'.



This is image 39. Note the *Dominus* with the long manicule (pointer finger) directed towards it, the same *Dominus* visible on image 40. Here, I can see that what I was calling W is actually not wraparound. However, this should not change the other classifications, since each image is to be classified as if no other outside information were known. '4', 'F', but not 'B', because it's the same piece of writing surface getting the '4' & 'F' labels. (My executive decision)



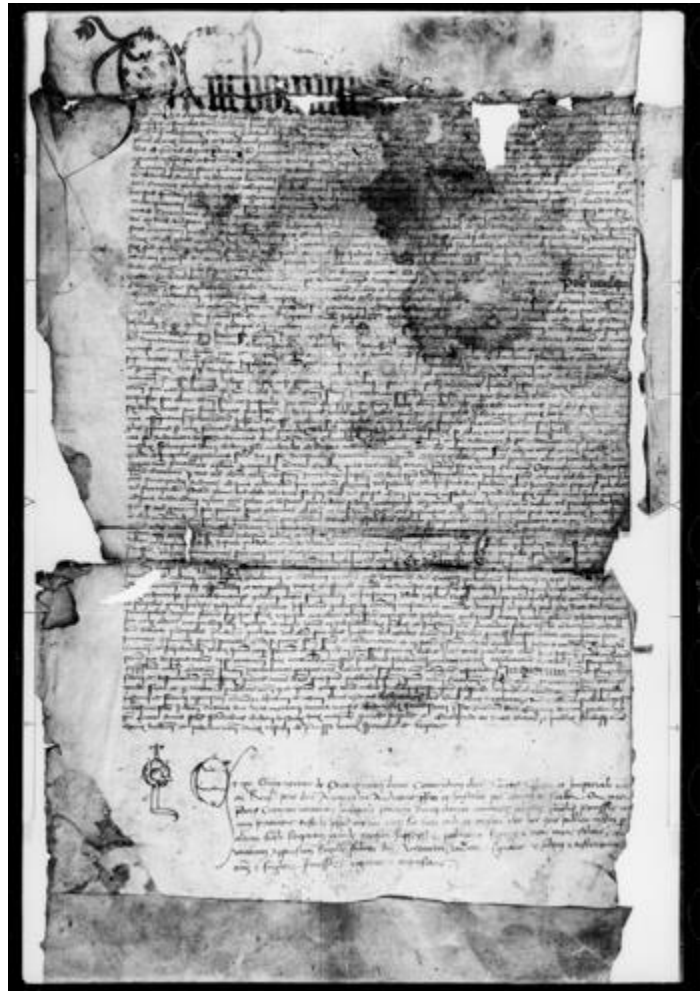
This is a wrapper WITHOUT REUSE on this surface, to help illustrate.

This is the same wrapper, partially unwrapped, and showing reuse. It helps show the concept of a wrapper, especially as you see the lack of sewing between the pages of the "bundle" and the wrapper. It gets '4', 'F', 'B'.

[Classification c11.] "~~not in situ reuse coVer~~" Combined into c15 (Keyboard Y)

<DisplayName> **not in situ reuse coVer** </DisplayName>
 <KeyboardShortcut> **V** </KeyboardShortcut>
 <DirectoryName> **Not_In_Situ_Reuse_Cover** </DirectoryName>
 <AddedFilenameEnding> **nsc** </AddedFilenameEnding>

Blah, I know it, but not so well as I thought.



There's one that looks really nicely like the brown-paper book covers we made at school.

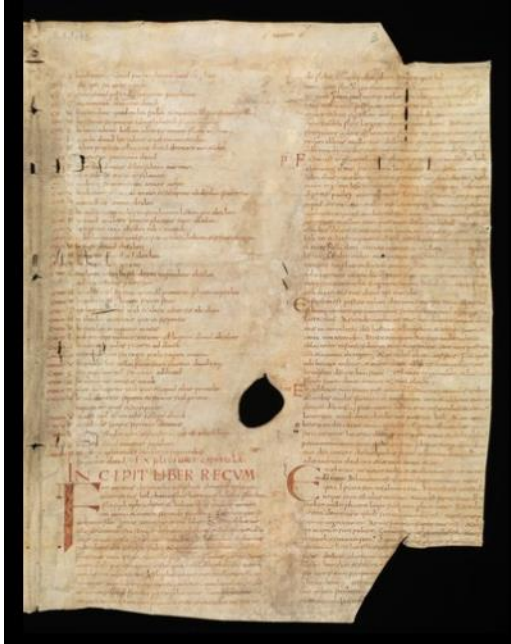
Front matter or cover (?) Title up middle (?)

Okay, Dave realizes he's not specialized enough to know beans about differentiating this not-in-situ stuff. 'v', 'a', 'g', and 'z', will be combined for scoring. Pick <didn't make a pick> for any/all of them, I don't know why I picked that one. In fact, let's just call 'v' general in-situ stuff, because I'm kind of saying "whx?! (can't I figure this out?)".

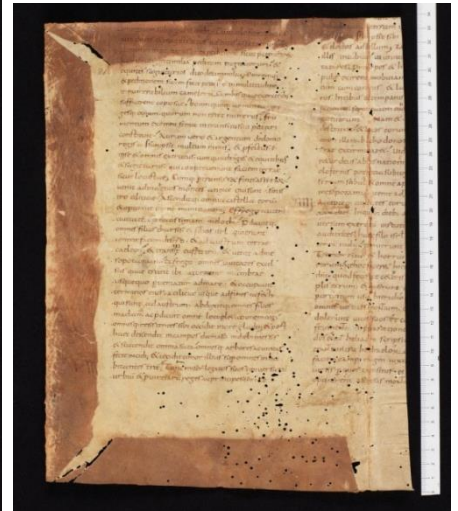
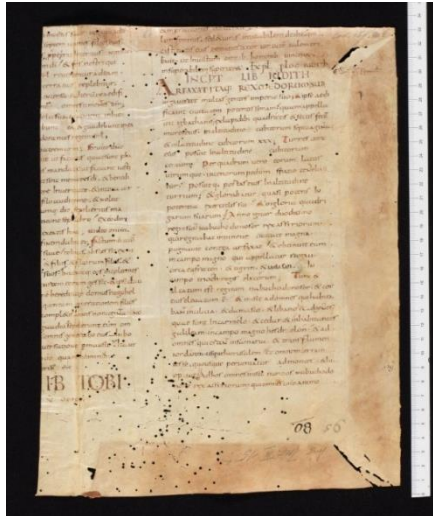
[Classification c12,] "~~not in situ reuse front-back~~" Combined into c15 (Keyboard Y)

<DisplayName> **not in situ reuse front-back** </DisplayName>
<KeyboardShortcut> **A** </KeyboardShortcut>
<DirectoryName> **Not_In_Situ_Reuse_Front-back** </DirectoryName>
<AddedFilenameEnding> **nsf** </AddedFilenameEnding>

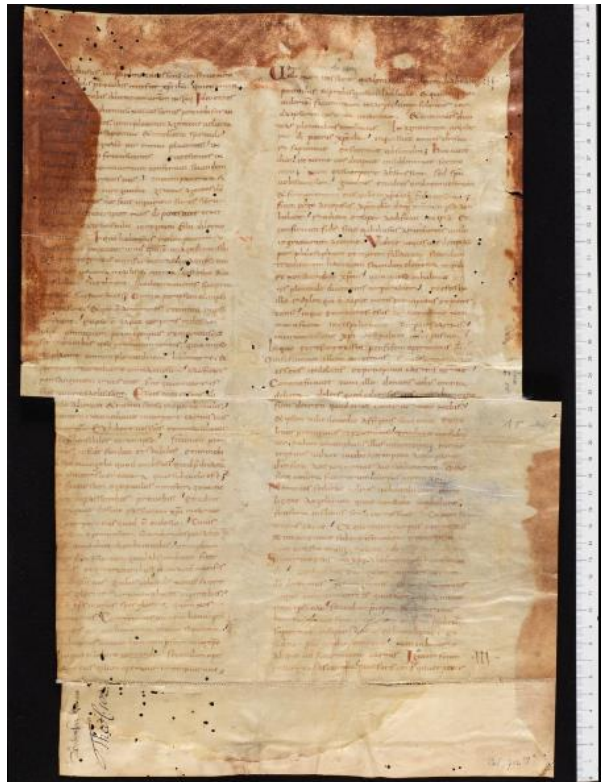
Blah, I know it, maybe ...



Seems like front-matter to me, since you can see the places where the connecting and guard reuse came through from the gatherings of pages



Two sides of what was a pastedown; more paste on the verso.



This one shows how one original sheet (the reused sheet) can be used for front matter at the beginning *and* end of a codex. And it has some nice, yellow embroidery.

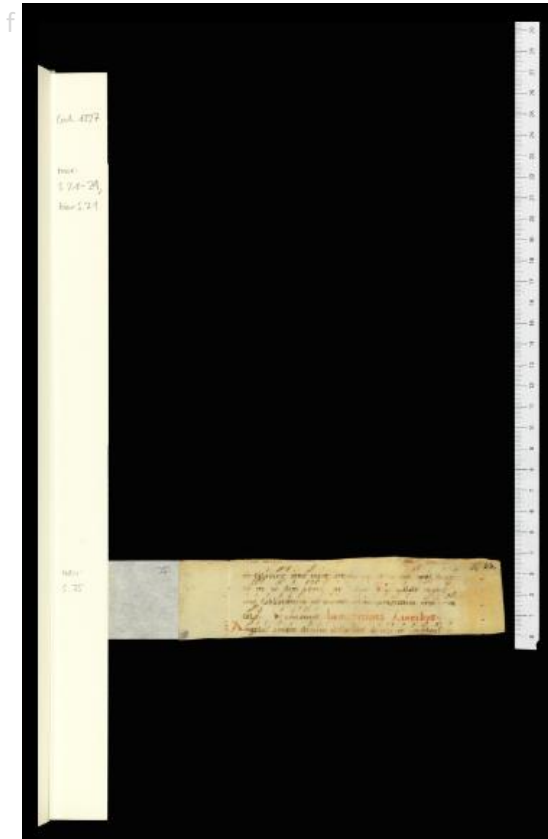
Okay, Dave realizes he's not specialized enough to know beans about differentiating this not-in-situ stuff. 'u', 'A', '9', and '7', will be combined for scoring. Pick <didn't make a pick> for any/all of them, I don't know why I picked that one. In fact, let's just call 'u' general in-situ stuff, because I'm kind of saying "why?!? (can't I figure this out?)".

~~[Classification c13,] "not in situ reuse spine protection (9)"~~ Combined into c15 (Keyboard Y)

```
<DisplayName> not in situ reuse spine protection (9) </DisplayName>
<KeyboardShortcut> 9 </KeyboardShortcut>
<DirectoryName> Not_In_Situ_Reuse_Spine_Protection </DirectoryName>
<AddedFilenameEnding> nsp </AddedFilenameEnding>
```

Blah, I know it; wait, maybe not.

I don't know how many of these there are going to be, and even if I did, I don't know if I could ID them.



Okay, Dave realizes he's not specialized enough to know beans about differentiating this not-in-situ stuff. 'v', 'a', 'g', and 'z', will be combined for scoring. Pick <didn't make a pick> for any/all of them, I don't know why I picked that one. In fact, let's just call 'x' general in-situ stuff, because I'm kind of saying "whx?!?" (can't I figure this out?).

~~[Classification c14,] "not in situ reuse connecting guard (7)"~~ Combined into c15 (Keyboard Y)

```
<DisplayName> not in situ reuse connecting guard (7) </DisplayName>  
<KeyboardShortcut> 7 </KeyboardShortcut>  
<DirectoryName> Not_In_Situ_Reuse_Connecting_Guard </DirectoryName>  
<AddedFilenameEnding> nst </AddedFilenameEnding>
```

Blah, I know it; well, I think so. Maybe not.



Some of the reuse
that you see in the
middle of the book,
and some nice,
yellow embroidery

Okay, Dave realizes he's not specialized enough to know beans about differentiating this not-in-situ stuff. 'x', 'a', 'p', and 'z', will be combined for scoring. Pick <didn't make a pick> for any/all of them, I don't know why I picked that one. In fact, let's just call 'x' general in-situ stuff, because I'm kind of saying "why?!? (can't I figure this out?)".