

USTC LIBRARY QUARTERLY

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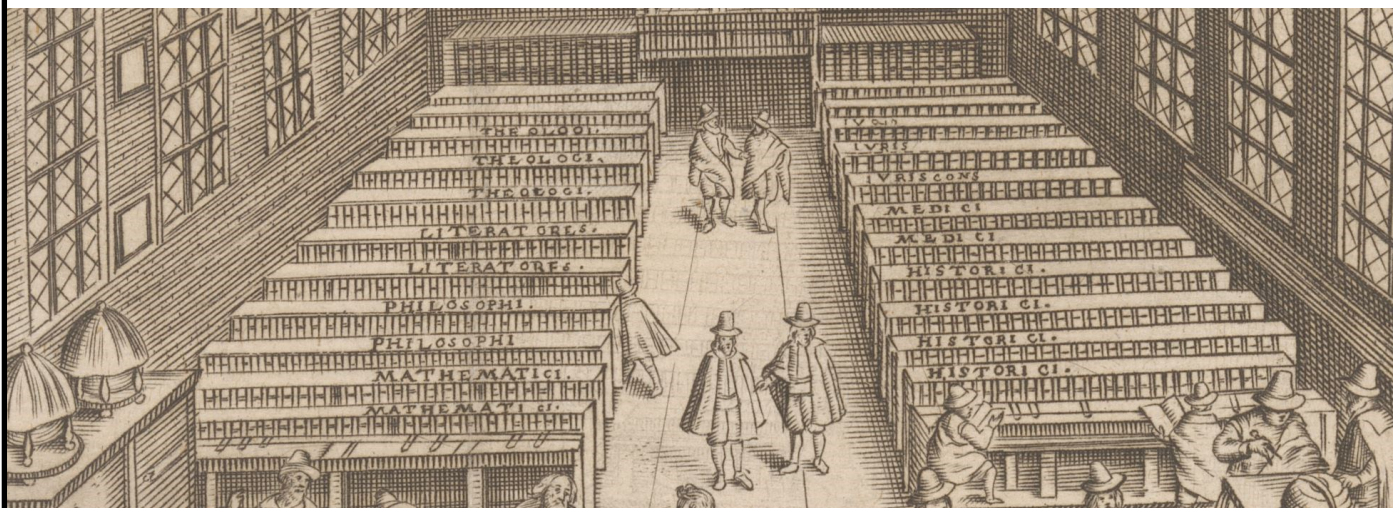
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Issue No. 2

St Andrews, October 2023

Editor: Jacob Baxter

CONTINUITY AND NEW BEGINNINGS



By Andrew Pettegree

So there we have it. The rollout of the data for the period 1651-1700 will soon be substantially complete for almost all of Europe, as far as books and printed ephemera is concerned: now we can get on with matching all the data provided by libraries. We should be able to add the last elements of our survey of periodical literature, which expanded enormously during the period 1651-1700, in 2024. You will hear more of that in issue three of the *USTC Library Quarterly*.

My colleague Arthur der Weduwen writes more about the extension to 1700 in this issue; here, I wish to reflect a little on the current status of our group and plans for the future.

We are delighted to have assembled such a large and talented group to take the project forward. Thanks to generous support from our publishing partners and donors we have been able to extend the

contracts of two existing staff members, Elise Watson and Jacob Baxter. Both were integral to the work of creating the extension to 1700. The same could be said of three PhD students who helped with the data work as part of their scholarships, Barnaby Cullen, Basil Bowdler and Zachary Brookman. From September 2023, they will be joined by four new PhD recruits, Adyan Sharda, Chloe Akers, Saba Alkuwari and Mhairi Winfield.

'We were also able to make an additional staff appointment, to welcome Dr Katherine Tycz.'

We were also able to make an additional staff appointment, to welcome Dr Katherine Tycz. Katherine brings a wealth of expertise, with postgraduate qualifications from the Bard Center in New York and the University of Cambridge. She has recently completed a postdoctoral project at the

University of Galway on Printed Prayers in Italy, 1460-1660. We are delighted to have her join us.

This has also been a special year for Arthur der Weduwen: a new book, a new daughter and an ERC Starting Grant worth €1.4 million. He also has a new job. With his British Academy Fellowship coming to an end, the University of St Andrews has appointed him to a permanent position combining teaching duties with his responsibility as Project Manager of the USTC. It was Arthur who orchestrated the extension to 1700, doubling its size. This seems a good time to recognise Arthur's role at the heart of the USTC team, so from September Arthur has been named Co-Director of the USTC. This will provide continuity when I decide to take a step back from the day-to-day running of the project. That is not yet. With the close connections we have been developing with libraries in the last years, work has never been more fun. Long may that continue.

THE BOOK AT WAR: HOW READING SHAPED CONFLICT AND CONFLICT SHAPED READING

By Andrew Pettegree

We are all people of the book. We read, use libraries and build our own carefully curated collections. When libraries are threatened with closure we are appalled; the damage done to libraries in wartime is an obvious and particular tragedy.

While we can mourn the devastation of book stock of Europe in wartime, we should not imagine that books were always innocent victims: they were also protagonists, spreading the ideologies that led to war, providing the justifications and means to fight, pouring scorn on the nation's enemies and crowing over victories. The total wars of the twentieth century enrolled all parts of society, and this included publishers and librarians, authors and poets.

Librarians, like all professional groups, rallied to the national cause, supervising the collection of books for the troops, offering



National Library of Scotland (Shelfmark: Acc.3155).

their premises for war training and acting as centres of public information for all the myriad new laws and regulations that followed the declaration of war. An unexpected by-product of war was the shortage of paper: all the combatant nations rationed paper and encouraged waste-paper drives for recycling. These books and magazines voluntarily surrendered by their patriotic owners probably resulted in the loss of more books than occurred through bombing.

Books then, were not just sources of solace: they were also essential weapons of war. It is

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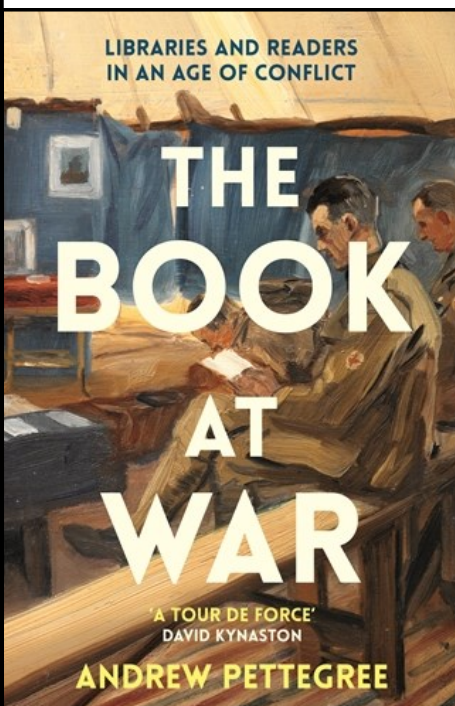
no accident that most of the main national leaders in the Second World War were themselves bestselling authors: Hitler with his *Mein Kampf*, Stalin, a published poet who had yearned to be an academic; Winston Churchill, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature. In terms of sales, all would subse-

quently be outdone by Chairman Mao, whose Little Red Book spread throughout the globe, with more than a billion copies printed.

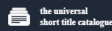
From the invention of printing onwards, war could not be waged without books. Scientists searched for the latest technical developments in periodicals, and struggled to ensure that their enemies had no access to them. Analysis of open source books and newspapers was more important to intelligence than spies. Most essential of all were the geographers, who prepared detailed charts for the assault on unfamiliar territories, and in the case of Germany, ensured that maps showing the anticipated borders of an enlarged state appeared in all atlases and school books.

The Book at War explores all of these themes and more: wartime publishing strategies, censorship, and the continuation of ideological warfare through print in the ostensible peace of the Cold War.

The Book at War was published by Profile Books, London on 5 October. It will be published in the United States on 5 December by Basic Books.



THE UNIVERSAL SHORT TITLE CATALOGUE NEARS COMPLETION TO 1700



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Universal Short Title Catalogue

An open access bibliography of early modern print culture.

Search the Catalogue

By Arthur der Weduwen

We are delighted to announce that our extension from 1650 to 1700 is nearly complete. Since the publication of the first *USTC Library Quarterly* in July, we have had a busy end of summer. In July, August and September we extended coverage for works printed between 1651 and 1700 in France, Italy, the Holy Roman Empire and Prussia, the British Isles and British colonies in North America, the Southern Habsburg Netherlands and the Swiss Confederacy.

Altogether, this series of uploads saw the USTC grow by some 330,000 records, to 1.31 million editions: the resource now includes almost 6 million copies and 2 million references to contemporary book lists, published bibliographies and digital resources. Over the course of this extension, we have also included for the first time references to books held in some 500 libraries that were previously not represented in the USTC.

The extension to 1700 is already revealing some fascinating long-term trends in seventeenth-century printing. We note the astonishing recovery of Italian publishing in the second half of the century, from a severe slump in the 1630s and 1640s; the relative decline of Antwerp at the expense of its neighbour, Brussels; the phenomenal expansion of the London print trade; and the growing self-confidence of the Duchy of Prussia, in particular its capital, Königsberg, whose printers capitalised on the turmoil in Poland-Lithuania, which saw its book trade collapse.

Everywhere, it seems that vernacular publishing was on the rise, although numerous university cities, such as Leiden, Jena and Padua, continued to print more in Latin than in Dutch, German or Italian. By 1700, it was also overwhelmingly clear that the Europe had four dominant centres of the book trade: Paris, London, Amsterdam and Leipzig.

In the coming months we will conclude the extension to 1700 by adding coverage for the Dutch Republic, Czechia, Denmark, the Hungarian kingdom and the Ottoman Empire. We also hope to offer users the opportunity to explore East Asian printing with moveable type in early 2024. A final step is the inclusion of newspapers and periodicals, particularly for the British Isles, the Dutch Republic and the Holy Roman Empire, on which we will report in greater depth in the future.

While these final parts of the extension are ongoing, we are also embarking on a major period of enhancement and growth, by gradually incorporating some 2 million additional copies from hundreds of libraries around the world. This will improve every aspect of the USTC, and undoubtedly add thousands of previously undocumented editions to the resource. We will keep you informed regularly as this significant development gets underway.

LIBRARIES THAT HAVE CONTRIBUTED LISTS FOR INCORPORATION

United Kingdom

Belfast, Linen Hall
 Cambridge University
 Cardiff University
 Dunblane, Leighton Library
 Dundee Central Library
 Edinburgh Advocates Library
 Edinburgh City Library
 Edinburgh College of Physicians
 Edinburgh Museum
 Edinburgh, The Signet Library
 Glasgow, The Mitchell Library
 Lambeth Palace
 Liverpool, Athenaeum
 London School of Economics
 London, Senate House
 London, Grocers' Company
 London, Institut Français
 London, Linnean Society
 London, Middle Temple
 London, Royal College of Physicians
 London, Royal College of Surgeons
 London, Royal Society of Medicine
 National Library of Scotland
 National Library of Wales
 National Maritime Museum
 Oscott, St Mary's College
 Royal Collections, Windsor
 Sion College
 Strathclyde University
 The Wellcome Trust
 University of Aberdeen
 University of Dundee
 University of Durham
 University of East Anglia
 University of Edinburgh
 University of Glasgow
 University of Hull
 University of Nottingham
 University of Reading
 University of St Andrews
 University of Wales, Trinity Saint David

Australia

Australian Catholic University
 Avondale University
 Curtin University
 Federation University Australia
 Flinders University
 Moore College
 Morling College
 Queensland State University
 The University of Adelaide
 The University of Melbourne
 The University of Western Australia
 The University of Sydney
 University of Canberra
 University of Tasmania
 University of Technology Sydney
 Victoria University

Belgium

Hendrik Conscience Heritage Library
 Leuven University Libraries
 Koninklijke Bibliotheek van België
 Museum Plantin-Moretus
 Universiteit Gent

Canada

Dalhousie University
 Queen's University
 Simon Fraser University
 Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library
 University of Alberta
 University of British Columbia
 University of New Brunswick
 University of Victoria
 Wilfrid Laurier University

Czechia

Knihoveda.cz

Estonia

Tallinna Ülikool
 Tartu Ülikool

Finland

Kansalliskirjasto

Iceland

Landsbókasafn Íslands – Háskólabókasafn

Ireland

Marsh's Library Dublin
 University College Dublin

Israel

Tel Aviv University

Italy

Fondazione Bruno Kessler
 Fondazione Museo Civico di Rovereto
 Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz'
 Seventeen Trentino Libraries
 Trento, Capuchins
 Trento, Communale
 Trento, Franciscans
 Trento, Vigilano
 Università degli Studi di Padova

Netherlands

Athenaeum Bibliotheek Deventer
 De Librije van Enkhuizen
 Koninklijke Bibliotheek
 Radboud Universiteit
 Rijksuniversiteit Groningen
 Ets Haim, Amsterdam
 Universiteit Utrecht
 Universiteit van Amsterdam

New Zealand

National Library

Norway

Nasjonalsbiblioteket
 Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet
 Universitetet i Bergen

Spain

Universitat de Barcelona

Sweden

Libris Consortium

Switzerland

Bibliothèque de Genève
 Fondation Martin Bodmer
 Institut D'histoire De La Réformation
 Kantonsbibliothek, Aargau
 Stiftsbibliothek, St Gallen
 Universität Basel
 Universität Bern
 Zentral- und Hochschulbibliothek Luzern
 Zentralbibliothek, Solothurn
 Zentralbibliothek, Zürich

United States of America

Brigham Young University
 Boston University School of Theology
 Carnegie Mellon
 Colorado College
 Duke University
 Emory University
 Folger Library
 Georgetown University
 Harvard University
 Harry Ransom Center
 H. Henry Meeter Center
 John Carter Brown Library
 Kennesaw State University
 Loyola University
 Montana State University
 Mount St. Mary's
 Morgan Library & Museum, New York
 Newberry Library, Chicago
 Northwestern University
 Smith College
 St Olaf College, Minnesota
 University of Illinois
 University of Kansas
 University of Michigan
 University of Montana
 University of St Thomas
 University of Virginia
 University of Wisconsin

2024 CONFERENCE: PRINT AND ARCHIVES

Proposals for papers are invited on the theme of 'Print in Archives' for the sixteenth St Andrews / USTC Book History Conference, which will take place on Thursday 20–Saturday 22 June 2024 at the University of St Andrews.

This conference will engage with the full panoply of print found in archives, as well as the best strategies for uncovering hard to find materials. We welcome proposals for papers on methodology, key

categories of print, individual finds or research projects based on print in archives.

Proposals, with a title and an abstract of up to 300 words, should be addressed to the organisers, Andrew Pettegree, Arthur der Weduwen and Basil Bowdler by 15 December 2023. Any inquiries can be directed to admp@st-andrews.ac.uk, adw7@st-andrews.ac.uk and bb219@st-andrews.ac.uk.

