

USTC LIBRARY QUARTERLY

In Search of Pierre Marteau
by Andrew Pettegree

Page 2

Newspapers on the USTC
by Arthur der Weduwen

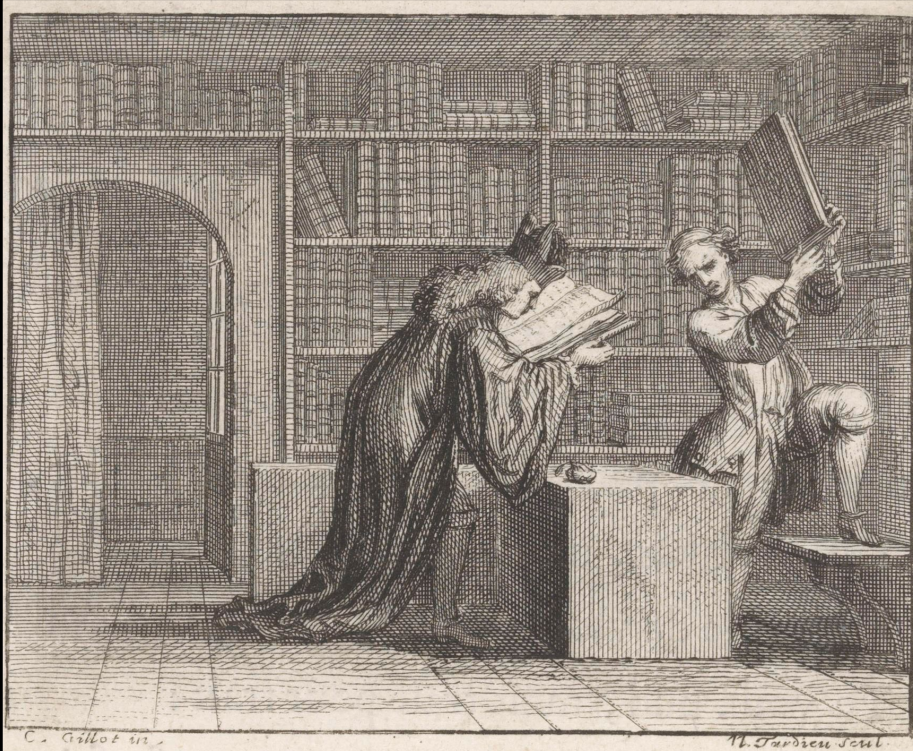
Page 3

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THE GREAT MATCHING BEGINS



By Andrew Pettegree

As we approach the end of the upload of our extension to 1700, we are already embarked on the next stage of the project. Now we have to add to the database the two million or more additional copies we have accrued through our appeal to libraries for downloads of their pre-1701 holdings. This matching work actually made a tentative beginning last October, while Arthur der Weduwen was co-ordinating the upload of the last country and regions for 1651-1700, and it may be helpful to explain how we will be proceeding.

First Arthur, assisted by Elise Watson, has been through the data and divided it into national or regional silos. The smallest bodies of data (Iceland, Norway, Ukraine, Russia, the Baltic Republics and the Ottoman Empire) are already taken care of. But for the larger regions, France, Germany, Italy, the Low Countries, we have several hundred thousand pieces of data to match. To prevent our files becoming unmanageable, here we will be working through the data city by city.

There are seven of us contributing to this work, each with different areas of responsibility. I have been working on the Holy Roman

Empire, so this may make an interesting example to share with you. My task began with data from three middle-sized towns (in publishing terms): Helmstedt, Hamburg, and Heidelberg. In each case, Arthur furnished me with a database containing all our current master records, extracted from the USTC, along with the copies to be matched with them. By pooling the data from all the library files in this way, we often find twenty or even forty new copies to be matched to a single master with one operation. This would not be the case if we worked through the data library by library.

‘Hamburg . . . had only 5,533 master records once we had taken out the newspapers, but we discovered over 1,000 new editions in the matching data’

I have worked steadily through these German towns, matching year by year or, where there are comparatively few copies, decade by decade. The results are already extremely promising. For Helmstedt we had 9,198 masters (many of the academic dissertations) and 14,134 items from our collective hoard of new data to be matched. This generated 720 new masters, increasing them total by 8%. Hamburg, a far larger city, had only 5,533 master records once we had taken out the newspapers, but we discovered over 1,000 new

Continued From Page One

editions in the matching data, increasing our total by 20%. The new data for Heidelberg, provided us with 893 new masters, and increased the total by almost 30%. It is also interesting to see how the quantity of new copies to be matched differs between these places. For Helmstedt we have an average of 1.5 copies to match for each master record, but for Heidelberg over three copies per master. This offers a snapshot of the international interest in owning books from these different publishing centres.

Colleagues working on other parts of Europe have found an even greater range in terms of new editions identified. The first Italian towns to be matched, Palermo and Bologna, generated a restrained 6% of new masters whereas the two Prussian print centres of Danzig (Gdańsk) and Königsberg generated our highest totals of new editions so far. In the case of Königsberg, we identified 1,031 new masters for an increase of 23%, and with Danzig, 1,515 for a staggering 80% increase on what we presently have in the USTC.

Arthur will add these new records, and update the existing records with extra copies, as soon as the individual city files are signed off. The work on enhancement of the data will cover the entire date range of the USTC, though it is to be expected that around three-quarters of the copies to be added will relate to the seventeenth century. We expect, once we have worked our way through all the various segments of the data, to have added at least a further 100,000 new editions and two million extra copies.

IN SEARCH OF PIERRE MARTEAU

By Andrew Pettegree

Pierre Marteau (Peter the Hammer) was a slippery fellow. On the face of it he was one of the most prolific publishers of the later seventeenth century, turning out a mass of political and literary works in French and Italian. In reality, he did not exist, and no-one in the publishing industry would have thought his print shop in Cologne was anything more than a subterfuge. Cologne, the bulwark of Catholicism in the German Rhineland, had a lively print industry, but there was

limited local demand for books in French and Italian.

So who was lurking behind this transparent disguise? The likelihood is that there was not one but many Pierre Marteaux. This polite fiction was a means for the authors and printers of satirical or controversial works to bring their texts to the market without attracting undue official attention. Bibliographers and cataloguers certainly recognise the likelihood of multiple Marteaux. 'Cologne' has been claimed as a false address for books published in Amsterdam, Leiden, Utrecht, Brussels, Paris and even Copenhagen and Hamburg. In consequence, Marteaux pop up in a range of national bibliographies, including the Flemish STCV, the Dutch STCN and of course the German VD17. Sometimes the same editions are claimed by several. Library catalogues have a similar spread pattern.

the meantime, the USTC is extracting all the data we have collected on French and Italian editions with 'Cologne' in their imprint to a separate file, where we can compare them all together. We now have twelve thousand pieces of data from the library downloads to be compared to the master records. No doubt this will provide some new discoveries, along with many cases of disputed publication rights. We will keep you in touch with how this works out, and what we make of the enigmatic Mr Hammer.



A COLOGNE,
Chez PIERRE MARTEAU
M. DC. XCVI

It would be the work of a specialist (and a wonderful PhD project) to sort this all out. In



A COLOGNE,
Chés PIERRE DU MARTEAU.
M D C LXXVII.



NEWSPAPERS ON THE USTC

By Arthur der Weduwen

One of the distinguishing facets of the USTC is the presence of newspapers. The newspaper was an invention of the seventeenth century, and was typically a short pamphlet or double-sided sheet, printed on a periodical basis (generally weekly, bi-weekly or tri-weekly) with news reports from across Europe. It continued a longstanding tradition of manuscript newsletters: the first newspaper publisher, Johann Carolus of Strasbourg, began as a distributor of such *Avvisi*. In 1605, he began printing his handwritten bulletins: his model was soon copied in other European cities, and by the end of the seventeenth century the printed newspaper was an established feature of European politics and print culture. Newspapers have long dominated the study of news culture, but conversely there are few genres of print that are so neglected bibliographically, at least in their first century. They have generally been excluded from national bibliographies, while the absence of a standard of description has also meant that they are not adequately described in library and archival collections. Even specialist bibliographies do not necessarily describe individual newspaper issues in much detail.

To recognise their full impact on the print world and information culture, we decided that newspapers should be described in the USTC at the issue level, rather than at the title level only. We developed our own USTC method of description, which has been adopted for the published bibliography of Dutch and Flemish Newspapers (Brill, 2017) and for similar forthcoming bibliographies of seventeenth-century German, Italian, Swedish and Danish newspapers. The description of individual issues allows for more comprehensive bibliographical documentation and analysis. For every surviving issue it is possible to include information on the places from which news was gathered, generally referred to as 'places of correspondence', the sequence of reports that made up the content of each newspaper. While we are today used to catchy headlines that announce the subject of a news



story, early modern newspaper headlined news by the place and date of despatch of the news report ('Venice, 3 July', 'The Hague, 29 October').

There are now 142,485 newspaper issues recorded on the USTC: some 101,000 from the Holy Roman Empire, 8,300 from the Low Countries, 9,000 from France, 8,000 from Scandinavia, 7,500 from Prussia, 6,000 from the Swiss Confederacy and 1,000 from Spain. They represent what can be traced of some 300 newspapers. The description of newspapers at the issue level makes clear what an important role this genre came to play in the news market in seventeenth-century Europe. 'Newspapers' are now the third most prominent subject classifications in the entire USTC (no mean feat for a type of publication that only began in the early seventeenth century), and the top ten most productive printers by editions in the USTC are now all printers of newspapers. Because some users might not appreciate a cascade of newspaper issues when browsing the resource, one can exclude individual newspaper issues from the search (under the 'settings' filter), but the default is that they are included.

It is important to note that the presence of newspapers increases significantly our share of 'lost books' included in the USTC. Newspapers were ephemeral publications, with

just under half of the issues documented on the USTC listed as lost books; even the survivors often survive in only one copy, frequently in an archive far away from their initial place of publication. The numbering of issues allows for the reliable identification of missing numbers. Given that it is extremely unlikely that a newspaper printer would begin a title with, for instance, issue number 32, one can presume that if issue 32 survives, the first 31 issues were also published. We did have to make a decision to what extent we would infer missing issues, and for the sake of consistency and clarity, we chose to infer individual missing numbers in a year for which we have a surviving numbered issue, but not otherwise.

Our coverage of newspapers is not yet comprehensive, but we are in the process of ensuring that it will be soon. In the coming fortnight we will add another 27,000 Dutch and French newspapers printed in the Low Countries for the second half of the seventeenth century. Later this spring some 40,000 British newspaper issues and periodicals will be uploaded as well, while smaller but still significant uploads are planned for more French, Danish and Spanish newspapers. These additions will make a notable contribution to the future growth of the USTC, and they will cement 'Newspapers' as the second largest subject classification on the database.

LIBRARIES THAT HAVE CONTRIBUTED LISTS FOR INCORPORATION

New Libraries Are In **Bold**

United Kingdom

Belfast, Linen Hall
Cambridge University
Cardiff University
Colfe Library, Leathersellers' Company
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 Francais

London, King's College

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 Bristol

University of Dundee

University of Durham

University of East Anglia

University of Edinburgh

University of London

University of Glasgow

University of Hull

University of Nottingham

University of Oxford

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

Denmark

Det Kongelige Bibliotek

Estonia

Tallinna Ülikool
Tartu Ülikool

France

Système universitaire de documentation

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, Communiale
Trento, Franciscans
Trento, Vigiliano
Università degli Studi di Padova

Netherlands

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

Universiteit Utrecht
Universiteit van Amsterdam

New Zealand

National Library

Norway

Nasjonaltbiblioteket
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
Drew University
Duke University
Emory University
Folger Library
Georgetown University
Grolier Club, New York
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

