

## BOOKS BEYOND FRONTIERS

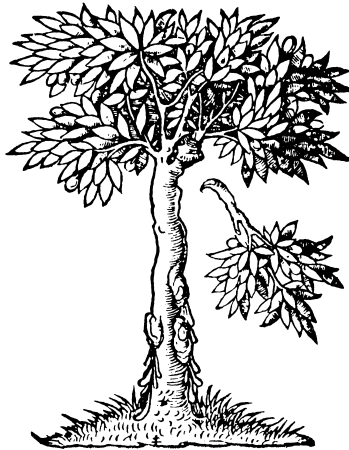


CERL PAPERS · III

# Books beyond Frontiers: *the need for international collaboration in national retrospective bibliography*

Papers presented on 8 November 2002  
at the Bibliopolis Conference on  
‘The future history of the book’  
hosted by the  
Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague

EDITED BY  
David J. Shaw



London 2003

CONSORTIUM *of* EUROPEAN RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Published in 2003 by  
THE CONSORTIUM OF EUROPEAN RESEARCH LIBRARIES  
The Finsbury Business Centre, 40 Bowling Green Lane,  
Clerkenwell, London EC1R 0NE  
Telephone 020 7970 5642 Fax 020 7970 5643  
[www.cerl.org](http://www.cerl.org)

Orders may be sent to  
The British Library Bookshop  
96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB  
e-mail: [bl-bookshop@bl.uk](mailto:bl-bookshop@bl.uk)

Copyright © 2003 the contributors

ISBN 0-9541535-1-0

Designed by James Mosley & Justin Howes, and typeset  
by Justin Howes in Matthew Carter's Galliard CC

Printed by Biddles Ltd., Guildford, Surrey

# Contents

Introduction by David J. Shaw	vii
-------------------------------	-----



JOHN GOLDFINCH: The international context of national bibliography	i
GORAN PROOT AND STIJN VAN ROSSEM: Grey areas in book historical research#Can international co-operation offer a practical solution?	9
JUDIT VIZKELETY-ECSEDY: The search for hidden Hungarica	19
GALINA RIEDER: Die Erschließung der Altbestände der Russischen Nationalbibliothek in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Consortium of European Research Libraries	35
English synopsis	47



List of Contributors	49
----------------------	----



# Introduction

DAVID J. SHAW

Historians of the book are renowned travellers. Their research materials are rarely found all within a single collection and often not within a single city. Traditionally, one of the problems of this sort of research has been the fundamental one of locating copies of appropriate original source material, which might be all the editions of a specific work or author, all the books produced by a particular printer or for a particular publisher or in a particular town at a certain date, or more intricate researches for books printed using certain type faces or other typographical material. In the area of national retrospective bibliography, the need to locate materials beyond national frontiers has only been partially recognised. As is discussed by John Goldfinch below, the first edition (1926) of the Short Title Catalogue of English books to 1640<sup>1</sup> drew mainly on major British and American libraries. The musée Plantin in Antwerp, the City Library in Hamburg and the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris were the only continental libraries noted. The second edition of STC<sup>2</sup> not only drew on the resources of many more continental libraries but also recorded many titles in French and other foreign languages printed in England which had been overlooked in the first edition.<sup>3</sup> The compilers in the 1920s no doubt had expectations about the nature of the material they should be looking for and the libraries in which they might usefully search. By the 1990s, these expectations had greatly expanded, both in terms of the languages in which English books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were printed and their contemporary and subsequent distribution abroad.

With the advent of international collaborative catalogues such as the Hand Press Book database, it is not only much easier to trace items from each country's national printed heritage which have found a home in collections abroad but it is also less easy to be deceived into assuming that the collections of your own national library will hold all that a researcher needs to see. Galina Rieder's contribution to this volume shows what unsuspected

resources in Western European languages might be expected from the collections of the Russian National Library in St Petersburg when their cataloguing project is complete and all the records are on the HPB. As an instance of a small reciprocal contribution, the inclusion of the Cathedral Libraries Catalogue<sup>4</sup> in the HPB in 2001 has provided a record for the only complete copy of a rare Russian liturgical work in Canterbury Cathedral Library.<sup>5</sup>

John Goldfinch in his contribution shows how the surviving books recorded by ISTC for the incunable period before 1501 are spread widely beyond their countries of origin. In part, this is due to the activity of bibliophile collectors in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries who took advantage of the dispersals of institutional and aristocratic libraries in that period to create new collections of the output of the earliest presses. But in part, the geographic distribution of incunables stems from the activities of entrepreneurs of the fifteenth century such as Nicolas Jenson, a Frenchman in Venice who built up an international trading partnership in printed books, largely with Italian and German colleagues.<sup>6</sup> This is the case in other important trading cities. The London market in school and university textbooks was largely supplied from abroad in the early period. It was not until a hundred years after the introduction of printing in England that publishers found a secure enough local market in school and college texts of the Latin classics to begin printing them in London in any quantity.<sup>7</sup> Even texts with English glosses such as some of the commentaries on John of Garland's grammatical and lexical works were printed in France or the Low Countries for sale in England in the period around 1500. In the seventeenth century the Stationers' Company in London had a commercial arm known as the Latin Stock which specialised in importing books from the continent for which there was not a sufficient market to print in England.<sup>8</sup> If England was an importer, Paris was a major exporter in the early sixteenth century: The *Inventaire chronologique* for the years 1501-1520 records Parisian books produced for export to Amsterdam, Antwerp, Bologna, Brussels, Cologne, Ghent, London, Louvain, Nuremberg, Seville, Trondheim, Utrecht and York.<sup>9</sup> Copies are spread far beyond the city where they were printed and may well still be found in the libraries in the country where they were on sale. Such books of course belong to the national retrospective bibliography of the countries of reception as well as of production.

The paper by Goran Proot and Stijn van Rossem shows just how complex it can be to define and record the historical printed output of a part of Europe which has undergone various shifts of political and cultural identity during the period of the hand-press book. It is of obvious importance to the



## *Introduction*

Netherlands and to Flanders that they have individual histories of the printed book within their modern territorial boundaries, and yet their two separate Short Title Catalogues, STC(N) and STC(V), can never do full justice to the historic fact of a shared Dutch linguistic continuum which has been divided and reorganised geographically and politically in different ways over several centuries. Questions of shared editions and of false imprints which cross modern frontiers pose difficulties for any national retrospective bibliographical project. Fortunately, CERL's focus on a shared European printed heritage offers some possibilities of alleviating these methodological problems. Books printed in Dutch in north-eastern France or in modern French-speaking Wallonia (or even in Britain) can in principle be reunited with Dutch books from the Netherlands and Flanders through the interface of a shared resource such as the Hand Press Book database.

Judit Vizkelety-Ecsedy's contribution shows just how useful a European resource can be for furthering a national project. The presence of Hungarian students and teachers as well as diplomats and men of religion in other parts of Europe throughout the hand-press period has led to a dispersal of the traces of their intellectual activities in the historical printed record of the communities which provided a temporary home for them. The Hand Press Book database has proved to be a useful tool for tracing the survival of Hungarica, whether in Hungarian or Latin or translated into other vernaculars, and in augmenting the bibliographical knowledge of the texts printed for expatriate Hungarians by helping to reveal authors for anonymous works, originals for translations, and locations for false imprints.

Useful as it is already, we can look forward to a time when the Hand Press Book database is larger and more varied still. Its potential for revealing the diffusion of books in minority languages as well as in the major languages of culture is still insufficiently recognised, as also its ability to trace the passage of scholars from distant parts of Europe in the major centres of learning in the Renaissance or the Age of Enlightenment. The case of Desiderius Erasmus as a scholar with a European dimension is well known but I remember my surprise on discovering that a Petrus Parvus Rosaefontanus who worked as an part-time publisher's editor in Paris in the 1520s while teaching in one of the colleges at the University of Paris was in fact a Danish scholar called Peder Lille of Roskilde who eventually returned to Denmark where he became a bishop in the reformed church. Tracking the books in which he collaborated with the Parisian printer Pierre Vidoue was a lengthy task. The Hand Press Book database promises to make the uncovering of similar trans-European itineraries much easier in future.

<sup>1</sup> A.W. Pollard and G.R. Redgrave, *A Short-Title Catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland, & Ireland and of English books printed abroad, 1475-1640*. London, The Bibliographical Society, 1926. xvi, 609 p.

<sup>2</sup> *A Short-Title Catalogue of Books printed in England, Scotland, & Ireland, 1475-1640*. Second edition. London, The Bibliographical Society, 1976-1991, 3 vols.

<sup>3</sup> David J. Shaw, 'French-language publishing in London to 1900'. In: *Foreign-language Printing in London 1500-1900*, edited by Barry Taylor, The British Library, Boston Spa & London, 2002, pp. 101-122.

<sup>4</sup> David J. Shaw (Editor-in-Chief), and others, *The Cathedral Libraries Catalogue*. Volume Two: *Books printed on the Continent of Europe before 1701 in the libraries of the Anglican Cathedrals of England and Wales*. London, The British Library and the Bibliographical Society, 1998, 2 vols, xvi + 1686 p.

<sup>5</sup> An *Horologion* printed in Moscow in 1651, CLC L1173.

<sup>6</sup> Martin Lowry, *Nicholas Jenson and the rise of Venetian publishing in Renaissance Europe*, Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1991. xviii, 286p, 8 plates.

<sup>7</sup> David J. Shaw, 'The first English editions of Horace, Juvenal and Persius', *The Library*, 5th series, xxv, 1970, 219-225.

<sup>8</sup> Julian Roberts, 'The Latin trade', in: *The Cambridge History of the Book in Britain*, vol. IV, 1557-1695, ed. John Barnard and D.F. McKenzie, Cambridge University Press, 2002, pp.141-173.

<sup>9</sup> Brigitte Moreau, *Inventaire chronologique des éditions parisiennes du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle d'après les manuscrits de Philippe Renouard*, vols 1 and 2. Paris, Services des Travaux Historiques de la Ville de Paris, 1972, 1977.

# The international context of national bibliography

JOHN GOLDFINCH

The purpose of this paper is to make some points about the international context of the work of national bibliography, specifically the national bibliography of early printed books. Its perspective is that of the Incunabula Short Title Catalogue (ISTC), and of the British Library, which together with its British Museum Library predecessor, has been wrestling with the problems of the national bibliography of the British Isles for 150 years.

The need for comprehensive bibliographies has of course long been felt. But the difficulty, as always with bibliographical projects, is in deciding what the parameters should be, what to put in and, more importantly in many ways, what to leave out. Most large-scale bibliographies compiled before the late 19th century were the work of individuals rather than of groups or committees, and this perhaps simplified matters. If one is compiling one's own bibliography, one can make, and change, the rules to suit oneself. But once institutions get in on the act, it can get much more complicated. Much individual bibliographical work has been carried out by individuals with enormous energy and industry, and this can often be seen in the idiosyncratic nature of the (nonetheless usually very valuable) work that they produce. The bibliography of incunabula is dotted with such characters – from Britain I think of Robert Proctor (1868-1903), who in his short life changed the face of bibliographical scholarship, and of W.A. Copinger (1847-1910), equally energetic, but without Proctor's powers of analysis and interpretation. Both these individuals were tireless in pursuit of their goals, and with personalities to match. We can all think of similar examples from the bibliographers of our own time. But once the work becomes institutionalised, bibliographical projects can become more lumbering and can be tempted to bite off more than they can chew, and many projects become mired in bureaucracy, to the frustration of their committed compilers.

To focus on the national bibliography of the British Isles, it was in 1878 in London that a committee of the recently-founded Library Association proposed that what it called a “General Catalogue of English Literature” should be compiled, to include “all books printed in English, either in the United Kingdom or abroad ... brought down to the latest possible date”; in other words, a national cultural bibliography for the Anglophone world. Despite some lively discussion, it is probably needless to say that the subsequent lack of progress seems to have been directly proportional to the over-ambition of the enterprise.<sup>1</sup>

But the view that there should be catalogues of the national output of printing in the English-speaking world was at last being taken up by more than just enthusiastic individuals, along with the idea that a good place to begin was, as so often, at the beginning, that is with the earliest period of printing. The British Museum published its own catalogue of its earliest British books in 1884, having begun the work in 1877<sup>2</sup> (and establishing in the process that 1640 was the most sensible place to break, given the outbreak of pamphleteering that accompanied the Civil War from then on), and by 1892, when the London-based Bibliographical Society was founded, a prospectus for a similar catalogue to record the holdings of Cambridge libraries was in circulation.<sup>3</sup>

But progress was still limited to some extent by the problems of defining what should be in and what not, and the Bibliographical Society itself was distracted by concern about the bibliography of incunabula. Here, the establishment of the Kommission für den Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke in Berlin in 1904, and the consequent stimulus to national efforts to record both the holdings and the output of the 15th century provided the necessary focus. For Britain, the publication of E. Gordon Duff’s *Fifteenth century English books* ([London], 1917) together with the successful tour of British libraries made by Dr Ernst Crous from Berlin in 1912 and 1913 wrapped the problem up for the time being.<sup>4</sup>

The rather unlikely year of 1918 was the turning point for the United Kingdom, when a proposal for a national catalogue for pre-1640 English material made at a Bibliographical Society meeting by A.W. Pollard (which he claimed afterwards to have made light-heartedly on the grounds that it was easier to propose new work than to have to review the past) was met by a timely offer of money from Gilbert R. Redgrave.<sup>5</sup> The Short-title Catalogue – what we British like to think of as THE Short-title Catalogue – was born, and bore fruit in publication at the end of 1926,<sup>6</sup> and has been known ever since just as STC.

*The international context of national bibliography*

I'd like to make a couple of points about the factors that, in my view, ensured the success of STC.

In the first place it depended for its basic structure on the two pre-existing catalogues of early English materials of large libraries, those of the British Museum and of the University Library, Cambridge, and of the willingness of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, to facilitate the compilation of a list of its own holdings.

Secondly, it was conceived as an international project – British books held outside the United Kingdom were seen as an essential part of the undertaking; indeed North American interest in such a project had first been expressed in the 1880s. STC as published attempted to include comprehensively the holdings of the British Museum, Cambridge libraries, the Bodleian and some other Oxford libraries, and the Henry E. Huntington Library in California, with selective contributions from other libraries across the world. STC 8 is an example early in the catalogue of the transatlantic link: it is an edition of the anonymous *Falsehood in friendship*, printed in 1605. In 1926 it was recorded only at the Huntington, and by one of those curious quirks of book history, while two further copies have come to light since, both are in the United States.

Thirdly, it depended on the combination of the unparalleled package of bibliographical expertise, determination and appetite for hard work that characterises the first of its named editors, A.W. Pollard, who through most of the period of compilation was Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum, and the depth of the pockets of its other editor, Gilbert Redgrave.

If we cross the North Sea to the Netherlands, we find a similar awareness of the way in which work in a large library prepares the ground for a wider enterprise, and also how important it is to be aware of the holding of nationally important material outside the immediate national context.

My example here is M.F.A.G. Campbell's ground-breaking *Annales de la typographie néerlandaise au XVe siècle*.<sup>7</sup> Campbell describes in his introduction how he was led to the project from his work on the incunabula at The Hague under J.W. Holtrop, both in the Royal Library and the Museum Meermanno-Westreenianum, and that the information gathered has been supplemented by descriptions culled from catalogues of all descriptions, by his own visits to libraries in Belgium, by Holtrop's visits to Germany, Italy and France, and by extensive correspondence elsewhere. Here, as with the STC in Britain nearly 50 years later, we see the combination of a basis of work in the major collections supplemented by support from colleagues elsewhere, both within and beyond the Netherlands, and of course the

wherewithal to publish. Once again, we do not have to look far into his catalogue to find the fruits of his international vision: his entry no.4 records an unsigned edition of the *Quaestiones naturales* of Adelard of Bath, printed in Louvain by Johannes de Westfalia around 1476-77, where the only copies known to him were in London and Wolfenbüttel. Subsequent research has established that there are actually five copies in libraries in Britain, one in Germany, but only since 1991 has there at last been a copy in the Netherlands, at the Royal Library at The Hague.

Campbell's bibliography is of course confined to the fifteenth century, and it is back to the recording of incunabula that I now want to turn.

The Incunabula Short Title Catalogue, ISTC for short, has now been in existence for over twenty years, and represents a dynamic monument to the collaborative instincts of curators of early printed books from across the entire world. As it stands today, it supplies a comprehensive picture of many aspects of the present-day situation of the fifteenth-century book. It is of course not yet complete – there are still holes, and those holes are precisely in those areas where we still need to put together the combination identified earlier: ISTC has the international angle, more so than almost any other major bibliographical project, but we still need in some areas to add in the combination of existing work, energy and of course money (what we nowadays call 'resources') to make the mixture work.

But with what we have, we can say some interesting things about the printed production of various regions or countries in Europe, and where this printed production has survived.

Some of this survival has exactly the characteristics one would expect. Gordon Duff's explorations of surviving English printing did not have to take him far outside the English-speaking world, although there are of course special cases, such as the unique St Albans-printed book now in the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris, Thomas of Erfurt's *De modis significandi* of 1480.<sup>8</sup>

Elsewhere on what I may call the cultural periphery in terms of printing history at this time we find things to be not dissimilar. Surviving Portuguese printing is to be found principally in Portuguese collections,<sup>9</sup> and the same can be said for printing in Bohemia – of the work of the Plzen printer of the late 1490s Mikuláš Bakaláš, for example, I think I'm right in saying that not even a fragment is known to exist outside the present-day Czech Republic.<sup>10</sup>

But what of the surviving books from the main centres of printing?

Here ISTC tells us a different story. Out of 27,275 bona-fide 15th-century editions listed in ISTC in late 2002, 9,862 entries appeared in ISTC for

*The international context of national bibliography*

books with Italian imprints. Of these, 7,874 were listed in the published union catalogue of incunabula in Italy, the IGI,<sup>11</sup> and the work done by Giuliana Sciascia and her colleagues in Rome to extend IGI has added to the ISTC over 350 Italian editions not previously recorded in a library in Italy, providing a grand total of 8,217. And while it is true that in many cases these are copies of the more ephemeral types of publication – indulgences, bulls, prognostications, schoolbooks, etc. – there are also examples of more substantial items, mostly legal.

And this leaves 1,645 Italian incunabula editions where no copy has yet been reported from an Italian collection; just over 12% of the total. Again, these are mostly ephemera, or schoolbooks, but there also liturgical and legal books.

Turning to the German-speaking countries, we find that ISTC recorded in 2002 9,237 fifteenth-century editions (this is certainly still an underestimate; the German census work being carried out in Munich is still regularly reporting hitherto unrecorded material).

Of these 9,237, 7,987 are currently registered with a location in the German Federal Republic, and such locations as have been reported to us from Austria and German-speaking Switzerland pushes the figure a little higher to 8,075.

This leaves 1,162 editions produced in a German-speaking area but not yet reported to ISTC as being in that area today, a slightly lower proportion of the total than is the case for Italian printing. There are almost certainly some interesting reasons for this: it would take another paper to explore it, but we find such contrasts as Italian books where a substantial majority of the surviving copies are now outside Italy, and the exact reverse. For Germany, we must of course take into account books that have only vanished from the area during the turmoils of the last century, but even so we are left with a pattern very similar to the one we saw for Italy: ephemera, schoolbooks and liturgy – and indeed some of these books only survive today in libraries away from the main hunting-grounds (for incunabulists that is) of Germany and Italy, in the Netherlands, for example, or perhaps in Sweden.

Turning our eyes on the Low Countries, we find that ISTC listed in 2002 2,261 items as fifteenth-century books with Low Countries imprints. It listed 1,235 of these as being held in libraries in the Netherlands, and 799 in Belgium. Allowing for overlap, that gives us 1,480 of the 2,261 to be found today still in the Low Countries, roughly two-thirds of the total.

What are the other third? As should be clear from the foregoing account, they are mostly ephemera and schoolbooks. But there are other, more sub-

stantial items, and some have found their way to different parts of the globe – I think here of the Johannes de Hesse, *Itinerarium per diversas mundi partes* (Deventer, 1499), for which there is (perhaps appropriately) a copy in the National Library in Rio de Janeiro, but not in the Netherlands or Belgium.

The conclusion here is that substantial chunks of the national bibliographic records of almost any country go missing if too narrow a view is taken as to where to look for our books. And further, that if we do not take this wider view, we will not only be misrepresenting our national outputs in terms of statistics, but in kinds of book.

These little games with numbers of books in ISTC have shown that there are the common areas of missing or under-recorded items – those of ephemera and schoolbooks – across the book-producing areas of Germany, Italy and the Low Countries. But it has also shown up areas where there is less commonality, most strikingly perhaps law books published in Italy.

As this paper began with British bibliography, it ought at this point to look back and say, in the years since STC, what has happened? Of course it is ESTC, originally the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue and now the English STC, which having started in 1976 as a bibliography for the 18th century, has now moved to incorporate records derived from the earlier printed bibliographies.

Now it is a lot more difficult to play numbers games with ESTC than with its little sibling ISTC, but there are some entrancingly similar results to be had. Thanks to my colleague Alain Veylit, of the ESTC North America office, it can be shown that of the 466,458 entries in the ESTC in late 2002, there were 45,820 records for items with an imprint in Britain for which there is no location in the British Isles – some 10% of the total. Reversing the picture, ESTC was also then recording 628 items with North American imprints where no North American location has yet been found. And what are these items? The American material is overwhelmingly ephemera, mostly found by the ESTC project itself in the Public Record Office (now the National Archives) in London, which at least gives us the comfort of thinking that the British government may have lost the colonies, but at least it was managing to document what they were up to.

So, to find material for our home national bibliography but not on our home turf, as it were, what are we to do? To repeat the lesson that I learn from previous projects, we need that base file derived from the largest collections we can find, we need the money, and we need the energy and determination. But there are tools available to us now that our predecessors did not have. For one thing, catalogues of libraries all over the world are



*The international context of national bibliography*

becoming available for remote access over the Internet. This is not of course always as useful for our purposes as it might be – it is not exactly usual for a web OPAC to be set up to allow searches to be made by place of printing and date, for example – but we can be lucky, and Z39.50 clients can of course often be used to overcome such shortcomings. But just as importantly, there are other catalogues available to us that have all sorts of potential. An outstanding example is of course HPB, the Hand Press Book database of CERL, which with its 1,300,000 records is a mine from which anyone may excavate nuggets of bibliographical treasure.

<sup>1</sup> *Transactions and proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Library Association*, London, 1878, pp.8-9, 54-64 and 129-131. Much of what follows is based on papers included in *The Bibliographical Society 1892-1942: studies in retrospect*, London, 1945, especially those by F.C. Francis, Victor Scholderer and F.S. Ferguson, and also Julian Roberts, 'The Bibliographical Society as a Band of Pioneers', in Robin Myers and Michael Harris, ed., *Pioneers in Bibliography*, Winchester, 1988, pp. 86-100.

<sup>2</sup> P.R. Harris, *A history of the British Museum Library 1753-1973* (London, 1998), pp. 321, 325. The catalogue appeared as: *Catalogue of books in the Library of the British Museum printed in England, Scotland and Ireland and of books in English printed abroad to the year 1640*. 3 vols. London, 1884.

<sup>3</sup> Published, in the end without the inclusion of the college libraries, as *Early English Printed Books in the University Library Cambridge (1475-1640)* [compiled by C.E. Sayle]. 4 vols. Cambridge, 1900-07; introductions by Sayle in vol.1 and by Francis Jenkinson in vol.4.

<sup>4</sup> Ernst Crous, 'The General Catalogue of Incunabula', *Transactions of the Bibliographical Society* 12 (1911-13) pp.88-99; *idem*, 'The inventory of incunabula in Great Britain and Ireland', *ibidem* pp.177-209.

<sup>5</sup> *Studies in retrospect* p.17.

<sup>6</sup> A.W. Pollard and G.R. Redgrave, *A short-title catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland and Ireland ... 1475-1640*. London, 1926.

<sup>7</sup> La Haye, 1874.

<sup>8</sup> This is one of these book-historical irritations for the custodians of national printed archives: the book entered the French national collections early in the nineteenth century at a time when there are few records, and from an unknown source. How it left England remains shrouded in mystery (I am grateful to Mme Denise Hillard for attempting to trace this for me).

<sup>9</sup> Artur Anselmo, *Origens da imprensa em Portugal*. Lisboa, 1981.

<sup>10</sup> Emma Urbánková, *Soupis prvotisků Českého původu*. Praha, 1986.

<sup>11</sup> *Indice generale degli incunaboli delle biblioteche d'Italia*. Compilato da T.M. Guarnaschelli e E. Valenziani [et al.]. 6 vols. Roma, 1943-81.



# Grey areas in book historical research: can international co-operation offer a practical solution?

GORAN PROOT AND STIJN VAN ROSSEM

In this discussion paper, we intend to explore the possibilities and limitations of international co-operation in book historical research, taking as our starting point the objectives and activities of the STCN (Short Title Catalogue Netherlands) on the one hand and those of the newly founded STCV (Short Title Catalogus Vlaanderen) on the other.<sup>1</sup> Both bibliographical projects are closely geared to one another. This clearly provides added value for both parties. But does this co-operation under the present conditions also offer an answer to all historical-bibliographical questions? This paper will show, that this is doubtful, to say the least.

## THE COMPLEMENTARY NATURE OF THE *Short Title Catalogues*

Since 1981, the STCN has aimed at assembling in a single national bibliography the typographical heritage of the Netherlands from the beginnings of book production to 1801, as well as all publications of that period in Dutch. This bibliography records not only all printed books that came off the press within the borders of the present Netherlands but also all publications in Dutch, irrespective of their country of origin. An important exception to that rule is the exclusion of books printed in Belgium. To fill this gap, in February 2000 a Flemish counterpart was founded. It was largely modelled on the Dutch example.<sup>2</sup> This is apparent not only from its name (STCV), but also from its objectives and from the methods applied.

As with the Northern example, the Flemish project has meticulously defined its spatial and temporal scope. During the first four years of the project, only books produced within the present-day boundaries of Flanders (including Brussels) will be taken into account. Furthermore, the first stage of the project is restricted to Dutch-language books from the seventeenth

century. It is obvious that this linguistic criterion will be extended at a later stage, so that, in the long term, the complete Flemish book production of the seventeenth century will be dealt with.<sup>3</sup> This retention of present-day national borders – abhorrent to all historians – is motivated by purely pragmatic reasons. It avoids a lot of needless work on one hand, and it optimally contributes to the complementarity of both online databases on the other hand. Furthermore, the STCV employs the same procedures as the bureau of the STCN. The bibliographical descriptions are made according to just about the same guidelines.<sup>4</sup> The most important differences emerge from the more sophisticated tools (e.g. relational databases) and the use of the Internet that has become evident for bibliographical research.<sup>5</sup>

Both the description model and the practical strategy used to complete the bibliographical databases are the same in the STCN and the STCV. Both Short Title Catalogues take surviving copies in specific collections as their starting point. Neither archives, studies nor monographs are used as the basis of the collected material, but only the examination of physical copies in systematically scrutinised library collections. Of course, none of these projects have to start from scratch. The participating libraries put their catalogues at the disposal of the projects, on which basis a selection can be made, or they offer a list of books themselves. These books are to be consulted and examined one by one.

Because these selections are based on older work – mostly card catalogues or online library catalogues based on earlier card catalogues – it is natural that a part of the books offered for description do not correspond to the specific selection criteria. On the other hand, other books, which should have been selected, can be mistakenly omitted from the initial selection list, for instance as a result of errors in the catalogue. The STCN in principle does not describe books printed in Brussels. The STCV does not deal with books that appeared in Liège or Lille. Also books that appear to be printed in Antwerp and Leuven, but that in reality were manufactured in Amsterdam or Haarlem, are not taken into account by the STCV, because these books should in fact be handled by the team of the STCN. Works that for any reason, e.g. a vague dating, have mistakenly been omitted from the selection list, are as far as possible to be identified and still put into the databases.

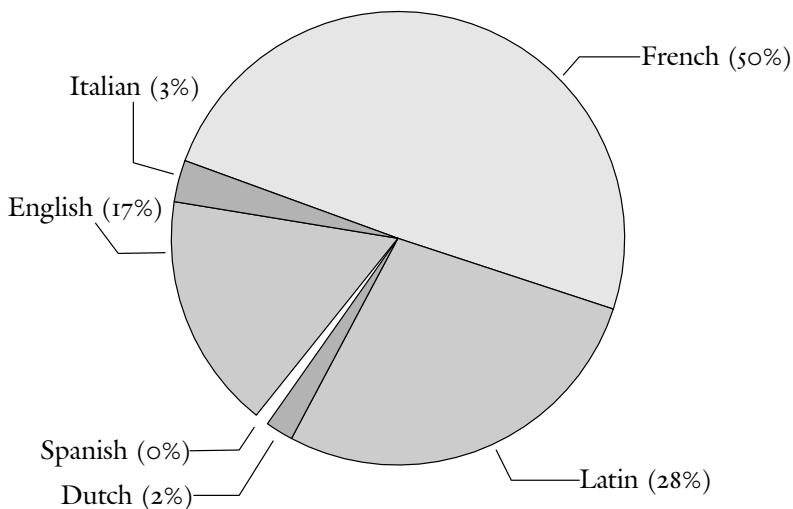
#### THE ACHILLES HEEL OF THE STC TWINS

In principle, the STCV fills a void that was left quite intentionally by the founders of the STCN. The STCN was always intended to describe the

---

Graph 1 Seventeenth century books printed in Bergues, Liège, Namur, Tournai and Saint-Omer: language of the titles<sup>6</sup>

---



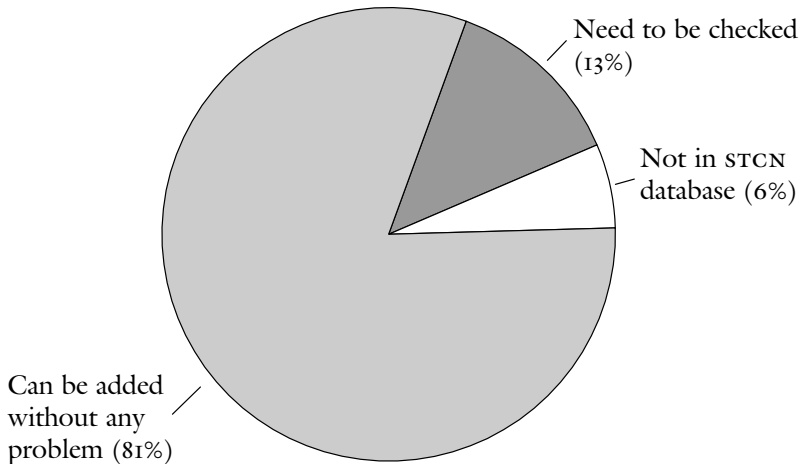
*national* book production as well as *Dutch-language books in of the whole world* excluding Belgium. Now that the STCV is fully operational, all lacunas would appear to have been filled. Not so, however, if one takes into account book production in the border regions, an area where nationally defined bibliographical research inherently fails. Indeed, when it comes to publications from these border regions, both the geographical principle and the actual starting point of national collections inevitably result in significant shortcomings. An (albeit small) area, namely Dutch-language book production in French-speaking Wallonia, remains uncatalogued. As far as we know, the number of books involved, is relatively small. Nevertheless, they threaten to stay out of the picture for ever.

The expectation is that the proportion of books printed in Dutch in the eighteenth century in these cities is far greater. At that time, political exiles from north and south overran the Nord de France. Many patriots had to leave the United Provinces (Verenigde Provincies) after the restoration by the Prussians in 1787. In 1790 the 'Statists' (Statisten), adherents of Van der Noot, flushed the Democrats, adherents of Vonck, out of the barely established United States of the Netherlands (Verenigde Nederlandse Staten). Because of its good location and the expectations raised by the French

---

Graph 2 Printings, retrieved in the STCV selection list,  
that belong to the STCN

---



---

Revolution, the Nord de France was a popular refuge for both parties. There they pursued their political activities, which gave rise to a great deal of publications, partly written in Dutch.

For the Walloon publications in other languages (French, Latin, English, etc.), which also belong in a Belgian retrospective bibliography, there are no plans at all.<sup>7</sup> Fortunately, for most of the centres of typographical activity one can fall back on the standard printed bibliographies.<sup>8</sup> Second, the STCN ignores Belgian books in the Dutch collections that it covers, while in the South more or less the same happens with works that were printed in the North.

In the past two and a half years, about 919 books from the initial selection list offered to the STCV did not comply with the territorial criterion.<sup>9</sup> Most of them turned out to be printed in the North. 367 copies were looked up in the database of the STCN. Most of these items could have been added to the descriptions without any problem (81%). The rest of this sample (13%) posed some problems (variant impressions, etc.). At that moment, six per cent of them were not recorded at all.

We have to make two remarks. In the first place, the books dealt with in this sample are books that are mistakenly put on the selection lists for the

### *Grey areas in book historical research*

Flemish project. If one were to intentionally look for these works, it is clear that a lot more Dutch publications from the seventeenth century would turn up. Second, at a certain moment, the STCV stopped systematic checking of the publications from the North in the database of the STCN. This searching in Pica did not yield many direct results, and it threatened to take up a lot of time.<sup>10</sup> This graph (graph 2) must be considered as a non-selective sample.

The STCV also disregards books with fictitious imprints (Antwerp, Leuven, etc.) that were in all probability printed in the North. This is in accordance with the practical agreements made between the two projects from the very start.<sup>11</sup> As a result, this specific category of books threatens to remain neglected. Because it is questionable that all books put aside by one of the STCs, are available in the collections visited by their colleagues. And even then, these items 'in disguise' need to be put on the correct selection list.

The table on the STCV-web site<sup>12</sup> lists all fictitious imprints the STCV came across in the last years. Some of the publications they appear in, are already recorded in the database of the STCN. But others are not. Not only the dates of appearance of these fictitious imprints can be corrected or enlarged, but also a number of new names of fictitious printers turn up in the Flemish libraries visited (e.g. figure 1).

A similar problem arises in relation to Dutch books that were produced in Northern France. Again, the geographical criteria applied would appear to disregard historical fact. The majority of these books, whose description is theoretically the responsibility of the STCN, are not located in Dutch libraries, but in French and quite often in Belgian libraries. In the enormous database of the STCN we retrieved only one seventeenth-century printing from Bergues and one from Dunkerque. The database contains none from Lille, Tournai or Saint-Omer.<sup>13</sup>

### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION: A PRACTICAL SOLUTION?

It is impossible to predict whether close international co-operation will resolve the aforementioned problems satisfactorily. In any case, both projects can only stand to gain from drawing attention to one another's existence and from creating clarity about their respective scopes and their complementary nature. In the short term, a link between the two databases may suffice. In the long term, full integration of the catalogues, as far as Dutch-language books are concerned, is feasible, both technically and from a content-based perspective. Nonetheless, it is obvious that this form of

Fig. 1 Typographical title page of a book printed in Leuven by Christina Cool (fictitious imprint).  
Stadsbibliotheek Antwerpen, nr. F245768.

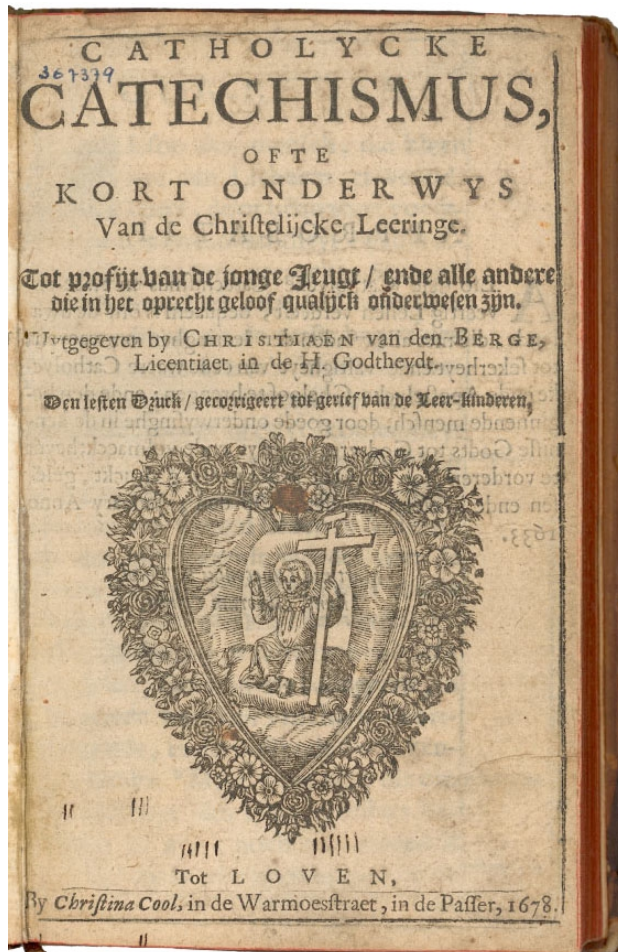
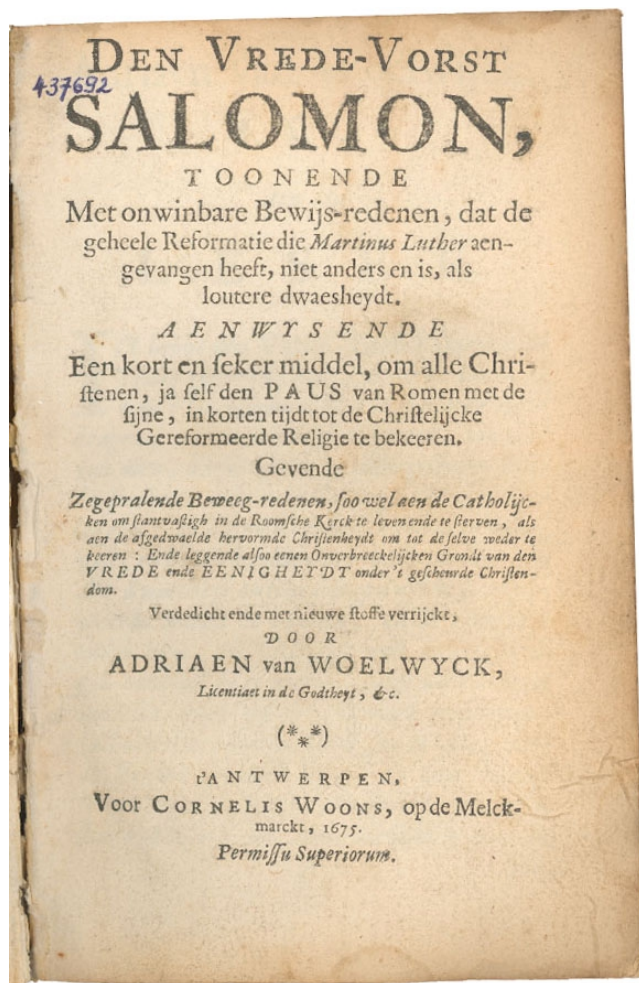




Fig. 2 Typographical title page of a book printed in Antwerpen by Cornelis Woons (mystification?)  
Stadsbibliotheek Antwerpen, nr. F260303.



co-operation alone cannot adequately resolve the problems outlined above. It is necessary to cross the national borders to include books from Wallonia and the Northern France in the correct database. Otherwise, a small but important part for the research into book production threatens to remain in the dark for ever. A further effort is required. Additional consultation is indispensable in order to decide in which of the two databases works with a fictitious imprint should be included. Subsequently, the grey area between North and South needs to be expertly divided and processed. But even then, it is essential that both projects should expand their activities to include collections outside the national borders. Because works with fictitious addresses in Antwerp and Leuven, that were in reality produced in the North, are still looked for and collected especially by Antwerp and Louvain collections and institutions. A lot of those Northern publications are to be found in the South. The question, which team should deal with which part of the fictitious imprints, needs a practical answer to cope with the publications in this twilight zone.

This can be done by moving the description teams, or by exchanging the missions of each of the teams. Otherwise, both bibliographies will continue to be flawed. For the description of Dutch-language printed heritage outside the Low Countries, it becomes inevitable to seek for co-operation with institutions in Northern France. It is clear that without their help even an integrated STCN-STCV database would still show little but important voids.

To conclude, we would like to present you a page that does not show any problems at first sight (see figure 2). The printer mentioned, Cornelis Woons, is a well-known Antwerp master of the printing press.

On further consideration, there is something going on: Cornelis Woons died in 1673, while the imprint mentions the date 1675. The question is, are we confronted with a mystification, and if so, where was this book printed: in the South or in the North? But before we examine this problem, we have to know who is to deal with it: the STCN or the STCV?

<sup>1</sup> The STCN can be consulted on the following URL: <http://picarta.pica.nl/>. The website of the STCV is located at: <http://www.stcv.be/>.

<sup>2</sup> Cfr. Pierre Delsaert, 'Een Short-Title Catalogus voor Vlaanderen', in *Bibliothèque en Archiefgids* 74 (1998), nr. 4, p. 154–159.

<sup>3</sup> It would be premature to think about an extension to the eighteenth century: even the financing of the description of the books in other languages than the Dutch, is in doubt.

## *Grey areas in book historical research*

<sup>4</sup> See the manuals of the respective projects: *Handleiding voor de medewerkers aan de STCN*, 's-Gravenhage, 1982, and Joost Depuydt & Goran Proot, *Handleiding STCV*, Antwerpen, 2002, also available online at [www.stcv.be](http://www.stcv.be).

<sup>5</sup> See <http://www.boekgeschiedenis.be/vwb/archief/verslag2000.htm> for an explanation of the most important differences. See also Elly Cockx-Indestege, 'Handleiding voor de medewerkers van de STCN. Tweede herziene uitgave', in *Archief- en bibliotheekwezen in België* 60 (1989), nr. 3-4, p. 207-209 (Kroniek van het bibliotheekwezen).

<sup>6</sup> These data are based on large sampling in the following bibliographies: A. Labarre, *Répertoire bibliographique des livres imprimés en France au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Tome XV: Artois, Flandre, Picardie* (Bibliotheca Bibliographica Aurelia, CXI), Baden-Baden – Bouxwiller, 1987 (for Bergues), E. Desmazières, *Bibliographie tournaïsiennne*, Nieuwkoop, 1973 (for Tournai), X. de Theux de Montjardin, *Bibliographie liégeoise*. Brugge, 1885 (for Liège), F.D. Doyen, *Bibliographie namuroise*, Namen, 1887-1902 (3 parts) (for Namur), A. Labarre, *Répertoire bibliographique des livres imprimés en France au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Tome XX: Saint-Omer* (Bibliotheca Bibliographica Aureliana, CXLIII), Baden-Baden – Bouxwiller, 1996 (for Saint-Omer).

<sup>7</sup> A project of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek van België named *Book Culture in the Southern Low Countries: the World of 17th- and 18th-century Books unveiled*, was rejected by the administration of the prime minister.

<sup>8</sup> Except for the bibliographies mentioned in note 6, these are among others: H. Rousselle, *Bibliographie montoise*. Nieuwkoop, 1971 and L. Devillers, *Supplément à la bibliographie montoise*, Bergen, s.a. (for Mons), A. Weber, *Essai de bibliographie verviétoise*, Verviers, 1912 (5 parts) (for Verviers), A. Labarre, *Répertoire bibliographique des livres imprimés en France au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Tome IV Douai* (Bibliotheca Bibliographica Aureliana, LXXXVI). Baden-Baden, 1982 (for Douai).

<sup>9</sup> In the collections of the Antwerp University (Centrale Bibliotheek UFSIA and Ruusbroecgenootschap) together 372, in the Library of the City of Antwerp 362, in the Leuven Bibliotheek Godgeleerdheid 95 and in the Central Library of the K.U. Leuven (Tabularium) 90.

<sup>10</sup> Due to the tight timing, the STCV has tried to manage the work as pragmatically as possible. As progress in the collections of the Ruusbroecgenootschap threatened to slow down too much, the STCV has stopped checking the Northern imprints in their database.

<sup>11</sup> Very few articles have been published on fictitious imprints: apart of an article of Marie-Elisabeth Kronenberg ('Een Antwerps schijnadres van een Zwitsers drukker (1580)', in *Het Boek* 35: 23-24 (1961-1962)), on 31 October 2002, we only found four hits in the electronic version of the ABHB (the volumes 20-29 (1989-1998) are included in the database of Book History Online, URL: <http://www.kb.nl/bho/>). The Anet-catalogus (18 September 2002) contains no hits about this topic. In book-historical studies, printers using a fictitious address are very often omitted on purpose, cfr. for example Pierre Delsaerd, *Suam quisque bibliothecam, Boekhandel en particulier boekenbezit aan de oude Leuvense universiteit 16de-18de eeuw*, Leuven: Universitaire Pers, 2001, p. 352-352, footnote 2. Printers using a fictitious Leuven address are not dealt with in this study.

<sup>12</sup> Available at <http://www.stcv.be/>. This page is regularly updated.

<sup>13</sup> State on 18 September 2002. The forthcoming SIBA (Goran Proot, *Spectacula Iesuitica Belgica Antiqua. Pars I: Provincia Flandro-Belgica*), [forthcoming]) contains even more seventeenth-century descriptions in Dutch. Imprints from Bergues: 7; Dunkerque: 2; Saint-Omer: 6. The same study reveals that Liège provided books for the Jesuit Colleges of Maastricht and Roermond (3 seventeenth-century descriptions in Dutch).

# The search for hidden Hungarica

JUDIT VIZKELETY-ECSEDY

I should like to say in advance that I shall treat my subject from the practical side, from the point of view of the user. My subject is: the search for Hungarica in the Hand Press Book database. But first let me give you a general view of cataloguing projects of early books in Hungary and the way the HPB database is consulted in this work and used as a tool.

While at present the other libraries in our group<sup>1</sup> mostly use the HPB database for providing information on enquiries about certain editions and locations, the National Széchényi Library makes a multiple use of the database. There are several projects launched in institutions with historical collections, where the National Library acts as a coordinator. A major project is the book-in-hand cataloguing of 16th-century books – in our terminology ‘antiquas’ – that is going on in several, mostly ecclesiastical collections with considerable historic holdings. It should be noted here, that Hungarian books from the 16th century were always, and still are treated separately, so the term ‘antiqua’ in our usage means only 16th century books printed outside Hungary.

‘Antiqua’ projects of this sort are running in the Episcopal Library of Székesfehérvár (Alba Regia), in the Library of the Pauline Order (Budapest), in the Central Library of the Franciscan Order (Budapest) and in the Central Library of the Piarist Order. As these ecclesiastical libraries generally do not have the experts necessary for this work (not to speak of the reference books), in many cases the National Library is not only coordinating the work and prescribing the requirements for uniform cataloguing, but is also taking part in the practical work.

In the Budapest University Library (from February next year [i.e. 2003]), the computer cataloguing of the 8,000 volumes of their 16th-century printed book holdings will begin, and from that time on the Hand Press Book database will be in daily use).

The first volume of this series of 16th-century catalogues (apart from the

three-volume antiqua catalogue of the National Széchényi Library issued previously)<sup>2</sup> was published last year: it is the antiqua catalogue of the Budapest Municipal Library comprising almost 1,000 items.<sup>3</sup> The project in the different libraries is at a different state of readiness.

The experience of our colleagues with the HPB database is, that they can use it best for identifying authors, titles and editions. Those engaged in cataloguing 16th-century books by using HPB's simple search get e.g. 115 hits for the most popular Hungarian Franciscan author Pelbárt Temesvári, whose literary production, a series of Latin sermons, was published all over Europe. However, the 115 hits are derived from 6 variants of his name. From among the records, where there is a choice, colleagues prefer the most complete description of the given edition (say, that of the Oxford University Libraries) and copy it to the work file of the respective library. The most valuable are those giving a full collation and colophon (as the Oxford Library records do), otherwise these descriptions – (with very few exceptions) – have to be completed with a collation, which is a requirement with 16th-century books, and with further, copy-specific data as to possession notes, notes on binding, etc.

In the Episcopal Library of Székesfehérvár (Alba Regia) the project of 'antiqua' cataloguing is taking place simultaneously with the book-in-hand cataloguing of their collection of about 800 incunables. In this respect the HPB database is of very great assistance, because the descriptions always give a whole list of bibliographic references. To find all these references one by one would be a tiresome job. Here the colleague simply sends herself the required item on email and then copies it to the file she is working with.

So far, I have discussed the early books of non-Hungarian relevance.

However, the National Széchényi Library as the Hungarian National Library is in charge of controlling and editing the retrospective national bibliography in three fields: language, territorial, and personal Hungarica. (Personal Hungarica means the whole literary or scholarly activity of a Hungarian person printed outside the country and in languages other than Hungarian). Language and territorial Hungarica are treated together, while personal Hungarica is controlled and published (because of its large quantity) separately. As our retrospective national bibliography strives in all the three fields at locating existing copies from all over the world, the Hand Press Book database is very useful to us. The success rates are naturally different: Hungarian-language books can be found in the Hand Press Book database in a very limited number, while those printed in Hungary in other

### *The search for hidden Hungarica*

languages make a larger number, and the number of hits in respect of personal Hungaricas is very large.

With territorial Hungarica, I have made several random searches. Searching for the printing place 'Pest' (which was a separate city before the union with Buda at the end of the 19th century) there were 454 hits; when limited to the period up to 1800, the result was 125. Checking these, we found that 3 editions were unknown to us bibliographically (from the National Libraries in Ljubljana and in Zagreb) and in a further 40 cases the copies were unknown.

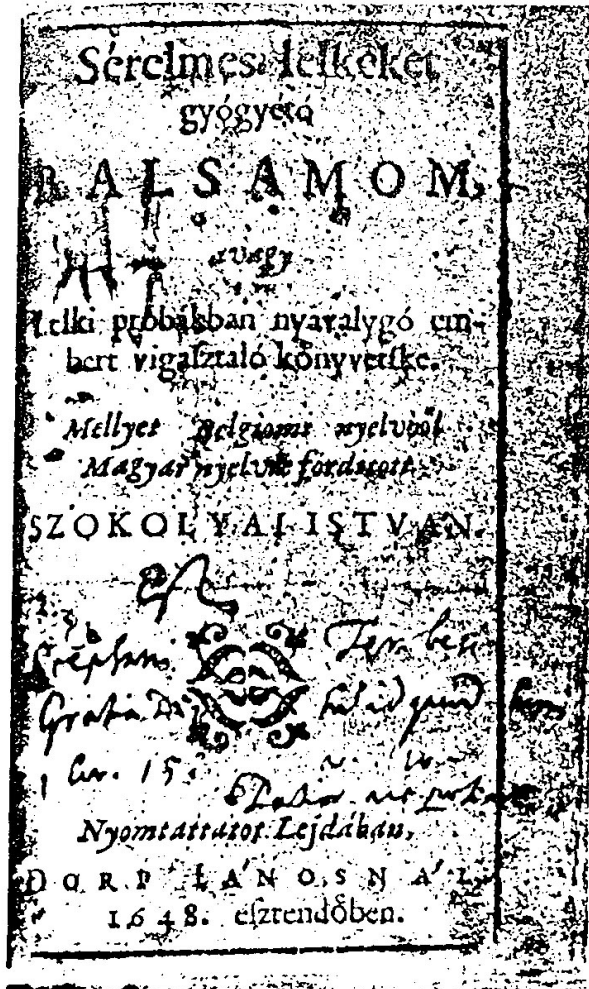
Two years ago the third volume of the new edition of the Hungarian retrospective national bibliography was issued.<sup>4</sup> It is chronologically arranged. Printing began in Hungary in 1473 (the same year as in the Netherlands) and the closing date of this recently published volume was 1655, that is the middle of the 17th century. So, with this volume we have a rather good survey of the earliest printed heritage of Hungary.

As I am speaking in the Netherlands, I should like to focus on some Hungarian-language books published at that time, at the middle of the 17th century, in the Low Countries and demonstrate at the same time the extreme versatility of the Hand Press Book database in respect of translations.

In the 1640s and 1650s there were 24 Hungarian-language books published in the Low Countries, all of them in towns in today's Netherlands: the majority in Utrecht and Amsterdam, the others in Leiden and Franeker. Of these 11 are original Hungarian works, while 13 items are translations. (The reason for these translations is that from the middle of the 17th century, Hungarian protestant students attending foreign academies preferred the Low Countries to the German or Polish academies.) From our point of view translations are of special interest. It seems that there was a very lively literary life among Hungarians who had the ambition while in the Low Countries to translate the books they found important for their Hungarian fellow countrymen. (It should be noted that they continued to do so after they returned home, but now we focus only on editions published in the Netherlands.)

Of the 13 editions translated and published in the Netherlands, some give a more or less exact author and title of the books translated (sometimes from a Latin, English or Dutch original). There are some cases however where we could not detect the original by the deadline for our bibliography – while now, with the search facilities of the Hand Press Book database we have managed to do so.

Fig. 1 SZOKOLYAI ANDERKO István (translator)  
Sérelmes lelkeket gyógyító balsamom [= *A healing balm of the soul*]  
Lejda 1648, Dorp János.





*The search for hidden Hungarica*

Let me show you two examples:

[Fig. 1]

SZOKOLYAI ANDERKO István (translator)

Sérelmes lelkeket gyógyító balsamom [= *A healing balm of the soul*]

Lejda 1648, Dorp János.<sup>5</sup>

From the introduction it appears that the Hungarian translator was working from a ‘Belgian’ (i.e. Dutch) original, as he says; however, only an English version was known to us and it seemed hopeless to try to discover the Dutch original. However, consulting the HPB, using ‘balsam’ as a title-word search term (in the hope that the Dutch word for it is similar) revealed the following edition which appears to be the Dutch original:

SPRANCKHUYSEN, Dionysius (1587-1650)

Een balsem voor een siecke ziele.

Hoorn 1644, M. Gerbrantsz

Amsterdam University Library

A further example is:

[Fig. 2]

BÖKÉNYI FILEP, János (translator)

Mennyei lampas [= *Celestial lamp*]

Utrecht 1652, Lambert Roeck.<sup>6</sup>

The author, title and edition of the original work was unknown; the translator mentioned only that he translated it from Latin.

I tried a simple search for the ‘Title word’ using the term ‘lampas’ (on the assumption that the Hungarian translation more or less followed the terminology of the Latin), and the result again revealed the unrecorded original:

WENDELINUS, Godefridus:

Arcanum coelestinum lampas.

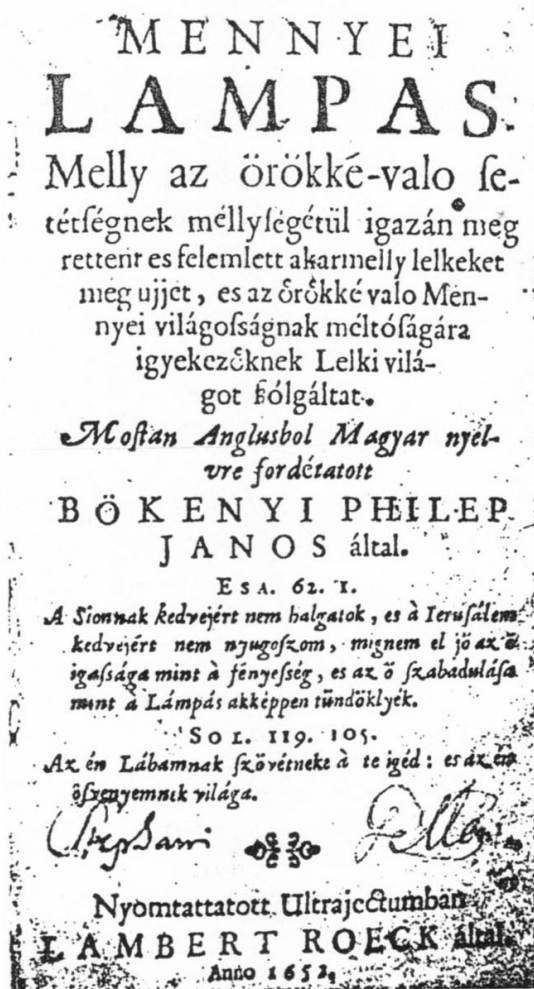
Bruxella 1643.

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München

These are examples how one can use the HPB database when dealing with translations.

In our experience, scholars use this database for identifying titles, authors, date of edition in cases when the reference to a certain author or his work is for some reason ambiguous: either the name or the title, or some other data are incomplete. There are often nothing else but brief hints at someone’s published work which was apparently common knowledge at the

Fig. 2 BÖKÉNYI FILEP, János (translator)  
Mennyei lampas [= *Celestial lamp*]  
Utrecht 1652, Lambert Roeck.



### *The search for hidden Hungarica*

time but which remains unknown for today's scholar. It is also efficiently used for the correct identification of persons (printers) as well as place names. It was a pleasant surprise to see how easily parts of works can be found in the database. For instance when searching for a dispute by Albericus Gentilis, one can find not only items printed individually but also those annexed to another work – in our case to the *Book of Maccabees*, as a result of the precise description made in the *Cathedral Libraries Catalogue* from copies in Durham and Exeter Cathedral libraries. It is also very profitably used in identifying the items of booksellers' lists or inventories.

In the following, I should like to give you some other examples showing how Hungarian books (either in the Hungarian language, or printed in Hungary, or printed abroad but written by a Hungarian author) are represented in the database.

Searching for the Hungarian language on the HPB ('find lg hun?' through the Eureka command line), you get 148 hits. (Two years previously in 2000, there were only 76 as far as I remember.) As I have mentioned, this is a very small number but the overwhelming number of Hungarian bibles among them represents very well the fact, that in the 17th century the majority of Hungarian protestant bibles in small formats were, simply for technical reasons, printed abroad.

Another example will demonstrate observations which came to light when searching for Hungarian persons. Making a random trial for a certain 18th century Hungarian scientist Ignaz Born, who wrote on mineralogy, geography, antiquity – and who was a freemason by the way – there were 62 hits, and the language of these records ranged from German to Italian. Not all the editions were known to us, and neither of the Italian and Slovenian copies were known so far.

The reason why copies in the holdings of German libraries are not unfamiliar to us is because we are using other databases as well, e.g. that of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and of other German Libraries, so copies from Germany are already registered in our files. Similarly well covered from this point of view are the holdings of neighbouring countries, the territories of historical Hungary, i.e. present-day Slovakia and the majority of Romania. In these countries, as a result of our systematic collecting activity, the historical collections of even minor libraries and institutions are checked by us, keeping in mind that these holdings will not be accessible digitally in the near future.) But, as it appears from our experience with the HPB database, we know very little about the holdings of Hungarian relevance of Italian, English and Dutch libraries.

Fig. 3 HPB searches for Physiophilus, Joannes and Kuttenpetscher, Ignaz L.

## Records 1-2 of 2 for FIND Author Physiophilus, Joannes

Limit | Display as:   | Email Print

Record 1

Save MARC Export

**Author:** Born, Ignaz : von, 1742-1791.

**Title:** Joannis Physiophili Specimen monachologiae methodo Linnaeana tabulis tribus aeneis illustratum , cum adnexis thesibus e pansophia P.P.P. Fast ... praeside A.R.P. Capistrano a Mulo Antonii ... defendent P. Tiburtius a vulnere Theresiae et P. Theodatus a stigmatibus Francisci fratres conventualium minorum.

**Published:** Augustae Vindelicorum : sumtibus P. Aloysii Merz, concionatoris ecclesiae cathedralis, 1783.

**Physical Details:** [24] c., 3 c. di tav. : ill. calcogr. ; 4.

**Location:** Bibl. Nazionale Centrale "Vittorio Emanuele II" di Roma

## Record 1 of 1

for FIND Author Kuttenpeitscher, Ignaz L

Email Print

Record 1

Save MARC Export

**Title:** Neueste Naturgeschichte des Mönchthums : beschrieben im Geiste der Linnäischen Sammlungen und mit 3 Kupfertafeln erklärt von P. Ignaz Lojola Kuttenpeitscher, aus der ehemal. Ges. Jesu ; Nebst einigen erbaulichen Sätzen aus der Theologie und d. Rechte d. Natur d. verschollenen Zeloten Oberteutschlands ...

**Published:** Oesterreich [i.e. München] : [Lindauer], 1783.

**Physical Details:** 8 Bl., 48 S. : 3 Ill.

**Location:** Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München

**Shelfmark:** H.mon. 62 x

**Location:** Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München

**Shelfmark:** H.mon. 62 y

**Location:** Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München

### *The search for hidden Hungarica*

After this little excursion, let us return to Ignaz Born. As a freemason, when writing on this subject or when expressing his views as a freethinker, he wrote under false names. He used two false names:

KUTTENPEITSCHER Ignaz Loyola:

Neueste . . .

‘In Österreich’ 1783.

From the HPB, we learn under fictitious place name that the book was actually printed in [München], [by the firm of Lindauer] – which was a new discovery for us, by the way. However, while the correct place of printing and the name of printer are identified, there is no hint at the real author, or to the fact that the name ‘Kuttenpeitscher Ignaz Loyola’ is a false name and the productive scientific author Ignaz Born is behind it. So if you search for ‘Ignaz Born’, you will not find this work written or published under the name Kuttenpeitscher.

On the other hand, his works written under his other false name ‘Physiophilus, Johann’ can be found together with his real name; that is, the items are indexed under both names.

I think at this instance we have definitely discovered some hidden Hungarica.

My interest focused especially on those place names which, according to my experience, were preferred in Hungary as false imprints. Of these I have made a trial with the formerly Hungarian town Pozsony, the German name of which is Pressburg (now known as Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia). It was its German place name variant ‘Pressburg’ which was so often used as false imprint for more or less clandestine writings. While the meaning of this name is oppression, or lack of freedom and at the same time, as a ‘burg’ (something that can be opposed to the more enlightened ‘town’), at the same time it also happens to be the name of a real Hungarian town. Therefore, there are not only a number of prohibited books with ‘Pressburg’ but also some with the double place name: ‘Pressburg und Freiburg’ or ‘Freiburg’ or ‘Pressburg und Freystadt’ [Fig. 4] often in pairs.

For the same reason I have also made a trial with the place name ‘Freystadt’ – being otherwise an existing town in Germany. However, on first glance at the 119 hits in the HPB for ‘Freystadt’, one notices that of these there are only 14 issued with a publisher’s or printer’s name; the others, more than a hundred items, are without it. But even among these 14 publishers’ or printers’ names, at least 3 are fictitious names, again, so-called ‘talking names’ like ‘Glaubrecht’, ‘Lebrecht’ or ‘Wahrmund’. In the case of further 15

Fig. 4 'Pressburg und Freyberg' and 'Pressburg und Freystadt' imprints.



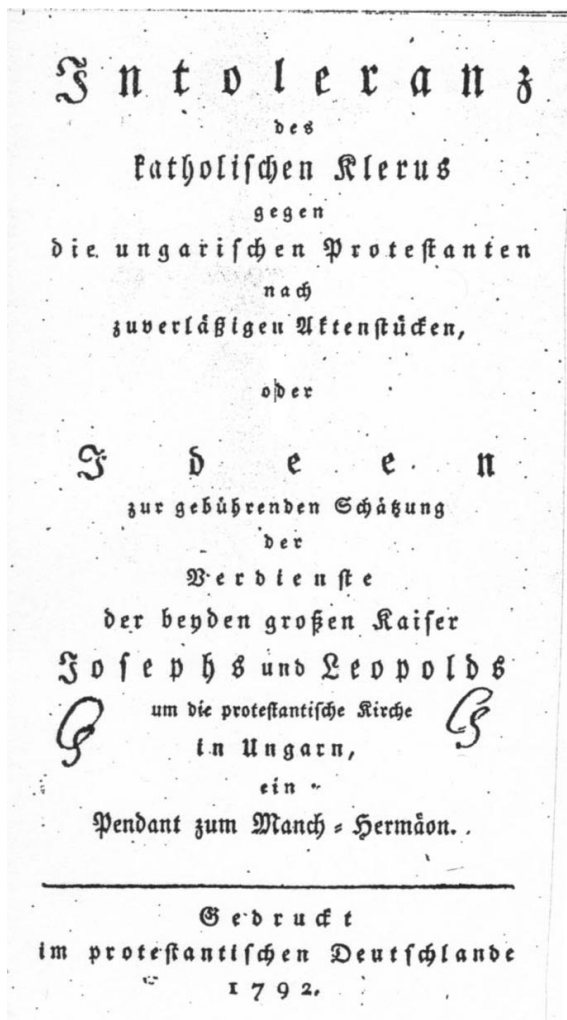
items, the place name was identified by the cataloguer as 'false location' or 'fictitious', and the actual place of printing and the printer's name was given.

Our 'Pressburg und Freystadt' double place name could not be solved: we could not attribute it to any Hungarian printer. The reason why I am interested in this type of place name is, that all the imprints with 'Pressburg' must be checked for the Hungarian retrospective national bibliography – even if finally they prove to be printed outside the country.

Another instance of false imprints is 'Deutschland' as there were several pamphlets published in Hungary with this false/fictitious country name – used as place of printing: 'im protestantischen Deutschland' or simply 'Deutschland'. A pamphlet with the title *Intoleranz*? [Fig. 5] was identified by us as printed in Hungary, as were two others with this imprint. We have been able to attribute these to the firm of Landerer working in Pest.

There are 219 records offered by the database with this general place name

Fig. 5 *Intoleranz des katholischen Klerus gegen die ungarischen Protestanten* (1792)  
Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen



‘Deutschland’, where none of the 219 records have a complete imprint on the title-page. However, 26 items have been identified by German cataloguers or bibliographers, and the result is, that there are attributions for printing places ranging between Altona, Leipzig, Salzburg and so on. This is very well demonstrated by using the CERL Thesaurus in conjunction with the HPB, where you can find the 26 attributed place names listed under the fictitious name ‘Deutschland’ (advanced search ‘Deutschland’, variant place names – go to the CERL Thesaurus, ‘Deutschland, show index’: all the attributed places of printing are listed). Unfortunately, this list of 219 records does not show the three printed in Hungary with the place-name ‘Deutschland’. Shortly, all the three titles can be found in the HPB (by searching for the title) but not among those with the fictitious ‘Deutschland’ imprint, meaning that in some cases the cataloguers considered this general geographical expression not as a fictitious imprint but as no imprint at all – where, we can say, it is the responsibility of the cataloguer that this record disappeared from this group of false imprints.

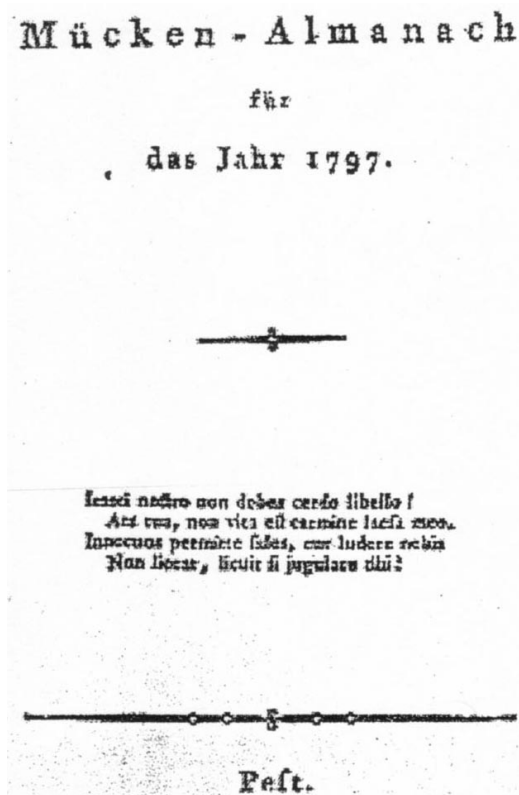
Still, surveying the long list of ‘Deutschland’ imprints I think that it may contain items with Hungarian relevance. It was also very interesting to see whether the 26 items where the correct place name and printers’ or publishers’ name could be identified can all be found under the respective printer or publisher? Therefore I checked at random the attribution ‘Frankfurt/by Hermann’ which occurs several times (items 40, 101 and 109) and ‘Salzburg/by Mayr’ which occurs only once. The result confirmed that they can all be found among the production of the above-mentioned publishers or printers.

By the way, the same applies to such fictitious names as ‘Cosmopolis’ which were current in Hungarian prohibited literature. There are 105 records with the fictitious place name ‘Cosmopolis’ in the HPB, among which there are hidden possibly several items of Hungarian relevance, not only those known by us so far. In the CERL Thesaurus one finds ‘Cosmopolis i.e. Amsterdam’, etc., with a list of other attributed towns. Likewise, the CERL Thesaurus gives a number of printing place names (e.g. London, Paris, Schwerin, etc.) for the fictitious ‘Philadelphia’, which was also a favorite with Hungarian printers of clandestine literature.

Up to the year 1800 there are 125 records with imprint place ‘Pest’. Of these there are two where ‘Pest’ is a false place name: one is a satirical booklet with the title *‘Mücken-Almanach’* [Fig. 6]. This was correctly identified as published, not in Pest, but in Neustrelitz, by the firm of Albanus. It can be found among the production of Albanus; and the CERL Thesaurus also gives the reference from Pest to Neustrelitz.

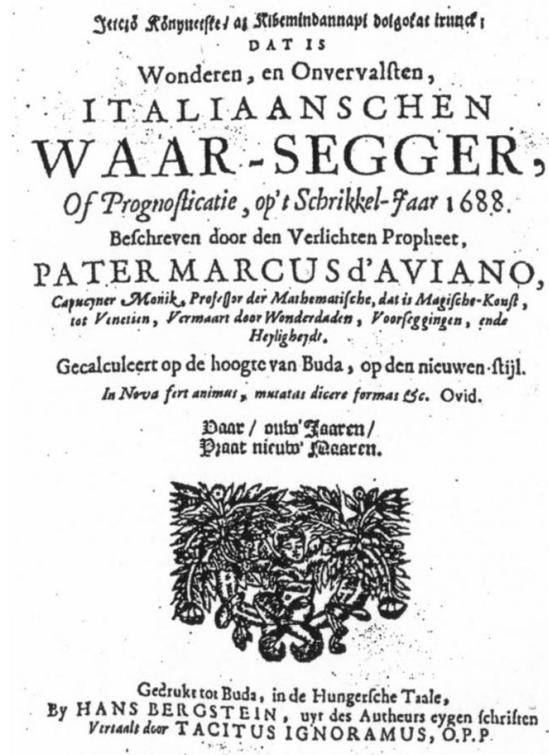


Fig. 6 *Mücken-Almanach für das Jahr 1797* (Pest [Neustrelitz]: [Albanus], 1797)  
Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München.



One of the most enigmatic early Hungarian printings is a work whose title is partly in Hungarian and partly in Dutch, beginning with the words *Jetzö könyvecske*<sup>8</sup> – that is, ‘Notebook’ in English. According to the title-page [Fig. 7] it contains the prophecies of the famous Franciscan Marcus D’Aviano in connection with the liberation of Buda, the capital of Hungary, from the Turks in 1688. However, no such work by D’Aviano is known. The translator’s and the printer’s name seem to be fictitious. Between the incunable period and the middle of the 18th century, there was no printing in Buda (because of the Turkish occupation), and Hungarian bibliographers

Fig. 7 Jetczö Könyuetske, az Kibemindannapi dolgokat irunck  
 'Buda', printed by 'Hans Bergstein'.  
 National Széchényi Library.



have always been eager to know more about this imprint or to identify the real author.

The reason why I am mentioning this book here is, that the supposition of Hungarian bibliographers, namely, that it was published in some office in the Netherlands (perhaps in Haarlem by Abraham Caseleyn) seems to be strengthened by the distribution of surviving copies: of the 7 copies registered in the Hand Press Book database, only one is to be found in Germany (in Göttingen), and altogether 6 copies are recorded in Leiden, Amsterdam, The Hague and Utrecht. Up till now, only the copy of the National Széchényi

### *The search for hidden Hungarica*

nyi Library was known to us. Searching for the printer Bergstein, this work is the only hit: his name is otherwise unknown.

Why Buda? Very likely to make the prophecies more authentic. Its recapture, the liberation of Buda, was an international topic and the military success was largely attributed to this Franciscan friar, among whose known works this book cannot be found. It is therefore with justification, that the cataloguer made the remark among the notes to the record: 'Mystification: the real author is unknown'. We should only add, that the imprint is likewise mystified. As it can be seen, there still remains some work for the bibliographer to do in identifying the contemporary Dutch printing office that might have produced this prophecy.

My aim was here to demonstrate with some examples the manifold employment the database offers for retrospective national bibliography, in our case, in the overall control of Hungarica. Here I wanted to share with you some ideas that occurred to me while browsing and using the database for my special purpose – when hunting for hidden Hungarica.

<sup>1</sup> The members of the Hungarian group are: National Széchényi Library (Budapest); Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Budapest); Library of the Loránd Eötvös University (Budapest); University and National Library (Debrecen); Library of the University of Szeged (Szeged); Library of Pécs University (Pécs)

<sup>2</sup> *Catalogus librorum sedecimo saeculo impressorum, qui in Bibliotheca Nationali Hungariae Széchényiana asservantur. Editones non Hungarice et extra Hungariam impressae.* Comp.: E. Soltész, C. Velenczei, A. W. Salgó. Tom. 1-3. Budapest 1990, Bibliotheca Nationalis Hungariae Széchényiana.

<sup>3</sup> *Catalogus librorum ante 1601 impressorum, qui in Bibliotheca Civitatis budapestiensis asservantur.* Comp.: Mária Klinda. Budapest 2001, Bibliotheca Civitatis Budapestiensis – Bibliotheca Nationalis Hungariae Széchényiana. 761 p.

<sup>4</sup> *Régi magyarországi nyomtatványok – Res litteraria Hungariae vetus operum impressorum.* Vol. 3.: 1636-1655. Opere J. Heltai, B. Holl, H. Pavercsik, J. P. Vásárhelyi, auxilio A. Dörnyei, J. V. Ecsedy, S. Käfer. Budapest 2000, Aedibus Academicis Budapestini. 1117 p. (= RMNy)

<sup>5</sup> RMNy 2216

<sup>6</sup> RMNy 2450

<sup>7</sup> [Molnár, J.:] *Intoleranz des katholischen Klerus gegen die ungarischen Protestanten.* Im protestantischen Deutschland 1792 [recte: Pest, Johann Michael Landerer] – cf.: Ecsedy, J.: *Alte ungarische Bücher mit falschen deutschen Druckorten 1561-1800.* Ergänzungen zu Emil Wellers Repertorium *Die falschen und fingierten Druckorte.* Budapest 1999, Borda Antikvárium., item D 81.

<sup>8</sup> Kelényi B. Ottó: 'Budai impresszumos nyomtatványok 1688-1708'. In: *A Fővárosi Könyvtár Évkönyve* 1933 (Budapest) pp. 8-11.



# Die Erschließung der Altbestände der Russischen Nationalbibliothek in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Consortium of European Research Libraries\*

GALINA RIEDER

Die Russische Nationalbibliothek wurde durch Erlass der Zarin Katarina II. als Kaiserliche Öffentliche Bibliothek 1795 gegründet und im Jahre 1814 für die Besucher geöffnet. Den Grundstock der Bibliothek bildete die Sammlung der Brüder Zaluski, die 1795 nach Petersburg gebracht wurde. Der jüngere Bruder, Joseph, Kongressreferendarius von Polen und Bischof von Kiew, war der eigentliche Sammler. Gemäß dem Gesetz erhält die Bibliothek seit 1810 Pflichtexemplare aller Schriften, die in Russland gedruckt wurden. Weitere Haupterwerbsquellen waren Kauf, Geschenk, Tausch und Spenden bzw. Stiftungen. Im Laufe der Jahre und Jahrhunderte vermehrte die Bibliothek ihre Bestände und besitzt jetzt etwa 33 Millionen Druckschriften, wobei die Bindeeinheiten gezählt werden. Die Bibliothek ist in mehreren Gebäuden untergebracht und hat über 1600 Mitarbeiter.

Der nationale russische Altbestand wurde inzwischen neu katalogisiert. Die moderne russische Literatur wird seit 1998 mit Hilfe der Elektronischen Datenverarbeitung erfasst, ausländische Neuerwerbungen seit 1994. Diese Drucke sind in den traditionellen Zettelkatalogen und in den entsprechenden Datenbanken nachgewiesen. Der ausländische Altbestand der Russischen Nationalbibliothek ist eine einzigartige Sammlung von Drucken in allen europäischen Sprachen und umfasst ca. eine Million Einheiten. Er ist an verschiedenen Aufbewahrungsorten untergebracht: in den Hauptmagazinen, in den Nebenmagazinen mehrerer Lesesäle, in Sondersammlungen

\* This paper was first given at a CERL workshop at the Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Göttingen, in June 2001. The numbers of records in the HPB database have been updated to reflect the situation in Summer 2003.

und spezialisierten Abteilungen. Ihren wertvollsten Teil bilden die so genannten „historischen Bestände“, d.h. Bücher der Zeit vor 1830. Dabei handelt es sich um ca. 800.000 Einheiten.

Der heutige Bestand an ausländischem Buchgut geht tief auf mehrere Wurzeln in der Vergangenheit zurück. Fast alle alten Bestände wurden noch im 19. Jahrhundert aufgebaut. Als Grundlage der Aufstellungsordnung diente das Prinzip der Systematisierung nach Wissenszweigen. Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts wurden 17 Fachabteilungen gebildet. Jede dieser Abteilungen war selbstständig in Fragen der Finanzierung, der Erwerbung, Erschließung und Benutzung und hatte einen Leiter an der Spitze. Diese Struktur existierte bis 1930. In jenem Jahr wurde die Selbstständigkeit dieser Abteilungen offiziell aufgehoben. Ihrem Inhalt und Aufbau nach haben sich die historischen Bestände jedoch nicht verändert, sie haben ihre Anfangsstruktur und Aufstellung beibehalten und stellen jetzt eine Gesamtheit von ehemals verschiedenen Fachabteilungen dar. So sind noch heute die Bücherbestände folgender einstiger Fachabteilungen zu unterscheiden: Theologie, Geschichte, Fremdsprachige Schöne Literatur (Belles Lettres), Polygraphie, Philologie, Philosophie und Pädagogik, Kunst und Technologie, sozial-ökonomische Wissenschaften, Naturwissenschaften und Medizin, Rossika und Abteilung IV. Sie sind in vier Hauptmagazinen untergebracht.

Die reichste Abteilung ist die Theologie mit rund 140.000 Bänden. Im 19. Jahrhundert machte das 42 % des gesamten ausländischen Bestandes aus. Die Abteilung Geschichte besitzt etwa 108.000 Einheiten, die schöne Literatur etwa 80.000. Die weltberühmte Sammlung Rossika umfasst etwa 100.000 Bände. In ihr werden auch weiterhin alle Dokumente über Russland in nicht-russischen Sprachen gesammelt und archiviert. Jede dieser Abteilungen darf als selbstständige Bibliothek betrachtet werden, aber in ihrer Gesamtheit ist es eine einzigartige Sammlung von Dokumenten des 16. bis 19. Jahrhunderts in allen europäischen Sprachen und die größte und reichste ihrer Art in Osteuropa.

Für diesen historischen Teil des ausländischen Bestandes gibt es weder einen umfassenden alphabetischen noch einen systematischen Katalog. Jede der alten Fachabteilungen hat ihre eigenen Kataloge, die von der Mitte des 19. bis zum Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts erstellt wurden. Sie enthalten die Drucke mit Erscheinungsjahren von 1501 bis 1930. Diese Kataloge sind nur begrenzt für die Leser, allenfalls für Wissenschaftler, zugänglich.

Um im Zusammenhang mit dem Projekt für die Erstellung des Handbuchs der deutschen historischen Buchbestände<sup>1</sup> die Größe des Bestandes zu ermitteln und ihn zu beschreiben, wurden drei Arbeitsgänge durchgeführt.

### *Die Erschließung der Altbestände der Russischen Nationalbibliothek*

1. Die Zählung für die chronologische Übersicht und die Übersicht nach Sprachen erfolgte anhand der handgeschriebenen Zettelnominalkataloge der einzelnen Abteilungen. Es galt, 1000 Kästen, das heißt mehr als eine Million Zettel, durchzusehen.
2. Für die systematische Übersicht wurden die vorhandenen handgeschriebenen systematischen Kapselkataloge ausgezählt. Da manche Sachgruppen bis heute nicht systematisiert sind und keine weitere Untergliederung vorgenommen wurde, ist diese Übersicht beträchtlich erschwert. Man muss feststellen, dass die Bibliothek derzeit keine befriedigenden Hilfsmittel für eine zusammenfassende detaillierte Charakterisierung ihres Altbestandes nach inhaltlichen Kriterien zur Verfügung hat.
3. Der dritte Schritt war die Durchsicht und Überprüfung anhand der Inventarlisten (Standortkataloge). In zweifelhaften Fällen, wenn die Angaben im Standortkatalog nicht ausreichten, wurden die Bücher am Regal in den Magazinen überprüft und ausgezählt. Gerade in diesen Fällen erhielt man die präzisesten Ergebnisse. Gezählt wurde jedes Buch, jede Broschüre, jeder Band eines mehrbändigen Werkes oder einer Serie. Bücher ohne Erscheinungsort und Erscheinungsjahr wurden bibliographisch und „de visu“ (so der im Russischen übliche Ausdruck für „mit Autopsie“) überprüft und dem vermutlichen oder nachgewiesenen Zeitraum oder Erscheinungsort zugerechnet.

Die Gesamtzahl der historischen Bücher dürfte jedoch höher sein, da in allen Abteilungen umfangreiche Sammelbände, Konvolute, vorliegen. In den meisten Fällen weisen die Kataloge nur den ersten von insgesamt 10 bis manchmal 100 Titeln aus. Deshalb müssen die angegebenen Zahlen als untere Grenze betrachtet werden.

Die in Deutschland und in den deutschsprachigen Ländern in allen europäischen Sprachen herausgegebenen Drucke betragen 341.760 Einheiten (16. Jahrhundert – 18.950, 17. Jahrhundert – 64.520, 18. Jahrhundert – 93.770, 19. Jahrhundert – 164.520).

Die Druckschriften in deutscher Sprache stellen mehr als die Hälfte des historischen Buchguts vor und umfassen 220.394 Einheiten (16. Jahrhundert – 4624, 17. Jahrhundert – 21.350, 18. Jahrhundert – 51.940, 19. Jahrhundert – 142.480).

Die Literatur in lateinischer Sprache beläuft sich auf 104.859 Einheiten (16. Jahrhundert – 14.236, 17. Jahrhundert – 42.155, 18. Jahrhundert – 36.738, 19. Jahrhundert – 11.730). Wie man aus den angegebenen Zahlen erkennen kann, nimmt Latein im Bestand des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts die erste Stelle ein.

Die Bücher in englischer Sprache betragen 7451 Einheiten (17. Jahrhundert – 9, 18. Jahrhundert – 150, 19. Jahrhundert – 7292).

Die Ausgaben in französischer Sprache machen 7258 Einheiten aus (16. Jahrhundert – 36, 17. Jahrhundert – 808, 18. Jahrhundert – 4410, 19. Jahrhundert – 2004).

Eine weitaus geringere Anzahl von Ausgaben liegt in italienischer – 730 Einheiten (16. Jahrhundert – 5, 17. Jahrhundert – 128, 18. Jahrhundert – 430, 19. Jahrhundert – 167) und in spanischer Sprache mit 145 Einheiten (18. Jahrhundert – 5, 19. Jahrhundert – 140) vor. Daneben gibt es 521 Einheiten in polnischer Sprache (16. Jahrhundert – 4, 17. Jahrhundert – 11, 18. Jahrhundert – 24, 19. Jahrhundert – 482) und 234 Einheiten Griechisch (16. Jahrhundert – 38, 17. Jahrhundert – 52, 18. Jahrhundert – 53, 19. Jahrhundert – 91).

Die anderen Sprachen (Ungarisch, Portugiesisch, Niederländisch, Schwedisch, Litauisch, Lettisch, Tschechisch, Slowakisch, Finnisch u. a.) sind nur in einzelnen Ausgaben vertreten und betragen 73 Einheiten.

Die auf Deutsch, aber nicht im deutschsprachigen Raum erschienenen Werke machen 14.580 Einheiten aus. Sie sind folgenderweise verteilt: 16. Jahrhundert – 75, 17. Jahrhundert – 585, 18. Jahrhundert – 1565, 19. Jahrhundert 12 355. Demnach besitzt die Bibliothek insgesamt 356.340 Einheiten historischer deutscher Druckschriften (bis 1900), das heißt 35,6 Prozent aller historischen Bücher gehören in diese Gruppe.

Es gibt eine Diskrepanz zwischen den reichen, ja fast unbegrenzten inhaltlichen, d.h. durch den Bestand gegebenen Möglichkeiten für die Forschung und der Information über diese Dokumente, also der Erschließung dieses Bestandes. Um diese Diskrepanz zu beseitigen, wurde 1984 in der Bibliothek die systematische, einem festen Arbeitsplan verpflichtete Neukatalogisierung (Rekatalogisierung) des ausländischen Altbuchbestandes angegangen und zwar mit der Abteilung Geschichte. Dabei wurden hohe Ansprüche an die Erschließungstiefe gestellt. Es sollten nur vollständige, ausführliche Titelaufnahmen erstellt werden. Die Zahl der Arbeitskräfte aber war und ist gering gegenüber der Größe dieser Abteilung, sodass keine großen Fortschritte erzielt werden konnten. Gerade zu diesem Wendepunkt im November 1994 wurde die Russische Nationalbibliothek vollberechtigtes Mitglied im Consortium of European Research Libraries (CERL). Mit ihrem Beitritt verband sie folgende Ziele:

1. Teilnahme und aktive Mitarbeit am Aufbau der europäischen Hand Press Book Datenbank (HPB).

Die Nationalbibliothek in St. Petersburg möchte in dieser Daten-



### *Die Erschließung der Altbestände der Russischen Nationalbibliothek*

bank sowohl ihr nationales Schrifttum als auch die reichen Sammlungen ausländischer Literatur nachweisen und so der europäischen Bibliotheks-gemeinschaft zur Verfügung stellen,

2. Intensive Nutzung der HPB-Datenbank für die Beschleunigung bei der Erfassung und Erschließung der eigenen Altbestände.

Um das erste Ziel zu verwirklichen, wurde 1996 mit der Konversion von zwei Buchkatalogen begonnen: dem Gesamtkatalog der russischen Bücher des 18. Jahrhunderts in kyrillischer Originalschrift und dem Katalog der Bücher, die in ausländischen Sprachen in Russland im 18. Jahrhundert gedruckt wurden. Im März 2001 wurden die ersten 4200 Titelaufnahmen in die HPB-Datenbank eingespeist. In regelmäßigen, etwa halbjährlichen Abständen kommen die neu erfassten Titel hinzu. Die Russische Nationalbibliothek ist die Mitgliedsbibliothek im Consortium, die am regelmäßigsten diese Updateverfahren nutzt. Da stets die gleichen Programme verwendet werden, sind hiermit keine weiteren Kosten verbunden. Es handelt sich um Routineverfahren, die es erlauben, den Bestand auf internationaler Ebene aktuell zu präsentieren. Im Sommer 2003 sind insgesamt 12.583 Titelaufnahmen der Russischen Nationalbibliothek in der HPB-Datenbank nachgewiesen, darunter ca. 2000 für europäische Drucke des 16. Jahrhunderts, die anderen für in Russland veröffentlichte Werke in westeuropäischen Sprachen. Für Ende 2003 sind weitere 8000 Aufnahmen angekündigt.

Der Beitritt hat zudem einen wichtigen Anstoß für die konsequente Erschließung früher Drucke gegeben. Nach vielen Diskussionen und Besprechungen wurde beschlossen, eine weitere überschaubare und realisierbare Arbeit in Angriff zu nehmen, nämlich die Erfassung und Erschließung der Literatur des 16. Jahrhunderts in Form eines maschinenlesbaren Kurztitelaufnahmenkatalogs. Die Bücher dieser Zeit machen den wertvollsten Teil des ausländischen Altbestands der Bibliothek aus. Auch ist die Buchproduktion des 16. Jahrhunderts in Russland noch nicht gut erschlossen, und das Fehlen eines solchen Katalogs oder Verzeichnisses als gesicherte Basis für viele Untersuchungen der historisch orientierten Wissenschaften ist in unserem Land sehr spürbar. Andererseits sind die Dokumente dieser Zeit schon seit längerem in den meisten europäischen Bibliotheken erfasst und erschlossen. Den Grundstein dazu hat die British Library mit ihren Short-title-Katalogen gelegt, die von 1924 bis 1965 herausgegeben wurden. Das große Unternehmen der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek führte zur Veröffentlichung des Verzeichnisses der im deutschen

Sprachbereich erschienenen Drucke des 16. Jahrhunderts (VD 16), und schließlich bietet die HPB-Datenbank nachgerade unbegrenzte Möglichkeiten der Datenübernahme in diesem Bereich.

Dabei wurden zuerst die organisatorischen und methodischen Verfahren festgelegt. Die Arbeit sollte in zwei Etappen durchgeführt werden. In der ersten Arbeitsphase sollte ein maschinenlesbarer Kurztitelaufnahmenkatalog erfasst werden. In der zweiten Arbeitsphase sollten auf dieser Grundlage vollständige, ausführliche, auf Autopsie beruhende Titelaufnahmen erstellt werden. Als Ausgangsbasis wurden die handschriftlichen alphabetischen Kataloge der verschiedenen Fachabteilungen gewählt. In der Vorbereitungsphase wurden dreißig dieser alphabetischen Kataloge durchgesehen. Unter Hunderttausenden von Titeltärtchen galt es solche mit Aufnahmen für Dokumente des 16. Jahrhunderts herauszusuchen und zu kopieren. So entstand eine Kartei von etwa 40.000 Titeln von Drucken dieser Zeit, die als Grundstock für die weitere Arbeit eine günstige Ausgangsposition bietet. Alle Titelaufnahmen dieser alten Kataloge sind handschriftliche Kurzaufnahmen des 19. Jahrhunderts.

### *Bilder 1 und 3*

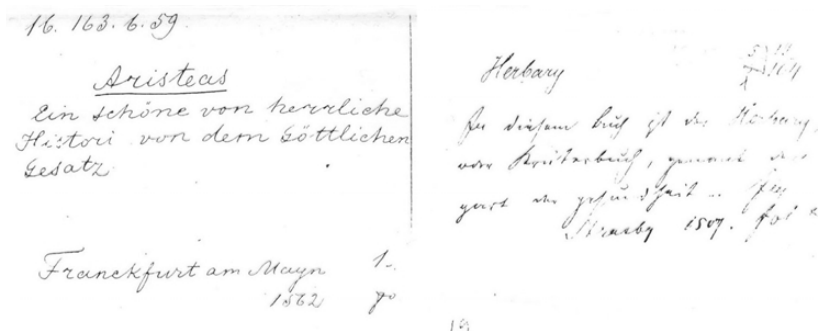
Mit OCR-Verfahren konnten sie nicht maschinenlesbar umgesetzt werden. Daher mussten sie manuell in die 13 obligatorischen Felder des UNIMARC-Formats eingegeben werden. Diese Aufnahmen entsprechen der Definition des Minimalniveaus, wie es das Consortium festgelegt hat:

- \*001 Identifikationsnummer der Aufnahme
- \*005 Versionsangabe
  - 100 Datum
  - 101 Sprache des Dokuments
  - 102 Erscheinungsland
  - 200 Titel und Verfasserangabe
  - 210 Erscheinungsvermerk, Erscheinungsort in Vorlageform und in normierter Form und Erscheinungsjahr
  - 215 Format, Umfangsangabe
  - 620 Erscheinungsort in normierter Form
  - 700 Verfasser in normierter Form
- \*801 Quelle der Aufnahme
  - 830 Bemerkungen
  - 899 Bibliothek und Signatur

Mit „Sternchen“ sind die drei technischen, automatisch erstellten Felder

Bild 1

---

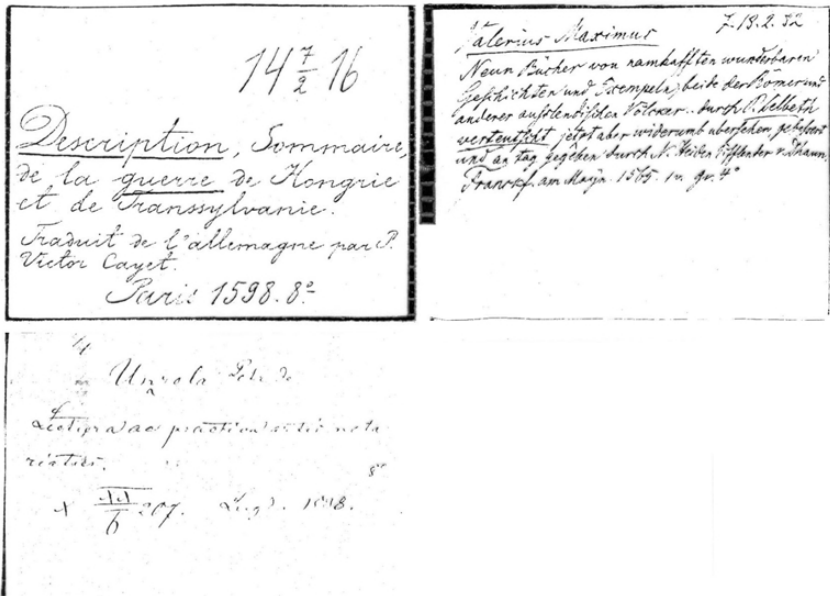


bezeichnet, die anderen 10 Felder werden von den Katalogisierern belegt. Der Verfasser wird in normierter Form, der Erscheinungsort in Vorlage- und in normierter Form verzeichnet.

Eine solche Titelaufnahme dient als Grundlage für eine ausführliche Titelaufnahme. Sie ist die Basis, auf der das schöne Gebäude einer vollständigen, ausführlichen wissenschaftlichen Titelaufnahme errichtet werden kann. Ganz sicher bietet eine solche Kurztitelaufnahme jedoch die Hauptinformation über den Druck und erlaubt es, die Ausgabe zu identifizieren. Schon in der ersten Arbeitsphase sind wir jedoch auf eine Schwierigkeit gestoßen: Die Schrift auf vielen alten Zetteln war undeutlich, unleserlich oder während der Zeit verblasst, sodass schwer zu entziffern war, was dort geschrieben stand. Darüber hinaus war zu berücksichtigen, dass in manchen Titelaufnahmen alter Kataloge Fehler auftauchen, sodass die Titelangaben in gewissem Umfang nur geprüft zu übernehmen sind, um diese Fehler nicht weiter zu tradieren. Die Überprüfung von Ungenauigkeiten oder Unstimmigkeiten der Angaben anhand von konventionellen Bibliographien zeitigt manchmal kein Ergebnis, wohingegen die Benutzung der HPB-Datenbank des Consortiums gerade hier gute Möglichkeiten bietet.

Unser zweites Ziel, die Nutzung der HPB-Datenbank für die Erschließung der eigenen Altbuchbestände, wird besser und früher als ursprünglich geplant verwirklicht. In der HPB-Datenbank gibt es mehrere hunderttausend Datensätze unterschiedlichen bibliographischen Niveaus, sodass sie eine gute Auswahl anbietet. Diese Daten können für Übernahme

Bild 2



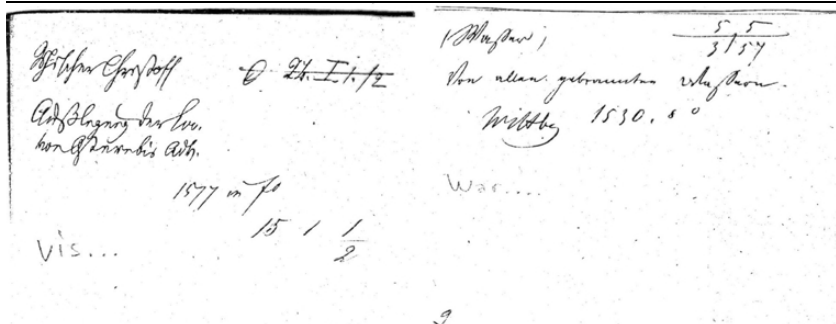
men bei der Katalogisierung genutzt werden. Als vollberechtigtes Mitglied des Consortiums kann unsere Bibliothek beliebig viele kostenlose Suchen in der HPB-Datenbank und 200 im RLG Union Catalog durchführen, und wir nutzen diese Möglichkeit intensiv. Der Zugriff auf die HPB-Datenbank und auf alle anderen Datenbanken ist über RLIN-Terminal for Windows Software und über Eureka möglich. Weil die Sprache der Katalogisierung bei uns Russisch ist, müssen wir nicht immer die ganze Titelaufnahme downloaden. Bei der Beschreibung von ins Russische übersetzten Büchern werden zum Beispiel nur die Angaben zu Sachtitel, Erscheinungsvermerk usw. der Originalausgabe übernommen.

Für den Aufbau der Datenbank des 16. Jahrhunderts werden in der HPB-Datenbank die nötigen Angaben zu Verfassern, beteiligten Personen, Titel, Erscheinungsorten, Druckern oder auch die ganze Titelaufnahme gesucht, kopiert und in unsere Datei geladen.

Jetzt möchte ich anhand von drei Beispielen zeigen, wie wir die HPB benutzen.

Als Ausgangsmaterial haben wir Zettel.

Bild 3



1. Auf dem ersten Zettel ist die Aufnahme ganz klar und verständlich geschrieben, darum kann man sie ohne Schwierigkeiten nach Unimarc umsetzen.

*Bild I (erste Titelaufnahme)*

Bei der Redaktion wurde bemerkt, dass es im Sachtitel Fehler gibt (statt „von“ muss es „und“ heißen). Der Titel wurde dann in der HPB-Datenbank geprüft und in dieser richtigen Form in unsere Titelaufnahme übernommen.

2. Der zweite Zettel ist in gotischer Schrift geschrieben und sehr verblasst.

*Bild 1 (zweite Titelaufnahme)*

Man kann nur ein einziges Wort deutlich lesen: „Herbary“. Der Katalogisierer hat eine ganz kurze Titelaufnahme erstellt.

*Bild 4 (erster Teil)*

Nach der Suche mit diesem Wort in der HPB-Datenbank bekommen wir eine Titelaufnahme, die es ermöglicht, die Ausgabe zu identifizieren.

*Bild 4 (zweiter Teil)*

Weil dieser Druck ein seltener Druck ist, für den es nur zwei Exemplare in Deutschland gibt, nämlich in der Universitätsbibliothek in Erlangen und in der Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel, die beide leider unvollständig sind, haben wir ihn sofort vollständig neu mit Autopsie („de visu“) beschrieben.

Bild 5

Bild 4

```

Маркер: 01161nam 22002651 450
001: 13554
005: 20000718111512.0
100: ^a19990511d1507 u y0rusy01020304ba
101: 0 ^ager
102: ^aFR
200: 1 ^aHerbary
210: ^aStrassburg [Strasbourg]^d1507
215: ^d2°
620: ^dStrasbourg
830: ^aГК, Holzm., BLC- нет. З.П.
899: ^aNLR^j5.19.1.104 Аллиг.1
801: 0^aRU^brnb^c19990511

```

Herbary. - Strassburg [Strasbourg], 1507. - 2°.

```

Маркер: 01161nam 22002651 450
001: 13554
005: 20000718111512.0
100: ^a19990511d1507 u y0rusy01020304ba
101: 0 ^ager
102: ^aFR
200: 1 ^aHerbary oder Kräuterbuch gennant der Gart der
gesundheit
210: ^aStrassburg [Strasbourg]^d1507
215: ^d2°
517: ^aKrüterbuch
517: ^aHortus sanitatis
620: ^dStrasbourg
830: ^aГК, Holzm., BLC- нет. З.П. HPB - это изд.
899: ^aNLR^j5.19.1.104 Аллиг.1
801: 0^aRU^brnb^c19990511

```

Herbary oder Kräuterbuch gennant der Gart der gesundheit  
- Strassburg [Strasbourg], 1507 . - 2°.

3. Das dritte Beispiel veranschaulicht einen analogen Fall. Die Kurztitelaufnahme sieht aus wie im vorherigen Beispiel.

*Bild 6 (erster und zweiter Teil)*

Nach der Suche in der HPB-Datenbank bekommt man eine vollständige

Bild 5

---

5.19.1.104 Аллиг.1

Wonnecke, Johannes

Jn disem buch ist der Herbary, oder krüterbuch,  
genant der gart der gesuntheit, mit merern figuren und  
registern. - [Straßburg (Strasbourg)]: Getruckt durch  
Joannem Pruß buchdrucker zum Thiergarten Burger zu  
Straßburg, 1507. - 12] с., 182 л., [34] с.: сgrav. тит. л.  
ил.; 2° (30 см).

Вых. дан. указ. в колофоне. Текст напеч. в 2 стб. на  
обеих сторонах л. Указ.: с. [3-12] (ряд 1-й), [10-34]  
(ряд 2-й). Читат. пометы. Пометы, характер. для б-ки  
Залуских. Припл. 1 кн.^55.19.1.104 Аллиг.1

VD 16: W 4358

---

Bild 6

---

Petrarca F.

Sonetti. - Vinegia [Venezia], 1549. - 4°.

Маркер: 01518nam 22003491 450

001: 17492

005: 20010518101256.0

100: ^a19991209d1549 u y0rusy01020304ba

101: 0 ^aita

102: ^aIT

200: 1 ^aSonetti

210: ^aVinegia [Venezia]^d1549

215: ^d4°

321: 1 ^aShort-title

620: ^dVenezia

700: 1^aPetrarca^bF.^f1304-1374^gFrancesco^4070

830: ^aIK - это пр.

899: ^aNLR^j6.17.2.123

801: 0^aRU^brnb^c19991209

Petrarca, Francesco

Sonetti canzoni e triomphi, con la spositione di  
Bernardino Daniello da Lucca. - In Vinegia [Venezia]:  
Pietro et Gioanmaria fratelli de Nicolini da Sabio, ad  
istanza di M. Gioambattista Pederzano, 1549. - [12],  
237, [3] л.: ил.; 4°.

НРБ (ICCU)

---

## Bild 7

Mapkep: 01518nam 22003491 450  
 001: 17492  
 005: 20010518101256.0  
 100: ^a19991209d1549 u y0rusy01020304ba  
 101: 0 ^aita  
 102: ^aIT  
 200: 1 ^aSonetti canzoni e triomphi, con la spositione di  
 Bernardino Daniello da Lucca  
 210: ^aIn Vinegia [Venezia]^cPer Pietro et Gioanmaria  
 fratelli de Nicolini da Sabio, ad istanza di M.  
 Gioambattista Pederzano^d1549  
 215: ^a[12], 237, [3] л.^сил.^d4°  
 321: 1 ^aShort-title  
 321: 1 ^aHPB  
 620: ^dVenezia  
 700: 1^aPetrarca^bF.^f1304-1374^gFrancesco^4070  
 702: 1^aDaniello^bB. da^f-1565^gBernardino da^4210  
 702: 1^6z01790^aNicolini da Sabbio^bP. de^gPietro  
 de^4610  
 702: 1^6z02790^aNicolini da Sabbio^bG.M. de^gGiovanni  
 Maria de^4610  
 702: 1^6z03790^aPedrezzano^bG.B.^gGiovanni Battista^4650  
 790: 1^6z01702^aNicolini da Sabio^gPietro de^4610  
 790: 1^6z02702^aNicolini da Sabio^gGioanmaria de^4610  
 790: 1^6z03702^aPederzano^gGioambattista^4650  
 830: ^aГК - это пр. HPB - это пр.  
 899: ^aNLR^j6.17.2.123  
 801: 0^aRU^brnb^c19991209

6.17.2.123

Petrarca, Francesco (1304-1374).

Sonetti, canzoni e triomphi di M. Francesco Petrarca /  
 Con la spositione di Bernardino Daniello da Lucca. - In  
 Vinegia [Venezia]: Per Pietro & Gioanmaria fratelli de  
 Nicolini da Sabio: Ad istanza di M. Gioambattista  
 Pederzano, 1549. - [12], 237, [3] л.: грав. тит. л.; 4° (21  
 см).

Тип. указ. в конце кн. Указ.: л. [10-12]. Текст на  
 обеих сторонах листа. Грав. инициалы, заставки. Рукop.  
 пометы. Владелец. штамп: Ex bibliotheca J. Richard D.M.

Short-title

HPB



### *Die Erschließung der Altbestände der Russischen Nationalbibliothek*

Titelaufnahme, die in unsere Datei kopiert wird.

#### *Bild 6 (dritter Teil)*

Dann wird unser Exemplar de visu beschrieben, und zu dieser Titelaufnahme werden alle Besonderheiten unseres Exemplares ergänzt.

#### *Bild 7*

Eine weitere Schwierigkeit besteht darin, dass die Autoren in unseren alten Katalogen gegenüber der Vorlage in leicht veränderter Form erfasst sind. Die Namen sind nur invertiert und in den Nominativ gesetzt. Der gleiche Name kann also in den verschiedenen Fachkatalogen verschieden angesetzt sein.

Um diese Vielfalt zu überwinden und den Grundstein für eine Normdatei zu legen, werden die Ansetzungsformen der Namen überprüft und eine Normform für alle Verfasser, die eine Haupt- oder Nebeneintragung erhalten, vorzüglich nach unserem Hauptnominalkatalog, dann in erster Linie mit Hilfe der HPB-Datenbank und des RLG Union Catalog, ermittelt. Noch nicht in unserem Hauptnominalkatalog enthaltene Namen werden sofort in der HPB-Datenbank und dem RLG Union Catalog gesucht und dann angesetzt.

Aufgrund der gemachten Erfahrungen kann man sagen, dass die Vorteile der Nutzung der HPB-Datenbank bei der Erschließung unserer Altbestände überzeugend sind. Die Fremddatennutzung ist rationell und erfordert keinen zusätzlichen Arbeitsaufwand gegenüber dem Anlegen einer vollständigen Titelaufnahme. Insgesamt gesehen, bietet das Consortium eine erfolgreiche Kooperation auf europäischer und jetzt schon internationaler Ebene für die Erforschung und Erschließung der frühen Drucke aus der Zeit des manuellen Buchdrucks.

### SYNOPSIS

#### *The Development of the early collections of the National Library of Russia in collaboration with the Consortium of European Research Libraries*

From its foundation in 1795, the collections of the NLR have grown to some 33 million printed items. There are c.800,000 items in non-Russian Western languages printed before 1830, the most important subjects being theology (140,000), history (108,000), *belles lettres* (80,000) and the world-famous Rossika collection of material on Russia in non-Russian languages (100,000). A new count of the older material undertaken for the *Handbuch deutscher historischer Buchbestände in Europa* project shows that 35% of the pre-1900 stock is of German origin. In 1984 a project to recatalogue the older

books was started with the history collection. In 1994 the library became a full member of CERL and was able to draw upon and contribute to the Hand Press Book database for this recataloguing, starting with the 18th-century Russian books in Cyrillic and the 18th century books printed in Russia in foreign languages. By the summer of 2003, there were 12,583 records from the NLR in the HPB database. A new short-title catalogue of 16th-century material is in progress. Examples are given of the structure of the UNIMARC records used and of the difficulties of working from the original handwritten catalogue cards and matching records in the Hand Press Book database.

## List of Contributors

JOHN GOLDFINCH has worked at the British Library since 1978 and is currently Head of Incunabula & Early Western Printed Collections at the British Library. He has worked on the Incunabula Short Title Catalogue since 1984.

GORAN PROOT is Conservator Historical Collections at the Bibliotheek Stadscampus (Universiteit Antwerpen). He studied Germanic Philology and as a research fellow he was attached to the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (1997-2000), where he studied the 'Flemisch' Jesuit Theatre (up to 1773). From 2000 until 2003, he did bibliographic research for the 'Short Title Catalogus Vlaanderen' (STCV).

STIJN VAN ROSSEM has been attached to the University of Antwerp as a research fellow at the STCV project since 2002. He is an historian and has worked on the iconography of the Brabant Revolution (1787-1792).

JUDIT VIZKELETY-ECSEDY is a member of the research staff at the National Széchényi Library (Budapest). Her main fields of research are retrospective Hungarian bibliography, the history of printing in Hungary and early Hungarian book illustration.

GALINA RIEDER is Head of the European books retrospective cataloguing at the National Library of Russia in St Petersburg. She has worked for 18 years on the retrospective cataloguing of foreign early-printed books.

