

## INTRODUCTION\*

Broer Jansz, the printer and compiler of the *Catalogus universalis*, was born in 1579 or 1580, it is not known where.<sup>1</sup> At the time of his first marriage in Leiden in 1599 he is described as compositor "of Amsterdam" (van Amsterdam).<sup>2</sup> Broer Jansz was to marry twice more, in 1617 and 1622. He learned the booktrade from his master, Willem Jansz van Campen alias De Veen, who printed mainly for others, but also published pamphlets and newsletters on his own account.<sup>3</sup>

In his corantos and other publications on events of the day Broer Jansz advertised himself as "one-time coranteer in the Army of His Excellency the Prince" (out Courantier in het Legher van sijn Princel. Excl.). Questions on this part of his career: for how long did he act as army coranteer, did he work on his own account or in the employment of others and did he participate in person in the campaigns of the States' army, can be answered at least up to a point thanks to some hitherto overlooked remarks of Broer Jansz himself in a newsletter of 1614.<sup>4</sup> What he writes at the start of his newsletter is this:

Now the fact is that for several years I followed the Army of their Worships the States, and staying at home because of the Truce (i.e. the truce between the Republic and Spain from 1609 to 1621 [*HdkK*]), rumours have reached me of mighty new preparations for war, especially by the enemy [...] I therefore travelled some way towards the frontier in order to collect more information on this matter and shall therefore, for love of my old Masters whom I have served formerly as Army coranteer, soon report on the situation.

This is proof that Broer Jansz was personally present during the States' army's campaigns from an unknown date - possibly 1603, (see De Bom 1903, p. 31) - until 1609 and also later. He probably was in the service of the Amsterdam city council (De Bom 1903, p. 31) but whoever his masters may have been, they must have felt great concern with the running of the war and its political and economic implications.

The earliest known works printed by Broer Jansz are of the year 1603.<sup>5</sup> From 1604 until his death he printed an annual commercial

almanac.<sup>6</sup> In 1614 he was appointed official printer to the city of Amsterdam, an office he was to hold for the rest of his life. When the Amsterdam Athenaeum Illustre was founded (1632) he was engaged as its printer.<sup>7</sup> This function was of little significance; only its disputations and a solitary reprint of the Dutch translation of an oration were printed by him in this capacity. For the printing of their orations and other publications the professors turned to other printers, such as the famous Willem Jansz Blaeu.<sup>8</sup>

Broer Jansz often acted as printer for other publishers. From the kind of publications he printed at his own expense it is possible to infer that he had a preference for material which demanded no heavy investment and which seemed to offer a fast turnover. If he nevertheless ventured upon more voluminous works, he tended to go in for texts which had already been printed before by others, and with success. This policy of working without much risk paid off: after a modest beginning outside the gates of Amsterdam he moved in 1615 to the inner city. There his business is found at several addresses, the longest at the Nieuwe Zijds Achterburgwal. In 1652 he moved to the fashionable Nieuwedijk. It was not to be for long: he died in October of the same year and was buried on the 21st of that month in the New Church. Broer Jansz's printing equipment, consisting, among other things, of two printing presses, a plate press and almost lb 7,000 of type, was sold at auction in 1653.<sup>9</sup>

Broer Jansz played an important part in the rise of Amsterdam as the centre of the supply of printed news in the seventeenth century.<sup>10</sup> From 1619 onward, as far as we know, he printed a weekly Dutch coranto which from 1629 onward bore the regular title *Tijdinghen uyt verscheyden quartierren*.<sup>11</sup> Issues of a coranto printed by him in English in 1621 have survived.<sup>12</sup> This coranto, like his *Nouvelles de divers quartiers* (of which issues of the period 1639-1643 have been preserved), is a literal translation of his Dutch language coranto.<sup>13</sup> Apart from corantos he also printed numerous pamphlets and newsletters. The publication of a *Catalogus universalis*, carrying news about books, fitted very nicely into this scheme.

His son Joost Broersz followed in his father's footsteps as coranteer, printer and bookseller. When Joost died in 1647 his widow Willemijntje Broers carried on the business. In 1640 Broer Jansz's

daughter Aeltgen married Jan Jacobsz Bouman who later also went on to publish corantos.

In January 1653 Jan Jacobsz Bouman took over the actual publication of the coranto while Broer Jansz's widow remained its publisher in name only.<sup>14</sup> Bouman continued to print the commercial almanac and reprinted many books originally published by Broer Jansz.

For us, one of Broer Jansz's most important publications is his *Catalogus universalis*. This catalogue contains title entries of books published in the Republic of the United Provinces.<sup>15</sup> The sixteen issues reprinted here were published in the years 1640-1652 and contain books of the period 1637-1651.<sup>16</sup> After Broer Jansz's death Jan Jacobsz Bouman arranged for the publication of a seventeenth issue which I have been unable to locate.<sup>17</sup> Proof that this issue was really published is found in an advertisement in the *Tijdinghe* of 5 April 1653: "By Jan Bouman at Amsterdam is printed and to be had the Catalogus no. 17."<sup>18</sup> Further confirmation occurs in the auction catalogue of the library of the Hamburg scholar Martin Fogel.<sup>19</sup> There, on fol. A6 recto, no. 190 describes: "Designatio librorum, qui in Foederatis Belgii Provinciis ab Anno. 639. *bis* 652. inclusive, in lucem prodierunt Amsterd. 640. &c. 4to."<sup>20</sup> Nor would I rule out the possibility that Jan Jacobsz Bouman, far from just confining himself to the publication in issue 17 of the material relative to 1652 so far collected by Broer Jansz and still received after his death, may have brought out even some further issues.

Broer Jansz collected the titles for his *Catalogus universalis* and saw to its publicity by means of announcements in his weeklies, the corantos *Nouvelles* and *Tijdinghen*. I also found one announcement in Jan van Hilten's coranto and two in that of Broer Jansz's daughter-in-law Willemijntje Broers. Altogether I have been able to collect twenty such announcements (listed in Appendix 1).<sup>21</sup>

The following invitation appeared in *Tijdingen* no. 46 of 12 November 1639:

Broer Jansz, printer at Amsterdam, has the intention henceforth to publish every six months a Catalogue of all the books that are published in this country, as is done at Frankfurt, and will do so for the first time on the first day of January next exactly: he therefore requests all book-

sellers and printers to furnish him at their expense with the titles of the books printed by or for them this year, all to be entered under their names according to each faculty and language, for the convenience of booksellers, and all book-lovers.<sup>22</sup>

These invitations of 1639 can in a way be regarded to have the function of the preface which is lacking in the *Catalogus universalis* itself.<sup>23</sup> Moreover, the later invitations are less detailed. It is evident from the above and other invitations that Blum's question (1959, p. 278: "Meldet den ihm die Verleger also die Titel ihrer Novitäten?") may be answered in the affirmative. An example of an advertisement is that for the first issue, published in the *Nouvelles* no. 2 of 9 January 1640:

En Amsterdam chez Broer Jansz, est imprimé & mis en lumiere vn Catalogue de la pluspart des livres imprimés l'année passée en ces Provinces Vnies, en diverses Facultés & langues. Ce qu'il espere de continuer tous les six mois, & se trouveront à vendre ces Catalogues dans presque tous les bouticles des Libraires.

Broer Jansz's invitations of 24 and 26 January 1643 asked for the new titles of the period July to December 1642 to enable him to compile issue no. 7. This issue appeared in July 1643 and contains the titles of the period from July 1642 to June 1643.

There seems to be a mistake in the invitation in Willemijntje Broers's *Ordinarijs dingsdaegsche courante* no. 1 of 29 December 1648. It runs:

"Broer Jansz is going to print and publish next month, January 1649, Catalogue 12.13 of the new and reprinted books [...] which have appeared from the year 1648 to 1649 [...]" (By Broer Jansz. sal toekomende Maendt January 1649. gedrukt ende uyt gegeven worden Catalogus 12.13 van die nieuwe ende herdruckte Boecken [...] t'sedert het Jaer 1648. tot 1649 uyt-gekomen [...]).

Issue no. 12, bearing the date 1648 on the titlepage and listing the books of the period 1 January - 31 December 1647, must at that date long since have been published. Issue no. 13, with the date 1649 on the titlepage, lists the books of 1648, and the invitation refers ex-

plicitly to that year. The probable mistake in the reference to issue no. 12 in the invitation as still to be published is also to be deduced from the fact that this issue is not mentioned as newly published together with no. 13 in the two known advertisements for the latter.

The advertisement for issue no. 13, published in *Tydingen* no. 8 of 20 February 1649, is sufficiently interesting to be quoted as a whole:

At Broer Jansz's is printed and published Catalogue no. 13 of some books in several Faculties, printed for the first time during the last year 1648, as well as some reprinted consisting of 13 parts, beginning with the year 1640 up to 1649.<sup>24</sup>

Naturally this does not mean that issue no. 13 contains thirteen parts, but that of the *Catalogus Universalis* thirteen parts have been published and are now obtainable.

The modest expression "some books" is surprising, especially in comparison with the announcements of 1639 which mention a catalogue of all books printed within the Republic. That phrase 'all books' had already been revised downwards on the titlepage of issue no. 1 to 'most of the books'.

The title *Catalogus universalis* closely resembles that of the Frankfurt Fair catalogues, as was already noticed by Blum (1959, p. 273). But he failed to observe that in his publication Broer Jansz adopted the structure which was in general use for catalogues in the Dutch book trade in the first half of the seventeenth century. Books in Latin are subdivided into faculties: theology, medicine, law and books of miscellaneous subject matter. Books in modern languages are arranged by language only.<sup>25</sup> There are no recognisable rules of arrangement within the separate categories in the *Catalogus universalis*, whereas in catalogues of the book trade the separate categories are usually arranged alphabetically by author or title.

Broer Jansz's *Catalogus universalis* was sold in bookshops and was intended to provide booksellers and their customers with information of recently published books.<sup>26</sup> Of course, Broer Jansz would enter the titles of new books which he had in stock in his own shop into his list but it is obviously not a stock catalogue of books which Broer

Jansz had in his own shop. If that had been the case he would surely have said so. Every bookseller expecting to gain from having his titles listed had to convey these to Broer Jansz. It was he who arranged the titles and subsequently saw to the printing and distribution of the issues. Doubtless there were booksellers who did not accept the possible usefulness of such a list because they already published their own stock and publishers' catalogues. The great booksellers, the Elzeviers, Joan Blaeu, Johannes Janssonius, Joannes Maire and Hendrick Laurensz, showed their good business sense by running with the hare and hunting with the hounds.

The *Catalogus universalis* contains such editions as were on sale in the 'official' book trade. To list such ephemeral editions as almanacs, news sheets, sale catalogues, etc. would not have made sense.<sup>27</sup> Entering broadsheets and other short works was apparently considered not to be worth while.<sup>28</sup> Editions the distribution of which usually bypassed the book trade, such as wedding poems, laudatory and funeral poems and other privately commissioned items, were also omitted from the list as a matter of course.<sup>29</sup>

Furthermore, what is according to Goldfriedrich probably the largest part of the book production of the period, "[...] die Unmenge von Schul-, Bet- und Hausbüchern, Narren- und Volksbüchern, Historien und Sagen-, Wetter-, Traum- und Rätselbüchern, kleinen Schriften über wunderbare Erscheinungen, Kriegsereignisse und Unglücksfälle ", comes off rather badly in Broer Jansz's list.<sup>30</sup> Much of this ware was retailed by hawkers in the streets and markets and was therefore of less interest to 'official' booksellers. Little wonder then that a number of chapbooks published by Broer Jansz, a Dutch Eulenspiegel of 1640<sup>31</sup>, *Een schoone historie van de vier Heemskinderen* of 1638<sup>32</sup> and *Een schone ende wonderlijcke historie vande verduldighe Helena van Constantinopolen* of 1640<sup>33</sup>, are absent from his list. It emerges from recourse to several bibliographical reference books on Dutch 'popular prose' that three more of Broer Jansz's own publications are omitted from his list. They are a *Vermeerderde Nederlandtschen wech-korter* in three parts of 1641<sup>34</sup>, a 1642 edition of De Rosset's *Waerachtige treurige gheschiedenissen*<sup>35</sup> and an edition of Boccaccio's *De tweede vijftigh lustige historien* of 1644.<sup>36</sup> The absence of these three

last-named books from his list is in my view not due to any such intention on the part of Broer Jansz, but rather to oversight.

The *Catalogus universalis* was addressed, not only to booksellers, but also to 'book-lovers'. These were, first and foremost, men with a university education who needed books for professional reasons and were therefore a regular clientèle.<sup>37</sup> Then there was the educated and well-to-do bourgeoisie with an interest in literature, history, theology and other subjects. Seventeenth-century intellectuals will not have missed the Eulenspiegel or the story of the four sons of Haimon: this sort of reading matter no longer had any attraction for them.

It is of great importance to decide how valuable the *Catalogus universalis* is for the bibliographer of today. For instance, if a certain title occurs in issue 14 among the books of 1649, does that imply that the book was really published? And if so, was it then really published in 1649 and neither before nor after? Will the author under whose name it is listed be its real author? Do the 'imprints' in the descriptions reproduce the information given on the titlepages of the books themselves?

Broer Jansz must have received the majority of his titles on lists written by hand.<sup>38</sup> The booksellers entered works in these which had already appeared earlier. Issue 1, which was supposed to contain books of 1639, also mentions books that were already published in 1637 and 1638.<sup>39</sup> Similarly, booksellers included titles which they were only intending to publish. Issue 1 appeared before 9 January 1640. Nevertheless, there are five books in Witkam's list bearing the date 1640 on the titlepage.<sup>40</sup> Are these books then pre-dated (i.e. were they published in 1639, but with the date 1640 on the titlepage), or were they published in 1640 and already announced in issue no. 1? It also happens that books which, judging by their date of publication, should have been in issue 1, only occur in issue 2 or 3.<sup>41</sup> Of five titles listed in the *Catalogus universalis* Witkam failed to find copies of the editions described, and in the case of one of them, Franciscus Vossius's *De vita, moribus ac religione Mahumedis liber*, "Amsterodami apud Ludovicum Elzevirium" (her number 10 = issue 1, no. 56), she rightly suggests that it was possibly never

published.

Often booksellers will not have bothered to distinguish between their own publications and titles of which they had acquired large quantities by means of purchase or barter. According to the *Catalogus universalis*, Witkam no. 5 (= issue 1, no. 22) was published at Amsterdam "apud Ioannem Ianssonium". The three copies described by Witkam all bear the imprint "Amstelodami, typis & sumptibus authoris" (= Menasseh Ben Israel). In theory this could indicate another issue, but I believe it to be more likely that Janssonius had a large number of copies of this work for sale (see also n. 41).

I have become convinced that the manner in which the titles were sent in to Broer Jansz and edited by him lies at the bottom of what is for us unreliable information. Once the material for an issue had been assembled it had to be put in order. All title entries in one and the same language were grouped together. Those in Latin were further subdivided per 'faculty'. If a bookseller delivered titles in a single modern language, this could easily be included in the appropriate category as a whole, just as it stood. Complications arose when a bookseller had put works in Latin and various modern languages on his list. In order to fit the titles into the different categories and subcategories where they belonged, these lists had first to be separated or cut up and the loose titles had then to be sorted. Whoever did this job had to take care not to mix up the strips. This care was not always exerted. Issue 14 no. 109 appears to be a work entitled *De matrimonio christiano* by John Row. This book, in fact by Erasmus, should of course have followed Erasmus's *Adagia* as no. 108.<sup>43</sup> In issue 8 there are four publications (no. 19-22) of Louis III Elzevier, followed by three (no. 23-25) of Jodocus Janssonius. In fact, only no. 23 and 25 are publications of Jodocus Janssonius. According to Willems 1880, no. 1001, no. 24 was published by Louis III Elzevier. Another example: issue 1 no. 28 is an edition of Jan Everdsen van Doorn of Utrecht. The title following it has the 'imprint' "Lugd. Bat. apud eosdem", which refers to nothing at all. This book was actually published by Franciscus Hackius and Franciscus Hegerus at Leiden.<sup>44</sup>

Seventeenth-century booksellers knew perfectly well that publicity increases sales. It happens therefore regularly that one and the same

edition of a book is entered more than once in the *Catalogus universalis*. Blum supplies examples of Broer Jansz's own editions,<sup>45</sup> but other booksellers also availed themselves of such opportunities for bringing their books a few extra times to public notice.<sup>46</sup>

Let me end with another and most unusual case. According to its titlepage, issue 14, published in 1650, should contain the books of 1649. In the copy of this issue at the Bibliothèque Nationale page 28 (f. D2 verso) is succeeded by a leaf printed on one side only which does not form part of the series of signed gatherings. This leaf bears thirteen title entries (which I have numbered 223 to 235), preceded by the statement: "All the following books are sold by Pieter Niellius and Abraham de Wees, Booksellers at Amsterdam, and are throughout entered under the wrong names in Catalogus no. 14."<sup>47</sup> Two of the thirteen titles do not occur at all in issue 14, i.e. no. 229 and 235. Although I have searched for copies or reliable descriptions of the books concerned with the names of Niellius and De Wees on the titlepage, I have had no success whatever. What I did find were editions bearing on their titlepages the names given for publisher or bookseller in issue 14, but in every single case these were editions not of 1649, but of earlier years. Seven of the works mentioned in issue 14 are there listed under the name of Hendrick Laurensz, who was one of the biggest booksellers at Amsterdam in the second quarter of the seventeenth century.<sup>48</sup> After his death early in 1649 his enormous stock of books (according to the catalogue coming to ca. 9,000 unbound and 950 bound titles) was sold at public auction on 20 July 1649 and following days.<sup>49</sup> Twelve of the thirteen books listed on the additional leaf attached to issue 14 occur in this catalogue,<sup>50</sup> almost every one having date and place of publication and bibliographical format supplied.<sup>51</sup> It is impossible to believe that Hendrick Laurensz should not have had the most recent editions of his own publications in his shop. The same must apply to the books published by Johannes Janssonius and Jan Everdsen van Doorn. This means that issue 14, which should list books of 1649, contains at least seven books of the period 1637-1644, one of 1647 and one of 1648 (I here omit those of which the dates are uncertain - see n. 51). What all this boils down to is that the additional leaf was intended to advise potential purchasers that the titles listed were from now on

being sold by Abraham I de Wees and Pieter Niellius, regardless of what issue 14 had said of them. They had therefore bought these titles at the auction of Hendrick Laurensz's stock.

The *Catalogus universalis* was not compiled for the sake of book historians centuries hence, but to serve the development and convenience of the trade in books in the seventeenth century.\* This means that great caution is called for in the use to which Broer Jansz's list is put as a source of bibliographical information.<sup>52</sup> This reservation does not detract from its character as a unique historical document offering valuable insights on books published at a time when Dutch civilisation was at its peak.

\* Little care has been given to printed matter of temporary value, like these catalogues. The poor quality of the original has naturally had a negative influence on this reprint.



APPENDIX 1. Announcements of the first 16 issues.

issue	according to titlepage co- vering the pe- riod <sup>a</sup>	according to title- page pu- blished in	invitation (1)/advertisement (2) in	
1	1639	1640	(1) <i>Tijdingen</i> . 1639, no. 46, 12 Nov. (1) <i>Nouvelles</i> . 1639, no. 46, 14 Nov. (2) <i>Nouvelles</i> . 1640. no. 2, 9 Jan.	I <sup>b</sup> I I
2	1640 I	1640	(1) <i>Tijdingen</i> . 1640, no. 24, 16 June.	VI
3	1640 II	1641		
4	1641 I	1641	(2) <i>Courante wyt Italien ende Duytschlandt, &amp;c.</i> , no. 36. Amsterdam: Jan van Hilten, 7 Sept. 1641.	I
5	1641 II	1642		
6	1642 I	1642	(1) <i>Tijdinge</i> . 1642, no. 26, 28 June. (2) <i>Tijdinge</i> . 1642, no. 45, 8 Nov.	II II
7	1642 II-1643 I	1643	(1) <i>Tydinge</i> . 1643, no. 4, 24 Jan. (1) <i>Nouvelles</i> . 1643, no. 4, 26 Jan. (1) <i>Tydinge</i> . 1643, no. 26, 27 June. (1) <i>Nouvelles</i> . 1643, no. 26, 29 June. (2) <i>Tydinge</i> . 1643, no. 29, 18 July.	II II I II I II
8	1643 II-1644 I	1644		
9	1644 II	1645	(2) <i>Tydinge</i> . 1645, no. 11, 18 March.	II
10	1645	1646	(1) <i>Tydinge</i> . 1645, no. 46, 18 Nov. (1) <i>Tydinge</i> . 1645, no. 51, 23 Dec. (2) <i>Tydinge</i> . 1646, no. 6, 10 Feb.	II II IV
11	1646	1647	(1) <i>Tydinge</i> . 1646, no. 48, 1 Dec.	II
12	1647	1648	(1) <i>Ordinaris dingsdaegsche courante</i> . 1648, no. 1. Amsterdam: de weduwe van Joost Broersz, 29 Dec. (see pp. 10,11)	V

13	1648	1649	(2) <i>Tydinghe</i> . 1649, no. 8, 20 Feb.	III
			(2) <i>Ordinarius dinghsdaegsche courant</i> . 1649, no. 15. Amsterdam: de weduwe van Joost Broersz, 30 March.	V
14	1649	1650		
15	1650	1651		
16	1651	1652		

a. I: 1 January-30 June; II: 1 July-31 December. b. I: Paris, Bibliothèque Mazarine, Rés. Fol. 5028\*, consulted: Amsterdam, MA, W 54; II: Stockholm, RL, consulted: Amsterdam, MA, microfilm 1806; III: The Hague, RL, pamphlet 5814 and Amsterdam, Nederlands Permuseum, folder 903; IV: Stockholm, RL; V: Stockholm, RL, consulted: Amsterdam, Nederlands Permuseum, microfilm; VI: Hanover, State-archives, Generalia no. 6, consulted: Amsterdam, Nederlands Permuseum, microfilm.

#### APPENDIX 2. Number of entries per language.

issue	Dutch	Latin	French	German	Italian	English	Spanish	Total <sup>a</sup>
1	105	103	7	4	2	1	-	222
2	44	54	8	3	2	-	-	111
3	41	51	4	4	-	1	-	101
4	43	53	15	3	-	-	-	114
5	45	32	7	1	-	-	-	85
6	55	50	-	1	-	-	-	106
7	56	75	7	-	-	-	-	138
8	83	56	1	1	1	-	-	142
9	82	66	5	3	-	-	-	156
10	93	60	7	8	-	2	-	170
11	63	72	13	12	4	-	1	165
12	73	55	3	8	-	-	-	139
13	92	33	4	5	1	-	-	135
14	72	147	12	4	-	-	-	235
15	101	75	10	3	-	-	-	189
16	99	79	4	1	-	-	-	183
<hr/>								
	1145	1061	107	61	10	4	1	2391
	48% <sup>b</sup>	44%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	100%

a. Census of the number of separate entries, including those describing globes and maps. The number of entries per language refers to the language in which the entries - not the books themselves - have been written.

b. Percentages rounded off to the nearest whole number.



NOTES

- \* Drs. B. van Selm (who originally suggested this reprint) agreed to read this introduction before publication. I have gratefully availed myself of his critical observations.
- The Bibliography at the end of the Introduction contains a complete description of those publications to which I only refer by the name of the author and the year of publication.
- Quotations from Dutch texts have been translated into English.
- 1 I am grateful to H. Wijnhof who kindly allowed me to draw upon his knowledge of Broer Jansz.  
For biographical records of Broer Jansz and members of his family see Kleerkooper-Van Stockum 1914-1916.
  - 2 The Broer Jansz who was active at The Hague and died there in 1640 is not identical with the Amsterdam Broer Jansz, as has been correctly stated by Kossman 1937, p. 203.
  - 3 On him see Moes-Burger 1910, pp. 336-365 and De la Fontaine Verwey 1982, pp. 121 and 128.
  - 4 The phenomenon of the coranteer is not dealt with in parts 2 (on the period 1588-1609) and 3 (1609-1625) of the history of the army of the United Provinces by Ten Raa and De Bas (1913 and 1915), nor in Wijn 1934.  
"Nu ist soo dat ick het Legher der E.M. Heeren Staten etlijke jaren ghevolcht hebbe, ende door den Treves t'huys blijvende, nu ghehoort hebbe op nieu van dapper krijghs-toerustinghe, bysonder by den vyandt [...] hebbe my derhalven een stuck weechs nae die frontieren toe begheven, om selver na de saecke te vernemen, ende sal daerom tot liefde van mijn oude Meesters, die ick wel eer voor Courantier int Legher ghedient hebbe, de sake int cort voor ooghen stellen."  
*Corte beschrijvinge van tgene in den lande van Gulich, Cleve, etc. passeert.* Amsterdam: Broer Jansz, 1614. 4°. Leiden, Bibliotheca Thysiana, pamphlet 1892, described in Van der Wulp 1866, p. 200, no. 1372.
  - 5 *Cort verhael uyt seeckere tydinghe ghecomen uyt Engelant, waer in verhaelt wert de tryumphante crooninghe van coningh Jacobus.* Amsterdam: Broer Jansz, [1603]. 4°. Leiden, Bibliotheca Thysiana, pamphlet 1235, described in Van der Wulp 1866, p. 146, no. 982 and *Warachtighe verclaringhe vande belegheringe der stadt s'Hertogenbosch.* Amsterdam: Broer Jansz, [1603]. 4°. Amsterdam, UL, K9 x 1603.
  - 6 Kleerkooper-Van Stockum, pp. 1308, 1309 and Plak 1983.
  - 7 De la Fontaine Verwey 1957, p. 22.
  - 8 De la Fontaine Verwey 1957, p. 24.
  - 9 Proeven der letteren, welcke de na-ghelaten weduwe en erfgenamen van zal. Broer Jansz, (in zijn leven ordinaris boeck-drucker deser stede Amsterdam,) van meeninge zijn op den [... *date left blank*] presenteren aende meest-biedende te verkoopen. Amsterdam: de weduwe en erfgenamen van Broer Jansz, 1653. 4°. A-B<sup>4</sup>, ff. 16. Leiden, UL, 1207 A 1.
  - 10 Dahl 1938, pp. 174-188, 194-197, Dahl 1946 and Schneider-Hemels 1979, pp. 40-45.
  - 11 The spelling varies.
  - 12 Dahl 1949 and Dahl 1952.
  - 13 Dahl 1946 and Dahl 1951, p. 14.
  - 14 Lysbeth Philips, the widow of Broer Jansz, sold the licence to print and publish the coranto to her son-in-law. See Kleerkooper-Van Stockum, p. 1493, the document is dated 21 January 1653.
  - 15 There are also globes and maps to be found in it as well as a number of books published outside the United Provinces.
  - 16 I have not undertaken any systematic bibliographical research to trace all copies of all the published issues. Blum 1959, p. 300 gives locations for the 16 issues. In addition, copies of issues 1, 3-14 are also held by

- the Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt, Abt. Hauptbibliothek der Franckeschen Stiftungen at Halle (Saale), D.D.R. at shelfmark 169 C 18. Trinity College Dublin has a copy of issue 1 at shelfmark P.11.43. no. 2. According to Walther 1864, pp. 59, 60, the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg owned 15 issues of the *Catalogus universalis*. In a letter of 18 November 1981 I.F. Grigorieva of the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library, Leningrad (the former Imperial Library, St. Petersburg) informed me that the *Catalogus universalis* is no longer there.
- 17 Blum 1959, p. 274 assumed that publication of the *Catalogus universalis* ceased after Broer Jansz's death in 1652.
- 18 "t'Amsterdam by Jan Bouman, is gedrukt ende wert uitgegeven de catalogus van No. 17."  
*Tijdinghe uyt verscheyden quartieren*. 1653, no. 14. Amsterdam: de weduwe en erfgenamen van Broer Jansz, 5 April 1653. Original in the RL Stockholm, consulted: Amsterdam, MA, microfilm 1806. To make it easier to deal with the announcements in the corantos I have divided them into invitations, in which Broer Jansz asks his fellow booksellers to send him titles of their new publications, and advertisements, in which the publication of a new issue is made known.
- 19 *Catalogus bibliothecae cl. v. Martini Fogelii Hamburgensis*. Hamburgi: Literis Rebenlinianis, 1678; for a full description see Gebauer 1981, p. 148, no. A 20. Fig. 10 on p. 71 of Gebauer 1981 is a reproduction of fol. A6 recto.
- 20 Purchases from Fogel's library for the Ducal Library at Hanover (now Niedersächsische Landesbibliothek, Hanover) were supervised by Leibniz. It appears from his working copy of Fogel's auction catalogue (Niedersächsische Landesbibliothek, Leibn. Marg. 45) that the *Catalogus universalis* was not bought by this library. I thank Frau Anke Hölzer for this information. It shows that Gebauer (1981, pp. 57, 58) wrongly assumed that the Ducal Library bought Fogel's library as a whole.
- 21 For the bibliography of printed Dutch corantos up to 1650 see Dahl 1946. Of the corantos mentioned in Dahl 1946 I have tried to examine all the issues which can be consulted in the Netherlands (whether originals, microfilms, photocopies or microfiches) falling into the period 1639-1666. The *Centrale catalogus van periodieken en seriewerken in Nederlandse bibliotheken*, C.C.P. (3e uitgave, 's-Gravenhage 1983, 14 pt.) lists only originals. Nor does the C.C.P. register the holdings of all Dutch libraries, and its policy excludes altogether the holdings of archives (where more corantos are preserved than anywhere else). I found announcements in microfilm 1806 in the MA Amsterdam (originals in the RL Stockholm) and in the photocopies of the *Nouvelles* and *Tijdinghen* (Amsterdam, MA, W 54) made from originals in the Bibliothèque Mazarine at Paris (Rés. Fol. 5028\*). I found further announcements in the coranto collection (at various shelfmarks) and in two microfilms at the Nederlands Persmuseum at Amsterdam. One of these microfilms contains issues of various corantos held in the State-archives Hanover (Generalia, no. 6), a collection not drawn upon in Dahl 1946. The other microfilm contains corantos in the RL Stockholm, but others than those on the microfilms at the MA Amsterdam. In the autumn of 1983 Dr. A. Stolp very kindly checked issues of Dutch corantos preserved in the RL Stockholm for announcements of the *Catalogus universalis*. I am greatly obliged to her for this help.
- 22 "Broer Jansz, Boeck-drucker tot Amsterdam, is van meening voortaan alle half Jaren uyt te geven een Catalogus van alle de Boecken soo hier te Lande ghedruckt worden, in maniere als tot Franckfort geschiet, en sal een begin daer van maken prijs op primo Januarij naestkomende: versoect derhalven aen alle Boeck-verkoopers en Boeck-druckers, hunne Tijtels van Boecken, by haer gedrukt of doen drucken in dit Jaer, my op

hare kosten te willen overseynden, sal alles op haer naem stellen laten, ende by elcke faculteyt en sprake, tot gherief van de Boeck-handelaers, ende alle Liefhebbers."

From here onward always see Appendix 1 for locations and quoted and named corantos. See also *Nouvelles* no. 46 of 14 November 1639:

"Broer Ianss., Maistre Imprimeur en Amsterdam s'est resolu de mettre d'ores-en-avant en lumiere chaque demi-an vn Catalogue de tous les Livres qui s'imprimeront en ces pays, de mesme qu'on fait à Francfort: Dont le commencement se fera au 1 de Ianvier prochain. Et partant prie tous Marchans Libraires & Maistres Imprimeurs de me vouloir envoyer à leurs despens les titres des livres par eux imprimés ou faits imprimer ceste année-cy, & je les feray tous mettre par ordre, chaque faculté & langue à part, pour le bien & commodité de tous Marchans & autres amateurs de livres."

The following English translation of Broer Jansz's announcement at the end of issue 1 is added for the sake of completeness:

"It being my purpose (as long as God grant me life) to continue with the printing every six months of the Catalogus, to the benefit and service of the trade, as well as for the convenience of book lovers, I wish to advise everyone interested to deliver into my hands in June 1640 the titles of books printed since New Year's Day 1640 which I shall faithfully enter in the next Catalogus. Your obedient servant Broer Jansz."

The booksellers were themselves responsible for paying the messengers' fees when sending their titles, cf. the invitation in *Tijdingen* no. 24 of 16 June 1640: "[...] to let him have the titles as soon as possible (within a fortnight at the latest) and at no delivery charges to himself." ([...] willen de Tijtels op't spoedighste (ten langhsten binnen 14 dagen) sonder sijn kosten van Bode-loon, hem laten behandighen.)

- 23 Blum 1959, p. 275: "Von seiner Erklärung am Schluss des ersten Verzeichnisses abgesehen, fügte er seinen Katalogen kein einziges Wort, nicht einmal ein Vorwort hinzu; er übte die gleiche Zurückhaltung wie die Herausgeber der Frankfurter Messkataloge."
- 24 "By Broer Jansz is ghedruckt en wert uytgegeven, de Catalogus No. 13. van eenighe Boecken in verscheyden Faculteyten, het voorleden Jaer 1648 nieu ghedruckt, als mede sommige herdruckt, in 13 stucken begrepen beginnende van den Jare 1640 tot 1649."  
The advertisement is repeated word for word in Willemijntje Broers's coranto of 30 March 1649.
- 25 In the four stock and two auction catalogues of the period 1628-1649 of the Amsterdam bookseller Hendrick Laurensz the theology books in Dutch are entered into a separate category, cf. Van Selm 1980, pp. 43-46, no. 1-6.
- 26 It is published "to the benefit and service of the trade, as well as for the convenience of book lovers". See n. 22 and the quotation on page 10.
- 27 Even the almanacs and corantos published by Broer Jansz himself are absent from his list.
- 28 Blum 1959, pp. 276, 277. Broadsheets even of occasional and satirical poems by such a distinguished author as Joost van den Vondel are absent, cf. Unger 1888, esp. no. 405, 407, 408 and 419. Some pamphlets of rather slender volume which Broer Jansz published in the years 1639-1651 are not in his list whereas more substantial ones have been entered (checked against Knuttel 1978).
- 29 But laudatory poems, funeral poems and funeral sermons on nationally known figures are included, see for instance issue 1, no. 43, issue 8, no. 58, and issue 13, no. 83, 84.
- 30 Düsterdieck 1974, col. 194 in a summary of Goldfriedrich 1908, pp. 28 ff.
- 31 UL Gdańsk, shelfmark not known. Drs. P.C.A. Vriesema was kind enough to give me this information.

- 32 Brussels, RL, III 92962 A, described also in Besamusca 1983, pp. 93, 94.
- 33 The Hague, RL, 190 C 29, described in Debaene 1951, pp. 221, 222.
- 34 Buisman 1960, no. 2443; *Muller-De Vries-Scheepers*, no. 8 on p. 30; Waller, no. 1835.
- 35 Buisman 1960, no. 1998. But another edition of this work, also published by Broer Jansz in 1640, does occur in the *Catalogus universalis*, see issue 3, no. 99 (= Buisman 1960, no. 1997a).
- 36 *Muller-De Vries-Scheepers*, annotation belonging to no. 25 on p. 276; Buisman 1960, no. 183.
- 37 Hellinga 1961, p. 22 ff. and Witkam 1982, pp. 229, 230.
- 38 The editors of the Leipzig Fair catalogues also received their title material on hand-written lists, cf. Fabian 1981, pp. 327, 328. It is possible that titlepages of recently published books were also sent to Broer Jansz, cf. Van Eeghen 1978, p. 53.
- 39 This is evident from a list published by P.P. Witkam which is based on issue 1 of the *Catalogus universalis*; see esp. her no. 4, 6, 14, 19, 20, 27 (= issue 1, resp. no. 17, 25, 69, 97, 99, 205). The numbers for the title entries in the *Catalogus universalis* have been supplied by myself.
- 40 Witkam 1982, no. 7, 11, 13, 24, 25 (= issue 1, resp. no. 32, 58, 67, 144, 157). Witkam 1982, no. 7 has the date 1641 on the engraved titlepage.
- 41 Six books by Anthonius Thysius are mentioned in issue 3 (containing the books of the period July-December 1640). Three of these works (no. 29, 30 and 33) show the date 1639 on the titlepage. One has the date 1641 (no. 31) and only two (no. 32 and 34) have the date one would expect, i.e. 1640. According to the title entries in the *Catalogus universalis* all six of these books were published at Leiden "apud Ioannem Maire". The name Maire is nowhere to be found in the books themselves. No. 29 and 34 show the name of Willem Christiaens van der Boxe on the titlepage, no. 30-33 those of Van der Boxe and Gualtherus de Haes. I have used copies belonging to the UL Leiden.
- 42 Witkam 1982, no. 2, 10, 22, 23, 26 (= issue 1, no. 6, 56, 107, 114, 167).
- 43 *Bibliotheca Erasmiana*. Vol. 1 (1893), p. 110.
- 44 Copy in the UL Leiden, 416 G 5.
- 45 Blum 1959, p. 275, n. 177, C. de Leeuw's *Hollandsche vreugd'* (issue 6, no. 66; issue 7, no. 97) and C.T. Padbruë's *'t Lof Jubals* (issue 7, no. 112; issue 9, no. 103; issue 10, no. 127).
- 46 Examples: A. Walaeus's *Loci communes S. Theologiae* (issue 1, no. 6; issue 2, no. 1), J.A. Corvinus's *Enchiridium* (issue 1, no. 27; issue 2, no. 23 = Willems 1880, no. 968 with the date 1640 on the titlepage), P.B. Burgus's *De bello Suecico commentarii* (issue 1, no. 54; issue 2, no. 43 = Willems 1880, no. 963 with the date 1639 on the titlepage), H. Bruyningh's *Des wets ende der propheten recht bescheyt* (issue 1, no. 172; issue 2, no. 110; issue 3 no. 87), etc.
- 47 "Alle dese volgende Boecken zijn te bekomen bij Pieter Niellius ende Abraham de Wees, Boeckverkoopers tot Amsterdam, en staen mede door-gaens in het Catalogus No. 14 op een verkeerde Naem."
- 48 On him see Van Selm 1980, pp. 17-21.
- 49 *Catalogus variorum & insignium Librorum Hendrici Laurentii p.m. bibliopolae Amsterodamensis [...]. Quorum venditio habebitur Amsterodami, in aedibus defuncti [...] die 20 Julii 1649*. [s.l.]: pro haeredibus Hendrici Laurentii, [1649]. 4<sup>o</sup>: π A-Z, Aa-Ee, ff. 114. Paged 1(Alr)-221 (Ee3r). I have used the copy in the Museum Meermano-Westreenianum at the Hague, 112 D 10. Other copies are listed in the more detailed description in Van Selm 1980, p. 46, no. 6.
- 50 No. 235, the publishers' or stock catalogue of Niellius and De Wees, as would be expected, is not in it.
- 51 The following table gives the result of my comparison of the two sources: column 1 shows the number given to the book on the additional leaf, column 2 the number of the original entry in issue 14, column 3 the num-

ber of the page where the book is mentioned in the auction catalogue, and column 4 the date of publication as supplied in the auction catalogue. The items marked with an asterisk in column 2 are editions of Hendrick Laurensz, no. 16 is an edition of Johannes Janssonius and no. 71 and 72 of Jan Everdsen van Doorn.

1	2	3	4	
223	14*	23	1637	
224	16	34	1641	
225	65*	71	1644	
226	71	91	1643	
227	72	91	1642	
228	73*	89	1647	
229	-	112	?	The additional leaf does not mention the bibliographical format. The auction catalogue contains editions in 24 <sup>o</sup> (1601 and 1628) and in 16 <sup>o</sup> (1631).
230	141*	124	1641	
231	147*	137	?	See <i>Catalogus universalis</i> , issue 2, no. 64.
232	148*	133	1644	
233	155*	180	1648	
234	186*	161	?	The auction catalogue mentions 3 editions, 2 of 1632 (with and without printed music) and 1 without date of publication.
235	-	-	-	

52 The same applies for the title entries in the *Catalogus universalis* as for those in the Fair catalogues of which Borm 1982, p. 11 says: "Für die heutige Arbeit mit Messkatalogen sollte [...] als Grundregel gelten, dass ihre Angaben in jedem Fall bibliographisch, literarhistorisch o.ä. überprüft und verifiziert werden."