The Catholic Reformation: Another Resource on Microfiche

by Alan D. Krieger

In the March 1991 issue of this publication, I authored an article on Reformed Protestantism, a three-part microfiche collection published by the Inter Documentation Company and featuring primary sources from the Protestant Reformation in Switzerland, France, the Netherlands and Germany. Now that the academic year is well under way, this seems an appropriate time to "let the other shoe drop" and discuss The Catholic Reformation, another IDC microfiche set consisting of 190 titles, again all primary sources, which serve to document this crucial period of church history in a variety of ways.

As noted scholar Jean Delumeau points out in the collection guide, the "Counter-Reformation" was but one chapter in the long development of the Catholic Reformation of the 16th and 17th centuries. The aim of this project was to make available some of the primary documents which allow us "to appreciate the originality, richness, and vigour of Tridentine Catholicism." Delumeau also notes that the period can be assessed in two very different ways: on the one hand, it was characterized by a "hardening of the structures" and an attempt at "total catechizing," but on the other hand, it was also a time of enhanced "sanctity, beauty, and piety." Yet the two aspects worked together; the powerful organization which helped to expand Catholicism so rapidly in the modern period would not have been effective had the Church not been strengthened from within by such qualities as devotion, charity and spirituality. The documents in this collection thoroughly reflect both of these sides and in them can be glimpsed the vitality of the Catholic Reformation.

The set consists of five sections: "Philosophy" features 38 titles, followed by "Theology" (43), "Controversies," which is divided into General (14) and France: 1598-1685 (60), "Biographies" (25) and "Foreign Missions" (10).

The "Philosophy" section includes such works as the Cursus philosophicus of Rodrigo de Arriaga (1592-1667), a Spanish Jesuit philosopher and theologian, and leading representative of the school of Suarez; Cours entier de philosophie ou Système général selon les principes de M. Descartes by the French Cartesian philosopher Pierre Sylvain Regis (1632-1707); and Commentarii in octos libros Aristotelis de Physico Auditu by the Mexican scholastic philosopher Antonio Rubio (1548-1615).

The "Theology" section is highlighted by such works as the Opera omnia quotquot in Sacrae Scripturae expositionum reperiantur by the great Thomistic

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The Quest for Out-of-Print Materials

by Lorenzo A. Zeugner, Jr.

One of the most important aspects of any research library's acquisitions department is its ability to locate and obtain out of-print materials. The success of the department in this area will greatly enhance and influence the library's collections. Several methods are available for acquiring antiquarian materials or lost titles that have not been reprinted. The department may purchase collections of particular interest, submit desiderata lists to selected dealers, advertise for individual titles in specialty journals such as Antiquarian Bookman, select specific titles from catalogs supplied by secondhand dealers, use selected dealers to search for desired titles or solicit collections from generous donors.

For some libraries with modest holdings purchasing a collection might be a very attractive prospect, but for libraries with large collections greater care must be taken. No library wants to acquire a collection with a high percentage of unwanted duplicates. Few new titles are added to the collection and the disposal of the unwanted material may not be cost effective.

Advertising for individual out-of-print titles is expensive because of the time and staff costs involved in selecting titles to be advertised, preparing the lists, establishing the standards for accepting or rejecting a quotation and

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Early Printed Books and the Columbian Encounter
by Laura Fuderer

Do not believe that there exists anything more honourable to our or the preceding age than the invention of the printing press and the discovery of the new world; two things which I always thought could be compared, not only to Antiquity, but to immortality. [Louis LeRoy as cited in J. H. Elliott, The Old World and the New (London: Cambridge, 1970).]

In the 1570s the French writer Louis LeRoy expressed what has since become a traditional theme of European historiography, a theme which is illustrated by a new exhibit in the Department of Special Collections. The exhibit, "Early Printed Books and the Columbian Encounter," was prepared in conjunction with the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures' Sesquicentennial Conference, "The Old World Meets the New, 1492-1992," to be held April 2, 3 and 4. Books in the exhibit reflect the early exploration and colonization of the Americas, their impact on cartography, science and European world views, and some of the consequences for the indigenous populations.

Portrait of a North American Indian by Du Creux

Gutenberg's invention of printing with movable type predated Columbus' first voyage by only some 37 years, and the printing press was a major instrument in the dissemination of the news of his voyage. A printer in Rome named Stephen Planck was the first to print a Latin translation of the so-called "Columbus letter" describing the first voyage and claiming the land for Spain. Planck printed many books between 1480 and 1500, and the exhibit includes a small book he printed in 1484. Also on display is a leaf from the original Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed with movable type. A 1503 edition of the works of Italian humanist Pico della Mirandola appears in the exhibit because, according to one of many Columbian legends, this particular copy is said to have belonged to Columbus himself.

The first literary reference to the discovery of the New World may be in Das Narrenschiff, the famous "Ship of Fools" published in 1494 by the German satirist, Sebastian Brant. A 1498 Latin translation by Jacob Locher is on display. For a reproduction of one of the extraordinary woodcuts, see Access No. 46, September 1991.

The exhibit also includes one of the Libraries' two incunable editions of the Nuremberg Chronicles. Hartmann Schedel published his Liber Chronicarum in Nuremberg in 1493, the same year Columbus returned from his first voyage. Some of the nearly 2,000 woodcuts include maps, city views and symbolism that graphically illustrate a pre-Columbian European view of the world. Notre Dame owns both the original 1493 edition and a 1500 translation into German.

The first book containing voyage narratives by Columbus, Vespucci and others was published by Francanzio Da Montalboddo in 1507. On display is a 1537 translation into Latin titled, Novus orbis regionum ac insularum veteribus incognitarum .... The Notre Dame copy is also remarkable for being bound together with Peter Martyr's De Orbe Novo, the earliest Renaissance history of the discovery of America. As chaplain to Queen Isabella, Peter Martyr was present at the Spanish court in April, 1493 when Columbus returned from his first voyage. His history of the world was first published in 1515; the Notre Dame copy is dated 1533.

Sebastian Münster, the founder of modern geography, published Cosmography: oder Beschreibung Aller Lander in 1544. It was the first modern, scientific description of the world. On display is a later edition, published in Basel probably around 1574.

The impact on cartography is seen in a variety of 16th and 17th century maps and atlases on display. Portugaliae Monumenta Cartographica, a magnificent
facsimile edition in five huge volumes, contains "... all the known specimens of Portuguese cartography before the 1600's..." From March 2 to April 15, the Snite Museum of Art will display "Maps and the Columbian Encounter." This exhibit focuses more extensively on cartographic developments and is also being held in conjunction with the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures' conference.

Our exhibit continues with sections depicting early maps, travel accounts and histories of the exploration, conquest and evangelizing of South and North America. Books include a 1689 English translation of Bartholome de Las Casas's 16th century expose of the Spaniards' cruel treatment of the Indians. Also describing the Spanish conquest of South America and Peru in particular is a travel account by Apollonius Levinus published in 1567. A 1608 edition of Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias by Jose de Acosta (first published in 1588) is also on display. Among others are a 1688 English translation of Garcilaso de la Vega's early 17th century history of the Incan people and the conquest of Peru; El Maranon, y Amazonas... by Manuel Rodriguez (1684); and Antonio de Solis's Historia de la Conquista de Mexico (1771). A work that was probably vital to the missionaries is a 1608 bilingual dictionary of Quechua and Spanish. It may be the earliest book printed in the Americas that is in the collections at Notre Dame.

North America is represented by early accounts of explorations by LaSalle (1698) and Champlain (1632) and a 1664 history of Canada or New France by Francois Creuxius. Several folding maps depict North America with California as an island. That misconception appears as late as the early 18th century wall map by Herman Moll, also on display.

The final case is drawn from our Greene Collection on Botany and contains some of the first books to portray various New World flora and fauna (such as the potato and the tomato). The exhibit will be up until the end of April.
Early Spanish America in Print
by Rafael Tarrago

Printing was introduced in Castile in the 1470s during the reign of Queen Isabel the Catholic. By 1492 there were printing presses in 24 Castilian cities. When Christopher Columbus sailed off to find a western route to India in 1492, he carried printed books with him. One can say that the first account of the western hemisphere is his letter to the queen and King Ferdinand of Aragon, her husband. Epistola Christofi Colom: cui etas nostra multi debet; de Insulis Indie, super Gangem super inuentis was printed in Barcelona in 1493, right after his return to Europe. The letter was translated and printed elsewhere in Europe. The University Libraries have a facsimile copy of this letter.

Interest in printed books developed rapidly in the lands conquered and settled by the Castilians in the New World. Irving Albert Leonard’s Books of the Brave: Being an Account of Books and of Men in the Spanish Conquest and Settlement of the Sixteenth Century New World (1940) is perhaps the best source for the history of the book trade between Spanish America and Europe. In this work we find that trade was regulated by the Crown, who forbade the importation of books against the teachings of the Catholic Church and the authority of the Crown. A prohibition against the importation of books of fiction (particularly novels of chivalry such as those read by Don Quixote) was issued many times, out of concern for the "credulous" Native Americans believing those "lying stories" true. Concerning the ineffectiveness of the prohibition of works of fiction Leonard says, "The conquerors’ addiction to fiction brought the habit of secular reading to the remotest portion of the earth at the very moment that Occidental institutions and laws were transplanted there," suggesting that their addiction brought them to disregard that prohibition habitually.

Throughout the 16th century European historians, cosmographers and publishers told of the great adventures across the sea. In 1526 Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés wrote his Sumario de la natural historia de las Indias for King Charles I (better known as Holy Roman Emperor Charles V). Shortly after conquering New Spain, Hernán Cortés commissioned Francisco López de Gómara to write a history of that conquest. Bernal Díaz del Castillo, a soldier in Cortés’ army, wrote his Historia verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España in order to counter López de Gómara’s portrait of Cortés as the sole conqueror of Mexico.

Many books on Spanish America were printed in Europe in the 17th century. There were numerous editions of Garcilaso de la Vega’s Comentarios reales e historia general del Perú, first published in Lisbon in 1609. A summary of the laws of the Indies was published by Aguiar Y Acuña in 1628, and Solórzano Pereira’s Disputationem de Indianorum jure of 1629 was followed by his Política indiana in 1648. We own two copies of a 1723 Madrid edition of the Comentarios reales and an English translation published in London in 1688.

Most impressive are the accounts of scientific expeditions, many of them underwritten by the Spanish Crown. Relation abregée d’un voyage fait dans l’intérieur de l’Amérique Meridional (Paris, 1745), by Charles Marie de La Condamine, is an account of the expedition to South America led by this French scientist for the purpose of measuring the arc of the meridian and computing the dimensions of the globe. Antonio de Ulloa, one of the two representatives of the Spanish Crown in that expedition, published an account of his observations Noticias americanas: entretenimientos físicos históricos sobre la América Meridional... (Madrid 1772). Both works are located in the Department of Special Collections.

Under the Habsburgs -- from Charles I (1516-1559) to Charles II (1665-1700) -- the kingdoms of the Indies (as Spanish America was known until the beginning of the 19th century) saw the establishment of European style societies. The nobility, the hierarchy of the Catholic Church and the royal bureaucracy were the pillars of these societies, but the universities, professional groups and merchants’ and miners’ guilds were also important elements. Printing played an important role in these societies. It was used for the reproduction of royal proclamations and catechisms for the Christian education of the people. Universities required printed texts and professors and savants wanted to have their works printed. Poets and playwrights published also. José Toribio Medina has published a series of works cataloging early Spanish American imprints. In 1539 Giovanni Paoli printed the first North American book in Mexico City. This book was Breve y más compendiosa doctrina cristiana en lengua mexicana y castellana. The first South American imprint was Pragmática sobre los diez días del año, printed by Antonio Ricardo in 1584 in Lima. This pamphlet was an announcement of the correction to the Julian calendar by Pope Gregory XIII.

The printing press was introduced in Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico in 1640 and in Guatemala City in 1660. The following century saw the establishment of printing presses in Havana, Cuba (1701); Oaxaca, Mexico (1720); Santa Fe de Bogota, in what to-day is Colombia (1738); Quito, Ecuador (1760); Cordova (1765) and Buenos Aires (1780) in Argentina; Santiago, Chile (1780); and Guadalajara and Veracruz in Mexico (1794). In Paraguay presses were introduced in settlements established by the Jesuits among the Guaraní Indians. The oldest book printed in Paraguay in Guarani still in existence is Fr. Juan Eusebio de Nuremberg’s De la diferencia entre lo temporal y lo eterno, printed in 1705.

Early Spanish American imprints are quite rare. The University Libraries are fortunate to have Constituciones y ordenanzas antiguas de la Universidad Mayor de San Marcos (Lima, 1735), and Constituciones de la Real y Pontificia Universidad de Mexico (Mexico, 1775).
monitoring the responses from dealers.

Compiling a desiderata list of desired titles and then submitting the list to a reputable dealer is a more effective method of adding to your collection. The University Libraries have had good success using this approach, in large part because the dealer gains a feel for the type of material we are interested in and is therefore likely to bring additional items to our attention.

Selecting from antiquarian and secondhand dealer catalogs has been our most successful method of obtaining out-of-print material. Once titles are identified from a particular source, the acquisitions staff will call the dealer, asking that the item be reserved for the library. We advise the dealer that we will confirm the order by fax or telephone within 72 hours. We then search the catalog to confirm that the title is indeed wanted and issue a purchase order. Over the past several years, this method has resulted in a success rate of 70 to 80 percent.

Approximately a year and a half ago a new approach to acquiring out-of-print materials called BookQuest and SerialsQuest was introduced by ABACIS, an F.W. Faxon company. ABACIS created online databases that link searchers, dealers and traders of rare and out-of-print books and missing serials: in other words, computer matchmaking for materials and libraries.

ABACIS contacted vendors of rare and out-of-print materials and convinced a number of them of the advantages of entering their inventories into the BookQuest or SerialsQuest databases. Within a year, over a quarter of a million titles were online. Regularly these suppliers enter and update their "for sale" or "for trade" titles into the database. As more dealers recognize the advantage of the system and contribute to it, greater opportunities will exist for libraries to find needed material.

Using software provided by ABACIS, libraries searching for antiquarian titles or lost materials create "wanted" or "for trade" lists offline and then upload them into the system. On a daily basis, BookQuest and SerialsQuest will search the database and automatically notify the library via electronic mail if a match is found for anything on the library’s list. Thus, a one time effort to upload want lists is rewarded with an ongoing daily search of a large and growing number of dealer inventories.

If the acquisitions department does not have a want list but would like to search the system for individual titles, this may be accomplished by using the telecommunications software provided by ABACIS. The librarian can search by any combination of access points such as author, title, subject, publisher, place published, series, ISBN/ISSN (International Standard Book Number/Serial Number), language, date published, edition and source. The more access points used, the more focused the search. Once an item is found, the librarian sends an electronic mail message through BookQuest or SerialsQuest to the appropriate vendor asking that the item be held for the library and stating that a purchase order will follow.

The costs for this system are reasonable. There is a nominal annual subscription fee and you pay for the system only when using it to upload want lists and during the brief time it takes to check the electronic mail. There is also a flat user fee whenever the library makes a purchase or sells some of its duplicates. A library with a large number of duplicates, such as the University Libraries, could possibly recover the system costs by the sale of unwanted titles.

The philosophy behind BookQuest and SerialsQuest is exciting for libraries and the advantages seem clear. Its success will depend on the ability of ABACIS to include a greater number of dealers so that libraries will have more successful hits from the system. While Notre Dame has only made modest use of the system and our success rate has been small, the future holds great potential.

### Space Planning Ideas Invited

A Space Planning Task Force has been formed to review and make recommendations about the arrangement of the Hesburgh Library. We want your ideas! If you have suggestions about relocating service points, the collection, study areas or similar topics, please let us know. If you have space needs which presently are not being met by the Hesburgh Library, we would like to hear them. Or, if there are aspects of the existing arrangement that you really appreciate, we would like to know about those, too.

Please contact Marsha Stevenson, chair of the Space Planning Task Force, at Hesburgh Reference (219) 239-6258 or 239-7665; or any of its members: Bart Burk (6904), Dorothy Coil (7209), Janis Johnston (5922), Pam Nicholas (7919), Bob Ringel (8259), George Sereiko (5252), or Nancy Thomas (7643).

This is your chance to help us improve the Hesburgh Library!
Catholic continued from page 1
philosopher Cajetan (1469-1534), as well as Commentarium in Quartaum Sententiarum by Domingo de Soto (1494-1560) and works by the Jesuit theologian Théophile Raynaud (1583-1663) and the Flemish theologian and humanist Josse Clichtove (1472-1543).

Under "Controversies," the French section represents a particularly rich field due to the blossoming of religious controversy that followed the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes in 1598, which established coexistence between Catholics and Protestants for almost a century. The list is balanced, featuring both Catholics (Coton, Richeome, Bossuet) and Protestants (Du Moulin and Jurieu). Other lesser-known authors are also present and the selection includes both works which attempt to cover a range of issues in dispute and those which concentrate on a single theme: the Eucharist and the Mass, the papacy, the cult of images, miracles, etc.

There are a variety of approaches in the "Biographies" section as well. Some works concern the most eminent figures of the Catholic Reformation such as Olier, Bérulle and Vincent de Paul. Others deal with relatively modest figures of only regional importance. A number were written by disciples to memorialize the actions and virtues of the founder of a congregation for its own members; others sought to propose a model for Christian conduct. Certain writers, concentrating on the miraculous, almost certainly wished to increase devotion to the subject and thereby facilitate canonization.

Almost all the works concern bishops, founders of congregations and missionaries of the first decades of the 17th century. Together they evoke for us the extraordinary depth of the pastoral, educational and charitable initiatives in France at that time.

All those interested in this collection will find it along with a printed list of titles, arranged by section and author, in the Microtext Reading Room of the Hesburgh Library.

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