

# PAMPHLETS, PRINTING, AND POLITICAL CULTURE IN THE EARLY DUTCH REPUBLIC pdf

1: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) | Pamphlets, Printing, and Political Culture in the Early Dutch Republic, Crai

*This book resulted from a desire to understand the role of pamphlets in the political life of that most curious early modern state, the Dutch Republic.*

The reasons for this phenomenon are diverse, but it impacted all branches of Dutch society, including the production, distribution and consumption of printed media. Waves of religious and economic immigrants provided the necessary manpower, skills and creativity. Following the workings of a stable market economy, printers and publishers turned imported raw materials, including news and information, into finished products – books, newspapers, magazines – which they sold wherever there was a demand for them, at home as well as abroad. High rates of literacy and education encouraged a thriving book culture. The ascendancy, however, was shortlived, as it also depended on the temporarily weak position of neighbouring countries. Inhaltsverzeichnis Table of Contents Introduction: This new state, officially founded in 1581, had its origin in the revolt of the increasingly Protestant Low Countries against their autocratic Catholic overlord Philip II – king of Spain [ 1 ]. For a long time the future of the young nation hung in the balance, as the Spanish Habsburg empire continued to wage war against its rebellious subjects. Only in 1648, at the Peace of Westphalia, was the Dutch Republic finally recognized as an independent state. Compared to its neighbours, the Dutch Republic was an extraordinary political entity. Not only did it lack a crowned head – the Princes of Orange who acted as hereditary stadtholders governors were in essence servants of the state –, it also was a federal state, a union of seven independent provinces, which were willing to hand over their authority only on matters of foreign relations and warfare. The position of central government, the States General, which met irregularly in The Hague, thus was weak. Moreover, within each province power was shared by various political bodies. In the largest and richest province, Holland, the cities were the predominant political power. The largest and wealthiest of them was Amsterdam, which at times acted like an independent city state. A driving force in this development was the influx of large numbers of immigrants, many of them religious and economic refugees, coming first and foremost from the Southern Netherlands modern Belgium, which remained under Spanish control, but also from other regions such as France, Germany and Eastern Europe, the Iberian peninsula and the British Isles. These newcomers brought with them knowledge and experience in trade and industry and, equally important, a zeal to rebuild their lives. The economy was further stimulated by Dutch maritime superiority and commercial expansion across the globe, which made the republic a trading place for goods from all over the world. At the same time, a financial market was developed, which provided cheap investment capital and insurance. In addition, the authorities on the whole were reluctant to interfere with the economy. Other factors contributed to the flourishing of the young state as well. Literacy was on the rise, particularly among the expanding middle classes in the cities, thanks to the availability of various forms of primary education. Around about half of the young adult population, male and female, in the cities was able to read and write. Many families were also able to send their children to secondary education, at the Latin and French schools which proliferated all over the country. In addition, five of the seven provinces could boast institutions for higher education, of which Leiden University, founded in 1575, was the oldest and most important. As these universities were young, they were able to offer a modern teaching programme and good facilities, which attracted many foreign students as well. Leiden even had a school of engineering, where classes were given in Dutch instead of Latin. Education stimulated cultural and intellectual life. The 17th century saw a blossoming of various genres of Dutch literature, in the traditional chambers of rhetoric rederijkerskamers, in the municipal playhouses and theatres, in more or less formalized literary societies such as Nil Volentibus Arduum, founded in Amsterdam in 1613, and in religious circles. In the visual arts there was an unprecedented explosion of talent, particularly in painting, drawing and printmaking, the most famous exponent of which was Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn – who excelled in all three art forms. Intellectual exchange was stimulated by a remarkable tolerance in Dutch society, partly the result of idealistic notions concerning

## PAMPHLETS, PRINTING, AND POLITICAL CULTURE IN THE EARLY DUTCH REPUBLIC pdf

freedom of thought and religion, partly the pragmatic outcome of so many people with diverse backgrounds having to live in close proximity of each other. Although Dutch 17th-century society shows signs of an early "pillarization" of the religious segments among the population, these groups were never cut off from each other. Even the Portuguese and German Jews enjoyed relatively large freedoms. Amsterdam had its Jewish quarter, but it was not a ghetto. Research was primarily conducted at the universities, but there were quite a few amateurs, collectors and private scholars, who were particularly active in the fields of history and the natural sciences. Printing and Bookselling in the Dutch Republic All these factors – political, social, demographic, economic, religious, cultural and intellectual – equally provide the key to an understanding of the remarkable success the Dutch Republic had in the sphere of publishing, printing and bookselling. According to the Short-Title Catalogue, Netherlands STCN; the Dutch national bibliography, between and hundreds of printer-publishers were active, producing well over 67, titles. But books were printed all over the Netherlands, in The Hague, the centre of national government, as well as in the provincial capitals such as Middelburg, Zwolle and Leeuwarden; in industrial towns like Delft, Haarlem and Alkmaar and in sea ports such as Vlissingen, Flushing, Rotterdam, Maassluis, Enkhuizen and Harlingen; and of course in the university cities Leiden, Franeker, Groningen, Utrecht and Harderwijk. Even in some of the larger villages, like De Rijp in North Holland, a bookshop or printing establishment could be found, while hawkers and other itinerant salesmen and women roamed the countryside with a variety of cheap printed matter, pamphlets, almanacs, songbooks, prints and the like. One of the most important social factors benefitting the Dutch book trade was the constant arrival of newcomers. Many of them came to the country as religious exiles, others were lured by the promising economic prospects. In the decades around a veritable exodus of human capital occurred from the Southern Netherlands to the North as a result of the Spanish persecution of Protestants. Among them were numerous printers and booksellers, who brought with them professional skills and expertise in typesetting, printing and publishing as the Southern Netherlands had been an important region for book production. One of the cities that received them with open arms was Leiden, home of the first university of the Dutch Republic. In they appointed Willem Sylvius ca. Sylvius, however, died within three years of his appointment, after which his son Carel briefly took over. He in turn was succeeded by the most famous printer of the era, Christopher Plantin ca. Among them were, again, many printers and booksellers, most of whom set up business in Amsterdam and The Hague. Their publications, including innovative genres such as scholarly journals and newspapers, are mainly in French and written and edited by prominent Huguenot intellectuals. Politics The federal and particularist political system of the Dutch Republic meant that the government was not able to exercise the same degree of control over the book trade as existed in centralized monarchies like France or England. Although the States General, and in its wake the provincial States, regularly issued decrees and proclamations against the publication of texts that were deemed seditious, blasphemous or otherwise harmful to the state and the public interest, such works could still appear without much difficulty. Sometimes they sympathized with the contents of the work, as was the case with certain factional publications or the writings of political or religious exiles. Sometimes they were unwilling to act because they were all too aware of the economic benefits such publications brought. The Amsterdam publisher Willem Jansz Blaeu [ ], who is renowned for his production of a great variety of high quality publications – from books on navigation, maps and multi-volume atlases to classical editions and literary and scholarly works – was also active in the mass production of Catholic church books intended both for the use of Dutch Catholics and for export abroad. More often the authorities simply lacked the instruments to control this sort of activity. In the Dutch cities so many printers were at work, that it was virtually impossible to check if they complied with the rules and regulations. Moreover, it was easy to hide behind a facade of false imprints – the most famous one being "A Cologne, Chez Pierre Du Marteau" – and antedated years of publication, or to use worn-out type, making identification of the printer very difficult. Only in periods of acute political crisis, as occurred in the years 1672–1673, and 1678–1679, were serious attempts made by the authorities to curb the printing press. It is telling, however, that it was precisely in these periods that the production of pamphlets, which gave a voice to public

## PAMPHLETS, PRINTING, AND POLITICAL CULTURE IN THE EARLY DUTCH REPUBLIC pdf

opinion, exploded. A good infrastructure of roads and waterways, which included newly-dug canals between the major cities, made transport quick, safe and reliable, while the Rhine and Meuse rivers and the North Sea gave easy access to other European markets, particularly in France, the British Isles, the German states, Scandinavia and the Baltic region. Thanks to low interest rates on average around 5 percent and a well-developed financial market, capital was cheaply available, an important asset for an industry in which money was often locked up in stocks of books. Nor was there a shortage of skilled labour in the various branches of book making, some of which developed into separate enterprises. Independent type foundries could be found in Leiden and Amsterdam, 14 while jobbing printers, who did not publish books themselves anymore but only worked to order, were well established in most cities by the middle of the century. The absence of strict external by the government and internal by the industry economic regulation prevented market protection and excessive monopolies in the most lucrative publications. The national and provincial authorities did issue privileges, but their only function was the temporary on average fifteen years protection of the copyright of publishers and " sometimes " authors. Supported by their municipal governments, they violated the privilege by openly pirating the official edition first published in , thus providing ample proof that the power of the States General was limited. Later it was decided that no publisher would be able to obtain a privilege on commercially lucrative parts of bibles, schoolbooks and editions of the classics. Printers, bookbinders and booksellers originally were incorporated in the guilds of St. Luke, which represented first and foremost the interests of painters, sculptors and other artisans. The first book trade guild was established in Middelburg in , but in important cities like Amsterdam, Leiden, Rotterdam and The Hague, such organisations did not come into existence until the second half of the 17th century or even later. Moreover, their powers were limited to the training of apprentices, the supervision of copyright privileges and the regulation of public book sales. In Amsterdam, Catholics and Jews were allowed to become members, while women could succeed to the businesses of their deceased husbands or fathers. Not a few of them turned out to be excellent book trade entrepreneurs. Two essential raw materials for book production, type metal a mixture of lead, tin and antimony and paper made from rags , had to be obtained from other countries. Base metal came from mining areas in Germany and Britain. Paper was produced in the Low Countries, but the great majority was bought in vast quantities from the Basel -Mulhouse region and the South-West of France , where Dutch merchants had invested heavily in paper mills. Only by the end of the century, when paper imports from France came to a standstill following the persecution of the Huguenots and the protectionist policies of the French government, a serious threat of paper shortages loomed. Newly established and technologically advanced paper mills in the Zaan, Veluwe and Achterhoek districts were soon able, however, to satisfy national demand and even produce for export. Because of the extensive Dutch foreign trade network , news from all over the globe travelled easily to the Dutch Republic, where it was converted into print. News from Italy, Germany etc. By the second half of the century, several cities would have their own newspapers, and sometimes more than one, not only in Dutch, but also in French and other languages, which were sent to subscribers both at home and abroad. One of the most famous was the Opregte Haerlemsche Courant, the first issue of which came out in Haarlem in and was considered the best newspaper of its time. Containing reviews and scholarly news these journals provided an essential service to readers all over Europe who needed expert guidance in finding their way in the fast growing number of learned books produced by the European printing presses. He is depicted in his bookshop, holding in his hands a newssheet with the text "Altijt wat nieus" Always something new. The most-read book in Europe was of course the Bible, but in many countries Bibles were difficult to obtain because of their high price resulting from trade monopolies and problems of production and distribution. Well aware of the gaps in the market, Dutch printers produced editions of Bibles in almost every European language, not only, or necessarily, out of a religious commitment to spreading the word of God, but to make money. A Spanish folio Bible was printed in Amsterdam as early as , while editions of the much praised Italian translation of the Psalms and New Testament by the Swiss-born Protestant theologian Giovanni Diodati " appeared in Haarlem in " French Bibles, New Testaments and Psalm books came out from s onwards in numerous

## PAMPHLETS, PRINTING, AND POLITICAL CULTURE IN THE EARLY DUTCH REPUBLIC pdf

editions, intended partly for use in the many Walloon churches in the country, partly for export. In the s the Leiden printer Jacob Marcus ca. They were produced in truly enormous numbers almost exclusively for the British market. Some of the first entrepreneurs in this field were exiled English nonconformists working in Amsterdam and Leiden in the first half of the 17th century, but soon Dutch printers entered this highly profitable business. In the last decades of the century an extraordinary partnership for the production of English Bibles existed in Amsterdam between the Catholic widow Susanna Schippers and the Jewish printer Joseph Athias ca. Following the demise of Hebrew printing in Northern Italy , Basel and Prague , Amsterdam in particular, thanks to its growing Sephardic and Ashkenazi population, developed an extensive Jewish printing industry. One of the pioneers was the learned rabbi of the Portuguese synagogue in Amsterdam, Menasseh Ben Israel â€” , who between and printed well over seventy books in Hebrew and Spanish, both religious texts and scholarly works. Interestingly, from the beginning Jewish printing attracted a good amount of financial investment from non-Jewish Dutch publishers and financiers, but direct orders for ritual books in Hebrew and Yiddish also came from Jewish congregations in Poland and the Baltic states. The domination of Amsterdam Jewish printing was so strong, that printers in other countries simply could not compete, which led them to use false Amsterdam imprints or declarations claiming that their books were printed with the much admired Dutch type fonts. Dutch printers were constantly on the lookout for interesting publications that they could copy. These included, besides bibles, literary texts, scholarly books, and even musical compositions. Naturally, this practice gave rise to numerous complaints.

### 2: Craig Harline - Wikipedia

*If looking for a book by C. Harline Pamphlets, Printing, and Political Culture in the Early Dutch Republic (International Archives of the History of Ideas Archives internationales d'histoire des idÃ©es).*

### 3: The Dutch Republic, Centre of the European Book Trade in the 17th Century â€” EGO

*Pamphlets, Printing, and Political Culture in the Early Dutch Republic (International Archives of the History of Ideas Archives internationales d'histoire des idÃ©es) (Volume ) Softcover reprint of the original 1st ed. Edition.*

### 4: Pamphlets and Politics in the Dutch Republic

*Pamphlets Printing And Political Culture In The Early Dutch Republic Textbook Pdf Download placed by Bella Eliot on October 29 It is a downloadable file of Pamphlets Printing And Political Culture In The Early Dutch Republic that reader could be got it with no registration at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)*

### 5: The Netherlands-American Amity Trust - Wikipedia

*'Pamphlets, Printing, and Political Culture in the Early Dutch Republic' by C. Harline is a digital PDF ebook for direct download to PC, Mac, Notebook, Tablet, iPad, iPhone, Smartphone, eReader - but not for Kindle.*

### 6: C.E. Harline, Pamphlets, printing and political culture in the early Dutch Republic

*Pamphlets, Printing, and Political Culture in the Early Dutch Republic by C Harline starting at \$ Pamphlets, Printing, and Political Culture in the Early Dutch Republic has 0 available edition to buy at Alibris.*

### 7: Pamphlets, Printing, and Political Culture in the Early Dutch Republic - C. Harline - Google Books

## **PAMPHLETS, PRINTING, AND POLITICAL CULTURE IN THE EARLY DUTCH REPUBLIC pdf**

*BMGN - Low Countries Historical Review is the leading academic journal for the history of the Netherlands, Belgium and their global presence. The journal publishes research about broad and important issues in the history of the Low Countries, and seeks to do so in a wider comparative and international context.*

## PAMPHLETS, PRINTING, AND POLITICAL CULTURE IN THE EARLY DUTCH REPUBLIC pdf

*Solomons temple spiritualizd, or, Gospel-light fetcht out of the temple at Jerusalem, to let us more easi War and the second sex Col. David H. Hackworth Haunting refrain: only the fog? Overall Dependencies Bad taste, the root evil: I.A. Richards and the postnational subject Howard Horwitz Ireland, neutrality, and European security integration Survey of Financial Accounting Der Zypernkonflikt VOR Dem Europaischen Menschenrechtsgerichtshof On the Eighth Day For Gentleness 72 Step #3: Influence the policy development process Animals in the Fiction of Cormac Mccarthy Factoring and the lending bank Algebras and their arithmetics. Mammals of northern Alaska on the Arctic slope James joyce dubliners Learning behavior Prayers around the family table Adventures of alice in wonderland Traveller core rulebook mgp40000 Day 19: preserving the holidays Sing for the Inner Ear The etiology of alcoholism Fifty shades freed Executive financial incentives and payout policy The dark side of the moon? : global and local horizons Hilary Pilkington 2005 harley davidson softail deuce owners manual An English Apocalypse Brer Bears red carrots and other stories Large fears, little demons Dallin Malmgren Real Life Employment The definition of qualitative research Environmental health indicators First Partner, The Pioneer peasant colonization in Ceylon The parting of friends Marketing the sports organisation History of henry ford Illusions and false solutions Buddhist views of nature Robert A.F. Thurman*