

EARLY EUROPEAN BOOKS

Collection Detail

A comprehensive digitized collection of European printed works from the Early Modern Period

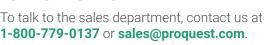








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Collection	Content From	Number	Number
COLLECTION 1: Covers Danish and Icelandic imprints, from the earliest works to works by the astronomer and alchemist Tycho Brahe (1546-1601) and his follower Johannes Kepler (1571-1630).	Det Kongelige Bibliotek - The Royal Library, Copenhagen (KBDK)	of Titles 2,596	of Pages 514,732
COLLECTION 2: The selection of works focuses on four collections of historic importance to the Florence library, including over 770 items printed by the Aldine Press.	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze (BNCF)	2,752	615,222
COLLECTION 3: Coverage of works from major European centres that led to the explosion of the print industry.	Det Kongelige Bibliotek - The Royal Library, Copenhagen (KBDK)	698	105,588
Topics cover history of science, pamphlets on the Dutch revolt, Dürer's fine art illustrations, maps from the age of exploration.	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze (BNCF)	2,541	652,449
	Koninklijke Bibliotheek - The Royal Library of the Netherlands in The Hague (KBNL)	5,255	1,360,923
	The Wellcome Library	1,752	709,113
	Total	10,246	2,828,073
COLLECTION 4: Almost three million pages feature the rites and ceremonies of religious life, such as the first inclusion of volumes (c.1700) from the Bibliothèque nationale de France, and the first Protestant Bible in French, as well as translations of <i>Fathers of the Church</i> .	Det Kongelige Bibliotek - The Royal Library, Copenhagen (KBDK)	1,771	482,014
	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze (BNCF)	1,401	582,017
	Koninklijke Bibliotheek - The Royal Library of the Netherlands in The Hague (KBNL)	2,458	599,153
	The Wellcome Library, London	1,554	595,970
	Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris (BnF)	2,089	641,431
	Total	9,273	2,900,585
COLLECTION 5: Period works by Nostradamus, physician Thomas Bartholin and alchemist George Riley are joined by classical texts by Aesop, Juvenal, Hippocrates and Catullus.	Det Kongelige Bibliotek - The Royal Library, Copenhagen (KBDK)	2,189	554,999
	Koninklijke Bibliotheek - The Royal Library of the Netherlands in The Hague (KBNL)	2,085	557,699
	The Wellcome Library, London	1,421	552,712
	Total	5,695	1,665,410
COLLECTION 6: Covers original works and translations from classical authors, debates between contemporary figures on the Reformation and Catholic Counter-Reformation, as well as items on French regional customs and folklore.	Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)	3,759	1,400,005
COLLECTION 7: Covers a range of subjects including astronomy, philosophy, literature and aesthetics. Curiosities like household calendars and the first ever Danish cookbook (1616) as well as Leon Battista Alberti's seminal work on architecture.	Koninklijke Bibliotheek - The Royal Library of the Netherlands in The Hague (KBNL)	2,592	791,743
	The Wellcome Library	2,211	795,914
	Det Kongelige Bibliotek - The Royal Library, Copenhagen (KBDK)	2,704	378,111
	Total	7,507	1,965,768
COLLECTION 8: With strong focus on religious texts on liturgy and ritual, the collection also covers notable works on literary, philosophical, historical, geographical, legal, political and economic content.	Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)	5,358	1,724,206
COLLECTION 9: The theme of medicine and science with rare incunabula from Wellcome Library's History of	Koninklijke Bibliotheek - The Royal Library of the Netherlands in The Hague (KBNL)	1,356	719,260
Medicine collection.	The Wellcome Library	1,974	687,678

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COLLECTION 10: Philosophy and history items from a period that transitions to the Enlightenment. This selection includes contributions from other centers in France from Rouen to Toulouse and a network of towns and bishopric offices.	Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)	2,628	1,356,741
COLLECTION 11: Religion and Religious thought from Northern Europe as part of the anniversary of Martin Luther's Ninety-Five	Koninklijke Bibliotheek - The Royal Library of the Netherlands in The Hague (KBNL)	1,821	375,307
heses of 1517 which heralded the Protestant Reformation.	The Wellcome Library	148	58,570
	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze (BNCF)	22	7,204
	Det Kongelige Bibliotek - The Royal Library, Copenhagen (KBDK)	292	39,004
	Total	2,283	480,085
COLLECTION 12: A selection of titles on history and governance drawn from works published across France and beyond, covering classical times, histories of Europe, of the Middle East and accounts of the New World as well as studies in military history, antiquities and numismatics.	Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)	1,236	568,831
COLLECTION 13: A vast selection of works around literature, drama, poetry and eduction. Content varies from theatrical and literary pieces from the classical period to writings in the early modern period in Europe.	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze (BNCF)	189	63,652
	Det Kongelige Bibliotek – The Royal Library, Copenhagen	1,661	96,928
	Koninklijke Bibliotheek - The Royal Library of the Netherlands in The Hague (KBNL)	2,990	219,424
	Wellcome Library	226	78,700
	Total	5,066	458,704
collection 14: A selection of titles strongly focused on philosophy, medicine and science. Items testify to the spirit of curiosity that characterized the early modern period and demonstrate some of the remarkable medical, scientific and intellectual advancements of the time.	Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)	1,100	490,000
COLLECTION 15: Featuring selections based on the twin	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze (BNCF)	127	35,978
themes of science and religion. Martin Luther sparked the Reformation while Nicolaus Copernicus introduced the idea of a heliocentric universe that helped trigger a revolution in science. Pivotal to both these changes was the invention of the printing press. Collection 15 reveals and reflects the links between printing, the Reformation and the scientific revolution.	Det Kongelige Bibliotek - The Royal Library, Copenhagen (KBDK)	191	36,993
	Koninklijke Bibliotheek - The Royal Library of the Netherlands in The Hague (KBNL)	1,671	134,768
	The Wellcome Library, London	1,121	477,926
	Total		685,665
COLLECTION 16: A rich survey of the many facets of early modern French culture highlighting several subject areas, with	Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)	837	319,300
the inclusion of items from the <i>Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal</i> , a treasured part of the national library. COLLECTION 17: A focus on Law and Politics , with discourses on government and political theory. Materials in this collection includes ordinances, edicts, proclamations and political tracts on topics of jurisprudence.	Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal	513	195,700
	Total	1,350	515,000
	Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)	989	449,963
	Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal	194	60,704
	Total	1,183	510,667
collection 18: Dedicated to the theme of history and chronicles, with a strong focus on national, regional and civic French history, histories of important contemporary influential rulers and works that span the Ottoman Empire, the history of China and beyond.	Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal	900	508,900
COLLECTION 19: Covers government travel reports, letters, religious journals, ethnographic monographs and writings inspired by travel within and beyond European borders.	Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)	1,500 (estimate)	500,000 (estimate

Premier Partners

Leading European research libraries trust ProQuest to safely digitize their irreplaceable historic material for inclusion in Early European Books. Partner institutions include:

- **Det Kongelige Bibliotek (KBDK)/The Royal Library, Copenhagen** Early European Books' first partner library, the KBDK is Denmark's national library and holds an almost complete collection of all Danish books printed since 1482. Collection 1 of Early European Books was made up of volumes from the KBDK in its entirety and, to date, KBDK material is a component of Collection 3, 4 and 5. Digitization was carried out at the library.
- Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze (BNCF)/The National Central Library, Florence Early European Books' second partner library, the BNCF is one of the two central libraries of Italy. Originally founded in 1714 when the scholar Antonio Magliabechi bequeathed 30,000 books, the library quickly became a repository for all published works in Tuscany. Its holdings combined with those of the Biblioteca Palatina in 1861, by 1870 it had become a repository for the whole of Italy and in 1885 it became officially known as the National Central Library of Florence. The entirety of Collection 2 is material from the BNCF while further volumes from the BNCF form components of Collection 3 and 4. Digitization was carried out at the library.
- Koninklijke Bibliotheek (KBNL)/ The Royal Library of the Netherlands in The Hague Founded in 1798, the library has a collection that contains almost the entire literature of the Netherlands, from early manuscripts to the most recent publications. Publication of material from the KBNL began with Collection 3, initially with an agreement to digitize the entire KBNL collection of material printed in the Netherlands before 1700 (approximately 28,500 items), with an option to extend this program to the digitization of the library's holdings of books printed outside the Netherlands before 1700.
- Wellcome Library, London Founded on the private collection of Sir Henry Wellcome (1853-1936), the library's rich holdings encompass the history of medicine and include works on alchemy, anthropology and ethnology. Henry Wellcome began collecting books in the late 1890s, searching the world for a diverse range of books and buying collections such as William Morris's library and the library of Joseph Frank Payne, librarian to the Royal College of Physicians. As with the KBNL, material from the Wellcome begins with Collection 3.
- Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)/National Library of France, Paris Intended as the national repository of everything published in France, the origins of the library go back to 1368 and the royal collection established by Charles V. First opened to the public in 1692, over the centuries the collection grew in size and shifted location on numerous occasions. During the French Revolution, the collection swelled to over 300,000 volumes and, later, under Napoleon's reign, became established as France's national repository. The first material from the library was released as part of Collection 4 in 2013. Further material will be in stand-alone collections; the first of such is Collection 6, released in 2014; followed by Collection 8 released in 2015; Collection 10 released in 2016; Collection 12 released in 2017; Collection 14 released in 2018; Collection 16 released in 2019, and Collections 17-18 to be released in 2020.



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