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COLLECTION 1

The first Early European Books collection has been made possible by a partnership between ProQuest and the Kongelige Bibliotek, Royal Library, Copenhagen.

This collection offers a comprehensive survey of the Royal Library’s holdings of items listed in Lauritz Nielsen’s *Dansk Bibliografi* 1482–1600 and its supplement (1919–1996). All of the Royal Library’s Danish and Icelandic imprints produced in the 15th and 16th centuries fall within its scope, from the earliest works printed in Denmark to works by the astronomer and alchemist Tycho Brahe (1546–1601) issued from his private press at Uranienborg before 1597.

*Lauritz Nielsen’s Dansk Bibliografi* 1482–1600 includes material printed across Europe and works in many European languages, such as Latin, Danish, German, English, Icelandic, Swedish, and Ancient Greek. Authors whose works are represented among the Royal Library’s collection of pre-1601 books include humanists such as Erasmus, Boccaccio, and Petrarch, Protestant reformers such as Martin Luther, Philipp Melanchthon, Hans Tausen, and Johann Bugenhagen, and classical authors such as Cicero, Demosthenes, and Livy.

Among the landmark Latin texts included in this survey of the Royal Library’s collections are copies of the three 16th-century printed editions of the *Gesta Danorum* of Saxo Grammaticus (13th century). Also included are several copies of *De Denscke Kronke*, and an excerpt of the *Gesta Danorum* in Low German printed by Matthäus Brandis around 1502.

Although Collection 1 consists substantially of material printed before 1601, the Royal Library’s holdings of 17th-century editions of works by Tycho Brahe and his follower Johannes Kepler (1571–1630) have also been included.

COLLECTION 2

Collection 2 contains early printed volumes from the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze (National Central Library of Florence). The selection of works focuses on four collections of particular historic and bibliographic importance within the library’s holdings from this period:

1. *The Nencini Aldine Collection*: More than 770 editions printed by the Aldine Press, founded by Aldo Manuzio the Elder (also known as Aldus Manutius) in Venice in 1495, and continued by his wife, son and grandson until the 1590s. The Aldine Press was one of the most historically significant institutions in the early history of printed books, with numerous innovations including the first use of italic type and the adoption of the smaller, more portable, octavo paper size.

Manutius was a scholar of Ancient Greek, and the Press was central to the Renaissance revival of Greek learning: he enlisted Greek scholars, editors and typesetters to produce important ‘pocket classics’ editions of Aristotle, Homer, Sophocles and others, along with Greek grammars and dictionaries. His press also published Latin texts by Martial, Ovid, Virgil and others, and Italian literary texts such as Petrarch’s lyric poetry and the first portable edition of Dante’s *Divine Comedy*. The Aldine text formed the standard edition of Dante until the late 19th century, and the second Aldine edition (1515) was the first to include the famous woodcut diagram illustrating the circles of Hell.

2. *Marginalia*: A collection of 64 16th- and 17th-century volumes which have been identified for the importance of the postillati, or marginal annotations. Researchers will be able to read marginal notes written by Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) on his own personal copies of works by Euclid, Petrarch, Ariosto, Tasso and Horace.

3. *Incunabula*: Almost 1,200 volumes, including rare first editions of the works of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio, and 100 volumes by the controversial preacher Girolamo Savonarola (1452-1498).

4. *Sacred Representations*: 783 16th- and 17th-century editions of *sacre rappresentazioni*, popular verse plays depicting Biblical scenes, episodes from the lives of the saints and Christian legends, which were originally performed in Florence and elsewhere in Tuscany and are considered by scholars to form the foundations of Italian theatre. Although many of the texts are anonymous, those by named authors include Castellano Castellani’s *Figliuol prodigo* and Lorenzo de’ Medici’s *Rappresentazione di San Giovanni e Paolo*.
### Collection 1:
A survey of the items in Lauritz Nielsen’s Dansk Bibliografi 1482–1600 and its supplement. Included are the Royal Library’s Danish and Icelandic imprints from the 15th and 16th centuries.

### Content from:
- Det Kongelige Bibliotek - The Royal Library, Copenhagen

### Number of titles:
2,596

### Number of pages:
516,564

### Collection 2:
Early printed volumes focus on four collections of historic and bibliographic importance within the library’s holdings from this period.

### Content from:
- Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze

### Number of titles:
2,735

### Number of pages:
612,941

### Collection 3:
Three million pages from more than 10,000 volumes encompass works in major European languages, printed in the cities that led the explosion of the print industry.

### Content from:
- Det Kongelige Bibliotek - The Royal Library, Copenhagen

### Number of titles:
698

### Number of pages:
105,894

### 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 Fathers of the Church.

### Content from:
- Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze

### Number of titles:
2,541

### Number of pages:
654,988

### Collection 5:
Period works by Nostradamus, physician Thomas Bartholin and alchemist George Ripley are joined by classical texts by Aesop, Juvenal, Hippocrates and Catullus.

### Content from:
- Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Nationale Bibliotheek van Nederland, Den Haag

### Number of titles:
5,255

### Number of pages:
1,363,862

### Collection 6:
A wealth of French-language content includes original works and translations from Homer, Herodotus, Plato and Aristotle, as well as Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Cicero and Julius Caesar.

### Content from:
- Bibliothèque nationale de France

### Number of titles:
2,189

### Number of pages:
558,904

### Collection 7:
With subject matter ranging from theology and science to mathematics, natural history and more, this final selection concludes the content from Denmark’s Royal Library.

### Content from:
- Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Nationale Bibliotheek van Nederland, Den Haag

### Number of titles:
2,202

### Number of pages:
596,678

### Collection 8:
Founding or otherwise notable works include literary, philosophical, theological and technical texts, plus historical, geographical, legal, political and economic content.

### Content from:
- Bibliothèque nationale de France

### Number of titles:
1,421

### Number of pages:
553,210

### Collection 9:
Rare incunabula (pre-1501 works from the earliest era of moveable type) spotlight the acclaimed Wellcome Library materials on the History of Medicine.

### Content from:
- Wellcome Library and Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Nationale Bibliotheek van Nederland, Den Haag

### Number of titles:
3,300

### Number of pages:
1,370,000

### Collection 10:
From the Department of Philosophy, History and Human Sciences comes encyclopedic collections covering more than a dozen topics, from education to prehistory.

### Content from:
- Bibliothèque nationale de France

### Number of titles:
2,500

### Number of pages:
1,300,000

### Collection 11:
Religion and Religious thought from Northern Europe as part of the anniversary of Martin Luther’s Ninety-Five Theses of 1517 which heralded the Protestant Reformation.

### Content from:
- Koninklijke Bibliotheek and Wellcome Library

### Number of titles:
TBD

### Number of pages:
500,000

### Collection 12:
PHS part 2 with a focus on social sciences.

### Content from:
- Bibliothèque nationale de France

### Number of titles:
TBD

### Number of pages:
500,000
COLLECTION 3

Collection 3, digitized from the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze (National Central Library of Florence, Italy), Koninklijke Bibliotheek (National Library of the Netherlands), The Wellcome Library, London, and Det Kongelige Bibliotek (Royal Library, Copenhagen) is substantially larger than the previous collections and encompasses works in all major European languages, printed in the cities that led the explosion of the print industry. Highlights of Collection 3 include:

• **History of Science**: Scholarly editions and translations; books on alchemy, demonology, falconry and cookery, so-called books of secrets, and books of prodigies such as Pierre Boaistuau’s illustrated catalogue of monsters, demons, deformities, natural disasters and miraculous events (*Histoires prodigieuses*, 1568).

• **Philosophy**: Works by Descartes (*Principia Philosophiae*, 1644; *Les Passions de l’ame*, 1650), Spinoza (editions of the Tractatus theologico-politicus in Latin, 1670 and French, 1678) and key humanist and Renaissance authors.

• **History**: Pamphlets from the Koninklijke Bibliotheek relating to the Dutch Revolt against Spanish rule, the persecution of the Huguenots, and the assassination of William of Orange.

• **Fine Art and Illustrations**: Dürer’s *Four Books on Human Proportion* (1622), and volumes with engravings by Jacob de Gheyn (*Waffenhandlungen, or The Exercise of Arms*, 1608), Johan Bara (*Emblemata amatoria*, c.1620) and Jöst Amman (*Panoplia*, 1568).

• **The Art of Printing**: Fine examples include Nicolas Jenson’s Venetian imprints and examples of Dutch “prototypography,” Christophe’s Plantin’s illustrated editions of Monardes’ survey of plants of the New World (1574) and the House of Elzevir’s editions of the Classics and the Greek New Testament (1624).

• **The Age of Exploration**: Editions of Theodor de Bry’s *America* (1595 onwards), and Joannes de Laet’s *History of the New World* (Leiden, 1625) are included with surveys, chronicles and illustrated natural histories of Brazil, Peru, Ethiopia, India, Persia and the Portuguese East Indies in numerous languages.

• **Literary works** include Molière’s *L’avare* (1693), Tasso’s *Gerusalemme liberata* (1678), Brant’s *Ship of Fools* (Latin edition, 1498), Juan de Mena’s *Las trescientas* (1499), Joost van Vondel’s *Maria Stuart* (1647) and Philipp von Zesen’s *Adriatische Rosemund* (1645).

COLLECTION 4

Like its immediate predecessor, Collection 4 contains almost 3 million pages and includes works from the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze (BNCF), the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (KBNL), the Wellcome Library and the Kongelige Bibliotek (KBDK); in addition, Collection 4 sees the first inclusion of volumes (c.1700) from the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF).

Works from the BnF in Collection 4 include the first Protestant Bible in French (published in Lyon in 1544) as well as editions and translations of the *Fathers of the Church*, bearing testimony to the importance of the Christian Humanist movement in France, in the wake of Erasmus. A number of works also illuminate the rites and ceremonies of religious life: the celebration of festivals such as Christmas, marriage and funeral rites, practices relating to prayer, fasting, giving alms and processions. Texts of laws and regulations, as well as editions of the customs of the French provinces, jurisprudential treatises on specific matters (such as contract law or feudal law, etc.) and compendia of jurisprudence along with their commentaries also feature. Philosophy is represented by, amongst others, Plato’s *Republic* and contemporary works such as the *Six books of the Republic* by Jean Bodin as well as French translations of Italian authors such as Machiavelli and Giovanni Botero (a leading theorist of the “raison d’Etat” at the end of the 16th century).

The contents of Collection 4 as a whole are as wide ranging as previous collections, including important works of science, art, medicine, travel and popular miscellanies from the Wellcome Library (including many items from William Morris’s personal collection), scholarly works of history and theology from the BNCF, literary translations and legal texts from the Netherlands’ Koninklijke Bibliotheek (including a substantial number of volumes from the Elzevir press), and texts relating to the Reformation from the Kongelige Bibliotek in Copenhagen.
COLLECTION 5

Early European Books Collection 5 contains more than 5,690 titles and over 1,671,000 pages of pre-1700 printed works from the following three libraries: the Koninklijke Bibliotheek in The Hague, the Kongelige Bibliotek in Copenhagen and the Wellcome Library in London.

Sharing with previous collections a rich variety of classical and original early modern texts, Collection 5 includes period works by the self-proclaimed seer Nostradamus, numerous titles by the pioneering Danish physician Thomas Bartholin and 15th-century English alchemist George Ripley. As well as classical texts by the likes of Aesop, Juvenal, Hippocrates, Catullus and Aristotle printed for widespread distribution to early modern audiences.

In addition to works by Bartholin, Collection 5 is especially strong on volumes relating to medicine, anatomy and empirical science. Complementing works of philosophy extending from an edition of writings of the Middle Ages Theologian Duns Scotus published in Venice in 1503 to a 1643 Amsterdam edition of Sir Francis Bacon's *Nova Atlantis*. A similarly rich mix of titles in modern and classical languages is to be found in areas of writing such as literature and poetry, theology, narratives of maritime discovery and works of political science, making Collection 5 a diverse and rewarding repository, and a worthy addition to previous collections in Early European Books.

COLLECTION 6

Collection 6 is the first collection dedicated solely to a selection from the Bibliothèque nationale de France in Paris.

As wide-ranging in subject matter as previous collections, Collection 6 is also valuable for its wealth of French-language content, including original works, as well as translations from classical literature and from contemporary works in English, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and German. Classical texts include editions of Homer, Herodotus, Plato and Aristotle, as well as Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Cicero and Julius Caesar. Early-modern French philosophy is represented by, for example, works by Pascal and Descartes. Editions of the fables of La Fontaine can also be found. Religious works are amply represented in works by Church Fathers such as Augustine, Athanasius and John Chrysostom, as well as contemporary figures engaged in the disputes of the Reformation and Catholic Counter-Reformation such as Luther, Calvin, Erasmus and Gabriel du Preau. Latin texts by the Italian heretic Giordano Bruno and the Florentine firebrand preacher Savonarola are also included. Works of science and alchemy include a colorfully illustrated *La Toyson d’Or* (Paris, 1613) by Salomon Trismosin.

Along with various accounts of French regional customs and folklore, descriptions of further-afield discovery include a French edition of Francisco López de Gómara’s account of the Spanish conquest of the New World. Adding further dimensions to this rich collection are works on mathematics, astronomy, politics, the arts of warfare, agriculture, falconry, tulip growing and a French translation of Ruy López de Segura’s work on chess.

COLLECTION 7

Collection 7 includes titles from the Koninklijke Bibliothek in The Hague and from London’s Wellcome Library. Out of its total number of 7,455 titles, Collection 7 also marks the final installment of works from Copenhagen’s Kongelige Bibliothek. With an eclectic mix of subject matter, ranging from theology to science, and from mathematics to natural history, astronomy, philosophy, aesthetics and statecraft, this final selection of works provides a fitting conclusion to the content from Denmark’s Royal Library. Also incorporating nearly 2,550 titles from the Koninklijke Bibliothek, among these works can be found 16th-century Dutch state papers and a wealth of contemporary histories of the Netherlands, France, Germany and England. Also included are many works on theology, ranging from St. Augustine to Calvin, as well as accounts of exploration and adventure by the likes of Francis Drake and the French explorer of the North American interior, Louis Hennepin. Lastly, the 2,202 titles included from the Wellcome Library contribute further to an already extensive selection of fascinating early modern texts on medicine, science and alchemy, as well as a range of titles covering classical literature, philosophy and religion.
COLLECTION 8

The second Early European Books collection to be dedicated solely to content from the prestigious Bibliothèque nationale de France.

Particularly strong on religious texts, Collection 8 includes works ranging from liturgy and ritual to the writings of the Church Fathers and examples of the impassioned spiritual debates prompted by the Protestant Reformation. From works by St. Cyprian and St. Augustine through to more than 30 titles by Bernard of Clairvaux, a founder of the reformist Cistercian Order, Collection 8 underlines how the early modern print revolution brought key texts of the early Western Church to a wider audience. Works by Jean Calvin and the Huguenot minister Pierre Du Moulin (1568-1658) give Protestant writings of the period a particular French inflection. In the meantime, Roman Catholic viewpoints are evinced in works by Savonarola, Bonaventure and Alphonse Rodriguez, as well as by French churchmen Jean-Pierre Camus, Guy de Roye and Joseph Lambert, among others.

Print editions of classical Roman authors are also well represented in Collection 8 with an abundance of titles from the likes of Cicero, Virgil, Juvenal, Martial and Terence, as well as editions of Ovid in both Latin and French translation.

French poetry and literature, too, is richly exemplified with multiple editions of François Villon, Pierre de Ronsard, Rabelais and numerous titles by Madeleine de Scudéry. Another great strength of Collection 8’s selection is its fascinating diversity of titles giving accounts of French history, society and topography, ranging from the lives of individual monarchs to legal documents, and from descriptions of specific regions within France to the history of Gaul.

Works of natural history are also much in evidence from translations of classical texts like Pliny to handsomely illustrated contemporary taxonomies of flora and fauna.

Venturing beyond the boundaries of France, Collection 8 additionally includes histories of a range of other European countries as well as of Asia and the Americas.

Supplemented also by works on ancient history, on medicine and geography, on political science, linguistics and rhetoric, and on Italian, Greek and Spanish poetry, Collection 8 constitutes a hugely rewarding source of study and a worthy addition to previous Early European Books collections.

COLLECTION 9

Collection 9 combines a balanced selection from the Wellcome Library in London and the Koninklijke Bibliotheek in The Hague and includes approximately 4000 titles and around 1.4 million pages of new material.

Among the treasures to be discovered here are selections from the Wellcome Library’s prestigious collection of incunabula, or earliest printed books. These include medical titles in particular, from editions of Aulus Cornelius Celsus’s De Medicina, to a 1496 Venice edition of the Liber Teisir by the 12th-century Arab physician Ibn Zuhr, to works by Alessandro Benedetti, the 15th-century surgeon general of the Venetian army, and to the 1491 Venice printing of Antonio Gazio’s treatise on health, Corona florida medicinae.

Literary works include a 1480 Gouda edition of the Dialogus creaturarum by Nicholaus Pergaminus.

A typically rich and intriguing variety of science and medical titles can be found in the later material from the Wellcome Library. In medicine, these range from standard works of the classical world by Galen and Hippocrates to the writings of the Arab physician Serapion the Younger and to more specialized studies of the early modern period. Included are multiple works on anatomy and surgery. Also included is Jean Riolan’s writings on blood circulation and a 1539 Paris edition of Guillaume Budé’s work on gout and diseases of the joints. As well as scientific titles on chemistry and astronomy, also included is a fascinating range of titles pursuing alchemical enquiry and the occult sciences.

Beyond these, the Wellcome selection is supplemented by a mix of natural history and classical literature. A work by Robert Boyle on air pumps and even a book on beards: Marcus Antonius Ulmus’ Physiologia barbae humanae (1602).

Content from the Koninklijke Bibliotheek provides a variety of material but also gives an emphasis to science, mathematics and astronomy titles. Starting with 17th-century editions of Pliny the Elder’s writings on natural history in both Latin and Dutch translation, the selection moves to a 1682 Amsterdam edition of the Dutch botanist and artist Abrahamus Munting’s Waare oeffening der planten and numerous other works of early modern scientific enquiry. Astronomy titles include Jacob Cats’ Aenmerckinge op de tegenwoordige steert-sterre (1618) as well as works by the Italian astronomer Giovanni Antonio Magini who devised the Maginian System of planetary theory. A further science highlight from the Koninklijke Bibliotheek is a selection of writings by the Dutch doctor and philosopher Heydentryk Overkamp. Political science and history titles feature too, but the selection is also marked by titles reflecting Dutch engineering and entrepreneurship.
**COLLECTION 10**

Collection 10 introduces a new collection from the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF) with circa 2500 titles and over 1.3 million pages.

This selection of books is drawn from the Philosophy, History and Human Science (PHS) department of the BnF and features 16th- and 17th-century titles published within the borders of modern-day France. It offers a range of works from a period that transitions to the Enlightenment and the epistemological revolutions of French philosophers and theorists.

Unlike previous selections from the BnF, which reflected the dominance of Paris and — to a lesser extent — of Lyon in the early-modern French publishing world, this corpus gives wider representation to the provincial press that came to emerge particularly during the 17th century.

In philosophy, of particular interest are the editions from the big names of the Grand Siècle such as René Descartes and Nicolas Malebranche, or the so-called “erudite libertines” like Gabriel Naudé (1600-1653). The significance of the 17th century is clearer still in the categories of geography and general history where the century’s major reference works are well represented. These reference works stand alongside many accounts of travels around the continent as well as of journeys beyond Europe. Demonstrating a similar diversity, two editions of the *Histoire des oracles* by Bernard de Fontenelle (1657-1757), a forerunner of the Enlightenment, and two editions from the *Discours sur l’histoire universelle* by Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet (1627-1704) sit with the anecdotal *Histoires tragiques de nostre temps* by François de Rosset (1571-1630?), a bestseller spanning a century, as well as the series of “exemplary” and moral stories of the prolific bishop of Belley, Jean-Pierre Camus (1584-1652), published mainly in the provinces.

Coverage of Ancient history and Catholic theology is balanced between French and Latin editions. Although Roman history is predominantly covered in Latin, French translations of historians such as Titus Livius, Tacitus, Plutarch, Suetonius, Quintus Curtius, Sallust and Florus abound in the seventeenth century. Meanwhile, modern scholars such as the prelate Nicolas Coeffeteau (1574-1623) and the French historiographer Scipion Dupleix (1569-1661) make their contributions in folio format in their *Histoire romaine*.

Undoubtedly one of the highlights of this selection, works on theology reflect equally the extensive output of scholarly works and dogma (mainly 16th-century titles published in Paris and Lyon), the intensity of the disputes — particularly those surrounding the emergence of Jansenism (from the mid-17th century onwards) — and the progress of “Christian humanism” advocated by St Francis de Sales and extended through a rich literature intended for the faithful, among them Tridentine and diocesan catechisms. Through these texts, links can be traced between the religious controversies and conflicts that marked the 16th century, and the equally virulent debates that characterized the 17th century.

**COLLECTION 11**

Drawing on books from the KBNL (The Hague) and the Wellcome Library (London), this collection will cover Religion and Religious Thought from Northern Europe as part of the anniversary of Martin Luther’s Ninety-Five Theses of 1517, which heralded the Protestant Reformation. The collection will be smaller in size — approx. 500,000 pages. Anticipated release: June 2017.

**COLLECTION 12**

This collection will cover Philosophy, History and Social Sciences Section, Part 2, from the BnF (Paris) with a focus on Social Sciences. It will be a smaller collection of 500,000 pages. Anticipated release: October 2017.
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)/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)/ National Library of the Netherlands, 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 KBDK 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.

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