SOLO: 
Searching for Early Printed Books

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Sarah Wheale, Bodleian Library, August 2012
Summary of antiquarian cataloguing work undertaken:

Oxford’s library system is complex and always evolving, which may not be apparent from first glance at SOLO. While it may appear that most college, departmental and institutional libraries have catalogued their printed special collections, this is often far from accurate. Many of the main Bodleian libraries have undertaken retrospective conversion projects to catalogue their early printed collections (see below for information on record standards) but even in the Bodleian itself some printed collections remain partially or wholly uncatalogued. In addition to uncatalogued material there are also significant numbers of items which are catalogued to a very basic standard, often done in the pre-1920 period when individual records for some categories of material were thought unnecessary. Isolating this material can be difficult and if you are interested in uncatalogued books in the Bodleian please email rare.books@bodleian.ox.ac.uk for more information.

The situation is more complex in the college libraries. Projects have been underway since 1995 to improve access to many of their early printed collections. This work continues with an increasing numbers of colleges with antiquarian material available on SOLO, often with some categories of material more thoroughly catalogued than others. The major projects over the last 20 years have concentrated on pre-1801 foreign imprints in the main, with English and post-1801 collections less well described. In some cases it will be more fruitful to use the ESTC to ensure college copies are located and a visit to the college librarian for more information on 19th and 20th century printed special collections will be the best place to start rather than searching SOLO.
Summary of types of records in SOLO for Early Printed Books:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Level of detail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-level antiquarian records</td>
<td>The current standard for cataloguing antiquarian material is applied to all newly catalogued books published up to 1830 (1850 in some cases) and contains a transcription of the title page, including punctuation, but not line-breaks, capitalisation, or changes in typeface or type style. The record also includes the prescribed punctuation between the fields of the MARC record (required cataloguing metadata) resulting in some instances of 'double punctuation'. The imprint/colophon is fully transcribed, although addresses are sometimes omitted. Any omissions from these transcribed areas are marked by the customary symbol “…” . Names of places, publishers, printers, booksellers, etc. in the imprint tend to be given in a variety of forms and languages and headings are additionally supplied in a standardised form. Pagination is given in more detail than for modern books, and should account for all the leaves, including blanks. The format of the book (fol., 4º, 8º, 12º etc.) is normally given in place of the size, which is supplied as a copy-specific note. The register of signatures and references to published descriptions of the book (e.g. STC, Wing and ESTC numbers) are given in many cases. Information concerning individual copies (e.g. binding, provenance information, imperfections) is generally supplied and can be searched using “Copy Specific notes” (see below for more details).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downloaded records (e.g. ESTC, Opie, retro-con records)</td>
<td>Downloaded records have been added to SOLO from several sources and have been created to a variety of different standards. They are generally unedited and have often not been compared with the copy in hand. They contain less information than full-level records and usually lack copy-specific notes. On occasion, downloaded records duplicate a record elsewhere in SOLO for the same item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-1920 records (also available as a separate database via OXLIP+)</td>
<td>Lower level records which have generally been created from card and print catalogues, sometimes dating back to the 19th century. While work is underway to upgrade these records, many Pre-1920 records do not contain detailed bibliographic information. Titles are shortened and can be paraphrased; often they contain no access via publisher or printer name; names often do not conform to modern forms and details on the physical make-up of the book are brief. They rarely contain copy specific information and may duplicate records held elsewhere in the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy Specific Note records</td>
<td>Pre-1920 and Downloaded/Keyed records rarely contain copy-specific information, although Pre-1920 records may occasionally give important details (e.g. imperfections) in the main bibliographic record. Access to much of the Bodleian’s provenance data is via card catalogue (contact <a href="mailto:rare.books@bodleian.ox.ac.uk">rare.books@bodleian.ox.ac.uk</a>) or via the Provenance Index. All full-level antiquarian records created after 1988 will contain copy specific data to varying degrees and information is specifically added to the following fields if</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Limitations of SOLO:

SOLO is the latest phase in the development of library catalogues in Oxford ongoing over many decades which aims to bring together the separate catalogues of many different libraries into a single union catalogue. As a result SOLO inevitably contains some inconsistencies and omissions. For example, there can be more than one record on the system for a single bibliographic item on occasion, and sometimes more than one record for an individual copy. The ultimate goal is to eliminate this duplication and to upgrade all the records to current standards but, until then, it will be necessary to bear these points in mind when searching for older material on SOLO. Other things to bear in mind are:

- Not everything catalogued online is currently available via SOLO, particularly manuscripts, maps and ephemera. If you are looking for special collections materials which fall into these categories please see the Special Collections LibGuide for more information. Not everything is catalogued electronically. While many libraries in Oxford use SOLO to catalogue their early printed books not all have completed the cataloguing of their collections online. Most college libraries will have additional forms of in-house access which will often need to be consulted in the local library. For more information see A-Z of College Libraries.

- Not all printed books held by the Bodleian Libraries are catalogued at an item level (i.e. as individual items) and can sometimes be difficult to locate. Please email rare.books@bodleian.ox.ac.uk for more information if you cannot locate an item you think should be here.
Simple Searches:

This section will provide guidance and examples of some common searches and is intended to complement information in “SOLO - Search Oxford Libraries Online”.

1) Searching by title for the earliest edition

- In the search box type *History of Tom Jones* (if you click “Search” at this point you will return 230 results)

- Change “Limit your search” to “Books”.
- Select “Starts with” in the next drop-down menu along - this will automatically change the third box to “In the title”.
- Click “Search” (this will produce 59 results)
- Using the “Sorted by” drop-down menu ensure “Date-oldest” is selected. This will place the oldest imprint at the top of your results list.

- Click “Find & Request” to see shelfmarks ordering options (you may need to Sign In at this point)
- Click “Hold” to place order.
- Some early editions have been digitized and those records can be identified easily as they contain the note ***Digitized copy available - see Details tab for link***. To view the pdf click “View Online” and “View digitized copy (PDF) of: Bodleian Library [shelfmark]”
- Ensure you check the list carefully for all copies published in 1749 – SOLO may contain online versions and potentially more than one record for the same edition.

➢ **TIP**: If you are looking for editions published after 1830 SOLO will cluster your results. It is important to remember that SOLO may group different copies of the same edition into
different clusters. You will need to click into every cluster to ensure you have located every relevant copy.

2) Searching by shelfmark (call number):

Most antiquarian books have unique **Call Numbers** or **Shelfmarks** which are often used in references and citations.

- Search for Vet. A3 c.83 and **Refine your search** using “In the shelfmark”. It is essential that you search for the shelfmark exactly as it appears on the system, including punctuation and spaces.

- **TIP**: If you are looking for a shelfmark containing a format sign exclude it when searching. For example, if you want to find “4° H 40 Art.BS.” search for: “4 H 40 Art.BS.”

- **TIP**: If the shelfmark contains a number within a bracket this usually indicates it is bound up with other items. For example “4° H 17(5) Art.” indicates that this is the fifth item in the volume. You can search for the shelfmark with or without the bracket, for example “4 H 17(5) Art.” or “4 H 17 Art.”

- **TIP**: Shelfmark searches can be combined with other terms in “Advanced Search” (for more tips using Advanced Search see p.15)

- **TIP**: Always make a note of the shelfmark when working with early printed books.

3) Searching by Aleph System Number:
The **Aleph System Number** is a unique identifier attached to the bibliographic record. As with shelfmark searching it may return a cluster of records if the item you are looking for was published after 1830.

- Drop the previously saved Aleph system number into the search box and click **Search**.

- If you return Multiple Versions (or clusters), click into the cluster and the correct record will be placed at the top of the list (if this is not the case make sure your records are “**Sorted By: Relevance**”).

  - **TIP:** When locating material for the first time make a note of the Aleph System Number and shelfmark (or call number) – these two pieces of information are the most efficient method of searching SOLO for the item again.

  - **TIP:** The **e-shelf** will allow you to save searches online and manage the information more efficiently.

4) **Searching by citation reference number (e.g. ESTC number):**

Citations from many reference sources, such as ESTC, STC, Adams or ISTC, are present in full-level antiquarian records and electronic resource records, but rarely appear in Pre-1920 or Downloaded/Keyed entries.

- Go to search and enter a search term, e.g. **ESTC T101011** (you can also omit “ESTC”). This will return 1 record.
5) Searching by subject heading:

For searching by subject please see “SOLO - Search Oxford Libraries Online: Subject Searching” before continuing.

Generally subject headings are present in full level-antiquarian records only and the form subdivision –Early works to 1800 is often used in items published before 1801. Headings are generally created using the thesaurus of controlled terms maintained by the Library of Congress and most full-level antiquarian records will have at least one heading.

- Go to search and type in search term “censorship early works to 1800” click “Search”.
- You may like to limit your search to online or physical items only at this point.
Subjects can be refined further using “Refine my search- Topic” on the left-hand side of the screen. For example, click **Prohibited Books** to limit your results further.

**TIP:** Library of Congress Subject Headings do not appear in most Pre-1920 records which will exclude many Bodleian Library items from your results. Be aware that using the **one good record** method (see [SOLO - Search Oxford Libraries Online: Subject Searching](#)) for antiquarian works will not necessarily locate all relevant items. The most inclusive search across all the different types of antiquarian records in SOLO will always be a name and/or title search sorted in date order.

6) **Searching by copy specific notes:**

Most full-level antiquarian records contain copy specific information, although the level of detail can vary from library to library.

**TIP:** Pre-1920 records rarely contain copy specific information. Please contact [rare.books@bodleian.ox.ac.uk](mailto:rare.books@bodleian.ox.ac.uk) for help and advice locating provenance names, binding information, etc.

- In the search box type **“Ben Jonson”** and change **“Refine your search” to “In copy specific notes”**.
- Click **Search**, this will return 9 records. **Note:** SOLO will always display bibliographic information at this point, even if you are searching for copy specific notes.
- To view the copy specific information click **“Details”** and scroll down to **“Copy-specific Notes”**. The copy specific data is placed at the end of the record and your search term(s) will be highlighted. If there are several copies in difference libraries the copy specific information will be arranged in alphabetical order by name of library.
TIP: If you return a cluster containing many items it is unlikely that all records will contain relevant copy specific information. The relevant one(s) will always appear at the top of the list if it is sorted by relevance.

7) Searching by name (author/creator) using truncation and wildcards:

A name search will find personal names (e.g. authors, editors, translators, artists, compilers, printers, publishers, etc.), including names used in subject headings; corporate names (e.g. government bodies, companies, etc.) and jurisdictional entries (e.g. treaty names, conferences, etc.). The form of name entries can change over time and can be created using a variety of standardized indexes (e.g. Library or Congress Name Authorities, Pre-1920 author index, etc.) with the result that name entries may vary from record to record. For example, the current Library of Congress Names Authority File uses “Horace” while the older in-house file, the Pre-1920 name index, uses “Horatius Flaccus, Quintus”.

TIP: To avoid searching for every possible name ending you can truncate your search using an asterisk.

Type Aristot* to truncate your search term. Remember to choose “Author/creator” to narrow your search down to authors (and names in subject entries) only.
This will locate records containing either Aristotle (the Library of Congress form) or Aristoteles (the Pre-1920 form).

- **TIP:** Use a **wildcard** search when you are unsure of the spelling of the name, for example for Grey or Gray use “Gr?y”; for Hurst or Hirst use “H?rst”, etc.

- **TIP:** Use a **wildcard** to replace a single letter (except the first letter of word). Use **truncation** to find alternative word endings.

- **TIP:** Use a **wildcard** date search to find items published in certain decades, e.g. for items published between 1760 and 1769 click through to **Advance Search**, choose **Publication date** and search **176?**

**Searching using truncation, wildcards, Boolean operators, etc.**

**Wildcards** and **truncation** can be extremely useful in all fields where spelling and suffix variants may exist. They can be used in conjunction to perform complex searches. For example,

- To search for all forms and endings of the word “majesty” type **ma?est***. This will find “majesty”, “maiestie”, “majesties”, “maiesties”, etc.
- Combine with **q?een?** This will find “queene”, “qveene” “queen”, “queens”, etc.
- Combine with **certa***. This will find “certain”, “certayne”, “certainly”, “certaine”, etc.

**Boolean operators, brackets** and **quotations marks** are used between the elements of your search to control your results.

- Use **AND** between words that must appear in your search results, for example Alice AND Wonderland will return items which include the words Alice and Wonderland but not items that only include one of these terms. The more terms you enter using AND the fewer results you will get, because AND narrows down your search.

- Use **OR** to search for one term or the other or both, e.g. wonderland OR looking-glass. This broadens your search and is particularly useful for synonyms.

- Use **NOT** to exclude a term e.g. Alice NOT Noon

- Use **brackets** when you are using **OR** at the same time as **AND** or **NOT**. The terms to be combined with **OR** should be enclosed in the brackets e.g. (wonderland **OR** “looking glass”) **AND** Alice.
Use "quotation marks" to search for an exact phrase.

For example, to find versions of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland or Alice through the looking-glass except Jeff Noon’s Automated Alice search for “(wonderland OR “looking-glass”) AND Alice NOT Noon”

Refining your searches:

You can narrow your list of results down by using the options on the left hand side of the results list.

There are some points to bear in mind when refining antiquarian records using the side-bar (or Facets):

- Refining by Topic (i.e. Subject) will often exclude Bodleian Pre-1920 records.
- Refining by Language will also exclude most Bodleian Pre-1920 records.
- Refining by Creation Date will locate records before, between or after certain dates but will not allow you to add your own date ranges.
- Multiple versions (or clusters) can only be refined further once you have clicked into “View all XX versions”.

TIP: Although SOLO attempts to cluster all post-1830 versions of a particular work together, it will often struggle to bring Pre-1920 and full-level antiquarian records together into a single cluster. If it is important to you to see all editions/copies of a
particular work you should explore all the multiple versions for the work and also look through the rest of your results to identify any items which have not been successfully clustered.

Searching and Refining by date:

In **Advance Search** you will see the **publication date** drop down menu on the right hand side of the screen. This includes limited date ranges (e.g. last 80 years), but it can be insufficient for searching for early printed material, and other methods will be more useful. Click [here](#) for an online tutorial of date sorting and searching options.

1. **Sorting results by oldest and newest**:
   You can place your results in date order using **“Sorted by: Date-newest (or oldest)”**.

   ![Date Sorting](image)

   ➢ **TIP**: As with all date sorting you will need to click into any clusters returned before using the **“Sorted by”** options. You cannot combine individual records and clusters (or Versions) into a single list of results sorted into date order. In most cases you should only use **“Sorted by: Date-newest (or oldest)”** once you clicked into the individual clusters or if you are only interested in pre-1830 physical items as they are excluded from clustering.

2. **Date range searching using the side bar**:
   SOLO will define dates ranges for you based on the results of your search (at the moment you cannot define your own ranges). Once you have performed your search the ranges will appear in the side-bar under **Creation Date**. Occasionally, you may be given an option to refine by **Creation Date** more than once.
3. Searching by date using wildcards

If you wish to use a date range that is not listed click through to Advanced Search and use the publication date search from the drop down menu. You can search for items published in a single year or use the wildcard to replace one or two numbers at the end of the date.

- 1677 will find items published in 1677 only.
- 16?? will find items published in the 1670s.
- 16?? will find items published between 1600 and 1699.
- 166? OR 167? will find items published in the 1660s or 1670s.
- 15?? OR 16?? will find items published between 1500 and 1699.
- 16?? OR 17?? OR 18?? will find items published between 1600 and 1899.

- **TIP:** If your results list includes Multiple Versions (i.e. clusters) you will need to click into each one first before sorting or refining by date.

- **TIP:** If you are trying to create a list of items in date order you may find clustering will prevent you sorting your data into a single list. To extract specific information from clusters use the e-shelf to manage your results.

- **TIP:** While you can perform a simple search for Author, Title and Date of publication, e.g. “Shakespeare Richard III 1597”, you will produce better quality results by using the Advanced Search options and specifying which fields you wish to search:
Advanced Searching: Examples

Advanced searching allows you to combine searches in several specific fields at once. Be aware that searching some fields, particularly publisher, subject and copy specific notes, will only ever search a subset of antiquarian records in SOLO and should not be relied upon to locate all relevant items.

1) Livy’s *History of Rome* published in the 16th and 17th centuries.

2) 19th century editions of *Alice* in the Bodleian Library.

- **TIP:** Name forms can vary between different types of antiquarian records in SOLO. Truncate Liv* to find Livy and Livius.
- **TIP:** Truncate Histor* to find History, Historie, Historiae, Historiens, Historici, Historiarum, Historia, etc.
- **TIP:** Use two wildcards at the end of the date to find books printed between 1500 and 1599 or between 1600 and 1699.
- **TIP:** Pre-1920 records rarely contain language information and refining your search by Language will exclude many Bodleian copies from your results.
- **TIP:** Name forms vary, and the Pre-1920 name form is Charles Lutwidge Dodgson.
- **TIP:** Truncate Alice* to find Alice and Alice’s.
- **TIP:** Use Search Scope to limit your search to one library.

3) **All editions of Boccaccio’s *Life of Dante* in the Toynbee Collection.**

- **TIP:** Searching by collection is only possible when a shelfmark contains a unique element to search by, usually a provenance name. For more information on Bodleian Rare Books shelfmarks see our Provenance Index.
- **TIP:** Multiple Versions may not contain relevant copy specific information in every record in the cluster (i.e. not every item will be from the Toynbee Collection in each cluster). The most relevant results will always be placed at the top of the list.

4) **Everything printed in Florence in the 16th century:**

- **TIP:** Searching by place of publication can be problematic. To locate everything printed in Florence you must account for the different ways the place name can appear in imprint data, e.g. Florence, Fiorenza, Firenze, Florentiae, etc. In full-level antiquarian and Pre-1920 records the place of publication is added in a standardized form (e.g. Italy Florence) but other types of records, including modern and online copies, may not include this information.
- **TIP:** If you are trying to create a list of everything containing two or three specific elements (e.g. Place, Date and Author) you may find clustering will prevent you
sorting the data into a single list. To extract specific information from clusters use the e-shelf to manage your results.

5) Everything printed by John Marshall (active in London ca. 1783 and 1828)

TIP: Searching for items issued by specific manufacturers (e.g. booksellers, printers, publishers, artists, engravers, etc.) will always exclude the vast majority of Pre-1920 records as they do not contain detailed imprint information. If you are hoping to produce a comprehensive list of items held in SOLO printed, published or sold by specific printers, publishers or booksellers you will always need to search by other methods to be sure you have located everything.

Specific Issues

1) Ordering volumes of Nichols Newspapers

The collection was formed by John Nichols (1745-1826), printer, publisher and author and purchased by the Bodleian in 1865 from his son, John Bowyer Nichols (1779-1863). It contains approx. 1100 London newspapers dated from 1672 to 1737 bound in chronological order. Until recently access was by green slip after consulting A catalogue of English newspapers and periodicals in the Bodleian Library, 1622-1800 by R. T. Milford and D. M. Sutherland (Oxford, 1936) or A catalogue of newspapers, political papers, trials &c the property of the late John Nichols, FSA: folios 6-133. [Bodleian shelfmark MS. Eng. misc. c.138]. Volumes can now be ordered directly from SOLO although access to individual titles remains via Milford and Sutherland.

- Search "Nichols Newspapers. A collection of early English newspapers arranged in date order from ...."
- This will return 8 results containing item records for all volumes in the collection. Each record gives the range of dates covered by each volume.
- Sort by Oldest-first to return the list in chronological order.
2) Browsing named or classified collections by shelfmark:

Browsing early printed collections by shelfmark can be very useful, particularly if you would like to see the contents of an entire collection or are searching the classified sequences for items on a particular subject. Unfortunately, SOLO does not currently provide a browse by Shelfmark (or Call Number) facility but there are some other options.

- **Shelflists**: The majority of early printed collections have lists in shelfmark order. They are generally handwritten; entries can be very brief and rarely contain additional information not present in the SOLO record. Please email rare.books@bodleian.ox.ac.uk for more information on ordering them.

- **The Bodleian Pre-1920 Catalogue**: A database of books published before 1920 and acquired by the Bodleian before 1989. It has been superseded by SOLO and the information itself can be out of date but for collections acquired and catalogued before 1989 it can be used to browse and return results in shelfmark order. It is particularly useful for browsing classified shelfmarks, although anything located here must be matched up in SOLO if you would like to order those items up to a reading room. The Pre-1920 Catalogue can be found in OXLIP+ and to use it outside of the University’s domain please follow the instructions at http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/sers/resources/thinclient.

- **Searching through shelfmark sequences in SOLO**: while not recommended for searching large numbers of items you can use Advanced Search to work through a shelfmark range held by a particular library.

  - You will need to discover how the shelfmark range you are interested is arranged before proceeding – in most cases it will be quickest to email Rare Books to ask for guidance. If you are interested in Nicholson classified shelfmarks please ask for a copy of the classification scheme to be placed on reserve for you.

  - Go to Advanced Search and type in your first shelfmark, for example Nicholson shelfmarks beginning “2578” contain handwriting manuals and in common with all Nicholson shelfmarks are arranged by size (“2578 a.” being the largest sizes then through the alphabet down to “2578 g.” the smallest size). You have two options at this point:
    - Search for everything contained within a range using truncation, for example “2578 e.*” or “Douce A**” or “Vet. A2 c.*”, etc.
• Search within the range for a single shelfmark at a time, for example “2578 e.6” or “Douce A 56” or Vet. A2 c.73”, etc.

3) Digital copies and electronic resources

**Google Books**

In 2004, Oxford University entered into partnership with Google to scan the Bodleian Libraries’ out-of-copyright holdings, in particular those from the 19th century. The initial phase of this work completed in the summer of 2009, with several hundred thousand of our books being scanned and made available via Google Books (http://books.google.com/). Items were selected solely on their copyright status and suitability for scanning, and the works that have been digitized cover a wide range of languages, disciplines, and genres.

☐ A search on **SOLO** will normally produce a list of "brief-display" results. If there is a digitized copy associated with a record, as in this example, a line will be added saying: *** Digitized copy available - see Details tab for link ***
☐ Clicking on the title of a bibliographic record found in SOLO or on its Details tab will display the whole record. If the digitized version is available, it will be indicated by a link on the right-hand side saying: View digitized copy (PDF) of... followed by the name of the holding library and the shelfmark of the physical copy that was scanned. Clicking on this link will download the file.

☐ Alternatively, use the View Online tab. If there is a single digitized copy, it will be downloaded immediately. Otherwise you will be shown the digitized copies available as here.

☐ Should you actually want to consult the physical item itself, then select the Find & Request tab to see where the item is held, loan status and whether or not you can order it or place a hold on it. (You need to be signed in to place a request.)

☐ If you wish to limit your search results to records with digitized copies, look for the Collection facet on the left-hand side of the page and, if Digitized Copies is listed, select to refine your results.

Important Notes
At present, the PDF files contain scanned images only. They have not yet been OCRed (i.e. had the images converted to machine-readable text) and therefore you cannot search for words within them, nor cut and paste text from them.

Many of the books digitized are large, and the PDFs are correspondingly large. About 18% of them are currently more than 100MBs. On a fast network, such as that within the University of Oxford, this should not be a problem, with most files downloading in tens of seconds, and the largest in a minute or so. But you should be warned that with slow connections, the large files make take minutes, so please be patient. The Acrobat PDF Reader plugin used by many web browsers reports the size of a file immediately and then shows the progress of the download.

If there are any difficulties viewing the PDF files from within your web browser, then you can always download them and save them on your computer for viewing later with a suitable PDF reader. Adobe provides the free Acrobat Reader for most computer platforms at http://get.adobe.com/uk/reader/.

Feedback

We welcome your feedback, which we trust will help us improve this service. We also welcome your reports of any errors in the downloaded files, such as illegible or missing pages. We may not be able to supply corrected pages in the short term, but the information we collect will help us to plan for doing so in the future. Thank you for your feedback!

Please email your feedback to dbooks@bodleian.ox.ac.uk.

Digital Books

SOLO contains hundreds of thousands of links to digital versions of early printed books and serials held in subscription databases. Within the University’s domain you can click “View Online” to see digital copies via SOLO but you may need to login using your Oxford Single Sign-on if using SOLO from outside the library. In some cases individual titles are linked from SOLO to an online resource but in others you will need to visit the external resource home page first to begin your search.

The list below is by no means exhaustive and does not list the many free e-books now available on the web.

- **Early English Books Online** (EEBO): From the first book published in English through the age of Spenser and Shakespeare, this collection of early printed books contains over 96,000 images of titles listed in Pollard & Redgrave's Short-Title Catalogue (1475-1640) and Wing’s Short-Title Catalogue (1641-1700) and their revised edition.

- **Eighteenth Century Collections Online** (ECCO): Capturing the essence of the Enlightenment in Great Britain between 1701 and 1800, this is a comprehensive digital edition of The Eighteenth Century. Nearly 150,000 English-language titles and editions published between 1701 and 1800, along with thousands of important works from the Americas, are made available online.

- **Making of the Modern World, 1450-1850**: Digital collection of 61,000 works of literature on economic and business published from 1450 through 1850. Full-text searching on more than 12 million pages provides researchers unparalleled access to this vast collection of material on commerce, finance, social conditions, politics, trade and transport.
• **Early American Imprints, Evans: 1639-1800**: Collection of early printed American imprints (1639-1800), compiled originally in the American Bibliography by Charles Evans and enhanced by Roger Bristol’s Supplement to Charles Evan’s American Bibliography. The collection of 37,000+ imprints embraces every aspect of life in 17th and 18th century America (history, literary, religion, witchcraft, agriculture, foreign affairs, temperance, etc.). The type of material included is very wide-ranging. In addition to printed books, pamphlets and broadsides, the collection also covers anything from advertisements to chapbooks, diaries to gazetteers, and hymnals to wills.

• **Gallica (Bibliothèque nationale de France)**: A growing digital library which gives access to a vast collection of digitised texts and images covering the periods from the Middle Ages to the Nineteenth Century. Subjects covered include philosophy, law, economics and politics as well as history and literature. The website provides chronologies of the periods alongside thematic pages with links to related works. The website and most of the texts are in French, but there is also a selection of texts in other languages.

• **Digitale Bibliothek (Bayerische StaatsBibliothek)**: Online library of digitised manuscripts, printed sources, books, broadsides and maps. Also includes some local historical sources for the early modern period and Zedler’s Grosses vollständiges Universal-Lexicon der Wissenschaften und Künste (1732-1754).

• **Göttinger Digitalisierungszentrum (GDZ)**: A digital library of 100+ early printed books, esp. on history of science and medicine.

If there are any other issues and questions that this guide doesn’t answer please email me directly at sarah.wheale@bodleian.ox.ac.uk