This article, based on historical and content analyses of Albert Einstein’s private library, presents a comprehensive picture of the Einstein Collection, originally located at his home in Princeton and now housed at The Albert Einstein Archives at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. His private library consisted of approximately 2,400 titles, including books and a small collection of journals, musical scores, and records. Archive staff members succeeded in adding approximately 1,500 additional books, including works by Einstein himself and ones about him in various languages. Most of the books in Einstein’s library related to subjects other than physics. Many authors would present copies of their books to Einstein, and these books, usually with autographs or dedications by the authors, covered various fields of knowledge: philosophy, literature, religion, Jewish culture, etc. Content analysis of Einstein’s personal library reveals his scientific, political, and social connections. This article also includes information about the main institutions involved in conveying the library to Jerusalem and in organizing it: the American Friends of The Hebrew University in New York; the Japan Broadcasting Corporation; and the Jewish National and University Library (today The National Library of Israel). The primary sources for the research on which this article is based are: 1) material from The Albert Einstein Archives at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; 2) the Inventory of Books of the National Library of Israel; 3) *Kiryat Sefer*, the bibliographical quarterly of the Jewish National and University Library; and 4) Einstein’s reprint collection at The Weizmann Institute of Science. This study reached the following conclusions: 1) items from the Einstein private library were given as gifts during his lifetime and after his death; 2) a large proportion of the books that Einstein gave to the National Library of Israel were registered in the Inventory of Books of the National Library of Israel before the transfer of his complete library to Jerusalem; and 3) Einstein's personal library included books that actually belonged to other members of his family. For example, there are books, such as those that belonged to his secretary Helen Dukas or to his stepdaughter Margot Einstein, that contain either the signature of the former owner or an autograph or dedication by the author of the book. The article’s references to the contemporary Israeli press about Einstein’s visit to Israel elucidate Einstein’s role in the founding of The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.