
Wisdom of the Ages Athenaeum

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Abingdon, Willoughby Bertie, 4th Earl of	3rd	1777	0001

Thoughts on the Letter of Edmund Burke, Esq; to the Sheriffs of Bristol, on the Affairs of America

A reply to Burke's Letter ... on the Affairs of America (1777): "...If the liberty of our fellow-subjects in America are to be taken from them, it is for the idiot only to suppose that we can preserve our own. The dagger uplifted against the breast of America, is meant for the heart of Old England. The leading British supporter of colonial rights attacks Burke for temporizing."

Acton, John Dalberg	1952	0009
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Essays on Church & State

Lord Acton (1834-1902) is chiefly remembered today through a single quote: 'All power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.' But he was one of the most deeply learned men of his time, and recognized as few have ever done the true nature and value of liberty. It is, he declared, 'not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest political end.' His lifelong object was to write a great 'History of Liberty,' but he immersed himself so deeply in reading and research that he never lived to complete it. Only two essays resulted from all this laborious preparation: 'The History of Freedom in Antiquity' and 'The History of Freedom in Christianity.'... In the opinion of F.A. Hayek, the tradition of true individualism is most perfectly represented in the nineteenth century in the work of Alexis de Tocqueville in France and Lord Acton in England".

Acton, John Dalberg	1907	0010
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Historical Essays and Studies

Lord Acton (1834-1902) is chiefly remembered today through a single quote: 'All power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.' But he was one of the most deeply learned men of his time, and recognized as few have ever done the true nature and value of liberty. It is, he declared, 'not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest political end.' His lifelong object was to write a great 'History of Liberty,' but he immersed himself so deeply in reading and research that he never lived to complete it. Only two essays resulted from all this laborious preparation: 'The History of Freedom in Antiquity' and 'The History of Freedom in Christianity.'... In the opinion of F.A. Hayek, the tradition of true individualism is most perfectly represented in the nineteenth century in the work of Alexis de Tocqueville in France and Lord Acton in England".

Acton, John Dalberg	1909	0011
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The History of Freedom and Other Essays

"Known as Lord Acton, John Dalberg Acton was one of the great historians of the Victorian period and one of the greatest classical historians of all time. His life's work was advancing the history of liberty though he was never able to complete his magnum opus." "This volume consists of articles reprinted from the following journals: The Quarterly Review, The English Historical Review, The Nineteenth Century, The Rambler, The Home and Foreign Review, The North British Review, The Bridgnorth Journal."

Acton, John Dalberg	1907	0012
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Lectures on Modern History

Lord Acton (1834-1902) is chiefly remembered today through a single quotation: 'All power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.' But he was one of the most deeply learned men of his time, and recognized as few have ever done the true nature and value of liberty. It is, he declared, 'not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest political end.' His lifelong object was to write a great 'History of Liberty,' but he immersed himself so deeply in reading and research that he never lived to complete it. Only two essays resulted from all this laborious preparation: 'The History of Freedom in Antiquity' and 'The History of Freedom in Christianity.'... In the opinion of F.A. Hayek, the tradition of true individualism is most

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Acton, John Dalberg 1910 0013

Lectures on the French Revolution

The Lectures in this work "were delivered by Lord Acton as Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge in the academical years 1895-1896, 1896-1897, 1897-1898, and 1898-1899. The French Revolution, 1789-1795, was in those years one of the special subjects set for the Historical Tripos, and this determined the scope of the course. In addition, some discussion of the literature of the Revolution generally took place either in conversation class or as an additional lecture."

Acton, John Dalberg 1904 0014

Letters of Lord Acton to Mary Gladstone

Lord Acton (1834-1902) is chiefly remembered today through a single quotation: `All power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.' But he was one of the most deeply learned men of his time, and recognized as few have ever done the true nature and value of liberty. It is, he declared, `not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest political end.' His lifelong object was to write a great `History of Liberty,' but he immersed himself so deeply in reading and research that he never lived to complete it. Only two essays resulted from all this laborious preparation: `The History of Freedom in Antiquity' and `The History of Freedom in Christianity.'... In the opinion of F.A. Hayek, the tradition of true individualism is most perfectly represented in the nineteenth century in the work of Alexis de Tocqueville in France and Lord Acton in England”."

Acton, John Dalberg 1906 0015

Lord Acton and His Circle

Lord Acton (1834-1902) is chiefly remembered today through a single quotation: `All power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.' But he was one of the most deeply learned men of his time, and recognized as few have ever done the true nature and value of liberty. It is, he declared, `not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest political end.' His lifelong object was to write a great `History of Liberty,' but he immersed himself so deeply in reading and research that he never lived to complete it. Only two essays resulted from all this laborious preparation: `The History of Freedom in Antiquity' and `The History of Freedom in Christianity.'... In the opinion of F.A. Hayek, the tradition of true individualism is most perfectly represented in the nineteenth century in the work of Alexis de Tocqueville in France and Lord Acton in England”."

Acton, John Dalberg 1952 0016

Political Philosophy

Lord Acton (1834-1902) is chiefly remembered today through a single quotation: `All power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.' But he was one of the most deeply learned men of his time, and recognized as few have ever done the true nature and value of liberty. It is, he declared, `not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest political end.' His lifelong object was to write a great `History of Liberty,' but he immersed himself so deeply in reading and research that he never lived to complete it. Only two essays resulted from all this laborious preparation: `The History of Freedom in Antiquity' and `The History of Freedom in Christianity.'... In the opinion of F.A. Hayek, the tradition of true individualism is most perfectly represented in the nineteenth century in the work of Alexis de Tocqueville in France and Lord Acton in England”."

Adams, Amos 1768 1121

Religious Liberty an Invaluable Blessing; Illustrated in two discourses preached at Roxbury December 3, 1767; being the day of General Thanksgiving

This is an excellent pre-Revolutionary Discourse proclaiming the glories of American religious liberty and American exceptionalism. For his entire career Adams was pastor of the First Church at Roxbury. "Our forefathers, who were truly a distressed people...found their consciences oppressed by such unscriptural ceremonies so they quietly withdrew themselves into this land, where was granted them free liberty of conscience to worship God in their own way... Here we dwell in a land of light, a region of liberty. Here we read neither pope nor prince as head of the church."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Adams, John	1st	1787	0017-0019

A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America

Rare, First Edition in Three Volumes. "Adams wrote this fundamental contribution to American political theory when he was the American ambassador at the Court of St. James. Published in London and immediately reprinted in New York and Philadelphia, the 'Defence' was a profound influence on the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and the framers of several post-Revolutionary state constitutions. It also did much to familiarize Europeans with the novel political events taking place in America." "Adams's essay played a key role in the development of American political philosophy, notably in defence of the separation of powers." "Its timeliness gave it vogue; but it is chiefly remembered for the unjustifiable partisan interpretation given it in later years as an attempt to favor a monarchy."

Adams, John		1788	0020
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A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America

Published in three volumes, Volume I only present here. "An early edition of Adams' classic study, an elaboration upon and defense of the constitutional framework of the new American republic. Adams' work first appeared in London, then New York and Philadelphia in 1787 and in Boston in 1788. No other edition appeared until almost the end of the century." In this work, Adams ably combated the views of Turgot and other European writers as to the viciousness of the framework of the state governments. "Adams's essay played a key role in the development of American political philosophy, notably in defence of the separation of powers." The primary importance of Adams' work in the context of American history is its timing. It had a profound effect upon those gathered to frame the Constitution: "The first volume appeared in America while the convention for framing a constitution was assembling. Its timeliness gave it vogue; but it is chiefly remembered for the unjustifiable partisan interpretation given it in later years as an attempt to favor a monarchy."

Adams, John		1819	0021
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Novanglus

This collection of political essays, by John Adams, was written in 1774 and 1775 regarding the principal points of controversy between Great Britain and her colonies. Adams used this breadth of knowledge about British history and law to dissect that country's governmental affairs. Specifically, Adams attacked the views of Daniel Leonard, who felt that the British Parliament should have absolute control over the colonies. The crowning jewel of this political work is Adams' brilliant refutation of British imperial policy.

Adams, John		1798	0278
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Patriotic Addresses to the President of the United States

Dedication: "Permit me to address to you a work, which originated under your own hands. If there be any merit in it, if a noble spirit pervade it, if the principles of Greece and Rome, in their most illustrious days, center in this volume, no little glory is due to you; for you inspired them. Like fire in a flint, this volume had still been latent in the American bosom, had not your inimitable art extracted it. While we thank you for the noble ardor which you have roused from Vermont to Georgia, we also acknowledge our obligation to you, for your fostering care of our concerns, and for your unprecedented, sincere and disinterested professions, which have arisen to such a height, that you would willingly adopt our whole nation, as your own!"

"Full impressed with the idea, that these addresses, which I have selected from a vast number, will be of great service to you in appreciating our American character, I have collected this volume, entirely for your use, and request no other favor, than, to anticipate the inference, to wit, -- France! Remember Britain!"

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Adams, John Quincy		1823	0740
Message from the President...to Both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the First Session of the Eighteenth Congress			
First Congressional edition of the Monroe Doctrine. "The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers..." The Monroe Doctrine announced to the world the end of three centuries of European colonization in the New World and the determination of the United States to protect the hemisphere from Old World intervention.			
Adams, John Quincy		1792	0852
Observations on Paine's Rights of Man			
Rebuttal of 'The Rights of Man' by Thomas Paine in letters that were originally published in Boston newspaper Columbian Sentinel, in June-July 1791, and at the time commonly ascribed to John Adams, vice-president of the United States, although the last letter states explicitly that he had nothing to do with the authorship or publication of the work. The letters were the work of his son, John Quincy Adams, then a young lawyer in Boston.			
Adams, Samuel		1776	0022
An Oration Delivered at the State-House, in Philadelphia			
American patriot and pamphleteer. Active in arousing public opinion against England before the American Revolution, he was responsible for the creation of the Committee of Correspondence to communicate Boston's grievances to other towns in Massachusetts and "to the World" and prepared for the committee a radical declaration, State of the Rights of the Colonies. He was the leading spirit behind the Boston Tea Party and served in the Continental Congress where he advocated immediate independence.			
Adams, Samuel		1770	0104
An Appeal to the World; or a Vindication of the Town of Boston			
First published in 1769 in Boston. "For several years there had been rising enmity between the Massachusetts Assembly and the appointed Governor of Massachusetts, Francis Bernard, over a number of issues. Eventually this led to serious unrest, the unwelcome presence of British troops, and the organization of the Sons of Liberty. Then a series of inflammatory letters were made public from Governor Bernard and others to the Earl of Hillsborough who had recently been named Secretary of State for the Colonies. The members of the Assembly, who felt they had been "traduced and vilified," appointed a committee to reply to the letters, resulting in this response," written primarily by Samuel Adams. The committee "proposed continuing nonimportation until Parliament repealed all the taxes... Adams also used 'An Appeal' to urge Americans to defend their fundamental rights on a thoroughly consistent, not a piecemeal, basis."			
Addison, Joseph and Richard Steele		1803	0335-0342
The Spectator			
'In eight volumes, with frontispiece portrait in each volume, illustrated title page for each volume, and engraved title pages. "Complete set of the six hundred and thirty-five numbers of 'The Spectator', reprinted as originally issued. Founded by Joseph Addison and Richard Steele it was published 6 times a week from 1st March 1711 until 6th December 1712, and then, without the collaboration of Steele, three times a week from 18th June to 20th December 1714... The paper was aimed to provide educated talking points, enliven morality with wit, understand that culture and taste transcend political differences." Among those subjects discussed: 'Women the more powerful part of our people', 'Gigglers in church reprov'd', 'Greeks and Romans, the different methods observed by them in the education of their children', 'Queen Ann Boleyn's last letter to King Henry' and many "Letters" in each volume, some of which, it is suspected, were written by the editors themselves.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Addison, Joseph and Richard Steele		1806	0456-0463
The Spectator			
A famous series of essays by Joseph Addison and Richard Steele. In these essays, purportedly edited by the members of the fictional Spectator Club, Mr. Spectator, a shy, observant gentleman who has settled in London, provides a picture of the social life of the times.			
Aesop	1st	1692	0784
Fables of Aesop			
First Edition. The work is Sir Roger L'Estrange version of the 'Fables of Aesop'. 'Fables of Aesop' refer to a collection of stories credited to Aesop, a slave and story-teller who lived in ancient Greece between 620 and 560 BCE. Aesop's existence remains uncertain and no writings by him survive. Numerous fables appearing under his name were gathered across the centuries and in many languages in a storytelling tradition that continues to this day. Scattered details of Aesop's life can be found in ancient sources, including Aristotle, Herodotus, and Plutarch. His fables are some of the most well known in the world. They remain a popular choice for the moral education of children today. In many of these tales, the animals speak and have human characteristics. Some of Aesop's most famous fables include: 'The Fox and the Grapes', 'The Tortoise and the Hare', 'The North Wind and the Sun', 'The Boy Who Cried Wolf', and 'The Ant and the Grasshopper'.			
Al Waddah, Mohammed Ben Ziyad	Manuscript	1769	0935
Fath Al Samad Aharh Zayd Ben Raslan			
Handwritten Manuscript, Prepared by Ahmad Ben Abu Bakr in 1769. The original writer is a scholar in Islamic Fiqh and juristprudence within The Sunni Doctrine known as the Shaffea Doctine. His name is Mohammed Ben Ziyad Al Waddahi. This particular book was written in 691 AD.			
al-Hajib, Jamal al-Din Abu 'Amr 'Uthmann ibn		1672-1673	1300
A Grammatical Miscellany			
i. Kitab Kafiya by Jamal al-Din Abu 'Amr 'Uthmann ibn al-Hajib Dated 1083 (1672-1673 A.D.).			
ii. Kitab Misbah by Burhan al-Din Abu 'l-Fath Nasir al-Mutarrizi Undated.			
iii. Three untitled grammatical treatises. Undated.			
Arabic manuscript on paper. Five works in one volume. A compact selection from two classic Arab grammarians, and three additional anonymous treatises, with extensive annotations, in a fine ta'liq with appealing embellishments. Ibn al-Hajib's enduringly popular syntactical work al-Kafiya, is here presented alongside the Misbah of this near contemporary al-Mutarrizi. Both are concise discourses on syntaz, spring from the golden age of Arabic grammarians at the turn of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. These are deliberately abbreviated texts written for students. The persistent importance of grammatical works to Arabic and Islam, not just linguistically, but culturally is made plain by the fact that six hundred years after they were first composed, these two works were still being reproduced and annotated.			
Al-Tusi, Nasir al-din	Manuscript	1264	1061
Nasirean Ethics			
Manuscript on Paper in Arabic. One of the three earliest extant copies (written in the author's lifetime close to the date of its composition.) One of the best known ethical digest to be composed in medieval Persia, if not in all medieval Islam. It appeared initially in 633/1235 when Al-Tusi was already a celebrated scholar, scientist, and political-religious propogandist. The work has a special significance as being composed by an outstanding figure at a crucial time in the history he was himself helping to shape: some twenty years later Al-Tusi was to cross the greatest psychological watershed in Islamic civilization, playing a			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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leading part in the capture of Baghdad and the extinction of the generally acknowledged Caliphate there. In this work, the author is primarily concerned with the criteria of human behavior: first in terms of space and priority allotted, at the individual level, secondly, at the economic level and thirdly, at the political level. This "Mirror of Princes" is the Persian complement to Aristotle's 'Nicomachean Ethics' and 'Politics'.

Albertus Magnus **1504** **0623**

Postilla apprime magistralis super Joanne. Venerabilis domini: domini Alberti magni Quondam Ratisponensi Episcopi Ordinis Praedicatorum

The influence exerted by Albert on the Scholars of his own day and on those of subsequent ages was naturally great. His fame is due in part to the fact that he was the forerunner, the guide and master of St. Thomas Aquinas, but he was great in his own name, his claim to distinction being recognized by his contemporaries and by posterity. It is remarkable that this friar of the Middle Ages, in the midst of his many duties as a religious, as provincial of his order, as bishop and papal legate, as preacher of a crusade, and while making many laborious journeys from Cologne to Paris and Rome, and frequent excursions into different parts of Germany, should have been able to compose a veritable encyclopedia, containing scientific treatises on almost every subject, and displaying an insight into nature and a knowledge of theology which surprised his contemporaries and still excites the admiration of learned men in our own times. He was in truth, a Doctor Universalis. Of him it may be justly said: Nil tetigit quod non ornavit. There is no exaggeration in the praises of the modern critic who wrote, "Whether we consider him as a theologian or as a philosopher, Albert was undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary men of his age; I might say, one of the most wonderful men of genius who appeared in past times". In theology Albert occupies a place between Peter Lombard, the Master of the Sentences, and St. Thomas Aquinas. He trained and directed a pupil who gave the world a concise, clear and perfect scientific exposition and defense of Christian Doctrine; under God, therefore, we owe to Albert Mangus the Summa Theologica of St. Thomas.

Albertus Magnus **1519** **0823**

Ethics

Albertus Magnus, also known as Albert the Great and Albert of Cologne, was a Dominican friar and a bishop, who achieved fame for his comprehensive knowledge of and advocacy for the peaceful coexistence of science and religion. He was a grand thinker, prolific writer and distinguished philosopher during the Middle Ages. He is considered to be the greatest German philosopher and theologian of the Middle Ages. The topics that were influenced by Magnus are incredibly diverse and include psychology, logic, metaphysics, meteorology, mineralogy and zoology.

Alexander, William **1st American** **Vol 1: 1795 and Vol. 2: 1796** **1366-1367**

The History of Women

First American Edition in Two Volumes. Volume I published in 1795 and Volume II published in 1796. The work "attempted to place the history of women and gender roles firmly within the history of civil society...Alexander drew widely and indiscriminately upon Biblical history, theological studies, classical and medieval histories, and travel literature to construct narratives of women's employment, marriage, child-rearing patterns, customs and ceremonies, and the status and public power of women. He explored the relative influences of nature, or biology, and education, or environment, in shaping the manners of women." The work has sociological and anthropological overtones and is Alexander's best known work.

Alighieri, Dante **1814** **0905**

The Vision; or, Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise

The Divine Comedy describes Dante's journey through Hell (Inferno), Purgatory (Purgatorio), and Paradise (Paradiso), guided first by the Roman epic poet Virgil and then by Beatrice, the subject of his love and another of his works, La Vita Nuova. While the vision of Hell, the Inferno, is vivid for modern readers, the theological niceties presented in the other books require a certain amount of patience and scholarship to understand. Purgatorio, the most lyrical and human of the three, also has the most poets in it; Paradiso, the most heavily theological, has the most beautiful and ecstatic mystic passages in which Dante tries to describe what he confesses he is unable to convey

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Alighieri, Dante	3rd	1896	1160-1161

The Commedia and Canzoniere of Dante Alighieri

The Life of Dante by E. H. Plumptre. The Divine Comedy is a new translation with notes, essays and minor poems.

Alighieri, Dante	Albion Edition	c. 1890	1214
The Vision; or Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, of Dante Alighieri			
<p>Albion Edition. The first "Modern" translation into English of Dante Alighieri's 'Divine Comedy' by Henry Francis Cary. The epic poem describes Dante's travels through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. Dante draws upon medieval Christian theology and philosophy. "It represents, allegorically, the soul's journey towards God." Cary's translation was the first to transfer the beauty and the richness of the language which for Dante has long been revered. It took Cary many years to make the complete translation. Parts of the 'Comedy' were released over a number of years from 1805 on; though the text was finished in mid-1812, Cary was unable to secure a publisher and was, after some years, obliged even with his modest means to publish the work at his own expense. The new and first edition was published by a general publisher was secured in 1819. The translation received little public attention at first but eventually became well known.</p>			

American Anti-Slavery Society **1838** **1371**

The American Anti-Slavery Almanac, for 1839

"The Anti-Slavery Almanac' was intended to instruct, persuade and horrify its readers about the evils of the American slave system and discrimination against people of color." This Almanac for 1839 has 13 woodcuts "-one for each of 12 months and one for the cover-presented an image of the evils of slavery and racism," "including the destruction of Lovejoy's press in Alton, Illinois, the previous year; a slave auction in the nation's capital; burning of colored schools and many exhortations of political action."

American Anti-Slavery Society	1841	1372
The American Anti-Slavery Almanac, for 1842		
<p>"The Anti-Slavery Almanac was intended to instruct, persuade and horrify its readers about the evils of the American slave system and discrimination against people of color." "The almanac, which consists of the expected information and dates, also includes writings on the subject of slavery emphasising its un-Christian nature, noting the horrific treatment of the slaves as well as the injustice of children being separated from their families." The woodcut seen here on the title page shows Lady Liberty enlightening the slaves.</p>		

American Anti-Slavery Society **1846** **1373**

The American Anti-Slavery Almanac, for 1847

"The Anti-Slavery Almanac' was intended to instruct, persuade and horrify its readers about the evils of the American slave system and discrimination against people of color." "This almanac contains material on the evils of slavery, the hypocrisy of American's claim to be the champion of liberty and freedom, and political events in Texas and elsewhere. In addition, it contains a very rare essay by William Lloyd Garrison advocating Immediate Emancipation; a Letter from Frederick Douglass to Garrison; an essay by Maria Chapman; and other anti-slavery items."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
American Archives	1st	1837-1853	0558-0566
American Archives Fourth Series Vol I - Fifth Series Vol III			
First Edition. One of 500 copies. Compiled by Peter Force, this is a 9 volume series consisting of a collection of authentic records, state paper, debates, and letters and other notices of public affairs, the whole forming a documentary history of the origin and progress of the North American Colonies; of the causes and accomplishment of the American Revolution; and of the Constitution of Government for the United States, to the Final Ratification thereof. Contains the 1st Rice Paper Facsimile of the Declaration of Independence. Contained in Firth Series Vol I # 564.			
Anglicus, Robertus		1250	0894
Commentary Petrus Hispanus			
This is the commentary by Robertus Anglicus on one of the most important medieval compendia on logic written by Petrus Hispanus or Peter of Spain.			
Extremely rare commentary, of which there are only two other known manuscripts, and which remains unpublished, except for extracts; preserved in its original binding, this manuscript in comparison with the other two would provide a basis for a much-needed critical edition of this important text on logic.			
Anonymous		1691	0497
Mysteries of State and Government.			
In letters of illustrious persons, and great ministries of State, as well foreign as domestic, in the reigns of King Henry the Eighth, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles. Wherein such secrets of Empire, and public affairs, as were then in agitation, are clearly represented; and many remarkable passages faithfully collected. To which is added, a second part, consisting of a choice collection of original letters and negotiations, never before published.			
Anonymous		1769	0556
The North Briton			
The North Briton from Number I to Number XLVI inclusive with several useful and explanatory notes, not printed in any former edition. To which is added, a copious index to every name and article corrected and revised by a friend to civil and religious liberty.			
Anonymous		1820	0650
Gentleman Sanderson Whitaker has made a complaint to us the subscribers, overseers of the poor of the town of Worcester, that he is confined in Gaul for debt.....			
The document is an early exemplar of the legal arrangements for public assistance of the poor, each town being responsible for its own residents.			
Anonymous	1st	1846	0701
The Political Responsibilities of the People of the Free States, in Relation to American Slavery			
First Edition. The author argues that "the people of the Free States are, to a great extent, indirectly responsible for American Slavery; and directly responsible for Slavery in the District of Columbia, the coastwise and interstate slave trade, and the Slavery of the present State of Florida." As "slavery is the creation of positive law," it takes Acts of Congress to sustain it. Nothing in the Constitution requires Congress to do so. Moreover, the Nation has "thrown the administration of our government entirely into the hands, and under the control and influence of slaveholders." Although Congress has authority to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, it has refused to do so. Congress sanctioned slavery in the Florida's, in violation of the Treaty under which Florida was ceded to the U.S. The author's detailed legal arguments accompany an equally informative			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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review of the history of the establishment of the District of Columbia and the cession of Florida.

Anonymous		1775	0870
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The Pennsylvania Magazine American Monthly Museum

An Occasional Letter on the Female Sex” appeared anonymously in the August, 1775 issue of The Pennsylvania Magazine which Paine edited. With a force and clarity transcending the ornateness of the eighteenth-century verbiage, the essay presents perhaps the first plea for the emancipation of women published in America.

Anonymous		ca. early 20th Century	0936
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Ethiopian Magic Scroll

Mythically Jewish until it was converted to Christianity in the fourth century, Ethiopia was almost isolated from Europe by the screen of Islam after the seventh century. It has retained many cultural features that disappeared elsewhere long ago; among them, a tradition of talismanic art. Talismans are not considered to be a product of human skill; they are a part of a "mystery" faithfully reproduced through revelation. The Ethiopian genius translated into pictorial language on "magic Scrolls" the antique theory of correspondences between men, animals, stars, demons, sicknesses, etc. These paintings were considered capable of commanding spirits because of their intrinsic healing qualities, coupled with the realization of the desires of their owners. ng qualities, coupled with the realization of the desires of their owners.

Anonymous	1st	1738	1075
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The Occasional Writer. Numb. IV. Containing a Conversation on the Present Crisis of Publick Affairs.

Written under the name of "The Occasional Writer," this book is a satirical review of British policy toward Spain: constantly arming itself, making treaties, disarming, observing Spanish violations, re-arming and so on.

Anonymous		1833	1125
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To the Citizens and Legislatures of the United States of America, is Respectfully submitted the Accompanying Proposition

The author proposes that all U.S. public lands be a perpetual fund for the support of common education in the several States. He argues for annual distribution of the proceeds of the sales of such lands and that the interest arising from such sales be used to support school houses, teacher salaries, books, and supplies.

Anonymous		1690	1356
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Freedom of Elections to Parliament

"The pamphlet traces the "undoubted" fundamental right of free and fair elections to the Magna Charta. "Elections should be freely and duly made, without any disturbance whatsoever." Offenders have historically been subject to "grievous fines and imprisonments." Statutes, judicial interpretations, and actions of Parliament for hundreds of years demonstrate that English law guards and closely protects this right."

Anonymous	1st	1840	1395
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White Slavery!! or Selling White Men for Debt!

First Edition. "Dated June 27 1840, this rare Democratic campaign pamphlet attacks William Henry Harrison, the Whig candidate for President. It reveals his shocking record as Governor of the Indiana Territory, when he supported measures "providing for the sale of white men and women in certain cases," and favored legislation, "requiring a property qualification in voters for Representatives, &c." The pamphlet asserts that Harrison "considers money and liberty of the same value!"

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Anthony, Susan B.		1874	1232
An Account of the Proceedings on the Trial of Susan B. Anthony			
Entitled, 'An Account of the Proceedings on the Trial of Susan B. Anthony on the Charge of Illegal Voting at the Presidential Election in November, 1872.' It was a highly publicized trial of consuming interest to the public. "Susan Anthony "and several other women" applied to vote in the 1872 elections in Rochester, New York." "The ballot inspectors permitted them to vote...the women and the inspectors were arrested. Only the case of Anthony was brought to trial." Here is presented the trial testimony, the detailed arguments of counsel, the verdict of guilty and other proceedings of this landmark case.			
Anthony, Susan B.		1887-1922	0985-0990
History of Woman Suffrage			
Rare complete set in six volumes. The fourth volume of this set is inscribed by Susan B. Anthony. The series was edited by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Matilda Joslyn Gage, and Ida Husted Harpers. "The volumes document the speeches, papers, correspondence, and other records of the women's right movement, and to some degree the temperance and abolition movement as well. The first four volumes included documents from the 19th century, as follows: Volume 1, 1848-1861; Volume 2, 1861-1876; Volume 3, 1876-1885; Volume 4, 1883-1900; with Volume 5 and Volume 6 covering the period from 1900-1920."			
Anti-Slavery Record		1836	1370
The Anti-Slavery Record			
Volume II Only. Ten of twelve issues published during the second year of this monthly pamphlet. "The Anti-Slavery Record was a twelve page monthly pamphlet. It was published from 1835 to 1837. The horrors of slavery in America are explored - emphasizing the North's complicity, economically and in returning fugitive slaves - as well as in Haiti and the West Indies." "For the first half of its three year run, a picture would be published on its first page. The images dramatizing the evils of slavery from the desperate mother who killed her infants rather than lose them down the river to the slave shot by his master to recurring scenes of whipping."			
Aquinas, Thomas	Incunable	1475	0023
Summa Theologiae Pars Secunda			
"One of only three known copies in the world. One in the British Museum in London and the other in the Newbury in Chicago. This is the most perfect of the three." Writing began in 1265 or 1266 and it first appeared in print in 1463. "The work is divided into three parts, which can be said to deal with God, Man and the God-Man. The first two of these sections is wholly Aquinas' work but only the first 90 questions of the third, the remainder of which was finished in his fashion after his death [in 1274]. Aquinas intended 'Summa Theologica' to be the sum of all known learning, arranged according to the best method, and subordinate to the dictates of the church, explained according to the philosophy of Aristotle and his Arabian commentators."			
Aquinas, Thomas	Manuscript Leaf	1447	0393
Rubricated Manuscript Leaf in Latin			
Rubricated Manuscript Leaf in Latin. Transcribed by Iohannes de Ubera in 1447. The leaf is a fragment of a work by philosopher and theologian Thomas Aquinas, who was greatly influenced by scholasticism and Aristotle.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Aquinas, Thomas

1447

0394

Rubricated Manuscript Leaf in Latin

Rubricated Manuscript in Latin. Scribe: Iohannes de Ubera.

Aquinas, Thomas

1447

0395

Rubricated Manuscript Leaf in Latin

Rubricated Manuscript in Latin. Scribe: Iohannes de Ubera.

Aquinas, Thomas

1475

0411

Rubricated Manuscript Leaf on Vellum.

From the 'Commentary on the Sententiae' of Petrus Lombardus' 'The Four Books of Sentences' ('Libri Quattuor Sententiarum').

Thomas Aquinas, an Italian Dominican priest, was one of the most influential philosophers and theologians of the Christian faith. While Aquinas was pursuing his master's degree in theology, he dedicated his final three years of study to commenting on Petrus Lombardus' 'Libri Quattuor Sententiarum', or 'Four Books of From the 'Commentary on the Sententiae' of Petrus Lombardus' 'The Four Books of Sentences' ('Libri Quattuor Sententiarum'). Thomas Aquinas, an Italian Dominican priest, was one of the most influential philosophers and theologians of the Christian faith. While Aquinas was pursuing his master's degree in theology, he dedicated his final three years of study to commenting on Petrus Lombardus' 'Libri Quattuor Sententiarum', or 'Four Books of Sentences'. The 'Four Books of Sentences' is a compilation of biblical texts that Lombardus combined with relevant passages from the works of church fathers and medieval scholars written around 1150. In many ways, Sentences is the first significant effort to bring together commentaries on disparate theological issues and to examine where such commentaries defended different viewpoints.

Aquinas, Thomas

1475

0412

Rubricated Manuscript Leaf on Vellum.

From the Commentary on the Sententiae of Petrus Lombardus

Aquinas, Thomas

1475

0425

Summa Theologiae Pars Secunda

The work is divided into three parts, which can be said to deal with God, Man and the God-Man. The first two of these sections is wholly Aquinas' work but only the first 90 questions of the third, the remainder of which was finished in his fashion after his death. Aquinas intended Summa Theologica to be the sum of all known learning, arranged according to the best method, and subordinate to the dictates of the church, explained according to the philosophy of Aristotle and his Arabian commentators. First Edition done in Italy."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Aquinas, Thomas		1472	0451
Opuscula / Paul of Venice : Quadratura Sive Dubia 1483			
Italian theologian and philosopher who makes clear distinction between the realms of reason and of faith: reason seeks knowledge from experimental and logical evidence, while faith seeks understanding through revelation but uses the knowledge provided by reason. Both come from and reveal God as the source of all Truth. Aquinas prepared himself for the exposition of his philosophy by a series of commentaries on Holy Scripture and the Fathers, and a study of Plato and his followers, notably the work of the pseudo-Dionysius; and above all of Aristotle. His synthesis of theology and philosophy, known as Thomism, has since been officially recognized as a cornerstone in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church.			
Aquinas, Thomas		1483	0578
Summa Theologicae Prima Pars			
"The work is divided into three parts, which can be said to deal with God, Man and the God-Man. The first two of these sections is wholly Aquinas' work but only the first 90 questions of the third, the remainder of which was finished in his fashion after his death. Aquinas intended Summa Theologica to be the sum of all known learning, arranged according to the best method, and subordinate to the dictates of the church, explained according to the philosophy of Aristotle and his Arabian commentators."			
Aquinas, Thomas		1496	0600-0601
Summa Theologiae			
One of five known copies. This is the monumental work by Aquinas (1225-1274), intended to synthesize all Christian thought, written beginning in 1265 or 1266 and being left unfinished at his death. Using a scholastic method, and arguing with force and elegance, Thomas made statements of belief on all Christian mysteries, speaking equally from the point of view of logic and revelation. Although his views were rejected by some contemporaries, notably Duns Scotus, the largest share of his work was embraced, and it has been accepted ever since as central to the beliefs of the church. Although the "Summa" in its complete form consists of three books in four parts (the second being divided into two), early printers very often undertook the printing of a single book only. A fundamental work of the 15th century, issued by the period's best known printer.			
Aquinas, Thomas		1562	0697
Praeclarissima commentaria in libros Aristotelis Peri Hermenias et posteriorum analyticorum, cum antiqua textus translatione, atque etiam nova Ioannis Argyropyli...			
Aquinas' commentary on Aristotle. Aquinas studied at the Dominican school at Cologne under Albertus Magnus whose teaching sought to harmonise Aristotelianism with the doctrines of the Church. Aquinas, as a commentator however, took Averroes of Cordova, who had been commissioned by the Caliph to expound the works of Aristotle in the west, as his model: a man he was later to refute as a heretic.			
Aquinas, Thomas	1st Venetian Edition	1476	1377
Summa contra Gentiles, sive De veritate Catholicae fidei			
First Venetian Edition. A rare Rubricated, Incunabula. "The 'Summa contra Gentiles' is a profoundly significant work in the history of philosophy. In many ways it acts as an encyclopedia of the learning of the day in that we can find our way into the mental life of the era in which it was written." "The 'Summa contra Gentiles' shows Aquinas putting forward important arguments in favor of the Christian faith. One of the main works of the scholastic philosophers and theologians, particularly for use in an Islamic and Jewish environment."			
Aquinas divides the 'Summa contra Gentiles' into four books:			
Book I: Of God as he in Himself			
This deals with the method of discussing God, whether God's existence can be proved, God's nature and other attributes.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>Book II: God the Origin of Creatures Box II examines God as creator and the nature of creation, while playing particular attention to the nature of human beings.</p> <p>Book III: God the Endo of Creatures This book considers God as the good and the end (goal) of purposive action and his providential government, especially regarding rational creatures.</p> <p>Book IV: Of God in His Revelation Book IV deals with Christian teaching on the trinity and incarnation, the sacraments, the resurrection on the dead and their final state.</p> <p>Available through the foresight and generosity of Don and Beverly McArdle</p>			

Aquinas, Thomas, et al.

1204

Epistola de modo studeni

Thomas Aquinas, Epistola de modo studendi; Cato, Disticha Catonis; Martin De Braga, Fomula honestae vitae [De Quattuor virtutibus cardinalibus]; Pseudo-Bernardus Clarevallensis, Epistola ad Raymundum de cura rei familiaris; Doctrine de la Foy Catholique or Table de la foi catholique

Archimedes	1st Edition Rivault	1615	0294
<p>Archimedes Opera</p> <p>First edition, with woodcut device on title page and numerous woodcut diagrams throughout. "The work contains the Greek text with a Latin translation alongside and has extensive explanatory notes." Bound with central arms for Queen Marie de' Medicis, widow of Henry IV of France. This important and highly influential version of the works of Archimedes was edited by David Rivault, who was a tutor in mathematics to Louis XIII and founder of a scientific salon at the Louvre. This edition was the basis for the first proper German edition, translated by J.C. Sturm in 1670 and was the edition read and used by such influential figures as Descartes and Fermat. "It contains all Archimedes' monumental contributions to science: his discovery of the principle of specific gravity and methods for calculating the centres, circle measurements, the quadrature of the parabola and spirals, techniques of analysis, his theoretical work on mechanics and hydrostatics, an approximation of the value of pi, and his treatment of the numeration of large numbers."</p>			

Aristotle

1543

0025

Libri Politici

With Woodcut Border Title Page containing Figures of the Philosophers. A later edition of this highly influential commentary by Jaques Lefèvre of Etaples of Aristotle's 'Libri Politici' ('Politics'), first published by Estienne in 1506. In 'Politics,' Aristotle "describes the role that politics and the political community must play in bringing about the virtuous life in the citizenry. The 'Politics' also provides analysis of the kinds of political community that existed in his time and shows where and how these cities fall short of the ideal community of virtuous citizens." The volume also incorporates a long explanatory essay on the Pseudo-Aristotelian 'Economics' by Lefèvre, addressed to Cosimo dé Medici as well as the 'Hecatonomia,' an original treatise by Leonardo Bruni, in which he develops a system of political ethics; it consists of a collection of 700 political propositions based on Plato's 'Republic' and 'Laws'.

Aristotle	1st	1496	0026
<p>Opera</p> <p>First Edition, in Roman type, with woodcut capitals and 351 woodcut diagrams in the text with large woodcut device of Benedictus Fontana on final leaf. Translated by Joannes Argyropylus, Leonardo Bruni, Georgio Valla and others. This volume "contains most of his works on natural science, including a number which had never appeared in separate editions. It begins with a letter of Democritus to Fontana in praise of his enterprise in publishing Aristotle, followed by an address to the reader summarizing the ten years' exclusive privilege of printing and selling Aristotle's works granted to Fontana on 26 March 1496." This volume contains Aristotle's 'Physica,' 'Metaphysica,' 'De Caelo et Mundo,' 'De Anima,' and 'Ethica Nicomachea' as well as</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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several other works.

Aristotle	1st	1598	0027
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Politiques

First Edition English, translated from the French edition of 1568. "Aristotle's 'Politics' (written circa 350 B.C.) "is the most valuable work on that branch of philosophy that has descended to us from antiquity"... Aristotle shows the ways in which oligarchies fall, and the variety of situations that may follow. He goes through the likely causes of revolution. He is conscious of classes and their interests. The work embodies "theories of perennial value, and refutations of fallacies which are always re-emerging." Aristotle's history of mature Athenian democracy and the development of that city-state's constitution greatly influenced modern political philosophy."

Aristotle	1st	1496	0429
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Politics and Economics

From the 1st Printing of his Opera. In Aristotle's Politics (eight books) the good of the individual is identified with the good of the city-state. The study of human good is thus a political inquiry, as it is in Plato. Aristotle discusses different types of government, finally preferring a monarchy, an aristocracy of men of virtue, or a constitutional government of the majority. Slavery is considered natural in Aristotle's politics, because some men are adapted by nature to be the physical instruments of others.

Called by Dante "the master of those who know," Aristotle mastered every field of learning known to the Greeks. His influence on St. Thomas Aquinas and the medieval world, through the translation of the Arabic scholar Averroes, was profound and enduring. Politics, on the good of the state. Economics, on the good of the family. The Politics was begun as early as 357 B.C. He treats oligarchy, democracy, commonwealth, tyranny and other forms of government; revolution and preserving the state, and the right forms of the constitution. He left it unfinished but throughout his life was often revising and combining the various sections of it."

Aristotle	1st	1496	0430
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Ethics

From the First Printing of Aristotle's 'Opera' in Latin with several woodcut initials. "Called by Dante "the master of those who know," Aristotle mastered every field of learning known to the Greeks. His influence on St. Thomas Aquinas and the medieval world, through the translation of the Arabic scholar Averroes, was profound and enduring." Aristotle's 'Nichomachean Ethics' was written in Greek and based on lectures he gave in Athens in the fourth century B.C., concerns the end to which human behavior should be directed. For a person to be happy, he says they must not simply pursue pleasure, but to do well those things which are distinctly human, namely the exercise of intellectual abilities. But, as he also explains, virtue is not solely intellectual, and mankind has a moral aspect as well.

Aristotle	1st	1496	0441
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Ethics

Scholar and Study Friendly. From the 1st Printing of his Opera

Aristotle		1778	0583
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A Treatise on Government (Politics)

Translated from the Greek by William Ellis

The Politics of Aristotle is the second part of a treatise of which the Ethics is the first part. It looks back to the Ethics as the Ethics looks forward to thee Politics. For Aristotle did not separate, as we are inclined to do, the spheres of the statesman and the moralist. In the Ethics he has described the character necessary for the good life, but that life is for him essentially to be

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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lived in society, and when in the last chapters of the Ethics he comes to the practical application of his inquiries, that finds expression not in moral exhortations addressed to the individual but in a description of the legislative opportunities of the statesman. It is the legislator's task to frame a society which shall make the good life possible. Politics for Aristotle is not a struggle between individuals or classes for power, nor a device for getting done such elementary tasks as the maintenance of order and security without too great encroachments on individual liberty. The state is "a community of well-being in families and aggregations of families for the sake of a perfect and self-sufficing life." The legislator is a craftsman whose material is society and whose aim is the good life.

Aristotle	1st English	1686	0588
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Rhetoric, or the True principals and grounds of Oratory

First Edition English, consisting of four books. 'Rhetoric' is an ancient Greek treatise on the art of persuasion, dating from the 4th century BC. It "was developed by Aristotle during two periods when he was in Athens, the first, from 367 to 347 BC (when he was seconded to Plato in the Academy), and the second, from 335 to 322 BC (when he was running his own school, the Lyceum)" "Like the other works of Aristotle that have survived from antiquity, the 'Rhetoric' seems not to have been intended for publication, being instead a collection of his students' notes in response to his lectures." The work offers a general overview, presenting the purposes of rhetoric and a working definition; it also offers a detailed discussion of the major contexts and types of rhetoric. It discusses in detail the three means of persuasion that an orator must rely on and introduces the elements of style and arrangement.

Aristotle		1548	0618
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Politicorum libri octo

Aristotle -(384-322 B.C.) An interleaved copy in excellent internal condition. In Aristotle's Politics (eight books, this containing only the first five), the good of the individual is identified with the good of the city-state. The study of human good is thus a political inquiry, as it is in Plato. Aristotle discusses different types of government, finally preferring monarchy, an aristocracy of men of virtue, or constitutional government of the majority. Slavery is considered natural in Aristotle's politics, because some men are adapted by nature to be the physical instruments of others. Aristotle's Rhetoric treats methods of persuasion; the Poetics is his great contribution to literary criticism.

Called by Dante "the master of those who know," Aristotle mastered every field of learning known to the Greeks. His influence on St. Thomas Aquinas and the medieval world, through the translation of the Arabic scholar Averroes, was profound and enduring. Politics, on the good of the state. Economics, on the good of the family. The Politics was begun as early as 357bc. He treats oligarchy, democracy, commonwealth, tyranny and other forms of government; revolution and preserving the state, and the right forms of the constitution. He left it unfinished but throughout his life was often revising and combining the various sections of it.

Aristotle	Manuscript	1488	0672
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Nichomachean Ethics

Rubricated Manuscript on Paper in Latin. This volume is a translation of Leonardo Bruni transcribed by an unrecorded scribe, Guillaume-Henri, citizen of Embrun at Carpentras in France. The work is presumed to be dedicated to Aristotle's father or his illegitimate son, Nicomachus, to which the title refers to. Originally written in Greek and based on lectures Aristotle gave in Athens in the fourth century B.C. It is "Aristotle's most important study of personal morality and the ends of human life." It offers valuable insights into human needs and conduct. For a person to be happy, he says, they must not simply pursue pleasure, but to do well those things which are distinctly human, namely the exercise of intellectual abilities. But, as he also explains, virtue is not solely intellectual; mankind has a moral aspect as well.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Aristotle	2nd	1551	0856

L'Ethica d'Aristotle a Tradetta in Linga Vulgare Florentina

Aristotle conceives of ethical theory as a field distinct from the theoretical sciences. Its methodology must match its subject matter—good action—and must respect the fact that in this field many generalizations hold only for the most part. We study ethics in order to improve our lives, and therefore its principal concern is the nature of human well-being. Aristotle follows Socrates and Plato in taking the virtues to be central to a well-lived life. Like Plato, he regards the ethical virtues (justice, courage, temperance and so on) as complex rational, emotional and social skills. But he rejects Plato's idea that a training in the sciences and metaphysics are a necessary prerequisite for a full understanding of our good. What we need, in order to live well, is a proper appreciation of the way in which such goods as friendship, pleasure, virtue, honor and wealth fit together as a whole. In order to apply that general understanding to particular cases, we must acquire, through proper upbringing and habits, the ability to see, on each occasion, which course of action is best supported by reasons. Therefore practical wisdom, as he conceives it, cannot be acquired solely by learning general rules. We also must also acquire, through practice, those deliberative, emotional, and social skills that enable us to put our general understanding of well-being into practice in ways that are suitable to each occasion.

Aristotle	1847	1148-1149
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The Ethics of Aristotle

This introduction to moral philosophy is one of Aristotle's three most famous works (along with his "Poetics" and "Politics"), and is one of the foundation documents of Western Philosophy.

Aristotle (Pseudo-Aristotle)	1483	0024
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Ethics, Politics & Economics

"Three books in one volume. An extremely early incunabular printing of Aristotle and among the earliest obtainable printings of the greatest of all philosophers. Goff shows only three copies of the printing in America. Two copies may lack portions of the text. This one being complete. (384-322 bc)

In Aristotle's Politics (eight books), the good of the individual is identified with the good of the city-state. The study of human good is thus a political inquiry, as it is in Plato. Aristotle discusses different types of government, finally preferring monarchy, an aristocracy of men of virtue, or constitutional government of the majority. Slavery is considered natural in Aristotle's politics, because some men are adapted by nature to be the physical instruments of others. Aristotle's Rhetoric treats methods of persuasion; the Poetics is his great contribution to literary criticism.

Called by Dante "the master of those who know," Aristotle mastered every field of learning known to the Greeks. His influence on St. Thomas Aquinas and the medieval world, through the translation of the Arabic scholar Averroes, was profound and enduring."

Arnauld, Antoine	1st English	1685	0757
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Logic; or, The Art of Thinking

Antoine Arnauld (1612-1694) and Pierre Nicole (1625-1695). "In which, besides the common, are contained many excellent new rules, very profitable for directing of Reason, and acquiring of judgment, in things as well relating to the Instruction of a man's self." La Logique was the most famous logic text of the seventeenth century and set the form of manuals of logic for the next two hundred years.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Arnold, Matthew		1888	0929
Civilization in the United States			
<p>"Matthew Arnold begins "Civilization in the United States" with a lengthy discourse on Ulysses S. Grant. Acknowledging that Grant, while wildly popular in the U.S., had received little attention in England--often over-shadowed by the more popular Robert E. Lee in commentary on the American Civil War--Arnold found Grant to be a rare man of virtue, a man able to "confront and resist popular clamor." Arnold then goes on to provide "A Word About America" in which he confirms his belief that Americans are "English people on the other side of the Atlantic." While understanding and foreshadowing the influence America will have in international relations, Arnold criticizes America for its sense of self-importance. He believes that Americans believe themselves to be better educated, more intellectual, and clearer thinking than other nations and that this belief will make the U.S. weak. Arnold also finds there to be a much greater need for public, social criticism ("tall talk and self-gratification meets with hardly any rebuke from sane criticism") and that America's inability to confront its own social issues will eventually undermine society. Arnold also provides a scathing critique of American newspapers. This thoughtful discussion of American culture and character reverberates with issues relevant to the modern world."</p>			
Attorney General of the United States		1826	1165
A Discourse on the Lives and Characters of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, who both died on the Fourth of July, 1826. Delivered, at the Request of the Citizens of Washington, in the Hall of Representatives of the United States...			
<p>"A Discourse on the Lives and Characters of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, who both died on the Fourth of July, 1826. Delivered, at the Request of the Citizens of Washington, in the Hall of Representatives of the United States..." A double eulogy for the two presidents, by the Attorney General of the United States. Includes highlights from the long careers of both men. This copy is notable for the inscription at the top of the title page, in the hand of Nicholas Ward Boylston, indicating that it was given to him by "his relation, J. Adams." Boylston was the cousin of John Adams, and was close to his son, John Quincy, who gave him this pamphlet. This volume also contains a eulogy Discourse... for Jefferson and Adams by Daniel Webster, as well as several other sermons.</p>			
Attributed to A Person of Quality	1st	1661	1278
Rebels No Saints: or, A Collection of the Speeches, Private Passages, Letters, Prayers of Those Persons Lately Executed			
<p>First Edition. A scarce and quite important printed propaganda from the English Civil War. "This collection is reputed to be speeches, letters and prayers written or spoken by ten Regicides among the first to be executed during the Restoration. It is by some regarded as spurious. The collector, "a person of quality", initials his introduction to the reader as "W.S." but much of the work is an exact reprint of material published in 1660 under a different title and, also spuriously, credited to Thomas Harrison. There were a great number of forged speeches and prayers printed after the Restoration, and countless accounts of purges during the trials. But they were all, for a time, a significant force in the swaying of public opinion back to the side of the Royalists. The Regicides whose pretended speeches, letters, and prayers are here supplied are: Thomas Harrison, John Carew, John Cook, Hugh Peters, Thomas Scott, Gregory Clement, Adrian Scroope, John Jones, Francis Hacker, and Daniel Axtell. All of whom were hung, drawn and quartered from October 13th to 19th of 1660."</p>			
Audrey, John		1898	1275-1276
'Brief Lives,' chiefly of Contemporaries, set down by John Audrey, between the Years 1669 & 1696			
<p>A near-complete transcript, edited for the Clarendon Press in 1898 by the Reverend Andrew Clark. It is a collection of short biographies of seventeenth century figures. In 1669, Aubrey began work on his collection of biographical sketches, which became known as his 'Minutes of Lives'. ('Brief Lives' was a 19th-century editorial title.) He continued to work on them until 1693, when he deposited his manuscripts in the Ashmolean Museum, they are now in the Bodleian Library. As private manuscript texts, the 'Lives' were able to contain the richly controversial material which is their chief interest today, and Aubrey's chief contribution to the formation of modern biographical writing.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Augustine of Hippo	1st English	1610	0029
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Citie of God

First Edition English with ornamental woodcut on title page and translated by John Healey. The work was completed by Augustine in the early 5th century in Latin. "'Citie of God' is an apology for Christianity against the accusation that the Church was responsible for the decline of the Roman Empire. It interprets human history as a conflict between the City of God, which includes the body of Christians belonging to the Church, and the Earthly City, composed of pagans and heretical Christians. Augustine foresees that, through the will of God, the people of the City of God will eventually win immortality, those in the Earthly City destruction."

Augustine of Hippo	1st English	1610	0030
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Augustine of Hippo		1480	0031
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Meditations & Soliloquies

Early Christian church father and philosopher. Received his early training primarily in Latin literature and earned his living as a teacher of rhetoric in Carthage, Rome, and Milan. He joined the Manichaeans for a number of years but became disillusioned and was converted to Christianity. Soliloquies (387) was Augustine's first work after becoming a Christian. Taking the form of a discussion between himself and Reason, this book contains the earliest form of his doctrine of "Divine Illumination". As one of the main sources for medieval religious study, this volume, printed in Milan, is a nice example of an early "pocket edition" which might have been produced for students.

Augustine of Hippo		1900	0397
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Confessions

The first great autobiography in history in which personal confessions and revelations are linked with the spirit of Christian piety and devotion. Confessions was designed to show the details of the soul's progress, from the enjoyment of beauties outside itself to a study of its own nature and finally to joy in the knowledge of God. Augustine describes his devoutly Christian mother, Monica, his life with the concubine who gave him his son, Adeodatus, his exploration of Manichaeism and neo-Platonism, and his conversion to Christianity. He maintained the importance of a single, unified church and developed a theory of sin, grace, and predestination that not only became basic to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, but later was also used as the justification for the tenets of Calvin, Luther, and the Jansenists.

Augustine of Hippo		1673	0414
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Opuscula quaedam selecta

Early Christian church father and philosopher. Received his early training primarily in Latin literature and earned his living as a teacher of rhetoric in Carthage, Rome, and Milan. He joined the Manichaens for a number of years but became disillusioned and was converted to Christianity. His Confessions vividly record his spiritual experiences and development during this period. For the remainder of his life, he preached and wrote prolifically, defining points of Christian doctrine and engaging in theoretical controversy with the Manichaens, the Donatists, and the Pelagians. He maintained the importance of a single, unified church and developed a theory of sin, grace, and predestination that not only became basic to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, but later was also used as the justification for the tenets of Calvin, Luther, and the Jansenists.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Augustine of Hippo		1491	0424
Confessions			
<p>Rubricated and printed in double columns in Latin. This volume is the first great autobiography in history in which personal confessions and revelations are linked with the spirit of Christian piety and devotion. It consists of thirteen books written between 397 A.D. and 400 A.D. It was designed to show the details of the soul's progress, from the enjoyment of beauties outside itself, to a study of its own nature, and finally to joy in the knowledge of God. Augustine describes his devoutly Christian mother, Monica, his life with the concubine who gave him his son, Adeodatus, his exploration of Manichaeism and neo-Platonism, and his conversion to Christianity. He maintained the importance of a single, unified church and developed a theory of sin, grace, and predestination that not only became basic to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, but later was also used as the justification for the tenets of Calvin, Luther, and the Jansenists.</p>			
Augustine of Hippo	Illuminated and Rubricated Incunable	1494	0426
Citie of God			
<p>Illuminated and Rubricated Incunable. The work was completed by Augustine in the early 5th century in Latin. "'Citie of God' is an apology for Christianity against the accusation that the Church was responsible for the decline of the Roman Empire. It interprets human history as a conflict between the City of God, which includes the body of Christians belonging to the Church, and the Earthly City, composed of pagans and heretical Christians. Augustine foresees that, through the will of God, the people of the City of God will eventually win immortality, those in the Earthly City destruction."</p>			
Augustine of Hippo	1st	1620	0500
Confessions of the Incomparable Doctour Augustine			
<p>The "Confessions" frank description of both emotional and intellectual problems, their acute psychological observations and analysis of complex sentiments, and at the same time their obvious sincerity and humility, account for their immediate and lasting influence.</p>			
Augustus, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus	2nd	1635	0531
Meditations			
<p>Second Edition of the first English translation of one of the world's great classics, published only one year after the first edition. Written as a series of private reflections between 161 and 180 A.D. in Greek, 'Meditations' "offer a remarkable series of challenging spiritual reflections and exercises developed as the emperor struggled to understand himself and make sense of the universe. Ranging from doubt and despair to conviction and exaltation, they cover such diverse topics as the nature of moral virtue, human rationality, divine providence, and Marcus' own emotions. But while the 'Meditations' were composed to provide personal consolation and encouragement, in developing his beliefs Marcus Aurelius also created one of the greatest of all works of philosophy: a timeless collection of extended meditations and short aphorisms that has been consulted and admired by statesmen, thinkers and readers through the centuries."</p>			
Ayer, A.J.		1988	1008
Thomas Paine			
<p>First published in 1988 and written by A. J. Ayer, who was a British philosopher. The work discusses the life and writings of eighteenth century revolutionist Thomas Paine. Ayer combines a readable account of Paine's life, travels, travails with critical examination of his political and religious thought. His chapters alternate between the externals of Paine's life and career in England, America, and France. Ayer traces Paine's life from his birth in England to his emigration to America just before the Revolutionary War.</p> <p>Ayer analyzes many of Paine's significant and less well known writings. In examining Common Sense, he considers the effect of Paine's pamphlet upon the American War. Ayer furthers his investigation in The Rights of Man, which he discusses in light</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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of Burke's attacks upon the French Revolution and the thought of Hobbes, Locke, Hume, and Rousseau. He finishes his analysis by examining The Age of Reason giving an account of the animosity directed towards Paine for his criticisms of Christian religious beliefs and his advocacy of deism.

Bacon, Francis	2nd	1629	0032
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The Essayes or Counsels, Civill and Morall

Second Edition of the complete essays of Bacon, his most popular and important literary work. First published in 1625, it contains 58 essays on a variety of subjects. The work "provides dispassionate observation of human life and powerfully expressed moral judgments. Bacon focuses on the ethical, political, and historical influences on human behavior and records observations on such diverse topics as beauty, deformity, fortune, adversity, truth, marriage, and atheism."

Bacon, Francis		1753	0668-0670
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The Works of Francis Bacon Baron of Verulam....to which is prefixed A life of the Author by Mr. Mallet

Thirteen years after Mallets edition of Bacons Works in four volumes, this publication in three volumes reproduced his text, and added the apology for the Earl of Essex, the Latin version of the History of Henry VII, of the Essays Civil and Moral, of the New Atlantis and of the Advertisement touching an Holly War. All of these works had been included in previous collections or had been published individually, but had not been part of Mallets greatly successful edition of 1740.

Bacon, Francis	1st Complete Edition, 2nd Issue	1640	0680
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Of the Advancement and Proficiency of Learning

First Complete Edition in English, Second Issue with engraved frontispiece portrait of Bacon and engraved title page "(modified from its original appearance in Bacon's monumental 'Instauratio Magna' of 1620)." This work was translated by Gilbert Watts . "In 1605 Bacon published 'The Twoo Bookes... Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning,' marking the beginning of his "massive plan for the reorganization of scientific method." Over the next 20 years he greatly expanded and reworked his ideas, appearing first in Latin in 1623 as 'De Augmentis Scientiarum' in nine books. This is the first English translation of that expanded work. "In 'De Augmentis Scientiarum,' which is concerned primarily with the classification of philosophy and the sciences, Bacon develops his influential view of the relation between science and theology. He distinguishes in traditional fashion between knowledge by divine revelation and knowledge by the senses, and divides the latter into natural theology, natural philosophy, and the sciences of man.""

Bacon, Francis	1st	1605	0845
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Two Bookes

First Edition. The work is "Bacon's preliminary statement of his massive plan to survey all human knowledge and to reorganize scientific method, as he later propounded in 'Instauratio Magna' and 'De Augmentis Scientiarum'." The volume is "divided into two books, the first dealing with the merit of augmenting learning, and the second with mapping out parts of knowledge, indicating which parts were extant, absent, or in need of revision in order to facilitate the advancement of learning explained in the first book. It is in the second book that we find Bacon's classification of knowledge. He revised parts of it in 1612 and further in 1623," when he translated it into Latin.

Bacon, Francis	1st Complete English, 2nd Issue	1640	1219
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Of the Advancement and Proficiency of Learning or the Partitions of Sciences

First Complete English Edition, translated from the Latin edition of 1620. In the work, Bacon argues that the only knowledge should be amassed and studied in a judicious, systematic fashion. For Bacon, a clear system of scientific inquiry would assure man's mastery over the natural world. The work gave an enormous impulse to experimental science. The appended Catalogus historiarius particularium is an enumeration of the different branches of science.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bacon, Francis	5th	1639	1259
Sylva Sylvarum: or, A Natural Historie in Ten Centuries			
Sir Francis Bacon was an influential English philosopher, statesman, and author. He was philosophical advocate and practitioner of the scientific method during the scientific revolution. First published in 1627, the year after Bacon's death, the "Sylva Sylvarum" was intended as one part in a suite of natural histories that occupied much of Bacon's energies in the last years of his life. Cumulatively, these natural and experimental histories were to constitute Part III of Bacon's "Instauratio Magna" (The Great Renewal). This volume also contains the tract entitled, "The New Atlantis", Bacon's vision of an ideal scientific society. Bacon recounts a fictitious journey to the Island of Bensalem.			
Bacon, Roger		1859	0885
Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland During the Middle Ages			
Three treatises by Roger Bacon contained in this volume which include: The Opus Tertium, The Opus Minus, and The Compendium Philosophie.			
Bacon, Roger	1st	1733	0895
Opus Majus			
First Edition. Very Rare, Large Paper Copy of Bacon's chief scientific work, written 1266-1268 but previously unpublished in its entirety. "This edition was edited by Samuel Jebb using the Trinity College manuscript, at the time believed to be the only complete manuscript. A seventh part was later discovered and published in 1860." Written at the request of Pope Clement IV, the treatise ranges over all aspects of natural science, from grammar and logic to mathematics, physics, and philosophy.			
Baillet, Adrien		1693	0963
The Life of Monsieur Descartes			
First published in 1691 in two volumes in French, this work is the first English translation published in 1693 in one book. It is a suggestive early account biography of René Descartes, who was a French philosopher and writer who spent most of his adult life in the Dutch Republic. He has been dubbed as the "Father of Modern Philosophy" and much of Western philosophy is a response to his writings. The biography was written by Adrien Baillet, who was a French scholar, priest, and critic. In the biography Baillet used papers and manuscripts by Descartes that came into the possession of Clerselier, a devout Catholic, who began the process of turning Descartes into a saint by cutting, adding to, and selectively publishing his letters. This enhancing work culminated in 1691 in the massive biography of The Life of Monsieur Descartes by Baillet.			
Baldwin, Simeon		1788	1353
An Oration Pronounced Before the Citizens of New-Haven, July 4th 1788			
Very Rare. Inscribed and signed by Baldwin at head of title page. A significant and early July 4 Address, by the future Congressman and Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court. "The love of liberty, and a thirst for power, have ever been distinguished passions in the history of mankind." Rarely have citizens succeeded in establishing a government which protects liberty, and "preserves an equilibrium between the extremes of despotism and anarchy." Fortunately, America's settlers "loved their freedom and they loved their posterity..." Americans rebelled when England made "unwarrantable claims of power." Their answer was "liberty or Death." However, even our "best system of government" is blighted by "an odious slavery, cruel in itself, degrading to the dignity of man and shocking to human nature." Abolishing slavery "will be a work of time."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Balzac, Jean-Louis Guez	1st English	1659	1345

Aristippus

First Edition in English. "One of the the principal works of Jean-Louis Guez de Balzac (1597-1654), and was first published in French the year before, some four years after his death. It is in a sense a response to Machiavelli, emphasizing the duties of the Prince towards his people and his God (rather than merely to hold on to power at all costs)." Divided into seven parts the works is a discourse concerning court. In addition, the author included an exact table of the principal matter.

Bastiat, Frederick	1st English	1860	0033
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Harmonies of Political Economy

First Edition English. "Only the first volume of 'Harmonies' was published before Bastiat's death in 1860; a second volume in English of his writings was published posthumously in 1870." "In this brilliant work, unhappily never finished, Bastiat shows the contrast between the internal weakness of the artificial organizations which are founded on constraint, and the prosperity spontaneously arising in an economic condition in which the equilibrium of individual and collective forces results from their free and reciprocal balance."

Bastiat, Frederick		1849	0373
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Budget Republican

Bastiat was a French economist, statesman and writer. His uncompromising defenses of free trade, the market economy and individual liberty pitted him against politicians both right and left. His writings include Economic Sophisms, which championed free trade, Economic Harmonies, a treatise on economic principles, plus a host of essays, including "The State," and "What is seen and what is Not Seen." To this day, his witty aphorisms and incisive arguments are quoted by public figures, speakers and writers everywhere.

Bastiat, Frederick	1st	1860	0416
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Harmonies of Political Economy

"Prosperity and Spontaneously Arising...from Free and Reciprocal Balance...:
 Bastiat, the influential French economist, was instrumental in fighting the spread of socialism after the revolution of 1848. ""After having victoriously refuted the errors of protection and socialism, he thought it was time for him to formulate what he considered the true economic doctrine, and commenced the publication of his Harmonies. In this brilliant work, unhappily never finished, Bastiat shows the contrast between the internal weakness of the artificial organizations which are founded on constraint, and the prosperity spontaneously arising in an economic condition in which the equilibrium of individual and collective forces results from their free and reciprocal balance... Political economy has been indebted to him... for some of its worthiest followers"""

Bastiat, Frederick	1st	1845	0417
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Cobden et la ligue ou l'agitation anglaise pour la liberte du commerce

The first book of F. Bastiat, the most ardent advocate of free trade and laissez-faire in France.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bastiat, Frederick	1st	1851	0418-0419
Melanges d'economie politique			
This edition includes most of Bastiat's smaller writings, largely of a polemic character and directed against state interference and socialist tendencies. It appeared one year after the death of "the most brilliant economic journalist who ever lived"			
Bastiat, Frederick	1st except were cited	1850	0443-0445
Twelve pamphlets including (The Law)			
Well-known French classical liberal author, economist, and legislator in the mid-nineteenth century who fought tirelessly against burgeoning socialistic propaganda and programs in his country. Although he wrote to his countrymen, the principles he enunciated are universal. The Law, originally published in pamphlet form in 1850, is Bastiat's most famous and enduring work. In it Bastiat makes a compelling and undeniably logical case for freedom and attempts to define what is wrong with socialism and explains why socialist programs breed their own corruption. In his argument he defines "Legal Plunder" and asks, "But how is this legal plunder to be identified? Quite simply. See if the law takes from some persons what belongs to them, and gives it to other persons to whom it does not belong. See if the law benefits one citizen at the expense of another by doing what the citizen himself cannot do without committing a crime."			
Bastiat, Frederick	1st	1853	0510
Essays on Political Economy			
First Edition and First English Edition of 'The Law'. The work contains: 'Capital and Interest'; 'That Which is Seen, and That Which is Not Seen'; 'Government, What is Money?'; 'The Law'. First published in 1850 as a pamphlet, 'The Law' is Bastiat's most famous work which "he defines, through development, a just system of laws and then demonstrates how such law facilitates a free society." Also first published in 1850 is Bastiat's essay, 'That Which is Seen, and That Which is Not Seen', which he introduced the "parable of the broken window", "to illustrate why destruction, and the money spent to recover from destruction, is not actually a net benefit to society" and "the concept of "opportunity cost" in all but name; this term was not coined until over 60 years after his death-in 1914 by Friedrich von Wieser."			
Baxter, Richard		1774	0732
The Saints Everlasting Rest			
The only volume published in Isaac Collins' remarkably ambitious plan to reprint, in 50 volumes, John Wesley's Christian Library, originally published in Bristol, England, between 1749 and 1755. Collins presumably chose volume 37, the title here, as his first title because of Baxter's proven saleability. But apparently his scheme was a bit too ambitious for the time, as no other volumes of Collin's reprint are known.			
Bayard, Richard	1st	1831	0954
Documents Relating to the Presidential Election in the Year 1801			
First Edition. Jefferson had called Senator Bayard a bag-man for Aaron Burr's 1800 pursuit of the Presidency. Bayard's children set the record straight. No candidate having won a majority of electoral votes, the election was decided in the House of Representatives. Bayard's deposition, in a suit brought by Burr against the notorious pamphleteer Cheetham, is reproduced, and Bayard there says that, while the Federalists favored Burr over Jefferson, no underhanded efforts were made to deliver Burr the presidency. Information is provided about the complicated maneuvering for the presidency by and in behalf of Burr, including a letter from Bayard to Alexander Hamilton.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Beecher, Catharine E.	2nd	1837	1291

An Essay on Slavery and Abolitionism, with Reference to the Duty of American Females

Second Edition. This work was originally meant to be a personal letter to a friend who was going to visit the North advocating that women join abolition societies. In the essay, Beecher rebuts Angelina Grimke's anti-slavery Appeal to the Christian Women of the South. She explains, "It seems unwise and inexpedient for ladies of the non-slave-holding States to unite themselves in Abolition Societies." First, the North and South are "distinct communities, with different feelings and interests." Second, the methods of Abolitionists are not "either peaceful or Christian in tendency" and "generate party spirit, denunciation, recrimination, and angry passions." Last, she contrasts the anti-religious spirit of Garrison with the gentle Christianity of the English abolitionists Wilberforce and Clarkson.

Bellarmino, Robert	1590-1593	0752-0754
Disputationes de controversiis Christianae fidei, adversus huius temporis haereticos		
Early edition of Bellarmine's greatest work. He was probably the most important of the Roman Catholic controversialists of the Counter Reformation, who aimed to overcome his opponents by reason and argument rather than by dogmatic assertion and abuse. Volumes one and two first appeared in Ingolstadt in 1581-2, and volume three in 1582. Volume three in our set was printed in Lyon in 1593 by Jean Pillehotte, and is the second edition of this volume.		

Bellarmino, Robert	1617	0791
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De Scriptoribus

Probably the most widely-used bibliography of the time. The subject indexes, which make it a veritable student's vade-mecum, explain its popularity. This is the first edition to contained Labbe's additions.

Bellarmino, Robert	1617	0792
De Scriptoribus		
Probably the most widely-used bibliography of the time. The subject indexes, which make it a veritable student's vade-mecum, explain its popularity. This is the first edition to contained Labbe's additions.		

Benard of Clairvaux	1st	1667	1348
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Opera

First Edition of the first four volumes (in one) of St. Bernard's Opera. Mouflon's's edition of St. Bernard maybe considered the first of that magnificent series of the Benedictine Fathers, as they are called, which have superseded all other editions, whether published before or after them. Bernard of Clairvaux (1090 - August 20, 1153) was a French abbot and the primary builder of the reforming Cistercian order. St. Bernard's theology and Mariology continue to be of major importance, particularly within the Cistercian and Trappist orders. Bernard led the foundation of 163 monasteries in different parts of Europe. At his death, they numbered 343. His influence led Pope Alexander III to launch reforms that would lead to the establishment of canon law. St. Bernard was canonized by Pope Alexander III on January 18, 1174. In 1830, Pope Pius VIII bestowed upon Bernard the title "Doctor of the Church".

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bentham, Jeremy	1st	1821	0034
Observations on the Restrictive & Prohibitory Commercial System			
First edition. A pamphlet on the advantages of free trade, written by Bentham with his disciple John Bowring in response to the new customs tariff passed by the Cortes. Bentham was inspired by the liberal Spanish government, but soon disappointed with introduction of laws which limited both personal and commercial liberties.			
Bentham, Jeremy		1823	0579
A Fragment on Government			
"Bentham's first published work, "A Fragment on Government" contains his famous "fundamental axiom" that "it is the greatest happiness of the greatest number that is the measure of right and wrong." This work, presented as a critique of Blackstone's "Commentaries" was first published in 1776. These observations, which go far beyond being a commentary on Blackstone, "were the first publication by which men at large were invited to break loose from the tammels of authority and ancestor wisdom on the field of law. It was a new point of departure in jurisprudence." This second edition includes a 30 item bibliography of Bentham's works including date of first publication, date of reprint, and current price."			
Bentham, Jeremy	1st	1776	0687
A Fragment on Government; being an Examination of what is delivered, on the Subject of Government in General, in the Introduction to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries; with a preface, in which is given a Critique on the Work at Large			
The work is in the form of a commentary on Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, and constitutes Bentham's most single-minded criticism of the social contract theory, which has characterized English political theory since Locke. Instead of the idea of the social contract, which fiction, Bentham says, has been little needed by those practicing just rebellion, he urges the Principle of Utility as the sole basis for assessing justice and policy.			
Bentley, Thomas		1794	1070
Reason and Revelation: or, A Brief Answer to Thomas Paine's Late Work, Entitled The Age of Reason.			
Berkman, Alexander	1st	1912	1381
Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist			
First Edition. An account of Berkman's "experience in prison in Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh, from 1892 to 1906." Berkman discusses "how he came to be imprisoned: as an anarchist activist, he had attempted to assassinate wealthy industrialist Henry Clay Frick, manager of the Carnegie steel works in Pennsylvania. Frick had been responsible for crushing the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers during the Homestead Strike, in which nine union workers and seven guards were killed. However, although Berkman shot Frick three times and stabbed him several times in the leg with a poisoned knife, Frick survived, and Berkman was sentenced to 22 years in prison." The work mostly focuses on Berkman's years in prison. Written in first-person, present-tense English (a language that was new to Berkman), it reads like a diary, though it was in fact written after Berkman's release. It is a coming-of-age story that tracks Berkman's difficult loss of his youthful sentimental idealism as he struggles with the physical and psychological conditions of prison life, at times bringing him to the verge of suicide.			
Bernard of Clairvaux		1527	1194
Opera Omnia			
St. Bernard's influential On Grace and Free Will 'contributes to the voluntarist climate of the Middle Ages. St. Bernard moves the discussion even further than either Augustine or Anselm, for he is one of the first medieval theorists to define the will as a rational appetite, that is, an appetite that is responsive to reasons.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bernard, De La Croze and Jean Le Clerc (Editors)		1690	0931
Bibliotheque Universelle et Historique de L'Annee			
May Issue contains a lengthy review of Locke's Essay Concerning Human Understanding. Review predates publication.			
Bernard, De La Croze and Jean Le Clerc (Editors)		1688	0932
Bibliotheque Universelle et Historique de L'Annee			
First appearance of John Locke's Essay Concerning Human Understanding. March issue includes review (probably by John Locke) of Newton's Principia.			
Bhagavad-Gita		1885	0639
The Song Celestial or Bhagavad-Gita (From the Mahabharata)			
Translated from the Sanskrit text by Edwin Arnold. Being a discourse between Arjuna, Prince of India, and the supreme being under the form of Krishna. "This famous and marvellous Sanskrit poem occurs as an episode of the Mahabharata, in the sixth-or "Bhishma"-Parva of the great Hindoo epic. It enjoys immense popularity and authority in India, where it is reckoned as one of the "Five Jewels,"- pancharatnani-of Devanagiri literature. In plain but noble language it unfolds a philosophical system which remains to this day the prevailing Brahmanic belief, blending as it does the doctrines of Kapila, Patanjali, and the Vedas."			
Bhagavad-Gita		1823	0820
Bhagavad-Gita			
The 'Bhagavad-Gita', also referred to as the 'Gita', is an ancient Hindu religious text and is represented in the ancient Sanskrit epic the Mahabharata. The 'Gita' is presented as a conversation between Krishna and the Pandava prince Arjuna before the start of the Kurukshetra War. Arjuna is upset about the moral dilemma of life and war and Krishna enlightens him with a description of his duties as a prince and as a warrior, along with descriptions of yoga, Samkhya, reincarnation, moksha, karma yoga and jnana yoga.			
Bible		1792	0035
John Brown's Family Bible			
Two Parts in One Large Volume with text in double columns and twenty engraved plates including frontispiece. This is the first Bible printed in the State of New York (first published in 1778 in Edinburgh). A self-interpreting Bible, it contains the text of the Old and New Testaments, translated from the original tongues, and with the former translations diligently compared and revised by Reverend John Brown. It was issued in forty numbers and took two years to complete. It was published by subscription only, George Washington being the first subscriber, other subscribers included John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, William Samuel Johnson, and Henry Knox. "The Self Interpreting Bible was Brown's most significant work, and it remained in print (edited by others), until well into the twentieth century." "The idea that the Bible was "self-interpreting" involved copious marginal references, especially comparing one scriptural statement with another. Brown also provided a substantial introduction to the Bible, and added an explication and "reflections" for each chapter."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bible	1st American	1814	0036-0037

Hebrew Bible

First American Edition. This version, containing the 24 books of the Hebrew Old Testament, is a reprint of the popular text by Everard Van Der Hooght, first printed in Amsterdam in 1705. "In 1812, Jonathan Horowitz arrived in Philadelphia from Amsterdam with a font of Hebrew type, and proposed an edition of the Hebrew Bible- the first one to be issued in the United States. Facing competition from several others who hoped to publish an edition before his, Horowitz decided early in 1813 to transfer his right to the edition to Philadelphia publisher Thomas Dobson, and to sell his type to Dobson's printer William Fry. Dobson's edition, printed by Fry and published in 1814, precedes all others."

Bible	1st American	1791	0038
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Illustrated Bible

First American Edition. The first folio Bible printed in America was also the first to be illustrated and is considered the most distinguished Bible produced in the country during the eighteenth century. The printer, Isaiah Thomas, was called "the Baskerville of America" by Benjamin Franklin, himself an astute judge of typography. The text was carefully considered, Thomas having consulted thirty different editions of the King James Version to prepare the most correct copy. Proofs were examined by two clergymen of Worcester, the reverends Aaron Bancroft and Samuel Austin, who compared the settings with eight editions of the Bible. Fifty copperplate engravings are interspersed throughout. Several of the most noted American engravers were engaged for the project: Samuel Hill, John Norman, Joseph Seymour, and Amos Doolittle. Each book begins with an ornamental initial, and there are woodcuts at the beginnings of the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha.

Bible		1536	0359
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William Tyndale Bible leaf

Translated by William Tyndale and first published in 1526, with two revised versions issued in 1534 and 1536. "Tyndale's Bible is credited with being the first English translation to work directly from Hebrew and Greek texts." Tyndale's principal authority was Erasmus's edition of the Greek Testament, but he also used Erasmus's Latin translation of the same, the Vulgate Bible. Tyndale's version fixed the style and tone of the English Bible: about 90 percent of his translation is retained in the Authorized Version. "The term Tyndale's Bible is not strictly correct, because Tyndale never published a complete Bible. Prior to his execution [in 1536] Tyndale had only finished translating the entire New Testament and roughly half of the Old Testament. Of the latter, the Pentateuch, Jonah and a revised version of the book of Genesis were published during his lifetime." Tyndale sent copies of his translation into England for distribution, but they were condemned by the bishops and burned.

Bible	1st Printing in Book Form	1731	0369
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Wycliffe Bible

First Printing in Book Form, accompanied by an extensive prefatory by John Lewis with frontis portrait of John Lewis, a portrait of Wycliffe and an engraved folding plate based on the frontis of the Cranmer Bible. "At Wycliffe's instigation, a group of scholars prepared this translation into Middle English of the New Testament from the Latin Vulgate in 1380, and though popular, it circulated only in manuscript until this edition. Over two hundred manuscript versions are known, many of them of the revised version prepared by John Purvey." "Both versions are flawed by a slavish regard to the word order and syntax of the Latin originals." "Although Wycliffe's Bible circulated widely in the later Middle Ages, it had very little influence on the first English biblical translations of the reformation era such as those of William Tyndale and Miles Coverdale, as it had been translated from the Latin Vulgate rather than the original Greek and Hebrew; and consequently it was generally ignored in later English Protestant biblical scholarship."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bible		1570	0410
Bible -- Erasmus' Greek and Latin New Testament			
First published in 1516 by Johann Froben of Basel, it was the first printed edition of the New Testament in Greek and included a Latin translation and annotations. The present volume is the first edition to include verse divisions and annotations in the margins by Matthias Flacius' 'Glossa Compendiaria'. Erasmus' New Testament was the basis of most of the scientific study of the Bible during the reformation period. While in England, Erasmus began the systematic examination of manuscripts of the New Testament to prepare for a new edition and Latin translation. It was the first attempt on the part of a competent and liberal-minded scholar to ascertain what the writers of the New Testament had actually said. Erasmus dedicated his work to Pope Leo X as a patron of learning, and he regarded this work as his chief service to the cause of Christianity.			
Bible		1270 ca	0452
Bible Leaf, Manuscript in Latin			
Bible		ca 1250	0471
Manuscript Bible leaf in Latin			
Romans 9-12 with 1582 English translation. Ideal for use with Calvin's Institutes			
Bible		ca 1250	0472
Manuscript Bible leaf in Latin			
Hebrews 7-10 with 1582 English translation.			
Bible		ca 1250	0473
Manuscript Bible leaf in Latin			
Daniel 10-11 with 1582 English translation.			
Bible	Manuscript Leaf	ca 1250	0474
Manuscript Bible leaf in Latin			
Rubricated Manuscript Bible Leaf in Latin. This leaf is from the opening of the Second Epistle of Peter Chapters 1 through 3 and contains the 1582 English translation.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Bible		1270	0481
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Large Manuscript Bible Leaf in Latin

Illuminated and Rubricated Bible Leaf Manuscript in Latin.

Bible		1985	0491-0492
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Gutenberg Bible Rubricated Facsimile

Presented here is a Gutenberg Bible Rubricated Facsimile printed in 1985. First printed in 1455 in Germany by Johannes Gutenberg; the Gutenberg Bible was the first major book printed using mass-produced movable metal type in Europe. It took between three to five years to complete printing and its production heralded the beginning of the "Gutenberg Revolution," the age of the printed book. Written in Latin, the Gutenberg Bible is an edition of the Vulgate, the Catholic Church's officially promulgated Latin version of the Bible. It is aesthetically beautiful and renowned for its artistic qualities. It is not known how many copies were printed, but a 1455 letter by future Pope Pius II indicates both 158 and 180 copies. Only 49 Gutenberg Bibles are known to exist, but of these only 21 are complete.

Bible		1536	0524
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William Tyndale Bible Leaf - Gospel of St. John (containing 3:16)

Last edition of the 1534 printed during Tyndale's lifetime. Leaf of Gospel of St. John (containing 3:16) "The persecution of the clergy led Tyndale to seek an antidote for what he regarded as the corruption of the Church, and he resolved to translate the New Testament into the vernacular. English Protestant preacher, known for his translation of the Bible into English. He sent copies of his translation into England for distribution, but they were condemned by the bishops and burned. Tyndale also wrote pamphlets supporting the authority of the Bible and the king over the power of the Church and the Pope, and for a while was favored by King Henry VIII, although he soon lost this favor when he disapproved of the king's divorce. He carried on a vigorous controversy with Sir Thomas More. In 1536, Tyndale was strangled and burned at the stake in Antwerp as a heretic.

His revisions of the New Testament were issued in 1534 and 1535. Tyndale's principal authority was Erasmus's edition of the Greek Testament, but he also used Erasmus's Latin translation of the same, the Vulgate, and Luther's German version. Tyndale's version fixed the style and tone of the English Bible: about 90 percent of his translation is retained in the Authorized Version."

Bible	Manuscript	15th Century	0525
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Exodus 18:8 - 21:22 (containing the Ten Commandments)

Manuscript scroll on vellum of Exodus 18:8 through 21:22 containing the Ten Commandments. The Book of Exodus is the second book of the Hebrew Torah and the Christian Bible, describing The Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. "The Ten Commandments, also known as the Decalogue, are a set of Biblical principles relating to ethics and worship, which play a fundamental role in Judaism and Christianity. They include instructions to worship only God and to keep the Sabbath; as well as prohibitions against idolatry, blasphemy, murder, theft, dishonesty, and adultery."

Bible	1st American	1800	0553
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Novum Testamentum (New Testament)

First American Edition with double column and woodcut device on title page. This volume was the first New Testament in Greek printed in the United States; it was edited by Caleb Alexander. The New Testament is "the second major part of the Christian biblical canon, the first part being the Old Testament, based on the Hebrew Bible. The New Testament discusses the teachings and person of Jesus, as well as events in first-century Christianity. Christians regard both the Old and New Testaments together as sacred scripture." The New Testament consists of twenty-seven books: the Gospels (four narratives of the life, teaching, death, and resurrection of Jesus: Matthew, Mark Luke, and John), Acts of the Apostles (a narrative of the

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Apostles' ministries), Epistles (twenty-one letters consisting of Christian doctrine, council, instruction, and conflict resolution), and Apocalypse (Book of Revelation, a book of prophecy).

Bible	1st	1782	0897
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Aitken Bible Leaf

First Edition, an Original Leaf from the First Bible Printed in English in America. From a limited edition Aitken Bible, known as the "Bible of Revolution," printed in Philadelphia from 1781 to 1783. There were only 1,000 copies printed. This particular leaf is a selection from the Book of Ezekiel, Chapter 42. The New Testament was printed in 1781, the Old Testament in 1782, and the Psalm of David in Metere in 1783; all by Robert Aitken, in his small printing shop in Philadelphia at Pope's Head, in Market Street. The Aitken Bible is the only Bible printing endorsed and called for by an act of the United States Congress. The King James Bible helped meet the need for scriptures, however, England refused to allow their Bibles to be imported by the rebellious colonists, during the embargo of the Revolutionary War. The Aitken Bible met the colonies need for Bibles and was small enough to fit into the coat pocket of the Revolutionary War soldiers.

Bible	1st	1611	1063
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1611 King James Bible "HE" version

First Edition, First Printing of the King James Bible. "The English translation of the Christian Bible for the Church of England begun in 1604 and completed in 1611. The books of the King James Version include the 39 books of the Old Testament, an intertestamental section containing 14 books of the Apocrypha, and the 27 books of the New Testament." It was the third translation into English approved by the English Church. Two editions of the Bible are recognized as having been produced in 1611. They are known as the "He" and "She" Bibles. They are distinguished by their rendering of Ruth 3:15; the first edition reading "he went into the city", where the second reads "she went into the city." However, Bibles in all the early editions were made up using sheets originating from several printers, and consequently there is very considerable variation within any one edition. There are fewer than two hundred of the original printings of 1611 "He" Bible known to exist of today.

Bible	13th Century	1188
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Vulgate

Illuminated and Rubricated Manuscript, in Latin on Parchment. It was made in Northern France in the 13th century. The earliest examples of these portable Bibles were copied in Paris at the end of the 1220's or the early 1230's, and the format was adopted quickly throughout Europe. The Vulgate is a late 4th-century Latin translation of the Bible. It was largely the work of St. Jerome, who was commissioned by Pope Damasus I in 382 to make a revision of the old Latin translations. St. Jerome translated the Bible from Hebrew, Greek and Aramaic. By the 13th century this revision had come to be called the Vulgate, that is, the "commonly used translation" and ultimately it became the definitive and officially circulated Latin version of the Bible in the Roman Catholic Church in 16th century. The collection and order of the books which make up this version of the Bible differs slightly from the ones in the King James Version, it includes several books of the Apocrypha.

Bible	1993	1226-1229
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The American Bible

This edition is limited to one hundred sets of four portfolios containing thirty-eight original leaves from rare and historic Bibles printed in the Colonies and the United States during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

- Portfolio I
Original Leaves from the Bible in Indigenous Languages
- Portfolio II
Original Leaves from the Bible in English from the Eighteenth Century
- Portfolio III
Original Leaves from the Bible in English from the Nineteenth Century
- Portfolio IV
Original Leaves from the Bible in Other Languages

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bible	Manuscript	19th Century	1279
Book of John			
A mid-19th century manuscript of the Book of John in the language of Ge'ez from Eritrea then known as Ethiopia. This work passed down through four generations and was known as the "family Bible." It came from a village called Dabir Merreta Sebena, whose church was Kidanemehrret. The Book of John is an account of the public ministry of Jesus. It begins with the witness and affirmation by John the Baptist and concludes with the death, burial, resurrection, and post-resurrection appearances of Jesus. This account is fourth of the canonical gospels, after the Synoptic Gospels Matthew, Mark and Luke.			
Bingham, John	1st	1865	0409
Trial of the Conspirators for the Assassination of President Lincoln			
Born in Mercer, Pennsylvania, the son of a carpenter. He gained recognition as a popular speaker for the log Cabin" campaign of Whig presidential candidate, William Henry Harrison, in 1840. Bingham, a moderate Republican, served as a U.S. Representative from Ohio from 1855 to 1863 and again from 1865 to 1873. During the Civil War, he was an early advocate of emancipation. In January 1864, he was appointed judge-advocate and later helped present the government's case in the conspiracy trial of Abraham Lincoln's assassins. After returning to Congress, he played a leading role in the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. During Reconstruction, he was responsible for drafting the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment, which extended the constitutional protections of due process and privileges and immunities against state government interference. In 1873, he was appointed U.S. Minister to Japan, where he served for twelve years.			
Blackstone, William	1st Americ	1771	0040-0043
Commentaries on the Law			
First Edition American. "To American lawyers of the late colonial period and the early years of the Republic, no legal textbook was more important than the Commentaries by British jurist William Blackstone. Published in four volumes between 1765 and 1769, it described the essentials of the `common law' of England-- the legal system and methods of legal thought that had evolved through the centuries in England and that formed the basis of the law in the thirteen colonies... The common law was taught (in America) almost from the beginning. True, no formal legal education was available to the men who molded American law after independence. But what training they had was in the common law, particularly through the great English text writers."			
Blake ed., W.O.		1859	0766
The History of Slavery and the Slave Trade Ancient and Modern			
The forms of slavery that prevail in ancient nations, particularly in Greece and Rome. The African Slave trade and the political history of slavery in the United States.			
Blakiston, Presley and Robert M. Lindsay		1847	0851
Pictorial Life Of General Lafayette			
This first edition work of Pictorial Life of General Lafayette			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Blatchford, Robert		1945	1110

Merrie England

A collection of essays

Board of Trustees of Public Schools	1st	1858	1197
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Address to the Citizens of Washington on the Conditions of the Public Schools

First Edition. Very rare, only four copies known. "This rare, Address, seeking to enlist "active sympathy with the cause of Public Education," is presented by James G. Berret, Mayor and Ex-Officio President of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools, which issued it. Dispite the school system's advance, after its 1856 begginings, "from a mere shadow into one of substance and importance...there is not, at present, either rented form individuals or owned by the city, a single school-room entirely suited for school purposes.""

Boccaccio, Giovanni		1569	0758
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Geneologia de gli dei de gentili...tradotta per M. Gioseppe Betussi da Bassano

This was the most influential of four Latin compilations of classical mythology and history produced by Boccaccio after 1350. The work is divided into 15 books and involves a systemically allegorical approach to mythology and to history and ranks as the first critical treatise of the Renaissance.

Bodin, Jean	1st English	1606	0498
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Of the Laws and Customs of a Commonwealth

Originally published in French in 1576, Bodin' s masterpiece had an immense influence all over Europe. It is, in effect, the first modern attempt to create a complete system of political science. Its basis was the "Politics" of Aristotle, and it was through Bodin that Aristotle's work came to exercise the influence on modern political thinking which has made him the father of modern democracy. Bodin was not content merely to reproduce his master, however; he added considerably from his own experience. Although like most sixteenth-century writers he approved of absolute government, he demanded its control by constitutional laws, in which respect he foreshadowed the development during the seventeenth century of the idea of the "social contract".

Bodin, Jean		1580	0631
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Les six livres de la Republique. (The Six lives of the Republic)

1530 - 1596. French lawyer and political philosopher. Almost alone among 16th century thinkers, Bodin attempted to devise a comprehensive theory of political society that would reconcile liberty and subjection, yet satisfy conscience and reason, without regard to divine or supernatural sanction.

Two principles are evident in his political philosophy. Political sovereignty is defined in terms of power: the state consists of a relation between political inferiors and a political superior, and law is a command from the latter to the former. For Bodin, it was necessary to see this relation as consonant with conscience. Therefore, he affirmed that both the sovereign, or political superior, and the subject, or political inferior, were bound by natural law: the sovereign, to command in accordance with justice. These two principles were further developed by illustrious political philosophers later. Bodin's theory of sovereignty found favor with Hobbes, and his conception of natural law as an ethical foundation for the state was greatly expanded on by Grotius and Locke.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bodin, Jean	1st	1606	0683
The Six Books of A Commonwealth			
Out of the French and Latin Copies done into the English. His main ideas about sovereignty are found in chapter VIII and X of Book I, including his statement "The sovereign Prince is only accountable to God".			
Book VI contains astrological and numerological reasoning			

Boethius	1st Octavo	1507	0433
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The Consolation of Philosophy

The helm of government should not be left to unscrupulous or criminal citizens lest they should bring corruption and ruin upon the good citizens...two things upon which depend the entire operation of human actions: they are will and power..."

Born at Rome in 380, Roman statesman and philosopher, regarded by tradition as a Christian Martyr. During the reign of the emperor Justin, Boethius came to be suspected by his monarch of disloyal sympathies and, despite his noble birth and was cast into prison, condemned unheard, and executed by order of Theodoric. During his imprisonment, he reflected on the instability of the favour of princes and the inconstancy of the devotion of his friends. The reflections suggested to him the theme of his best-known philosophical work, the Consolation of Philosophy (De Consolatione Philosophiae), one of the most interesting examples of prison literature the world has ever known. Its literary genre, with regular alternation of prose and verse sections, is called Menippean Satire, after Roman models of which fragments and analogues survive. One of the most widely copied works of secular literature in English, it was translated into Elizabethan English by Queen Elizabeth herself and influenced many of the literary classics including Beowulf, Chaucer, and Dante."

Boethius	1st	1609	0434
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Five Books of Philosophical Comfort

Five Books of Philosophical Comfort, full of Christian consolation, written 1000 years since. Roman philosopher and statesman, who has been described as "the last of the Romans whom Cato or Tully could have acknowledged for their countryman." Appointed consul in 510, Boethius served under Theodoric the Great, until he was accused of treason and executed without a trial. Boethius is best known for The Consolation of Philosophy, written while he was imprisoned, awaiting final sentence. He also translated works by Aristotle and the neo-Platonist Porphyry and wrote a number of philosophical treatises, especially on logic, which became textbooks for the Schoolmen of the Middle Ages and were their major source of knowledge about the thinkers of antiquity.

Boethius, Anicius Manlius Severinus	Manuscript	ca. 1400-1425	0681
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De Consolatio Philosophiae

Latin Manuscript on Paper. Boethius's best known work is the 'Consolation of Philosophy' ('De consolatione philosophiae'), which he wrote most likely while in exile under house arrest or in prison while awaiting his execution, but his lifelong project was a deliberate attempt to preserve ancient classical knowledge, particularly philosophy. This work represented an imaginary dialogue between himself and philosophy, with philosophy being personified by a woman. The work argues that despite the apparent inequality of the world, there is, in Platonic fashion, a higher power and everything else is secondary to that divine Providence

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bolingbroke, Henry St. John		1752	0641-0642
Letters on the Study and Use of History			
First authorized edition, edited from Bolingbroke's corrected manuscript by his literary executor, David Mallet. This collection of letters addressed to Clarendon's great-grandson was written in the 1730's and privately printed by Pope in 1738 (the only know copy of Pope's edition is at Harvard). The work argues that "the great use of history" is to provide examples to inspire statesmen and divines in wisdom and virtue, and reflects on recent events in Europe. Its posthumous publication, with other of Bolingbroke's later skeptical writings, renewed the philosophical controversies of his lifetime and provoked a decade of attacks on religious grounds. Chesterfield recommended that his son learn it by heart.			
Bonaventure		1699	0647
Lingua Seraphica			
Italian theologian and scholastic philosopher. A Franciscan, he placed more emphasis on faith and less on reason than Aquinas. In many of his works, he attempts to explain that the direct contemplation of God is the goal of all the arts and sciences; philosophy's task is to discern intimations of God first in the external world, then in the soul itself, which is the image of God, and thus to prepare the mind for its ultimate mystic union with God.			
Bonaventure		1699	0646
Legende de Saint Francois d'Assise			
Italian theologian and scholastic philosopher. A Franciscan, he placed more emphasis on faith and less on reason than Aquinas. In many of his works, he attempts to explain that the direct contemplation of God is the goal of all the arts and sciences; philosophy's task is to discern intimations of God first in the external world, then in the soul itself, which is the image of God, and thus to prepare the mind for its ultimate mystic union with God.			
Bonaventure		1518	0933
Biblia Pauperum			
This Bible for the poor is very rare. It is attributed to Saint Bonaventura and takes the form of a Concordance "with practical advice for the sermon". No other examples of this book are found in the world's leading libraries and only a few are known to exist.			
Booth, George (Publisher)		1901	1210
The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers			
Translated by Anthony Woodville. One of 244 numbered copies, designed and printed by hand on Cranbrook handmade paper by George Booth. Booth, editor of the Detroit Evening News, founded the Cranbrook Press in 1900., and through 1902 Ransom records ten imprints. His first type choice was based on Morris's casting of Jenson, and he commissioned handmade paper with Press' watermark. His statement of purpose in Something About The Cranbrook Press (1902) emphasized his quest for perfection and desire to emulate Caxton and Morris. This work is an homage to the 1477 printed by William Caxton. Inscribed presentation copy from the printer's son.			
Bridge, Josiah		1789	0801
Bridge Sermon			
Bridge Sermon was a sermon given on the General Election Day by Josiah Bridge, Pastor of a church in East-Sudbury on May 27, 1789, A sermon preached before His Excellency John Hancock, governor; His Honor Benjamin Lincoln, lieutenant-governor; the Honorable the Council, Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the sermon, Bridge talks of virtue and warns against jealousy as well as guarding against danger.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Brougham, Henry Lord	1st	1839	0401-0402
Historical Sketches of Statesmen			
Historical Sketches of statesmen who flourished in the time of George III			
Brougham, Henry Lord	1st	1839	0403-0404
Historical Sketches of Statesmen			
Historical Sketches of statesmen who flourished in the time of George III			
Bryce, James		1888	0044-0046
American Commonwealth			
<p>"The American Commonwealth is a shrewd analytical study of the American scene designed for a European audience and obviously written by a man who was prejudiced in favor of America. He felt that regardless of the many flaws and weakness in American institutions and the political system, especially on the local and state level, the sum total of American hopes and aspirations had created a system of rule which was the best to that time and the type that offered hope to the world. In all aspects The American Commonwealth is exhaustive. One of the great strengths of the book derives from the background of the author. Deeply read in European and other governments, he gives his study of the American government an unusual breadth and depth which informs the reader profoundly. Thus, his book becomes essentially a study in comparative governments. As such, it is as informative today as at the time of composition. Always, his comments on American character and his belief that America is the nation pointing toward the future constitute stimulating and interesting reading."</p>			
Buchan, William	3rd American	1778	1369
Domestic Medicine; or, The Family Physicians			
<p>"Buchan first published Domestic Medicine at Edinburgh in 1769. It had an enormous circulation, no fewer than nineteen editions being published during the author's lifetime, and it continued in print until the mid-nineteenth century. 3rd American Edition. Buchan gives simple and easily followed advice in this book and deals at considerable length with various matters that may affect the health, such as diet, ventilation, sleep, cleanliness, and infection. The greater part of the treatise is taken up with a description of the causes, management, and treatment of diseases, such as fevers, pneumonia, smallpox, whooping cough, and colic. His remarks are of lasting value and give valuable insight into the relationship between social conditions and diseases in the eighteenth century."</p>			
Buddhaghoa, Bhadantacariya	1st	1870	0691
Parables			
<p>Translated from Burmese by Captain T. Rogers with an Introduction, containing Buddha's Dhammapada, or "Path of Virtue", translated from Pali by F. Max Muller. This is the Buddha's first teaching after self-enlightenment, the so-called first "Turning of the Wheel of Dharma," which gave rise to the Hinayana Schools of Buddhism that predominate in south-east Asian countries today.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Budge, E.A. Wallis		1913	1093-1094

The Book of the Dead: The Papyrus of Ani

The Papyrus of Ani, which was acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum in 1888, is the largest, the most perfect, and the best illuminated of all papyri containing copies of the Theban Recension of the Book of the Dead. It's rare Vignettes, Hymns, and Chapters and it's descriptive Rubrics, render it of unique importance for study and it holds a very high place among the papyri that were written between 1500 B.C. and 1350 B.C... We may conclude that Ani's exalted official position, as Chancellor of the ecclesiastical revenues and endowments of all the Temples of Thebes and Abydos, will have ensured the inclusion of all the Chapters which an educated Egyptian deemed essential for salvation.

Burgh, James		1802	0408
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The Dignity of Human Nature

The Dignity of Human Nature; or, a brief account of the certain and established means for attaining the true end of our existence.

Burke, Edmund	1st	1790	0047
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Reflections on the Revolution in France

First Edition. "A fascinating commentary on the historical, social and political mechanics driving revolutionary upheaval; it is a true masterwork of political philosophy." 'Reflections' "marks the pinnacle of Burke's political career. In it he treats the social and political issues underlying the events of 1789 and at the same time he condemns the actions of the early revolutionaries and the ensuing chaos brought on by anarchy and mob violence. Fearing that the social and political revolution running rampant in France might infect a susceptible English populous, Burke denounced the Perfectibilitarians' argument for reform by stating that "any revolution that did not bring real liberty, which comes from the administration of justice under a settled constitution without bias from the mob, was not liberty." The book won immediate acclaim in England and throughout Europe with 11 editions exhausted in little over a year. Upon its publication, honors were heaped upon the author from members of Europe's most prestigious royal houses including Catherine of Russia and King George."

Burke, Edmund	1st	1790	0048
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Reflections on the Revolution in France bound with Three Responses

First Edition. "Bound with Thomas Paine's famous response to the Reflections, 'The Rights of Man' (fifth edition), and with two other works by Burke's great polemic: Joseph Priestley, 'Letters to ... Burke' (third corrected edition) and Brooke Boothby 'A Letter to ... Burke'." "'Reflections on the Revolution in France' marks the pinnacle of Burke's political career. In it he treats the social and political issues underlying the events of 1789 and at the same time he condemns the actions of the early revolutionaries and the ensuing chaos brought on by anarchy and mob violence. Fearing that the social and political revolution running rampant in France might infect a susceptible English populous, Burke denounced the Perfectibilitarians' argument for reform by stating that "any revolution that did not bring real liberty, which comes from the administration of justice under a settled constitution without bias from the mob, was not liberty."

Burke, Edmund		1777	0713
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A Letter from...One of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of Bristol...

A Letter from...One of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of Bristol...to John Farr and John Harris, Esqrs. Sheriffs of that city on the Affairs of America.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Burke, Edmund	3rd	1770	1358
Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents			
Third Edition. An essay that was influential in defining political parties and their roles within government. "The subject was the nepotism of King George III and the influence of the Court on the House of Commons of Great Britain." "Burke argued that although George's actions were legal in the sense that they were not against the letter of the constitution, they were all the more against it in spirit. In the pamphlet Burke elaborates on his famous and new justification of a party, defined as "... a body of men united on public principle, which could act as a constitutional link between king and parliament, providing consistency and strength in administration, or principled criticism in opposition.""			
Burnet, Gilbert	1st	1682	0527
History of the Rights of Princes in the Disposing of Ecclesiastical Benefices and Church Lands.			
Relating chiefly to the pretensions of the crown of France to the regale, and the late contests with the Court of Rome...to which is added, a collection of letters written on that occasion. Scholarly historical study of the Clerical power in the civil state, with special reference to recent developments in France.			
Burr, Aaron	1st	1804	1294
Particulars of the Late Duel, Fought at Hoboken, July 11, Between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, ESQRS.			
First Edition. One of the most famous personal conflicts in American history, the Burr–Hamilton duel arose from a long-standing political and personal bitterness that had developed between the two men over the course of several years. Tensions reached a bursting point with Hamilton's journalistic defamation of Burr's character during the 1804 New York gubernatorial race in which Burr was a candidate. Fought at a time when the practice was being outlawed in the northern United States, the duel had immense political ramifications. Burr, who survived the duel, was indicted for murder in both New York and New Jersey, though these charges were later either dismissed or resulted in acquittal. The harsh criticism and animosity directed toward him following the duel brought an end to his political career.			
This item contains the notes exchanged between Hamilton and Burr, descriptions of the duel, and Hamilton's will. Also included are Hamilton's self-serving letter to posterity asserting, falsely, his opposition to the practice of duelling; and the lamentations of Bishop Moore and Rev. Mason.			
Bury, Richard	1st English	1832	0539
Philobiblon			
Also known as Richard Aungerville. "Philobiblon, a treatise on the Love of Books. Reproduced in "Remnants of Wisdom" available from The Remnant Trust, Inc."			
Bury, Richard de		1899	0399
Philobiblon			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Busenbaum, Hermann		1719	0640
Medulla Theologiae Moralis or The Essence of Moral Theology			
Busenbaum (1600-1668) was a Jesuit theologian. Perhaps his most famous maximis "When the end is lawful, the means are also lawful". In 1757 his book was publically burned, because the French Catholics believed that it may have lent moral support to the attempt on the life of King Louis XV, on the basis of some of Busenbaum's discussions regarding murder and regicide. This particular copy of Busenbaum's work, published well before the furor over his apparent support of regicide, looks the part of a medieval classic.			
Butler, Samuel		1662	0785
A Proposal Humbly Offered, for the Farming of the Liberty of Conscience			
Butler, Samuel	1st	ca. 1750	1401
An Essay Upon Education			
First and Only Edition. "A fascinating attack on the centuries-old English tradition of focusing almost exclusively on classical languages in the education of the middle and upper classes. Butler apparently ran - or intended to run - a school in Bristol based on a more Lockian tradition of involving the parents in their sons' education, and of teaching them useful accomplishments that they might actually need in later life...Even so, Butler's concluding peroration cannot escape the belief that Latin and Greek, well taught, might be a solid foundation...In common with most educational theorists of the time, Butler has little to say about education of girls, though he does touch on it. Noticing that many women learn to read and write well without a classical grounding, he observes that this refutes the theory that only a knowledge of Latin will enable a boy to write good English."			
Caesar, Julius		1511	0049
Invictissimi Imperatoris Commentaria			
With a number of woodcuts from the 1493 Livy. Gaius Julius Caesar (102-44 B.C.) "was a Roman statesman, general and notable author of Latin prose." "During his lifetime, he was regarded as one of the best orators and prose authors in Latin... Only Caesar's war time commentaries have survived." The "seven books 'Commentarii de bello Gallico' appear to have been written in 51 B.C. and carry the narrative of the Gallic campaigns down to the close of the previous year (the eight book, written by A. Hirtius, is a supplement relating the events of 51-50 B.C.), while the three books 'De bello civili' record the struggle between Caesar and Pompey. The verdict of historians on Caesar has always been colored by their political sympathies. Few men, indeed, have partaken as freely of the inspiration of genius as Julius Caesar, few have suffered more disastrously from its illusions."			
Calhoun, John C.		1851	0745
A Disquisition on Government and a Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States			
Always an immensely controversial character. He may also be the most important thinker to follow the Founders on matters of the Constitution and the Union. These are his two most significant works. They contain the corpus of Calhoun's mature reflections. One is theoretical and the other historical. They also contain his critique and commentary on the Federalist Papers.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Calhoun, John C.		1831	1117
Opinions of the Vice President of The United States, on the Relation of the States and the General Government			
The State Rights and Free Trade Association mobilized, in defiance of President Andrew Jackson, to support South Carolina's nullification of the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832. The theoretician of Nullification, South Carolina Senator John C. Calhoun, was Jackson's Vice President. Here Calhoun explains his opinion that the United States "emanated from the people of the several States, forming distinct political communities, and acting in their separate sovereign capacity, and not from all of the people forming one aggregate political community; that the Constitution of the United States is in fact a compact, to which each State is a party." Each State thus has reserved the power to judge for itself the constitutionality of acts of the general government, and to interpose its authority to prevent abuses of federal power.			
Calhoun, John C.	1st	1851	1218
A Disquisition on Government and A Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States.			
First edition, first issue, sponsored by the legislature of South Carolina and based on Calhoun's hitherto unpublished manuscript. In a separate printing, it also forms volume one of Calhoun's Works; this printing is complete as originally issued, and stands alone. Edited by James Calhoun from "manuscripts placed in his hand" by Calhoun "during his last illness," this work sets forth Calhoun's theories of the concurrent majority, State Rights, nullification, the meaning of the Constitution, and other staples of southern agrarian legal theory.			
Callender, James	1st	1797	1398
The American Annual Register			
First Edition. "The work reflects Callender's "genius as a scandal-monger". This edition was soon disposed of, and a new edition was issued later in the year, "entitled 'History of the United States'. "Chapters 5 and 6, charging him with financial dishonesty, forced Hamilton to issue his 'Reynolds pamphlet'." Accusing John Adams of monarchical ambitions, he says "George Washington despised this foolery. He refused to wash his hands in a silver bason.""			
Callender, James Thomson	3rd	1795	1298
The Political Progress of Britain: Or, an Impartial History of Abuses in the Government of the British Empire, in Europe, Asia, And America			
"The first edition was issued in Edinburgh in 1792. 'Part First' is deceptive. This is complete to 1792, but re-written and expanded in some ways, rather than a reprint of the 1792 text. This is the second American edition. Despite Callender's efforts to portray this work as an "impartial" history, it led to his indictment in 1792. To escape trial for sedition, Callender fled to the United States."			
Callender, James Thomson	1st	1802	1299
Letters to Alexander Hamilton, King of the Feds.			
First Edition. "Jefferson and his allies regarded him [Callender] "as a man of genius suffering under persecution." Certainly he had a "genius as a scandal-monger" and Jefferson secretly made use of it, employing him to attack Hamilton and other rivals. Later Callender, turned on Jefferson, accusing him of "dishonesty, cowardice, and gross personal immorality." In the work, "the author likens Hamilton to the Devil, "smiling with pleasure at the heart-scalding effects" that Federalist policies have produced on the mass of honest yeomen. He attacks, not only Hamilton's enthusiastic support of the "monarchical-federal corps" and his denigrations of President Washington, but his private character as well." However, there is doubt that Callender did not write this work as Callender, had deserted the Jeffersonians by this time and signed on with the Federalists, but it does exhibit Callender-ish uninhibited hyperbole.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Calvin, John		1611	0050

The Institution of Christian Religion

"(Adapted from Jean Calvin, 1509-1564) French Protestant reformer. Calvin's theological doctrines had tremendous influence, particularly in the Puritan religion of England, Scotland, and America.

Calvin had an early background of humanism; as a student of Latin and Greek, he was familiar with the writings of Plato, Seneca, and St. Augustine. Because of the radical Protestant views expressed in a public speech he wrote in 1533, to be delivered at an inaugural ceremony at the University of Paris, Calvin was forced to flee the capital and soon France as well. He established himself in Geneva, strictly enforcing his theological doctrines and rules of conduct. His greatest work is Institutes of the Christian Religion.

Calvinism as a religious system is the theological foundation of the Reformed, or Presbyterian, Churches, which is to say, of non-Lutheran, non-Anglican Protestantism. It recognized only the Bible as a source of knowledge and of authority in questions of belief. Its chief principles were (1) the total depravity of man, as a result of Adam's fall; (2) the absolute power of the will of God; (3) the superiority of faith to good works, since man has no will of his own; (4) salvation by grace from God rather than by any act of the will of man; and (5) the divine predestination of those to be saved, or the Elect, although, since no one can tell whether he is a member of the Elect, all must lead holy and pious lives, acknowledging God's supreme power and obeying his commands.

Calvin's pessimistic interpretation of Christian doctrine was coupled with a repressive attitude toward pleasure and frivolity. The zeal with which his followers taught and imposed his views assured his position as one of the most influential theologians in the West.

The most influential theological work of the reformation. As a kind of handbook or companion to Calvin's commentaries on the individual books of the Bible, it dealt with the most salient issues of religion under six headings: the law, the faith, prayer, the sacraments of baptism and communion, the sacraments added by the church, and Christian liberty and church discipline. The book was originally published in Latin, but Calvin translated it into French in 1541 and produced an augmented version in 1560."

Calvin, John	1st Octavo	1578	0051
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Institutes

First Octavo Edition in English, translated by Thomas Norton. First published in Latin in 1536 and first translated into English in 1561, this is considered Calvin's greatest work. The work "was written as an introductory textbook on the Protestant faith for those with some previous knowledge of theology and covered a broad range of theological topics from the doctrines of church and sacraments to justification by faith alone and Christian liberty. It vigorously attacked the teachings of those Calvin considered unorthodox, particularly Roman Catholicism to which Calvin says he had been "strongly devoted" before his conversion to Protestantism." The 'Institutes,' follows the ordering of the Apostle's Creed and has four parts. "The first part examines God the Father; the second part, the Son; the third part, the Holy Spirit; and the fourth part, the Church. Through these four parts, it explores both "knowledge of God" and "knowledge of ourselves"." "The book decisively shaped Calvinism as a major religious and intellectual force in Europe and throughout the world."

Calvin, John	1st	1609	0529
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Commentary upon the Prophecies of Isaiah

"The "Commentary" was originally compiled in Latin from Calvin's teachings by the protestant theologian Nicholas Desgallards, and then translated into French. The English translator was Clement Cotton, afterwards author of the well-known large Concordance to the Bible, and of "The Mirrour for Martyrs", a popular collection of excerpts from Foxe. Calvin Addressed the Early Latin editions to Edward VI (in 1551) and Elizabeth I (in 1559) in the hopes of persuading them to become the protestant military leaders that the Calvinists wanted them to become. Both of these dedications are included here (in English). Cotton addresses his translation to another prince, Henry, Prince of Wales (1594-1612), with a gracious allusion to the previous royal dedicatees: "Your highnesse also is ... of like hope of excellent vertue and zealous proceedings in the aduancement of Christian religion [as King Edward] ... Your Grace resembleth the most gracious late Queen Elizabeth ... in the constant expectation of all men, to expresse in time all the princely vertues and graces..." Also a Cornerstone piece regarding the "Remnant"

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Calvin, John		1592	0582
Institutes of Christian Religion			
John Calvin founded Calvinism, a form of Protestant Christianity, during the Protestant Reformation. Institutes of the Christian Religion is his seminal work on Reformed theology. It forms the basis of Presbyterian and Reformed churches' theology, usually called Calvinism. Designed as a reply to attacks on Protestantism and as a guide to scripture, the work states, with passionate conviction, the essential doctrines of the new religion. It was published in Latin in 1536, and in French, by Calvin himself, in 1541.			

Calvin, John	1st English	1585	0666
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Commentaries on Acts

First Edition Printing in English, with woodcut headpieces and initials, title page with elaborate ornamental border. "A French version of the work was published in Geneva in 1561; this English translation was translated out of Latin into English by Christopher Fetherstone." "The present work derived from lectures that Calvin delivered at the academy in Geneva and that were reconstructed through a kind of stenography. The great reformer's friends and students apparently worked as fast as they could to capture Calvin's exegetical commentary as it was spoken extemporaneously, then they compared notes in order to produce a complete and faithful record of what was said. The result was then read to Calvin, who provided corrections...In the present commentaries, many times more lengthy than the Acts itself, Calvin's emphasis is on the spiritual meaning of events, and their implication for Christian behavior and belief, but he also treats historical questions." His theological doctrines had tremendous influence, particularly on the Puritan religion of England, Scotland, and America.

Campbell, George Douglas	1st	1893	0775
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The Unseen Foundations of Society

First Edition. "The Duke of Argyll's book is one of the most helpful and suggestive contributions ever made to the economic side of politics. With a mastery of phrase, and of the thought that lies below the phrase, which it would be difficult to overpraise, the Duke of Argyll deals with some of the most vital problems which beset mankind in their attempt to organize society, and to make the condition of man other than what it is in nature."

"In this substantial volume of six hundred pages, the Duke of Argyll reviews the doctrines of English political economy and seeks to point out certain fundamental elements of truth which have been neglected or, at least inadequately handled. He confesses that he had always felt that the old orthodox economists never really "touched bottom." He felt that the superficial facts and shallow motives they reared too heavy a superstructure of dogma."

Care, Henry	5th, 1st American	1721	1338
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English Liberties, or The Free-born Subject's Inheritance

Fifth Edition, First American Edition. It is likely that Benjamin Franklin worked on this edition as it was printed during the time he was an apprentice to his brother James. "The Preface to this first American edition promises that " The reader will here see, at one view, the many Struggles which the People of this Nation have had to rescue their almost oppressed Liberties and Religion From the servile Bondage to which some of our Princes, prompted by Ambition, and fond of Arbitrary Sway, or bigotted with a false Zeal for a superstitious Worship, have endeavour'd to subject both the one and other ; and what Degrees we have secured to our selves the Enjoyment of both." "The author warns, "when Liberty is once gone, even Life it self grows insipid, and loses all its Relish.""

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Carnegie, Andrew		1900	0649
The Gospel of Wealth and other Timely Essays			
<p>First published individually as magazine articles. This collection of his writings demonstrates the late steel magnate's beliefs on wealth, poverty, the public good, and capitalism. "Carnegie proposed that the best way of dealing with the new phenomenon of wealth inequality was for the wealthy to redistribute their surplus means in a responsible and thoughtful manner. This approach was contrasted with traditional bequest, where wealth is handed down to heirs, and other forms of bequest. Carnegie argued that surplus wealth is put to best use when it is administered carefully by the wealthy. Carnegie also argues against wasteful use of capital in the form of extravagance, irresponsible spending, or self-indulgence, instead promoting the administration of said capital over the course of one's lifetime toward the cause of reducing the stratification between the rich and poor. As a result, the wealthy should administer their riches responsibly and not in a way that encourages the 'slothful, the drunken, the unworthy.'"</p>			
Carnegie, Andrew		1888	0786
Triumphant Democracy			
<p>Triumphant Democracy in 1886, proposing the American federal republic as a model for resolving Britain's perplexing social, economic, and political problems. An excerpt from his work captures the confidence and certainty of Carnegie in his assertions. He boldly proclaims, "It is to the people, the plain, common folk, the Democracy of Britain, that I seek to show the progress, prosperity, and happiness of their child, the Republic, that they may still more deeply love it and learn that the government of the people through the republican form... is the surest foundation of individual growth and of national greatness." He reveals one of his utmost desires through his work; that the antagonism between the United States and Great Britain should be replaced by reconciliation. The two nations, he argued, should be at minimum, appreciative of one another, for without Great Britain there would be no United States and, at the time of publication, without the United States there may be no hope for the unsettling condition of Great Britain. Although certainly a child of both nations, Carnegie was proud and satisfied to be an American, as he supported America's Democracy over Britain's Monarchy. Carnegie bid his readers farewell in the last paragraph of the book with a quote from the great John Bright, "... that 'although they may be two nations, they may be but one people.'"</p>			
Carnegie, Andrew		1886	0787
Triumphant Democracy			
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Chalmers, James (Candidus)	2nd	1776	1036
Plain Truth: Addressed to the Inhabitants of America			
<p>Second Edition. Paine's 'Common Sense' was like a lightning bolt in the colonies. Not everyone read Paine's work and nodded with approval. Hard-core loyalists were realizing that they had been blind-sided by a powerful piece of propaganda. Anxious to put out the first hat 'Common Sense' was igniting, James Chalmers was one of the first to strike back. Chalmers wrote Plain Truth as a rebuttal to 'Common Sense'.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Charlemagne		1549	1352
Opus Inlustrissimi & excellentissimi seu spectabilis viri			
<p>Edited by Jean du Tilled, bishop of Meaux and a delegate to the Council of Trent. "First edition of this text attributed to Charlemagne, but in fact composed at his command, probably by Theodulf of Orleans (d. 821). The immediate cause of the work, known to later generations as Libri Carolini, was the decision of the second Council of Nicaea in 787, which concluded that religious images could be venerated, despite earlier councils which had banned the practice. Word of the decision was brought to Charlemagne's court, where it was interpreted as allowing idol-worship, and this lengthy rebuttal was commissioned by the Emperor. No fewer than 120 objections were raised to the council's conclusions, with extraordinarily forthright language being used to damn them."</p>			
Chase, Samuel		1805	0800
Answers and Pleas of Samuel Chase			
<p>The House of Representatives served Chase with eight articles of impeachment in late 1804, one of which involved Chase's handling of the trial of John Fries. Two more focused on his conduct in the political libel trial of James Callender. Four articles focused on procedural errors made during Chase's adjudication of various matters, and an eighth was directed at his "intemperate and inflammatory ... peculiarly indecent and unbecoming ... highly unwarrantable ... highly indecent" remarks while "charging" or authorizing a Baltimore grand jury. The heart of the allegations was that political bias had led Chase to treat defendants and their counsel in a blatantly unfair manner. Chase's defense lawyers called the prosecution a political effort by his Republican enemies. In answer to the articles of impeachment, Chase argued that all of his actions had been motivated by adherence to precedent, judicial duty to restrain advocates from improper statements of law, and considerations of judicial efficiency.</p>			
Chaucer, Geoffrey	8th	1687	0659
The Works of			
<p>Eight Edition and the Third Edition edited by Thomas Speght with engraved frontispiece portrait of Chaucer surrounded by the arms of his progeny. This is the last black-letter edition and is a reprint of the 1602 edition without any additions, except for the conclusions of 'Cook's Tale' and the 'Squire's Tale' printed here for the first time. The volume also contains 'The Life of Chaucer', a biography on his life including parentage, education, marriage, children, service, friends, and death as well as a table where in old and obscure words in 'Chaucer' are explained.</p>			
Chauncy, Charles	1st	1752	1311
The Idle-Poor Secluded from the Bread of Charity by the Christian Law			
<p>First Edition. A Sermon Preach'd in Boston, Before the Society for Encouraging Industry, and Employing the Poor. Aug. 12, 1752. This is a significant Sermon illustrating Christianity's endorsement of achievement, work, and industry. He argued that there are no charitable obligations toward those "poor People who can work, but won't; who may have Work to do, and have Activity of Body to do it, but no Will to employ themselves in Labour."</p>			
Chevalier, Michael		1839	0862
Society, Manners, and Politics in the United States: Being a series of letters of North America			
<p>Chevalier's account contains much information concerning transportation in general and the railroads in particular. He discusses American politics at length, with particular emphasis on Andrew Jackson and slavery.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Child, Asa	1st	1838	1181

An Oration: Delivered before the Citizens of Norwich, on the Anniversary of the National Independence July 4, 1838.

Child decries "the undue influence and importance which is attached to the Federal Power," emphasizing that our constitutional scheme delegates only limited powers to the national government. "With some men, the great business of life seems to consist in making Presidents of the United States. No sooner has one canvass closed than they start off, like refreshed blood-hounds, upon another."

Chrysostom, John	15th Century	0490
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On He whom No-one Hurts

With - a biography of Seneca from St. Jerome's *De Viris Illustribus* followed by a prologue on Seneca's *De Verborum Copia*. Notable Christian bishop and preacher from the 4th century in Europe. He is famous for eloquence in public speaking and his denunciation of abuse of authority in the church of the time. Notable too are his insightful expositions of Bible passages and moral teachings. He was most concerned with the temporal needs of the poor and also spoke out against the abuse of wealth and personal property. In his treatise, *On He whom No-one Hurts*, he states:

"Thus in no case will anyone be able to injure a man who does not choose to injure himself: but if a man is not willing to be temperate, and to aid himself from his own resources no one will ever be able to profit him...we are to extract virtue and vice as the meaning of these things, and to perceive from them that no one injures a man who does not injure himself...no trial can agitate the man who does not betray himself...they who do not injure themselves become stronger, even if they receive innumerable blows; but they who betray themselves, even if there is no one to harass them, fall of themselves, and collapse and perish.""

Chrysostom, John	ca 1450-65	0811
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Opuscula

Humanist manuscript compilation of three short treatises on the virtues of the ascetics life by St. John Chrysostom, transcribed into Latin in northern Italy and pre-dating the printed editions. The author of the translation is unknown.

Chrysostom, John	1st	1742	1349
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De Canone Sacrorum Librorum Constituto A Sanctis Patribus in Magno Nicaeno Concilio Dissertatio Joannis Chrysostomi a Sancto Joseph, Ex Clericis Regularibus Scholarum Piarum.

First Edition. "St. John Chrysostom was Archbishop of Constantinople in the fourth century. He was surnamed Chrysostom, "the golden-mouthed," because of his moving and eloquent speech and his gifted pen. For example, "Listen carefully to me, I entreat you...Procure books that will be medicines for the soul...At least get a copy of the New Testament, the Apostle's epistles, the Acts, the Gospels, for your constant teachers. If you encounter grief, dive into them as into a chest of medicines; take from them comfort for your trouble, whether it be loss, or death, or bereavement over the loss of relations. Don't simply dive into them, swim in them. Keep them constantly in your mind..." This great Doctor of Eastern Church died in exile on September 14, 407.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius	1552	0056
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Opera

"Compact and competent" is the phrase that characterizes this volume of works by the writer who for centuries was the bane of many fledgling Latinists. Displaying the skills of Paulus Manutius and Pedro de Victoria, it is not encumbered by scholarly apparatus; it is pure Cicero. Only other known copy is at Yale.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1547	0057
Orations			
<p>In Latin, printed in double columns with woodcut initials. This volume contains several of Cicero's judicial and political speeches between 84 B.C. and 44 B.C. Cicero made his oratorical debut under the dictatorship of Sulla, his first public success occurring in 80 BC. His greatest success was marked in 63B.C. with his four brilliant orations (included in this volume) against Catiline, who plotted to overthrow the Roman government. The 'Catiline Oration' demonstrates that "Cicero was not only a master of the Roman art of pleading but also a master of the equally Roman art of politics; he emerges as a beleaguered patriot protecting himself from paid assassins, a shrewd chief of state gathering the means to overcome a civil criminal, and a clever propagandist presenting himself to the people as one greater than Romulus, for Romulus merely founded Rome, while Cicero was its savior... Through his philosophical treatises, he helped to make Latin a strong, yet surprisingly flexible, vehicle for logical speculation."</p>			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1856	0058-0061
The Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero			
<p>"Roman orator, statesman, and man of letters. After carefully preparing himself for a career in law, Cicero made his oratorical debut under the dictatorship of Sulla, his first public success occurring in 80 B.C. In 64 BC he succeeded in being elected consul of Rome. It was this year of his consulate (63) that marked his greatest success: the almost single-handed foiling of the conspiracy of Catiline. His four brilliant orations against Catiline show that Cicero was not only a master of the Roman art of pleading but also a master of the equally Roman art of politics; he emerges as a beleaguered patriot protecting himself from paid assassins, a shrewd chief of state gathering the means to overcome a civil criminal, and a clever propagandist presenting himself to the people as one greater than Romulus, for Romulus merely founded Rome, while Cicero was its savior. Cicero was not only Rome's greatest orator; he was perhaps its most articulate philosopher. Through his philosophical treatises, he helped to make Latin a strong, yet surprisingly flexible, vehicle for logical speculation."</p>			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1754	0468
Thoughts of			
<p>Considered to be Rome's greatest orator, and perhaps its most articulate philosopher. Through his philosophical treaties, he helped make Latin a strong and flexible vehicle for logical speculation. His prose is rhetorical and meant to persuade. He wrote many orations in the defense of his friends. In 44 B.C., with the death of Caesar, Cicero tried to save Rome from demagoguery and chaos. He attacked Mark Antony in fourteen orations and was accordingly killed by a mob of bounty hunters.</p>			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius	5th Plantin Edition	1572	0589
Textbook			
<p>Fifth Plantin Edition with architectural woodcut border on title page. This popular school-text book, entitled, 'Sententiæ Ciceronis, Demosthenis, ac Terentii. Dogmata Philosophica', contains select passages from the works of Cicero, Demosthenes, and Terence, as well as a variety of other classical writers.</p>			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1551-1555	0608 - 0616
Opera			
<p>A set comprising Gryphius editions of Cicero's Orationes (3 Volumes), Rhetoricum libri (2 Volumes), Epistolae (1 Volume), Philosophicum due tomi (2 Volumes) De officiis and other speeches (1 Volume) and Epistolarium familiarium libri XVI. The volumes of Orationes and the De officiis were printed in 1555, the Epistolae Familiares in 1553 and the remainder of the volumes in 1551. Roman orator, statesman, and man of letters. After carefully preparing himself for a career in law, Cicero made his oratorical debut under the dictatorship of Sulla, his first public success occurring in 80 B.C. In 64 BC he succeeded in being elected consul of Rome. It was this year of his consulate (63) that marked his greatest success: the almost single-handed foiling of the conspiracy of Catiline. His four brilliant orations against Catiline show that Cicero was not only a</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Cicero was not only Rome's greatest orator; he was perhaps its most articulate philosopher. Through his philosophical treatises, he helped to make Latin a strong, yet surprisingly flexible, vehicle for logical speculation.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1750	0626
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Thoughts of Cicero

Thoughts on the following subjects: religion, man, conscience, the passions, wisdom, probity, eloquence, friendship, old age, death, Scipio's dream, and miscellaneous thoughts. Published in Latin and French to which is added the English translation with notes.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius		ca 1600	0674
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His three books of duties to Marcus his son, turned out of Latin into English by Nicholas Grimald. Whereunto the Latin is adjoined

Roman orator, statesman, and man of letters.

After carefully preparing himself for a career in law, Cicero made his oratorical debut under the dictatorship of Sulla, his first public success occurring in 80 B.C.

Cicero was not only Rome's greatest orator; he was perhaps its most articulate philosopher. Through his philosophical treatises, he helped to make Latin a strong, yet surprisingly flexible, vehicle for logical speculation.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1715	0731
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Five Books of Tusculan Disputations

An anonymous translation containing Of the Contempt of Death, Of Enduring Bodily Pain, Of Moderating Grief of Mind, Of other disorderly Motions of the Mind and Whether Virtue alone be sufficient to a Happy Life. Done into English by a gentleman of Christ College, Oxford.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius	Manuscript	1476	0755
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Verrine Orations Manuscript

Illuminated Manuscript on Parchment in Latin, written by scribe Johannes Nydena of Coblenz. This oration is the basis of modern rhetorical strategies. "Written in around 70 B.C. but never delivered to the Roman Senate, the 'Verrine Orations' concerns the Sicilian's suit against former ex-governor Gaius Verres, who had embezzled funds in 83 B.C. and gone into exile. The orations were published afterwards as they had been prepared and intended to be spoken if Verres Had made a regular defense. This was the only cause in which Cicero was engaged as accuser instead of defender. He was willing to leave these orations as a specimen of his abilities in this regard and as a pattern of a just and diligent impeachment of a corrupt magistrate. Verres' defender, Quintus Hortensius, was so confounded by Cicero's prosecution, and by the strength of the case brought against his client, that he was unable to make any defense."

Cicero, Marcus Tullius	1st Aldine Edition	1522	0769
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Orations

First Aldine Edition, bound in a 12th century leaf from Augustine of Hippo's 'Tractates'. This is a classical commentary by Quintus Asconius Pedianus on Cicero's speeches known as 'The Catiline Orations' or 'Catilinarian Orations'. The speeches were given in 63 B.C. by Marcus Tullius Cicero, the consul of Rome, exposing to the Roman Senate the plot of Lucius Sergius Catilina and his friends to overthrow the Roman government.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Cicero, Marcus Tullius	1st	1822	0770
De Re Publica			
<p>First Edition with folding engraved frontispiece portrait of Pius VII and a large folding manuscript facsimile. A Socratic dialogue written in six books between 54 B.C. and 51 B.C. "Not all of the work has survived to modernity and it was not published until 1822. The 'De Re Publica' is purportedly the record of a three day debate on the state. Two books are assigned to each day. Cicero prefaces the narrative of each day with an introduction in which he speaks for himself. The surviving text begins in mid-sentence from the first introductory passage, in which Cicero argues, with illustrations from Roman history, that practical statesmen are morally superior to, and of more benefit to mankind than the political theorist of the philosophical schools."</p>			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius	Incunable	1481	0771
De Officiis Et Alia			
<p>Illuminated and Rubricated Incunable in Latin prepared for a student of grammar, rhetoric, and poetics in 1481. It contains Cicero's primary philosophical and ethical works implemented as a schoolbook for instructing students in grammar and morale in the fifteenth century. The volume consists of 'de Officiis,' 'Paradoxa,' 'de Amicitia,' 'de Senectute,' and 'de Somnio Scipionis' as well as several others works. Included in the volume is commentary by the scribe who prepared the illumination and rubrication as well as commentary by the student who used the volume for his education. While providing the qualities and primary teachings of one of Rome's greatest influences in Cicero, this work also opens an important window into the practice of elementary education in Renaissance Italy.</p>			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1747	0822
Three Dialogues			
<p>Cicero's De Oratore, or On the Orator, in three books originally published in 55 B.C., translated into English by William Guthrie in 1747. This work is beautifully printed in two volumes in octavo form, with notes throughout, both historical and critical, explaining the whole. Also included is a convenient explanation of the terms and phrases used by Cicero, alphabetically digested.</p>			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1853	0826
Treatises			
<p>Marcus Tullius Cicero's Treatises, originally translated into English by Francis Barham, Esq., published in 1853. Included in these treatises are Cicero's Of the Nature of the Gods, On Divination, On the Commonwealth, On the Laws, On the Republic, and On Standing for the Consulship. The last of which was the first English translation of that particular treatise.</p>			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		ca. 1455-1470	0898
Laelius Seu de Amicitia			
<p>Dedicated to his own friend Titus Pomponius Atticus, Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 B.C.) composed his dialogue on friendship, entitled Laelius seu De amicitia, within the year 44 B.C. It is one of Cicero's later works. The three interlocutors in this dialogue are Gaius Laelius, the principal speaker, and Gaius Fannius and Quintus Mucius Scaevola, his auditors and interrogators.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Cicero, Marcus Tullius	1st English	1680	0941

The Offices

This beautifully translated edition of Marcus Tullius Cicero's, (sometimes anglicized as Tully) treatises on The Offices, is comprised of three books, discussing and instructing on a variety of matters of life. The books were originally written to Cicero's son, Marcus, as a training manual in the study and exercise of Knowledge and Virtue. It had become, however, much more than a guide for his son; it had become a guide to all humanity, and would prove influential in the scope of all of history. This aspect is expressed well in the translator's "Advertisement to the Reader," which serves as the introduction to the translated works. "The excellency of the work itself; which has ever been esteemed, both for the method, and matter of it, [is] one of the most exact pieces of the kind that ever was written, and the most instructive of Human life."

Cicero, Marcus Tullius	Manuscript	1446	0943
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De Officiis

Manuscript in Latin, on paper. This is a handsomely written and extensively glossed folio edition of Cicero's principal philosophical and ethical works used as a schoolbook for instructing students in grammar and morals in the fifteenth century. This manuscript was prepared by an unknown scribe for Nicolai Renciade in 1446. Renciade was the student of Giovanni de Juvianello, professor of grammar, rhetoric and poetics in Viterbo. This manuscript contains 'De Officiis', Cicero's last major work of his career. Written in 44 B.C., "it expounds his conception of the best way to live, behave, and observe moral obligations." The volume also contains 'Paradoxa stoicorum' (an introduction to Stoicism in 46 B.C.E), his dialogue on friendship titled, 'Laelius seu de amicitia' and 'De senectute', written in 44 B.C.E. after the death of his daughter.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1450-1460	1193
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Humanistic Micellany collection with works by: Adso De Montierender, Cicero, Leonardus Bunus Aretinus, Montemagno, Henricus Salteriensis, Laurentius Valla, Pseudo-Publius Lentulus

This manuscript is a fascinating Italian humanistic miscellany containing a large number of eclectic texts, reflecting humanist ideals mostly related to eloquence, rhetoric, grammar, and Christian virtues.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1546-1547	1230-1231
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Cicero's Philosophy (De philosophia pars prima)

Cicero was the supreme orator of the Roman Empire and was pre-eminent among the classical authors. In the sixteenth-century Cicero represented several ideals: his language and composition were a model for any use of language, particularly Latin. His works were, for the humanists, the epitome of eloquence. As a philosopher, he combined both wisdom and eloquence, a combination which became the Renaissance ideal. A very successful Aldine edition of Cicero's complete philosophical works, including the "Commentariolum Petitionis" (little handbook on electioneering) "De finibus bonorum et malorum" (on the ends of good and evil), "Tusculanarum disputationes," and "De legibus" (on the laws, containing Cicero's theories of natural law).

Cicero, Quintus Tullius		1714	0768
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The Art of Canvassing at Elections

A treatise, originally written by Cicero in Latin, translated by an unknown author into English and published in London in 1714. The work concerns the art of canvassing, or campaigning, meaning "the art of gaining upon the affections of men, in suing for an office or a place." While the substance of the book is indebted to the political life of Quintus Tullius Cicero, as all the arguments made and advices given were originally his, it was meant to be used as a template for the current situations of England and of the ensuing elections of Parliament. The work was translated not only for the benefit of those being elected, referred to as "candidates," but also for the benefit of the common people, referred to as "the electors." Thus, while it is indeed a model for political figures, it is also an admission of ordinary citizens into the affairs of the political domain; an exposition in which Cicero "... let[s] the Electors into the Secret of the Candidates." Taking no side and including no favoritism, Cicero offers the work to anyone who is willing to read it, regardless of political orientation or stance. "I offer these arms to be us'd by Whigs and Tories alike..." In the conclusion of the treatise, Cicero states that he not only accepts, but encourages criticism.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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"I would have you freely tell me your opinion, if you think that anything ought to be alter'd... for I am desirous to have this Brief Treatise of Canvassing, to be perfect in all respects." This translated work is a remarkable example of the timelessness of words and wisdom. It verifies with boldness that the past is not only significant and applicable to the present, but vital to the certainty of a future.

Citizen Randol of Ostend 1795 0927

A Political Catechism of Man

Printed in 1795, the same year as the first edition, and published under the pseudonym "Citizen Randol of Ostend". The volume is laid out in a series of question and answer sequence. The author gives his opinions and observations as well as his reason behind them on the government. It was designed to discuss man's rights on: liberty of body, freedom of mind, security of property and resistance of oppression. Furthermore, Citizen Randol was of sound mind that the parliament did not listen to the people and were conscious of their superior authority over the people.

Clark, William and Meriwether Lewis 1st English 1814 0661

Travels to the Source of the Missouri River and across the American Continent

First English Edition. The official account of the Lewis & Clark Expedition from their travels to the source of the Missouri River and across the American Continent to the Pacific Ocean performed by order of the Government of the United States, in the years 1804, 1805 and 1806. "Following Lewis's death in 1809, the text was edited by Nicholas Biddle and Paul Allen, and the first edition was published in Philadelphia in 1814. The American sheets were sent to the English publisher, Thomas Rees. In the preface, Rees states that "the only liberty that has been taken with the language, has been merely the correction of a few inadvertent grammatical or typographical errors" and the omission of Lewis's appendix on the state of the Indian nations ("as the subject is altogether of a local nature"). However, he does incorporate Jefferson's "Message on the Subject of this Expedition" of 19 February 1806 as well as an extract from Lewis's "Fort Mandan" letter of 17 [7th] April 1805 to Jefferson."

Clarke, Samuel 1717 0684

A Collection of Papers which passed between the late learned Mr. Leibnitz, and Dr. Clarke, in the years 1715 and 1716.

Relating to the Principles of Natural Philosophy and Religion. To which are added, Letters to Dr. Clarke concerning Liberty and Necessity; from a gentleman of the University of Cambridge: with the Doctor's answers to them also remarks upon a book entitled, A Philosophical Enquiry concerning Human Liberty. A parallel text in French and English for the main part of the book, the later two sections only in English.

Clarkson, Thomas 1789 0504

An Essay on the Comparative Efficiency of Regulation or Abolition, as applied to the Slave Trade

Showing that the latter only can remove the evils to be found in that commerce.

Clarkson. Thomas 2nd 1788 0503

An Essay on the Impolicy of the African Slave Trade

Second Edition In this essay, Clarkson points out that traffic in slaves was not only morally wrong, but also unprofitable. He argues that the profit from African trade in valuable woods, color dyes, et cetera would far outstrip the profit made from the slave trade. "Through the personal exertions of Clarkson and his fellow-workers, and by the distribution of a number of anti-slavery tracts, the diabolical nature of the trade became generally known throughout the country. On 11 Feb. 1788 a committee of the privy council was ordered to inquire into "the present state of the African trade". On 9 May the abolition of slavery trade was first practically discussed in Parliament."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Cobden-Sanderson, T.J.		1891	1147
A Paper read at a meeting of the Art Workers Guild			
Coke, Edward		1629-1671	0063-0066
Institutes of the Laws of England			
"Coke's extensive and exact legal erudition, and the skill with which he argued the intricate libel case of Lord Cromwell and the celebrated real property case of Shelley, soon brought him a practice never before equalled. This caused him to be universally recognized as the greatest lawyer of his day.			
He retired into private life; and the six years that remained to him were spent in revising and improving the works upon which, at least as much as upon his public career, his fame now rests."			
Coke, Edward	3rd	1633	0067
Institutes of the Laws of England Part 1			
"Coke's extensive and exact legal erudition, and the skill with which he argued the intricate libel case of Lord Cromwell and the celebrated real property case of Shelley, soon brought him a practice never before equalled. This caused him to be universally recognized as the greatest lawyer of his day.			
He retired into private life; and the six years that remained to him were spent in revising and improving the works upon which, at least as much as upon his public career, his fame now rests."			
Coleman, William	1st	1808	1394
Remarks and Criticisms on the Hon. John Quincy Adam's Letter to the Hon. Harrison Gray Otis			
First Edition. "An attack upon Jeffersonianism and, specifically, Adams' support of the Embargo, by "the most effective Federalist journalist" of the Hamilton era. It is a compilation taken from articles that appeared in the New-York Evening Post. Interestingly, the first half of the pamphlet is devoted to a critique of the Learned Professor's rhetoric, the latter half to the Honourable Senator's politics."			
Collins, Anthony	1st Edition, 1st Issue	1713	0467
Discourse of Free-Thinking			
English philosopher and proponent of deism. His writings gather together the results of previous English Freethinkers. The imperturbable courtesy of his style is in striking contrast to the violence of his opponents; and, in spite of his unorthodoxy, he was not an atheist or even an agnostic. In his Discourse of Free Thinking he states, "Ignorance is the foundation of atheism, and freethinking the cure of it." In this Discourse he contends that freethinking is a right that cannot and must not be limited, for it is the only means of attaining to knowledge of truth, it essentially contributes to the well-being of society, and is not only permitted but enjoined by the Bible. In fact, the first introduction of Christianity and the success of all missionary enterprise involve freethinking on the part of those converted.			
Collins, Anthony		1717	0814
Inquiry Concerning Liberty			
This piece written in 1717 devoid of any author of its actual labor was the work of Antony Collins. It is a look into arguments considering human liberty. He was an English philosopher, theologian, politician, and a provocative proponent of Deism. He published a number of controversial books and pamphlets defending the cause of rational theology, which provoked fiery responses from theologians and clergy.			
In A Philosophical Inquiry Concerning Liberty, Collins takes a foremost place as a defender of Necessitarianism. Its main inquiry throughout the book is "Whether man be free, or a necessary agent." The ideas were so fresh when they were bound			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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that a shadow of the opposing page has been left on many of the pages from wet ink.

Collins, Anthony		1717	0958
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A Philosophical Inquiry Concerning Human Liberty

Anthony Collins was a wealthy English free thinker and deist. Along with John Toland, Collins was the most significant member of a close knit circle of radical free thinkers that arose in England in the first three decades of the eighteenth century. In a Philosophical Inquiry Concerning Human Liberty Collins briefly states his position. He rejects the view that there is any freedom from necessity and claims that insofar as there is human freedom it is "liberty or freedom from outward impediment to action." Such freedom is compatible with necessity. Collins holds that every action has been caused and must be necessarily have occurred. The future is as much determined as the past.

Collins, Anthony	2nd	1717	1346
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A Philosophical Inquiry Concerning Human Liberty

Second Edition. First published in 1715. "Collins takes a foremost place as a defender of Necessitarianism. His brief 'Inquiry Concerning Human Liberty' has not been excelled, at all events in its main outlines, as a statement of the determinist standpoint." "His writings are important as gathering together the results of previous English Freethinkers. The imperturbable courtesy of his style is in striking contrast to the violence of his opponents, and it must be remembered that, in spite of his unorthodoxy, he was not an atheist or even an agnostic. In his own words, "Ignorance is the foundation of atheism, and freethinking the cure of it."

Collins, Varnum Lansing		1908	0070
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The Continental Congress at Princeton

The inside history of the efforts made by the various states to influence in the light of the residence question has never received detailed consideration. The present volume then, is, in the first place, an attempt to arrive at a fuller knowledge of the Congressional history of the Summer and Autumn of 1783.

Comestor, Peter		ca 1450	0727
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Historia Scholastica

In Latin, illustrated manuscript on paper. One of the greatest and most popular teaching texts of the Middle Ages. Bound with Peter of Poitiers's "Historia actuum apostolorum" made in the milieu of the "Devotio Moderna", the very reform movement that promoted the use of translations of the Dutch Bible together with those of the "Historia Scholastica" for teaching the Bible to the laity. Peter Comestor (died c. 1178) was known as "Peter the Eater" based on his voracious appetite for knowledge. Written between 1169 and 1173, brought Comestor lasting renown.

Providing a continuous history from the Creation until the end of the Acts of the Apostles, it was based upon the narrative books of the Bible, where necessary correlating different accounts of an event and marrying disjointed sequences. Gaps in the narrative are filled in by drawing upon both patristic and classical authors, including among others Josephus. The "Historia Scholastica" gained immediate popularity and continued to serve as an essential school text into the sixteenth century. After studying at the University of Paris, Peter of Poitiers (c. 1130-1215) succeeded Peter Comestor in the Chair of scholastic theology in 1169.

Commines, Phillip		1601	0964
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Historie of Phillip de Commines

Printed in 1601 in London, this work composes of the written memoirs of Phillip de Commines. Commines's memoirs were completed and first published in 1524 in Paris. It is considered a historical record of immense importance, largely because of its author's pessimistic and direct attitude to the events and conspiracies he had witnessed. His writings reveal many of the less savory aspects of the reign of Louis XI, and Commines related them without apology, insisting that the late king's virtues outweighed his vices. He is regarded as a major primary source for 15th century European history.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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The memoirs are divided into "books", the first six of which were written between 1488 and 1494, and relate the course of events from the beginning of Commynes' career (1464) up to the death of King Louis. The remaining two books were written between 1497 and 1501 (printed in 1528), and deal with the Italian wars, ending in the death of King Charles VIII of France.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1786	1288
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An Address From the General Court, to the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

This Address was written in late October and published in early November 1786. It argues that the disturbances, the results of widespread "misinformation," have been caused "by evil and designing men, to alienate the affections of the people in general, from those who are concerned in the administration of government." The Address explains the "state of the public debt," the depreciation of the currency and the necessity of repaying debt.

Condorcet, M. De	1796	0818
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Progress Of The Human Mind

It was during prison awaiting his execution in 1794, when Condorcet wrote Progress of the Human Mind. It was published as a posthumous work in 1796 after being translated from French. It is an optimistic view of the progress the human race will undergo when political and economic liberties are gradually introduced. It is broken up into ten grand epochs to advance some conjectures upon the future destiny of mankind.

The book starts with the progression of men united into communities and groups to transition from agricultural states. It moves forward to invention of alphabetical writing mind in Greece till division of sciences to science decline. Next, it looks at the decline of learning of crusade and restoration revival of science to invention of art of printing. Diving further, it discusses the invention of printing to science and philosophy threw of yoke of authority from time of Descartes to formation of French republic and last finishes with the progress of mankind a historical view.

Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine, Marquis de	1st English	1787	0068
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The Life of M. Turgot

Condorcet's biography of Turgot comprises one of the primary sources for information about the life of one of the most important French political economists of the 18th Century. Turgot's lifelong espousal of "laissez-faire" economic policies and his innovative contributions to the theory of production, particularly the law of diminishing returns, influenced many of his contemporaries, including Adam Smith. "Most of Turgot's economic writings, in one way or another, grew out of his administrative duties. The Reflections on the Formation and Distribution of Wealth is justly famous as the most concise and lucid introduction into economics up to the end of the eighteenth century. Written at the time when Adam Smith was in close contact with Turgot in Paris, it clearly had considerable influence on the Wealth of Nations." As comptroller of the French treasury from 1774-76, Turgot instituted a number of reforms that angered the wealthy and powerful by cutting taxes, trimming governmental spending and waste, and removing numerous opportunities for easy speculation. Such policies soon led to his expulsion from the government. Condorcet, one of Turgot's most eager followers, is himself best remembered for his contributions to revolutionary philosophy and to mathematics.

Condorcet, Nicholas	1st	1795	0448
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Progress of the Human Spirit

First edition, published posthumously, of Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas de Caritat, Marquis de Condorcet, known as Nicholas de Condorcet's (1743-1794) greatest work, often considered the culmination of characteristically eighteenth-century philosophy. In its emphasis on the idea of progress, the book also established the dominant idiom of nineteenth-century thought. In fact, the "Esquisse", written in the last month of Condorcet's life, while he was in hiding during the Terror, was intended only as the introduction to a larger book on the history of science in society, which Condorcet had been planning for some years. Only fragments of the unfinished work exist, though some of these – for instance the one containing a project for a universal language of the sciences – are of considerable interest.

The aim of the "Esquisse" was to demonstrate man's progressive emancipation, first from the arbitrary domination of his physical environment and then from the historical bondage of his own making. By linking the question of human progress with

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that of population, Condorcet also anticipated the work of Malthus."

Confucius	Reprint of 1691	1691 [1780]	0547
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The Morals of Confucius

Early edition in English of Confucius' teachings, with folding engraved frontispiece portrait. First published in 1691, this is the 1780 reprint of the first edition. Translated and abridged from the 1687 Latin translation of Prospero Intocetta, Philippe Couplet, Christian Herdrich and Francis Rougemont or from an intervening French translation appearing in 1688 attributed to Louis Cousin or Jean de la Brune. Confucius taught a large number of disciples who carried on, developed, and greatly altered his teachings, so that, by the second century BC, they formed the dominant philosophy in China. Confucius advocated this-worldly, rational philosophy, which emphasizes humanity, reverence for the ancient sages, and government by personal virtue.

Confucius		1592	1195
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The Illustrated Life of Confucius by Shengji Ti

In Chinese, illustrated manuscript with 103 woodblocks, on paper by Shengji Ti. This large album tells the life of the great political philosopher Confucius who lived in China around the fifth century B.C. Chinese name Kung Fu-tse (551 - 479 B.C.), Confucius was a Chinese political and ethical philosopher and would-be reformer. Failing to achieve personal ambitions and success, Confucius taught a large number of disciples who carried on, developed, and greatly altered his teachings, so that, by the second century B.C., they formed the dominant philosophy in China.

Confucius		1809	1220
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The Works of Confucius

Published in 1809, this work contains the original text with a translation in to English of Confucius. In addition, it prefixed a dissertation written by J. Marshman, entitled 'A Dissertation on the Chinese Language and Character'. Chinese name Kung Fu-tse, 551 - 479 BC. Confucius was a Chinese political and ethical philosopher and would-be reformer. Failing to achieve personal ambitions and success, Confucius taught a large number of disciples who carried on, developed, and greatly altered his teachings, so that, by the second century BC, they formed the dominant philosophy in China.

Congress	1st	1813	0711
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Report of the Committee to Whom was Referred so Much of the Message of the President of the United States, at the Commencement of the session, as relates to the Spirit and Manner in which the War has been waged by the Enemy.

Report of the Committee to Whom was Referred so Much of the Message of the President of the United States, at the Commencement of the session, as relates to the Spirit and Manner in which the War has been waged by the Enemy.

Congress	1st	1799	0002
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The Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States, with Respect to the Petitions Praying for a Repeal of the Alien and Sedition Laws.

"The proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States, with respect to the petitions praying for a repeal of the Alien and Sedition Laws.
John Nicholas, Virginia Congressman and strict-construction Jeffersonian and his brothers, Wilson Cary and George, were outspoken opponents of the Alien and Sedition Acts, and each sought their repeal in vain during this session of Congress. This document leads with the House Report, refusing to repeal the Act despite claims of its unconstitutional limitation on free speech and the absence of Congressional power to remove aliens. The committee concludes that the First Amendment guarantees only the rights to publish without prior government restraint, the author remaining answerable to the public and individuals, for any abuse. Moreover, liberty of the press has never been protected "the publication of false, scandalous and malicious writings against the government, written or published with intent to do mischief.""

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Congress		1767	0008

Authentic Account of the Proceedings of the Congress Held at New-York, In MDCCLXV, on the Subject of the American Stamp Act.

Authentic account of the proceedings of the Congress held at New York, in MDCCLXV, on the subject of the American Stamp Act.

Congress		1782	0028
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1782 New York Laws, with the Articles of Confederation

The constitution by which the United States was governed from 1781 until the ratification of the new Constitution in 1789. The central government created by the Articles lacked strength because each state remained sovereign and independent; there was no effective executive officer, and Congress lacked the power to levy taxes. To remedy these defects, a Constitutional Convention was called in 1787, which resulted in the writing of a new constitution.

Congress	1st Octavo	1789	0069
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First Acts of Congress -- containing 1st Octavo printing of the Bill of Rights

Containing First Octavo Printing of the Bill of Rights. The Acts of the first Congress of the United States, containing much of the legislation fundamental to the establishment of government under the Constitution. The first Congress met in New York on March 4, 1789, and continued until the end of September. It officially ratified the Constitution and Washington's election as first U.S. president, and passed much of the most basic legislation for the machinery of government, regulating the Customs, Judiciary, Post Office, Mint, and the like. Much time was spent on the Bill of Rights, which appears here in what is the first octavo public printing, still including twelve amendments (the first two, relating to the numbers in a congressional district and congressional salaries, were later omitted). All of these things make this volume a foundation work in the history of American government.

Congress	1st	1775	0071
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Complete Proceedings of the First Continental Congress

Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress, Held at Philadelphia, on the Fifth of September 1774. Containing, The Bill of Rights, a List of Grievances, Occasional Resolves, the Association, an Address to the People of Great-Britain, and a Memorial to the Inhabitants of the British American Colonies. First English editions of these two rare and important separately printed works, together comprising the complete proceedings of the First Continental Congress. The 1774 Extracts was a synopsis of many of the important actions of the First Continental Congress, and the omitted information was separately printed in 1775 as the Journal. Together, the two works comprise the complete proceedings of the First Continental Congress, containing the Bill of Rights, the Association, the Petition to the King, and other historically important documents. In addition, this first English edition of the Extracts contains the "Address to the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec," dated October 26, 1774, which was not included in the original Philadelphia edition. "The First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia on 5 September 1774. The fifty-five members of this Congress... evolved into a federal government of a nation at war... Congress faced a delicate task. America as a whole did not want independence; every path to conciliation must be kept open. But Congress had to do something about the Coercive Acts, and also to suggest a permanent solution of the struggle between libertas and imperium... The Continental Congress issued a Declaration of Rights stating that Americans were entitled to all English liberties... Congress then adopted a non-importation, non-exportation, and non-consumption agreement, virtually cutting off imports [to and from Britain if the Coercive Acts were not repealed]... The agreement was called The Association." The Continental Congress also agreed to reassemble on 10 May 1775 if colonial rights and liberties had not been restored.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Congress		1834	0072

History of Congress Vol I: 1789 - 1793

Embracing the first term of the administration of General Washington. The object of this work, is to present a classification of the legislative measures of the first term of General Washington's administration. The multitudinous subjects which, in the Journals of the two houses, are scattered over the surface of thirteen hundred pages, requiring vast labor and a close scrutiny to discover and to disentangle them from the heterogeneous mass of which they form a part, are herein collected and arranged in system, so as to present at once the entire legislation on every topic of public interest and private concernment.

Congress	1st	1800	0073-0085
Collected Set of the Journals of Congress			
Published in 1800, this collection of thirteen volumes document the day-to-day actions of both the First and Second Continental Congresses of the United States from 1774-1781. Moreover, these volumes contain the events of the Congress of the Confederation through to the founding of the official United States government under the Constitution in 1788. Therefore, this collection is quite the momentous record of the early days of the United States of America. These volumes also contain a printing of the Declaration of Independence and early printings of the Articles of Confederation and the United States Constitution. Plus, this collection includes a printing of the Northwest Ordinance, as well as documentation of Congressional action regarding Shay's Rebellion.			

Congress		1823	0086-0089
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Journals of Congress Sep 5, 1774 - Nov 1, 1788

Published in 1823, this collection of the journals of the United States Congress documents the majority of the events leading up to and including the American Revolution. The First Continental Congress met in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia from September 5 to October 26, 1774. The Second Continental Congress convened on May 10, 1775 and disbanded on March 6, 1781. It was succeeded by the Congress of the Confederation, which existed from March 1, 1781 to March 4, 1789, and was comprised of delegates who were appointed by the legislatures of the individual states.

Congress	1st	1778	0090
Journals of Congress: Jan 1, 1777 - Jan 1, 1778 Vol III			
This first edition was published in 1778 and documents the actions of the Second Continental Congress from January 1, 1777 to January 1, 1778. At the end of September in 1777, the Continental Congress was forced to flee Philadelphia and British troops occupied that city. Congress moved to York, Pennsylvania to continue with their proceedings. On November 15, 1777 the Congress passed the Articles of Confederation after more than a year of heated debate, and sent them to the states for ratification. Within the debates surrounding the creation of the Articles of Confederation, Thomas Jefferson proposed a bicameral legislature: a Senate to represent the states and a House to represent the people. His proposal was rejected. Of course, such measures were adopted as a part of the United States Constitution.			

Congress		1778	0091
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Minutes of the Second Continental Congress

"THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

FROM SEPTEMBER 5, 1775 TO APRIL 30, 1776. First edition thus of the proceedings of the Second Continental Congress from September 1775 through April 1776, a crucial period in American history. During this transitional period, war continued to spread, Congress directed the growing military response, and public and political opinion began to change, setting the stage for the Declaration of Independence. This work combines and reprints the text of two works printed in Philadelphia in 1776: the Journal of the Congress of the United States of America, Continued (covering the period of September 5, 1775 to December 30, 1775) and the Journals of the Proceedings of Congress Held at Philadelphia, from January to May 1776. The First Continental Congress was concerned with the recovery of colonial rights and liberties violated by the British government, with the hope of eventual reconciliation. The Second Continental Congress met for the first time in May 1775, only a month after

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Lexington and Concord, facing a very different political situation. ""War had broken out between Massachusetts and the British military forces, whereupon Congress resolved to give aid to Massachusetts, took over the provincial army at Boston, and appointed George Washington Commander in Chief... With these steps Congress definitely advanced from being a mere clearinghouse for colonial opinion toward becoming the superintending power over the unified colonial cause"". The war spread throughout the colonies, but Congress refused to consider the issue of independence. On August 23, 1775, George III proclaimed the colonies in rebellion and officially declared a state of war; in December, Britain prohibited all trade and intercourse with the colonies. The increasing hostilities and the publication of Thomas Paine's Common Sense early in 1776 rapidly turned the tide of public opinion towards independence. Congress was soon to follow, resulting in the Declaration of Independence in July."

Congress	1st	1787	0092
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Pamphlet Printing of the United States Constitution

The rare first pamphlet edition. The Constitution of the United States of America is one of the greatest documents of personal freedom and governmental guarantee of justice. It was not however born without considerable effort, nor opposition. By the year 1786, it had become abundantly clear that the Article of Confederation, though perfectly adequate for an interim, wartime government, did not insure the values that Hamilton, Jay and Madison had envisioned. There were in it certain distinct and inherent problems. A national convention was held and the result of the new convention was the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States created the federal system by which sovereignty was shared by the national as well as state governments and under which foreign, and domestic problems could be resolved more expeditiously and efficiently by the national government. Before the new Constitution could take effect, however, it had to be ratified by at least nine of the thirteen states. Despite strong opposition from those who wished to retain the Articles, the new system was ratified by eleven states in less than a year. The first presidential election took place early in 1789 and the first Congress convened in New York shortly thereafter.

Congress	1st Edition English	1775	0099
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The Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America

"Now met in general congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of taking up arms. The letter of the twelve united colonies by their delegates in congress to the inhabitants of Great Britain, their humble petition to his Majesty, and their address to the people of Ireland.

1775

The first English issue and the first on either side of the Atlantic to have "collected together" these Revolutionary foundation documents.

The Declaration lists the grievances – commencing at the close of the French and Indian War, despite the key contributions that the Colonists made to the British victory, and through the aggressions at Lexington and Concord – that have resulted from England's "inordinate Passion for a Power not only unjustifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very Constitution of that Kingdom... In our own native Land, in Defense of the Freedom that is our Birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late Violation of it; for the protection of our Property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our Forefathers and ourselves against Violence actually offered, we have taken up Arms..." "Signed in type by John Hancock, Philadelphia, July 6, 1775."

Congress	3rd	1777	0100
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Declaration of Independence

Third Edition Dunlap of the Journals and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania, Part III. One of three known copies. "Only one complete set of the eight parts of the Journals survives, at the Library Company of Philadelphia. The Library Company also possesses the only other copy of this individual part... comprising page 29-56. Thus, this is the only copy in private hands...for a total of three known-considerably rarer than the infamous first broadside printing, of which there are 31, but from the same printer and press." "The appearance of the Declaration of Independence here is on the occasion of it being read into the records of the State, on February 26, 1777. It is not the only item of interest in this part of the Journals. Pages 38-44 are given over to the proceedings of negotiations between the commissioners of Pennsylvania and the chiefs of the Six Nations during the treaty made between January 30 and Feb. 6, 1777."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Congress		1799	0101

Virginia General Assembly

Contains the Declaration of American Independence; Adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the State of Virginia; Constitution of the United States of America; Alien & Sedition Laws; with certain proceedings of the legislature of this commonwealth thereupon. This collection of state papers, issued by the Virginia General Assembly, was produced to showcase the Virginia Resolutions against the Alien and Sedition Acts in the Context of the Founding documents of the United States.

The bitter Republican-Federalist factional struggle of the 1790's culminated in the passage by the Federalist majority in the U.S. Congress of the so-called Alien and Sedition Acts in the summer of 1798. These were seen by the Republicans as unconstitutional attacks on civil liberties and the prerogatives of the States. Jefferson and Madison decided to reply to this legislation through the medium of resolutions in the legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia; conceived in mutual consultation, the Kentucky resolve was drafted by Jefferson and the Virginia by Madison. It was introduced into the House of Delegates by Taylor of Carolina and passed on December 21, 1798. The Virginia Resolutions took no action in themselves, but stated the principal that any state could nullify a Federal Law which it viewed as Unconstitutional. Although this became a moot point with the Jeffersonian landslide of 1800, it was a seminal point in American politics, for it provided the justification for the South Carolina Nullification crisis of 1832, and was a States Rights argument before and after the Civil War. Championed by the great American libertarian John Taylor of Caroline, it has been a rallying point for States Rights advocates and strict constitutionists ever since. This pamphlet version would have been the first to spread the doctrine widely."

Congress			0193-0196
The Laws of the United States of America			
Acts passed at the first Session of the 5th Congress of the United States of America			

Congress	1st	1828	0372
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Constitution of the United States of America

Constitution of the United States of America; the rules of the Senate, and the House of Representatives; with Jefferson's Manual.

Congress	1st	1781	0388
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The Constitutions of the Several Independent States of America

First Edition. One of ten known copies. "First authoritative and original printed text of these important documents." "It contains a greater portion of unsophisticated wisdom and good sense, than is, perhaps, to be met with in any other legislative code that was ever yet framed. It is, in short, the book which may be considered the Magna Carta of the United American States". The volume includes the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation; the 1778 treaty of amity and commerce with France (the first treaty between the United States and any other country); and the treaty of alliance with France (assuring a French alliance should recognition of the U.S. lead to war with Great Britain).

Congress	1st	1803	0536
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12th Amendment

First printing of the text of the 12th Amendment. Entitled, 'Report of the Committee, U.S. Congress Joint Committee, on the 20th instant, two motions for an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States respecting the election of President and Vice-President.' The 12th Amendment provides the procedure for the separate election of the President and Vice President elected by the Electoral College. The amendment was proposed in effort to avoid the fiasco of the Jefferson-Burr tie in the election of 1800. It was "proposed by Congress on December 9, 1803 and was ratified by the requisite three-fourths of the state

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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legislatures on June 15, 1804."

Congress	1st Publication	1789	0546
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Journal of the First Session of the Senate of the United States of America, Begun and held at the City of New York March 4th 1789

First publication of the Bill of Rights as presented to the states for ratification as well as the 17 amendments that were proposed previously. There is no need to belabor the importance of the Bill of Rights. This volume also contains a number of other notable items, including President Washington's first address to Congress, the first rules of the Senate, the debate on the Judiciary Bill among others.

Congress		1803	0550
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The 11th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America

Passed by Congress on March 4, 1794 and ratified by the states on February 7, 1795. This is a concise explanation of the first amendment to the Constitution following the Bill of Rights which affects the election of the President of the United States. After the controversial campaign of 1800, which featured Aaron Burr becoming Jefferson's Vice-President, it became apparent that drastic changes in the presidential election process were needed. It was further bolstered by the recent, oft-acrimonious administration of the political opposites, Adams and Jefferson, Congress felt justified in seeking the necessary changes. The product of their deliberations appears here; in short, rather than choosing the Vice-President as the second highest vote getter among presidential contenders, the two offices will henceforth be elected separately. A most important change to the election process.

Congress		1819	0552
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Journal, Acts and Proceedings of the Convention Assembled at Philadelphia, Monday, May 14, and Dissolved Monday, September 17, 1787, which Formed the Constitution of the United States.

The first printing of the full proceedings of the Constitutional Convention. The first volume of the late edition of the laws of the United States, compiled under the direction of the late Secretary of State and Attorney General, contains a succinct historical review of the successive public measures, which led to the present organization of the North American Union, from the assembling of the Congress of the colonies on the 5th of September, 1774, to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and of the subsequent amendments to it, now in force.

Congress	1st Publication	1819	0694
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Journal, Acts and Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention

First publication of the journals and proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, which had been kept secret for the preceding thirty-two years. As such, it marks the beginning of historical examination into the process of the formation of the Constitution. Kept by the official secretary to the convention and edited by the Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, it was "published under the direction of the President of the United States, conformably to a Resolution of Congress of March 27, 1818."

Congress	1st	1788	0728
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First Connecticut Printing of the United States Constitution

First Edition. A very rare printing (one of five known copies) of the first official printing done after the state ratified the Constitution on January 9, 1788. Connecticut was the fifth state to ratify the Constitution, putting it more than halfway toward the milestone of nine states needed for adoption. The ratifying convention opened on January 4, and among the delegates were Oliver Ellsworth, Oliver Wolcott, and Matthew Griswold (who served as president). One hundred twenty-eight delegates to the Connecticut ratifying convention approved the Constitution, while forty dissented. Connecticut did not ratify the Constitution subject to the addition of the bill of rights (as apposed to Massachusetts, South Carolina, New Hampshire, New York, and Virginia). In fact, Connecticut did not ratify the Bill of Rights for another 150 years, in 1939.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Congress		1801	0869
Judiciary Act of 1801			
The United States Judiciary Act of 1801 (2 Stat. 89) was an effort by the lame duck Federalist majority in Congress to prolong its control of the federal judiciary before the end of President John Adams' term. Adopted on February 13, 1801, it was criticized by the Republicans and repealed by the subsequent Republican-dominated Congress on April 29, 1802.			
Congress		1862	0926
Internal Revenue Act, US Senate			
Written for the US Senate in 1862, Internal Revenue Act was put forth to help fund the American Civil War on July 1, 1862 it was voted on and passed. The Act was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln. The Act was intended "to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt."			
Congress	1st Book Edition	1789	0938
Articles of Confederation			
First Book Printing of the Articles of Confederation. Originally and formally known as the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, this written constitution of the United States of America was the first to specify how the national government was to function. Drafted between 1776 and 1777, this temporary working constitution, made up of thirteen articles, justified the Congress in its supervision over revolution-in the form of independence from the British crown-which would become known as the American Revolution.			
Congress	1st	1793	0940
Third Congress of the United States. An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Establishment of the United States			
This Act itemizes the designated purposes for the total expenditure of \$1,629,936.01, for the salaries and in-kind needs of the troops, fortifications, repairs and necessities; it directs the sources from which expenditures are to be made. Signed in type by him, speaker Muhlenberg, and Vice President Adams.			
Congress	1st	1799	1080-1081
Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States at the First Session of the Sixth Congress, Philadelphia December 2nd 1799			
The Sixth Congress closed the era of Federalist domination of the national government, The end of the Adams administration, the electoral count for the election of 1800, and the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson record the story of the 'Revolution of 1800'. Additionally, the Session includes proceedings on the death of George Washington, with a letter to Congress from Martha Washington.			
Congress		1801	1090
Convention between the French Republic and the United States of America			
The Convention ended the Quasi-War with France. It was negotiated by President Adams and his Secretary of State, John Marshall; and ratified in the Senate early in President Jefferson's term. This is one of its earliest printings. The Treaty put a close to privateering, established procedures for compensating victims of such practices from either country, and methods of adjusting future disputes.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Congress		1799	1103
The Constitution of the United States of America: As proposed by the Convention held at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787			
Published by the order of the House of Representatives, twelve years after the Constitution was first ratified. This work includes the Constitution of the United States and eleven Amendments.			
The Constitution of the United States of America is one of the greatest documents of personal freedom and governmental guarantee of justice. It was not however born without considerable effort, nor opposition. By the year 1786, it had become abundantly clear that the Article of Confederation, though perfectly adequate for an interim, wartime government, did not insure the values that Hamilton, Jay and Madison had envisioned. There were in it certain distinct and inherent problems. A national convention was held and the result of the new convention was the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States created the federal system by which sovereignty was shared by the national as well as state governments and under which foreign, and domestic problems could be resolved more expeditiously and efficiently by the national government. Before the new Constitution could take effect, however, it had to be ratified by at least nine of the thirteen states. Despite strong opposition from those who wished to retain the Articles, the new system was ratified by eleven states in less than a year. The first presidential election took place early in 1789 and the first Congress convened in New York shortly thereafter.			
Congress		1797	1113
Journal of the Senate- First Session of the Fifth Congress- Philadelphia May 15, 1797			
Congress		1791	1175
Acts Passed at a Congress of the United States of America, Begun and Held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the Fourth of March, in the Year 1789			
One of only several 1791 editions printing of all three Sessions of the historic First Congress, which convened March 4, 1789, and adjourned March 3, 1791. This edition is not in Sabin or Evans. The First Session convened on March 4, 1789; the Second on January 4, 1790, and the Third on December 6, 1790. This printing also includes the Constitution, signed in type, the Constitutional Convention's resolution and transmittal of the Constitution to Congress and the several States, signed in type by George Washington; The Bill of Rights [the twelve amendments proposed by the First Congress, not yet ratified]; a Table of Contents of the Acts and Treaties; The Articles of Confederation and Declaration of Independence; and the Acts and Treaties creating the legislative foundations of the National Government. Each Act has its date of approval, with the signature of President Washington in type.			
Congress		1799	1182
Report of the Committee to whom were referred on the 12th instant certain Memorials and Petitions complaining of the act, intituled "An Act Concerning Aliens," and of other Acts of the Congress of the United States			
Congress		1797	1268
Acts Passed at the First Session of the Fifth Congress of the United States of America: Begun and Held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the Fifteenth of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the Twenty-First.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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This is a complete offering of the Acts of the Fifth Congress, including the Alien & Sedition Acts and establishment of the Marine Corps, plus a treaty with the Cherokees. The bibliographies record each Session separately.

Congress	1st	1796	1375
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Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States at the Second Session of the Fourth Congress

First Edition. "This document prints President Washington's Address to Congress in December 1796, focusing on difficulties with France, troubles with the Creeks in Georgia, and implementation of the Treaty with England; and the response of the House, resolving deep gratitude for Washington's service and his invaluable republican example in relinquishing the reins of power." The work also contains "the tally of electoral votes in the presidential election of 1796, with tables setting forth the results; the military establishment; and the creation of Washington D.C. as the seat of government." "A new member, to wit Andrew Jackson, from Tennessee, appeared, produced his credentials, and took his seat in the House."

Congress		1800	1388
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Journals of Congress: Containing their Proceedings from January 1, 1776, to December 31, 1776

Originally part of a 13 Volume set. Only Volume II present. Containing the Continental Congress Proceeding from January 1, 1776 to December 31, 1776 with the printing of the 'Declaration of Independence' (see pages 228-234), and other Revolutionary War material.

Connecticut, State of	1st	1777	1400
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Acts and Laws

First Edition. "This Session required, as a condition of voting or office-holding, the citizen to take "an Oath of Fidelity to this State." The Acts also confiscate real estates of, and restrict the right to transfer real estate by, persons "who are inimical to the Freedom or Independence of said States, and refuse or neglect to take the Oath of Fidelity prescribed by the State to which he belongs.""

Constitution	1st	1643	0744
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English Constitution. Touching the fundamental Lawes, or politique constitution of this Kingdome, the Kings negative Voice, and the Power of Parliaments. To which is annexed, the Priviledge and Power of the Parliament, touching the Militia

The author is unknown. Thomas Underhill printed many important political papers during the English Civil War, on the side of Parliament and against the Crown. Pro-Parliament and anti-High Church, he expressed sentiments regarding natural law, checks and balances [but denying the King a veto over Parliament], and popular legitimacy that must have seemed, to the Colonists' during the 1760's, supportive of their opposition to British rule by Fiat.

Conway, Moncure Daniel		1909	1379
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The Life of Thomas Paine with a History of his Literary, Political, and Religious Career in America, France, and England

First printed in 1892 in two volumes. This edition printed in 1909 to which is added a sketch of Paine by William Cobbett. "Conway undertook the great labor of investigating original documents, and comparing and weighing contemporary evidence." "Revealed in these pages to us a clear-sighted, wise, brave, and benevolent man, the associated of the statesmen of his day, the "heart and brain" of the American Revolution, the believer in a possible "Religion of Humanity.""

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Cooper the Third Earl of Shaftsbury, Anthony Ashley	4th	1727	0484-0486

Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions and Times

“It was heretofore the wisdom of some wise nations to let people be fools as much as they pleased and never to punish seriously what deserved only to be laughed at.”

The grandson of a founder and leader of the English Whigs, and tutored by John Locke, Anthony Ashley Cooper, the Third Earl of Shaftesbury (1671–1713), wrote one of the most intellectually influential works in English of the eighteenth century. This was the three-volume *Characteristicks*, originally published in 1711, but revised in 1714 to accommodate the engravings of illustrations that Shaftesbury himself executed to aid the reader's consideration of his reflections on virtue as a kind of rationally achieved harmony among the affections.

Widely regarded as the first exponent of the view that ethics derives, not from reason alone, but from "sentiment," Shaftesbury criticizes not only Locke but, especially, Hobbes for the dim view that "the state of nature" is "a war of all against all." To the contrary, Shaftesbury argued that human nature responds most fully to representations of the good, the true, and the beautiful, and that human beings naturally desire society. In all of these reflections, he provides a large scope for the exercise of individual liberty and responsibility."

Cooper, James Fenimore	1st	1838	0093
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The American Democrat

"The American Democrat was originally published in 1838 by H. and E. Phinney at Cooperstown, New York.

“...the fact admitted that the power which framed it did not exceed its authority, it is much more essential to know what was done, that to ascertain who did it...The guarantees for the liberties of the citizen, given by the constitution of the United States, are very limited, except as against the action of the government of the Union alone. Congress may not pass any law establishing a religion, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, but the provisions of the constitution relating to these subjects, have no reference to the rights of states. This distinction is very essential to a correct understanding of the institutions of the country, as many are misled on the subject.”

“Liberty is not a matter of words, but a positive and important condition of society. Its greatest safeguards, after placing its foundations on a popular base, is in the checks and balances imposed on the public servants, and all its real friends ought to know that the most insidious attacks, are made on it by those who are the largest trustee of authority, in their efforts to increase their power.”

Cooper, Thomas	1st	1826	1088
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Lectures on the Elements of Political Economy

An influential text-book of laissez faire economics; bound with first editions of three anonymous pamphlets written in reply to his later essay "The Right of Free Discussion"

Cooper, William, Thomas Fleet, John Fleet, Peter Force, and James W. Ellsworth		1772	0361
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The Votes & Proceedings of the Freeholders and Other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston

At this time it was moved and passed that a Committee of Correspondence be established to "state the rights of the colonists and of this province in particular, as men, as Christian, and as Subjects." They also were to communicate and publish the same to the several towns in that province and to the world, also requesting from each town a free communication of their sentiments on this subject. Included in this piece is the original appearance in the States of the rights of the colonist being stated as Life, Liberty and Property [later changed to Pursuit of happiness]. All of these together with the right to support and defend them in the best way possible.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Copernicus, Nicolai	3rd	1617	0767

De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium (On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres)

Rare, Third Edition in Latin. Extensively corrected with first issuance of the 'Biography of Copernicus,' explanatory notes and source notes to the Greek used by Copernicus. The publication of 'De Revolutionibus' "was a landmark in human thought. It challenged the authority of antiquity and set the course for the modern world by its effective destruction of the anthropocentric view of the universe." "This printing was by Nicolaus Mulerius who was a professor of mathematics at the University of Groningen." In 1514, Copernicus privately circulated an outline of his thesis on planetary motion. In 1540, a supporter named Georg Joachim Rheticus of Wittenberg, had persuaded Copernicus to allow him to publish a brief description of the Copernican system, but the actual publication of 'De Revolutionibus' containing his mathematical proofs did not occur until 1543. Copernicus delayed its publishing until near death and has been taken as a sign that he was well aware of the possible furor his work might incite; certainly his preface to Pope Paul III anticipates many of the objections it raised.

Coues, Elliott		1893	0662-0665
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History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark Vol I

History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark to the source of the Missouri River, thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean, performed during the years 1804-5-6, by Order of the Government of the United States. A new edition, faithfully reprinted from the only authorized edition of 1814, with copious critical commentary, prepared upon examination of unpublished official archives and many other sources of information, including a diligent study of the original manuscript journals and field notebooks of the explorers, together with a new biographical introduction, new maps and other illustrations and a complete index.

Council of Trent		1670	0543
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Council of Trent (The Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent)

The Council of Trent was held between 1545 and 1563 in Trent ad Bologna, Italy. The Council met for twenty-five sessions and was presided over and convoked by Pope Paul III. It was one of the most important Catholic Church's ecumenical councils. It was prompted by in response to the Protestant Reformation, which was to have a great impact in Europe and America. It has been described as the embodiment of the Counter-Reformation. The work of the Council had a profound effect on the intellectual community in empowering the inquisition with new censorship privileges as typified by the Papal Index of Forbidden Books, which has been included here in the second volume. The Council issued decrees as well as condemnation of what it defined to be heresies committed by Protestantism. It prompted clarification of the Church's doctrine and teachings on a wide range of subjects including scripture, the Biblical canon, sacred tradition, the sacraments, the Mass and the veneration of saints. It would be three hundred and fifty years before the next ecumenical council would convene.

Coxe, Tench		1794	0096
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A View of the United States of America

A view of the United States in a series of papers written between 1787 and 1794. Interspersed with authentic documents which tend to exhibit the progress and present state of civil and religious liberty, population, agriculture, exports, imports, manufacturing and general improvements.

Crevecoeur, Michel-Guillaume Saint Jean	1st	1782	0097
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Letters from an American Farmer

First Edition. Writing under the pen name, J. Hector St. John, Crèvecoeur was a French author, agronomist, traveler, and settler in America from 1754 to 1780. After having traveled through Canada, the Great Lakes region, and Pennsylvania, Crèvecoeur settled on a farm in the colony of New York. Here, between 1770 and 1781, he wrote 'Letters from an American Farmer', an extremely popular series of essay-letters. "They deal with farm life in the American frontier in the 18th century, sometimes idealizing it in the tradition of Jean Jacques Rousseau, yet depicting realistically the hard, unpleasant facts of the social life and

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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customs in the American colonies. Crèvecoeur sees America as a refuge for the persecuted and oppressed people of the world." More letters were found in 1922 and published as 'Sketches of Eighteenth Century America' (1925), give information and accurate descriptions of colonial American rural life.

Crevecor, Hector St. John	1st	1782	0390
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Letters from an American Farmer

American author and agriculturist, it is believed that Crèvecoeur served under Montcalm in Canada. After traveling in the Great Lakes region and in the Ohio and working as a surveyor in Pennsylvania, he settled on a farm in New York, where he composed his Letters from an American Farmer. Other letters, found in 1922, were published as Sketches of Eighteenth Century America. The two books give outstanding descriptions of American rural life of the period. He introduced the culture of European crops into America and, as French consul in New York City, sought to improve commercial relations between France and the United States. In Letters From an American Farmer he asks, "What then is the American, this new man?...He is an American, who, leaving behind him all his ancient prejudices and manners, receives new ones from the new mode of life he has embraced, the new government he obeys, and the new rank he holds. He has become an American by being received in the broad lap of our great Alma Mater. Here individuals of all races are melted into a new race of man, whose labors and posterity will one day cause great changes in the world. Americans are the western pilgrims."

Crockett, David		1838	0628
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Crockett Almanac of 1839

The fifth of the Crockett almanacs issued in Nashville containing adventures, exploits, sprees and scrapes in the west and life and manners in the backwoods. Like other almanacs of the 19th century it includes calendars, sunrise and sunset times, astronomical data, important dates, historical anniversaries, and holidays. It has a compilation of the now famous stories ascribed to the personage of Davy Crockett with wonderful woodcut illustrations. The Crockett "almanacs ensured a continued notoriety for Crockett long after his death" in 1836 at the Battle of the Alamo, "while at the same time creating a Herculean Davy who accomplished deeds far beyond the capacity of any ordinary mortal."

Crockett, David		1841	0629
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Crockett Almanac of 1842. Containing rows, sprees and scrapes in the west; life and manners in the backwoods; and terrible adventures on the ocean.

Compilation of the now famous stories ascribed to the personage of Davy Crockett.

Crockett, David		1834	0630
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Sketches and Eccentricities of Col. David Crockett of West Tennessee

Compilation of the now famous stories ascribed to the personage of Davy Crockett. Including "Not yours to give".

Croix, Pétis de la	1st English	1722	1290
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The History of Genghizcan the Great

First edition in English of this early history of Genghis Khan and the formidable Mongol Empire, with folding engraved map. Pétis de la Croix (1622-95) served as secretary-interpreter in Asian languages to Louix XIV. This work is largely his translation from the original Turkish history of Genghis Khan by Abul Khayr Tash Kuprizadeh. The last 40 pages consist of an extensive bibliography of works consulted by Pétis de la Croix. Translated from the French by Penelope Aubin. First published in Paris in 1710.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Cuneiform Akkadian Tablet	Tablet	ca. 2500 B.C.	1261

Akkadian Clay Tablet

A cuneiform is a form of writing, extensively used in the ancient world, especially by the Babylonians and Assyrians. The word "cuneiform" was first applied in 1700 by Thomas Hyde, a professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford. The name "cuneiform" is fitting, for each character or sign is composed of a wedge, or a combination of wedges, written from left to right. This cuneiform is a letter from the Old Babylonian Period written in Akkadian language.

Custer, George A.	1st	1874	1281
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My Life on the Plains

First Edition, with eight full-page wood-engravings by A. Roberts, including a portrait of Custer and four portraits of chiefs. The volume is "Custer's autobiography, featuring his stories of fighting Native Americans on the Great Plains, a scarce classic of western Americana. Originally serialized in 'Galaxy' magazine between 1872-74, Custer's fascinating autobiography of life as a cavalryman fighting Native-American tribes on the plains appeared in book form only two years before his last stand at Little Bighorn. Introduced by his sketch of the landscape and speculations on the history and nature of the "Indian," Custer's narrative begins with the expedition of Major-General Hancock in the spring of 1867 and ends with the Washita campaign on the frontiers of Kansas."

D'Holbach, Baron	1st English	1834	0625
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The System of Nature

Listing M. De Mirabaud as the author, the real author is the Baron D'Holbach. Often referred to as the Bible of Materialism. It is the first and only example in the Enlightenment of a comprehensive, unmitigated defense of atheistic materialism. In this work Holbach rejected the Cartesian mind body dualism and attempted to explain all phenomena, physical and mental, in terms of matter in motion. He derived the moral and intellectual faculties from man's sensibility to impressions made by the external world, and saw human actions as entirely determined by pleasure and pain. He continued his direct attack on religion by attempting to show that it derived entirely from habit and custom. But his "System" was not a negative or destructive book: Holbach rejected religion because he saw it as a wholly harmful influence, and he tried to supply a more desirable alternative. In fact he outlined a whole ethical and political philosophy, which he expanded in his later works. It was his aim to derive a morality and an ethic from a completely materialistic and atheistic basis. In spite of his hedonistic explanation of human actions he saw man as a social animal; and indeed it is social utility that is the basis of his ethics. The great problem that he faced, and never really resolved, was to reconcile his complete determinism with a denial of fatalism in the moral sphere: that is, to reconcile the belief that man's every action is determined by his material circumstances with the conviction that man can himself change these circumstances. But, reconciled or not, he retained until his death both his faith in determinism and an even stronger faith in the power of education. (PMM)

Paul Heinrich Dietrich, Baron d'Holbach (1723-1789) first became known as a scientist, contributing some four hundred articles to the Encyclopedia of his friend and colleague Denis Diderot. Holbach later turned from science to more dangerous topics, writing and having published abroad, a number of books attacking religion in all aspects, which flooded illegally into France. Unable to publish safely under his own name, he had the ingenious idea of using the names of recently dead French authors – hence the publication of Systeme under the name Mirabaud.

Darwin, Charles		1883	1163
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The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection

First published in 1859, this controversial scientific work is considered to be the foundation of evolutionary biology. It introduced the scientific theory that populations evolve over the course of generations through a process of natural selection. Darwin included evidence that he gathered on the Beagle expedition in the 1830s and his subsequent findings from research, correspondence, and experimentation.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Democratic Society of Friends of the People		1805	1130
Constitution of the Democratic Society of Friends of the People			
One of two 1805 issues, both printed by Duane, the other being 6 pages. The Democratic Society of Friends of the People was an "anti-Federalist organization, taking its creed from the "natural rights" theory of the Declaration of Independence, and geared up the support Jeffersonian principles. Prominent Democrats Matthew Lawler, Michael Leib, and William Duane were officers. Leib's activities in this Society "launch him on a political career...as a stanch, albeit violent, Jeffersonian."			
Demosthenes	1st	1570	0495
The Three Orations of Demosthenes			
"Englished out of the Greeke by Thomas Wylson"". Apart from its political significance, Wilson's translation is notable as the earliest English version of Demosthenes, and attains a high level of scholarship."			
Demosthenes		1547	0838-0840
Orationum			
This work is a three volume set published in 1547 in Greek called Oratiumun Pars Teria Demosthenes (384–322 BC) was a prominent Greek statesman and orator of ancient Athens. His orations constitute a significant expression of contemporary Athenian intellectual prowess and provide an insight into the politics and culture of ancient Greece during the 4th century BC. Demosthenes learned rhetoric by studying the speeches of previous great orators. He delivered his first judicial speeches at the age of 20, in which he argued effectively to gain from his guardians what was left of his inheritance. For a time, Demosthenes made his living as a professional speech-writer (logographer) and a lawyer, writing speeches for use in private legal suits.			
Demosthenes	2nd	1744	1310
All the Orations of Demosthenes, Pronounced to Excite the Athenians Against Philip, King of Macedon			
Second Edition with a large folding map of the geography of Magna Graecia. "Starting in 352 B.C., Greek orator and politician Demosthenes began a series of speeches to excite Athenians against the military encroachment of Philip, King of Macedonia (and father of Alexander the Great). Though ultimately defeated, Demosthenes continued to use his great oratory powers to fight against the Macedonians for fifteen years. Thomas, eminent historian and fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, published this complete translation from the Latin in 1770."			
Des Cartes, Renatus	2nd	1656	1066
Opera Philosophica			
Contains: Meditationes de Prima Philosophia, Epistola ad Celeberrimum virum D. Gisbertum Voetium, Dissertatio de Methodo. Dioptrice, Meteora/Tractatus de Passinibus anime.			
Des Cartes, Renatus		1680	1074
Six Metaphysical Meditations			
The Meditations opens by developing skeptical questions concerning the possibility of knowledge. Through a series of several carefully thought out meditations, the reader establishes the groundwork for the possibility of knowledge. Descartes is not a skeptic, as some have insisted, but uses skepticism as a vehicle to motivate his reader to "discover" by way of philosophical investigation what constitutes this ground.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Dickinson, John		1774	0102
Letters from a Farmer			
THE MOST INFLUENTIAL POLITICAL WORK WRITTEN IN AMERICA BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN IN 1775.			
<p>The traditional emphasis on Dickinson's caution and restraint in the Letters is misplaced, evidently deriving from his notorious opposition to independence in 1776 and not from any relative timidity in 1768. The subdued tone of the Letters is an element in the rhetorical strategy of the work, appropriate to the modest and unassuming pose of lawyer Dickinson's farmer persona and useful as a cover for implications that border on the inflammatory. Thus in the very letter in which the Pennsylvania Farmer observes that the "cause of liberty is a cause of too much dignity to be sullied by turbulence and tumult," he also notes if "at length it becomes undoubted that an inveterate resolution is formed to annihilate the liberties of the governed, the English history affords frequent examples of resistance by force."</p> <p>"Written chiefly in response to the Townshend Acts of 1767, which imposed duties on a variety of imported goods, Dickinson's Letters moves beyond the issue of taxation to become a lesson in the moral requirements of freedom, urging Americans to attain the prudence, justice, modesty, bravery, humanity and magnanimity" that will allow them to triumph over the "ambitious, artful men" who govern Great Britain."</p>			
Dickinson, John		1765	0391
The Late Regulations of the British Colonies Considered			
<p>American statesman and pamphleteer. Most notably represented Pennsylvania in the Stamp Act Congress of 1765 and the Continental Congress from 1774-1776, when he was defeated owing his opposition to the Declaration of Independence. He has aptly been called the "Penman of the Revolution", and no other writer of his day presented arguments so numerous, timely, and so popular. However, much of this popularity was lost due to his opposition of the Declaration of Independence. He drafted the "Declaration of Rights" of the Stamp Act Congress, the "Petition to the King" and the "Articles of Confederation" of the second Congress. As the representative of a small state, he championed the principle of state equality in the constitutional convention, but was one of the first to advocate the compromise, which was finally adopted providing for equal representation in one house and proportional representation in the other.</p>			
Dickinson, Jonathan	1st	1741	1307
The True Scripture-Doctrine Concerning some Important Points of Christian Faith			
<p>The Question of Free Will During the Great Awakening First Edition of the Presbyterian Jonathan Dickinson's important philosophical foray into the "apparently irreconcilable conflict between the Enlightenment's insistence on man's free will and Calvinism's doctrine of God's sovereign free Grace." "His doctrine placed no constraints on a man's affections, appetites, or inclinations, and that man continues to act voluntarily and spontaneously in all his moral conduct. Consistent with God's absolute decree, man is free, Dickinson insisted, but he is also subjected to eternal decree. God has decreed that man may 'act freely and at full liberty'.</p>			
Dodu, Jean-Marie		1985	0493-0494
Gutenberg Bible - A Commentary			
Historical Background -- Transcription -- Translation			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Douglass, Frederick		1893	0107
Life & Times of Frederick Douglass			
First published in 1881 and revised in 1892. This work is Douglass' third autobiography. "Douglass gave more details about his life as a slave and his escape from slavery in this volume than he could in his two previous autobiographies," due to the emancipation of American slaves during and following the American Civil War. "It is the only one of Douglass' autobiographies to discuss his life during and after the Civil War, including his encounters with American presidents such as Lincoln and Garfield, his account of the ill-fated "Freedman's Bank", and his service as the United States Marshall of the District of Columbia."			
Douglass, Frederick		1855	0108
My Bondage & My Freedom			
First published in 1855, 'My Bondage and My Freedom' is an autobiographical slave narrative written by Frederick Douglass. It is the second of three autobiographies written by Douglass, and is mainly an expansion of his first, 'Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass', discussing in greater detail his transition from bondage to liberty. After a two-year stay in Great Britain, where he earned enough money to buy his freedom, he founded 'The North Star', a newspaper he published for seventeen years, advocating the use of black troops during the Civil War and civil rights for freedmen.			
Douglass, Frederick		1846	0109
Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass			
First published in 1845, this work is a memoir and treatise on abolition written by Frederick Douglass. In factual detail, the text "encompasses eleven chapters that recount the events of Douglass' life as a slave and his ambition to become a free man." Within four months of its publication, it sold five thousand copies and by 1860, almost thirty thousand copies had been sold. "After its publication, Douglass sailed to England and Ireland for two years in fear of being recaptured by his owner in the United States. While in Britain and Ireland, he gained supporters who paid \$710.96 to purchase his emancipation from his legal owner." This work is one of the most influential pieces of literature to fuel the abolitionist movement of the early 19th century in the United States and is "generally held to be the most famous of a number of narratives written by former slaves during the same period."			
Douglass, Frederick		1883	0110
Harper's Weekly			
Picture on front cover. American abolitionist, orator, and journalist. The son of a slave and a white father, Douglass escaped to the North in 1838. A speech he delivered at an antislavery convention in Nantucket in 1841 made such an impression that he was soon in great demand as a speaker. Mobbed and beaten because of his views, he described his experiences in an outspoken Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass. After a two-year stay in Great Britain, where he earned enough money to buy his freedom, he founded The North Star, a newspaper he published for seventeen years, advocating the use of black troops during the Civil War and civil rights for freedmen.			
Douglass, Frederick		1885	0535
Deed for Property in Washington			
Deed for Property in Washington, signed in docket on June 26, 1885, by the great anti-slavery leader as Recorder of Deeds.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Douglass, Frederick		1872	0538
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U. S. Grant and the Colored People

"A rare, post- Civil War Douglass publication, addressed "To the Colored People" urging Black Americans to support Grant versus Greeley in the 1872 election." Douglass "defends Grant as a friend of African Americans and catalogs the ways in which he has helped the black race. Two months prior to this letter Douglass declined Victoria Woodhull's offer to run as her Vice-President on the Equal Rights Party ticket."

Douglass, Frederick	1st	1865	1387
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Equality of all Men before the Law

First Edition. Very Rare, One of three known copies. "This pamphlet was financed by George Stearns,... one of the Secret Six who, before the Civil War, had underwritten John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry." It includes Douglass' speech, 'What the Black Man Wants,'; William D. Kelley's speech, and "other speeches and documents demonstrating the justice and importance of the right to vote."

Dryden, John	1st	1700	1391
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Fables Ancient and Modern

First Edition. The volume was Dryden's last work and printed just before his death in 1700. It contains his translations of the First Book of Homer's 'Iliad', eight selections from Ovid's 'Metamorphoses', three stories from Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales', the poem 'The Flower and the Leaf', and three stories from Boccaccio. The volume also contains a number of Dryden's own works, including 'Alexander's Feast' and a preface in which he praises Chaucer, calling him "the Father of English poetry".

The poems included in this work:

- 'Poem to Her Grace the Dutchess of Ormond'.
- 'Palamon and Arcite: or, The Knight's Tale', from Chaucer. Book the First, The Second Book, and The Third Book.
- 'To my Honoured Kinsman John Driden of Chesterton, in the County of Huntington, Esq'.
- 'Meleager and Attalanta', out of the Eighth Book of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses'.
- 'Sigismonda and Guiscardo', from Boccace.
- 'Bauris and Philemon', out of the Eighth Book of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses'.
- 'Pigmalion and the Statue', out of the Tenth Book of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses'.
- 'Ciniras and Myrrha', out of the Tenth Book of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses'.
- The First Book of Homer's 'Ilias'.
- 'The Cock and the Fox: or, the Tale of the Nun's Priest', from Chaucer.
- 'Theodore and Honoria', from Boccace.
- 'Ceyxe and Alcyone', out of the Tenth Book of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses'
- 'The Flower and the Leaf: or, the Lady in the Arbor'. A Vision out of Chaucer.
- 'Alexander's Feast: or, the Power of Musick'. An Ode in Honour of St. Cecilia.
- The Twelfth Book of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' wholly Translated.
- 'The Speeches of Ajax and Ulysses', from Ovid's Metamorphoses. Book the Thirteenth.
- 'The Wife of Bath, her Tale,' from Chaucer.
- 'Of the Pythagorean Phylosophy', from Ovid's 'Metamorphoses'. Book the Fifteenth.
- 'The Character of a Good Parson Imitated', from Chaucer, and enlarged.
- 'The Monument of a Fair Maiden Lady, who dy'd at the Bath, and is there Interr'd'.
- 'Cymon and Iphegnia', from Boccace.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Du Bois, W.E. Burghardt	1st	1906	1357

A Litany of Atlanta

"The Litany is an agonized prayer, an expression of Du Bois's outrage and grief a the Atlanta race riot of September 1906--mere days before this issue of The Independent appeared-- in which 35-40 blacks were killed by mobs. "Bewildered we are, and passion-tost, mad with the madness of a mobbed and mocked and murdered people; straining at the armposts of Thy Throne, we raise our shackled hands and charge Thee, God, by the bones of our stolen fathers, by the tears of our dead mothers, by the very blood of Thy crucified Christ: What meaneth this? Tell us the Plan; give us the Sign! Keep not thou silence, O God!""

Duane, William	1st	1807	0400
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Experience the Test of Government

First Edition. Attributed to William Duane, this is a collection of eighteen essays, written between 1805 and 1806, "on the nature of government and the necessity to curb its tendencies to abuse power." In addition, Duane "proposes, inter alia, amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania that would ensure that militia officers would be chosen by militiamen."

Duns Scotus, Joannis		1520	1272
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Comentaria Doctoris Subtilis

Joannis Duns Scotus also known as John Duns Scotus, was one of the foremost of schoolmen. He became remarkably proficient in all branches of learning. His generally reckoned to be one of the three most important philosopher-theologians of the High Middle Ages.Scotus has had considerable influence on both Catholic and secular thought.This edition of Duns Scotts' work contains his commentary on the Joannis Duns Scotus also known as John Duns Scotus, was one of the foremost of schoolmen. He became remarkably proficient in all branches of learning. His generally reckoned to be one of the three most important philosopher-theologians of the High Middle Ages. Scotus has had considerable influence on both Catholic and secular thought. This edition of Duns Scotts' work contains his commentary on the metaphysics of Aristotle. He followed Aristotle in asserting that the subject matter of metaphysics is "being qua being" (ens inquantum ens). Being in general (ens in communi), as a univocal notion, was for him the first object of the intellect. The "univocity of being," existence is the most abstract concept we have, applicable to everything that exists.

Edgar, Thomas, Editor	1st	1632	0652
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The Lawes Resolutions of Women's Rights: or, The Lawes Provision for Women

"First Edition of the first treatise on women's legal status: their rights with regards to property, dowry, and inheritance, as well as all laws relating to children, marriage, and divorce." A methodical collection of statutes and customs, with the cases, opinions, and arguments in the law as do properly concern women. These statutes were effective during the reign of Charles I of England. An anonymous work, its preface is signed T.E. and has been attributed to Thomas Edgar, who "pleads ignorance about the identity of the original compiler, but notes that he has added cases and corrected mistakes." Some believe, though inconclusively, the author is actually Sir John Doddridge, the Renaissance jurist, antiquarian and Justice of the King's Bench. "Although 'The Lawes Resolutions' does not advocate for women's rights in a modern sense, it does represent a broad repertory of contemporary law."

Edgar, Thomas, Editor	1st	1632	1104
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Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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"Although 'The Lawes Resolutions' does not advocate for women's rights in a modern sense, it does represent a broad repertory of contemporary law."

Edwards, Jonathan		1795	0111
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Duty of Ministers of the Gospel to Preach the Truth, (The)

An important restatement by Jonathan Edward's son. Edwards has, indeed, come to be recognized as perhaps the finest mind ever to emerge in America and, by some, as among our supreme architects of prose. Yet it might be asked whether Edwards would loom so large among his contemporaries, even whether his creativity would have been so immense, had it not been for his participation, commentaries on, and obsession with the issues raised by one of the salient episodes in all American history: the Great Awakening.

Edward's theology was more basically Calvinistic than that of earlier Puritan divines, who emphasized the covenantal relation between God and man, rather than the absolute supremacy of a God bound by no contract. He believed "that the essence of all religion lies in holy love" and that sin was a "property of the species," which both justified God's punishment of man and made possible mercy and redemption."

Edwards, Jonathan	1st	1754	0112
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Freedom of Will

First Edition. Written while Edwards was "serving in Massachusetts as a missionary to a native tribe of Housatonic Indians," this volume "investigates the contrasting Calvinist and Arminian views about free will, God's foreknowledge, determinism, and moral agency. As Edwards attempts to resolve the contention surrounding these topics, he relies on a variety of textual resources including the Bible and philosophy works of enlightenment thinkers." "One of the authors that provoked the writing of this text was Daniel Whitby. Whitby was an Arminian minister of the Church of England who was known for his anti-Calvinist viewpoint and his statement that "it is better to deny prescience [foreknowledge] than liberty." It is this claim that Edwards attempts to answer in 'The Freedom of Will.' Edwards responded that a person may freely choose whatever seems good, but that whatever it is that seems good is based on an inherent predisposition that has been foreordained by God."

Edwards, Jonathan		1794	0466
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Treatise Concerning Religious Affections

This is the supreme expressions of Edwards' psychology of religion.

Edwards, Jonathan	4th	1775	0496
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Freedom of Will

Fourth Edition. First published in 1754 and written "while serving in Massachusetts as a missionary to a native tribe of Housatonic Indians." This volume "investigates the contrasting Calvinist and Arminian views about free will, God's foreknowledge, determinism, and moral agency. As Edwards attempts to resolve the contention surrounding these topics, he relies on a variety of textual resources including the Bible and philosophy works of enlightenment thinkers." "One of the authors that provoked the writing of this text was Daniel Whitby. Whitby was an Arminian minister of the Church of England who was known for his anti-Calvinist viewpoint and his statement that "it is better to deny prescience [foreknowledge] than liberty." It is this claim that Edwards attempts to answer in 'The Freedom of Will.' Edwards responded that a person may freely choose whatever seems good, but that whatever it is that seems good is based on an inherent predisposition that has been foreordained by God."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Edwards, Jonathan		1799	0804
Farewell Sermon to the People of Colebrook			
<p>Preached at the First Church in Northampton, Massachusetts after being voted out as the Pastor by the congregation, July 1, 1750. The sermon took place on July 14, 1750. His farewell sermon was a genuine prayer and request for his people, in which he challenged them with the same message he had been preaching throughout the entirety of his time as Pastor; to live in accordance with the Bible and sound doctrine. He asked, whether in his company or absence, that they live with integrity towards the Lord and not conform to the patterns of the world. He bids his final farewell by telling them that he shall see them once again soon, when they stand before God at the throne. "Constantly pray to God in secret, and often remember that great day when you must appear before the judgment seat of Christ, and meet your minister there, who has so often counseled and warned you."</p>			
Edwards, Jonathan		1794	1319
A Treatise Concerning Religious Affections			
<p>"Written in 1746 during the First Great Awakening, 'Religious Affections' remains an important and challenging Christian treatise. Concerned that many people do not display true "religious affections," Jonathan Edwards attempts to "discern...wherein true religion does consist." Balancing between extreme "intellectualism" and extreme "emotionalism," Edwards argues that emotions are an important part of true religion, but that one must distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate emotions. He provides both "negative" or unreliable signs of true religious emotions, and "positive" or reliable signs of true religious emotions. 'Religious Affections' is thus profitable for study even today, and many contemporary theologians and pastors have found Edward's work insightful and significant."</p>			
Ellicott, Thomas		1829	1115
Observations on the state of the Currency, with Suggestions for Equalizing its Value, and Reducing to Uniformity the Banking System in The United States			
<p>The Jacksonian Thomas Elliott is the consensus nominee for likely author: he was president of Baltimore's Union Bank of Maryland--one of Andrew Jackson's 'pet banks'--at this time. Here he writes " a brief retrospect of the commerce and currency of our country, since the establishment of the General Government." He particularly attends to the causes of "sudden fluctuations in either its quantity or value," a happening "always to be deprecated." His analysis focuses on the Bank of the United States, which was established to protect "the country from the vitiated currency with which it was overwhelmed." He deplores the Bank's efforts, for it is "a private company of individuals, irresponsible for their conduct as long as they confine their acts within the limits of their chartered privileges."</p>			
Elliot, Jonathan		1830	0715-0718
State Conventions and Debates on the Federal Constitution			
<p>Vol 3 of 4 volumes is present, missing the first 34 pages, covering Pennsylvania and North and South Carolina. Vol 4 of 4 Illustrated by the Opinions of Twenty Successive Congresses, and A Digest of Decision in the Courts of the Union, involving Constitutional Principles: Thus showing the rise, progress, present condition, and practice of the constitution, in the National Legislature and Legal Tribunals of the Republic with Full indexes on all subjects embraced in the work. Considered Vol 4 [Supplementary to the State Conventions, in 3 Vols. On adopting the Federal Constitution.]</p>			
Elliot, Jonathan		1827-1830	0780-0783
Debates on the Federal Constitution			
<p>A four-volume collection gathered and compiled by Jonathan Elliot, published between 1827 and 1830. These volumes are acknowledged as being the best and most complete source for primary materials about the United States' national government's transitional period between the closing of the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and the opening of the First Federal Congress in 1789. Elliot's 'Debates on the Constitution' accurately and thoroughly collects the documents applicable to the discussions and conferences that took place among several states regarding the topics surrounding ratification. These documents include some of the more obvious works, including the 'Federalist Papers', the 'Declaration of Independence', the 'Articles of</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Confederation', and the 'Journal of the Constitutional Convention', as well as an impressive assortment of rare and isolated materials, including the transcription of the proposed Constitution and the documented debates among the various states.

Ellis, Edward S.

1884

0788

Life of Crockett

Ellis was a teacher, school administrator, journalist, and the author of hundreds of publications that he produced under his name as well as under a number of various pen names. Notable fiction stories by Ellis include *The Huge Hunter, or the Steam Man of the Prairies* and *Seth Jones, or the Captives of the Frontier*. Internationally, Edward S. Ellis is probably known best for his Deerhunter novels read widely by young boys until the 1950s.

During the mid-1880s, after a fiction-writing career of some thirty years, Ellis eventually began composing more serious works of biography, history, and persuasive writing. One of which was "The Life of Colonel David Crockett", which had the mythical story of Davy Crockett giving a speech usually called "Not Yours To Give". It was a speech in opposition to awarding money to a Navy widow on the grounds that Congress had no Constitutional mandate to give charity. It was said to have been inspired by Crockett's meeting with a Horatio Bunce, a much quoted man in Libertarian circles, but one for whom historical evidence of is non-existent.

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Ellis, Edward S.

1884

0884

The Life of David Crockett

Colonel Crockett lacked the refinements which a truer education would have given him: he said and did things which cannot be held up as models for the youth of to-day ; but a profound sense of justice and of devotion to right permeated his entire life. Rough and uncultured though he was, his career contains much that is commendable and worthy of imitation. His moral heroism was displayed in his defiance of the vast powers of President Jackson when political ruin was the almost inevitable consequence. Of no man can it more truly be said that he preferred being right to being President. His personal daring was shown on many a battle-field; in the dim woods, when, singlehanded, he encountered the savage bear; in the swamps, when struggling against malaria, starvation, and the wily Creek warrior; when coursing on his mustang over the Texan prairie and pursued by the fierce Comanche; and when, day after day and night after night, he loaded and fired his deadly rifle from within the sulphurous walls of the Alamo, while Santa Anna and his hosts closed about him and his fellow-patriots in a circle of flame and fire, and when, panting, begrimed and bloody, he stood with the handful of survivors until he saw, like a lightning-flash, the treachery of the Mexican dictator, and, making a last desperate rush, with his drawn bowie-knife, he perished when within a pace of the traitor. Not a defender lived to tell the story of the sublime defense of the Alamo. Neither ancient nor modern history affords a grander exhibition of heroism than was shown on that crimson day when the blood of the Spartan band became the seed from which sprang Texan independence.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Elyot, Thomas		1580	0442
The Boke, Named the Governour			
It describes the ideal prince, his virtues, his education in the arts and humanities (dancing is not to be condemned), and his ultimate political goal, justice.			

Emerson, Ralph Waldo	1st	1841	0115
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Essays

First Edition. "This important collection of twelve essays includes his famous essay on self-reliance, as well as essays on intellect, history, love, friendship, heroism, art, compensation, and other subjects." "Timeless, and without a trace of `dating,' these essays are as readable, and to a considerable extent as much read, today as a hundred years ago. Their ethical inspiration and stimulation, their occasional startling phrase, their individualistic idealism, which stirred nascent Yankee New England to its depths, speaks with the same simple power and force in the midst of modern complexities." "It is Emerson's essay on self-reliance, in which he strongly advocates standing alone behind one's own principles against the tides of conformity and society, which is perhaps his most famous."

Emerson, Ralph Waldo	1st	1841	0116
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Essays

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Emerson, Ralph Waldo		1856	0117
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Miscellanies; Embracing Nature, Addresses and Lectures

American poet, essayist, and philosopher.

Emerson became known for the challenges to traditional thought in his essays and lectures.

Emerson's philosophy is characterized by its reliance on intuition as the only way to comprehend reality. His conception of life as "spiritual vision" owes much to the work of Plotinus.

A believer in the "divine sufficiency of the individual," Emerson was a steady optimist. His refusal to grant the positive existence of evil caused Melville, Hawthorne, and Henry James, Sr., among others, to doubt his judgment. In spite of skepticism, Emerson's beliefs—that each man shares in the Over-Soul, or God; that Nature is a manifestation of Spirit; and that man possesses, within himself, the means to all knowledge—expressed in his memorable sentences, are of central importance in the history of American culture."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Emerson, Ralph Waldo		1888	0118
Nature, Addresses and Lectures			
<p>American poet, essayist, and philosopher. Emerson became known for the challenges to traditional thought in his essays and lectures. Emerson's philosophy is characterized by its reliance on intuition as the only way to comprehend reality. His conception of life as "spiritual vision" owes much to the work of Plotinus.</p> <p>A believer in the "divine sufficiency of the individual," Emerson was a steady optimist. His refusal to grant the positive existence of evil caused Melville, Hawthorne, and Henry James, Sr., among others, to doubt his judgment. In spite of skepticism, Emerson's beliefs—that each man shares in the Over-Soul, or God; that Nature is a manifestation of Spirit; and that man possesses, within himself, the means to all knowledge—expressed in his memorable sentences, are of central importance in the history of American culture."</p>			
Emerson, Ralph Waldo		1877	0480
Concord Free Public Library gift receipt signed by Chairman Emerson			
Emerson, Ralph Waldo		1860	0673
The Conduct of Life			
<p>"TO ME, HOWEVER, THE QUESTION OF THE TIMES RESOLVED ITSELF INTO A PRACTICAL QUESTION OF THE CONDUCT OF LIFE. HOW SHALL I LIVE?"</p> <p>"The Conduct of Life has been named as both one of Emerson's best works and one of his worst. It was one of Emerson's most successful publications and has been identified as a source of influence for a number of writers, including Friedrich Nietzsche." "A collection of essays published in 1860 and revised in 1876. In this volume, Emerson sets out to answer the question "the question of the times:" "How shall I live?" It is composed of nine essays, each preceded by a poem. These nine essays are largely based on lectures Emerson held throughout the country." Emerson includes chapters on Fate, Power, Wealth, Culture, Behaviour, Worship, Beauty, Considerations by the Way, and Illusions.</p>			
Emerson, Ralph Waldo		1893	1041
The American Scholar Self-Reliance Compensation			
<p>In 1832, Emerson left the United States for a tour of Europe. In 1833, he came back to the United States, where he settled in Concord, Massachusetts and became active as a lecturer in Boston. In 1837, he gave a lecture called "The American Scholar," where he applied his ideas to cultural and intellectual problems. He delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard. In it he called for American intellectual independence. Emerson was seen as a champion of individualism and a prescient critic of the countervailing pressures of society. He dispersed his thoughts through dozens of published essays and giving more than 1,500 public lectures across the United States.</p>			
Emerson, Ralph Waldo		1838	1106
An Oration Delivered before the Literary Societies of Dartmouth College			
<p>On August 31, 1837 Emerson delivered this famous address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge, it was renamed for a collection of essays in 1849. Friends urged him to publish the talk, and he did so, at his own expense, in an edition of 500 copies, which sold out in 30 days.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	1st	1856	1318

English Traits

First Edition. During two influential visits to England (in 1833 and in 1847) where he met with literary icons such as Coleridge, Carlyle, and Wordsworth, Ralph Waldo Emerson recognized the source of everything American -- from the laws of society to the plot of a novel. Though he admired England's triumphs, he also presciently sensed the demise of a country weighed down by the "drag of inertia." And though mesmerized by her literature, he would later encourage American writers to forge a style all their own. Written during a decade of great change for America, England, and for Emerson himself, English Traits illuminates Emerson's visionary thought as much as it vividly portrays 19th century England.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo	1st	1837	1368
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An Oration Delivered Before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at Cambridge, August 31, 1837

First Edition. Dr. Cornelius Conway Felton asked Emerson to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration on behalf of the Phi Beta Kappa standing committee at Harvard in the place of Rev. Dr. Wainwright, who agreed to speak, but backed out before the event was supposed to occur. The speech lasted an hour and a quarter and was delivered before more than two hundred Phi Beta Kappa members as well as some of Emerson's close friends and associates. Emerson "called for a new American thought based on intellectual self-reliance rather than thought of the past, for a new breed of American thinker freed from slavish devotion to inherited culture to realize his divinely inspired human capabilities." He closed the speech with a powerful message: "A nation of men will for the first time exist, because each believes himself inspired by the Divine Soul which also inspires all men."

Enoch	Manuscript	ca. 1450-1500	0946
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Enoch I

Rubricated manuscript on parchment, in the language of Ge'ez, an ancient South Semitic language from the regions of Ethiopia and Eritrea. The apocalyptic and pseud-epigraphic biblical book of the lost prophet Enoch, the great-grandfather of Noah, is arguably the "most important Jewish writing that has survived the Greco-Roman period." Scholars believe that the earliest Ethiopic versions (of which the present manuscript is one of just two extant) preserve the closest record of the Aramaic (and possibly Semitic) versions written in the time of the Old Testament.

Enoch		1853	1359
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Book of Enoch (Das Buch Henoch)

A German translation of the Book of Enoch translated and explained by Dr. August Dillmann. "The Book of Enoch is an ancient Jewish religious work, ascribed by tradition to Enoch, the great-grandfather of Noah, although modern scholars estimate the older sections (mainly in the Book of the Watchers) to date from about 300 BC, and the latest part (Book of Parables) probably to the end of the first century BC. It is not part of the biblical canon as used by Jews, apart from Beta Israel. Most Christian denominations and traditions may accept the Book of Enoch as having some historical or theological interest or significance, but they generally regard the Books of Enoch as non-canonical or non-inspired. It is regarded as canonical by the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church and Eritrean Orthodox Tewahedo Church, but not by any other Christian group."

Epictetus	1st English	1758	1168
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Works of Epictetus

First Edition of the first complete translation into English of the works of Epictetus. Translated by Elizabeth Carter, a poet, noted member of the Blue Stocking Circle and friend of Samuel Johnson, it is one of the earliest major works of Greek scholarship by a woman. The volume contains Epictetus' 'Discourses' as preserved by Arrian in four books, the 'Enchiridion', and 'Fragments' attributed to him as well as an introduction and notes by Carter. "Epictetus taught that philosophy is a way of life and not just a theoretical discipline." The works reflected his Stoic philosophy that "all external events are beyond our control; we should accept whatever happens calmly and dispassionately. However, individuals are responsible for their own actions, which they can examine and control through rigorous self-discipline."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Erasmus, Desiderius

1765

0119

The Praise of Folly

"This world as it is being lived just now has become a complete absurdity," was all Erasmus intended to convey. "Allow me, therefore, my friends, to call upon the Goddess of Folly to explain to you how our religious, political, and social fabric has now assumed proportions of such grotesque stupidity and imbecility that only a complete fool can any longer hope to be happy while living under this kind of dispensation.

Erasmus lived long enough to welcome more than forty editions of his Praise of Folly. Nor did he have to wait long for his foreign translations. The first of these, a French one, appeared in 1517. Then in rapid succession came others in German, Dutch, Flemish, and English...

Erasmus, Desiderius

2nd English

1549

0120

The Praise of Folly

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For these kind of Men that are so given up to the study of Wisdome are generally most unfortunate, but chiefly in their Children; Nature, it seems, so providently ordering it, lest this mischief of Wisdome should spread farther among mankind. For which reason 'tis manifest why Cicero's Son was so degenerate, and that wise Socrates's Children, as one has well observ'd, were more like their Mother than their Father, that is to say, Fools."

Erasmus, Desiderius

1661

0413

Colloquia nunc emendatior cum omnium Notis

Colloquia are a series of dialogues, written first for pupils in the early Paris days as formulae of polite address, but afterwards expanded into lively conversations in which many of the topics of the day are discussed. Later in the century they were read in schools, and some of Shakespeare's lines are direct reminiscences of Erasmus.

Erasmus, Desiderius

1636

0487

Colloquia - nunc emenda tiora

Erasmus was the dominant figure of the humanist movement and the intellectual arbiter during the last years of Christian unity. He lived the life of an independent scholar, independent of country, of academic ties, of religious allegiance and anything else that might interfere with his freedom of intellect and literary expression. Professor of divinity and of Greek at Cambridge, Erasmus' writings rank him as one of the greatest scholars of his time. His masterpiece, Colloquia, a critical text about Church abuses, appeared in 1519. He criticized, with witty satire, the ignorance of the clergy, their over-reliance on ceremonies, and their neglect of charity and study of the Bible.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Erasmus, Desiderius		1699	0657
Twenty Two Select Colloquies			
Pleasantly representing Several Superstitious Levities that were crept into the Church of Rome in his days. The third Impression corrected and amended.			
Erasmus, Desiderius		1641	0730
Explicato in Symbolum Apostolorum & Decalogum			
In a work that is also known by the title "Catechismus," the great Dutch scholar here interprets two of the most basic doctrines of Christianity, the Decalogue, or Moses' 10 commandments, and the Apostles' Creed, a statement of belief that goes back to the early Christian period and asserts a faith in Christ who was crucified, buried, and rose from the dead to sit at the right hand of the Father.			
Erasmus, Desiderius	1st	1516	0756
Institutio Principis Christiani (Education of a Christian Prince)			
First Edition. This book is a "Renaissance "how-to" book for princes which advises the reader on how to be a "good Christian" prince. The book was dedicated to Prince Charles, who later became Habsburg Emperor Charles V... Erasmus stated that teachers should be of gentle disposition and have unimpeachable morals. A good education included all the liberal arts. Like the Roman educator Quintilian, Erasmus was against corporal punishment for unruly students. He stressed the student must be treated as an individual. Erasmus attempted throughout the work to reconcile the writers of antiquity with the Christian ethics of his time. The text was written in part to secure Erasmus a position as Prince Charles's tutor."			
Erasmus, Desiderius		1575	0812
Adagia			
In its simplest form, Erasmus' Adagia is a basic work for understanding the culture of the sixteenth century. He provided a window into the ancient world by utilizing classical literature—Classical proverbs, idioms, and metaphors—that allowed people to observe and understand these basic truths and adages in uniquely original ways. The Adigia, with its continuous corrections, additions, and renditions, grew into the most monumental and influential collection of proverbs in Europe. Consequently, the influence his Adagia has had on language and literature is immeasurable. By the time of his death, Erasmus had compiled 4,658 adages in his collection.			
Erasmus, Desiderius		1526	0860
Hyperaspi Stes Diatribae Adversus Seruum Arbitrii Martini Luteri, per D. Eratum Roterodamum			
With Hyperaspistes, Erasmus ends the debate with Luther over the question of Free Will. The argument, begun in 1524 when Erasmus published Diatribe seu Collatio de Libero Arbitrio was quickly attacked by Luther in his de Servio Arbitrio. Though of course predicated in theologies, the debate over free will was one of most purely philosophical (and bitterest) between two intellects.			
Erastus, Thomas	1st	1589	0977
Explicatio Gravissimae Quaestionis utrum Excommunicatio, Quatenus Religionem intelligentes & amplexantes, a Sacramentorum vsu, propter admissum facinus arcet; mandato nitatur Divino, an excogitata sit ab hominibus.			
First Edition with woodcut initials. This is the only early edition of Erastus' most important and controversial work, The 75 Theses, the Confirmatio Thesium and 13 Letters. It is the first and only early edition of Thomas Erastus's foundational work on the separation of church and state. ("Erastianism" became the by-word used to denote the doctrine of the supremacy of the State over the Church). Richard Hooker was the proponent of Erastianism in the "Ecclesiastical Politie" (1594). Erastian ideas were			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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somewhat modified when applied to the modern secularized state as visualized by Hobbes.

Erskine, Thomas	1st	1797	1129
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The Age of Reason Trial

The radical and eloquent lawyer Erksine had previously defended Thomas Paine against his charge of sedition for publishing The Rights of Man, but in this trial he appeared for the prosecution, stating that he could not grant the same freedom to attack the Christian religion as he had granted to attack the authority of the state. Bookseller Williams was found guilty and sentenced to three years in prison. Erskine persuaded the judge to reduce the sentence to one year.

Espiard De La Borde, Francois Ignace	1st English	1753	1351
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The Spirit of Nations

First Edition English. Although it seems obvious that the author was following in the footsteps of Montesquieu, whose 'Esprit des Loix' had been published in 1748, the evidence is actually the opposite. 'L'Esprit des Nations' (1752) was in fact a republication of an earlier work by Espiard, entitled 'Essais sur le genie et le caractere des nations', published at Brussels in 1743 and little noticed at the time (it is now extremely rare).

Estienne, Henry	1st	1570	1347
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Conciones sive Orationes ex Graecis Latinisque Historicis Excerptae

First Edition. Very rare only four known copies. An important compilation of texts of speeches from the Greek and Roman historians. Estienne spent four years laboriously preparing the text with the collaboration of Jobus Veratius. He published the collection for the use of politicians, lawyers, and all those who had a need of the art of persuasion. The Greek texts are accompanied by Latin translation. The Greek historians include Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius and Herodian. Among the Roman historians are Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus.

Euclid	2nd Italian	1545	0509
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Elements

Second Edition in Italian, with woodcut on title-page of a man in a turban reading a book. Translated by Angelo Caiani and issued by Blado as a companion volume to the Greek edition also published in 1545. Euclid's most famous work, 'Elements', is considered to be history's most successful textbook. It is a collection of definitions, postulates, and proofs. Although many of its results originated with earlier mathematicians, one of Euclid's major accomplishments was to present them in a single logically coherent framework. Almost nothing is known of Euclid outside of what he presented in the 'Elements' and his other surviving books.

Euclid	1st English	1705	0557
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The First Six Elements of Geometry

First Edition English. Euclid's work is the oldest mathematical textbook still in common use today and one of the most important scientific text in human history. Euclid was the foremost mathematician of the illustrious "Alexandrian Academy". He had studied at Athens, probably with students of Plato. His 'Elements' remains the most important treatise of geometry and has determined all subsequent teaching. Perhaps no book save the Bible has been more extensively studied, and for the past 22 centuries it has held its place of importance. Although elementary works had been written by other authors prior to Euclid, his works displaced everything which had come before completely. Often thought of as the Father of Critical Thinking also known as "Deductive Logic."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Euclid	1st	1781	0606 - 0607

The elements, with dissertations...by James Williamson

First edition of this edition of Euclid by the professor of mathematics at the University of Glasgow, James Williamson. A strictly literal translation, containing thirteen of the fifteen books generally ascribed to Euclid. Both volumes are inscribed to James Challis, the director of the astronomical observatory at Cambridge. Euclid's work is the oldest mathematical textbook still in common use today and one of the most important scientific text in human history. Euclid was the foremost mathematician of the illustrious "Alexandrian Academy". He had studied at Athens, probably with students of Plato. His "Elements" remains the most important treatise of geometry and has determined all subsequent teaching. Perhaps no books save the Bible has been more extensively studied, and for the past 22 centuries it has held its place of importance. Although elementary works had been written by other authors prior to Euclid, his works displaced everything which had come before completely. Often thought of as the Father of Critical Thinking also known as Deductive Logic.

Euclid	1564	1043
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Arithmetices euclideae Liber Primus

Presented by the author and editor Johannes Stein (Sthenius) to the eminent international scholar and diplomat Daniel Rogers. This rare work consists of the text of Euclid with a commentary cast as dialogue between Philomathes (Lover of mathematical learning) and Orthophronius (Right Thinker).

Everett, Edward	1826	1108
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An Address Delivered at Charlestown in Commemoration of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson

Everett, Edward	1860	1126
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Speech on American Institutions Delivered on July 4, 1860

Everett, our Minister to England, rebuts the annoying suggestion by the House of Lords that the American experiment in self-government is a failure.

Everett, Edward	1860	1139
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Self Government in the United States

Fantinus, Albertus	1510	1205
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Destructio Idearum Imaginariaru contra Imaginatores

Only edition, extremely rare of a nominalist tract of strong Ockhamist inspiration providing a "Refutation of imaginary ideas, against the image-makers. Little is known of author. Like Ockham, he was a Franciscan theologian and philosopher; he taught at Bologna, and was murdered in 1516 on a visit to Poland. All other six extant copies are in Europe; one at Oxford and five in German libraries.

The refutation of universals by reality', by the Granciscan Albertus Fantinus. Ockham's name occurs frequently in the course of the tract, and his belief in the soundness of empiricism as the most accurate method of the study and representation of reality is embraced and developed in Fantinus's rejection of absolutely metaphysical concepts as sources of true knowledge.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Faulkner, John		1907	0774

Erasmus: The Scholar

Written in the form of a descriptive narrative, John Faulkner provides a critical analysis of the life and education of Erasmus, a Catholic Priest and early humanist during the Protestant Reformation era in Europe. Provided in the preface is an account of the sources used for evidence of arguments and translations. The English translations in the book were primarily translated from Greek or Old English derived from a number of sources, including various original works by Erasmus. Faulkner also provides an extensive abridgement of the Renaissance which serves as a contextual framework for readers unfamiliar to the movement.

Federalist	1st	1788	0121
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The Federalist

First Edition, Volume I & II Bound Together. A collection of eighty-five essays, under the pseudonym "Publius" (written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay), designed as political propaganda, not as a treatise of political philosophy. 'The Federalist' exerted a powerful influence in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution, not only in New York but also in the other states. Originally, seventy-seven of the essays were published serially in 'The Independent Journal' and 'The New York Packet' between October 1787 and August 1788. There is probably no work in so small a compass that contains so much valuable political information. The true principles of a republican form of government are here unfolded with great clearness and simplicity.

Federalist	1st	1788	0122
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The Federalist

This is the most famous and influential American political work. When Hamilton invited his fellow New Yorker Jay and Madison, from Virginia, to join him in writing the series of essays published as The Federalist, it was to meet the immediate need of convincing the reluctant New York State electorate of the necessity of ratifying the newly proposed Constitution of the United States. The eighty-five essays, under the pseudonym "Publius", were designed as political propaganda, not as a treatise of political philosophy. In spite of this The Federalist survives as one of the new nation's most important contributions to the theory of government. The Federalist exerted a powerful influence in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution, not only in New York but also in the other states. There is probably no work in so small a compass that contains so much valuable political information. The true principles of a republican form of government are here unfolded with great clearness and simplicity.

Federalist	1st	1788	0123
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Federalist	2nd	1802	0124-0125
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The Federalist

The scarce and important second edition of The Federalist, "the most influential American political work". This edition, which appeared on December 8, 1802, was revised and edited by George F. Hopkins with Hamilton's approval and was the last edition issued during Hamilton's lifetime. It is preceded only by the extraordinarily rare 1788 first edition (and its 1799 re-issue with the same sheets but a new title page).

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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It is, indeed, the one product of the American mind that is rightly counted among the classics of political theory. This work has always commanded widespread respect as the first and still most authoritative commentary on the Constitution of the United States." "They were written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison, and exerted a powerful influence in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution... The true principles of a republican form of government are here unfolded with great clearness and simplicity. The essays written by Hamilton exhibit a richness, elegance and force." "The eighty-five essays, under the pseudonym Publius, were designed as political propaganda, not as a treatise of political philosophy. In spite of this The Federalist survives as one of the new nation's most important contributions to the theory of government."

Federalist **1818** **0126**

The Federalist

Corrected with Madison's notes The Federalist, the numbers written by Madison corrected herein by himself. Following the death of Hamilton, Madison's emendations make this an important edition of this very significant work, which is thought by many competent authorities to be the greatest book America has given the world, and which certainly ranks very high among works on constitutional law and principles the world over.

This is the most famous and influential American political work. When Hamilton invited his fellow New Yorker Jay and Madison, from Virginia, to join him in writing the series of essays published as The Federalist, it was to meet the immediate need of convincing the reluctant New York State electorate of the necessity of ratifying the newly proposed Constitution of the United States. The eighty-five essays, under the pseudonym "Publius", were designed as political propaganda, not as a treatise of political philosophy. In spite of this The Federalist survives as one of the new nation's most important contributions to the theory of government. The Federalist exerted a powerful influence in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution, not only in New York but also in the other states. There is probably no work in so small a compass that contains so much valuable political information. The true principles of a republican form of government are here unfolded with great clearness and simplicity."

Federalist **1818** **0707**

The Federalist

This document was a well-calculated political move by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison to exhibit the weaknesses of the original governing document of the United States, The Articles of Confederation. It was written while the Congress was in session to revise the Articles and called for an radical redesign of the document that would emphasize a strong central government. This document helped them to gain public opinion and served to clearly outline what would eventually be called the United States Constitution.

Federalist **1826** **1091**

The Federalist

Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison (contains his notes). The Federalist is a series of 85 articles or essays promoting the ratification of the United States Constitution.

Federalist **1831** **1099**

The Federalist

THIS IS THE MOST FAMOUS AND INFLUENTIAL AMERICAN POLITICAL WORK.

On the New Constitution, written in the year 1788, by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay with an appendix, continuing the original Articles of Confederation; the Letter of Congress; the Constitution of The United States, and the Amendments to the Constitution. A New Edition, with a table of contents, and a Copious alphabetical index. The Numbers by Mr. Madison corrected by himself.

The eighty-five essays, was first published under the pseudonym "Publius", designed as political propoganda, not as a treatise of political philosophy. In spite of this The Federalist survives as one of the new nation's most important contributions to the

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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theory of government. The Federalist exerted a powerful influence in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution, not only in New York but also in the other states. There is probably no work in so small a compass that contains so much valuable political information. The true principles of a republican form of government are here unfolded with great clearness and simplicity.

Federalist		1818	1170
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The Federalist on the New Constitution

Containing several portraits of the writers. The Federalist Papers are a series of 85 articles or essays promoting the ratification of the United States Constitution. 77 of the essays were published serially in The Independent Journal and The New York Packet between October 1787 and August 1788. A compilation of these and eight others, called The Federalist; or, The New Constitution, was published in two volumes in 1788. The series correct title is "The Federalist", the title "The Federalist Papers" did not emerge until the twentieth century. At the time of publication, the authorship of the articles was a closely guarded secret though astute observers guessed that Hamilton, Madison and Jay were the likely authors.

Federalist	1st	1788	1191
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The Federalist

First Edition. "'The Federalist' comprises the first collected printing of the eighty-five seminal essays written in defense of the newly drafted Constitution. The essays were first issued individually by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay in New York newspapers under the pseudonym "Publius" to garner support for the ratification of the Constitution. The first thirty-six numbers of 'The Federalist' were published in book form in March 1788, with the remaining forty-nine, together with the text of the Constitution, in May of that year." "The original plan was that James Madison and John Jay were to help Hamilton write a series of essays explaining the merits of their system, while also rebutting the arguments of its detractors. In the end, well over half of the eighty-five essays were written by Hamilton alone. Despite the intense time pressures under which the series was written "what began as a propaganda tract, aimed only at winning the election for delegates to New York's state ratifying convention, evolved into the classic commentary upon the American Federal system.""

Fieschi, Stefano		1440-1450	0899
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Da Sonano Synonima Sententiarum

The text of the present bilingual manuscript witnesses the interest in rhetorical composition in the vernacular in the Quattrocento; whereas a number of copies are extant (only one in North America), the present finely decorated and written copy stands out for its important provenance, probably made for a poet active at the court of Lionello d'Este, for its early date of execution, not long after the text was first composed, and for its original un-restored binding. It has yet to be published in a modern critical edition

Filmer, Robert		1680	0959
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Patriarcha

His best known work was Patriarcha, or the Natural Power of Kings. It was published posthumously in 1680. Scholars have proposed dates in the 1630s and 1640s for the composition of Patriarcha. Filmer was already a middle-aged man when the controversy between the king and the House of Commons stirred him into literary activity, the result Patriarcha. The work provides an account of the descent of patriarchal power from Adam to the crowned heads of Europe, thereby constituting a defense of absolute monarchy and the divine right of kings.

His writings afford examples of the doctrines held by the extreme section of the Divine Right party. It was the target of numerous Whig rebuttals, including Algernon Sidney's Discourses Concerning Government, James Tyrrell's Patriarcha Non Monarcha, and John Locke's Two Treatises of Government.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
First U.S. Circuit Court		1812	1114
Rules of the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit			
Partial signature of Daniel Webster at the head of title. Rules for admission to the Bar, and for practice in Court.			
Fisk, Theophilus		1840	0738
Political Reformer newspaper December 25, 1840			
Lead story by Theophilus Fisk titled "Dangers of a National Bank"			
Fletcher, Ebenezer		1866	0127
The Narrative of Ebenezer Fletcher			
Fletcher was severely wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Hubbardston, Vermont in the year 1777, by the British and Indians. At the age of 16, after he had recovered he made his escape from them and traveled through a dreary wilderness. He was followed by wolves, and beset by Tories on his way, who threatened to take him back to the enemy, but made his escape from them all and arrived safe at home.			
Foxe, John		1610	0128-0129
Foxe's Book of Martyrs			
"The full title of which is: Actes and Monuments of these latter and perilous Dayes, touching matters of the Church, wherein are comprehended and described the great Persecution and horrible Troubles that have been wrought and practiced by the Romishe Prelates, especially in the Realm of England and Scotland, from the year of our Lord a thousand to the time now present. Gathered and collected according to the true Copies and Wrytinges cericatorie as well of the Parties themselves that Suffered, as also out of the Bishop's Registers, which were the Doers thereof, by John Foxe.			
The ecclesiastical history, containing the acts and monuments of things passed. The work, a compendium of super erogatory agony and terror, met with such popularity that its second edition of 1570 was ordered chained in all cathedral churches for the use of the congregation. "For a century at least it was practically required reading in every English-speaking puritan household. Probably no single book has caused so many neuroses as has this one."			
The true reason for separation of church and state."			
Foxe, John		1776	0571
Foxe's Book of Martyrs			
An abridged edition, in a single volume, containing dozens of elaborate and stunning engravings of Christian martyrs. First published in 1563, "it contains a polemical account of the sufferings of Protestants under the Catholic Church, with particular emphasis on England and Scotland." This volume also contains a 'Table of the Primitive Saints and Martyrs' and 'An Index of the Names of the Persons who suffered in the Reign of Queen Mary I, and the Pages of the History where they may respectively be found.'			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Franklin, Benjamin	1st	1787	0453

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society Founding Document

First Edition. "The Society, "the first American anti-slavery organization" was first formed in 1774, and quickly disrupted by the Revolution. "But early in 1784 the reported suicides of two blacks who had been illegally enslaved prompted" its restoration under this name." "Benjamin Franklin was President of the Society, and the other officers included Benjamin Rush, Tench Coxe, and James Pemberton. This document includes, in addition to the Constitution, Pennsylvania's 1780 'Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery,' signed by Thomas Paine as Clerk of the General Assembly...and the 1781 'Act to give Relief to certain Persons taking Refuge in this State, with Respect to their Slaves,' exempting from the 1780 Act supporters of the Revolution who took refuge in the State."

Franklin, Benjamin		1758	0904
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Select Pieces

A compilation of several primary pieces written by Benjamin Franklin, printed as a "Literary Miscellany" in 1758. Including works such as: "The Preliminary Address to the Poor Richard's Almanac", "Necessary Hints to those that Would Be Rich", "Advice to Young Tradesman", "An Economical Project", "The Whistle, Morals of Chess", "Observations of the Generally Prevailing Doctrines of Life & Death", "Parable Against Persecution", and "An Allegorical Dream".

Franklin, Benjamin	2nd	1806	1085-1087
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The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin

Second Edition in three volumes with engraved portrait of Benjamin Franklin and additional plates. Printed in the same year as the first edition. The complete works of Benjamin Franklin in philosophy, politics, and morals with memoirs of his early life, written by himself. The work contains the original foldouts and diagrams to inventions and experiments as well as several of his letters and essays on various subjects such as inventions, experiments, American Revolution, philosophy, and morals.

Franklin, Benjamin		1849	1060
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The Works of Dr. Benjamin Franklin

Known as one of the Founding Fathers of the United States, Franklin was a leading author, printer, politician, and inventor. Published 59 years after his death, this work consists of Franklin's autobiography, will, and literary works in various forms of essays, poems, and letters. It also includes Henry Stueber's continuation of 'Franklin's Life' to his autobiography, which was left unfinished at the time of his death in 1790.

French National Assembly	Broadside	1793	0131
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French Revolutionary Broadside

French broadside from the "Reign of Terror." The topic of this broadside is the judgment of the Revolutionary Tribunal, condemning Joseph Delattre to death for being "an author or accomplice in the conspiracy plotted against the People of France and her Liberty." Delattre, forty-nine, formerly a tax collector at the Abbaye d'Etrun, was accused specifically of attempting to purchase the Abbaye d'Etrun, in order to preserve it as a counter-revolutionary rallying point. As evidence, it is noted that he had carefully preserved from the Abbey two sacred heart symbols, one mounted on a cross, one pierced by a sword "which are without a doubt counter-revolutionary symbols, since all the enemies of the country are equipped with them." The Revolutionary Tribunals, established in March of 1793 by the National Convention to try suspected counter-revolutionaries and execute those found guilty, were quite successful in their efforts.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
French, Jonathan		1796	0802
French Sermon			
<p>French Sermon was a sermon given on the General Election Day by Jonathan French, A.M. Pastor of a church in Andover on May 25, 1796. A sermon preached before His Excellency Samuel Adams, governor; His Honor Moses Gill, lieutenant-governor; the Honorable the Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.</p> <p>In the sermon, French preached religion as the foundation of republican society by discussing the Roman society. Romans, he believed were given everything they need to succeed, but gave in to temptation of wealth, luxury, and greed.</p>			
French, Jonathan	1795		1112
Mr. French's Election Sermon			
Fuller, Andrew	1st	1799	0948
The Gospel Its Own Witness, or the Holy Nature, and Harmony of the Christian Religion, Contrasted with the Immorality and Absurdity of Deism			
<p>First Edition. This is Fuller's most outstanding work of Christian defense, written in response to Paine's 'Age of Reason,' in which Paine "advocated deism and argued against institutionalized religion and Christianity in particular." "Fuller argued that the morality and harmony of Christianity demonstrates its superiority to deism. Fuller's defense proceeds in two parts. The first deals with "the holy nature of the Christian religion contrasted with the immorality of deism."...Part two of Fuller's apologetic considers the harmony of Christian religion as evidence that it is truly of God. Fuller demonstrates this coherence by drawing attention to fulfilled prophecy, focusing on events recorded outside the canon of Scripture...Fuller considered Paine's arguments, took them to their logical conclusions, and relentlessly punctured the weak spots. His case was powerful because Fuller met his deist antagonist on his own turf, a common practice in his apologetics."</p>			
Fuller, Thomas	1st	1654	1306
Ephemeris Parliamentaria; Or a Faithful Register of the Transactions in Parliament in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of Our Late Sovereign Lord King Charles			
<p>First Edition. "A fascinating collection of two years, 1627 and 1628, of Parliamentary politics during the earlier years of the reign of Charles I. This period marked the beginning of his many conflicts with Parliament that would eventually lead to the first and second civil wars. The work was published only a few years after Charles execution during the age of the Commonwealth prior to restoration."</p>			
Fullwood, Francis	1st	1689	0761
Obedience due to the Present King, notwithstanding our Oaths to the Former			
<p>Illuminates the growing struggle between church, state, and science as well as the English Civil War. "For if we should be bound to Assist and Defend his Person, when it is, and as it is engaged against his Crown and Dignity, we seem bound, tota posse & totus viribus (so fas Defence is expounded) to Assist and Contribute to the Ruine both of our King and Country, and perhaps to the cutting of our own throats".</p>			
Galen, Claudius		1549-1550	1287
De Naturalibus Facultatibus Libri Tres			
De Crisibus Libri Tres			
De Diebus Decretoriis Libri Tres			
De Alimentorum Facultatibus Libri Tres, Iam Recens Multis in Locis Recogniti.			
<p>A collection of four of the major works of Galen. The first work was translated by Thomas Linacre of one of the most influential of Galen's work De Naturalibus Facultatibus. The second, Galen's major work on crises in humoral pathology was translated by Nicolao Leonicensi. The third work Galen's "Critical Days" was a founding text of astrological medicine. It was</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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translated by Ioanne Guinterio Andernaco. The last work is Galen's famous treatise on the property of foods, divided into three books. The first on cereals and pulses, the second on other plants and the third on animals and fish. It was translated by Martino Gregorio

Galilei, Galileo	1st	1710	0577
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Dialogo di Galileo Galilei linceo matematico supremo dello studio di padova [Galileo's Dialogues]

Rare, First Edition. "First issuance of the Second Impression of the 'Dialogo' and the first edition with appended letters from Galileo and Foscarini and the Kepler 'Commentario' which discuss the Copernican system and its immediate import." "The 'Dialogo' was designed both as an appeal to the great public and as an escape from silence. In the form of an open discussion between three friends-intellectually speaking, a radical, a conservative, and an agnostic-it is a masterly polemic for the new science. It displays all the great discoveries in the heavens which the ancients had ignored; it inveighs against sterility, willfulness, and ignorance of those who defend their systems; it revels in the simplicity of Copernican thought and, above all, it teaches that the movement of the earth makes sense in philosophy, that is, in physics." "The publication of the 'Dialogo' led to Galileo's trial before the Inquisition and sentence to perpetual house arrest. The title was not removed from the 'index librorum prohibitorum' until 1823."

Galilei, Galileo		1718	0965-0967
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Opere Galileo Galileo

This rare edition of Galileos Complete Works (excepting the DIALOGO, which was still on the Index of Prohibited Books at the time), preserves a record of some of the most seminal discoveries in astronomy, scientific methodology, mathematics, primary work in the study of motion, as well as the most significant support of the Copernican theory of a heliocentric planetary system--in other words, the embodiment of the "Galilean Revolution." This issue of the OPERE, contains an entire volume of Galileo's writings which appear here for the first time, having never before been printed.

Galilei, Galileo	1st	1655	0952
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Della Scienza Mecanica

First Edition. It is agreed that his work on proving the science of Archimedes is the first scientific work written by Galileo and it is noted as having been originally composed in 1580's. It was printed for a general public audience for the first time in 1655. A treatise on the center of gravity in solids, which obtained for , together with the title of "the Archimedes of his time," the honorable though not lucrative post of mathematical leader at the Pisan University. "Galileo's application through diligence in reviewing Archimedes' work enlightened him... with a way that yielded the desired result with almost unbelievable precision."

Gassendi, Pierre		1653	0734
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Gassendi's Institutio Astronomica & Galileo's Sidereus Nuncius & Kepler's Dioptrice

Gassendi's work has been called the first modern astronomy textbook. Galileo's "Starry Messenger" contains some of the most important discoveries in scientific literature. With his observations with the telescope Galileo initiated modern observational astronomy and announced himself as a Copernican. In order that the enormous possibilities harbored in the telescope could develop, it was necessary to clear up the theoretical laws by which it worked. This achievement was reserved solely for Kepler. "Dioptrie" is a word that Kepler himself coined and introduced into optics.

Gazette of the United States		1789	1072
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Declaration of Rights

Gazette of the United States dated 12-30-1789. An important newspaper where this "Declaration of Rights" was proposed on December 23, 1789. The Gazette was the primary means of disseminating the proceedings and debates in the First Congress at a time when the government of the United States was busy defining itself in terms of the new Constitution, as well as important political doings in the States. By any account, The Gazette is the most reliable primary source for United States government affairs and political issues during the critical first Federal Congress of 1789-1791. The Pennsylvania proposal shows the

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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lingering uncertainty that the Bill of Rights just passed by the First Congress would protect all citizens.

Gentleman's Magazine

1766

0805

Supplement To The Gentleman's Magazine

In this issue of Supplement To the Gentleman's Magazine a letter called "The Answer of the Americans to the letter of the British merchants on the repeal of the Stamp Act" was published. It was a letter to Mr. Urban, who was a pen name for Edward Cave from A British American. The style of the document is similar to a "Letter to the Editor" column.

Gentleman's Magazine (The)

1st

1787

1076

The Gentleman's Magazine containing the first British Printing of the U.S. Constitution

First Edition. The Gentleman's Magazine was founded in London, England, by Edward Cave in January 1731 and it ran uninterrupted for almost 200 years, until 1922. In November and December 1787, the Magazine published the first British printing of the Constitution of the United States in two parts. In the November issue, the beginning of the Constitution can be found on page 1008 to 1011. In the December issue, the second part can be found on page 1110 to 1112.

The Constitutional Convention "convened in the State House (Independence Hall) in Philadelphia on May 14, 1787, to revise the Articles of Confederation. Because the delegations from only two states were at first present, the members adjourned from day to day until a quorum of seven states was obtained on May 25. Through discussion and debate it became clear by mid-June that, rather than amend the existing Articles, the Convention would draft an entirely new frame of government. All through the summer, in closed sessions, the delegates debated, and redrafted the articles of the new Constitution."

"The Constitution, originally comprising seven articles, delineates the national frame of government. Its first three articles entrench the doctrine of the separation of powers, whereby the federal government is divided into three branches: the legislative, consisting of the bicameral Congress; the executive, consisting of the President; and the judicial, consisting of the Supreme Court and other federal courts. Articles Four, Five and Six entrench concepts of federalism, describing the rights and responsibilities of state governments and of the states in relationship to the federal government. Article Seven establishes the procedure subsequently used by the thirteen States to ratify it."

George, Henry

1891

1102

The Condition of Labor an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII

Written in direct response to Pope Leo XIII encyclical letter Rerum Novarum

George, Henry

1891

1157

The Condition of Labor an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII

With Encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII on the Condition of Labor issued by Pope Leo XIII on May 15, 1891. It was an open letter, passed to all Catholic bishops that addressed the condition of the working classes. The encyclical is entitled: 'Rights and Duties of Capital and Labour'. Wilhelm Emmanuel von Ketteler and Cardinal Henry Edward Manning were influential in its composition. It discussed the relationships and mutual duties between labour and obtaining capital, as well as government and its citizens. Of primary concern was the need for some amelioration for "The misery and wretchedness pressing so unjustly on the majority of the working class." It supported the rights of labor to form unions, rejected communism and unrestricted capitalism, whilst affirming the right to private property.

In response to the encyclical, "George issues a passionate call to Pope Leo XXI to reconsider his public denunciation of the very notions of egalitarianism and opportunity that George had championed throughout his career as an economist."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
George, Henry		1893	1274
A Perplexed Philosopher: being an examination of Mr. Herbert Spenser's various utterance on the land question, with some incidental reference to his synthetic philosophy.			
George Henry was an American writer, politician and political economist, who was the most influential proponent of the land value tax, also known as the "single tax" on land. He inspired the economic philosophy known as Georgism, whose main tenet is that people should own what they create, but that everything found in nature, most importantly the value of land, belongs equally to all humanity. His work, A Perplexed Philosopher was an examination Herbert Spenser's various questions concerning land issues.			
Gibbon, Edward	1st	1777	0132-0137
The History of the Decline & Fall of the Roman Empire			
English historian, noted for his masterpiece, The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Gibbon formed the plan for this great work during a tour of Italy (1764) while "musing amidst the ruins of the Capital." The first volume of his History, which appeared in 1776, was very well received, though his chapters on Christianity provoked severe criticism from some quarters. Succeeding volumes were not as well received as the first.			
Although later scholarship has superseded much of the information in this work, it has taken its place among the classical works of historical literature in the English language. The work is divided into three periods and covers a total of thirteen centuries: from the rule of Trajan and the Antonines to the decay of the Western Empire; from the era of Justinian in the Eastern Empire to the founding of the Holy Roman Empire in the west under Charlemagne; and from the restoration of the Western Empire to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. Gibbon's point of view is best expressed in his observation that history is a record of "little more than the crimes, follies, and misfortune of mankind."			
Gibbon, Edward	1st Paris	1787	0138-0150
The History of the Decline & Fall of the Roman Empire			
English historian, noted for his masterpiece, The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Gibbon formed the plan for this great work during a tour of Italy (1764) while musing amidst the ruins of the Capital." The first volume of his History, which appeared in 1776, was very well received, though his chapters on Christianity provoked severe criticism from some quarters. Succeeding volumes were not as well received as the first.			
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Gillies, John		1790	1046-1050
The History of Ancient Greece			
The history of Ancient Greece, its colonies, and conquests; from the earliest accounts till the division of the Macedonian Empire in the East. Including the history of literature, philosophy and the fine arts. Printed for J.J. Tourneisen and J.L. Legrand.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Godwin, William	1st	1796	0151-0152

Inquiry Concerning Political Justice

(1756-1836) English novelist and political theorist. A leading radical of the 18th century, Godwin believed that it is impossible to be rationally persuaded and not act accordingly, and that therefore, man could live in harmony without law and institutions; he believed in the perfectibility of man. He was influenced by the ideas of ROUSSEAU and the French Encyclopedists, and in turn had a great influence on the English romantics, particularly WORDSWORTH, COLERIDGE, SHELLEY, and BYRON; Shelley's preface to his Revolt of Islam (1818) is an excellent exposition of Godwin's ideas.

Godwin, William		1911	0396
The Elopement of Percy Bysshe Shelley and Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin			

Godwin, William	1ST	1797	0699
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The Enquirer -- Reflections on education, manners, and literature

Godwin's 'The Enquirer' was influential in a number of important ways. It took up many of the themes of 'Political Justice', as in the highly critical survey of 'Trades and Professions'; it provoked Malthus into writing his "essay on the Principle of Population" which was published in the following year; and the essays on education have been described by one commentator as "the most remarkable and advanced treatise on education to appear at the end of the eighteenth century".

Godwin, William	2	1798	1173
Memoirs of the Author of a Vindication of the Rights of Woman			

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von	1st	1833	0153
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Faust

Goethe succeeded in attracting, as no German had done before him, the attention of Europe. Once more it was the gospel that the world belongs to the strong, which lay beneath the surface of this romance.

The crowning achievement of Goethe's literary life was the completion of Faust. The poem had accompanied him from early manhood to the end and was the repository for the fullest "confession" of his life; it is the poetic epitome of his experience...Faust finally triumphs over the powers of evil. There lies a philosophy of life, a ripe wisdom born of experience, such as no European poet had given to the world since the renaissance.

Goethe was the last of those universal minds which have been able to compass all domains of human activity and knowledge; for he stood on the brink of an era of rapidly expanding knowledge which has made forever impossible the universality of interest and sympathy which distinguished him...

As a moralist and a guide to the conduct of life – it is difficult even still to get beyond the maxims of practical wisdom he scattered so liberally through his writings...

Napoleon's often cited words, uttered after the meetings at Erfurst: Voila Homme! Of all modern men, Goethe is the most universal type of genius.

"To think is easy, to act is hard, but the hardest thing in the world is to act in accordance with your thinking."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von	1st	1833	0658
Faust			
A Dramatic Poem translated into English prose, with remarks on former translations, and notes by the translator of Savigny's "Of the Vocation of our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence". Inscribed by the translator.			
Goodrich, Charles B.		1853	0712
Lowell Lectures. - The Science of Government as exhibited in the Institutions of the United States of America.			
Goodrich, Rev. Charles A		1829	0942
Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence			
First published in 1829. The volume walks through the lives of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence in the order in which they signed from the three delegates from New Hampshire to the signers from Georgia. The work shares insight about these great men regarding the extent of their personal sacrifice to the cause of this nation, however, the essence of this book is in examining the lives of those lesser known men who gave up just as much, some even more, in the cause of freedom. The work is a wonderful historical display of the importance of these fifty-six men who stood in the gap from just a time as this and did what was necessary to confront and combat tyranny in the face of tremendous personal and professional hardship.			
Gordon, Thomas	1st	1719	0437
An Apology for the Danger of the Church			
An apology for the danger of the church proving that the church is, and ought to be always in danger; and that it would be dangerous for her to be out of danger.			
Gordon, Thomas		1791	0438
The Craftsmen			
First published in 1720 in the 'Independent Whig, or a Defence of Primitive Christianity,' a weekly paper issued by Thomas Gordon. The threats of a distinguished prelate to suppress the paper then much read, was the principal cause of its first publication. This is a new edition in pamphlet form printed in 1791, entitled, 'The Craftsmen: A Sermon, or Paraphrase upon Several Verses of the Nineteenth Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.' Written in the style of Daniel Burgess by Thomas Gordon, "the author compares the Jewish priesthood with the Episcopal hierarchy and the dissenters with the Apostle Paul."			
Gordon, Thomas	1st	1721	0464
The Independent Whig			
The two radical Whigs profoundly influenced the revolutionary generation, increasingly at odds with their English rulers. ""More than any other source this disaffected Whig thought fused and focused the elements that shaped the colonists."" The writings of Trenchard and Gordon ranked with the treatises of Locke as the most authoritative statement of the social sources of the threats it faced."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Gordon, Thomas	1st Irish	1748	1174
A Collection of papers all written, some of them published, during the late rebellion			
"First Irish Edition of a collection of 32 papers by the Scottish pamphleteer and classical scholar Thomas Gordon published two years before his death in 1750. Thomas Gordon, with his friend John Trenchard, worked on various anti-clerical, anti-papist, and anti-corruption old and independent whig publications which were immensely influential in Britain and America. These essays were written during Jacobite Rising of 1745 and like his previous works, the most famous of which was 'The Independent Whig', published in two parts between 1719 and 1720, feature virulent anti-clerical and anti-papist polemic."			
Grant, Ulysses S.		1885	0900-0901
Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant			
Considered among the greatest of military memoirs, these two volumes were an immediate bestseller. With the help of his publisher, Mark Twain, Grant wrote to the last month of his life to leave a legacy for his family after being defrauded a year earlier of his estate.			
Gray, John		1825	1150
A Lecture on Human Happiness			
Gray was a 19th century socialist who subscribed to the thoughts of Robert Owens. By 1826, however, Gray had become disillusioned with Owen, and their quarrel soon became public; The Social System contains a long critique of Owen. They disagreed over whether production as well as distribution should be organized co-operatively (Owen favored this, Gray apparently not). Gray was also critical of Owen's management of his co-operative at New Lanark. Gray seems to have been involved in the early trade union movement; there is some evidence that he was involved in the printers' union in Edinburgh.			
Grey, Ford	1st	1754	0763
The Secret History of the Rye-House Plot and of Monmouth's Rebellion			
First Edition. The work "is a confession written by the Earl of Tankerville in 1685 to avoid execution and to implicate his former associates in Monmouth's Rebellion. The Rye-House plot was a failed conspiracy in 1683 to assassinate Charles II and the Duke of York as they rode by Rumbold's Rye House in Hertfordshire on the road from Newmarket to London."			
Grotius, Hugo	1st	1682	0154
Treating of the Rights of War & Peace			
GROTIUS ON WAR AND PEACE, 1682: THE FOUNDATION OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND AN IMPORTANT INFLUENCE ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. First complete English translation of Grotius' masterpiece, the "'foundation of modern international law'". De Jure Belli ac Pacis, first published at Paris in 1625, "'was the first attempt to lay down a principle of right, and a basis for society and government, outside Church or Scripture... Grotius' principle of an immutable law, which God can no more alter than a mathematical axiom, was the first expression of the `droit naturel,' the natural law which exercised the great political theorists of the eighteenth century'". "'No legal work ever enjoyed a more widely extended reputation, and none ever exercised such a wonderful influence over the public morals of Europe... The title does not convey an idea of the full scope of the work, which is no less than an endeavor to digest a systematic Code, deeply imbued with morals and equity, for regulating the intercourse and reciprocal obligations of nations, in war and peace, and incidentally that of individuals'". "'Grotius was cited repeatedly throughout the Colonies as an authority on the laws of nations... As the first and greatest treatise on international law, De Jure Belli ac Pacis was appealed to by those on both sides of the issue, whether they sought a peaceful or a military solution to the crisis of the time'". "			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Grotius, Hugo		1646	0604

De Jure Belli ac Pacis (On the Law of War and Peace)

Hugo Grotius also known as Hugo de Groot (1583-1645) completed his masterpiece in a single year which made him famous throughout Europe. First published at Paris in 1625, "was the first attempt to lay down a principle of right, and a basis for society and government, outside Church or Scripture... Grotius' principle of an immutable law, which God can no more alter than a mathematical axiom, was the first expression of the `droit naturel,' the natural law which exercised the great political theorists of the eighteenth century". "No legal work ever enjoyed a more widely extended reputation, and none ever exercised such a wonderful influence over the public morals of Europe... The title does not convey an idea of the full scope of the work, which is no less than an endeavor to digest a systematic Code, deeply imbued with morals and equity, for regulating the intercourse and reciprocal obligations of nations, in war and peace, and incidentally that of individuals". "Grotius was cited repeatedly throughout the Colonies as an authority on the laws of nations... As the first and greatest treatise on international law, De Jure Belli ac Pacis was appealed to by those on both sides of the issue, whether they sought a peaceful or a military solution to the crisis of the time".

Grotius, Hugo		1626	1271
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Excerpta ex tragoediis et comoediis graecis tum quae exstant, tum quae perierunt

Hugo Grotius was a jurist in the Dutch Republic. With Francisco de Vitoria and Alberico Gentili he laid the foundations for international law, based on natural law. This work contains passages from Greek dramatists, Aeschylus, Euripides, Sophocles, and of writers of comedies, Aristophanes, Alexis, and Mendander. The Latin translation is given on the verso facing the Greek text on recto. The argument of the preface is a moral one, pointing out the similarity between some of the utterances of the ancients and the Christian message.

Hall, Robert	4th	1819	0407
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An Apology for the Freedom of the Press

Fourth Edition, published twenty-five years after the third edition. First published in 1793, this pamphlet expounded Hall's political sentiments and prefixed remarks on Bishop Horsley's sermon, preached on the thirtieth of January, 1793. In the pamphlet, Hall "pleads for septennial parliaments, for limited suffrage, for the admission of the relatives of noblemen to the House of Commons, and for the support to ecclesiastical establishments." Hall was unhappy with the pamphlet, and "refused to permit publication after the third edition (1794), until the references of political opponents and the circulation of copies without his sanction induced him in 1821 to prepare a new edition, from which he omitted the attack on Bishop Horsley, and to which he prefixed an advertisement stating that his political opinions had undergone no substantial change."

Hamilton, Alexander	1st	1817	0156
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Soundness of the Policy of Protecting Domestic Manufactures

Thomas Jefferson also authored, established by Hamilton in his report to Congress on the subject and by Jefferson in his letter to Benjamin Austin. (1757-1804) American statesman and chief author of the Federalist essays. He served as the first secretary of the treasury and recommended fiscal measures, such as the creation of a national bank, that reflected his belief in a strong, centralized government by the elite. He was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr, whose political ambitions he had thwarted. First edition, first issue of this work uniting Hamilton and Jefferson on an issue on which they had been previously divided. In Jefferson's famous 1816 letter to Benjamin Austin, he had expressed opinions contradicting his earlier agrarian ideals, writing in support of industrialization. The letter appeared in newspapers and magazines, but never in a separate printing until it was united in this pamphlet, in an abridged form, with Hamilton's equally well-known report on domestic manufactures.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hamilton, Alexander	6th	1827	0157

Report on the Subject of Manufacturers

Report on the Subject of Manufactures, Made in the Capacity of Secretary of the Treasury, on the Fifth of December, 1791. (1757-1804) American statesman and chief author of The Federalist essays. He served as the first secretary of the treasury and recommended fiscal measures, such as the creation of a national bank, that reflected his belief in a strong, centralized government. Distrusting the capacity of the common man, he advocated government by the elite. He was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr, whose political ambitions he had thwarted.

Hamilton, Alexander		1812	0939
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On the Choice of a President

A scarce, passionate, and bitter attack on DeWitt Clinton, President Madison's re-election opponent in 1812. "Ambition and intrigue have ever been his prominent characteristics. Inherent in his nature, they have been strengthened by education, and confirmed by habit...A deep shade of deception is palpable in the whole course of Mr. Clinton's political life...His honor was educated amid the rank raciness of Orange. In that country he conned democracy from habitual converse with its rudest citizens. The licentiousness of anti-federalism taught him the wildest projects."

Hamilton, Alexander	1st	1804	1107
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The Speeches at Full Length of Mr. Van Ness, Mr. Caines, Mr. Harrison, and General Hamilton, in the Great Cause of The People, against Harry Crosswell, on an Indictment for a Libel on Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States.

First Edition. This is one of the great pieces on the development of the First Amendment. Crosswell's Federalist newspaper, the 'Wasp' accused Jefferson of having paid James Callender, the notorious pamphleteer, to charge Washington and Adams with crimes, to refer to Adams as a "hoary-headed incendiary" and Washington as a "traitor, robber and perjure" in Callender's 'The Prospect Before Us.' Hamilton argued that freedom of the press "consists, in my idea, in publishing the truth, from good motives and for justifiable ends, thought it reflects on government, on magistrates, or individuals."

Hamilton, Alexander	1st Edition	1804	1382
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The Speeches at Full Length of Mr. Van Ness, Mr. Caines, the Attorney-Genral, Mr. Harrison, and General Hamilton, the Great Cause of the People, against Harry Crosswell, on an Indictment for a Libel on Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States

First Edition. "This is one of the great pieces on the development of the First Amendment. "Alexander Hamilton's last and one of his finest speeches was made in Crosswell's defence at the trial." "Crosswell's newspaper, the 'Wasp', "accused Jefferson of having paid James Callendar to charge Washington and Adams with crimes." "In the appeal Hamilton argued that freedom of the press "consists, in my idea, in publishing the truth, from good motives and for justifiable ends, through it reflect on government, on magistrates, or individuals." Crosswell " was eventually acquitted.""

Harrington, James		1737	0159
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Oceana & Other Works

Harrington (1611-1677) was an attendant of Charles I; after the king's execution, he is said to have fallen into a deep melancholy. This depression may have served as impetus toward the writing of this great Utopian political treatise; he aims to create society anew in a republic based in a moderate aristocracy with a balance of property.

The views embodied in Oceana, particularly that bearing on vote by ballot and rotation of magistrates and legislators, endeavored to push practically, but with no success. In November 1661, by order of Charles II, Harrington was arrested, apparently without sufficient cause, on a charge of conspiracy, and was thrown into the Tower. The Oceana is a hard, prolix, and in many respects heavy exposition of an ideal constitution, "Oceana" being England, and the lawgiver Olphaus Megaletor, Oliver Cromwell. The details are elaborated with infinite care, even the salaries of officials being computed, but the main ideas are two in number, each with a practical corollary. The first is that the determining element of power in a state is property generally, property in land in particular; the second is that the executive power ought not to be vested for any considerable time

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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in the same men or class of men."

Harrington, James	1st	1656	0158
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The Common-wealth of Oceana

Harrington (1611-1677) was an attendant of Charles I; after the king's execution, he is said to have fallen into a deep melancholy. This depression may have served as impetus toward the writing of this great Utopian political treatise; he aims to create society anew in a republic based in a moderate aristocracy with a balance of property.

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Harrington, James	Toland	1737	0893
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The Oceana and his other works, with an account of his life by Toland

The freethinker John Toland was Harrington's first editor. The written constitution, the unlimited use of the elective principle and the separation of powers are all points which may have been derived directly from Oceana, while all the minor points of machinery, rotation, checks and balances, popular ratifications and special protection for the constitution seem to have been first formulated by Harrington.

Harrington, James		1659	1098
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The Art of Law-Giving

The Art of Lawgiving, written as the English commonwealth began to disintegrate after the death of Oliver Cromwell, is a methodical digest of the whole of his teaching in and since Oceana, and one should note the explicitness with which he makes clear that the imaginary history of that republic is indeed the history of England. Aiming directly at his contemporaries as he had not done when (Cromwell was) Protector, Harrington now sought to tell them exactly where England stood and exactly what the moment called for.

Harrison, Thomas (Publisher)	1st	1690	0160
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Political Aphorisms

Wherein is likewise proved...that there neither is or can be any absolute government de jure, and that all such pretended government is void...by way of challenge to Dr. William Sherlock, and ten other dissenters, and recommended as proper to be read by all Protestant Jacobites.

This tract vividly portrays the democratic roots of the American Revolution. The author describes the Glorious Revolution as a "happy and advantageous change, from an Arbitrary to a Legal Monarchy." What he finds "strange is, that some Protestants are for the Restoration of the late King James, with the young Impostor, the consequence whereof can be nothing less than slavery." Government arises, not from Divine Right, but "from the voluntary Union and mutual Agreement of Men, freely acting in the choice of their Governours, and Forms of Government." The societies into which men form for the purpose of government may "alter" the form of government "without any Obstacle." For "all Magistrates and Governours do proceed from the People."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Harrison, William Henry	1st	1804	1399
Report of the Committee to Whom were Referred, A Letter from William Henry Harrison			
Rare, First Edition. A report following the recommendations of Governor Harrison of the Indiana Territory and the General Convention of the Indiana Territory, in which the Committee recommended suspending for a ten-year period the Northwest Ordinance of 1787's, the prohibition on slavery within the Indiana territory. "Harrison claimed the suspension was necessary to encourage make settlement and would make the territory economically viable, but Congress rejected the idea. In 1803 and 1805 Harrison and the appointed territorial judges successfully enacted territorial laws that evaded the provisions outlined in Article VI of the Ordinance, authorized indentures, allowed slaves to be brought into the territory, and gave their masters the authority to determine the length of indentured servitude. The pro-slavery laws caused a significant stir in the territory. Harrison was "criticized because he favored the continuation of a modified form of slavery." He made "several attempts to introduce slavery into the territory," however, "his efforts were ultimately unsuccessful due to the territory's growing anti-slavery movement."			
Hawkins, William		1724	0581
A Treatise of the Pleas of the Crown			
Or a system of the Principal Matters relating to that Subject, digested under their proper heads.			
Hayne, Robert Y. and Daniel Webster		1830	0161
Speeches of Hayne & Webster			
Hayne and Webster debate: Webster presented the doctrine of a union paramount and indissoluble, while Hayne's defense of the theory of state sovereignty and the right of nullification – forensically almost its equal – is included in the 136 page Boston edition.			
I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving liberty when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion ...but everywhere spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart – liberty and union – now and forever – one and inseparable. ---- Webster's reply to Hayne			
I shall know but one country. The ends I aim at shall be my country's, my God's, and the truth. I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American. --Daniel Webster"			
Herodotus		1558	0593
Historiae			
Master story teller, traveler, ethnographer, and "Father of History," Herodotus of Halicarnassus (ca. 484 – 425 B.C.), says in this work that he is presenting background material for the confrontation of Persia and Greece in the days of his grandsires. This gives him an excuse to devote the first half of his work to an historical and anthropological study of all peoples known to him, filling the entirety of Book II, for example, with the curious ways of the Egyptians and folkloric tales of the pharaohs related to him by his tour guides. With unequalled verse, good humor, and style, Herodotus gives us a digressive, often intimate picture of the peoples he considers, while warning us that his information is only as accurate as his sources. When he comes to the events of the Persian War, still within living memory, he shows his merit as a true historian and the first one to combine systematic research with a spellbinding presentation and epic sweep, in such memorable episodes as the heroic Spartan defense of the pass of Thermopylae. Alexandrine scholars divided his historical accounts into nine books, each of them named after one of the Muses. Ours is a Latin version of Herodotus' work, which Sebastian Gyphius issued first in 1542. The translation used was done originally in 1474 by Lorenzo Valla (1406-1457), the pioneering Italian humanist and controversialist.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Herodotus	3rd Greek	1557	0750
Herodoti libri novem			
<p>The Invention of History. Herodotus is the first historian, his predecessors were by contrast chroniclers. He is the first to collect his materials systematically, to test their accuracy as far as he could, and arrange his story in such a way as to appeal, as well as inform, his readers. (PMM) In establishing a new method of "Inquiry" (The Greek word is "Historia"), he created our most crucial and enduring prose genre. In the opening lines of his text, the first historian explains his purpose: "This is the inquiry of Herodotus of Halicarnassus, put forth so that the deeds of human beings will not fade with time and that the important actions performed by the Greeks and the barbarians not lose renown."</p>			
Hierocles of Alexandria		1709	0925
Commentarius in Aurea Carmina			
<p>Published in 1709, this work by Hierocles of Alexandria is written parallel in Greek and Latin. Hierocles of Alexandria was a Greek Neoplatonist writer who was active around AD 430. He studied under Plutarch, who was a Neoplatonist, at Athens in the early 5th century. Hierocles taught for some years in his native city. He was banished from Alexandria and took up residence in Constantinople, where he gave such offence that he was thrown into prison and cruelly flogged. The causes of this are not recorded; it is mere speculation that he was flogged for being a pagan. Although he never mentions Christianity in his surviving works, his writings have been taken as an attempt at reconciliation between Greek religion traditions and the Christian beliefs he may have encountered in Constantinople.</p>			
Hierocles of Alexandria		1742	0924
In Aurea Carmina			
<p>This edition of Hierocles, prepared by Cambridge Scholar Richard Warren, includes Hierocles' life in Greek and the texts of the "Golden Verses" and Hierocles' commentary in Greek along with Latin on the facing page and extensive notes in Latin.</p>			
Hildegard of Bingen	1st (except where cited)	1513	1207
Scivias libri tres			
<p>First Edition (except where cited), Six Works Collected Into One Volume including the "very rare, first appearance in print of Hildegard's 'Scivias', published with four other first editions of major Medieval spiritual works." "With title-page woodcut full-length figure portrays the six authors with their most recognizable attributes." The volume was "prepared from authoritative manuscripts by the most illustrious French humanist and editor of his time, Jacques Lefevre d'Etaple. Eight manuscripts only survive to this day." 'Scivias' "here occupying the leaves 28 to 118, the most substantial of all the texts, was the best-known and most influential of Hildegard's works in her time. Completed in 1151 or 1152, it describes twenty-six visions experienced by the contemplative nun, articulated in three sections, mirroring the Trinity." "'Scivias' was the model for Elizabeth of Schonau's 'Visions,' here also printed in first edition, along with three other first editions of major works of Medieval spirituality: the 'Visio Uguetini,' the second-century 'Pastor of Hermas' and Robert d'Uzès: the sixth text is an early edition of the Liber spiritualis gratiae of Mechthild von Hackeborn."</p>			
Hildegard of Bingen		1882	0488
Analecta Sanctae Hildegardis Opera Spicilegio Solesmensi Parata			
<p>Edited by Cardinal Jean Baptiste Pitra and published in 1882, this volume contains 'Liber Vitae Meritorum' and a collection of various letters by Hildegard of Bingen. 'Liber Vitae Meritorum' is Hildegard's second volume of visionary theology, composed between 1158 and 1163, after she had moved her community of nuns into independence at the Rupertsberg in Bingen, Hildegard tackled the moral life in the form of dramatic confrontations between the virtues and the vices. Amongst the work's innovations is one of the earliest descriptions of purgatory as the place where each soul would have to work off its debts after death before entering heaven. Hildegard's descriptions of the possible punishments there are often gruesome and grotesque, which emphasize the work's moral and pastoral purpose as a practical guide to the life of true penance and proper virtue.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hill, Octavia	1st	1877	1243

Our Common Land

First edition of a rare Octavia Hill book. She was a housing and social reformer, who was very involved with public ownership of land. She was the daughter of James Hill, an Owenite social utopian. Her mother and grandfather helped urge Hill to help the very poorest strata of society in early Victorian London. This important essay addressed the issue of the use of and rights over common land and open spaces, in a pioneering examination of questions such as the potential and limits of charity work, the meaning of community and citizenship, a the notion of shared responsibility.

Hippocrates of Kos	1512	0678
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Coi Prefagiorum Libri

Hippocrates (approximately 460-377 B.C.), a Greek doctor known today as the Father of Medicine. Little is known of his life except that he traveled extensively in the eastern Mediterranean and lived for a time on the island of Cos where there was a famous medical school. Hippocrates first established an empirical system of medicine based on a combination of bedside experience and a collation of the many individual data which then formed the basis of clinical teaching. He freed medicine from superstition and the influence of priest craft and derived his system from the accumulated empirical knowledge of Egypt, Cnidos and Cos.

The ideal of the humane and learned physician originates with Hippocrates and the 'Hippocratic Oath' still remains the classic expression of the duties, ethics, and moral standards of the medical profession today. Hippocratic methods were employed by the Greeks for centuries, but suffered an eclipse during the Middle Ages when a combination of magic and scholastic theories prevailed. The Renaissance and the classic revival brought the Hippocratic writings again to the forefront and they have remained an inspiration to medical research and ethics ever since.

Hippocrates of Kos	1611 and 1613	1270
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Four Commentaries on Hippocrates

Hippocrates (approximately 460-377 B.C.), a Greek doctor known today as the Father of Medicine. Hippocrates first established an empirical system of medicine based on a combination of bedside experience and a collation of the many individual data which then formed the basis of clinical teaching. He freed medicine from superstition and the influence of priest craft and derived his system from the accumulated empirical knowledge of Egypt, Cnidos and Cos. This is an interesting collection of three extremely rare editions. The volume contains four Hippocratic tracts: "De Hominis Natura" (1611), "Prolegomena et Prognostica" together with "DeVictus Ratione in Morbis Acutis" (1613) and "Aphorism" (1611) with commentaries of the Dutch physician Jan van Heurne, edited by his son Otto van Heurne.

Hippocrates of Kos	Early Froben Edition	1558	0864
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Hippocratis Coi Medicorum Omnium Longe Principis, Opera Quae Ad Nos Extant Omnia

Very early edition of Froben printing. A typically handsome Froben edition of Hippocrates's works in Latin, translated from the Greek by Janus Cornarius (1500-1558), and with the life of Hippocrates by Soranus. Added to this enlarged edition is "De Structura Hominis." The detailed index (113 pages) compiled by Johannes Culmannus of Goeppenheim, as well as his commentary to the individual books, both make their first appearance in this edition. Cornarus' noted translation is the first to be based on the collation of several manuscripts. It was used repeatedly during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Hitchcock, Enos	1793	1144
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An Oration, in Commemoration of the Independence of the United States of America. Delivered in the Baptist Meeting House in Providence on July 4, 1793

A great July 4 oration, evincing a sophisticated understanding of the American government and a sympathetic toleration of efforts in France to produce a democratic society. The United States avoids "too great an inequality in the distribution of landed property..."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Hobbes, Thomas	1st English	1651	0162
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De Cive -- Philosophical Rudiments Concerning Government & Civil Society

First edition in English of Hobbes' important work on liberty, government, civil society, and religion. "The Latin original of this work was first published in Paris in 1642 under the title 'De Cive,' but few copies were printed". "Hobbes had planned to write a comprehensive philosophy in three sections, De Corpore, De Homine, and De Cive, in this order, but he wrote the last section first because the political situation in England seemed to him urgently to require it. The De Cive roused much opposition from the first, and in a Decretum of 16 June 1654, published at Rome, it is included among other books 'In Indice Librorum prohibitorum' which 'damnati, prohibiti, ac respective suspensi fuerunt.' It was also proscribed by the University of Oxford... together with Leviathan, among other 'Pernicious Books and Damnable Doctrines,' and ordered to be publicly burnt because they are 'false, seditious and impious; and most of them... also Heretical and Blasphemous, infamous to Christian Religion, and destructive of all Government in Church and State'". Hobbes divides the books into three parts (Liberty, Dominion, and Religion) and devotes chapters to a number of topics, including "the state of men without civil society," the laws of nature, the causes and first beginning of civil government, "the right of him... who hath the supreme power in the city," the three kinds of government (democracy, aristocracy, and monarchy), the internal causes resulting in the dissolution of any government, "the duties of them who bear Rule," "Of Lawes and Trespasses," etc."

Hobbes, Thomas	1st	1651	0163
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Leviathan

"First edition, "with "head" ornament on the printed title page, additional engraved title, and folding table." "The work concerns the structure of society and legitimate government, and is regarded as one of the earliest and most influential examples of social contract theory." "Written during the English Civil War (1642-1651), 'Leviathan' argues for a social contract and rule by an absolute sovereign. Hobbes wrote that civil war and the brute situation of a state of nature ("the war of all against all") could only be avoided by strong, undivided government." "Later philosophical emphasis on the rights of the individual led to a decline in Hobbes' influence, but the growth of utilitarianism led to his reassessment as "the most original political philosopher of his time."

Hobbes, Thomas	1st	1750	0164
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Works -- Moral & Political

PRODUCED A FERMENTATION OF ENGLISH THOUGHT UNSURPASSED UNTIL THE ADVENT OF DARWINISM. First collected edition, preceded only by a partial collection printed in Amsterdam in 1668. "Hobbes produced a fermentation in English thought unsurpassed until the advent of Darwinism... [He] was in truth a product of the great intellectual movement distinguished by such names as Bacon, Galileo, Kepler, Harvey, and Descartes.... His great achievement is his political philosophy." Hobbes (1588-1679), "the most original political philosopher of his time," profoundly influenced such later thinkers as Bentham and Spinoza. This collected edition includes his masterpiece, the Leviathan, in which he asserts his most famous doctrine: that life without adherence to commonly recognized moral laws is "nasty, brutish, and short."

Hobbes, Thomas	1st	1651	0489
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Leviathan

First edition, with additional engraved title-page and folding table. "The work concerns the structure of society and legitimate government, and is regarded as one of the earliest and most influential examples of social contract theory." "Written during the English Civil War (1642-1651), 'Leviathan' argues for a social contract and rule by an absolute sovereign. Hobbes wrote that civil war and the brute situation of a state of nature ("the war of all against all") could only be avoided by strong, undivided government." "Later philosophical emphasis on the rights of the individual led to a decline in Hobbes' influence, but the growth of utilitarianism led to his reassessment as "the most original political philosopher of his time."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hobbes, Thomas	1st	1651	0886
Leviathan			
<p>First Edition. 'Leviathan' rigorously argues that civil peace and social unity are best achieved by the establishment of a commonwealth through social contract. Hobbes's ideal commonwealth is ruled by a sovereign power responsible for protecting the security of the commonwealth and granted absolute authority to ensure the common defense. In his introduction, Hobbes describes this commonwealth as an "artificial person" and as a body politic that mimics the human body. The frontispiece to the first edition of 'Leviathan,' which Hobbes helped design, portrays the commonwealth as a gigantic human form built out of the bodies of its citizens, the sovereign as its head. Hobbes calls this figure the "Leviathan," a word derived from the Hebrew for "sea monster" and the name of a monstrous sea creature appearing in the Bible; the image constitutes the definitive metaphor for Hobbes's perfect government. His text attempts to prove the necessity of the "Leviathan" for preserving peace and preventing civil war.</p>			
Hobbes, Thomas	1st	1629	1067
Eight Books of the Peloponnesian Warre			
<p>First Edition with engraved title page, maps and decorative woodcut initials, head and tailpieces. Written by Thucydides and translated out of Greek by Thomas Hobbes in 1629. "Thucydides wanted to preserve an accurate record of the Peloponnesian War, not only for intrinsic interest and factual importance but also so the facts might be permanent sources of political teaching for posterity." "The standards and methods of Thucydides as a contemporary historian have never been bettered. He began work at the very start of the events he records, and the penetration and concentration which he devoted to his account of the Peloponnesian War (the war between Athens and Sparta from 431- 404 B.C.) were based on the conviction that it would prove the most important event in Greek history... Thucydides wrote for 'those who desire an exact knowledge of the past as a key to the future, which in all probability will resemble the past.' It was in this sense that he called it 'a possession forever.' This is exactly what it has become".</p>			
Hobbes, Thomas	3rd	1686	1198
The Iliads and Odysseys of Homer			
<p>Third Edition, translated out of Greek into English by Thomas Hobbes, with a large Preface Concerning the Vertues of a Heroick Poem and the Life of Homer also by Hobbes. First published in 1676, three years before his death, the 'Iliad' and the 'Odyssey' are both ancient Greek epic poems traditionally attributed to Homer. The 'Iliad' "set during the Trojan War, the ten-year siege of the city of Troy (Ilium) by a coalition of Greek states, it tells of the battles and events and the weeks of a quarrel between King Agamemnon and the warrior Achilles." The 'Odyssey' focuses on the Greek hero Odysseus and his 10 year journey home after the fall of Troy. In his absence, it is assumed he has died, his wife, Penelope, and son, Telemachus, must deal with a group of suitors, who vie for Penelope's hand in marriage. "These translations, completed by the octogenarian Hobbes, are a testament to Hobbes's intellectual potency, even in the twilight of his long life."</p>			
Hobbes, Thomas		1679	1199
The History of the Civil Wars of England from 1640-1660			
Hobbes, Thomas	1st	1679	0949
Thomas Hobbes' Malmesbury Life. Authored Himself.			
<p>Rare, First Edition; the autobiography of the philosopher Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), in Latin elegiac couplets, and composed when the author was 84 years old. "Despite his importance, Hobbes has never been the subject of a full-length biography. For almost three centuries the major source of information about his life has been John Audrey's 'Brief Lives', a collection of biographical sketches first published in 1813, in which Hobbes is given more space than any other person...Hobbes was a somewhat secretive man who rarely confided in others, apparently never discussed with anyone his early years in Malmesbury and at Oxford. Hobbes left behind no diary; to make matters even more arduous for a biographer, only a small number of his letters survive, none of them written before he was forty. While he composed, toward the end of his life, a short autobiography in Latin verse, his 'Vita' is almost wholly confined to intellectual development and achievements, brief</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
mentions of travels, and equally brief references to certain friends of his mature years."			
Holcot, Robert		1509	1260
Super sapientiam Salomonis (Commentaries on the Book of Wisdom) Sermo de studio sacre scriptura De stellis (On the Stars)			
<p>Robert Holcot (c.1290-1349) was an English Dominican scholastic philosopher, theologian and influential Biblical scholar. He was born in Holcot, Northamptonshire. A follower of William of Ockham, he was nicknamed the Doctor firmus et indefatigabilis.</p> <p>His commentary on the Book of Wisdom (Lectiones super librum Sapientiae) was widely known in the fourteenth century, and later, when after printing in 1480 it went through many editions. It has been identified as a prime literary source for Chaucer's Nun's Priest's Tale. Holcot was still being read in the sixteenth century, when the Parisian theologian Jacques Almain wrote a work engaging Holcot's opinions.</p>			
Holmes, Oliver Wendell	1st	1871	1216
Mechanism in Thought and Morals			
<p>Rare first edition with correction in the author's hand. An interesting philosophical essay on the way the mind's mechanisms for thinking operate. Holmes was convinced that mind and body worked together forming human action. The flow of thought is, like breathing, essentially mechanical and necessary, but capable of being modified to a greater or less extent by conscious effort. The more we examine the mechanism of thought, the more we shall see that the automatic, unconscious action of the mind enters largely into all its processes. The work was originally delivered as an address to the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard University on June 29, 1870.</p>			
Holst, Hermann E. Von		1881-1892	0915-0922
The Constitutional and Political History of the United States			
<p>Vol 1: 1750-1883, State Sovereignty and Slavery, Vol 2:1828-1846, Jackson's Administration-Annexation of Texas. Vol 3: 1848-1850, Annexation of Texas-compromise of 1850. Vol 4: 1850-1854, Compromise of 1850-Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Vol 5: 1854-1856 Kansas Nebraska Bill - Buchanan's Election. Vol 6: 1856-1859 Buchanan's Election - End of 35th Congress. Vol 7: 1859-1861 Harper's Ferry - Lincoln's Inauguration. Vol 8: Index and List of Authorities</p>			
Homer	1st	1715-1720	0165-0170
The Iliad			
<p>First Edition with engraved frontispiece of Homer and translated by Mr. Pope.</p> <p>The 'Iliad' is an ancient Greek epic, traditionally attributed to Homer. "Set during the Trojan War, the ten-year siege of the city of Troy (Ilium) by a coalition of Greek states, it tells of the battles and events during the weeks of a quarrel between King Agamemnon and the warrior Achilles." "Pope's 'Iliad' was a sumptuous undertaking for the time, with fine paper and special type, and it added considerably to the translator's reputation at the time. It has been justifiably claimed that Pope's translation is inaccurate due to his reliance on the sense of the texts of Chapman, Hobbes and others, and the claim is well-founded. But others have produced translations; Pope's work is a poem. Its fame and longevity are due more to Pope's desire to keep the spirit and fire of the epic alive than any obligation to render Homer in academic exactitude."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Homer		1669	1390
Odyssey			
Illustrated with sculpture and annotations. Translated into English by John Ogilby. Ogilby's translation of the 'Odyssey' is the second complete English translation. The 'Odyssey' is one of two major ancient Greek epic poems, the other being the 'Iliad' attributed to Homer. The poem focuses on the Greek hero Odysseus and his 10 year journey home after the fall of Troy. In his absence, it is assumed he has died, his wife, Penelope, and son, Telemachus, must deal with a group of suitors, who vie for Penelope's hand in marriage.			
Hooker, Richard	1st	1593	0171
On the Lawes of Ecclesiasticall Politie			
The Laws of Ecclesiasticall Polity is a masterpiece of Elizabethan literature for its balanced, dignified style, its great importance in theology, in political philosophy and as an exposition of the Tudor constitution. Hooker's most important single contribution was to affirm the Anglican tradition as that of a three-fold cord not quickly broken — Bible, Church and Reason. Roman Catholics put Bible and tradition on a parity, while Puritans looked to scripture as the sole authority. Hooker avoided both extremes, allowing to scripture absolute authority where it spoke plainly and unequivocally. Where it was silent or ambiguous, wisdom would consult the tradition of the church in an interpretative role. But he insisted that a third element in religion lay in man's reason, itself part of the universal law and illuminated by God, which should be obeyed whenever both scripture and tradition needed clarification, or failed to cover some new circumstance. Thus he not only avoided the "either – or" of scripture versus tradition, but introduced a third and new element, human reason.			
Hooker, Richard		1621	0172
On the Lawes of Ecclesiasticall Politie			
The Laws of Ecclesiasticall Polity is a masterpiece of Elizabethan literature for its balanced, dignified style, its great importance in theology, in political philosophy and as an exposition of the Tudor constitution. Hooker's most important single contribution was to affirm the Anglican tradition as that of a three-fold cord not quickly broken — Bible, Church and Reason. Roman Catholics put Bible and tradition on a parity, while Puritans looked to scripture as the sole authority. Hooker avoided both extremes, allowing to scripture absolute authority where it spoke plainly and unequivocally. Where it was silent or ambiguous, wisdom would consult the tradition of the church in an interpretative role. But he insisted that a third element in religion lay in man's reason, itself part of the universal law and illuminated by God, which should be obeyed whenever both scripture and tradition needed clarification, or failed to cover some new circumstance. Thus he not only avoided the "either – or" of scripture versus tradition, but introduced a third and new element, human reason.			
Hooker, Richard	1st Complete	1662	0173
Of the Lawes of Ecclesiasticall Politie			
First Complete Edition. The first four books were published in 1594 and the fifth was published in 1597; the final three were published posthumously. The volume is considered to be a masterpiece of Elizabethan literature with great importance in theology and political philosophy as well as an exposition of the Tudor Constitution. Hooker's most important single contribution was to affirm the Anglican tradition as that of a three-fold cord not quickly broken - Bible, Church and Reason. Roman Catholics put Bible and tradition on a parity, while Puritans looked to scripture as the sole authority. Hooker avoided both extremes, allowing to scripture absolute authority where it spoke plainly and unequivocally. Where it was silent or ambiguous, wisdom would consult the tradition of the church in an interpretative role. But he insisted that a third element in religion lay in man's reason, itself part of the universal law and illuminated by God, which should be obeyed whenever both scripture and tradition needed clarification, or failed to cover some new circumstance. Thus he not only avoided the "either - or" of scripture versus tradition, but introduced a third and new element, human reason.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hooker, Richard		1850	0174-0175

Works of

A fine collection of the works of Richard Hooker. Including the famous work known as the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity. The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity is a masterpiece of Elizabethan literature for its balanced, dignified style, its great importance in theology, in political philosophy and as an exposition of the Tudor constitution. Hooker's most important single contribution was to affirm the Anglican tradition as that of a three-fold cord not quickly broken — Bible, Church and Reason. Roman Catholics put Bible and tradition on a parity, while Puritans looked to scripture as the sole authority. Hooker avoided both extremes, allowing to scripture absolute authority where it spoke plainly and unequivocally. Where it was silent or ambiguous, wisdom would consult the tradition of the church in an interpretative role. But he insisted that a third element in religion lay in man's reason, itself part of the universal law and illuminated by God, which should be obeyed whenever both scripture and tradition needed clarification, or failed to cover some new circumstance. Thus he not only avoided the "either – or" of scripture versus tradition, but introduced a third and new element, human reason."

Hoshour, Samuel K.	1st	1844	1361
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Letters to Esq. Pedant in the East by Lorenzo Altisonant

First Edition. This odd little book, the author's first, satirizes pretentious pedantry in twelve letters. A humorous little book that misapplies and fabricates words. His Preface, which, he advises should be read "before you condemn," explains that "the style of language of these letters is not to be used, unless when old school-mates who had studied them should accidentally meet, and would wish to enjoy the reminiscences of the pass." Hoshour helpfully includes a Vocabulary to help the reader through his deliberately dense sentences. " the annunciation of this illation cast a delectation into the hearts, and exsuscitated risibility upon the phizes of my enemies, and imparted a lugubrious hue to the physiognomics of all my cognations."

Hugo de Prato Florido		1433	1189
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Sermones de Tempore super Evangelai et Epistolas

****Not For Circulation**** ****On Permnannt Display at The Remnant Trust Headquarters**** Chained Manuscript. Latin. Medieval Christian preaching sought to convey a divine message by means of a human medium; the preacher's eloquence. Hugo was a member of the Order of the Friars Preachers, or Dominicans, founded in 1216. Among the sermons composed by him and contained in this most interesting example of a chained manuscript, here are a few passages that deal with human dignity and liberty.

Hugo, Victor		1887	0540
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Les Miserables

A French historical novel first published in 1862 that is considered one of the greatest novels of the 19th century. Beginning in 1815 and culminating in the 1832 June Rebellion in Paris, the novel follows the lives and interactions of several characters, particularly the struggles of ex-convict Jean Valjean and his experience of redemption.

Humboldt, Baron Wilhelm von		1854	0176
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Sphere & Duties of Government

In his political philosophy Humboldt remained a liberal all his life. But this liberalism went through profound transformations under the influence of contemporary events. His Ideen?was still entirely individualistic and almost hostile to the state. His aesthetic liberalism of this period would confine the state merely to the exercise of protective and legal functions in order to ensure the attainment of a higher end, free and beautifully developed individuality. Later, influenced by romanticism, Humboldt attached greater significance to the concept of the supra-individual and historically conditioned nationality". The question of individuality and the state thus framed was precisely that which exercised John Stuart Mill in On Liberty and Considerations on Representative Government, and the motto and starting point of the former was provided by the present work. Mill writes in his Autobiography that Humboldt's 'unqualified championship' of the rights of individual liberty made him 'the only author who had preceded me in their assertion, of whom I thought it appropriate to say anything' in On Liberty.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hume, David	Volume I: 2nd, Volume II: 1st	1742	0177-0178
Essays Moral & Political			
<p>Second Edition Volume I and First Edition Volume II. Volume I was first published in 1741, followed by Volume II in 1742. "The majority of these finely honed treatises fall into three distinct areas: political theory, economic theory and aesthetic theory." Hume restricted all knowledge to the experience of ideas or impressions, maintaining that the mind consists only of accumulated perceptions. His philosophical skepticism, and his insistence that there is no knowledge other than what is directly observable, has been of extraordinary importance in the history of modern metaphysical thinking.</p>			

Hume, David	Volume I: 2nd, Volume II: 1st	1742	0179-0180
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Essays Moral & Political

Second Edition Volume I and First Edition Volume II. Volume I was first published in 1741, followed by Volume II in 1742. "The majority of these finely honed treatises fall into three distinct areas: political theory, economic theory and aesthetic theory." Hume restricted all knowledge to the experience of ideas or impressions, maintaining that the mind consists only of accumulated perceptions. His philosophical skepticism, and his insistence that there is no knowledge other than what is directly observable, has been of extraordinary importance in the history of modern metaphysical thinking.

Hume, David	2nd	1779	0181
Natural Religion			
<p>Scottish philosopher and historian. Hume carried Berkley's "immaterialist hypotheses" to their logical extreme. He restricted all knowledge to the experience of ideas or impressions, maintaining that the mind consists only of accumulated perceptions. His philosophical skepticism, and his insistence that there is no knowledge other than what is directly observable, have been of extraordinary importance in the history of modern metaphysical thinking. His empirical outlook is clearly seen in his Natural History of Religion and Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion, in which he assails anthropomorphism, denies the existence of miracles, and asserts that because God is only an idea in the mind of man, God cannot exist. His best known philosophical works are A Treatise of Human Nature and An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding. He refuted the tenets of rationalism and insisted that neither substance nor casual activity could be verified; they can only be inferred on the basis of perceived probability. Hume was the author of many essays and treatises, including a monumental History of England that for many years was the definitive text on the subject.</p>			

Hume, David	1st	1748	0182
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Philosophical Essays Concerning Human Understanding

Scottish philosopher and historian. Hume carried Berkley's "immaterialist hypotheses" to their logical extreme. He restricted all knowledge to the experience of ideas or impressions, maintaining that the mind consists only of accumulated perceptions. His philosophical skepticism, and his insistence that there is no knowledge other than what is directly observable, have been of extraordinary importance in the history of modern metaphysical thinking. His empirical outlook is clearly seen in his Natural History of Religion and Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion, in which he assails anthropomorphism, denies the existence of miracles, and asserts that because God is only an idea in the mind of man, God cannot exist. His best known philosophical works are A Treatise of Human Nature and An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding. He refuted the tenets of rationalism and insisted that neither substance nor casual activity could be verified; they can only be inferred on the basis of perceived probability. Hume was the author of many essays and treatises, including a monumental History of England that for many years was the definitive text on the subject.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hume, David	1st	1752	0183
Political Discourses			
<p>The Age of Enlightenment found Hume's economic and political observations subtle but discerning. As usual, his thought was seminal and provoked much appreciation. In short, after 1752 David Hume was read by a wider circle than could ever possibly have read his metaphysical works.</p> <p>Of the twelve discourses, seven are on economics: These discourses turned the search light of rational and historical inquiry upon problems of vast interest to an age that was slowly sloughing itself out of the moribund skin of mercantilism. If these discourses have the virtues of the essay form, they likewise have its vices and lack of connection and the system of treatise. But his two essays, "Of Money" and "Of the Balance of Trade" form nothing less than the foundation of classical monetary economics.</p> <p>Scotticisms, which was published anonymously and without a title, is usually bound with Political Discourses. Though proud of his Scottish birth, Hume supported the campaign to establish a standard form of English. To this end he went to considerable pains to expunge from his works any distinctively Scottish turns of phrase, which lead Lord Monboddo to quip that Hume died confessing not his sins but his Scotticisms."</p>			
Hume, David		1807	0431
History of England			
<p>Scottish historian and philosopher who influenced the development of the philosophical schools of skepticism and empiricism. Born in Edinburgh in 1711, Hume was educated at home and at the University of Edinburgh, at which he matriculated at the age of 12. Following a period of poor health, Hume moved to France where he occupied himself intensively with the problems of speculative philosophy and wrote his most important philosophical work, A Treatise of Human Nature. After its publication, Hume returned to his family estate in Berwickshire, England where he produced his Essays Moral and Political, Philosophical Essays Concerning Human Understanding. Hume took up residence in Edinburgh in 1751. During this 12 year stay, his Political Discourses was published, and he worked chiefly on his six-volume History of England, which appeared at intervals from 1754-1762. As a historian Hume broke away from the traditional chronological account of wars and deeds of state and instead attempted to describe the economic and intellectual forces that played a part in the history of his country. His History of England was his last major literary work, and, despite some errors of fact, for many years was regarded as a classic for many years.</p>			
Hurlbut, Elisha P.		1845	0706
Essays on Human Rights and their Political Guaranties			
<p>Containing the following chapters: The Origin of Human Rights; The True Function of Government; The Constitution of Government; Constitutional Limitations and Prohibitions; Constitutional Limitations continued; The Elective Franchise; Rights Emanating from the Sentiments and Affections; The Rights of Woman; The Rights of Property and its Moral Relations; Intellectual Property.</p>			
Hus, Jan	1st	1520	0855
De Causa Boemica			
<p>First printing of Jan Hus's major work De ecclesia (On the Church), written in 1412, and one of the most important anti-papal treatises of the pre-Reformation. By its content, this can also be considered the first appearance of the work of John Wyclif in print, incorporating Wyclif's De ecclesia whole cloth and follow by the fine epitome of his equally powerful De postestatae pape (On the Powers of the Pope).</p> <p>The work displays Hus's theological dependence on John Wyclif. This Wyclif treatise is one of the most important texts on the politics of the Church, dealing with the nature of the Church, the form of its government and the Church's relation with the State.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hutcheson, Francis	4th	1738	1053
An Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue; In Two Treatises.			
Fourth Edition. First published in 1725. The work consists of two treatises, the first 'Concerning Beauty, Order, Harmony, Design', on the subject aesthetics and the second, 'Concerning Moral Good and Evil' on the topic of morality. It was written as "a critical response to the work of Bernard Mandeville and as a defense of the ideas of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Shaftesbury." "The first treatise argues that human beings possess a natural internal sense of beauty, whereas the second focuses on the "moral sense" that enables us to distinguish virtue from vice and thus to act from moral love or "benevolence.""			
Hutchinson, E.	1st	1855	1138
Startling Facts for Native Americans Called "Know-Nothings"			
First Edition. The full title: "Startling Facts for Native Americans Called "Know-Nothings" Or a Vivid Presentation of the Dangers to American Liberty, to Be Apprehended from Foreign Influence." The pamphlet portrays the Know-Nothings, soon to field former President Fillmore as its American life. "Shall True Americans govern themselves, or shall foreigners, unacquainted with our laws and brought up under monarchical governments rule?"			
Hylaret, Maurice	2nd	1591	1295-1297
Sacrae Enneades Adventuales Sacrae Decades Quinquartitae, Conciones Quadragesimales Atque Paschales Sacrarum Decadum Quinquartitarum, Tomus Secundus			
Second edition. Sermons of Maurice Hylaret in three volumes. Hylaret was a Franciscan preacher, who was hugely successful and greatly in demand throughout France. His sermons are "replete with all manner of arcane learning and references taken both from Scripture and classical sources, and bear witness to a close acquaintance with books."			
Indiana General Assembly		1819	1293
Laws of the State of Indiana			
"Three early Indiana imprints bound together of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Session of the Indiana General Assembly with the 1816 Statehood Constitution. Indiana provides the punishment of whipping for "man stealing," a crime upon which a Joint Resolution elaborates. It condemns "sundry persons destitute of every principal [sic] of humanity [who] are in the habit of seizing carrying off and selling slaves, free persons of color who are or have been for a long time inhabitants of this state." ""Free Negroes" are under the protection of our laws, and fully invested with those invaluable rights guaranteed by our constitution namely, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." These early State assemblies enact other laws on a variety of subjects."			
Ingersoll, Robert G.			1038
Vindication of Thomas Paine			
Robert Green Ingersoll (1833 –1899) was a Civil War veteran, American political leader, and orator during the Golden Age of Freethought, noted for his broad range of culture and his defense of agnosticism. He was nicknamed "The Great Agnostic." Ingersoll was most noted as an orator, when it was known for being public entertainment. He spoke on every subject, from Shakespeare to Reconstruction, but his most popular subjects were agnosticism and the sanctity and refuge of the family. He committed his speeches to memory although they were sometimes more than three hours long. His audiences were said never to be restless. Many of Ingersoll's speeches advocated freethought and humanism, and often poked fun at religious belief. For this the press often attacked him, but neither his views nor the negative press could stop his rising popularity. In 1877, a collection of Ingersoll's works were published. In it a piece called Vindication of Thomas Paine which was an essay that included a series of letters to the Editor of the New York Observer. The letters vindicate Thomas Paine in relation to several different printings of articles that smeared Paine and pictured him in a less than respectable light calling him a drunkard and beastly in the newspaper. Ingersoll reached out to people who knew Paine or came in contact with him in an effort to clear his name. He used their conversations and letters as evidence that Paine was not who the paper claimed him to be. Ingersoll			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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declared the papers attempt to destroy the character of Paine had failed and they have only ruined their own reputation.

Innocent III	3rd	1250	0896
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On The Misery of the Human Condition

Third Edition. Provides one of the most thoroughly gloomy and pessimistic dehorations from the vanities of this world ever written. In three books, the dismal tale of man's woe and misery from birth, through death, to the Last Judgment and tortures of Hell, together with the fleeting unsubstantial nature of human desires, is unfolded in splendid incantatory Latin periods.

Irving, Washington	1st	1828	0709-0710
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A History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus Vol I and Vol II

A narrative explaining the true source of much of the associations held about Christopher Columbus.

Irving, Washington	1st	1850	0759-0760
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Lives of Mahomet and his Successors

First Edition. In these two volumes, Irving discusses the life, beliefs and character of Mohammed, then traces the history after Mohammed's death. Irving manages to create a complete and detailed history as well as a vibrant narrative.

Irving, Washington		1855	0841-0844
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The Life of George Washington

Life of George Washington was the product of Irving last years and remains his most personal work. It had been a planned work over the years but he never got to put much to paper due to several interruptions such as ailing health, traveling to Europe and other occupations. It was only two to three years before it was published that Irving really applied himself to it. Irving was christened with the name of the great general; he was blessed by Washington the age of seven, and later came to know many of the prominent figures of the Revolution. In these pages he describes them using firsthand source material and observation. The result is a book which is fascinating not only for its subject, the American Revolution, but also for how it reveals in illuminating detail the personality and humanity of a now remote, towering icon.

Isidore of Seville		ca. 1400	0483
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Sentences and On The Contemplative Life

A manuscript rubricated and illuminated containing two early medieval writings on contemplative values influenced by Saint Augustine. This rare manuscript was probably used in an educational context in Poland or perhaps Bohemia. The first, is one of the "great books" of the Middle Ages by the famed encyclopedist Isidore of Seville, the Book of Maxims helped assure the survival of the thinking of the Church Fathers through the Dark Ages. The second, the earliest pastoral handbook to have survived, Julian Pomerius's manuscript still requires a modern critical edition. Both works enjoyed enormous popularity throughout the Middle Ages and were used frequently in monastic and cathedral schools.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Isocrates

1752

0889

Orations and Epistles of Isocrates

Translated from the Greek by Mr. Joshua Dinsdale. Isocrates (Greek: Ἰσοκράτης; 436–338 BC), an ancient Greek rhetorician, was one of the ten Attic orators. In his time, he was probably the most influential rhetorician in Greece and made many contributions to rhetoric and education through his teaching and written works.

Greek rhetoric is commonly traced to Corax of Syracuse, who first formulated a set of rhetorical rules in the fifth century BC. His pupil, Tisias, was influential in the development of the rhetoric of the courtroom, and by some accounts was the teacher of Isocrates. Within two generations, rhetoric had become an important art, its growth driven by the social and political changes, such as democracy and the courts of law.

Jackson, John

1st

1725

0184

A Defense of Human Liberty

First Edition. In answer to the principal arguments which have been alleged against it; and particularly to Cato's letter's on that subject. Jackson was a prolific, heterodox theologian who began his career as a polemicist defending Samuel Clarsach position on the Trinity. The present treatise defends human liberty of action and thus “the supposition of God’s being a real and moral agent, creator and governor of the world, and of Man being a rational, moral and accountable creature”, on which “the nature and distinction of good and evil, all piety and worship towards God, justice, righteousness, and all social virtue towards men, is wholly and entirely founded”.

Janeway, Richard (Printer)

1689

0907

Eleventh Collection of Papers Relating to the Present Juncture of Affairs in England and Scotland

A collection of papers relating to affairs of England and Scotland following the invasion of England by William, Prince of Orange, who saw to the removal of Catholic James VII of Scotland and II of England from the thrones of England, Scotland, and Ireland in 1688. In 1689, Parliament offered co-regency to Mary, James' Protestant daughter and her husband, William of Orange. The papers presented here were gathered and printed by Richard Janeway.

The collection of papers includes the following: 'I. An answer to the desertion discussed, being a defense of the late and present proceedings'; 'II. Satisfaction tendered to all that pretend conscience for non-submission to our present governors, and refusing of the new oaths of fealty and allegiance'; 'III. Dr. Oates his petition to the Parliament, declaring his barbarous sufferings by the papists'; 'IV. An account of the Convention of Scotland'; 'V. A speech made by a member of the Convention of the Estates in Scotland'; 'VI. The grounds on which the Estates of Scotland declared the right of the crown of Scotland for faulted, and the throne become vacant'; 'VII. The opinion of two eminent Parliament-men, justifying the lawfulness of taking oaths of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary'.

Jefferson, Thomas

1st

1829

0186-0189

Memoirs

These volumes begin with a short fragment concerning (Jefferson) himself, drawn up at the age of seventy-seven; and close with a... journal kept by him while Secretary of State during Washington's administration. The rest consists exclusively of a voluminous correspondence, ranging from 1775, after the blood had been spilt at Boston, to June 1826, ten days only before his death. Includes Jefferson's famous letter to Benjamin Rush, in which he declared, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Jefferson, Thomas	8th American	1801	0655
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Notes on the State of Virginia

Eighth American Edition. Jefferson's only book-length work. Completed in 1781 and then updated and enlarged in 1782 and 1783. 'Notes on the State of Virginia' originated as a request for information about Virginia made to members of the Continental Congress by François Barbé-Marbois, the Secretary to the French delegation in Philadelphia, in 1780. Jefferson, then the Governor of Virginia, was given the list of inquiries and soon began the task of responding. The work "is a compilation of data by Jefferson about the state's natural resources and economy, and his vigorous and often eloquent argument about the nature of the good society, which he believed was incarnated by Virginia." It is still considered a valuable source of information about the natural history of Virginia as well as about 18th century political and social life.

Jefferson, Thomas		1904	0702
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The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth

The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth Extracted Textually from the Gospels in Greek, Latin, French and English. The text of the New Testament appears in four parallel columns in four languages. Jefferson omitted the words that he thought were inauthentic and retained those he believed were original. The resulting work is commonly known as the "Jefferson Bible."

Jefferson discovered a Jesus who was a great Teacher of Common Sense. His message was the morality of absolute love and service. Its authenticity was not dependent upon the dogma of the Trinity or even the claim that Jesus was uniquely inspired by God. Jefferson saw Jesus as "...a man, of illegitimate birth, of a benevolent heart, (and an) enthusiastic mind, who set out without pretensions of divinity, ended in believing them, and was punished capitally for sedition by being gibbeted according to the Roman law."

In short, Mr. Jefferson's Jesus, modeled on the ideals of the Enlightenment thinkers of his day, bore a striking resemblance to Jefferson himself.

Jefferson, Thomas	1st	1804	0726
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Message from the President of the United States, Accompanying Sundry documents relative to a delivery of possession, on the 20th ultimo, by the commissary of the French Republic, to the commissioners of the United States of America, of the Territory of Louisiana. 16th January, 1804

President Jefferson announces the accomplishment of "this important Acquisition, so favorable to the immediate interests of our Western citizens, so auspicious to the peace and security of the nation in general, which adds to our country territories so extensive and fertile, and to our citizens new brethren to partake of the blessings of freedom and self-government." The document recording the formal transfer of the Territory, signed in type on December 20, 1803, by the American Commissioners, Governor William Claibourne of the Mississippi Territory and General James Wilkinson, and by the French Commissioner Laussat, is preinted. Claiborne, acting Governor, issues his Proclamation and the Governor's Address to the Citizens of Louisiana on December 20. Printed here, these foundation documents declare the establishment of American sovereignty and "that the inhabitants thereof will be incorporated in the Union of the United States...to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion which they profess." He announces, "The American people receive you as brothers," urges Louisianans to "cultivate with assiduity among yourselves, the advancement of political information," and to "encourage literature."

Jefferson, Thomas	1st	1801	0793
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Parliamentary Practice

Manual of Parliamentary Practice for the Use of the Senate of the United States, written by Thomas Jefferson in 1801, is the first American book on parliamentary procedure. As vice-president of the United States, Jefferson served as the Senate's presiding officer from 1797 to 1801. Throughout these four years, Jefferson worked on various texts and, in early 1801, started to assemble them into a single manuscript for the Senate's use. In 1801, he decided to have the manuscript printed. The manual is arranged in fifty-three categories from The Importance of Rules to Impeachment. Each section includes the appropriate rules and practices of the British Parliament along with the applicable texts from the U.S. Constitution and the thirty-two Senate rules that existed in 1801.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Jefferson, Thomas		1829	1183-1186
Memoirs			
<p>First Edition, in four volumes with engraved frontispiece portrait of Jefferson and facsimile of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence. First published by F. Carr in Charlottesville in 1829, subsequent editions were published in London, Boston, and Paris. "The work was edited by Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Thomas Jefferson's oldest grandson and the executor of his estate. "These volumes begin with a short fragment concerning (Jefferson) himself, drawn up at the age of seventy-seven: and close with a still shorter journal kept by him while Secretary of State during Washington's administration. The rest consists exclusively of a voluminous correspondence, ranging from 1775, after blood had been spilt at Boston, to June, 1826, ten days only before his death. The contents of these volumes are not embraced in the congressional publications.'" Also, included in this volume set is Jefferson's famous letter to Benjamin Rush, in which he declared, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man".</p>			

John of Salisbury

1595

0384

Politicraticus

The "Policraticus", in eight books, was completed before September 1159, deals partly with church and state diplomacy, partly with philosophy and learning generally: a pleasing and readable miscellaneous compilation. It ranks as a classic medieval political theory. The name was probably intended to mean "The Stateman's Book". This was the first attempt since antiquity to deal with political theory without reference to contemporary conditions...the first attempt in Christendom...to formulate a philosophy of the state. (Johannes De Saresberia, surnamed Parvus 1115-1180) a distinguished philosopher, historian, churchman, and scholar. It was in 1155 that he was instrumental in obtaining from Hadrian a grant of Ireland for the English king, a statement that is not invalidated by the suspicion attaching to the famous bill authorizing Henry to invade the island. John of Salisbury was one of the most cultured scholars of his day. His collected letters form an invaluable source for the history of thought and activity in the 12th century. His fine taste and superior training made him the most elegant Latin writer of his time. He is equally distinguished as an historian and as a philosopher: he was the first medieval writer to emphasize the importance of historical studies in philosophy and in all other branches of learning."

Johnson, Samuel

8th

1792

1096

A Dictionary of the English Language

Eighth Edition. Volume One. First published on April 15, 1755. "A Dictionary of the English Language', sometimes published as 'Johnson's Dictionary', is among the most influential dictionaries in the history of the English language. There was dissatisfaction with the dictionaries of the period, so in June 1746 a group of London booksellers contracted Johnson to write a dictionary for the sum of 1,500 guineas (£1,575), equivalent to about £210,000 as of 2013. Johnson took nearly nine years to complete the work, although he had claimed he could finish it in three. Remarkably, he did so single-handedly, with only clerical assistance to copy out the illustrative quotations that he had marked in books. Johnson produced several revised editions during his life. Until the completion of the 'Oxford English Dictionary' 173 years later, Johnson's was viewed as the pre-eminent English dictionary."

Jones' Diamond Poets and Classics

ca. 1820s

0859

Jones' Diamond Poets and Classics

****Not for Circulation** **On Permanent Display at The Remnant Trust Headquarters**** From 1778 to 1798 James Lackington, the bookseller, had a shop at No. 32, Finsbury Place South in the southeast corner of Finsbury Square called "The Temple of the Muses," in London. Later in the early 1800s, prior to the death of Thomas Jefferson, the bookstore was sold to Jones and Company for distribution of their books and other works. This Traveling Library, "A Curious Miniature Edition (the smallest ever printed), combining the advantages of portability with clear and beautiful printing, embellished with fine Portraits of Authors, and Vignette Titles in Silk Binding, with gilt leaves: the whole complete in a case, at a very trifling additional expense, forming a portable Traveling Library."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Josephus, Titus Flavius		1655	0190
Works of Josephus			
First printed in 1602 and translated out of Latin and French by Thomas Lodge. This is a mid-seventeenth century edition of the works of Jewish historian Josephus. His famous works include: 'The Jewish War' written around 77-78 A.D., in which he describes the fall of the Jerusalem; 'Antiquities of the Jews' published in 94 A.D., traces the history of Jews from creation to the end of the Jewish War; and 'Against Apion' published in 97 A.D., is a defense of Judaism as a classical religion and philosophy. His work represents the earliest non-biblical history of the Jewish people.			
Josephus, Titus Flavius		1655	1178
The Famous and Memorable Works of Josephus, A Man of Much Honour and Learning Among the Jews.			
First printed in 1602, this is a mid-seventeenth century edition of the works of Jewish historian Josephus. His famous works include: 'The Jewish War' written around 77-78 A.D., in which he describes the fall of the Jerusalem; 'Antiquities of the Jews' published in 94 A.D., traces the history of Jews from creation to the end of the Jewish War; and 'Against Apion' published in 97 A.D., is a defense of Judaism as a classical religion and philosophy. His work represents the earliest non-biblical history of the Jewish race.			
Joyce, Jeremiah		1797	1052
A Complete Analysis or Abridgement of Dr. Adam Smith's Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations			
This is a rare first edition of Joyce's abridgement of Smith's epochal text. This abridgement is preceded only by Georg Sartorius's summary of 1796. In the advertisement, Joyce considered his work to be particularly appropriate for 'those institutions of liberal education, in which the "Wealth of Nations" makes an essential branch of their lectures'.			
Judaeus, Philo		1613	0909
Opera Exegetica In Libros Mosis			
Written by Philo Judaeus, this work was printed on vellum and written in Greek and Latin in parallel columns. It was edited by Gelenius, who worked for Froben Press in Basle and was published in 1613 by Petrus de la Rouiere in Geneva. This work was significant in putting forward the teachings of the prophet Moses as the summit of philosophy. It helped develop the philosophical and theological foundations of Christianity.			
Judson, L. Carroll		1839	1256
A Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence			
The signers of the "Declaration of Independence" assert that there exist conditions under which people must change their government that the British have produced such conditions, and by necessity the colonies must throw off political ties with the British Crown and become independent states. The first and most famous signature on the engrossed copy was that of John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress. Two future presidents, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, were among the signatories. Edward Rutledge (age 26), was the youngest signer, and Benjamin Franklin (age 70) was the oldest signer. The fifty-six signers of the Declaration represented the new states and all of their biographies are included in this work. The author L. Carroll Judson does include the biographies of George Washington as well as Patrick Henry due to the significant roles they each played in the founding and history of the United States of America.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Justinian I		1687	0729
The Four Books of Justinian's Institutions, Codex Justinianus or Corpus Juris Civilis			
His full title was Flavius Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus Augustus, but he is known as Justinian I, or Justinian the Great. Very rare landmark work in jurisprudence. Issued between 529-534 by order of Byzantine emperor, this book is the basis of Latin jurisprudence, including ecclesiastical Canon law and a unique document about the life in Roman society at that time.			
Kames, Lord Henry Home	1st	1751	1292
Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion			
First Edition. "The Essays is commonly considered Kames' most important philosophical work. In the first part, he sets forth the principles and foundations of morality and justice, attacking Hume's moral skepticism and addressing the controversial issue off the freedom of human will. In the second part, Kames focuses on questions of metaphysics and epistemology to offer a natural theology in which the authority of the external senses is an important basis for belief in the Deity."			
Kant, Immanuel		1848	0191
Critick of Pure Reason			
German philosopher. Kant's attempt to define precisely the domain of rational understanding is a landmark in Western thought. On the one hand he opposed Hume's skepticism, the idea that pure reason is of no real use in understanding the world, and on the other, he challenged Enlightenment faith in the unlimited scope of reason. The basic formulation of what is called his critical philosophy is contained in the 'Critique of Pure Reason', the 'Critique of Practical Reason', and the 'Critique of Judgment'. His ideas were used by Schiller as the basis for aesthetic theories and marked the beginning of German idealistic philosophy, which was developed by Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel.			
'Critique of Pure Reason', the philosophical work by Kant in which "he maintained that all sense experience must be inherently rational and therefore that rational knowledge about experience is possible. However, although reason can understand a thing considered as an object of experience, reason cannot understand the "thing in itself"."			
Kant, Immanuel	1st	1785	0479
Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Morals			
Kant's important work in which his sole aim was to seek out and establish the supreme principle of morality. He wished to delineate the basic features of the situation in which moral decisions are made, and so to clarify the special character of such decisions.			
Kant, Immanuel	1st	1788	0542
Critik Der Practischen Vernunft			
A work which in elaborating the ideas of his Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals represents a major development of his ethical thought following the Critique of Pure Reason. In this Kant succeeded in establishing the principle of ethics by means of an analysis of the ordinary moral consciousness, as actually given. He holds it to be the task of philosophical ethics to discover and think out the principle which the practical human reason involuntarily employs. He first exhibits the ethical phenomena or data; secondly, finds the law of which these are evidences; thirdly, discovers the force which operates according to this law.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Kant, Immanuel	1st	1781	0853
Critik Der Reinen Vernunft			
The Critique of Pure Reason was the result of some 10 years of thinking and meditation. Yet, even so, Kant published the first edition only reluctantly after many postponements; for although convinced of the truth of its doctrine, he was uncertain and doubtful about its exposition. Kant's masterpiece, the book that made him world-famous, and arguably the most important book of philosophy published in modern times			
Kant, Immanuel	1st	1798	1277
Elements of the Critical Philosophy			
First Edition English. Kant was a German philosopher during the late 18th century Enlightenment. His ideas involved two interconnected foundations of his "critical philosophy": the epistemology of Transcendental Idealism and the moral philosophy of the autonomy of practical reason. These teachings placed the active, rational human subject at the center of the cognitive and moral worlds. Kant argued that the rational order of the world as known by science was not just the fortuitous accumulation of sense perceptions.			
Kant, Immanuel		1838	1286
Religion With the Boundary of Pure Reason			
In Sheets, unbound. A remarkable survival, this is a complete copy of a book printed in 1838, but still existing uncut and unbound. Translated out of the original German by J.W. Semple, this is a version, presumably the first in English. The work is a passionate statement of Kant's mature philosophy of religion. Kant explores the legitimacy of religious experience. He argues that organized religion often gets in the way of genuine religious experience, thereby threatening the moral development of humanity. This argument spans four sections.			
Kautsky, Karl		1854-1938	1040
Slave Society in Imperial Rome			
Kautsky joined the Social Democrat Party (SDP) and was responsible for drafting the Erfurt Program which committed the SDP to an evolutionary form of Marxism. Slave Society in Imperial Rome was translated into English in 1926. It was taken from the original Foundations of Christianity: A Study in Christian Origins by Karl Kautsky, which was first published in 1908. Slave Society in Imperial Rome examines the importance of slavery in ancient Rome. In it Kautsky distinguishes between slavery for domestic use and slavery for profit or commodity slavery. He also describes in detail a lot of the very brutal nature of Roman slavery. Furthermore, Kautsky traces the decline of Rome to the contradictions in its slave system.			
King, William	1st	1709	0436
Divine Predestination and Fore-knowledge			
First Edition. A sermon preached at Christ-Church, Dublin on May 15, 1709 before the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the members of the Irish House of Lords, at the time King was the Archbishop of Dublin. "King uses theological representationalism to show his central argument in the sermon, which is the reconciliation of reason and faith and not one being completely primary over the other to attempt to arrive at some knowledge of predestination and divine foreknowledge in God." King "asserts that the divine predestination is consistent rather than incongruous with human free will. God's foreknowledge does not preclude human volition but merely foresees human action and its consequences; free will acts as an agent of God's omnipotent will, allowing individuals to live independently while simultaneously and unwittingly achieving God's purpose."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Knox, Samuel		1799	1162

An Essay on the Best System of Liberal Education, adapted to the Genius of the Government of the United States. Comprehending also, an uniform, on principles of the most extensive utility. To Which is Prefixed, an address to the Legislature of Maryland on that subject. By the Rev. Samuel Knox A.M., President of the Frederick Academy

"Dr. Knox was a man of unusual brilliancy and a friend of Thomas Jefferson, and of coincident opinions upon the subject of education. It is said that Jefferson once offered the Presidency of the University of Virginia to Knox, but the latter, for some unknown reason, declined." Knox presents here his plan "for extending the blessing of education to those of her citizens who are most in want of it. This ought to ever constitute the leading or favorite object of the legislature of a free state."

Koran	1st American	1806	0192
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Koran

The sacred book of Islam. In Arabic, the word means "reading". Written in the purest Arabic, it is considered the Word of God, the uncreated and eternal truth revealed to Muhammed by the angel Gabriel. The tradition that the text should be transmitted orally had to be broken under the third Caliph, Othman, when the best Koran reciters had fallen in battle. There are 114 "suras" or chapters in the Koran, unnumbered but individually named. Historically, the subject matter is of Jewish and, to a lesser extent, of Christian origin.

Koran	1st Edition English	1649	0817
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The Alcoran of Mahomet

First Edition English, Octave Issue. Translated by Alexander Ross "from the French translation of Andre du Ryer ('L'Alcoran de Mahomet', Paris, 1647). To this Ross adds an introduction ('The Translator to the Christian Reader'), two letters of praise for du Ryer's translation, a 'Life and Death of Mahomet' and 'A needful Caveat of Admonition, for them who desire to know what use may be made of, or if there be danger in reading the Alcoran'." This remarkable work was translated with a preface that gives an idea of the thoughts and feelings of religious differences and attitudes during the seventeenth century. The volume states in the preface that it was "translated as an antidote to confirm the health of Christianity" and so that "others may see their colors, that so viewing the enemies in their full body so one can be prepared to encounter and overcome them." "Ross's translations remained the only English version for 85 years (until George Sales published his translation in 1734)."

Koran	1st English	1734	0945
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Koran

First Edition. This is the first accurate translation of the Qur'an, or Koran, into English, and its magisterial qualities are still held in high esteem. Translated by George Sale, it is direct rendering from the original Arabic, but his interpretation was considerably influenced by a Latin version done by Marracci. Sale included preliminary discourse and notes that display a remarkable acquaintance not only with the works of European writers upon Mohammedanism and its history, but also with native Arab literature.

Koran	Manuscript	18th Century	0960
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Koran Manuscript

Handwritten On Vellum. The Koran is the central religious text of Islam, which Muslims consider the exact word of God and the Final Testament. Its literally meaning is "a recitation." The Koran is divided into 114 suras of unequal length and then divided into verses called ayahs. Muslims believe that the Koran was verbally revealed through the angel Gabriel from God to Muhammad gradually over a period of approximately twenty-three years. It began in 609 A.D, when Muhammad was forty, and concluded in 632 A.D., the year of his death. Muslims believe that the Koran was precisely memorized, recited and exactly written down by Muhammad's companions after each revelation was dictated by Muhammad. Shortly after Muhammad's death, the Koran was compiled into a single book by order of the first Caliph Abu Bakr. It is regarded widely as the finest piece of literature in the Arabic language.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Koran	1st English	1649	1166
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The Alcoran of Mahomet

First Edition English. Translated by Alexander Ross "from the French translation of Andre du Ryer ('L'Alcoran de Mahomet', Paris, 1647). To this Ross adds an introduction ('The Translator to the Christian Reader'), two letters of praise for du Ryer's translation, a 'Life and Death of Mahomet' and 'A needful Caveat of Admonition, for them who desire to know what use may be made of, or if there be danger in reading the Alcoran'." This remarkable work was translated with a preface that gives an idea of the thoughts and feelings of religious differences and attitudes during the seventeenth century. The volume states in the preface that it was "translated as an antidote to confirm the health of Christianity" and so that "others may see their colors, that so viewing the enemies in their full body so one can be prepared to encounter and overcome them." "Ross's translations remained the only English version for 85 years (until George Sales published his translation in 1734)."

Koran		ca. Late 18th Century	1236
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Koran Manuscript

An illuminated Koran Manuscript. The Koran is the central religious text of Islam, which Muslims consider the exact word of God and the Final Testament, following the Old and New Testaments. Its literally meaning is "a recitation." It is regarded widely as the finest piece of literature in the Arabic language. The Quran is divided into 114 suras of unequal length which are classified either as Meccan or Medinan depending upon their place and time of revelation. Muslims believe that the Koran was verbally revealed through the angel Gabriel from God to Muhammad gradually over a period of approximately twenty-three years. It began in 610 CE, when Muhammad was forty, and concluded in 632 CE, the year of his death. Muslims believe that the Koran was precisely memorized, recited and exactly written down by Muhammad's companions after each revelation was dictated by Muhammad.

Shortly after Muhammad's death, the Koran was compiled into a single book by order of the first Caliph Abu Bakr and at the suggestion of his future successor Umar. Hafsa, who was Muhammad's widow and Umar's daughter, was entrusted and became guardian of the only copy of the Koran after the second Caliph Umar died. Uthman, the third Caliph, asked Hafsa to borrow the Koran so several copies could be made and sent to main centers of the expanding empire. The Koran copies written helped in establishing the standard dialect of Arabic language, the Quraish dialect now known as Fus'ha, Modern Standard Arabic, which began to have slight differences. The copies of the Koran made also helped to standardize the text, invalidated all other versions of the Koran. The present form of the Quran text is accepted by most scholars as the original version compiled by Abu Bakr

Kroeger, Adolph Ernst	1st	1864	1136
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The Future of the Country

For the Author "The experiences of the present war have but confirmed the view of the Constitution of the United States as the greatest masterpiece of statesmanship that has ever emanated from human mind. It is the political gospel of the nations of the world."

Lacey, John		1738	0872
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Peter's Visitation

A lecture delivered at the oratory in Villar's-street, York-buildings...a serious address to the lovers of civil and religious liberty.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Laertius, Diogenes		1490	0541
De Vita Et Moribus Philosophorum			
"Probably a work by the monk Walter Burley of the 14th-century about Diogenes Laertius. Often Diogenes Laertius is referred to as the biographer of the Greek philosophers. He must have lived after Sextus Empiricus (c. A.D. 200), whom he mentions, and before Stephanus of Byzantium (c. A.D. 500), who quotes him (Diogenes Laertius)."			
Landor, Walter Savage	2nd	1826 thru 1829	1326-1330
Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen			
Imaginary Conversations is five volumes of imaginary conversations between personalities of classical Greece and Rome: poets and authors; statesmen and women; and fortunate and unfortunate individuals. The Imaginary Conversations were begun when Landor, aged 46, had settled down with his family at Florence in 1821 where he had rooms in the Medici Palace and later rented the Villa Castiglione. The roots of the compositions lay in his childhood as he wrote later "When I was younger..[a]mong the chief pleasures of my life, and among the commonest of my occupations was the bringing before me such heroes and heroines of antiquity, such poets and sages, such of the prosperous and unfortunate as most interested me ...[and e]ngaging them in conversations best suited to their characters". In 1824, two volumes were published with eighteen conversations in each. The third volume of Imaginary Conversations was published by Henry Colburn in 1828 but Julius Hare was frustrated by Colburn's delays and the fourth and fifth volumes were finally published by James Duncan in 1829.			
Laporte, Joseph		1769	0428
Le Voyageur Francois, on la Connoissance de l'ancien et du nouveau monde			
Le Voyageur Francois, on la Connoissance de l'ancien et du nouveau monde			
Lathrop, Joseph		1794	1124
The Happiness of a Free Government: a sermon delivered July 4th, 1794			
God's way is a Republic where men are governed "by men freely chosen from among themselves"			
Lee, Arthur		1775	0735
A Speech, intended to have been delivered in the House of Commons, in support of the petition from the General congress at Philadelphia			
Lee speaks in favor of the pleas of the American petition to the King, and suggests conciliation on the part of England. An Anti-Federalist writer.			
Lee, Richard Henry		1747	0821
US Constitution			
Originally published as a complete work in 1787, this political statement in the form of a series of letters served as a systematic criticism of the proposed Constitution of the time period. And full elaboration of anti-federalist thought was provided in a series of articles published in New York in the Poughkeepsie Country Journal from November, 1787, through January, 1788. Although the author is ultimately unknown, many scholars claim that the author is Richard Henry Lee, an American statesman from Virginia who served a one-year term as the President of the Continental Congress and was a U.S. Senator from 1789 to			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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1792.

Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm von **1760** **1266-1267**

**Essais de Théodicée
(Essays of Theodicy)**

First published in 1710, this work introduced the term "theodicy," and its optimistic approach to the problem of evil is thought to have inspired Voltaire's 'Candide' (albeit satirically). Much of the work consists of a response to the ideas of the French philosopher Pierre Bayle, with whom Leibniz carried on a debate for many years. "In the work, Leibniz argues, "that it can be proved that God is an infinitely perfect being, and that such a being must have created a world that has the greatest possible balance of good over evil ("the best of all possible worlds"). Leibniz distinguishes three forms of evil: moral, physical, and metaphysical. Moral evil is sin, physical evil is pain, and metaphysical evil is limitation. God permits moral and physical evil for the sake of greater goods, and metaphysical evil (i.e., limitation) is unavoidable since any created universe must necessarily fall short of God's absolute perfection."

Lenin, Vladimir Ilyich **1st** **1899** **0950**

Razvitie Kapitalizma V Rossi (The Development of Capitalism in Russia; The Process of the Formation of the Internal Market for Large-Scale Industry)

First Edition of Lenin's first book in Russian, one of 2,400 copies. This book was written in the period preceding the Russian Revolution, during the slight lull that set in after the outbreak of the big strikes of 1895-1896. "It established Lenin's reputation as a major Marxist theorist. The work attacked the Populist claim that Russia could avoid the stage of capitalism, and that the rural commune could serve as the basis for communism. Instead Lenin argued that the rural communes had already been wiped out by capitalism and statistics showed the degree to which feudalism was already dying in Russia." "Lenin researched and wrote this book while either in prison or in exile. The work was widely circulated to the intelligentsia (including radical students and workers) and published three years before he wrote the groundbreaking book of the Bolshevik movement "What is to be Done", 1902."

Leo XIII **1884** **1164**

The Letter "Humanum Genus" of the Pope, Leo XIII, against Free-Masonry and the Spirit of the Age, April 20, 1884 and the Reply for the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free-Masonry

Central to medieval thought, this popular text enjoyed an exceptionally prolific manuscript tradition, of which this is an early copy. Considered a classic in the Middle Ages, the Misery of Human Condition was found in most monastic libraries, in the schools, and in princely collections. The onset of humanism saw an effective rebuttal of its pessimistic view of human nature with Gianozzo Manetti's "On Human Dignity."

Leo XIII **1st** **1878** **1233**

Encyclical Letter

This encyclical attacks "socialism, communism and nihilism" as the three points of a system that threatened the Thomistic, ordered hierarchy of being. The socialist belief in the absolute equality of all men, seen as a threat to institutions, morality, the principle of authority and the right to property is contrasted with "the true equality of the Gospel." Leo XIII responds by calling for a Thomistic revival that would move the Church forward by finding answers in medieval and scholastic sources; and, more importantly by nudging the Church toward a clearer distinction between those truths which are essential and unchangeable and other truths which are legitimately open to change.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Lighton, William B.		1846	0891
Narrative of the Life and Sufferings of William B. Lighton			
Embellished with ten steel engravings. This narrative discusses in great detail the life of William B. Lighton from place of birth, enlisting in the British Military, military desertion, jail, and freedom. Written "as a warning to the rising generation, hoping it may prove a check to the violent passions of the young and thoughtless, and do good." Lighton believed his sufferings "arisen from disobedience to his parents and a reckless spirit of adventures."			
Lincoln, Abraham	1st	1862	0113
Emancipation Proclamation			
First Public Printing in the New York Times September 23, 1862. A preliminary proclamation had been issued on September 22, 1862, (as seen here) after the Union success at Antietam had bolstered the likelihood of ultimate victory over the Confederacy. It was followed by a proclamation issued by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, declaring that all slaves in areas still in rebellion against the U.S. were henceforth to be free. The proclamation did not affect slaves in the border states nor in territory under U.S. military occupation. Slavery was not completely abolished until the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution in 1865.			
Lincoln, Abraham		1864	0114
Emancipation Proclamation			
A rare 1864 Chicago Broadside printing of the proclamation issued by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, declaring that all slaves in areas still in rebellion against the U.S. was henceforth to be free. The proclamation did not affect slaves in the border states nor in territory under U.S. military occupation. A preliminary proclamation had been issued on September 22, 1862, after the Union success at Antietam had bolstered the likelihood of ultimate victory over the Confederacy. Slavery was not completely abolished until the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution in 1865.			
Lincoln, Abraham	1st	1863	0197
Gettysburg Address			
First Edition, Rare First Book-Form Publication of one of the supreme utterances of the principles of freedom. "The Gettysburg Address, a few short lines scrawled, according to tradition, on scratch-paper... is one of the most cherished documents in the history of the United States. On November 19, 1863, Lincoln arose after Edward Everett's two-hour dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg and "delivered the "few appropriate remarks" requested of him, and in ten sentences did unforgettable justice to the thousands of young Americans who had struggled with incredible bravery..." "In just over two minutes, Lincoln reiterated the principles of human equality espoused by the Declaration of Independence and proclaimed the Civil War as a struggle for the preservation of the Union sundered by the secession crisis, with "a new birth of freedom" that would bring true equality to all of its citizens."			
Lincoln, Abraham	1st	1860	0375
Lincoln & Douglas Debates			
First Edition. Political debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in the celebrated campaign of 1858. "In the campaign for the Illinois senatorship, Lincoln at first trailed his opponent Douglas." "On July, 24, 1858, Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of debates; and the acceptance of the challenge gave Lincoln the advantage of being matched against the outstanding leader of the Democratic party...it was indeed a memorable contest...the contest lifted Lincoln into the national prominence." "Although Douglas won the election, the debates transformed Lincoln into a presidential prospect."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Lincoln, Abraham		1865	0947

Sermons Preached in Boston On The Death of Abraham Lincoln

Text of 24 sermons preached in Boston on the death of Abraham Lincoln. This book also contains the funeral services in the east room of the Executive Mansion at Washington.

Lincoln, Abraham		1865	1378
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The Trail of the Alledged Assassins and Conspirators at Washington City, D.C. , May and June, 1865.

"Complete and Unabridged Edition. A full and verbatim Report of the Testimony of all the Witnesses in the whole Trail, with the Argument of Reverdy Johnson on the Jurisdiction of the Commission, and all the Arguments of Counsel on both sides...with a sketch of Life of all the Conspirators, and Portraits and Illustrative Engravings of the principal persons and scenes relating to the foul murder and the trial. It also contains items of facts and interest not to be found in any other work of the kind published."

Livy, Titus Livius	1st	1600	0660
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The Roman Historie ...

Titus Livius, 59B.C. - A.D. 17 More than any other history of the time, Livy's work captures the grandeur of Roman history and the greatness of the civilization. This immensely popular work became a standard textbook and was read by every Roman youth. It is impossible not to admire Livy's copious variety of thought and language, and the evenly flowing style; still more remarkable is the dramatic power he displays when some great crisis or thrilling episode stirs his blood, such as the sack of Rome by the Gauls. In style and language he represents the best period of Latin prose writing. This massive volume was translated by Philemon Holland. This was the first of the stately array of folio translations of the classics which issued from the pens of the "translator general in his age". Holland's knowledge of Greek and Latin was accurate and profound, and his renderings are made in a vivid, familiar, and somewhat ornamented English.

Livy, Titus Livius		ca 1580	0765
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Historiarum

Roman Republic historian. Written during the principate of Augustus. He Attributed the fall of the Republic to the decline in the traditional Roman morals.

Livy's enthusiasm for the republic is evident from the first pentade of his work, and yet the Julio-Claudian family (the imperial family) were as much fans of Livy as anyone. He could not have been an advocate of any sort of sedition in favor of restoring the Republic; he would have been put on trial for treason and executed, as many had been and would be. He must have been viewed as a harmless and relevant advocate of the ancient morality, which was a known public stance of the citizens of Patavium.

Locke, John Locke, John		1798	0475-0477
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Essay Concerning Human Understanding

English philosopher. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Locke was a lecturer in Greek, rhetoric, and philosophy at that university and apparently practiced medicine, though he never received a medical degree. He became confidential secretary to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, as one of the proprietors of Carolina, induced Locke to write a well-known constitution for the colony in 1669. Suspected of complicity in Shaftesbury's plot against the government, Locke was forced to leave England, and he lived in the Netherlands from 1684 to 1689. He returned to England at the accession of William and Mary and was appointed commissioner of appeals. Essay Concerning Human Understanding is a philosophical treatise dealing with the nature and scope of human knowledge. The mind of man at birth, Locke claimed, is like a blank sheet of paper, or "tabula rasa", and possesses no "innate ideas". Man acquires knowledge through experience, which is made up of sensation, impressions of the external world derived through the senses, and reflection, the internal operation of the mind. Knowledge

stems from the perception of relationships among ideas. Locke's essay contributed greatly to the growth of 18th-century empiricism, and, through its influence on the work of Hume, Kant, and others, influenced modern theories of knowledge.

Locke, John	1st	1696	0062
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Review of the Universal Remedy for All Diseases Incident to Coin

"In a letter to Mr. John Locke. The writer is pro Locke, and insists that his intention is not to plagiarize, but to present Locke's ideas in a different light, since he felt these ideas were being ignored with disastrous results. Some points he considers are as follows: "The ground of all I call this fundamental axiom, that two ounces of silver of equal fineness are intrinsically (I mean without any consideration had of workmanship bestowed upon them) of equal value."

"But while they (the bank) neither pursue methods for clearing of their whole debt, nor settle invariable rules for the payment of any proportionable part of it, however the disease of our coin might be cured by the equalizing of it either by the mill or scales, yet the irregularity of their conduct does and will breed us perpetual inconveniences. I know not if it would not be better, in respect of the public, that they paid nothing; nothing I would say, but interest."

Locke, John	2nd	1700	0198
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An Abridgement of Mr. Locke's Essay Concerning Humane Understanding

English philosopher. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Locke was a lecturer in Greek, rhetoric, and philosophy at that university and apparently practiced medicine, though he never received a medical degree. He became confidential secretary to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, as one of the proprietors of Carolina, induced Locke to write a well-known constitution for the colony in 1669. Suspected of complicity in Shaftesbury's plot against the government, Locke was forced to leave England, and he lived in the Netherlands from 1684 to 1689. He returned to England at the accession of William and Mary and was appointed commissioner of appeals.

A simplified and shortened version of Locke's essay, which is a philosophical treatise dealing with the nature and scope of human knowledge. Its basic premise is the empirical origin of ideas, which can be described as the raw material with which the mind works. The mind of man at birth, Locke claimed, is like a blank sheet of paper, or tabula rasa", and possess no "innate ideas." Man acquires knowledge through experience, which is made up of sensation, impressions of the external world derived through the senses, and reflection, the internal operation of the mind. Knowledge stems from the perception of relationships among ideas. Locke's essay contributed greatly to the growth of 18th-century empiricism, and, through its influence on the work of Hume, Kant, and others, influenced modern theories of knowledge."

Locke, John	1st	1690	0199
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An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding

First edition, first issue, with the cancelland title, the dedication undated. Inlaid at the front is an endpaper leaf bearing Locke's full signature above the bookplate of Richard Palmer. With several contemporary ink corrections and additions. The volume first appeared in 1689 (although dated 1690). In this classic work of early-modern empiricist philosophy, Locke moves "away from the rationalist notion of innate ideas to establish the concept of the tabula rasa in which the mind is initially impressed with ideas through perception of the external world of substance. The formation of basic ideas through the perception of primary and secondary qualities, and the more sophisticated development of concepts, is discussed as Locke departs from a purely mental view of knowledge to ground what we know in the firmer soil of empirical observation and in the mind's ability to interrelate ideas from perception. The careful reasoning of Locke's 'Essay' has made it an enduring part of the history of Western philosophy."

Locke, John	1st	1690	0200
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An Essay Concerning Human Understanding

English philosopher. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Locke was a lecturer in Greek, rhetoric, and philosophy at that university and apparently practiced medicine, though he never received a medical degree. He became confidential secretary to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, as one of the proprietors of Carolina, induced Locke to write a well-known constitution for the colony in 1669. Suspected of complicity in Shaftesbury's plot against the government, Locke was forced to leave England, and he lived in the Netherlands from 1684 to 1689. He returned to England at the accession of William and Mary and was

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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appointed commissioner of appeals. A philosophical treatise dealing with the nature and scope of human knowledge. Its basic premise is the empirical origin of ideas, which can be described as the raw material with which the mind works. The mind of man at birth, Locke claimed, is like a blank sheet of paper, or “tabula rasa”, and possess no “innate ideas.” Man acquires knowledge through experience, which is made up of sensation, impressions of the external world derived through the senses, and reflection, the internal operation of the mind. Knowledge stems from the perception of relationships among ideas. Locke’s essay contributed greatly to the growth of 18th-century empiricism, and, through its influence on the work of Hume, Kant, and others, influenced modern theories of knowledge.

Locke, John	2rd	1694	0201
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An Essay Concerning Human Understanding

English philosopher. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Locke was a lecturer in Greek, rhetoric, and philosophy at that university and apparently practiced medicine, though he never received a medical degree. He became confidential secretary to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, as one of the proprietors of Carolina, induced Locke to write a well-known constitution for the colony in 1669. Suspected of complicity in Shaftesbury’s plot against the government, Locke was forced to leave England, and he lived in the Netherlands from 1684 to 1689. He returned to England at the accession of William and Mary and was appointed commissioner of appeals. A philosophical treatise dealing with the nature and scope of human knowledge. Its basic premise is the empirical origin of ideas, which can be described as the raw material with which the mind works. The mind of man at birth, Locke claimed, is like a blank sheet of paper, or “tabula rasa”, and possess no “innate ideas.” Man acquires knowledge through experience, which is made up of sensation, impressions of the external world derived through the senses, and reflection, the internal operation of the mind. Knowledge stems from the perception of relationships among ideas. Locke’s essay contributed greatly to the growth of 18th-century empiricism, and, through its influence on the work of Hume, Kant, and others, influenced modern theories of knowledge.

Locke, John	3rd	1695	0202
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An Essay Concerning Human Understanding

English philosopher. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Locke was a lecturer in Greek, rhetoric, and philosophy at that university and apparently practiced medicine, though he never received a medical degree. He became confidential secretary to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, as one of the proprietors of Carolina, induced Locke to write a well-known constitution for the colony in 1669. Suspected of complicity in Shaftesbury’s plot against the government, Locke was forced to leave England, and he lived in the Netherlands from 1684 to 1689. He returned to England at the accession of William and Mary and was appointed commissioner of appeals. A philosophical treatise dealing with the nature and scope of human knowledge. Its basic premise is the empirical origin of ideas, which can be described as the raw material with which the mind works. The mind of man at birth, Locke claimed, is like a blank sheet of paper, or “tabula rasa”, and possess no “innate ideas.” Man acquires knowledge through experience, which is made up of sensation, impressions of the external world derived through the senses, and reflection, the internal operation of the mind. Knowledge stems from the perception of relationships among ideas. Locke’s essay contributed greatly to the growth of 18th-century empiricism, and, through its influence on the work of Hume, Kant, and others, influenced modern theories of knowledge.

Locke, John		1742	0203
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Paraphrase & Notes

English philosopher. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Locke was a lecturer in Greek, rhetoric, and philosophy at that university and apparently practiced medicine, though he never received a medical degree. He became confidential secretary to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, as one of the proprietors of Carolina, induced Locke to write a well-known constitution for the colony in 1669. Suspected of complicity in Shaftesbury’s plot against the government, Locke was forced to leave England, and he lived in the Netherlands from 1684 to 1689. He returned to England at the accession of William and Mary and was appointed commissioner of appeals.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Locke, John	1st	1693	0204
Some Thoughts Concerning Education			
First Edition. 'Some Thoughts Concerning Education' is a 1693 treatise on the education of gentlemen written by the English philosopher John Locke. The treatise explains how to educate the mind using three distinct methods: the development of a healthy body, the formation of a virtuous character, and the choice of an appropriate academic curriculum. For over a century, it was the most important philosophical work on education in England. It was translated into almost all of the major written European languages during the eighteenth century, and nearly every European writer on education after Locke, including Jean-Jacques Rousseau, acknowledged its influence.			
Locke, John	2nd	1694	0205
Two Treatises of Government			
Second Edition. "'Two Treatises on Government', was written in defense of the Glorious Revolution, it revealed Locke's belief in the natural goodness and cooperative spirit of man and his theory that the state should operate according to natural laws of reason and tolerance. He advocated religious tolerance and rights to personal property. The American Declaration of Independence, in particular, echoes his contention that government rests on popular consent and that rebellion is permissible when government subverts the ends - the protection of life, liberty, and property - for which it is established."			
Locke, John	2nd	1694	0206
Two Treatises of Government			
Second Edition. First published in 1689, 'Two Treatises on Government,' was written in defense of the Glorious Revolution, revealed Locke's belief in the natural goodness and cooperative spirit of man and his theory that the state should operate according to natural laws of reason and tolerance. He advocated religious tolerance and rights to personal property. "The 'First Treatise' attacks patriarchalism in the form of sentence-by-sentence refutation of Robert Filmer's 'Patriarcha,' while the 'Second Treatise' outlines Locke's ideas for a more civilized society based on natural rights and contract theory." The American Declaration of Independence, in particular, echoes his contention that government rests on popular consent and that rebellion is permissible when government subverts the ends - the protection of life, liberty, and property - for which it is established.			
Locke, John		1727	0208-0210
Collected Works			
English philosopher. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Locke was a lecturer in Greek, rhetoric, and philosophy at that university and apparently practiced medicine, though he never received a medical degree. He became confidential secretary to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, as one of the proprietors of Carolina, induced Locke to write a well-known constitution for the colony in 1669. Suspected of complicity in Shaftesbury's plot against the government, Locke was forced to leave England, and he lived in the Netherlands from 1684 to 1689. He returned to England at the accession of William and Mary and was appointed commissioner of appeals. Locke's most famous philosophical treatise is An Essay Concerning Human Understanding, an inquiry into the nature of knowledge. In this work, he established the principles of modern empiricism and attacked the rationalist doctrine of "innate ideas." The human mind, Locke maintained, begins as a "tabula rasa" (blank slate) and acquires knowledge through the use of the five senses and a process of reflection.			
Locke's influence on political theory was enormous. His Two Treatises on Government, written in defense of the Glorious Revolution, revealed his belief in the natural goodness and cooperative spirit of man and his theory that the state should operate according to natural laws of reason and tolerance. He advocated religious tolerance and rights to personal property. The American Declaration of Independence, in particular, echoes his contention that government rests on popular consent and that rebellion is permissible when government subverts the ends – the protection of life, liberty, and property – for which it is established."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Locke, John	1st Collected	1765	0506

Letters Concerning Toleration

First Collected Edition, edited by Thomas Hollis and Richard Baron. The work includes 'Epistola de Tolerantia' and all four letters on toleration. "Originally published in 1689, its initial publication was in Latin; however, it was immediately translated into other languages. Locke's work appeared amidst a fear that Catholicism might be taking over England, and responds to the problem of religion and government by proposing religious toleration as the answer. This "letter" is addressed to an anonymous "Honored Sir": this was actually Locke's close friend Philipp van Limborch, who published it without Locke's knowledge."

Locke, John	1705-1707	0617
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A paraphrase and notes on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians, I and II Corinthians, Romans, Ephesians.

To which is prefix'd, an essay for the understanding of St. Paul's Epistles, by consulting St. Paul himself. Bound with at the front Le Clerc, Jean. The life and character of Mr. John Locke, author of the Essay on Human Understanding. Both first editions. Locke's final work, published in parts over a period of three years (1705 - 1707), bound up with an early account of his life, printed shortly after his death. Locke's interest in Biblical studies dates from at least as early as 1660. As he grew older, he spent more and more time on Scriptural studies, and the manuscript of his work on the Epistles of St. Paul was ready in 1703; there is clear evidence that in 1704, the year he died, he had received proofs of his study of the Epistle of the Galatians.

Locke, John	1754	0688
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Some Thoughts on the Conduct of the Understanding in the Search of Truth

First authorized separate edition. Locke had intended the present work to be included as a supplement to a new edition of his Essay concerning Humane Understanding: "I have lately got a little leisure to think of some additions to my book, against the next edition, and within these few days have fallen upon a subject that I know not how far it will lead me. I have written several pages on it, but the matter, the farther I go, opens the more upon me, and I cannot yet get sight of any end of it. The title of the chapter will be Of the Conduct of the Understanding, which, if I shall pursue, as far as I imagine it will reach, and as it deserves, will, I conclude, make the largest chapter of my Essay" (Letter from Locke to William Molyneux, April 10th 1697). Locke's death in 1704 prevented the work from being published in the intended form; instead, it appeared in 1706 as part of The Posthumous Works of John Locke, receiving its first separate (and unauthorized) publication in 1741.

Locke, John	1706	0813
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Posthumous Works

Posthumous Works was a collection of Locke's opinions that were set aside by Locke for later review and analysis. He left instructions to Peter King after his death he felt these four works deserved to be published. The collection was edited by King and Anthony Collins. The works contains: "Of the Conduct of the Understanding," which is a collection on casual observations that is sufficient enough to make men see some of their faults in the conduct of their understanding and suspect there may be more to enquire others to look further.

Locke, John	1st	1695	0846
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The Reasonableness of Christianity

First Edition. Printed anonymously, to avoid public involvement in the fiercely partisan religious controversies of the day, it is an enquiry into the foundations of Christian belief. "Locke considered what it was to which all Christians must assent in faith; he argued that the answer could be found by anyone for themselves in the divine revelation of Scripture alone. He maintained that the requirements of Scripture were few and simple, and therefore offered a basis for tolerant agreement among all Christians, and the promise of peace, stability, and security through toleration." Religious leaders disagreed with Locke's assessment and banned the work.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Locke, John	1st. Edition	1706	0957
Posthumous Works			
<p>Widely known as the Father of Liberalism, was an English philosopher and physician regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers. Considered one of the first of the British empiricists, following the tradition of Francis Bacon, he is equally important to social contract theory. His work had a great impact upon the development of epistemology and political philosophy. His writings influenced Voltaire and Rousseau, many Scottish Enlightenment thinkers, as well as the American revolutionaries. His contributions to classical republicanism and liberal theory are reflected in the American Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Locke's theory of mind is often cited as the origin of modern conceptions of identity and the self, figuring prominently in the work of later philosophers such as Hume, Rousseau and Kant. Locke was the first to define the self through a continuity of consciousness. He postulated that the mind was a blank slate or tabula rasa. Contrary to pre-existing Cartesian philosophy, he maintained that we are born without innate ideas, and that knowledge is instead determined only by experience derived from sense perception.</p>			
Locke, John		1720	1058
A collection of Several Pieces of Mr. John Locke			
<p>In 1720, the journalist Pierre Desmaizeaux, assisted by Anthony Collins, brought out a new collection which contained some hitherto unpublished pieces by Locke. It included an English translation of Coste's eulogy, reprints of The fundamental constitutions of Carolina and A letter from a person of quality, "Remarks upon some of Mr. Norris's books", "Elements of natural philosophy", "Some thoughts concerning reading and study for a gentleman", a collection of letters from Locke to Anthony Collins, and "Rules of a society".</p>			
Locke, John	16th	1768	1083-1084
An Essay Concerning Human Understanding			
<p>An essay concerning the foundation of human knowledge and understanding. Locke describes the mind at birth as a blank slate filled later through experience. This essay was one of the principal sources of empiricism in modern philosophy, and influenced many enlightenment philosophers. Book I: Locke's Main Thesis of the Mind as a Blank Slate Book II: Simple vs Complex Ideas Book III concerned with language and Book IV: concerned with knowledge.</p>			
Locke, John	6th	1812	1172
A Syllabus of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding			
Locke, John	First Hollis Edition	1764	1176
Two Treatises of Government			
<p>First Hollis Edition. "The present edition of this book has not only been collated with the first three editions, which were published during the Author's life, but also has the advantage of his last corrections and improvements, from a copy delivered by him to Mr. Peter Coste, communicated to the Editor, and now lodged in Christ College, Cambridge." "Two Treatises on Government", first published in 1689, was written in defense of the Glorious Revolution. It revealed Locke's "belief in the natural goodness and cooperative spirit of man and his theory that the state should operate according to natural laws of reason and tolerance." Locke had an undeniable influence on Jefferson and the drawing up of the Declaration of Independence. He maintained that a government's main duty was the preservation of life, liberty, and property. Liberty was a natural right that men brought with them from a state of nature into civil society. Jefferson borrowed Locke's basic idea that all men were created equal, but altered his statement to "the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Locke, John	7th	1772	0207

Two Treatises of Government

Seventh Edition. 'Two Treatises on Government', written in defense of the Glorious Revolution, it revealed Locke's belief in the natural goodness and cooperative spirit of man and his theory that the state should operate according to natural laws of reason and tolerance. He advocated religious tolerance and rights to personal property. The American 'Declaration of Independence', in particular, echoes his contention that government rests on popular consent and that rebellion is permissible when government subverts the ends - the protection of life, liberty, and property - for which it is established.

Locke, John		1777	0973-0975
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An Essay Concerning Human Understanding

English philosopher. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Locke was a lecturer in Greek, rhetoric, and philosophy at that university and apparently practiced medicine, though he never received a medical degree. He became confidential secretary to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, as one of the proprietors of Carolina, induced Locke to write a well-known constitution for the colony in 1669. Suspected of complicity in Shaftesbury's plot against the government, Locke was forced to leave England, and he lived in the Netherlands from 1684 to 1689. He returned to England at the accession of William and Mary and was appointed commissioner of appeals. Essay Concerning Human Understanding is a philosophical treatise dealing with the nature and scope of human knowledge. The mind of man at birth, Locke claimed, is like a blank sheet of paper, or "tabula rasa", and possesses no "innate ideas". Man acquires knowledge through experience, which is made up of sensation, impressions of the external world derived through the senses, and reflection, the internal operation of the mind. Knowledge stems from the perception of relationships among ideas. Locke's essay contributed greatly to the growth of 18th-century empiricism, and, through its influence on the work of Hume, Kant, and others, influenced modern theories of knowledge.

Locke, Samuel	1st	1772	0439
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A Sermon preached before the ministers of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay

A Sermon preached before the ministers of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New England at their Annual convention in Boston, May 28, 1772, by the president of Harvard College.

Lombard, Peter	Manuscript	ca 1440	0682
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Liber Primus Sententiarum (First Book of Sentences)

Illustrated Manuscript on Paper, in Latin, "accompanied here by a rare series of charming and imaginative historiated initials colorfully painted in watercolor washes, its marginal glosses and commentary warrant further study." "Toward the thirteenth century, the books of the Sentences were divided into distinctions, a Latin word that first meant a pause in reading, then a division into chapters." This "manuscript contains the 48 Distinctions of Book I, including its Prologue and Table. Book I deals with the evidences for the existence of God; including Trinity, on God's attributes, on providence, predestination, and evil. Numerous marginal commentaries and annotations on the Distinctions written by several scholars add to the interest of this manuscript."

Loschi, Antonio		1395	0698
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Orationes Ciceronis

This is a very early copy, contemporary with the author's lifetime and produced in close milieu of the author, of Loschi's commentaries on Cicero's speeches, which are still unedited in modern times. The present exemplar on paper is beautifully illuminated, in pristine condition, and preserves its original binding. Italian humanist Antonio Loschi (1346-1442) of Vicenza was secretary to the Duke of Milano and to the pope between 1406 and 1436. He composed perhaps his most important work between 1391 and 1405 a series of Inquisitiones on eleven of Cicero's speeches, thus participating in the rediscovery and interpretation of classical texts that characterized early humanism.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Lovell, James	1st	1771	0454
An Oration: on the Boston Massacre			
Demonstrated Whig and March 5th orator of 1771 who asserted, "the true strength and safety of every commonwealth or limited monarchy is the bravery of its freeholders, its militia." He was celebrating in true patriotic manner the militia tradition of a century-and-a-half, and at the same time he was denouncing the presence of the British army. His words were in effect a call to arms, a rallying cry. As all the forces and factors came to a head in April 1775, the response of the militia was overwhelming.			
Lucretius Carus, Titus		1721	0733
De Rerum Natura Libri VI			
Lucretius' epic scientific poem is an account of Epicurus' atomic theory of matter. It is considered a masterpiece of both science and of Epicurean philosophy. Although Epicurus' atomic theory was not the same as the modern atomic theory, many of the principles Lucretius presents have been upheld by later investigations. According to Epicurus and Lucretius, "atomic philosophy" or "the doctrine of Atoms" was a system which assumed that atoms are endowed with gravity and motion and as such, accounted for the origin and formation of all things. His proof is based upon the so-called atomic theory of the ancients, which held that everything, even the soul, is made up of atoms, and the laws of nature control all. In other words, in Lucretius' view the universe came into being through the working of natural laws in the combining of atoms, instead of by the creative power of a deity.			
Lumm, Emma Griffith		1898	0863
The New American Speaker			
The New American Speaker: Containing the Best and Noblest Readings and Orations That Have Been Presented During the Last One Hundred Years, Including Dramas, Drills and Tableaux with Old Time Costumes, Also Recent Patriotic Pieces, Both Pathetic and Humorous, as Well as Selections Appropriate for Christmas, New Year's, Easter, Thanksgiving, Old Settlers' Gatherings, Labor Days, Arbor Days, Etc., Etc. Complete for Both Private and Public Entertainments.			
Luther, Martin		1741	0211
Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians			
First published in 1535 in Latin, the work is based on lectures Luther gave in 1519 at the University of Wittenberg, where he was a Professor of Biblical Exegesis for over thirty years. Luther himself was not responsible for its publication, although he did contribute the Preface to it, where he acknowledged that it truly represented his thoughts. The first English edition was published in 1575. "The Epistle to the Galatians was a favourite of Luther's...He found in it a source of strength for his own faith and life, and an armoury of weapons for his reforming work ... Luther's main theme in this text is an attack on the human propensity for self-justification and self-righteousness, of which he finds symptoms in unexpected places. It is hardly too much to say that the whole aim of his exposition of the Epistle is to make us aware of it and point us towards its antidote. This he finds in Paul's doctrine of justification by faith - faith in Christ and in God through Christ."			
Luther, Martin	1st	1548	0212
Obedience of a Christian Man			
First published in 1528. It is known best for "advocating that the king of a country was the head of that country's church, rather than the pope, and to be the first instance, in the English language at any rate, of advocating the divine right of kings, a concept mistakenly attributed to the Catholic Church. The central themes of the work are: "concept of experiencing God through the reading of scripture; the second discusses the church's disobedience (of God) in teaching ecclesiastical law rather than scripture." 'Obedience' "contains three overall topics: God's laws of obedience, how one should obey and rule in life (addressed to all of English society), and a discussion on the literal interpretation of scripture. Throughout the text, Tyndale also discusses the intrusion into daily life, on both local and national levels by the church and, especially, the Pope, and how the church is actively distorting scripture to fulfill its own needs." "Despite being officially banned, 'Obedience' was still widely read			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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throughout England and, later on, was even mentioned in the works of Shakespeare."

Luther, Martin		1553	0213
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To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation

First Collected Edition in German. This volume contains the first of three tracts written by Luther in 1520, entitled 'To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation' (pages 569-592), and it was followed by 'On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church' and 'Liberty of a Christian Man'. After Luther's dialectic defeat in his bitter disputation in 1519 with Johannes Eck at Leipzig on the supremacy of the Pope, these three tracts made his position clear to himself and to the world at large. Religion was now seen to be on the side of a movement for liberty and the German humanists stood united behind Luther. 'To the Christian Nobility' was written in the vernacular language German and not in Latin. The work was published in the middle of August 1520 and by the eighteenth of the month four thousand copies were sold; seventeen further editions were published in the sixteenth century. In the work, "he defined for the first time the signature doctrines of the priesthood of all believers and the two kingdoms."

Luther, Martin	2nd of Two Editions	1579	0482
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Liberty of a Christian Man

Second of Two Editions published in 1579. The volume contains the rare sixteenth century English translation by James Bell of 'Liberty of a Christian Man' by Martin Luther also known as 'On the Freedom of a Christian' or 'A Treatise on Christian Liberty'. The work was first printed in November 1520 in Latin and then translated into German. It is the third of Luther's major reforming treatises coming after 'To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation' and 'On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church'. This work "developed the concept that as fully forgiven children of God, Christians are no longer compelled to keep God's law; however, they freely and willingly serve God and their neighbors. Luther also further develops the concept of justification by faith." The volume also contains 'Treatise of the great and general Day of Judgment' by Henry Greenwood published in 1614 and 'A Sermon of Repentance' by John Bradford preached in 1555, printed 1631.

Luther, Martin	1st	1521	0544
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Diet of Worms

Very Rare, First Edition, "contemporary printing of Luther's speech to the Diet of Worms on the 18th April 1521, often regarded as a turning point in German and European history." Luther's appearance at the Imperial Diet was brought about by Pope Leo X's demand that Emperor Charles V present to Luther a bull of excommunication. Luther's first appearance in front of the Diet was on the 17th April. "He was asked whether he acknowledged authorship of the works to which the Pope objected and he replied that he did. He was then asked if he was ready to recant his errors, rather than answering immediately, he asked for twenty-four hours to prepare a response." Luther's response is what is presented here in which he describes his writings as being divided into three categories: works which were well received by even his enemies, books which attacked the abuses, lies and desolation of the Christian world and the papacy, and attacks on individuals "who seek to preserve the Roman Tyranny and to destroy the godliness which [he] teaches." Afterwards, on 25th May 1521 the decree the Edict of Worm was issued, declaring Luther a heretic and called for his arrest. Luther narrowly escaped arrest by hiding at Wartburg Castle.

Luther, Martin		1563	0858
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Books of the Honorable Doctor Martin Luther

A collection of works by the Honorable Doctor Martin Luther containing books from the Christian point of view against: the Pope and Bishops, their scribes and apologists, the Churches, and councils. Published by Thomas Klug in Wittenburg in 1563, the writings are a collection of sermons on ecclesiastical subjects and responses to Church publications such as: 'Refuting the Concept of Purgatory,' 'How to Hold an Intelligent Mass and Got before God's Table,' 'Cause and Reason of the Damned Papal Bull,' 'German Mass and Order of Services,' and 'Revelation on the Antichrist by the Prophet Daniel.' Luther's theology challenged the authority of the papacy by emphasizing the Bible as the sole source of religious authority and the church as a priesthood of all believers. According to Luther, salvation was attainable only by faith in Jesus as the messiah, a faith unmediated by the church. These ideas helped to inspire the Protestant Reformation and changed the course of Western civilization.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Luther, Martin		1520	0866

Martin Luther Sermon

First Edition, printed by Adam Petri in Basel with a title-page with woodcut vignette and four-piece border by H. Schäufelein. This is a sermon delivered in 1520 by Martin Luther and printed in the same year. In the sermon, Luther outlines his plan on how God-fearing folk can profitably conduct business and trade without resorting to usury.

Luther, Martin	1st English	1543	0930
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Last Will and Confession of Martin Luther's Faith

Rare, First Edition English, the only early English version of a statement of the Protestant position that Luther wrote in 1536 at an inn at Schmalkald in Thuringia. It concerns Luther's principle articles of religion in which he would defend and maintain until his death against the Pope which include excommunication, baptism, penance, marriage of priests, sacrament of the body and body of Christ, the church, confession, and keys of the church as well as several others. The statement was designed as a Protestant platform for the ecumenical council proposed by Pope Paul III.

Luther, Martin	1st	1530	0978
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Von Den Schlüsseln

Rare, First Edition with broad woodcut title border depicting putti and adults behind pillars. "The most detailed and most important work of Luther on the Power of the Keys ('Schlüsseln'); a power that Christ, according to Matthew 16:19, gave to St. Peter; understood as the power to admit or exclude from church membership (excommunicate), to set church policy and teachings (dogma), to render binding interpretations of Sacred Scripture, and to bind and loose sins. Luther and the Reformers pointed out that Jesus uses much the same language in John 20:23 and therefore conferred some or all the same powers on all the Apostles. On this basis Luther spoke of the "office of the Keys" as the power of church leaders to admit or exclude from church membership. Luther, in a polemical form, depicts the abuses of the church, derived from the Power of the Keys to their own arbitrary laws, giving the afflicted and sinners the power of attorney, however, not the certainty of salvation."

Luther, Martin	3rd	1532	1336
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Two Sermons at the Funeral of John, Elector of Saxony

Third edition printed the same year as first edition. Two sermons preached by Luther at the funeral and obsequies of John "the Steadfast", Elector of Saxony, on August 18th and 22nd, 1532. The sermons were preached at the Castle Church in Wittenberg. Luther chose for this text, on both occasions, Thessalonians I, 4:13-14 "But we would not have you ignorant, brethren, concerning those who are asleep, that you may not grieve as others do who have no hope. For since we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so, through Jesus, God will bring with him those who have fallen asleep."

John, Elector of Saxony (1468-1532) was an early adherent of Luther and became elector of Saxony with his brother's death in May 1525. He was soon prominent among the Reformers. John rendered great services to the Protestant cause in its infancy. He was active at the diet of Speyer in 1526 and signed the protest against the "recess" of the diet of Speyer in 1529 being thus one of the original Protestants. The "recess" gave John the opportunity to reform the church in Saxony, where a plan for divine service was drawn up by Luther.

Luther, Martin	2nd	1528	1337
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The Execution of Leonhard Kaiser

Second edition, printed in the same year as the first. An account of the execution of the Protestant martyr Leonhard Kaiser with a preface and conclusion by Luther, a letter by Elector John of Saxony to the Bishop of Passau, an appealing for clemency on Kaiser's behalf; and Luther's letter of consolation to Kaiser when he was in prison.

Kaiser was a student at Wittenberg in 1525-1526, who worked to spread Martin Luther's message in his homeland through letters and books that he sent to acquaintances after he had been forced in 1524 to recant Lutheran views by Episcopal

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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authorities. Due to his father's illness, Kaiser return home, where he was arrested in March, 1527. Kaiser was tried, convicted, and executed for the crime of being a Protestant. Charges against him included teaching justification through faith alone, contempt for good works, and heresy on several other issues, such as the Mass and its canon, confession and satisfaction, freedom of will, and the power of the papacy. Kaiser was burned at the stake at Scharding, in Bavaria, on August 16, 1527.

Luther, Martin	3rd German	1520	1342
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On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church

Third German Edition printed in the same year as the first edition. This is the second of Luther's three crucial reformatory writings of 1520, coming after the 'Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation' (August 1520) and before 'On the Freedom of a Christian' (November 1520). In this work, Luther radically critiques the sacramental system of the church and "first levels his charge that the pope is the Antichrist and explicitly condemns the Church as a tyrannical oppressor of Christian liberty." "Using the explicit text of the Scriptures as his litmus, Luther denies that there are seven sacraments and instead recognizes only three: baptism, confession, and the Lord's Supper." "The 'Babylonian Captivity' was Luther's most severe attack on the Church to date and its impact reverberated throughout Europe. The University of Paris condemned the document; upon reading it, Erasmus realized that his efforts to restore peace were futile and announced, "The breach is irreparable."" Furthermore, "it was the chief evidence of Luther's heresy."

Lyon, James	1st	1799-1809	0983-0984
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National Magazine; Or A Political, Historical, Biographical, and Literary Repository

First Edition. Lawrence Washington's copy, with his signature and the date 19 Jan 1815. "The First Magazine Published in Virginia; the First Magazine Printings of the Virginia Constitution and Kentucky Resolutions; and an Extraordinary Resource for the Strict Construction, Anti-Federalist Philosophy of the Virginia School". "The first National Magazine was issued in the city of Richmond, Virginia, by James Lyon on June 1, 1799. It was published 'semi-quarterly' and four numbers constituted a volume of 397 pages. Six numbers were published in Richmond, after which Lyon removed to the new seat of the federal government." "The magazine is an extraordinary contemporary resource for the anti-Federalist, Jeffersonian, Strict Constructionist philosophy that Virginians developed to oppose the policies of Alexander Hamilton and the Washington-Adams Administrations."

Lyttelton, George		1775	0214
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Works Of

Including Lyttelton's Observations on the life of Cicero, Observations on the Roman History, four of his parliamentary speeches, thoughts on the conversion and apostleship of St Paul and the important Observations on the present state of our affairs at Home and Abroad.

Macaulay	1st Americ	1879	0376-0380
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The History of England

"The History of England from the Accession of James the Second. The biography of Lord Macaulay belongs rather to the history of Literature than to that of Natural Philosophy: he takes his proper place among the statesmen, orators, poets, essayists, historians of England, not among her men of science. With a mind so active and wide-ranging, he could not but take deep interest in the progress and in the marvelous discoveries of modern science; but he was content to accept those results on the authority of others, and to dwell on their political and social consequences, rather than himself follow out their slow and laborious process, for which, indefatigable as he was, he had no time, probably no inclination. Yet the annals of the Royal Society, which has never been proud to enroll among its members statesmen and men of letters of the highest eminence, cannot pass over in silence a name so illustrious as that of Lord Macaulay.

"Your Republic will be fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the 20th century as the Roman Empire was in the 5th – with this difference – the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, while your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Macaulay, Catharine		1778	1167
The History of England from the Revolution to the Present Time			
Macaulay, Thomas Babington		ca. 1885	1321-1325
Miscellaneous Works of Lord Macaulay			
<p>In five volumes. Macaulay wrote extensively as an essayist and reviewer; his books on British history were hailed as literary masterpieces. Macaulay's political writings are famous for their ringing prose and for their confident, sometimes dogmatic, emphasis on a progressive model of British history, according to which the country threw off superstition, autocracy and confusion to create a balanced constitution and a forward-looking culture combined with freedom of belief and expression. Macaulay's approach has been criticized by later historians for its one-sidedness and its complacency. Karl Marx referred to him as a 'systematic falsifier of history'. His tendency to see history as a drama led him to treat figures whose views he opposed as if they were villains, while characters he approved of were presented as heroes.</p>			
Macaulay, Thomas Babington		1873	0215-0216
The History of England			
<p>The biography of Lord Macaulay belongs rather to the history of Literature than to that of Natural Philosophy: he takes his proper place among the statesmen, orators, poets, essayists, historians of England, not among her men of science. With a mind so active and wide-ranging, he could not but take deep interest in the progress and in the marvelous discoveries of modern science; but he was content to accept those results on the authority of others, and to dwell on their political and social consequences, rather than himself follow out their slow and laborious process, for which, indefatigable as he was, he had no time, probably no inclination. Yet the annals of the Royal Society, which has never been proud to enroll among its members statesmen and men of letters of the highest eminence, cannot pass over in silence a name so illustrious as that of Lord Macaulay.</p> <p>“ Your Republic will be fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the 20th century as the Roman Empire was in the 5th – with this difference – the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, while your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions.””</p>			
Macaulay, Thomas Babington		1844	0568-0570
Critical and Historical Essays contributed to the Edinburgh Review Vol I			
<p>Nineteenth century English poet, politician, and historian. Amongst his works include a number of well-known historical and biographical essays under the guise of book reviews for the Edinburgh Review, and a series of biographies of literary figures for the Encyclopedia Britannica. Macaulay was a staunch Whig and advocate of moderate reforms. He served in the House of Commons, was a member of the Supreme Council of India, and was Secretary of War. His essays are collected in Critical and Historical Essays (1843).</p>			
Machiavelli, Niccolo	1st English	1595	0217
Florentine Historie			
<p>Machiavelli had already published his Discourses and The Prince when he was commissioned in 1520 to write this history of his native Florence. Left unfinished at his death in 1527, the Historie Fiorentine was first published in 1532 in Italian. ""[H]e carried with him to this new task of historiography the habit of mind proper to political philosophy. In his hands the history of Florence became a text on which at fitting seasons to deliver lessons in the science he initiated. This gives the work its special character. It is not so much a chronicle of Florentine affairs, from the commencement of modern history to the death of Lorenzo de' Medici in 1492, as a critique of that chronicle from the point of view adopted by Machiavelli in his former writings. Having</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Mackenzie, Henry	The first book form edition	1791	0700

The letters of Brutus to certain celebrated political characters

Originally published in the Edinburgh Herald in Scotland 1790-1791. The Letters of Brutus to Certain Celebrated Political Characters was published in Edinburgh, Scotland. The letters are addressed to particular anonymous characters (who can be identified by their actions and reputations within the letters) by an anonymous writer. The letters critique and scold. In the first, to Lieutenant General B***, Mackenzie reminds the General of his own past to curb his political activities and criticisms of others.

Madison, James	1st	1828	0220
Letters on the Constitutionality of the Power of Congress to Impose a Tariff for the Protection of Manufactures			
First Edition. Madison, among the most influential members of the Convention that drafted the Constitution and an author of the Federalist, writes authoritatively on “the constitutionality of the power in Congress to impose a Tariff for the encouragement of manufactures.” Breaking with Calhoun and other southern free-traders, he explains that Congress’s express power to regulate trade includes the power to impose duties on it.			

Madison, James	3rd	1842	0703-0705
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The Papers of James Madison, purchased by order of Congress

Being his Correspondence and Reports of Debates During the Congress of the Confederation and his Reports of Debates in the Federal Convention; now Published from the Original Manuscripts... Under the Superintendence of Henry D. Gilpin. Third Printing and first southern one, following the very scarce Washington 1840 edition and a New York printing of 1841. In financial straits in his old age, Madison sold many of his papers, including his famous notes on the Federal Convention, to the Library of Congress. This collection constitutes the first printing of Madison's notes on the Constitutional Convention, which he insisted on keeping secret until after his death. They have become one of the key texts in modern constitutional debates over the intentions of the founders. The papers were published under the auspices of Henry D. Gilpin, who at the time was Attorney General of the United States. The first thirty pages of the text in the first volume contain Thomas Jefferson's notes on the debate over the Declaration of Independence.

Magna Carta		1542	0221
Magna Carta			
A SACRED TEXT ONE OF THE CENTRAL DOCUMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION..., THE SYMBOL OF POLITICAL LIBERTY... THE FOUNDATION OF MODERN CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT"" ONE OF THE EARLIEST EDITIONS IN ENGLISH. Rare early 16th-century printing of the Magna Carta in English, the last of only three 16th-century editions in English of the Magna Carta and other ancient statutes, all translated from the original Latin and Law French. The Magna Carta is ""one of the central documents in the history of Western civilization,... the symbol of political liberty... [and] the foundation of modern constitutional government"".			
The Magna Carta, the Great Charter of English liberties granted by King John in 1215 under threat of civil war, is one of the most influential documents ever published and its significance has grown immeasurably with the passage of time. The Magna Carta holds ""a unique place in popular imagination; quite early in its history it became a symbol and a battle cry against oppression, each successive generation reading into it a protection of their own threatened liberties. In England the Petition of Right (1628) and the Habeas Corpus Act (1679) looked directly back to the famous... charter... In the United States both the national and the state constitutions show ideas and even phrases directly traceable to Magna Carta"".			
The authorship of the Magna Carta is not entirely known. Some historians believe that a document called the “Articles of Barons” formed the basis of the Magna Carta. The consensus is that these articles were worked into a final document by a group of learned men, most likely headed by Stephen Langton, William Marshal, and Robert Fitzwalter. The Magna Carta has ""rightly [become] a sacred text, the nearest approach to an irrevocable `fundamental statute' that England has ever had. In age after age a confirmation of it will be demanded and granted as a remedy for those oppressions from which the realm is suffering"". It is ""the most important legislative enactment of this epoch... Its historical importance consists in the fact that it opened a new chapter in English history, which ended by establishing a system of constitutional government, of which the Charter was regarded as the pledge and the symbol. All through the medieval period it was			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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constantly confirmed; during the constitutional conflicts of the seventeenth century it was constantly appealed to; and in later ages its observance came to be regarded, both by lawyers and politicians, as a synonym for constitutional government""."

Magna Carta	1st	1759	0222
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Blackstone's Magna Carta

Until the Commentaries, the ordinary Englishman had viewed the law as a vast, unintelligible and unfriendly machine; nothing but trouble, even danger, was to be expected from contact with it. Blackstone's great achievement was to popularize the law and the traditions which had influenced its formation... If the English constitution survived the troubles of the next century, it was because the law had gained a new popular respect, and this was due in part to the enormous success of Blackstone's work.

Magna Carta		1897	0223
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Magna Carta for the American Centennial

"This is a reprint and facsimile of the first American Edition of the Magna Charta – The excellent privilege of Liberty and Property.

"It may reasonably be supposed that we shall find in this part of the world, many men, both old and young, that are strangers, in a great measure, to the true understanding of that inestimable inheritance that every free-born subject of England is heir unto by birthright, I mean that unparalleled privilege of Liberty and Property, beyond all the nations in the world beside; and it is to be wished that all men did rightly understand their own happiness therein; in pursuance of which I do here present thee with that ancient Garland, the Fundamental Laws of England, bedecked with many precious privileges of Liberty and Property, by which every man that is a subject to the crown of England, may understand what is his right, and how to preserve it from unjust and unreasonable men: whereby appears the eminent care, wisdom and industry of our progenitors in providing for themselves and posterity so good a fortress that is able to repel the lust, pride and power of the noble, as well as ignorance of the ignoble; it being that excellent and discreet balance that gives every man his even proportion, which cannot be taken from him, nor be dispossessed of his life, liberty or estate, but by the trial and judgment of 12 of his equals, or laws of the land, upon penalty of the bitter curses of the whole people; so great was the zeal of our predecessors for the preservation of these fundamental liberties (contained in these charters) from encroachment, that they employed all their policy and religious obligations to secure them entire and inviolable, albeit the contrary hath often been endeavored, yet providence hitherto hath preserved them as a blessing to the English subjects.""

Magna Carta		1576	0381
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Magna Charta

"One of two printings by Tottell in this year, the first printing in some twenty years. The text for this printing is supplemented for the first time with more recent statutes, primarily from the reign of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, which now comprise about one-half of the volume. This became the standard text for subsequently early editions." "The Magna Carta, the Great Charter of English liberties granted by King John in 1215 under threat of civil war, is one of the most influential documents ever published and its significance has grown immeasurably with the passage of time. The Magna Carta holds "a unique place in popular imagination; quite early in its history it became a symbol and a battle cry against oppression, each successive generation reading into it a protection of their own threatened liberties."

Magna Carta	Manuscript	ca 1350	0671
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Magna Carta

Illuminated Manuscript on Parchment, in Latin and Anglo-Norman, containing the Magna Carta, Statues of the Realm, and Register of Writs. The Magna Carta was "first issued in 1215 as a result of an angry encounter, on the plains of Runnymede, between an assembly of Barons and King John over the right of the King to obtain funds from a few powerful families." "It was this understanding of the Magna Carta as a declaration of the rights of "We the People" that fostered the charters written by the American colonies." The Magna Carta holds "a unique place in popular imagination; quite early in its history it became a symbol and battle cry against oppression, each successive generation reading into it a protection of their own threatened liberties."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Magna Carta		1939	0695
Magna Carta - The Lincoln Cathedral Copy			
A brochure history and bibliography of the Lincoln Cathedral Magna Carta. From the Foreword, "It is natural that men should value the original documents which guarantee their rights. The great constitutions and charters are not mere records of something already accomplished. They are themselves its accomplishment." - Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress			
Magna Carta		2004	0696
Magna Carta - The Lincoln Cathedral Copy facsimile			
Facsimile of a brochure history and bibliography of the Lincoln Cathedral Magna Carta. From the Foreword, "It is natural that men should value the original documents which guarantee their rights. The great constitutions and charters are not mere records of something already accomplished. They are themselves its accomplishment." - Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress			
Magna Charta		1811	0739
Miscellanies: containing a copy of Magna Charta; Brief abstracts of Several Acts of Parliament...			
Which tend to suppress the Papal Supremacy, and to Establish one form in the worship of God in England. To which are added, the Toleration Act , the Act of Settlement; and Declaration of the Rights of the People.			
Mair, John	2nd	1775	1308
A Brief Survey of the Terraqueous Globe			
Second Edition, with a half-title, a folding frontispiece world map by Thomas Kitchin dated London 1774, and a large folding map of the Roman Empire. First published in 1762, "the present edition was revised after the Mair's death by another hand, giving 'fuller account of the arts manufactures, commerce, revenue, population and manners, of the different countries which we describe', as well as summaries of their history and (for Europe) their divisions and names when part of the Roman Empire."			
Malory, Sir Thomas	1st	1889	1222-1223
Le Morte D'Arthur			
First Edition. Important printing, edition, and textually complete, from the original Caxton text. "The story of King Arthur and his brave knights is one of the most durable legends in world history. Malory translated the story from "a French book" in the fifteenth century and it continues to be printed today. This particular edition was one of the first to reprint William Caxton's publication of Malory's translation: "page for page, line for line, word for word, and with a few exceptions...letter for letter." Such a close study of Malory is valuable in that "Malory is interesting not alone to the archaeologist of words and manners: he has exercised an abiding influence over the subject-matter of English literature and over the technical forms of English prose. This project was launched by Oskar Sommers, Ph.D., who is generally considered to have produced one of the more scholarly editions. Sommers edited and added an introduction and glossary. Andrew Lang has provided an essay on the prose style of Malory."			
Malthus, Thomas Robert		1803	0224
An Essay on the Principle of Population			
"Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834), political economist, is best remembered for this, his magnum opus. A unitarian and ordained clergyman, he was a member of the Political Economy Club, the French institute, and one of the royal associates of the Royal Society of Literature. The present work, in which Malthus believes he has found the clue to human suffering, is best summarized by Malthus' own words: "I said that population, when unchecked, increased in a geometrical ratio; and subsistence for man in an arithmetical			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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ratio." The facts of his argument were not new at the time the first edition was published (1798, anonymously), but rather the emphasis which he placed on a simple generalization elicited from them. Following the publication of the first, Malthus answered the argument that he had not been concrete enough by adding additional facts and figures to support his basic principles as well as stressing the check to increase of population provided by moral restraint."

Malthus, Thomas Robert	1st	1820	0225
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Principles of Political Economy

First Edition. It is one of the major works in the classical school of political economy along with Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' and Ricardo's 'Principles of Political Economy'. "The first text to describe a demand schedule as separate from the quantity demanded at a given price. His exposition of demand curves clarified the debate on Say's law and gluts..." The "work centered on contrasting the long run, as exemplified by population growth, with the short run, reflected by cyclical events such as those affecting agriculture."

Mandeville, Bernard	Part I: 5th Edition Part II: 1st Edition	1728-1729	0226-0227
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Fable of the Bees

Fifth Edition Part I and First Edition Part II. This book consists of the poem, "The Grumbling Hive: or, Knaves turn'd Honest,' along with prose discussion of the poem. The poem was published in 1705, and the book first appeared in 1714. The poem suggests many key principles of economic thought, including division of labor and the "invisible hand," seventy years before these concepts were more thoroughly elucidated by Adam Smith. Two centuries later, the noted economist John Maynard Keynes cited Mandeville to show that it was "no new thing ... to ascribe the evils of unemployment to ... the insufficiency of the propensity to consume," a condition also known as the "paradox of thrift," which was central to his own theory of effective demand."

Mann, Herman		1797	0632
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The Female Review, or Memoirs of an American Young Lady

Whose life and character are peculiarly distinguished, being a continental soldier for nearly three years, in the late American war. During which time she performed the duties of every department, into which she was called with exactness, fidelity and honor and preserved her chastity inviolate by the most artful concealment of her sex. With an appendix containing characteristic traits, by different hands; her taste for economy, principles of domestic education etc. by a Citizen of Massachusetts.

Mann, Horace	1st	1844	1364
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The Common School Controversy

First Edition, containing the arguments and three letters of the Secretary of the Board of Education of the State of Massachusetts in reply to charges against the board by editor of 'The Christian Witness' and by Edward A. Newton. The volume includes extracts from 'The Daily Press' on the controversy. "The Board and its Secretary, Horace Mann, were subject to "violent attack" by ministers who insisted on religious indoctrination in the public schools." Mann "had scarcely entered upon his progressive education program when one church after another began to charge him and the board of education with being responsible for creating a godless system of schools. With these charges came the demand that sectarian instruction, which had been excluded from the schools by an act of 1827, should be restored. Mann met these sectarian attacks with vigor, courage, and a final victory of great importance, not only to the schools of Massachusetts, but to the nation at large."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Marat, Jean Paul		1793	1215
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Les Chaines De L'esclavage (The Chains of Slavery)

Jean Paul Marat was a French Journalist and political leader that published several books on philosophical and political themes. His most important work was his "Les Chaines De L'esclavage" or known as "The Chains of Slavery." In the work, he voiced an uncompromising denunciation of royal despotism, a defense of the sovereignty of the people, and sympathy for the poor and downtrodden which he never abandoned.

Marsilius of Padua		1522	0229
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Defensor Pacis

The treatise "laid the foundations of modern doctrines of sovereignty." "It appeared in 1324 and provoked a storm of controversy that lasted through the century. The context of the work lies in the political struggle between Louis IV, Holy Roman Emperor and Pope John XXII." The treatise is vehemently anticlerical and was censured by Pope Benedict XII and Pope Clement VI. "'Defensor pacis' extends the tradition of Dante's 'De Monarchia' separating the secular State from religious authority. It affirmed the sovereignty of the people and civil law and sought to greatly limit the power of the Papacy, which he viewed as, the "cause of the trouble which prevails among men"... As its name implies, it describes the State as the defender of the public peace, which is the most indispensable benefit of human society..." "The work was translated into French, then into Italian (14th century) and into English (16th century), it was known by Wycliffe and Luther, and was not without an influence on the Reform movement."

Martin, Luther	1st	1788	1179
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The Genuine Information delivered to the Legislature of the State of Maryland relative to the Proceedings of the General Convention lately held at Philadelphia

This is the only firsthand account of the convention proceedings published at the time. Other accounts were not published for another thirty years, and James Madison's notes were not published until 1840. Martin and the other anti-federalists were deeply suspicious of strong central government. In The Genuine Information he warned "no great powers ought to be given than experience has shown to be necessary, since it will be easy to delegate further power when time shall dictate the expediency or necessity; but powers once bestowed upon a government, should they be found ever so dangerous or destructive to freedom, cannot be resumed or wrested from government, but by another revolution."

Marx, Karl	1st American	1889	0230
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Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production

The classic economic study which was to change the face of twentieth century politics and geography for nearly 75 years. One must bear in mind, that though the "Cold War" may be over, the concept and practice of Marxism is still very much alive in China and portions of Latin America, not to mention the use of "Marxian" concepts in various economic structures throughout the world. Marx's monumental work, begun in 1867, was actually left unfinished and was "edited" and completed by Frederick Engels for publication.

Marx, Karl	5th	1888	0847
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Communist Manifesto

Fifth Edition English. Commissioned by the Communist League and written by communist theorists Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx. This is the authorized "English translation of the Communist Party Manifesto, edited and annotated by Frederick Engels. In the preface, Engels gives a history of the Manifesto's publication and translation into many languages, and notes that "the present translation is by Mr. Samuel Moore, the translator of the greater portion of Marx's 'Capital'." The Manifesto laid out the League's purposes and program and suggested a course of action for a proletarian (working class) revolution to overthrow the bourgeois social order and to eventually bring about a classless and stateless society.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Marx, Karl	2nd	1848	0848
Communist Manifesto			
Second Edition. One of eight known copies. Commissioned by the Communist League and written by communist theorists Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx, it laid out the League's purposes and program. The Manifesto suggested a course of action for a proletarian (working class) revolution to overthrow the bourgeois social order and to eventually bring about a classless and stateless society.			
Marx, Karl		1949	0857
Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production			
"A reprint entirely re-set page for page from the stereotyped edition of 1889 that was translated from the third German Edition by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling and edited by Frederick Engels." With a supplement including changes made by Engels in the fourth German edition, Engels' Prefaces to the fourth and third German editions, with notes, Marx's Preface to the French edition, and notes on the English edition; edited and translated by Dona Torr. The volume analyzed the capitalist process of production. In 'Capital', Marx elaborated his version of the labor theory value and his conception of surplus value and exploitation which would ultimately lead to a falling rate of profit in the collapse of industrial capitalism.			
Mather, Cotton	1st Americ	1820	0405-0406
Magnalia Christi Americana			
Or the Ecclesiastical History of New-England, from its First Planting in the Year 1620, Unto the Year of our Lord, 1698. Called the most famous American book of colonial times. Mather's opus is an indispensable source for the history of New England in the 17th century, both for its biographies and its history of civil, religious, and military affairs. Much of the book's value rests in its incomparable wealth of detail regarding daily life in early colonial New England. Also called a mirror of the 1690's, the decade in which most of it was written. Far from being a dull chronicle of events, the "Magnalia" is full of lively biographical pieces, vivid descriptions of the times, and many surprising sidelights. It has been mined by all modern scholars of social history for its unsurpassed view of New England at the end of the 17th century. A landmark in colonial New England history.			
Mather, Samuel	1st	1773	0982
An Attempt to Shew, that America Must be Known to the Ancients			
First Edition. "This essay put all the prestige of the Mather family behind the growing sentiment to separate from England. His essay is a prelude to his powerful assertion of Americans' natural rights to liberty and independence. He calls America "an Asylum, a Place of Rest and Refreshment, to those, who have been oppressed and groaning under the Tyranny of Political and Ecclesiastical Power" Americans are "free People, who are entitled to all the Privileges of Britons, as much as Britons themselves." Yet there has been "so much Malevolence and Enmity manifested towards the natural and constitutional Rights and Liberties of the Americans, as cannot well admit of any just Apology, or fair Excuse.""			
Mather, Samuel	1st	1738	1362
The Fall of the Mighty Lamented.			
Very Rare, First Edition with 1734 clipped signature of Mather mounted on verso of front wrapper. A funeral discourse upon the death of Queen Caroline, consort of Georg II, King of Great Britain, preached on March 23, 1737. "The son of Cotton Mather, Samuel was pastor of the North Church in Boston when he delivered this Discourse. He bases his sermon on the Book of Samuel, "How are the Mighty Fallen!""			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
McCarty, Wm. M.		1860	1363
Power of the Federal Government in the Territories			
"A rare pamphlet arguing that Congress has no power to legislate regarding slavery in the territories. Only the people of the territory may do so, says this follower of Stephen A. Douglas and his doctrine of Popular Sovereignty."			
McVickar, Rev. John		1825	0231
Outlines of Political Economy			
McVickar's textbook on economics was the result of much research and consultation; it might have been a more formidable book if he had not been carrying so much added responsibility because of the illness of president Harris and the absence of Bishop Hobart in England. By chance, the publication of McVickar's text coincided with the establishment of the first chair in political economy at Oxford.			
This is not merely the first book on the science of political economy in America, but it was also the only publication applying the principles of the new science to American conditions. The sum of those principles made the science, to McVickar's mind, "the moral instructor of nations".			
Melville, Herman		1850	1221
White-Jacket; The World in a Man-Of-War			
Usually referred to as "White-Jacket," this work is an 1850 novel by Herman Melville. It was first published in England on January 23, 1850 by Richard Bentley and later in the United States on March 21, 1850 by Harper and Brothers. This work is based on Melville's experiences as a common seaman aboard the USS United States from 1843 through 1844 as well as stories that other sailors told him. The novel is severely critical of virtually every aspect of American naval life and qualifies to be Melville's most politically strident work.			
Micqueau, Jean-Louis	1st	1560	1273
Aureliae Urbis memorabilis ab Anglis obsidio, anno 1428, et Joannae virginis Lotharigae res gestae			
First edition in French. An account of the siege of Orleans and the part played by Joan of Arc. The Siege of Orléans (1428–1429) marked a turning point in the Hundred Years' War between France and England. This was Joan of Arc's first major military victory and the first major French success to follow the crushing defeat at Agincourt in 1415. The outset of this siege marked the pinnacle of English power during the later stages of the war.			
Mignet, M. Francois Auguste Marie Alexis	1st	1866	0914
Notice Historique sur la vie et les Travaux de M. Alexis de Tocqueville (Historical Note on the Life and Works of M. Alexis de Tocqueville)			
First Edition. "Published under the auspices of the Institut Imperial de France. Mignet, then permanent Secretary of the Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, presented this paper at the 14 July 1866 annual lectures." "This brief piece summarizes the life and key contributions of Alex de Tocqueville. In addition discussing the central themes of Tocqueville's two major works 'Democracy in America' (1835/1840) and 'The Old Regime and the Revolution (1856)'. "In both he analyzed the improved living standards and social conditions of individuals, as well as their relationship to the market and state in Western societies." "Mignet also notes Tocqueville's political career during the July Monarchy and the Second Republic."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Mill, James	3rd	1826	0232
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Elements of Political Economy

An instant classic when it was first published in 1821, "The Elements of Political Economy," by Scottish historian, economist, and philosopher James Mill remains required reading for anyone wishing to understand the development of industrial economies across the globe in recent centuries. Mill discusses: rent, wages, and profits, the interchange of commodities, the advantages and disadvantages of paper money, productive and unproductive consumption, taxes, and more. Mills objective for this work was to "compose a schoolbook of Political Economy; to detach the essential principles of the science from all extraneous topics, to state the propositions, clearly and in their logical order, and to subjoin its demonstration to each."

Mill, James	1st	1821	0233
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Collected Articles from Encyclopedia Britannica

The essay on government – regarded by John Stuart Mill in his Autobiography, as a ‘masterpiece of political wisdom’ by the philosophic radicals – became a sort of authorized Benthamite primer on political theory; and when it was again issued as a pamphlet in 1828, this essay attracted Macaulay’s well-known attack in the Edinburg Review, marking a notable juncture in the history of British liberalism.

Mill, James	1st	1821	0371
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Collected Articles from Encyclopedia Britannica

Historian, political philosopher, Greek scholar and father of John Stuart Mill. During this time, became a devoted friend and ally of Bentham and Ricardo. He contributed to and wrote many articles on topics of education, freedom of the press, and prison discipline. In 1814 he wrote a number of articles, containing the exposition of utilitarianism for the supplement to the fifth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, the most important being on Jurisprudence, prisons, and the government. In his articles he followed up Ricardo’s views and laid the foundations of the ‘philosophic radicalism’, which became the gospel of liberal politicians in the mid-nineteenth century. Playing an active role in English politics, his writings on the government and his personal influence among the Liberal politicians of the time determined the change of view from the French Revolution theories of the rights of man and the absolute equality of men to the claiming of securities for good government through a wide extension of the franchise.

Mill, James		1829	0819
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Human Mind

In this work, he laid the foundation in psychology for the utilitarian framework. It is a compact statement of a theory of mind elaborated on the same method as that by which any department of nature might be studied. The mental capabilities of the mind are reduced to their simplest elements and the association of these into groups and sequences is investigated as well as their many applications. All of the association of these groups are being reduced to one law—contiguity

Mill, James		1825	0825
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Liberty of the Press

A reprint from the 'Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica,' this article was James Mill's attempt at establishing and defending individuals' rights to speak adversely towards other people or institutions. This included published books, pamphlets, and papers. He also asks a variety of other questions regarding the issue, some of which are answered without haste, and others which require deep examination. He further expresses that confrontational discussion with necessary argumentation requires both true and false opinions, with respect to each position of the argument, and thus, what is true and what is false, in the context of discussion, is relative, and will remain so until the matter is resolved. Mill's article is a pivotal piece of the history of liberty, and remains an essential part of the continuing story of freedom and individual rights.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Mill, John Stuart		1873	0234
Autobiography			
<p>English philosopher and economist. A precocious child, Mill was put through a rigorous education by his grim and exacting father, James Mill, a utilitarian philosopher. James Mill died before his son's first major work, System of Logic, appeared. Mill, in the meantime, had fallen in love with Harriet Taylor, who was already married. She remained so, technically, until her husband died in 1851. She and Mill married, but she was in poor health and died in 1859. It was largely through Harriet's influence that Mill wrote "The Enfranchisement of Women," an extraordinary article for that time. From this grew his radical and influential book, not yet finished when Harriet died, The Subjection of Women. Mill also acknowledged Harriet's involvement in his famous essay On Liberty.</p>			
Mill, John Stuart	1st	1861	0235
Considerations on Representative Government			
<p>Mill discusses to what extent forms of government are a matter of choice, the criterion of a "good form of government," and explains his belief that representative government is the best form of government because it demands the most from its citizens and encourages their development. Mill also explores the dangers of representative government and identifies under which social conditions it is inapplicable, and identifies the differences between "true and false democracy" (representation of all versus representation of the majority only). He supports universal suffrage, demanding that everyone, including women, have the right to vote as long as they can read and write and are financially self-supporting. He also advocates decentralization in matters of education and government. Mill's Representative Government treated mediocrity and the use of political power by a majority to oppress minorities as a chief danger of that form of government. For this reason he commended the plan for proportional representation as 'among the very greatest improvements yet made in the theory and practice of government'. The influence that Mill's works exercised upon contemporary English thought can scarcely be overestimated. His own writings and those of his successors practically held the field during the third quarter of the 19th century and even later? Many of Mill's ideas are now the commonplaces of democracy. His arguments for freedom of every kind of thought or speech have never been improved on. He was the first to recognize the tendency of a democratically elected majority to tyrannize over a minority.</p>			
Mill, John Stuart		1859	0236-0239
Dissertations & Discussions			
<p>English philosopher and economist. A precocious child, Mill was put through a rigorous education by his grim and exacting father, James Mill, a utilitarian philosopher. James Mill died before his son's first major work, System of Logic, appeared. "Dissertations & Discussions" is a collection of essay written by Mill which mostly appeared in the Westminster Review and the Edinburgh Review.</p>			
Mill, John Stuart		1867	0240
Inaugural Address			
<p>Delivered to the University of St. Andrews February 1St, 1867. English philosopher and economist. A precocious child, Mill was put through a rigorous education by his grim and exacting father, James Mill, a utilitarian philosopher. James Mill died before his son's first major work, System of Logic, appeared. Mill, in the meantime, had fallen on love with Harriet Taylor, who was already married. She remained so, technically, until her husband died in 1851. She and Mill married, but she was in poor health and died in 1859. It was largely through Harriet's influence that Mill wrote "The Enfranchisement of Women," an extraordinary article for that time. From this grew his radical and influential book, not yet finished when Harriet died, The Subjection of Women. Mill also acknowledged Harriet's involvement in his famous essay On Liberty.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Mill, John Stuart	1st	1859	0241

On Liberty

First Edition. One of the classic defenses of freedom in the English language. "Mill's 'On Liberty' remains his most widely read book. It represents the final stage in the growth of Utilitarian doctrine... Mill realized that the "greatest good" of the community is inseparable from the liberty of the individual... [declaring that] "the sole end for which mankind is justified in interfering with liberty of action is self-protection"... Many of Mill's ideas are now the commonplaces of democracy. His arguments for freedom of every kind of thought or speech have never been improved on. He was the first to recognize the tendency of a democratically elected majority to tyrannize over a minority."

Mill, John Stuart	1st	1859	0242
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On Liberty

First Edition. "'On Liberty' is one of the classical defenses of freedom in the English language. The argument of Mill's essay went far beyond a merely utilitarian defense of liberty. When he wrote that all mankind has no right to silence one dissenter, he claimed the right to think, to investigate, and to know as moral attributes inseparable from the dignity of a rational being. 'On Liberty' represents the final stage in the growth of Utilitarian doctrine. Mill realized that the "greatest good" of the community is inseparable from the liberty of the individual and declared "the sole end for which mankind is justified in interfering with liberty of action is self-protection." Many of Mill's ideas are now the commonplaces of democracy. He was the first to recognize the tendency of a democratically elected majority to tyrannize over a minority."

Mill, John Stuart	1st	1848	0243-0244
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Principles of Political Economy

First Edition. The work was revised with changes and updates several times until its seventh and final edition in 1871. Upon its publishing in 1848, "there had been no equally comprehensive treatise, especially none that paid so much attention to practical applications, since the 'Wealth of Nations'". "Mill examines the fundamental economic processes on which society is based: production, the distribution of goods, exchange, the effect of social progress on production and distribution, and the role of government in economic affairs". Like Adam Smith, he "associates the principles with their applications". He treats political economy "not as a thing by itself, but as a fragment of a greater whole... for practical purposes inseparably intertwined with many other branches of social philosophy."

Mill, John Stuart	1st American	1869	0245
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The Subjection of Women

English philosopher and economist. A precocious child, Mill was put through a rigorous education by his grim and exacting father, James Mill, a utilitarian philosopher. James Mill died before his son's first major work, System of Logic, appeared. Mill, in the meantime, had fallen on love with Harriet Taylor, who was already married. She remained so, technically, until her husband died in 1851. She and Mill married, but she was in poor health and died in 1859. It was largely through Harriet's influence that Mill wrote "The Enfranchisement of Women," an extraordinary article for that time. From this grew his radical and influential book, not yet finished when Harriet died, The Subjection of Women. Mill also acknowledged Harriet's involvement in his famous essay On Liberty.

Mill, John Stuart	8th	1874	0246
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A System of Logic

English philosopher and economist. A precocious child, Mill was put through a rigorous education by his grim and exacting father, James Mill, a utilitarian philosopher. James Mill died before his son's first major work, System of Logic, appeared. Mill, in the meantime, had fallen on love with Harriet Taylor, who was already married. She remained so, technically, until her husband died in 1851. She and Mill married, but she was in poor health and died in 1859. It was largely through Harriet's influence that Mill wrote "The Enfranchisement of Women," an extraordinary article for that time. From this grew his radical and influential book, not yet finished when Harriet died, The Subjection of Women. Mill also acknowledged Harriet's

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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involvement in his famous essay On Liberty.

Mill, John Stuart	1st American	1863	0545
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On Liberty

"The essay On Liberty was probably Mill's only abiding work on politics... comparable to Milton's Areopagitica... as one of the classical defenses of freedom in the English language... The argument of his essay went far beyond a merely utilitarian defense of liberty. When he said that all mankind has no right to silence one dissenter... he was claiming the right to think, to investigate, and to know as moral attributes inseparable from the dignity of a rational being"". "Mill's On Liberty remains his most widely read book. It represents the final stage in the growth of Utilitarian doctrine... Mill realized that the `greatest good' of the community is inseparable from the liberty of the individual... [declaring that] `the sole end for which mankind is justified in interfering with liberty of action is self-protection'... Many of Mill's ideas are now the commonplaces of democracy. His arguments for freedom of every kind of thought or speech have never been improved on. He was the first to recognize the tendency of a democratically elected majority to tyrannize over a minority."

Mill, John Stuart	1st	1859	0645
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On Liberty

First Edition. "The work applies Mill's ethical system of utilitarianism to society and the state. Mill attempts to establish standards for the relationship between authority and liberty. He emphasizes the importance of individuality which he conceived as a prerequisite to the higher pleasures. Furthermore, Mill criticised the errors of past attempts to defend individuality where, for example, democratic ideals resulted in the "tyranny of the majority". Among the standards established in this work are Mill's three basic liberties of individuals, his three legitimate objections to government intervention, and his two maxims regarding the relationship of the individual to society."

Mill, John Stuart	1st	1844	0675
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Essays on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy

English philosopher and economist. A precocious child, Mill was put through a rigorous education by his grim and exacting father, James Mill, a utilitarian philosopher.

`[T]here had been no equally comprehensive treatise, especially none that paid so much attention to practical applications, since the Wealth of Nations". ``Mill brought economic theory to bear upon practical politics. Like Adam Smith, he `associates the principles with their applications'. He treats political economy `not as a thing by itself, but as a fragment of a greater whole... for practical purposes inseparably intertwined with many other branches of social philosophy.' The breadth of view required for this wider treatment of the science was obtained by his pre-eminence in general philosophy. In this respect also he, and he alone, is comparable to Adam Smith."

Mill, John Stuart		1907	0828
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On Social Freedom

It was not until June of 1907 that Mill's On Social Freedom: or the Necessary Limits of Individual Freedom Arising Out of the Conditions of Our Social Life, as it was originally entitled, attained its public release. It was published as a special article in the Oxford and Cambridge Review in early June. Included, briefly before the article, is an editorial note regarding the essay: "We have great pleasure in presenting the following essay by John Stuart Mill. The manuscript, which, so far as can be discovered, has never before been published..." The manuscript, released courtesy of Miss M. Taylor, "the living representative of... Mill," was merely a preamble of an anticipated longer work on the subject, which was never thoroughly completed in the form originally intended by Mill.

The essay itself was written not to answer any previously unanswerable questions about freedom, but rather to distinguish the nature of freedom with regards to individuals and society. Mill writes early in the essay, "I am not at present concerned with arguments for or against the actual existence of human freedom... What I have to say is exclusively addressed to those who admit the existence of human freedom..." One of the first distinguishable, definitive, notions Mill asserts is that human beings cannot conceive of any exercise of freedom other than that of action. "A man who is free, is free to act; the man who is not free to act possesses no such freedom as we can form any conception of." He also argues that individual freedom, in itself, is a

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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relative conception, definitive only in a case by case manner. He, furthermore, addresses the (personally entitled) "Individualist Theory of Freedom," which he states is very prevalent amongst men at the time. This theory states that in order to obtain perfect freedom, each person should be assigned his own individual sphere of activity in which he can do what he pleases without interruption, so long as all he does is maintained within the assigned sphere. Mill contests this theory and attempts to clarify its impossible nature.

Mill, John Stuart		1862	1141
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The Contest in America

Mill, John Stuart	2nd	1859	1285
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Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform

Second Edition. Mill advocates universal suffrage, with a government of minorities and the abolition of the secret ballot. This second edition is scarce in itself and larger by 18 pages than the first edition, where additional ideas on proportional representation are examined.

Milton, John	1st	1644	0247
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Areopagitica

Rare, First Edition. "Milton wrote his 'Areopagitica' in direct response to the clerical outrage- and attempt to revive the censorship laws- that had greeted his 'Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce' the year before, and this work is in effect a protest against an ordinance of Parliament, which sought to license all printing. 'Areopagitica' was printed in open defiance of the law, without license, and the printer of 'Areopagitica' might have been rather less courageous than its author, as he has never been identified." "What we owe to Milton first and foremost is the isolation of the freedom of the press from all other forms of toleration, especially religious tolerations, disputed and advocated at the time; it is this, and the vigour of the matchless prose in which it was advocated, that give Milton's works their life today."

Milton, John	2nd	1738	0248
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Areopagitica

"GIVE ME LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY... ABOVE ALL LIBERTIES": MILTON'S 1738 AREOPAGITICA, THE LANDMARK DEFENSE OF THE FREE PRESS. Second edition of Milton's great defense of the liberty of the press, concluding famously with the stirring words, "Give me liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties." Areopagitica was originally published in 1644 in response to controversy surrounding Milton's pamphlets on divorce. "[T]he argument for freedom has never, before or since, been so magnificently or forcefully expressed... What we owe to Milton first and foremost is the isolation of the freedom of the press from all the other forms of toleration, especially religious toleration, disputed and advocated at the time; it is this, and the vigour of the matchless prose in which it was advocated, that give Milton's words their life today."

Milton, John	2nd	1698	0249-0251
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Historical & Political Works

Published only one year after the first complete collected edition. With engraved frontisp portrait of Milton by William Faithorne, separate title pages, and a life of the author by Thomas Raulins. Includes a Life of Milton. Bound in is The History of Britain, Five Tracts Relating to Church=Government, Four Tracts Concerning Divorce, The Judgment of Martin Bucer, Concerning Divorce, and his monumental treatise on the freedom of the press, Areopagitica, with its famous conclusion: ""Give me liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.""

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Milton, John		1819	0530
Aeropagitica			
"Aeropagitica: a speech to the Parliament of England for the Liberty of Unlicensed printing, by John Milton; with prefatory remarks, copious notes and excursive illustrations by T. Holt White. To which is subjoined a tract ""Sur la liberte de la presse, imite` de L`anglois de Milton, par Le comte de mirabeau""."			
Milton, John		1907	1159
Areopagitica			
Milton wrote his Areopagitica in direct response to the clerical outrage--and attempt to revive the censorship laws--that had greeted his Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce the year before, and this work is in effect a protest against an ordinance of Parliament, which sought to license all printing. Areopagitica was printed in open defiance of the law, without license, and the printer of Areopagitica might have been rather less courageous than its author, as he has never been identified.			
Milton, John	First Collected Edition	1697	1384
The Works of Mr. John Milton			
First Collected Edition containing the majority of Milton's "non-verse writings in English, including, among many others, Areopagitica, a Speech for the Liberty of the Press,' 'The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce,' 'Eikonoclastes,' 'Considerations touching the Likeliest Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church,' and 'The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates,' in which Milton argues that it is lawful to depose wicked or tyrannical kings."			
Mitchill, Samuel L.	1st	1821	1128
A Discourse on the State and Prospects of American Literature; Delivered at Schenectady, July 24, 1821			
Mitchill delineates the benefits that have accrued to America from its tolerant and fair administration of the laws			
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley	1st	1837	1315-1317
The Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu			
First Edition in three volumes. This work "offers insight into the ambitions and frustrations of one of the most unconventional women of the eighteenth century. In addition to remarks on the follies and diversions of London, the work provides acute and often acerbic observations of the sights and people she encountered on her travels across Holland, France, Germany, Austria and Turkey. Letters to her family, to Alexander Pope, and to her sister the Countess of Mar are enhanced by an engraved portrait of Lady Mary in her famous Turkish-inspired dress, and an introductory memoir of her life; all of which ensures the enduring appeal of this entertaining collection of correspondence." In addition, the work includes correspondence from her travels in Italy. Resident abroad during the heyday of the Grand Tour, she is revealed by her letters as a sociable woman enjoying the sights and society of Florence, Bologna, Venice, Naples and Rome, while hosting salons, and courting controversy.			
Montague, Francis Charles	1st	1885	1082
The Limits of Individual Liberty; An Essay			
First Edition. A classical formulation of the relationship between individual liberty and the function of the state. "The only proper function of the state is to secure that order within and without which is indispensable if every man is to have an equal chance of doing what he likes. Society exists in order to make the individual free. Once the individual finds himself free, he will develop everything which civilization requires." Liberty of the press versus the right to privacy, competition versus co-operation, the reconstruction of society versus the liberation of the individual, the role and limits of bureaucracy, progress:			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Montague's timeless articulation of the critical links between public welfare and individual freedom still form the elements of the most pervasive debates on the structure of public life.

Montaigne, Michael Seigneur 1685 0252-0254

Essays of Michael Seigneur de Montaigne

French moralist and creator of the personal essay. His father, kindled by the enthusiasms of the Renaissance, hired a tutor who spoke only Latin to Montaigne until he was six and had him awakened every morning by music. He became a counselor in the Bordeaux Parliament, where he met a judge who encouraged his interest in philosophy. In 1571 he retired to his chateau in Dordogne and devoted himself to reading and writing until 1580, when he published the first two books of his Essays.

Montaigne, Michel de 3rd 1632 1383

The Essayes or, Morall, Politike, and Militarie Discovrses of Lord Michael De Montaigne

3rd Edition English and translated by John Florio. Originally written, published and revised from 1570 to 1592 in French. The work was published in three parts, the first was published in 1580, second in 1588 and third in 1595 (posthumously). Montaigne devised the essay form in which to express his personal convictions, private meditations and it covers a wide range of topics.

Montesquieu, Charles Louis 1811 1064

Commentary and Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws

Printed by William Duane, prepared for press from the original manuscript. ---To which are annexed, observations on the thirty first book, by the late M. Condorcet: and Two letters of Helvetius, on the merits of the same work.

Montesquieu, M. de Secondat Baron 1777 0255-0258

Complete Works

French lawyer, philosopher, and man of letters. He is noted for his Letters, a series of 160 fictional letters exchanged, for the most part, between two Parisians, satirizing Parisian institutions, individuals, gambling, religious intolerance, and royal power. He often discusses how a democracy, once having lost those public virtues that constitute the very essence of its existence, perishes through tyranny. His most famous work The Spirit of the Laws analyzes the relation between human and natural law.

Montesquieu, M. de Secondat Baron 2nd 1752 0259-0260

Spirit of Laws

The scheme that emerges of a liberal benevolent monarchy limited by safeguards on individual liberty was to prove immensely influential... his theories underlay the thinking which led up to the American and French revolutions, and the United States Constitution in particular is a lasting tribute to the principles he advocated." "One of the greatest masterpieces of political theory and a pioneering work in sociology... its emphasis on the separation of powers of government and on a system of checks and balances... profoundly influenced constitutional thought in both America and France. Indeed, during the early and later stages of the French Revolution, Montesquieu's theories were much more important than those of Rousseau."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Montgomery, D.H.		1899	0906
The Leading Facts Of French History			
This work is based mainly on the French histories of Guizot, Rambaud, Martin, and Duruy, supplemented with notes made by the author during a somewhat prolonged stay in Grance. In addition to the above-mentioned authorities, Kitchin's valuable English history of Grance and Sir James Stephen's Lectures have been consulted on all points of particular interest. This history begins with Gaul before the Roman Conquest and stops in the late 1800's.			
Moore, Thomas		1624	0261
First Corrected Edition of Robinson's translation of More's "Utopia"			
Utopia was published in the great year of Erasman reform, when the new enlightenment seemed about to carry all before it. Here is the difference between Erasmus and More. More had been born and brought up in the law, the most traditional and the most English of all professions: to him, human institutes were not a matter for radical, theoretical reform, but were organic things to which change came slowly. In Utopia More is concerned to show that the old, medieval institutes, if freed from abuse, are the best; not the new theoretic reforms, which he justly feared. He is a saint to the Catholic, and a predecessor of Marx to the Communist. His manifesto is and will be required reading for both, and for all shades of opinion between."			
More, Hannah		1843	0692
The Works of Hannah More Vol I			
The First Complete American Edition. Volume I only is present. More was the most influential woman living in England during her day. Through her writings, political actions and personal relationships, she carried out a radical program for social change in the existing British social and political order. Rather than promoting the political revolution urged by the French Jacobins or the proletarian revolution of the workers later envisioned by Marx, More devoted her life to reforming the culture of the English nation from within. What she desired was a revolution in manners or cultural mores, a radical change in the moral behaviour of the nation. Writing in an era which she considered one of "superannuated impiety" of notable moral decline marked by the "excesses of luxury, the costly diversions, and the intemperate dissipation in which numbers of professing Christians indulge themselves". More set out to lead a "moral revolution in the national manners and principles" that would be "analogous to that great political one which we hear so much and so justly extolled".			
Mornay, Phillippe	2nd	1582	0764
De la verite de la religion Chrestienne			
One of four known copies. Important treatise on the truth of the Christian faith, written by the controversial politician. His moral and tolerant personality commanded respect from Catholics and Protestants alike.			
Mott, Lucretia	1st	1850	1105
Discourse on Woman			
Very Rare, First Edition. "Mott was a leading Quaker abolitionist and one of the most influential crusaders for women's rights. With Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she organized the first women's rights convention in America, held at Seneca Falls in 1849. Here she spoke in response to a speech by Richard Henry Dana, Sr., who had criticized the women's rights movement. The "true and proper position of woman," she asserts, is to be "upon equal terms" with men. She denounces limitations of women's exercise of political right." Furthermore, "Mott's powerful 'Discourse' calls for the elimination of the legal subordination of women in marriage, and for an end to restrictions on "a full appreciation of the blessing of entire freedom of mind."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Moulton, Joseph W.	1st	1844	0387

Dialogue of Democracy

Dialogue of Democracy, in which the democratic principle is defined and applied as a touchstone to party-men and measures. A detailed and admirable review of the issues confronting the electorate in the 1844 campaign, with an explication of the differences between Whigs and Democrats: Protection, Texas, the extension of slavery, the Bank. Moulton was a New York Lawyer who "retired to Roslyn and devoted himself entirely to antiquarian and legal researches."

Muller, F. Max		1881	0772
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The Sacred Books of the East: The Dhammapada

Sir Roger L'Estrange originally published his version of the "Fables of Aesop" in 1692. Its first edition was quite popular which later led to many further editions being published, some of which can still be found today. Fables of Aesop refer to a collection of stories credited to Aesop, a slave and story-teller who lived in ancient Greece between 620 and 560 BCE. His fables are some of the most well known in the world. They remain a popular choice for the moral education of children today. In many of these tales animals speak and have human characteristics. Some of Aesop's most famous fables include: "The Fox and the Grapes", "The Tortoise and the Hare", "The North Wind and the Sun", "The Boy Who Cried Wolf", and "The Ant and the Grasshopper".

Aesop's existence remains uncertain and no writings by him survive. Numerous fables appearing under his name were gathered across the centuries and in many languages in a storytelling tradition that continues to this day. Scattered details of Aesop's life can be found in ancient sources, including Aristotle, Herodotus, and Plutarch.

Murray, Judith Sargent		1790	0741
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Massachusetts Magazine - March 1790 containing part 1 of 'On the Equality of the Sexes'

Written in 1779, this volume contains Part 1 of Murray's 'On the Equality of the Sexes', published in March 1790 in the 'Massachusetts Magazine' using the pen name Constantia. Part 2 was later published in April 1790. This landmark essay "asserts that the only difference between men and women intellectually is founded in access to education. While men have full access to knowledge, women are destined to do without because of social constraints. In a move that is an early argument against the process of naturalization, she maintains that a lack of knowledge or intelligence is not an inherent state, but rather a position constructed by society in an effort to make inequality seem natural." Murray's essay predated two years before Mary Wollstonecraft's better known, 'Vindication of the Rights of Woman'.

Murray, Judith Sargent		1790	0742
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Massachusetts Magazine - April 1790 containing part 2 of 'On the Equality of the Sexes'

Written in 1779, this volume contains Part 2 of Murray's 'On the Equality of the Sexes', published in April 1790 in the 'Massachusetts Magazine' using the pen name Constantia. Part 1 was published a month earlier in March 1790 and this volume contains the conclusion of her landmark essay challenging the role of women. The essay "asserts that the only difference between men and women intellectually is founded in access to education. While men have full access to knowledge, women are destined to do without because of social constraints." Murray's essay was published two years before Mary Wollstonecraft's better known work, 'Vindication of the Rights of Woman'.

Neal, Daniel		1858	0902-0903
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The History Of The Puritans

The design of this work is to preserve the memory of those great and good men among the Reformers who lost their preferments in the Church for attempting a farther reformation of its discipline and ceremonies, and to account for the rise and progress of that separation from the national establishment which subsists to this day.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Neville, Henry	1st	1681	0548
Plato Redivivus: or, a Dialogue concerning Government			
<p>First Edition. Entitled: "Plato Redivivus: or, a Dialogue Concerning Government, Wherein, by Observations drawn from other Kingdoms and States both Ancient and Modern, and Endeavour is used to discover the present Politick Distemper of our Own with the Causes, and Remedies." It was published "during the so-called Exclusion Crisis of 1678-81, in which the majority Whig opposition attempted to exclude the Catholic James, Duke of York, from the succession to the throne." This volume is in the philosophical dialogue style of Plato and "argued for a fundamental restructuring of the English monarchy, demanding popular sovereignty and clear limitations to the powers of the monarch that would leave him in the role of an executive or 'chief magistrate' only." Neville "developing a scheme for the exercise of the royal prerogative through councils of state responsible to Parliament and of which a third part should retire every year."</p>			
Newton, Isaac	1st English	1729	0621-0622
The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy			
<p>First Edition in English, published two years after his death, with 49 folding plates and tables. "'The Principia' is generally described as the greatest work in the history of science. Copernicus, Galileo and Kepler had certainly shown the way; but they described the phenomena they observed, Newton explained the underlying universal laws. Newton showed that the important and dramatic aspects of nature that were subject to the universal law of gravitation could be explained, in mathematical terms, with a single physical theory... The same laws of gravitation and motion rule everywhere; for the first time a single mathematical law could explain the motion of objects on earth as well as the phenomena of the heaven... It was this grand conception that produced a general revolution in human thought, equaled perhaps only by that following Darwin's 'Origin of Species.' It was the final, irrevocable break with a medieval conception based on Greek and Roman cosmology and a scholastic system derived from the medieval interpretation of Aristotle.</p>			
Newton, Isaac	Editio Ultima Auctior et Emendatior.	1714	0685
Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica			
<p>First published in 1687 in Latin in three books. Newton annotated and corrected two further editions in 1713 and 1726. This edition is a reprint of 1713 edition. Newton's masterpiece alone is known simply as the 'Principia'. The first two books focus on mechanics and the third on the solar system. "Newton states his three laws of motion which established the relationship between mass, force and direction." He discusses "the movement of bodies through gases and liquids" and defines mass, force, and the corpuscular theory of light. "Most important of all, he refutes the then prevailing theory of the vortices of Descartes, and established the principle of universal gravitation and motion of the planets." The 'Principia' is "justly regarded as one of the most important works in the history of science."</p>			
Newton, Isaac		1796	0748
Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended			
<p>Bound with The Life of Isaac Newton by M. Fontanges and Eloge Dee M. Neuton and The Elogium of Sir Isaac Newton by Monsieur Fontenelle secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. While at Cambridge, Newton , cognizant of the errors of the ancients in fixing their chronologies, devised his own calculations based on astronomical observations. Newton indicates the manner in which astronomy might be used to verify the views on the chronological points derived in the main from Ptolemy. Since Newton's time these views have been proved by the Babylonian and Egyptian records.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Newton, Isaac	1st	1728	1177
A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy			
Henry Pemberton. Dr. Pemberton studied under Boerhaave, prepared the Fifth London Pharmacoepeia and was invited by Newton to edit the third edition of the Principia. This study of Newton's philosophy is interesting as being the account of a close friend. The preface contains the author's recollections of Newton, especially in his old age.			
Newton, Isaac	1st	1671/1672	1282
A Letter of Mr. Isaac Newton...Containing His New Theory About Light and Colors			
First Edition. Very Rare. This is Newton's first published work. Through his experiments, Newton "came to the revolutionary conclusion that white light was in fact a mixture of many different types of rays, and that the prism split white light into a "rainbow spectrum" of rays-each of which was refracted at a slightly different angle through the prism..." "Before Newton, light was believed to be a homogeneous entity and color a mixture of light with darkness... and it was thought that all rays of white light striking a prism at the same angle would be equally refracted." "These discoveries formed the subject-matter of the lectures which he delivered as a Lucasian professor in the years 1669, 1670, and 1671. The chief new results were embodied in a paper communicated to the Royal Society in February 1672, and subsequently published in the Philosophical Transactions of Royal Society No. 80 (as offered here)." It established Newton's reputation across Europe. Newton's 'Optics', published in 1704, is an expansion of the ideas first put forth in this paper.			
Nicholas of Cusa	1st	1650	0470
The Idiot in Four Books			
Also known as Nicholas of Kues, Cusa was a Cardinal in the Catholic Church in the 15th Century who wrote these volumes; the first and second of Wisdom, the third of the Mind and the fourth of Statick Experiments, or experiments of the Balance.			
Nicholas, George		1799	0736
A letter from.. Of Kentucky to his friend, in Virginia. Justifying the conduct of the citizens of Kentucky, as to some of the late measures of the general government; and correcting certain false statements, which have been made in the different states, of the views and actions of the people of Kentucky.			
Very rare piece that justifies Kentucky's resolutions opposing the Alien and Sedition laws. The friend mentioned was Thomas Jefferson. Nicholas was a leading anti-Federalist who had cooperated with James Madison in the struggle for religious freedom. Became one of the leader of the rising Republican party in Kentucky by helping to frame and advocate Jefferson's anti-Federalist resolutions.			
Nietzsche, Friedrich	1st Edition, Second Issue	1887	1340
Morgenrothe bound with Die Frohliche Wissenschaft			
First Edition, Second Issue. Originally 500 to 750 copies available of this work. "This is the Definitive Edition of Morgenrothe ('Dawn') which includes the 11-page introduction that appears here for the first time." Morgenrothe' ('Dawn') brings central focus to Nietzsches' attack upon and critique of Christian morality. 'Die Frohliche Wissenschaft' '(The Gay Science)' contains the first instance of his famous statement, "Gott ist Tot!" (God is Dead). "Nietzsche experiments with the notion of power but does not advance any systematic theory. The work contains Nietzsche's first consideration of the idea of the eternal recurrence, a concept which would become critical in his next work 'Thus Spoke Zarathustra' and underpins much of the later works." In addition, this volume includes the entirely new, 75-page Chapter 'Wir Furchtlosen' (We Fearless Ones) in The Gay Science.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Nock, Albert Jay		1935	0262

Our Enemy the State

If any work can be called a classic, this is it. Nock was without a doubt one of the most learned and eloquent spokesmen for liberty who ever lived. Our Enemy the State, first published in 1935 combines history, politics and social theory into a poignant appeal for natural rights, free markets and peace. The power of this work has never been matched. It will inspire you. Included in this edition is the necessary essay, "On Doing the Right Thing."

North American Review	1st	1819	1313
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Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments

First Edition of this anonymously-published review of Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments published in the North American Review, the first and, for many decades, most influential American literary magazine. The reviewer is largely appreciative of the beneficial effects of Smith's theories and acknowledges the practical correspondence of Smith's observations with the reality of human exchange; yet, in contrasting the notion of sympathy as expounded in Moral Sentiments with similar concepts in Hume, he sides with the latter, objecting primarily to Smith's philosophical looseness and to the conceptual slips it engenders with the theory.

Nostradamus, Michael		1685	1360
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The True Prophecies or Prognostications of Michael Nostradamus

Translated and commented by Theophilus de Garencieres. The original French text is given before the translation. Nostrodamus created a great sensation when, in 1555 he published these prophecies. The prophecies he compiled were a collection of major, long-term predictions. The first installment contained 353 quatrains. The work obtained him the patronage of Catherine de Medici, who invited him to Paris, loaded him with favours and charged him to draw the horoscope of her sons

"Nostradamus claimed to base his published predictions on judicial astrology, the astrological 'judgement', or assessment, of the 'quality' (and thus potential) of events such as births, weddings, coronations etc. He was heavily criticized by professional astrologers of the day such as Laurens Videl, for incompetence and for assuming that "comparative horoscopy", the comparison of future planetary configurations with those accompanying known past events, could actually predict what would happen in the future."

Oldys, Francis		1792	0854
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The Life of Thomas Paine

The Life of Mr. Paine by Francis Oldys was written seventeen years before Mr. Paine's death; and was in fact, It is believed to be a hostile biography by George Chalmers, writing under the name of Francis Oldys Mr. Chalmers publicly at a dinner acknowledged himself the author of that very silly and insipid catchpenny, formerly sent abroad under the misnomer of a 'Life of Thomas Paine, by F. Oldys, of America.'

Oldys, Francis		1791	0871
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The Life of Thomas Paine The Author of Rights of Men With A Defense of his Writings

The Life of Mr. Paine by Francis Oldys was written seventeen years before Mr. Paine's death; and was in fact, It is believed to be a hostile biography by George Chalmers, writing under the name of Francis Oldys. Mr. Chalmers publicly at a dinner acknowledged himself the author of that very silly and insipid catchpenny, formerly sent abroad under the misnomer of a 'Life of Thomas Paine, by F. Oldys, of America.'

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Orwell, George	1st	1946	0263
Animal Farm			
Advance reading copy of the first edition of Orwell's classic parable of dictatorial socialism. A biting commentary that is accessible to nearly all ages. Orwell has presented a pointed look at political systems and at the same time allowed for insight into the human dilemma of existence. We are given a way to overcome the problem through our acceptance of them and then continuing on. And we are finally given the ultimate problem solving tool, our own awareness. It may be quite trite to end with two maxims, the work can be stated with the following phrases: The virtue lies in the struggle not the prize. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.			
Orwell, George	1st	1949	0264
Nineteen Eighty-Four			
"Who controls the past...controls the future: who controls the present controls the past." Published the year before his death, Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four met with a success "rare for Utopias," or in this case "Dystopias," and further established his "commanding influence." "[Nineteen Eighty-Four] has been called an embittered book... but it is written with [Orwell's] particular feeling and clarity and though it flags sometimes with his growing fatigue even the political arguments are never dull. In fact they are worked out with passionate logic. `Double Think,' `Newspeak,' and `Big Brother' now form parts of the language. It is a warning against totalitarianism under any disguise--left or right. It is also a warning based on Auden's `We must love one another or die' for if the lovers had been able to maintain complete trust in each other, even under torture, then only their bodies would have been broken."			
Orwell, George	1st	1949	0265
Nineteen Eighty-Four			
"Who controls the past...controls the future: who controls the present controls the past." Published the year before his death, Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four met with a success "rare for Utopias," or in this case "Dystopias," and further established his "commanding influence." "[Nineteen Eighty-Four] has been called an embittered book... but it is written with [Orwell's] particular feeling and clarity and though it flags sometimes with his growing fatigue even the political arguments are never dull. In fact they are worked out with passionate logic. `Double Think,' `Newspeak,' and `Big Brother' now form parts of the language. It is a warning against totalitarianism under any disguise--left or right. It is also a warning based on Auden's `We must love one another or die' for if the lovers had been able to maintain complete trust in each other, even under torture, then only their bodies would have been broken."			
Orwell, George	1st	1946	0619
Animal Farm			
Orwell's classic parable of dictatorial socialism. A biting commentary that is accessible to nearly all ages. Orwell has presented a pointed look at political systems and at the same time allowed for insight into the human dilemma of existence. We are given a way to overcome the problem through our acceptance of them and then continuing on. And we are finally given the ultimate problem solving tool, our own awareness. It may be quite trite to end with two maxims, the work can be stated with the following phrases: The virtue lies in the struggle not the prize. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.			
Orwell, George	1st	1949	0620
Nineteen Eighty-Four			
First Edition. Published the year before his death, Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four met with a success "rare for Utopias," or in this case "Dystopias," and further established his "commanding influence." "[Nineteen Eighty-Four] has been called an embittered book... but it is written with [Orwell's] particular feeling and clarity and though it flags sometimes with his growing fatigue even the political arguments are never dull. In fact they are worked out with passionate logic. `Double Think,' `Newspeak,' and `Big Brother' now form parts of the language. It is a warning against totalitarianism under any disguise--left or right. It is also a warning based on Auden's `We must love one another or die' for if the lovers had been able to maintain			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
complete trust in each other, even under torture, then only their bodies would have been broken."			
Orwell, George		1949	0850
1984			
A dystopian novel that tells the story of Winston Smith and his degradation by the totalitarian state in which he lives			
Orwell, George	1st American	1949	1376
Nineteen Eighty-Four			
First American Edition. "Who controls the past...controls the future: who controls the present controls the past." Published the year before his death, Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four met with a success "rare for Utopias," or in this case "Dystopias," and further established his "commanding influence." "[Nineteen Eighty-Four] has been called an embittered book... but it is written with [Orwell's] particular feeling and clarity and though it flags sometimes with his growing fatigue even the political arguments are never dull. In fact they are worked out with passionate logic. `Double Think,' `Newspeak,' and `Big Brother' now form parts of the language. It is a warning against totalitarianism under any disguise--left or right. It is also a warning based on Auden's `We must love one another or die' for if the lovers had been able to maintain complete trust in each other, even under torture, then only their bodies would have been broken."			
Otis, Harrison Gray		1823	1171
Letter to Josiah Quincey, Judge of the municipal court, in the City of Boston, on the Law of Libel, as laid down by him in the case of Commonwealth vs. Buckingham			
Otis, James		1764	0266
The Rights of the British Colonies			
James Otis was a lawyer in colonial Massachusetts and a member of the Massachusetts provincial assembly. He was an early advocate of the Patriot views against British injustice that led to the American Revolution. In his work, "The Rights of the British Colonies," Otis addresses three major arenas of political discourse. Starting with the origins of government he moves then to the rights of colonies in general and ends with a discussion of the rights of the British colonies.			
Ovid		1505	0267
Metamorphosis			
Sammelband (multiple different texts bound as one volume) containing 'Metamorphosis' by Ovid, 1505; 'Officiis' by Marcus Tullius Cicero, 1493; 'Orations' by Urceus, 1506; and 'Hystoricus' by Justinus. The 'Metamorphosis' "Books of Transformations" is a Latin narrative poem by the Roman poet Ovid, considered his magnum opus. Comprising fifteen books and over 250 myths, the poem chronicles the history of the world from its creation to the deification of Julius Caesar within a loose mythical-historical framework. Although meeting the criteria for an epic, the poem defies simple genre classification by its use of varying themes and tones. Ovid took inspiration from the genre of metamorphosis poetry, and some of the 'Metamorphosis' derives from earlier treatment of the same myths; however, he diverged significantly from all of his models.			
Owen, Robert	3rd	1817	0677
A New View of Society			
Third Edition. Owen was the outstanding figure in the early development of British Socialism. 'A New View of Society, or Essays on the Formation of the Human Character' is the first theoretical work of the earliest period of Owen's literary activity and provides his basic statement of the effect of environment on character. "Owens laid out his view that human beings reflect their environment, and thus that the creation of new socialist relations is necessary for humanity to progress." The 'New View,'			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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dedicated to the Prince Regent of the British Empire originally appeared in parts-the first two essays in 1813 and the third and fourth the following year. Owen revised his essays and submitted them to the criticism of several of his friends, including James Mill and Francis Place-both intimates of his new partner Jeremy Bentham and leading lights among the Utilitarians.

Paine, Thomas		1794	0268
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Age of Reason

Before Paine was imprisoned, he started his most controversial major work, Age of Reason, and he continued writing behind bars. While he commended Christian ethics, believed Jesus was a virtuous man, and opposed the Jacobin campaign to suppress religion, he attacked the violence and contradictions of many Bible stories. He denounced the incestuous links between church and state. He also defended the deist view of one God and a religion based on reason. He further urged a policy of religious tolerance.

Paine, Thomas	1st British	1776	0269
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Common Sense

First Edition. "The first issue of the first London edition with rare general half-title of Paine's famous political pamphlet, one of the defining products of the American Revolution. The work was of such general interest that it was issued in England almost certainly before the Declaration of Independence. The work advocated "independence from Great Britain to people in the Thirteen Colonies. Written in clear and persuasive prose, Paine marshaled moral and political arguments to encourage common people in the Colonies to fight for egalitarian government. It was published anonymously on January 10, 1776, at the beginning of the American Revolution, and became an immediate sensation". "This copy is bound with the first British edition of 'Plain Truth'..., a vigorous attack on Paine's pamphlet...It is usually attributed to James Chalmers, but is ascribed also to William Smith, Alexander Hamilton, Joseph Galloway and others."

Paine, Thomas	6th	1776	0270
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Common Sense

Sixth Edition. A political treatise first published anonymously on January 10, 1776 urging immediate separation from England. Of this Paine states, "Everything that is right or natural pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voices of nature cries, tis time to part." Within a few months, more than a hundred thousand copies were published in America. It was written like a sermon, using clear and simple language, making it easy for all who could read, to understand it. The work was influential in bringing about the Declaration of Independence, as Jefferson was an avid supporter of many of Paine's ideas and cautions. Of government and society, Paine makes the claim, "Society is produced by our wants, and government by wickedness: the former promotes our happiness positively by uniting our affections, the latter negatively by restraining our vices...The first is a patron, the last a punisher. Society in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil."

Paine, Thomas		1792	0271
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Common Sense

Expanded 1792 edition with engraved frontispiece portrait of Paine, printed by J. Ridgway in London, July 25, 1791. This portrait was engraved after a painting by Peele of Philadelphia, and originally used as the frontispiece for a 1791 Ridgway edition of Paine's Letter to the Earl of Shelburne.

Paine, Thomas	1st Collected American	1792	0272
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The Crisis

First Collected American Edition of 'The Crisis' (also known as 'The American Crisis'), "printed in Albany as part of the first edition of the 'Writings of Thomas Paine'. "'The Crisis' is a series of thirteen essays separately written and published between December 1776 and April 1783." "Paine signed the pamphlets with the pseudonym, "Common Sense". "Of the original thirteen numbers, probably only the first five were issued in pamphlet form, the others appeared only in newspapers." "The pamphlets

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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were contemporaneous with early parts of the American Revolution, during a time when colonists needed inspiring works. Paine, like many other politicians and scholars, knew that the Colonists were not going to support the American Revolutionary War without proper reason to do so. They were written in a language that the common man could understand, and represented Paine's liberal philosophy." The pamphlets "bolstered the morale of the American colonists, appealed to the English people's consideration of the war with America, clarified the issues at stake in the war, and denounced the advocates of a negotiated peace. The first volume begins with the famous words "These are the times that try men's souls.'"

Paine, Thomas	1st	1795	0273
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Dissertation on First Principles of Government

(1737-1809) English pamphleteer and political radical. The son of a Quaker corsetmaker, Paine came to America in 1774. Famous for his activities in behalf of the colonies during the American Revolution, as well as in France during the French Revolution, he consistently urged revolt and independence instead of reform and tried to promote world revolution.

He died in the U.S. amid poverty and calumny, denounced as a radical, a drunkard, and an atheist, and was denied burial in consecrated ground. His remains were lost after being taken to England for reburial. In later years he came to be regarded as an American patriot and an important crusader for democratic rights."

Paine, Thomas	1st	1795	0274
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Dissertation on First Principles of Government

(1737-1809) English pamphleteer and political radical. The son of a Quaker corsetmaker, Paine came to America in 1774. Famous for his activities in behalf of the colonies during the American Revolution, as well as in France during the French Revolution, he consistently urged revolt and independence instead of reform and tried to promote world revolution.

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Paine, Thomas	1st	1795	0275
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Dissertation on First Principles of Government

(1737-1809) English pamphleteer and political radical. The son of a Quaker corsetmaker, Paine came to America in 1774. Famous for his activities in behalf of the colonies during the American Revolution, as well as in France during the French Revolution, he consistently urged revolt and independence instead of reform and tried to promote world revolution.

He died in the U.S. amid poverty and calumny, denounced as a radical, a drunkard, and an atheist, and was denied burial in consecrated ground. His remains were lost after being taken to England for reburial. In later years he came to be regarded as an American patriot and an important crusader for democratic rights."

Paine, Thomas		1792	0276
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Rights of Man Part I & Part II

First Editions of Part I and Part II of 'Rights of Man' bound together (second issue of the Part I, the first issue of which was suppressed on the day of publication). Part I was first published in 1791 as a response to Edmund Burke's 'Reflections on the Revolution in France.' "Paine passionately defended the French Revolution...with a force and clarity unequalled even by Burke, Paine laid down those principles of fundamental human rights which must stand, no matter what excesses are committed to obtain them." "On February 16, 1792, Paine published a second part to his 'Rights of Man,' dealing an even stronger blow for a change of government in England...Part the Second fully developed his great political philosophy." "Following its publication, Paine was charged with treason for seditious libel and he fled to France. At his in absentia trial, he was found guilty...In the 17 months following the trial, 11 publishers of the 'Rights of Man' were prosecuted, receiving prison sentences of up to 4 years. These acted as a prelude to the 1794 Treason Trials, in which a dozen reformers were indicted for allegedly conspiring to bring about a revolution."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas	1st	1792	0277
Writings Of			
<p>This collection contains nine works by Paine, each separately printed and paginated and with individual title pages for each work, together with a general title page and a list of subscribers. All of the individual works are the first Albany printings, including rare 1792 edition of The Crisis. The Crisis is composed of thirteen articles only five of which were issued in newspapers. It was not until this 1792 edition that The Crisis was printed together in America. When Washington's troops floundered in the War of Independence to which Paine had given birth, he rejuvenated the dispirited soldiers with The Crisis opening with the flaming watchword, "These are the times that try men's souls". Washington was so impressed that he ordered it read to all the troops at Valley Forge. Calling this Crisis No. 1, Paine must have anticipated other crises. His foreboding was well-founded and others followed."</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1797	0382
Letter to Washington			
<p>"Letter from Thomas Paine to George Washington President of the United States of America. (1737-1809) English pamphleteer and political radical. The son of a Quaker corsetmaker, Paine came to America in 1774. Famous for his activities in behalf of the colonies during the American Revolution, as well as in France during the French Revolution, he consistently urged revolt and independence instead of reform and tried to promote world revolution.</p> <p>He died in the U.S. amid poverty and calumny, denounced as a radical, a drunkard, and an atheist, and was denied burial in consecrated ground. His remains were lost after being taken to England for reburial. In later years he came to be regarded as an American patriot and an important crusader for democratic rights."</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1792	0469
Common Sense			
<p>A political treatise first published on January 10, 1776 urging immediate separation from England. Of this Paine states, "Every thing that is right or natural pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voices of nature cries, tis time to part." Within a few months, more than a hundred thousand copies were published in America. The work was influential in bringing about the Declaration of Independence, as Jefferson was an avid supporter of many of Paine's ideas and cautions. Of government and society, Paine makes the claim, "Society is produced by our wants, and government by wickedness: the former promotes our happiness positively by uniting our affections, the latter negatively by restraining our vices... The first is a patron, the last a punisher. Society in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil."</p>			
Paine, Thomas	1st Paris	1791	0511
Common Sense			
<p>From the American Revolution in 1776 to the French Revolution in 1791, Thomas Paine's Common Sense was a rallying cry for freedom from oppression. This is the first of several editions of Common Sense published in Revolutionary War France. It is actually the second French translation; during the American Revolution a French translation was published in Rotterdam.</p>			
Paine, Thomas	1st	1792	0512
Opinion of Paine concerning the Judgment of Louis XVI			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas		1786	0580

Dissertations on Government, the Affairs of the Bank, and Paper Money

In 1786, Paine publishes in Philadelphia "Dissertation on Government, the Affairs of the Bank, and Paper Money," an octavo pamphlet of sixty-four pages. The bank alluded to is the Bank of North America and he also discusses the proper role of paper money. Paine writes that:

The only "proper use for paper is to write promissary notes..." But when a government "undertakes to issue paper as money, the whole system of safety and certainty is overturned, and property set afloat." It is "like putting an apparition in the place of a man; it vanishes with looking at it, and nothing remains but the air." Paper money "turns the whole country" into speculators. "The precariousness of its value and the uncertainty of its fate continually operate...to produce this destructive effect. "Having no real value in itself it depends for support upon accident, caprice and party, and as it is the interest of some to depreciate," the "morals of the country [are destroyed] with new schemes of deceit. Every principle of justice is put to the rack, and the bond of society dissolved."

Paine, Thomas		1793	0585
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Common Sense

A political treatise first published on January 10, 1776 urging immediate separation from England. Of this Paine states, "Every thing that is right or natural pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voices of nature cries, tis time to part." Within a few months, more than a hundred thousand copies were published in America. The work was influential in bringing about the Declaration of Independence, as Jefferson was an avid supporter of many of Paine's ideas and cautions. Of government and society, Paine makes the claim, "Society is produced by our wants, and government by wickedness: the former promotes our happiness positively by uniting our affections, the latter negatively by restraining our vices... .The first is a patron, the last a punisher. Society in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil."

Paine, Thomas		1712	0586
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A Letter addressed to the Abbe Raynal

A Letter addressed to the Abbe Raynal on the Affairs of North America; in which the mistakes in the Abbe's account of the Revolution of America are corrected and cleared up

Paine, Thomas		1795	0591
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The Rights of Man

A man whose writings shook the world and whose preachments on democracy have endured for two centuries. Written as a response to Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France, Paine opened the work with a note to General Washington, "I present you a small treatise in defense of those principles of freedom which your exemplary virtue hath so eminently contributed to establish". Paine was indicted for treason a little over a year after Rights of Man first appeared. Paine used his renowned wit, and biting insight to decry Burke. Evidenced here in an opening paragraph, "Among the incivilities by which nations or individuals provoke and irritate each other, Mr. Burke's pamphlet on the French Revolution is an extraordinary instance."

Paine, Thomas	3rd	1776	0599
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Common Sense

Third Edition, printed in the same year as the first edition with the title, 'Common Sense: with the Whole Appendix, The Address to the Quakers; also, the Large Additions.' "The pamphlet explained the advantages of and the need for immediate independence." It inspired the people of the Thirteen Colonies to declare and fight for their independence from Great Britain in 1776. The pamphlet was written between 1775 and 1776. It was published anonymously on January 10, 1776 and was only forty-eight pages. Paine wrote the pamphlet like a sermon, using clear and simple language, making it easy for all who could read, to understand it. The work was the largest sale and circulation of any book published in American history during its time.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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In its first year, it went through twenty-five editions. Paine donated his royalties from 'Common Sense' to the Continental Army saying, "As my wish was to serve an oppressed people, and assist in a just and good cause, I conceived that the honor of it would be promoted by my declining to make even the usual profits of an author."

Paine, Thomas 1776 0648

Common Sense

A political treatise first published on January 10, 1776 urging immediate separation from England. Of this Paine states, "Every thing that is right or natural pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voices of nature cries, tis time to part." Within a few months, more than a hundred thousand copies were published in America. The work was influential in bringing about the Declaration of Independence, as Jefferson was an avid supporter of many of Paine's ideas and cautions. Of government and society, Paine makes the claim, "Society is produced by our wants, and government by wickedness: the former promotes our happiness positively by uniting our affections, the latter negatively by restraining our vices... .The first is a patron, the last a punisher. Society in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil."

Paine, Thomas 1792 0654

Rights of Man Part I & Part II

'Rights of Man' Part I and Part II bound together. Part I was written as a response to Edmund Burke's 'Reflections on the Revolution in France.' "Paine passionately defended the French Revolution...with a force and clarity unequalled even by Burke, Paine laid down those principles of fundamental human rights which must stand, no matter what excesses are committed to obtain them." "On February 16, 1792, Paine published a second part to his 'Rights of Man,' dealing an even stronger blow for a change of government in England...Part the Second fully developed his great political philosophy." "Following its publication, Paine was charged with treason for seditious libel and he fled to France. At his in absentia trial, he was found guilty...In the 17 months following the trial, 11 publishers of the 'Rights of Man' were prosecuted, receiving prison sentences of up to 4 years. These acted as a prelude to the 1794 Treason Trials, in which a dozen reformers were indicted for allegedly conspiring to bring about a revolution."

Paine, Thomas 0737

A Bound Volume of ten works by...

The items are as follows: 1-Rights of Man 1795 and Rights of Man Part the Second 1792; 2- Letter addressed to the Addressers, on the late proclamation – Sometimes called the Third Part of Rights of Man; 3- The Age of Reason 1795 and Age of Reason Part the second 1796; 4 – Thoughts on the Peace, and the Probable Advantages Thereof to the United States of America 1791; 5 – Two Letters to Lord Onslow and one to Mr Henry Dundas on the Subject of the Late Proclamation 1792; 6 – Prospects on the War and Paper Currency of Great Britain 1793; 7 – A Letter to the Earl of Shelburne on his Speech July 10th 1782, A New Edition 1792; 8 – Dissertations on First Principles of Government; 9 – Common Sense with Several additions in the body of the work 1792; 10 – A Letter Addressed to Abbe Raynal 1795.

Paine, Thomas 1795 0865

Dissertation on First Principles of Government

There is no subject more interesting to every man than the subject of government. His security, to be rich or poor, and, in great measure, his prosperity, is connected, therewith; it is therefore his interest, as well as his duty, to make himself acquainted with its principles, and what the practice ought to be."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas		1793	0867
Mr. Thomas Paine's Letters to Mr. King and his letters to Mr. Paine			
Mr. King's speech, at Egham, together with Thomas Paine's letter to him on it; and Mr. King's reply, as they all appeared in the Morning Herald... With the addition of Mr. King's second letter, taken from the Herald			
Paine, Thomas	1st	1797	0937
Agrarian Justice, Opposed to Agrarian Law, and to Agrarian Monopoly			
In the same year (1797) that the pamphlet on "Agrarian Justice" was printed in English, by W. Adlard in Paris, an edition was brought out in London by Thomas Williams, who was prosecuted by the Crown for publishing Paine's "Age of Reason." Paine's preface to the London edition contained some sentences which the publisher suppressed under asterisks. Two sentences in particular were omitted from the pamphlet which are here given from the first Paris edition: "It is not charity but a right, not bounty but justice, that I am pleading for. The present state of civilization is as odious as it is unjust." The English title adds a brief resume of Paine's scheme to the caption--"Agrarian Justice opposed to Agrarian Law and to Agrarian Monopoly."			
Paine, Thomas		1792	0969
The Works of Thomas Paine			
Published in 1792 in London, The Works of Thomas Paine comprises of some of his major works and most noted letters at that time. The work includes "Common Sense," "Rights of Man" Part One and Part Two, "Letter to Earl of Shelburne," and "Letter to Secretary Dundas" as well as many more noteworthy pieces.			
"Common Sense" was a pamphlet first published anonymously on January 10, 1776, during the American Revolution. It was signed "Written by an Englishman" and it became an immediate success. It presented the American colonists with an argument for freedom from British rule at a time when the question of independence was still undecided. Published in 1891, "Letter to Earl of Shelburne," was a letter to the William Petty the Earl of Shelburne, who later became Marquis of Lansdowne before it was written. The letter was in response to Shelburne speech he gave on July 10, 1782 on acknowledgement of American independence. "Rights of Man" was first published in 1791. It suggested that political revolution is permissible when a government does not safeguard its people, their rights, and their national interests. It also was based to defend the French Revolution against Edmund Burke's attack in Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790). "Letter to Secretary Dundas" was in answer to Dundas speech on the late proclamation. The late proclamation refers to the royal proclamation against seditious writings, issued May 21, 1792 and directed particularly against the second part of Paine's Rights of Man. The letter Paine wrote defended his book and charges of sedition against it.			
Paine, Thomas		1819	0970-0971
Political and Miscellaneous Works			
Published in 1819, this first edition was produced in two volumes as a collection Thomas Paine's work. It contains some of famous work such as Common Sense, Public Good, Letter to George Washington, and Dissertation on Government Paper Money, to name a few works			
Paine, Thomas		1908	0992-1001
Life and Writings of Thomas Paine			
Vol 1: Life and Appreciations; Vol 2: Commonsense-Miscellany; Vol 3: The Crisis; Vol 4: The Rights of Man; Vol 5: The Rights of Man Miscellany; Vol 6: The Age of Reason (1); Vol 7: The Age of Reason (2); Vol 8: Essays, Letters, and Addresses; Vol 9: Essays, Letters, and Addresses; Vol 10: Essays, Letters, and Poems.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas		1794	1002

An Examination of the Age of Reason

The Age of Reason is a deistic pamphlet written by American revolutionary Thomas Paine. It criticizes institutionalized religion and challenges the legitimacy of the Bible, the central sacred text of Christianity. It was published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807. It was a bestseller in the United States, where it caused a short-lived deistic revival. In England, it was received with hostility because of the increasing fear of political radicalism as a result of the French Revolution. The Age of Reason presents common deistic arguments such as it highlights what Paine saw as corruption of the Christian Church and criticized its efforts to acquire political power. Paine advocated reason in the place of revelation, which led him to reject miracles and to view the Bible as an ordinary piece of literature rather than as a divinely inspired text. It promoted natural religion and argued for the existence of a creator-God.

Paine, Thomas		1793	1003
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The Proceedings: The Trial of Daniel Isaac Eaton

Written in 1793 by Thomas Paine, this work looked at the proceedings on the trial of Daniel Isaac Eaton, who as well printed and sold the piece. Eaton's trial was part of the 1794 Treason Trials, arranged by the administration of William Pitt. The trials were intended to cripple the British radical movement of the 1790s. Over thirty radicals were initially arrested. The treason trials were an extension of the sedition trials of 1792 and 1793 against parliamentary reformers in both England and Scotland.

Paine, Thomas		1819	1004
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Memoirs

Memoirs of the life of Thomas Paine: with observations on his writings, critical and explanatory

Paine, Thomas		1792	1005
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Writings of Thomas Paine

Thomas Paine was in Thetford, England in 1737. He moved to Philadelphia in 1774 and became a journalist. Two years later, he wrote Common Sense, a strong defense of American Independence from England. Next he produced a pamphlet, The Crisis, which was read throughout America. Paine moved back to England and wrote The Rights of Man in response to criticism of the French Revolution. He then fled to France to avoid getting arrested for the publication. In France he was imprisoned for not supporting the execution of Louis XVI where he began his most famous work The Age of Reason. Paine passed in 1809.

Paine, Thomas		1956	1006
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A Bibliographical Check List of Common Sense with an Account of its Publication

A Bibliographical Check List of Common Sense with an Account of its Publication was edited by Richard Gimbel; this work examines the publication of eighteenth century revolutionist Thomas Paine's Common Sense. The work gives the background history of Common Sense as well as the illustrative examples of all the different early title pages of the publication of the great work. The numerous title pages illustrated are incorporated with notes and facts about each publication. It also contains a list of the different publications of Common Sense which includes year, cities, and publisher as well as typesettings. To further note there is also a newspaper illustration that shows rival publishers ads for their edition of the Common Sense. Written as a pamphlet by Thomas Paine, Common Sense was first published anonymously on January 10, 1776, during the American Revolution. It was signed "Written by an Englishman" and it became an immediate success. It sold 120,000 copies in the first three months, 500,000 in the first year and went through twenty-five editions in the first year. At that time and in relation to the population of the Colonies, it had the largest sale and circulation of any book in American history. Common Sense presented the American colonists with an argument for freedom from British rule at a time when the question of independence was still undecided.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Paine, Thomas		1819	1007
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The American Crisis

The American Crisis was a series of pamphlets published from 1776 to 1783 during the American Revolution by Thomas Paine. The first volume begins with the famous words "These are the times that try men's souls". There were sixteen pamphlets in total together often known as "The American Crisis" or simply "The Crisis". Thirteen numbered pamphlets were published between 1776-1777 with three additional pamphlets released between 1777-1783. The writings were contemporaneous with the early parts of the American Revolution, during the times that colonists needed inspiring. The first of the pamphlets were published when the Revolution was viewed as an unstable prospect. The pamphlet was read out loud to the Continental army three days before the Battle of Trenton took place on December 26, 1776, in an attempted to bolster morale and resistance among patriots.

Paine, Thomas	2nd	1791	1009
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Rights of Man

Published 1791, Rights of Man, was written by Thomas Paine. This work is a second edition piece published in the same year as the first. Rights of Man suggested that popular political revolution is permissible when a government does not safeguard its people, their natural rights, and their national interests. Using these points as a base it defends the French Revolution against Edmund Burke's attack in Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790). Rights of Man opposed the idea of hereditary government, the belief that dictatorial government is necessary because of man's corrupt essential nature. It criticized Burke's assertion of the nobility's inherent hereditary wisdom. Paine counters the allegation with a nation has not a right to form a Government for governing itself. He contests Burke's definition of Government as "a contrivance of human wisdom". Instead, Paine argues that Government is a contrivance of man. It follows hereditary succession and hereditary rights to govern that cannot compose a Government because the wisdom to govern cannot be inherited. The publication of Rights of Man caused uproar in England. It led Paine to be tried in absentia in court. He was convicted for seditious libel against the Crown, but he was unavailable for hanging, having departed England for France.

Paine, Thomas		1792	1010
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A Letter Addressed to the Abbe Raynal

Abbé Raynal had published an account of the colonization of American and India in six volumes in 1770. His radical views of the rights of the governed to withhold taxation and overthrow their rulers got him thrown out of France. He is one of many writers at the time who exchanged ideas and had an influence on the thoughts and actions that led to the Revolutions in America and France. Raynal also wrote a history of the American Revolution, while it was in progress. He published it immediately following the war. Paine was writing to correct Raynal's misconceptions and inaccuracies concerning the American Revolution. He had certainly read some if not all of Raynal's work. Paine's Letter to Raynal gives us a picture of the different points of view in Europe and America concerning the Revolution. (This work is the same as # 1146.)

Paine, Thomas		1791	1011
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A Letter to the Earl of Shelburne

Published in 1789 and written by Thomas Paine, this work was a letter to the William Petty the Earl of Shelburne, who later became Marquis of Lansdowne before it was written. The letter was in response to Shelburne speech he gave on July 10, 1782 on acknowledgement of American independence. Shelburne was a British Whig statesman who was the first Home Secretary in 1782 and then Prime Minister in 1782 to 1783. Shelburne was critical of the policies of the North government, who governed the Kingdom of Great Britain from 1770 through 1782 under Lord North. Shelburne went into opposition calling for the withdrawal of British troops after the surrendered at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777 in the American War of Independence. In March of 1782 following the down fall of the North Government, he agreed to take office under Lord Rockingham under the condition the King would recognize the United States. When Shelburne became Prime Minister on the death of Lord Rockingham on July 1, 1782, his government was diligently knowledge for negotiate for peace in the American War which led to the signing of Treaty of Paris, the peace agreement between the British and United States of America.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas	3rd	1791	1013
Rights of Man			
<p>Paine wrote Rights of Man, an abstract political tract critical of monarchies and European social institutions. He completed the text on January 29, 1791. On January 31, he gave the manuscript to publisher Joseph Johnson for publication on February 22. Meanwhile, government agents visited him, and, sensing dangerous political controversy, he reneged on his promise to sell the book on publication day; Paine quickly negotiated with publisher J.S. Jordan, then went to Paris, per William Blake's advice, leaving three good friends, William Godwin, Thomas Brand Hollis, and Thomas Holcroft, charged with concluding publication in Britain. The book appeared on March 13, three weeks later than scheduled, and sold well.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1792	1015
Letters on the Late Proclamation			
<p>Published in 1792 and written by Thomas Paine, who was Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Congress in the American War. This letter was addressed to the addressers on the late proclamation. "The late proclamation" refers to the royal proclamation against seditious writings, issued May 21, 1792 and directed particularly against the second part of Paine's Rights of Man. In his letters, Paine, stands by his work, in addition to, explains his thoughts and ideas further on Rights of Man to vindicate the work.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1817	1016
Miscellaneous Letters and Essays on Various Subjects			
<p>Written by Thomas Paine and published in 1817 this work contains several letters and essays by the author on a wide variety of subjects. Pamphlets like this one were published for radical sectors of the literate working-class and lower middle-class public in Great Britain. The work comprise of some letters that are to Abbe Syeyes, Dundas and Lord Onslow. It also contains contributions to the Pennsylvania Magazine such as "Useful and Entertaining Hints" as well as addresses to the Society of the Theophilanthropists and the French National Assembly, upon his election to the Constitutional Convention.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1817	1017
The Case of the Officers of Excise			
<p>The earliest published text of writing that can be attributed to Paine was his The Case of the Officers of Excise. It was a petition to the British Parliament which he wrote on behalf of his fellow excise officers in their pursuit of higher wages. Written at Bull House in the winter of 1772-1773, it was published in 1773 and four thousand copies were printed by William Lee in Lewes and widely distributed. The pamphlet would lead to Paine's dismissal from his excise duties.</p> <p>In the pamphlet, Paine offers advice to Parliament on qualifications that every good excisemen need to have. When considering employment of someone for such a job they should have the following traits: honest, sober, diligent and skillful. Paine also writes that the poverty of officers is rising and temptation is rising from being in poverty. It was hard for single men to survive on the wages of being excise officers let alone men with families to take care of and the temptation lies with the security of the revenue they are employed to collect and procure.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1817	1019
A Letter to the English People on the Invasion of England			
<p>Written in 1804 by Thomas Paine in America, A Letter to the English People on the Invasion of England was first published in London in 1817. The Letter was written on the event of a possible invasion of England by the French in the Napoleonic Wars which occurred from 1803 through 1815. Napoleon Bonaparte started to plan for the invasion, but it was called off in 1805. The start of the Napoleonic wars arose when neither side kept their agreement in the Treaty of Amiens in 1802. Both sides occupied places they should have evacuated from; the British from Malta and the French from Italy. Hostilities between Britain and France renewed on May 18, 1803. The Coalition, which included Britain, aims changed over the course of the war which was a general desire to restore the French monarchy became closely linked to the struggle to stop Bonaparte. The Napoleonic Wars ended with Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo on June 18, 1815.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Paine, Thomas

1020

Letters

Printed in Albany in 1792, this work is a collection of Thomas Paine's more renowned letters such as letters to Earl of Shelburne, Sir Guy Carlton, and Abbe Syeyes. The letters were responses to various events such as American Independence, republican challenge, and murder.

The "Letter to Earl of Shelburne," which was a letter to the William Petty, the Earl of Shelburne, who later became Marquis of Lansdowne before it was written. The letter was in response to Shelburne speech he gave on July 10, 1782 on acknowledgement of American independence. The "Letter to Sir Guy Carlton" was written on the murder of Captain Huddy, who was murdered by a party of refugees in the British pay and services. Huddy was attacked, held prisoner, and later hanged on a tree. Americans later found him and buried. The "Letter to Abbe Syeyes" was on account of Paine accepting Syeyes challenge on the subject of government to defend the Republican system against the Monarchical system. Syeyes was a member of the French National Assembly at the time.

Paine, Thomas

1796

1021

A Few State Criminals Brought to the Bar of Public Justice

Published in London in 1796, this first edition work has been attributed to Thomas Paine for no author is noted on the title page. The work is an attack on William Pitt, the younger, who was a British politician and the youngest Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1783 at the age of twenty-four. Pitt's administration lasted for seventeen years. He later became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Chancellor of Exchequer for two years in 1804. Pitt was opposed to the development of a strict partisan political system. Paine attacked Pitt based on his appointment to a committee to restore the freedom of parliament in the House of Commons. However, Paine believed Pitt's principles had changed do to the fact the reform Pitt had promised never occurred. Paine felt the system had stayed the same.

Paine, Thomas

1796

1022

The Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance

Printed in 1796 as a pamphlet by Thomas Paine, this work rails against the English economic system and predicts the suspension of the Bank of England and the failure of England's national currency. It prophesied the collapse of the British system of public spending under the impact of war and corruption.

Paine compared Britain's national debt of some 400 million pounds with the hard money on deposit with the Bank of England which estimated to be 1 million pounds. In reality, in 1797, the Bank of England was forced to suspend convertibility, although the Bank and government survived the crisis

Paine, Thomas

1796

1023

The Political Censor

Peter Porcupine was a pen name for William Cobbett. Cobbett was an English pamphleteer, farmer and journalist, who lived in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. He believed that reforming Parliament and abolishing the parliament electoral district would help to end the poverty of farm laborers, and he attacked the borough-mongers, sinecurists and "tax-eaters" relentlessly.

Cobbett created The Political Censor and in the April 1796 issue it contains the famous cartoon of Thomas Paine. The cartoon depicts an angry looking Paine with a guillotine behind him proclaiming "Stop the Wheels of Government." The content of this April publication was an attack on the congressmen and their arguments, who sought in the House to annul the British Treaty known as the Jay Treaty in 1794. The treaty was between the United States and Great Britain; it is credited to resolving some issues remaining since the Treaty of Paris of 1783 which ended the American Revolution. It also facilitated ten years of peaceful trade between the United States and Britain in the midst of the French Revolutionary Wars that had begun in 1792.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas		1793	1024

Letters on the Proclamation

Published in 1792 and written by revolutionary Thomas Paine. This letter was addressed to the addressers on the late proclamation. "The late proclamation" refers to the royal proclamation against seditious writings, issued May 21, 1792 and directed particularly against the second part of Paine's Rights of Man which detailed a representative government with enumerated social programs to remedy the numbing poverty of commoners through progressive tax measures. In his letters, Paine, stands by his work, in addition to, explains his thoughts and ideas further on Rights of Man to vindicate the work. An indictment for seditious libel followed, for both publisher and author. The authorities aimed to chase Paine out of Great Britain and did so with much success for Paine fled to France. Paine was then tried in absentia, found guilty though never executed.

Paine, Thomas			1025
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Letters to the People of France

Written in the midst of the French Revolution in Paris on September 25 by Thomas Paine, the great pamphleteer and revolutionary, this edition of Letters to the People of France was published in London in 1792. The work was printed and distributed by London Corresponding Society. In the letter, Paine humbly thanks the French National Assembly to which he was elected despite not being able to speak French, for conferring upon him a citizen of France. He further states that America's successful revolution is an example to France to the success it can have as a free republic. Paine expresses his thoughts and feelings of liberty and equality by encouraging France to continue to fight for their rights. With further encouragement, Paine tells France not to look at the past, but look to the future that is a new era. Despite Paine's deep involvement in the French Revolution, a year later in 1793, he was arrested and imprisoned in Paris where he spend a year confined.

Paine, Thomas			1026
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Miscellaneous Articles

Published in London in 1792, Miscellaneous Articles was written by Thomas Paine, the famous author and revolutionary. The work is a collection of many of Paine's famous letters and articles. Six letters are included in this work such as the "Letter to Abbe Syeyes" which was on account of Paine accepting Syeyes challenge on the subject of government to defend the Republican system against the Monarchical system. Syeyes was a member of the French National Assembly at the time. Another famous letter in the collection is the "Letter to Secretary Dundas" was in answer to Dundas speech on the late proclamation. The late proclamation refers to the royal proclamation against seditious writings, issued May 21, 1792 and directed particularly against the second part of Paine's Rights of Man. The letter Paine wrote defended his book and charges of sedition against it. There is also an article called "Thoughts on the Peace, and the Probable Advantages Thereof" that has been included in this edition.

Paine, Thomas	1st	1792	1027
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Address from London

Published in 1792, for the London Corresponding Society, this work was written by Thomas Paine. It was issued for the inhabitants of Great Britain on the subject of Parliamentary reform. It asks the public to consider the rights and welfare of the present and future generation of the people of Great Britain. The work encourages the public to talk about reform such as restoration of annually elected parliaments, unbiased and unbought elections, and equal representation of the whole body of the people. The Address also calls for free press, better outreach to poor, pensions for elderly, reform in education, simplified laws, and liberties restored. The Society believed that with the reform of one abuse the others will follow and disappear.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Paine, Thomas		1792	1028
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Paine's Four Letters

Published in 1792 in London this work was is a collection of letters written the great revolutionary and author, Thomas Paine. The topics of the letters are government. A few letters included in the work are two letters to Mr. Dundas and two letters to Lord Onslow concerning on the late proclamation. The late proclamation refers to the royal proclamation against seditious writings, issued May 21, 1792 and directed particularly against the second part of Paine's Rights of Man. Paine's book suggests revolution is permitted when the government does not safeguard its people and their natural rights. Mr. Dundas and Lord Onslow were both for the proclamation and Lord Onslow called Paine "a common enemy" between the two. The letters written to both gentlemen by Paine argues against the proclamation and further defends his book and charges of sedition against it.

Paine, Thomas		1817	1029
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Agrarian Justice

Agrarian Justice was a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine and published originally in 1797. Paine devised it as a way to preserve the benefits of civilized life. It was written in the winter of 1795-1796 and remained unpublished for a year. Paine was undecided on whether or not it would be best to wait until the war with France was over before publishing it. However, after reading a sermon by Richard Watson, the Bishop of Llandaff, which discussed the "Wisdom ... of God, in having made both Rich and Poor", he decided to it needed to be published.

Agrarian Justice advocated for the use of an estate tax, a tax on land value to fund a universal old-age, disability pension and a fixed sum to be paid to all citizens on reaching maturity. This system is also what became known as Georgism. Paine proposed a detailed plan to tax property owners to pay for the needs of the poor, which could be considered as the forerunner of the modern idea of basic income. The money would be raised by taxing all direct inheritances at 10%, and "indirect" inheritances, those not going to close relations, at a somewhat higher rate; this would, he estimated, raise around £5,700,000 per year in England. Around two-thirds of the fund would be spent on pension payments of £10 per year to every person over the age of fifty, which Paine had taken as his average adult life expectancy. Most of the remainder allocated to making fixed payments of £15 to every man and woman on reaching the age of twenty-one, legal majority. The small remainder would then would to be used for paying pensions to "the lame and blind".

Paine, Thomas		1817	1030
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Prospects on the Rubicon

In England, Paine was determined to "open the eyes of the people to the madness and stupidity of the government." His first efforts in this writing were directed against William Pitt's war policy, and toward securing friendly relations with France.

Paine, Thomas		1817	1031
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Public Good

Paine is remembered today not for the originality of his philosophical thought, but for his ability to articulate ideas clearly and eloquently in a way that motivated his readers to action. Impassioned and outspoken, he became a spokesman for every cause he espoused. Paine was an expert at using printed media to disseminate ideas.

Paine, Thomas	1st	1792	1032
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The London Corresponding Societies

Published in 1792, for the London Corresponding Society, this work was written by the radical and revolutionary Thomas Paine. Issued by the Society for the public it addresses and puts forth resolution for the government of Great Britain. The work calls for regulations to be adopted for the internal order and government. Furthermore, it requests for reform of representatives of Parliament. The work claims the few who are allowed to be elected as representatives are chosen by small number of electors by buying and selling votes by corruption. It calls for the right of sharing the government and the resolution need is equal representation in parliament. Without the full and uninterrupted exercise of rights, no man can with truth call himself or

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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his country free.

Paine, Thomas **1033**

A Letter Addressed to the Abbe Raynal on the Affairs of North America

Abbé Raynal had published an account of the colonization of American and India in six volumes in 1770. His radical views of the rights of the governed to withhold taxation and overthrow their rulers got him thrown out of France. He is one of many writers at the time who exchanged ideas and had an influence on the thoughts and actions that led to the Revolutions in America and France. Raynal also wrote a history of the American Revolution, while it was in progress. He published it immediately following the war. Paine was writing to correct Raynal's misconceptions and inaccuracies concerning the American Revolution. He had certainly read some if not all of Raynal's work. Paine's Letter to Raynal gives us a picture of the different points of view in Europe and America concerning the Revolution.

Paine, Thomas **1035**

Letter to Citizens of the United States of America After an Absence of Fifteen Years

Published in London, the publication of this work is unknown for it is missing a date. Written by the revolutionary and pamphleteer, Thomas Paine these letters were written on his return to America from France after a fifteen year absence. The letters were written with the intent of announcing his arrival to his friends and enemies. Paine declares he is not returning to America to accept any place or office in the government. He states he has some unpublished work that he would like to see published. Paine continues his letters with discussions of the American political group called the Federalists. The Federalists were the first American political party. The party was formed by Alexander Hamilton in the 1790s and lasted until 1816. The Federalist policies called for a national bank, tariffs, and good relations with Britain as expressed in the Jay Treaty negotiated in 1794. In the beginning of his return, Paine saw the Federalists as neither good nor bad, but as friends with principles and beliefs that were the same as when he left except for now they were calling themselves Federalists. As time went by Paine got to know the Federalists and seen them as having no judgment, no consistency in plans. He further states the Federalists have opposition without cause and a conduct without system. In the end, Paine urged America's citizens to see the Federalists party for what they were and to see their falsehoods.

Paine, Thomas **1792** **1037**

Letter Addressed to the Addressers, on the Late Proclamation

Published in 1792 and written by revolutionary Thomas Paine. This letter was addressed to the addressers on the late proclamation. "The late proclamation" refers to the royal proclamation against seditious writings, issued May 21, 1792 and directed particularly against the second part of Paine's Rights of Man which detailed a representative government with enumerated social programs to remedy the numbing poverty of commoners through progressive tax measures. In his letters, Paine, stands by his work, in addition to, explains his thoughts and ideas further on Rights of Man to vindicate the work. An indictment for seditious libel followed, for both publisher and author. The authorities aimed to chase Paine out of Great Britain and did so with much success for Paine fled to France. Paine was then tried in absentia, found guilty though never executed.

Paine, Thomas **2nd** **1795** **1071**

Dissertation on First Principles of Government. To Which is added, The Speech Alluding to it, and delivered at the Tribune of the French Convention, July 7, 1795

Printed for V. Griffiths, no. 169, Strand. In 1795 and noted as "the only Genuine Edition, from the Paris Copy, now in the Possession of the Publisher". The Dissertation on First Principles of Government, and includes the Speech alluding to it and delivered at the Tribune of the French Convention, July 7, 1795.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas	First Revised Edition	1795	1079
The Rights of Man			
<p>First Revised Edition of Paine's classic, combining Parts I and II into an abridged version, revised by Paine while in prison in France. In 1791, Paine published in London Part I of 'Rights of Man.' On February 16, 1792, Paine published Part II to his 'Rights of Man,' "dealing an even stronger blow for a change of government in England." "With a force and clarity unequaled even by Burke, Paine laid down those principles of fundamental human rights which must stand, no matter what excesses are committed to obtain them." While in prison from December, 1793 through November, 1794, accused of sedition by the Montagnard government of Robespierre, "Paine mustered the concentration to write. Putting his thoughts on paper was an act of resistance. He drafted 'Essay on the Character of Robespierre' and 'Essay on Aristocracy,' both of which have been lost or destroyed. For 'the use and benefit of all mankind,' he also revised 'Rights of Man,' to which he added a new preface. The manuscript was somehow smuggled out of the Luxembourg [prison] and printed."</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1819	1092
Rights of Man (Part I); being an answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution			
<p>Paine posits that popular political revolution is permissible when a government does not safeguard its people, their natural rights, and their national interests.</p>			
Paine, Thomas	1st	1819	1095
Rickman's Important Life of Thomas Paine			
<p>Attempts to vindicate Paine from the earlier unfriendly biographies..." Thomas Rickman, noted bookseller and publisher, was a personal friend of Paine and provided lodgings for him while he completed the second part of The Rights of Man. "The two friends became the center of a circle of reformers; their frequent visitors included Mary Wollstonecraft, Romney, Horne Tooke, and others. Rickman supplied interesting sketches of them all in his chief work, the Life of Paine, which he published in 1819. He was under suspicion as an associate of Paine and was often in trouble for selling his books.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1792	1100
Common Sense bound with The Rights of Man and Letter addressed to the addressers on the Late Proclamation			
Paine, Thomas		1792	1116
A letter to the Earl of Shelburne, on his speech, July 10, 1782.			
<p>First printed in 1783, Paine's Letter disabuses Shelburne of the notion "that something less than Independence...may be accepted;" for, he says, "we have only to look back to those years of sever humiliation, when the mildest of all petitions could obtain no other notice than the haughtiest of insults...We are people who think not as you think; and what is equally true, you cannot feel as we feel."</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1792	1142
A Letter Addressed to the Addressers on the late Proclamation			
<p>"The Late Proclamation" refers to the royal proclamation against seditious writings, issued May 21, 1792 and directed particularly against the second part of Paine's Rights of Man.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas	1st	1792	1143
Miscellaneous Articles			
Paine, Thomas		1792	1146
A Letter Address to Abby Raynal			
<p>Abbé Raynal had published an account of the colonization of American and India in six volumes in 1770. His radical views of the rights of the governed to withhold taxation and overthrow their rulers got him thrown out of France. He is one of many writers at the time who exchanged ideas and had an influence on the thoughts and actions that led to the Revolutions in America and France. Raynal also wrote a history of the American Revolution, while it was in progress. He published it immediately following the war. Paine was writing to correct Raynal's misconceptions and inaccuracies concerning the American Revolution. He had certainly read some if not all of Raynal's work. Paine's Letter to Raynal gives us a picture of the different points of view in Europe and America concerning the Revolution. (This work is the same as # 1010.)</p>			
Paine, Thomas	1st	1794	1151
The Age of Reason			
<p>First edition of Paine's final work and an important reflection on the role of religion in society, a pamphlet printed in Paris for American use. The Age of Reason is divided into three arguments challenging Christian doctrines. "The hinting and intimidating manner of writing that was formerly used on subjects of this kind (religion), produced skepticism, but not conviction. It is necessary to be bold. Some people can be reasoned into sense, and others must be shocked into it. Say a bold thing that will staffer them, and they will begin to think."</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1792	1154
Rights of Man: being an answer to Mr. Burke's attack on the French Revolution (7th ed.) (bound with Rights of Man, Part the Second) (bound with Letter addressed to the Addressers on the late proclamation)			
<p>Three works in one volume. Early editions of both parts, and the first edition of what came to be known as the third part, of Paine's Rights of Man, to date the most celebrated early articulation of human rights and citizenship. On February 16, 1792 Paine published a second part to his Rights of Man dealing with an even stronger blow for a change of government in England. While the first part of the Rights of Man was relatively mild, due to the survival of royalty in the French Constitution, Part of the Second fully developed his great political philosophy.</p>			
Paine, Thomas	1st	1791	1196
Rights of Man			
<p>This famous and important treatise, on the principles of fundamental human rights laid down by Thomas Paine, became an instant success. Paine wrote Rights of Man, an abstract political tract critical of monarchies and European social institutions. He completed the text on January 29, 1791. On January 31, he gave the manuscript to publisher Joseph Johnson for publication on February 22. Meanwhile, government agents visited him, and, sensing dangerous political controversy, he reneged on his promise to sell the book on publication day; Paine quickly negotiated with publisher J.S. Jordan, then went to Paris, per William Blake's advice, leaving three good friends, William Godwin, Thomas Brand Hollis, and Thomas Holcroft, charged with concluding publication in Britain. The book appeared on March 13, three weeks later than scheduled, and sold well.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas			1200
Old Truths and Established Facts being an answer to a very new pamphlet indeed!			
Paine, Thomas		1780	1201
Public Good			
Paine, Thomas	2nd	1793	1341
The Whole Proceedings on the Trial of an Information Exhibited ex Officio by the King's Attorney-General Against Thomas Paine			
Second Edition. The work records Thomas Paine's trial for "seditious libel, his primary sin being the author of the 'Second Part of The Rights of Man'. It was "such a scathing indictment of British institutions and received such wide publicity, that the Attorney General decided, if only for the moral effect of the proceeding, to prosecute the author, although he was at the time residing in France.""			
Paine, Thomas		1807	1385
Examination of the Passages in the New Testament, Quoted from the Old and Called Prophecies Concerning Jesus Christ.			
Part III of The Age of Reason. Completed in 1790's. The work was to be published in 1802, but Thomas Jefferson convinced Paine not to publish it. In 1807, Paine decided to publish despite the backlash he new would ensue. The work is "an examination and rejection of the claims of prophecies concerning Jesus Christ... Paine argued against religion as it is revealed in the Bible, but he argued just as strongly for a Deistic religion and a Creator of Reason."			
Paine, Thomas	2nd Edition, Corrected	1793	1386
The Genuine Trial of Thomas Paine for a Libel Contained in the Second Part of Rights of Man			
Second Edition, Corrected. Taken in Short-Hand by E. Hodgson. "The Genuine Trial of Thomas Paine for a Libel Contained in the Second Part of Rights of Man; at GuildHall, London, Dec. 18, 1792, Before Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury: Together with the Speeches at Large of the Attorney-General and Mr. Erskine, and Authentic Copies of Mr. Paine's Letters to the Attorney-General and Others, On the Subject of the Prosecution." "Paine issued his Rights of Man, Part the Second, Combining Principle and Practice in February 1792. It detailed a representative government with enumerated social programs to remedy the numbing poverty of commoners through progressive tax measures... An indictment for seditious libel followed, for both publisher and author...The authorities aimed, with ultimate success, to chase Paine out of Great Britain. He was then tried in absentia and found guilty though never executed."			
Paine, Thomas	1st Collected American	1792	0105
The Crisis			
First Collected American Edition of 'The Crisis' (also known as 'The American Crisis'), "printed in Albany as part of the first edition of the 'Writings of Thomas Paine'. "The Crisis' is a series of thirteen essays separately written and published between December 1776 and April 1783." "Paine signed the pamphlets with the pseudonym, "Common Sense". "Of the original thirteen numbers, probably only the first five were issued in pamphlet form, the others appeared only in newspapers." "The pamphlets were contemporaneous with early parts of the American Revolution, during a time when colonists needed inspiring works. Paine, like many other politicians and scholars, knew that the Colonists were not going to support the American Revolutionary War without proper reason to do so. They were written in a language that the common man could understand, and represented Paine's liberal philosophy." The pamphlets "bolstered the morale of the American colonists, appealed to the English people's			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Parliament		1766	0007
Stamp Act			
"An act for indemnifying Persons who have incurred certain penalties inflicted by an act of the last session of Parliament, for granting certain Stamp duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; and for making valid all instruments executed or enrolled there on unstamped paper, vellum, or parchment."			
Caused Patrick Henry to declare: "Are we such a doltish people to fall for such an absurd distinction between internal taxes and external taxes --- it is a tax!"			
Parliament		1846	0094-0095
The Battle for Native Industry			
Subtitled, 'The Debate upon the Corn Laws, the Corn Importation and Customs' Duties Bills, and the Other Financial Measure of the Government in Session 1846.' These volumes are reprinted from 'Hansard's Parliamentary Debates.' The volumes contain the whole of the Debates in both Houses of Parliament on the principle and details of Protection to Agriculture and British Industry. The Preface states, "the antagonist principle of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, is already extending itself to the encouragement of slavery and to the risk of our West Indian Colonies, and will soon be found as disastrous to the welfare, as the means of its triumph were repugnant to the character of this honest and generous nation."			
Parliament		1733	0130
Frauds in the Tobacco Trade			
"A fascinating report from the British House of Parliament in 1733. In these 103 pages are detailed the subterfuges, schemes and outright frauds employed by importers and smugglers to get tobacco from Colonial America through British customs without paying the requisite duty."			
Parliament		1684	0155
The Trial of John Hampden			
The trial and conviction of John Hampden Esq., upon an indictment of high misdemeanor, for contriving and practicing to disturb the peace of our sovereign lord the King, and stirring up sedition in this kingdom. He was condemned to death, however his sentence was not carried out, having paid £6000 he was set free.			
Parliament		1767	0398
The Stamp Act			
An act to enable his Majesty to put the customs, and other duties, in the British dominions in America, and the execution of the laws relating to trade there, under the management of commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, and to be resident in the said dominions. First edition of the first Townshend Act, the important Parliamentary act creating a board of commissioners of customs to enforce British acts of trade and revenue in the American Colonies. Undaunted by the failure of the Stamp Tax, Charles Townshend continued the movement in Parliament for American taxation and assumed a forceful stance toward the defiance of the Massachusetts and New York legislatures. In the May session he called upon Parliament to create a board of commissioners of the customs to be stationed in America and to establish new port duties on glass, lead, painter's colors, paper, and tea, the revenue to be placed at the disposal of the king for the payment of the colonial governors and judges. All fiscal control of local governments would pass out of the hands of the electorate and into royal control. The act was vigorously protested, particularly in Massachusetts, with the result that the Massachusetts assembly was dissolved and rioting broke out in Boston. This act was an important catalyst of the American Revolution.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Parliament		1657	0505
A Collection of Twenty-seven separately printed Acts of Parliament and Petitions from Sep 1656 to Jan 1657			
This collection includes three tax raising acts, which contain full assessments of the amounts required from each borough and county, and the names of the Commissioners appointed within each administrative area who were charged with seeing that the money was collected.			
Parliament		1763	0572-0576
The Acts of Parliament Vol I (Tertio - Septimo)			
The enormous engine fabricated by the British Parliament for bettering down all the rights and liberties of America, I mean the Stamp Act [see volume 3], has raised and spread through the whole continent a spirit that will be recorded to our honour with all future generations" John Adams 1765			
Contains among others: The Sugar Act, 1764; The Currency Act, 1764; The Quartering Act, 1765; The Stamp Act, 1765; The Longitude Act, 1765; The Declaratory Act, 1766; Repeal of the Stamp Act, 1766; The Townsend Revenue Act, 1767; The Suspension of the New York Assembly, 1767. Contains the first official printing of the supremely controversial Acts that led directly to the American Revolution."			
Parliament	1st	1679	0590
Habeas Corpus Act			
First Edition. An Act of Parliament of England passed during the reign of King Charles II by what became known as the Habeas Corpus Parliament for better securing the liberty of the subject, and for the prevention of imprisonment beyond the seas.			
Parliament		1792	0714
The History, Debates, and Proceedings of Both Houses of Parliament of Great Britain from the year 1743 to the year 1774.			
This being Vol 5 of a 7 volume set. Covering May 1768 to January 1771.			
Parliament		1712	0816
Act of Parliament			
Printed in 1712, this act was for a Parliament summoned to be held at Westminster on July 8, 1708 and several writs of prorogation begun and held on November 16, 1708 during the reign of Queen Anne of Great Britain, whose rule was marked by one of artistic, literary, and scientific advancement.			
The Act calls for the better preservation of parochial libraries in the part of Great Britain called England with a particular interest to Wales but not limited to other areas that had established libraries. It calls for the creation of more libraries where deemed necessary in towns. The act lays down laws in libraries concerning governing and authority, cataloging of books and of book donations, theft of books and money, access of books, and charitable donations in concern with benefactors.			
Parliament		1695	0868
A Collection of the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament in 1694 and 1695			
This pamphlet gives an account of the financial abuses by the East India company, its officers, and agents. A special committee examines the books and reports its findings of corruption and dishonesty, particularly by Sir Thomas Cooke.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Parliament	1st	1717-1770	1187
Fifty Parliamentary Acts Leading to the American Revolution, Passed from 1717-1770			
Rare first printings of 50 parliamentary acts from 1717-1770, an assemblage of British laws enacted in a turbulent period of heightened regulation of commerce, navigation and the quartering of British troops that led to American fury over policies that were "high-handed, reckless and unjust."			
Parliament		1774	1235
An Act for Regulating Madhouses			
An Act for regulating madhouses in which the Parliament of Great Britain requires anyone who houses more than one "lunatick" to be licensed. The Royal College of Physicians in London would yearly elect five fellows for granting licenses and who were declared to be Commissioners for that purpose.			
Parliament	2nd	1730	1237-1242
A Complete Collection of State-Trials, and Proceedings for High-Treason and Other Crimes			
A six volume set that contains the names and proceeding for people who were placed on trial for state, high treason, and other crimes during the reign of King Richard II to the end of the reign of King George I. Volumes I and VI contain alphabetical tables of the all the persons tried.			
Parliament	4th Issue	1766	1396
Second Protest with a List of Voters Against the Bill to Repeal the American Stamp Act, of Last Session			
Rare, Fourth Issue. "The second reading in the House of Lords, March 11, 1766, of the bill to repeal the Stamp Act carried by a vote of 105 to 71, including proxies on both sides. In accordance with a common practice in cases of highly controversial bills, some of the dissenting members prepared and signed a lengthy Protest, in which they stated and explained their reasons for opposing the action of the majority. In this instance a group of dissenters also prepared and signed a second protest following the third reading and passage of the bill on March 17. The next day the King gave his assent to several bills, including the repealing measure and its companion piece, the Declaratory Bill."			
Penn, William		1670	0279
The Great Case of Liberty of Conscience			
William Penn converted from Anglicanism to Quakerism and "was sent to jail for his beliefs. He spent two years in confinement and wrote extensively on religious freedom. This essay was written during one of his imprisonments. Penn argues that "liberty of conscience" is not "a mere Liberty of Mind" but a liberty to "exercise" religion. He contends civil restraint and persecution of religion carries an "evident claim of [civil] Infallibility" and 'enthrones Man as king of conscience.'"			
Penn, William		1682	0280
The Trial of William Penn			
In 1670, Penn and Meade were tried ""for the crimes of `tumultuous assembly' which, it appears, consisted, in this case, in Penn's preaching a sermon in Grace church Street... The jury could find no other verdict than that Meade was not guilty and that Penn was guilty of `speaking in Grace church Street.' Subsequently... the jury was shamefully reviled and locked up for the night... Ultimately the jury returned the verdict of not guilty for both, `though not until the Recorder had expressed his admiration for the Inquisition and the Mayor had said he would cut Bushell's (the foreman's) throat as soon as he could.' The members of the jury were fined forty marks apiece and sentenced to prison until payment was made. Bushell and his fellow jurors obtained a writ of habeas corpus and the judges who heard the judgment on the writ decided that the discretion of the jury to believe the evidence or not could not be questioned and the jury was therefore discharged from custody without paying the fines. This, it appears, was the last instance in which an attempt was made to question the absolute right of a jury to find			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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such a verdict as it thinks it is right. This case, best known as `Bushell's case,' which stands in the history of criminal procedure as decisive in regard to the proper function and right of a jury, ended a long struggle between jury and judge in English jurisprudence." ""The stirring call of Penn to his jury whom the judges were trying to coerce, `Ye are Englishmen, mind your privilege: give not away your right,' and their reply `Nor will we ever do it' is one of the most dramatic incidents in Anglo-American legal history." ""

Penn, William **1679** **0554**

An Address to the Protestants upon the Present Conjunction

Penn founded the Province of Pennsylvania, which was to later become the U.S. state of Pennsylvania, in order to escape religious persecution. Penn drafted a charter of liberties for the settlement. He guaranteed free and fair trial by jury, freedom of religion, freedom from unjust imprisonment, and free elections. The freedom of religion in Pennsylvania brought not only English, German, and Dutch Quakers to the colony, but also Huguenots as well as Lutherans from Catholic German states. The democratic principles that he set forth served as an inspiration for the United States Constitution.

Pennsylvania House of Representatives **1799** **1269**

The Dissent of the Minority

Pennsylvania Packet **1784** **0293**

Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser

Reference to Haym Salomon

Peripateticus, Themistius **1st** **1558 and 1559** **1280**

Paraphrasis in duodecimum librum Aristotelis de prima philosophia Paraphrasis in Aristotelis Posteriora, et Physica

First edition, very rare, of a central text of early-modern philosophy and science. Two books bound in one volume. The most discussed interpretation of Aristotle's vastly influential chapter on the 'prime (or unmoved) mover'. It is an early-modern scientific and philosophical understanding of the universe and of the principle of causation largely depending on this seminal paraphrase, the original Greek text and Arabic translation of which are lost. It is bound with a copy of the excellent Scotus edition of Ermolao Barobars's Latin version of Themistius' paraphrase of the rest of Aristotle's corpus on logic and natural philosophy.

Phipps, Joseph **1836** **0689**

The Original and Present State of Man, briefly considered

Wherein is shown the nature of his fall, and the necessity, means, and manner of his restoration, through the sacrifice of Christ, and the sensible operation of that divine principle of grace and truth, held forth to the world by the people called Quakers. To which is added some remarks on the doctrine of predestination, the Scriptures, worship and the kingdom of Heaven.

Pico della Mirandola, Giovanni **1st** **1530** **0427**

On The Dignity Of Man

First separate edition of Pico's most widely known work, in which he unfolds his philosophy of human nature and argues that the root of man's excellence and dignity lies in the fact that man is the maker of his own nature. May be what he wishes to be; he makes himself what he chooses.

Pico originally intended it as his opening address to the public debate over his Conclusiones scheduled for Epiphany 1478,

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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but the debate was suspended by order of Pope Innocent VIII. It achieved the title by which it is known today in Jakob Wimpfeling's edition of the Opera (Strasbourg 1504)."

Pico della Mirandola, Giovanni **1519** **0749**

Omnia Opera

The Opera of Pico is concerned with philosophy, the regarding of religion, astrology, the cabala and is cited in the bibliography of the disciple as of great import. Principle citings are for the "Heptaplus" and the "Apologia" (important for its "Conclusiones philosophicae, cabalisticae et theologicae") and the "Disputationes adversus astrologos" (a summa of the great ancient arguments of astrology).

Pindar, Peter **0968**

Odes to Mr. Paine

John Wolcot, writing under the pseudonym of Peter Pindar Esq., wrote this collection of satirical poems regarding Thomas Paine. The references and humor can be weakened in their effect over the course of time and the shifting of culture, but the work is a clever reflection on the works and opinions of Paine.

Pius IX **1865** **1158**

The Pope Acts Les Actes Pontifcaux

In French the Apostolic Constitution was decreed by Pope Pius IX on December 8, 1864 which clearly identified errors, mostly of modernism and liberalism that were condemned by the Church.

Plato **1st** **1763** **0281**

Republic

First Edition in English, translated by the Rev. Henry Spens. "A Socratic dialogue, written around 380 BC, concerning the definition of justice, the order and character of the just city-state and the just man...In it, Socrates along with various Athenians and foreigners discuss the meaning of justice and examine whether or not the just man is happier than the unjust man by considering a series of different cities coming into existence "in speech", culminating in a city called Kallipolis, which is ruled by philosopher-kings; and by examining the nature of existing regimes. The participants also discuss the theory of forms, the immortality of the soul, and the roles of the philosopher and of poetry in society." "The volume is Plato's best-known work, it has proven to be one of the world's most influential works of philosophy and political theory, both intellectually and historically."

Plato **1st Glasgow** **1763** **0383**

Republic of Plato

In this, the greatest of the dialogues of Plato, Socrates, while seeking an answer to the question What is justice? described an ideal of perfect society, the republic after which the book is named... The Republic is Plato's masterpiece and one of the greatest books in literature." "The `Republic' is the model for all ideal commonwealths, e.g. More's `Utopia,' Bacon's `New Atlantis,' etc... His philosophy has affected all subsequent philosophers." This, the first edition in English, is "a very faithful translation, with an admirable discourse, containing not only a general epitome of the Republic of Plato, but an accurate delineation of the characters, manners, and philosophy of the ancient Greeks." "[Plato's] master Socrates had laid the foundation of scientific method in asking the essential question `What is...?' rather than improvising theories and this passionate belief in the answerableness of questions and the certainty that good came from knowledge was developed and idealized in the writings of Plato... the dialogues are pervaded by two dominant impulses: a love of truth and a passion for human improvement... it has been truly said that the germs of all ideas can be found in Plato."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Plato		1675	0667

Apology for Socrates

Plato's apology for Socrates and Phaedo or Dialogue concerning the Immortality of Mans Soul and Manner of Socrates his death: carefully translated from the Greek and Illustrated by reflections upon both the Athenian Laws and ancient Rites and Traditions concerning the Soul, therein mentioned.

Plato	Manuscript	1475	0686
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Gorgias

Manuscript on Paper, in Latin, translated by Leonardo Bruni. "A Socratic dialogue written by Plato around 380 B.C. The dialogue depicts a conversation between Socrates and a small group of sophists (and other guests) at a dinner gathering. Socrates debates with the sophist seeking the true definition of rhetoric, attempting to pinpoint the essence of rhetoric and unveil the flaws of the sophistic oratory popular in Athens at this time. In the 'Gorgias', Socrates argues that philosophy is an art, whereas rhetoric is a skill based on mere experience. To Socrates, most rhetoric in practice is merely flattery. In order to use rhetoric for good, rhetoric cannot exist alone; it must depend on philosophy to guide its morality. Socrates, therefore, believes that morality is not inherent in rhetoric and that without philosophy, rhetoric is simply used to persuade for personal gain. Socrates suggests that he is one of the few (but not only) Athenians to practice true politics." This volume also contains Phocas' 'Ars de nomine et verbo,' a grammatical treatise.

Plato	1st Complete	1804	0795-0799
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Works of Plato

First Complete Edition in English, in five volumes of the philosopher Thomas Taylor's masterful translation of revising and completing the work begun by Floyer Sydenham, together with his extensive notes on contemporary Greek manuscript commentaries. These volumes contain fifty-five dialogues and twelve epistles (nine dialogues were translated by Sydenham before his death and the remainder of the collection was translated by Taylor). "It was through Taylor's translations that the Romantic poets had access to Platonism: they are probably one of the sources of Blake's mythology, as well as his repudiation of the natural science of Bacon and Newton..." Plato wrote extensively and most of his writings survived. His works are in the form of dialogues, where several characters argue a topic by asking questions of each other. This form allows Plato to raise various points of view and let the reader decide which is valid. Plato expounded a form of dualism, where there is a world of ideal forms separate from the world of perception.

Plato	1st Collected Edition into English	1767-1780	0873-0877
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Dialogues of Plato

First Collected Edition into English in five volumes, translated by Floyer Sydenham from original Greek. Title-pages of individual dialogues dated variously from 1759 to 1780. Plato wrote extensively and most of his writings survived. His works are in the form of dialogues, where several characters argue a topic by asking questions of each other. This form allows Plato to raise various points of view and let the reader decide which is valid. Plato expounded a form of dualism, where there is a world of ideal forms separate from the world of perception. Each dialogue in these volumes is "preceded by an Argument and accompanied with very copious and erudite explanatory notes (printed as footnotes)." The "set in the context of the intellectual and discursive tradition of the era, Sydenham's Platonism seems to have expanded Lord Shaftesbury's teleological views of human nature and moral rationalism against empiricism and moral egoism."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Pliny the Elder		1601	0887-0888
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The Historie of the World

Two volumes divided up in to 13 books, describing natural occurrences of the world, including weather, geography, the nature of man, terrestrial beasts other than man, aquatic animals, birds, insects, and foreign plants.

Pliny the Younger	2nd	1747	0282-0283
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Letters of Pliny

Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus, or Pliny the Younger, was a lawyer, author, and magistrate in Ancient Rome. He was educated by his uncle, Pliny the Elder, and they both witnessed the eruption of Vesuvius on August 24, 79 AD. Pliny the Younger was considered to be an honest man and was respected for his pursuit of suspected Christians in accordance with Roman law. He is most renowned for his collection of hundreds of letters, which provide an immensely insightful historical perspective of the times. Many of the letters are addressed to notable Roman leaders, including reigning emperors, and cover a wide variety of topics from the aforementioned volcanic eruption at Vesuvius, to a description of a Roman villa, to ghost stories.

Plutarch		1485	0284
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The Virtues of Women and the Parallel Lives

With woodcut initials opening each text, translated by Alamanus Rinutinus. This volume contains the "essay 'On the Virtues of Women,' one of Plutarch's 'Moralia', contains a series of narratives of noble deeds done by women in time of danger and trouble, especially from the "tyrants." The second work contained here, the 'Parallels,' contains similar incidents which occurred respectively to Greeks and Romans, the Greek standing first and the Roman counterpart following. Many of the characters, such as Hercules and Aeolus, are mythological, though Plutarch treats them as historical."

Plutarch	1st	1603	0423
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Philosophie

First Edition in English of "Plutarch's complete 'Moralia' containing all of his surviving writings on ethical, religious, physical, political and literary topics." "This important edition, "a most accurate translation" by Holland, consists of over seventy essays, primarily in dialogue form." "The ideas expressed in 'Morals' exerted a profound influence on Renaissance thinking, reviving the rational moral philosophy of the ancients while providing an indispensable contemporary account of Greek political life. Holland's translation of 'Morals' greatly influenced the 1612 edition of Bacon's 'Essays', which contain counsels on public morality and private virtue recognizably derived from Plutarch."

Plutarch		ca 1470-1480	0815
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De Liberis Educandis

In "On the Education of Children," Plutarch expressly condemns the grossly sensual pederasty practiced by Thebans, Elians, and Cretans (including the harpagmos, the ritual kidnapping of the beloved) but praises the more civically oriented and decorous Athenian and Spartan varieties, as had Xenophon and Plato.

Polo, Marco		1627	0676
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Travels

"A rare early 17th-century Italian edition of Marco Polo's description of his journey across Asia in the late 13th century, one of the most significant and resonant travel accounts in the history of human endeavor, and a key text in the perception in Europe of the East during the last Middle Ages and the Renaissance. This edition, printed by Righettini in Trevi in 1627, is recorded in one other U.S. location." "Polo's account includes vivid descriptions of cities, waterways, architectural monuments, industries,

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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natural resources, plants, and animals as well as reports on customs and traditions."

Poole, Matthew 1666 0551

The Nullity of the Roman Faith, or a Blow at the Root of the Romish Church.

Matthew Poole (1624-1679) biblical commentator. Being an examination of the Fundamental doctrine of the church of Rome concerning the churches infallibility, and of all those several methods which their most famous and approved writers have used for the defense thereof; together with an Appendix tending to the Demonstration of the solidity of the Protestant faith, wherein the reader will find all the material objections and cavils of their most considerable writers.

Pratt, Charles 1st 1758 0602

An Inquiry into the nature and effect of the writ of Habeus Corpus.

The present work represents a part of the campaign waged by Pratt (1714-1794), future Lord Chancellor and Earl of Camden, in 1758 not extend the principle of Habeas Corpus to civil cases. He drafted and carried through the House of Commons a bill a measure the defeat of which by the House of Lords postponed a needful reform for a half century.

President of the United States 1823 1152

Message from the President of the United States to Both Houses of Congress

FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM OF THE "MONROE DOCTRINE". The Congressional printing of the "Monroe Doctrine" is preceded only by the National Intelligencer's broadside of Dec. 2, 1823. President James Monroe's 1823 annual message to Congress contained the Monroe Doctrine, which warned European powers not to interfere in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. Buried in an otherwise routine annual message delivered to Congress by President James Monroe in December 1823, Monroe warned European nations that the United States would not tolerate further colonization or puppet monarchs. The doctrine was conceived to meet major concerns of the moment, but it soon became a watchword of U.S. policy in the Western Hemisphere.

Price, Richard 1777 0285

Additional Observations on the Nature and Value of Civil Liberty, and the War with America

"Containing a brief account of the nature of Liberty in general and of Civil Liberty in particular.
 "I wish the advocates for the measures against America would attend to the distinction now intimated. The support of just government within the realm is always necessary, and therefore right. But to maintain, by fire and sword, dominion over the persons and the property of a people out of the realm, who have no share in its legislature, contradicts every principle of liberty and humanity, Legitimate government, let it be remembered, as opposed to oppression and tyranny, consists only in the dominion of "Equal laws made by common consent, or of Men over themselves; and not in the dominion of communities over communities, or of any men over other men." This is the great truth I have endeavored to explain and defend."

Price, Richard 1818 0286

Observations on the Importance of the American Revolution and the Means of Making it a Benefit to the World

The late war, (American Revolution) in its commencement and progress, did great good by disseminating just sentiments of the rights of mankind, and the nature of legitimate government; by exciting a spirit of resistance to tyranny, which has emancipated one European country, and is likely to emancipate others; and by occasioning the establishment in America of forms of government more equitable and more liberal than any other that the world has yet known.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Price, Richard		1776	0287
Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America			
A new 1776 edition, "corrected by the author." This important pamphlet, which went through twenty printings in 1776, argued for new measures to be adopted in the treatment of the American colonies, or else "ruin" would be "our lot." Adams, American Independence, "Among the most respected writers on the affairs of America."			
Price, Richard		1790	0743
A Discourse on the love of Our Country, Delivered on Nov 4, 1789, at the Meeting House in the Old Jemry to the Society for Commerating the Revolution in Great Britain..			
Celebrating the Revolution of 1688, the American Revolution and the French Revolution, Price says a just society is based on liberty, knowledge, and virtue. This was Price's last published speech. The most telling implication of Price's defense of self-government is the contribution it made to the assault on imperialism, on the idea that one nation is justified in imposing its will on another, and that there is glory to be found in conquest and domination.			
Price, Richard	8th Edition	1776	0934
Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, The Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the war with America. (Corrected by the Author)			
Richard Price was an English nonconformist minister and philosopher. His philosophical importance rests on his ethical discussion. He achieved fame with his sponsorship of the American colonists' cause in this text, Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America.			
Priestley, Joseph	1st	1778	0951
A Free Discussion of the Doctrines of Materialism, and Philosophical Necessity			
First Edition. Priestley argued for a philosophy that incorporated four concepts: determinism, materialism, causation, and necessitarianism. He disputed that by studying the natural world, people would learn how to become more compassionate, happy, and prosperous. He maintained that materialism and determinism could be reconciled with a belief in God. Furthermore, he reasoned that humans had no free will, he argued that what he called "philosophical necessity" is consistent with Christianity.			
Priestley, Joseph and William Blackstone	1st	1772/1773	1283
An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England			
This first edition set forth the controversy between Priestley and Blackstone on issues of freedom of conscience and religious liberty. Priestley, a radical Whig who in America was a Republican and anti-Federalist, strongly defends personal liberties and the necessity of strict governmental limits on coercing private beliefs. This work contains: I. Priestley's Remarks on some paragraphs in the fourth volume of Blackstone's Commentaries, relating to the dissenters -- II. Blackstone's Reply to Priestley's Remarks -- III. Priestley's Answer to Blackstone's Reply -- IV. The case of the late election of the county of Middlesex considered on the principles of the Constitution and the authorities of law -- V. Furneaux's Letters to the Honourable Mr. Justice Blackstone concerning his exposition of the Act of Toleration, and some positions relative to religious liberty, in his celebrated Commentaries -- VI. Authentic copies of the Argument of the late Honourable Mr. Justice Foster in the Court of Judges Delegates, and of the Speech of the Right Honourable Lord Mansfield in the House of Lords, in the cause between the city of London and the dissenters			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Prince, Thomas	1st	1730-1751	1397

Election Sermons

First Edition. "A Collection of nine early Massachusetts election sermons. The sermons emphasizing that the Colonists, like the ancient Israelites, were blessed by God's grace, the liberties of the British constitution, and wise rulers. The leaders of the polity must be governed by the best interest of the People, and not by self-aggrandizement." The election sermons included in this volume are by Thomas Prince, Edward Wigglesworth, John Prentice, John Barnard, Peter Clark, William Cooper, James Allen, William Balch, and William Welsted.

Prioli, Michele	1st	1589	0980
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De trina hominis perfectione

Very Rare. First Edition of this Renaissance book on the nature of man and his "threefold perfection", in three books. The pursuit of human perfection was the dominant humanist ideal of the Renaissance. Man's true fulfilment lays in the pursuit of all knowledge, both through the initial receipt of and education encompassing all aspects of the arts, sciences, and physical dexterity, and through the continuous acquisition of new skills and knowledge. The essential philosophical issue here is to establish that the potential from natural, rational, and spiritual fulfilment is inscribed in human fabric since conception.

Publicola		1792	1018
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Observation on Paine's "Rights of Man"

Published in 1792, a year after Thomas Paine's Rights of Man was published; this work was written under the pseudonym "Publicola," which means "friend of the people" and references the Roman aristocrat who overthrew the monarchy Publius Valerius Publicola. This work was published as a series of letters. The letters examines the ideas and views of the Paine's work, Rights of Man. The author of the letters tries to rationalize ideas and offers some criticism to Paine's work. Moreover, the author calls for the need for further elaboration on explanation of some of the ideas and opinions put forth by Paine. In America, the letters are generally ascribed to John Quincy Adams. The letters were first published in the summer of 1791 in a Boston newspaper called Columbian Sentinel and afterwards other American newspapers published the letters.

Pufendorf, Samuel		1703	0288
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Law of Nature & Nations

A landmark in the German Enlightenment. It is a large work in eight books which presents an entire system of jurisprudence, private, public and international, based on the conception of natural law. Pufendorf was a disciple of Grotius, and was considered of first rank by Kant. Pufendorf teaches that the will of the state is but the sum of the individual wills that constitute it, and that this association explains the state. In this "priori" conception he shows himself to be one of the precursors of J.J. Rousseau and of the Social Contract. He powerfully defends the idea that international law is not restricted to Christendom, but constitutes a common bond between all nations because all nations form part of humanity. When it was first published in German in 1672, this work was received with great favor and commented upon by the learned throughout all Europe. He restored natural law to that superiority which belonged to it, and with great propriety treated the Law of Nations as only one main branch of the parent stock.

Putnam, Aaron Hall	1st	1805	0508
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An Oration, Pronounced July 4, 1805

First Edition. An anti-Federalist July 4th oration. Americans "will never bow the knee, either to the British monarch, the imperial despot of France; or, fellow citizens, to a domineering, tyrannical faction of our own country."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Putnam, S.P.		1894	0955
Four Hundred Years of Free Thought			
Through Darkness and struggle; through bloody war; through torture and terror; through superstition, ignorance, and tyranny, Freethought has steadily pushed onward, with true Promethean fire, with the torch of reason, with undaunted face, with unreceding step, until now it leads the world with victorious colors.” –S.P. Putnam			
This four hundred year observation, examination, and discussion of the history of the world, spans from Columbus’ voyage to the New World in 1492 to its original publication in 1892, telling the story of history through the lens of logic, reason, and scientific nature. Taking the stance of skepticism and doubt rather than of religion or faith, the work sets out not simply to tell history in a chronological, unbiased manner, but to enlighten the reader with the remarkable consistency and persistency of discovery and advancement throughout history. It puts on exhibit the most influential people, places, and events related to the advancement of science, knowledge, and humanity. Referring to the scientific method as its primary basis for understanding, the book asserts that there is no a priori, or “ultimate truth,” and that human beings must deny and doubt in order to learn and gain knowledge. “Unless we deny, we cannot search... Doubt is the first step to knowledge... Belief is ignorance, unbelief is attainment... Doubt is sanity—faith is insanity.”			
Putnam, Samuel	Stereotype Edition	1832	1374
Sequel to the Analytical Reader			
Published first in 1828. "An early American school-book, containing Readings for the class-room, and an analysis of each." This early schoolbook contains several lessons including: in: The Slave Trade by Worcester, Ominipresence of Deity--Spirit and Manners of the Age, Practical Lies by Amelia Opie, and Studies by Lord Bacon.			
Quincy, Josiah	1st	1774	0432
Observations on the Act of Parliament			
Observations on the Act of Parliament commonly called the Boston-Port Bill; with thoughts on civil society and standing armies.			
Quincy, Josiah	1st	1774	1335
Observations on the Act of Parliament Commonly Called the Boston Port-Bill; with Thoughts on Civil Society and Standing Armies			
First Edition. Josiah Quincy was Harvard-educated lawyer who acted as John Adams' co-counsel in defending the soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre. He was a patriot and a powerful orator and essayist who spoke out forcefully against British oppression in the American colonies. In this important work that helped spark the American Revolution, Quincy effectively protested the Intolerable Acts, and he urgently and soaringly exhorted his fellow Americans to rebel against the British and to fight for independence.			
Quinquarboreo, Johannes		1609	0751
Linguae Hebraicae Institutiones			
A popular Hebrew grammar, first published in 1582, which contains as the second part Robert Bellarmine’s “Exercitatio” commentary on Psalm 33, first published in 1582.			
The volume is edited by the Hebrew scholar Petrus Vignalius and includes his annotations while the first part ends with Gilbert Genebrard’s “Tractatus de syntaxi, & poetica Hebraeorum.”			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Raleigh, Walter	1st	1614	0523

The History of the World

First Edition with the 'Life and Tryal of the Author' and eight double-page maps. Written during Raleigh's imprisonment in the Tower of London from 1603 to 1616. "Raleigh began work on 'The History of the World' in 1607. Registered in 1611 and finally published two years later, "it was suppressed by George Abbott, archbishop of Canterbury, on December 22 and copies were seized by the king's agents for his own use... because it was "too sawcie in censuring princes". The suppression order was soon lifted and the 'History' was reprinted in 1617. It remained popular: there were at least eleven editions in the seventeenth century, one in the eighteenth, and one in the nineteenth." The volume "was intended to outline historical events from creation to modern times, drawing on the Bible, Greek mythology and other sources." It "ends abruptly with the second Macedonian War instead of continuing through two more volumes as originally intended."

Raleigh, Walter		1650	0549
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Judicious and Select Essays and Observations

1st Part - Upon the First Invention of Shipping 2nd Part - A Discourse of the Originall and Fundamentall Cause of Warre 3rd Part - Excellent Observations and Notes Concerning the Royal Navy and Sea-Service 4th Part - Sir Walter Raleigh His Apology for his Voyage to Guiana. An Important work of Raleigh most notable for containing the first published version of his side of his last expedition to Guiana in 1618. Raleigh was executed on the pretext that he had attacked Spanish interests contrary to a direct Royal order; his version could not have been published under the Stuarts.

Ramsay, Andrew Michael	1st English	1722	0289
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An Essay upon Civil Government

In this, his first full work, Ramsay proceeds from the assumptions that "revolutions" (perpetual vicissitudes in the body politic) are the inevitable consequence of the imbalance between the power of the rulers and the independence of the subjects; he sets out "to unfold the Philosophical principles of civil government; and not to lay open the political stratagems, which princes have made use of to aggrandize themselves. This is what makes it necessary, to search into the laws of nature, and the foundations of civil right; and not into the facts of historians, nor the customs of nations; but into the ideas of the divine perfection and humane weakness. Ramsay (1686- 1743) acknowledges the influence of the "bright sentiments" of Fenelon, whom he met in 1710 and with whom he stayed until Fenelon died in 1715, bequeathing Ramsay all his papers.

Rand, Ayn	1st	1957	0290
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Atlas Shrugged

Classic Confrontation. (1905-1982) Russian born American novelist. Rand's novels, which include We The Living, The Fountainhead, and Atlas Shrugged are polemical and melodramatic vehicles for her ideas. In her objectivist philosophy, she defends capitalism and attacks government and other controls for inhibiting the self-interested individuals whom she lionizes in her novels.

Rand, Ayn	1st	1957	0291
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Atlas Shrugged

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Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Rand, Ayn	1st	1957	0292
Atlas Shrugged			
Classic Confrontation. (1905-1982) Russian born American novelist. Rand's novels, which include We The Living, The Fountainhead, and Atlas Shrugged are polemical and melodramatic vehicles for her ideas. In her objectivist philosophy, she defends capitalism and attacks government and other controls for inhibiting the self-interested individuals whom she lionizes in her novels.			
Randolph, Edmund		1796	0991
Political Truth: Or Animadversions on the Past and Present State of Public Affairs			
Randolph's "response to the most humiliating event of his life, his abandonment by Washington and consequent resignation as his Secretary of State. Forced out by Anglophiles in the Cabinet and State Department who considered him a Jacobin, Randolph was charged with leaking secrets to the French, allegedly to repudiate the Jay Treaty. He charges his Federalist enemies "with an arrogance of spirit and boundlessness of ambition," having "designs hostile to republicanism," looking "with aversion on a scheme of universal equality." The Federalists self-interested resides in "the ignorance of the people." He saves his best shot for Alexander Hamilton, "the colossus of his party," who really wanted a monarchical form of government, opposed a Bill of Rights, and is responsible for the "unconstitutional permanence: of the national debt and the "subversive" National Bank."			
Randolph, Edmund		1795	1131
A Vindication of Mr. Randolph's Resignation			
The pamphlet records one of the most distressing events of Washington's Presidency, when he let one of his closest friends, Secretary of State Randolph, turn slowly in the wind.			
Raynal, Abbe		1782	1042
The Revolution of America			
Raynal viewed the American Revolution as a necessary action. He did not see this revolution as the creation of a new system of governance, but as a continuation of the English extension of citizen rights and parliamentary power. He also considered the early American nation to have anti-empirical ambitions since it promoted local rule by the citizens. Revolutionaries, however, took issue with his work. The accuracy of his information and analysis came into question. The American Revolutionary, Thomas Paine argued that Raynal's interpretations are inaccurate and thought that the text may have been stolen by a corrupt printer and rushed to publication before Raynal could revise it. Even in trying pointing out the flaws in Raynal's work, Paine hits on the rudiments that made Raynal so prominent in his own time. Even in the criticism of the Raynal discrepancies Paine and other critiques, stumble upon one of his principle strengths; the incorporation of multiple sources that led to a more comprehensive look at the subjects that Raynal was discussing. Although Raynal would end his life being viewed as a reactionary, his works were vital to pre-revolutionary liberal French thought. In effect, his work laid the ground work for the more extreme revolutionaries that helped shape eighteenth and nineteenth century European politics.			
Raynal, Abbe		1782	1365
The Revolution of America			
A popular work during its time. It was published in three other locations in the United States during 1782. Raynal examines America and England on the eve of and during the American Revolution.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Rebecque, Henri'B Constant	1st	1815	1078
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On Liberty of the Press; An Enquiry How Far Government may Safely Allow the Publication of Political Pamphlets, Essays, and Periodical Works.

"The author is a disenchanting Bonapartist who became a prominent pamphleteer for civil liberties and government reforms. This pamphlet, widely circulated in France and England, urges France to follow the more liberal policy of England toward freedom of the press." The author argues that printing should be free from prior governmental restraint; that the laws of libel and insurrection will deter and punish misuse of the freedom; and that efforts to restrain free circulation of ideas produce more ills than they purport cure.

Reeves, John		1792	1120
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Proceedings of the Association for preserving Liberty and Property against Republicans and Levellers. November 20 to December 12, 1792

Several meetings occurred in November and December 1792, all at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, with John Reeves as Chair. The Association was formed to combat the "mischievous Opinions," and the "innovations and depredations that seem to be threatened by those who maintain the mischievous opinions." The Association vows to help suppress "seditious papers or writings" and "riots and disturbances," while distributing right-thinking "Constitutional Writings."

Report to the Ohio Legislature		1859	1122
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State Rights. The Joint Resolutions and Report to the Ohio Legislature, against Federal Consolidation: Session 1859

In this rare pamphlet Ohio raises the banner of State Rights, opposing perceived federal "consolidation" and "encroachment" resulting from enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act, a much-loathed part of the Compromise of 1850.

Ricardo, David	1st American	1819	0295
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On Principles of Political Economy & Taxation

First American Edition. First published in 1817. The landmark treatise formulated the guiding principles behind the market economy. The work was Ricardo's effort to fill the gap in the literature that he felt others had not written enough "satisfactory information" on the topics of rent, profit, and wages. "Its foundation of the tenets of diminishing returns and economic rent led to the doctrines known today as distribution theory and international trade theory, and the Ricardian system continues to influence and inform modern economic thought."

Ricardo, David		1846	0296
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Political Works

Short Description

English economist. It was reading Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations that caused Ricardo to devote himself to the study of political economy.

Ricardo, David		1816	0297
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Proposals for an Economical & Secure Currency

English economist. It was reading Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations that caused Ricardo to devote himself to the study of political economy.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Richardson, Samuel		1768	0830-0837
Clarissa			
Clarissa, or The History of a Young Lady (1747-1748), the longest novel to have been written in the English language, is Richardson's darkest and most brilliant work. It features the tragic heroine, Clarissa, who desires virtue and advancement in life but is constantly hindered by those for whom she cares.			
Ridley, Gloucester	1st	1745	0603
Jovi Eleutherio: or, an Offering to Liberty			
This eulogy of liberty is the first extant published work by Ridley. (1702-1774) and was reprinted in 1748, as part of Dodsley's "Collection of Poetry". Ridley's work varied from the sermons written as part of his career as a clergyman to antiquarian tracts on a variety of subjects.			
Robertson, David	2nd	1805	1068
Debates and Other Proceedings of the Convention of Virginia			
Debates and other proceedings fo the Conventaion of Virginia, Convened at Richmond, on Monday the 2nd of June 1788, for the purpose of deliverating on the Constitution recommended by the grand federal convention to which is prefixed the Federal Co. Taken in short-hand, by David Robertson of Petersburg. The second edition, preceded by the very scarce 1788-89 three-volume First Edition. Among those debating the Federal Constitution, which appears just following the Preface, were James Madison, Patrick Henry, James Monroe, John Marshall, Benjamin Harrison, Bushrod Washington and many other notable Virginians of the day.			
Rose, William		1757	1202
The History of Catilines Confpiracy and the Jugurthine War			
Rousseau, Jean Jacques		1762	0776-0779
A New System of Education			
Jean-Jacques Rousseau believed to be the “best and most important of all my writings” is largely a philosophical treatise on the nature of man; it addresses political and philosophical questions regarding the individual’s relationship to society, in particular how the individual can retain what Rousseau saw as his natural goodness while participating in an inevitably corrupt society.			
Rousseau, Jean Jacques	1st American	1797	0298
Social Compact			
First American Edition. First published in 1762 in French, Rousseau's chief work, 'Social Compact,' also known as 'The Social Contract,' is a treatise on the origins and organization of government and the rights of citizens. His thesis states that, since no man has any natural authority over another, the social contract, freely entered into, creates natural reciprocal obligations between citizens. The individual, as basic political unit, surrenders his rights to the State, and is legally equal to all other members. Some critics assert that the injustices of collectivism and "democratic despotism" during the French Revolution and later in the 19th and 20th centuries were, in part, derived from his work.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Rousseau, Jean Jacques	1st	1762	0299

Du contract social

First Edition. 'The Contract Social' remains Rousseau's greatest work...his fundamental thesis that government depends absolutely on the mandate of the people, and his genuine creative insight into a number of political and economic problems, give his work an indisputable cogency. It had the most profound influence on the political thinking of the generation following its publication. It was...the first great emotional plea for the equality of all men in the state...it remains a crucial document of egalitarian government.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques	1767	0300-0304
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Miscellaneous Works of J.J.R.

Swiss born French philosopher, author, political theorist, and composer. He was one of the leading figures of the Enlightenment. He held that, in the state of nature, people are good, but that they are corrupted by social institutions; this notion became a central idea of Romanticism. Some of Rousseau's best-known writings are The Social Contract, an important influence on the French Revolution; Emile, a statement of his views on education; and his autobiography, Confessions.

His chief work, The Social Contract, a treatise on the origins and organization of government and the rights of citizens. Rousseau's thesis states that, since no man has any natural authority over another, the social contract, freely entered into, creates natural reciprocal obligations between citizens. The individual, as basic political unit, surrenders his rights to the State, and is legally equal to all other members. The third book is a discussion of three forms of government; democratic, which Rousseau distrusts; aristocratic, which, if elective, is acceptable; and monarchic, which is preferable, if headed by an ideal ruler. Like Montesquieu, Rousseau states that practical, moral, and theoretical considerations should determine the best form of government for any people. That all minorities must submit to the general will or be banished is the conclusion of the fourth book. Though an individualistic work, it reveals Rousseau as a firm collectivist. Some critics assert that the injustices of collectivism and "democratic despotism" during the French Revolution and later in the 19th and 20th centuries were, in part, derived from his work."

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques	1761	1169
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A Discourse Upon the Origin and Foundation of the Inequality among Mankind

First Edition English. Written in 1754 and first published in 1755 in French. The essay was written in response to a prize competition of the academy of Dijon answering the prompt: What is the origin of inequality among men, and is it authorized by natural law? Though he was not recognized by the prize committee for this piece, he nevertheless published it. The essay "attempts to trace the psychological and political effects of modern society on human nature, and to show how these effects were produced. In order to do this, Rousseau demonstrates that human evolution and the development of inequality between men are closely related. The result is both a sweeping explanation of how modern man was created, and a sharp criticism of unequal modern political institutions."

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques	2nd Edition English	1767	1262-1265
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Emilius and Sophia: or a New System of Education

Second Edition English. First published in 1762 in French, it is "regarded by some as the first philosophy of education in Western culture to have a serious claim to completeness." "The work tackles fundamental political and philosophical questions about the relationship between the individual and society - how, in particular, the individual might retain what Rousseau saw as innate human goodness while remaining part of a corrupting collectivity." "Rousseau seeks to describe a system of education that would enable the natural man he identifies in 'The Social Contract' (1762) to survive corrupt society. He employs the novelistic device of Emile and his tutor to illustrate how such an ideal citizen might be educated...The text is divided into five books: the first three are dedicated to the child Emile, the fourth to an exploration of the adolescent, and the fifth to outlining the education of his female counterpart Sophie, as well as to Emile's domestic and civic life." Upon its publication, "'Emile' was banned in Paris and Geneva and was publicly burned in 1762."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Rouvroy, Claude Henri de		1832	1304
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**Son Premier Ecrit; Lettres D'un Habitant de Geneve a Ses Contemporains
Sa Parabole Politique
Le Nouveau Christianisme**

Published seven years after the author's death, this work contains three of Rouvroy notable works:

Son Premier Ecrit; Lettres D'un Habitant de Geneve a Ses Contemporains, 1802
(Letters of an Inhabitant of Geneva to his Contemporaries)

The first book he published, it contained the seeds of many of the new ideas he developed later. He focused on the role of the scientist, analyzed class conflict from the perspective of property ownership, and emphasized the central importance of religious belief in a well-ordered society. He also proposed a new religious establishment, the Religion of Newton.

Sa Parabole Politique, 1819

First appeared in the periodical L'Organisateur in 1819. It predicated on the question of the relative value of different castes of society, the Parabole posits the eradication of all nobles and bureaucrats, asserted that their loss would be minor when compared to that of leading scientists, artists, bankers, and artisans. It emphasized the productive function of the latter category; Rouvroy identified the parasitic nature of the aristocracy and of state functionaries. Unfortunately, the publication of the Parabole coincided with the assassination in February 1820 of the Duc de Berry, earning Rouvroy an indictment as "moral instigator" of the assassin Louvel, an accusation of which he was eventually cleared.

Le Nouveau Christianisme, 1825

(The New Christianity)

The last work of the author, who died shortly after its publication. It reverted to more traditional ideas of renewing society through Christian brotherly love. It inspired a Christian socialist movement called the Saint-Simonians, who were devoted to a secular gospel of economic progress and human brotherhood.

Rush, Benjamin		1806	0690
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Essays , Literary, Moral and Philosophical

Physician, patriot and humanitarian was born near Philadelphia in 1745. He was a republican of sorts and a philosopher as well and received his doctor's degree in June 1768. In 1763 he published An Address to the Inhabitants of the British Settlements in America, upon Slave-keeping and in 1774 helped to organize the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery. His interest in the conflict between the colonies and Great Britain was acute and he wrote important articles for the press and associated with such patriot leaders as Thomas Paine, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Saint-Just, Louis Antoine Leon de		1794	0587
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Report made by Saint Just to the Committee of Public Safety, at Paris

Made in the Month of May, 1794, on the Subject of Expenses incurred with the Neutral Powers.

Sanderson, John	1st	1820-1827	0514-0522
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Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence

First Edition in Nine Volumes. Illustrated with engraved portraits from original paintings and facsimile signatures. A detailed and thorough biography of the 56 men who signed the United States Declaration of Independence. According to the Publisher, "It is believed that all the material facts in these volumes are authentic, certainly every effort has been used to make them so; public documents, where necessary, have been carefully referred to, and much, indeed some entire lives, have been derived from those private sources, which may be considered as the most accurate. Some of the sketches are necessarily less perfect than was desirable, and occasional repetitions of historical events were not to be avoided; but it may be confidently stated, that

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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in no work hitherto presented to the American public, is there so various and interesting a mass of information, public and private, relating to the history of our country and the distinguished men by whom its annals are adorned."

Say, Jean-Baptiste	1st	1817	0305
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Catechism of Political Economy

French statesman and economist; was born in Paris on the 6th of June 1826.

He displayed talent for interesting popular audiences in economic questions. His sympathies, like those of his grandfather, were with British school economists; he was indeed the hereditary defender of free-trade principles in France. He had, moreover, an intimate acquaintance with the English language and institutions, and translated into French Goschen's Theory of Foreign Exchanges. He was one of the pioneers of the co-operative movement in France. Elected to the Assembly of 1871 by the department of Seine and Seine-et-Oise, he adopted the former and took his seat among the Moderate Liberals, to whose principles he adhered throughout his life. He was immediately chosen as reporter of the commission on the state of the national finances, and in this capacity prepared two elaborate statements.

He had, however, a large share in the successful opposition to the income tax, which he considered likely to discourage individual effort and thrift."

Say, Jean-Baptiste	1st English	1821	0306
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Letters to Mr. Malthus on Several Subjects of Political Economy, and on the Cause of the Stagnation of Commerce

French statesman and economist; was born in Paris on the 6th of June 1826.

He displayed talent for interesting popular audiences in economic questions. His sympathies, like those of his grandfather, were with British school economists; he was indeed the hereditary defender of free-trade principles in France. He had, moreover, an intimate acquaintance with the English language and institutions, and translated into French Goschen's Theory of Foreign Exchanges. He was one of the pioneers of the co-operative movement in France. Elected to the Assembly of 1871 by the department of Seine and Seine-et-Oise, he adopted the former and took his seat among the Moderate Liberals, to whose principles he adhered throughout his life. He was immediately chosen as reporter of the commission on the state of the national finances, and in this capacity prepared two elaborate statements.

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In his Principles of Political Economy (1820), Malthus argued that under consumption and over-saving explained the widespread decline in process in Britain after the Napoleonic Wars. In his letters to Malthus, Say disputes that argument, insisting that such a general glut was impossible because production (supply) creates its own demand. Adopted by Ricardo and others, "Say's Law" remained one of the fundamental principles of economic thought until it was eclipsed by Keynes' General Theory (it was revived in the 1970's when supply-side economics became popular).

Bound with Say's Catechism, an introduction to his economic ideas, including discussions of the "entrepreneur" and the division of economics into production, distribution, and consumption, two of his enduring concepts. These are essential works of Say, who ranks with Smith and Ricardo as the most important classical economists."

Say, Jean-Baptiste	3rd American	1827	0307
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A Treatise on Political Economy

Third American Edition. First published in 1803. It is Say's most famous work in which he countered Mercantilist doctrine and outlined his famous "Law of Markets" also known as "Say's Law" that "states that total demand in an economy cannot exceed or fall below total supply in that economy or in other words, supply constitutes demand." This idea, and others in the work were considered radical at the time and Say was unable to publish the second edition of his book until after the fall of Napoleon in 1814.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Say, Jean-Baptiste		1821	0627
Letters to Mr Malthus			
Letters on several subjects of Political economy and on the cause of the stagnation of commerce. To which is added a Catechism of Political Economy or familiar conversations on the manner in which wealth is produced, distributed and consumed in society.			
Schedel, Hartmann	3rd	1500	0679
Nuremberg Chronicle			
Das Burch der Croniken Under Geschichten - The Nuremberg Chronicle was the most ambitious illustrated book of the incunable period and a point in the evolution of humanistic history. The Nuremberg Chronicle is a pictorial history of the earth from creation to the 1490s published in 1493. Its structure follows the story of human history as related in the Bible while also including digressions on natural catastrophes, royal genealogies and the histories of a number of important Western cities. It is considered one of the most outstanding examples of early printing and is an excellent reflection of the spirit of its time. It simultaneously demonstrates the influence of the Renaissance humanism, and it shows a society in the process of transformation from medieval to modern, and from a scribal culture to a print culture. In 1493, the year the Chronicle was published, the city of Nuremberg was the most advanced among the German cities in the arts and crafts and commercial relations, and also the first city in Germany to make paper. The Chronicle contains 1809 prints, taken from 645 actual woodcuts. The Chronicle retains its splendor from a typographical perspective because the area and number of woodcuts are larger than in any other book of its century.			
Scott, Dred	1st	1857	0389
Report of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and the opinions of the judges thereof, in the case of Dred Scott versus John F.A. Sanford			
First Edition. A U.S. Supreme Court decision in 1857 in the case of Dred Scott (ca. 1795-1858), a slave who had been taken by his master from Missouri to Illinois and Wisconsin, Scott sued for his liberty, on the basis of his residence in free territory. Deciding against Scott, the court held that he was not a citizen of the U.S. and therefore could not bring suit in a federal court and that the Missouri Compromise, which forbade slavery in Wisconsin, was unconstitutional because it deprived persons of their property (i.e., their slaves) without due process of law. The decision was bitterly attacked by Northern abolitionists because it declared in effect that slavery could not be barred from their territories.			
Scott, Thomas		1797	1393
A Vindication of the Divine Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures			
A answer to Thomas Paine's 'Age of Reason Part 2'. Scott discusses the divine inspriation of the Holy Scriptures and the doctrine contained within them. He seeks to not "prove any thing from the Scriptures, except the excellency of the religion contained in them; and the existence of prophecies, which have been most circumstantially accomplished."			
Selden, Richard	1st	1846	1109
Criticism on the Declaration of Independence, as a Literary Document			
On whether the Declaration of Independence "deserves the approbation of the scholar", rather than merely "the plaudits and huzzas of the multitude." Anti-slavery piece			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Seneca		1800	0308

Morals by Way of Abstract.

Roman philosopher and playwright. In AD 49 Seneca, a Spanish-born scholar, was chosen to become the tutor of future emperor Nero. Seneca spent the major portion of his life studying and writing and instructing his disciple Nero on the art of government and the virtues of a stoic philosopher-king. When the young prince ascended the imperial throne in AD 54, Seneca remained his most trusted advisor and three years later, in 57, was honored by the conferral of consulship. However, Seneca lost favor with the emperor and prudently withdrew from imperial politics and court society in 62. In 65 he was implicated in Piso's conspiracy to assassinate Nero and was commanded by his one time pupil to kill himself. With Stoic composure, the philosopher has his veins opened and bled to death.

As a Roman philosopher, Seneca is second only to Cicero; and like Cicero, he was an adherent of the philosophy of Stoicism. He wrote the first and only Roman textbook on physics, which was an important source of knowledge (and misinformation) in the Middle Ages. His influence on Renaissance drama was considerable. Eight tragedies are ascribed to him."

Seneca, Lucius Annaeus	1st	1614	0309
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Works of Seneca

First Edition English. Translated by Thomas Lodge with engraved architectural title border by W. Hole. The volume is the first full translation of Seneca's philosophical writings. Seneca's "writings offer an engaging presentation of philosophical ideas and are an important source for earlier Stoic thought. Among Seneca's most characteristic themes are the realignment of action-guiding values through rational reflection, the transformative power of friendship, and the management of destructive impulses and emotions through self-cultivation." This volume includes: 'On Benefits', 'Epistles', 'On Providence', 'On Anger', 'On Clemency', 'On a Blessed Life', 'On the Tranquility of the Mind', 'On the Constancy of a Wiseman', 'On the Shortness of Life', 'On Consolation to Marcia', 'On Consolation to Helvia', 'On Consolation to Polybius', and 'Natural Questions'.

Senior, Nassau William		1827	0310-0311
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Three Lectures on the Transmission of the Precious Metals from Country to Country and the Mercantile Theory of Wealth

Delivered before the University of Oxford, in June 1827. "He showed me a very excellent argument to prove that our importing less than we export does not impoverish the kingdom, which, though it be a paradox, and that I do not remember the argument, yet me thought there was a great deal in what he said." Pepys' Memoirs.

Shakespeare, William		1785	0455
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Hamlet

Believed to have been written between 1599 and 1601. The play, set in the Kingdom of Denmark, recounts how Prince Hamlet exacts revenge on his uncle Claudius, firstly for murdering the old King Hamlet (Claudius's brother and Prince Hamlet's father) and secondly for then succeeding to the throne and marrying Gertrude (the King Hamlet's widow and mother of Prince Hamlet). The play vividly portrays real and feigned madness – from overwhelming grief to seething rage – and explores themes of treachery, revenge, incest, and moral corruption.

Shakespeare, William		1714-1757	1245-1253
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The Works of Shakespeare

Rare, 18th-Century Shakespeare Collection with 12 illustrations. "This handsome and unusual collection of Shakespeare's dramatic works was compiled from nine 18th-century English and Irish editions." One volume taken from the Theobald edition of 1757 features an extensive preface and biographical sketch, plus a transcript of Shakespeare's will." "This collection also draws on two rival editions, J. Tonson's and R. Walker's. Although the two are nearly identical, Tonson issued as advertisement warning the public against "such Useless, Pirated, and Maim'd Editions, as are publish'd by the said R. Walker.""

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Shancoolen		1802	0961
Attack on Mary Wollstonecraft			
A collection of critical essays and dialogues of interest for five chapters attacking Mary Wollstonecraft. He states "She indeed professes a high regard for chastity; but unfortunately the practice of her life was at war with her precepts. She admitted one sentimental lover after another, to the full fruition of her charms, and proved the attainments of reason, to be, in her view, sources of pleasure, far inferior, in value, to the pleasures of sense."			
Sharp, Granville		1774	0312
A Declaration of the Peoples Natural Right to a Share in the Legislature			
Sharp (1735 – 1813) was a pamphleteer and campaigner for civil and religious liberty, best known for his anti-slavery activities. He naturally took the colonists' side in the American conflict, eventually resigning his position in the ordnance department to avoid involvement in British supplies. The arguments for representative government in the present work are made with reference to English constitutional authorities and precedent.			
Shelley, Mary	3rd American	1869	0313
Frankenstein			
Third American Edition. Written in 1816-1817, the work was formed out of a competition proposed by Lord Byron to see who could write the best horror story. Published in 1818 anonymously, 'Frankenstein' "tells the story of a young student, animates a soulless monster made out of corpses from churchyards and dissecting rooms by means of galvanism. Longing for sympathy and shunned by everyone, the creature ultimately turns to evil and brings dreadful retribution on the student for usurping the Creator's prerogative, finally destroying him. Shelley gave no name to the monster, but he is commonly called Frankenstein after his creator, the student. This, of course, is an error." The novel was warning against the "over-reaching" of modern man and the Industrial Revolution, alluded to in the novel's subtitle, 'The Modern Prometheus'. The story has had an influence across literature and popular culture and spawned a complete genre of horror stories and films.			
Shelley, Mary	2nd American	1845	0849
Frankenstein			
Rare, Second American Edition. Written in 1816-1817, the work was formed out of a competition proposed by Lord Byron to see who could write the best horror story. Published in 1818 anonymously, the novel "tells the story of a young science student Victor Frankenstein, who creates a grotesque but sentient creature in an unorthodox scientific experiment." It was also a warning against the "over-reaching" of modern man and the Industrial Revolution, alluded to in the novel's subtitle, 'The Modern Prometheus'. The story has had an influence across literature and popular culture and spawned a complete genre of horror stories and films.			
Shelley, Percy Bysshe		1819	0314
Declaration of Rights			
"First Printing of Shelly's 'Declaration of Rights' after its rare 1812 appearance as a Dublin broadside." Printed in 'The Republican', Volume 1, No. 5, September 24, 1819. "Reflecting the influence of Paine and Godwin, the 'Declaration' echoed the tenets of the revolutionaries of France and America. Its passionate call "to stand up for your rights, to think for yourself, and to band together with your fellowmen" was to become for Shelley a central part of his mature political credo. The "radical principles" of the 'Declaration' alarmed the Home Office at its first printing (as a broadside) and led to the imprisonment of Shelley's servant, Daniel Hill. Shelley finally secured a "working class radical" audience through Robert Carlyle's 1819 printing of the 'Declaration' in his political magazine, 'The Republican'. The 'Declaration', with its assertion that "government has no rights" fit well with 'The Republican's' political philosophy."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Sidney, Algernon	1st	1698	0315

Discourses Concerning Government

One of the primary influences on the Declaration of Independence. "Sidney's Discourses Concerning Government was not published until 1698... Sidney was executed in 1683 for complicity in the Rye House Plot, his papers, including the Discourses, being used against him. The indictment cited sentences saying that the king is subject to law, is responsible to the people, and may be deposed, as a `false, seditious, and traitorous libel'". Thomas Jefferson was one of many influenced by Sidney's ideas. In 1804, he wrote of the Discourses: ""They are in truth a rich treasure of republican principles, supported by copious & cogent arguments, and adorned with the finest flowers of science. It is probably the best elementary book of the principles of government... which has ever been published in any language"". ""Jefferson identified Sidney as one of four writers who provided the intellectual foundations of the Declaration of Independence""

Sidney, Algernon	Hollis	1763	0316
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Discourses Concerning Government

One of the primary influences on the Declaration of Independence, including letters and notes on his trial not included in the 1698 first edition. Association copy. Sidney was executed in 1683 for complicity in the Rye House Plot. His papers, confiscated by the court, were primary evidence against him: he declared, for example, that the king is subject to rather than above the law and that the people had the right to depose the monarchy. Sidney's contribution to the rise of republicanism is evident in the writings of Jefferson, Burke, and others. ""It is probably the best elementary book of the principles of government... which has ever been published in any language"". ""Jefferson identified Sidney as one of four writers who provided the intellectual foundations of the Declaration of Independence"".

Sidney, Algernon	1st	1808	1077
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An Address to the People of New England

In this impassioned vindication of Jefferson's administration, Postmaster General Gideon Granger anonymously argued that Jefferson was a friend of commerce who, in proposing the embargo, had promoted long-term commercial interests. The embargo had prevented U.S. merchants from becoming captive vassals of English trade. Granger urged New England not to separate from the Union, warning that to do so would bring economic disaster upon the region because New England would no longer enjoy the privilege of shipping and marketing goods from the South and West. Sheidley (citing an 1809 printing). The work is "an earnest please for the Union, pointing out the disastrous effects in New England should dismemberment result from Federalist disloyalty."

Silliman, Benjamin	1st	1802	1312
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An Oration, Delivered at Hartford on the 6th of July, A.D. 1802.

First Edition. An Oration, Delivered at Hartford on the 6th of July, A.D. 1802. Before the Society of the Cincinnati, for the State of Connecticut, assembled to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence. In this memorial oration the young Yale tutor launches an impassioned attack on " that bold and impious philosophy, which promises the total regeneration of mankind", singling out Godwin's Political Justice, 'the Bible of modern reformers, and Mary Wollstonecraft's Rights of Woman and its author ('Polluted herself, and lost to every feeling of delicacy, and every sentiment of virtue, no one could have been more happily selected to become the Camilla of modern philosophy, and to lead its Amazonian legions').

Sleidanus, Johannes	3rd	1635	1244
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The Key of Historie

Sleidan was one of the period's greatest contemporary historians. He was a German historian and the annalist of the Reformation. He studied ancient languages and literatures at Liège and Cologne, and law and jurisprudence at Paris and Orléans. Sleidan diligently collected manuscripts and archival items as well as published materials to carefully preserve an impartial stance. The Key of Historie was first published in 1555. The work offered a comprehensive survey of European history from All Saints' Eve 1517 to February 1555 which includes Luther's appearance on the public scene at Wittenberg to

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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the retirement of Charles V.

Sleidanus, Johannes	1st English	1560	0981
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A Famouse Cronicle of oure time, called Sleidanus Commentaries

First Edition in English. Translated out of Latin into English by Ihon Daus. The first comprehensive history of the Reformation. First Edition in English. Translated out of Latin into English by Ihon Daus. The first comprehensive history of the Reformation. "In producing the great Protestant narrative of his time, Sleidanus produced a work of great value to posterity. He applied the methods of the Renaissance humanists to the discipline of history by consulting archives, searching for the most accurate texts and the rarest manuscripts to give his work an uncommon breadth and depth yet as the same time was not consumed by denominational fervour." "Published in 1555, the work offered a comprehensive survey of European history from All Saints' Eve 1517 to February 1555, that is, from Luther's appearance on the public scene at Wittenberg on All Saints' Eve 1517 to the retirement of his great nemesis Charles V in February 1555. His last major topic was the Diet of Augsburg of 1555, which put an end to the first phase of the Reformation, but the book (translated soon into English, French, and German) was extended in later editions, from Sleidanus's own notes, to September 1556, when the author died." It remains a valuable contemporary history of the times of the Reformation, and contains a large collection of documents."

Smith, Adam	1st	1795	0317
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Essays on Philosophical Subjects

The editors say that the essays were intended as parts of "a connected history of the liberal sciences and elegant arts", but that Smith "long since... found it necessary to abandon that plan as far too extensive". The essays range over philosophy, aesthetics and the history of science. Most were probably written before the appearance of *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* in 1759, but were withheld from publication as part of Smith's "extensive plan".

Smith, Adam	1st	1759	0318
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The Theory of Moral Sentiments

The *Theory of Moral Sentiments* laid the foundation on which *The Wealth of Nations* was later to be built and proposed the theory which would be repeated in the later work: that self-seeking men are often "led by an invisible hand... without knowing it, without intending it, [to] advance the interest of the society." With the *Moral Sentiments* and *Wealth of Nations* Smith aimed to compose "not merely a treatise on moral philosophy and a treatise on economics, but a complete moral and political philosophy, in which the two elements of history and theory were to be closely conjoined."

Smith, Adam	6th	1790	0319-0320
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The Theory of Moral Sentiments

Sixth Edition. "The last edition published in Smith's lifetime, containing substantial additions, including a new chapter on "the corruption of our moral sentiments." Originally published in 1759, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* laid the foundation on which *The Wealth of Nations* was later built and proposed the theory which would be repeated in the later work: that self-seeking men are often "led by an invisible hand... without knowing it, without intending it, [to] advance the interest of the society." With the *'Moral Sentiments'* and *'Wealth of Nations,'* Smith aimed to compose "not merely a treatise on moral philosophy and a treatise on economics, but a complete moral and political philosophy, in which the two elements of history and theory were to be closely conjoined."

Smith, Adam	1st	1776	0323-0324
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An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

First Edition. Known as the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought. The work was the product of seventeen years of notes and observations; the first edition sold out in six months. It went through several editions including five editions during the Smith's lifetime (1776, 1778, 1784, 1786, and 1789). The work reflected upon the economics at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and touches upon the topics of the division of labor, productivity, and free markets. It contains many

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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theories of conscience, moral judgment and the virtues."

Smith, Adam	1st	1795	0420
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Essays on Philosophical Subjects

The editors say that the essays were intended as parts of "a connected history of the liberal sciences and elegant arts", but that Smith "long since... found it necessary to abandon that plan as far too extensive". The essays range over philosophy, aesthetics and the history of science. Most were probably written before the appearance of *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* in 1759, but were withheld from publication as part of Smith's "extensive plan".

Smith, Adam	6th	1790	0449-0450
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Theory of Moral Sentiments

Scottish mathematician, moral philosopher and political economist, Smith's name is popularly associated with his belief that self-interest would bring about the healthiest economic conditions for all citizens, hence a laissez-faire economy. *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* is one of the most important works regarding the theory of capitalism. It provides the ethical, philosophical, psychological, and methodological underpinnings to Smith's later works including *The Wealth of Nations*. His philosophy carries the idea that the individual has the right to be unimpeded in the exercise of economic activity. He begins with the thought that labor is the source from which a nation derives what is necessary to it. The improvement of the division of labor is the measure of the productivity and in it lays the human propensity to barter and exchange.

Smith, Adam	8th	1797	0321-0322
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The Theory of Moral Sentiments

Originally published in 1759, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* laid the foundation on which *The Wealth of Nations* was later to be built and proposed the theory which would be repeated in the later work: that self-seeking men are often "led by an invisible hand... without knowing it, without intending it, [to] advance the interest of the society." With the *Moral Sentiments* and *Wealth of Nations* Smith aimed to compose "not merely a treatise on moral philosophy and a treatise on economics, but a complete moral and political philosophy, in which the two elements of history and theory were to be closely conjoined."

Smith, Adam	1st	1795	0972
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Essays on Philosophical Subjects

First Dublin edition, published in the same year as the London edition. A history of astronomy down to Smith's own era, plus some thoughts on ancient physics and metaphysics. This work was published posthumously, in 1795, using material which Adam Smith had intended to publish eventually but had not prepared at the time of his death in 1790. This was done by his literary executors, two old friends from the Scottish academic world; physicist/chemist Joseph Black and pioneering geologist James Hutton. A brief account of their work appears in a section entitled 'Advertisement by the Editors'. The book consists of three distinct works: *The History of Astronomy*, *The History of the Ancient Physics*, *The History of the Ancient Logics and Metaphysics*. The prefatory essay on Smith is by Duggald Stewart, and is based on two lectures he delivered to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1793.

Smith, John		1819	0708
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The True Travels, Adventures and Observations of Captain John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America

Beginning about the year 1593, and continued to this present 1629. Taken from the London edition of 1629. Including "How ancient Authors Report, The New World, now called America, was discovered: and part thereof first planted by the English called Virginia"; "The Sixth Voyage. 1606. To another part of Virginia where now are planted our English colonies, whom God increase and decrease"; "The Proceedings and Accidents of the English Colony in Virginia".

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Society for the Prevention of Pauperism	1st	1821	0513
Fifth Report of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism			
Report of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in the City of New York, at the anniversary meeting of the society, December 17, 1821. Addresses the causes of pauperism and the various means of dealing with same and their effectiveness or lack thereof.			
Society of Friends of the People	1st	1805	1140
The Circular Letter of the Society of "Friends of the People".			
The Society was an anti-Federalist organization, taking its Creed from the Declaration of Independence, "the dearest principles of political faith," and geared up to support Jeffersonian candidates.			
Society of Friends of the People	1st	1805	1206
The Circular Letter of the Society of "Friends of the People." Addressed to the Republicans of the state of Pennsylvania, Generally.			
The Society was an anti-Federalist organization, taking its creed from the Declaration of Independence, "the dearest principles of political faith," and geared up to support Jeffersonian candidates. Prominent Democrats Matthew Lawler, Michael Leib, and William Duane were officers. Leib's activities in this Society "launched him on a political career...as a stanch, albeit violent, Jeffersonian." This Circular explains the Society's raison d'etre; the loathsome Federalists, "a club, assuming to themselves the stile and manner of a legion of honor, and fulminating their anathemas without even a saving clause." Their pathological distrust of the People has no place in a democratic society.			
Somers, John	1st Americ	1773	0334
Judgment of Kingdoms			
First American printing of this highly popular and important treatise, originally printed in 1709, examining the principles of limited monarchy and right of resistance to tyranny. It reiterates the opposition to absolute monarchy at the time of the Glorious Revolution, and presents the text of the core of the Bill of Rights (pp. 72-73). This was the first of several American printings circulated on the eve of the Revolutionary War.			
Somers, John S. and Jacob Giles		1773	1051
The Judgement of Whole Kingdoms and Nations			
Concerning the rights, power and prerogative of Kings and the Rights, Privileges and Properties of the People.			
Sophocles	1st Estienne	1568	0435
Tragoediae Septem			
Greek tragic dramatist. Born in Colonus, a village near Athens around 495 B.C. into a family of wealth and excellent repute. Sophocles was provided the benefit of all the literary accomplishment of the age. His powers were developed and refined by a careful instruction in the arts of music and poetry, and to the natural graces of his person further attractions were added through the exercises of the palaestra. Of all the great Athenian dramatists, he was probably the most generally admired. He was known not only for his poetic and dramatic gifts, but also for his musical skill and his fine appearance. His most famous works are his tragedies about Oedipus, known collectively, due to their setting, as the three Theban plays: Oedipus the King, Oedipus at Colonus, and Antigone.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Souter, John		1827	1217

The Book of English Trades, and Library of the Useful Arts

Early edition, but not the first. Earlier editions were published by Sir Richard Phillips. This copy may well lack two or three of the woodcut plates which illustrated each trade: there are none to illustrate the jobs of the distiller, the looking-glass maker and the needle maker. A fascinating view of contemporary working life, in which not only the illustrations but also the text gives very considerable detail about the exact processes employed.

Spencer, Herbert		1902	0343
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Facts & Comments

English philosopher and social scientist. Spencer is known for his application of the scientific doctrines of evolution to philosophy and ethics, with a central principle, the “persistence of force,” as the agent of all change, form, and organization in the knowable universe. In education, he scorned the study of the liberal arts and advocated that science be the chief subject of instruction.

Spencer’s best known works include Principles of Psychology, and the ten-volume System of Synthetic Philosophy, the general title of the series that he announced in 1860 and to which he devoted the rest of his life."

Spencer, Herbert	1st	1884	0344
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The Man Versus the State

Written in 1851, this work contains in embryo most of Spencer’s later view’s, including his argument in favor of an extreme form of economics and social laissez-faire. In this work, he puts forth the fundamental principle that society should be based on voluntary – not compulsory – cooperation. He supported the principles of individualism, believing that government power over the individual should be reduced to an absolute minimum, as opposed to Statism (or any collectivist doctrine or military-based government), in which government has great control over the individual. In his view, state intervention upon the individual should be strictly limited to: punishing crimes against people or property which are recognized as serious by “common sense” or general agreement (murder, arson, robbery, assault, etc.); enforcing the obligations of contracts; and making justice costless and easily accessible. Spencer felt the State should not go beyond this limited role and should not put coercive restraints on the individual. Society exists for the benefit of its members and not they for its benefit. This individualism is key to all of Spencer’s work."

Spencer, Herbert	1st Americ	1865	0345
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Social Statics

First Edition American, including the chapter 'The Right to Ignore the State,' not included in later editions. First published in 1851, "this work contains in embryo most of Spencer's later view's, including his argument in favor of an extreme form of economics and social laissez-faire. In this work, he puts forth the fundamental principle that society should be based on voluntary - not compulsory - cooperation. He supported the principles of individualism, believing that government power over the individual should be reduced to an absolute minimum... In his view, state intervention upon the individual should be strictly limited to: punishing crimes against people or property which are recognized as serious by "common sense" or general agreement (murder, arson, robbery, assault, etc.); enforcing the obligations of contracts; and making justice costless and easily accessible. Spencer felt the State should not go beyond this limited role and should not put coercive restraints on the individual. Society exists for the benefit of its members and not they for its benefit."

Spencer, Herbert	1st	1851	0346
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Social Statics

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Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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military-based government), in which government has great control over the individual. In his view, state intervention upon the individual should be strictly limited to: punishing crimes against people or property which are recognized as serious by "common sense" or general agreement (murder, arson, robbery, assault, etc.); enforcing the obligations of contracts; and making justice costless and easily accessible. Spencer felt the State should not go beyond this limited role and should not put coercive restraints on the individual. Society exists for the benefit of its members and not they for its benefit. This individualism is key to all of Spencer's work. Rare first edition of Spencer's first book, including the chapter ""The Right To Ignore the State,"" not included in later editions. ""This work established and made clear the fundamental principle that society should be organized on the basis of voluntary cooperation, not on the basis of compulsory cooperation, or under the threat of it. In a word, it established the principle of individualism as against Statism-- against the principle underlying all the collectivist doctrines which are everywhere dominant at the present time... Spencer maintained that the State's interventions upon the individual should be confined to punishing those crimes against person or property which are recognized as... `the common sense of mankind'; enforcing the obligations of contract; and making justice costless and easily accessible. Beyond this the State should not go; it should put no further coercive restraint upon the individual... [Social Statics] is to the philosophy of individualism what the work of the German idealist philosophers is to the doctrine of Statism, what Das Kapital is to Statist economic theory"" (Albert Jay Nock, introduction to The Man Versus the State)."

Spencer, Herbert	1st	1892	0347
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Social Statics & The Man Versus the State

Written in 1851, this work contains in embryo most of Spencer's later view's, including his argument in favor of an extreme form of economics and social laissez-faire. In this work, he puts forth the fundamental principle that society should be based on voluntary – not compulsory – cooperation. He supported the principles of individualism, believing that government power over the individual should be reduced to an absolute minimum, as opposed to Statism (or any collectivist doctrine or military-based government), in which government has great control over the individual. In his view, state intervention upon the individual should be strictly limited to: punishing crimes against people or property which are recognized as serious by "common sense" or general agreement (murder, arson, robbery, assault, etc.); enforcing the obligations of contracts; and making justice costless and easily accessible. Spencer felt the State should not go beyond this limited role and should not put coercive restraints on the individual. Society exists for the benefit of its members and not they for its benefit. This individualism is key to all of Spencer's work.

Spencer, Herbert	1st	1884	0447
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The Man Versus the State

Containing "The New Toryism", "The Coming Slavery", "The Sins of Legislators" and "The Great Political Superstition"

Spencer, Herbert		1878	0534
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Letter, dated May 9, 1878

"Letter to ""my dear Lott"" signed by Herbert Spencer, probably written by his secretary. The letter suggests dates for the departure from London of Lott and Spencer."

Spinoza, Baruch		1670	0824
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Politicus

Written by the philosopher and pantheist Baruch Spinoza, the Theologico-Political Treatise or Tractatus Theologico-Politicus was an early criticism of religious intolerance and a defense of secular government. In particular, it was a preemptive defense of his later work, Ethics (published posthumously in 1677), for which Spinoza anticipated harsh criticism.

In the treatise, Spinoza put forth his most systematic critique of Judaism, and all organized religion in general. To Spinoza, all "revealed" religion had to be analyzed on the basis of reason, not simply blind faith.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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The text was published anonymously in 1670. It is unlikely that it ever had political support of any kind, with attempts being made to suppress it even before Dutch magistrate Johan de Witt's murder in 1672. In 1673, it was publicly condemned by the Synod of Dordrecht and banned officially the following year.

Spinoza, Benedict de	1st	1830	1380
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Opera Philosophica Omnia.

First Edition of the second collected edition of Spinoza's works, after that of Paulus in 1802. Spinoza (1632-1677) Dutch philosopher, who "made significant contributions in virtually every area of philosophy, and his writings reveal the influence of such divergent sources as Stoicism, Jewish Rationalism, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Descartes, and a variety of heterodox religious thinkers of his day."

Spooner, Lysander	1st	1845	0501
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The Unconstitutionality of Slavery

First Edition. Published with Theodore Dwight Weld's 'American Slavery As It Is' (1839). 'The Unconstitutionality of Slavery' was a pamphlet by American abolitionist Lysander Spooner advocating the view that the U.S. Constitution prohibited slavery. Spooner's arguments rested on the logic and reason of abstract law and not on historical or sociological evidences. Spooner showed that none of the state governments of the slave states specifically authorized slavery, that the U.S. Constitution contains several clauses that are contradictory with slavery, that slavery was a violation of natural law, and that the intentions of the Constitutional Convention have no legal bearing on the document they created.

Spooner, Lysander		1867	0746
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No Treason No 1

Essay One of Three. Written in 1860 and published in 1867, as the shortest of the three essays, it "starts by questioning the reasons for the Civil War, as it was justified under the idea of unity among the citizens of the United States. However, he believed slavery was more important, and found it outrageous that the North allowed for the institution of slavery by not finding ways of ending it in the South. He makes commentary on the funding of the Civil War by the North, and questions the idea of consent directly stated under the United States Constitution. He finds problems with the Constitution indicating that it has been created under everyone's consent, "the people's" consent. Spooner acknowledges the fact that total consent is not possible in a democratic government and mentions the separation of majorities and minorities. Additionally, Spooner questions how majority influence may have had more impact on the creation of the nation, instead of everyone, questioning once more the idea of consent and what makes a nation under consent."

Spooner, Lysander		1856	0747
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The Unconstitutionality of Slavery

One of the most important Libertarian theorists on the nineteenth century and a founding father of the modern movement. For him, natural law and its corollary, natural rights, are the foundation of a free and just society. He was an unterrified Jeffersonian who refused to compromise the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

Spooner, Lysander	1st	1834	1354
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The Deist's Immortality, and an Essay on Man's Accountability for his Belief.

First Edition. The first published work by the radical individualist and anti-slavery utopian, who would argue that the pre-Civil War Constitution outlawed African slavery but permitted the Southern States to secede. Here he expresses clearly, at the age of 26, his naturally rebellious nature in this pamphlet attacking traditional Christian beliefs in the divinity of Christ, the truth of the Gospels, and other "puerile" and "impracticable" views. In said, Spooner posits a "theory of successive existences,; which, for him, is far more sensible.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Stanhope, George		1694	0624

Epictetus his Morals with Simplicius his Comments

Stanhope, Philip Dormer	6th	1775	1331-1334
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Letters Written by the Right Honourable Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield to His Son, Philip Stanhope

Sixth Edition. This collection, also called 'Letters to His Son on the Art of Becoming a Man of the World and a Gentleman', comprises over 400 letters written beginning in 1737 or 1738 and continuing until his son's death in 1768. The majority of the letters were written between 1746 and 1754. The letters are written in French, English, and some in Latin. They are mostly instructive letters on such subjects as geography, history, and classical literature. Later letters, written when the author had become an established minor diplomat, deal largely with political matters.

The letters were first published by his son's widow Eugenia Stanhope in 1774, and the Letters to his Godson in 1890. The Letters are brilliantly written, full of elegant wisdom, of keen wit, of admirable portrait-painting, of exquisite observation and deduction.

Stanley, Thomas	2nd	1687	1062
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The History of Philosophy

The first edition appeared in 1655 in four parts. The second edition was the first to contain all four parts together in one volume. Stanley was one of the foremost classical scholars of his day and here presents one of the earliest expositions of the history of Greek philosophy in English. Stanley "adopted the general structure, the biographical emphasis, the doxographical method characteristic of Diogenes [Laertius]. Stanley's history ran into four editions in England between 1655 and 1743 and was translated into Latin and published in that language at Amsterdam in 1690, Leipzig in 1711, and Venice as late as 1733." (EP, VI, p. 227)The frontispiece of the author is by Faithorne. The book also contains twenty-six full-length portraits of philosophers in the text

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady	2nd Issue of 1st Edition	1854	1059
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Address to the Legislature of New-York, Adopted By The State Woman's Rights Convention

Second Issue of the First Edition. In 1854, Stanton received an invitation to address the New York Legislature on the legal disabilities of women. Stanton was not permitted to deliver the address in person and had "copies of the speech printed and distributed to members of the New York State Legislature. She sold the rest as tracts." In the 'Address', "she argues for women's right to vote; married women's property rights; for the for the right of women to serve as jurors; for fair inheritance and tax laws for widows; for women's rights to share in custody of their children; and for the right of women to have an education." The 'Address' was adopted by the State Woman's Rights Convention held at Albany, New York in February 1854. "In the wake of her address, the Married Women's Property Law of 1860 granted married women the right to own property, engage in business, manage their income, sue and be sued, and be joint guardian of their children."

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady		1854	1224
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Address to the Legislature of New-York, Adopted By The State Woman's Rights Convention

Published in the same year as the first edition. In 1854, Stanton received an invitation to address the New York Legislature on the legal disabilities of women. Stanton was not permitted to deliver the address in person and had "copies of the speech printed and distributed to members of the New York State Legislature. She sold the rest as tracts." In the 'Address', "she argues for women's right to vote; married women's property rights; for the for the right of women to serve as jurors; for fair inheritance and tax laws for widows; for women's rights to share in custody of their children; and for the right of women to have an education." The 'Address' was adopted by the State Woman's Rights Convention held at Albany, New York in February 1854. "In the wake of her address, the Married Women's Property Law of 1860 granted married women the right to own property, engage in business, manage their income, sue and be sued, and be joint guardian of their children."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Stephen, James Fitzjames	1st	1873	0979
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity			
First Edition. Stephen wrote this work on the voyage home from India, where he had served as a legal member of the Colonial Council in India. It started as a series of articles then developed into a book. The work is a protest against John Stuart Mill's neo-utilitarianism. Stephen attacks the thesis of Mill's essay "On Liberty" and criticized Mill for turning abstract doctrines of the French Revolution into "the creed of a religion." Stephen argued for legal compulsion, coercion and restraint in the interests of morality and religion.			
Sterns, Dr. Samuel		1790	0348
Tour from London to Paris			
Including a description of the kingdom of France and its customs, manners, polity, science and commerce. Further included is a discussion of the ancient government of France and the cause of the recent revolution detailing the fall of the Bastille and various proceedings of the national assembly. Lastly, is Sterns' unique description of the "Road to Liberty".			
Stevens, Benjamin		1761	0803
Benjamin Sermon			
"A sermon Preached at Boston, Before the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, May 27, 1761."			
The sermon was printed by John Drapers, the official Printer for the Governor of Massachusetts. Several passages omitted in the actual preaching were inserted into this printed edition. Various errors in printing due to the author's "ill State of Health" are noted following the recorded sermon, so as not to diminish the word of God in the course of the oration.			
Stewart, Sir James	1st	1688	1190
James Steuarts Answer to a Letter Writ by Mijn Heer Fagel			
First Edition. This pamphlet is the response to Gaspar Fagel's letter on behalf of William III, 'Letter writ by Mijn Heer Fagel, pensioner of Holland, to Mr. James Stewart, advocate'. "In 1688, in preparation for the English Revolution during which William III landed in England, Fagel wrote to English advocate James Stewart calling on public figures there to not use the various anti-Catholic Test Oaths and associated legislation to restrict the liberties of Catholic citizens. While his correspondence called for liberty and freedom of religion, Fagel also suggested that the Dutch would support the softening of some laws only if: "...those Laws remain still in their full vigour by which the Roman Catholics are shut out of both Houses of Parliament, and out of all public employment; Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military: as likewise all those others, which confirm the Protestant Religion and which secures it against all the attempts of the Roman Catholic." The effect of this letter, and others, was to assure the Parliament that William III would not stand in the way of the Parliament's legislative agenda which manifested itself in the form of the Bill of Rights of 1689."			
Story, Joseph		1858	0638
A Familiar Exposition of the Constitution of the United States			
Containing a brief commentary on every clause, explaining the true nature, reasons, and objects thereof; designed for the use of school libraries and general readers. With an appendix containing important public documents, illustrative of the constitution.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Story, Joseph		1833	0807

On the Constitution

An abridgment to the original three volume commentary on the Constitution of the United States of America by Joseph Story. Included in this edition are all the essential pieces of the three original volumes. The Constitution, separate from any annotation or clarification, in its purest form, is still included. It was originally published to be used by colleges and high schools.

Story's commentary on the Constitution of the United States of America was not the first of its kind. However, none of the earlier books had a sweep even approaching the standing of Story's Constitution, perhaps because no one of their writers had what Story's had. All of the previous commentaries or scholarly books on the subject of the Constitution were products of "lamp and library." Story, by contrast, had lived in the first great foundational era of American constitutionalism and had participated in most of the great Supreme Court decisions which, at the time, made up its substance. Thus, to a large extent, Story's 1833 book is considered a primary source.

Story, Joseph		1844	0808-0810
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Commentaries On The Constitution

Provided in this commentary on the Constitution of the United States of America are three volumes. The first volume is comprised of three books: Book I, History of the Colonies; Book II, History of the Revolution and of the Confederation; Book III, The Constitution of the United States. Also included in the commentary is the Constitution itself, separate from any annotation or clarification, in its purest form. It was originally published to be used by colleges and high schools.

Story's commentary on the Constitution of the United States of America was not the first of its kind. However, none of the earlier books had a sweep even approaching the standing of Story's Constitution, perhaps because no one of their writers had what Story's had. All of the previous commentaries or scholarly books on the subject of the Constitution were products of "lamp and library." Story, by contrast, had lived in the first great foundational era of American constitutionalism and had participated in most of the great Supreme Court decisions which, at the time, made up its substance. Thus, to a large extent, Story's 1833 book is considered a primary source.

Story, Joseph		1804	0953
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An Oration, Pronounced at Salem, On the Fourth of July, 1804, in Commemoration of our National Independence

Very rare printing. Joseph Story was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1811. Story urged in the pamphlet unity among the States "in a bold vindication of our national character...Let then the creed of our political faith be, inviolability to constitutional rights and constitutional authorities." The last two pages of this pamphlet print a "SONG, composed by Mr. Story, and sung at the close of the performances in the Meeting House." "Let the slave bite the dust, who to power bends the knee,/ The Gods shall protect those, who dare to be free."

Stowe, Harriet Beecher	1st	1856	1254-1255
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Dred; A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.

First Edition. "Stowe's second anti-slavery novel complemented 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' by showing the demoralizing influence of slavery on its white perpetrators." "Written partly in response to the criticisms of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' by both white Southerners and black abolitionists, Stowe's second novel, 'Dred', attempts to explore the issue of slavery from an African American perspective. Through the compelling stories of Nina Gordon, the mistress of a slave plantation, and Dred, a black revolutionary, Stowe brings to life conflicting beliefs about race, the institution of slavery, and the possibilities of violent resistance." "Although it enjoyed better initial sales than her previous, and more famous, novel 'Uncle Tom's Cabin', it was ultimately less popular. Dred was of a more documentary nature than 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and thus lacked a character like 'Uncle Tom' to evoke strong emotion from readers."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Stowe, Harriet Beecher	1st	1852	1257-1258

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly

First Edition. One of the landmarks of American literature. An American abolitionist and author, Harriet Beecher Stowe was influential both for her writings and her public stands on social issues of the day. Her novel, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was a depiction of life for African-Americans under slavery; it reached millions as a novel and play, and became influential in the United States and United Kingdom. It energized anti-slavery forces in the American North, while provoking widespread anger in the South. The book which served as a spark to lit, the fuse of the powderkeg of the war between the states. When Ms. Stowe came to visit President Lincoln in Washington, Old Abe smiled and told her, so this is the little lady who started it all.

Stowe, Harriet Beecher	1st	1875	0567
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We and Our Neighbors

First Edition with wood engraved illustrations. The last installment of Stowe's society novels, 'We and Our Neighbors' is the sequel to 'My Wife and I'. In the work, Stowe continues the heartwarming tale of Harry and Eva Henderson and their domestic ups and downs. Lighthearted in tone, the book reveals much about Stowe's views of women and the primacy of their domestic roles.

Strachey, John	1st	1739	0976
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An Index to the Records, with Directions to the several Places where they are to be found.

Published in 1739, authorship attributed to Strachey and Ayloff, however their names do not appear on title-page. Contained within in the pages a list of Latin surnames and names of places as they are written on the old records, explained by the modern names. The work also includes the different Parliaments and different titles by which the Kings styled in the records.

Sulayman, Abu Abdallah Muhammad bin	Manuscript	ca 1750	0526
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Guide to Happiness

"Written in a fine Maghribi (North Africa) hand, this manuscript contains two noted devotional works: Abu Abdallah Muhammad's 'Dala'il al-Kayrat' ('Guide to Happiness'), "a collection of prayers and litanies in praise of the prophet Muhammed" and Muhammed b. Sa'id al-Busiri "s 'al-Kawakib al-durriyah fi madh kayr al-bariyah ('The Shining Stars in Praise of the Best of Creation'), best known as 'Qasidat al-burdah' ('The Cloak Poem'), "a long poem in praise of the prophet Muhammad, so called because al-Busiri in a dream recited it to the prophet, who then bestowed his cloak on the poet as a reward."

Sunderland, Rev. La Roy	2nd	1837	0890
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Anti Slavery Manual

Second Edition. Published 24 years before the American Civil War. "The design of this book is to give a succinct view of the question of American Slavery, with which it concerns every man, woman, and child." The work presents a collection of facts and arguments on American Slavery.

Swift, Jonathan	5th	1710	0592
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A Tale of the Tub. Containing Battle of the Books

WRITTEN FOR THE UNIVERSAL IMPROVEMENT OF MANKIND.

Fifth edition with the author's Apology, Explanatory Notes and containing 'A Full and True account of the Battle fought last Friday between the Ancient and the Modern Books in St. James's Library'. It is arguably Swift's most difficult satire, and perhaps his most masterful. 'A Tale' is a prose parody which is divided into sections of "digression" and a "tale" of three brothers, each representing one of the main branches of western Christianity. Composed between 1694 and 1697, it was

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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eventually published in 1704.

Swift, Jonathan		1755	0643-0644
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The Works of Jonathan Swift in Twelve volumes [only the first two are present here]

"The Works of Jonathan Swift in Twelve volumes" only the first two are present here. Swift (1667 - 1745) was "an Anglo-Irish satirist, essayist, political pamphleteer (first for the Whigs, then for the Tories), poet and cleric who became Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin." Swift is regarded as the foremost prose satirist in the English language. He originally published all of his works under pseudonyms. Volume 2 contains an early edition of Gulliver's Travels, arguably Swift's most famous work.

Swift, Jonathan		1704	0861
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**A Tale of a Tub
The Battle of the Books**

The first major work written by Jonathan Swift. It is probably his most difficult satire, and possibly his most masterful. The Tale is a prose parody which is divided up into sections of "digression" and "tale." The "tale" presents a consistent satire of religious excess, while the digressions are a series of parodies of contemporary writing in literature, politics, theology, Biblical exegesis, and medicine. The overarching parody is of enthusiasm, pride, and credulity.

Published as part of the prolegomena to his A Tale of a Tub in 1704, The Battle of the Books is the name of a short satire written by Jonathan Swift. It depicts a literal battle between books in the King's Library (housed in St. James's Palace at the time of the writing), as ideas and authors struggle for supremacy. Because of the satire, "The Battle of the Books" has become a term for the Quarrel of the Ancients and the Moderns.

Swift, Jonathan		1712	1044
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A Proposal for Correction, Improving and Ascertaining the English Tongue

A rare and significant tract by Swift, this was the only work to which he attached his name in his lifetime, all his other works being published anonymously. The English language, not yet embarked on a decline such as the Romans or Greeks experienced, might yet be saved by fixing it in perpetuity.

Swift, Jonathan	9th	1739	1192
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A Tale of a Tub with An Account of a Battle Between the Antient and Modern Books in St. James's Library and the Authors's Apology

Ninth Edition with the author's Apology, Explanatory Notes and containing 'A Full and True account of the Battle fought last Friday between the Ancient and the Modern Books in St. James's Library'. It is arguably Swift's most difficult satire, and perhaps his most masterful. 'A Tale' is a prose parody which is divided into sections of "digression" and a "tale" of three brothers, each representing one of the main branches of western Christianity. Composed between 1694 and 1697, it was eventually published in 1704.

Published as part of the prolegomena to his A Tale of a Tub in 1704, The Battle of the Books is the name of a short satire written by Jonathan Swift. It depicts a literal battle between books in the King's Library (housed in St. James's Palace at the time of the writing), as ideas and authors struggle for supremacy. Because of the satire, "The Battle of the Books" has become a term for the Quarrel of the Ancients and the Moderns.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Symonds, Henry Delahoy (Printer)		1795	0228

Manual of Liberty

The Manual of Liberty is basically a collection of writings and quotations of many of the great minds of history regarding liberty. These were collected, arranged, and printed by H.D. Symonds and cover a wide variety of topics, including the rights of men and kings, social contract, penal laws, despotism, aristocracy, espionage, and court proceedings. Symonds includes the quotations of a great many authors from Thomas Paine to Shakespeare to the Bible to Rousseau.

Syrus, Ephraem	1st	1481	1234
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Sermones

Rubricated. The first appearance in print of any of the writings of Ephraem the Syrian (c. 306-373), perhaps the most influential of all Syriac writers. One of Ephraem's most significant achievements was the foundation of the famous schools of Edessa (Urfa, in Iraq) in 363. In the following century, Islam conquered the whole of Persia and Syria, the enlightened caliphs of Baghdad made use of the services of these Syrians, who thus passed on to the Arabs Aristotle, Euclid, Archimedes, Hippocrates, Galen, and much besides

Tappan, David	1st	1792	1145
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A Sermon Preached his excellency John Hancock, Esq. Governour; his honor Samuel Adams, esq. Lietenant-Governour; of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Mary 30, 1792

Tappan recommends "a liberal and patriotic combination for the general good" of the Christian Ministry and civil political leaders. However, he supports the separation of church and state.

The Columbian Magazine		1787	1389
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Constitution of the United States of America

Printed approximately a week after Ratification. "This is an exceptionally early printing of the U.S. Constitution, ratified by the Convention at Philadelphia on September 17, 1787 (Pages 659-665). It is likely the first periodical printing of the Constitution. In addition, John Quincy Adams's Harvard commencement address is also printed, his first published writing (Pages 625-628)."

The Crisis		January 21, 1775 to May 18, 1776	1203
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The Crisis

Present here are seventy of the ninety-one total issues published January 21, 1775 - May 18, 1776 with 'A Crisis Extraordinary' published August 9, 1775. This remarkable and very rare periodical is attributed by some to the editorship of William Moore. It is "a pro-American weekly notable for its strident, incendiary tone; vigorously condemning the King, Parliament and the Ministry for its policies towards the rebellious American colonies...One issue is boldly headed 'A Bloody Court, A Bloody Ministry, and a Bloody Parliament' (28 January 1775), another asserts 'Resistance to Tyrants and the Instruments of Tyranny is justifiable, and Warranted, by all the Laws of GOD and Man' (21 February 1775). In the issue of 11 February 1775 is a striking letter addressed 'To the Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, Who may be employed to Butcher their Relations, Friends and fellow Subjects in America.' Strongly worded open letters are frequently featured, addressed to the King, and to Lords North, Sandwich, Radnor, Suffolk, Bute and Apsley."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Theocrat		1796	1392
The Brush of Sound Reason			
A rare work written under the pseudonym, Theocrat. A reply to Thomas Paine's 'Age of Reason Part 2'. "A work which zealously upholds the Christian faith against the perceived evils of Deism as spouted by Thomas Paine, bearing the unusual imprint of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania."			
Thomas à Kempis		1783	0465
Of the Imitation of Christ			
Translated from Latin by John Payne. Medieval Christian monk and author of Imitation of Christ, one of the most well-known Christian treatises on devotion. It was first published anonymously, in Latin in 1418; several other authors have been proposed, but Kempis's authorship is now generally accepted. It has been said that this book has had more influence on Christianity more than any other book except the Bible. Protestants and Roman Catholics alike join in giving it praise, and the Jesuits give it an official place among their "exercises". John Wesley and John Newton put it among the works that influenced them at their conversion. General Gordon carried it with him to the battlefield. The work is a manual of devotion intended to help the soul in its communion with God and the pursuit of holiness. Its sentences are statements, not arguments, and are pitched in the highest key of Christian experience. It is mystical in tone as it explores the inner life and the value of contemplation, yet remarkably clear in its simplicity.			
Thomas à Kempis		1535	0478
Opuscula			
Medieval Christian monk and author of Imitation of Christ, one of the most well-known Christian treatises on devotion. It was first published anonymously, in Latin in 1418; several other authors have been proposed, but Kempis's authorship is now generally accepted. It has been said that this book has had more influence on Christianity more than any other book except the Bible. Protestants and Roman Catholics alike join in giving it praise, and the Jesuits give it an official place among their "exercises". John Wesley and John Newton put it among the works that influenced them at their conversion. General Gordon carried it with him to the battlefield. The work is a manual of devotion intended to help the soul in its communion with God and the pursuit of holiness. Its sentences are statements, not arguments, and are pitched in the highest key of Christian experience. It is mystical in tone as it explores the inner life and the value of contemplation, yet remarkably clear in its simplicity.			
Thomas à Kempis		1897	0528
Of the Imitation of Christ			
Medieval Christian monk and author of Imitation of Christ, one of the most well-known Christian treatises on devotion. It was first published anonymously, in Latin in 1418; several other authors have been proposed, but Kempis' authorship is now generally accepted. It has been said that this book has had more influence on Christianity more than any other book except the Bible. Protestants and Roman Catholics alike join in giving it praise, and the Jesuits give it an official place among their "exercises". John Wesley and John Newton put it among the works that influenced them at their conversion. General Gordon carried it with him to the battlefield. The work is a manual of devotion intended to help the soul in its communion with God and the pursuit of holiness. Its sentences are statements, not arguments, and are pitched in the highest key of Christian experience. It is mystical in tone as it explores the inner life and the value of contemplation, yet remarkably clear in its simplicity.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Thomas à Kempis		1497	0594
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Imitation of Christ

The beloved "Imitation of Christ", an account of the soul's gradual progress away from the world toward Christian perfection and a union with God through contemplation, has been translated into many languages and has been embraced by many cultures because of its sincerity, its simplicity, and the universal quality of its religious teaching. The controversy over the work's authorship has persisted for centuries, the main contenders being the unworldly and mystical Augustinian monk Thomas à Kempis (born Thoman Hammerlein, 1380- 1471), from a humble family in Kempen (near Cologne), and Gerson (1363-1429), the French theologian, controversialist, and chancellor of Paris, long a favorite contender among French commentators. Although modern scholars are less likely to believe him to be the author (nor are they entirely certain it was Thomas), Gerson would have been a logical choice in his time, both because of his importance and because of the way he wrote and preached. He was one of the most prominent figures in the Church of the period, a spiritual writer of great reputation, and a major figure in the attempt to bring unity to the schismatized Church. His works include 27 extant treatises on the Church, more than 60 works on the spiritual life, and more than 100 sermons and addresses. Though he was frequently chosen, because of his great reputation as an orator, to speak at great occasions and for noble audiences, he strove, especially in his informal works, to write in such a way as to bring problems within the grasp of even the least sophisticated of minds. Our edition gives an alternate title to the "Imitatio Christi," calling it "De Contemptu Omnium Vanitatum Mundi," ("On Contempt for all Worldly Vanities,"), and our volume also contains a short treatise on the Meditation of the Heart, which is attributed, with less controversy, to Gerson.

Thomas à Kempis		1837	1153
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De Imitatione Christi Libri Quatuor Multiplici Lingua Nunc Primo Impressi (The Imitation of Christ)

The "Imitation of Christ" depicts in four books the gradual movement of the soul away from earthly attachments toward Christian perfection in its union with God. It "obtained wide popularity by its simplicity and sincerity and the universal quality of its religious teaching."

Thompson, William	1st	1825	0499
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Appeal of One Half of the Human Race, Women...

First Edition of this milestone in the literature of the women's movement. "No book published before his time on this subject, even the famous work of Mary Wollstonecraft, is at once so broad and comprehensive and so direct and practical as Thompson's 'Appeal.'" Not until John Stuart Mill's 'Subjection of Women' (1869) was the argument again stated with such force." Thompson's "work was provoked by James Mill's dismissal of political rights for women in his famous 'Article on Government.' Mill argued that almost all women were represented adequately in political matters by their fathers or husbands, and that it was therefore quite unnecessary for them to enjoy formal political rights. This statement by one of the leading Benthamites - "among the Utilitarians...second only to Bentham himself"- alarmed and horrified Thompson..."

Thoreau, Henry David	1st	1866	0349
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A Yankee in Canada

Classic Confrontation. Contains "Essay on Civil Disobedience. FIRST EDITION AND FIRST BOOK APPEARANCE OF THOREAU'S WORK ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE. This essay is "the classic of individualism in its inevitable conflict with government, but again, implies a state based upon laws in conformity with Thoreau's conception of what is noblest and most worthily human."

Thoreau, Henry David	1st	1866	0350
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A Yankee in Canada

This essay is "the classic of individualism in its inevitable conflict with government, but again, implies a state based upon laws in conformity with Thoreau's conception of what is noblest and most worthily human." First edition, first printing. Containing the first book appearance of "Civil Disobedience," considered "the classic (essay) of individualism in its inevitable conflict with government." Also contains Emerson's essay, "Prayers." Binding A, with blind stamped wreaths on boards. BAL 5248.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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With bookplate of Elihu Vedder, the American figure and mural painter whose most notable works include his mosaic and murals in the Library of Congress. DAB X: 245. Under Vedder's name on his bookplate is a quotation from Scott: ``And please return it. You may think it a strange request, but I find that although many of my friends are poor arithmeticians, they are nearly all of them good book-keepers.'''

Thucydides	1st English	1550	0351
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The History

"Rare, first edition of the first English translation of Thucydides' seminal history of the Peloponnesian War, with the errata. Thucydides' intent was to preserve an accurate record of the war, not only for intrinsic interest and factual importance, but also so that the facts might be permanent sources of political teaching for posterity." "The standards and methods of Thucydides as a contemporary historian have never been bettered. He began work at the very start of the events he records, and the penetration and concentration which he devoted to his account of the `Peloponnesian War' (the war between Athens and Sparta from 431 to 404 B.C.) were based on the conviction that it would prove the most important event in Greek history." "Of particular note is Thucydides' description of the plague in Athens, considered the most graphic in literature. "

Tocqueville, Alexis	3rd	1838	0354-0355
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Democracy in America

One Of The Most Important Texts In Political Literature. Third edition in English of the first part of de Tocqueville's classic study of American institutions, the first serious study of the effects of democracy. Contains a large folding engraved map, hand-colored in outline. Democracy in America was written and published separately in two distinct parts in different years (the first part in 1835 and the second part in 1840, first in French and then translated into English). This 1838 London edition is the third edition in English of the first part of the work. De Tocqueville's work originated in a trip commissioned by the French government to study the American penal system in 1831-32. ``In 1835, the first volume appeared, and throughout the intellectual circles of western Europe both democracy and America took on a new aspect and a new significance in political speculation." ``One of the most important texts in political literature.' ``The first systematic and empirical study of the effects of political power on modern society."

Tocqueville, Alexis	1st	1841	0421-0422
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Democracy in America

Tocqueville's important and influential analysis of American democracy, one of the outstanding intellectual achievements of the nineteenth century. This important edition contains a hand-colored folding map of North America with information from the census of 1840, published here for the first time in America.

Tocqueville, Alexis de	2nd	1836	0352-0353
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Democracy in America

Second Edition English. This 1836 "edition is the first part of de Tocqueville's classic study of American institutions, the first serious study of the effects of democracy...'Democracy in America' was written and published separately in two distinct parts in different years (the first part in 1835 and the second part in 1840, first in French and then translated into English)." "Tocqueville's work originated on a trip commissioned by the French government to study the American penal system in 1831-1832." When the work first appeared in 1835, it gave the intellectual circles of Western Europe a new aspect and a new significance in political speculation on democracy and America. It is "the first systematic and empirical study of the effects of political power on modern society."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Toland, John	1st	1704	1402

Letters to Serena

"First Edition of an important record of the reception of Spinoza's ideas in England. Ostensibly and attack on the great philosopher's system, which he describes as "not only false, but also precarious and without any sort of foundation", the work really functions as an advertisement for Spinoza, as he then goes on to restate his main principles, that the universe consists of a single substance, and that the motion is inherent in matter. "Thus it seems that in the 'Letters to Serena', Toland pretends to refute but in reality defends Spinozism, while simultaneously insinuating that he himself was a truer "Spinozist" than Spinoza and has a better right to be acknowledge the head of the growing Spinozist underground. "'Serena' was Queen Sophia Charlotte of Prussia, younger sister of the future George I of Britain, whom Toland had met on his recent continental journey, and with whom he had enjoyed long talks at Berlin. Widely-read and fluent in four languages, she was interested in philosophy, corresponded with Leibniz, and inspired the foundations of the Prussian Academy of Sciences."

Torah	Scroll	16th Century	0790
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Hebrew Torah

Hebrew Torah Scroll on Parchment. The Torah (Translated: doctrine, teaching) has been revered as the inspired word(s) of God, as it is said by tradition to have been revealed to Moses by Him. The Torah is sometimes referred to as the (written) Law or written Torah (unlike the oral Torah called Mishnah). The Torah is the first part of the Tanakh, the Hebrew Bible, and is made up of five books. For that reason it is also called the Pentateuch, Chumash, or the Five Books of Moses. "Torah consists of the foundational narrative of Jewish peoplehood: their call into being by God, their trials and tribulations, and their covenant with their God." "According to rabbinic tradition, all of the teachings found in the Torah, both written and oral, were given by God through Moses, a prophet, some of them at Mount Sinai and others at the Tabernacle, and all the teachings were written down by Moses, which resulted in the Torah we have today."

Torah	Scroll	16th Century	1180
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Egyptian Scroll Covenant with Abraham from Genesis 15:4-17:23

Handwritten, Torah Fragment Scroll from Egypt, written on deer skin. The scroll contains the Covenant with Abraham from Genesis 15:4-17:23. "Since the Genizah Egyptian Torah find from the 12th Century, Egyptian Torah fragments are of the most highly prized. Genizah fragments of the Ben Ezra Synagogue are seldom seen or made available. Scrolls from ancient Egypt are very distinctive in their deep reddish color and very rare as well. This deep reddish color is due to the process used in making the scroll. This process ages to a deep reddish color over the centuries. This very soft leather parchment holds its ink very well and the hand written letters remain very dark and easy to read despite centuries of use in Synagogue and the deep red color."

Tournes, Jean de	1st	1559	1339
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Insignium aliquot virorum icones

First Edition with 145 woodcut medallion portraits in the text. "A series of brief biographies of the scientists, philosophers, poets, statesmen, soldiers, playwrights, and historians of antiquity, each illustrated with a detailed medallion portrait of the subject. The anonymous author of the dedicatory epistle, almost certainly Jean de Tournes the younger, tells us that the images belonged to his father (Jean de Tournes the elder) who was not using them. Concerned that they would 'perish' altogether, our author wrote these short biographical sketches, drawn mainly from ancient writers, for the use of students." Among the luminaries depicted are Pythagoras, Thucydides, Euclid, Socrates, Aristotle, Cicero, and Marcus Portius Cato.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Tracy, Antonie Louis Claude Destutt, Comte de	1st	1811	0185

Commentary and Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws

"This incisive critique was written around 1807 by [Antoine Louis Claude, Comte Destutt de] Tracy, a French philosopher, who was a friend of Jefferson." The volume contains 31 books in which Tracy tries to accomplish a clear and settled judgement upon them. "Jefferson saw the Commentary when it was still a manuscript and was so impressed that he took pains to have it printed. He even helped with the translation and corrected the page proofs. Although the translation was published anonymously, we can identify the author and translators through a letter by Jefferson dated January 26, 1811. Elsewhere in this letter he commends it for correcting the Spirit of the Laws, while other studies had merely "nibbled only at its errors." This want is now supplied, and with a depth of thought, recision of idea, of language and of logic, which will force conviction into every mind. I declare to you, Sir, in the spirit of truth and sincerity, that I consider it the most precious gift the present age has received."

Tracy, Antonie Louis Claude Destutt, Comte de	1st American	1811	1056
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A Commentary and Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws

First Edition, preceding the publication of the French text by six years. "In his preface, the author states that he wrote this work, in which he extols the superiority of the republican constitution of America over that of England...he wrote it for Americans." The volume also "contains considerable discussion of economic policy." "This incisive critique was written around 1807 by [Antoine Louis Claude, Comte Destutt de] Tracy, a French philosopher, who was a friend of Jefferson." The volume contains 31 books in which Tracy tries to accomplish a clear and settled judgement upon them. "Jefferson saw the Commentary when it was still a manuscript and was so impressed that he took pains to have it printed. He even helped with the translation and corrected the page proofs. Although the translation was published anonymously, we can identify the author and translators through a letter by Jefferson dated January 26, 1811.

Tracy, Count Destutt	1st	1817	0356
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A Treatise on Political Economy

translated from the unpublished French manuscript by Jefferson and with an introductory letter and five-page preface written by him. This first edition preceded the publication of the original French text by seven years. Destutt de Tracy was a member of the constituent assembly in France and was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror. Set at liberty, he became a senator under the empire, and later a peer of France under the Bourbon restoration. For fear of repercussions in France, Tracy published A Treatise on Political Economy in the United States in order that he could disavow it, if necessary. Jefferson called the author ""the most conspicuous writer of the present day in the metaphysical line... The present volume is a work of great ability. It may be considered as a review of the principles of the Economists, of Smith and of Say... He has, in my opinion, corrected fundamental errors in all of them, and by simplifying principles, has brought the subject within a narrow compass. Although he puts his name to the work, he is afraid to publish it in France"". Destutt de Tracy sent Jefferson the original French manuscript, ""which Jefferson himself translated in due course and eventually caused to be published... He had received the manuscript of this work from its author in 1812, after he had caused Tracy's commentary on Montesquieu to be published, and he had been occupied with it intermittently during later years. His efforts in connection with this work provide an admirable illustration of his industry, zeal, and patience as a promoter of learning. He conducted protracted and frustrating negotiations with printers and spent about five hours a day for a period of two or three months revising the translation and providing an introduction. Afterwards he corrected the proof... He originally stipulated that his name should not appear in print as the sponsor of Tracy's work. By the fall of 1818, the financial situation of the country had worsened, and for that reason... he changed his mind. For publication in the book he wrote a letter that acknowledged his connection with it. He said: `The merit of this work will, I hope, place it in the hands of every reader in our country... it will protect the public industry from the parasite institutions now consuming it.'... Jefferson had been a close observer of financial affairs at home and abroad. Furthermore, he was familiar with the literature of the young science of political economy. He paid his respects to Adam Smith and Jean Baptiste Say in the introduction he wrote to Destutt de Tracy's treatise""."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Trenchard, John	1st	1698	0357
A Short History of Standing Armies in England			
<p>More than any other single individual, Trenchard created the American suspicion of standing armies and preference for a yeoman militia. Writing in the aftermath of the English Civil War and Glorious Revolution, he made a controversial argument that the British army was illiberal and threatened the public interest by corrupting the Chief Magistrate: "If this army does not make us slaves, we are the only people upon Earth in such circumstances that ever escaped it ... such a Power is to be trusted to none, which if it does not find a tyrant, commonly makes one; and of not time, to be sure a successor. Trenchard's famous tract convinced Americans that the appearance of British troops in America in 1768 was "one of the classic stages in the process of destroying free constitutions of government. His warnings appeared to be proven by the Boston Massacre. In the uproar which followed, the prominent Boston patriot Andrew Eliot spoke for many when he wrote that the Massacre "serves to show the impossibility of our living in peace with a standing army, citing Trenchard's History of Standing Armies, which is excellent.</p>			
Trenchard, John	1st	1697	1123
An Argument, Showing that a Standing Army is Inconsistent with a Free Government and Absolutely Destructive to the Constitution of the English Monarchy			
<p>Trenchard's writings, which profoundly influenced the Revoulutionary War generation "ranked with the treatises of Locke as the most authoritative statement of the nature of political liberty and above Locke as an exposition of the social sources of the threats it faced." With him the colonists universally agreed that unhappy nations have lost that previous jewel liberty...their necessities or indiscretion have permitted a standing army to be kept amongst them...They had a vivid sense of what such armies were; gangs of restless mercenaries, responsible only to the whims of the rulers who paid them, capable of destroying all right, law, and liberty that stood in their way.</p>			
Trenchard, John and Thomas Gordon	1st	1724	0052-0055
Cato's Letters			
<p>"Written by John Trenchard & Thomas Gordon. Rare first edition of this extremely influential work, ranked with the treatises of Locke as the most authoritative statement of the nature of political liberty and above Locke as an exposition of the social sources of the threats it faced.</p> <p>Trenchard and Gordon published their weekly "Cato's Letters" in the London Journal and later the British Journal from November 1720 through December 1723. In these 144 essays, the authors explored and popularized the philosophical and revolutionary ideas of personal and political liberty. They believed that liberty was constantly plagued by conspiracies of power-seekers and best protected by broad-based property ownership; that executive political power and standing armies were pernicious; and that luxury corrupted virtue. Furthermore, it was Trenchard and Gordon who first gave unreserved endorsement to free speech as being indispensable to Liberty, Property, true Religion, Arts, Sciences, Learning, Knowledge and who were willing to extend the privilege to all, including those who disagreed with them. Their view of the history led them to conclude that contemporary England was as corrupt as Rome on the eve of its decline and fall: "a venal city, ripe for destruction, if it can only find a purchaser". The analogue of decadent Rome was embraced by the Founding Fathers and gave a radical new meaning to their claims," transforming them from constitutional arguments to expressions of a world regenerative creed. These important and influential essays had a profound impact on Revolutionary ideology in America.</p> <p>In America, "Cato's Letters" were promptly reprinted and so widely distributed, plagiarized, and imitated that they gave rise to what might be called a "Cationic" image, central to the political theory of the time, best exemplified by Washington's public displays of virtue. Their influence is also palpable in the rhetoric of conspiracy in the Declaration of Independence, the restrictions on national power and definition of individual rights in the Article of Confederation and the Constitution, as well as the desire to use the public domain to create a nation of yeoman farmers. In the course of American political development during the eighteenth century, Trenchard and Gordon were the most important spokesmen for extreme libertarianism. This is the first complete collection of "Cato's Letters," issued soon after Trenchard's death in December 1723."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Trenchard, John and Thomas Gordon	2nd	1721	0374

Cato's Letters

"A collection of Cato's Political letters in the London Journal to Dec 17, inclusive 1720. John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon published their weekly "Cato's Letters" in the London Journal and later the British Journal from November 1720 through December 1723. In these 144 essays, the authors explored and popularized the philosophical and revolutionary ideas of personal and political liberty. They believed that liberty was constantly plagued by conspiracies of power-seekers and best protected by broad-based property ownership; that executive political power and standing armies were pernicious; and that luxury corrupted virtue. Furthermore, it was Trenchard and Gordon who first gave unreserved endorsement to free speech as being indispensable to Liberty, Property, true Religion, Arts, Sciences, Learning, Knowledge and who were willing to extend the privilege to all, including those who disagreed with them. Their view of the history led them to conclude that contemporary England was as corrupt as Rome on the eve of its decline and fall: "a venal city, ripe for destruction, if it can only find a purchaser". The analogue of decadent Rome was embraced by the Founding Fathers and gave a radical new meaning to their claims," transforming them from constitutional arguments to expressions of a world regenerative creed. These important and influential essays had a profound impact on Revolutionary ideology in America.

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Trenchard, John and Thomas Gordon	Volume I: 5th Edition, Volume III: 3rd Edition, Volume II and IV: 1754 Edition	1733-1754	0910-0913
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Cato's Letters

Volume I: Fifth Edition, Volume II and IV: 1754 Edition, and Volume III: Third Edition, . "Trenchard and Gordon published their weekly 'Cato's Letters' in the 'London Journal' and later the 'British Journal' from November 1720 through December 1723. In these 144 essays, the authors explored and popularized the philosophical and revolutionary ideas of personal and political liberty. They believed that liberty was constantly plagued by conspiracies of power-seekers and best protected by broad-based property ownership; that executive political power and standing armies were pernicious; and that luxury corrupted virtue. Furthermore, it was Trenchard and Gordon who first gave unreserved endorsement to free speech as being indispensable to Liberty, Property, true Religion, Arts, Sciences, Learning, Knowledge and who were willing to extend the privilege to all, including those who disagreed with them. Their view of the history led them to conclude that contemporary England was as corrupt as Rome on the eve of its decline and fall: "a venal city, ripe for destruction, if it can only find a purchaser"."

Tucker, Josiah	3rd	1766	1133
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An Humble address and earnest appeal to those respectable Personages in Great Britain and Ireland, how, but their education, elevated rank, and enlarged views are the ablest to judge, and the fittest to decide whether a connection with or a separation from the Continental Colonies of America be most for the National Advantage and lasting benefit for these kingdoms.

Tucker recommends total separation from the colonies, and distinguishes his opinion from those of Parliament (total war until victory is achieved) and Burke (separation, but with a commonwealth-like association). A strong British argument for colonial independence.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Twain, Mark	1st Edition, 2nd State	1880	0725
A Tramp Abroad			
<p>First Edition, Second State with "Titian's Moses" captioned at the base of the frontis illustration rather than "Moses" with 328 illustrations. Twain's account of traveling in Europe, 'A Tramp Abroad' sparkles with the author's shrewd observations and highly opinionated comments on Old World culture and showcases his unparalleled ability to integrate humorous sketches, autobiographical tidbits, and historical anecdotes in a consistently entertaining narrative. Cast in the form of a walking tour through Germany, Switzerland, France, and Italy, 'A Tramp Abroad' includes among its adventures a voyage by raft down the Neckar and an ascent of Mont Blanc by telescope, as well as the author's attempts to study Art - a wholly imagined activity Twain "authenticated" with his own wonderfully primitive pictures included in this volume.</p>			
Union Congressional Executive Committee, (The)	1st	1867	1314
Review of the Decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, in the Cases of Lambdin P. Milligan and others, the Indiana Conspirators.			
<p>First Edition. Indiana Treason Trials. An Indianan whom the army arrested during the War, Milligan was tried before a military tribunal and sentenced to be hanged. The arrest arose out of the "spectacular revelations--some of them probably true-- of skullduggery and treason" by the Sons of Liberty in the Midwest. Milligan's lawyers were David Dudley Field, James A. Garfield, and Jeremiah Black. The supreme Court's landmark decision, dismaying Radical Reconstructionalists like this pamphlet's author, held that a military court lacked jurisdiction to try Milligan, a civilian residing where civil courts were functioning outside a war zone.</p>			
United States, Supreme Court of the		1952	1284
Oliver Brown vs. Board of Education			
<p>Transcript of Record of Supreme Court for Oliver Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas. "In 1951, a class action suit was filed against the Board of Education of the City of Topeka, Kansas in the United States District Court for the District of Kansas. The plaintiffs were thirteen Topeka parents on behalf of their 20 children. The suit called for the school district to reverse its policy of racial segregation." "The argument occurred in the Supreme Court in December 1952; the case was reargued in December 1953, and finally decided in 1954. This Record includes the Complaint, Answer and other pleadings; Motions; the Transcript of the Pretrial Conference, at which Jack Greenberg and Robert Carter, of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, appeared for the plaintiffs- the parents of the Negro school-with local Topeka counsel; and, most interestingly, the trial itself, with verbatim testimony of witnesses, colloquy of counsel, and the ruling by the Court." "This is the trial Record of the case that would overturn Plessy vs. Ferguson, erase the legal justification for segregation in public education, and pave the way for outlawing governmental sponsorship of invidious racial discrimination in all areas of American life."</p>			
Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure	1st English	1776	0962
Declaration of Independence			
<p>First English Edition, Volume LIX containing the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence first publication in England was printed in the 'Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure' in 1776. The text of the Declaration appears in Volume 59 (for August 1776) on pages 91-93. It is modestly printed between an announcement of Foote's new comedy Capuchin and saccharin loves verses headed 'The British Muse.' Notably, the text of the Declaration is not listed under "America" in the Index at the end, although "answer in part to their declaration" is.</p> <p>The United States Declaration of Independence is a statement adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, which announced that the thirteen American colonies then at war with Great Britain were now independent states, and no longer a part of the British Empire. Written primarily by Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration is a formal explanation of why Congress had voted on July 2 to declare independence from Great Britain, more than a year after the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War. The birthday of the United States of America, Independence Day, is celebrated on July 4, the day the wording of the Declaration was approved by Congress. Although the wording of the Declaration was approved on July 4, the date of its</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>signing has been disputed. Most historians have concluded that it was signed nearly a month after its adoption, on August 2, 1776, and not on July 4 as is commonly believed.</p>			
University of Oxford	1st	1710	0762
<p>An Entire Confutation of Mr. Hoadley's Book of the Original Government</p> <p>Illuminates the growing struggle between church and state in late 17th and early 18th century England.</p>			
University of Padua		1612	0944
<p>Doctoral Diploma of the University of Padua</p> <p>Founded in 1223, The University of Padua is one of the oldest European universities and the second oldest in Italy. It originally taught jurisprudence and theology, but in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it became known as well for medicine and astronomy. Among its famous students are Galileo, who held a chair in Physics, Nicolas of Cusa, Pietro Bembo, Vesalius, Tasso and Copernicus. This illuminated diploma was granted to Antonio Butta of Belluno for a doctorate in law in 1612 and is signed by Alexander Teretius, the Vicar of the bishopric of Padua representing the Bishop of Padua, Marcus Cornelius, whose red wax seal authenticates the diploma.</p>			
Unknown		1737	0794
<p>Representatives of Great Britain</p> <p>A Pamphlet published in 1737, probably Great Britain's high rates and national debt. The subject throughout the pamphlet is money and the health of the nation. The writers of the pamphlet, unknown on the document, believed Great Britain's National Debt rates were draining the country money as well as the citizens of taxes. The pamphlet's supporters believed it was the Representatives of Great Britain's job to get the nation out of the bad situation it was in and not let people take advantage of the nation. Great Britain was paying high rates to foreigners on their national debt and consequently it was draining the kingdom leaving it broke. The pamphlet believed it was the rights of every citizen to demand that this as well as the high tax rates be stopped. The pamphlet is a call for the representatives of Great Britain to do something and help their nation and citizens from impending disaster. It is also a call to citizens to aware them of the situation of the nation and parliament.</p>			
Unknown	2nd	1757	1127
<p>An Essay on Political Lying</p>			
Unknown		1705	1305
<p>The Game of Law: Or, A Colletion of the Laws and Statutes</p> <p>Author unknown. This work was for the information of all Gentlemen and the caution of others. The work explains that rights and freedoms are for Gentlemen, and gives precise definitions of how much of a Gentleman you would have to be. In particular, it excludes most rural people from having guns. Thus separating one man from another based upon external socio economical and political distinctions.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Various		1790-1791	0595-0598

Essays Philosophical, Historical and Literary

“The celebrated controversy on the subject of Liberty and Necessity has, from the earliest ages in various modes, attracted the attention and employed the fugacity of philosophical and speculative minds. Whether the course of human events is fixed and unalterable, or uncertain and contingent, is a question in the highest degree curious and interesting, but at the same time involved in difficulties of such magnitude, that it may be justly doubted whether it is capable of a solution so clear and satisfactory, as to preclude a difference of opinion on this subject, amongst enquirers equally candid, impartial and intelligent.” Miscellaneous essays ranging from topics of liberty and necessity, government and civil liberty to memoirs on the reign of Queen Anne and observations of established laws.

Various	2nd	1767	0605
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British Liberties

British Liberties or the Free-born Subject's inheritance; containing the Laws that form the Basis of those Liberties, with observations thereon; Among others are magna charta, and other statues in confirmation of the Liberties of the Subject, with comments, Laws relating to Treason. The work included extracts from laws dating from 1215, and the Magna Charta, to acts from the reign of George II. The anonymous editor admits his debt to a tract entitled "English Liberties, or, the free-born subject's inheritance..." by Henry Care (1646-1688), first published in 1691, both in terms of "design and method" but also for much of that part of the work which relates to Positive law. He also cites Lord Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke and James Harris.

Various		1586	0656
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Prouisione et ordine sopra le pompe...

A fascinating and severe edict against luxury and pomp in Bologna at the end of the sixteenth century. It begins by forbidding the wearing of any gold, silver, jewelry or lace by either sex although married women may wear earrings to the value of 15 scudi, a pearl necklace (300 scudi), 2 rings (200 scudi the pair), two enameled gold bracelets (50 scudi) and a few other ornaments. Certain furs and hats are also banned. Foreigners and students are not exempt and are subject to the same penalties. There is also a clause forbidding tailors to make clothes using the banned fabrics and metals. Carriages must not be covered with gold, silver, silk or velvet and in the city must not be drawn by more than two horses. Meals are also strictly controlled. Only three roast dishes are allowed of which only one can come from an animal -- the other two must be game, of which one must be a bird. One pie is permitted (but not game), two tarts and two types of soup. Fish and oysters are expressly forbidden. Puddings are also strictly controlled although there is a slight concession to wedding parties. The penalties for breaking these regulations are twenty-five scudi for the host and ten scudi and three lashes for the cook. Thus we see a very early example of regulations and controls being put in place.

Vattel, M.	1st English	1759	0360
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Law of Nations; or Principles of the Law of Nature: Applies to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns

"A work tending to display the true interest of powers. First edition in English of one of the most influential treatises on international law. Vattel's work first appeared in French in 1758 and was immediately translated into English. Vattel's authority and influence was greatest in America, particularly in the period immediately following the American Revolution. Jefferson often quoted from Vattel in his dealings with foreign diplomats, and [The Law of Nations] was the work most cited on international law in early American court decisions. "Certainly a work of the first magnitude. It modernized the whole theory and business of international law, brought it out of the study into the field, the mart, the council chamber and the palace. [Vattel] did, indeed, much for nations, for he imposed upon them theories of moral rational development". "He has done for the morality of Nations, what Paley did for the morality of individuals; both wrote, not so much for professed scholars, as to inform and enlighten the mass of mankind". "The most popular, and the most elegant writer on the law of nations, is Vattel, whose method has been greatly admired"."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Verplanck, Gulian		1809	1118
An oration delivered on July 4, 1809 in the North Dutch Church, before the Washington Benevolent Society of the City of New York			
"An honorable pride of character is native to our soil. Our reason and our conscience are our own. No man need to seek for himself a master, no man need to fawn upon a patron." But he warns against substituting, "for loyalty to the people, fealty to the party."			
Verplanck, Gulian	1st	1836	1137
The Advantages and the Dangers of the American Scholar			
Here he says "An honorable pride of character is native to our soil. Our reason and our conscience are our own. No man need to seek for himself a master, no man need to fawn upon a patron."			
Vespucci, Amerigo	1st	1894	1156
The Letters of Amerigo Vespucci and Other Documents Illustrative of His Career			
First Edition. Vespucci (1454 - 1512) was an Italian explorer, financier, navigator and cartographer who first demonstrated that Brazil and the West Indies did not represent Asia's eastern outskirts as initially speculated from Columbus' voyages. The work contains many of his letters and other documents during his career including: "Letter of Amerigo Vespucci to a "Magnificent Lord"" [Pietro Soderini], "Letter of Amerigo Vespucci to Lorenzo Pietro F. di Medici," "Evidence of Alonzo de Hojeda Respecting His Voyage of 1499," "Account of the Voyage of Hojeda, 1499-1500, by Navarete," "Letter of Christopher Columbus to His Son," "Letter of Vianelo to the Seignery of Venice," "Letter of Naturalization in Favor of Vespucci," "Appointment of Vespucci as Chief Pilot," "Chapters from Las Casas, which Discuss the Statements of Vespucci," "Evidence Respecting the Voyage of Pinzon and Solis," and "Las Cases on the Voyage of Pinzon and Solis."			
Vesque de Puttelange, Jean		1791	1343
Le Roi Guiot. Histoire nouvelle,tiree d'un vieux manuscrit poudreux et vermoulu			
Only Edition, Rare. "'Once upon a time there was a king'". This most classic of openings ushers in the story of a realm which the author immediately likens to Plato's Atlantis, and which he conjures, he writes, from " within my four walls of an evening, free to reflect on the vanities of the world, and to think of the happiness that my nation once enjoyed..."."			
"This fable-like utopian books tells the story of a fictitious King Guiot who, spoil from birth by a fanciful and damaging education, nullifies the enlightened reforms of his predecessors. A journey in incognito to a neighboring, wisely administered realm brings Guiot in touch with a different, possible reality, but too late; his own people, [tried] of despotism and bureaucracy, rebel. And rightly so, interjects the author: "The moment a government forgets what is owes its people, the people are entitled to refuse their obedience, which is only die to just laws." King Guiot dies, and his people, ruled instead by a philosopher-king, prosper as "one of the most enlightened nations of the world"."			
Virgil		1515	0386
Opera Vergiliana			
Great Roman poet. He was in the maturity of his powers at the most critical epoch of the national life, one of the most critical epochs in the history of the world. Keeping aloof from the trivial daily life of his contemporaries, he was moved more profoundly than any of them by the deeper currents of emotion in the sphere of government, religion, morals and human feeling which were then changing the world; and in uttering the enthusiasm of the hour, and all the new sensibilities that were stirring in his own heart and imagination, he had, in the words of Sainte-Beuve, "divined as a decisive hour of the world what the future would love." He was also by universal acknowledgment the greatest literary artist whom Rome produced.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Virginia Constitutional Convention		1830	1045
Virginia Constitutional Convention, Proceedings and Debates of the Virginia State Convention of 1829-1830. To Which are subjoined the New Constitution of Virginia and the Votes of the People.			
The complete record of the first Virginia constitutional convention since 1776, as reported by "Mr. Stansbury of Washington." Among the delegates were the sitting Chief Justice of the United States (John Marshall), two former Presidents of the United States (James Madison and James Monroe) as well as a future one (John Tyler), and an eminent constitutional scholar who later served as Secretary of State (Abel P Upshur). At the heart of the debate in the convention was the question of representation, the delegates from the western counties being determined to break the stranglehold which the slaveholding Tidewater had on the Legislature. The divergent interests of the two regions reflected in the debates at the convention later manifested themselves when the western counties seceded from the Confederate Virginia to form the new state of West Virginia.			

Virginia Convention	1st	1789	1054-1055
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Debates and other Proceedings of the Convention of Virginia

First Edition, Volume II and Volume III only. "Virginia's delegates assembled on June 2, 1788 to begin the debate. The assembly included two representatives from each of Virginia's 84 counties. Among them were James Madison, John Marshall, Patrick Henry, George Mason, James Monroe and several others from among the first rank of founders. The debate was bitter and lengthy. Three weeks into the proceedings, unbeknownst to the Virginia delegates, New Hampshire delegates met and ratified the Constitution in only 3 days of debate. The New Hampshire ratification meant that approval of the whole document did not hang solely on Virginia's debate... The published account of the Virginia debate stands among the most important records of the Constitutions Convention and formation of the Federal Government. It was published before North Carolina and Rhode Island even held their ratification conventions."

Voltaire (Francois Marie Arouet)	1st	1733	0507
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Letters Concerning the English Nation

First Edition, translated by John Lockman. Voltaire's most important early philosophical work. Written during his exile in England. These letters reflect Voltaire's admiration for the science, toleration, political institutions, and general intellectual freedom of the English people. His observations were clear implied attacks upon the French monarchy and the corruption of the French government and church. The criticisms were not well received in France: copies of the book were burned and warrants were issued against Voltaire. This book is also important for Voltaire's adoption of English science. The author praises Bacon and Locke, writes about inoculation against smallpox, and discusses Isaac Newton extensively. Voltaire was in London between 1726 and 1729 and was present for Newton's funeral at Westminster Abbey in 1727. This volume includes the first publication of the story of Newton and the apple.

Voltaire (Francois Marie Arouet)		1767	0827
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The Ignorant Philosopher

Voltaire wrote The Ignorant Philosopher at the age of seventy, nearing the end of his life. The work is a bold and honest expression of the thoughts and ignorances of a man who viewed ultimate understanding as an impossibility—himself. The book is comprised of a synthesis and stock of his philosophical positions through fifty-six, often very short, chapters. The chapters are presented in the form of many "doubts" and "ignorances" in which he attempts to answer a series of deep metaphysical questions. In the process of answering them, however, he ironically reveals how unanswerable they are, and how trivial man is when confronted with them. "...we feel that we might think to eternity, without being able to discover the least glimpse of probability." These long disputed questions regarding the origins of life, the operation of thought, or the existence of the soul, are, in his estimation, without a solution. In addition to communicating his thoughts on these issues, he also criticizes some of the great philosophical names and systems of the past, which have claimed to be able to give an answer to such questions.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Voltaire (Francois Marie Arouet)		1908	0829
Works			
<p>François-Marie Arouet (21 November 1694 – 30 May 1778), better known by the pen name Voltaire, was a French Enlightenment writer, essayist, deist and philosopher known for his wit, philosophical sport, and defense of civil liberties, including freedom of religion. He was an outspoken supporter of social reform despite strict censorship laws and harsh penalties for those who broke them. A satirical polemicist, he frequently made use of his works to criticize Christian Church dogma and the French institutions of his day</p> <p>Voltaire was one of several Enlightenment figures (along with John Locke and Thomas Hobbes) whose works and ideas influenced important thinkers of both the American and French Revolutions.</p>			
Voltaire (Francois Marie Arouet)	1st English	1759	0923
Candid, All For The Best			
<p>François-Marie Arouet (21 November 1694 – 30 May 1778), better known by the pen name Voltaire, was a French Enlightenment writer, essayist, deist and philosopher known for his wit, philosophical sport, and defense of civil liberties, including freedom of religion. He was an outspoken supporter of social reform despite strict censorship laws and harsh penalties for those who broke them. A satirical polemicist, he frequently made use of his works to criticize Christian Church dogma and the French institutions of his day. He is best known today for his novel, <i>Candide, ou l'Optimisme</i> (<i>Candide, or Optimism</i>, 1759), which satirized the philosophy of optimism. <i>Candide</i> was also subject to censorship and Voltaire jokingly claimed that the actual author was a certain "Dr DeMad" in a letter, where he reaffirmed the main polemical stances of the text. Voltaire was one of several Enlightenment figures (along with John Locke and Thomas Hobbes) whose works and ideas influenced important thinkers of both the American and French Revolutions.</p>			
Voltaire (Francois Marie Arouet)		1764	0928
A Treatise on Religious Toleration			
<p>François-Marie Arouet, the French writer, historian and philosopher known as Voltaire (1694–1778) published his "Treatise on Toleration" in 1763. In it he attacked religious views, but also said, "It does not require great art, or magnificently trained eloquence, to prove that Christians should tolerate each other. I, however, am going further: I say that we should regard all men as our brothers. What? The Turk my brother? The Chinaman my brother? The Jew? The Siam? Yes, without doubt; are we not all children of the same father and creatures of the same God?" On the other hand, Voltaire in his writings on religion was spiteful and intolerant of the practice of the Christian religion, and Rabbi Joseph Telushkin has claimed that the most significant of Enlightenment hostility against Judaism was found in Voltaire.</p>			
Voltaire (Francois Marie Arouet)		1962	1089
The Sermon of the Fifty			
<p>As Translated by J.A.R Seguin; This piece was not included in the English translation of Voltaire's Complete Works edited, at London, in the middle of the 18th century. The reason was simple; the author himself had persistently refused to acknowledge it as one of his own compositions; and thus, it had never yet been printed in any of the French collections issued from Switzerland or elsewhere.</p>			
Von Holst, Hermann E.		1889	0878-0883
The Constitutional and Political History of the United States 1750-1859			
<p>Six volumes bound in burnt orange cloth with bumped and worn corners and spine, cover wear. Series begins with 1750 and extends to 1859. The constitutional and political history of the United States from 1750-1828</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Voorhees, Daniel W.		1859	0651

Argument of D.V. of Terre Haute, Indiana upon the Trial of John E. Cook, indicted for treason, murder and inciting slaves to rebel, at the Harper's Ferry insurrection.

An important slavery document delivered at Charleston, Virginia on November, 8, 1859. Daniel Voorhees was appointed United States District Attorney for Indiana and United States Senator by President Buchanan. As a defense attorney, he was made famous through his defense of John E. Cook, indicted for treason, murder and inciting slaves to rebel, at the Harper's Ferry Insurrection.

"Not only the ancestry of John E. Cook, but all with whom his life is now bound up, stand before the country as your friends, and the friends of the Constitution as handed down to us by the valor and wisdom of Washington."

Wade, John		1831	0039
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The Extraordinary Black Book

"The Bible of the Reformers" was the Black Book, a massive compendium of all the abuses, electoral, ecclesiastical, legal, which they sought to abolish. The edition cited here was the most influential, coming as it did on the eve of the Reform Bill (1832). For the Black Book was above all a practical document, and its emphasis on the need to have practical as well as equitable representation lies at the root of parliamentary democracy.

Waite, Catharine V.	1st	1866	1057
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The Mormon Prophet and His Harem Or, An Authentic History of Brigham Young, His Numerous Wives and Children

First Edition. A biography on Brigham Young (1801-1877) who was American leader in the Latter Day Saint movement and a settler of the Western United States. He was the President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) from 1847 until his death in 1877, he founded Salt Lake City, and he served as the first governor of the Utah Territory, United States.

The author of the work, Catharine V. Waite, was in residence for two years in Salt Lake City and believed she was able to get a good view of the inside workings of Mormon Society which she presents to her readers.

Ward, Seth and John Wilkins	1st	1654	1097
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Vindiciae Academiarum

First Edition. This volume was part of a "debate which raged about the purpose and value of university education from 1653-1654: some in parliament saw universities as bastions of, and training grounds for, the idolatrous church they were trying to destroy, and in August 1653 there was even a debate about their abolition." "The long-running Hobbes-Wallis controversy was a by-product of this debate." This volume, in particular, was a reply from the Oxford academics Seth Ward and John Wilkins on John Webster's treatise 'Academiarum Examen,' in which "they used as an opportunity to defend a more moderate programme of updating, partly put in place already...Ward and Wilkins put the case that Webster was ignorant of recent changes, and inconsistent in championing both Bacon and Fludd, whose methods were incompatible. Ward and Wilkins used the same publication to argue against others (William Dell and Thomas Hobbes), who had been attacking the old universities of Cambridge and Oxford. Other opponents of the 'Examen' were Thomas Hall and George Wither."

Warren, Mercy	1st	1805	0633-0635
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History of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the American Revolution

First Edition of "Warren's pioneering three-volume history, offering a rare "insider's view of the Revolution," begun in the earliest days of America's struggle for independence." "Warren began her account at the earliest stirrings of the Revolution and "worked steadily on the three volumes that were finally published-when Warren was 77... Her work not only provided an insider's view of the Revolution, but also set an important precedent for women authors." Warren expertly drew upon the knowledge of key figures such as her husband, politician James Warren, and her brother James Otis, famous for his phrase, "taxation without representation is tyranny," and regularly she corresponded with notables such as Samuel Adams, Abigail Adams and Thomas Jefferson." "Her work remains the "first important historical work by an American woman.""

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Washington, Booker T.		1901	1225
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Up From Slavery

Published in the same year as the first edition. The volume is a "fascinating autobiography of a self-made man's rise from slavery to prominence." Washington details "his personal experiences in working to rise from the position of a slave child during the Civil War, to the difficulties and obstacles he overcame to get an education at the new Hampton University, to his work establishing vocational schools-most notably the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama-to help black people and other disadvantaged minorities learn useful, marketable skills and work to pull themselves, as a race, up by the bootstraps. He reflects on the generosity of both teachers and philanthropists who helped in educating blacks and Native American." The volume "is listed among the most widely read autobiographies. It was originally published as a serial in the Outlook Magazine... and was ultimately published in more than 12 languages."

Washington, Booker T.		1901	0892
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Up From Slavery: An Autobiography

As the son of a slave, Booker Taliaferro Washington worked his way out the salt furnaces and coal mines to develop the esteemed Tuskegee Institute. He was an African-American educator, author, and advisor to Republican presidents. He was the dominant leader in the African-American community in the United States from 1890 to 1915. Representative of the last generation of black American leaders born in slavery, he spoke on behalf of the large majority of blacks who lived in the South but had lost their ability to vote through disfranchisement by southern legislatures. This autobiographical work demonstrates his forceful and potent voice in the fight for African-American equality in turn-of-the-century America.

Washington, George		1796	0806
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Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine

"In September 1796, George Washington announced his decision not to seek a third term. With the assistance of Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, Washington composed what is now known as his Farewell Address. It was his political testament to the nation. The address was intended to inspire and guide future generations. It also set forth Washington's defense of his administration's record and embodied a classic statement of Federalist doctrine. Washington's principal concern was for the safety of the eight-year old Constitution. He believed that the stability of the Republic was threatened by the forces of geographical sectionalism, political factionalism, and interference by foreign powers in the nation's domestic affairs. He urged Americans to subordinate sectional jealousies to common national interests. Washington did not publicly deliver his Farewell Address. It first appeared on September 19, 1796, in the 'Philadelphia Daily American Advertiser' and then in papers around the country. Here as it is seen, was published in a 'Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine'. A magazine created by Edward Cave in London, England in 1731. It ran for almost 200 years before it ceased publication in 1922."

Watson, Richard		1796	0362
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Apology for the Bible in a series of Letters addressed to Thomas Paine

English divine, student and eventual fellow of Trinity College, and professor of chemistry and divinity. Under the authority of Lord Shelborne, Watson was made bishop of Llandaff, and brought forth a scheme for improving the conditions of the poorer clergy by equalizing the incomes of the bishops. The scheme was not well-received and also squelched Watson's ambitions of being promoted to a better diocese. Neglecting both his see and professorship, he occupied himself with the improvement of agriculture, but frequently came forward as a preacher and speaker in the House of Lords. In 1796 he published in answer to Thomas Paine, an Apology for the Bible, perhaps the best known of his numerous writings. Watson continued to exert his pen with vigor, and in general to good purpose, denouncing the slave trade, and advocating the union with Ireland.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Watson, Richard	2nd	1796	1012
An Apology for the Bible addressed to Thomas Paine			
A Rebuttal to Paine's "Age of Reason"			
Watson, Richard		1796	1073
An Apology for the Bible, In a series of Letters address to Thomas Paine			
Original, Full Leather. The Lord Bishop of Landaff goes after Paine, whom he praises for his "energy of language, and acuteness of investigation;" but whose blasphemy he deploras.			
Webster, Daniel		1819	0098
The Case of Dartmouth College			
"ENCOURAGED THE EXPANSION OF AMERICAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE: LANDMARK DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CASE, IN ORIGINAL BOARDS. First edition. One of the most important of the early cases appearing before the Supreme Court. Dartmouth was represented by one of its most famous alumni, the orator and politician Daniel Webster. ""[Webster's] words, `It is, Sir, as I have said, a small College. And yet there are those who love it!' made him known throughout the country and, it was said, caused Chief Justice Marshall to be filled with emotion, his eyes `suffused with tears.' Marshall's decision, ruling for Webster and the old trustees... established... an assurance for all investors in American corporate enterprises that the terms upon which they had committed their capital could not be unilaterally altered by a state. At a time when corporations were first being widely used, it thus encouraged the expansion of American business enterprise... The decision vested the Corporation with indestructible contract rights... even against its creator""."			
Webster, Daniel		1830	0537
Speech of Daniel Webster, in reply to Mr. Hayne			
Speech of Daniel Webster, in reply to Mr. Hayne of South Carolina Delivered in the Senate, Jan 26, 1830. Generally considered Webster's greatest speech. Arguing a unionist versus states rights position. Slavery, of course, was the real issue.			
Webster, Daniel		1824	1111
Mr. Websters Speech on the Greek Revolution			
The freedom-fighting Greeks captured the imagination of Americans. Webster makes an eloquent speech on their behalf.			
Webster, Daniel		1830	1119
Speech of... in reply to Mr. Hayne			
Massachusetts Senator Daniel Webster's "Second Reply" to South Carolina Senator Robert Y. Hayne has long been thought of as a great oratorical celebration of American nationalism in a period of sectional strife. The 1830 Webster-Hayne debate centered around the South Carolina nullification crisis of the late 1820s, but historians have largely ignored the sectional interests underpinning Webster's argument on behalf of Unionism and a transcendent nationalism. In many respects, his speech betrays the mentality of Massachusetts conservatives seeking to regain national leadership and advance their particular ideas about the nation. Webster realized that if the social, political, and economical elite of Massachusetts and the Northeast were to			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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once again lay claim to national leadership, he had to justify New England's previous history of sectionalism within a framework of nationalistic progression. Though Webster made an impassioned argument, the political, social, and economic traditions of New England informed his ideas about the threatened nation. Even more pointedly, his speech reflected a decade of arguments from other Massachusetts conservatives who argued against supposed threats to New England's social order

Webster, Daniel	1st	1832	1209
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Speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster at the National Republican Convention, in Worcester, Oct. 12, 1832

Webster argues that the Constitution is in imminent peril from President Jackson: Jackson has renounced the Constitution's primary powers developed over the preceding forty years, particularly a national bank and internal improvements. At the same time, Jackson has sought unconstitutionally to arrogate power to himself by claiming to be co-equal with the Supreme Court in interpreting the Constitution. As the later claim, Webster says, if the President is right, "there is an end to all law and all judicial authority. Statutes are but recommendations, judgments no more than opinions."

Webster, Daniel	1st	1832	0103
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Speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster at the National Republican Convention

First Edition. "A speech by Webster addressing the state and congressional fights over tariff laws and the threat of nullification, its unconstitutionality, as well as the possibility of the dissolution of the Union. Webster addresses the president's threat to blockade the port of Charleston, claiming he has no authority to do so." "Webster argues that the Constitution is in imminent peril from President Jackson: Jackson has renounced the Constitution's primary powers developed over the preceding forty years, particularly a national bank and internal improvements. At the same time, Jackson has sought unconstitutionally to arrogate power to himself by claiming to be co-equal with the Supreme Court in interpreting the Constitution. As to the lather claim, Webster says, if the President is right, "there is an end to all law and all judicial authority. Statutes are but recommendations, judgments no more than opinions."

Webster, Noah		1794	0653
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An American Selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking calculated to improve the minds of youth and refine the taste of youth

American teacher, lecturer, author, lawyer and judge. In politics, he was an ardent partisan of Federalism, advocating the adoption of the Constitution. Webster believed that the American nation needed a language and literature of its own; he wrote a three-volume Grammatical Institute of the English Language. Parts II and III included a spelling book which came to be implemented into all schools of the century. Webster is best known for his great work, An American Dictionary for the English Language.

Webster, Noah		1790	1065
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A Collection of essays and fugitiv writings on moral, historical, political and literary subjects

Printed at Boston, for the author, by I. Thomas and E.T. Andrews, At Faust's Statue, No. 45, Newbury Street.

Weems, Mason	1st	1799	0440
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The Philanthropist

The philanthropist: or, a good twenty five cents worth of political love powder, and honest Adamites and Jeffersonianites. A most unusual Virginia imprint, explaining the difference between the American Revolution and contemporary European upheavals.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
West, Samuel	1st	1793	0363

Essays on Liberty and Necessity

First Edition of the First Part, a Second Part was published in 1795 in New Bedford. This work is West's "reply to the views of Jonathan Edwards...that divine prescience does not imply the necessity of future events; that self-determination is consistent with moral agency; that the Deity's permission of sin is proof for the self-governing power of men; and that volition is an effect which has a cause. Of all the replies to Edwards' 'Freedom of the Will,' West's was most thorough and most persuasive. He helped to widen the rift that had already appeared between Calvinists and Arminians."

West, Samuel		1795	0415
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Essays on Liberty and Necessity

A Clergyman born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts in 1730. Graduated from Harvard in 1754, entered the ministry, was settled over the congregation in New Bedford in 1761, and taught the doctrine that afterward became known as Unitarian. Immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill he joined the army as a chaplain, remained several months with it, and deciphered for General Washington a treasonable letter from Dr. Benjamin Church to an officer in the British army. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of the state of Massachusetts, and also of the convention for the adoption of the constitution of the United States. Among his publications include "A Sermon on the Anniversary of the Landing of the Fathers at Plymouth" (1777); and "Essays on Liberty and Necessity," in reply to Jonathan Edward's "On the Will."

West, Samuel		1795	1155
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Essays on Liberty and Necessity; in which the True Nature of Liberty is stated and defended; and the Principal Arguments used by Mr. Edwards, and others, for Necessity, are Considered.

This is West's "reply to the views of Jonathan Edwards...that divine prescience does not imply the necessity of future events; that self-determination is consistent with moral agency; that the Deity's permission of sin is proof for the self-governing power of men; and that volition is an effect which has a cause. Of all the replies to Edward's Freedom of Will, West's was most thorough and most persuasive.

West, Samuel	1st	1776	1208
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Mr. West's Election Sermon

A sermon preached before the honorable Council and honorable House of Representatives of the colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England on May 29, 1776. Being an anniversary election of the honorable Council of the colony. This sermon is a justification, from first principles, of the American Revolution. West explains we must submit to government "as absolutely necessary for the peace and safety of mankind." But he then asserts "that the same principles which oblige us to submit to government, do equally oblige us to resist tyranny." With Locke, West reasons that tyranny and arbitrary power are "directly contrary to natural law." he identifies English rule as expressions of such tyranny. "When a people find themselves cruelly oppressed by the parent state, they have an undubted right to throw of the yoke, and to assert their liberty." The must "renounce all submission to the government that has oppressed them...and set up an independent state of their own." West later helped write Massachusetts' state constitution, and was a delegate to the federal constitutional convention in Philadelphia.

Wharton, Francis		1889	0719-0724
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The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States.

Edited Under the Direction of Congress. With Preliminary index and notes Historical and Legal.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Whately, Thomas	1st	1765	1309
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The Regulations Lately Made Concerning the Colonies, and the Taxes Imposed Upon Them, Considered.

First Edition. "A comprehensive justification of the colonial system in general and of the new revenue and administrative measures in particular. As secretary to the treasury he had been the chief draftsman of the Stamp Act. He was the best informed person in England on the intricacies of the laws and regulations governing the colonies." Whately examines the results of the successful conclusion of the War with France; demonstrates the Mother Country's contribution to the safety and health of the American colonies; explains the justness of British oversight and the necessity for British regulations; and justifies the British tax and colonial policies.

Wheeler, Jacob D.	1st	1837	1350
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A Practical Treatise on the Law of Slavery.

First Edition. "A significant work on the law of slavery in the United States, this book offers one of the earliest and virtually complete digest of all court decisions on the subject. The cases are from all over the United States, North and South." "The work bears marks of haste in its preparation, but it is a valuable compilation of decisions on practical questions, arising under the Law of Slavery in the United States. It will be serviceable to the Profession as a comprehensive digest of authorities on this branch of law, and it will afford much instruction to philanthropists and statesmen, interested in reconciling the welfare of slaves with the integrity and just operation of Constitutional Law."

Whistler, James McNeill	1st	1890	1320
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The Gentle Art of Making Enemies

First Edition. The work was in part a response to a transcript of Whistler's famous libel suit against critic John Ruskin. Ruskin, in a review of the inaugural showing at the Grosvenor Gallery, had referred to Whistler's painting Nocturne in Black and Gold: The Falling Rocket as "flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." The work also contains Whistler's letters to newspapers chronicling his many petty grievances against various acquaintances and friends.

White, Esq., P.		1792	1034
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Rational Freedom: Being a Defence of the National Character of Britons

Published in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1792, this work was written by P. White of the General Excise Office in Edinburgh. It was written as an opposition to the "malapert and seditious" writings of Thomas Paine. In the work, White exposes Paine misrepresentations and tries to correct his false colorings as painted in Paine's work Rights of Man, Part the Second, Combining Principle and Practice. Rights of Man, detailed a representative government with enumerated social programs to remedy the numbing poverty of commoners through progressive tax measures. The work was radically reduced in price to ensure unprecedented circulation and it was sensational in its impact which gave birth to reform societies. In White's work he takes Paine's arguments and explains why they are not true. Further, White claims that Paine used partial representation of the nations that he accused of abusing power. White accused Paine of being weak minded and vulgar tempered.

Whitman, Walt		1942	0532-0533
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Leaves of Grass Vol I & II

"The limited editions club 'Leaves of Grass', one of 1500 copies signed by photographer Edward Weston. This edition is highlighted by many striking images by Weston." Of special importance: this edition contains the 1855 Introduction to 'Leaves of Grass' by Mark Van Doren. 'Leaves of Grass' is a poetry collection. "Though the first edition was published in 1855, Whitman spent his entire life writing and re-writing 'Leaves of Grass', revising it in several editions until his death. This resulted in vastly different editions over four decades-the first a small book of twelve poems and the last a compilation of over 400 poems."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Whitman, Walt	1st	1871	0773

Democratic Vistas

Whitman 's prose comments on the role of the poet in shaping both America's and humanity's destinies, and the importance of democracy as an element in the formation of character.

Wilberforce, William	1st Edition	1807	0956
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A Letter on The Abolition of the Slave Trade; Addressed to the Freeholders and Other Inhabitants of Yorkshire

First Edition. "A politician, philanthropist and devoted Christian, Wilberforce spent many years fighting in Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade. 'A Letter...', originally intended to only be a pamphlet, was a description of the evidence and arguments against the slave trade accumulated by Wilberforce over the course of two decades. Its publication on 31 January 1807 served as the culmination of the final struggle for stopping the trafficking of slaves along with the introduction of the Abolition Bill in the House of Lords. The bill passed the upper house by a large majority and was read in the Commons on 23 February. It passed by 283 votes to 16 and received the royal assent on 25 March. Wilberforce continued to devote the rest of his life to the anti-slavery movement and died in 1833, just three days after Parliament voted to abolish slavery."

Wilkes, John		1764-1765	1301-1303
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The North Briton

The North Briton began publication as a weekly in 1762. "Week by week, the new periodical continued its attacks on the government. It showed itself bold, to start with, in printing the ministers' names in full, without the usual subterfuges of dashes and stars; and it grew bolder as it went on. Nothing, however, gave a handle to the authorities by which, even under the existing law of libel, the writers could be brought to book...At last, Wilkes overstepped the line in No. 45, which bitterly impugned the truthfulness of the speech from the throne regarding the peace of Paris. The long government persecution of the libeler, which followed the publication of No. 45, and which finally resulted in the abolition of the tyrannic system of general warrants, also snuffed out The North Briton.

Wilkinson, Sir J. Gardner		1878	1211-1213
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The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians

In three volumes. The new and best edition, revised and corrected by Samuel Birch. With over 645 finely accomplished illustrations throughout all three volumes. An important and cornerstone work in ancient history. Wilkinson's acute observation and use of exhaustive illustrations of the manners and customs of an ancient people as depicted by the monuments and records make his work an absolute textbook on the subject with the author's highly important explanations and comparisons of Egyptian and Greek notions. The purpose of this edition, considered the best, was formed to present the great work in a manner of use to the general public as well as the student of ancient Egypt and its people. Notes and additions in manuscript form were supplied by Lady wilkinson for this edition and a general index was added.

William of Normandy		1862	0106
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Domesday Book

"William the Conqueror's Domesday Book was the final act of the Norman Conquest of England, which established the character of the nation as it is today. It was written to guarantee for all time the rights of his followers to the lands that they had conquered, and the king expressly commanded that its decisions were never to be questioned. Thus this famous manuscript, still in excellent condition in the Public Record Office in London, is one of the most influential books ever written.

Yet Domesday contains no argument, no reasoning, no narrative, only facts; facts, however, in such quantity, and of such complex variety that there is nothing like it from any historical period, anywhere."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
William of Ockham		1522	0908
Summa Logicae			
<p>In Summa Logicae, Ockham puts forward a new philosophical program designed to supersede the views of his contemporaries and predecessors, views that come in for extensive and trenchant criticism in the course of its many pages. The program and the movement it engendered “nominalism.” Its guiding principle is the conviction that only concrete individuals exist and any other purported entities are no more than names, traditionally expressed as the maxim not to multiply entities beyond necessity, a formulation known as “Ockham’s Razor.” This principle has a wide range of application, and it has deep theological and well as philosophical consequences. The Summa Logicae lays out in systematic detail Ockham’s account of logic and language, providing him with the necessary groundwork for applying his Razor.</p>			

Williams, Samuel	1st	1775	0364
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A Discourse on the Love of our Country

"1774 DISCOURSE ON THE AMERICAN COLONIES:

""A FREE AND EQUAL GOVERNMENT IS BEST SUITED TO OUR INFANT AND RISING STATE... WE SEEM TO BE ON THE EVE OF SOME GREAT AND UNUSUAL EVENTS... WHICH MAY FORM A NEW ERA, AND GIVE A NEW TURN TO HUMAN AFFAIRS..."" Williams' sermon discusses ""the Love of our country... the obligations we are under to this duty, and what particular reasons and motives we have to engage us to it,"" especially with regard to religion, government, and liberty. Most importantly, he analyzes the relationship between England and the American colonies and discusses at length the past, present, and future of America: ""A free and equal government is best suited to our infant and rising state.... [Our thoughts turn] to the present unhappy and critical state of the North-American colonies. Amidst all the pleasure a benevolent mind must receive from the growth, progress, and general tendency of the colonies; the unhappy disputes we are engaged in with our mother-country, seem to cast a shade over all other prospects. Both countries were long happily united in mutual affection, friendship, and confidence... And this mutual affection was the honor, comfort, strength, and safety of both. But instead of our former peace and friendship, what fears, murmurs, and unusual commotions now prevail from one end of the American continent to the other?... We seem to be on the eve of some great and unusual events: Events, which it is not improbable, may form a new era, and give a new turn to human affairs. The state of both countries is critical and dangerous to the last degree... The cause of America seems indeed to be much the better cause. It is not the cause of a mob, of a party, or a faction that America means to plead... It is the cause of Self-Defence, of Public Faith, and of the Liberties of Mankind, that America is engaged in.""

Winn, T.S.	1st	1824	0502
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Emancipation

Practical advice to British Slave-holders: with suggestions for the General Improvement of West India Affairs. Writing in the light of the abolition of the African slave trade, Winn calls for a complete emancipation of the slaves in the British colonies and especially in the West Indies. He goes on to prove, with the use of many examples, that there were many alternatives to using slave labor, and maintains that the output and productivity of paid laborers (I.e. released slave) was going to be much higher.

Wirt, William	3rd	1818	1014
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Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry

Third Edition. First published in 1817. A biography on one of America's Founding Fathers, Patrick Henry. It is a work that has been severely criticized both for its hero worship and its style, the subject of the biography having been regarded by many as a creation of Wirt rather than Patrick Henry. The work contains the supposed text of some of Henry's speeches, many of which had never been published. Some historians have since speculated that some of Henry's phrases that have since become famous, such as "Give me Liberty, or give me Death!," were fabricated by Wirt for this book. Even Wirt's contemporary Thomas Jefferson shelved his copy of the biography under fiction.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Wise, John		1772	0365
Vindication of the Government of New-England Churches			
The most authoritative defense of Congregational polity, recognized as such even in law courts. Wise argues that the church derives its power from the congregation, not from its ministers. His writings were remarkable expositions of the foundations of government from the democratic point of view, written so attractively and powerfully as to be veritable trumpet blasts of liberty."			
Witherspoon, John		1787	1344
Christian Magnanimity			
Very Rare. "This pamphlet, which includes the first printing of his Sermon originally preached in 1775, is one of four imprints from Princeton's first printer. Felcone says, "Tod inserted the word 'Finis' as a stop-press addition immediately beneath the last lin. This addition appears in about four out of every five copies."			
Wolcott, Oliver		1802	1132
An Address to the People of the United States on the subject of the Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to "Examine and Report, whether monies drawn from the Treasury, have been Faithfully applied to the Objects for which they were appointed.			
The former Treasury Secretary--our country's second, after Hamilton-- defends the Department's actions.			
Wollstonecraft, Mary	1st	1796	0366
Letters -written during a short residence in Sweden, Norway and Denmark			
First Edition. "Wollstonecraft's famous letters, written while she was in Scandinavia on business for Gilbert Imlay. The letters are devoid of personal comments relating to her relationship with Imlay--which, had she but known it, was dissolving even as she traveled--but they contain a wealth of characteristically brisk, cogent observations on politics and society. This was Wollstonecraft's first publication after leaving France, following her disaffection with the French Revolution and the course it was assuming."			
Wollstonecraft, Mary	1st	1790	0367
Vindication of the Rights of Men			
Published in response to Edmund Burke's 'Reflections on the Revolution in France' (1790), which was a defence of constitutional monarchy, aristocracy, and the Church of England, Wollstonecraft's 'A Vindication of the Rights of Men' (1790) attacks aristocracy and advocates republicanism. Hers was the first response in a pamphlet war that subsequently became known as the Revolution Controversy, in which Thomas Paine's 'Rights of Man' (1792) became the rallying cry for reformers and radicals. Wollstonecraft is best known for Vindication of the Rights of Woman, the first great feminist manifesto. In 1797 she married William Godwin and died when their daughter, Mary, later Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, was born.			
Wollstonecraft, Mary	1st	1792	0368
A Vindication of the Rights of Woman			
First Edition of this classic work on freedom, equality, and education. "Written in a "plain and direct style, and it was this as well as the idea of writing a book on the subject at all, which caused the outcry that ensued... she argued for equality of education for both sexes... and co-education. It was a rational plea for a rational basis to the relation between the sexes... Its chief object was to show that women were not the playthings of men but ought to be their equal partners, which they could be only if they were educated in the same way." "Advancing arguments for political rights, she argues for the removal of			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Memorabilia of Socrates, a popular philosophy; and the Cyropedia, a biography of Cryus modified to suit Xenophon's didactic purpose. A famous part of the Anabasis is Xenophon's record of the Greeks crying "Thalassa, thalassa," as they caught the first glimpse of their beloved sea.

Xenophon 1847 0637

Memorabilia of Sokrates

c430-c355 B.C. Athenian Writer. In 401 BC Xenophon joined the force of mercenary Greeks recruited by Cyrus the Younger for the purpose of dethroning his older brother Artaxerxes. Cyrus was killed, and Xenophon led the ten thousand Greeks through Persian territory to the Black Sea. His account of the Expedition is known as the Anabasis, in which he portrays himself as the hero of the affair. Xenophon, who had a great love for Sparta, fought with the Spartans against Athenians and Thebans in 394 BC. The Athenians exiled him for this activity, and he subsequently lived in Sparta and Corinth. Among his other works, all of which seem to have survived in full are the Hellenica, a continuation of Thucydides' history of Greece; the Memorabilia of Socrates, a popular philosophy; and the Cyropedia, a biography of Cryus modified to suit Xenophon's didactic purpose. A famous part of the Anabasis is Xenophon's record of the Greeks crying "Thalassa, thalassa," as they caught the first glimpse of their beloved sea.

Xenophon 1712 0693

The Memorable things of Socrates, in Five Books

Translated by Edward Bysshe. Xenophon was a leading Greek historian and disciple of Socrates. He was an Athenian and an associate of the aristocratic circle of young men around Socrates. As such he may have found life difficult in Athens during the oligarchic revolution and the democratic restoration and he left in 401. He wrote on numerous subjects suggested by his varied work. Socrates' personality made a profound impression on him and he wrote three books of recollections, Memorabilia, Apology, and Symposium.

Yates, Robert 1821 1069

Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Convention Assembled at Philadelphia, in the Year 1787, for the Purpose of Forming the Constitution of the United States.

The notes of Robert Yates from the Constitutional Convention were published in 1821, under the title, "Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Convention Assembled at Philadelphia, in the Year 1787, for the Purpose of Forming the Constitution of the United States."

In the 1780s, Robert Yates stood as a recognized leader of the Antifederalists. He opposed any concessions to the federal congress, such as the right to collect impost duties that might diminish the sovereignty of the states. When he traveled to Philadelphia in May 1787 for the federal convention, he expected that the delegates would simply discuss revisions to the existing Articles. Yates was on the committee that debated the question of representation in the legislature, and it soon became apparent that the convention intended much more than modification of the current plan of union. On July 5, the day the committee presented its report, Yates and John Lansing (to whom Yates was related by marriage) left the proceedings. In a joint letter to Gov. George Clinton of New York, they spelled out the reasons for their early departure. They warned against the dangers of centralizing power and urged opposition to adopting the Constitution. Yates continued to attack the Constitution in a series of letters signed "Brutus" and "Sydney" and voted against ratification at the Poughkeepsie convention.

Young, Alexander and Thomas Minns 1st 1805 1289

The Defence of Young and Minns, Printers to the State, Before the Committee of the House of Representatives

First Edition. Young and Minns, who had been awarded the contract for Massachusetts State printing, were subjected in the Massachusetts House of Representatives to charges of seditious libel and threats to withdraw their contract after an article 'The Monarchy of Federalism' appeared in their magazine, 'The Palladium.' It inquired, with reference to Thomas Jefferson's conduct as Governor of Virginia during the Revolution. Young and Minns responded to the charges with a spirited Free Speech defence. "The fundamental principles of our Government" make obvious "the necessity and importance of public News-papers; for they alone afford the information, which is necessary to a wise and intelligent exercise of the elective franchise. It can never

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
be known, whether a man is, or is not, pious, just, or temperate, if there is any restraint upon the liberty of publishing."			
Young, Isaac J.		1872	1355
Speech of Col. I.J. Young, Delivered at Louisburg, N.C., on the 12th day of March, 1872.			
Four known copies. "His Speech, an argument for the re-election of President Grant and the entire Republican ticket, blames the South's troubles on "designing demagogues: who have in flamed local "passion and prejudice."" "Young chronicles the "horrible and revolting crimes" of the Klan, and blames the Democratic Party for "all our troubles."" "I do not say that all Democrats are Ku Klux. But I do say that all Ku Klux are Democrats."			
Zenger, John Peter		1752	0370
The Trial of J. P. Zenger			
The case which established the doctrine of the freedom of the press in America. One of the most famous decisions in legal history, establishing the epochal doctrine of the freedom of the press; probably written by James Alexander, one of Zenger's attorneys. The insistence on freedom of the press in this country ran parallel with developments in England, but here the tempo of the movement was accelerated. As early as 1735, we find the famous case of Peter Zenger, publisher of a newspaper in New York City, who was prosecuted for libel in stirring up sedition and discontent, for censuring in his paper the official conduct of the royal governor of New York... His defense was led by Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, one of the foremost lawyers of his day... [who] urged truth as a defense to the charge against his client.			
Zenger, John Peter		1738	0555
The Trial of John Peter Zenger			
Containing the pleadings and arguments from both sides. Written in Zenger's perspective, it is generally believed to be written primarily by James Alexander, one of Zenger's attorneys. In 1733, Zenger printed a newspaper called 'The New-York Weekly Journal', which published articles that harshly pointed out the actions of the corrupt royal governor, William S. Cosby. Zenger was accused of libel for printing the articles. James Alexander and William Smith, Sr. were Zenger's first counsel, but the court found them in contempt and removed them from the case. "After more than eight months in prison, Zenger went to trial; defended by the Philadelphia lawyer Andrew Hamilton...The case was now a cause célèbre, with public interest at fever-pitch. Rebuffed repeatedly by Chief [Justice James] De Lancey during the trial, Hamilton decided to plead his client's case directly to the jury. After the lawyers for both sides finished arguments, the jury retired-only to return in ten minutes with a verdict of not guilty." It was "one of the most famous decisions in legal history, establishing the epochal doctrine of the freedom of the press."			
Zenger, John Peter		1734	0584
The New York Weekly Journal			
Monday May 27th, 1734 containing one of Cato's letters.			
In the latter part of 1733 John Peter Zenger began publishing a newspaper in New York to voice opposition to the onerous policies of newly appointed colonial governor William Cosby. Upon his arrival in New York Cosby plunged into a rancorous quarrel with the Council of the colony over his salary. Unable to control the state's Supreme Court he removed Chief Justice Lewis Morris, replacing him with James Delancey of the royal party. Supported by members of the popular party, Zenger's New-York Weekly Journal continued to publish articles critical of the royal governor. Finally, Cosby issued a proclamation condemning the newspaper's "divers scandalous, virulent, false and seditious reflections." On Sunday, November 17, 1734 Zenger was arrested and charged with seditious libel.			