
Wisdom of the Ages Athenaeum

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
	3rd	1691	0497

Cabala, sive Scrinia Sacra: Mysteries of State and Government, in Letters of Illustrious Persons, and Great Ministers of State, as well Foreign as Domestick, in the Regins of King Henry the Eighth, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles. Wherein such Secrets of Empire, and Publick Affairs, as were then in Agitation, are clearly Represented; and Many Remarkable Passages Faithfully Collected.

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.

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.

1841 0629

Ben Hardin's Crockett Almanac, 1842 : with Correct Astronomical Calculations; for Each State in the Union--Territories and Canada : 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.

1st 1643 0744

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

First Edition. Entitled "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 of this work is unknown. It was published by Thomas Underhill in 1643. Underhill was pro-parliament and anti-high church. He had several items printed during the English Civil War against the Crown which expressed sentiments for natural law and checks and balances. This particular volume discusses fundamental law and argues against contractual models. The author believes fundamental laws were "things of constitution" and defines fundamental laws as "a settling of the laws of nature and common equity (by common consent) in such a forme of Polity and Government as that they may be administred amongst us with honour and safety...Fundamentall Laws then are not things of capitulation between King and people, as if they were forainers and strangers one to another."

1775 0870

The Pennsylvania Magazine: or, American Monthly Museum. For August 1775. [Containing "An Occasional Letter on the Female Sex"]

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.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
	1st	1738	1075
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.			
		1833	1125
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.			
	2nd	1757	1127
An Essay on Political Lying			
		1823	1135
A Sketch of Several Distinguished Members of the Woodbee Family. In a Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend.			
In addition the Woodbees, the author offers sketches of "two other families; both I believe distantly related to the Hasbeens and the Maybees"			
	1st	1855	1138
Startling Facts for Native Americans Called "Know-Nothings," or A Vivid Presentation of the Dangers to American Liberty, to Be Apprehended from Foreign Influence			
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?"			
	1st	1661	1278
Rebels No Saints: or, A Collection of the Speeches, Private Passages, Letters, Prayers of those Persons Lately Executed, Viz. Tho. Harrison, Octob. 13. Jo. Carew, Octob. 15. Jo. Cook, and Hugh Peters, Octob. 16. Tho. Scot, Greg. Clement. An. Scroop, and Jo. Jones. Octob. 17. Dan Axtell, and Fr. Hacker, Octob. 19. With Observations on the Same. Wherein their Pretended Sanctity is Refuted, and a Further Inspection made into the Lives and Practices of those Unhappy and Trayterous Polititians.			
First Edition, with frontispiece of ten portraits of regicides and a portrait of Oliver Cromwell in the center. "Rebels No Saints: or, A Collection of the Speeches, Private Passages, Letters, Prayers of Those Persons Lately Executed, viz. Tho. Harrison, Octob. 13. Jo. Carew, Octob. 15. Jo. Cook, and Hugh Peters, Octob. 16. Tho. Scot, Greg. Clement. Ad. Scroop, and Jo. Jones. Octob. 17. Dan Axtell, and Fr. Hacker, Octob. 19. With Observations on the Same. Wherein their Pretended Sanctity is Refuted, and a Further Inspection made into the Lives and Practices of those Unhappy and Trayterous Polititians" was published anonymously in London in 1661. This is a collection of speeches, letters, and prayers written or spoken by ten Regicides that were some of the first to be executed during the Restoration. Most of the work is a reprint of material published in 1660 under a different title. The speeches, letters, and prayers are attributed to Thomas Harrison, John Carew, John Cook, Hugh Peters, Thomas Scott, Gregory Clement, Adrian Scroope, John Jones,			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Francis Hacker, and Daniel Axtell. They were all hung, drawn, and quartered between October 13th and October 19th in 1660.			
<p style="text-align: center;">1st</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1799-1800</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0983-0984</p> <p>National Magazine; or, A Political, Historical, Biographical, and Literary Repository</p> <p>First Edition, in two volumes. "National Magazine; or, A Political, Historical, Biographical, and Literary Repository" was first issued on June 1st, 1799 by James Lyon in Richmond, Virginia. It was the first magazine published in Virginia and the first magazine to print the Virginia Constitution and the Kentucky Resolutions. It was published semi-quarterly. Seen here are the first six consecutive printings of the magazine printed in Richmond and the first number of Volume III, published in Washington in 1800. The magazine is a great resource for the anti-Federalist, Jeffersonian, and Strict Constructionist philosophies that Virginians developed. The present work also includes a signature of Lawrence Washington, nephew of President George Washington and son of Col. Samuel Washington.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">1690</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1356</p> <p>Freedom of Elections to Parliament, A Fundamental Law and Liberty of the English Subject; and Some Presidents Shewing the Power of the House of Commons to Inflict Punishments on those who have been Guilty of Misdemeanours either in Elections or Returns. In a Letter to a Member of Parliament.</p> <p>"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."</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">1st</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1840</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1395</p> <p>White Slavery!! or Selling White Men for Debt!</p> <p>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!"</p>			
<p>Abingdon, Willoughby Bertie, 4th Earl of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3rd</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1777</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0001</p> <p>Thoughts on the Letter of Edmund Burke, Esq; to the Sheriffs of Bristol, on the Affairs of America</p> <p>Third Edition. Printed in the same year as the first edition, "Thoughts on the Letter of Edmund Burke, Esq; to the Sheriffs of Bristol, on the Affairs of America" was written by Willoughby Bertie, 4th Earl of Abingdon, who was a leading supporter of American colonial rights. The work was a reply to Edmund Burke's "A Letter from Edmund Burke, Esq; 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." Abingdon attacks Burke for his temporizing, but also discusses other topics including the suspension of habeas corpus, the authority of Parliament, religion, and the American Revolution. "Thoughts" was widely popular and went through several editions, including four English editions and reprints in Dublin and Newry in Ireland and two reprints in Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1780.</p>			
<p>Acton, John Dalberg</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1907</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0010</p> <p>Historical Essays and Studies</p> <p>"Historical Essays and Studies" is a collection of essays written by John Dalberg-Acton, 1st Baron Acton, published in 1907, five years after his death. Edited by John Neville Figgis and Reginald Vere Laurence, the essays cover a wide period, from Henry VIII's reign through the 19th century. Some of the essays included in "Historical Essays" are: "Wolsey and the Divorce of Henry VIII," "The Civil War in America," "A History of the French Revolution," and "German Schools of History." While Lord Acton is not ranked among the great historians of our time, he is considered one of the most deeply educated men of his time and is greatly remembered for his influence on others.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Acton, John Dalberg		1909	0011
The History of Freedom and Other Essays			
<p>"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."</p>			
Acton, John Dalberg		1907	0012
Lectures on Modern History			
<p>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".</p>			
Acton, John Dalberg		1910	0013
Lectures on the French Revolution			
<p>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."</p>			
Acton, John Dalberg		1904	0014
Letters of Lord Acton to Mary, Daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone			
<p>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".</p>			
Acton, John Dalberg		1906	0015
Lord Acton and His Circle			
<p>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".</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Acton, John Dalberg	1st	1907	0696
The History of Freedom and Other Essays			
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."			
Adams, John	1st	1787-1788	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	1st Edition Boston	1788	0020
A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America			
First Boston Edition. This volume contains the six-page subscriber list that includes John Hancock, Levi Lincoln, and other notable New Englanders. John Adams' "A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America" first volume appeared in London, New York, and Philadelphia in 1787 and Boston in 1788. Adams meant for "A Defence" to be a one-volume work; however, he added two more volumes in 1787 and 1788 to address issues raised by critics and to provide more examples. "A Defence" was written while Adams was the American ambassador at the Court of St. James in the United Kingdom. In the first volume, Adams describes and examines the various forms of Ancient and Modern government as well as their structures. Adams strongly favored the separations of powers believing the two branches of legislature would balance the power of government and the branches would come together in times of crisis. Upon its publication, "A Defence" had a profound effect on the delegates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and its influence can be seen in the United States Constitution.			
Adams, John		1819	0021
Novanglus, and Massachusettensis; or Political Essays, Published in the Years 1774 and 1775, on the Principal Points of Controversy, between Great Britain and her Colonies. The Former by John Adams, Late President of the United States; the Latter by Jonathan Sewall, then King's Attorney General of the Province of Massachusetts Bay to which are Added, a Number of Letters, Lately Written by President Adams, to the Honourable William Tudor; Some of which were Never Before Published.			
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Adams, John		1798	0278

A Selection of the Patriotic Addresses, to the President of the United States. Together with the President's Answers. Presented in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundress and Ninety-Eight, and the Twenty-Second of the Independence of America.

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!"

Adams, John Quincy	Edinburgh Edition, First Separate Printing	[1792]	0852
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Observations on Paine's Rights of Man, in a Series of Letters

Edinburgh Edition, First Separate Printing. "Observations on Paine's Rights of Man, in a Series of Letters" is attributed to American statesman John Quincy Adams. It was published anonymously under the pseudonym "Publicola" and originally published in the Boston newspaper "The Columbian Sentinel" in the summer of 1791. Seen here is the Edinburgh edition printed and sold by J. Dickson in 1792. It includes eight of the eleven letters. In "Observations on Paine's Rights of Man," Adams examinations and debates Paine's opinions on the French Revolution and the English Constitution in his work "Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution," published in 1791. While he disagrees with some of Paine's opinions, Adams does not seek to take sides and states "truth is the only object of my pursuit." This work is a fascinating look into the discussions and arguments that arose about the French Revolution.

Adams, John Quincy		1792	1018
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Observation on Paine's Rights of Man, in a Series of Letters

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.

Adams, John Quincy		1837	1420
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An Oration Delivered Before the Inhabitants of the Town of Newburyport, at Their Request, on the Sixty-First Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1837

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Adams, John Quincy		1831	1424
<p>An Oration Addressed to the Citizens of the Town of Quincy, on the Fouth of July, 1831, the Fifty-Fifth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America.</p>			
Adams, Samuel	1st	1776	0022
<p>An Oration Delivered at the State-House, in Philadelphia, to a very Numerous Audience; on Thursday the 1st of August, 1776; by Samuel Adams, Member of the **** * the General Congress of the ***** of America.</p> <p>First Edition. This Revolutionary pamphlet is a forged address attributed to Samuel Adams, for no such oration was ever delivered nor written by him. It was published in London and Dublin in the same year; however, no Philadelphia edition ever issued. The address was printed in the wake of the Declaration of Independence and echoes well-versed revolutionary rhetoric. It resonates with merits of freedom and independence of newly liberated colonies, but the overtones suggest it was written in England.</p>			
Adams, Samuel		1770	0104
<p>An Appeal to the World; or a Vindication of the Town of Boston, from Many False and Malicious Aspersions Containing in Certain Letters and Memorials, Written by Governor Bernard, General Gage, Commodore Hood, the Commissioners of the American Board of Customs, and others, and by them Respectively Transmitted to the British Ministry</p> <p>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 "traded 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."</p>			
Addison, Joseph and Richard Steele		1803	0335-0342
<p>The Spectator</p> <p>'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 reproved', '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.</p>			
Addison, Joseph and Richard Steele		1806	0456-0463
<p>The Spectator</p> <p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Aesop	1st	1692	0784
Fables, of Aesop and other Eminent Mythologists: with Morals and Reflections			
<p>First Edition. Sir Roger L'Estrange's version of the "Fables of Aesop and other Eminent Mythologists: with Morals and Relfexions" was printed in 1692. It contains a frontis portrait of L'Estrange and a frontispiece of Aesop surrounded by the animals of his fables. "Fables of Aesop" is a collection of fables attributed to Aesop, who is believed to be a Greek slave and storyteller who lived between 620 and 564 BCE. Originally passed down through oral traditions, Aesop's fables were collected and written down approximately three centuries after his death. Upon the advent of the printing press, Aesop's fables were among the earliest books printed in a variety of languages and thus spread throughout the world. The fables have been used as ethical guides for adults and children in particular. 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." Also included in this volume are the fables of Barlandus, Anianus, Abstemius, and Poggius.</p>			
Al Waddah, Mohammed Ben Ziyad	Manuscript	1769	0935
Fath Al Samad Aharh Zayd Ben Raslan			
<p>Handwritten Manuscript, Prepared by Ahmad Ben Abu Bakr in 1769. The original writer is a scholar in Islamic Fiqh and jurisprudence 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.</p>			
al-Hajib, Jamal al-Din Abu 'Amr 'Uthmann ibn	Manuscript	1672-1673	1300
<p>[A Grammatical Miscellany] a. [Untitled Grammatical Treatise] b. [Untitled Grammatical Treatise] c. [Untitled Grammatical Treatise] d. Kitab Misbah e. Kitab Kafiya</p> <p>i. Kitab Kafiya by Jamal al-Din Abu 'Amr 'Uthmann ibn al-Hajib Dated (1672-1673). ii. Kitab Misbah by Burhan al-Din Abu' l-Fath Nasir al-Mutarrizi Undated. iii. Three untitled grammatical treatises. Undated.</p> <p>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.</p>			
al-Simlali, Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Sulayman ibn Abu Bakr al-Jazuli	Manuscript	ca 1750	0526
Guide to Happiness			
<p>Illuminated Manuscript, written in Maghribi (North African) script. This manuscript contains two works: "Dala'il al-Kayrat" ("Guide to Happiness") written by Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Sulayman ibn Abu Bakr al-Jazuli al-Simlali, often known at Muhammad al-Jazuli or Imam al-Jazuli and "Qasidat al-Burda" ("The Cloak Poem") written by Abu 'Abdallah Muhammad ibn Sa'id ul-Busiri Ash Shadhili also known as Imam al-Busiri. The "Dala'il al-Kayrat" is the first major book in Islamic history containing a collection of prayers of peace and blessings for the Islamic prophet Muhammad. This work is particularly popular with traditional Muslims located in North Africa, the Levant, Turkey, the Caucasus, and South Asia. The prayers are divided into sections for daily recitation. The "Qasidat al-Burda" is a poem of praise for the Islamic prophet Muhammad, who is believed to have cured al-Busiri of his paralysis by appearing to him in a dream and wrapping him in a cloak. The poem holds a prominent place for Sunni Muslims; it is memorized and recited by</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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many Sunni. Its verses can be found on the walls of mosques and other buildings.

Al-Tusi, Nasir al-Din	Manuscript	1264	1061
Akhlaq-i Nasiri (The Nasirean Ethics)			
<p>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 propagandist. 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 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'.</p>			

Alabama		1915	1452
Constitution State of Alabama as Adopted by the Constitutional Convention September 3rd, 1901			

Albertus Magnus		1504	0623
Postilla apprime magistralis super Joanne. Venerabilis domini: domini Alberti magni Quondam Ratisponensi Episcopi Ordinis Praedicatorum			
<p>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.</p>			

Albertus Magnus		a. 1519, b. [1520]	0823
[A Collection of Two Works by Albertus Magnus]			
a. Diui Alberti Magni Ratispon. Episcopisumi peripathetici due partes sume. Quarum primo De quatuor coequeuis. Secunda De homine inscribitur: vna cum pulcherrimis additionibus editis.			
b. Venera. D. Alberti Magni ex Couentu Coloniesi fratre Predicator archipresulis Ratisponensis: sumi philosophi: ac preclari sacre theologie doctoris: Moralissima in Ethicen Arist. cometaria			
<p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Alexander, William	1st American	1795-1796	1366-1367
<p>The History of Women, from the Earliest Antiquity, to the Present Time; Giving an Account of Almost Every Interesting Particular Concerning that Sex, Among All Nations, Ancient and Modern</p> <p>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.</p>			
Alighieri, Dante		[1814]	0905
<p>The Vision; or, Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, of Dante Alighieri.</p> <p>This work is Dante Alighieri's poem entitled "The Vision; or, Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, of Dante Alighieri," or more commonly known as "The Divine Comedy." It was translated by Reverend H. F. Cary. There is no date given for this book on the copyright page, but the date at the end of the preface is January 1814. Alighieri began working on the poem around 1308 and completed it in 1320. He wrote "The Divine Comedy" as an allegory representing the soul's journey towards God and absolution. Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso are the three sections of the poem and make up the three destinations that Dante experienced. Using symbolism and drawing upon theology and mythology, Alighieri creates a larger-than-life story describing his experience of finding God. The popularity of this piece of literature hasn't diminished throughout the years and is still considered to be the preeminent work in Italian literature and one the greatest works of world literature.</p>			
Alighieri, Dante	3rd	1896	1160-1161
<p>The Commedia and Canzoniere of Dante Alighieri</p> <p>The Life of Dante by E. H. Plumptre. The Divine Comedy is a new translation with notes, essays and minor poems.</p>			
Alighieri, Dante	Albion Edition	c. 1890	1214
<p>The Vision; or Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, of Dante Alighieri</p> <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		1836	1370
<p>The Anti-Slavery Record</p> <p>Volume II for 1836, containing No. I to No. XII (January to December 1836), with illustrations. "The Anti-Slavery Record" was a series of pamphlets published for the American Anti-Slavery Society by R. G. Williams. The pamphlet was published monthly from 1835 to 1837 in New York. The intention of the "The Anti-Slavery Record" was to share anti-slavery sentiments with its readers and the public. Most of the publications included an illustration on the front page depicting the evils of slavery. The publisher, the American Anti-Slavery Society, was founded by William Lloyd Garrison and Arthur Tappan in 1833. Frederick Douglass was a frequent speaker at American Anti-Slavery Society events and notable members included: Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Theodore Dwight Weld, James Forten, and Lucretia Mott. In 1838, the society had 1,350 local charters and about 250,000 members. Due to differences of approach, the national organization was split in 1839. The Society was formally disbanded in 1870 after the Civil War and</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Emancipation.			
American Anti-Slavery Society		1838	1371
The American Anti-Slavery Almanac, for 1839			
<p>Volume 1, No. 4, with thirteen woodcut illustrations, one on the cover, and one for each month. "The American Anti-Slavery Almanac, for 1839," was printed by the American Anti-Slavery Society. It was intended to instruct and persuade its readers to discuss the American slave system and promote abolishing the system as well as giving insight to the discrimination against people of color. The "Almanac" would shock its readers as illustrations and text described horrendous events and practices against slaves. The "Almanac" began in 1838 and was printed annually in Boston and in New York. The publisher, the American Anti-Slavery Society, was founded by William Lloyd Garrison and Arthur Tappan in 1833. Frederick Douglass was a frequent speaker at American Anti-Slavery Society events and notable members included: Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Theodore Dwight Weld, James Forten, and Lucretia Mott. In 1838, the society had 1,350 local charters and about 250,000 members. Due to differences of approach, the national organization was split in 1839. The Society was formally disbanded in 1870 after the Civil War and Emancipation.</p>			
American Anti-Slavery Society		1841	1372
The American Anti-Slavery Almanac, for 1842			
<p>Volume II, No. I, with thirteen woodcut illustrations, one on the cover, and one for each month, "The American Anti-Slavery Almanac, for 1842," was printed by the American Anti-Slavery Society. It was intended to instruct and persuade its readers to discuss the American slave system and promote abolishing the system as well as giving insight to the discrimination against people of color. At times the "Almanac" would horrify its readers as illustrations and text described horrendous events and practices against slaves. The "Almanac" began in 1838 and was printed annually in Boston and in New York. The publisher, the American Anti-Slavery Society was founded by William Lloyd Garrison, and Arthur Tappan in 1833. Former slave, Frederick Douglass was a frequent speaker at the society events and notable members included: Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Theodore Dwight Weld, James Forten, and Lucretia Mott. In 1838, the society had 1,350 local charters and about 250,000 members. Due to differences of approach, the national organization was split in 1839. The Society was formally disbanded in 1870 after the Civil War and Emancipation.</p>			
American Anti-Slavery Society		1846	1373
The American Anti-Slavery Almanac, for 1847			
<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." "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."</p>			
Anglicus, Robertus		1250	0894
Commentary Petrus Hispanus			
<p>This is the commentary by Roberts Anglicus on one of the most important medieval compendia on logic written by Petrus Hispanus or Peter of Spain.</p> <p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Anthony, Susan B.		1874	1232
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, and on the Trial of Beverly W. Jones, Edwin T. Marsh and William B. Hall, The Inspectors of Election by whom her Vote was Recieved.			
Entitled, "An Account of the Proceedings on the Trial of Susan B. Anthony on the Charge of Illegal Voting at the Presidential Election in Nov., 1872, and the Trial of Beverly W. Jones, Edwin T. Marsh and William B. Hall, the Inspector of Election by Whom Her Vote was Received," this volume includes: the trial testimony, the arguments of counsel, the verdict of guilty and other proceedings of this case. Susan B. Anthony and a group of women applied to vote in the election of 1872 in Rochester, New York. The ballot inspectors permitted the women to vote and the women were arrested. In 1873, only Anthony's case went to trial. The other the women who voted were not tried but the inspectors were indicted. Anthony argued that the Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment, adopted in 1868, entitled women to vote as it was a citizen's right. Despite argument Anthony lost her case, she was convicted and fined \$100. She told the court she would not pay the fine, and she never did. This landmark and highly publicized trial brought the women's voting rights to national attention, however, it would not be until the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 would women receive the right to vote.			
Anthony, Susan B., et al. (Editor)	Volumes IV, V, VI 1st Edition	1887-1922	0985-0990
History of Woman Suffrage			
Volumes IV, V, VI First Edition, with Volume IV inscribed by Susan B. Anthony to Mrs. Mary L. Doe. "History of Woman Suffrage" is a six volume set edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage and Ida Husted Harper. Each volume was first published individually: Volume I in 1881, Volume II in 1882, Volume III in 1886, Volume IV in 1902 and Volume V and VI in 1922. The first three volumes (Volumes I - III) in this set were published in 1887 while the other three (Volumes IV - VI) were published in 1902 and 1922. Each volume has engraved portraits and illustrations. "History of Woman Suffrage" tells the history, primarily in the United States, of the women's suffrage movement. It encompasses more than 5700 pages and covers the years 1848 to 1920. In addition, it is a major primary source including reprints of letters, speeches, and petitions. "History of Woman Suffrage" was a deliberate effort on part of the activists to preserve the historical record of the women's suffrage movement.			
Apollonius of Rhodes	1st	1641	1515
Apollonii Rhodii Argonauticorum Libri LV			
Aquinas, Thomas	Incunable	[1472-1475]	0023
[Summa Theologiae Pars Secunda Secunda Pars]			
Incunable of Thomas Aquinas' "Summa Theologiae Pars Secunda Secunda Pars," printed between 1472 and 1475. It is one of only three known copies in the world; one resides in the British Museum in London and the other in the Newbury Library in Chicago. Of the three, this is the most perfect. "Summa Theologiae" is Thomas Aquinas' best-known work. Written between 1265 and 1274, it remains unfinished due to Aquinas' death in 1274. It consists of three major parts: Theology, Ethics, and Christ. The second part of "Summa Theologiae" is known in short as "Pars Secunda." It includes discussions of 303 questions concerning the purpose of man, habits, types of law, vices and virtues, prudence and justice, fortitude and temperance, graces, and the religious versus the secular life. The first part of "Pars Secunda" consists of 114 questions and offers an extensive discussion of man. The first five questions deal with man's end, man's happiness, what happiness is, the things that are required for happiness, and the attainment of happiness. The remaining questions deal with a wide variety of issues related to the will, emotions and passions, virtues, sins, law, and grace. The second part of "Pars Secunda" (as seen here) consists of 189 questions and reflects upon the theological virtues. "Summa Theologiae" is considered one of the most influential classical works of philosophy even influencing one of the greatest literary poems in the world, Dante Alighieri's "Divine Comedy."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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.			
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	Manuscript Leaf	1475	0411
Rubricated Manuscript Leaf on Vellum.			
Rubricated Manuscript Leaf on Vellum in Latin. This leaf is a fragment of Thomas Aquinas' "Commentary on the "Sententiae" of Petrus Lombardus" (Peter Lombard); it is from Italy, circa 1475. "Sententiae" was written in the twelfth century (circa 1150) in four books. It is a compilation of theology where Lombard collected text from variety of sources, including Scripture, Augustine of Hippo, and other church fathers. "Sententiae" was initially arranged in four books and then subdivided into chapters; between 1223 and 1227, Alexander Hales regrouped many of the chapters into smaller divisions. The Hales version became widely accepted and the work was adopted as a theological textbook in the Middle Ages, where a commentary on "Sententiae" was required for each master of theology. All great scholastic thinkers wrote commentaries on the work, including William of Ockham, Bonaventure, and Duns Scotus. The importance of "Sententiae" lies in the theological and philosophical discussions where Lombard left many questions open for scholars to provide their own answers.			
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 Theologiae 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			
Rubricated Incunable in Latin, in two volumes with gothic print and text in double columns. One of five known copies, this 1496 edition of Thomas Aquinas' "Summa Theologiae" was published by Anton Koberger in Nuremberg. "Summa Theologiae" is Thomas Aquinas' best-known work; it was written between 1265 and 1274 and remains unfinished due to Aquinas' death in 1274. It consists of three major parts: Theology, Ethics, and Christ. The first part ("Prima Pars") examines the existence and nature of God, the creation of the world and the nature of man. The second part ("Prima Secundae") studies the principles of morality. The third part ("Tertia Pars") looks at Christ the person and his work as well as the sacraments. Each part contains questions that relate to specific subtopics. Aquinas saw "Summa Theologiae" as a work to explain the Christian faith to novice theology students. "Summa" is considered to be one of the most significant classical works of philosophy including influencing one of the greatest literary poems in the world, Dante Alighieri's "Divine Comedy."			
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
Incipit tabula capitulo[rum] libri contra gentiles beati Thome de Aquino [Summa contra Gentiles] (Summary against the Gentiles)			
First Venetian Edition, a rubricated incunabulum in Latin. "Incipit tabula capitulo libri contra gentiles beati Thome de Aquino," also known as "Summa contra Gentiles," was written by Italian Dominican friar and philosopher Thomas Aquinas between 1259 and 1265. This volume was printed in Venice by Franciscus Renner, de Heilbronn, and Nicolaus de Frankfordia in 1476. "Summa contra Gentiles" is believed to have been written to aid missionaries to explain Christianity and defend it against non-believers. In the work, Aquinas describes the fundamental articles of the Christian faith. It is written in four books: Book I discusses general questions about truth and reason and examines the concept of a monotheistic God as well as God's properties; Book II looks at creation; Book III covers providence and the human condition; and Book IV discusses Christian doctrine. "Summa contra Gentiles" is one of Aquinas best-known			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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tracts and has been translated into several different languages including English, Hebrew, German, Spanish, and French.

Aquinas, Thomas, et al.	Manuscript	1500-1515	1204
Epistola de modo studeni			
<p>Illuminated and Rubricated Manuscript on Parchment in Latin and French. This volume is believed to have originated in France in the early sixteenth century. Used as a textbook, this manuscript contains several works: Thomas Aquinas' "Epistola de modo studeni," an essay providing advice on how to obtain knowledge; Dionysius Cato's "Disticha Catonis," a collection of proverbs on morality and wisdom; Martin of Braga's "Formula honestae vitae," a treatise on how to live an honest life that was greatly influence by the work of Seneca the Younger; "Epistola de cura rei familiaris," a guide for householders; and a French translation of the Latin "Tabula fidei christianae," which contains the primary works that any devout Christian at the time would be familiar. Of these, "Disticha Catonis" was the most influential. It was the most popular schoolbook of the Middle Ages and was used into the eighteenth century by luminaries such as Benjamin Franklin.</p>			

Archimedes	1st Edition Rivault	1615	0294
Archimedis opera quae extant			
<p>First Edition, with Greek and Latin text in double columns and numerous woodcut diagrams throughout. This volume of "Archimedes Opera quae extant" features Queen Marie de Medici's gilt coat of arms and her crowned monogram and fleur-de-lis on the inner and outer corners of the frame's triple fillets. The editor of this work, David Rivault, taught mathematics to Marie de Medici's son Louis XIII. This volume contains all of Archimedes' major works to science including: his discovery of the principle of specific gravity, circle measurements, his theoretical work on mechanics and hydrostatics, and his treatment of the numeration of large numbers, as well as several other works. Archimedes is well known for his mathematical achievements, including his approximation of the mathematical constant pi and his geometrical theorems on the area of a circle and the volume and surface area of a sphere, among others. Though few details of Archimedes' life are known, he is considered to be one of the eminent scientists and mathematicians in classical antiquity.</p>			

Argyll, George Douglas Campbell, Duke of	1st	1893	0775
The Unseen Foundations of Society: An Examination of the Fallacies and Failures of Economic Science Due to Neglected Elements			
<p>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."</p> <p>"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."</p>			

Aristotle		1473 [i.e.1483]	0024
[Ethica ad Nicomachum. Politica. Economica.]			
<p>"Three books in one volume. An extremely early incunable 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)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Called by Dante "the master of those who know," Aristotle mastered every field of learning known to the Greeks. His influence on St.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Thomas Aquinas and the medieval world, through the translation of the Arabic scholar Averroes, was profound and enduring."

Aristotle		1543	0025
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In hoc libro contenta. Politicorum libri octo. Commentarij. Oeconomicorum duo. Commentarij. Hecatonomiarum septem. Oeconomiarum publ. vnus. Explanationis Leonardi in Oeconomica. Duo.

Entitled, "In hoc libro contenta. Politicorum libri octo. Commentarij. Oeconomicorum duo. Commentarij. Hecatonomiarum septem. Oeconomiarum publ. vnus. Explanationis Leonardi in Oeconomica. duo," this work was first published in 1506 by Estienne. The present volume is a later edition printed in 1543 in Paris by Simon de Colines. The title page was first issued in 1522 and depicts six woodcut portraits of the great philosophers, including Aristotle, Socrates and Plato. This work contains Leonardo Bruni's translation of Aristotle's "Politics," in which Aristotle discusses the political community concerning other communities such as household or village. Aristotle also examines the different kinds of political administrations and ultimately considers constitutional government, aristocracy, and kingship the best forms of government. Also included in this work are two influential commentaries on Aristotle's "Politics" and "Economics" by Jaques Lefèvre of Etaples, and "Hecatonomia," an original treatise on political ethics by Bruni which consists of 700 political propositions based on Plato's "Republic" and "Laws". Aristotle's various writings include subjects such as physics, biology, logic, ethics, and many more. His extensive writings are considered the first comprehensive system of Western philosophy.

Aristotle	1st	1496	0026
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Hoc in uolumine continentur infrascripta opera Aristotelis uidelicet: in principio. Vita eiusdem. Epistola eiusdem ad Alexandru Ioanne Argyropilo Bizantio interpretae ... Liber Magnorum Moraliu Georio ualla Placetino iterae... (Opera)

First Edition, Incunable in Latin. This volume is a rare Aristotle incunable, with Roman type and approximately 351 woodcut diagrams in the text, several woodcut initials, and printer's woodcut device on final leaf. Translated by Joannes Argyropylus, Leonardo Bruni, Georgio Valla and others, this volume was printed in Venice by Joannes and Gregorius de Gregoriis de Forlino for Benedictus Fontana on 13 July 1496. "Opera" contains most of Aristotle's works on natural science and several works that have never appeared in a separate edition. Some of the works included in this volume are: "Physica," "Metaphysica," "De Caelo et Mundo," "De Anima," "Ethica Nicomache," and several other works. The volume begins with a letter by Democritus to Fontana and is followed by an address to the reader about the privilege of printing and selling Aristotle's works. Aristotle's various writings include subjects such as physics, biology, logic, ethics, and many more. His extensive writings are considered to be the first comprehensive system of Western philosophy.

Aristotle	1st English	1598	0027
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Aristotles Politiques, Or Discovrses of Government

First English Edition. Entitled, "Aristotles Politiques, Or Discovrses of Government," this edition of Aristotle's "Politiques" was published in 1598 in London and translated from the 1568 French edition. "Politiques" was written by the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle in 350 BCE. It is divided into eight books and then into chapters. In the work, Aristotle ponders topics such as the relationship between the state and the individual, characteristics of an ideal state, the ideal education system, and the purpose of amassing wealth. "Politiques" has had a significant impact on the world and discusses major questions that are still being debated today. In addition, the work is incredibly important part of world history and has influenced the minds of great thinkers through the generations.

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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Aristotle	1st	1496	0430
<p>Prefatio in libros ethicorum aris. Ethica Aristotelica: & epistola Petri Marsi ad illustrissimu principè Virginiu Vrsinu. (Ethics)</p> <p>First Edition, Incunable in Latin. This is a rare Aristotle incunable, with Roman type and several woodcut initials. Translated by Joannes Argyropylus, Leonardo Bruni, Georgio Valla and others, this volume was printed in Venice by Joannes and Gregorius de Gregoriis de Forlino for Benedictus Fontana on July 13, 1496. The present work is a portion from "Opera," which contains most of Aristotle's works on natural science and several works that have never appeared in a separate edition. Presented here is Aristotle's Ethics also known as "Nicomachean Ethics" entitled, "Ethica Aristotelica: & epistola Petri Marsi ad illustrissimu principè Virginiu Vrsinu." The work is presumed to be dedicated to Aristotle's father or illegitimate son, both called Nichomachus. Originally written in Greek and based on lectures Aristotle gave in Athens in the fourth century B.C., "Nicomachean Ethics" is Aristotle's best-known work and helped lay the foundation for Aristotelian Ethics. Aristotle asserts that ultimate good for humans is eudiamonia, or happiness, which can be achieved through having a virtuous character, or ethos. There are four virtues that comprise a virtuous character: being of "great soul," being just and fair, having practical wisdom, and being a truly good friend. "Ethics" was critical to the development of medieval and modern philosophy and was especially influential to Thomas Hobbes and Francis Bacon at the end of the Middle Ages.</p>			

Aristotle	1st	1496	0441
<p>Ethics</p> <p>Scholar and Study Friendly. From the 1st Printing of his Opera</p>			

Aristotle		1778	0583
<p>A Treatise on Government</p> <p>Translated from the Greek by William Ellis</p> <p>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 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.</p>			

Aristotle	1st English	1686	0588
<p>Aristotle's Rhetoric, or the True Grounds and Principles of Oratory; Shewing the Right Art of Pleading and Speaking in Full Assemblies and Courts of Judicature</p> <p>First English Edition. "Aristotle's Rhetoric, or the True Grounds and Principles of Oratory; Shewing the Right Art of Pleading and Speaking in Full Assemblies and Courts of Judicature" also known as "Rhetoric" was written in the fourth century BCE by Greek philosopher Aristotle. "Rhetoric" is a Greek treatise on the art of persuasion in three books. The works looks at the purposes of rhetoric, definition, types, means of persuasion, and elements of style among other things. This volume was published in London in 1686 and contains four books. The first three books are entitled "Aristotle's Rhetoric to Theodectes" while book four is entitled "Aristotle's Rhetoric to King Alexander." Book four is now widely believed to be the authored by Anaximenes of Lampsacus, who was a Greek rhetorician and historian. Aristotle's "Rhetoric" is considered the most important work written on persuasion by most rhetoricians.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Aristotle		1548	0618
Politicorum libri octo			
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			

Aristotle	Manuscript	1488	0672
Nichomachean Ethics			
<p>Illuminated and 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 illegitimate son, both called Nichomachus. Originally written in Greek and based on lectures Aristotle gave in Athens in the fourth century B.C., "Nichomachean Ethics" is Aristotle's best-known work and helped lay the foundation for Aristotelian Ethics. Aristotle asserts that ultimate good for humans is eudiamonia, or happiness, which can be achieved through having a virtuous character, or ethos. There are four virtues that comprise a virtuous character: being of "great soul," being just and fair, having practical wisdom, and being a truly good friend. "Ethics" was critical to the development of medieval and modern philosophy and was especially influential to Thomas Hobbes and Francis Bacon at the end of the Middle Ages.</p>			

Aristotle	2nd	1551	0856
L'Ethica d'Aristotle a Tradetta in Linga Vulgare Florentina			
<p>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.</p>			

Aristotle		1847	1148-1149
The Ethics of Aristotle			
<p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Arnauld, Antoine and Nicole, Pierre	1st English	1685	0757
<p>Logic; or, The Art of Thinking: in which, Besides the Common, are Contain'd Many Excellent New Rules, Very Profitable for Directing of Reason, and Acquiring of Judgment, in Things as well Relating to the Instruction of a Mans Self, as of Others. In Four Parts. The First Consisting of Reflections upon Ideas, or upon the First Operation of the Mind, which is Called Apprehension, &c. The Second of Considerations of Men about Proper Judgments, &c. The Third of the Nature and Various Kinds of Reasoning, &c. The Fourth Treats of the Most Profitable Method for Demonstrating or Illustrating any Truth &c. To which is Added an Index to the Whole Book.</p> <p>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.</p>			

Arnold, Matthew		1888	0929
<p>Civilization in the United States First and Last Impressions of America</p> <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>			

Audrey, John		1898	1275-1276
<p>'Brief Lives,' chiefly of Contemporaries, set down by John Audrey, between the Years 1669 & 1696</p> <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>			

Augustine of Hippo	1st English	1610	0029
<p>St. Augustine, Of the Citie of God: With the Learned Comments of Io. Lod. Viues</p> <p>First Edition in English. This work is Augustine of Hippo's classic book of Christian philosophy entitled "St. Augustine, Of the Citie of God: With the Learned Comments of Io. Lod. Viues" ("Citie of God"), translated by John Healey from the Latin version and edited by Ioannes Lodovicus Vives (Juan Luis Vives) with Vives learned comments. Healey's translation remained the only English version until Marcus Dods' translation in 1871. Written in Latin in early fifth century A.D., "Citie of God" lays out the four key elements of Augustine's philosophy: the church, the state, the City of God, and the City of Man. The church is divinely established and leads humankind to eternal goodness, which is God. The state adheres to the virtues of politics and of the mind, forming a political community. Both of these societies are visible and seek to do good. Mirroring these are two invisible societies: the City of God, for those predestined for salvation, and the City of the Man, for those given eternal damnation. Augustine's famous theory that people need government because they are sinful served as a model for church-state relations in medieval times. "Citie of God" is considered to be one of Augustine of Hippo's most important works, along with "The Confessions," and was one of the most influential works of the Middle Ages.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Augustine of Hippo	1st English	1610	0030
St. Augustine, Of the Citie of God: With the Learned Comments of Io. Lod. Viues			
<p>First English Edition. This is Augustine of Hippo's classic book of Christian philosophy "Citie of God," published in 1610 in London. It was translated by John Healey and includes the learned comments of Ioannes Lodovicus Vives (Juan Luis Vives). Written in Latin in the early fifth century CE, "Citie of God" lays out the four key elements of Augustine's philosophy: the church, the state, the City of God, and the City of Man. He proposes the church is divinely established and leads humankind to eternal goodness, which is God. The state adheres to the virtues of politics and the mind, forming a political community. Both societies are visible and seek to do good. Mirroring these are two invisible societies: the City of God, for those predestined for salvation, and the City of the Man, for those given eternal damnation. Augustine's famous argument that people need government because they are sinful served as a model for church-state relations in medieval times. "Citie of God" is considered to be one of Augustine of Hippo's most important works along with "The Confessions," and was one of the most influential works of the Middle Ages.</p>			
Augustine of Hippo		1900	0397
The Confessions of S. Augustine: in Ten Books			
<p>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.</p>			
Augustine of Hippo		1673	0414
Opuscula quaedam selecta			
<p>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.</p>			
Augustine of Hippo		1491	0424
Aurelii Augustini Opuscula plurima			
<p>Rubricated Incunable, in Latin with 2 columns. "Aurelii Augustini Opuscula plurima" contains several works by Christian theologian and philosopher Augustine of Hippo. It was published in Strasbourg and printed by Martin Flach in 1491. This is one of two Strasbourg incunabula editions by Flach; the other was published in 1489. The volume includes: "Confessions," "Meditationes," "Soliloquia," "Manuale," "Enchiridion," and "De doctrina christiana" as well as many other works. Also included in the volume is "Life of Augustine" by Possidius, who was a friend of Augustine. Of the works included in this volume, "Confessions" is one of Augustine's most important and famous tracts. "Confessions" is an autobiographical work written in Latin between 397 and 400 and consists of thirteen books. In the work, Augustine wrote about his regrets of having led a sinful and immoral life: primarily his belief in the Manichaean religion and astrology, as well as numerous other topics and regrets. "Confessions" is considered by many as the first Western autobiography ever written and was an important model for Christian Writers in the Middle Ages.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Augustine of Hippo	Illuminated and Rubricated Incunable	1494	0426
Citie of God			
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."			

Augustine of Hippo	1st	1620	0500
The Confessions of the Incomparable Doctovr S. Augvstine			
First English Edition. "Confessions" is an autobiographical work written by Augustine of Hippo between 397 and 400 AD. The English translation was carried out by Sir Tobie Matthew, son of the archbishop of York, with he was in exile in Brussels in 1619; the translation was published in France at the English press at St. Omer the following year. Augustine's "Confessions" consists of thirteen books: the first nine books cover his sinful and immoral youth and his eventual conversion to Christianity; the final four are significantly more philosophical and theological in nature. Augustine devotes much time to the Book of Genesis and through the analysis, discovers the Holy Trinity. This work is regarded as one of Augustine's most significant texts (along with "City of God") and was incredibly influential on Christian writers throughout the Middle Ages.			

Augustine of Hippo and Bernard of Clairvaux	First Editions where cited	[1480-1482]	0031
[Works of Augustine of Hippo and Bernard of Clairvaux]			
[Begin. fol. 1 verso:] Masellus Beneuentanus Reueredo patri. D. Hieronymo podio ... Sal. pl. d., etc. [fol. 3 recto:] In hoc diuino uolumine cotinentur hec opera Meditationes Sancti Augustini: Eiusdem soliloquia. Eiudem encheridion siue manuale de uerbo dei. Eiusdem scale paradisi Eiusdem duodecim gradus abusionum seculi. Item meditationes Sancti Bernardi. Eiusdem de coscientia. Eiusde epistola ... de gubernatione familie. Eiusdem uersus deuotissimi ad crucifixum.			
First Editions where cited, in Latin, rubricated in red with 30 lines of text. This volume contains works from Christian theologian and philosopher Augustine of Hippo and French abbot Bernard of Clairvaux. It was edited by Masellus Venia and published by Joannes Antonius de Honate in Milan between 1480 and 1482. Included in this volume: Augustine's "Meditationes Sancti Augustini," first printing; "Eiusdem soliloquia," "Eiusdem encheridion siue manuale de uerbo dei," first Italian printing; "Eiusdem scale paradise," first printing; "Eiusdem duodecim gradus abusionum seculi"; Bernard's "Item meditationes Sancti Bernardi;" "Eiusdem de coscientia;" "Eiusde episola utilissima & mozalissima de guber natione familie;" and "Eiusdem uersus deuotissimi ad crucifixum." Of the works included in this volume, the most well-known are: Augustine's "Meditationes Sancti Augustini" and "Eiusdem soliloquia," a work written in two books in the form of an inner dialogue which seeks to know a soul and Augustine's soul wants to know his own; and Bernard's "Item meditationes Sancti Bernardi," a pseudo-Bernard work focusing on self-knowledge as the beginning of wisdom.			

Augustus, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus	2nd	1635	0531
Marcus Aurelius Antoninus The Roman Emperor, his Meditations Concerning Himself: Treating of a Naturall Mans Happinesse; wherein it Consisteth, and of the Meanes to Attaine unto it			
Second Edition. "Marcus Aurelius Antoninus the Roman Emperor, his Meditations Concerning Himself: Treating of a Naturall Mans Happinesse; wherein it Consisteth, and of the Meanes to Attaine unto it" was translated out of Greek, with notes by Meric Casaubon, published in London in 1635, and printed by M. Flesher. It was first published in 1634. "Meditations" is a series of personal writings by Stoic philosopher and Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus. Originally written in Koine Greek in twelve books, Marcus Aurelius used the writings for his own guidance and self-improvement. A key theme throughout the work is the importance of examining one's judgement of self and others as well development of a cosmic outlook. Marcus Aurelius had been praised for "Meditations" and it has been compared to Jean-Jacques Rousseau's "Confessions" and Augustine of Hippo's "Confessions."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bacon, Francis	2nd	1629	0032
The Essayes or Counsels, Civill and Morall of Francis Lo. Verulam, Viscount St. Alban			
<p>Second Edition. First published in 1597, "The Essayes or Counsels, Civill and Morall of Francis Lo. Verulam, Viscount St. Alban" was written by philosopher, statesman, and Jurist Francis Bacon. This work was published as an expanded edition in 1612 with 38 essays and again, with the new title as seen here, in 1625 with twenty additional essays. This volume contains 58 essays touching on a wide range of topics drawn from both private and public life, addressing each subject from multiple angles. These essays are Bacon's most popular and important literary works and are often used as reference and inspiration to other literary minds that have produced work that is popular today. Bacon inspired many through his discussion of moral prudence and his shared wisdom.</p>			
Bacon, Francis		1753	0668-0670
The Works of Francis Bacon Baron of Verulam....to which is prefixed A life of the Author by Mr. Mallet			
<p>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.</p>			
Bacon, Francis	1st Complete Edition, 2nd Issue	1640	0680
Of the Advancement and Proficiency of Learning or the Partitions of Sciences IX Bookes			
<p>First Complete Edition, Second Issue in English, with engraved portrait frontispiece and engraved title page. Written by English philosopher Francis Bacon, "Of the Advancement and Proficiency of Learning or the Partitions of Sciences IX Bookes" was first published under the title "The Two Bookes...Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning, Divine and Human" in 1605. Over the next twenty years, Bacon would expand and revise his ideas to encompass a volume that contained nine books. First appearing in Latin as "De Augmentis Scientiarum" in 1623, the volume was later translated into English and first published in 1640 by Leon Lichfield for Robert Young and Edward Forrest. "Of the Advancement and Proficiency of Learning" is Bacon's reorganization of the scientific method, which primarily concerns philosophy and science classifications. He examines the differences between knowledge by divine revelation and knowledge by the senses and further classifies them as natural, theological, philosophical, and sciences of man.</p>			
Bacon, Francis	1st	1605	0845
The Tvoo Bookes of Francis Bacon. Of the Proficiency and Aduancement of Learning, Diuine and Humane.			
<p>First Edition. Written by English philosopher and statesman Francis Bacon, "The Two Bookes of Francis Bacon. Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning, Divine and Humane" was published in 1605 in London. The work looks at the inadequacies in curriculum in English universities and the need to study material objects. In "Two Bookes," the first book discusses the importance of learning and the second book looks at philosophy and the sciences including classification and relation between science and theology. It is considered one of Bacons' most important works because over the next twenty years, Bacon would expand and revise his ideas in "Two Bookes" to encompass a volume that contained nine books. First appearing in Latin as "De Augmentis Scientiarum" in 1623, the volume was later translated into English and published in 1640 as "Of the Advancement and Proficiency of Learning or the Partitions of Sciences IX Bookes." It contains Bacon's reorganization of the scientific method, which primarily concerns philosophy and science classifications. He examines the differences between knowledge by divine revelation and knowledge by the senses and further classifies them into natural theology and philosophy as well as sciences of man.</p>			
Bacon, Francis	1st Complete English, 2nd Issue	1640	1219
Of the Advancement and Proficiency of Learning or the Partitions of Sciences IX Bookes			
<p>First Complete Edition, Second Issue in English, with engraved portrait frontispiece and engraved title page. Written by English philosopher Francis Bacon, "Of the Advancement and Proficiency of Learning or the Partitions of Sciences IX Bookes" was first published under the title, "The Two Bookes of Francis Bacon. Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning, Divine and Humane"</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>in 1605. Over the next twenty years, Bacon would expand and revise his ideas to encompass a volume that contained nine books. First appearing in Latin as "De Augmentis Scientiarum," in 1623, the volume was later translated into English and first published in 1640 by Leon Lichfield for Robert Young and Edward Forrest. "Of the Advancement and Proficiency of Learning" is Bacon's reorganization of the scientific method, in which concerns primarily philosophy and science classifications. He examines the differences between knowledge by divine revelation and knowledge by the senses and further classifies them into natural theology and philosophy as well as sciences of man.</p>			

Bacon, Francis	5th	1639	1259
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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
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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
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Opus Majus

First Edition in Latin. This edition of "Opus Majus" was published by William Bowyer in 1733 and edited by Samuel Jebb from the manuscript at Trinity College in Dublin. It is considered to be an incomplete version, as the manuscript was missing the seventh part that was later discovered. "Opus Majus" is considered Roger Bacon's most important work. It was written at the request of Pope Clement IV to describe the work Bacon was doing at the time. The Pope received the 840 page treatise in 1267. "Opus Majus" was divided into seven parts, which covers various topics including: natural science, grammar, logic, mathematics, optics, theology, ethics, and philosophy.

Baillet, Adrien	1st English	1693	0963
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The Life of Monsieur Descartes, Containing the History of His Philosophy and Works: as also, the Most Remarkable Things that Befell Him During the Whole Course of His Life

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.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Baldwin, Rev. Amos G.		[1825]	1426
An Address Delivered in Charlton, Saratoga County, July 4, 1825			
Baldwin, Simeon		1788	1353
An Oration Pronounced Before the Citizens of New-Haven, July 4th 1788; in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence and Establishment of the Constitution of the United States of America.			
<p>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."</p>			
Balzac, Jean-Louis Guez	1st English	1659	1345
Aristippus, or Monsr. de Balzac's Masterpiece, Being a Discourse Concerning the Court with an Exact Table of the Principall Matter			
<p>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.</p>			
Bar Association of Arkansas		[1917]	1496
The Proposed New Constitution Modern Proposals for Increasing the Efficiency of the Various Department of Government Papers Read Before the Meeting of the Bar Association of Arkansas Held May 31st and June 1st, 1917 at Hot Springs, Arkansas			
Barlow, Joel		1809	1414
Oration Delivered at Washington, July Fourth, 1809; at the Request of the Demorcratic Citizens of the District of Columbia			
Barnard, John		1737	0794
Reasons for the Representatives of the People of Great Britain to take Advantage of the Present Rate of Interest, for the more Speedy Lessening the National Debt, and taking off the Most Burthensome of the Taxes			
<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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The pamphlet is a call for the representatives of Great Britain to do something and help their nation and citizens from appending disaster. It is also a call to citizens to aware them of the situation of the nation and parliament.</p>			

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, Frédéric	1st English	1860	0033
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Harmonies of Political Economy

First Edition in English. "Harmonies of Political Economy" was written by French economist Frédéric Bastia. It was first published in French in 1850, only the first volume (the first ten chapters) was published during Bastiat's lifetime. The second volume was left unfinished; however, his notes and sketches were added to the posthumous edition of his complete works. In this influential work, Bastiat develops and determines the interests of the members of society are harmonious and equilibrium if their rights are respected and if the free market operates independent of government intervention. In other words, the free market does not operate against the interests of the population, but with their interests; the group whose interests does not reconcile with the interests of all other groups cause disharmony and unbalance making it perverted and turning it way from the very thing it is supposed to defend.

Bastiat, Frédéric		1849	0373
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Paix et Liberté, ou, Le Budget Républicain

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, Frédéric	1st English	1860	0416
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Harmonies of Political Economy

First English Edition. This edition of Frédéric Bastiat's "Harmonies of Political Economy" was published in 1860 in London by John Murray. "Harmonies of Political Economy" was first published in French in 1850. Only the first volume (the first ten chapters) was published during Bastiat's lifetime. The second volume was left unfinished; however, his notes and sketches were added to the posthumous edition of his complete works. In this influential work, Bastiat develops and determines that the interests of the members of society are harmonious and in equilibrium if their rights are respected and if the free market operates independent of government intervention. In other words, the free market does not operate against the interests of the population, but with their ideals. Groups whose principles do not reconcile with the interests of all other groups causes disharmony and imbalance making it perverted and turning it away from the very thing it is supposed to defend. "Harmonies" is regarded as Bastiat's masterpiece. His influence is seen in the work of Gustave de Molinari, Arthur Latham Perry, and Ludwig von Mises.

Bastiat, Frédéric	1st	1845	0417
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Cobden et la Ligue ou L'agitation anglaise pour la liberté 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, Frédéric	1st except where cited	1848-1851	0443-0445
<p>[Collection of Twelve Pamphlets in Three Volumes]</p> <p>0443:</p> <p>a. Propriété et Loi. Justice et Fraternité</p> <p>b. Paix et Liberté ou le Budget Républicain</p> <p>c. La Loi</p> <p>d. Spoliation et Loi</p> <p>e. Incompatibilités Parlementaires</p> <p>0444:</p> <p>a. L'état Maudit Argent</p> <p>b. Protectionisme et Communisme</p> <p>c. Capital et Rente</p> <p>d. Baccalauréat et Socialisme</p> <p>e. Propriété et Spoliation</p> <p>0445:</p> <p>a. Gratuite du Crédit</p> <p>b. Ce Qu'on Voit et Ce Qu'on ne Voit pas ou L'économie Politique en une Leçon</p> <p>First Edition, except where cited, in French in three volumes. A collection of pamphlets dating between 1848 and 1851 by Frederick Bastiat. Included in the volumes are: "Propriete et Loi Justice et Fraternite," 1848; "Paix et Liberté ou le Budget Républicain," 1849; "La Loi," 1850; "Spoliation et Loi," 1850; "Incompatibilités Parlementaires," 1851, second edition; "L'état. Maudit Argent," 1849; "Protectionisme et Communisme," 1849; "Capital et Rente," 1849; "Baccalauréat et Socialisme," 1850; "Propriété et Spoliation," 1850; "Gratuité du Crédit," 1850; and "Ce Qu'on Voit et Ce Qu'on ne Voit pas ou L'économie Politique en une Leçon," 1850. Of these pamphlets "La Loi" ("The Law") is one of the most popular and influential works of Bastiat. It was written at Mugron, France a few months before his death and two years after the third French Revolution. In "The Law," Bastiat declares that each person has a natural right from God to defend themselves, their liberty, and their property. The State defends these rights and the law becomes corrupt when it is used against individual rights.</p>			
Bastiat, Frédéric	1st	1853	0510
<p>Essays on Political Economy</p> <p>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."</p>			

Bayard, Richard	1st	1831	0954
<p>Documents Relating to the Presidential Election in the Year 1801: Containing a Refutation of Two Passages in the Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Aspersing the Character of the Late James A. Bayard, of Delaware.</p> <p>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.</p>			

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. Written by American educator, Catharine E. Beecher, "An Essay on Slavery and Abolitionism, with Reference to the Duty of American Females," was intended to be a personal letter to a friend. It was first published in 1837. The essay was in response to two abolitionists sisters from a Southern slaveholding family, Angelina and Sarah Grimké. In "An Essay on Slavery and Abolitionism," Beecher refutes Angelina Grimké's anti-slavery appeal to Christian women to join the abolitionist movement. Beecher believed that women were more suitable for family life and living to help others and thought that active participation in the abolitionist movement was not a place for women, as they tended to be more political, which she considered to be the sphere of men. While Beecher was not an adamant abolitionist or suffragist, she had strong opinions about female education and was a supporter of the incorporation of kindergarten into childhood education. She believed that women were natural teachers and could teach men to be moral learners and free thinkers.

Bellarmino, Robert	1590-1593	0752-0754
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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 contain Labbe's additions.

Bellarmino, Robert	1617	0792
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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 contain Labbe's additions.

Bernard 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 edition of St. Bernard may be 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	2nd	1823	0579
A Fragment on Government; or, A Comment on the Commentaries: 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			
<p>Second Edition. "A Fragment on Government; or, A Comment on the Commentaries: 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" was written by English philosopher Jeremy Bentham and first published anonymously in 1776. This volume was published in 1823 in London. "A Fragment on Government" was a commentary on William Blackstone's "Commentaries on the Laws of England." It was a strong criticism of Blackstone's views regarding political theory. In the work, Bentham disagreed with Blackstone's thoughts on judge-made law, legal fictions, theological formulation of the doctrine of mixed government, the appeal to a social contract, and his use of the vocabulary of natural law. "A Fragment on Government" is considered Bentham first work of importance.</p>			
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			
<p>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.</p>			
Bentham, Jeremy and John Bowring	1st	1821	0034
Observations on the Restrictive and Prohibitory Commercial System; Especially with a Reference to the Decree of the Spanish Cortes of July 1820. From the Mss. of Jeremy Bentham, Esq.			
<p>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.</p>			
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			
<p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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.			
Bernard, De La Croze and Jean Le Clerc (Editors)	1st	1690	0931
Bibliothèque 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)	1st	1688	0932
Bibliothèque 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) Being a Discourse Between Arjuna, Prince of India, and the Supreme Being Under the Form of Krishna			
Entitled "The Song Celestial or Bhagavad-Gita (From the Mahabharata) Being a Discourse Between Arjuna, Prince of India, and the Supreme Being Under the Form of Krishna, " this work was translated by English poet Edwin Arnold from the Sanskrit text and published in Boston in 1885. The "Bhagavad-Gita" is part of the Hindu epic Mahabharata (chapters 23-40 of Bhishma Parva). It is a 700-verse Sanskrit scripture written between the fifth and second century BCE and is attributed to Krishna Dvaipayana, also known as Vyasa. It is set as a narrative with a dialogue between Pandava Prince Arjuna and Krishna, his guide and counsel, whose answers and discourse make up the "Bhagavad-Gita." Arjuna is conflicted with a moral problem and despair about the violence and death the Dharma Yudhha (righteous war) between Pandavas and Kauravas will cause. He seeks Krishna's guidance and considers renouncing the war. Krishna advises Arjuna to fulfill his duty as a warrior to uphold the Dharma through selfless action. The dialogue between Arjuna and Krishna covers a wide range of subjects including spiritual topics, ethical dilemmas, and philosophical issues, with some topics going beyond the war. The "Bhagavad-Gita" is considered the best-known of the Hindu texts, with pan-Hindu influence and has inspired many leaders in the Indian independence movement.			
Bhagavad-Gita		1823	0820
Bhagavad-Gita, id est Thespision melos, sive Almi Crishnae et Arjunae colloquium de rebus divinis, Bharatae episodum			
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bible		1792	0035
<p>The Self-Interpreting Bible: Containing, The Sacred Text of the Old and New Testaments. Translated from the Original Tongues, and with the former, Translations Diligently Compared and Revised. To which are Annexed, Marginal References and Illustrations, and Exact Summary of the Several Books, a Paraphrase on the Most Obscure or Important Parts, an Analysis of the Contents of Each Chapter, Explanatory Notes, and Evangelical Reflections. (John Brown's Family Bible)</p> <p>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."</p>			
Bible	1st American	1814	0036-0037
<p>Biblia Hebraica (Hebrew Bible)</p> <p>First American Edition. This document is a reprint of the text by Everard Van Der Hooght, which was first printed in Amsterdam in 1705. Jonathan Horowitz emigrated to Philadelphia from Amsterdam in 1812, bringing with him a new Hebrew typeface and the hope of printing the first edition of the Hebrew Bible in the United States. Horowitz faced strong competition from other publishers. In 1813, he transferred his rights to the edition to Philadelphia publisher Thomas Dobson and sold his Hebrew typeface to Dobson's printer William Fry. Dobson published the "Biblia Hebraica" in 1814, and this edition precedes all others in the United States. The term Hebrew Bible refers to the Jewish biblical canon, which consists of twenty-four books, and serves as the textual source for the Christian Old Testament.</p>			
Bible	1st American	1791	0038
<p>The Holy Bible Containing the Old and New Testaments: with the Apocrypha Translated Out of the Original Tongues, and with the Former Translations Diligently Compared and Revised, by the Special Command of King James I, of England. With an Index. (Illustrated Bible)</p> <p>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.</p>			
Bible		1536	0359
<p>[Leaf from 1536 New Testament] Gospel of Matthew containing 15:21 (William Tyndale Bible Leaf)</p> <p>A leaf of the last printing of the 1534 edition of Gospel of Matthew containing 15:21. The William Tyndale's New Testament, also known as the "Tyndale Bible," was the first New Testament to be printed in English and made the Bible accessible to the masses, bridging the gap between Church leaders and common folk. This is a leaf of the 1536 printing of the 1534 edition, the last printing before Tyndale's execution in 1534. Tyndale never published a complete Bible as he only finished translating the New Testament and half of the Old Testament prior to his execution. After his death, Tyndale's works were reprinted countless times and have shaped modern versions of the Bible, most famously the King James Version. The Tyndale New Testament also played a large role in the spread of reformation values to England, which was slower to embrace the Protestant Reformation than other countries.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bible	1st Printing in Book Form	1731	0369
The New Testament Of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ (Wycliffe Bible)			
<p>First Edition in Book Form, with two engraved portraits and one engraved page of various scenes of the history of the English translations of the Bible. Entitled "The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," this volume is also known as the "Wycliffe Bible" and was published in 1731. This work is a Middle English translation of the Bible that was made under the direction of scholastic philosopher, theologian, reformer, and seminary professor John Wycliffe. Wycliffe's drive in translating the Bible from Latin was to allow people to study and learn the Gospel in the language they were most comfortable with. These Bible translations were the major inspiration to the pre-Reformation Lollard movement, which rejected the teachings of the Catholic Church. The controversy following this translation caused some of the severest religious censorship laws in Europe, hoping to quell its inspiring message of religious freedom.</p>			
Bible		1570	0410
Bible -- Erasmus' Greek and Latin New Testament			
<p>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.</p>			
Bible		ca. 1270	0452
Bible Leaf, Manuscript in Latin			
Bible	Manuscript Leaf	ca. 1250	0471
[Bible Leaf in Latin] Epistle of Paul to the Romans: Romans IX-XII			
<p>Rubricated Manuscript Leaf, in Latin. From France circa 1250, this leaf contains chapters 9 through 12 of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, which describes Paul's revealing of the faithfulness of God to the Israelites. Epistle of Paul to the Romans is the sixth book in the New Testament and was composed by Paul the Apostle to explain that salvation is offered through the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is the longest of the thirteen books of Epistles of Paul, which are composed of letters. These letters are among some of the earliest Christian documents and provide insight to the beliefs and controversies of early Christianity.</p>			
Bible	Manuscript Leaf	ca. 1250	0472
[Bible Leaf in Latin] Epistle to the Hebrews: Hebrews VII-X			
<p>Rubricated Manuscript Leaf, in Latin. From France circa 1250, this leaf contains chapters 7 through 10 of the Epistle to the Hebrews, which describes priesthood. Epistle to the Hebrews is one of the books of the New Testament and is attributed to Paul the Apostle. It discusses priesthood and the sacrifice of Jesus. Biblical scholars believe it to be directed at Jewish Christians and believed to have been written to encourage them to persevere in the face of persecution at a time when Christians were considering reverting to Judaism.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bible	Manuscript Leaf	ca. 1250	0473

[Bible Leaf in Latin] End of Time Prophecy of the Prophet Daniel: Daniel X-XI

Rubricated Manuscript Leaf, in Latin. From France, this leaf contains the Book of Daniel chapters 10 and 11, which describes Daniel's visions of man and of the kings of the north and south. The Book of Daniel is a 2nd century BCE biblical apocalypse. It is an account of Daniel, an exiled Jewish noble, and his activities and visions at Babylon. The book is divided into two sections, chapters 1 through 6 is a set of court stories and chapters 7 through 12 contains four apocalyptic visions and dreams. The Greek text of Daniel contains three additional stories: Song of the Three Holy Children, Susanna, and Bel and the Dragon. These three stories remain in the Catholic and Orthodox Bibles but are absent in the Hebrew and Protestant Bibles.

Bible	Manuscript Leaf	ca. 1250	0474
[Bible Leaf in Latin] The Second Epistle of Peter: Second Peter I-III			
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.			

Bible	Manuscript	1270	0481
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Manuscript Bible Leaf

Illuminated and Rubricated Bible Leaf Manuscript in Latin decorated in red and blue ink. This leaf is from a Vulgate Bible and contains the ending of Book of Genesis and beginning of the Book of Exodus. Genesis is a narrative in which God creates the world in six days, with the seventh day as the day of rest. God also creates the first humans Adam and Eve and appoints man as his regent. Exodus is the story of the how the Israelites, led by Moses, leave the shackles of slavery in Egypt and travel to Mount Sinai. In Judaism, both books are part of the Hebrew Bible; the Tanakh, which consist of twenty-four books and the Torah, consisting of the five books of Moses. In Christianity, Genesis and Exodus are the first two books in the Old Testament; however, the number of books in the Old Testament varies depending on the sect of Christianity. For example, the Old Testament for Protestants has thirty-nine books while the Old Testament for the Catholics has forty-six books.

Bible	1536	0524
[Leaf from 1536 New Testament] Gospel of St. John containing 3:16 (William Tyndale Bible Leaf)		
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 VEII, 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 in Hebrew. This scroll of unknown origins or scribe was produced in the fifteenth century. It contains Exodus 18:8 through 21:22, which includes the Ten Commandments. Exodus is the second book of the Torah and the Old Testament following Genesis. It tells how the Israelites, who were slaves, left Egypt through strength of Yahweh, the god who chose the people of Israel as his people. The Israelites, with the prophet Moses as their leader, travel through the wilderness to Mount Sinai, where they are promised the land of Canann for their faithfulness. The Israelites enter a covenant with Yahweh, who gives them instructions and laws

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>to build the Tabernacle. This scroll contains the Ten Commandment, a set of principles related to ethics and worship fundamental in Judaism and Christianity. The commandments appear twice in the Old Testament (Hebrew Bible) in the books of Exodus and Deuteronomy. They include instructions to worship only God, to honor one's parents, to keep the sabbath day holy and prohibitions against idolatry, blasphemy, murder, adultery, theft, dishonesty, and coveting.</p>			
Bible	1st American	1800	0553
<p>He Kaine Diatheke Novum Testamentum (New Testament)</p> <p>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 Apostles' ministries), Epistles (twenty-one letters consisting of Christian doctrine, council, instruction, and conflict resolution), and Apocalypse (Book of Revelation, a book of prophecy).</p>			
Bible	1st	1995 [1782 Leaf]	0897
<p>An Original Leaf from the First Bible Printed in English In America. Printed by: Robert Aitken. New Testament Printed in 1781. Old Testament Printed in 1782. Psalms in Metre Printed in 1783.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Bible	1st	1611	1063
<p>The Holy Bible, Conteyning the Old Testament and the New: Newly Translated out of the Original Tongues: & with the Former Translations Diligently Compared and Reuised, by His Maiesties Speciall Comandement. Appointed to be Read in Churches. (King James Bible, "HE" Version)</p> <p>First Edition, "He" Version. The King James Bible, "He" Version, was published in 1611 by Robert Barker. The King James Bible contains thirty-nine books of the Old Testament, fourteen books of the Apocrypha, and twenty-seven books of the New Testament, as well as the genealogies of the Holy Scriptures. There were two editions of the King James Bible printed in 1611, which are distinguished by the printing of Ruth 3:15, the first edition reading "he went into the city," where the second edition reads "she went into the city." King James I commissioned a new English translation of the Bible in 1604 at the Hampton Court Conference: a meeting of representatives from the Church of England to correct earlier Puritan translations of the Bible. The King James Bible translation was conducted by forty-seven Church of England scholars and completed in 1611. The scholars translated the Old Testament from Aramaic and Hebrew, the Apocrypha from Latin and Greek, and the New Testament from Greek. The King James Bible translation is noted for its style, its influence on English culture and religion, and its influence on the English-speaking world as a whole.</p>			
Bible		1240-1260	1188
<p>Vulgate</p> <p>Illuminated and Rubricated Manuscript, in Latin on Parchment. This portable Bible was made in Northern France in the 13th Century. This Bible style was originally copied in Paris around 1230, and this format quickly spread throughout Europe. The Vulgate, meaning "common speech," was primarily the work of St. Jerome, who was commissioned by Pope Damasus I in 382 to translate the "Vetus Latina" collection of biblical texts into Latin. St. Jerome created this translation from Hebrew, Greek, and Aramaic texts. The name "Vulgate" was applied to this translation in the 13th Century and became the officially circulated Latin version of the Bible in the Catholic Church by the 16th Century, when it was affirmed at the Council of Trent (1545-1563 AD). The collection and order of the</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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books which make up this version of the Bible differs slightly from the ones in the King James Version; it also includes all of the books of the Apocrypha, which would later be revised with the Council of Trent upon which the Catholic Church accepted only 12 of the 15 books of the Apocrypha.

Bible		1993	1226-1229
The American Bible			
<p>In four volumes, "The American Bible" is a Bible leaf book compiled by Michael Zinman in 1993 with an introduction by Mark Noll. It was published in New York by the Haydn Foundation for Cultural Arts. "The American Bible" consists of original leaves from rare and historical Bibles printed in the American colonies and the United States during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. It contains a collection of 38 leaves from important editions of the Bible between 1663 through 1878. Included in the four volumes are: eight leaves in the languages of the Native Americans, ten Bibles in English from the eighteenth century, ten leaves from the nineteenth century, and ten leaves of the Bible from other languages.</p> <p>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</p>			

Bible	Manuscript	19th Century	1279
Book of John			
<p>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.</p>			

Bigelow, Warren		[1905]	1499
Constitutional Difficulties of Trust Regulation			

Bingham, John	1st	1865	0409
Trial of the Conspirators for the Assassination of President Lincoln			
<p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bingham, Robert		[1908?]	1490
Secession in Theory, as the Framers of the Constitution Viewed it. Secession as Practised and as Sustained by the United States. Secession as Attempted by the Confederate States. Annual Address of President, Ninth Annual Session, State Library and Historical Association, Raleigh, North Carolina, October 13, 1908.			
Blackstone, William	1st American	1771-1772	0040-0043
Commentaries on the Laws of England. In Four Books.			
<p>First American Edition, in four volumes. "Commentaries on the Laws of England. In Four Books" was written by English jurist and judge William Blackstone and was first published in Oxford between 1765 and 1770. This volume was published in Philadelphia in 1771 and 1772. Blackstone's "Commentaries" were the first methodical treatise on the common law suitable to be read by the public since the Middle Ages. At the time of composition, the English common law relied heavily on precedent and less on statute and was regarded as far less amenable than civil law, which was structured based off of Roman law. Blackstone's work was revolutionary during the time period since it brought the law to the public in an easy to read and understand manner, which had previously not existed. The volumes are subdivided based on the laws addressed in each. These sections are as follows: The Rights of Persons (Individual Rights), The Rights of Things (Property Law), Of Private Wrongs (Torts), and another section also titled Of Private Wrongs which addressed criminal law. "Commentaries" is often regarded as the definitive pre-Revolutionary source of common law by United States courts and is still looked to when historical reference is needed or desired in the court room in order to arrive at an appropriate verdict.</p>			
Blake, W.O. (Compiler)		1859	0766
The History of Slavery and the Slave Trade Ancient and Modern. The Forms of Slavery that Prevailed in Ancient Nations, Particularly in Greece and Rome. The African Slave Trade and the Political History of Slavery in the United States			
<p>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.</p>			
Board of Trustees of Public Schools	1st	1858	1197
Address to the Citizens of Washington on the Conditions of the Public Schools			
<p>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.""</p>			
Boccaccio, Giovanni		1569	0758
Geneologia de gli dei de gentili...tradotta per M. Giosepe Betussi da Bassano			
<p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Boccaccio, Giovanni	3rd	1732	0491-0492

Contes et Nouvelles de Bocace Florentin. Traduction libre, Accommodée au gout de ce temps, Troisieme Edition. Dont les Figures sont Nouvellement Gravees par les meilleurs Maitres, sur les desseins de Mr. Romain de Hooge. (The Decameron)

Bodin, Jean	1st English	1606	0498
Of the Lawes and Customes of a Common-Wealth : Learnedly Discovrsing of the Power of Sovereignty and Majestracy, and of the Orders and Degrees of Citizens, with the Privileges of Corporations and Colledges: and Other Things Pertinent to Estates and Societies			
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.

Bodin, Jean	1st	1606	0683
The Six Bookes of A Common-Weale			
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, Anicius Manlius Severinus	1st Octavo	1507	0433
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Boetivs de Philosophiae Consolatione (The Consolation of Philosophy)

First Edition in Octavo, in Latin. "Boetivs de Philosophiae Consolatione" ("The Consolation of Philosophy") is one of Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius' most important works and one of the most influential works in Medieval and early Renaissance Christianity. This volume was published in Florence by Philippi Giuntae in 1507. "The Consolation of Philosophy" was written around 523 CE during Boethius' imprisonment while he awaited his trial for alleged crimes of treason; he would eventually be found guilty and executed. This experience shaped the text. Written as a conversation between Boethius and Lady Philosophy, the two discuss various topics including: the prosperity of evil men and the ruin of good men, human nature, virtue, justice, and free will. Boethius examined religious questions while relying on natural and Classical Greek philosophy to answer them. Despite these religious questions, Boethius made no references to Christianity, which is often assumed. The message of the book made it so popular because it encouraged readers to seek internal virtues rather than worldly goods such as money and power.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Boethius, Anicius Manlius Severinus	1st	1609	0434
Five Bookes, of Philosophicall Comfort, Full of Christian Consolation, Written a 1000 Yeeeres Since			
<p>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.</p>			
Boethius, Anicius Manlius Severinus	Manuscript	1400-1425	0681
De Consolatio Philosophiae [with anonymous Commentary on Boethius] (The Consolation of Philosophy)			
<p>Illuminated and Rubricated Manuscript on Paper in Latin. This manuscript contains "De Consolatio Philosophiae" ("The Consolation of Philosophy") with an anonymous commentary on Boethius. It was transcribed in an early humanist hand around 1400-1425 in Northern Italy. "The Consolation of Philosophy" is one of Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius' most important works and one of the most influential works in Medieval and early Renaissance Christianity. It was written around 523 CE during Boethius' imprisonment while he awaited his trial for alleged crimes of treason; he would eventually be found guilty and executed. This experience shaped the text. Written as a conversation between Boethius and Lady Philosophy, the two discuss various topics including: the prosperity of evil men and the ruin of good men, human nature, virtue, justice, and free will. Boethius examined religious questions while relying on natural and Classical Greek philosophy to answer them. Despite these religious questions, Boethius made no references to Christianity, which is often assumed. It was the message of the book that made it so popular because it encouraged readers to seek internal virtues rather than worldly goods such as money and power.</p>			
Bohm-Bawerk, Eugen V.	1st	1891	0695
The Positive Theory of Capital			
<p>First Edition English. First published in German in 1888. The work is the "second book in the series of Boehm-Bawerk translations by Scottish economist William Smart." "The work discusses: the nature of capital, historical development of the concept, competing ideas about capital, the function of capital in production, two conceptions of value, price and the law of supply and demand, loans and interest, and much more. The intriguing work offers yet another valuable perspective on one of the most basic and yet most debated subjects in economics."</p>			
Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount	1st Authorized	1752	0641-0642
Letters on the Study and Use of History			
<p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bonaventure		1699	0647
<p>Lingua Seraphica, Quod est; Ignitum Dei Elopqium, Verbum bonum; olim ex Corde bono, & optimo S. Bonaventuræ Doctoris Seraphici, S.R.E. Cardinalis, & Episcopi Albanensis; Diebus Dominicis, & Festivis, Prout erat Spiritus impetus, eructatum: Generationi Venturæ Transmissum quidem, & frequenter editum, sed, quam præsentī Methodo Numquam adornatius, aut accommodatius expressum, Ad usum, & utilitatem Concionatorum. Studio, & zeo R.D.M. Theodori Mensinck Davent. Missionis Belg. Presb. Secularis. Tomus II. Pars Æstivalis de Tempore</p> <p>Only Volume II of four volumes, in Latin, with portrait of Bonaventure and index. This work was published in 1699 by Joannes Baptista Verdussen II in Antwerp. A similar edition was published in 1678 in Amsterdam by Philips van Eyck. "Lingua Seraphica" is Bonaventure's treatise on church practices. Bonaventure, along with Thomas Aquinas, with whom he graduated the University of Paris, is widely regarded as one of the greatest philosophers and theologians of the Middle Ages. Bonaventure's best-known work is his commentary on Peter Lombard's "Sentences" and most of his later writings are dependent on the ideas formed in the commentary. All of Bonaventure's works were greatly influenced by the writings of Augustine of Hippo, the principles of Aristotle and Plato, and his writing exhibits the interplay between philosophy and theology, a distinctive feature of the Scholastic period. Bonaventure's moral and intellectual ideals, his ability to reconcile diverse theological and philosophical views, and his reputation as a strong defender of Christian wisdom lead his works to be studied today.</p>			
Bonaventure		1699	0646
<p>Legende de Saint Francois d'Assise</p> <p>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.</p>			
Bonaventure		1518	0933
<p>a. Biblia Pauperum b. Avdomari Talaei Rhetoricae Libri Duo</p> <p>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.</p>			
Boston, Massachusetts		1772	0361
<p>The Votes and Proceedings of the Freeholders and Other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, in Town Meeting Assembled, According to Law. (Published by Order of the Town.) To which is Prefixed, as Introductory, an Attested Copy of a Vote of the Town at a Preceeding Meeting.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Boulanger, Nicolas Antoine	1st English	1764	0016
<p>The Origin and Progress of Despotism in the Oriental, and other Empires of Africa, Europe, and America</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Bridge, Josiah	1st	1789	0801

A Sermon Preached Before His Excellency John Hancock, Esq. Governour; His Honor Benjamin Lincoln, Esq. Lieutenant-Governour; The Honourable the Council, Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, May 27, 1789. Being the Day of General Election.

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.

British Liberties	2nd	1767	0605
<p>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 Statutes in Confirmation of the Liberties of the Subject, with Comments. Laws relating to Treason. The Declaration of Rights and Liberties, and the Confirmation thereof. The Law of Appeals of Parliaments. The Privilege and Qualifications of Members, &c. The Petition of Right and Habeas Corpus Act, with Comments. The Laws relative to Papists and Protestant Dissenters. A Treatise on Juries; their Power, Duty, Office, &c. highly necessary for every one to be acquainted with. Also An Introductory Essay on Political Liberty; and A Comprehensive View on the Constitution of Great Britain.</p> <p>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.</p>			

Brougham, Henry Lord	1st	1839	0401-0402
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Historical Sketches of Statesmen

Historical Sketches of statesmen who flourished in the time of George III

Brougham, Henry Lord	1st	1839	0403-0404
<p>Historical Sketches of Statesmen</p> <p>Historical Sketches of statesmen who flourished in the time of George III</p>			

Bryce, James	1st	1888	0044-0046
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The American Commonwealth

First Edition, in three volumes. "The American Commonwealth" was written by British politician and historian James Bryce, 1st Viscount Bryce. It was published in London and New York in 1888. This volume includes the chapter on the New York City Tweed Ring in volume III which was suppressed in later editions. "The American Commonwealth" is a study on American political and social institutions. Volume I discuss the national government and includes a fold out map, volume II looks at the state governments and party system, and volume III examines public opinion with illustrations and reflections on social institutions. This work is still considered a brilliant classic and an authoritative study of the American government.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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>			
Buddhaghosa	1st	1870	0691
Buddhaghosha's 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>			
Budge, E.A. Wallis		1913	1093-1094
The Book of the Dead: The Papyrus of Ani			
<p>In two volumes, a reproduction in facsimile, with hieroglyphic transcript. This volume, "The Book of the Dead: The Papyrus of Ani" was translated and edited by E.A. Wallis Budge and published in 1913. A facsimile of "The Papyrus of Ani" was first published in 1890 with a second edition published in 1894. "The Papyrus of Ani" is a manuscript on papyrus, it was created in circa 1250 BCE, in the 19th dynasty of the New Kingdom of Ancient Egypt. It was compiled for the Theban scribe Ani. In Ancient Egypt, individualized books called "Book of Going Forth by Day," also known as the "Book of the Dead," were compiled for certain individuals upon their death which contained declarations and spells to the help the deceased individual in the afterlife. In Budge's work, "By Nile and Tigris" he indicates he stole "The Papyrus of Ani" from the Egyptian government storeroom in 1888, while other sources say he purchased and donated it to the British Museum collection where it remains today.</p>			
Burges, Tristram	1st	[1810]	1407
Liberty, Glory and Union, or American Independence: An Oration, Pronounced Before the People of Providence, July 4th, A. D. 1810.			
Burgh, James	2nd American	1802	0408
The Dignity of Human Nature; or A Brief Account of the Certain and Established Means for Attaining the True End of Our Existence. In Four Books. I. Of Prudence, II. Of Knowledge, III. Of Virtue, IV. Of Revealed Religion.			
<p>Second American Edition. Written by British Whig politician James Burgh, "The Dignity of Human Nature; Or a Brief Account of the Certain and Established Means for Attaining the True End of Our Existence" was first published in 1754 in London. The present volume was printed in 1802 from the London edition. In "The Dignity of Human Nature," Burgh discusses the means necessary for attaining the true end of our existence and how to gain happiness in the present and future. Burgh examines four areas: prudence, knowledge, virtue, and revealed religion; concluding the true end is a "success and credit in life." To achieve "success and credit," an individual requires several attributes including: self-control, frugality, trusting no one, knowledge of dealing with superiors and inferiors, and time management, among other things. In addition to this, Burgh provides advice to young readers with maxims and homilies throughout the work. "The Dignity of Human Nature" was Burgh's first major work and earned Burgh a permanent standing in the dissenting community.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Burke, Edmund	1st	1790	0047

Reflections on the Revolution in France, and On the Proceedings in Certain Societies in London Relative to that Event. In a Letter Intended to Have Been Sent to a Gentleman in Paris.

First Edition. "A fascinating commentary on the historical, social and political mechanics driving revolutionary upheaval; it is a true masterful 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	3rd	1777	0713
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A Letter from Edmund Burke, Esq; 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.

Third Edition. Entitled, "A Letter from Edmund Burke, Esq; 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."

Burke, Edmund	3rd	1770	1358
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Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents

Third Edition. "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents" was written by Irish statesman Edmund Burke, who was a political theorist and philosopher. It was first published in 1770, the work was highly popular and went through several editions. In "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents," Burke examines several matters troubling Great Britain including the affairs in America. He identifies the "discontents" claiming they were a neo-Tory group and the nepotism of King George III, who had influenced the administrations. Burke declares Britain needs a party with devotion to principle to which they all agree and against bribery of interest; furthermore, party divisions should be inseparable from the free government. Burke's ideas in the treatise were highly influential in defining not only political parties but also their role in government.

Burke, Edmund et al.	a.1st, b. 5th, c. 3rd, d. 2nd	1790-1791	0048
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[Four Works in One Volume on the French Revolution]

a. Reflections on the Revolution in France, and on the Proceedings in Certain Societies in London Relative to that Event. In a Letter Intended to have been Sent to a Gentleman in Paris.

b. Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution

c. Letters to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, Occasioned by His Reflections on the Revolution in France, &c.

d. A Letter to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke

First Edition, bound with three responses. "Reflections on the Revolution in France, and on the Proceedings in certain Societies in London Relative to that Event. In a Letter Intended to have been sent to a Gentleman in Paris" was written by Irish statesman Edmund Burke. It was a political pamphlet published in 1790 and is one of the best-known attacks against the French Revolution. In "Reflections," Burke stated the French Revolution would end terribly because its foundation and rationale ignored the intricacies of human nature and society. Further, Burke looked at practical solutions rather than metaphysics. "Reflections" received several responses from notable individuals that disagreed with Burke, including replies from English philosopher Mary Wollstonecraft and political activist Thomas Paine. Included in this volume are three responses to "Reflections": "Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution" by Thomas Paine, 1791, fifth edition; "Letters to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, Occasioned by His Reflections on the Revolution in France, &c." by Joseph Priestley, 1791, third edition; and "A Letter to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke" by Brooke Boothby, 1791, second edition.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Burnet, Gilbert	1st	1682	0527
<p>The 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: And of Some Other Remarkable Papers Put in an Appendix</p> <p>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.</p>			
Burr, Aaron	1st	1804	1294
<p>Particulars of the Late Duel, Fought at Hoboken, July 11, Between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, ESQRS. In which the Latter Unfortunately Fell. Containing All the Papers Relating to that Event, Together with the Will of Gen. Hamilton, and the Letters of Bishop Moore, and the Rev. J.M. Mason.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Bury, Richard de		1899	0399
<p>Philobiblon: A Treatis the Love of Books</p>			
Bury, Richard de	1st English	1832	0539
<p>Philobiblon, A Treatise on the Love of Books</p> <p>Also known as Richard Aungerville. "Philobiblon, a treatise on the Love of Books. Reproduced in "Remnants of Wisdom" available from The Remnant Trust, Inc."</p>			
Busenbaum, Hermann		1719	0640
<p>Medulla Theologiae Moralis or The Essence of Moral Theology</p> <p>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.</p>			
Butler, Samuel		1662	0785
<p>A Proposal Humbly Offered, for the Farming of the Liberty of Conscience</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Butler, Samuel	1st	ca. 1750	1401

An Essay Upon Education, Intended to shew that the Common Method is Defective in Religion, Morality, our Own Language, History, Geography: and that the Custom of Teaching Dead Languages, when Little or no Advantage can be Expected from them, is Absurd. With a Plan of a New Method, More Extensive, and of More General Use

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	1st Italian Illustrated	1511	0049
<p>Caii Iulii Caesaris: Invictissimi imperatoris commentaria: seculorum iniuria antea difficilia: & valde mendosa. Nunc primum a viro docto expolita: & optime recognita. Additis de nouo apostillis: Una cu figuris suis locis apte dispositis. Necnon regulata tabula q oia loca: slumina: montes: vsbes: op pida: isinita plia: & quaeq digna cognitu miri sice demonstrat.</p> <p>First Italian Illustrated Edition, in Latin, with title page in red and black with large woodcut of cavalry battle scene and includes a small woodcut illustrated military operations at the beginning of each chapter. Entitled "Caii Iulii Caesaris: Invictissimi imperatoris commentaria: seculorum iniuria antea difficilia: & valde mendosa. Nunc primum a viro docto expolita: & optime recognita. Additis de nouo apostillis: Una cu figuris suis locis apte dispositis. Necnon regulata tabula q oia loca: slumina: montes: vsbes: op pida: isinita plia: & quaeq digna cognitu miri sice demonstrat," this work was written by Roman dictator and politician Julius Caesar. This volume was printed in Venice by Augustinu de Zannis de Portesio in 1511 and edited by L. Panaetius. It contains several woodcuts from the 1493 Livy edition. "Invictissimi imperatoris commentaria" contains works written from 58 to 40 BCE. Included in this volume are "Commentarii de Bello Gallico," an account of the Gallic Wars in a third-person narrative; "Commentarii de Bello Civili," an account of Caesar's war against Gnaeus Pompeius and the Senate; "De Bello Alexandrino," which discusses Caesar's campaigns in Alexandria and Asia; "De Bello Africo," which details Caesar's campaigns in the Roman province of Africa; and "De Bello Hispaniensi," which discusses Caesar's campaigns on the Iberian Peninsula. The authorship of "De Bello Alexandrino," "De Bello Africo," and "De Bello Hispaniensi" is unknown and have been debated since antiquity; however, they are usually bound with Caesar's authentic works.</p>			

Calhoun, John C.	1st	1851	0745
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A Disquisition on Government and A Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States

First Edition. Entitled, "A Disquisition on Government and A Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States," this volume contains two political treatises by United States Senator of South Carolina John C. Calhoun, published together posthumously in 1851 and edited by Richard K. Cralle. "A Disquisition on Government" is an essay on Calhoun's ideas on government. He worked on it for six years completing it in 1849. Calhoun argues the need to secure the assent of classes and interest so that the majority will not exact an oppression on the minority. Calhoun further promotes the idea that there must be a process by which the majority cannot eliminate all the actions of the minority. The idea was based on the concept of protecting the white Southern (minority) interest from Northern (majority) threats. In the second essay, "A Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States," Calhoun examines the Constitution and Government of the United States, declaring political representation has been influenced by diversity which has influenced various critics of society as well as civil rights liberal supporters. Many of the Southerners believed Calhoun's writings were a warning of the North trying to dismantle the South's way of life. In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States and in 1861 led to seven states secession form the Union.

Calhoun, John C.		1831	1117
<p>Opinions of the Vice President of The United States, on the Relation of the States and the General Government</p> <p>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</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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.			
California		1879	1453
Constitution of the State of California. Adopted in Convention, at Sacramento, March 3d, A. D. 1879; to be Submitted to a Vote of the People on Wednesday, May 7th, 1879			
Callender, James	1st	1797	1398
The American Annual Register, or, Historical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796			
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. From the Revolution, in 1688, to the Present Time: The Whole Tending to Prove the Ruinous Consequences of the Popular System of Taxation, War, and Conquest.			
"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. Ci-Devant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, Inspector-General of the Standing Armies thereof Counsellor of Law. &c. &c. &c. Being Intended as a Rely to a Scandalous Pamphlet Lately Published Under the Sanction, as it is Presumed, of Mr. Hamilton, and Signed with the Signature of Junius Philnaeus			
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 "monarchial-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			
<p>"(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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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."</p>			
Calvin, John	1st Octavo	1578	0051
The Institvtion of Christian Religion (The Institutes of the Christian Religion)			
<p>First Octavo Edition in English. This book is Protestant theologian John Calvin's seminal work entitled, "The Institution of Christian Religion" ("The Institutes of the Christian Religion"), translated by Thomas Norton from the Latin version originally published in 1536. "The Institution of Christian Religion" was written as an introductory text book delving into the Protestant faith, covering a wide range of topics from the doctrines of the Church and sacraments to justification by faith alone and Christian liberty. This work was used to strengthen the controversial reform movement and sought to attack what Calvin believed to be unorthodox teachings, particularly those coming from the Catholic Church. The emphasis on freedom in the relation of church and state inspired a new form of Christian life. "The Institution of Christian Religion" is a highly regarded secondary source for the doctrine embraced by Calvinism.</p>			
Calvin, John	1st	1609	0529
A Commentary upon the Prophecie of Isaiah			
<p>"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 Mirroure of 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 resemblth 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"</p>			
Calvin, John	1st Collected	a. 1592; b. 1576; c. 1576	0582
[A Collection of Three Works by John Calvin]			
<p>a. Institutio christianae religionis, Iohanne Calvino auctore. Quae ad superiores editiones hac postrema, omnium emendatissima locupletissimaque, recens addita sunt, statim post ipsius auctoris epistolam ad Regem Christianiss. Subiecta ad lectorem admonitio breuiter indicat. (Institutes of the Christian Religion)</p> <p>b. Ioannis Calvini Tractatus Theologici Omnes, nunc primum in unum volume certis classibus congesti: quorum aliqui nec latine</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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nec Gallicé prius editi fuerunt. His Accesservnt Eivsdem Calvini in Libros Senecae de Clementia Commentarij.
(Tractatus Theologici Omnes)

c. Ioannis Calvini in L. Annaei Senecae Romani Senatoris ac Philosophi Clarissimi, Libros duos de clementia, ad Neronem Caesarem, Commentarii

First Collected Edition in Latin. This volume is a collection of three works by French theologian and pastor John Calvin. It includes: "Institutio Christianae Religionis" ("Institutes of the Christian Religion"), published in 1592, this work is an outline of Calvin's theological system and was first published in 1536; "Ioannis Calvini Tractatus Theologici Omnes," published in 1576, this tome contains 42 tracts and letters; "Ioannis Calvini in L. Annaei Senecae Romani Senatoris ac Philosophi Clarissimi, Libros duos de clementia, ad Neronem Caesarem, Commentarii," published in 1576, this book is a commentary on Seneca's "De clementiis" that was first published in 1532. Of these works, "Institutes of the Christian Religion" is the most famous. It was written as an introductory textbook delving into the Protestant faith, covering a wide range of topics from the doctrines of the Church and sacraments to justification by faith alone and Christian liberty. This work was used to strengthen the controversial reform movement and sought to attack what Calvin believed to be unorthodox teachings, particularly those coming from the Catholic Church. The emphasis on freedom in relation to church and state inspired a new form of Christian life. "The Institution of Christian Religion" is a highly regarded secondary source for the doctrine embraced by Calvinism.

Calvin, John	1st English	1585	0666
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The Commentaries of M. Iohn Calvin upon the Actes of the Apostles, Faithfully Translated Out of Latine into English for the Great Profite of our Countrie-Men, By Christoher Fetherstone

First Edition in English, with title within type-ornament border and woodcut initials. Written by French theologian and pastor John Calvin, "The Commentaries of M. Iohn Calvin upon the Actes of the Apostles, Faithfully Translated Out of Latine into English for the Great Profite of our Countrie-Men, By Christopher Fetherstone" was published in London in 1585. A French edition was first published in 1561 in Geneva. The writings and life of the Paul the Apostle were a great source of inspiration to Calvin and the Acts of the Apostles had a deep appeal to him as well, as they accounted Paul's mission and his travels. The commentaries Calvin wrote often exceed the length of the Acts itself. He discussed the spiritual meaning of events, the implications for behavior and belief, and looks at historical questions. Calvin was inspired by Augustine of Hippo and other Christian traditions. Furthermore, he was the principal figure in the development of Calvinism, a system of Christian theology that follows theological tradition and forms of Christian practice.

Camden, Charles Pratt, Earl	1st	1758	0602
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An Inquiry into the Nature and Effect of the Writ of Habeus Corpus, the Great Bulwark of British Liberty, both at Common Law, and under the Act of Parliament. And Also into the Propriety of Explaining and Extending that Act.

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.

Care, Henry	5th, 1st American	1721	1338
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English Liberties, or The Free-born Subject's Inheritance; Containing Magna Charta, Charta de Foresta, the Statute Tallagio no Concedendo, the Habeas Corpus Act, and Several Other Statutes; with Comments on each of them. Likewise The Proceedings in Appeals of Murder: of Ship-Money; Of Tonnage and Poundage. Of Parllaments, and the Qualification and Choice of Members: Of the Three Estates, and of the Settlement of the Crown by Parliament. Together with A Short History of the Succesion, not by any Hereditary Right: Also a Declaration of the Liberties of the Subject: And of the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy. The Petition of Rights; with a Short but Impartial Relation of the Difference between K. Charles I. and the Long Parliament, Concerning the Prerogative of the King, the Liberties of the Subject, and the Rise of the Civil Wars. Of Trials by Juries, and of the Qualifications of Jurors; their Punishment for Misbehaviour, and of Challenges to them. Lastly, Of Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor, Surveyors of the High-ways, &c. With many Law-Cases throughout the Whole.

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#
Care, Henry		[1703]	1006
<p>English Liberties: or, The Free-Born Subject's Inheritance. Being a Help to Justices as well as a Guide to Constables. Containing, I. Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus Act, &c. With Comments upon each of them. The Proceedings in Appeals of Murder; The Work and Power of Parliaments, the Qualifications necessary for such as should be Chosen to that great Trust. The Advantage Englishmen enjoy by Trials by Juries; that they are Judges of Law as well as Fact; and are not Fineable, nor to be Punish'd, for going contrary to the Judges Directions. II. Of Justices of the Peace; their Oath, Office, and Power, in many Respects; With several Law Cases Alphabetically Digested for Ease and Brevity, and Warrants proper thereto. concluding with Directions for Drovers, Badgers, Butchers, Toll-keepers, and Clerks of the Market, & c. III. The Coroner and Constable's Duty, Relating to Dead Bodies, Murder, Man-Slaughter, and Felo-de-se; Arrests, Escapes, and Conservation of Patee, The Church Warden, Over seer, and Scavenger's Duty at Large, in the most necessary Particulars. And Lastly, An Abstract of the Act now in force against Popery and Papists.</p>			

Carnegie, Andrew	1st	1900	0649
<p>The Gospel of Wealth and Other Timely Essays</p> <p>First Edition. "The Gospel of Wealth and other Timely Essays" is a collection of essays that were first published individually as magazine articles between 1886 and 1899; and published in book form in 1900. In "The Gospel of Wealth," Andrew Carnegie wrote that it is the wealthy's responsibility to redistribute their excess riches in a thoughtful manner to improve society, in contrast with the common practice where fortunes were bequeathed to heirs. He argued against the use of surplus wealth as use for an extravagant lifestyle, instead it should be used throughout one's life to aid in the reduction of the gap between rich and poor. Carnegie, a steel magnate in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and one of the wealthiest individuals in history, amassed a fortune of over \$300 billion in today's dollars; he donated almost 90 percent of his wealth to universities, charities, and foundations over the last eighteen years of his life. Also included in this work are ten other essays by Carnegie, including "The Advantages of Poverty" and "Americanism versus Imperialism." The essays in this work demonstrate the aspects of Carnegie's thoughts and generosity. Today, it is one of the most influential books that inspired modern day philanthropy.</p>			

Carnegie, Andrew		1888	0786
<p>Triumphant Democracy or Fifty Years' March of the Republic</p> <p>A signed copy of "Triumphant Democracy or Fifty Years' March of the Republic," by Scottish-American Industrialist Andrew Carnegie, published in 1888. This work was originally published in 1886. It is a celebration of all that America has accomplished and done for the world. Carnegie emphasizes the freedom that comes with true American ideals, discussing how incredible democracy is. America was a singular force for this time, allowing for more freedom than most countries. Through the emphasis of prosperity in American social life and customs, politics and government, and economic conditions, Carnegie wanted to share with the world all of the wonderful effects of democratic freedom.</p>			

Carnegie, Andrew	1st	1886	0787
<p>Triumphant Democracy or Fifty Years' March of the Republic</p> <p>First Edition. "Triumphant Democracy or Fifty Years' March of the Republic" by Scottish-American Industrialist Andrew Carnegie was first published in 1886 in New York. It is a celebration of all that America has accomplished and done for the world. Carnegie emphasizes the freedom that comes with true American ideals, discussing how incredible democracy is. America was a singular force for this time, allowing for more freedom than most countries. Through the emphasis of prosperity in American social life and customs, politics and government, and economic conditions, Carnegie wanted to share with the world all the wonderful effects of democratic freedom.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Chalmers, George	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th (where cited)	1792-1793	0854

[Collection of Six Works]

- a. **The Life of Thomas Paine, with a Review of His Writings; Particularly of Rights of Man, Part First and Second. By Francis Oldys. The Fifth Edition, corrected and enlarged.**
- b. **The Speech of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, at a Meeting of the Friends to the Liberty of the Press, at Free-Mason's Tavern, Dec. 22, 1792. With the Resolutions, &c. of that Truly Patriotic Society.**
- c. **Declaration of the Friends of the Liberty of the Press; Assembled at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Saturday, January 19, 1793. Written by the Hon. Thomas Erskine; to which is added the other Proceedings of the Day. The Second Edition Corrected.**
- d. **Paine's Political and Moral Maxims; Selected from the Fifth Edition of Rights of Man the Part I. and II. With Explanatory Notes and Elucidations; additional, interesting Observations on the present State of Public Affairs; and important information for the benefit, not of the House of Commons at Westminster; but of the whole Commons of Great Britain and Ireland. And an Introductory Letter to Mr. Paine. By A Free-Born Englishman.**
- e. **Letter Addressed to the Addressers, on the Late Proclamation. By Thomas Paine.**
- f. **Rights of Man. Part the Second. Combining Principle and Practice. By Thomas Paine. The Third Edition.**

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.'

Chalmers, George	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.'

Chalmers, James	2nd	1776	1036
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Plain Truth: Addressed to the Inhabitants of America. Containing Remarks on a Late Pamphlet Intituled Common Sense: Wherein are shewn, that the Scheme of Independence is ruinous, delusive, and impracticable; that were the Author's Asseverations, respecting the Power of America, as real as nugatory; Reconciliation on liberty Principles with Great Britain, would be exalted Policy; and that, circumstanced as we are, permanent Liberty, and true Happiness, can only be obtained by reconciliation with that Kingdom.

Second Edition. "Plain Truth: Addressed to the Inhabitants of America. Containing Remarks on a Late Pamphlet Intituled Common Sense: Wherein are shewn, that the Scheme of Independence is ruinous, delusive, and impracticable; that were the Author's Asseverations, respecting the Power of America, as real as nugatory; Reconciliation on liberty Principles with Great Britain, would be exalted Policy; and that, circumstanced as we are, permanent Liberty, and true Happiness, can only be obtained by reconciliation with that Kingdom" was written by loyalist officer and pamphleteer James Chalmers under the pen name "Candidus." It was first published in 1776 in Philadelphia by R. Bell. Seen here is a London edition reprinted by J. Almon published in 1776. "Plain Truth" is a passionate response to Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" (1776). Written with vigorous zeal, the essay was in opposition to American independence. It argued why the colonies should remain part of Britain and urged for reconciliation between the two. While "Plain Truth" is Chalmers' best known work, he spent many of his final years writing pamphlets against the works of Paine.

Charlemagne, Emperor	1st	1549	1352
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Opus Inlustrissimi & excellentissimi seu spectabilis uiri, Caroli Magni, nutu Dei, regis Francorum, Gallias Germaniam. Italianique, siue haru sin timas prou nidas domino opitulante re gentis, contra Synodum, quae in partibus Graeciae pro adorandis imaginibus slolide siue arroganter gestaest. Item, Paulini Aquileiensis episcopi aduersus Felicem Vrgelitanum, & Eliphandum Toleianum episcopos libellus. Quae nunc primum in lucem restituntur.

First Edition in Latin, two parts in one volume. "Opus Inlustrissimi & excellentissimi seu spectabilis uiri, Caroli Magni, nutu Dei, regis Francorum, Gallias Germaniam. Italianique, siue haru sin timas prou nidas domino opitulante re gentis, contra Synodum, quae in partibus Graeciae pro adorandis imaginibus slolide siue arroganter gestaest. Item, Paulini Aquileiensis episcopi aduersus Felicem

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>Vrgelitanum, & Eliphandum Toleianum episcopus libellus. Quae nunc primum in lucem restituntur," also known as "Libri Carolini", was edited by Jean du Tillet, the Bishop of Meaux and printed in 1549, likely in Paris. The first part in this volume is attributed to Emperor Charlemagne but was probably written by Theodulf of Orléans at his command. The work was written around 790 to rebut the supposed conclusions of the Byzantine Second Council of Nicaea held in 787 in regard to its acts and decrees on the matter of sacred images. It contained 120 objections against the Second Council of Nicaea in harsh and disapproving terms. The second part in this volume is entitled, "Pavlini Aqvileiensis episcopi aduersus Felicem Vrgelitan?, & Eliphandum Toletanum episcopus, Libellus" ("Libellus Sacrosyllabus contra Elipandum"), which was a work for the Council of Frankfort written by priest and theologian Paulinus II that rebutted Spanish archbishop of Toledo and theologian, Elipando, for his Christian teachings. "Libri Carolini" resurfaced during the Protestant Reformation causing excitement and confusion and, despite its support of sacred images.</p>			

Chase, Samuel **1805** **0800**

The Answers and Pleas of Samuel Chase, One of the Assoicate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the Articles of Impeachment, Exhibited against him in the Senate, by the House of Representatives of the United States, in Support, of their Impeachment against him, for High Crimes and Misdemeanor, Supported to have been by him Committed

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.

Chaucer, Geoffrey **8th Edition and 3rd Speght Edition** **1687** **0659**

The Works of our Ancient, Learned, & Excellent English Poet, Jeffrey Chaucer: As they have Lately been Compar'd with the Best Manuscripts; and Several Things added, never before in Print. To which is adjoyn'd, The Story of the Siege of Thebes, By John Lidgate, Monk of Bury. Together with The Life of Chaucer, Shewing His Countrey, Parentage, Education, Marriage, Children, Revenues, Service, Reward, Friends, Books, Death. Also a Table, wherein the Old and Obscure Words in Chaucer are Explained, and such Words (which are many) that either are, by Nature or Derivation, Arabick, Greek, Latine, Italian, French, Dutch, or Saxon, Mark'd with Particular Notes for the Better Understanding their Original.

Eighth Edition and Third Speght Edition, with engraved frontispiece portrait of Geoffrey Chaucer surrounded by the arms of his progeny and woodcut initials throughout. Entitled: "The Works of our Ancient, Learned, & Excellent English Poet, Jeffrey Chaucer: As they have Lately been Compar'd with the Best Manuscripts; and Several Things added, never before in Print. To which is adjoyn'd, The Story of the Siege of Thebes, By John Lidgate, Monk of Bury. Together with The Life of Chaucer, Shewing His Countrey, Parentage, Education, Marriage, Children, Revenues, Service, Reward, Friends, Books, Death. Also a Table, wherein the Old and Obscure Words in Chaucer are Explained, and such Words (which are many) that either are, by Nature or Derivation, Arabick, Greek, Latine, Italian, French, Dutch, or Saxon, Mark'd with Particular Notes for the Better Understanding their Original," it was published in London in 1687. It is the last "black letter" edition. Included in this edition is "The Court of Love" as well as four new works: "The Flower and the Leaf;" "Chaucer's Dream;" "Jacke Upland" (attributed to Chaucer); and "Chaucer's A B C." The text of the Tales follows the 1602 edition, but with the addition of the then rediscovered endings of the Cook's and the Squire's tales. Chaucer, an English poet and author, is best known for "The Canterbury Tales" and is often referred to as the father of English literature.

Chauncy, Charles **1st** **1752** **1311**

The Idle-Poor Secluded from the Bread of Charity by the Christian Law

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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th Earl of	6th	1775	1331-1334
Letters Written by the Right Honourable Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield to His Son, Philip Stanhope, Esq; Late Envoy Estradrdinary at the Court of Dresden: Together with Several Other Pieces on Various Subjects			
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.			
Chevalier, Michael	1st American	1839	0862
Society, Manners, and Politics in the United States: Being a series of letters of North America			
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.			
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 out 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	Manuscript	15th Century	0490
A Treatise to Prove that No One Can Harm the Man Who Does Not Injure Himself			
Rubricated Manuscript, with decorated initials. Two works in one volume, the first work, "A Treatise to Prove that No One Can Harm the Man Who Does Not Injure Himself," was written by John Chrysostom, the Archbishop of Constantinople, who was known for his preaching, public speaking, and his denunciation of the abuse of authority. It was composed while Chrysostom was in exile and most likely written shortly before his death in 407. It discusses the subject of the immortality of the soul. Chrysostom was an important early church father and prolific writer, who was exceed only by Augustine of Hippo regarding the quantity of writing that have survived. The second work in this volume is a biography of Seneca from Saint Jerome's "De Viris Illustribus" followed by a prologue on Seneca's "De Verborum Copia."			
Chrysostom, John	Manuscript	1450-1465	0811
[Opuscula]: [Quod nemo leditur nisi a semel ipso, De compunctione cordis, De reparatione lapsi]			
Humanist Manuscript on Paper in Latin. This volume, entitled "Opuscula: Quod nemo leditur nisi a semel ipso, De compunctione cordis, De reparatione lapsi," was transcribed in Italy, likely Verona, between 1450-1465. John Chrysostom's, the Archbishop of Constantinople, writings are fall under three categories: opuscula (a small or minor work), sermons, and letters. This volume is a collection of three opuscula tracts on the virtues of the ascetic life and include: "De Compunctione cordis," the most well-known of the three tracts; "Quod nemo leditur nisi a semel ipso," which discusses how one's enemies cannot do spiritual harm without one's assistance; and "De reparatione lapsi," which looks at exhorting a rebel monk to return to his monastery. Chrysostom was one of the most prolific writers in the early Christian Church and is only exceeded by Augustine of Hippo in the number of works that have survived.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Chrysostom, John	1st	1742	1349

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

M.T. Ciceronis opera, quae quidem extant omnia, ex complurium doctissimorum virorum, Pauli praecipue Manutii ac Petri Victorii, castigationibus nunc demum excusa: scholiis, castigationumq; explicationibus eorundem adjectis. Eorum primus hic tomus omnia ad rhetoricam oratoriamq; artem spectantia complectitur: quorum catalogum sequenti pagella reperies.

"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.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius

1547

0057

In omnes M. Tullii Ciceronis Orationes doctissimorum virorum lucubrationes, accurate in unum uolumen collectae, locisque non paucis ad ueritatem emendatae, Adiectis Q Asconij Pediant commentarijs, cum correctionibus Pauli Manutij prope innumberabilibus

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."

Cicero, Marcus Tullius

1852-1856

0058-0061

The Orationes of Marcus Tullius Cicero

"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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1754	0468
Thoughts of Cicero			
<p>Considered to be Rome's greatest orator, and perhaps its most articulate philosopher. Through his philosophical treatises, 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
Sententiæ Ciceronis, Demosthenis, ac Terentii. Dogmata Philosophica. Item, Apophthegmata quedam pia. Omina Ex fere ducentis auctoribus, tam Græcis quâ Latinis, ad bene beau que viuendum diligentissimé collecta. Auctorum nomin sequenstes pagellæ indicant.			
<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
M. Tullii Ciceronis Orationum			
<p>Ten Parts in Nine Volumes. "M. Tullii Ciceronis Orationum" contains the works of Roman statesman, lawyer, and philosopher Marcus Tullius Cicero printed in Lugduni [Lyon] between 1551 and 1555 by Sebastianus Gryphius. Included in these volumes are "Orationes," "Rhetoricorum libri," "Epistolæ," "Philosophicorum due tomi," "De officiis," "Epistolarium familiarium libri XVI" and several of his speeches. Cicero wrote and gave speeches on topics such as philosophy, politics, and rhetoric. Eighty-eight of his speeches were recorded and fifty-two survive today. Six books on rhetoric have survived as well as eight parts on philosophy. Thirty-seven books of letters to and from various public and private figures have survived; however, thirty-five more books known in antiquity have been lost. Cicero's writings are among the most famous of all classic antiquity and were enormously influential to Augustine of Hippo, Thomas Aquinas, Desiderius Erasmus, and Voltaire.</p>			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1750	0626
Thoughts of Cicero, On the Following Subjects, Viz. I. Religion. II. Man. III. Conscience. IV. The Passions. V. Wisdom. VI. Probity. VII. Eloquence. VIII. Friendship. IX. Old age. X. Death. XI. Scipio's Dream. XII. Miscellaneous Thoughts. Published in Latin and French by the Abbe d'Olivet; To which is now added, an English Translation with Notes.			
<p>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.</p>			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		ca 1600	0674
Marcvs Tullius Cicero, his three Books of Dvties to Marcvs his Sonne, turned out of Latine into English by Nicholas Grimald. Whereunto the Latine is adioyned.			
<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. 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>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1715	0731
<p>M. Tully Cicero's Five Books of Tusculan Disputations : Viz. I. Of the Contempt of Death : II. Of Enduring Bodily Pain : III. Of Moderating Grief of Mind : V. Whether Virtue Alone be Sufficient to a Happy Life.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius	Manuscript	ca.1476	0755
<p>[Orationes in Verrem] (The Verrine Orations)</p> <p>Illuminated Manuscript on Parchment, in Latin. Written in the humanist style in Padua, Italy circa 1476, this volume contains Marcus Tullius Cicero's "Verrine Orations," a series of speeches Cicero made in 70 B.C. The speeches were made during the trial of Gaius Verres, the former governor of Sicily, who was on trial for corruption and extortion. Only Cicero spoke during the trial, despite other planned orators. Verres' lawyer, Hortensius, advised him to plead no contest and go into voluntary exile after hearing Cicero's speeches. By the end of 70 B.C., Verres was living in exile, while Cicero was thrust into public view and considered to be the greatest orator in Rome. The trial also placed Cicero's political career on the fast track and was elected to the Aedile in 69 B.C., an office of the Roman Republic that regulated public festivals, maintenance of public buildings, and had powers to enforce public order. Considered to be the master of Latin prose, Cicero is credited with transforming Latin into a versatile literary medium and influencing several philosophers including Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, and John Locke.</p>			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius	1st	1822	0770
<p>De Re Publica</p> <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
<p>Marci Tullii Ciceronis Arpinatis Confulifcß Roma ni: Ac Oratos Maximi: Ad .M. Tullium Ciceronem Filium Suum Officios Liber Primis. (De Officiis Et Alia)</p> <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
<p>Three Dialogues</p> <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>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1853	0826
The Treatises of M. T. Cicero On the Nature of the Gods; On Divination; On Fate; On the Republic; On the Laws; and On Standing for the Consulship			
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.			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1455-1470	0898
Laelius Seu de Amicitia			
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.			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius	1st English	1680	0941
Tully's Offices: In Three Books (De Officiis)			
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
De Officiis with Paradoxa stoicorum, Laelius seu de amicitia, and De senectute			
Manuscript in Latin, on paper. This manuscript of Marcus Tullius Cicero's "De Officiis," was prepared in 1446 for Nicolai Renciade by an unknown scribe. Renciade was a student of Giovanni de Juvianello, a professor of grammar, rhetoric, and poetics in Viterbo. The volume also contains three additional works of Cicero: "Paradoxa stoicorum," an introduction to Stoicism; "Laelius seu de amicitia," a dialogue on friendship; and "De senectute," a discourse on aging and death. Cicero wrote "De Officiis" in under four weeks in late 44 BCE; shortly before he was assassinated. The treatise was written to define the ideal way to live. Cicero believed that a natural law directs both humans and gods. He also wrote that the way to an ideal life is to follow nature, understanding, and politics and to avoid indulgence and idleness. "De Officiis" was enormously influential from the Middle Ages onward. It inspired Augustine of Hippo and Thomas Aquinas and served as the moral authority during the Middle Ages. In later centuries, "De Officiis" also impacted Erasmus and Voltaire.			
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1450-1460	1193
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Cicero, Marcus Tullius		1546-1552	1230-1231
M. Tullii Ciceronis De philosophia prima pars[-volumen secundum] (Cicero's Philosophy)			
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
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. "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.			
Cincinnatian	1st	1846	0701
The Political Responsibilities of the People of the Free States, in Relation to American Slavery			
First Edition. "The Political Responsibilities of the People of the Free States, in Relation to American Slavery" was written anonymously by an author using the pseudonym "A Cincinnatian" and published in 1846. The author argues that people in the Free States are indirectly responsible for slavery in the United States and directly responsible for it in the District of Columbia and Florida. Believing the slaveholders have influence in the government, the author declares Congress refuses to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia even though it has the authority to do so. The treatise provides an informative review of the history of the District of Columbia and establishment of the state of Florida as well as the author's legal arguments.			
Citizen Randol, of Ostend		1795	0927
A Political Catechism of Man. Wherein His Natural Rights are Familiarly Explained, and Exemplified, in a Variety of Observations on the Government of a Neighbouring Island. Also, the Real and Political Consequence of the Honest Husbandman, and Industrious Mechanic, and their Incontrovertible Right to Legis-late for Themselves Clearly Expounded. Together with Some Remarks on the Unsocial Tendency of Catholic Churches, Established by Law.			
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Clark, Hugo and Bartlett Brooks		[©1904]	1487
The Trusts and The Constitution: A Monograph			
Clark, William and Meriwether Lewis	1st English	1814	0661
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.			
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. With an Appendix. To which is 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.			
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	2nd	1788	0503
An Essay on the Impolicy of the African Slave Trade. In Two Parts			
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."			
Clarkson, Thomas	1st	1789	0504
An Essay on the Comparative Efficiency of Regulation or Abolition, as Applied to the Slave Trade. Shewing That the Latter Only Can Remove the Evils to be Found in That Commerce			
Showing that the latter only can remove the evils to be found in that commerce.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Clarkson, Thomas	3rd Edition, 2nd American	1787	1236
An Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species			
Cobbett, William		1796	1023
The Political Censor, or Monthly Review of the Most Interesting Political Occurrences, Relative to the United States of America			
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.			
Cobden-Sanderson, T. J. (Thomas James)		1906	1147
London A Paper Read at a Meeting of the Art Workers Guild			
Coke, Edward	Part I: 2nd, Part II: 4th, Part IV: 5th	1629-1671	0063-0066
Institutes of the Laws of England			
Second Edition of Part I, Fourth Edition of Part II and Fifth Edition of Part IV with all four parts having frontis portrait of Sir Edward Coke. A collection of "Institutes of the Laws of England" by Sir Edward Coke in four parts. Each part is from a different publisher: Part I dated 1629, Part II, 1671, Part III, 1644, and Part IV, 1671.			
"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
The First Part of the Institutes of the Lawes of England: or A Commentary upon Littleton, not the Name of a Lawyer only, but the Law its selfe			
"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 equaled. 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."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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
A Discourse of Free-Thinking, Occasion'd by The Rise and Growth of a Sect Call'd Free-Thinkers.			
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
A Philosophical Inquiry Concerning Human 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 that a shadow of the opposing page has been left on many of the pages from wet ink.			
Collins, Anthony	1st	1717	0958
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
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."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Collins, Varnum Lansing		1908	0070

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, Petrus and Peter of Poitiers	Manuscript	[ca. 1450]	0727
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[Historia Scholastica bound with Historia actuum apostolorum]

a. [Historia Scholastica] Incipit prologuus epistolaris

b. [Historia actuum apostolorum] Incipit actuum apostolorum

Illustrated Manuscript on paper in Latin. Peter Comestor, also known as Peter the Devourer for his insatiable appetite for knowledge, was a twelfth-century French theologian and chancellor at the University of Paris. Completed around 1173, the "Historia Scholastica" is a Biblical paraphrase that used both the Bible and works from secular authors, especially Josephus, and aimed to present the history of the world from Creation to the end of the events that took place in the Acts of the Apostles. This text proved to be immensely popular and was translated into many Western European vernacular languages, which led to it becoming a key source of biblical knowledge until the fifteenth century. The "Historia Scholastica" was also a required text for curricula at the University of Paris, Oxford, and others. Also bound in this volume is Peter of Poitier's "Historia actuum apostolorum," a work that promoted the use of translated Bibles and "Historia Scholastica" to teach the Bible to the masses.

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.

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 Commines' 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.

Condorcet, Jean-Antoine-Nicolas de Caritat, Marquis de Condorcet, Jean-Antoine-	1st Dublin	1796	0818
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Outlines of the Historical View of the Progress of the Human Mind: Being a Posthumous Work of the Late M. de Condorcet

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.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas de Caritat, Marquis de	1st English	1787	0068

The Life of M. Turgot. Comptroller General of the Finances of France, in the Years 1774, 1775 and 1776

First Edition in English. Originally published in 1786 in French, "The Life of M. Turgot" is attributed to Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas de Caritat, Marquis de Condorcet. Anne Robert Jacques Turgot, Baron de l'Aulne was mentor and longtime friend of Condorcet. Turgot was a French economist and statesman, who was an advocate for economic liberalism and is thought to be the first economist to identify the law of diminishing marginal returns in agriculture. In "The Life of M. Turgot", Condorcet looks at various aspects of Turgot's life including: family, character, statesmanship and measures, the fall of Turgot, and his scientific and literary studies. A significant portion of the work recounts Turgot's work as controller-general and minister of finance by looking at the reforms made by Turgot such as the abolishment of abuses, tax reforms, financial administration improvements, and trade and labor abolishment on several limitations. In addition, "The Life of M. Turgot" contains one of the earliest contributions of applying mathematical principles to economics.

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

Confucius		1691 [1780]	0547
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The Morals of Confucius: A Chinese Philosopher, who Flourished Above Five Hundred Years Before the Coming of Christ. Being One of the Choicest Pieces of Learning Remaining of that Nation.

Early Edition in English, with folding engraved frontispiece portrait. "The Morals of Confucius: A Chinese Philosopher, who Flourished Above Five Hundred Years Before the Coming of Christ. Being One of the Choicest Pieces of Learning Remaining of that Nation" was first published in 1691 and seen here is the 1780 edition. This volume contains the teaching of Confucius in three parts: Of the Antiquity and Philosophy of the Chinese; A Collection out of Confucius's Works in Three Books; and Eighty Maxims. "The Morals of Confucius" was translated and edited 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 was a Chinese teacher, politician, and philosopher who lived between 551 BCE and 479 BCE and taught many disciples who carried on and developed his teachings. By the second century BCE, Confucianism formed the dominant philosophy in China. Confucius advocated family loyalty, ancestor worship, respect of elders, and government by personal virtue. Confucius is considered as one of the most important individuals in shaping history and remains influential today.

Confucius	Reprint of the 1592 Edition	17th or 18th Century reprint of the 1592	1195
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The Illustrated Life of Confucius by Shengji Ti

Circa Seventeenth or Eighteenth Century Reprint of the 1592 Edition in Chinese. This work by Shengji Ti entitled, "The Illustrated Life of Confucius," contains a two page introduction and 103 illustrations with text. An inscription in the book states the work was carved during the Wanli period (1572-1620) and the woodcuts used for the printing were copied from the illustrations carved in stone at the Confucius Temple in Qufu, Shandong province. The work is a pictorial biography of the great philosopher Confucius, who laid emphasis on morality, social relationships, and justice. The illustrations in the work depict various scenes of Confucius' life including his birth, studies, duties, and death. In addition, the work relates his teachings followed by his disciples as well as his nature including

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
his good character and dedication. The work was used to teach lessons and enabled present and future generations to "see" Confucius in action.			
Confucius		1809	1220
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.			
Connecticut	1st	1777	1400
Acts and Laws. Oath of Fidelity. Estates of Aliens. Acts and Laws, Made and Passed by the General Court of Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Connecticut, in American; Holden (by Adjournment) at Hartford, in said State, on the Eleventh Day of October, Anno Domini, 1777.			
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.""			
Connecticut		[1900?]	1454
Constitution of the State of Connecticut as Amended and in Force January 1, 1900			
Connecticut		[1906?]	1455
Constitution. Constitution of the State of Connecticut as Amended and in Forced January 1, 1906			
Conway, Moncure Daniel		1909	1379
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.""			
Cooper, James Fenimore	1st	1838	0093
The American Democrat, or Hints on the Social and Civic Relations of the United States of America.			
First Edition. "The American Democrat, or Hints on the Social and Civic Relations of the United States of America" is a political essay published in 1838 by American James Fenimore Cooper. This volume examines American republican democracy and focuses on social forces that shape and can corrupt the system. The work was originally planned to be a textbook; however, it was not a popular work and was never published in Europe. Despite its unpopularity, the essay did help Cooper create a new identity as an author who exposes the vices in society. "The American Democrat" also provides the framework and concepts for two of Cooper's later works: "Homeward Bound: or The Chase: A Tale of the Sea" and "Home as Found: Sequel to Homeward Bound."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Cooper, Thomas	1st	1826	1088
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"			
Copernicus, Nicolaus	3rd	1617	0767
Astronomia instaurata, libris sex comprehensa, qui De revolutionibus orbium coelestium inscribuntur : nunc demum post 75 ab obitu authoris annuum integritati suae. restituta, notisque illustrata, opera & studio [De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium] (On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres)			
Third Edition, in Latin. Nicolaus Copernicus' "De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium" ("On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres"), entitled here, "Astronomia Instaurata, Liberis sex comprehensa, qui de Revolutionibus orbium caelestium inscribuntur," was published in 1617 in Amsterdam by Wilhelm Janson with diagrams and tables. This edition was prepared by Nicolaus Mulerius and is the first to contain explanatory notes and source notes for the Greek phrases used by Copernicus as well as the first to contain the biography of Copernicus. "De Revolutionibus" was first published in 1543 in Nuremberg in Latin. It presented an alternative model of the universe that challenged the existing view of the universe, then based on the Ptolemaic system developed by Greek astronomer Claudius Ptolemy in second century CE. In the existing version, the universe was a fixed pivot with earth at the center and the moon, sun, and planets were carried by a system of epicycles and deferents. Copernicus' system worked mathematically and like the Ptolemaic system, it was uniform, circular, and used epicycles; however, it positioned the sun near the center of the universe, motionless, with the earth and other planets rotating around it. The first printing of "De Revolutionibus" failed to garner attention with the print run failing to sell out, and the volume was met with mild controversy. In 1616, the work was placed on the "Index Librorum Prohibitorum" (books banned by the Catholic Church) and would remain on the Index until 1758. The volume's removal from the Index was groundbreaking and paved the road of acceptance for Copernicus' theory.			
Coues, Elliott	New Edition	1893	0662-0665
History of the Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark, to the Sources 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			
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		[ca. 1670]	0543
[A Collection of Two Works in One Volume]			
a. Sacrosancti Concilii Tridentini Canones, Et Decreta, Cum citationibus ex vtroque Testamento, & Juris Pontificij Constitutionibus aliisque S.R.E. Concil (The Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent)			
b. Index Librorum Prohibitorum cum Regvliis Confectis per Patres à Tri. Synodo delectos, Avctoritate Pii IV. Primvm Editvs, Postea verò à Xisto Quinto auctus; et Nvnc Demvm S. D. N. Clementis Papae VIII. iussu recognitus, & publicatus. Instrvctione Adiecta, De exequendae prohibitionis, deque sincerè emendandi, & imprimendi Libros ratione. (Index of Prohibited Books)			
With full page woodcut illustration of Christ rising from his tomb. This volume is "Sacrosancti Concilii Tridentini Canones, Et Decreta, Cum citationibus ex vtroque Testamento, & Juris Pontificij Constitutionibus aliisque S.R.E. Concil" ("The Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent"). It was published around 1670 in Bassani by Antonium Remondinum. It contains the canons and decrees of the Council of Trent. The Council of Trent was the nineteenth ecumenical council of the Catholic Church held between 1545 and 1563 in Trent, Italy. The Council met for twenty-five sessions. It was prompted by the Protestant Reformation and is seen as the Counter-Reformation. The Council defined what they believed to be heresies and issued clarifications on Church doctrine and teachings. The Council also commissioned the creation of a standard version of the Bible. It would be more than three hundred years until the next ecumenical council, the First Vatican Council in 1869. Included in this volume is "Index Librorum Prohibitorum" ("Index of Prohibited			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Books"), a list of works considered heretical by the Sacred Congregation of the Index and Catholics were banned from reading them without permission.			
Coxe, Tench		1794	0096
A View of the United States of America, in a Series of Papers, Written at Various Times, Between the Years 1787 and 1794			
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, J. Hector St. John de	1st	1782	0097
Letters from an American Farmer; Describing Certain Provincial Situations, Manners, and Customs, Not Generally Known; and Conveying Some Idea of the Late and Present Interior Circumstances of the British Colonies in North America. Written for the Information of a Friend in England			
First Edition. Writing under the pen name, J. Hector St. John, Crevecoeur 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, Crevecoeur 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 customs in the American colonies. Crevecoeur 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.			
Crockett, David		1838	0628
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	1st British	1834	0630
Sketches and Eccentricities of Col. David Crockett of West Tennessee			
First Edition British. This work was first published in 1833 in Cincinnati under the title "Life and Adventures of Colonel David Crockett of West Tennessee" and reprinted in the same year under a new title, "Sketches and Eccentricities of Col. David Crockett of West Tennessee," in New York. The volume was not authorized by David Crockett and was published anonymously. It is ascribed to James S. French, but uncertain. The work is mostly tales and adventures about the legendary Davy Crockett rather than historical figure David Crockett. The book was used as the basis for a series of almanacs published under his name between 1835 and 1856. It is from these almanacs that the popular tales of Davy Crockett derived. David Crockett was a nineteenth century American frontiersman and politician, who was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives for Tennessee (1827-1832 and 1833-1835) and served in the Texas Revolution. The legendary tales created during his lifetime, many included in this volume, and after his death catapulted Crockett into a folk hero status.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Crèvecoeur, J. Hector St. John de	1st	1782	0390

Letters from an American Farmer; Describing Certain Provincial Situations, Manners, and Customs, Not Generally Known; and Conveying Some Idea of the Late and Present Interior Circumstances of the British Colonies in North America

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."

Cuneiform Akkadian Tablet	Tablet	ca. 2500 BCE	1261
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Akkadian Clay Tablet

Cuneiform Akkadian Tablet from circa 2500 BCE. This tablet is in the Akkadian language, which is an extinct East Semitic language from Mesopotamia (Akkad, Assyria, Isin, Larsa, and Babylonia) used from the thirtieth century BCE to the eighth century BCE. Akkadian was one of the earliest Semitic languages and used cuneiform script. Cuneiforms were one of the earliest forms of writing and were developed by the Sumerians. It is distinguished by its wedge-shaped marks, made by a blunt reed as a stylus. Sumerian culture dates between 4500 and 1900 BCE and was the earliest known civilization in the region of southern Mesopotamia, now located in modern-day southern Iraq, and one of the first civilizations in the world. Cuneiforms were adapted from the writing of the Semitic Akkadian (Assyrian/Babylonian), Eblaite, Amorite, and a few other languages. It later inspired the Semitic Ugaritic alphabet and the Old Persian cuneiform. Cuneiforms were replaced by the Phoenician alphabet during the Neo-Assyrian Empire (911-612 BCE) and became extinct by the second century CE with its last traces being found in Assyria and Babylonia. All knowledge of how to read cuneiform script was lost until the nineteenth century when it began to be deciphered.

Cushing, Abel	1st	1834	1425
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Oration Delivered at the Celebration of the Democratic Working-Men, in Milford, Mass. July 4, 1834.

Custer, George A.	1st	1874	1281
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My Life on the Plains. Or, Personal Experiences with Indians

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, Paul-Henri Thiry, Baron	1st English	1834	0625
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Nature, and Her Laws: as Applicable to the Happiness of Man, Living in Society; Contrasted with Superstition and Imaginary Systems

First English Edition, two volumes in one. Entitled, "Nature, and Her Laws: as Applicable to the Happiness of Man, Living in Society; Contrasted with Superstition and Imaginary Systems," this work is also known as "The System of Nature." It was originally published in 1770 under the name of a former member of the French Academy of Science, Jean-Baptiste de Mirabaud, however, it was truly written by Paul-Henri Thiry, Baron d'Holbach. The work focuses on the universe through the lens of philosophical materialism, including the following ideas: there is no free will, there no soul without life, the mind is interconnected with the brain, and strict deterministic laws govern the world. "The System of Nature" also explicitly denies the existence of God, stating that the belief in God is

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>the result of fear of the unknown, among other reasons. D'Holbach cited the known scientific knowledge of the time to back up his theories, most notably the experiments of John Needham that proved life could develop on its own. "The System of Nature" was very influential; Percy Bysshe Shelley became an atheist after reading the work, and subsequently translated it into English.</p>			
Dana, Daniel	1st	1814	1409
<p>A Discourse Delivered in Newburyport, July 4, 1814 in Commemoration of American Independence and of the Deliverance of Europe</p>			
Dana, Richard H.		1814	1410
<p>An Oration Delivered Before the Washington Benevolent Society at Cambridge, July 4, 1814</p>			
Danforth, Dr. Thomas	1st	1804	1411
<p>An Oration Pronounced July 4, 1804, at the Request of the Selectmen of the Town of Boston. In Commemoration of the Anniversary of American Independence.</p>			
Darwin, Charles		1883	1163
<p>On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life</p> <p>New Edition, from the Sixth English Edition, with additions and corrections. Originally published in 1859, Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species" laid the foundation for evolutionary biology. This book introduced the theory of evolution through natural selection, meaning that advantageous traits are passed down through generations and may lead to a new species. Darwin argued that all current species arose through branching evolution from a common ancestor. Much of the evidence presented in "Origin of Species" was gathered by Darwin on the second expedition of HMS Beagle (December 27, 1831 - October 2, 1836), which circumnavigated the globe and focused on surveying the coast of South America and the rest of the southern hemisphere. "Origin of Species" generated much scientific, philosophical, and religious discussion and within twenty years Darwin's theory of a branching pattern of evolution through natural selection was generally accepted by the scientific community.</p>			
Democratic Society of Friends of the People		1805	1130
<p>Constitution of the Democratic Society of Friends of the People. Established at Philadelphia, 13th April, 1805.</p> <p>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 staunch, albeit violent, Jeffersonian.""</p>			
Demosthenes	1st English	1570	0495
<p>The Three Orations of Demosthenes Chiefe Orator Among the Grecians, in Fauour of the Olynthians, a People in Thracia, Now Called Romania: with Those His his fower Orations Titled Expressely & by Name Against Kin Philip of Macedonie: Most Nedefull to be Redde in These Daungerous Dayes, of All Them That Loue Their Countries Libertie, and Desire to Take Warning for Their Better Auayle, by Example of Others. Englished out of the Greeke</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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"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
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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
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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."

Descartes, René	2nd Collected	1650-1654	1066
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Renati Des-Cartes Opera Philosophica [comprised of]

- a. Renati Des-Cartes Principia Philosophiae**
- b. Renati Des-Cartes Specimina Philosophiae sev Dissertatio de Methodo Rectè regendae rationis, & veritatis in scientiis invstigandae: Dioptrice, et Meteora. Ex Gallico translata, ab Auctore perlecta, variisque in locis emendata.**
- c. Passiones Animae per Renatvm Des Cartes: Gallicè ipso conscriptae, nunc autem in exterorum gratiam Latina civitate donatae**
- d. Renati Des Cartes Meditationes De Prima Philosophia, In quibus Dei existentia, & aminae humanae à corpore distinctio, demonstrantur. His adjunctae sunt variae objectiones doctorum virorum in istas de Deo & anima demonstrationes; Cum Responsionibus Authoris.**
- e. Appendix, Continens Obiectiones Quintas & Septimas in Renati Des-Cartes Meditationes de Prima, Philosophia, Cum ejusdem ad illas Responsionibus & duabus Epistolis, Una ad Patrem Dinet Societatis Iesu Praepositum Provincialem per Franciam, altera ad celeberrimum Virum D. Gisbertvm Voetivm**
- f. Epistola Renati Des Cartes Ad celeberrimum Virum D. Gisbertvm Voetivm. In qua examinant ur duo libri, nuper pro Voetio Vltrajecti simul editi, unus de Consraternitate Mariana, alter de Philosophia Cartesiana.**

Second Collected Edition in Latin. Six works in one volume collected under a preliminary half title page, called "Opera Philosophica" by René Descartes and published by Elsevirium. In addition to the preliminary half title page, each work in the volume has its own individual title pages. "Opera Philosophica" is comprised of: "Principia Philosophiae," published 1650; "Specimina Philosophiae," published in 1650; "Passiones Animae," published in 1650; "Meditationes de Prima Philosophia," published in 1654; "Appendix, continens Obiectiones Quintas & Septimas," published in 1654; and "Epistola." The first edition of "Opera Philosophica" was published in 1644. Of these, "Meditationes de Prima Philosophia" is considered one of Descartes' most famous works and is still used by philosophy departments in universities and colleges today. "Meditationes" was first published in 1641 in Latin. It is a philosophical treatise made up of six meditations and consists of details of Descartes' Metaphysical system. Descartes influence on philosophy cannot be overstated; he is called the father of modern western philosophy. It is thought much of western philosophy is a response to his writings and they are studied closely even today.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Descartes, René		1680	1074

Six Metaphysical Meditations wherein it is Proved that their is a God. And that Mans Mind is Really Distinct from his Body.

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.

Destutt de Tracy, Antoine Louis Claude, Comte	1st	1817	0356
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A Treatise on Political Economy; To which is Prefixed a Supplement to a Preceeding work on the Understanding; Or Elements of Ideology; With an Analytical Table and Introduction on the Faculty of the Will.

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""."

Dickinson, John		1774	0102
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Letters from a Farmer, in Pennsylvania, to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies

"Letters from a Farmer, in Pennsylvania, to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies" is a series of twelve essays first published in newspapers between 1767 and 1768 under the name "A Farmer," an alias for author and Pennsylvania Lawyer John Dickinson. Upon their first printing in the newspapers, the letters were quickly reprinted in individual pamphlets and in collected book form. They were widely read in the American colonies and in Britain. "Letters from a Farmer" argued against the Townshend Acts, a series of acts passed by Britain relating to the British North American colonies beginning in 1767, which included raising revenue in the colonies and establishing that the British Parliament had the right to tax the colonies. Dickinson argued the acts were unconstitutional as they ignored the rights of the Englishmen living in the colonies. Further, Dickinson described how colonists should resist the acts. The Townshend Acts were met with opposition in the colonies, including a boycott of British merchants and their goods. The resistance prompted the Boston occupation by British troops in 1768 and would lead to the Boston Massacre of 1770. Eventually, the British Parliament partially repealed the acts including the new taxes, except for the tea tax. However, Parliament continued to try to tax the American colonists and the American Revolution soon followed.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Dickinson, John		1765	0391
The Late Regulations, Respecting the British Colonies on the Continent of America Considered: in a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia to his Friend in London.			
<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>			
Dixon, Jr. , Thomas		1905	1517
The Clansman An Historical Romance of the Ku Klux Klan			
Doddridge, John	1st	1632	0652
The Lawes Resolutions of Women's Rights: or, The Lavves Provision for Women. A Methodicall Collection of such Statues and Customes, with the Cases, Opinions, Arguments and Points of Learning in the Law, as doe Properly Concerne Women. Together with a Compendious Table, Where by the Chiefe Matters in this Booke Contained, may be the more Readily Found.			
<p>First Edition. The author still remains anonymous, although it is sometimes attributed to Sir John Doddridge (a judge and legal writer) and Thomas Edgar (who was the compliler or editor). This work is "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."</p>			
Doddridge, John	1st	1632	1104
The Lawes Resolutions of Women's Rights: or, The Lawes Provision for Women			
<p>"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</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
advocate for women's rights in a modern sense, it does represent a broad repertory of contemporary law."			
Douglass, Frederick		1893	0107
Life & Times of Frederick Douglass			
First published in 1881 and revised in 1892. "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass" is Douglass' third autobiography, following "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave" and "My Bondage and My Freedom." In "Life and Times," Douglass expands upon his life as a slave and his escape from slavery. It is the only autobiography that contains his experiences during and after the Civil War. He also includes his meetings with Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, his account of the Freedman's Bank, and his service as the United States Marshall of Washington, D.C.			
Douglass, Frederick	1st	1855	0108
My Bondage and My Freedom. Part I. - Life as a Slave. Part II. - Life as a Freeman.			
First Edition, with frontispiece. Frederick Douglass' "My Bondage and My Freedom" was published in 1855 and is the second of three autobiographies. "My Bondage" is an expansion of Douglass' first autobiography "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass," published in 1845, where he describes in greater detail his transition from slavery to liberty. The third autobiography, "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," was published in 1881 and expands upon his life as a slave and his escape from slavery as well as contains experiences during and after the Civil War. While "My Bondage" gave further insight into Douglass' transition from slavery to liberty, it also expressed his views about racism and civil rights both in the South and the North as well as his early involvement in abolition movements. In addition, Douglass refused to reveal any information about his resources in escaping from Baltimore to New York because slavery was still ongoing when Douglass wrote and published the work, and he did not want to endanger those who helped him escape. Douglass used his words, oratory, and pen to fight for liberty and equal rights of African Americans, leaving a lasting legacy and influence.			
Douglass, Frederick		1846	0109
Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave.			
First published in 1845, "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass" is the first of three autobiographical slave narratives written by Frederick Douglass and was followed by "My Bondage and My Freedom" and "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass." Written while Douglass was a fugitive slave, "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass" describes the events of Douglass's life as a slave and his aspiration to become a free man. In addition, the work is seen as a treatise on abolition. The volume includes a preface by William Lloyd Garrison and a letter by Wendell Phillips on behalf of Douglass. Within four months of its publication, the volume sold 5,000 copies and by 1860 approximately 30,000 copies were sold. Upon its publication, Douglass traveled abroad to England and Ireland for two years in fear of being recaptured in the United States by his owner. It was while he was traveling aboard that he was able to garner enough supporters who helped him purchase his emancipation from his legal owner. Today, the volume is considered one of the most influential works in literature and it helped fuel the early 19th century abolitionist movement in the United States.			
Douglass, Frederick		1883	0110
Harper's Weekly: Journal of Civilization [Article on Frederick Douglass]			
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. Mobbbed 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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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.			
Douglass, Frederick		1872	0538
U. S. Grant and the Colored People. His Wise, Just, Practical, and Effective Friendship Thoroughly Vindicated by Incontestable Facts in His Record from 1862 to 1872. Words of Truth and Sobernes! He Who Runs May Read and Understand!! Be Not Deceived. Only Truth Can Endure!!			
Written by Frederick Douglass, "U. S. Grant and the Colored People," was published in Washington, D.C. amidst the election of 1872 between President Ulysses S. Grant and Horace Greeley. The pamphlet was addressed "To the Colored People of the United States," and urged blacked voters to re-elect President Grant. Subtitled "His wise, just practical, and effective friendship thoroughly vindicated by incontestable facts in his record from 1862-1872," Douglass declared Grant as a friend of the African Americans and defends him by listing the ways in which Grant has helped African Americans. Grant won re-election by receiving 55.6 percent of the votes and the Electoral College votes of 286 to 66.			
Douglass, Frederick; William D. Kelley; Wendell Phillips et al	1st	1865	1387
Equality of all Men before the Law Claimed and Defended; In Speeches by Hon. William D. Kelley, Wendel Phillips, and Frederick Douglass, and Letters from Elizur Wright and WM. Heighton			
First Edition. Published in 1865 in Boston, "Equality of All Men Before the Law Claimed and Defended" contains speeches by Frederick Douglass, William D. Kelley, and Wendell Phillips and letters from Elizur Wright and William Heighton. Douglass's speech, "What the Black Man Wants," was given at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in Boston. In the speech, Douglass demands government action for African Americans to secure land, voting rights, and civil equality. Douglass, an American abolitionist and statesman, left a lasting legacy and influence by using his oratory and pen to fight for liberty and equal rights of African Americans.			
Dryden, John	1st	1700	1391
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'.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Dwight, Timothy	1st	1800	1008
<p>A Discourse, Delivered at New-Haven, Feb. 22, 1800; On the Character of George Washington, Esq. at the Request of the Citizens</p>			
Edwards, Jonathan	1st	1795	0111
<p>The Duty of Ministers of the Gospel to Preach the Truth; Illustrated in a Sermon Delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Edward Dorr. Griffian, A. M. to the Pastoral Charge of the Church of Christ in New-Hartford. June 4th, A. D. 1795.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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."</p>			
Edwards, Jonathan	1st	1754	0112
<p>A Careful and Strict Enquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notions of that Freedom of Will, which is Supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency, Vertue and Vice, Reward and Punishment, Praise and Blame. (Freedom of Will)</p> <p>First Edition. "A Careful and Strict Enquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notions of that Freedom of Will, which is Supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency, Vertue and Vice, Reward and Punishment, Praise and Blame" was written by Christian theologian Jonathan Edwards and was published in Boston in 1754. It is based on the text of Romans 9:16, which stated that any person is free to make a choice for the good, but those choices are guided by God's will. Edwards looks at the nature, the status of human will, moral agency, and determinism. He takes a classic Calvinist viewpoint on total depravity of the will and rejects Hobbes' materialism and the ideas of utilitarianism. "Freedom of Will" is one of Edwards' most important explanations of his philosophy.</p>			
Edwards, Jonathan		1794	0466
<p>A Treatise Concerning Religious Affections, in Three Parts. Part First. Concerning the Nature of the Affections and their Importance in Religion. Part Second. Shewing what are No Certain Signs that Religious Affections are Gracious, or that they are Not. Part Third. Shewing what are Distinguishing Signs of Truly Gracious and Holy Affections.</p> <p>This is the supreme expressions of Edwards' psychology of religion.</p>			
Edwards, Jonathan	4th	1775	0496
<p>A Careful and Strict Enquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notions of that Freedom of Will, Which is Supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice, Reward and Punishment, Praise and Blame. (Freedom of Will)</p> <p>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</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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		1799	0804
A Farewell Sermon, to the People of Colebrook, Delivered July 14th, 1799.			
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."			
Edwards, Jonathan		1794	1319
A Treatise Concerning Religious Affections, in Three Parts. Part First. Concerning the Nature of the Affections, and their Importance in Religion. Part Second. Shewing What are No Certain Signs that Religious Affections are Gracious, or that they are Not. Part Third. Shewing What are Distinguishing Signs of Truly Gracious and Holy Affections.			
"A Treatise Concerning Religious Affections, in Three Parts. Part First. Concerning the Nature of the Affections, and their Importance in Religion. Part Second. Shewing What are No Certain Signs that Religious Affections are Gracious, or that they are Not. Part Third. Shewing What are Distinguishing Signs of Truly Gracious and Holy Affections" was written by Christian theologian Jonathan Edwards and was first published in 1746; seen here is the 1794 printing from Boston. In the work, Edwards discusses his philosophy about the Christian conversion in Northampton, Massachusetts during the First Great Awakening, which began with Edwards' congregation in 1734. He explains how conversion to Christianity occurs and how emotion and intellect play a role. "A Treatise Concerning Religious Affections" is a famous work that remains popular today with modern evangelists and writers that use Edwards' works as models in their ministry.			
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			
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."			
Elliot, Jonathan	Volumes 1 and 2: 1st Edition	1827-1830	0715-0718
The Debates, Resolutions, and Other Proceedings, in Convention, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, as Recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787: with the Yeas and Nays on the Decision of the Main Question. Collected and Revised, from Contemporary Publications			
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.]			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Elliot, Jonathan	1st	1827-1830	0780-0783

The Debates, Resolutions, and Other Proceedings, in Convention, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, as Recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787: with the Yeas and Nays on the Decision of the Main Question

First Edition, in four volumes. Entitled, "The Debates, Resolutions, and Other Proceedings, in Convention, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, as Recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787: with the Yeas and Nays on the Decision of the Main Question," published between 1827 and 1830, this work was compiled by Jonathan Elliot and remains the best source for materials regarding the national government's transitional period. This period took place between the closing of the Constitutional convention in September 1787 and the opening of the First Federal Congress in March 1789. The Continental Congress decided to distribute the proposed constitution to the states and the states were then required to elect delegates to a state convention to decide upon the new constitution. Volume I contains the Massachusetts and New York debates; Volume II, the Virginia debates; Volume III, North Carolina and Pennsylvania debates; and Volume IV, the debates of the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention. Volume IV also includes the text of the Constitution. This work is incredibly important for the preservation of American history as it highlights the inner working of the legal system in the early years of country's existence.

Elliot, Jonathan	2nd Edition Volumes 1-4, 1st Edition Volume 5	1845-1854	1501-1505
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The Debates in the Several State Conventions, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, as Recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia, in 1787. Together with the Journal of the Federal Convention, Luther Martin's Letter, Yates's Minutes, Congressional Opinions, Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98-'99, and Other Illustrations of the Constitution

Ellis, Edward S.	Alta Edition	1884	0788
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The Life of Colonel David Crockett: Comprising His Adventures as Backwoodsman and Hunter; His Services as Soldier and Scout in the Creek War; His Electioneering Canvasses; His Career as Congressman; His Tour Through the Northern States; and His Services and Death in the Texan War of Independence. To which are Added Sketches of General Sam Houston, General Santa Anna, Rezin P. and Colonel James Bowie.

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.

Ellis, Edward S.		1884	0789
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The Life of Colonel David Crockett: Comprising His Adventures as Backwoodsman and Hunter; His Services as Soldier and Scout in the Creek War; His Electioneering Canvasses; His Career as Congressman; His Tour Through the Northern States; and His Services and Death in the Texan War of Independence. To which are Added Sketches of General Sam Houston, General Santa Anna, Rezin P. and Colonel James Bowie.

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Ellis, Edward S.		1884	0884
<p>The Life of David Crockett</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
Elyot, Thomas		1580	0442
<p>The Boke, Named the Governour, Deused</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	1st	1841	0115
<p>Essays</p>			
<p>First Edition. Written by Ralph Waldo Emerson and first published in 1841, "Essays," also known as "Essays: First Series," is a collection of twelve essays that includes: "History," "Self-Reliance," "Compensation," "Spiritual Laws," "Love," "Friendship," "Prudence," "Heroism," "The Over-Soul," "Circles," "Intellect" and "Art." The essays concern transcendentalism, a philosophical movement developed in the 1820s and 1830s. Transcendentalism's fundamental belief is in the inherent goodness of people and nature. Of the treatises included in "Essays," Emerson's most popular work was "Self-Reliance," an essay examining the nature of the self and the grounding of universal reliance as well as the avoidance of conformity and false consistence. Upon its publication, "Essays" established Emerson as a major literary figure and the volume was one of the most influential works of the nineteenth century.</p>			
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	1st	1841	0116
<p>Essays</p>			
<p>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 re 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: ""Whoso would be a man must be a nonconformist... Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of our own mind... No law can be sacred to me but that of my nature... the only right is what is after my constitution, the only wrong what is against it... What I must do, is all that concerns me, not what the people think. This rule, equally arduous in actual and intellectual life, may serve for the whole distinction between greatness and meanness... A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines... To be great is to be misunderstood... Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.""</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	1st	1856	0117
Miscellanies; Embracing 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	New and Revised Edition	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	1st	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>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	1st	1838	1106
An Oration, Delivered before the Literary Societies of Dartmouth College, July 24, 1838			
<p>First Edition, with original light blue printed wrappers. This is American essayist and lecturer Ralph Waldo Emerson's "An Oration, Delivered before the Literary Societies of Dartmouth College, July 24, 1838" also known as "Literary Ethics." It was published in 1838 in Boston by Charles C. Little and James Brown. In "An Oration," Emerson discusses literary ethics including the resources, the subject, and the discipline of the scholar. Of a good scholar, Emerson states "The good scholar will not refuse to bear the yoke in his youth; to know, if he can, the uttermost secret of toil and endurance; to make his own hands acquainted with the soil by which he is fed and the sweat that goes before comfort and luxury. Let him pay his tithe, and serve the world as the true and noble man; never forgetting to worship the immortal divinities, who whisper to the poet and make him the utterer of melodies that pierce the ear of eternal time." As a lecturer, Emerson became one of the leading voices of intellect in the United States and influenced his contemporaries such as Walt Whitman, Henry David Thoreau, and William James.</p>			
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	1st	1856	1318
English Traits			
<p>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.</p>			
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	1st	1837	1368
An Oration Delivered Before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at Cambridge, August 31, 1837			
<p>First Edition. "An Oration Delivered Before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at Cambridge, August 31, 1837" also known as "The American Scholar" was written by American essayist and lecturer Ralph Waldo Emerson. It was a speech delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts on August 31, 1837. Emerson was invited to speak due to his pioneering work "Nature," published in 1836, which presented the foundation of transcendentalism, a belief system that suggests God suffuses nature and reality can be understood by examining and studying nature. In his speech, "The American Scholar," Emerson utilizes Transcendentalist and Romantic views to describe the American scholar's connection and relationship to nature. Emerson encouraged the audience to be "Man Thinking" rather than "a mere thinker, or, still worse, the parrot of other men's thinking." The speech was so highly regarded by Phi Beta Kappa that the society named their literary quarterly magazine, "The American Scholar," after the it. In addition, American physician and poet Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr. declared the speech to be "the declaration of independence of American intellectual life."</p>			
Emmons, Nathanael		1802	1415
A Discourse Delivered, July 5. 1802. In Commemoration of American Independence.			
Enoch	Manuscript	1450-1500	0946
Enoch I			
<p>Illuminated and Rubricated Manuscript on Parchment. "Enoch I" is written in Ge'ez, an ancient South Semitic language from Eritrea and northern Ethiopia. The Book of Enoch describes the fall of the Watchers and Enoch, the great-grandfather of Noah, and his revelations, dreams, and travels to heaven. Most Christian denominations are aware of the Book of Enoch and may view it as having some religious or historical interest, but only the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and Eritrean Orthodox Church view it as canon. "Enoch I" is wholly extant only in Ge'ez and the present manuscript is one of only two known copies.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Enoch		1853	1359

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."

Ephraem Syrus [Ephrem the Syrian]	1st	1481	1234
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Tabula super sermones Ephrem diaconi: secundum traductionem Venerabilis patris Ambrosu Camaldulensis (Sermones)

First Edition in Latin, a rubricated incunabulum in red and blue. "Tabula super sermones Ephrem diaconi: secundum traductionem Venerabilis patris Ambrosu Camaldulensis" was published in Florence by Antonio Miscomini in 1481 and translated by Italian monk and theologian Ambrogio Traversari. This volume contains sermons of the Syriac Christian deacon and theologian Ephraem Syrus. Ephraem wrote various hymns, poems, and sermons in verse and in prose exegesis. These works were used for instruction and improvement of the Church in troubled times. Ephraem's works were extremely popular even centuries after his death, where Christian authors wrote several pseudo works in his name and he is considered to be one of the most important fathers of the Syriac-speaking church tradition.

Epictetus		1694	0624
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Epictetus his Morals, with Simplicius his Comments

Epictetus	1st English	1758	1168
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All the Works of Epictetus, Which are now Extant; Consisting of his Discourses, Preserved by Arrian, in Four Books, The Enchiridion, and Fragments.

First Edition English. "All the Works of Epictetus, which are Now Extant; Consisting of His Discourses, Preserved by Arrian, in Four Books, the Enchiridion, and Fragments" was published in 1758. It was translated from the original Greek by Elizabeth Carter and includes an introduction and notes by the translator and a list of subscribers. The work was not intended for publication. However, at the urging of her friends, the volume was published by subscription only with 1018 copies sold on its first printing and 250 additional copies were printed afterwards. Epictetus was a Greek Stoic philosopher who believed philosophy was a way of life and all external events were outside our control, but individuals are accountable for their own actions which they can control through self-discipline. Some of the discourses included in this volume are "Of Providence," "Of Freedom," "In what Manner, upon Every Occasion, to Preserve our Character," "Concerning the Academics," and "Of Indifference," among other works.

Erasmus, Desiderius	Editio Castigatissima	1765	0119
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Morias Enkomion: Stultitiæ Laudatio. Desiderii Erasmi Declamatio. (The Praise of Folly)

In Latin, with Frontispiece. Entitled, "Moriah Enneagon: Stultitiæ Laudatio. Desiderii Erasmi Declamatio. Editio Castigatissima," this is the hugely popular Renaissance text "The Praise of Folly" by Desiderius Erasmus, published in 1765 probably in Paris by Barbou. Written as an essay in 1509 in Latin while staying at the home of Sir Thomas More; it was first published in 1511. The volume is a satire of the superstitions, traditions of European society, and the Roman Catholic Church. The essay depicts Folly, as a jester, who celebrates youth and pleasure. She attacks the weaknesses of humans, mocks theologians, and praises the folly of basic Christian devotion. Erasmus' "Praise of Folly" played a significant and important role in the early stages of the Protestant Reformation and was one of the most renowned works of the Renaissance that has left a lasting influence on the world still felt today.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Erasmus, Desiderius	2nd English	1549	0120
<p>The Praise of Folie. Moriae encomium a Booke Made in Latyne by that Great Clerke Erasmus Roterodame. (The Praise of Folly)</p> <p>Second English Edition. This hugely popular Renaissance text "The Praise of Folie," also known as "Praise of Folly," by Desiderius Erasmus and was published in 1549. It was translated by Sir Thomas Chaloner and contains a woodcut title page border and illustrations throughout the volume. "Praise of Folly" was written as an essay in 1509 in Latin while staying at the home of Sir Thomas More and was first published in 1511. The work is a satire of superstitions, traditions of European society, and the Roman Catholic Church. Erasmus' "Praise of Folly" played a significant role in the early stages of the Protestant Reformation and was one of the most renowned works of the Renaissance.</p>			
Erasmus, Desiderius		1661	0413
<p>Desid: Erasmi Roterodami Colloquia. Nunc emendatior cum omnium notis.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Erasmus, Desiderius		1636	0487
<p>Colloquia - nunc emenda tiora</p> <p>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.</p>			
Erasmus, Desiderius	3rd Impression Corrected and Amended	1699	0657
<p>Twenty Two Select Colloquies Out of Erasmus Roterodamus; Pleasantly Representing Several Superstitious Levities that were Crept into the Church of Rome in his Days.</p> <p>Pleasantly representing Several Superstitious Levities that were crept into the Church of Rome in his days. The third Impression corrected and amended.</p>			
Erasmus, Desiderius		1641	0730
<p>Explicato in Symbolum Apostolorum & Decalogum</p> <p>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.</p>			
Erasmus, Desiderius	1st	1516	0756
<p>Institutio Principis Christiani (Education of a Christian Prince)</p> <p>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</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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 Sacrementorum 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 somewhat modified when applied to the modern secularized state as visualized by Hobbes.			
Erskine, Thomas Erskine, 1st Baron	1st	1797	1129
The Speeches of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, in the Court of King's Bench, June 28 [i.e. 24], 1797, Before the Right Hon. Lloyd Lord Kenyon, and a Special Jury, on the Trial the King Versus Thomas Williams, for Publishing the Age of Reason, Written by Thomas Paine; Together with Mr. Stewart Kyd's Reply, and Lord Kenyon's Charge to the Jury			
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
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).			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Estienne, Henry	1st	1570	1347

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.

Ethiopian Talisman	Manuscript Scroll	ca. early 20th Century	0936
Ethiopian Magic Scroll			
Ethiopian Manuscript Scroll, on parchment in Ge'ez. This scroll is undated and is a magic scroll or talisman, an object believed to contain magical properties usually to draw good luck or protection from harm and/or evil by the possessor. It was made in three segments stitched together with rawhide cord. The scroll is over four feet in length, handwritten in Ge'ez, an ancient South Semitic language from Eritrea and northern Ethiopia, and illustrated in black and red in the traditional Ethiopian style with large angel figure. The image of the angel in the scroll is a fascinating tradition that still survives today in Ethiopia and was abandoned centuries ago in the West in Talismanic art. Talismans are not thought to be products of artists, but are thought of as Holy works reproduced by craftsman through revelation and represent a connection that can help influence the spirits of their owner's dreams and desires.			

Euclid	2nd Italian	1545	0509
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I quindici libri de gli elementi di euclide, di greco tradotti in lingua thoscana. In Roma. M D XXXXV. Con gratia & priuilegio del S. N. S. Paulo Terzo, & della Serenissima republica Venetiana per cinque anni. (Elements)

Second Edition in Italian. The famous mathematical treatise "I quindici libri degli elementi di euclide, di greco tradotti in lingua thoscana," also known as "Elements," is attributed to the ancient Greek mathematician Euclid. This volume was published in 1545 and translated by the Italian mathematician Niccolo Tartaglia in 1543. "Elements" was first written and published circa 300 BCE in Alexandria, Egypt. The work consists of thirteen books and is a collection of proven theorems in mathematics with the contents broadly covering plane geometry, ratios and proportions, and spatial geometry. Many scholars believe the work to be a compilation of Euclid's original work and theorems proven by other mathematicians, including Pythagoras. "Elements" has proven to be immensely influential throughout the centuries: from Nicolaus Copernicus and Isaac Newton to Abraham Lincoln and Edna St. Vincent Millay. The text still serves as the foundation for geometry textbooks over 2,000 years after it was first written.

Euclid	1st	1705	0557
The Englished Euclide, Being the First Six Elements of Geometry, Translated Out of Greek with Annotations and Useful Supplements			
First Edition. Entitled, "The Englished Euclide, Being the First Six Elements of Geometry, Translated Out of Greek with Annotations and Useful Supplements" (Elements), this work was published in 1705 in Oxford. It was translated out of Greek and includes annotations and supplements by Edmund Scarburgh. Also included in this volume are several illustrations with geometric formulas, tables, and diagrams. "Elements" is a geometric treatise consisting of thirteen books, with the first six books are seen here, and is attributed to Greek mathematician Euclid in 300 B.C. Most scholars believe "Elements" is a collection of propositions by other mathematicians supplemented with some original work. The work is a collection of definitions, postulates, and mathematical proofs and propositions. The first printed edition was published in 1482 in Venice and the first edition in English was translated by Henry Billingsley and published in 1570. Euclid's "Elements" is considered to one of the oldest mathematical textbook still used today. It is one of the most influential textbooks ever written and is the basis of all subsequent mathematical teaching.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Euclid	1st	1781-1788	0606 - 0607

The elements, with dissertations...by James Williamson

First Edition, in two volumes with diagrams. Volume I was printed by The Clarendon Press in Oxford in 1781 and Volume II was printed by T. Spilsbury in London in 1788. This work is the last English translation to use Euclid's word verbatim. "Elements" is a treatise on mathematics attributed to Greek mathematician Euclid published around 300 B.C. It consists of thirteen books and is a collection of definitions, theorems and constructions, postulates, and mathematical proofs. "Elements" is considered to one of the oldest mathematical textbooks that is still in use today. It is one of the most influential textbooks ever written and is the basis of all subsequent mathematical teaching.

Euclid	1564	1043
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Arithmetices euclideae Liber Primus. Aliâs in ordine reliquorum septimus: qui citra præcedentium sex librorum geometricorum opem eruditè persequitur, cum reliquis duobus sequentibus, vera principia ac solidiora fundamenta Logisticae, id est, ut vocant, Arithmetices Practicæ.

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 August 1, 1826, in Commemoration of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson

Everett, Edward	1860	1126
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Speech of the Hon. Edward Everett on American Institutions, in Reply to the Discussion in the British House of Lords. Delivered on 4th July, 1860, in the City Hall of Boston, U.S. before the Municipal Authorities.

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. An Oration Delievered at Boston, Mass., on the Fourth of July, 1860

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 unversals 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

Men of the Kingdom 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 (Hamilton, Alexander, James Madison and John Jay)	1st	1788	1191
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The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, Written in Favour of the New Constitution, as Agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787.

First Edition, two volumes in one. "The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, Written in Favour of the New Constitution, as Agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September, 17, 1787" is a collection of eight-five essays written anonymously under the pseudonym "Publius" by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay; it was first published in book form in 1788. The essays (seventy-seven of the eight-five) first appeared consecutively in the "Independent Journal" and the "New York Packet" between October 1787 and August 1788. The remaining eight were published when the essays were compiled into book form. The essays were written to promote and garner support for the ratification of the United States Constitution which would replace the Articles of Confederation ratified, which was ratified in 1777. The Articles placed restrictions on the central government, rendering it ineffective and left many states and their citizens unsatisfied. With the help of "The Federalist" and its commentary, the Constitution, drafted in 1787, was ratified on June 21, 1788. The importance of "The Federalist" cannot be overstated in American history as it helped usher in a new form of government that placed the government's power in the hands of the citizens of the United States.

Federalist (Hamilton, Alexander; James Madison; and John Jay)	1st	1788	0122
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The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, Written in Favour of the New Constitution, as Agreed Upon by the Federalist Convention, September 17, 1787

****Not for Circulation** **On Permnanent Display at The Remnant Trust Headquarters****

First Edition, Volume II Only. "The Federalist" is a collection of eighty-five essays written anonymously under the pseudonym "Publius" by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay; first published in 1788 in book form. The essays (seventy-seven of the eighty-five) first appeared consecutively in the "Independent Journal" and the "New York Packet" between October 1787 and August 1788. The remaining eight were published when the essays were compiled into book form. The essays were written to promote and garner support for the ratification of the United States Constitution which would replace the agreement between the thirteen original states of the United States called the Articles of Confederation ratified in 1777. The Articles placed restrictions on the central government rendered it ineffective and left many states and their citizens unsatisfied with it. With the help of "The Federalist" and its commentary, the Constitution drafted in 1787 was ratified was in on June 21, 1788. The importance of "The Federalist" cannot be overstated in American history as it helped usher in a new form of government that places the government's power in the hands of the citizens.

Federalist (Hamilton, Alexander; James Madison; and John Jay)	1st	1788	0123
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The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, Written in Favour of the New Constitution, as Agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787. In Two Volumes. Vol. II.

First Edition, Volume II Only. "The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, Written in Favour of the New Constitution, as Agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787" is a collection of eighty-five essays written anonymously under the pseudonym "Publius" by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay; first published in 1788 in book form. The essays (seventy-seven of the eighty-five) first appeared consecutively in the "Independent Journal" and the "New York Packet" between October 1787 and August 1788. The remaining eight were published when the essays were compiled into book form. The essays were written to promote and garner support for the ratification of the United States Constitution which would replace the agreement between the thirteen original states of the United States called the Articles of Confederation ratified in 1777. The Articles placed restrictions on the central

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Federalist (Hamilton, Alexander; James Madison; and John Jay)	2nd	1802	0124-0125
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The Federalist, On the New Constitution. By Publius. in 1788. To which is added, Pacificus, on the Proclamation of Neutrality. Written in 1793. Likewise, the Federal Constitution, with all the Amendments.

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).

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 (Hamilton, Alexander; James Madison; and John Jay)	A New Edition [Gideon Edition]	1818	0126
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The Federalist, On the New Constitution Written in the Year 1788, by Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Jay with an Appendix, Containing the Letters of Pacificus and Helvidius, on the Proclamation of Neutrality of 1793; also the Original Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States with Amendments made thereto.

Gideon Edition. This edition of "The Federalist" was published by Jacob Gideon with the assistance of James Madison, who provided his personal copies of the essays and corrections. This new edition included a new listing of authored essays which varied from Hamilton's list and disputed the authorship of a dozen essays. "The Federalist" is a collection of eight-five essays written anonymously under the pseudonym "Publius" by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay; it was first published in book form in 1788. The essays (seventy-seven of the eight-five) first appeared consecutively in the "Independent Journal" and the "New York Packet" between October 1787 and August 1788. The remaining eight were published when the essays were compiled into book form. The essays were written to promote and garner support for the ratification of the United States Constitution, drafted in 1787, which would replace the Articles of Confederation, which was ratified in 1777. The Articles placed restrictions on the central government which rendered it ineffective and left many states and their citizens unsatisfied. With the help of "The Federalist" and its commentary, the Constitution was ratified on June 21, 1788.

Federalist (Hamilton, Alexander; Madison, James; and Jay John)	1st	1788	0121
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The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, Written in Favour of the New Constitution, as Agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September, 17, 1787

First Edition, two volumes in one. "The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, Written in Favour of the New Constitution, as Agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September, 17, 1787" is a collection of eight-five essays written anonymously under the pseudonym "Publius" by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay; it was first published in book form in 1788. The essays (seventy-seven of the eight-five) first appeared consecutively in the "Independent Journal" and the "New York Packet" between October 1787 and August 1788. The remaining eight were published when the essays were compiled into book form. The essays were written to promote and garner support for the ratification of the United States Constitution which would replace the Articles of Confederation ratified, which was ratified in 1777. The Articles placed restrictions on the central government, rendering it ineffective and left many states and their citizens unsatisfied. With the help of "The Federalist" and its commentary, the Constitution, drafted in 1787, was ratified on June 21, 1788. The importance of "The Federalist" cannot be overstated in American history as it helped usher in a new form of government that placed the government's power in the hands of the citizens of the United States.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Federalist (Hamilton, Alexander; Madison, James; and Jay John)	New Edition	1818	0707

The Federalist on the New Constitution; Written in 1788, By Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Jay and Mr. Madison

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 (Hamilton, Alexander; Madison, James; and Jay John)		1826	1091
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The Federalist, on the New Constitution, Written in the Year 1788, by Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Jay: with an Appendix, Containing the Letters of Pacificus and Helvidius, on the Proclamation of Neutrality of 1793; Also, the Original Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States, with the Amendments made thereto.

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 (Hamilton, Alexander; Madison, James; and Jay John)		1831	1099
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The Federalist, on the New Constitution, Written in the Year 1788, by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, with an Appendix, Containing the Original Articles of Confederation; the Letter of General Washington, as President of the Convention, to the President of Congress; the Constitution of the United States, and the Amendments to the Constitution

"The Federalist, on the New Constitution, Written in the Year 1788, by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, with an Appendix, Containing the Original Articles of Confederation; the Letter of General Washington, as President of the Convention, to the President of Congress; the Constitution of the United States, and the Amendments to the Constitution" was first published in 1788 in book form, seen here is the 1831 printing published by Thompson and Homans in Washington. "The Federalist" is a collection of eighty-five essays written anonymously by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay under the pseudonym Publius. Seventy-seven of the eighty-five essays first appeared consecutively in the "Independent Journal" and the "New York Packet" between October 1787 and August 1788. The remaining eight were published when the essays were compiled into book form. The essays were written to promote and garner support for the ratification of the United States Constitution which would replace the Articles of Confederation, the agreement between the thirteen original states of the United States that was ratified in 1777. The Articles placed restrictions on the central government and rendered it ineffective, which left many states and their citizens unsatisfied. With the help of "The Federalist" and its commentary, the Constitution, drafted in 1787, was ratified on June 21, 1788.

Federalist (Hamilton, Alexander; Madison, James; and Jay John)		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.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Fendall, Philip [Attributed]		1822	1408
Remarks on the Address of the John Quincy Adams, Delivered at Washington, July 4, 1821			
Fieschi, Stefano		1440-1450	0899
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	1st	1680	0959
Patriarcha: or the Natural Power of Kings			
First Edition, with frontis portrait of Charles II. English philosopher Robert Filmer's famous work, "Patriarcha: or the Natural Power of Kings," was published posthumously in 1680 in London. This work discusses the theory of absolute monarchy and the divine rights of kings. Filmer attacks what he believed to be the two true enemies of royal power: the Calvinists and the Jesuits. He expresses two royalist principles: divine right and the duty of passive obedience. Filmer works to explain the idea that the king's power is derived from the natural authority of parents and that the Biblical Adam was the first king. "Patriarcha" sparked many different political debates and influenced later writings such as John Locke's "Two Treatises of Government."			
Fisk, Theophilus (Editor)		1840	0738
Political Reformer Newspaper			
Dated December 25, 1840. Lead story by Theophilus Fisk titled "Dangers of a National Bank"			
Fletcher, Ebenezer		1866	0127
The Narrative of Ebenezer Fletcher, a Soldier of the Revolution			
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.			
Force, Peter	1st	1837-1853	0558-0566
American Archives Fourth Series Vol I - Fifth Series Vol III			
First Edition, 9 volume series and one of 500 copies. The "American Archives: Consisting of A Collection Authentick Records, State Papers, Debates, and Letters and Other Notices of Publick 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 the Government for the United States to the Final Ratification Thereof," was compiled by Peter Force and published between 1837 and 1853. This volume series consists of the Fourth and Fifth series containing a documented history of the United States, from 1774 to 1783. It includes official documents of various kinds, legislative records, and private correspondence of special significance. Volume I of the Fifth Series (#0565) contains a rice paper facsimile of the Declaration of Independence. This volume set is critical and indispensable to the study of the American Revolution.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Foxe, John	6th	1610	0128-0129
<p>Actes and Monuments of Matters most special and memorable, happening in the Church, with an vniuersall historie of the same. Wherein is set forth at large the whole race and course of the Church, from the primitiue age to these latter times of ours, with the bloody times, horrible troubles, and great persecutions against the true Martyrs of Christ, fought and wrought as well by Heathen Emperours, as now lately practised by Romish Prelats, especially in this Realme of England and Scotland.</p> <p>(Foxe's Book of Martyrs)</p> <p>Sixth Newly Imprinted Edition in two volumes, with additions and woodcut illustrations. Written by English historian John Foxe, "Actes and Monuments" also known as the "Foxe's Book of Martyrs" was first published in 1559 in Latin. The first English translation was published in 1563 on the press of John Day. "Actes and Monuments" is a Protestant history and martyrology which accounts the sufferings of Protestants under the Catholic Church particularly in England and Scotland. Foxe began written the work in 1552, during the reign of Edward VI and consists of English martyrs from the period of Lollards to the persecution of Mary I. Foxe drew upon several different sources including: episcopal registers, reports of trials, and the testimony of eyewitnesses. "Actes and Monuments" is considered one of the most influential English texts, which went through several editions. In 1571, following a Convocation order, the work was chained beside the Great Bible of 1539 in cathedrals and select churches, where select passages were read from the pulpit.</p>			
Foxe, John		1776	0571
<p>Foxe's Book of Martyrs</p> <p>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.'</p>			
France		1795	1089
<p>Proclamation. Citoyens!</p> <p>French and German with translation in English.</p>			
Franklin, Benjamin	Presumed 1st	1801	0904
<p>Select Pieces</p> <p>Presumed First Edition, with an engraved title page. This volume is a collection of works by American polymath Benjamin Franklin entitled, "Select Pieces." It was printed in 1801 near Ludlow, England and sold in London. The volume includes "Preliminary Address to 'Poor Richard's Almanac'," "Advice to a Young Tradesman," "Morals of Chess," "A Parable against Persecution," and several other works. Franklin often wrote using pseudonyms. He contributed articles and poems to several newspapers, journals, and magazines on various topics, some which are included in this volume. Franklin also was a successful publisher, who published "Poor Richard's Almanac," which was printed from 1732 to 1758 and sold 10,000 copies a year. He also published "The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle for all the British Plantations in America," a monthly magazine that was printed from January to June in 1741. Franklin was one of America's most versatile statesmen, scientists, and philosophers, and, with his scientific, political, and various other accomplishments, is one of America's most influential Founding Fathers.</p>			
Franklin, Benjamin	2nd	1806	1085-1087
<p>The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin</p> <p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Franklin, Benjamin		1849	1060
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.			
Franklin, Benjamin and Benjamin Rush	1st	1787	0453
The Constitution of the Pennsylvania Society, for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of Free Negroes, Unlawfully, Held in Bondage. Begun in the Year 1774, and Enlarged on the Twenty-Third of April, 1787. To which are Added, the Acts of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery.			
First Edition. Written by Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin Rush and published in 1787. The society was founded on April 14, 1775 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as the Pennsylvania Society for the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage and was the first American abolition society. It was founded by Quakers; particularly Anthony Benezet, a leading Quaker educator and abolitionist. The American Revolution slowed the society's operations and, in 1784, the society changed its name to the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and for the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage, also known as the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. In 1787, Benjamin Franklin was elected as the Society's president, with Benjamin Rush and Tench Coxe serving as secretaries. With Franklin and other society members' influence, the Society successfully petitioned the Pennsylvania legislature in 1788 to amend the Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery of 1780 (included in this volume), to close loopholes found in the Act. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the Pennsylvania Abolition Society was a world-renowned organization that helped define the anti-slavery movement. The society still exists today and is dedicated to fighting racism and improving race relations.			
Freemasons, Grand Lodge of Oklahoma		[1913?]	1495
Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient free and Accepted Masons of the State of Oklahoma, with Uniform Code of By-Laws for the Government of Constituent Lodges, and Decisions of Grand Masters; The Land Marks of Masonry			
French National Assembly	Broadside	1793	0131
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.			
French, Jonathan	1st	1796	0802
A Sermon Preached Before His Excellency Samuel Adams, Esq. Governour; His Honor Moses Gill, Esq. Lieutenant-Governour; the Honorable the Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, May 25, 1796. Being the Day of General Election.			
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. 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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
French, Jonathan		1796	1112
A Sermon Preached before His Excellency Sameul Adams, Esq. Governour; His Honor Moses Gill, Esq. Lieutenant-Governour; the Honourable the Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, May 25, 1796. Being the Day of General Election.			
Frothingham, Richard	1st	1865	1432
Life and Times of Joseph Warren			
First Edition.			
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			
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."			
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			
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."			
Fullwood, Francis	1st	1689	0761
Obedience due to the Present King, notwithstanding our Oaths to the Former			
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".			
Galen		1549-1550	1287
[4 Works in 1 Volume]			
a. Claudii Galeni Pergameni De Naturalibus Facultatibus Libri Tres			
b. Claudii Galeni De Crisibus Libri Tres			
c. Claudii Galeni De Diebus Decretoriis Libri Tres			
d. Claudii Galeni Pergamenti, De Alimentorum Facultatibus Libri Tres, Iam Recens Multis in Locis Recogniti.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<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 <i>De Naturalibus Facultatibus</i>. 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 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</p>			
Galilei, Galileo	1st Edition of 2nd Impression	1710	0577
<p>Dialogo di Galileo Galilei linceo matematico supremo dello studio di padova, e Pisa. E filosofo, e matematico primario del serenissimo gran duca di Toscana. Dove ne i congressi di quattro giornate si discorre sopra i due massimi sistemi del Mondo Tolemaico, e Copernicano; proponendo indeterminatamente le ragioni filosofiche, e naturali tanto per l'una, quanto per l'altra parte. In quest a seconda impressione Accresciuto di una Lettera dello stesso, non piu stampata, e di varj Trattati di piu Autori, i qualil si veggono nel fine del Libro. Dedicato all Illustriss. Ed Eccellentiss. Signore Il Signor D. Carlo Caraffa Pacecco, Duca di Maddaloni, Marchese di Arienzo, Conte di Cerreto, Principe della Guardia, &c.</p>			
<p>(Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems)</p>			
<p>First Edition of the Second Impression in Italian. A rare and important issue of Galileo Galilei's "Dialogo di Galileo Galilei linceo matematico supremo dello studio di padova..." better known as "Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems." This volume is the first edition to appear with the appended letters of Galileo and Foscarini, Kepler's "Commentario," and woodcut diagrams and illustrations. In this work, Galileo compares the Copernican system, where the planets orbit the Sun, and the Ptolemaic system, where the Universe revolves around the Earth, determining that the Copernican system is the most viable. First published in Italian in 1632 under license from the Inquisition, Galileo was subsequently found to be a heretic by the Catholic Church because of the ideas presented in "Dialogo." Galileo was placed under house arrest for the rest of his life and he eventually recanted his ideas. "Dialogo" was placed on the Index of Forbidden Books and was not removed from the list until 1835.</p>			
Galilei, Galileo	2nd (1st Complete Edition)	1718	0965-0967
<p>Opere Di Galileo Galilei. Nobile Fiorentino Accademico Linceo. Gia Lettore delle Matematiche nelle Universita di Pisa, e di Padova, dipoi Soprordinario nello Studio di Pisa. Primario Filosofo, e Matematico del Serenissimo Gran Duca Di Toscana.</p>			
<p>Second Edition (First Complete Edition) in three volumes, in Italian with frontis portrait and diagrams. "Opere Di Galileo Galilei" was first published in 1656. This present edition of "Opere" contains previously unpublished works and is often referred to as the first collected printing of Galileo's complete works with the exception of his "Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems", which was still on the Index Librorum Prohibitorum (Index of Prohibited Books) at the time this work was published. "Opere" includes Galileo's most famous works, such as "The Starry Messenger," "Discourses and Mathematical Demonstrations Relating to Two New Sciences," and "Letter to the Grand Duchess Christina." Galileo was a central figure in the scientific revolution. His support of the heliocentric and Copernican model of the solar system was controversial during his lifetime and his ideas led him to be investigated by the Roman Inquisition in 1615 and labeled as a heretic; he later spent the rest of his life under house arrest. Galileo is well known for his contributions to mathematics, physics, and astronomy. His Galilean telescope allowed him to make observations of Venus, the Moon, and Saturn's rings, discover Jupiter's four largest moons, and analyze sunspots.</p>			
Galilei, Galileo	1st	1655	0952
<p>Della Scienza Mecanica e delle vtilita che si traggono da gl' instrumenti di quella. opera del signor Galileo Galilei con vn frammento sopra la forza della percossa.</p>			
<p>First Edition Italian, published in Bologna by Dozza. "Della Scienza Mecanica e delle vtilita che si traggono da gl' instrumenti di quella. opera del signor Galileo Galilei con vn frammento sopra la forza della percossa" is Galileo's analysis of statics and simple machines, in particular the lever. Galileo also investigated the ideas of inertia and the conservation of energy. "Della Scienza Mecanica" is based on lectures to students at Padua in the 1590s; the original manuscript remained unpublished until 1634, when Marin Mersenne published a French paraphrase. The original Italian text was prepared by Luca Danesi and published in 1649; the present volume is of this preparation. This work represents an important intellectual step for the ideas about materials and objects eventually formed in his "Discourses and Mathematical Demonstrations Relating to Two New Sciences."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Gassendi, Pierre, Galileo Galilei, and Johannes Kepler	2nd	1653	0734
Petri Gassendi Institutio Astronomica: Juxta Hypotheses Tam Veterum quam Recentiorum. Cui Accesserunt Galilei Galilei Nuntius Sidereus; et Johannis Kepleri Dioptrice			
<p>Second Edition in Latin with diagrams. This volume contains three works bound together: "Institutio Astronomica" by Pierre Gassendi, "Sidereus Nuncius" by Galileo Galilei, and "Dioptrice" by Johannes Kepler. In "Institutio Astronomica," first published in 1647, Gassendi presents the cosmological theory of Tycho Brahe; a system that was a compromise between the Ptolemaic and Copernican views of the Solar System. This model was the primary opponent to the Copernican model in the early seventeenth century. Galilei's "Sidereus Nuncius," first published on March 13, 1610, is the first printed scientific work that utilized observations made through a telescope. It included Galileo's observations of the Moon, hundreds of stars that were unable to be seen by the naked eye, and Jupiter's moons. "Dioptrice," a treatise by Kepler, was first published in 1611. It concerned telescopic optics and was inspired by Galileo's use of the telescope. In the work, Kepler laid out the theoretical basis of double-concave diverging lenses and double-convex converging lenses, upright and inverted images, real and imaginary images, and how focal length related to magnification and reduction. Combined, these three works covered the cutting-edge of astronomical discovery in the early seventeenth century.</p>			
Gazette of the United States		1789	1072
Declaration of Rights			
<p>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 lingering uncertainty that the Bill of Rights just passed by the First Congress would protect all citizens.</p>			
Gentleman's Magazine		1766	0805
Supplement To The Gentleman's Magazine			
<p>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.</p>			
George, Henry		1891	1102
The Condition of Labor an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII			
<p>Written in direct response to Pope Leo XIII encyclical letter Rerum Novarum</p>			
George, Henry		1891	1157
The Condition of Labor an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII			
<p>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.</p> <p>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."</p>			

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	Vol. I: 3rd, Vol. IV-VI: 1st	1777-1789	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		1787-1789	0138-0150
The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire			
New Edition in Thirteen Volumes. "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was written by English historian Edward Gibbon and first published between 1776 and 1789 in six volumes in London by Strahan and Cadell. This edition was published between 1787-1789 in Basil by J. J. Tourneisen. "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" examines the Roman Empire from 98 to 1590 including Western civilization from the height of the Roman Empire to the fall of Byzantium. It looks at the history of the Roman Empire, early Christianity, history of Europe and the decline of the Roman Empire as well as several other items. "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was a great literary achievement at publication, a difficult task due to the lack of written sources. However, it was not without criticism, several essays were published criticizing the work, particularly Gibbon's remarks about Christianity provoked vigorous attacks.			
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.			
Godwin, William	1st American	1796	0151-0152
Inquiry Concerning Political Justice, and its Influence on Moral and Happiness			
First American Edition, from the second London edition corrected. Written by philosopher William Godwin, "Inquiry Concerning Political Justice, and its Influence on Moral and Happiness" was first published in London in 1793. It outlines Godwin's political philosophy and is the first modern work to expound anarchism. "Inquiry Concerning Political Justice" argues for humanities inevitable progress towards perfectibility and enlightenment. Godwin firmly believes the public could be rational and that people desire to be sincere and truthful with each other. Furthermore, Godwin declared he wanted to restore the link between politics and morality that had been severed. "Inquiry Concerning Political Justice" was highly-regarded by the first-generation Romantic poets and earned merit in Peter Kropotkin's overview of the history of anarchism for "The Encyclopedia Britannica."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Godwin, William		1911	0396

The Elopement of Percy Bysshe Shelley and Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin

One of two hundred copies, this volume was privately printed for Mr. William K. Bixby in 1911. "The Elopement of Percy Bysshe Shelley and Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin" is a narrative as told by William Godwin with a commentary by H. Buxton Forman. This volume includes letters written by Godwin about his daughter's, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, elopement and marriage to Percy Bysshe Shelley. Godwin's letters in this volume indicate that he was not happy about their relationship even after they got married. In Forman's commentary, he defends Percy and calls Godwin a parasite. Mary and Percy fled to Europe on July 28, 1814, when she was only 16, and Percy abandoned his pregnant wife, Harriet, at the time. Percy and Mary eventually married on December 30, 1816 after his wife committed suicide. Both Mary and Percy would become well-known for their literary works including: Mary's "Frankenstein" and Percy's "Hellas: A Lyrical Drama" and "Alastor".

Godwin, William	1st	1797	0699
The Enquirer. Reflections on Education, Manners, and Literature. In a Series of Essays.			
First Edition. "The Enquirer. Reflections on Education, Manners, and Literature" is a series of essays written by English political philosopher William Godwin and published in 1797. Included in this volume are the essays: "Of Public and Private Education," "Of Cohabitation," "Of Riches and Poverty," "Of Beggars," and "Of Learning," among others. The first part of the work is on education and childrearing, with much of the content coming from discussions Godwin had with Mary Wollstonecraft. The work as a whole was highly influential on the intellectuals of the age, including Thomas Malthus.			

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

Second Edition, Corrected. "Memoirs of the Author of a Vindication of the Rights of Woman" was written by political philosopher William Godwin. It is a biography of his wife Mary Wollstonecraft, the British feminist writer who was the author of "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman" (1792). "Memoirs" was first published in 1798, four months after Wollstonecraft's death in September 1797. To write her biography, Godwin reread all of Wollstonecraft's works and spoke with her friends as well as read their correspondences. The work covers various explicated details regarding aspects of Wollstonecraft's life that would be judged as immoral or in bad taste by eighteenth century British society, including her love affairs, her illegitimate child, her suicide attempts, and her death. The work was so heavily criticized that Godwin was forced to revise it for the second edition (as seen here). Today, "Memoirs" is regarded as the most often viewed source of information on Wollstonecraft.

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von	1st	1833	0153
Faust: A Dramatic Poem			

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von	1st	1833	0658
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Faust: A Dramatic Poem

First Edition. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's tragic play "Faust" was first printed in 1790 as a fragment and later published in preliminary version in 1806 which became known as Part One. Part Two of the play was completed in 1831 and published posthumously in 1832. This present work is "Faust, Part One," the first English prose translation, carried out by Abraham Hayward, and was considered the preeminent English translation for over fifty years. "Faust" begins in Heaven where the Lord dares Mephistopheles, an agent of the Devil, to lead the Lord's favorite scholar, Faust, astray. Faust, who is dissatisfied with his pursuit of knowledge by natural and magical means, encounters Mephistopheles in his study, who offers Faust a blood-oath contract: the Devil will help Faust with his pursuits on Earth, in exchange for Faust's servitude in Hell; after an argument, Faust accepts. Faust eventually falls in love with a woman named Gretchen, who, with the help of the Devil, reciprocates Faust's advances. At the end of the work, Faust attempts to save Gretchen's life; she is saved and he is transported to Hell. "Faust" is influential in its ideas on what happens to a soul throughout life. It

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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is considered to be Goethe's magnum opus and one of the greatest works of German literature.

Goodrich, Charles B.	1st	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
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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. Proving that the Church is, and Ought to be Always in Danger; and tht it would be Dangerous for her to be out of Danger. Being a Second Part of the Apology for Parson Alberoni.			
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
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The Craftsmen: A Sermon, or Paraphrase Upon Several Verses of the Nineteenth Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles

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 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."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Granger, Gideon	1st	1808	1077

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."

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
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A Lecture on Human Happiness; Being the First of a Series of Lectures on that Subject, in which will be Comprehended a General Review of the Causes of the Existing Evils of Society, and a Developement of Means by which they may be Permanently and Effectually Removed.

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.

Great Britain Parliament	1st English	1766	0003
Anno Regni Georgii III. Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, Sexto. At the Parliament Begun and Holden at Westminster, the Nineteenth Day of May, Anno Dom. 1761, in the First Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. And from thence Continued by Several Prorogations to the Seventeenth Day of December, 1765, Being the Fifth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain.			
[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 Inrolled there on Unstamped Paper, Vellum, or Parchment.]			
First English Edition, with a general title page, issued separately and also as part of: "Anno Regni Georgii III. Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, Sexto," an act of the Parliament of Great Britain pertaining to the Stamp Act of 1765, entitled, "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." It contains George III crest on title page and decorative initial. This Act remitted the penalties levied on the people who had violated the repealed Stamp Act in the American Colonies and validated the documents that had been issued in violation of the Stamp Act. The Stamp Act of 1765 levied a direct tax on the American colonies and required certain printed materials in the colonies such as legal documents, magazines, newspapers and several other types, be produced on stamped paper from London. The colonists considered taxation without their consent a violation of their rights and convened in The Stamp Act Congress in New York City which resulted in the Declaration of Rights and petitions to House of Lords and the king. However, the petitions were denied. The convened Congress is viewed often as the first political actions of the American Revolution.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Great Britain Parliament	1st	1774	0004

Anno Regni Georgii III ; Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, Decimo Quarto: At the Parliament Begun and Holden at Westminster, the Tenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1768, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c ; And from thence Continued, by Several Prorogations, to the Thirteenth Day of January, 1774 Being the Seventh Session of the Thirteenth Parliament of Great Britain. [An Act for the Better Regulating the Government of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England]

"The "Massachusetts Government Act", designed to remove the power of self-government from Massachusetts. As it had been exercised so as "to defeat the execution of the laws; to weaken the attachment of his Majesty's well-disposed subjects in the said province to his Majesty's government, and to encourage the ill-disposed among them to proceed even to acts of direct resistance to, and defiance of, his majesty's authority." This act revokes the charter of William and Mary, changes the mode of appointment and composition of the council, and the manner of selection of judges, all to be under the control of the crown and Parliament."

Great Britain Parliament	1st English	1774	0005
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Anno Regni Georgii III. Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, Decimo Quarto. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the Tenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1768, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. And from thence continued, by several Prorogations, to the Thirteenth Day of January, 1774; being the Seventh Session of the Thirteenth Parliament of Great Britain.

(The Administration of Justice Act)

First English Edition, with a general title page. Entitled: "Anno Regni Georgii III. Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, Decimo Quarto," this volume contains an act of the Parliament of Great Britain pertaining to "An Act for the Impartial Administration of the Justice in the Cases of Persons Questioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of Law, or for the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, in the Province of the Massachuset's [Massachusetts] Bay, in New England." This Act, also known as The Administration of Justice Act, came into law on May 20, 1774. It is one of the four Intolerable Acts, along with the Boston Port Act, the Massachusetts Government Act, and the Quebec Act, that were passed by the British Parliament in 1774 to punish the Massachusetts colonists for the Boston Tea Party; these Acts were known as the Coercive Acts in Great Britain. The Administration of Justice Act allowed the British Royal governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay to move trials of royal officials to other areas within the British Empire if he determined that the official would not receive a fair trial in Massachusetts. The Act stipulated that witnesses be reimbursed for travel to the relocated trials, but not that they be repaid for lost wages during the trial period, causing few to be able to testify. George Washington and many other patriots referred to the Act as the "Murder Act" because they believed it allowed Royal officials to harass colonists and then escape to elsewhere in the Empire.

Great Britain Parliament	1st	1766	0006
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The Justice and Necessity of Taxing the American Colonies, Demonstrated. Together with a Vindication of the Authority of Parliament.

The author administers a public scolding for the "undutiful" and "disobedient behaviour of Britain's children abroad." He admonishes the colonists for ingratitude: "While the colonies were under any apprehensions from the encroachments of the French and Indians, they submitted to the British legislature without reluctance." Now that the danger had passed, the Americans thought they won the War all by themselves "by the reduction , in a couple of short days, by a couple of little cannons, of a little island hardly discernible in a map, called Cape-Breton." Contending for the absolute supremacy of Parliament, the author endorses the assistance rendered them by the Mother Country. "This is, in truth, a most fiery politician, and his pamphlet a mere firebrand. In the reply to the objections of the colonists to a standing army, he says that they have need of the gentlemen of the blade, to polish and refine their manners, to rub off the rust of Puritanism."

Great Britain Parliament		1766	0007
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A Short History of the Conduct of the Present Ministry, with Regard to the American 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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>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!"</p>			
Great Britain Parliament		[1846]	0094-0095
<p>The Battle for Native Industry: The Debate upon the Corn Laws, the Corn Importation and Customs' Duties Bills, and the Other Financial Measures of the Government in Session 1845.</p>			
<p>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."</p>			
Great Britain Parliament		1733	0130
<p>The Report, with Appendix, from the Committee of the House of Commons Appointed to Enquire into the Frauds and Abuses in the Customs, to the Prejudice of Trade, and Diminution of the Revenue</p>			
<p>"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."</p>			
Great Britain Parliament		1767	0398
<p>Anno Regni GeorgII III. Regis Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Septimo. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the Nineteenth Day of May, Anno Dom. 1761, in the First Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. And from thence continued by several Prorogations to the Eleventh Day of Novermber, 1766, being the Sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain.</p>			
<p>[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.]</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
Great Britain Parliament		1657	0505
<p>A Collection of Twenty-seven separately printed Acts of Parliament and Petitions from Sep 1656 to Jan 1657</p>			
<p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Great Britain Parliament		1763	0572-0576
The Acts of Parliament Vol I (Tertio - Septimo)			
<p>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</p> <p>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."</p>			
Great Britain Parliament	1st	1679	0590
Anno Regni Caroli II. Regis Angliae, Scotiae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, Tricesimo Primo. At the Parliament begun and held at Westminster on the Sixth of March 1678. In the one and Thirtieth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. And there Continued to the 27th of May 1679. on which day the Following Acts Passed the Royal Assent.			
[An Act for the Better Securing the Liberty of the Subject, and for Prevention of Imprisonments Beyond the Seas]			
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.			
Great Britain 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.			
Great Britain Parliament		1712	0816
Act of Parliament			
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Great Britain Parliament		1695	0868
A Collection of the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament in 1694, and 1695. Upon the Inquiry into the Late Briberies and Corrupt Practices.			
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#
Great Britain 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."			
Great Britain 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.			
Great Britain 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.			
Great Britain 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."			
Grey, Ford, Earl of Tankerville Grey, Ford, Earl of Tankerville	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 Complete	1682	0154
The Most Excellent Hugo Grotius his Three Books Treating of the Rights of War & Peace. In the First is Handled, Whether any War be Just. In the Second is Shewed, the Causes of War, both Just and Unjust. In the Third is Declared, What in War is Lawful; that is, Unpunishable. With the Annotations Digested into the Body of Every Chapter.			
First Complete Edition in English, with engraved title page as frontispiece and printed title page in red and black. Entitled, "The Most Excellent Hugo Grotius his Three Books Treating of the Rights of War & Peace. In the First is Handled, Whether any War be Just. In the Second is Shewed, the Causes of War, both Just and Unjust. In the Third is Declared, What in War is Lawful; that is, Unpunishable. With the Annotations Digested into the Body of Every Chapter," it was first published in 1625 as "De Jure Belli ac Pacis," ("Of the Rights of War & Peace") and dedicated to Louis XIII, Grotius' patron. Grotius began the work in prison and it was published while he was in exile in Paris. "Of the Rights of War & Peace" was written during a period of conflicts between nations and religions such as the Eight Year's War, between Spain and the Netherlands and the Thirty Year's War, between Catholic and Protestant nations. The work			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>was an effort on Grotius part, to restrain conflicts on a moral consensus. "Of the Rights of War & Peace" is divided into three books: Book I examines war and natural justices; Book II identifies the just causes of war; and Book III discusses rules for governing the conduct of war. The volume advanced the idea of a system of principles of natural law, a law that connects and binds all people and nations regardless of customs and a theory of a just war. Today, "Of the Rights of War & Peace" is considered to be a foundational text in international law.</p>			
Grotius, Hugo		1646	0604
<p>De Jure Belli ac Pacis (On the Law of War and Peace)</p> <p>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".</p>			
Grotius, Hugo		1626	1271
<p>Excerpta ex tragoediis et comoediis graecis tum quae exstant, tum quae perierunt: emendata et latinis versibus reddita ab Hvgone Grotio : Cum notis & indice auctorum ac rerum.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Guizot, Francois Pierre Guillaume	1st	1821	1516
<p>Des Moyens de Gouvernement et D'opposition Dans L'état Actuel de la France</p>			
Hall, Robert	4th	1819	0407
<p>An Apology for the Freedom of the Press, and for General Liberty. To which are Prefixed Remarks on Bishop Horsley's Sermon, Preached on the Thirtieth of January, 1793</p> <p>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."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hamilton	1st	1812	0939
Hamilton to the Federalists of the United States on the Choice of a President			
<p>First Edition. Entitled, "Hamilton to the Federalists of the United States on the Choice of President," the author was either a Hamilton or more likely, used Alexander Hamilton's surname to hide behind the publication. The work was written during the 1812 presidential election between President James Madison re-election and DeWitt Clinton. The pamphlet was written in opposition of the candidacy of Clinton writing "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 Honour 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."</p>			
Hamilton, Alexander	1st	1817	0156
Soundness of the Policy of Protecting Domestic Manufactures			
<p>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.</p>			
Hamilton, Alexander	6th	1827	0157
Alexander Hamilton's Report on the Subjects of Manufacturers Made in his Capacity of Secretary of the Treasury, on the Fifth of December, 1791.			
<p>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.</p>			
Hamilton, Alexander	1st Edition	1804	1382
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			
<p>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.""</p>			
Hamilton, Alexander; William Peter Van Ness, George Caines, and et al	1st	1804	1107
The Speeches at Full Length of Mr. Van Ness, Mr. Caines, the Attorney-General, 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			
<p>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.'</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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."			
Hampden, John	1st	1684	0155
The Tryal and Conviction of John Hambden, Esq; Upon an Indictment of High-Misdemeanour, for Contriving and Practising to Disturb the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and Stirring up Sedition in this Kingdom. Before the Right Honourable Sir George Jeffreys, Knight and Baronet, Lord Chief Justice of His Majesties Court of Kings-Bench, and the Rest of the Reverend Judges of that Court, Holden at Westminster, the 6th Day of February, 1683			
First Edition. Entitled, "The Tryal and Conviction of John Hambden, Esq; Upon an Indictment of High-Misdemeanour, for Contriving and Practising to disturb the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and Stirring up Sedition in this Kingdom. Before the Right Honourable Sir George Jeffreys, Knight and Baronet, Lord Chief Justice of His Majesties Court of Kings-Bench, and the rest of the Reverend Judges of that court, holden at Westminster, the 6th day of February, 1683," this work was printed in London in 1684. Hampden was a Parliamentary leader who became infamous for his opposition to King Charles I over ship money. Hampden resisted paying the levy collected by the king for outfitting his navy on the principle that this process was unlawful. This work outlines the proceedings of Hamden's trial and sentencing between 1637and 1638 which caused social unrest that sparked the English Civil War (1642-1651).			
Hardy, Thomas	1st	1793	1518
The Patriot. Addressed to the People, on the Present State of Affairs in Britain and in France. With Observations on Republican Government, and Discussions of the Principles Advance in the Writings of Thomas Paine.			
Harrington, James	Toland Edition	1737	0159
The Oceana and Other Works of James Harrington Esq; Collected, Methodiz'd, and Review'd, with an Exact Account of his Life Prefix'd by John Toland. To which is added, An Appendix, Containing All the Political Tracts Wrote by this Author, Omitted by Mr. Toland's Edition.			
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 in the same men or class of men."			
Harrington, James	1st	1656	0158
The Common-Wealth of Oceana			
First Edition. James Harrington's great Utopian political treatise, "The Common-Wealth of Oceana" was published in 1656 by J. Streater for Livewell Chapman in London. "Oceana" was published in two first editions for Daniel Pakeman and Livewell Chapman (presented here) by John Streater with their contents being almost identical. The first printing was seized while at the printer and censored by Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Harrington appealed to Cromwell's daughter, Elizabeth Claypole, who intervened and led to the book being printed with a new dedication to Cromwell. The volume was widely read and criticized by Henry Ferne and Matthew Wren. An abridged version in three volumes was published in 1659 entitled, "The Art of Lawgiving." In "Oceana," Olphaus Megaletor (Cromwell) rules the dominion of Oceana (England) and Harrington attempts to create a new society: a republic in a moderate aristocracy with equilibrium of property and an ideal constitution. It is believed Harrington's ideal vision of state went on to influence the United States government and politics regarding the Constitution, dual legislatures, and the			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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election of the president.

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: or the True Maxims of Government Displayed. Wherein is likewise Proved, That Paternal Authority is No Absolute Authority, and that Adam had no such Authority. That their neither is or can be an Absolute Government De Jure, and that all such Presented Government is Void. That the Children of Israel did often Resist their Evil Princes without any Appointment or Foretelling thereof by God in Scripture. That the Primitive Christians did often Resist their Tyrannical Emperors, and that Bishop Athanasius did Approve of Resistance. That the Protestants in all Ages did Resist their Evil and Destructive Princes. Together with a Historical Account of the Depriving of Kings for their Evil Government, in Israel, France, Spain, Portugal, Scotland, and in England before and since the Conquest. By Way of Challenge to Dr. William Sherlock, and Ten Other New Dissenters, and Recommended as proper to be Read by all Protestant Jacobites. (Political Aphorisms: or the True Maxims of Government Displayed.)

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.””

Harrison, William Henry	1st	1804	1399
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Report of the Committee to Whom were Referred, A Letter from William Henry Harrison, President of General Convention of the People of Indiana Territory; Also, A Memorial and Petition from the Said Convention, together with the Report of a Former Committee, Made the 2d of March Last, on the same Subject. 17th February, 1804. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House, on Monday next.

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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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 the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, and the Hon. Daniel Webster, Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Jan. 21 and 26, 1830, with a Sketch of the Preceding Debate on the Resolution of Mr. Foot, Respecting the Sale, & c, of Public Lands			
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"			
Hegel, Georg Wihelm Friedrich		1892, 1894, 1895	1446-1448
Lectures on the History of Philosophy			
First published in 1837 in German, "six years after Hegel's death, utilizing Hegel's own lecture notes as well as those found that were written by his students." Translated into English by E. S. Haldane. The lectures were "originally given at University of Berlin in 1821, 1824, 1827, and 1831. It presents world history in terms of the Hegelian philosophy in order to show that history follows the dictates of reason and that the natural progress of history is due to the outworking of absolute spirit."			
Hegel, Georg Wihelm Friedrich	Revised	1899	1445
The Philosophy of History			
First published in 1837 in German, "six years after Hegel's death, utilizing Hegel's own lecture notes as well as those found that were written by his students." First translated by John Sibree in 1857. It contains the shorter body of the lectures and is considered incomplete. The lectures were "originally given at University of Berlin in 1821, 1824, 1827, and 1831. It presents world history in terms of the Hegelian philosophy in order to show that history follows the dictates of reason and that the natural progress of history is due to the outworking of absolute spirit."			
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			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>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.</p>			
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
Commentarus 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		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>			
Hildegard of Bingen; Hermas; Uguetin de Metz; Elizabeth of Schönau et al	1st (except where cited)	1513	1207
Liber trium virorum et trium spiritualium virginum. I. Hermae liber unus. I. Uguetini liber unus. II. F. Roberti libri duo. III. Hildegardis Scivias libri tres. IV. Elisabeth virginis libri sex. V. Mechtildis virgi libri quinque			
<p>First Edition, except where cited. This volume is entitled "Liber trium virorum & trium spiritualium virginum" and includes six texts in one volume with a woodcut title page of full length figures portraying the six authors with their renowned attributes. The volume contains a very rare first edition and first appearance in print of Hildegard of Bingen "Scivias libri tres," published in 1513. "Scivias"</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>was prepared from manuscripts of the French humanist Jacques Lefevre d'Etaple; eight of which only survive today. "Scivias" is the first of three works, others being "Liber vitae meritorum" and "De operatione Dei" (also known as "Liber divinatorum operum"), that describes twenty-six religious visions that Hildegard experienced as nun and was completed between 1151 and 1152. "Scivias" includes a preface and six visions with themes of creation and the fall of man. Also included in this volume are five other works, four of which are first editions of major Medieval spiritual works: "Elizabeth virginis Libri sex," the six books of Elizabeth of Schonau; "Vguetini Liber unus," "Visions" by Uguetin de Metz; "Hermae Liber unus," the second-century work "Pastor of Hermae;" "F. Roberti Libri duo," the two books of Robert d'Uzès; and "Mechtildis virgi" and "Libri quinque," an early edition of Mechtild von Hackeborn's "Liber spiritualis gratiae."</p>			
Hill, Octavia	1st	1877	1243
<p>Our Common Land (and Other Short Essays)</p> <p>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.</p>			
Hippocrates of Kos	1st	1512	0678
<p>Hippocratis Coi Presagiorum Libri tres. Eiusdem de ratione victus in morbis acutis Libri quatuor.</p> <p>First Edition in Latin, with woodcut initials. Published in Paris by Henri Estienne in 1512. This work, entitled "Hippocratis Coi Presagiorum Libri tres. Eiusdem de ratione victus in morbis acutis Libri quatuor Interprete Guilielmo Copo Basileiensi," is by Hippocrates of Kos; translated by Guileilmus Copus with interpretation. The work seen here is three of the books from the "Hippocratic Corpus," which is a collection of more than sixty Ancient Greek medical works attributed to Hippocrates; however, it is believed to be the work of several different authors. This volume contains "Presagiorum" ("Prognostica"), "De ratione Victus in morbis acutis," and "Praecepta salubria." Of these three, "Prognostica" is considered to be the most famous work. In "Prognostica," Hippocrates describes the importance of physicians receiving all the necessary information from a patient to make a prognosis, including the getting the patient's medical history. Considered the father of modern medicine, Hippocrates has had significant influence on practice of medicine, including: advancing the study of clinical medicine, prescribing practices for physicians (Hippocratic Oath), the first to describe several diseases and medical conditions, as well as many other contributions and advancements. His impact is still felt today.</p>			
Hippocrates of Kos		1611-1613	1270
<p>Four Commentaries on Hippocrates</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Hippocrates of Kos	Early Froben Edition	1558	0864
<p>Hippocratis Coi Medicorum Omnium Longe Principis, Opera Quae Ad Nos Extant Omnia</p> <p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hitchcock, Enos		1793	1144

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..."

Hobbes, Thomas	1st English	1651	0162
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Philosophical Rudiments Concerning Government and Society. Or, a Dissertation Concerning Man in his Several Habitues and Respects, as the Member of a Society, First Secular, and then Sacred. Containing the Elements of Civill Politie in the Agreement whih it Hath Both with Naturall and Divine Lawes. In which is Demonstrated, Both what the Origine of the Justice is, and wherein the Essence of the Christian Religion doth Together with the Nature, Limits and Qualifications of Regiment and Subjection.

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, or The Matter, Forme, & Power of a Common-Wealth Ecclesiasticall and Civill

First Edition, with additional engraved title page and folding table. "Leviathan, or The Matter, Forme, & Power of a Common-Wealth Ecclesiasticall and Civill" was written during the English Civil War (1642-1651) by Thomas Hobbes, where he asserts that civil war and anarchy can only be avoided by having a strong, undivided government. In "Leviathan," Hobbes argues for a social contract between society and a legitimate government ruled by an absolute sovereign. The social contract asserts that society has consented, either explicitly or tacitly, to surrender some of their freedoms and submit to the authority of a ruler or magistrate, in exchange for protection of their remaining rights. Hobbes' influence would later decline as philosophical emphasis turned toward individual rights. However, the growth of utilitarianism led to a reassessment of Hobbes and his political philosophy and he is now viewed as the greatest original political philosopher of his time.

Hobbes, Thomas	1st	1750	0164
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The Moral and Political Works of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. Never Before Collected Together. To which is Prefixed, the Author's Life, Extracted from that Said to be Written by Himself, as also from the Supplement to the Said Life by Dr. Blackbourne; and farther Illustrated by the Editor, with Historical and Critical Remarks on his Writings and Opinions.

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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hobbes, Thomas	1st	1651	0489

Leviathan, Or, The Matter, Form, and Power of a Common-wealth Ecclesiastical and Civil.

First Edition with additional engraved title-page and folding table. Written during the English Civil War (1642-1651), Hobbes asserts that civil war and anarchy can only be avoided by having a strong, undivided government. In "Leviathan," Hobbes argues for a social contract between society and legitimate government and rule by an absolute sovereign. The social contract asserts that society has consented, either explicitly or tacitly, to surrender some of their freedoms and submit to the authority of a ruler or magistrate, in exchange for protection of their remaining rights. Hobbes' influence would later decline as philosophical emphasis turned toward individual rights. However, the growth of utilitarianism led to a reassessment of Hobbes and his political philosophy and he is now viewed as the greatest original political philosopher of his time.

Hobbes, Thomas	1st	1651	0886
<p>Leviathan: Or the Matter, Forme, & Power of a Common-wealth Ecclesiasticall and Civill</p> <p>First Edition, with additional engraved title page and folding table. "Leviathan: Or the Matter, Forme, & Power of a Common-wealth Ecclesiasticall and Civill" was written during the English Civil War (1642-1651) by English philosopher Thomas Hobbes, where he asserts that civil war and anarchy can only be avoided by having a strong, undivided government. In "Leviathan," Hobbes argues for a social contract between society and a legitimate government with rule by an absolute sovereign. The social contract asserts that society has consented, either explicitly or tacitly, to surrender some of their freedoms and submit to the authority of a ruler or magistrate, in exchange for protection of their remaining rights. Hobbes' influence would later decline as philosophical emphasis turned toward individual rights. However, the growth of utilitarianism led to a reassessment of Hobbes and his political philosophy and he is now viewed as the greatest original political philosopher of his time.</p>			

Hobbes, Thomas	1st	1629	1067
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Eight Books of the Peloponnesian Warre

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".

Hobbes, Thomas	3rd	1686	1198
<p>The Iliads and Odysseys of Homer</p> <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>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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 mentions of travels, and equally brief references to certain friends of his mature years."</p>			
Hogg, John	1st	1691	1284
An Answer to Several Material Passages in a Book, Published some time since by W. P. Entitled, A Brief Examination and State of Liberty Spiritual, both with Respect to Persons in their Private Capacity, and in their Church-Society and Communion, &c.			
Holcot, Robert		1509	1260
<p>Super sapientiam Salomonis (Commentaries on the Book of Wisdom) Sermo de studio sacre scriptura De stellis (On the Stars)</p>			
<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. 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>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Homer	1st	1715-1720	0165-0170

The Iliad

First Edition with engraved frontispiece of Homer and translated by Mr. Pope. 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."

Homer	2nd	1669	1390
Homer His Odysseys (Odyssey)			
<p>Second Edition, with illustrations, sculpture, and annotations. This volume is an illustrated translation of Homer's "Odyssey," translated in to English by John Ogilby, entitled, "Homer, His Odysseys Translated, Adorn'd with Sculpture and Illustrated with Annotations." First published 1665, this work is considered one of the greatest illustrated editions of Homer's work ever published. The "Odyssey" is an ancient Greek epic poem attributed to Homer. It is believed to have been composed around the end of eighth century B.C. in Ionia, the Anatolia region. The work mainly centers on Odysseus, the king of Ithaca, and his ten year journey home after the fall of Troy. In his absence, it is assumed Odysseus has died, his wife, Penelope, and son, Telemachus, must handle a group of suitors who vie for Penelope's hand in marriage. Eventually, Odysseus returns home and must deal with the problems that have arisen in his absence. "Odyssey" has long been considered a timeless classic by scholars and one of the most significant works in the foundation of Western literature.</p>			

Hooker, Richard	1st	1593	0171
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Of the Lawes of Ecclesiasticall Politie. Eyght Bookes

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.

Hooker, Richard	Books I-IV, 5th edition; Book V, 4th edition; "Tractates," 2nd edition	1622	0172
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On the Lawes of Ecclesiasticall Politie

Books I-IV, Fifth Edition; Book V, Fourth Edition; "Tractates", Second Edition. This volume contains two works by Richard Hooker: "Of the Lawes of Ecclesiastical Polite" is Hooker's best-known work and is a collection of eight books: the first four books were published in 1594, followed by the fifth book printed in 1597, while the remaining three books were published posthumously. This volume only contains the first five books. The primary focus of "The Lawes" is on the proper governance of churches, the "politie" and which methods of organizing churches are best. The most notable portion of the work is Hooker's origins of government and seven forms of law a: eternal law, celestial law, nature's law, the law of reason, human positive law, divine law, and ecclesiastical law. Hooker asserts governments are based on natural social instinct as well as by both the indirect or direct consent of the governed. Also, present here is "Certayne Divine Tractates and other Godly Sermons." Hooker's sermons were not published in his lifetime. The first four were published in 1612 and the first collected edition was published 1618 with a second edition published in 1622 (present here).

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hooker, Richard	1st Complete	1662	0173

The Works of Mr. Richard Hooker, (That Learned, Godly, Judicious, and Eloquent Divine) Vindicating the Church of England, As Truly Christian and duly Reformed : In Eight Books of Ecclesiastical Polity. Now compleated, As with the Sixth and Eighth, so with the Seventh, (touching Episcopacy as the Primitive, Catholick and Apostolick Government of the Church) out of his own Manuscripts Never Before Published. With an Account of His Holy Life and Happy Death, Written by Dr. John Gauden, now Bishop of Exeter. (Of the Lawes of Ecclesiastical Politie, Eight Bookes)

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.

Hooker, Richard	1850	0174-0175
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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, satirizea 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	Manuscript	1433	1189
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Sermones de tempore super Evangelia et Epistolas

****Not For Circulation** **On Permnan Display at The Remnant Trust Headquarters****

Manuscript in Latin on paper, with original chained binding. "Sermones de tempore super Evangelia et Epistolas" is a Latin manuscript of the unedited text of 13th Century sermons by the Dominican friar Hugo de Prato Florido (ca. 1262-1322) and written by Hermanus Beyerbach, a Bavarian scribe, in 1433. Little is known about Hugo de Prato Florido except that he studied in Naples around 1288. There are approximately forty extant manuscripts of his "Sermones de tempore" and the first incunable edition was published in Strasbourg around 1476, proving that his sermons were very popular in the late Middle Ages. As a Dominican friar, Hugo de Prato Florido was tasked with preaching to all classes of society and by word and book, fought against heresy, schism and paganism. Several of his sermons teach the values of liberty and human dignity, and a few passages can be found in "Sermones de tempore."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hugo, Victor		1887	0540
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	1st English	1854	0176
The Sphere and Duties of Government			
First English Edition. Written in the early 1790s, Wilhelm von Humboldt's philosophical treatise "The Sphere and Duties of Government," also known as "The Limits of State Action," was first published in German under the title "Ideen zu einem Versuch die Grenzen der Wirksamkeit des Staats zu bestimmen" in 1852, long after his death in 1835; the English translation followed in 1854. In this major work of the German Enlightenment, Humboldt provides a bold defense for liberty by discussing the limits of the state's responsibility for the security, morals, and welfare of its citizens. Through this defense, he determines that the only reason for state interference is to prevent harm to its citizens. Humboldt also examines the impact that liberty has on the development of the individual. "The Sphere and Duties of Government" was especially important the development of Western philosophy and classical liberal thought; it also was a significant source of inspiration for John Stuart Mill's "On Liberty," published in 1859.			
Hume, David	Volume I: 2nd, Volume II: 1st	1742	0177-0178
Essays, Moral and Political			
Second Edition of Volume I and First Edition of Volume II. Scottish philosopher and economist David Hume's "Essays, Moral and Political" is a collection of essays on various topics including politics, government, arts and science, economics, love and marriage, liberty, and dignity. Volume I was first published in 1741 and was followed by Volume II in 1742. "Essays, Moral and Political," published anonymously, was Hume's first book of informal essays and his first successful published work. The essay format was a different style from Hume's previous works which were unsuccessful and were a great disappointment for him. "Essays, Moral and Political" went through several editions including a later edition in 1758 entitled "Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary," which included two essays from his "Four Dissertations."			
Hume, David	Volume I: 2nd, Volume II: 1st	1742	0179-0180
Essays, Moral and 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
Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion			
Second Edition. This philosophical work by David Hume entitled, "Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion" was first published posthumously and anonymously in 1779. Hume began written "Dialogues" in 1750 and completed it shortly before his death in 1776. The discourse is between three philosophers named Demea, Philo, and Cleanthes, who discuss and debate the nature of God's existence. In "Dialogues," each philosopher represents a different intellectual tradition: Demea, the Orthodox Christian; Cleanthes, the theist; and Philo, the skeptic. Ultimately, all three agree that a god does exist. However, they differ in opinion on God's attributes, including if God is intelligent and if God is morally good.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Hume, David	1st	1748	0182
Philosophical Essays Concerning Human Understanding			
<p>First Edition. David Hume's "Philosophical Essays Concerning Human Understanding" was first published in 1748. In 1758, the work became known as "An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding." It was a revision of an earlier work of Hume's entitled, "A Treatise of Human Nature," which was published anonymously between 1738 and 1740. While it is considered by many to be Hume's most important work and an influential work in the history of philosophy, the work was a source of disappointment for Hume, as it was a publishing failure and many in Britain disagreed with it. Hume reworked the style of writing represented in the present copy and it became a classic in philosophy. The work examines and defines the principles of human understanding. It covers a variety of features to human understanding including: differences between impressions and ideas; examination between relation of ideas and matters of fact; and an account on skepticism and conclusions of free will and determinism.</p>			
Hume, David	1st	1752	0183
Political Discourses			
<p>First Edition. "Political Discourses" by David Hume is a collection of essays on political economy published in 1752. The treatises cover various topics including commerce, money, interest, taxes, credit, trade and various other economic topics. It was very successful upon its first publication. The essays were incorporated into "Essays Moral, Political and Literary," published in 1758; along with the treatises published in "Essays Moral and Political," first published in 1741-1742. The essays appeared in a larger collection of essays in "Essays and Treatises on Several Subjects," published in 1753. The new ideas that Hume introduced in "Political Discourses" helped build classical economics in the 18th century. His ideas were thought to be insightful and included thoughts such as: wealth consists of commodities, not money; low interest is a sign of booming trade, not an abundance of money; no nation can continue to export for only bullion; and free trade is mutually beneficial to those nations with special materials and skills. While Hume did not develop an economic theory, these ideas had a lasting effect on economics and political philosophy that even the famous Scottish economist and author of "The Wealth of Nations," Adam Smith acknowledged.</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.	1st	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>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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>			
Hutcheson, Francis	4th	1738	1053
An Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue; In Two Treatises. I. Concerning Beauty, Order, Harmony, Design. II. Concerning Moral Good and Evil.			
<p>Fourth Edition, Corrected. "An Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue; In Two Treatises" by Francis Hutcheson was first published in 1725. It was published without the authors name on the title page, but the dedication to John, Lord Cateret is signed Francis Hutcheson. The volume includes two treatises: the first, "Concerning Beauty, Order, Harmony, Design," examines Hutcheson's theory on how people perceive beauty through internal sense and how it relates to external senses; the second, "Concerning Moral Good and Evil," discusses Hutcheson's theory on how people perceive virtue by way of moral sense and how we distinguish between approved virtues and condemned vices. "An Inquiry" is one of Hutcheson's most notable works and his contributions to the philosophy lie in the school of Empiricism and Scottish Enlightenment thought under aesthetics and moral philosophy. Hutcheson was an important influence on David Hume and Adam Smith.</p>			
Hylaret, Maurice	2nd	1591	1295-1297
Sacrae Enneades Adventuales			
Sacrae Decades Quinquartitae, Conciones Quadragesimales Atque Paschales			
Sacrarum Decadum Quinquartitarum, Tomus Secundus			
<p>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."</p>			
Idaho		1907	1497
Constitution of the State of Idaho			
Indiana	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>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Indiana		1917	1456
Constitution of Indiana and of the United States with Brief Notes and Annotations Issued by the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information Under the Provisions of the Constitutinal Convention Act, Ch. 2, Laws 1917.			
Indiana General Assembly		1819	1293
Laws of the State of Indiana			
<p>"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."</p>			
Ingersoll, Robert Green		[1923?]	1038
Vindication of Thomas Paine			
<p>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.</p> <p>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 declared the papers attempt to destroy the character of Paine had failed and they have only ruined their own reputation.</p>			
Innocent III (Lotario dei Conti di Segni)	Manuscript	ca. 1250	0896
De miseria humanae conditionis (On The Misery of the Human Condition)			
<p>Rubricated Manuscript on Parchment in Latin. "De miseria humanae conditionis" ("On the Misery of the Human Condition") was written by Lotario dei Conti di Segni, who became Pope Innocent III, on January 8, 1198. The manuscript's scribe is unknown, and it was most likely written in Italy, circa 1250. "De miseria humanae conditionis" was written in 1195, when Lotario was a cardinal. In the work, he examines the miserable conditions that accompany humans as they go through this world. "De miseria humanae conditionis" has three sections: "the miserable entrance upon the human condition," "the guilty progress of the human condition" and "the damnable exit from the human condition." The work follows the "contemptus mundi" tradition that stresses the negativity of human existence. The work was extremely popular during the Middle Ages and was often cited by Latin and vernacular authors including Christine de Pizan, St. Bernadine of Siena, and Chaucer.</p>			
Iowa		[1920?]	1457
The Constitution of the State of Iowa and Amendments from 1857 to 1919 with Historical Introduction Prepared for Publication by W. C. Ramsay Secretary of State			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Iowa		[1844]	1458
Constitution for the State of Iowa			
Iowa		[1845]	1459
Constitution of Iowa. Constitution of the State of Iowa, Adopted in Convention, November 1, 1844. January 29, 1845, Read, and laid on the table.			
Irving, Washington	1st	1828	0709-0710
A History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus			
Only Volume I and Volume II present. A narrative explaining the true source of much of the associations held about Christopher Columbus.			
Irving, Washington	1st	1850	0759-0760
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
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
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#
Isocrates		1752	0889
The Orations and Epistles of Isocrates			
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Jackson, John	1st	1725	0184
A Defense of Human Liberty, in Answer to the Principal Arguments which have been Alledged Against It; and Particularly to Cato's Letters on that Subject. In which Defense the Opinion of the Antients, Concerning Fate, is also Distinctly and Largely Considered			
<p>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 reall 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”.</p>			
Janeway, Richard (Publisher)		1689	0907
Eleventh Collection of Papers Relating to the Present Juncture of Affairs in England and Scotland. Viz. I. An Answer to the Desertion Discuss'd, being a De- fence of the late and present Proceedings. II. Satisfaction tendred to all that pretend Conscience for Non-submission to our present Governours, and refusing of the New Oaths of Fealty and Alle- giance. 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 of Scotland. VI. The Grounds on which the Estates of Scotland de- clared the Right of the Crown of Scotland Forfaulted, and the Throne become Vacant. VII. The Opinion of two eminent Parliament-Men, justifying the Lawfulness of taking the Oaths of Allegiance to King William and Queen Mary.			
<p>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.</p> <p>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'.</p>			
Jefferson, Thomas	1st	1829	0186-0189
Memoir, Correspondence, and Miscellanies			
<p>First Edition, in four volumes, with engraved frontispiece portrait of Thomas Jefferson in Volume IV. "Memoir, Correspondence, and Miscellanies from the Papers of Thomas Jefferson" was first published in 1829, in Charlottesville, South Carolina, twenty years after the death of Thomas Jefferson. It was edited by Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Jefferson's grandson. "Memoir" includes a facsimile of the draft of the Declaration of Independence and a small portion of Jefferson's letters, carefully edited, and omitting controversial subjects. Jefferson was an American statesman, who was the principle author of the Declaration of Independence and served as the third President of the United States (1801-1809). One of the Founding Fathers of the United States, Jefferson is often regarded as a leading spokesman for democracy and republicanism. However, his legacy is historically mixed as many scholars and historians are critical of Jefferson's life, which he owned and profited from his several slave holdings. Despite this, several presidential scholars and historians praise</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Jefferson for his public achievements including: his principle authorship of the Declaration of Independence, his overseeing of the Louisiana Purchase and his advocacy in Virginia of religious freedom and toleration.			
Jefferson, Thomas	8th American	1801	0655
Notes on the State of Virginia. With an Appendix.			
Eighth American Edition, with frontispiece, folding map, and folding table. Thomas Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia" was written mostly in 1781; he later revised and enlarged the work between 1782 and 1783. It was first published anonymously in Paris in 1785 and a French translation appeared in 1786. However, the first public English edition was published in London in 1787. The work is Jefferson's second full-length book published during his lifetime. "Notes" 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 collection of information about Virginia including geography, economy, government, manners, history, and other various topics. "Notes" also included several of Jefferson's most notable remarks about his thoughts and beliefs on politics, government, and individual liberty. Today, "Notes" is considered a valuable source of information about the natural history of Virginia as well as eighteenth century political and social life.			
Jefferson, Thomas	1st	1804	0726
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. Read, and ordered to lie on the table.			
First Edition. Entitled, "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," this document accounts the official transfer of the of Louisiana territory, also known as the Louisiana Purchase and includes the foundational documents declaring the Territory an American sovereign. The document contains: Thomas Jefferson's announcement of the acquisition, the acting governor William Claiborne's proclamation and address to the populace of the Louisiana territory. The United States purchased the Louisiana territory from France and Napoleon Bonaparte in 1803 for \$15,000,000 (approximately \$300,000,000 in 2017 dollars). The Louisiana Purchase was an area of 828,000 square miles and included lands that would later be part of fifteen U.S. states and two Canadian provinces. Initially, the United States only wished to purchase the city of New Orleans and its adjacent lands, but quickly accepted the entire territory.			
Jefferson, Thomas	1st	1801	0793
Parliamentary Practice			
First Edition. "A Manual of Parliamentary Practice for the Use of the Senate of the United States" was written by Thomas Jefferson in 1801 and published in the same year. It is the first American parliamentary procedure book published. Jefferson, as Vice President of the United States, was the presiding officer over the Senate between 1797 and 1801. Through these years, Jefferson worked on various texts and started to collect the texts into one volume in 1800. In that same year, Jefferson gave his manuscript to printer Samuel Harrison Smith to publish and the volume was completed in 1801. The "Manual" has fifty-three sections including such topics as: importance of rules, committees, petitions, motions, resolutions, bills, and impeachment. Each section also includes the rules and practices of the British Parliament with related text for the United States Constitution and the Senate rules of 1801. Jefferson's "Manual" was not considered by the Senate as the direct authority of parliamentary practice; however, in 1828 the Senate began publishing a version of his "Manual" for their use. The Senate began publishing the "Senate Manual" in 1888, and it would include a copy of a version of Jefferson's "Manual" in each biennial edition until 1977.			
Jefferson, Thomas		1829	1183-1186
Memoirs			
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			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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".			
John of Salisbury		1595	0384
Policraticus			
1595 Edition in Latin. Commonly known as "Policraticus," this edition is entitled, "Ioannis Saresberiensis Policraticus siue De nugis curialium, & vestigiis philosophorum, libri octo." It was written by John of Salisbury around 1159 and is a book of ethical and political philosophy where the advice is directed towards a territorial ruler. "Policraticus" is considered to be the Middle Ages' first book on political science. Several different sources were used by Salisbury for his arguments, including the Bible and the Justinian Code. The work defines the duties of kings, which include: revere God, adore subjects, practice self-discipline, and instruct ministers. In addition, Salisbury discusses the king's relationship to his subjects, argues for the divine right of kings, as well as tyrannicide when a tyrant sets a bad example for this people and could led them astray from God. It also addressed various ethical questions.			
Johnson, Samuel	8th	1792	1096
A Dictionary of the English Language: in which the Words are Deduced from their Originals, Explained in their Different Meanings, and Authorised by the Names of the Writers in whose Works they are Found			
Eighth Edition, Volume I only. First published in 1755, "A Dictionary of the English Language," also known as "Johnson's Dictionary," was written by Samuel Johnson. It is considered to be one of the most influential dictionaries in the English Language. A group of booksellers contracted Johnson in 1746 to write a dictionary as they were dissatisfied with the dictionaries of their time. "A Dictionary" took Johnson seven years to complete despite the fact he claimed it took three years. It went through several editions during his life time. Until the publication of the "Oxford English Dictionary" in 1928, the "Johnson's Dictionary," was viewed as the most renown English dictionary. Today, it is considered one of the greatest scholarship achievements undertaken by one individual.			
Jones' Diamond Poets and Classics		ca. 1820s	0859
Jones' Diamond Poets and Classics			
Not for Circulation **On Permnant 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."			
Josephus, Titus Flavius		1655	0190
The Famous and Memorable Works of Josephus, a Man of Much Honour and Learning Among the Jews.			
Mid-Seventeenth Century Edition. Entitled, "The Famous and Memorable Works of Josephus, A Man of Much Honour and Learning Among the Jews," it was first published in 1602 and translated by Thomas Lodge from Latin and French to English. This volume includes a second title page entitled, "The Lamentable and Tragical History of the Warres and Utter Ruine of the Jewes," dated 1656. The volume includes five works of Josephus' including: "Antiquities of the Jews," "Josephus Life," "The Jewish War," "Against Apion," and "Martyrdom of the Maccabees." The three most well-known are "The Jewish War," written between 75 and 78 A.D., which describes the Jewish rebellion against the Romans between 66 and 70 A.D. and includes the fall of the Jerusalem; "Antiquities of the Jews," completed around 94 A.D., which is an account of the history of the Jewish people from creation to the end of the Jewish War; and "Against Apion," finished approximately in 97 A.D., which is a defense of Judaism as a classical religion and philosophy. Josephus' works represents the earliest non-biblical history of the Jewish people.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Josephus, Titus Flavius		1655	1178
Works of Josephus			
<p>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.</p>			
Joyce, Jeremiah	1st	1797	1052
A Complete Analysis or Abridgement of Dr. Adam Smith's Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations			
<p>First Edition. This volume is Jeremiah Joyce's abridgement to Adam Smith's "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (1776). Printed in 1797, this volume is only preceded by George 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." "Wealth of Nations" is known as one of the world's first and greatest classics on modern economics. Its foundation was constructed from Smith's "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" and it was a culmination of seventeen years of notes and observations. Its publication was such a success that its first edition sold out in six months and was followed by five editions that were published in Smith's lifetime (1776, 1778, 1784, 1786, and 1789). The work reflected on the economics at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and touched upon topics such as the division of labor, productivity, and free markets. The work contains many specific references to America and its trade before the Revolution, creating a convincing argument against the mercantile system.</p>			
Judaeus, Philo		1613	0909
Opera Exegetica In Libros Mosis			
<p>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.</p>			
Judson, L. Carroll		1839	1256
A Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of Washington and Patrick Henry. With an Appendix, Containing the Constitution of the Uited States and Other Documents.			
<p>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.</p>			
Justinian I		1687	0729
The Four Books of Justinian's Institutions, Codex Justinianus or Corpus Juris Civilis			
<p>His full title was Flavius Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus Augustus, but he is known as Justinian I, or Justinain 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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Kames, Lord Henry Home	1st	1751	1292
Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion. In Two Parts.			
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."			
Kansas		[1859]	1460
Kansas Constitution Adopted by the Convention Held at Leavenworth. A Certified Copy of the Constitution Adopted at Leavenworth, in the Territory of Kansas, and a Schedule of the Votes for the Constitution and State Officers.			
Kansas		[1920]	1461
The Constitutional Amendments			
Kant, Immanuel	2nd English	1848	0191
Critick of Pure Reason			
Second English Edition . This is Immanuel Kant's highly influential work "Critick of Pure Reason," translated by Francis Haywood and expanded with notes and explanation of terms. "Critick of Pure Reason" was first published in 1781 in German. Haywood was the first to translate it into English and it was first published in 1838. In "Critick of Pure Reason," Kant explores and examines the foundations and parameters of human knowledge. He lays the foundation for his doctrine of transcendental idealism, which states that knowledge is made possible by the human mind shaping the world of experience. Kant describes two types of knowledge: a priori, knowledge gained independent of experience, and a posteriori, knowledge gained through experience. Kant also explains the difference between analytic judgments, which already exist in a concept, and synthetic judgments, which add something to a concept. "Critick of Pure Reason" is enormously influential in the field of philosophy, creating a paradigm shift that is highlighted by the placement of the human mind at the center of knowledge.			
Kant, Immanuel	1st	1785	0479
Grundlegung zur Metaphysik der Sitten (Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Morals)			
First Edition in German. This book is German philosopher Immanuel Kant's "Grundlegung zur Metaphysik der Sitten" ("Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Morals"), published in 1785. In this volume, Kant worked to find and establish the supreme principle of morality. In the preface followed by three sections, Kant argues that actions are moral only if they lack an ulterior motive, the moral quality of an action is judged by the motive of a person not the consequences, and that actions are moral only if they are undertaken with moral law kept in mind. Another idea that was introduced in "Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Morals" was the philosophical concept called the categorical imperative which was a way of evaluating motivations for actions. This is the first of Kant's mature works on moral philosophy and remains one of the most influential works in the field.			
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			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
law of which these are evidences; thirdly, discovers the force which operates according to this law.			
Kant, Immanuel	1st German	1781	0853
Critik der reinen Vernunft (Critique of Pure Reason)			
First German Edition. This is Immanuel Kant's highly influential work "Critik der reinen Vernunft" ("Critique of Pure Reason"), published in 1781 by Johann Friedrich Hartknoch in Riga. Kant explores and examines the foundations and parameters of human knowledge. In this book, Kant lays the foundation for his doctrine of transcendental idealism, which states that knowledge is made possible by the human mind shaping the world of experience. Kant describes two types of knowledge: "a priori," knowledge gained independent of experience; and "a posteriori," knowledge gained through experience. Kant also explains the difference between analytic judgments, that already exist in a concept, and synthetic judgments, which adds something to a concept. "Critik der reinen Vernunft" was enormously influential in the field of philosophy, creating a paradigm shift that is highlighted by the placement of the human mind at the center of knowledge.			
Kant, Immanuel	1st	1798	1277
Elements of the Critical Philosophy: Containing A Concise Account of its Origin and Tendency; A View of All the Works Published by its Founder, Professor Immanuel Kant; and A Glossary for the Explanation of Terms and Phrases. To which are added: Three Philological Essays; Chiefly Translated from German of John Christopher Adelung; Aulic Counsellor and First Librarian to the Elector of Saxony.			
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			
First English Edition, in sheets, unbound. "Religion with the Boundary of Pure Reason" by German philosopher Immanuel Kant was first published in 1793 in German. Seen here is the first English translation by J. W. Semple, published in 1838 in Great Britain. "Religion with the Boundary of Pure Reason" consists of four parts that were originally written as a series of journal articles. The first two parts were censored by the King, so Kant arranged to have them published in book form through the philosophy department at University of Jene to avoid censorship. In the work, Kant vigorously examines and criticizes ritual, superstition, and church hierarchy. He believed religious experience was best explained through rationalism, a philosophical movement in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. While the original purpose and intent of "Religion with the Boundary of Pure Reason" has been disputed over the years, the work has had a lasting influence on the history of theology and philosophy of religion.			
Kempis, Thomas à		1897	0528
A` Kempis (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#
Kempis, Thomas à		1497	0594
Imitation of Christ			
<p>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 translate 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 a 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. Thought 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.</p>			
Kempis, Thomas à		1837	1153
De Imitatione Christi Libri Qvatvor Mvltiplici Lingva Nvnc Primo Impressi (The Imitation of Christ)			
<p>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."</p>			
Kentucky		[1891?]	1462
Constitution. Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky			
Ketchum, Hiram	1st	1851	1418
An Oration, Delivered on the Public Square at New Haven, at the Request of Its Citizens, July 4, 1851			
King, William	1st	1709	0436
Divine Predestination and Fore-knowledge, consistent with the Freedom of Man's Will. A Sermon Preach'd at Christ-Church, Dublin; May 15. 1709. Before His Excellency Thomas Earl of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Right Honourable the House of Lords.			
<p>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."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Kirk, Rev. Edward N.	1st	1836	1423
Oration of the Rev. Edward N. Kirk, Delivered July 4, 1836, at the Request of the Committees of the Common Council, Civic Societies, Military Associations, &c.			
Knapp, Samuel Lorenzo and Benjmin Silliman	1st	1802	0961
Letters of Shahcoolen, A Hindu Philosopher Residing in Philadelphia; to his Friend El Hassan, an Inhabitant of Delhi			
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."			
Knox, Philander Chase		1902	1488
The Commerce Clause of the Constitution and the Trusts. An Address Delivered by Philander C. Knox, Attorney-General of the United States, before the Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburg, PA., on October 14, 1902			
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, General Plan for Instituting and Conducting Public Schools, in this Country, on Principles of the Most Extensive Utility. To which is Prefixed, an Address to the Legislature of Maryland on that Subject.			
"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."			
Kroeger, Adolph Ernst	1st	1864	1136
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."			
Lacy, John	1st	[1738]	0872
[A Collection of Three Works by John Lacy]			
a. Peter's Visitation: A Lecture Deliver'd at the Oratory in Villar's-Street, York-Buildings. By Mr. Lacy. On Matthew Chap. xxiii, Ver. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.			
b. the Second Part of Peter's Visitation: A Lecture Deliver'd at the Oratory in Villars-Street, York-Buildings. By Mr. Lacy. On Acts, Chap. xv. Ver. 10.			
c. A Serious Address to the Lovers of Civil and Religious Liberty. A Lecture Deliver'd at the Oratory in Villars-Street, York-Buildings.			

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

Laertius, Diogenes		1490	0541
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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)."

Lafayette, Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert Du Motier, Marquis de		1847	0851
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Pictorial Life Of General Lafayette; Embracing Anecdotes Illustrative of his Character

This first edition work of Pictorial Life of General Lafayette

Landor, Walter Savage	2nd	1826-1829	1326-1330
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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 Castigilione. 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
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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
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The Happiness of a Free Government, and the Means of Preserving it: Illustrated in a Sermond, Delivered in West-Springfield, on July 4th, 1794, in Commemoration of American Independence!

God's way is a Republic where men are governed "by men freely chosen from among themselves"

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Lee, Arthur		1775	0735
<p>A Speech, Intended to Have Been Delivered in the House of Commons, in Support of the Petition from the General Congress at Philadelphia.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Lee, Richard Henry		1787-1788	0821
<p>[A Collection of Two Works on the United States Constitution]</p> <p>a. Observations Leading to a Fair Examination of the System of Government Proposed by the Late Convention; and to Several Essential and Necessary Alterations in it. In a Number of Letters from the Federal Farmer to the Republican.</p> <p>b. An Additional Number of Letters from the Federal Farmer to the Republican; Leading to a Fair Examination of the System of Government Proposed by the Late Convention; to Several Essential and Necessary Alterations in it; and Calculated to Illustrate and Support the Principles and Positions Laid Down in the Preceding Letters.</p> <p>Two works in one volume. Written by American statesman and Founding Father, Richard Henry Lee, this volume contains "Observations Leading to a Fair Examination of the System of Government Proposed by the Late Convention; and to Several Essential and Necessary Alterations in it. In a Number of Letters from the Federal Farmer to the Republican," published in 1787 containing Letters I to V and "An Additional Number of Letters from the Federal Farmer to the Republican; Leading to a Fair Examination of the System of Government Proposed by the Late Convention; to Several Essential and Necessary Alterations in it; and Calculated to Illustrate and Support the Principles and Positions Laid Down in the Preceding Letters," published in 1788 containing Letters VI to XVII. The pamphlets were published in the same year as the first editions, but editions cannot be determined as several publishers printed their own editions without publisher or location imprinted on the title page. The letters were addressed to "The Republican" and were signed with the pseudonym "Federal Farmer." They were Anti-Federalist and discussed the proposed United States Constitution, giving a methodical assessment. Furthermore, they argued the proposed Constitution would breakdown the sovereign states in favor of a consolidated government which would destroy American liberties. The letters were praised at the time of their publication and today are one of the most widely read works in the Anti-Federalist canon.</p>			
Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm von		1760	1266-1267
<p>Essais de Theodicee sur la bonte de Dieu, la liberte de l'homme et l'orgine du mal. (Essays of Theodicy on the Goodness of God, the Freedom of Man and the Origin of Evil)</p> <p>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."</p>			
Lenin, Vladimir Ilyich	1st	1899	0950
<p>Razvitie kapitalizma v Rossii; protsess obrazovaniia vnutrenniago rynka dlia krupnoi promyshlennosti (The Development of Capitalism in Russia; The Process of the Formation of the Internal Market for Large-Scale Industry)</p> <p>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."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Leo XIII		1884	1164
<p>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</p> <p>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."</p>			
Leo XIII, Pope	1st	1878	1233
<p>Encyclical Letter of Our Holy Father</p> <p>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.</p>			
Lighton, William B.		1846	0891
<p>Narrative of the Life and Sufferings of William B. Lighton; Containing An Interesting and Faithful Account of his Early Life, and Enlistment into the British Army; his Experience while in the Service, and Escape from this Regiment; Capture, Imprisonment, Trial, and Condemnation to Death; his Subsequent Sufferings, and Final Escape from Captivity, and Settlement in the United States</p> <p>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."</p>			
Lincoln, Abraham	1st	1862	0113
<p>A Proclamation by the President of the United States (Emancipation Proclamation)</p> <p>First Public Printing in the "New York Times," September 23, 1862 of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation entitled "A Proclamation by the President of the United States." The preliminary proclamation was issued by President Abraham Lincoln after the Union's strategic victory at the Battle of Antietam, warning that the slaves in states against the Union would be freed if those states did not end their rebellion by January 1, 1863. After those states refused to rejoin the Union, Lincoln's order went into effect on January 1, 1863 and the final proclamation was issued. The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in the ten states still in rebellion, but did not apply to the slaves in the slave-holding Union border states of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware; these slaves were freed by later actions. The proclamation was an important defining moment in the war, in which, the nation was committed to fighting a battle to preserve human freedom. Despite the commitment and the Union's victory, the Emancipation Proclamation did not free a single slave. Slavery was not abolished throughout the United States until the Thirteenth Amendment was passed by Congress on January 31, 1865 and ratified by the states on December 6, 1865.</p>			
Lincoln, Abraham		[1864?]	0114
<p>Proclamation of Emancipation (Emancipation Proclamation)</p> <p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Lincoln, Abraham	1st	1865	0947
<p>Sermons Preached in Boston On The Death of Abraham Lincoln. Together with the Funeral Services in the East Room of the Executive Mansion at Washington.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Lincoln, Abraham	Complete and Unabridged Edition, containing the whole of the suppressed evidence	1865	1378
<p>The Trial of the Alleged Assassins and Conspirators at Washington City, D.C., May and June, 1865. The Murder of President Abraham Lincoln. Full of Illustrative Engravings. Being a Full and Verbatim Report of the Testimony of all the Witnesses Examined in the Whole Trial, with the Argument of Reverdy Johnson on the Jurisdiction of the Commission, and all the Arguments of Counsel on both sides, with the Closing Argument of Hon. John A. Bingham, Special Judge Advocate, as well as the Verdict of the Military Commission; with a Sketch of the Life of all the Conspirators, and Portraits and Illustrative Engravings of the Principle Persons and Scenes realting to the foul Murder and Trial. It also Contains Items of Fact and Interest not to be found in any other Work of the kind Published. The Whole being Complete and Unabridged in this Volume, being Prepared on the spot by the Special Correspondents and Reporters of the Philadelphia Daily Inquirer, expressly for this Edition.</p> <p>Complete and Unabridged Edition, with illustrated engravings. "The Trial of the Alleged Assassins and Conspirators at Washington City, D.C., May and June, 1865. For the Murder of President Abraham Lincoln. Full of Illustrative Engravings" contains the full and verbatim report of testimony of all the witnesses in the trial with the argument of Reverdy Johnson on the Jurisdiction of the Commission as well as arguments of Counsel on both sides. It also includes items of facts and interest not included in other works. Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States, was assassinated on April 14, 1865 by stage actor John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln was attending the play "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. He was the first United States president to be assassinated. The assassination was part of a conspiracy to revive the Confederate cause by eliminating three vital officials of the United States government, including Vice President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State William H. Seward. The plot would ultimately fail beyond Lincoln's death. Booth was killed after a twelve-day manhunt and conspirators Lewis Powell, David Herold, George Atzerodt, and Mary Surratt were later hanged for their parts in the plot. Lincoln is remembered as being one of the greatest United States presidents by scholars and the public. He is also seen as a national martyr and champion for human liberty.</p>			
Lincoln, Abraham	1st	1863	0071
<p>Trial of Abraham Lincoln by the Great Statesmen of the Republic. A Council of the Past on the Tyranny of the Present. The Spirit of the Constitution on the Bench--Abraham Lincoln, Prisonor at the Bar, his own Counsel.</p>			
Lincoln, Abraham and Edward Everett	1st	1863	0197
<p>An Oration Delivered on The Battlefield of Gettysburg, (November 19, 1863,) at the Consecration of the Cemetery for the Internment of the Remains of those who Fell in Battles of July 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863 (Gettysburg Address)</p> <p>First Edition in book form. Entitled, "An Oration Delivered on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, (November 19, 1863,) at the Consecration of the Cemetery Prepared for the Interment of the Remains of those who Fell in the Battles of July 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863;" published in 1863 by Baker and Godwin in New York. Abraham Lincoln's address falls on page 40 and considered to be one of the best-known speeches in American history. This edition is only preceded by the very rare pamphlet printing called "The Gettysburg Solemnities." Lincoln delivered the address at the dedication of Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on November 19, 1863; four and a half months after the Union army defeated the Confederate army at the Battle of Gettysburg. Lincoln's speech was given in just over two minutes, and in that short time it echoed the principles of in Declaration of Independence, calling for human equality and</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>declaring the Civil War as the struggle for the preservation of United States as a Union. Lincoln's address was preceded by an oration by Edward Everett, a famous orator of his day.</p>			
Lincoln, Abraham and Stephen A. Douglas	1st Edition, Early Issue	1860	0375
<p>Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the Celebrate Campaign of 1858, in Illinois; including the Preceding Speeches of Each, at Chicago, Springfield, etc.: Also, the Two Great Speeches of Mr. Lincoln in Ohio, in 1859, as Carefully Prepared by the Reporters of Each Party, and Published at the Times of their Delivery</p> <p>First Edition, Early Issue. Entitled, "Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the Celebrate Campaign of 1858, in Illinois; including the Preceding Speeches of Each, at Chicago, Springfield, etc.: Also, the Two Great Speeches of Mr. Lincoln in Ohio, in 1859, as Carefully Prepared by the Reporters of Each Party, and Published at the Times of their Delivery," this work was published in 1860 in Columbus and went through several issues in its first year. The volume documents the rivalry between Abraham Lincoln and incumbent Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas for the 1858 U.S. Senate race. Lincoln lost the race to Douglas; however, it played a critical role in him winning the 1860 Republican presidential nomination. The debates covered many issues including slavery, abolition, the Dred Scott decision, US Territories, and the future of the nation. Also included in the volume is Lincoln's House Divided speech, delivered at Springfield, Illinois, on June 17, 1858, where he famously declared that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."</p>			
Linn, Archibald L.	1st	1822	1427
<p>An Oration, Delivered in Schenectady, N.Y. July 4, 1822</p>			
Linn, William	1st	1791	1403
<p>The Blessing of America, A Sermon, Preached in the Middle Dutch Church, on the Fourth July, 1791, Being the Anniversary of the Independence of America: at the Request of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order.</p> <p>First Edition, with "An Ode Composed for the Occasion," by Dr. William Pitt Smith. This pamphlet is one of six hundred printed and was a sermon given on July 4 on the anniversary of America's Independence by William Linn in the Middle Dutch Church. The sermon resonates key thoughts and ideas of American history such as the natural bounty of the land and natural equality of men.</p>			
Livy, Titus Livius		ca 1580	0765
<p>Historiarum</p> <p>Roman Republic historian. Written during the principate of Augustus. He Attributed the fall of the Republic to the decline in the traditional Roman morals.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Livy, Titus Livius and Lucius Annaeus Florus	1st	1600	0660
<p>The Romane Historie Written by T. Livius of Padua. Also, the Breviaries of L. Florus: with a Chronologie to the Whole Historie: and the Topographie of Rome in Old Time</p> <p>First Edition in English. "The Romane Historie Written by T. Livius of Padua: Also, the Breviaries of L. Florus: with a Chronologie to the Whole Historie: and the Topographie of Rome in Old time" was translated out of Latin by Philemon Holland. It was printed in London by Adam Islip in 1600. Titus Livius Livy began writing "The Romane Historie," also known as "Ab Urbe Condita Libri," between 27 and 25 BCE and completed it before his death in 17 CE. The work covers the arrival of Aeneas, the refugees from the fall of Troy, Rome's founding in 753 BCE, the expulsion of the Kings in 509 BCE, Livy's own lifetime during the reign of the emperor Augustus, and the death of Drusus in 9 BCE. About 25 per cent of "The Romane Historie" survives today; it originally had 142 books, of which 35 survive. Also included in this volume is "The Breviaries of L. Florus" also known as "Epitome of Roman History" and is attributed to Lucius Annaeus Florus. It is based on the writings of Livy and consists of a brief history of Rome from its foundation to the</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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closing of the temple of Janus by Augustus in 25 BCE.

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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A Review of the Universal Remedy for All Diseases Incident to Coin. With Application to Our Present Circumstances. In a Letter to Mr. Locke.

"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, Corrected and Enlarged	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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Locke, John	1st	1690	0199
An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding. In Four Books.			
<p>First Edition, First Issue, with the cancelled title and the dedication undated. Inlaid at the front of the book is an endpaper leaf bearing Locke's full signature above the bookplate of Richard Palmer. The work first appeared in 1689, however, it is dated 1690. "An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding," is a work about the foundation of human knowledge and understanding. Locke states that the mind is a blank slate at birth, only to be filled with knowledge by sensory experiences throughout life, a theory known as empiricism. "Essay" consists of four books: Book I - the refutation that the mind is born with knowledge; Book II - Locke's theory of ideas including the distinction between simple and complex ideas, primary and secondary qualities, and personal identity; Book III - language; and Book IV - knowledge. This essay influenced many Enlightenment thinkers, including David Hume.</p>			
Locke, John	1st Edition, 2nd Issue	1690	0200
An Essay Concerning Human Understanding. In Four Books.			
<p>First Edition, Second Issue, with the cancelled title page. "An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding" was written by English philosopher John Locke. It first appeared in 1689, however, the present work is dated to 1690. "An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding" is a work about the foundation of human knowledge and understanding. Locke states that the mind is a blank slate at birth, only to be filled with knowledge by sensory experiences throughout life, a theory known as empiricism. "Essay" consists of four books: Book I - the refutation that the mind is born with knowledge; Book II - Locke's theory of ideas including the distinction between simple and complex ideas, primary and secondary qualities, and personal identity; Book III - language; and Book IV - knowledge. This essay influenced many Enlightenment thinkers, including David Hume.</p>			
Locke, John	2nd	1694	0201
An Essay Concerning Human Understanding. In Four Books			
<p>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.</p>			
Locke, John	3rd	1695	0202
An Essay Concerning Human Understanding, in Four Books			
<p>Third Edition. "An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding, in Four Books" was written by English philosopher John Locke. It was first published in 1689 (dated 1690). This volume was published in 1695 in London. "An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding" is a work about the foundation of human knowledge and understanding. Locke states that the mind is a blank slate at birth, only to be filled with knowledge by sensory experiences throughout life, a theory known as empiricism. "An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding" consists of four books: Book I - the refutation that the mind is born with knowledge; Book II - Locke's theory of ideas including the distinction between simple and complex ideas, primary and secondary qualities, and personal identity; Book III - language; and Book IV - knowledge. This essay influenced many Enlightenment thinkers, including David Hume.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Locke, John	4th	1742	0203
<p>A Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians, I. & II. Corinthians, Romans, and Ephesians. To which is Prefix'd, An Essay for the Understanding of St. Paul's Epistles, by Consulting St. Paul Himself.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Locke, John	1st	1693	0204
<p>Some Thoughts Concerning Education</p> <p>First Edition. "Some Thoughts Concerning Education" was based on a series of letters from John Locke to his friend Edward Clarke, who asked Locke for advice in 1684 on raising his son. The treatise was published in 1693 at the encouragement of Clarke and William Molyneux. Locke chose to publish the work anonymously. He revised the work five times before his death in 1704. In "Some Thoughts Concerning Education," Locke identified three methods of educating the mind: the development and nurturing of a healthy body, the instilling and forming of a virtuous character, and the choice of a suitable academic curriculum. The work was one of the cornerstone texts on education in eighteenth century. It was not only popular in England but was translated into several different languages and dispersed throughout Europe.</p>			
Locke, John	2nd Corrected	1694	0205
<p>Two Treatises of Government: In the former, The False Principles and Foundation of Sir Robert Filmer, And his Followers, are Detected and Overthrown. The latter is an Essay Concerning The True Original, Extent, and End of Civil - Government.</p> <p>Second Edition. John Locke first published "Two Treatises of Government" anonymously in 1689 as a defense of the Glorious Revolution. The first treatise discusses patriarchalism - the idea that the power of the monarchy is absolute - through an attack on Robert Fulmer's "Patriarcha" in two primary ways: refuting the Biblical support of Fulmer's thesis and arguing that accepting the ideas in "Patriarcha" can only lead to slavery. The second treatise focuses on the theory of a civil society. In this theory, Locke states that all men are created equal and valid governments exist only when they have the approval of the people. This influential work's concepts of freedom, law, and government were foundational to modern democracy and its sentiments are echoed in the American Declaration of Independence.</p>			
Locke, John	2nd Corrected	1694	0206
<p>Two Treatises of Government: In the Former, the False Principles and Foundation of Sir Robert Filmer, and his Followers, are Detected and Overthrown. The Latter is an Essay Concerning the True Original, Extent, and End of City-Government.</p> <p>Second Edition, Corrected. English philosopher John Locke's "Two Treatises of Government: In the Former, the False Principles and Foundation of Sir Robert Filmer, and his Followers, are Detected and Overthrown. The Latter is an Essay Concerning the True Original, Extent, and End of City-Government" was first published anonymously in 1689 as a defense of the Glorious Revolution; seen here is a second edition published in 1694. The first treatise discusses patriarchalism, the idea that the power of the monarchy is absolute, through an attack on Robert Fulmer's "Patriarcha" in two primary ways: refuting the Biblical support of Fulmer's thesis and arguing that accepting the ideas in "Patriarcha" can only lead to slavery. The second treatise focuses on the theory of a civil society. In this theory, Locke states that all men are created equal and valid governments exist only when they have the approval of the people. This influential work's concepts of freedom, law, and government were foundational to modern democracy and its sentiments are echoed in the American Declaration of Independence.</p>			
Locke, John		1727	0208-0210
<p>Collected Works</p> <p>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</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>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 <i>An Essay Concerning Human Understanding</i>, 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.</p> <p>Locke's influence on political theory was enormous. His <i>Two Treatises on Government</i>, 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."</p>			

Locke, John	1st Collected	1765	0506
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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	1st Authorised Separate Edition	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	1st	1706	0813
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Posthumous Works of Mr. John Locke: Viz. I. Of the Conduct of Understanding. II. An Examination of P. Malebranche's Opinion of Seeing all Things in God. III. A Discourse of Miracles. IV. Part of the Fourth Letter fo Toleration. V. Memoirs Relating to the Life of Anthony First Earl of Shaftsbury. To which is added, VI. His New Method of Common-Pace-Book, Written Originally in French, and now translated into English

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.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Locke, John	1st	1695	0846

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.

Locke, John	1st	1706	0957
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Posthumous Works of Mr. John Locke: Viz. I. Of the Conduct of the Understanding. II. An Examination of P. Malebranche's Opinion of Seeing all things in God. III. A Discourse of Miracles. IV. Part of the Fourth Letter for Toleration. V. Memoirs relating to the Life of Anthony first Earl of Shaftsbury. To which is added, VI. His New Method of a Common-Place Book, written originally in French, and now translated into English.

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.

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.

Locke, John		1720	1058
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A Collection of Several Pieces of Mr. John Locke

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".

Locke, John	16th	1768	1083-1084
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An Essay Concerning Human Understanding

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.

Locke, John	6th	1812	1172
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A Syllabus of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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>			
Locke, John	7th	1772	0207
Two Treatises of Government			
<p>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.</p>			
Locke, John		1777	0973-0975
An Essay Concerning Human Understanding			
<p>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.</p>			
Locke, John	1st	1720	0829
A Collection of Several Pieces of Mr. John Locke, Never Before Printed, or Not Extant in his Works. Publish'd by the Author of the Life of the Evermemorable Mr. John Hales, &c.			
<p>First Edition. A collection of posthumous works by John Locke with the first publication of four essays: "Elements of Natural Philosophy," "Some Thoughts Concerning Reading," Remarks upon Some of Mr. Norris's Books," and "Rules of a Society." Also, included in this volume is "Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina," the first attempt to create a written constitution. In 1663, Charles II gave charters to Lord Ashley, later known as Earl of Shaftesbury and seven other noblemen. Ashley asked Locke (then his secretary) to help draft a model constitution. "Fundamental Constitutions" was adopted March 1, 1669 by the eight Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina, two other revisions were introduced later, but it was disbanded in 1690. It was first published in 1670; however this volume contains the first printing from Locke's copy with several amendments made by his own hand.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Locke, Samuel	1st	1772	0439
<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>			
Lombard, Peter	Manuscript	ca. 1440	0682
<p>Liber Primus Sententiarum (First Book of Sentences)</p> <p>Illustrated manuscript in Latin, with historiated initials. Peter Lombard's "Sentences" was first written around 1150 and consists of four books: "The Mystery of the Trinity," "On Creation," "On the Incarnation of the Word," and "On the Doctrine of the Signs"; Book I, "The Mystery of the Trinity," is present in this manuscript. In Book I, Lombard writes on the evidence for the existence of God and the Trinity, among other topics such as predestination and providence. As a whole, "Sentences" was one of the influential works of the Middle Ages it systematically compiled various theological sources, including works by authors such as Augustine of Hippo, as a coherent whole and provided authoritative statements on key biblical passages.</p>			
London Corresponding Society	1st	[1792]	1032
<p>London Corresponding Society</p> <p>The London Corresponding Societies. Addresses and Resolutions, (Reprinted,)</p> <p>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 his country free.</p>			
Loschi, Antonio		1395	0698
<p>Orationes Ciceronis</p> <p>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.</p>			
Lovell, James	1st	1771	0454
<p>An Oration Delivered April 2d, 1771. At the Request of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston; to Commemorate the Bloody Tragedy of the Fifth of March, 1770.</p> <p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Lucretius Carus, Titus		1721	0733

**De Rerum Natura Libri VI
(ON the Nature of Things)**

In Latin, this volume was published in Padua by Josephus Cominus in 1721. "De rerum natura" ("On the Nature of Things") is a first-century BCE didactic poem by Titus Lucretius Carus, written in approximately 7,400 dactylic hexameters, with purpose of acquainting Romans with Epicurean philosophy. "De rerum natura" is divided into six books, with the first three books covering various topics, including: the universe and its beginnings; the infinity of time and space; atoms, matter, and space and its movements; and the nature and morality of the human mind and spirit. The final three books are concerned with how the universe affects humanity: from the senses to reproduction, agriculture to the weather, and the celestial and terrestrial phenomena. "De rerum natura" positively influenced Lucretius' contemporaries such as Cicero, Virgil, and Ovid, but was negatively received by the Church Fathers in the Middle Ages due to his criticism of religion and the belief that the soul is immortal. However, the work rose again to prominence during the Renaissance and into the present: Michel de Montaigne owned and heavily annotated a copy of "De rerum natura," Thomas Jefferson owned several editions in different languages, and Lucretius has proven to be an influence on modern philosophy, especially for his description of Epicurean philosophy.

Lucretius Carus, Titus	4th	1699	1451
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Titus Lucretius Carus, His Six Books, of Epicurean Philosophy, done into English Verse, with Notes.

Lumm, Emma Griffith		1898	0863
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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 Settler' Gatherings, Labor Days, Arbor Days, etc., etc. Complete for Both Private and Public Entertainments

With illustrations. Written by Emma Griffith Lumm, "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 Settler' Gatherings, Labor Days, Arbor Days, etc., etc. Complete for Both Private and Public Entertainments" was published in Chicago in 1898. The work provides instruction on elocution in the form of rules and hints for speakers to use at home and social and community events. The work provides something for everyone, including several genre categories such prose, poetry, humor, patriotic, and many others.

Luther, Martin		1741	0211
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A Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, wherein is Most Excellently set forth, the Glorious Riches of God's Grace, and Power of the Gospel, with the Difference between the Law and Gospel, and Strength of Faith Declared, to the Joyful Comfort and Confirmation of All True Christian Believers; Especially such as Being Inwardly Afflicted and Grieved in Conscience, do Hunger and Thirst for Justification in Christ Jesus. For Whole Cause this Book is Most Chiefly Translated and Printed, and Dedicated to the Same.

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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Luther, Martin		1553	0213
<p>Der Sechste teil der Bucher des Ehrnwirdigen Herrn Doctoris Martini Lutheri/ darinnen begriffen etliche Auslegung der heiligen Schriffte im newen Testament/ Auch die Bucher vom Ehestand/ Kauffshandel vnd Wucher/ Vermanung vnd Trostschriftten/ Historien etlicher Merterer zu dieser zeit/ Antwort auff etliche Fragen/ Streitbucher/ auch die Bucher von weltlicher Oberkeit/ nach anzeigung des Registers/ so nach der Vorrede verzeichnet (To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation)</p> <p>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."</p>			
Luther, Martin	2nd of Two Editions	1579	0482
<p>Liberty of a Christian Man</p> <p>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.</p>			
Luther, Martin	1st	1521	0544
<p>Doc. Marti. Luther. Christiana, & incosternata Resposio, Caesaree, maiestati, Principibus & dominis VVormatie facta. Anno M.V.xxi Sexto die Aprilis. An Ivsta Ratione Martinus lutherus reformationis Tragaediam mouerit, doctum & eruditum cuiusdam idyllion. (Speech to the Diet of Worms)</p> <p>First Edition in Latin. "Doc. Marti. Luther. Christiana, & incosternata Resposio, Caesaree, maiestati, Principibus & dominis VVormatie facta" is a printing of Martin Luther's speech to the imperial diet called by the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, in the city of Worms on April 18, 1521. Luther gave this speech in response to Pope Leo X's Papal bull outlining claimed errors found by the Church in Luther's writing. He was brought forth to recant his errors to which the Pope deemed unjust. Although Luther apologized for some of his harsh rhetoric, he ultimately would not recant anything due to his belief that doing so would accomplish nothing but strengthen the abuses of the Scriptures by the Catholic Church. This speech was and still is a major turning point in German and European history by highlighting the religious tensions caused by the schism in Western Christianity and an is an important key in the Protestant Reformation.</p>			
Luther, Martin		1563	0858
<p>Books of the Honorable Doctor Martin Luther</p> <p>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.</p>			

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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The Last Wil and Last Confession of Martyn Luthers Faith Cocerning the Principal Articles of Religion which are in Controuersy, which he Wil Defend & Maiteine vntil his Death, Agaynst the Pope and the Gates of Hell Drawe Furth by him at the Request of the Princes of Germany which haue Reformed theier churches after the Gospel, to be Offred vp at the Next General Council in all their Names & Now Published before that All the World may haue an Euydent Testimony of his Faith if it shal Fortune him to Dye before there be any such Coucel, Traslated out of Latyn. Beware of the Pope & of his False Prophetes and Bissopes for thei wil come in Shepys Clothing and in Angels Facys but yet inwardly thei are Ravening Wolnys.

First Edition in English. Entitled, "The Last Wil and Last Confession of Martyn Luthers Faith Cocerning the Principal Articles of Religion which are in Controuersy, which he Wil Defend & Maiteine vntil his Death, Agaynst the Pope and the Gates of Hell Drawe Furth by him at the Request of the Princes of Germany which haue Reformed theier churches after the Gospel, to be Offred vp at the Next General Council in all their Names & Now Published before that All the World may haue an Euydent Testimony of his Faith if it shal Fortune him to Dye before there be any such Coucel, Traslated out of Latyn. Beware of the Pope & of his False Prophetes and Bissopes for thei wil come in Shepys Clothing and in Angels Facys but yet inwardly thei are Ravening Wolnys," this volume was likely printed in Zurich in 1543. It is an English translation of the Smalcald Articles also known as the Schmalkaldic Articles, first published in 1538. The articles are a summary of the Lutheran doctrine written by Martin Luther in 1536 for a meeting with the Schmalkaldic League in 1537 in preparation for the ecumenical Council of the Church. The Schmalkaldic League did not adopt Luther's articles, but asked Philipp Melancthon to write a statement on the Papacy and that document was adopted at the meeting as "Treatise on the Power and Primacy of the Pope." In the Smalcald Articles, Luther summarized what he considered to be the most important teachings in Christianity. In 1580, the Smalcald Articles were accepted as a confessional document in the Book of Concord.

Luther, Martin	1st	1530	0978
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Von Den Schlüsseln

First Edition in German, with woodcut title border. Written by Martin Luther, "Von Den Schlüsseln" was published in Wittenberg by Hans Lufft in 1530. This work contains Luther's thoughts on the Power of the Keys. The Power of the Keys refers to the responsibility given to St. Peter to admit or exclude members from the church, to establish church policy and teachings, to provide binding interpretations of the Scripture, and to bind and loose sins. Luther discussed the "office of the Keys" as the power of church leaders to admit or exclude membership. He also argued that abuses of the church stem from the Power of the Keys to suit their own imperious laws, giving the afflicted and sinners the power, but not the certainty of salvation. "Von Den Schlüsseln" is one of Luther's most detailed and fundamental works.

Luther, Martin	3rd	1532	1336
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Zwo predig vber d[er] Leiche des Kurfürsten Hertzog Johans zu Sachsen (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.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Luther, Martin	2nd	1528	1337
Von herr Lenhard Keiser in Beyern vmb des Evangelij willen verbrant, ein selige geschicht (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 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
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."			
Lynde, William Pitt and George Thurlow Dole		1838	1416
A Poem, by George Thurlow Dole; and the Valedictory Oration, by William Pitt Lynde. Pronounced Before the Senior Class of Yale College, July 4, 1838.			
Lyttelton, George Lyttelton, Baron	2nd	1775	0214
The Works of George Lord Tyttelton; Formly Printed Separately, and Now First Collected Together: with Some Other Pieces, Never Before Printed.			
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, Catharine		1778	1167
The History of England from the Revolution to the Present Time in a Series of Letters to a Friend			
Macaulay, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Baron		1873	0215-0216
The History of England			
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			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>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>			
<p>Macaulay, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Baron</p>		<p>1879</p>	<p>0376-0380</p>
<p>The History of England from the Accession of James the Second</p>			
<p>"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.</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>			
<p>Macaulay, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Baron</p>		<p>1844</p>	<p>0568-0570</p>
<p>Critical and Historical Essays contributed to the Edinburgh Review Vol I</p>			
<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>			
<p>Macaulay, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Baron</p>		<p>ca. 1885</p>	<p>1321-1325</p>
<p>Miscellaneous Works of Lord Macaulay</p>			
<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>			
<p>Machiavelli, Niccolo</p>	<p>1st English</p>	<p>1595</p>	<p>0217</p>
<p>Florentine Historie</p>			
<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 Florentine 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</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Machiavelli, Niccolò	2nd English	1680	0219
The Works of the Famous Nicholas Machiavel, Citizen and Secretary of Florence			
<p>Second Edition in English. "The Works of the Famous Nicholas Machiavel, Citizen and Secretary of Florence" contains the collected works of Italian diplomat and philosopher Niccolò Machiavelli. The translation is attributed to Henry Neville and it was first published in 1675 in London. This volume was published in London in 1680. Machiavelli's works focused on politics, political philosophy, military theory, and history. Many of his ideas were controversial and led to some of his books being on the "Index librorum prohibitorum" ("List of Prohibited Books"), which were seen as heretical and Catholics were banned from reading them without permission. This volume includes "The History of Florence," "The Prince," "The Discourses of Nicholas Machiavel, Upon the First Decade of Titus Livius," and "The Art on War." Each of these works have a separate dated title page, but pagination is continuous. Also included is "Nicholas Machiavel's Letter to Zanobius Buondelmontius," which is written by Henry Neville. Machiavelli has had a profound influence on several important figures throughout the western world including Francis Bacon, John Milton, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, David Hume, Adam Smith, and many more. Although he was not always directly mentioned due to the controversy surrounding him, he was an inspiration none the less.</p>			
Mackenzie, Henry	The first book form edition	1791	0700
The Letters of Brutus to Certain Celebrated Political Characters			
<p>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.</p>			
Madison, James	1st	1828	0220
Letters on the Constitutionality of the Power of Congress to Impose a Tariff for the Protection of Manufactures			
<p>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.</p>			
Madison, James	3rd	1842	0703-0705
The Papers of James Madison, Purchased by Order of Congress; Being His Correspondence and Reports of Debates During the Congress of the Confederation and Reports of Debates in the Federal Convention			
<p>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.</p>			
Magna Carta		1542	0221
The great Charter called in latyn Magna Carta, with diuers olde statues whose titles appere in the next leafe newly corrected. Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum.			
<p>Rare, early 16th century printing of the Magna Carta in English with decorative woodcut initials throughout. Entitled, "The Great Charter Called in Latyn Magna Carta with Diuers olde Statues Whole Titles Appere in the Next Leafe," this is a 1542 edition of Ferrers' translation of the Magna Carta with Ferrers' final corrected text. Ferrers' translation was the first English translation of the Magna Carta and was initially published in 1534. It was reprinted in an undated edition (approximately 1541) before the edition presented here. The Magna Carta is a charter that was first drafted by Stephen Langton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, as an attempt to make peace between</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>a group of barons and King John; King John of England subsequently agreed to the charter on June 15, 1215. Initially, the Magna Carta promised protection of church rights and from illegal imprisonment, access to timely justice, and restrictions on payments to the Crown, and was to be fulfilled through a council of twenty-five barons. Though the interpretation of the Magna Carta changed throughout the centuries, it nevertheless became an iconic and influential document, especially in Revolutionary America, concerned with the rights of ordinary citizens.</p>			

Magna Carta	1st	1759	0222
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The Great Charter and Charter of the Forest, with other Authentic Instruments: to which is prefixed An Introductory Discourse, Containing the History of the Charters

First Edition in English and Latin, with engravings. Entitled, "The Great Charter and Charter of the Forest, with other Authentic Instruments: to which is prefixed An Introductory Discourse, Containing the History of the Charters," this work was first published in 1759. It is also known as "Blackstone's Magna Carta" after its author, English judge and politician William Blackstone. The first half of the work contains an English introductory essay where Blackstone traces the history of the Magna Carta and examines the different versions of Magna Carta. The last portion of the work contains: the Articles of the Barons; the issues of the Magna Carta in 1215, 1216, 1217, and 1224 with several charters of confirmation; the Charter of the Forest; and the Statute of Marlebridge. This highly important and influential work established the modern study of the Magna Carta with a textual focus. In addition, Blackstone created the numbering system that is still used today.

Magna Carta	Facsimile	1897	0223
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The Excellent Privilege of Liberty and Property Being a Reprint and Fac-simile of the First American Edition of Magna Charta, Printed in 1687 Under the Direction of William Penn by William Bradford

Facsimile and reprint of the first American Edition of the Magna Charta printed in 1687. "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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Magna Carta	Manuscript	ca. 1350	0671
Magna carta cum statutis et tractatibus (Magna Carta, Statutes of the Realm, and Register of Writs)			
Illuminated Manuscript, on parchment in Latin and Anglo-Norman. Entitled, "Magna carta cum statutis et tractatibus" this volume contains the Magna Carta, Statutes of the Realm, and Register of Writs. It was written around 1350 in England, most likely in London. The Magna Carta, also known as The Great Charter, was a charter first issued in 1215 to make peace between King John of England and a group of barons. The first draft was written by Stephen Langton, the Archbishop of Canterbury; it was a charter of liberties which contained sixty-three clauses, most of which were grievances related to King John's rule. The Magna Carta clauses included: protection of church rights, protection of illegal imprisonments for the barons, access to swift justice, and limitations of payments to the Crown. The charter established for the first time that everybody was subject to the law, including the King. The charter was annulled by Pope Innocent III after neither side kept their commitments, which led to the First Barons' War (1215-17). The charter was reissued in 1216, unsuccessfully, and again, in 1217 at the end of the war, as part of the agreed upon peace treaty. The Magna Carta, the basis of English law, became a symbol against oppression; it heavily influenced the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.			
Magna Carta		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.			
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."			
Malden, Henry Elliot (Editor)	1st	1917	1443
Magna Carta Commemoration Essays			
First Edition. Edited by Henry Elliot Malden. "This collection of ten essays in honor of the 700th anniversary of Magna Carta was commissioned by the Royal Historical Society in 1915. Its contents include "Clause 39" by Sir Paul Vinogradoff, "Per Iudicum Parium Vel Per Legem Terrae" by F.M. Powicke, "Magna Carta and the Common Law" by Charles Howard McIlwain and "The Influence of Magna Carta on American Constitutional Development" by H.D. Hazeltine."			
Malory, Sir Thomas	1st	1889	1222-1223
Le Morte Darthur			
First Edition, in two volumes with large design initials and facsimile of the original Caxton text. These volumes contain renowned English writer Sir Thomas Malory's work "Le Morte Darthur," edited with an introduction and glossary by H. Oskar Sommer and an essay on Malory's prose style by Andrew Lang. William Caxton published his version of "Le Morte Darthur" in 1485; these volumes are a reworked version of the already existing tales. This edition follows the already existing stories of King Arthur, Guinevere, Lancelot, Merlin, and the Knights of the Round Table, while adding original material created by Malory. The story of King Arthur and the nights of the round table has been one of the most lasting legends in world history. Malory originally translated the story from a book originating around the 15th century and continues to be printed today.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Malthus, Thomas Robert	2nd	1803	0224
An Essay on the Principle of Population			
<p>Second Edition. First published in 1803, "An Essay on the Principle of Population" was originally published anonymously, but by the second edition the writer was identified as English cleric and scholar Thomas Robert Malthus, who used this work to express his grim idea of the future. "An Essay on the Principle of Population" conceptualized the theory that increasing population growth would cause high rates of poverty and famine. Malthus' idea of population had been heavily debated during this time and was recognized as one of the most influential works of its era. He, along with many other thinkers, used their books and essays to improve the world we live in today.</p>			
Malthus, Thomas Robert	1st	1820	0225
Principles of Political Economy Considered with a View to Their Practical Application			
<p>First Edition. "Principles of Political Economy Considered with a View to their Applications" was written by British political economist Thomas Robert Malthus in 1820 and published in the same year. It was a response and rebuttal to "On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" by David Ricardo, first published in 1817. Both Malthus and Ricardo's work focus on explaining economic depressions in Europe and why they occur. Malthus examined price determination, the value of goods and recessions; he rejects Ricardo's work particularly the theory known as Say's Law by Jean Baptiste Say, which says supply generates its own demand. Malthus asserts oversupply can lead to a recession in the economy. He creates an idea called "effective demand," which states consumers' purchase of a good, more or less, depends on the price; this idea suggests the quantity of goods supplied could be an outcome of the demand. Upon its publication, "Principles of Political Economy" was met with mixed reviews and did not spark many debates. His ideas on recessions were denied by many, and it was not until the Great Depression that his ideas attracted more attention and went on to influence the work of British economist John Maynard Keynes.</p>			
Mandeville, Bernard	Part I: 5th Edition Part II: 1st Edition	1728-1729	0226-0227
The Fable of the Bees: or, Private Vices, Publick Benefits. With an Essay on Charity and Charity-Schools. And A Search in the Nature of Society.			
<p>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."</p>			
Mandeville, Bernard	3rd	1724	1210
The Fable of Bees: or, Private Vices, Publick Benefits. With an Essay on Charity and Charity-Schools and A Search into the Nature of Society.			
Third Edition.			
Mann, Herman	1st	1797	0632
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 Punctual Exactness, Fidelity and Honor, and Preserved her Chastity Inviolable, 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, &c.			
<p>First Edition, with frontispiece portrait. Written anonymously by Herman Mann, "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 Punctual</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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Exactness, Fidelity and Honor, and Preserved her Chastity Inviolable, 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, &c." is a biography of Deborah Sampson, a soldier during the American Revolution. It was printed in Dedham for the author in 1797. Sampson, a woman, disguised herself as a man and fought for the Continental Army for a year and half. In September of 1783, Sampson's disguise was revealed, and she was honorably discharged in October of 1783. In 1805, she was awarded a military pension which had never been requested for a woman.

Mann, Horace and Edward A. Newton	1st	1844	1364
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The Common School Controversy; Consisting of Three Letters of the Secretary of the Board of Education, of the State of Massachusetts, in Reply to Changes Preferred Against the Board, By the Editor of the Christian Witness and by Edward A. Newton, Esq. of Pittsfield, Once a Member of the Board: to which are Added Extracts from the Daily Press, in Regard to the 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."

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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Opus insigne cui titulum fecit autor defensorem pacis, quod questionem illam iam olim controversam, de potestate Papæ et imperatoris excussissime tractet, profuturu Theologis, iureconsultis, in summa optimaru literarum cultoribus omnibus. Scriptum quidem ante annos Ducentos, ad Ludovicum Caesarem ex illustrissima Bavariæ ducum familia progenitum, at nunc in lucem primum æditum, per quàm castigatè & diligenter. Quid uero contineat, index ostendit qui præfationem sequitur. [Defensor Pacis] (The Defender of Peace)

In Latin, with illustrated title page and initials. This volume is Marsilius of Padua's "Defensor Pacis," entitled here, "Opus insigne cui titulum fecit autor defensorem pacis, quod questionem illam iam olim controversam, de potestate papæ et imperatoris excussissime tractet, profuturum theologis, iureconsultis, in summa optimaru literarum cultoribus omnibus" and printed in 1522. "Defensor Pacis" first appeared in 1324 and triggered a gale of controversy. It was a foundational work for the modern doctrine of sovereignty. "Defensor Pacis" was written during the political struggle between Louis IV (the Holy Roman Emperor) and Pope John XXII, with Marsilius of Padua's anti-clerical treatise assisting Louis IV's dispute against Pope John XXII's claim of authority over the Holy Roman Empire. The work follows in the tradition of Dante Alighieri's "De Monarchia," in which Marsilius believed the secular State should be separated from religious authority and the power of the Papacy should be greatly limited including: jurisdiction, temporal matters, and authority of excommunications, interdictions, and interpretations of divine law. Furthermore, Marsilius proposed a seizure of church property and suppression of tithes. The controversial work was censured by Pope Benedict XII and Pope Clement VI. However, the work remained influential and, in 1535, William Marshall was commissioned by Thomas Cromwell to translate "Defensor Pacis" into English to support the implementation of the Act of Supremacy, which had passed in 1534.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Martin, Luther	1st	1788	1179
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 <i>The Genuine Information</i> 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 expedience 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
Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production			
First Edition American. This volume was translated from the third German edition by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling and edited by Frederick Engels. Karl Marx's "Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production" is the first volume of the three volume work that was first published in German entitled, "Das Kapital, Kritik der politischen Ökonomie." Each volume was published in different years: Volume I, published in 1867; Volume II, published in 1885; and Volume III, published in 1894. Volume I was the only volume published in Marx's lifetime; Volume II and Volume III was compiled and notes expanded upon by Friedrich Engels after Marx's death. "Capital" is a foundational text in the communist philosophy in which Marx showed the economical patterns of the capitalist mode of production. In the present volume, Marx analyses capitalism from the perspective of its production processes. "Capital" has been translated into several languages and is considered to be one of the major works of modern economic thought alongside Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations," published in 1776.			
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.			
Marx, Karl and Friedrich Engels	5th	1888	0847
Manifesto of the Communist Party			
(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.			
Marx, Karl and Friedrich Engels	2nd	1848	0848
Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei. Veröffentlicht im Februar 1848.			
(Communist Manifesto)			
Second Edition in German. This is one of eight known copies, printed in the same year as the first edition and originally printed in London. Written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, this work was commissioned by the Communist League. Entitled here, "Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei. Veröffentlicht im Februar 1848"("Communist Manifesto"), is divided into a preamble and four sections, with the last section being a short conclusion. It examines the historical and then-present class struggle as well as the problems of			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>capitalism including mode of production. Furthermore, it outlines Marx and Engels' ideas about the nature of politics and society as well as declares the inevitable victory of the working class which would put an end to class society forever. The "Communist Manifesto" is arguably one of the most influential political pamphlets in history. Its concepts and impact resonated into the 20th century with such force that by 1950 almost half of the world's population were under a Marxist government.</p>			
<p>Massachusetts Politics and Government Massachusetts</p>		1914	1463
<p>Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts</p>			
Massachusetts		[1917?]	1464
<p>The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Commission to Compile Information and Data for the Use of the Constitutional Convention</p>			
Massachusetts, General Court		1786	1288
<p>An Address From the General Court, to the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
Mather, Cotton	1st Americ	1820	0405-0406
<p>Magnalia Christi Americana</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
Mather, Samuel	1st	1773	0982
<p>An Attempt to Shew, that America Must be Known to the Ancients; Made at the Request, and to Gratify the Curiosity, of an Inquisitive Gentleman: to which is Added an Appendix, Concerning the American Colonies, and Some Modern Managements Against Them.</p>			
<p>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."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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!""			
Maxcy, Jonathan	1st	1799	1510
An Oration, Delivered in the First Congregational Meeting-House in Providence, on the Fourth of July, 1799			
McCarty, William 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."			
McCulloch, J. R. [John Ramsay]		1825	0231
Outlines of Political Economy: Being a Republication of the Article upon that Subject Contained in the Edinburgh Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, Together with Notes Explanatory and Critical, and a Summary of the Science			
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".			
McLaughlin, Andrew C.		[1904]	1489
McLaughlin, Andrew C.			
Sketch of Charles Pinckney's Plan for a Constitution, 1787			
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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."			
Mill, James	3rd, Revised and corrected	1826	0232
Elements of Political Economy			
Third Edition. "Elements of Political Economy" was written by Scottish economist and philosopher James Mill. It was first published in London in 1821, this volume was published in 1826 in London. In the work, Mill puts forth his ideas using economic thought and analysis, but also summarizes the representation of contemporary theories. "Elements of Political Economy" discusses Mill's theory of circulation of money, the interest from capital regarding wages of labor, and many other economic principles. He uses the Industrial Revolution and the agricultural industry as examples and focuses on the works of economist David Ricardo and Thomas Robert Malthus. "Elements of Political Economy" is considered the first textbook on Ricardian economics and the first popular explanation of the principles of classical economics.			
Mill, James	1st Separate Editions	1821	0233
[Collected Articles from Encyclopedia Britannica]			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Article Government reprinted from the Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica b. Jurisprudence, reprinted from the Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica c. The Article Liberty of the Press, reprinted from the Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica d. The Article Law of the Nations, reprinted from the Supplement to the Encyclopaedia 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
[Collected Articles from Encyclopedia Britannica]			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Article Law of Nations, Reprinted from the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. b. The Article Liberty of the Press, Reprinted form the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica c. The Article Government, Reprinted from the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica d. The Article Jurisprudence, Reprinted from the Supplement to the Encyclopædia 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			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>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.</p>			
Mill, James	1st	1829	0819
<p>Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind</p> <p>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</p>			
Mill, James		[1825]	0825
<p>The Article Liberty of the Press, Reprinted from the Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica</p> <p>Written by Scottish economist and philosopher James Mill, "The Article Liberty of the Press, Reprinted from the Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica" was published in 1825. It is a reprint of the work printed in the same year and published in London by J. Innes. The "Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica" was a six-volume supplement to the fourth, fifth and sixth editions of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" that appeared between 1815 and 1824 in half-volumes and were edited by MacVey Napier. Several distinguished scholars contributed to the "Supplement" including: Jean-Baptist Biot, Thomas Robert Malthus, David Ricardo, Peter Mark Roget, Thomas Young and Sir Walter Scott, 1st Baronet as well as James Mill. In this work, Mill discusses nature and objects of the press, offences of the press regarding private rights, offences of the press in regard to government, and restrictions to freedom of discussion. "The Article Liberty of the Press" is one of Mill's most influential works to liberalism and freedom of speech as well as one of his most widely read works.</p>			
Mill, John Stuart		1873	0234
<p>Autobiography</p> <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
<p>Considerations on Representative Government</p> <p>First Edition. "Considerations on Representative Government" was written by British philosopher and political economist John Stuart Mill and published in London in 1861. It is one of his most important political writings and builds upon his earlier philosophical work "On Liberty," which was first published in 1859. In "Considerations on Representative Government," Mill describes what forms of government are a matter of choice, what the standard form of good government is, the differences between true and false democracy, and he argues for representative government as the best form of government. Mill suggests government representatives are not in the business of making legislation, but representative bodies (parliament, senates, et cetera) are places for public debate and acts as regulators of the professionals who create legislation. Mill is one of the most influential philosophers in classical liberalism and in the nineteenth century.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Mill, John Stuart		1859-1875	0236-0239
Dissertations and Discussions Political, Philosophical, and Historical			
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.			
Mill, John Stuart		1867	0240
Inaugural Address Delivered to the University of St. Andrews Feb. 1st 1867			
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.			
Mill, John Stuart	1st	1859	0241
On Liberty			
First Edition. "On Liberty" is John Stuart Mill's classic defense of freedom where Mill attempts to apply his system of Utilitarianism to society and the state and tries to establish the principle values of relationship between authority and liberty. In addition, Mill focuses on individuality and its importance as well as his three basic liberties: freedom of thought and emotion, freedom to pursue tastes, and freedom to unite. Also included in the work are Mill's three oppositions to government intervention and his two principles of conduct for relationships of the individual to society. While "On Liberty" was influential and well received, it did face criticism for its disconnection with Utilitarianism and its ambiguity. However, the concepts and ideas Mill undertook in "On Liberty" still remain the basis of liberal political thought and a commonplace of democracy.			
Mill, John Stuart	1st	1859	0242
On Liberty			
First Edition. "On Liberty" is John Stuart Mill's classic defense of freedom where Mill attempts to apply his system of Utilitarianism to society and the state and tries to establish the principle values of relationship between authority and liberty. In addition, Mill focuses on individuality and its importance as well as his three basic liberties: freedom of thought and emotion, freedom to pursue tastes, and freedom to unite. Also included in the work are Mill's three oppositions to government intervention and his two principles of conduct for relationships of the individual to society. While "On Liberty" was influential and well received, it did face criticism for its disconnection with Utilitarianism and its ambiguity. However, the concepts and ideas Mill undertook in "On Liberty" still remain the basis of liberal political thought and a commonplace of democracy.			
Mill, John Stuart	1st	1848	0243-0244
Principles of Political Economy with some of their Applications to Social Philosophy			
First Edition, in two volumes. Written by British philosopher and political economist John Stuart Mill, "Principles of Political Economy with Some of their Applications to Social Philosophy" was published in 1848 and is Mill's best-known work. "Principles of Political Economy" was written as a political textbook and is still considered one of the most important textbooks of the mid-nineteenth century. The subjects discussed throughout this book center around which nations tended to benefit more in a system of trade based on comparative advantage, and ideal systems of political economy. Mill's "Principles of Political Economy" along with "A System of Logic" established his reputation as a leading public intellectual.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Mill, John Stuart	1st American	1869	0245
The Subjection of Women			
<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 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>			
Mill, John Stuart	8th	1874	0246
A System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive: Being a Connected View of the Principles of Evidence and the Methods of Scientific Investigation			
<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 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>			
Mill, John Stuart	1st American	1863	0545
On Liberty			
<p>First American Edition. First published in London in 1859, "On Liberty" is a classic defense of freedom by John Stuart Mill. In "On Liberty," Mill attempts to apply his system of utilitarianism to society and the state in which he tries to establish the principle values of relationship between authority and liberty. In addition, Mill's focuses on individuality and its importance as well as his three basic liberties: freedom of thought and emotion, freedom of pursue tastes and freedom of unite. Also included in the work are Mill's three oppositions to government intervention and his two principles of conduct for relationships of the individual to society. While "On Liberty" was influential and well received, it did face criticism for its disconnection with Utilitarianism and its ambiguity. However, the concepts and ideas Mill undertook in "On Liberty" still remain the basis of liberal political thought and a commonplace of democracy.</p>			
Mill, John Stuart	1st	1859	0645
On Liberty			
<p>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."</p>			
Mill, John Stuart	1st	1844	0675
Essays on Some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy			
<p>First Edition. "Essays on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy" is a collection of essays by British philosopher John Stuart Mill first published in 1844 in London. It is Mill's first book on economics. There are five essays in the work where Mill expresses his earliest thoughts on economic matters. The essays were composed between 1829 and 1830, before he established his reputation. Essays included in this volume are: "Of the Laws of Interchange between Nations: and the Distribution of the Gains of Commerce among the Countries of the Commercial World," "Of the Influence of Consumption upon Production," "On the Words Productive and Unproductive," "Of Profits, and Interest" and "Of the Definition of Political Economy; and on the Method of Investigation Proper to it." In the preface, Mill admits it was Robert Torren's "The Budget or Commercial and Colonial Policy" that led him to publish his own opinion on political economics. This work is the first time Mill uses the Walras' Law, named after Léon Walras, a key principle in</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>general equilibrium theory. Mill is considered to be one of the most influential philosophers in classical liberalism and in the nineteenth century.</p>			
Mill, John Stuart	1st	1862	1141
The Contest in America			
Mill, John Stuart	2nd	1859	1285
Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform			
<p>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.</p>			
Milton, John	1st	1644	0247
Areopagitica; A Speech of Mr. John Milton For the Liberty of Unlicenc'd Printing, To the Parliament of England.			
<p>First Edition. "Areopagitica; A Speech of Mr. John Milton For the Liberty of Unlicenc'd Printing, To the Parliament of England" was written by English poet John Milton and published in 1644. It was written in opposition to licensing and censorship. In the work, Milton discusses the origins, usefulness, and harmfulness of licensing and the use of books and reading. In the end, Milton does recognize individual rights, however, he concludes that "status quo ante" (meaning: the previously existing state) works best. Previous English law dictated all books published to have at least the printer's name on them. Milton seeks to ensure that authors and publishers remain responsible for the works they produce and that they are not silenced by others, as libelous works published could still be destroyed after the fact. "Areopagitica" is one of the most influential defenses of freedom of speech. Many of its principles formed the foundation for modern justification of freedom of speech and expression.</p>			
Milton, John	2nd	1738	0248
Areopagitica: A Speech of Mr. John Milton, for the Liberty of Unlicens'd Printing, to the Parliament of England. First Published in the Year 1644.			
<p>“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.”</p>			
Milton, John	2nd	1698	0249-0251
Historical & Political Works			
<p>Published only one year after the first complete collected edition. With engraved frontis 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.""</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Milton, John		1819	0530

Areopagitica: A Speech to the Parliament of England for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing

The 1819 edition of "Aeropagitica: A Speech to the Parliament of England, for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing," written by English scholar, poet, and polemical author John Milton. This volume includes prefatory remarks, copious notes, and illustrations by T. Holt White and a tract entitled "Sur la Liberté de la Presse, Imité de L'anglois de Milton" by Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, Count of Mirabeau. "Aeropagitica" was first published in 1644. It was written with the intent to oppose licensing and censorship, placing it in history as one of the most influential and inspiring philosophical defenses for freedom of speech and expression. Milton wrote this work as a response to Parliament's implementation of the Licensing Order of 1643, also known as the "Ordinance for the Regulating of Printing," which required authors to obtain government license and approval before they could publish their work. Milton, who had experienced censorship before, felt that this was unjust. Due to this work's purpose in protecting individual liberties, it has influenced many different entities such as the United States Supreme Court, who used "Aeropagitica" for reference when interpreting the First Amendment.

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
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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."

Mises, Ludwig von	1st	1912	1444
Theorie des Geldes und der Umlaufsmittel (Theory of Money and Credit)			
First Edition "'The Theory of Money and Credit 'integrated monetary theory into the main body of economic analysis for the first time, providing fresh, new insights into the nature of money and its role in the economy and bringing Mises into the front rank of European economists. The Theory of Money and Credit also presented a new monetary theory of the trade cycle, which, under further development by Mises's student Nobel Laureate F. A. Hayek, came to challenge all previous trade-cycle theories.'" "Mises looks at the nature and value of money as well as its effect on determining monetary policy. Included in this work is his regression theorem, which tries to explain why money is demanded in its own right, as money at first glance do not serve a consumable need. Mises explains that money only can come about after there has been a demand for the money commodity in a barter economy."			

Mitchill, Samuel L.	1st	1821	1128
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A Discourse on the State and Prospects of American Literature; Delivered at Schenectady, July 24, 1821, before the New-York Alpha of the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society

Mitchill delineates the benefits that have accrued to America from its tolerant and fair administration of the laws

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Mitchill, Samuel Latham	1st	1793	1431
An Oration, Pronounced Before the Society of Black Friars, at Their Anniversary Festival, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 11th of November, 1793.			
Monroe, James		1823	0740
Message from the President of the United States to Both Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the First Session of the Eighteenth Congress. December 2, 1823. Read and Referred to a Committee of the Whole HOUse on the State of the Union.			
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.			
Monroe, James	1st	1823	1152
Message from the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the First Session of Eighteenth Congress.			
First Edition, two parts in one volume, with folding tables. This volume includes "Message from The President of The United States, to Both Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the First Session of the Eighteenth Congress" and "Documents Accompanying the Message of the President of the United States, to Both Houses, at the Commencement of the First Session of the Eighteenth Congress." The message was President James Monroe's seventh annual State of the Union Address to Congress in 1823 and contained the first mention of the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine became a policy in the United States in 1823 opposing European colonialism in the Americas and declared United States had no intention in interfering in European affairs. The term "Monroe Doctrine" was not coined until 1850. Over the years, the Doctrine was invoked by several United States presidents and statesmen including: Ulysses S. Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, John F. Kenned and Ronald Reagan.			
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: 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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Montaigne, Michel de	1st Cotton	1685	0252-0254

Essays of Michael Seigneur de Montaigne. In Three Books. With Marginal Notes and Quotations of the Cited Authors. And an Account of the Author's Life.

First Cotton Edition, in three volumes with frontis portrait of Michel de Montaigne. This edition of "Essays of Michael Seigneur de Montaigne" was translated by Charles Cotton and published in London in 1685. It includes marginal notes and quotations of the cited authors as well as an account of the author's life. "Essays" is a collection of short essays written by Michel de Montaigne on various topics, first published in 1580 in French. It was inspired by Montaigne's studies in the classics, especially the works of Plutarch and Lucretius. Montaigne's goal was to describe humans, including himself, with frankness and honesty. In the work, Montaigne described his poor memory, ability to solve problems, and how he mediated conflicts without getting emotionally involved, among other things. Montaigne's "Essays" had enormous influence on both French and English writers both in thought and style, including Francis Bacon's "Essays."

Montaigne, Michel de	1870 and 1873	1449-1450
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**Essais De Michel De Montaigne Texte Original de 1580 avec les Variantes des Editions de 1582 et 1857 Publie par R. Dezeimeris & H. Barckhausen
(Essays of Michel de Montaigne)**

"The Essays of Michel de Montaigne are contained in three books and 107 chapters. Montaigne's stated design in writing, publishing and revising the Essays over the period from approximately 1570 to 1592 was to record for the 'private benefit of friends and kinsmen... some traits of my character and of my humours.' The Essays were first published in 1580 and cover a wide range of topics. As Essai is French for "trial" or "attempt", so Montaigne attempted to explore his thoughts, his life and learning in written form. His essays are widely regarded as the predecessor of the modern essay: a focused treatment of issues, events and concerns past, present and future."

Montaigne, Michel de	3rd	1632	1383
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The Essayes or, Morall, Politike, and Militarie Discovrses of Lord Michael De Montaigne

Third Edition English, translated by John Florio. Originally written, published, and revised from 1570 to 1592 in French. "Essayes" contains three books, the first was published in 1580, the second in 1588, and the third posthumously in 1595, with a total of 107 essays that cover a wide variety of topics, such as marriage and religion, and Montaigne's personal anecdotes and private meditations. His longest essay, "Apology for Raymond Sebond," contains his famous skeptical remark, "What do I know?" This work and Montaigne's rhetoric style popularized the essay as a literary form, but was viewed as damaging to the proper literary style at the time, rather than an innovation. "Essayes" greatly influenced other writers throughout the world including Francis Bacon, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Friedrich Nietzsche.

Montesquieu, Charles-Louis de Secondat, Baron de La Brède et de	2nd	1752	0259-0260
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The Spirit of Laws

Second English Edition, in two volumes. "The Spirit of the Laws" was published anonymously in 1748 in French by Charles-Louis de Secondat, Baron de La Brède et de Montesquieu. It was quickly translated into several different languages. Thomas Nugent translated the text from French into English and published the first English edition in 1850; the present edition is the second edition of this translation. "The Spirit of the Laws" is an influential essay on political theory and comparative law. In 1751, the Roman Catholic Church added the work to its list of prohibited books, "Index Librorum Prohibitorum;" despite this, the work was extremely popular. Montesquieu spent approximately twenty-one years researching and writing "The Spirit of the Laws," which discusses a wide range of various topics including: anthropology, social life, and law. In addition, Montesquieu expressed views in favor of: constitutional systems of government, with separation of powers; preservation of liberties, both legal and civil; and pleaded for the end of slavery. His approach and points of view were highly influential, directly and indirectly, to several different fields of study including political science, sociology and anthropology.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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.			
Montgomery, David Henry		1903	0906
The Leading Facts of History Series 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.			
More, Hannah	1st Complete American	1843	0692
The Works of Hannah More			
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".			
More, Thomas	4th	1624	0261
Sir Thomas Moore's Utopia: Containing an Excellent, Learned, Wittie, and Pleasant Discourse of the Best State of a Publike Weale, as it is Found in the Government of the New Ile Called Utopia			
Fourth Corrected Edition in English. This edition of Thomas More's "Utopia" is entitled "Sir Thomas Moore's Utopia: Containing an Excellent, Learned, Wittie, and Pleasant Discourse of the Best State of a Publike Weale, as it is Found in the Government of the New Ile Called Utopia." It was published by Bernard Alsop as the "newly corrected" edition in 1624. It was translated by humanist Ralph Robinson and is the first edition to publish the new dedication to Cresacre More, the great grandson of the author. "Utopia" was first published in Latin in 1516 and was translated to English in 1551. "Utopia" is a narrative that depicts a fictional island and its society and customs. It is divided into two books; the first book is a dialogue of counsel which begins with correspondences between More and several people with whom he has become acquainted on the continent and includes discussions on religion, politics, and social practices. The second book is a discourse on Utopia and its society's religious, social, and political practices, which include: all property is community owned, there is no violence, and religious tolerance is practiced. More's landmark work "Utopia" is considered one of the most influential books in western literature and is believed to have motivated the ideas of Anabaptism and Communism with its politics.			
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Mott, Lucretia	1st	1850	1105
Discourse on Woman			
<p>First Edition. "Discourse on Woman" was a lecture delivered by American Quaker and abolitionist Lucretia Mott on December 17, 1849. It was revised by the author and published in Philadelphia in 1850. The lecture was a response to a speech given by Richard Henry Dana, Sr., who criticized the women's rights movement for their demand for equal rights. In the speech, Mott called for an end to the limitations placed on women and for the elimination of legal subordination of women in marriage in the United States. She also denounced the restrictions on women to exercise their political rights as the law requires women to contribute their share of taxes to the government but gave them no voice in its direction or law making. Mott was considered by many of her contemporaries as one of the greatest American women of the nineteenth century and served as a mentor to American suffragist Elizabeth Cady Stanton.</p>			
Moulton, Joseph W.	1st	1844	0387
Dialogue on Democracy, in which the Democratic Principle is Defined and Applied as a Touchstone to Party-men and Measures			
<p>First Edition. Written anonymously by New York lawyer Joseph W. Moulton, "Dialogue on Democracy, in which the Democratic Principle is Defined and Applied as a Touchstone to Party-men and Measures" was published in New York in 1844. The work is a detailed review of the issues debated and discussed by the electorate in the 1844 campaign. "Dialogue on Democracy" examines the differences between the Whigs and Democrats on several issues including protection, labor, commerce, annexation of the Republic of Texas, and extensions of slavery.</p>			
Muller, Friedrich Max and Viggo Fausboll (Translators)		1881	0772
The Sacred Books of the East. The Dhammapada A Collection of Verses Being One of the Canonical Books of the Buddhists [Bound with] The Sutta-Nipata A Collection of Discourses Being One of the Canonical Books of the Buddhists			
<p>Only Volume X from the 50 volume set of "The Sacred Books of the East" edited by F. Max Muller. Volume X contains two parts, the first is the The Dhammapada translated by Muller from Pali, which is a collections of sayings of the Buddha in verse form. The second is The Sutta-Nipata translated by Viggo Fausboll, which is a Buddhist scripture, a sutta collection in the Khuddaka Nikaya, part of the Pali Canon of Theravada Buddhism.</p>			
Murray, Judith Sargent		1790	0741
The Massachusetts Magazine. Or, Monthly Museum of Knowledge and Rational Entertainment. No. III.]---For March, 1790.---[Vol. II. [Containing Part 1 of "On the Equality of the Sexes"]			
<p>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'.</p>			
Murray, Judith Sargent		1790	0742
The Massachusetts Magazine. Or, Monthly Museum of Knowledge and Rational Entertainment. No. IV.]---For April, 1790.---[Vol. II. [Containing Part 2 of "On the Equality of the Sexes"]			
<p>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'.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Neal, Daniel		1856 and 1858	0902-0903
<p>The History of the Puritans, or Protestant Nonconformists; from the Reformation in 1517, to the Revolution in 1688, Comprising An Account of their Principles; their Attempts for a Farther Reformation in the Church; their Sufferings; and the Lives and Characters of their Most Considerable Divines.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Neville, Henry	1st	1681	0548
<p>Plato Redivivus: or, a Dialogue concerning Government</p> <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>			
New Hampshire		1877	1465
<p>The Constitutional Convention. The Constitution of New Hampshire as Amended by the Constitutional Convention Held at Concord on the first Wednesday of December, A. D. 1876: with the Several Questions Involving the Amendments Proposed as Submitted by the Convention to the Vote of the People.</p>			
New Hampshire		1877	1466
<p>The Constitutional Convention. The Constitution of New Hampshire as Amended by the Constitutional Convention Held at Concord on the first Wednesday of December, A. D. 1876: with the Several Questions Involving the Amendments Proposed as Submitted by the Convention to the Vote of the People.</p>			
New Hampshire		N/A	1467
<p>Constitution of the State of New Hampshire</p>			
New York		1782	0028
<p>Laws of the State of New-York, Commencing the First Session of the Senate and Assembly, after the Declaration of Independency, and the Organization of the New Government of the State, Anno 1777</p> <p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
New York		1883	1472
Constitution of the United States of America, and the Constitution of the State of New York, Now in Force, Being the Constitution of 1846, with the Amendments to Jan. 1st, 1883, Incorporated into the Text.			
New York		1915	1468
The Constitution of the State of New York Adopted November 6, 1894. As Amended and in Force January 1, 1915			
From the volume: "Manual for the Use of the Legislature of the State of New York"			
New York		1894	1469
The Proposed Constitution of the State of New York, Together with the Addresses of the Majority and Minority Delegates			
In: Brooklyn Eagle Library. Vol. I. October, 1894 No. I.			
New York		1853	1039
Corruption of the City Government. Reprinted, from the New York Journal of Commerce, of A Series of Unanswered Editorials, Showing Deep Abuses in the New York City Government.			
Newton, Isaac	1st English	1729	0621-0622
The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy			
First Edition in English in two volumes. "The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy" was written by Isaac Newton. This edition was translated by Andrew Motte and includes "The Laws of the Moon's Motion, According to Gravity" by John Machin. It was printed two years after Newton's death and includes forty-nine engraved folding geometric diagrams and tables. Often referred to simply as "Principia," it was first published in 1687 in three books in Latin; Newton published two other editions in 1713 and 1726 with corrections and annotations. It is considered to be one of the most important scientific works in history. "Principia" lays out Newton's laws of motion, which describe the relationship between an object, the forces acting on it, and the object's motion in regards to those forces; Newton's law of universal gravitation; and a derivation of Kepler's laws of planetary motion. Newton also applied these theories to astronomy and how the celestial bodies move through the solar system and the mass of some of the planets. By formulating these theories, Newton developed the foundation for the branch of physics known as classical mechanics and his mathematical methods helped form the field of calculus.			
Newton, Isaac	Editio Ultima Auctior et Emendatior	1714	0685
Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica			
Edition Ultima, Auctior et Emendatior. First published in 1687 in three books, Newton published two other editions in 1713 and 1726 with corrections and annotations. This edition is a reprint of the 1713 edition. "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica," often referred to simply as "Principia," is one of the most important scientific works in history. "Principia" lays out Newton's laws of motion, which describe the relationship between an object, the forces acting on it, and the object's motion in regards to those forces; Newton's law of universal gravitation; and a derivation of Kepler's laws of planetary motion. Newton also applied these theories to astronomy and how the celestial bodies move through the solar system and the mass of some of the planets. By formulating these theories, Newton developed the foundation for the branch of physics known as classical mechanics and his mathematical methods helped form the field of			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
calculus.			
Newton, Isaac	1st	1796	0748
The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended. To which is Prefix'd, A Short Chronicle from the First Memory of Things in Europe, to the Conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great.			
First Edition, bound with three other works: "The Life of Isaac Newton" by M. Fontanges, "Eloge Dee M. Neuton," and "The Elogium of Sir Isaac Newton" by Monsieur Fontenelle, secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. "The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended" was published in 1728, the year after Isaac Newton's death. The work consists of eight primary sections, including: an introductory letter by Newton's estate manager John Conduitt; "A Short Chronicle," which is a chronological list of historical events from 1125 BC to 331 BC; and six chapters that cover the history of specific civilizations. The six chapters make up the majority of the treatise and are titled: "Of the Chronology of the First Ages of the Greeks," "Of the Empire of Egypt," "Of the Assyrian Empire," "Of the Two Contemporary Empires of the Babylonians and Medes," "A Description of the Temple of Solomon," and "Of the Empire of the Persians." Newton's goal for this work was to prove that Solomon was the first king and that all subsequent kings copied Solomon and his Temple. Therefore, Newton's chronology varied greatly from the generally accepted chronology of the world at his time. Newton also attempted to prove that various mythological figures were either historical or Biblical individuals, such as the Titan Saturn was Noah, and that certain events and individuals in mythology, such as the Argonauts, were historical facts.			
Newton, Isaac	1st	1671	1282
A Letter of Mr. Isaac Newton, Professor of the Mathematicks in the University of Cambridge; Containing His New Theory About Light and Colors: Sent by the Author to the Publisher from Cambridge, Febr. 6. 1671/72; in Order to be Communicated to the R. Society			
First Edition. This is the first issuance of Isaac Newton's first published work, "A Letter of Mr. Isaac Newton, Professor of Mathematicks in the University of Cambridge; Containing His New Theory About Light and Colors," published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, No. 80, on pages 3075 through 3087. Only three copies are located in institutional libraries worldwide. Newton began experimenting with light and color in the late 1660s and his discoveries formed the subject-matter of his lectures from 1669 to 1671 as the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge. Before Newton's experiments with light and colors, it was believed that light was a homogeneous entity with a prism imparting color to the light. Newton, however, concluded that light was a composition of many different rays and the prism simply allowed the light to refract into a "rainbow spectrum." Newton arranged the color spectrum around a circle, allowing primary colors to be counterparts to their complementary colors; this model inspired systems of color throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Newton's further research into light and color was published in "Opticks" in 1704.			
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	2nd Printing	1799	0736
A Letter from George Nicholas, 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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Nietzsche, Friedrich	1st Edition, Second Issue	1887	1340

- a. **Die frohliche Wissenschaft. ("la gaya Scienza") (The Gay Science)**
- b. **Morgenrothe. Gedanken di moralischen Vorurtheile. (Dawn)**

First Edition, Second Issue in German. This volume known as the Definitive Edition was published in 1887 and is one of 500 to 750 copies printed. Friedrich Nietzsche's "Morgenrothe" ("The Dawn") was first published in 1881 in German and "Die froliche Wissenschaft" ("The Gay Science") was first published in 1882 in German; this 1887 edition contains the first appearance of a eleven page introduction of "Morgenrothe" and includes the first appearance of the doctrine of the "Eternal Return of the Same" in "Die froliche Wissenschaft." In "Morgenrothe," Nietzsche's views on moral and cultural relativism and criticism of Christianity mature. However, his ideas in this work reach their most articulate point in the other work contained in this volume, "Die froliche Wissenschaft". "Die froliche Wissenschaft" is concerned with the notion of power and Nietzsche's idea of eternal recurrence, the concept that everything in the universe recurs in a similar way an infinite number of times. Also in this work is the first occurrence of the phrase "Gott ist tot" (God is dead), meaning that the death of God will lead to the rejection of moral values and then nihilism; Nietzsche used nihilism to examine the basis of human values, beyond those imparted by Christianity. Nietzsche's ideas have had a profound impact on 20th and 21st century philosophy, literature, and politics.

Nock, Albert Jay	1st	1935	0262
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Our Enemy, The State

First Edition. Written by American Albert Jay Nock, "Our Enemy, The State" was published in New York in 1935. It was presented as a series of lectures at Bard College before being published. The work examines the origins of American freedom and discusses the nature and legitimacy of authoritarian government. In "Our Enemy, The State," Nock makes a distinction between "The State" and legitimate government, explaining that "The State" violates society by claiming to rule in the people's name but in reality, it takes power away from the people and community. He argues that the Articles of Confederation was superior to United States Constitution and that land investors and creditors used the replacement to gain wealth for themselves. Nock does appreciate the Founding Fathers for creating a legitimate government to protect the people's rights versus "The State," however after the American Revolution ended many of the Founders abandoned the protection of natural rights in the Declaration of Independence. Furthermore, he saw the New Deal, a series of programs, reforms and regulations enacted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, as "The State" expanding and increasing its control over the people and society which led to the onset of the Great Depression in the late 1920s and 1930s. "Our Enemy, The State" is considered a keystone for modern American conservatism and has influenced a wide range of important thinkers and political figures including Ayn Rand and Barry Goldwater.

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.

North Carolina		1914	1473
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Constitution of the State of North Carolina and Copy of the Act of the General Assembly, Entitled An Act to Amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina (Chapter 81, Public Laws, Extra Session of 1913).

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Nostradamus, Michael		1685	1360

The True Prophecies or Prognostications of Michael Nostradamus

Translated and commented by Theophilus de Garencieres. The original French text is given before the translation. Nostradamus 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."

O'Brien, Morgan J.		[1915?]	1491
The Making of Constitutions			

Ohio General Assembly		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.

Orwell, George	Advance, Confidential Copy	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	Advance Review Copy	1949	0264
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Nineteen Eighty-Four

Advance Review Copy of the First Edition. This is a dystopian work with a chilling warning against totalitarianism by George Orwell, set in a future world dominated by three superstates: Oceania, Eurasia, and Eastasia. The novel focuses on a province called Airstrip One in Oceania. The world is in a state of perpetual war with mass government surveillance and public manipulation. A political regime called English Socialism oversees the superstate and its inhabitants. However, the Inner Party, a group of privileged elite, controls the superstate and is both a party and government that persecutes independent thinking and individualism. The cultural impact of "Nineteen Eighty-Four" is extensive. It introduced to the world concepts such as Big Brother, Thought Police, thoughtcrime, and doublethink as well as many others in which are instantly recognized and understood in the context of modern social and political abuses.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Orwell, George	1st American	1949	0265
Nineteen Eighty-Four			
<p>First Edition American. This is a dystopian work with a chilling warning against totalitarianism by George Orwell, set in a future world dominated by three superstates: Oceania, Eurasia, and Eastasia. The novel focuses on a province called Airstrip One in Oceania. The world is in a state of perpetual war with mass government surveillance and public manipulation. A political regime called English Socialism oversees the superstate and its inhabitants. However, the Inner Party, a group of privileged elite, controls the superstate and is both a party and government that persecutes independent thinking and individualism. The cultural impact of "Nineteen Eighty-Four" is extensive. It introduced to the world concepts such as Big Brother, Thought Police, thoughtcrime, and doublethink as well as many others in which are instantly recognized and understood in the context of modern social and political abuses.</p>			

Orwell, George	1st	1946	0619
Animal Farm			
<p>First Edition American. "Animal Farm" was written by George Orwell between 1943 and 1944. It was rejected by several publishers in Britain and the United States as it was considered an attack on Joseph Stalin. It was first published in England in 1945, under the title "Animal Farm: A Fairy Story;" the United States dropped the subtitle when it was published in 1946. It was a success upon its publication. "Animal Farm" is an allegorical novel and political satire which reflects on the events leading up to the 1917 Russian Revolution and on the Soviet Union era of Stalin. The plot centers around animals on a farm who come together and overthrow their farmer. Snowball and Napoleon, both pigs, work together to create a governance structure only to have it fall apart after Napoleon runs off Snowball and takes control of the farm. Advocating that happy animals live simple lives, Napoleon abolishes the revolutionary traditions and soon the animals cannot distinguish between themselves and humans, as they traded one form of tyranny for another.</p>			

Orwell, George	1st American	1949	0620
Nineteen Eighty-Four			
<p>Printed in the same year as the first American edition, this volume is George Orwell's "Nineteen Eighty-Four." It is a dystopian work with a chilling warning against totalitarianism by George Orwell, set in a future world dominated by three superstates: Oceania, Eurasia, and Eastasia. The novel focuses on a province called Airstrip One in Oceania. The world is in a state of perpetual war with mass government surveillance and public manipulation. A political regime called English Socialism oversees the superstate and its inhabitants. However, the Inner Party, a group of privileged elite, controls the superstate and is both a party and government that persecutes independent thinking and individualism. The cultural impact of "Nineteen Eighty-Four" is extensive. It introduced to the world concepts such as Big Brother, Thought Police, thoughtcrime, and doublethink as well as many others in which are instantly recognized and understood in the context of modern social and political abuses.</p>			

Orwell, George	1st American	1949	0850
Nineteen Eight-Four			
<p>First Edition American. This is a dystopian work with a chilling warning against totalitarianism by George Orwell, set in a future world dominated by three superstates: Oceania, Eurasia, and Eastasia. The novel focuses on a province called Airstrip One in Oceania. The world is in a state of perpetual war with mass government surveillance and public manipulation. A political regime called English Socialism oversees the superstate and its inhabitants. However, the Inner Party, a group of privileged elite, controls the superstate and is both a party and government that persecutes independent thinking and individualism. The cultural impact of "Nineteen Eighty-Four" is extensive. It introduced to the world concepts such as Big Brother, Thought Police, thoughtcrime, and doublethink as well as many others in which are instantly recognized and understood in the context of modern social and political abuses.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Orwell, George	1st American	1949	1376
Nineteen Eighty-Four			
First Edition American. This is a dystopian work with a chilling warning against totalitarianism by George Orwell, set in a future world dominated by three superstates: Oceania, Eurasia, and Eastasia. The novel focuses on a province called Airstrip One in Oceania. The world is in a state of perpetual war with mass government surveillance and public manipulation. A political regime called English Socialism oversees the superstate and its inhabitants. However, the Inner Party, a group of privileged elite, controls the superstate and is both a party and government that persecutes independent thinking and individualism. The cultural impact of "Nineteen Eighty-Four" is extensive. It introduced to the world concepts such as Big Brother, Thought Police, thoughtcrime, and doublethink as well as many others in which are instantly recognized and understood in the context of modern social and political abuses.			
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, Jr., James	1st	1764	0266
The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved			
First Edition. This document is Massachusetts lawyer James Otis, Jr.'s work entitled, "Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved," published in 1764 in Boston. In this volume, Otis denied Parliament's authority to tax the colonies. Although he favored parliamentary representation, he based his ideas on contemporary interpretations of English liberties. These liberties were the idea that English constitutional law protected all subjects, including those abroad, from tyranny and further emphasized that the king and Parliament had to function within these laws. One of the notable English liberties discussed throughout the work is the protection of internal taxation without representation which evolved to be one of the major patriot positions. This work is a key piece of history in American independence.			
Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Worcester, Massachusetts		1820	0650
Worcester, Dec. 14th 1820 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 Gaol for debt,... [Report of the Overseers of the Poor, Dec. 14th, 1820.]			
The document is an early exemplar of the legal arrangements for public assistance of the poor, each town being responsible for its own residents.			
Ovid		1493-1506	0267
[4 Works in 1 Volume]			
a. P. Ouidii Metamorphosis cum integris ac emendatissimis Raphaelis Regii enarrationibus & repraehensione illru ineptiarum: quibus ultimus quaternio primae editionis fuit inquinatus.			
b. Tullius de cum commentariis petri Marsi eiusq recognitione. Cuius epistolas quaeso perlegas & in principio & in calce operis editas. Insunt praeterea paradoxa de amicitia de senectute: cum interpretibus suis.			
c. In hoc Codri Volumine hec continentur. Orationes. seu sermones ut ipse appellabat. Epistolae. Silvae. Satyrae. Eglogae. Epigrammata			
d. Justinus hystoricus Iustini historici clarissimi in Trogi Pompei historias exordium.			
Sammelband (multiple different texts bound as one volume) containing 'Metamorphosis' by Ovid, 1505; 'Officiis' by Marcus Tullius Cicero, 1493; 'Orationes' 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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Owen, Robert	3rd	1817	0677

A New View of Society: or, Essays on the Formation of the Human Character Preparatory to the Development of a Plan for Gradually Ameliorating the Condition of Mankind

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,' 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, Charles		[1801]	1412
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An Oration, Pronounced July 4, 1801 at the Request of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, in Commemoration of the Anniverserary of American Independence.

Paine, Thomas	Early English	1794	0268
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The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology

Early English Edition. "The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology" was written by political philosopher Thomas Paine in Paris in 1793. "The Age of Reason" was a critique of the Biblical text and sometimes referred to as "Devil's Prayer-Book" or "Bible of Atheism." It argued for the philosophical position of Deism and challenged the legitimacy of the Bible. It was written in simple, direct language with humor and wit; a mixture of "Common Sense" and scientific analysis that made deism appealing and available to the masses. It was published in three parts in 1794, 1795, and 1807. The work was ignored by the French but was extremely successful in America and Britain. The publication history of the first part is very complicated and a definitive of the early editions cannot be determined. There are at least three editions in English printed by Barrois in Paris in 1794 with each having a different pagination: 77 pages, 44 pages, and 117 pages; the present works is a 55-page edition sold in London by D. I. Eaton and printed by Barrois. The British government prosecuted the printers and booksellers who published or distributed it. Despite this, "The Age of Reason" was a bestseller and inspired many free thinkers.

Paine, Thomas	a. 1st London Edition; b. 1st British Edition.	1776	0269
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[A Collection of Two Works in One Volume]

a. Common Sense; Addressed to the Inhabitants of America, On the Following Subjects. I. Of the origin and design of Government in general, with concise remarks on the English Constitution. II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession. III. Thoughts on the present state of American Affairs. IV. Of the present ability of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections.

b. Plain Truth: Address to the Inhabitants of America. Containing Remarks on the Late Pamphlet, Intitled Common Sense: Wherein are shewn, that the Scheme of Independence is ruinous, delusive, and impracticable; that were the Author's Asseverations, respecting the Power of America, as real as nugatory, Reconciliation on liberal Principles with Great Britain would be exalted Policy; and that, circumstanced as we are, permanent Liberty and true Happiness can only be obtained by Reconciliation with that Kingdom.

First London Edition, with rare general half-title of Thomas Paine "Common Sense." It was published anonymously on January 10, 1776. In "Common Sense," Paine made a persuasive case to the Colonists for American independence. He linked independence with the prevalent religious views of the Colonies, creating a uniquely American political identity. It was written like a sermon using clear and persuasive prose so all could read and understand its purpose. After publication, "Common Sense" became the most widely circulated document at the time, going through twenty-five editions in its first year; one in six households owned a copy. This volume also contains the first British edition of "Plain Truth: Address to the Inhabitants of America," a passionate response to Paine's "Common Sense." It was written by loyalist officer and pamphleteer James Chalmers under the pen name "Candidus." The work was first published in 1776 in Philadelphia by R. Bell. This edition was re-printed for J. Almon in London in 1776. Written with vigorous zeal,

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>the essay was in opposition to American independence. It argued why the colonies should remain part of Britain and urged for reconciliation between the two. While "Plain Truth" is Chalmers' best known work, he spent many of his final years writing pamphlets against the works of Paine.</p>			

Paine, Thomas	6th	1776	0270
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Common Sense: Addressed to the Inhabitants of America, on the Following Interesting Subjects : I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in General, with Concise Remarks on the English Constitution. II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession. III. Thoughts on the Present State of American Affairs. IV. Of the Present Ability of America, with Some Miscellaneous Reflections.

Sixth Edition, printed in the same year as the first edition. This is one of the earliest non-Philadelphia printings. Thomas Paine published "Common Sense" anonymously on January 10, 1776. In "Common Sense," Paine made a persuasive case to the Colonists for American independence. He linked independence with the prevalent religious views of the Colonies, creating a uniquely American political identity. It was written like a sermon using clear and persuasive prose so all could read and understand its purpose. After publication, "Common Sense" became the most widely circulated document at the time, going through twenty-five editions in its first year; one in six households owned a copy. It became a rallying cry for liberty against oppression during the American Revolution (1775-1783) and the French Revolution (1789-1799).

Paine, Thomas		1792	0271
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Common Sense; Address to the Inhabitants of America, on the Following Interesting Subjects: I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in General, with Concise Remarks on the English Constitution. II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession. III. Thoughts on the Present State of American Affairs. IV. Of the Present Ability of America, with Some Miscellaneous Reflections.

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: in Thirteen Numbers. Written During the Late War.

First Collected American Edition. "The Crisis: in Thirteen Numbers," also known as "The American Crisis," is a collection of sixteen articles written by English-American political philosopher Thomas Paine between December 23, 1776 and April 19, 1783. Only five articles were published in pamphlet form, with the rest appearing in only newspapers and signed with the pseudonym Common Sense. Seen here is the first collected American edition printed and sold by Charles R. and George Webster in Albany in 1792. In the articles, Paine mocked the British officers, condemned the Tories, examined the war and the issues at stake, appealed to the English people to abandon making war, and proposed plans for the taxation and strengthening the American Union. These articles were tremendously popular and distributed widely. Paine showed his commitment to the Revolutionary cause by refusing to accept a penny for his work, and even went into debt to personally cover the cost of publication.

Paine, Thomas	2nd	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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas	1st	1795	0274

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
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 and Part II]

a. Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution

b. Rights of Man Part The Second. Combining Principle and Practice.

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."

Paine, Thomas	1st	1792	0277
Writings Of			
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."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas		1797	0382

Letter from Thomas Paine to Washington, President of the United States

"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.

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	0469
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Common Sense

New Edition with several additions to the body of the work and an added appendix. Thomas Paine published "Common Sense" anonymously on January 10, 1776. In "Common Sense," Paine made a persuasive case to the Colonists for American independence. He linked independence with the prevalent religious views of the Colonies, creating a uniquely American political identity. It was written like a sermon using clear and persuasive prose so all could read and understand its purpose. After publication, "Common Sense" became the most widely circulated document at the time, going through twenty-five editions in its first year; one in six households owned a copy. It became a rallying cry for liberty against oppression during the American Revolution (1775-1783) and the French Revolution (1789-1799).

Paine, Thomas	1st Paris	1791	0511
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Common Sense

First Edition Paris, translated by Antoine G. Griffet de Labaume. This is the second French translation; the first was translated during the American Revolution and published at Rotterdam. Thomas Paine published "Common Sense" anonymously on January 10, 1776. In "Common Sense," Paine made a persuasive case to the Colonists for American independence. He linked independence with the prevalent religious views of the Colonies, creating a uniquely American political identity. It was written like a sermon using clear and persuasive prose so all could read and understand its purpose. After publication, "Common Sense" became the most widely circulated document at the time, going through twenty-five editions in its first year; one in six households owned a copy. It became a rallying cry for liberty against oppression during the American Revolution (1775-1783) and the French Revolution (1789-1799).

Paine, Thomas	1st	1792	0512
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Opinion de Thomas Payne, Député du Département de la Somme, Concernant le Jugement de Louis XVI, Précédée de sa Lettre D'envoi au Président de la Convention; Imprimée par Ordre de la Convention Nationale (Opinion of Paine concerning the Judgment of Louis XVI)

First Edition in French. This rare pamphlet, "Opinion de Thomas Payne, Député du Département de la Somme, Concernant le Jugement de Louis XVI, Précédée de sa Lettre D'envoi au Président de la Convention; Imprimée par Ordre de la Convention Nationale," by political philosopher Thomas Paine was a letter sent to the French President, which was translated and read before the French National Convention on November 21, 1792. It was published by official order immediately afterwards. In the work, Paine stated his opinion concerning the trial of Louis XVI for conspiracy. Paine, a member of the National Convention, found himself in a difficult situation risking of his life to save Louis XVI. Paine, who had helped destroy the French crown, was aware he and America owed Louis for his help and support of American Independence. Believing Louis XVI should be tried with justice and policy and not vengeance, Paine advised that Louis XVI should be allowed to prove his innocence and if guilty, he must be punished or pardoned. Paine was against the execution which angered the French. Despite Paine's effort, Louis XVI was tried by the National Convention in January 1793 and executed.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas	1st	1786	0580

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

First Edition. "Dissertations on Government, the Affairs of the Bank, and Paper-Money" by political philosopher Thomas Paine was printed by Charles Cist in Philadelphia in 1786. In this work, Paine joined the controversy in Pennsylvania over the Bank of North America, which was founded in 1781 by Robert Morris. The bank saved the nation's finances during the Revolution and was granted a charter by the Continental Congress and the state of Pennsylvania. The State of Pennsylvania wished to repeal the charter, which was part of a larger battle between debtors and creditors (the country farmers and wealthy merchants). The debtors wished to increase the amount of paper money in circulation, but worried that the bank would not accept the money on the same terms and would be valueless. In the work, Paine attacked the idea of paper money, stating it was a device used by creditors who wished to cheat their debtors. In addition, the work denounced the legislature's supposition of judicial functions and called for an impartial investigation in dealing with the bank's charter. Paine's pamphlet caused a great stir and lead the country farmers to denounce Paine for abandoning the common people. Paine denied the accusation.

Paine, Thomas	New Edition	1793	0585
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Common Sense; Addressed to the Inhabitants of America, on the Following Interesting Subjects: I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in General, with Concise Remarks on the English Constitution. II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession. III. Thoughts on the Present State of American Affairs. IV. Of the Present Ability of America, with Some Miscellaneous Reflections.

New Edition with several additions to the body of the work and an added appendix. Thomas Paine published "Common Sense" anonymously on January 10, 1776. In "Common Sense," Paine made a persuasive case to the Colonists for American independence. He linked independence with the prevalent religious views of the Colonies, creating a uniquely American political identity. It was written like a sermon using clear and persuasive prose so all could read and understand its purpose. After publication, "Common Sense" became the most widely circulated document at the time, going through twenty-five editions in its first year; one in six households owned a copy. It became a rallying cry for liberty against oppression during the American Revolution (1775-1783) and the French Revolution (1789-1799).

Paine, Thomas		1712 [sic, actually 1792]	0586
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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

"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" was written by English-American political philosopher Thomas Paine. This is the 1792 edition published by J. Ridgeway in London. It was first published in 1782 in English and French and was a response to Abbel Raynal's work, "Révolution de l'Amérique," published in 1781. In the letter, Paine vigorously defended America from the inaccurate facts and impressions in Raynal's work including Raynal's claim that Americans declared their independence because they did not want to pay British taxes. Paine argued the events in America were revolutionary because they had altered the structure of the government as well as shared principles and perceptions which is exercised by its power. Paine further declared that the American Revolution was the first war in history based on principle. "A Letter Addressed to the Abbe Raynal" became a turning point for Paine and his political thinking as it established the American Revolution as a benchmark in human history and Paine as the first modern political philosophers to universalize a revolution.

Paine, Thomas	1st	1795	0591
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The Rights of Man. For the Use and Benefit of all Mankind.

First Edition. This is an extended work of "Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution." Written from prison in Luxemborg Palace in Paris, it outlines Paine's vision for the state. Among the chapters in the book are "Natural Rights," "Civil Rights," "Hereditary Right," and "Of Government."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas	1st Complete	1776	0599

Common Sense; with the Whole Appendix: The Address to the Quakers: Also, the Large Additions, and A Dialogue between the Ghose of General Montgomery's just Arrived from the Elysian Fields; and an American Delegate in a Wood, near Philadelphia: on the Grand Subject of American Independancy

First Complete Edition. This volume contains Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" bound with, as issued, "Large Additions" and "A Dialogue between the Ghost of General Montgomery Just Arrived from the Elysian Fields; and an American Delegate, in a Wood Near Philadelphia." The volume has a general title page, listing all three works and separate individual title pages for each work. This edition was issued by Paine's original publisher Robert Bell at the end of February 1776. Bell's "Large Additions" was pirated from the William and Thomas Bradford edition published after Paine went to them with new additions after skirmish with Bell. Paine published "Common Sense" anonymously on January 10, 1776. In "Common Sense," Paine made a persuasive case to the Colonists for American independence. He linked independence with the prevalent religious views of the Colonies, creating a uniquely American political identity. It was written like a sermon using clear and persuasive prose so all could read and understand its purpose. After publication, "Common Sense" became the most widely circulated document at the time, going through twenty-five editions in its first year; one in six households owned a copy. "Common Sense" was an important stepping-stone for America that led it towards independence.

Paine, Thomas	New Edition	1776	0648
<p>Common Sense; Addressed to the Inhabitants of America, on the Following Interesting Subjects: I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in General, with Concise Remarks on the English Constitution. II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession. III. Thoughts on the Present State of American Affairs. IV. Of the Present Ability of America, with Some Miscellaneous Reflections.</p> <p>New Edition with several additions to the body of the work and an added appendix. Thomas Paine published "Common Sense" anonymously on January 10, 1776. In "Common Sense," Paine made a persuasive case to the Colonists for American independence. He linked independence with the prevalent religious views of the Colonies, creating a uniquely American political identity. It was written like a sermon using clear and persuasive prose so all could read and understand its purpose. After publication, "Common Sense" became the most widely circulated document at the time, going through twenty-five editions in its first year; one in six households owned a copy. It became a rallying cry for liberty against oppression during the American Revolution (1775-1783) and the French Revolution (1789-1799).</p>			

Paine, Thomas		1792	0654
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[Rights of Man Part I & Part II]

- a. Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution
- b. Rights of Man; Part the Second. Combining Principle and Practice.

Two volumes in one and both printed in the same year as the first Symonds edition. "Rights of Man" by Thomas Paine was published in two parts. Part I entitled, "Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution" was first published in 1791. It defended the French Revolution based on the idea that political revolution is acceptable when the natural rights of the people are not being safeguarded by its government. Further, Part I was an argument against Edmund Burke's attack on the French Revolution in his work "Reflections on the Revolution in France," published in 1790. The first publication was printed by Joseph Jonson on February 21, 1791, but was suppressed for fear of prosecution. However, Paine found another publisher willing to print the work, J. S. Jordan, and it was published on March 16, 1791. Part II, "Rights of Man; Part the Second. Combining Principle and Practice," was published in 1792. Because of pricing issues with J. S. Jordan, Paine asked publisher H. D. Symonds to print additional copies of both parts of "Rights of Man." Part II completely developed Paine's political philosophy and it was the first time Paine used the phrase "age of reason."

Paine, Thomas	3rd and 6th Editions (where cited)	1791-1796	0737
<p>[A Collection of Twelve Works by Thomas Paine]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rights of Man: Being an Answer on the French Revolution. b. Rights of Man: Part the Second. Combining Principle and Practice. The Sixth Edition. c. Letter Addressed to the Addressers, on the Late Proclamation. d. The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology. e. The Age of Reason. Part the Second. Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology. f. Thoughts on the Peace, and the Probable Advantages Thereof to the United States of America. A New Edition. 			

g. Sixth Edition. Two Letters to Lord Onslow, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surry: and One to Mr. Henry Dundas, Secretary of State, on the Subject of the Late Excellent Proclamation. First Published in the Patriotic Paer of the Argus.

h. Prospects on the War and Paper Currency of Great Britain. The Third Edition.

i. A Letter to the Earl of Shelburne, on His Speech, July 10th, 1782, Respecting the Acknowledgement of American Independence. A New Edition.

j. Dissertation on First Principles of Government. .

k. Common Sense: Addressed to the Inhabitants of America, On the following interesting Subjects: I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution. II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession. III. Thoughts on the present State of American affairs. IV. Of the present State of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections. A New Edition, with several Additions in the Body of the Work. To which is added, an Appendix; together with an Address to the People called Quakers. N. B. The new Edition here given increases the Work upward of One-Third.

l. 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.

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
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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.”

Paine, Thomas	10th	[1793]	0867
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Mr. King's Speech, at Egham, with Thomas Paine's Letter to him on it, and Mr. King's Reply, as they All Appeared in the Morning Herald: The Egham Speech on Dec. 12, 1792, and Paine's Letter, with the Answer, Jan. 22, 1793.

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
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Agrarian Justice, Opposed to Agrarian Law, and to Agrarian Monopoly. Being a Plan for Meliorating the Condition of Man, By Creating in every Nation, A National Fund, To Pay to every Person, when arrived at the age of Twenty-One Years, the Sum of Fifteen Pounds Sterling, to enable Him or Her to begin the World! And Also, Ten Pounds Sterling per Annum during life to every Person now living of the age of Fifty Years, and to all others when they shall arrive at that Age, to enable them to live in Old Age without Wretchedness, and go decently out of the World.

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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas		1792	0969
The Works of Thomas Paine			
<p>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.</p> <p>"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.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1819	0970-0971
Political and Miscellaneous Works			
<p>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</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1908	0992-1001
Life and Writings of Thomas Paine			
<p>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.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1793	1003
The Proceedings: The Trial of Daniel Isaac Eaton			
<p>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.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1792	1005
Writings of Thomas Paine			
<p>Thomas Paine was in Thetford, Englad in 1737. He momoved 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 Crisi, which was read throughout America. Paine moved back to England and wrote The Rights of Man in response to crticism 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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas		1819	1007
The American Crisis			
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Paine, Thomas	2nd	1791	1009
Rights of Man			
<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1795	1010
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.			
<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 # 1146.)</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1791	1011
A Letter to the Earl of Shelburne, Now Marquis of Lansdowne, on his Speech, July 10, 1782, Respecting the Acknowledgement of American Independence: with an Appendix, Containing thoughts on the Peace, and Probable Advantages Thereof; a Letter on Republicanism; and a Letter to the Abbe Syeyes			
<p>Published in 1791 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.</p> <p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas	3rd	1791	1013

Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution

Third Edition. "Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution" was written by English-born American political activist Thomas Paine. It was first published in London in two parts: Part I in 1791 and Part II in 1792; seen here is Part I. The work defended the French Revolution based on the idea that political revolution is acceptable when the natural rights of the people are not being safeguarded by its government. Further, Part I was an argument against Edmund Burke's attack on the French Revolution in his work "Reflections on the Revolution in France," published in 1790. The first publication was printed by Joseph Jenson on February 21, 1791 but was suppressed for fear of prosecution. However, Paine found another publisher willing to print the work, J. S. Jordan, and it was published on March 16, 1791. "Rights of Man" went through several editions and was widely circulated. The work damaged Burke's argument and restored creditability to the French people. However, in England, the publication caused quite a stir and Paine was put on trial for seditious libel. He was tried and convicted in absentia as he had fled to France to avoid prosecution.

Paine, Thomas		1792	1015
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Letter Addressed to the Addressers on the Late Proclamation

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.

Paine, Thomas		1817	1016
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Miscellaneous Letters and Essays, on Various Subjects

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.

Paine, Thomas		1817	1017
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The Case of the Officers of Excise; with Remarks on the Qualifications of Officers, and on the Numerous Evils Arising to the Revenue, from the Insufficiency of the Present Salary: Humbly Addressed to the Members of Both Houses of Parliament

"The Case of the Officers of Excise; with Remarks on the Qualifications of Officers, and on the Numerous Evils Arising to the Revenue, from the Insufficiency of the Present Salary: Humbly Addressed to the Members of Both Houses of Parliament" by English-American political philosopher Thomas Paine was written and first printed anonymously in 1772 at Lewes for use in Parliament. It was not published for the public until 1793, when court proceedings were instituted against Paine for his work "Rights of Man." It was written at the request of overworked and underpaid excisemen. Paine spent winter of 1772-1773 trying to influence and sway members of Parliament on behalf of the excisemen. For his attempts raise wages and organize the officers of excise, Paine was removed from the service. The present 1817 edition was published in London by W. T. Sherwin. "The Case of the Officers of Excise" consists of three sections discussing the state of the salary of the officers of excise, "thoughts on the corruption of principles, and on the numerous evils arising to the revenue, from the too great poverty of the officers of excise" and "remarks on the qualifications of officers." "The Case of the Officers of Excise" is Paine's earliest known composition and first important work.

Paine, Thomas		1817	1019
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A Letter to the English People on the Invasion of England

Political philosopher Thomas Paine's "A Letter to the English People on the Invasion of England" was originally published on March 6, 1804 in the newspaper "Philadelphia Aurora," also known as "Aurora General Advertiser." In his letter to the editor, Paine wrote: "As the good sense of the people in their elections have now put the affairs of the Union in a prosperous condition at home and abroad, there is nothing immediately important for the subject of a letter. I therefore send you a piece on another subject." The work was written about the threat of England being invaded by Napoleon in response of the 1803 declaration of war by the British government. Paine welcomed

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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reports of Napoleon's plan to invade England and pledged his full support, believing it would end the rule of the English aristocracy and establish a democratic republic in England. The work seen here was printed in 1817 by W. T. Sherwin in London.

Paine, Thomas		1792	1020
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Letters, by the Author of Common Sense First, to the Earl of Shelburne, Now Marquis of Lansdowne, on the Subject of American Independence. Second, to Sir Guy Carlton, now Lord Dorchester, on the Murder of Captain Huddy. Third, to the Authors of "The Republican," a French Paper; Tendering his Services in Support of the Republican System. Fourth, to the Abbe Syeyes, a Member of the French National Assembly; Accepting the Abbe's Challenge on the Subject of Government, by Offering to Defend the Republican against the Monarchical System.

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 latter 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	1st	[1796]	1021
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A Few State Criminals Brought to the Bar of Public Justice; with Observations on the Last, and Advice to the New Parliament, Calling Themselves Representatives of the People

First Edition. Printed for Daniel Isaac Eaton in London in 1796, "A Few State Criminals Brought to the Bar of Public Justice; with Observations on the Last, and Advice to the New Parliament, Calling Themselves Representatives of the People" is attributed to political philosopher Thomas Paine. This essay is an attack on William Pitt, the younger, who was prime minister of Great Britain from December 19, 1783 to January 1, 1801. The work also critiques the Parliament and the decline of English institutions, stating: "The name of Briton once was synonymous with Freedom, it now means slave, and the difference consists but in the sound of the words." The author provides a plan to rectify the issues and problems with Parliament and other institutions.

Paine, Thomas		1796	1022
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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		1793	1024
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Letters Addressed to the Addressers, on the Proclamation

With half-title "Paine's Rights of Man. Part Third." "Letter Addressed to the Addressers, on the Proclamation," also known as ""Letter Addressed to the Addressers, on the Late Proclamation," was written by Thomas Paine in London during the summer of 1792 before he fled to France. It was first published by H. D. Symonds and Thomas Clio Rickman in 1792 in London; both of whom were prosecuted for having printed and sold Paine's "The Rights of Man." The pamphlet seen here was published in New York in 1793 by Thomas Greenleaf and is 38-pages in length. "The Late Proclamation" refers to the royal proclamation against seditious writings issued May 21, 1792 and was directed against the second part of "The Rights of Man." "Letter Addressed to the Addressers," sometimes referred to has the third part of "The Rights of Man," is in response to the Proclamation. Paine continues his attack on the English government and urged the British people to demand a convention to install a Republican government.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas	1st	1792	1025
<p>Letter of Thomas Paine, to the People of France</p> <p>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.</p>			
Paine, Thomas	1st	1792	1026
<p>Miscellaneous Articles: Consisting of a Letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne. A Letter to the Authors of the Republican. A Letter to the Abbe Syeyes. Thoughts on the Peace, and the Probable Advantages thereof. First Letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas. Letter to Lord Onslow. Second Letter to Mr. Dundas. And a Letter to the People of France.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Paine, Thomas	1st	[1792]	1027
<p>An Address from the London Corresponding Society to the Inhabitants of Great Britain on the Subject of a Parliamentary Reform.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1792	1028
<p>Paine's Four Letters. Letters on Government: Including both his Letters to Mr. Dundas; with Two Letters to Lord Onslow, and Two from Paris: To which are Prefixed Anecdotes of his Life</p> <p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas		1817	1029
<p>Agrarian Justice Opposed to Agrarian Law, and to Agrarian Monopoly; Being a Plan for Meliorating the Condition of Man, by Creating in Every Nation a National Fund, to Pay to Every Person, when Arrived at the Age of Twenty-One Years, the Sum of Fifteen Pounds Sterling, to Enable him, or her, to Begin the World; and also, Ten Pounds Sterling per Annum During Life to Every Person now Living, of the Age of Fifty Years, and to all Others when they shall Arrive at that Age, to Enable them to Live in Old Age without Wretchedness, and go Decently out of the World.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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".</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1817	1030
<p>Prospects on the Rubicon: Or, an Investigation into the Causes and Consequences of the Politics to be Agitated at the Meeting of Parliament</p> <p>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.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1817	1031
<p>Public Good, Being an Examination into the Claim of Virginia to the Vacant Western Territory, and of the Right of the United States to the same: to which are added, Proposals for Laying off a New State, to be Applied as a Fund for Carrying on the War, or Redeeming the National Debt</p> <p>"Public Good, Being an Examination into the Claim of Virginia to the Vacant Western Territory, and of the Right of the United States to the same: to which are added, Proposals for Laying off a New State, to be Applied as a Fund for Carrying on the War, or Redeeming the National Debt" was written by English-American political philosopher Thomas Paine and first published in Philadelphia by John Dunlap in 1780. The pamphlet seen here was published in 1817 in London by W. T. Sherwin. The work served as a public appeal for a convention to redress the weaknesses of the Article of Confederations adopted by Congress on November 17, 1777 and create a stronger central government. The essay also vigorously attacked the trans-Allegheny claims by Virginia, arguing that the Western land should not belong to individual states, but belong to the United States collectively so as the land was populated new states could be incorporated. Paine's arguments aroused anger in Virginia land speculators; however, in 1781 Virginia ceded most of its Western land to the federal government.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		[189-?]	1033
<p>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.</p> <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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas		[1803]	1035
Letter to Citizens of the United States of America After an Absence of Fifteen Years			
<p>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.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1792	1037
Letter Addressed to the Addressers, on the Late Proclamation			
<p>Printed in the same year as the first edition. "Letter Addressed to the Addressers, on the Proclamation," also known as ""Letter Addressed to the Addressers, on the Late Proclamation," was written by Thomas Paine in London during the summer of 1792 before he fled to France. It was first published by H. D. Symonds and Thomas Clio Rickman in 1792 in London; both of whom were prosecuted for having printed and sold Paine's "The Rights of Man." They sold three different variants of "Letter Addressed to the Addressers," a 78-page volume, a cheaper 40-page pamphlet (seen here), and a later 50-page edition. "The Late Proclamation" refers to the royal proclamation against seditious writings issued May 21, 1792 and was directed against the second part of "The Rights of Man." "Letter Addressed to the Addressers," sometimes referred to has the third part of "The Rights of Man," is in response to the Proclamation. Paine continues his attack on the English government and urged the British people to demand a convention to install a Republican government.</p>			
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.			
<p>Second Edition. Written by English-born American political activist Thomas Paine, "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" was printed in 1795 in London and published in the same year as the first edition in Paris. It was read before the French National Convention on July 7, 1795, where Paine was a member and was in the hall at the time to offer some suggestions on writing a new French constitution. It included a proposal for universal suffrage, which would allow all men (women were not included), no matter their status, to vote. Despite Paine's plea, universal suffrage was not adopted in the new constitutions nor were any of his other suggestions. Also included in this volume is the "Speech of Thomas Paine, as delivered in the Convention July 7, 1795. Wherein he alludes to the preceding Work," which was translated out of English to French and read before the National Convention. In the speech, Paine pointed out the contradictions between the principles of 1789 and the property requirements for voting in the proposed French Constitution of 1795. No one spoke in support of Paine and the Convention adopted the proposed Constitution on September 23, 1795. Paine never appeared in the Convention again after the reading of his speech.</p>			
Paine, Thomas	First Revised Edition	1795	1079
The Rights of Man. For the Use and Benefits of All Mankind.			
<p>First Revised Edition. Thomas Paine's "The Rights of Man. For the Use and Benefits of All Mankind" is an abridgement combing Parts I and II. Paine revised "Rights of Man" with a new preface while in prison from December 1793 through November 1794; he was accused of sedition by the French Montagnard government of Robespierre. The manuscript was smuggled out of prison and printed. Part I entitled, "Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution" was first published in 1791. It defended the French Revolution based on the idea that political revolution is acceptable when the natural rights of the people are not being safeguarded by its government. Further, Part I was an argument against Edmund Burke's attack on the French Revolution in his work "Reflections on the Revolution in France," published in 1790. Part II, "Rights of Man; Part the Second. Combining Principle and</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>Practice," was published in 1792. It completely developed Paine's political philosophy and was the first time Paine used the phrase "age of reason." As a result, Paine was tried for treason (in absentia) in England and was found guilty in 1792 but was never executed. "Rights of Man" was extremely popular among English radicals and sold 200,000 copies by 1793.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1819	1092
<p>Rights of Man (Part I); being an answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution</p> <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		1792	1100
<p>Common Sense bound with The Rights of Man and Letter addressed to the addressers on the Late Proclamation</p>			
Paine, Thomas	9th	1792	1116
<p>A Letter to the Earl of Shelburne, on his Speech, July 10, 1782. Respecting the Acknowledgement of American Independence: with an Appedix, Containing, Thoughts on the Peace, and Probable Advantages Thereof; A Letter on Republicanism; and A Letter to the Abbe Syeyes.</p> <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
<p>A Letter Addressed to the Addressers on the late Proclamation</p> <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>			
Paine, Thomas	1st	1792	1143
<p>Miscellaneous Articles: Miscellaneous Articles: Consisting of a Letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne. A Letter to the Authors of the Republican. A Letter to the Abbe Syeyes. Thoughts on the Peace, and the Probable Advantages thereof. First Letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas. Letter to Lord Onslow. Second Letter to Mr. Dundas. And a Letter to the People of France.</p>			
Paine, Thomas		1792	1146
<p>A Letter Address to 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.</p> <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>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Paine, Thomas		1794	1151
The Age of Reason; Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology			
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 stagger them, and they will begin to think."			
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)			
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.			
Paine, Thomas	1st	1791	1196
Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution			
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.			
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 for a Libel upon the Revolution and Settlement of the Crown and Regal Government as by Law Established; and also upon the Bill of Rights, the Legislature, Government, Laws, and Parliament of this Kingdom, and upon the King. Tried by a Special Jury in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, on Tuesday, the 18th of December, 1792. Before the Right Honourable Lord Kenyon			
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.""			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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: in Thirteen Numbers.			
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 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.""			
Parsons, Theophilus	1st	1861	1405
An Oration Delivered on the Fourth of July, 1861, Before the Municipal Authorities of the City of Boston			
Pedianus, Quintus Asconius	1st Aldine Edition	1522	0769
Asconii Paediani Expositio In IIII. Orationes M. Tullii Cic. Contra C. Verrem. & In Orationeum pro Cornelio. In Orationem contra C. Antonium, & L. Catilina. In Orationem pro M. Scauro. In Orationem contra L. Pisonem. In Orationem pro Milone. atq; harum rerum omnium index. Victorini commentarii in libros M. T. C. de inuentione. & Georgii Trapezuntii in Orationem pro Q. Ligario.			
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#
Pemberton, Henry Pemberton, Henry	1st	1728	1177

A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy

Henry Pemberton. Dr. Pemberton studied under Boerhaave, prepared the Fifth London Pharmacopoeia 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.

Penn, William		1670	0279
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The Great Case of Liberty of Conscience once More Briefly Debated & Defended, by the Authority of Reason, Scripture, and Antiquity: Which may Serve the Place of a General Reply to such Late Discourses, as have Oppos'd a Tolleration

Printed in the same year as the first edition, "The Great Case of Liberty of Conscience once More Briefly Debated & Defended, by the Authority of Reason, Scripture, and Antiquity: Which may Serve the Place of a General Reply to such Late Discourses, as have Oppos'd a Tolleration" was written by English Quaker William Penn and published in 1670. Penn wrote the treatise in support of religious toleration. He asserts religious coercion and persecution violate not only human rights but the Bible. Using inner revelations and not scripture, Penn declares religious intolerance infringes upon liberty of conscience which offense not only against others, but also, against God. Furthermore, Penn argues coercion dishonors God, the Christian religion, Scripture, and government and society among other things. This powerful essay is considered to be one of the most complete explanations of toleration of its time and reflects some of the views of theologians Martin Luther and Roger Williams.

Penn, William		1679	0554
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An Address to the Protestants upon the Present Conjecture. In II. Parts.

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.

Penn, William and William Mead		1682	0280
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The Peoples Antient and Just Liberties Assered, in the Tryal of William Penn, and William Mead, at the Sessions Held a the Old-Baily in London, the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth of Sept. 70. Against the Most Arbitrary Procedure of the Court

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 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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Pennsylvania Packet		1784	0293
Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser			
Reference to Haym Salomon			
Pennsylvania, House of Representatives	1st	[1799]	1269
The Dissent of the Minority, of the House of Repretentatives [sic] of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania., from the Address to the President of the United States, Adopted by the Said House, December, 1798			
Peripateticus, Themistius	1st	1558 and 1559	1280
Paraphrasis in duodecimum librum Aristotelis de prima philosophia Paraphrasis in Aristotelis Posteriora, et Physica			
First Edition. This work is the first Latin translation of Themistius' paraphrase of Aristotle's "Metaphysics XII," translated by Moses Finizi from a 13th century Hebrew version by Moses Ben Samuel Tibbon. This volume is also bound with the Scotus edition of Ermalao Barbaro's Latin translation of Themistius' paraphrase of Aristotle's works on philosophy and logic. Themistius was a statesman and philosopher in Constantinople during the reign of several Byzantine emperors and allegedly invented the genre of Byzantine Aristotelianism in the mid-4th century. The goal of this form of Aristotelianism was to paraphrase Aristotle's works to make them more accessible. Themistius wrote paraphrases, commentaries, or abstracts on all the works of Aristotle, though not all survived to modern times. Themistius was also a well know orator, with thirty-three of his orations extant. Themistius' commentaries on Aristotle were valuable to philosophical and scientific thought during the Renaissance.			
Petiscois, Francois	1st English	1722	1290
The History of Genghizcan the Great, First Emperor of the Antient Moguls and Tartars; In Four Books: Containing His Life, Advancement and Conquests; with a Short History of his Successors to the Present Time; the Manners, Customs, and Laws of the Antient Moguls and Tartars; the Geography of the Vast Countries of Mogolistan, Turquestan, Capschac, Tugurestan, and the Eastern and Western Tartary. Collected from Several Oriental Authors, and European Travellers; whose Names, with an Abridgment of their Lives, are added to this Book.			
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.			
Phillips, Stephen C.	1st	1831	1419
An Oration, Delivered at the Request of the Young Men of Salem, July 4, 1831			
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 are Added, Some Marks on the Doctrine of Predestination, the Scriptures, Worship, and the Kingdom of Heaven			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>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.</p>			
Pico della Mirandola, Giovanni	1st Separate	1530	0427
<p>De homine Ioannis Pici Mirandulae, ubi sublimiora et sacrae et humanae philosophiae mysteria explicantur. Eiusdem de Christo & hoc malo seculo. Item loci Christianam uitam complectentes. Praeterea annotationes in psalmum XV. (Oration on the Dignity of Man)</p>			
<p>First Separate Edition, in Latin. This is Giovanni Pico della Mirandola's most famous work, "Oration on the Dignity of Man," entitled, "De homine Ioannis Pici Mirandulae, ubi sublimiora et sacrae et humanae philosophiae mysteria explicantur. Eiusdem de Christo & hoc malo seculo. Item loci Christianam uitam complectentes. Praeterea annotationes in psalmum XV" with two supplementary works by Pico: "Epistola Ioan, Pici ad Ioannem Franciscum nepote epistola, qua eum ad euangelium & regnu dei a malo hoc seculo hortatur," a letter to his nephew; and "Regulae Ioannis Pici Miradulae, breuiter coplectetes quicquid ad Christianam uitam requiritur," also known as "Annotationes in Psalmum XV," his annotations on Psalm XV. "Oration" was a public discourse composed in 1486 and was first published posthumously by Giovanni Francesco Pico della Mirandola, his nephew, in 1496 in "Commentationes." This was written to introduce his "900 Conclusions" at a gathering where he invited scholars to dispute his ideas. The debate, however, was halted by Pope Innocent VIII and Pico was never able to give his oration. In "Oration," Pico vindicated the importance of the quest for knowledge through Neoplatonic thought. Known as the "Manifesto of the Renaissance," "Oration" was Pico's effort to remap the landscape of human thought and center it on human capacity and perspective.</p>			
Pico della Mirandola, Giovanni		1519	0749
<p>Ioannis Pici Mirandvlae Omnia Opera</p>			
<p>Early Edition in Latin, with large and small engraved initials throughout. Written by Italian Renaissance nobleman and philosopher, Giovanni Pico della Mirandola, "Ioannis Pici Mirandvlae Omnia Opera" was printed in Venice in 1519 by Gulielmum de Fontaneto de Monteferrato. It is a collection of Pico's works including: "Heptaplus de opere Sex dierum geneseos", "Deprecatoria ad Deum elegiaco carmine," "Apologia tredicim quaestionum," "Tractatus de ente & uno cum obiectionibus qbusdam & responsionibus," and "Oratio quaedam elegantissima" as well as several other works. The volume also contains a dedication to Lodovico Maria Sfora and a biography of the author. "Omnia Opera" focuses on philosophy as related to religion, astrology, and the cabala. Pico was the founder of the Christian Kabbalah and his "900 Theses" was the first printed book to be banned universally by the Church.</p>			
Pindar, Peter			0968
<p>Odes to Mr. Paine</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
Pius IX		1865	1158
<p>The Pope Acts Les Actes Pontifcaux</p>			
<p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Plato	1st	1763	0281

The Republic of Plato. In Ten Books

First Edition. "The Republic of Plato in Ten Books" was translated by H. Spens and includes a preliminary discourse concerning the philosophy of the ancients by the translator. "Republic" is Plato's best-known work, written in approximately 380 BCE in Greek; it is a Socratic dialogue discussing justice and the just man. In addition, the work discusses city-state, particularly in relation to order and character. Three key topics are identified in "Republic" are: the definition of justice, theory of universals, and five forms of government and their nature (aristocracy, timocracy, oligarchy, democracy, and tyranny). The dialogue ultimately argues and mounts a defense of a just life and its connection to happiness. "Republic" is an extensive work that cultivates and defines the ideas of justice and what it means to be a just man; there is little wonder it has been proven to be one of the world's most influential works in the genres of philosophy and political theory.

Plato	1st Glasgow	1763	0383
<p>The Republic of Plato. In Ten Books.</p> <p>First Glasgow Edition, with scarce publisher's advertisement leaf at end. "The Republic of Plato" was published in 1763. It was translated from Greek by H. Spens and includes the translator's preliminary discourse concerning the ideas of the ancient philosophers. Plato's "Republic" is his most famous and read dialogues. It is considered a cornerstone in Western philosophy as well as politics. Written by Greek philosopher Plato in approximately 380 B.C. in a Socratic dialogue, "Republic" examines justice regarding the just city-state and the just man in relation to order and character. In the dialogue, Socrates debates the meaning of justice and the differences in happiness in regard to a just man verse an unjust man. In addition, other topics are discussed such as: the natures of regimes both existing and hypothetical, the soul and its immortality, and the role of a philosopher in society.</p>			

Plato		1675	0667
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Plato his Apology of 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'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	1475-1480	0686
<p>[Two Works in One Volume] a. Platonis Gorgias Incipit b. Ars de Foce gramatici de nomine et verbo</p> <p>Rubricated Manuscript on Paper in Latin. This manuscript contains two works: "Platonis Gorgias Incipit" by philosopher Plato and "Ars de Foce gramatici de nomine et verbo" by Phocas. It was produced in Northern Italy, possibly in Venice between 1475 to 1480. "Gorgias" is a Latin translation by Leonardo Bruni, its scribe is unknown. The work was first written around 380 BCE and is a dialogue consisting of conversations between Socrates and three guests: Gorgias, Polus, and Callicles at a dinner. They debate about the definition of rhetoric, examine the essences of rhetoric, and look at the flaws of popular oratory in Athens at the time. Rhetoricians used the art of persuasion and considered it necessary for political and legal advantages in classical Athens. "Ars de Foce gramatici de nomine et verbo," also included in this volume, was written by grammarian Phocas, who lived in Rome from the end of the fourth century to the early fifth. It is a manual that gives declensions of nouns, conjugation groups of verbs, and the formation of the perfect. It was extremely popular in schools in the Middle Ages.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Plato	1st Complete	1804	0795-0799

The Works of Plato, Viz. His Fifty-Five Dialogues, and Twelve Epistles

First Complete Edition in English, in five volumes. "The Works of Plato, Viz. His Fifty-Five Dialogues, and Twelve Epistles," translated out of Greek by Thomas Taylor, contains Plato's fifty-five dialogues and twelve epistles, nine dialogues by Floyer Sydenham, and various notations by the translator. To the translation of Plato's works, Taylor added the surviving commentaries of notable Platonists such as Olympiodorus and Proclus as footnotes and endnotes. Plato, along with Socrates and Aristotle, is a pivotal figure in the development of Western philosophy, mathematics, and science. Unlike his contemporaries, Plato's entire corpus is believed to have survived into the present. His "Republic" and "Laws" were especially impactful on Western political theory, providing the first written examples of political problems approached through a philosophical viewpoint. Plato also originated the written forms of dialogue and dialectics that are a key principle in philosophy. Plato is one of the key figures in Western philosophy and the Western world; his influence in the two millennia since his time cannot be overstated.

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."

Plato	1st	1643	1500
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Disciplina Civile Di Platone Disvisa in Quattro Parti, et Riformata da Troilo Lancetta Benacense. La I. Contiene la Republicca giusta. La II. Quattro Republiche deprauate. La III. Le leggi. La IV. Le sentenze criminali, e ciuili [Contains Republic and Laws]

First Edition, with woodcut decorated head-pieces, tail-pieces and initials in text and engraved title page coat of arms of the Emperor Ferdinando III, dedicatee of the work, drawn by Francesco Ruschi and engraved by Giacomo Pecini. Contains "Republic" and "Laws."

Pliny the Elder	1st	1601	0887-0888
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The Historie of the World. Commonly called, The Naturall Historie of C. Plinius Secundus.

First Edition in English, in two volumes. "The Historie of the World," or "Natural History," was written by Roman author and naval commander Pliny the Elder in 77 CE. These volumes were translated by Philemon Holland and contain 37 books about the whole of the natural world, covering a wide range of topics encompassing astronomy, mathematics, geography, ethnography, anthropology, human physiology, zoology, botany, agriculture, horticulture, pharmacology, mining, mineralogy, sculpture, painting, and precious stones. Not only is "The Historie of the World" one of the largest single works to survive the fall of the Roman Empire, it is the only work by Pliny to survive into modern times and was the last of his works to be published before his death during the 79 CE eruption of Vesuvius.

Pliny the Younger	2nd	1747	0282-0283
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The Letters of Pliny the Consul: with Occasional Remarks

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

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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eruption at Vesuvius, to a description of a Roman villa, to ghost stories.

Plutarch		1485	0284
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**Plutarchus de Claris Mulieribus. Plutarchi Paralelia.
(On the Virtues of Women and the Parallel Lives)**

In Latin, with decorative initials. "Plutarchus de Claris Mulieribus. Plutarchi Paralelia ("On the Virtues of Women" [with] "Parallel Lives") was written by Greek biographer and essayist Plutarch. This volume was translated by Alamanus Rinutinus and published in Brescia by Boninus de Boninis in 1485. "Claris Mulieribus" is a section from Plutarch's "Moralia" ("Morals"), which is a collection of 78 essays and speeches. It was first published around 100 CE and provides valuable insight into Roman and Greek life. This section looks at the virtues of women and discusses noble deeds done by women in times of danger and trouble. This volume also contains "Paralelia," written in the early second century CE by Plutarch. It is a series of biographies of famous men. Today only 23 pairs of biographies survive each comprising of one Greek, one Roman, and four unpaired single lives. The work is extremely important as a source concerning the individuals and the times in which they lived. Plutarch's works influenced a great number of English and French writers including William Shakespeare, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Michel de Montaigne, James Boswell, Francis Bacon, and John Milton.

Plutarch	1st	1603	0423
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The Philosophie, Commonlie Called, The Morals

First Edition. "The Philosophie, commonlie called, the Morals," also known as "Moralia" or "Morals," was written by Greek biographer and essayist Plutarch and first published around 100 CE. This volume is the first edition in English, printed in London by Arnold Hatfield in 1603 and translated by Philemon Holland. It consists of a collection of over 70 essays and speeches mainly in dialogue form on ethical, religious, physical, political, and literary topics. It provides valuable insight into Roman and Greek life. Plutarch's works influenced a great number of English and French writers including William Shakespeare, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Michel de Montaigne, James Boswell, Francis Bacon, and John Milton as well as several Renaissance humanists and Enlightenment philosophers.

Plutarch		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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**Marco Polo Venetiano. Delle Merauiglie del Mondo per lui vedute. Del costume di varij Paesi, & dello stranio viuer di quelli. De la Descrittione de diuersi Animali. Del trouardell' Oro, & del' Argento. Delle Pierre preciose. Cosa non meno vtile, che bella: Di nuouo ristampato, & offeruato l'ordine suo vero nel dire.
(Travels)**

In Italian, with woodcut illustration. Entitled, "Marco Polo Venetiano. Delle Merauiglie del Mondo per lui vedute. Del costume di varij Paesi, & dello stranio viuer di quelli. De la Descrittione de diuersi Animali. Del trouardell' Oro, & del' Argento. Delle Pierre preciose. Cosa non meno vtile, che bella: Di nuouo ristampato, & offeruato l'ordine suo vero nel dire," was printed in Treuigi [Trevi] in 1627 by Angelo Righettini. This work is a rare early 17th century Italian edition of Italian explorer Marco Polo's journey across Asia in the late 13th century and his experience at the court of Kublai Khan. It was first translated into Italian in 1496. Polo's account includes vivid descriptions of cities, waterways, architectural monuments, industries, natural resources, and customs and traditions. It was written down by Rustichello da Pisa from stories told by Polo. The work was extremely popular, going through several editions and was translated into many languages.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Polybius		1557	0009
Polybii Megalopolitani Historiarum Libri priores quinque, Nicolao Perotto Sipontino interprete. Item, Epitome sequentium librorum, usque; ad decimum septimum, Vuolsgango Musculo interprete.			
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.			
Price, Richard		1777	0285
Additional Observations on the Nature and Value of Civil Liberty, and the War with America: Also Observations on Schees for Raising Money by Public Loans; An Historical Deduction and Analysis of the National Debt; and a Brief Account of the Debts and Resources of France			
"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.			
Price, Richard	3rd	1776	0287
Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America. To which is added An Appendix, Containing a State of the National Debt, an Estimate of the Money Drawn form the Public by the Taxes, and an Account of the National Income and Expenditure Since the Last War.			
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."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Price, Richard	1st American	1790	0743
<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>			
Price, Richard	8th Edition	1776	0934
<p>Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government and the Justice and Policy of the War with America. To which is added, An Appendix and Postscript, Containing a State of the National Debt, an Estimate of the Money drawn from the Public by the Taxes, and an Account of the National Income and Expenditure since the last War.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Priestley, Joseph	1st	1778	0951
<p>A Free Discussion of the Doctrines of Materialism, and Philosophical Necessity, in a Correspondence Between Dr. Price, and Dr. Priestley. To which are added, By Dr. Priestley, an Introduction, Explaining the Nature of the Controversy, and Letters to Several Writers who have Animadverted on his Disquisitions Relating to Matter and Spirit, or his Treatise on Necessity.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Priestley, Joseph		1793	1511-1512
<p>Lectures on History, and General Policy; to which is Prefixed, An Essay on a Course of Liberal Education for Civil and Active Life</p>			
Priestley, Joseph and William Blackstone	1st	1772/1773	1283
<p>An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Prince, L. Bradford		[1874?]	1470

The Proposed Amendments of the Constitution of the State of New York. Their History, Nature and Advantages

Prince, Thomas	1st	1730-1751	1397
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[A Collection of Nine Works of Election Sermons]

- a. The people of New-England put in mind of the righteous actos of Lord to them and their fathers, and reasoned with concerning them. A Sermon Delivered at Cambridge before the great and general assembly of the providence of Massachusetts May 27th MDCCXXX. Being the anniversary for the election of his Majesty's Council for the province. By Thomas Prince
- b. An Essay For Reviving Religion. A sermon delivered at Boston, before the great and general assembly of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, May 30th. MDCCXXXIII. Being the anniversary for the election of His Majesty's Council for the province. By Edward Wigglesworth
- c. Pure and undefiled religion, the highest obligation, and truest glory of civil rulers. A sermon delivered at Boston, in the audience of the great and general courts of assembly of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay and New-England, May 28th. 1735 Being the anniversary for the election of His Majesty's Council for the Province. By John Prentice
- d. The throne established by righteousness. A sermon preach'd bfore His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, esq; His Majesty's Council, and the Representatives of the Province of the Massachuettts-Bay in New-England, May 29, 1734. Being the day for the electing His Majesty's Council there. By John Barnard
- e. The rulers highest dignity, and the people's truest glory. A sermon preach'd in the audience of his excellency the governour, the honourable His Majesty's Council, and the honourable House of Representatives, of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, May 30th. 1739. Being the anniversary for the Election of His Majesty's Council for the province. By Peter Clark
- f. The honours of Christ demanded of the magistrate. A sermon preach'd in the audience of his ecellency the governour, the honourable the council and representatives, of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, May 28. 1780 The day for the election of His Majesty's Council there. By William Cooper
- g. Magistracy an institution of Christ upon the throne. A sermon preached in the audience of His Excellency William Shirley, Esq; the Honourable His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, on the day of election of councillors for said province. By James Allen
- h. A publick spirit, as express'd in praying for the peace and seeking the good of Jerusalem, recommended to rulers and people. : a sermon preached before His Excellency William Shirley, Esq ; the Honourable His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England May 31. 1749. Being the day for the electing His Majesty's Council for said province. By William Balch
- i. The dignity and duty of the civil magistrate A sermon. Preached in the audience of His Honour Spencer Phips, Esq; lieutenant governour and commander in chief, the Honourable His Majesty's Council, and the Honourable House of Representatives, of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New England, May 29th 1751. Being the anniversary for the election of His Majesty's Council for said province. By William Welsteed

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 Welsteed.

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.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Pufendorf, Samuel		1703	0288
Of the Law of Nature and Nations. Eight Books.			
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 “ <i>priori</i> ” 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
An Oration, Pronounced July 4, 1805, at the Request of the Federal Republicans of the Town of Charleston, at the Anniversary Commemoration of Amerian Independence.			
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."			
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, Omnipresence of Deity--Spirit and Manners of the Age, Practical Lies by Amelia Opie, and Studies by Lord Bacon.			
Putnam, Samuel P.	1st	1894	0955
400 Years of Freethought			
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 <i>a priori</i> , 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.”			
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Quincy, Jr., Josiah	1st	1774	0432
<p>Observations on the Act of Parliament Commonly called the Boston Port-Bill; with Thoughts on Civil Society and Standing Armies</p> <p>First Edition. Published in Boston in 1774, "Observations on the Act of Parliament Commonly called the Boston Port-Bill; with Thoughts on Civil Society and Standing Armies" was written by Josiah Quincy, Jr. As a result of the infamous Boston Tea party on March 25, 1774, British Parliament passed the Boston Port Act which ultimately closed the port of Boston and demanded that the citizens pay for the loss of tea dumped into the harbor. This work is the recorded observation of the Parliament session that enacted the Boston Port-Bill as well as their discussion on civil society and standing armies around the era of the American Revolution. This work is incredibly important in understanding America's fight for independence during the 18th century.</p>			
Quincy, Jr., Josiah		1832	1422
<p>An Oration Delivered July 4, 1832, Before the City Council and Inhabitants of Boston</p>			
Quinquarboreo, Johannes		1609	0751
<p>Linguae Hebraicae Institutiones</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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."</p>			
Quran	1st American	1806	0192
<p>The Koran, Commonly Called the Alcoran of Mahomet.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Quran	1st English	1649	0817
<p>The Alcoran of Mahomet, Translated out of Arabique into French; by the Sieur Du Ryer, Lord of Malezair, and Resident for the King of France, at Alexandria. And newly Englished for the Satisfaction of all that desire to look into the Turkish vanities.</p> <p>First English Edition. The Quran is the sacred religious text of Islam, entitled here, "The Alcoran of Mahomet." It was published in 1649 and the translation is attributed to Scottish clergyman Alexander Ross; an additional text included in the volume bears his name. Not knowing Arabic, Ross translated the Quran from the French edition, "L'Alcoran de Mahomet," published in 1647. It was translated by André du Ryer from Arabic; thus, this volume contains Du Ryer's misinterpretations and errors. "The Alcoran of Mahomet" begins with a preface, "The Translator to the Christian Reader" and includes the French edition translation of the preface and "A Summary of the Religion of the Turks," a treatise on Islamic worship and prayers. The prefaces and the translation are an interesting insight to the English and/or western observation of Islam in 17th century. The volume also includes at the end: "The Life and Death of Mahomet the Prophet of the Turks, and Author of the Alcoran" and "A Needfull Caveat of Admonition for them who desire to know what use may be made of, or if there be danger in reading, the Alcoran." In its original form, the Quran is widely regarded as the Arabic language's finest piece of literature.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Quran	1st English	1734	0945

The Koran, Commonly Called the Alcoran of Mohammed, Translated in English Immediately from the Original Arabic; with Explanatory Notes, Taken from the most Approved Commentators. To which is Prefixed a Preliminary Discourse

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.

Quran	Manuscript	18th Century	0960
Quran			
Illuminated Manuscript. The Koran (meaning "the recitation") is the sacred religious text of Islam in which Muslims consider it to be the exact word of God (in Arabic: "Allah") and Final Testament revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by the angel Gabriel from God. It was gradually revealed to Muhammad over a period of approximately twenty-two years. It began around 610 A.D. and ended in 632 A.D., the year of Muhammad's death. The Koran was dictated by Muhammad to his companions after each revelation in which they memorized, recited, and wrote down each revelation. The Koran was compiled into a single book by the command of the first Caliph Abu Bakr, shortly after Muhammad's death. It is divided into 114 suras (chapters) of unequal length and then divided into verses called ayahs (meaning "sign"). The Koran is widely regarded as the Arabic language's finest piece of literature.			

Quran	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)."

Quran	Manuscript	Late 18th/ Early 19th Century	1433-1434
Quran			
Illuminated Manuscript. The Quran (meaning "the recitation") is the sacred religious text of Islam in which Muslims consider it to be the exact word of God (in Arabic: "Allah") and Final Testament revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by the angel Gabriel from God. It was gradually revealed to Muhammad over a period of approximately twenty-two years. It began around 610 A.D. and ended in 632 A.D., the year of Muhammad's death. The Quran was dictated by Muhammad to his companions after each revelation in which they memorized, recited, and wrote down each revelation. The Quran was compiled into a single book by the command of the first Caliph Abu Bakr, shortly after Muhammad's death. It is divided into 114 suras (chapters) of unequal length and then divided into verses called ayahs (meaning "sign"). The Quran is widely regarded as the Arabic language's finest piece of literature.			

Raleigh, Walter	3rd	1614 [Colophon Dated 1621]	0523
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The History of the World. In Fiue Bookes. 1. Intreating of the Beginning and First Ages of the same, from the Creation unto Abraham. 2. Of the Times from the Birth of Abraham, to the Destruction of the Temple of Salomon. 3. From the Destruction of Ierusalem, to the time of Philip of Macedon. 4. From the Reigne of Philip of Macedon, to the Establishing of that Kingdome, in the Race of Antigonus. 5. From the Setled Rule of Alexanders Successors in the East, untill the Romans (Preuailing ouer all) made Conquest of Asia and Macedon.

Third Edition. This "The History of the World" by Walter Raleigh is a reissue of the second edition (1617) and includes an engraved title page, engraved portrait on the title page, eight double-page maps, tables, and initial letters. This volume was published in London

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>by William Jaggard for Walter Burre; its title page is dated 1614, however its colophon is dated 1621 thus making it a third edition. "The History of the World" was first published in 1614 in London. It was Raleigh's last work and was written during his thirteen year imprisonment (1603 - 1616) in the Tower of London by King James I for treason. The book was intended to be a multi-volume work of the history of the world, but Raleigh only completed the first volume. It begins with the creation of the world and ends around 146 B.C. Raleigh looks at the rise and fall of Babylon, Assyria, and Macedon, as well as periods of Jewish, Greek, and Roman history. Also included in the work were several references to warfare, law, and kingship, which caught the attention of James I and the book was suppressed. Despite the censorship, the work was very popular and today is considered to be a foundation stone in historiography.</p>			
Raleigh, Walter		1650	0549
<p>Judicious and Select Essays and Observations</p> <p>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.</p>			
Raleigh, Walter, Silius Titus, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, et al		1609-1689	1506
<p>[A Collection of Six Works in One Volume]</p> <p>a. The Prince, or Maxims of State</p> <p>b. Killing No Murder: Briefly Discoused in Three Quesitons</p> <p>c. Leycesters Common-Wealth: Conceived, Spoken and Published with Most Earnest Protestation of all Dutifull Good Will and Affection Towards this Realm, for Whose Good Onely, it is Made Common to Many</p> <p>d. Leycesters Ghost</p> <p>e. The Common-Wealth of England, and the Maner of Gouvernement thereof.</p> <p>f. Former Ages Never Heard of, and After Ages will Admire. Or, A Brief Review of the Most Materiall Parliamentary Transactions Beginning, November 3, 1640. Wherein the Remakreable Passages both of their Civill and Martiall Affaires, are Continued unto this present Year. Published as a Breviary, leading all along, successively, as they fell out in their severall years: So that if any man will be Informed of any Remarkable Passage, he may turne to the year, and so see in some Measure, in what Month thereof it was Accomplished. For Information of such as are altogether Ignorant of the Rise and Progresse of these times. A Work worthy to be kept in Record, and Communicated to Posterity.</p>			
Ramsay, Chevalier Andrew Michael	1st English	1722	0289
<p>An Essay Upon Civil Government: Wherein is Set Forth, the Necessity, Origine, Rights, Boundaries, and Different Forms of Sovereignty with Observations on the Ancient Government of Rome and England. According to the Principles of the Late Archbishop of Cambray.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Rand, Ayn	1st	1957	0290
<p>Atlas Shrugged</p> <p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Rand, Ayn	1st	1957	0291
Atlas Shrugged			
<p>First Edition. "Atlas Shrugged," was published in 1957. It was written by Russian-American writer and philosopher Ayn Rand. The work is her fourth and final novel. Rand considered it her masterpiece even though the work received negative reviews after its publishing. Despite this, the book became highly popular in the decades that followed. In "Atlas Shrugged," Rand portrays a dystopian United States under burdensome laws and regulations that hurt private business. The plot follows the characters Dagny Taggart, a railroad executive, and Hank Rearden, a steel magnate, who try to keep their companies running amidst collectivism and statism in an economic depression. In their effort to fight against their businesses from being exploited and investigating the disappearances of business leaders, Taggart and Rearden encounter a figure called John Galt who plans to lead a "strike" against the government. Expressing his views on a national broadcast on radio, Galt's ideas help lead to the collapse of the government and the establishment of a new society based on reason and individualism.</p>			
Rand, Ayn	1st	1957	0292
Atlas Shrugged			
<p>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.</p>			
Randolph, Carman F.		1898	1480
Constitutional Aspects of Annexation			
Randolph, Edmund		1796	0991
Political Truth: Or Animadversions on the Past and Present State of Public Affairs; with an Inquiry into the Truth of the Charges Preferred Against Mr. Randolph			
<p>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."</p>			
Randolph, Edmund	2nd Impression	1795	1131
A Vindication of Mr. Randolph's Resignation			
<p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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.

Raynal, Abbe, Thomas Paine, Richard Price and Abbe Robin	1st Editions, except where cited	1778-1783	1042
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[A Collection of Five Works on the American Revolution]

a. The Revoution on America

b. Letter Addressed to the Abbel 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.

c. Additional Observations on the Nature and Value of Civil Liberty and the War with America: Also Observations on Schemes for Raising Money by Public Loans: An Historical Deduction and Analysis of the National Debt: And a Brief Account of Debts and Resources of France.

d. The General Introduction to the Two Tracts on Civil Liberty, the War with America, and the Finaces of the Kindom.

e. New Travels Through North-America: in a Series of Letters; Exhibiting, the History of the Victorious Campaign of the Allied Armies, under this Excellency General Washington, and the Count de Rochambeau, in the Year 1781. Interspersed with Political, and Philosophical Observations, upon the Genius, Temper, and Customs of the Americans; Also, Narrations of the Capture of Genreal Burgoyne, and Lorad Carnwallis, with their Armies: and a Variety of Interesting Particulars, which occured in the Course of the War in America.

Five Works in One Volume including: "The Revoution on America" by Abbe Raynal, 1782; "Letter Addressed to the Abbel Raynal on the Affairs of North-America, 1782, First Edition; "Additional Observations on the Nature and Value of Civil Liberty and the War with America" by Richard Price, 1778, First American Edition; "The General Introduction to the Two Tracts on Civil Liberty, the War with America, and the Finaces of the Kindom" by Richard Price, 1778; and "New Travels Through North-America: in a Series of Letters" by Abbe Robin, 1783, First Edition in English.

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.

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 disenchanted 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.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Reeves, John		1792	1120
Proceedings of the Association for Preserving Liberty and Property against Republicans and Levellers.			
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."			
Reynolds, Eustace		1915	1482
The New Constitution: A Suggested Form of Modified Constitution			
Ricardo, David	1st American	1819	0295
On Principles of Political Economy and Taxation			
First American Edition. This volume is renowned classical economist David Ricardo's work "On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation." Originally published in London during 1817, this work discusses the topics of rent, profit, and wages which Ricardo believed lacked substantial literature. Ricardo concludes that as the population increases, land rent grows exponentially. He also presents the economic theory of comparative advantage, which is thought to be one of the most powerful yet counter-intuitive economic perspectives. "On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" secured Ricardo's place among historic classical economists such as Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Thomas Malthus, and John Stuart Mill.			
Ricardo, David		1846	0296
The Works of David Ricard, Esq., M.P. with A Notice of the Life and Writings of the Author by J. R. McCulloch			
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	1st	1816	0297
Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency; with Observation on the Profits of the Bank of England, as they Regard the Public and Proprietors of Bank Stock			
First Edition. Written by British political economist David Ricardo, "Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency; with Observation on the Profits of the Bank of England, as they Regard the Public and Proprietors of Bank Stock" was first published in London in February 1816 with a second edition appearing in the same year. The volume was written at the urging of Pascoe Grenfell, a British businessman and politician, in 1815 to help Grenfell's Parliamentary battle against excessive profits of the Bank of England. "Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency" contains a detailed account of Ricardo's plan for the Bank of England to resume cash payments by converting its notes into gold ingots. This plan would make Britain return to the gold standard. Ricardo first outlined this plan in "The High Price of Bullion, A Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes" published in 1810. Ricardo's plan received much attention in 1819, when the Government decided to return to a gold standard, which was adopted and implemented in 1821. Ricardo's plan gave him a long-lasting fame and, along with Thomas Malthus, Adam Smith, and James Mill, he is considered one of the most influential classical economists.			
Richardson, Samuel	6th	1768	0830-0837
Clarissa. Or, the History of a Young Lady: Comprehending the Most Important Concerns of Private Life			
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Rickman, Thomas Clio	1st	1819	1095
The Life of Thomas Paine, Author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, Age of Reason, Letter to the Addressers, &c. &c.			
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.			
Riddell, William Renwick		[1912?]	1492
The Constitutions of the United States and Canada: An Address			
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.			
Rios, Padre Francisco de los (Rios, Father Franciscus de los)	Manuscript	1767	1110
Institutiones Scholasticae Thomisticae in Universam Aristotelis Logicam			
Manuscript on Paper in Latin.			
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 delivering 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	1st	1762-1763	0776-0779
Emilius and Sophia: or, 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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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.

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques	1st	1762	0299
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Du contract social; ou, Principes du droit politique

First Edition in French. "Du contract social; ou, Principes du droit politique" ("The Social Contract") was written by philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau and published in 1762 in Amsterdam by Chez Marc Michel Rey. "The Social Contract" establishes Rousseau's theory which examines the best way to create a political community amidst problems of commercial society. Rousseau opens the treatise with "man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains;" referring to how governments have limited individual freedom rather than letting it exist; he offers a way to examine existing governments and their problems both politically and economically. Further, he argues against the notation monarchs having divine rights to legislate, and he states only the sovereign people have that right. Upon its publication, "The Social Contract" was very popular and inspired political reforms in Europe. It is considered to be Rousseau's greatest work.

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques	1st Collected	1767	0300-0304
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The Miscellaneous Works of Mr. J. J. Rousseau

First Collected Edition in English, in five volumes. "The Miscellaneous Works of Mr. J. J. Rousseau" was published in 1767 in London and contains the collected works by Genevan philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. It features Rousseau's major writings, including: a first edition in English of "A Dissertation on Political Economy, " which discusses taxation and patriotism, it was first published in French in 1755; an early edition in English of "Second Discourse," also known as "Discourse on the Origin and Basis of Inequality Among Men," in which Rousseau explains his thoughts about the nature of humans and the evolution of humans within society, it was first published in 1754; and an early edition in English of "The Social Compact," which establishes Rousseau's theory that examines the best way to create a political community amidst problems of commercial society and argues against the notation monarchs having divine rights to legislate, it was first published in 1762. Rousseau's works in political philosophy helped influence the Age of Enlightenment in the eighteenth century and his works "Second Discourse" and "The Social Compact" are cornerstones in modern political and social philosophy.

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques		1761	1169
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A Discourse Upon the Origin and Foundation of the Inequality among Mankind

"A Discourse Upon the Origin and Foundation of the Inequality among Mankind" also known as "Second Discourse," was written by philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau in 1754 for a prize competition at the Academy of Dijon, which he did not win. Rousseau published the text in 1755 in French. Seen here is the London 1761 printing in English. In the work, Rousseau discusses his thoughts on the human state of nature. He writes about two types of inequality: natural, which involves differences between the human body and that of another; and ethical, which is shown in differences in wealth, rank, and power. Of the two, Rousseau is more interested in ethical inequality as it is unique to civil society. He believes man has strayed from his natural state of individual freedom to satisfy his individual desires. "A Discourse Upon the Origin and Foundation of the Inequality among Mankind" is among Rousseau's most famous works and is seen as a keystone of modern political and social thought.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Rousseau, Jean-Jacques	2nd English	1767	1262-1265

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."

Rouvroy, Claude Henri de	1832	1304
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Saint-Simon. Son Premier Écrit; Lettres D'un Habitant de Genève a Ses Contemporains, Sa Parabole Politique, Le Nouveau Christianisme, 1825; Précédés de Fragmens de L'histoire de sa vie Écrite par Lui-meme

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	2nd, with Additions	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.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Russell, Thomas	1st	1864	1406
Oration Delivered before the City Authorities of Boston on the Fourth of July, 1864			
Saint-Just, Louis Antoine Leon de		1794	0587
Report made by Saint Just to the Committee of Public Safety, at Paris, in the Month of May, 1794, On the Subject of Expences incurred with the Neutral Powers.			
Made in the Month of May, 1794, on the Subject of Expenses incurred with the Neutral Powers.			
Sanderson, John	1st	1820-1827	0514-0522
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 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 American	1817	0305
Catechism of Political Economy; or, Familiar Conversatons on the Manner in which Wealth is Produced, Distributed, and Consumed in Society			
First American Edition. This book is French economist and businessman Jean-Baptiste Say's work entitled "Catechism of Political Economy; or Familiar Conversations on the Manner in which Wealth is Produced, Distributed, and Consumed in Society," translated from French by John Richter and published in 1817. It was first published in 1815 in French and first published English in 1816 in London. "Catechism of Political Economy" is a perfect exposition of Jean-Baptiste Say's classical liberal views that argued in favor of competition, free trade, and lifting the restraints put in place against businesses. In the advertisement in the beginning of the work, Say expresses that "wealth cannot be produced from nothing; but a clock may be made with wheels: and, as men may be taught to make a clock, so they may be taught to make what is called Riches." This, along with the rest of "Catechism of Political Economy," discussed different ideas of wealth and how it is produced, distributed, and consumed in society.			
Say, Jean-Baptiste	1st English	1821	0306
Letters to Mr. Malthus, 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.			
First English Edition. "Letters to Mr. Malthus, 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" was written by French economist Jean-Baptiste Say. "Letters" was first published in French in 1820 while "Catechism" was originally printed in Paris in 1815 and published in English in 1816; seen here is "Letters" issued with the second edition of "Catechism." "Letters" is Say's response to English cleric and scholar Thomas Robert Malthus' work "Principles of Political Economy" (1820). Say disputes Malthus' argument that underconsumption and over-saving led to the decline of prices in Britain after the Napoleonic Wars, stating that supply creates its own demand. In "Catechism," Say created an introduction to his economic views including thoughts on the "entrepreneur" and ideas on the separation of economics into production, distribution, and consumption. Say is seen as one of the most important classical economists along with Adam Smith and David Ricardo.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Say, Jean-Baptiste	3rd American	1827	0307

A Treatise on Political Economy; or The Production, Distribution and Consumption of Wealth

Third American Edition. "A Treatise on Political Economy; or The Production, Distribution and Consumption of Wealth" was written by French economist Jean-Baptiste Say and first published in French in 1803. It was first translated into English in 1821 by C. R. Prinsep from the fourth French edition. The work is divided into three books on wealth: production, distribution, and consumption. In the first book, Say looks at production and maps the industries and players behind the activity of productive prosperity and discusses rights like property, overseas trade, and colonial interests. In second book, Say discusses the distribution of wealth through production and examines how supply and demand affects the generation of wealth and how it is distributed to society. In the final book, Say looks at consumption of generated wealth and studies the effects of cumulative production and imperativeness of taxation and public accounts. "A Treatise on Political Economy" is Say's principal work and considered a foundation in modern economic theory.

Say, Jean-Baptiste		1821	0627
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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
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Das buch der croniken vnnd geschichten mit figuren vnd pildnutz sen von Anbeginn der welt bisz auff dise unsere Zeyt (Nuremberg Chronicle)

Rare, Third Edition in German. This is "Das bu?ch der croniken vnnd geschichten mit figuren vnd pildnutzsen von angebinn der welt bis auff dise vnsere zeyt?" ("Nuremberg Chronicle") by Hartmann Schedel. It was published by Hans Schönsperger in Augsburg in 1500. The "Chronicle" was first published in Latin in 1493 by Anton Koberger, and was translated into German by Georg Alt and published in the same year as the Latin edition. Schönsperger's Latin and German editions were pirated copies of the "Chronicle." The German edition was published in a small folio format with approximately 2,165 illustrations (the original had 1,809 from 645 woodcuts) and captured the market over Schreyer's reprint. Schönsperger did not have the original woodcuts so he had to commission artists to make new woodcuts. The "Chronicle" is a world history, which tells the story of human history in relation to the Bible, also known as biblical paraphrase. The illustrations in the volume show towns, battles and kings, which was a major selling point of the work. It was one of the first works to successfully incorporate illustrations and text together in a book.

Scott, Dred and John F. A. Sandford	1st	1857	0389
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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. December Term, 1856.

First Edition. "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. Sandford. December Term, 1856" was written by Benjamin C. Howard and published in 1857. This work is the culmination of the case of Dred Scott versus John F. A. Sanford, which is considered one of the most controversial court cases to take place prior to the Civil War. Dred Scott petitioned the Supreme Court to grant him the freedom he believed was owed to him due to the time he spent in a free state. The Supreme Court ruled against him, claiming that no black, free or enslaved, could claim United States citizenship, and therefore couldn't petition the court for freedom. The "Dred Scott Case" still provokes outrage to this day and was a perfect example of the oppression that so many fought against.

Scott, Thomas		1797	1393
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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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Selden, Richard Ely	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			
Seneca, Lucius Annaeus	3rd American	1800	0308
Seneca's Morals by Way of Abstract. To which is Added a Discourse Under the Title of an Afterthought. Adorned with Plates.			
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
Works of Seneca			
First Edition, with engraved architectural title and woodcut initials, headpieces, tailpieces. "The Workes both Morrall and Natural of Lucius Annæus Seneca" was translated by Thomas Lodge and published in 1614 by William Stansby. The volume contains thirteen works of Lucius Annaeus Seneca including "Of Benefits," "Epistles," "Of Providence," "On Anger," "To Helvia, On Consolation," and others. This work is the first full translation of Seneca's philosophical writings and includes Justus Lipsius' "Life of Seneca" and his notes to "The Epistles." Seneca was a prolific writer on Stoicism, concentrating mostly on ethics. His writings included plays, philosophical essays, and several letters discussing moral issues.			
Senior, Nassau William		1828	0310
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			
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.			
Senior, Nassau William	1st	1830	0311
Three Lectures on the Cost of Obtaining Money and On Some Effects of Private and Government Paper Money; Delivered Before the University of Oxford, in Trinity Term, 1829			
First Edition. First delivered as a series of lectures at the University of Oxford during the Trinity term of 1829 by English lawyer and economist Nassau William Senior, "Three Lectures on the Cost of Obtaining Money and on Some Effects of Private and Government Paper Money" was published in 1830 in London. In the first lecture, "On the Cost of Obtaining Money," Senior looks at the effects produced on the value of money by skill and diligence in any country which the labor of that country was applied. The second lecture, "On Some Effects of Paper Money," studies the effects produced on the value of money that countries use and disuse in substitute for money. In the last and final lecture, "On Some Effects of Governments Paper Money," Senior examines the effects of paper money issued by governments. In the early nineteenth century, Senior was one of the leading economic theorists and was the first chair of political economy, known as the Drummond Professorship of Political Economy, at the University of Oxford.			

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

Characteristicks of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times

Fourth Edition, in three volumes, with frontispiece in Volume I and engraved title vignettes and headpieces throughout all volumes. First published in 1711, "Characteristicks of Men, Manners, Opinions and Times" contains all of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Third Earl of Shaftesbury's principal writings, including his "Inquiry Concerning Virtue or Merit," which was first published in 1699 and established his reputation. The phrase "moral sense" was used for the first time in "Inquiry Concerning Virtue or Merit," and became famous in the Scottish school of philosophy. Shaftesbury was an English politician and philosopher had a great impact on philosophers during the eighteenth century, including Denis Diderot and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz.

Shakespeare, William	Bell Edition	1785	0455
[A Collection of Two Works by William Shakespeare]			
a. Hamlet			
b. Romeo and Juliet			
Bell Edition, with illustrations. This volume contains two works in one volume by famous English poet and playwright William Shakespeare, "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet." Both works were published in London in 1785 for John Bell and under his direction. It was edited by Samuel Johnson and George Stevens. Each work has its own title page and was originally issued as part of a volume set. "Hamlet" is a tragedy written between 1599 and 1602. The play is set in Denmark and follows Prince Hamlet and his revenge against his uncle, who murdered Hamlet's father. "Romeo and Juliet" is a tragedy written early in Shakespeare's career about two young lovers whose deaths reconcile their feuding families. Both plays were among Shakespeare's most popular and frequently performed plays.			

Shakespeare, William		1714-1757	1245-1253
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The Works of Shakespeare

In nine volumes, with twelve illustrations. "The Works of Shakespeare" is a collection of dramatic works by English poet and playwright William Shakespeare. It is a compilation of several editions published between 1714 and 1757 in Dublin and London by various publishers. Volume I is a notable copy as it was corrected with explanatory and critical notes by Lewis Theobald and includes an extensive preface and biographical sketch and transcript of Shakespeare's will. Included in these volumes are: "The Taming of the Shrew," "The Tempest," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Julius Caesar," "Antony and Cleo," and many other works. Shakespeare's works remain popular to this day and are often studied, performed, and reinterpreted around the world.

Shakespeare, William	2nd Folio	[1632]	1435
The Famous History of the Life of King Henry the Eight			

Sharp, Granville	1st Edition, 2nd Issue	1774	0312
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A Declaration of the People's Natural Right to a Share in the Legislature; Which is the Fundamental Principle of the British Constitution of State

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.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Shelley, Mary	3rd American	1869	0313
Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus			
Third American Edition. "Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus" was a novel written by Mary Shelley between 1816 and 1817; and first published anonymously in 1818. The work was created out of a competition proposed by Lord Byron to see who could write the best horror story. The idea for the story came to Shelley in a dream and she later evolved the plot. "Frankenstein" is the story of Victor Frankenstein, a science student, who creates a grotesque and sentient creature in an unorthodox experiment. The novel has been seen by many as a warning to modern man against overreaching and the Industrial Revolution. In addition, "Frankenstein" has had a significant influence across literature and popular culture and helped lay the foundation to a complete genre of horror stories and films.			
Shelley, Mary	2nd American	1845	0849
Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus			
Second American Edition . "Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus" was a novel written by Mary Shelley between 1816 and 1817; and first published anonymously in 1818. The work was created out of a competition proposed by Lord Byron to see who could write the best horror story. The idea for the story came to Shelley in a dream and she later evolved the plot. "Frankenstein" is the story of Victor Frankenstein, a science student, who creates a grotesque and sentient creature in an unorthodox experiment. The novel has been seen by many as a warning to modern man against overreaching and the Industrial Revolution. In addition, "Frankenstein" has had a significant influence across literature and popular culture and helped lay the foundation to a complete genre of horror stories and films.			
Shelley, Percy Bysshe	1st Printing	1819	0314
The Republican. No. 5. Vol. 1. [Declaration of Rights]			
First Printing. "Declaration of Rights" by English Romantic poet Percy Bysshe Shelley, first appeared in a 1812 Dublin broadside and was later published in "The Republican," No. 5, Volume. 1 in 1819. It echoes the call of the revolutionaries in France and America, calling for individuals to "stand up for your rights, to think for yourself, and to band together with your fellowmen." At its first printing as a broadside, it alarmed the government for its radical principles and led to imprisonment of Daniel Hill, Shelley's servant. "Declaration" strongly reflects the influence of Thomas Paine and William Godwin on Shelley's thoughts and writings.			
Sherwin, W. T.		1819	1004
Memoirs of the Life of Thomas Paine, with Observations on his Writings, Critical and Explanatory. To which is added, an Appendix, Containing Several of Mr. Paine's Unpublished Pieces			
Memoirs of the life of Thomas Paine: with observations on his writings, critical and explanatory			
Shiple, William Davies Shiple, William Davies Shiple, William Davies	1st	[1784]	1440
The Whole Proceedings on the Trial of the Indictment, The King, on the Prosecution of William Jones, Gentlemen, Against the Rev. William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, for Libel, at the Assize at Shrewsbury, on Friday the 6th of August, 1784, Before the Hon. Francis Buller, Esq. One of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench			
First Edition.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Sidney, Algernon	1st	1698	0315
Discourses Concerning Government			
<p>First Edition. Algernon Sidney's "Discourses Concerning Government" was published from an original manuscript of the author written between 1680 and 1683. It was not published until 1698, after Sidney was executed in 1683 for his involvement in the Rye House Plot with his papers including the "Discourses," being used against him. "Discourses" was written as a response to "Patriarcha" by Robert Filmer, who defended the divine right of the monarchy. Sidney thought absolute monarchy was a political evil and opposed the Divine Rights of Kings because people were often persecuted and imprisoned under the system. Sidney believed individuals had the right to govern themselves and choose their rulers as the government power should come from the people. While Sidney lost his life for his beliefs, his words still ring true to the thoughts of liberty. "Discourses" is considered one of the intellectual foundations of the Declaration of Independence.</p>			
Sidney, Algernon	1st Hollis	1763	0316
Discourses Concerning Government			
<p>First Hollis Edition with frontis portrait. Algernon Sidney's "Discourses Concerning Government" was published from an original manuscript of the author written between 1680 and 1683. It was not published until 1698, after Sidney was executed in 1683 for his involvement in the Rye House; his papers, including the "Discourses," were used against him. Seen here is the 1763 Hollis Edition published in London by A. Millar. It was edited by Thomas Hollis and includes Sydney's trial apology letters and some memoirs of his life. "Discourses" was written as a response to "Patriarcha" by Robert Filmer, who defended the divine right of the monarchy. Sidney thought absolute monarchy was a political evil and opposed the Divine Rights of Kings because people were often persecuted and imprisoned under the system. Sidney believed individuals had the right to govern themselves and choose their rulers, as the government power should come from the people. While Sidney lost his life for his beliefs, his words still ring true to the thoughts of liberty. "Discourses" is considered one of the intellectual foundations of the Declaration of Independence.</p>			
Silliman, Benjamin	1st	1802	1312
An Oration, Delivered at Hartford on the 6th of July, A.D. 1802.			
<p>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').</p>			
Sleidanus, Johannes	3rd	1635	1244
The Key of Historie or, A Most Methodicall Abridgement of the Foure Chiefe Monarchies, Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome. Being a Generall and Compendious Chronicle from the Flood. Digested into Three Bookes: Whereunto is added a Marginall Chronologie of Every Roman Emperours Raigne, and of All the Most Memorable Persons and Accidents. Together with Briefe Illustrations upon the more Obscure Names, Places and Offices.			
<p>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 the retirement of Charles V.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Sleidanus, Johannes	1st English	1560	0981

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

First Edition. "Essays on Philosophical Subjects" was published posthumously in 1795 after Adam Smith's death in 1790, from previously unpublished material prepared by Smith's literary executors: Joseph Black, a physicist and chemist, and James Hutton, a geologist. The work is a history of astronomy from the beginning of time through Smith's lifetime and includes his views on physics and metaphysics in antiquity. "Essays on Philosophical Subjects" consists of three works: "The History of Astronomy," "The History of Ancient Physics," and "The History of Ancient Logics and Metaphysics." "The History of Astronomy" is the largest work of the three and is believed to have been written in the 1750s and includes the first-known use of the "invisible hand," a term Smith later used to describe the unintended social benefits of an individual's selfish actions.

Smith, Adam	1st	1759	0318
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The Theory of Moral Sentiments

First Edition. "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" was published in 1759 and laid the foundations for Scottish economist and philosopher Adam Smith's later works, including "The Wealth of Nations." In his "Moral Sentiments," Smith proposes and puts forth his theory that humans are unknowingly led to improve society through their moral choices, which is often referred to as the "invisible hand". Furthermore, he develops a code of ethics based on the case of a unifying principle of sympathy which Smith believed could delineate the harmonious and beneficial order of the moral world. In this volume, Smith created not only a moral philosophy, but also a political one as he tries to anchor political economy into society by unintended consequences in pursuit of self-interest, while showing it is mechanical as well as both harmonious and beneficial.

Smith, Adam	6th	1790	0319-0320
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The Theory of Moral Sentiments; or, An Essay towards an Analysis of the Principles by which Men naturally judge concerning the Conduct and Character, first of their Neighbours, and afterwards of themselves. To which is added, A Dissertation of the Origin of Languages.

Sixth Edition, in two volumes. This edition of "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" was the last printed in Adam Smith's lifetime. It included several additions and corrections in which were his last thoughts and developments on topics. "Moral Sentiments" laid the foundations for Smith's later works, including "The Wealth of Nations." First published in 1759, "Moral Sentiments" proposes and puts forth Smith's theory that humans are unknowingly led to improve society through their moral choices, which is often referred to as the "invisible hand." Furthermore, he develops a code of ethics based on the case of a unifying principle of sympathy which Smith believed could delineate the harmonious and beneficial order of the moral world. In this volume, Smith created not only a moral philosophy, but also a political one as he tries to anchor political economy into society by the unintended consequences of the pursuit of self-interest, while showing it is mechanical as well as harmonious and beneficial.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Smith, Adam	1st	1776	0323-0324

An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

First Edition. "The Wealth of Nations" is known as one of the world's first and greatest classics on modern economics. Its foundation was constructed from Smith's "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" and it was a culmination of seventeen years of notes and observations. Its publication was such a success that its first edition sold out in six months and was followed by five editions that were published in Smith's lifetime (1776, 1778, 1784, 1786, and 1789). The work reflected on the economics at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and touched upon topics such as the division of labor, productivity, and free markets. The work contains many specific references to America and its trade before the Revolution, creating a convincing argument against the mercantile system. The theme that persists throughout the work is the concept that the economic system is automatic and, if allowed to have ample freedom, it will be able to regulate itself. This ability to self-regulate is threatened by monopolies, tax preferences, lobbying groups, and others who have been extended "privileges" at the expense of others.

Smith, Adam	1st Dublin	1776	0325-0327
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Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

First Dublin Edition. "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" is known as one of the world's first and greatest works on modern economics. Its foundation was constructed from Smith's "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" and was the culmination of seventeen years of notes and observations. The work's publication was such a success that its first edition sold out in six months and was followed by five editions that were published in Smith's lifetime (1776, 1778, 1784, 1786, and 1789). "Wealth of Nations" reflected on the economics at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and touched upon topics such as the division of labor, productivity, and free markets. It contains many specific references to America and its trade before the Industrial Revolution, creating a convincing argument against the mercantile system. The theme that persists throughout the work is the concept that the economic system is automatic and, if allowed to have ample freedom, it will be able to regulate itself. This ability to self-regulate is threatened by monopolies, tax preferences, lobbying groups, and others who have been extended privileges at the expense of others.

Smith, Adam	1st American	1789	0328-0330
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Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

First American Edition, in three volumes. "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" is known as one of the world's first and greatest classics on modern economics. Its foundation was constructed from Scottish economist and philosopher Adam Smith's "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" and it was a culmination of seventeen years of notes and observations. Its publication was such a success that its first edition sold out in six months and was followed by five editions that were published in Smith's lifetime (1776, 1778, 1784, 1786, and 1789). This edition was published in 1789 in Philadelphia. The work reflected on the economics at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and touched upon topics such as the division of labor, productivity, and free markets. The work contains many specific references to America and its trade before the Industrial Revolution, creating a convincing argument against the mercantile system. The theme that persists throughout the work is the concept that the economic system is automatic and, if allowed to have ample freedom, it will be able to regulate itself. This ability to self-regulate is threatened by monopolies, tax preferences, lobbying groups, and others who have been extended "privileges" at the expense of others.

Smith, Adam	2nd American	1796	0331-0333
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An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

Second American Edition. "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" by Adam Smith is known as one of the world's first and greatest works on modern economics. Its foundation was constructed from Smith's "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" and was the culmination of seventeen years of notes and observations. Its publication was such a success that its first edition, published in 1776, sold out in six months and was followed by five editions that were published in Smith's lifetime (1776, 1778, 1784, 1786, and 1789). The edition seen here was published in 1796 in Philadelphia by Thomas Dobson. The work reflected on the economics at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and touched upon topics such as the division of labor, productivity, and free markets. The work contains many specific references to America and its trade before the Industrial Revolution, creating a convincing argument against the mercantile system. The theme that persists throughout the work is the concept that the economic system is automatic and, if allowed to have ample freedom, it will be able to regulate itself. This ability to self-regulate is threatened by monopolies, tax preferences, lobbying groups, and others who have been extended privileges at the expense of others.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Smith, Adam	1st	1759	0385
The Theory of Moral Sentiments			
<p>First Edition. "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" laid the foundations for Adam Smith's later works, including "The Wealth of Nations." In his "Moral Sentiments," Smith proposes and puts forth his theory that humans are unknowingly led to improve society through their moral choices, which is often referred to as the "invisible hand." Furthermore, he develops a code of ethics based on a unifying principle of sympathy which Smith believed could delineate the harmonious and beneficial order of the moral world. In this volume, Smith created not only a moral philosophy, but also a political one as he tries to anchor political economy into society by unintended consequences in pursuit of self-interest, while showing it is mechanical as well as both harmonious and beneficial.</p>			
Smith, Adam	1st	1795	0420
Essays on Philosophical Subjects			
<p>First Edition. "Essays on Philosophical Subjects" was published posthumously in 1795 after Adam Smith's death in 1790, from previously unpublished material prepared by Smith's literary executors: Joseph Black, a physicist and chemist, and James Hutton, a geologist. The work is a history of astronomy from the beginning of time through Smith's lifetime and includes his views on physics and metaphysics in antiquity. "Essays on Philosophical Subjects" consists of three works: "The History of Astronomy," "The History of Ancient Physics," and "The History of Ancient Logics and Metaphysics." "The History of Astronomy" is the largest work of the three and is believed to have been written in the 1750s and includes the first-known use of the "invisible hand," a term Smith later used to describe the unintended social benefits of an individual's selfish actions.</p>			
Smith, Adam	6th	1790	0449-0450
The Theory of Moral Sentiments; or, An Essay towards an Analysis of the Principles by which Men Naturally Judge concerning the Conduct and Character, First of their Neighbours, and afterwards to themselves. To which is added, A Disseration on the Origin of Languages.			
<p>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.</p>			
Smith, Adam	8th	1797	0321-0322
The Theory of Moral Sentiments; or, An Essay towards an Analysis of the Principles by which Men Naturally Judge Concerning the Conduct and Character, First of Their Neighbours, and Afterwards of Themselves. To which is Added, a Differtation on the Origin of Languages.			
<p>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.""</p>			
Smith, Adam	1st	1795	0972
Essays on Philosophical Subjects			
<p>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</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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 Edinburg in 1793.			
Smith, Adam	5th	1789	1436-1438
An Inquiry into the Causes of the Wealth of Nations			
Fifth Edition. "An Inquiry into the Causes of the Wealth of Nations" is known as one of the world's first and greatest classics on modern economics. Its foundation was constructed from Smith's "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" and it was a culmination of seventeen years of notes and observations. Its publication was such a success that its first edition sold out in six months and was followed by five editions that were published in Smith's lifetime (1776, 1778, 1784, 1786, and 1789). Seen here is the last edition published in Smith's lifetime. The work reflected on the economics at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and touched upon topics such as the division of labor, productivity, and free markets. The work contains many specific references to America and its trade before the Revolution, creating a convincing argument against the mercantile system. The theme that persists throughout the work is the concept that the economic system is automatic and, if allowed to have ample freedom, it will be able to regulate itself. This ability to self-regulate is threatened by monopolies, tax preferences, lobbying groups, and others who have been extended "privileges" at the expense of others.			
Smith, Henry		1858	1421
82D Anniversary American Independence. Oration			
Smith, John		1819	0708
The True Travels, Adventures and Observations of Captaine John Smith. In Europe, Asia, Afrika, and America: Begging about the Yeere 1593, and Continued to this Present 1629. [Bound with] The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles, with the Names of the Adventures, Planters, and Governours, from their First Beginning, An. 1584 to Present 1626. With the Proceedings of those Severall Colonies and the Accidents that Befell them in All their Journyes and Discoveries. Also the Map and Descriptions of All those Countreyes, their Commodities, People, Government, Customes, and Religion yet Knowne. Divided into Sixe Bookes, By Captaine Iohn Smith, Sometymes Governour in those Countreyes and Admiral of New-England. From the London Edition of 1627.			
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".			
Society for the Prevention of Pauperism	1st	1821	0513
Fifth Report of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in th City of New York. Read at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society, December 17, 1821			
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." 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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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 American, 11th Edition	1773	0334
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The Judgment of Whole Kingdoms and Nations, Concerning the Rights, Power, and Prerogative of Kings, and the Rights, Priviledges, and Properties of the People: Shewing The Nature of Government in General, both from God and Man. An Account of the British, Government; and the Rights and Priviledges of the People in the Time of the Saxons, and Since the Conquest. The Government which God Ordain'd over the Children of Israel; and that all Magistrates and Governors Proceed from the People, by many Examples in Scripture and History; and the Duty of Magistrates from Scripture and Reason. An Account of Eleven Emperors, and above Fifty Kings depriv'd for their evil Government. The Right of the People and Parliament of Britain, to Resist and Deprive their Kings for evil Government, by King Henry's Charter; and likewise in Scotland, by many Examples. The Prophets and Ancient Jews were Strangers to Absolute Passive-Obedience. Resisting of Arbitrary Government is allow'd by man Examples in Scripture; by most Nations; and by undeniable Reason. A large Account of the Revolution; with several Speeches, Declarations, and Addresses; and the Names and Proceedings of Ten Bishops, and above Sixty Peers, concern'd in the Revolution before King James went out of England. Several Declarations in Queen Elizabeth's Time of the Clergy in Convocation, and Parliament who assisted, and justified the Scotch, French, and Dutch, in Resisting of their Evil and Destructive Princes.

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, Daniel Defoe and John Dunton	12th	[1773?]	1051
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The Judgment of Whole Kingdoms and Nations, Concerning the Rights, Power and Prerogative of Kings, and the Rights, Priviledges and Properties of the People: shewing the Nature of Government in general, both from God and Man. An Account of the British Government and the Rights and Priviledges of the People in the Time of the Saxons, and since the Conquest The Government which God ordained over the Children of Israel; and that all Magistrates and Governors proceed from the People, by many Examples in Scripture and History, and the Duty of Magistrates from Scripture and Reason. An Account of Eleven Emperors, and above Fifty Kings deprived for their evil Government. The Rights of the People and Parliament of Britain, to Resist and Deprive their Kings for their evil Government, by King Henry's Charter, and likewise in Scotland, by many Examples. The Prophets and ancient Jews were Strangers to absolute Passive-Obedience: Resisting of arbitrary Government is allowed by many Examples in Scripture, by most Nations, and by undeniable Reason. A large Account of the Revolution; with several Speeches, Declarations, and Addresses, and the Names and Proceedings of the Ten Bishops, and above Sixty Peers, concerned in the Revolution before King James went out of England. Several Declarations in Queen Elizabeth's time of Clergy in Convocation, and the Parliament who assisted, and justified the Scotch, French, and Dutch, in resisting of their Evil and Destructive Princes.

Concerning the rights, power and prerogative of Kings and the Rights, Priviledges and Properties of the People.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Sophocles	1st Estienne	1568	0435
Tragoediae Septem			
<p>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.</p>			
Souter, John		1827	1217
The Book of English Trades, and Library of the Useful Arts			
<p>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.</p>			
South African Republic		1885	1493
De Grondwet der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek Benevens de 33 Artikelen en de Instructie voor Commandanten (The Constitution of the South African Republic Alongside the 33 Articles and the Instruction for Commanders)			
South African Republic	3rd	1899	1494
The Constitution ("Gondwet") of the South African Republic, as Approved and Confirmed by the Volksraad on the 16th of February, 1858, with the Thirty-Three Articles			
Southwick, Solomon	1st	1839	1417
An Oration: Delivered by Appointment of the Committees of the Corporation, and the Several Civic and Military Societies, of the City of Albany, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Pearl Street: in Commemoration of the American Independence: July Fourth, 1839			
Spencer, Herbert	1st	1902	0343
Facts & Comments			
<p>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."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Spencer, Herbert	1st	1884	0344
<p>The Man Versus the State Containing “The New Toryism”, “The Coming Slavery”, “The Sins of Legislators” and “The Great Political Superstition”.</p> <p>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."</p>			
Spencer, Herbert	1st	1851	0345
<p>Social Statics: or, The Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified, and the First of Them Developed</p> <p>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."</p>			
Spencer, Herbert	1st	1851	0346
<p>Social Statics; or, the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified, and the First of them Developed</p> <p>First Edition, with portrait. "Social Statics; or, the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified, and the First of them Developed" was written by English philosopher Herbert Spencer and published in 1851. It is Spencer's first book and is mostly a political philosophy, but it touched on some of his thoughts on evolution which he would later develop further. "Social Statics" contains some of Spencer's most important ideas including his views on the treatment of society governed by undisputable natural laws, the role of the state regarding the enforcement of those laws, the continuous adaptation in institutions and organisms, and his concept of a law of equal freedom for each individual. The volume also reflects Spencer's thoughts regarding the legitimacy of private property in land, equality of the sexes, and the training of children by persuasion and rational argument. In this work, Spencer uses the term "fitness" to discuss his ideas on the evolution of society. Later, the phrase "survival of the fittest" would be coined in his work "Principles of Biology" (1864), which he would use to apply to economics and biology. Some economists consider "Social Statics" to be one of the greatest libertarian political philosophy works ever written.</p>			
Spencer, Herbert	1st	1892	0347
<p>Social Statics Abridged and Revised; Together with the Man Versus the State</p> <p>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."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Spencer, Herbert	1st	1884	0447
The Man Versus the State			
<p>First Edition in Book Form. "The Man Versus the State" is a collection of four articles on political theory by Herbert Spencer that were originally published in the British magazine called "The Contemporary Review;" the articles included in the work are: "The New Toryism," "The Coming Slavery," "The Sins of Legislators," and "The Great Political Superstition." In "The Man Versus the State," Spencer wrote he believes corruption is forming within the liberal ideology due to statist ideas and warns of "the coming slavery." He also asserts that liberalism is going through a transformation, where the obsession with the state will lead to absolute power of the national government. "The Man Versus the State" is a strong argument for individualism, limited government, and a laissez faire economy. Spencer was one of the most famous and influential European intellectuals of the latter half of the nineteenth century.</p>			
Spencer, Herbert		1878	0534
Letter, dated May 9, 1878			
<p>"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."</p>			
Spinoza, Baruch		1670	0824
Politicus			
<p>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.</p> <p>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. 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.</p>			
Spinoza, Benedict de	1st	1830	1380
Opera Philosophica Omnia.			
<p>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."</p>			
Spooner, Lysander	1st	1839 and 1845	0501
The Unconstitutionality of Slavery			
<p>First Edition. "The Unconstitutionality of Slavery," was written by abolitionist Lysander Spooner and promotes the idea that the United States Constitution forbids slavery. In the document, Spooner demonstrates that the constitutions of slave states do not explicitly sanction slavery, clauses in the United States Constitution contradict slavery, slavery violated natural law, and that the original intent of the members of the Constitutional Convention had no legal bearing on the Constitution itself. Through this, Spooner shows his support for a textual interpretation of the Constitution; meaning that law should be based on the ordinary meaning of the legal text, not based on the intention of the legal document was when it was passed. Also bound with this work is "American Slavery As It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses," written in 1839 by Theodore Dwight Weld, an important figure in the formative years of the American abolitionist movement. "American Slavery As It Is," published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, focuses on the challenges that slaves faced in their everyday lives and was very influential at the time; it was used by Harriet Beecher Stowe as inspiration for "Uncle Tom's Cabin."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Spooner, Lysander	1st	1867	0746

No Treason No 1

First Edition. "No Treason No. 1" (present here) is one of three essays all written in 1867. "No. 1" and "No. 2" were published in 1867 and "No. 6" was published in 1870. "No. 3" through "No. 5" were never published. In essay "No. 1," Spooner questions 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 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.

Stanley, Thomas	2nd	1687	1062
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The History of Philosophy: Containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions, and Discourses of the Philosophers of Every Sect

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, Held at Albany, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 14 and 15, 1854. Prepared by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Second Issue of the First Edition. In 1854, Elizabeth Cady Stanton received an invitation to address the New York Legislature concerning the legal difficulties that faced women at that time. This speech was reported, printed, circulated as a tract, and presented to New York legislature lawmakers since Stanton was not permitted to deliver the address in person. The "Address" was adopted by the State Woman's Rights Convention held at Albany, New York in February 1854. Though a campaign in 1854 failed to gain traction, the Married Women's Property Law of 1860, which 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," passed in part because of this address.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady		1854	1224
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."			
Stearns, Dr. Samuel	1st	1790	0348
Dr. Stearns's Tour from London to Paris. Containing a Description of the Kingdom of France - the Customs, Manners, Polity, Science, Commerce, and Agriculture of the Inhabitants - Its Ancient Form of Government, - and the New - Particulars Concerning the Royal Family - Causes of the Late Revolution - Proceedings and Decrees of the National Assembly - An Account of the Destruction of the Bastille, and of Many Dreadful Commotions which have Happened in the Nation - With a Minute Detail of the Late Grand Proceedings at the Champ de Mars. The Whole Interspersed with a Variety of Reflections, Humourous, Moral, Critcal, and Philosophical. After which is Delineated, a New Constitution: with a Description of the Road to Liberty.			
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 Stearns' unique description of the "Road to Liberty".			
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.			
Stevens, Benjamin	1st	1761	0803
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. Being the Day Appointed by Royal Charter for the Election of His Majesty's Council for Said Province.			
"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			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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, Reason, and Objects Thereof; Designed for the Use of School Libraries and General Readers. With an Appendix, Containing Important Public Documents, Illustrative of the Constitution			
First published in 1840. 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.			
Story, Joseph		1833	0807
Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States; with a Preliminary Review of the Constitutional History of the Colonies and States, Before the Adoption of 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	1st	1833	0808-0810
Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States; With a Preliminary Review of the Constitutional History of the Colonies and States, Before the Adoption of 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
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."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Stowe, Harriet Beecher	1st	1856	1254-1255

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."

Stowe, Harriet Beecher	1st	1852	1257-1258
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Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly

First Edition, in two volumes. A landmark in American literature, "Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly" was written by abolitionist Harriet Beecher Stowe. It was published in 1852, in Boston and Cleveland, Ohio by John P. Jewett & Company and contains illustrations. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first appeared as a forty-week serial in the June 5, 1851 issue of "The National Era," an anti-slavery paper, and was later published in 1852 as two volumes. In its first year of publication, it sold 300,000 copies and was translated into all major languages. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written in response to the fugitive slaves Stowe met while living in Cincinnati and the newly tightened and constricted Fugitive Slave Laws of 1850. In "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Stowe depicted the reality and horrors of slavery by focusing on an African American slave, Uncle Tom, but also by telling the story of several other characters. Stowe also used religion as an underlining theme by trying to show that Christianity is incompatible with slavery. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is credited with helping the abolition's cause in the 1850s and contributing to the groundwork of the Civil War.

Stowe, Harriet Beecher	1st	1875	0567
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We and Our Neighbors: or, The Records of an Unfashionable Street.

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. And Short Explanations of the Different Kinds of Rolls, Writs, &c. To which is added, A List of the Latin Sir-Names, and Names of Places, as they are Written in the Old Records, Explained by the Modern Names. Also A Chronological Table, Shewing at One View the Year of our Lord, Answering to the Particular Year of Each King's Reign; the Several Parliaments, and the Different Titles by which our Kings are Styled in the Record.

Published in 1739, authorship attributed to Strachey and Aylofffe, however their names do not appear on title-page. Contained with 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.

Sumner, Charles	2nd	1845	1428
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The True Grandeur of Nations: An Oration Delivered Before the Authorities of the City of Boston, July 4, 1845.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Sunderland, Rev. La Roy	2nd	1837	0890
Anti Slavery Manual, Containing a Collection of Facts and Arguments on American Slavery.			
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.			
Swayne, Wager		[187?]	1483
The Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. An Address Delivered Before the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion			
Swift, Jonathan	5th	1710	0592
[A Collection of Two Works]			
a. A Tale of a Tub. Written for the Universal Improvement of Mankind. To which is added, An Account of a Battel Between the Antient and Modern Books in St. James's Library.			
b. A Discourse Concerning the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit in a Letter to a Friend. A Fragment.			
Fifth Edition, with frontispiece and with the author's apology and explanatory notes. "A Tale of a Tub. Written for the Universal Improvement of Mankind. To which is added, An Account of a Battel Between the Antient and Modern Books in St. James's Library" was first published in 1704 anonymously by Jonathan Swift. It was Swift's first major work and was vastly popular. "A Tale of the Tub," written between 1694 and 1697, is a parody divided into sections that examines the morals and ethics of the English. Also included in this work is "Battle of the Books," published as part of the prologue to Swift's "A Tale of a Tub." "Battle of the Books" is a short satire that depicts a literal battle in St. James Palace, the King's Library, between ancient and modern books, whose authors and ideas fight for supremacy. This volume also includes an additional work by Swift entitled "A Discourse Concerning the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit in a Letter to a Friend. A Fragment." Swift is regarded by many as one of the foremost prose satirists in the English language and influenced John Ruskin and George Orwell.			
Swift, Jonathan		1754-1755	0643-0644
The Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, Accurately Revised in Twelve Volumes, Adorned with Copper-Plates; With Some Account of the Author's Life, and Notes Historical and Explanatory, By John Hawkesworth (Only Volume I and Volume II Present)			
"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	1st	1704	0861
[A Collection of Two Works]			
a. A Tale of a Tub. Written for the Universal Improvement of Mankind. To which is added, An Account of a Battel Between the Antient and Modern Books in St. James's Library.			
b. A Discourse Concerning the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit in a Letter to a Friend. A Fragment.			
First Edition. "A Tale of a Tub. Written for the Universal Improvement of Mankind. To which is added, An Account of a Battel Between the Antient and Modern Books in St. James's Library" was first published in 1704 anonymously by Jonathan Swift. It was Swift's first major work and was vastly popular. "A Tale of the Tub," written between 1694 and 1697, is a parody divided into sections that examines the morals and ethics of the English. Also included in this work is "Battle of the Books," published as part of the prologue to Swift's "A Tale of a Tub." "Battle of the Books" is a short satire that depicts a literal battle in St. James Palace, the King's Library, between ancient and modern books, whose authors and ideas fight for supremacy. This volume also includes an additional work by Swift entitled "A Discourse Concerning the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit in a Letter to a Friend. A Fragment." Swift is regarded by many as one of the foremost prose satirists in the English language and influenced John Ruskin and George Orwell.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Swift, Jonathan	1st	1712	1044
A Proposal for Correction, Improving and Ascertaining the English Tongue; in a Letter to the Most Honourable Robert Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain			
<p>First Edition. "A Proposal for Correction, Improving and Ascertaining the English Tongue; in a Letter to the Most Honourable Robert Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain" by Anglo-Irish satirist and essayist Jonathan Swift was first published in 1712 in London. It is a satirical proposal for fixing the English language in a public letter to Robert Harley, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain. In the work, Swift outlined his issues and proposed the appointment of experts. Swift based his model on the Académie Française, which regulated French language since 1634. His proposal came to nothing and to this day there is no official regulation of the English language.</p>			
Swift, Jonathan	9th	1739	1192
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			
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Swift, Zephaniah	1st	1795-1796	1508-1509
A System of the Laws of the State of Connecticut			
Symonds, Henry Delahoy (Printer)		1795	0228
The Manual of Liberty: or Testimonies in behalf of the Rights of Mankind: Selected from the Best Authorities, in Prose and Verse, and Methodically Arranged			
<p>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.</p>			
Taft, William H.		[1914]	1471
A Few Thoughts on the New State Constitution. An Address at the Meeting of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. October 13, 1914			
Tappan, David	1st	1792	1145
A Sermon Preached His Excellency John Hancock, Esq. Governour; His Honor Samuel Adams, Esq. Lietenant-Governour; the Honourable the Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, May 30, 1792. Being the Day of General Election.			
<p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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The Crisis		1775-1776	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."

The Independent Gazetteer; Or The Chronicle of Freedom		1784	1439
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Haym Solomon Advertisement

The Oxford and Cambridge Review		1907	0828
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The Oxford and Cambridge Review

- a. Alma Mater
- b. Intropective Literature
- c. A Few Words in Defence of the University of Dublin
- d. Who is Responsible?
- e. The Religion of the Undergraduate. I. Religious Life in Oxford.
- f. On Social Freedom
- g. Some Lessons in Co-Education from the United States
- h. Politics and the University
- i. The Altar of Mercy
- j. The Ordinary Degree at Cambridge
- k. The British School at Athens
- l. A Bureau of Biometry
- m. The Public Schools and the College System
- n. An Unorganized Profession
- o. Athleticism at the Universities

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 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.

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	1st American	1783	0465
Of the Imitation of Christ: in Three Books			
First American Edition. This copy of "Imitation of Christ" by Thomas à Kempis, was published in 1783 and translated from Latin by John Payne. Originally published in 1418, "Imitation of Christ" was a Christian devotional book that was said by some to be the most wildly read Christian devotional work next to the Bible. It is a handbook of religious teachings and instructions stemming from the Devotio Moderna movement to which Thomas was a member. Thomas centers the work on spiritual inner growth through Christian teachings. Apart from the Bible, "Imitation of Christ" has been translated into more languages than any other book and has influenced the minds of many religious leaders.			
Thomas à Kempis		1535	0478
Opuscula venerabilis Thomae de Kempis canonici regularis			
In Latin, with black and red title page. Written by German-Dutch canon regular, Thomas à Kempis, "Opuscula venerabilis Thomae de Kempis canonici regularis," was published in 1535 by Stephanus Sabiensis in Venice. "Opuscula" contains a collection of key minor works by Thomas including "De Disciplina Claustalium" ("Monastic Discipline"); "Soliloquium" ("Soliloquy of the Soul"); "Sermonum" ("Sermons to the Novices"); "Dialogus Novitiorum" ("Dialog with the Novices"); "De Vera Compunctione Cordis" ("Of True Compunction of Heart"); "Hortulus Rosarum" ("Garden of Roses"); "Vallis Liliorum" ("Valley of Lilies"); and others. Thomas is known for his devotional writings; the most famous example is the "Imitation of Christ." Although not as famous as the "Imitation of Christ," "Opuscula" is one of his devotional pieces of literature centered on Christian life and spiritual inner growth.			
Thompson, William	1st	1825	0499
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
A Yankee in Canada			
First Edition. "A Yankee in Canada, with Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers" is a collection of essays by Henry David Thoreau, which was published posthumously in 1866. It was edited by his sister Sophia Thoreau as well as William Ellery Channing and Ralph Waldo Emerson, who were his friends. "A Yankee in Canada" is the first essay in this collection, where Thoreau discusses his journey to the areas of Montreal and Quebec in 1850. Also in this collection is Thoreau's famous essay called "Civil Disobedience." Originally presented as a lecture in 1848 at Concord Lyceum, it was first published under the title "Resistance to Civil Government" in 1849 in Aesthetic Papers. It was in this first edition volume of "A Yankee in Canada" that the essay appeared under its new title, "Civil Disobedience." In the essay Thoreau, a transcendentalist, argued that individuals should not allow governments to overrule their consciences and they have a duty to stop injustices from taking place.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Thoreau, Henry David	1st	1866	0350
A Yankee in Canada with Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers			
<p>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. 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."</p>			

Thucydides	1st English	1550	0351
The Hystory of the writtone by Thucidides the Athenyan of the warre, whiche was betwene the Peloponesians and the Athenyans, translated oute of Frenche into the Englysh language by Thomas Nicolls Citezeine and Goldesnyth of London.			
<p>First Edition in English, with title page woodcut border. "The Hystory of the writtone by Thucidides the Athenyan of the warre, whiche was betwene the Peloponesians and the Athenyans, translated oute of Frenche into the Englysh language by Thomas Nicolls Citezeine and Goldesnyth of London," commonly called "The History of the Peloponnesian War," was written by Athenian historian and general Thucydides. This volume was translated into English using the French edition by Thomas Nicolls and published in London in 1550. "The History of the Peloponnesian War" is an historical account of the ancient Greek Peloponnesian War fought between 431 and 404 BCE, by the Peloponnesian League led by Sparta and the Delian League led by Athens. Thucydides account covers up to 411 BCE and he served as an Athenian general during the war. Athens and its allies surrendered in 404 BCE. Sparta took Athens into their own empire after refusing to destroy the city and gained its revenues for itself while Sparta's allies in the war got nothing. Thucydides is one of the great fathers of Western history. His account of the Peloponnesian War is considered a classic and is one of the earliest scholarly works of history.</p>			

Tocqueville, Alexis de	2nd	1836	0352-0353
Democracy in America			
<p>Second Edition of the first part in two volumes, with original fold out map. Alexis de Tocqueville's classic work, "Democracy in America," was published in two parts, the first published in 1835 and the second published in 1840; the present work was published in 1836. "Democracy in America" was a result of de Tocqueville and Gustave de Beaumont's 1831-1832 tour of the United States, which was commissioned by the French Government to study the American prison system. The first part is an examination of American social and political institutions and practices. The second part considers that democracy could be the foundation of a stable political system. Upon its publication, "Democracy in America" was immediately popular in both Europe and the United States. The work is often acclaimed for making numerous accurate predictions, which include: the anticipation of potential hostility over the abolition of slavery, leading to the American Civil War; and the rivalry between the United States and Russia, which produced the Cold War. "Democracy in America" has become a classic work in political science, social science, and history. It is commonly assigned for reading as course work in class at colleges and universities, particularly in United States.</p>			

Tocqueville, Alexis de	3rd	1838	0354-0355
Democracy in America			
<p>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."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Tocqueville, Alexis de	1st Complete	1841	0421-0422

Democracy in America

First Complete Edition in English with a hand-colored folding map of North American with information from the 1840 census, published here for the first time in America. Published in two parts, the first published in 1835 and the second volume published in 1840, "Democracy in America" was a result of Alexis de Tocqueville and Gustave de Beaumont's 1831-1832 tour of the United States, commissioned by the French Government to study the American prison system. The first part is an examination of American social and political institutions and practices. The second part demonstrated that democracy could be the foundation of a stable political system. Upon its publication, it was immediately popular in both Europe and the United States. The work is often acclaimed for making a number of predictions which includes the anticipation of potential hostility over the abolition of slavery, leading to the American Civil War, as well as the rivalry between the United States and Russia, which produced the Cold War.

Toland, John	1st	1704	1402
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Letters to Serena : Containing, I. The Origin and Force of Prejudices. II. The History of the Soul's Immortality Among the Heathens. III. The Origin of Idolatry, and Reasons of Heathenism. As also, IV. A Letter to a Gentleman in Holland, Showing Spinoza's System of Philosophy to be without any Principle or Foundation. V. Motion Essential to Matter ; in Answer to Some Remarks by a Noble Friend on the Confutation of Spinoza. To all which is Prefix'd, VI. A Preface ; Being a Letter to a Gentleman in London, Sent Together with the Foregoing Dissertations, and Declaring the Several Occasions of Writing Them.

First Edition. "Letters to Serena" are addressed to Queen Sophia Charlotte of Prussia, whom John Toland had met in Berlin during his journey across Europe. Sophia Charlotte was the younger sister of King George I of Britain and served as inspiration for the foundation of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. In "Letters to Serena," Toland attempts to refute Spinoza's philosophical system, but ultimately defends and helps develop and disseminate Spinoza's ideas throughout Europe. In the first three Letters, Toland examines the ideas of the "immortal soul," prejudice, and superstition, finding that these are only created by the human mind. In the final two letters, Toland critiques and resolves Spinoza's theory of motion. Toland utilizes Leibniz's idea that motion is an essential part to any material to bolster and improve Spinoza's theories set forth in his "Ethics."

Toland, John	1st	1720	1441
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Tetradymus. Containing I. Hodegus; or the Pillar of Cloud and Fire, that guided Israelites in the Wilderness, not Miraculous: but, as faithfully related in Exodus, a thing equally practis'd by other nations, and in those places no onely useful but necessary. II. Clidophorus; or of the Exoteric and Esoteric Philosophy, that is, of the External and Internal Doctrine of the Antients: the one open and public, accommodated to popular Prejudices and establish'd Religions; the other private and secret, wherein, to the few capable and discrete, was taught the real Truth stript of all disguises. III. Hypatia; or the history of a most beautiful, most virtuous, most learned, and Every Way Accomplish'd Lady; who was torn to pieces by the Clergy of Alexandria, to gratify the pride, emulation, and cruelty of their Archbishop Cyril, commonly but undeservedly stil'd Saint Cyril. IV. Mangoneutes: being a Defense of Nazareus, address'd to the right reverend John lord Bishop of London; against his Lordship's Chaplain Dr. Mangey, his Dedicator Mr. Patterson, and (who ought to have been nam'd first) the reverend Dr. Brett, once belonging to his Lordship's Church.

First Edition, with woodcut foliated initial capitals and tailpieces as well as titlepage printed in red and black.

Torah	Manuscript Scroll	16th or 17th Century	0790
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Hebrew Torah Scroll

Sixteenth Century Torah Scroll in Hebrew. This scroll is transcribed on parchment and is approximately one hundred and sixty feet in length. The Torah, meaning "instruction" or "teaching" in Hebrew, is the central document of Judaism and consists of the first five books, the Pentateuch, of the twenty-four books of the Tanakh, which is the basis for the Christian Old Testament. The five books of the Torah are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. It begins with God's creation of the world in the Book of Genesis and ends with the death of Moses in the Book of Deuteronomy. According to the Talmud, a central text of Sixteenth or Seventeenth Century Torah Scroll in Hebrew. This scroll was transcribed on antelope skins in India. It is approximately one hundred and sixty feet in length. The Torah, meaning "instruction" or "teaching" in Hebrew, is the central document of Judaism and consists of the first five books, the Pentateuch, of the twenty-four books of the Tanakh, which is the basis for the Christian Old Testament. The five books of the Torah are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. It begins with God's creation of the world in the Book of Genesis

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>and ends with the death of Moses in the Book of Deuteronomy. According to the Talmud, a central text of rabbinic law in Judaism, the Torah was written by Moses, except for the last eight verses of the Book of Deuteronomy, which were written by Joshua due to Moses' death. Reading the Torah is a religious ritual in Judaism that includes publicly reading a portion of the Torah once every three days in the attendance of a congregation and is the one of the central bases of Jewish communal life.</p>			

Torah	Scroll	[16th Century]	1180
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[Egyptian Scroll Covenant with Abraham from Genesis 15:4-17:23]

Sixteenth Century Egyptian Torah Scroll Fragment. Written in Hebrew on deer skin, this fragment contains Genesis 15:4 through 17:23, which discusses the Covenant and Hagar being given to Abraham by Sarah so that he may have a son. The Torah, meaning "instruction" or "teaching" in Hebrew, is the central document of Judaism and consists of the first five books, the Pentateuch, of the twenty-four books of the Tanakh, which is the basis for the Christian Old Testament. The five books of the Torah are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. It begins with God's creation of the world in the Book of Genesis and ends with the death of Moses in the Book of Deuteronomy. According to the Talmud, a central text of rabbinic law in Judaism, the Torah was written by Moses, except for the last eight verses of the Book of Deuteronomy, being written by Joshua, as it accounts Moses' death. Reading the Torah is a religious ritual to Judaism that includes publicly reading a portion of the Torah once every three days in the attendance of a congregation and is the one of the central bases of Jewish communal life.

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.

Tracy, Antonie Louis Claude Destutt, Comte de	1st	1811	0185
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A Commentary and Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws. Prepared for Press from the Original Manuscript, in the Hands of the Publisher. 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

"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	1811	1064
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A Commentary and Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws. Prepared for Press from the Original Manuscript, in the Hands of the Publisher. 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.

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.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Tracy, Antonie Louis Claude Destutt, Comte de	1st American	1811	1056

A Commentary and Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws. Prepared for Press from the Original Manuscript, in the Hands of the Publisher. 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.

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.

Trenchard, John	1st	1698	0357
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A Short History of Standing Armies in England

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.

Trenchard, John	1st	1697	1123
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An Argument, Shewing that a Standing Army is Inconsistent with a Free Government and Absolutely Destructive to the Constitution of the English Monarchy

Trenchard's writings, which profoundly influenced the Revolutionary 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.

Trenchard, John and Thomas Gordon	1st	1724	0052-0055
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Cato's Letters

First Complete Collected Edition. "Cato's Letters" are a series of 144 essays first published between 1720 and 1723 in the "London Journal" and later the "British Journal" under the pseudonym of Cato (95-46 BCE), a Roman statesman who opposed Julius Caesar and fought for republican ideals. The "Letters" were in fact written by John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon, two members of the Commonwealth men, a group of Protestant British economic, religious, and political reformers that were active in the early 18th century. The essays warned against tyranny and condemned the corrupt and immoral British political system. Collected and printed as "Essays on Liberty, Civil and Religious," the essays went through six printed editions by 1755. The ideas of liberty, freedom, and a government that was controlled by and for the people that were found in "Cato's Letters" were especially influential during the American Revolutionary period; the "Letters" could be found in approximately half of the private libraries in the American colonies.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Trenchard, John and Thomas Gordon		1720-1721	0374

A Collection of Cato's Political Letters

Five works bound in one volume. This volume contains: "A Collection of Cato's Political Letters in the London Journal, December 17, inclusive, 1720," published in 1721 (second edition); "The Second Collection of Cato's Political Letters in the London Journal, Continued to the end of January, 1720," published in 1720; "The Third Collection of Cato's Political Letters in the London Journal, Continued to the end of March, 1721," published in 1721; "The Fourth Collection of Cato's Political Letters in the London Journal," [published in 1721]; and "The Fifth Collection of Cato's Political Letters in the London Journal, 1721," [published in 1721]. Also known as "Cato's Letters," they were composed originally as a series of essays to the weekly newspaper "The London Journal," from 1720 to July 1723; present here are the articles printed up to July 22, 1721. The essays were published anonymously by John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon, some signed as "Cato." "Cato's Letters" in their entirety of 144 essays were published in 1723 in book form. The essays condemned corruption and the lack of morality in the British government. "Cato's Letters" were influential for the American Revolution generation by providing inspiration and political ideas in the colonial period.

Trenchard, John and Thomas Gordon	1st	1721	0464
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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."

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	1776	1133
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An Humble Address and Earnest Appeal to those Respectable Personages in Great Britain and Ireland, who, by their Great and Permanent Interest in Landed Property, their Liberal 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#
Turgot, Anne-Robert-Jacques, Baron de l'Aulne	2nd English	1795	0358

Reflections on the Formation and Distribution of Wealth

This essay may be considered as the germ of the treatise on the wealth of nations, written by the celebrated [Adam] Smith.

Twain, Mark	1st Edition, 2nd State	1880	0725
<p>A Tramp Abroad; Illustrated by W. FR. Brown, True Williams, B. Day and Other Artists--with also There or Four Pictures Made by the Author of this Book, Without Outside Help; in All Three Hundred and Twenty-Eight Illustrations</p> <p>First Edition, Second State, with portrait and illustrations. Written by American writer Mark Twain (Samuel Langhorne Clemens), "A Tramp Abroad" was published in Hartford, Connecticut and London in 1880. It includes 328 illustrations by Walter Francis Brown, True Williams, Benjamin Henry Day, William Wallace Denslow, and other artists with three or four drawings by Twain. "A Tramp Abroad" contains a mixture of autobiographical and fictional events that details a journey through central and southern Europe by the author with his friend Harris (a fictional character created for the book and based on his friend Joseph Twichell). Throughout their travel they encounter situations that are humorous by their reactions to them and the illustrations add to the wit of the work. Also, the volume contains six short essays in the appendix on various topics including "The Portier," the role of the portier in European hotels; "Heidelberg Castle," an account of Heidelberg Castle; "The College Prison," an essay on College Prisons in Germany; "The Awful German Language," a humorous tract on the German language; "The Legend of the Castle," a short story; and "German Journals," a satirical essay on German newspapers.</p>			

Tyndale, William	1st	[1548]	0212
<p>The Obedience of a Christian Man : and how Christen rulers ought to gouerne : wherein also (yf thow marke dylygently) thou shalt fynde eyes to perceave the crafty conueyaunce of all jugglers.</p> <p>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 throughout England and, later on, was even mentioned in the works of Shakespeare."</p>			

United States Congress	1st	1813	0711
<p>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. July 31, 1813. Resolutions Agreed to and Forwarded to the President.</p> <p>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.</p>			

United States Congress	1st	1799	0002
<p>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: including the Report of a Select Committee, and the Speeches of Messrs. Gallatin and Nicholas, thereon.</p> <p>First Edition. This work contains the House Committee Report and the speeches of John Nicholas, a Virginia Congressman, and Albert Gallatin, a representative from Pennsylvania, about the Alien and Sedition Acts passed by the fifth Congress and signed into law by President John Adams in 1798. The Committee Report refused to repeal the Acts despite claims they were unconstitutional. Nicholas</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>and Gallatin were opponents of the Acts and sought to repeal them. The Alien and Sedition Acts were a collection of four Acts: the Naturalization Act, which made it more difficult for immigrants to become citizens; the Alien Friends Act of 1798 and Alien Enemy Act of 1798, which allowed the president to imprison and deport non-citizens who were deemed dangerous or who were from a hostile nation; and the Sedition Act of 1798, which made it illegal to make false statements that were adverse of the federal government. The Acts were met with criticism and help lead to Thomas Jefferson's election in 1800 against John Adams. Upon election, Jefferson allowed the Sedition Act and the Alien Friends Act to expire. The Alien Enemies Act still remains today, in revised form.</p>			
United States Congress		1767	0008
<p>Authentic Account of the Proceedings of the Congress Held at New-York, In MDCCLXV, on the Subject of the American Stamp Act.</p> <p>Authentic account of the proceedings of the Congress held at New York, in MDCCLXV, on the subject of the American Stamp Act.</p>			
United States Congress	1st Octavo	1789	0069
<p>First Acts of Congress -- containing 1st Octavo printing of the Bill of Rights</p> <p>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.</p>			
United States Congress	1st	1774-1775	0532-0533
<p>[Complete Proceedings of the First Continental Congress] 0532: 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. 0533: Journal of the Proceedings of the Congress, Held at Philadelphia, September 5th, 1774. Containing The Bill of Rights; A List of Grievances; Occasional Resolves; The Association; An Address to the People of Great-Britain; A Memorial to the Inhabitants of the British American Colonies; and, An Address to the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec.</p> <p>First Edition. This volume includes "Journal of the Proceeding of the Congress, held at Philadelphia, September 5th, 1774" and "Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress, Held at Philadelphia on the Fifth of September, 1774"; together these two documents make up the complete proceedings of the First Continental Congress. The work also contains the Bill of Rights, the Association, the petition to the King, and other historical documents; these represents America's growing liberty in the 18th century. The first Continental Congress was held in response to the Coercive Acts imposed on the Thirteen Colonies by British Parliament early in the American Revolution. These documents were the colonists' way of regaining their entitlement to all English liberties. This was a major step to establishing American into what it now is today, making these documents an incredibly important piece of American history.</p>			
United States Congress		1834	0072
<p>History of Congress; Exhibiting a Classification of the Proceedings of the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Volume I. From March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1793; Embracing the First Term of the Administration of General Washington.</p> <p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
United States Congress	1st Collected, Folwell Edition	1800 to 1801	0073-0085
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.			

United States Congress		1823	0086-0089
Journals of the American Congress: From 1774 to 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.			

United States Congress	1st	[1778]	0090
Journals of Congress, Containing the Proceedings from January 1st, 1777 to January 1st, 1778			
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.			

United States Congress	1st	1778	0091
Journal of the Proceedings of Congress, held at Philadelphia, from September 5, 1775, to April 30, 1776 (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 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."			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
United States Congress	1st	1787	0092
<p>The Constitution or Frame of Government, for the United States of America, as Reported by the Convention of Delegates, from the United States, begun and held at Philadelphia, on the First Monday of May, 1787, and Continued by Adjournments to the Seventeenth Day of September Following.--Which they Resolved, should be Laid before the United States Congress Assembled; and Afterwards be Submitted to a Convention of Delegates, Chosen in Each State, by the People thereof, Under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification. Together with the Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for Calling said Convention, Agreeable to the Recommendation of Congress.</p> <p>First Pamphlet Edition. Published by Adams and Nourse in Boston, this is a pamphlet printing of the Constitution of United States entitled, "The Constitution or Frame of Government, for the United States of America" was most likely issued shortly after the Constitution was made public on September 19, 1787. The Constitution was created on September 17, 1787 and ratified on June 21, 1788. It became effective on March 4, 1789 and replaced the Articles of Confederation, the first constitution for the United State, which was rendered ineffective by the limitations placed on the central government. The United States Constitution originally consisted of seven articles which laid out the separation of powers, the concepts of federalism, and the methodology for how the states were to ratify the Constitution. It strengthened the federal government by creating the three branches of government: executive, legislative, and judicial. The Constitution has been amended twenty-seven times since its inception, with the first ten amendments known collectively as the Bill of Rights. Drawing on the ideas of the Magna Carta as well as William Blackstone, John Locke and Montesquieu, the Constitution's importance cannot be overstated; the Constitution protects individual freedom, limits government power, and places the government's power in the hands of the citizens.</p>			
United States Congress	1st Edition English	1775	0099
<p>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 Addresses to the People of Ireland. Collected Together for the Use of Serious Thinking Men, by Lovers of Peace. Read with Candour : Judge with Impartiality</p> <p>"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</p> <p>The first English issue and the first on either side of the Atlantic to have "collected together" these Revolutionary foundation documents.</p> <p>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."</p>			
United States Congress	3rd	1777	0100
<p>[Declaration of Independence] Journals of the Assembly [Journals and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania. Part III.]</p> <p>Third Dunlap Edition, one of three known copies. This is Part III of the "Journals and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania" entitled here, "Journals of the Assembly" containing the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Second Continental Congress and ratified on July 4, 1776. The purpose of this document was to announce and explain the separation from Great Britain and that the thirteen American colonies now considered themselves as independent sovereign states that formed a new nation, the United States of America. The Declaration of Independence was authored by Thomas Jefferson, among others, and signed by fifty-six delegates of the Continental Congress. It has served as inspiration for many other countries, including nations in the Caribbean and the Low Countries of Europe. This document also contains the negotiations between the commissioners of Pennsylvania and the chiefs of the Six Nations during the treaty made between January 30 and Feb. 6, 1777.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
United States Congress		1796-1797	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			
United States Congress	1st	1828	0372
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.			
United States Congress	1st Collected	1781	0388
The Constitutions of the Several Independent States of America; The Declaration of Independence; The Articles of Confederation Between the Said States; The Treaties Between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America			
First Collected Edition. "The Constitutions of the Several Independent States of America; The Declaration of Independence; The Articles of Confederation Between the Said States; The Treaties Between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America" was printed in 1781 and is one of 200 copies published for Congress. Imprint reads Philadelphia, however, this volume was printed in Lancaster, where the printer, Francis Bailey, relocated with Congress in September 1781 after the British occupation of Philadelphia began. "The Constitutions of the Several Independent States of America" contains the original text of the constitutions of the thirteen states of: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Also included in the volume is the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation; the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Louis, King of France; and the Treaty of Alliance, Eventual and Defensive with Louis, King of France. Many scholars have called this volume the Magna Carta of the United States as it contains several influential American documents.			
United States Congress	1st	1803	0536
Report of the Committee, to Whom Were Referred, on the 20th Instant, Two Motions for an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Respecting the Election of President and Vice-President. 22d October, 1803. Read, and Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. (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 legislatures on June 15, 1804."			
United States Congress	1st Publication	1789	0546
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, and in the Thirteenth Year of the Independence of the Said States.			
First Official Publication. Entitled "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," the Journal covers the first session of the United States Senate that took place from March 4 to September 29, 1789. Included in the journal are the seventeen amendments to the Constitution proposed by the House of Representatives, which was rejected by the Senate, and the twelve amendments that were passed and sent to the states for ratification, which is found under the heading "Proposed Amendments." The first two amendments were not ratified by the states, and the remaining ten became the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights guarantees personal freedoms and rights, limitations to the government's power, and powers not explicitly given to the national government will be given to the states and people. This volume also contains President Washington's first address to Congress, the first rules of the Senate, the debate on the Judiciary Bill, and many other legislative works.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
United States Congress		1803	0550
The 11th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America			
<p>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.</p>			
United States Congress	1st Publication	1819	0552
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.			
<p>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.</p>			
United States Congress	1st Publication	1819	0694
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. (Journal, Acts and Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention)			
<p>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."</p>			
United States Congress	1st	[1788]	0728
The Constitution of the United States			
<p>First Edition, one of five known copies. This is the first official printing of the Constitution of the United States after Connecticut ratified it on January 9, 1788 and before the Constitution became effective in the United States on March 4, 1789. The Constitution originally consisted of seven articles which laid out the separation of powers, the concepts of federalism, and the methodology for how the states were to ratify it. The Constitution has been amended twenty-seven times since its inception, with the first ten amendments known collectively as the Bill of Rights. Connecticut was the fifth state to ratify the Constitution, where one hundred twenty-eight delegates approved and forty dissented, but did not ratify the Bill of Rights until 1939.</p>			
United States Congress	1st	1800	0869
Report of the Committee, to which was Referred, so much of the President's Speech, as it Relatesm to "A Revision and Amendment of the Judiciary System." 1st May, 1800. Committed to a Committee of the Whole House, on Wednesday Next.			
<p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
United States Congress		[1862]	0926
<p>In the Senate of the United States. May 6, 1862. Report by Mr. Fessenden with amendments, viz: Strike out the words in [brackets] and insert those printed in italics. Ordered, that 3,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the Senate. An Act To provide internal revenue, to support the government, and pay interest on the public dept. (Internal Revenue Act, US Senate)</p> <p>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."</p>			

United States Congress	1st Book Edition	1789	0938
<p>Articles of Confederation</p> <p>First Book Edition. The Articles of Confederation was an agreement comprised of the thirteen original states of the United States of America. The Articles served as the first constitution for the United States. It was drafted by an appointed committee during the Second Continental Congress (1775-1781) and was approved for ratification on November 15, 1777. It came into effect on March 1, 1781 after it was ratified by the thirteen states. The Articles formed a very limited central government, but let the states form a wartime union. Congress soon discovered the Articles' limitation on the central government rendered it ineffective and delegates decided to meet to talk about changes to the Articles. This meeting became known as the Constitutional Convention (May 27, 1787 - Sep 17, 1787) as it was soon realized the changes would not work and the Articles would need to be replaced. The Articles were replaced with the Constitution on March 4, 1789, strengthening the federal government by creating the three branches of government: executive, legislative and judicial.</p>			

United States Congress	1st	1793	0940
<p>Third Congress of the United States. An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Establishment of the United States</p> <p>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.</p>			

United States Congress	1st British	1776	0962
<p>[Declaration of Independence] The Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure: Containing News Letters Debates Poetry Musick Biography History Geography Voyages Criticism Translations Philosophy Mathematicks Husbandry Gardening Cookery Chemistry Mechanicks Trade Navigation Architecture and other Arts and Sciences, Which may render it Instructive and Entertaining to Gentry, Merchants, Farmers and Tradesmen: to which occasionally will be added An Impartial Account of Books in Several Languages, and of the State of Learning in Europe: Also of the Stage, New Operas, Plays and Oratorios</p> <p>First British Edition. "The Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure" was a periodical published monthly in London from 1747 and 1814 by John Hinton and W. Bent. The magazine covered a wide variety of topics including: debates, essays, tales, history, travels, gardening, science and mathematics as well as included illustrations, tables and maps. Volume LIX of "The Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure" is the collected printings of July through December 1776, with a Supplement. In the August issue, located on pages 91 to 93, is the text of the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Second Continental Congress and ratified on July 4, 1776. The purpose of this document was to announce and explain the separation from Great Britain and that the thirteen American colonies now considered themselves as independent sovereign states that formed a new nation, the United States of America. The Declaration of Independence was authored by Thomas Jefferson, among others, and signed by fifty-six delegates of the Continental Congress. It has served as inspiration for many other countries, including nations in the Caribbean and the Low Countries of Europe.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
United States Congress	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."

United States Congress	1st	1800-1801	1080-1081
Journals of the House of Representatives of the United States at the First Session and Second Session of the Sixth Congress			
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.			

United States Congress		1801	1090
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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.

United States Congress		1799	1103
The Constitution of the United States of America; As Proposed by the Convention held at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787, and Since Ratified by the Several States. [With the several Amendements thereto.] [Published by order of the House of Representatives.]			
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
United States Congress		1797	1113
Journal of the Senate of the United States of America. Being the First Session of the Fifth Congress, Begun and Held at the City of Philadelphia, May, 15th, 1797, and in the Twenty-First Year of the Sovereignty of the Said United States.			
United States 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.			
United States 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. 21st February, 1799, Committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.			
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.			
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.			
United States Congress	1st	1796	1375
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."			
United States Congress		1800	1388
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
United States Congress	1st Edition, Second Magazine Printing	1787	1389

Constitution of the United States of America

First Edition, Second Magazine Printing of the United States Constitution published in "The Columbian Magazine." The Constitution is printed in the September 1787 issue (pages 659-665) and is bound with issues from July through December with incomplete issues for June and October. Evidence suggests "The American Museum" magazine printing precedes "The Columbian Magazine" by two days. "The Columbian Magazine" was an American periodical founded by Mathew Carey, Charles Cist, William Spotswood, Thomas Seddon, and John Trenchard in 1786 and ran until 1792. The Constitution was signed by the members of the Constitutional Convention on September 17, 1787 and ratified on June 2, 1788. It came into effect in the United States on March 4, 1789. The Constitution originally consisted of seven articles which laid out the separation of powers, the concepts of federalism, and the methodology for how the states were to ratify the Constitution. The Constitution has been amended twenty-seven times since its inception, with the first ten amendments known collectively as the Bill of Rights.

United States Congress	1st	1794	1442
<p>Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, at the Second Session of the Third Congress. Anno M.DCC, XCIV, and the Independence of the United States the Nineteenth.</p> <p>First Edition.</p>			

United States Congress		[©1919]	1478
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Constitution of the United States and Amendments Including Prohibition

United States Congress		[©1919]	1498
<p>Constitution of the United States and Amendments Including Prohibition</p>			

United States Congress		1915	1479
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The Constitution of the United States of America

United States Congress		© 1920	1481
<p>The Constitution of the United States of America</p>			

United States Congress		[1854]	1484
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The Constitution of the United States with the Acts of Congress Relating to Slavery, Embracing, the Constitution, the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820, the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and the Nebraska and Kansas Bill, Carefully Compiled

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
United States, 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.			
University of Oxford	1st	1710	0762
An Entire Confutation of Mr. Hoadley's Bookb of the Original Government; Taken from the London Gazette, Published by Authority			
Illuminates the growing struggle between church and state in late 17th and early 18th century England.			
University of Padua	Manuscript	1612	0944
Doctoral Diploma of the University of Padua			
Illuminated Manuscript on Parchment in Latin. This Doctoral Diploma of the University of Padua was written and illuminated in Padua and it is not signed by any scribes or illuminators. The diploma was granted to Antonio Butta of Belluno for a doctorate in law in 1612. It was signed by Alexander Terentius, the Vicar of the bishopric of Padua, representing the Bishop of Padua, Marcus Cornelius, whose seal authenticates the diploma. There is no further information on Butta. The University of Padua is located in Padua, Italy. It was founded in 1222 as a school of law and was one of the leading universities in early modern Europe. It was formed by a group of students and teachers who came to Padua from Bologna. It established a free body of scholars, where the students approved statutes, elected the rector, and selected their teachers. It is the second oldest university in Italy and one of the world's oldest surviving universities.			
Unknown		1705	1305
The Game Law: Or, A Colletion of the Laws and Statutes			
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.			
Various		1790-1791	0595-0598
Essays Philosophical, Historical and Literary			
<p>“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.”</p> <p>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.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Various		1586	0656

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""."

Verplanck, Gulian	1st	1836	1137
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The Advantages and the Dangers of the American Scholar. A Discourse Delivered on the Day Preceding the Annual Commencement of Union College, July 26, 1836.

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.

Verplanck, Gulian C.	1st	1809	1118
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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."

Vespucci, Amerigo	1st	1894	1156
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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 Seignury 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

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Voyage of Pinzon and Solis."			
Vesque de Puttelange, Jean	1st	1791	1343
Le Roi Guiot, Histoire Nouvelle, Tirée d'un vieux manuscrit poudreux et vermoulu			
<p>First and Only Edition, in French. Written by Jean Vesque de Puttelange, a government official of the Holy Roman Empire, "Le Roi Guiot, Histoire Nouvelle, Tirée d'un vieux manuscrit poudreux et vermoulu" was published in 1791 with no publisher or printing location on title page. This work is a fable-like story about the fictitious King Guiot, who is spoiled from birth, who goes on a journey incognito to a neighboring country that puts him in touch with a different reality. However, he is too late with this realization and his own people rebel, tired of the despotism. Also included in this work is "Bagatell, Ou le plus joli petit conte du monde," a short erotic story.</p>			
Virgil		1515	0386
Opera Vergiliana and Aeneis Vergiliana			
<p>Two works in one volume. This volume contains "Opera Vergiliana" and "Aeneis Vergiliana" by the ancient Roman poet Virgil. It was printed in 1515 by Johannes Barbier at Francisco Regnault in Paris. All of Virgil's works are written in dactylic hexameter. The first work, "Opera Vergiliana" contains Virgil's early writings, the "Appendix Vergiliana," and his "Eclogues" and "Georgics." "Appendix Vergiliana" contains several poems attributed to Virgil, such as "Culex," "Dirae," and "Ciris." However, most scholars consider the "Appendix Vergiliana" to be a collection of poems by various authors formed in Late Antiquity. "Eclogues" is the first of Virgil's three major works and consists of ten pieces that take place in a pastoral setting and features a mixture of politics and eroticism. "Georgics" is Virgil's second major work and is made up of four books that deal with broad themes within the subject of agriculture. The second work in this volume, "Aeneis Vergiliana" consists of Virgil's third, and most well-known, major writing, the "Aeneid," widely considered to be one of the greatest works of Latin literature. The "Aeneid" is made up of twelve books that tells the story of Aeneas, a Trojan who traveled to Italy and became the ancestor to the Romans. Virgil's work has had an extensive and lasting influence on Western literature; this is especially notable in Dante's "Divine Comedy," where Virgil appears as Dante's guide.</p>			
Virginia		[1861]	1474
The New Constitution of Virginia, with the Amended Bill of Rights, as Adopted by the Reform Convention of 1850-51, and Amended by the Convention of 1860-61			
Virginia		1912	1475
Constitution of Virginia			
Virginia		1915	1476
Constitution of Virginia			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Virginia Constitutional Convention		1830	1045
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
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."			
Virginia General Assembly		1799	0101
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 and Sedition laws : with certain proceedings of the legislature of this commonwealth thereupon, at their last session. (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."			
Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet)	1st	1733	0507
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet)	1st English	1767	0827

The Ignorant Philosopher: with an Address to the Public upon the Parricides Imputed to the Families of Calas and Sirven

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.

Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet)	1st English	1759	0923
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Candid: or, All for the Best

First English Edition. "Candide, All for the Best" by Voltaire was first published in French in 1759 and then widely translated. This volume is one of three English translations published in 1759. It was translated anonymously and published by Jean Nourse. This volume is based on the London reprints of the French edition. "Candide" follows a young man, Candide, who has been living a sheltered life and following the Leibnizian optimism doctrine. The work describes Candide's fall and disillusionment from his previous lifestyle and the new hardships he experiences. Voltaire uses "Candide" to assault Leibniz and his optimism by concluding and advocating a practical principle, "we must cultivate our garden," in lieu of Leibnizian mantra, "all is for the best" or "best of all possible worlds." Upon publication, "Candide" was censored due to its religious blasphemy and political sedition, among other things. Despite this, the volume was widely translated and read. Today, "Candide" is thought to be Voltaire's greatest masterpiece and is often taught in French literature at colleges and universities. It is considered to be one of the most influential works ever written.

Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet)	1st English	1764	0928
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A Treatise on Religious Toleration. Occasioned by the Execution of the Unfortunate John Calas; Unjustly Condemned and Broken upon the Wheel at Toulouse. For the Supposed Murder of his own Son.

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.

Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet)	Nouvelle Edition (New Edition)	1741	0493
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Éléments de la Philosophie de Neuton. Contenant la Métaphysique, la Théorie de la Lumiere, & celle du Monde.

Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet)	1st	1723	0494
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La Ligue ou Henry le Grand poëme epique

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Von Holst, Hermann E.		1881-1889	0878-0883
The Constitutional and Political History of the United States			
Only six volumes of a eight volumes set, 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			
Voorhees, Daniel W.		1859	0651
Argument of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees of Terre Haute, Indiana. Delivered at Charlestown, Virginia, Nov. 8, 1859, upon the trail 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
The Extraordinary Black Book: An Exposition of the United Church of England and Ireland; Civil List and Crown Revenues; Incomes, Privileges, and Power, of the Aristocracy; Privy Council, Diplomatic, and Consular Establishments; Law and Judicial Administration; Representation and Prospects of Reform Under the New Ministry; Profits, Influence, and Monopoly of the Bank of England and East-India Company, with Strictures on the Renewal of their Charters; Debt and Funding System; Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments in Courts of Justice, Public Offices, and Colonies; Lists of Pluralists, Placemen, Pensioners, and Sinecurists: the Whole Corrected from the Latest Official Returns, and Presenting a Complete View of the Expenditure, Patronage, Influence, and Abuses of the Government, in Church, State, Law, and Representation.			
"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
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.			
Wakefield, Gilbert		1794	1002
An Examination of the Age of Reason, or an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology, by Thomas Paine			
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Walker, Edward (Editor)	3rd	1842	1514

The Addresses and Messages of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Tyler, Embracing the Executive Proclamations, Recommendations, Protests, and Vetoes, From 1789 to 1842, Together with The Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States

Ward, Seth and John Wilkins	1st	1654	1097
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Vindiciae Academiarum containing, Some Briefe Animadversions upon Mr Websters Book, stiled, The Examination of Academics. Together with an Appendix concerning what M. Hobbes, and M. Dell have Published on this Argument.

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. Interspersed with Biographical, Political and Moral Observation.

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.""

Washington, Booker T.	1st	1901	1225
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Up From Slavery

First Edition. This book was first published serially in the "The Outlook," New York Christian newspaper, in 1900 and published in book form in 1901. It is an autobiography by Booker T. Washington in which he accounts more than forty years of his life. In "Up from Slavery," Washington describes his experience as a slave and rising up from the position during the Civil War, his difficulty of getting an education, and his work with vocational schools and students. Throughout the volume, Washington highlights the importance of education for the black population. Washington was criticized for his views by W. E. B. Du Bois and others. He has long been seen as a controversial figure; in spite of this, his work was a bestseller and was extremely popular until the autobiography of Malcom X was published in 1965.

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.

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Washington, George		1796	0806
Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine			
<p>"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."</p>			
Watson, Richard		1796	0362
An Apology for the Bible, in a Series of Letters, Addressed to Thomas Paine, Author of a Book Entitled, The Age of Reason, Part the Second, Being an Investigation of True and of Fabulous Theology			
<p>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.</p>			
Watson, Richard	2nd Philadelphia	1796	1012
An Apology for the Bible, in a Series of Letters, Addressed to Thomas Paine, Author of a Book entitled, The Age of Reason, Part the Second, Being an Investigation of True and of Fabulous Theology			
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, Author of a Book entitled, The Age of Reason, Part the Second, Being an Investigation of True and of Fabulous Theology			
<p>"An Apology for the Bible, in a Series of Letters, Address to Thomas Paine, Author of a Book entitled, The Age of Reason, Part the Second, Being an Investigation of True and of Fabulous Theology " was written by Anglican bishop and academic Richard Watson. First published in 1796, the present volume is one of the first American editions, published in the same year as the British. The American edition was printed by several different printers around the same time so the "true" first edition is hard to determine. This volume was printed by T. & J. Swords in New York. It was published in response to Thomas Paine's "The Age of Reason, Part the Second, Being an Investigation of True and of Fabulous Theology," first published in 1795. In the "The Age of Reason," Paine catalogued, dated, and examined the writings of the books in the Bible and concluded the books in the Bible are fables and metaphorical tales. "An Apology for the Bible" was written as a series of letters and gives a strong rebuttal to Paine's work; Watson vigorously defends the Bible and argues for the ascendancy of the Bible. It is considered one of the most famous rebuttals to Paine's "The Age of Reason."</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Webster, Daniel		1819	0098
<p>Report of the Case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College Against William H. Woodward. Argued and Determined in the Superior Court of Judicature of the State of New-Hampshire, November 1817. and on Error in the Supreme Court of the United States, February 1819 (The Case of Dartmouth College)</p>			
<p>"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""."</p>			
Webster, Daniel		1830	0537
<p>Speech of Daniel Webster, in reply to Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina: The Resoution of Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, Relative to the Public Lands, Being Under Consideration. Delivered in the Senate, January 26, 1830</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
Webster, Daniel	1st	1824	1111
<p>Mr. Websters Speech on the Greek Revolution</p>			
<p>First Edition. "Mr. Webster's Speech on the Greek Revolution" is an impassion speech given by Congressman Daniel Webster on December 8, 1823 to Congress on the Greek Revolution. It was first published in 1824 in Washington City by John S. Meehan. Webster made a motion in Congress to support the Greek Revolution for independence; calling for appropriation of money and sending an American emissary to Greece. The Greek War of Independence was a war between 1821 and 1832 by Greek revolutionaries against the Ottoman Empire. The Greeks were later supported by the Russian Empire, Great Britain, Kingdom of France, and other European powers. The United States issued the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 which took the stance, that the United States had no intention in interfering in European affairs. However, private citizens did become involve in Greek affairs. Greece was recognized as an independent nation on May 1832 in the Treaty of Constantinople.</p>			
Webster, Daniel		1830	1119
<p>Speech of Daniel Webster, in Reply to Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina: The Resolution Offered by Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, Relative to the Public Lands, Being Under Consideration. Delivered in the Senate, January 26, 1830.</p>			
<p>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 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</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Webster, Daniel	1st	1832	1209
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
Speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster at the National Republican Convention, in Worcester, Oct. 12, 1832			
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 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, Noah	5th	1794	0653
An American Selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking. Calculated to Improve the Minds and Refine the Taste of Youth. And Also to Instruct Them in the Geography, History and Politics of the United States: to Which are Prefixed Rules in Elocution and Directions for Expressing the Principal Passions of the Mind.--Being the Third Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language, to Which is now Added, an Appendix Containing Several New Dialogues.			
Thomas and Andrews Fifth Edition. "An American Selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking. Calculated to Improve the Minds and Refine the Taste of Youth. And Also to Instruct Them in the Geography, History and Politics of the United States: to which are Prefixed Rules in Elocution and Directions for Expressing the Principal Passions of the Mind.--Being the Third Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language, to Which is now Added, an Appendix Containing Several New Dialogues" was written by American lexicographer Noah Webster and first published in 1789. The volume seen here was printed in Boston by Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews in 1794. Beginning in 1790, Thomas and Andrews published 16 printings of this work in the 18th century. The work was originally published as the third part of Webster's "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language." It also contains some material on the American Revolution, including two accounts of the Boston Massacre, and poems by Freneau and Barlow. Webster is known by some as the "Father of American Scholarship and Education" and his name has been synonymous in the United States with the word "dictionary."			
Webster, Noah		1790	1065
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 Locke	1st	1799	0440
The Philanthropist or, A Good Twenty-Five Cent Worth of Political Love Powder, for Honest Adamites and Jeffersonians: with the Following Recommendation by Georg Washington			
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#
Wesley, John		1851	1507
Sermons on Several Occasions			
Only Volume I of Three Volume Present.			
Wesley, John and Richard Baxter		1774	0732
A Christian Library: Consisting of Extracts from and Abridgments of the Choicest Pieces of Practical Divinity, which have been Published in the English Tongue [The Saints Everlasting Rest: Or, a Treatise of the Blessed State of the Saints in their Enjoyment of God in Glory]			
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.			
West, Samuel	1st	1793	0363
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			
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
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. In Two Parts. Part Second			
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
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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
West, Samuel	1st	1776	1208
Mr. West's Election Sermon			
<p>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.</p>			
Wharton, Francis		1889	0719-0724
The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States			
<p>Edited Under the Direction of Congress. With Preliminary index and notes Historical and Legal.</p>			
Whately, Thomas	1st	1765	1309
The Regulations Lately Made Concerning the Colonies, and the Taxes Imposed Upon Them, Considered.			
<p>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.</p>			
Wheeler, Jacob D.	1st	1837	1350
A Practical Treatise on the Law of Slavery. Being A Compilation of all the Decisions made on that Subject, in the Several Courts of the United States, and State Courts. With Copious Notes and References to the Statues and other Authorities, Systematically Arranged.			
<p>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."</p>			
Whipple, Edwin P.		1850	1429
Washington and the Principles of Revolution. An Oration Delivered Before the Municipal Authorities of the City of Boston, at the Celebration of the Seventy-Fourth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1850.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Whistler, James McNeill	1st	1890	1320

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, P.		1792	1034
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Rational Freedom: Being a Defence of the National Character of Britons, and of the Form of their Government; in Opposition of the Malapert and Seditious Writings of Thomas Paine

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	1st	1871	0773
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Democratic Vistas

First Edition. Written by American author Walt Whitman, "Democratic Vistas," is a classical work of comparative politics. Whitman wrote the essays in response to Thomas Carlyle's essay "Shooting Niagara: And After?" reprinted in August 1867 in the "New York Tribune," which criticized certain aspects of democracy. "Democratic Vistas" was written in as a three part series and was published in the "Galaxy Magazine." The first part was published in December 1867 under the title "Democracy, the second part was published in May 1868 as "Personalism" and the third part was entitled "Orbic Literature" was not published in the "Galaxy." The essays were published together as "Democratic Vistas," in 1871 in an eighty-four page pamphlet. The work was influenced by a period of events in the United States history including the Louisiana Purchase and Civil War as well as the Industrial Revolution. "Democratic Vistas" has nationalistic tones in which Whitman praises the United States' geographical expansion, population growth, natural resources, and its wealth capabilities. Despite this, Whitman worries a breakdown of national unity and common heritage is occurring and blames feudalism as the lingering cause.

Whitman, William		1904	1485
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Objections to Reciprocity on Constitutional and Practical Grounds

Wilberforce, William	1st	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."

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Wilberforce, William	2nd American	1799	1430
A Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians, in the Higher and Middle Classes, Contrasted with Real Christianity.			
Wilkes, John		1764-1765	1301-1303
The North Briton			
<p>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.</p>			
Wilkinson, Sir J. Gardner		1878	1211-1213
The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians			
<p>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.</p>			
William of Normandy	Facsimile	1862	0106
Domesday Book or The Great Survey of England of William the Conqueror A. D. MLXXXVI. Fac-simile of the Part Relating to Yorkshire			
<p>"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.</p> <p>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."</p>			
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>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Williams, David	1st American, 6th English	1791	0702
Lessons to the Young Prince, by an Old Statesman			
Williams, George Fred	1st	1886	1404
Oration Delivered Before the City Council and Citizens of Boston, on the One Hundred and Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, July 5, 1886			
First Edition. Williams contrasts the corruption of politics of the day with the honorable me who led the nation to independence.			
Williams, Samuel	1st	1775	0364
A Discourse on the Love of our Country; Delivered on a Day of Thanksgiving, December 15, 1774			
"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
Emancipation; or Practical Advice to British Slave-Holders: with Suggestions for the General Improvement of West India Affairs			
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		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...			
"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.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Wirt, William	3rd	1818	1014
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.			
Wisconsin		[1848]	1477
Constitution of Wisconsin. Message of the President of the United States, Transmitting a copy of the Constitution of state government formed by a convention of the people of the Territory of Wisconsin : in pursuance of the act of Congress of August 6th, 1846, together with sundry documents relating thereto.			
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: A Sermon, Preached at Princeton, September, 1775- The Sabbath Preceding the Annual Commencement; and Again with Additions, September 23, 1787. To which is added, An Address to the Senior Class, who were to Receive the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.			
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	1st	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, and whether the same have been Regularly Accounted for," which Report was Presented on the 29th of April, 1802.			
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. Written by British feminist writer Mary Wollstonecraft, "Letters Written During a Short Residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark" is a personal travel narrative and an autobiographical memoir, published in 1796. The volume consists of twenty-five letters on various topics over the course of Wollstonecraft's three months in Scandinavia. Wollstonecraft undertook the tour to retrieve a stolen treasure ship for her lover Gilbert Imlay, whose relationship was strained. The work includes topics such as sociological reflections on Scandinavia, philosophical questions regarding identity, as well as Wollstonecraft's feelings with her relationship with Imlay. "Letters" was the last work published during Wollstonecraft's lifetime. It was one of her most popular books in the 1790s and was reviewed favorably by many critics.			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Wollstonecraft, Mary	1st	1790	0367
A Vindication of the Rights of Men, in a Letter to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke; Occasioned by his Reflections on the Revolution in France			
<p>First Edition. Written by British feminist Mary Wollstonecraft in 1790 and published in the same year, "A Vindication of the Rights of Men, in a Letter to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke; Occasioned by His Reflections on the Revolution in France" was the first response to the publication of Edmund Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France" published in 1790. It was highly successful, and the first edition sold out in three weeks. In Burke's "Reflections," he defended the constitutional monarchy and aristocracy as well as the Church of England; his defense ignited a pamphlet war. In antithesis, Wollstonecraft advocated republicanism and attacked aristocracy. She used his own terms and rhetoric against him and declared Burke's reasoning of an equal society was created on the passivity of women.</p>			
Wollstonecraft, Mary	1st	1792	0368
A Vindication of the Rights of Woman: with Structures on Political and Moral Subjects.			
<p>First Edition. "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman: with Structures on Political and Moral Subjects" is one of the earliest and most famous works on feminism. Written in approximately six weeks by Mary Wollstonecraft after she read Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord's 1791 report to the French National Assembly, "Rapport sur l'instruction publique," that declared women should only receive domestic education. The report prompted Wollstonecraft to launch an attack against the double standard between men and women and call for equality between the sexes in certain areas of life, such as education. Upon its publication, "Rights of Woman" was immediately released in a second edition in London, and was followed by several American editions and was translated into French. While it was favorably reviewed by several magazines including "Analytical Review" and "New York Magazine," it did receive ill-favored reviews. "Rights of Woman" heralded in ideas of women's suffrage that have longed influenced feminist philosophy and, along with Wollstonecraft's own unconventional life, has made her a revered figure in feminism.</p>			
Wollstonecraft, Mary	1st	1792	0446
A Vindication of the Rights of Woman: with Strictures on Political and Moral Subjects			
<p>First Edition. "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman" is one of the earliest and most famous works on feminism. Written in approximately six weeks by Mary Wollstonecraft after she read Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord's 1791 report to the French National Assembly, "Rapport sur l'instruction publique," that declared women should only receive domestic education. The report prompted Wollstonecraft to launch an attack against the double standard between men and women and call for equality between the sexes in certain areas of life, such as education. Upon its publication, "Rights of Woman" was immediately released in a second edition in London, and was followed by several American editions and was translated into French. While it was favorably reviewed by several magazines including "Analytical Review" and "New York Magazine," it did receive ill-favored reviews. "Rights of Woman" heralded in ideas of women's suffrage that have longed influenced feminist philosophy and, along with Wollstonecraft's own unconventional life, has made her a revered figure in feminism.</p>			
Wood, Will C.		1893	1486
Protection Constitutional: An Argument from the Statements of the Framers and Expounders of the Constitution, and Decisions by the Supreme Court			
Wotton, William	1st	1701	1040
The History of Rome, from the Death of Antoninus Pius, to the Death of Severus Alexander			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
Wright, Charles	1st	1862	1134

The Prospect: A View of Politics

Writing to the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, Wright laments that, "We have lost our public honor; and have lost it through the lack of private honor in our public men." These are influence of money, bribery, and indifference to the public good.

Xenophon		1781	0636
Ephesiacorum libri V De amoribus anthiae et abrocomae			
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 Cyrus 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
Xenophon's 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 Cyrus 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, Written by Xenophon, in Five Books. Translated into English. To which are Prefix'd the Life of Socrates, from the French of Monsieur Charpentier, a Member of the French Academy; and the Life of Xenophon, Collected from Several Authors; with Some Account of His Writings.			
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	1st	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. From the Notes Taken by the Late Robert Yates, Esq. Chief Justice of New-York, and Copied by John Lansing, Jun. Esq. Late Chancellor of that State, Members of the Convention. Including "The Genuine Information," Laid Before the Legislature of Maryland, by Luther Martin, Esq. then Attorney General of that State, and a Member of the Same Convention. Also, Other Historical Documents Relative to the Federal Compact of the North American Union.			
First Edition. Entitled "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," this volume was compiled from the notes of Robert Yates and copied by John Lansing. Yates, along with Alexander Hamilton and John Lansing, Jr., were appointed to represent New York at the constitutional convention for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation. However, once at the convention it soon became clear to Yates that they would not be revising the Articles but replacing it. Yates left the convention, believing it was exceeding its authority and soon			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
<p>became a leading Anti-Federalist. This volume is an important document imitating the beginning of the formation of the Constitution with an appendix containing the Constitution, "Pinckney's Draft of the U. S. Constitution," "Alexander Hamilton's Plan of Government," "Original draft of Constitution Reported by the Committee of Five, August 6, 1787," and other documents relating to the convention. Also included in this volume is "The Genuine Information" by Luther Martin, a letter and report delivered to the Legislature of the State of Maryland which summarized the debates on the constitution with criticism on each of the Constitution's articles. The report was widely published in newspapers and in pamphlet form.</p>			
Young, Alexander and Thomas Minns	1st	1805	1289
<p>The Defence of Young and Minns, Printers to the State, Before the Committee of the House of Representatives. With an Appendix, Containing the Debate &c.</p>			
<p>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 be known, whether a man is, or is not, pious, just, or temperate, if there is any restraint upon the liberty of publishing."</p>			
Young, Isaac J.		1872	1355
<p>Speech of Col. I. J. Young, Delivered at Louisburg, N.C., on the 12th day of March, 1872.</p>			
<p>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."</p>			
Zenger, John Peter		1752	0370
<p>The Trial of John Peter Zenger, of New-York, Printer; who was Tried and Acquitted, for Printing and Publishing a Libel Against the Government. With the Pleadings and Arguments on Both Sides.</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
Zenger, John Peter		1738	0555
<p>The Trial of John Peter Zenger of New-York, Printer, who was Lately Try'd and Acquitted for Printing and Publishing a Libel against the Government. With the Pleadings and Arguments on both Sides.</p>			
<p>Published in Dublin in 1738 under the title, "The Trial of John Peter Zenger, of New-York Printer, who was lately Try'd and Acquitted for Printing and Publishing a Libel against the Government. With the Pleadings and arguments on both Sides," this volume was originally published in Boston, Massachusetts in 1738 as "A Brief Narrative of the Case and Tryal of John Peter Zenger." It contains the pleadings and arguments from both sides of the trial. It is written from the perspective of John Peter Zenger; however, the work is believed to be written by James Alexander, who was one of Zenger's attorneys. In 1733, Zenger, a printer of the "New York Weekly Journal," was accused of seditious libel for opposition to the government because he printed a series of articles that criticized the actions of the royal governor, William S. Cosby, and his administration and accused them of assorted crimes. Zenger was arrested in 1734 and put on trial in 1735 when he refused to name the authors of articles. Entering in a plea of not guilty, Zenger's lawyers, John Chambers and Andrew Hamilton, argued their case, and Hamilton declared this was not just a private concern, but a "cause of liberty." After a brief deliberation, the jury found Zenger not guilty. While Zenger's case did not establish legal precedent in seditious libel, it did, however, raise questions and concerns about the freedom of press, which led to its protection in the Bill of Rights.</p>			

Author	Edition	Pub Date	Call#
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.			