



THE REMNANT TRUST, INC.



The Wisdom
of the Ages
Athenaeum
at
The
Columbia
Club



...talem : ex hac decuria ira cuius mi
crepta esse facultas eorum quos iste au
batur. **M. T. CICERO**
IN ORATIO
MULTA MIHI IN
aliquomodo de his re
cipi n. causam Sicilie
Ego tñ hoc onere susce
pio su aliquo amplius
cepi causa p. p. qd p
n modo reus impbus adduceret sed
cium uenire. Quo mihi maturius ad
cius furtis ac flagitiis...



AUGUST TO
DECEMBER
2020

THE Remnant Trust

INCORPORATED

The Remnant Trust is a public organization that shares an actively growing collection of manuscripts, 1st edition and early works dealing with the topics of individual liberty and human dignity with some pieces dating as early as 2500 BCE. The Trust makes this collection available to colleges, universities and other organizations for use by students, faculty, scholars, and the general public. Those exposed are encouraged to touch, feel and read the originals, including the first English translation. Generally, titles are loaned for a semester or longer to educational institutions that choose specific exhibits that are tailored to each.



AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2020 EXHIBITION

Dante Alighieri
*The Vision; or,
Hell, Purgatory,
and Paradise of
Dante Alighieri*
1814

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 of the greatest works of world literature. #0905

Susan B. Anthony
*An Account of
the Proceedings
on the Trial of
Susan B. Anthony*
1874

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. #1232

Thomas Aquinas
*Summa
Theologiae Pars
Secunda
Secunda Pars*
1472-1475

Incunabula 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." #0023

Augustine of Hippo
St. Augustine, Of the Citie of God: With the Learned Comments of Io. Lod. Viues (Citie of God)
1610
1st Edition

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. #0029

Bible
The Holy Bible, Conteyning the Old Testament and the New (King James Bible, "He" Version)
1611
1st Edition

First Edition, "He" Version. Entitled: 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; this volume is known as The King James Bible, "He" Version. It 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. #1063

Bible
Vulgate Bible
1240-1260
Manuscript

Illuminated and Rubricated Manuscript, in Latin on Parchment. This portable Vulgate Bible was made in Northern France in the between 1240 and 1260. 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 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. #1188



John Calvin
The
Commentaries of
M. Iohn Calvin
upon the Actes of
the Apostles
1585
1st Edition

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. #0666

Marcus Tullius
Cicero
Orationes in
Verrem
(The Verrine
Orations)
1476
Manuscript

Illuminated Manuscript on Parchment, in Latin. Written in the humanist style in Padua, Italy circa 1476, this volume contains Marcus Tullius Cicero’s “Orationes in Verrem” (“The 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. #0755

Marcus Tullius
Cicero
M. Tulli Ciceronis
De Re Publica
Quae Supersunt
1822
1st Edition

First Edition in Latin, with folding engraved frontispiece portrait of Pope Pius VII and a large folding manuscript facsimile. Entitled here, “M. Tulli Ciceronis De Re Publica Quae Supersunt”, commonly called “De Re Publica”, was written by Roman statesman and philosopher Marcus Tullius Cicero between 54 and 51 BCE; this volume was published in 1822 in Rome. “De Re Publica” is a dialogue about Roman politics, written in six books. The work was written in the literary prose form of Socratic dialogue. The dialogue takes place at the estate of Scipio Aemilianus, who was a famous Roman general and statesman; and includes nine participants. In the work, Cicero examines the government established in Rome since the kings and the development of the constitution. He further looks at the types of constitutions and the roles citizens have in government. The sixth book contains “Dream of Scipio,” a fictional dream vision. Large parts are missing from each book in the work, and the surviving sections come from excerpts preserved from later works and references by other ancient writers. While the work does not survive in its complete state, it does give insight to Cicero’s thoughts on governments and constitutions. #0770



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

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. #1261

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

“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. #0102

**Frederick
Douglass
*My Bondage and
My Freedom*
1855
1st Edition**

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. #0108

**Ralph Waldo
Emerson
Essays
1841
1st Edition**

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. #0115

**Euclid
*The Englished
Euclide, Being the
First Six Elements
of Geometry*
1705
1st Edition**

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. #0557

**Federalist
(Alexander
Hamilton, James
Madison and
John Jay)
The Federalist
1788
1st Edition**

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. #0121





Peter Force
American Archives
1837-1853
1st Edition

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. #0558-0566

**Benjamin Franklin
and Benjamin
Rush**
***The Constitution
of the
Pennsylvania
Society, for
Promoting the
Abolition of
Slavery***
1787
1st Edition

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. #0453

Galileo Galilei
***Della Scienza
Mecanica e delle
vtilita che si
traggono da gl'
instrumenti di
quella***
1655
1st Edition Italian

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 fragmento 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.” #0952



James Harrington
The Oceana of
James Harrington,
Esq; And his
Other Works
 1737
 Toland Edition

Toland Edition, with portrait frontispiece. "The Oceana of James Harrington, Esq; And his Other Works: With an Account of his Life Prefix'd by John Toland. To which is Added, Plato Redivivus: or, A Dialogue Concerning Government" contains the works of English political theorist James Harrington. It was published in Dublin in 1737 and is known as the Toland edition. This volume contains: "The Life of James Harrington," an account of Harrington's life by John Toland; "The Grounds and Reasons of Monarchy Consider'd," "The Common-Wealth of Oceana," "The Prerogative of Popular Government," "The Art of Law-Giving," "A Word Concerning a House of Peers," "Six Political Tracts Written on Several Occasions," and "Plato Redivivus: or, A Dialogue Concerning Government," written by Henry Neville. "Oceana" is the most famous and well-known of these works. It was

first published in 1656 in London. The first printing was seized while at the printer and censored by Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector. Harrington appealed to Cromwell's daughter, Elizabeth Claypole, who intervened and led to the book being printed with a new dedication to Cromwell. 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 that Harrington's ideal vision of state went on to influence the United States government and politics regarding the Constitution, dual legislatures, and the election of the president. #0893

Hildegard of
Bingen
Scivias libri tres
 1513
 1st Edition,
 except were cited

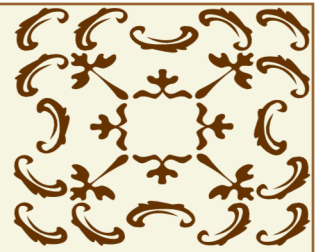
First Edition, except were cited. This volume is entitled "Liber trium virorum & trium spiritualium virginum" and includes six texts in one volume with a woodcut title page of full length figures portraying the six authors with their renowned attributes. The volume contains a very rare first edition and first appearance in print of Hildegard of Bingen "Scivias liberi tres," published in 1513. "Scivias" 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 divinorum 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; "Hermæ Liber unus," the second-century work "Pastor of Hermas;" "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." #1207

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Indiana General
Assembly
A Collection of
Three Works in
One Volume of
Laws of the State
of Indiana
 1819-1821

Three works in one volume. This volume contains three early printings of the laws of the State of Indiana that were printed between 1819 and 1821. Included in this work are: "Laws of the State of Indiana, Passed and Published at the Third Session of the General Assembly, Held at Corydon on the First Monday in December, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen. Two which is Prefixed the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and the Act of Congress Authorising a State Government," printed 1819; "The Laws of the State of Indiana, Passed at the Fourth Session of the General Assembly, Held at Corydon on the First Monday in December in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen," printed in 1820; and "The Laws of the State of Indiana, Passed at the Fourth Session of the General Assembly, Held at Corydon on the First Monday in December in the Year One

Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen," printed in 1820-1821. Indiana was admitted as the 19th state of the United States on December 11, 1816. It is the 38th largest by area and 17th most populated state. Its name means "Land of the Indians" or "Indian Land." The name stems from Indiana's territorial history and its indigenous inhabitants. This volume contains Indiana's Statehood Constitution of 1816, which condemns the seizing and selling of free African Americans. In addition, Indiana declared that free African Americans were "under the protection of our laws, and fully invested with those invaluable rights guaranteed by our constitution namely, life, liberty & the pursuit of happiness." #1293



Abraham Lincoln
*An Oration
Delivered on The
Battlefield of
Gettysburg
(Gettysburg
Address)*
1863
1st Edition

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" (Gettysburg Address) was 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 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. #0197

John Locke
*An Essay
Concerning
Human
Understanding. In
Four Books.*
1690
1st Edition,
2nd Issue

First Edition, Second Issue, with the cancelled title page. "An Essay Concerning Human Understanding. In Four Books" 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. #0200

John Locke
*Some Thoughts
Concerning
Education*
1693
1st Edition

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. #0204





John Locke
***Two Treatises of
Government***
1694
2nd Edition

Second Edition. John Locke first published “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” 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. #0205

**Niccolò
Machiavelli**
***The Works of the
Famous Nicholas
Machiavel, Citizen
and Secretary of
Florence***
1680
2nd Edition

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 inspiration none the less. #0219

Magna Carta
***The Great Charter
Called in Latyn
Magna Carta***
1542

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 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. #0221

Marsilius of Padua
*Opus insigne cui
titulum fecit autor
defensorem pacis
(Defensor Pacis)*
1512

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 jam olim controversam, de potestate papæ et imperatoris excussissime tractet, profuturum theologis, jureconsultis, in summa optimarum 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 censored 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. #0229

**Karl Marx and
Friedrich Engels**
*Manifesto of the
Communist Party
(Communist
Manifesto)*
1888
1st Edition

Fifth Edition. Written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," more commonly known as the "Communist Manifesto," was commissioned by the Communist League. This volume was printed in London in 1888. It was edited and annotated by Engels and is an authorized English translation. The "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 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. #0847

John Stuart Mill
On Liberty
1859
1st Edition

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. #0241





John Milton
Areopagitica; A
Speech of Mr.
John Milton For
the Liberty of
Unlicenc'd
Printing, To the
Parlament of
England
1644
1st Edition

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. #0247

Plato
The Republic of
Plato
1763
1st Glasgow
Edition

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. #0383

Plutarch
Plutarchus de
Claris Mulieribus.
Plutarchi
Paralelia.
(On the Virtues of
Women [with]
Parallel Lives
1485

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. “Clariss 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. #0284



Quran
The Koran,
Commonly Called
the Alcoran of
Mohammed
1734
1st Edition

First Edition in English. Entitled, "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," this volume was translated by George Sales and published in 1734 in London. It is the first Quran to be translated directly from the original Arabic into English. The only other previous translation was the French version of André Du Ryer (1649) and Alexander Ross published an English translation from Du Ryer's in the same year. Sale intended to educate English readers about Islam in a time that he perceived English speakers to be ignorant and intolerant of Islam. The Quran (meaning "the recitation") is the sacred religious text of Islam and 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 and 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. The Quran is widely regarded as the Arabic language's finest piece of literature. #0945

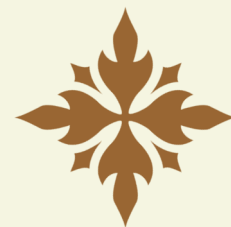
Walter Raleigh
The History of the
World
1614 [colophon
dated 1621]
3rd Edition

Third Edition. This "The History of the World. In Fiue Bookes..." 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 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. #0523

William
Shakespeare
Hamlet [bound
with] Romeo and
Juliet
1785
Bell Edition

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. #0455





Mary Shelley
***Frankenstein; or,
The Modern
Prometheus***
1869
**3rd American
Edition**

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. #0313

Algernon Sidney
***Discourses
Concerning
Government***
1763
**1st Hollis
Edition**

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. #0316

Adam Smith
***The Theory of
Moral Sentiments***
1759
1st Edition

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. #0318



Adam Smith
***An Inquiry into
the Nature and
Causes of the
Wealth of Nations***
1776
1st Edition

First Edition. "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 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. #0323-0324

Jonathan Swift
***A Tale of a Tub.
Written for the
Universal Im-
provement of
Mankind.***
1710
5th Edition

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. #0592

Jonathan Swift
***The Works of
Jonathan Swift***
1754-1755

Only Volumes I and II of a twelve volume set, with illustrations. Entitled, "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," these two volumes contain the works of Anglo-Irish satirist and essayist Jonathan Swift, published in London in 1754 and 1755.

Included in these volumes are "An Account of the Life of the Reverend Jonathan Swift;" "A Tale of a Tub," a prose parody discussing the morals and ethics of the English; "An Account of the Battle between the Antient and Modern Books in St. James's Library," a short satire depicting a battle between books in the St. James's Palace Library; and "Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World" ("Gulliver's Travels"), a prose satire discussing human nature and travelers' tales. "A Tale of a Tub" and "Gulliver's Travels" are two of Swift's most well-known works and are still widely read today. #0643-0644



**Henry David
Thoreau**
*A Yankee in
Canada, with
Anti-Slavery and
Reform Papers*
1866
1st Edition

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. #0349

John Toland
Tetradyms
1720
1st Edition

First Edition. "Tetradyms" was written by Irish rationalist philosopher John Toland and published in 1720 in London. It contains four parts of unrelated essays: "Hodegus; or the Pillar of Cloud and Fire, that Guided Israelites in the Wilderness, not Miraculous..."; "Clidophorus; or of the Exoteric and Esoteric Philosophy, that is, of the External and Internal Doctrine of the Antients..."; "Hypatia; or the History of a Most Beautiful, Most Virtuous, Most Learned, and Every Way Accomplish'd Lady..."; and "Mangoneutes: being a Defense of Nazarenus, Address'd to the Right Reverend John lord Bishop of London..." Of these essays, "Clidophorus" and "Hypatia" are the most well-known. "Clidophorus" was the first published work on esoteric/exoteric distinction and offers insight on how to read esoteric texts. It also sheds light on deistic and atheistic writers who were forced to conceal the true meaning of their works and thoughts on how to avoid persecution for blasphemy. "Hypatia" is an essay on the early female Hellenistic Neoplatonist philosopher Hypatia, who lived in Alexandria, Egypt between 350-370 and 415 CE. She taught philosophy and astronomy and was the first female mathematician whose life was recorded adequately. In his life, Toland was often eclipsed by John Locke, David Hume, and Montesquieu and his ideas often dismissed. His works found more success after his death. #1441

Torah
Hebrew Torah
ca. 16th or 17th
Century
Scroll

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 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. #0790



**John Trenchard
and Thomas
Gordon
*A Collection of
Cato's Political
Letters*
1720-1721**

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. #0374

**William Tyndale
*The Obedience of
a Christen Man*
1548**

With woodcut title-border and decorative initials. "The Obedience of a Christian Man, and how Christen rulers ought to gouverne, wherein also (yf thow marke dylygently) thou shalt fynde eyes to perceave the crafty conueyaunce of all jugglers" was written by English scholar William Tyndale and first published in 1528 in Antwerp. This volume was printed in 1548 in London. In the work, Tyndale encouraged the English translation of the Bible so that households could practice, use, and exercise scripture. He also argued that English society needed to be obedient to Biblical law and scripture. Tyndale criticized the Catholic Church for abusing its power and distorting scripture to suit their needs. Further, he advocated that the King was the head of a country's church. This would be the first time the idea of the divine rights of kings was promoted in English. "The Obedience of a Christian Man" was banned, but widely read in England and was mentioned in works by William Shakespeare. #0212

**United States
Congress
*The Constitution
or Frame of
Government, for
the United States
of America
(Constitution of
the United States
of America)*
1787
1st Pamphlet
Edition**

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. #0092

**United States
Declaration of
Independence
[in] The Universal
Magazine
of Knowledge and
Pleasure
1776
1st British
Edition**

First British Edition of the Declaration of Independence in "The Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure." "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. #0962

**Mary
Wollstonecraft
*A Vindication of
the Rights of
Woman*
1792
1st Edition**

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. #0368





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