

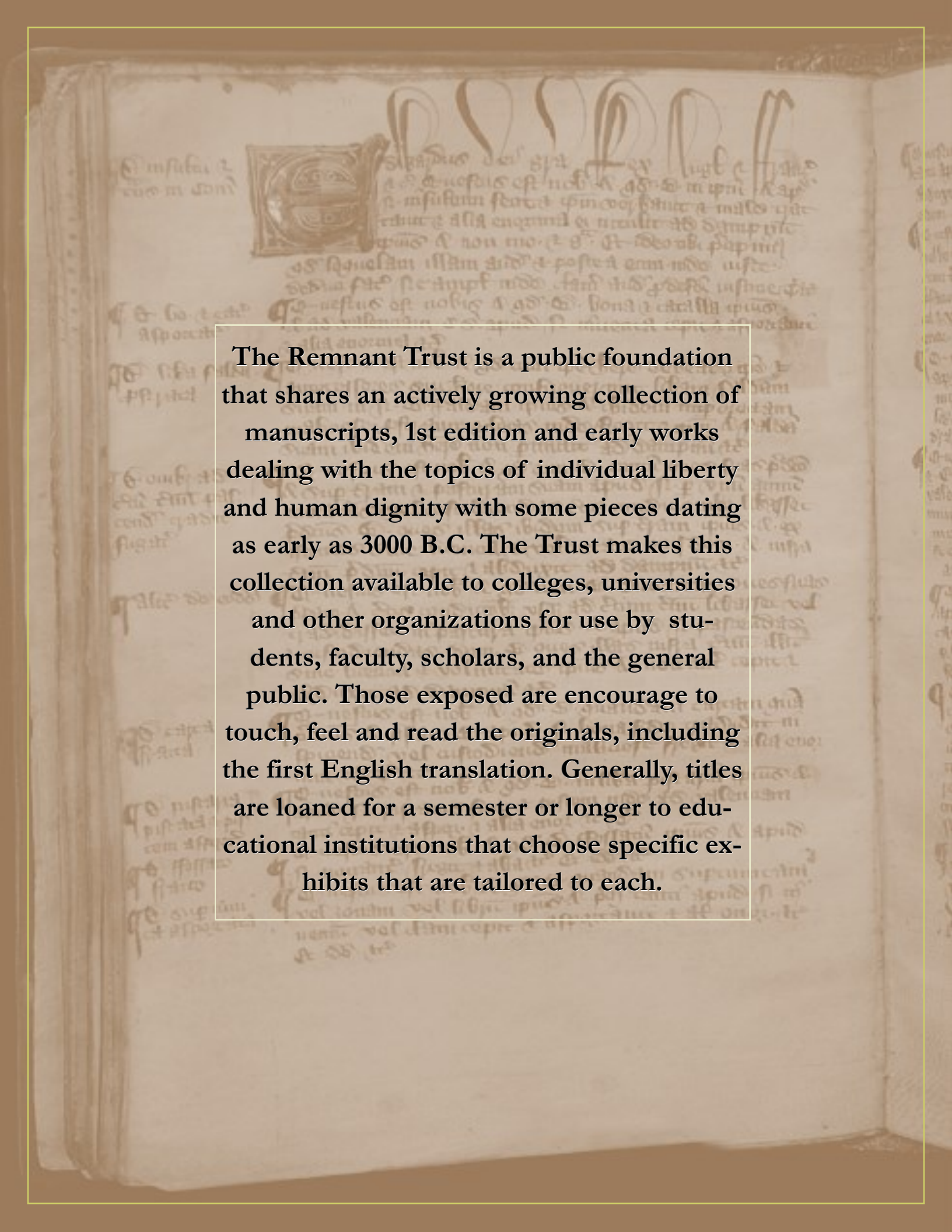


THE REMNANT TRUST, INC

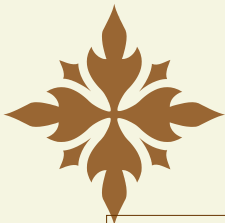
The Wisdom of the Ages Athenaeum at Valdosta State University



OCTOBER 2014
THROUGH
JULY 2015



The Remnant Trust is a public foundation 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 3000 B.C. 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 encourage 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.



**EXHIBITION: OCTOBER 2014
THROUGH JULY 2015**

***American Archives
Fourth Series Vol I -
Fifth Series Vol III***
American Archives

Consisting of a collection of authentic records, state paper, debates, and letters and other notices of public affairs, the whole forming a documentary history of the origin and progress of the North American Colonies; of the causes and accomplishment of the American Revolution; and of the Constitution of Government for the United States, to the Final Ratification thereof. Contains the 1st Rice Paper Facsimile of the Declaration of Independence. Contained in Firth Series Vol I # 0564. #0564

***History of Woman
Suffrage***
Susan B. Anthony
1887-1922

Rare complete set in six volumes. The fourth volume of this set is inscribed by Susan B. Anthony. "The volumes document the speeches, papers, correspondence, and other records of the women's right movement, and to some degree the temperance and abolition movement as well. The first four volumes included documents from the 19th century, as follows: Volume 1, 1848-1861; Volume 2, 1861-1876; Volume 3, 1876-1885; Volume 4, 1883-1900; with Volume 5 and Volume 6 covering the period from 1900-1920." #0985-0990

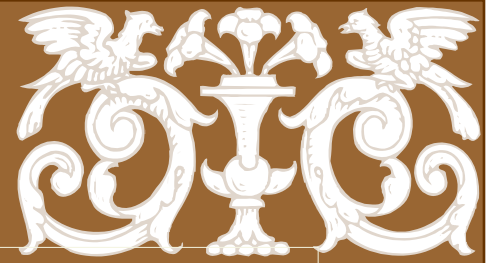
***Rubricated Manuscript
Leaf in Latin***
Thomas Aquinas
1447

Rubricated Manuscript in Latin. Scribe: Iohannes de Ubera. #0393

Libri Politici
Aristotle
1543

In Aristotle's Politics (eight books), the good of the individual is identified with the good of the city-state. The study of human good is thus a political inquiry, as it is in Plato. Aristotle discusses different types of government, finally preferring monarchy, an aristocracy of men of virtue, or constitutional government of the majority. Slavery is considered natural in Aristotle's politics, because some men are adapted by nature to be the physical instruments of others. Aristotle's Rhetoric treats methods of persuasion; the Poetics is his great contribution to literary criticism. Called by Dante "the master of those who know," Aristotle mastered every field of learning known to the Greeks. His influence on St. Thomas Aquinas and the medieval world, through the translation of the Arabic scholar Averroes, was profound and enduring. 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." #0025

Politiques
Aristotle
1598

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Nichomachean
Ethics
Aristotle
1488

This rubricated manuscript in the Latin translation of Leonardo Bruni, the first Florentine scholar to use the word "studia humanitatis" as a term for literary studies was used in grammar schools. This couples with the large number of interlinear and marginal notations are evidence that the text was not only transmitted among the intellectual elites. Originally written in Greek and based on lectures Aristotle gave in Athens in the fourth century B.C., concerns the end to which human behavior should be directed. For a person to be happy, he says, they must not simply pursue pleasure, but to do well those things which are distinctly human, namely the exercise of intellectual abilities. But, as he also explains, virtue is not solely intellectual, and mankind has a moral aspect as well. #0672

Citie of God
Augustine of
Hippo
1610

First edition English. Early Christian church father and philosopher. Received his early training primarily in Latin literature and earned his living as a teacher of rhetoric in Carthage, Rome, and Milan. He joined the Manichaeans for a number of years but became disillusioned and was converted to Christianity. 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



Manichaeans, 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. City 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." #0030

Confessions
Augustine of Hippo
1491

Rubricated. 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. #0424

Of the Advancement and Proficence of Learning
Francis Bacon
1640

Violently opposed to speculative philosophies and the syllogistic quibbling of the Schoolmen, Bacon argues that the only knowledge of importance to man was empirically rooted in the natural world and that this knowledge should be amassed and studied in a judicious, systematic fashion. For Bacon, a clear system of scientific inquiry would assure man's mastery over the natural world. He deplored generalizations that might obscure the exceptions to every rule and vigorously sought the negative for every positive, in order to bring both into a unified system of thought. In these respects, his ideas anticipated aspects of utilitarianism, particularly in the work of John Stuart Mill. #0680

Works of Geoffrey Chaucer
Geoffrey Chaucer
1687

The first edition to include the conclusions to the "Cook's Tale" and the "Squire's Tale". #0659



***Verrine Orations
Manuscript
Marcus Tullius
Cicero
1476***

The very basis of modern rhetorical strategies. This was the only cause in which Cicero was engaged as accuser instead of defender. Concerns the Sicilian's suit against former governor Gaius Verres who had embezzled funds and worse. Verres' defender Quintus Hortensius was so confounded by Cicero's prosecution, he was unable to make any defense. Cicero is the greatest name in Roman literature.

#0755

***First Connecticut
Printing of the
United States
Constitution
Congress
1788***

A very rare printing (one of five known copies) of the first official printing done after the state ratified the Constitution on January 9, 1788. Connecticut was the fifth state to ratify the Constitution, putting it more than halfway toward the milestone of nine states needed for adoption. The ratifying convention opened on January 4, and among the delegates were Oliver Ellsworth, Oliver Wolcott, and Matthew Griswold (who served as president). One hundred twenty-eight delegates to the Connecticut ratifying convention approved the Constitution, while forty dissented. Connecticut did not ratify the Constitution subject to the addition of the bill of rights (as apposed to Massachusetts, South Carolina, New Hampshire, New York, and Virginia). In fact, Connecticut did not ratify the Bill of Rights for another 150 years, in 1939. #0728

***U. S. Grant and
the Colored
People
Frederick
Douglass
1872***

A rare, post- Civil War Douglass publication, addressed "'To the Colored People'" urging Black Americans to Support Grant versus Greeley in the 1872 election." #0538

***State Conventions
And Debates on the
Federal Constitution
Jonathan Elliot
1830***

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.] #0715-0718



*Arithmetices
euclideae Liber
Primus
Euclid
1564*

Presented to 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). Presented by the author/editor Johannes Stein (sthenius) to the eminent international scholar and diplomat Daniel Rogers (c. 1538 - 1591). Daniel Rogers was born in Wittenberg where his father was a protestant minister. His father, John Rogers, was burned at the stake in February 1555--the first of the Marian Martyrs--"he, as one feeling no smart, washed his hands in the flame, as though it had been in cold water" (Foxe's Book of Martyrs). KVK & OCLC record copies at the British Library, Burndy Library (MIT), Oklahoma, Berlin and Dresden. #1043

**The Federalist
1788**

This is the most famous and influential American political work. When Hamilton invited his fellow New Yorker Jay and Madison, from Virginia, to join him in writing the series of essays published as The Federalist, it was to meet the immediate need of convincing the reluctant New York State electorate of the necessity of ratifying the newly proposed Constitution of the United States. The eighty-five essays, under the pseudonym "Publius", were designed as political propaganda, not as a treatise of political philosophy. In spite of this The Federalist survives as one of the new nation's most important contributions to the theory of government. The Federalist exerted a powerful influence in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution, not only in New York but also in the other states. There is probably no work in so small a compass that contains so much valuable political information. The true principles of a republican form of government are here unfolded with great clearness and simplicity. #1191

*Pennsylvania Anti-
Slavery Society
Founding Document
Benjamin Franklin
1787*

Statesman, diplomat, inventor, scientist, author, painter, publisher, educationalist, and public servant—one of the most striking figures in American history. Publisher of Poor Richards Almanac and elected into the Royal Society in London after his performances with certain electrical experiments, history has often bestowed upon him the title of the "wisest American." Active for the colonies throughout the Revolution, he helped draft and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He had a sophisticated understanding of economics, warfare, and racial conflict, and recognized that slavery was, on top of everything else, economically counterproductive and socially unsustainable. He composed his Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Founding Document to publicly condemn the horrors of slavery and followed by signing a petition to the United State Congress urging abolition. Regrettably, Congress did not act in favor of this effort, and the matter was ultimately resolved decades later by the bloody American Civil War. #0453



*De Naturalibus
Facultatibus Libri
Tres De Crisibus
Libri Tres De Diebus
Decretoriis Libri
Tres De Alimentorum
Facultatibus Libri
Tres, Iam Recens
Multis in Locis
Recogniti.
Claudius Galen
1549-1550*

A collection of four of the major works of Galen. The first work was translated by Thomas Linacre of one of the most influential of Galen's work *De Naturalibus Facultatibus*. The second, Galen's major work on crises in humoral pathology was translated by Nicolao Leonicensis. 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. #1287

*Oceana & Other Works
James Harrington
1737*

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." #0159

*Scivias libri tres
Hildegard of Bingen
1513*

First edition of Hildegard's *Scivias*. The best known and most influential of Hildegard's works. *Scivias* was the model for Elizabeth of Schonau's *Visions*, here also printed in first edition, along with three other first editions of major works of Medieval spirituality: the *Visio Uguetini*, the second-century Pastor of Hermas and Robert d'Uzes; the sixth text is an early edition of the *Liber spiritalis gratiae* of Mechthild von Hackeborn. The title-page woodcut full-length figure portrays the six authors with their most recognizable attributes. All accompanied by another figure (an angel or Christ) apart from Hildegard, who stands alone holding a book in one hand and a church in the other, illuminated by rays of light shining through clouds. #1207



*Hippocratis Coi
Medicorum Omnium
Longe Principis, Opera
Quae Ad Nos Extant
Omnia*
Hippocrates of Kos
1558

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. #0864

*Leviathan: Or the
matter, forme, and
power of a common
wealth ecclesiasticall
and civil*
Thomas Hobbes
1651

Leviathan rigorously argues that civil peace and social unity are best achieved by the establishment of a commonwealth through social contract. Hobbes's ideal commonwealth is ruled by a sovereign power responsible for protecting the security of the commonwealth and granted absolute authority to ensure the common defense. In his introduction, Hobbes describes this commonwealth as an "artificial person" and as a body politic that mimics the human body. The frontispiece to the first edition of Leviathan, which Hobbes helped design, portrays the commonwealth as a gigantic human form built out of the bodies of its citizens, the sovereign as its head. Hobbes calls this figure the Of Leviathan, a word derived from the Hebrew for "sea monster" and the name of a monstrous sea creature appearing in the Bible; the image constitutes the definitive metaphor for Hobbes's perfect government. His text attempts to prove the necessity of the Leviathan for preserving peace and preventing civil war. #0886

*Eight Books of the
peloponnesian
Warre written by
Thucydides the son
of Olorus.*
Thomas Hobbes
1629

Interpreted with faith and diligence immediately out of the Greeke by Thomas Hobbes. Imprinted for Hon. Seile, and are to be sold at the Tigres Head in Paules Churchyard. #1067



***On the Misery of the
Human Condition***
Innocent III
1250

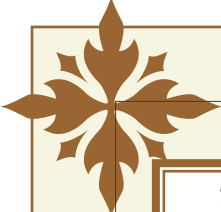
Provides one of the most thoroughly gloomy and pessimistic dehorations from the vanities of this world ever written. In three books, the dismal tale of man's woe and misery from birth, through death, to the Last Judgment and tortures of Hell, together with the fleeting unsubstantial nature of human desires, is unfolded in splendid incantatory Latin periods. #0896

Works of Josephus
Josephus
1655

Mid seventeenth century edition of the works of Josephus, Jewish historian enlisted by the Roman emperor Titus to serve as interpreter during the siege of Jerusalem. Josephus was rewarded for his effort with Roman citizenship and pension that allowed him time to write. In 77-78 A.D., he published the Jewish War. In 94 A.D., he published his second great work, "Antiquities of the Jews." The latter work traces the history of Jews from creation to the end of the Jewish war. The Church esteemed the writings of Josephus. His work represents the earliest non-biblical history of the Jewish race." #0190

Koran Manuscript
18th Century

The Koran is the central religious text of Islam, which Muslims consider the exact word of God and the Final Testament, following the Old and New Testaments. Its literally meaning is "a recitation." It is regarded widely as the finest piece of literature in the Arabic language. The Quran is divided into 114 suras of unequal length which are classified either as Meccan or Medinan depending upon their place and time of revelation. Muslims believe that the Koran was verbally revealed through the angel Gabriel from God to Muhammad gradually over a period of approximately twenty-three years. It began in 610 CE, when Muhammad was forty, and concluded in 632 CE, the year of his death. Muslims believe that the Koran was precisely memorized, recited and exactly written down by Muhammad's companions after each revelation was dictated by Muhammad. Shortly after Muhammad's death, the Koran was compiled into a single book by order of the first Caliph Abu Bakr and at the suggestion of his future successor Umar. Hafsa, who was Muhammad's widow and Umar's daughter, was entrusted and became guardian of the only copy of the Koran after the second Caliph Umar died. Uthman, the third Caliph, asked Hafsa to borrow the Koran so several copies could be made and sent to main centers of the expanding empire. The Koran copies written helped in establishing the standard dialect of Arabic language, the Quraish dialect now known as Fus'ha, Modern Standard Arabic, which began to have slight differences. The copies of the Koran made also helped to standardize the text, invalidated all other versions of the Koran. The present form of the Quran text is accepted by most scholars as the original version compiled by Abu Bakr. #0960



***Two Treatises of
Government***
John Locke
1694

The foundation of liberalism Two Treatises of Government, The foundation of the principles of democracy. English philosopher. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Locke was a lecturer in Greek, rhetoric, and philosophy at that university and apparently practiced medicine, though he never received a medical degree. He became confidential secretary to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, as one of the proprietors of Carolina, induced Locke to write a well-known constitution for the colony in 1669. Suspected of complicity in Shaftesbury's plot against the government, Locke was forced to leave England, and he lived in the Netherlands from 1684 to 1689. He returned to England at the accession of William and Mary and was appointed commissioner of appeals. Locke's influence on political theory was enormous. His Two Treatises on Government, written in defense of the Glorious Revolution, revealed his belief in the natural goodness and cooperative spirit of man and his theory that the state should operate according to natural laws of reason and tolerance. He advocated religious tolerance and rights to personal property. The American Declaration of Independence, in particular, echoes his contention that government rests on popular consent and that rebellion is permissible when government subverts the ends – the protection of life, liberty, and property – for which it is established." #0206

***Von der
Babylonischen der
Kirchen***
Martin Luther
1520

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, which the Reformer radically critiques the sacramental system of the church. "It is in the "Babylonian Captivity" that Luther 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." #1342

Li Principe
Niccolo Machiavelli
1580

Niccolo Machiavelli is a popular symbol for the completely unprincipled, and unscrupulous politician whose whole philosophy is that the end justifies the means. The highest law to Machiavelli, it is universally believed, was political expediency...from a comparative reading of (The Discourses and The Prince), one must come to the startling conclusion that Machiavelli was a convinced republican. He had no liking for despotism, and considered a combination of popular and monarchical government best. #1101

***Blackstone's Magna
Carta***
Magna Carta
1759

Until the Commentaries, the ordinary Englishman had viewed the law as a vast, unintelligible and unfriendly machine; nothing but trouble, even danger, was to be expected from contact with it. Blackstone's great achievement was to popularize the law and the traditions which had influenced its formation... If the English constitution survived the troubles of the next century, it was because the law had gained a new popular respect, and this was due in part to the enormous success of Blackstone's work. #0222



Spirit of Laws
**M. de Secondat,
Baron Montesquieu**
1752

The scheme that emerges of a liberal benevolent monarchy limited by safeguards on individual liberty was to prove immensely influential... his theories underlay the thinking which led up to the American and French revolutions, and the United States Constitution in particular is a lasting tribute to the principles he advocated." "One of the greatest masterpieces of political theory and a pioneering work in sociology... its emphasis on the separation of powers of government and on a system of checks and balances... profoundly influenced constitutional thought in both America and France. Indeed, during the early and later stages of the French Revolution, Montesquieu's theories were much more important than those of Rousseau." #0259-0260

*The Mathematical
Principles of Natural
Philosophy*
Isaac Newton
1729

"The Principia is generally described as the greatest work in the history of science . Copernicus, Galileo and Kepler had certainly shown the way; but where they described the phenomena they observed, Newton explained the underlying universal laws. The Principia provided the greatest synthesis of the cosmos, proving finally its physical unity. Newton showed that the important and dramatic aspects of nature that were subject to the universal law of gravitation could be explained, in mathematical terms, with a single physical theory. With him the separation of the natural and supernatural, of sublunar and superlunar worlds disappeared. The same laws of gravitation and motion rule everywhere; for the first time a single mathematical law could explain the motion of objects on earth as well as the phenomena of the heavens. The whole cosmos is composed of inter-connecting parts influencing each other according to these laws. It was this grand conception that produced a general revolution in human thought, equaled perhaps only by that following Darwin's Origin of Species . It was the final, irrevocable break with a medieval conception based on Greek and Roman cosmology and a scholastic system derived from the medieval interpretation of Aristotle. Although Newton was a profoundly (but not a conventionally) religious man, deeply impressed with the need for a divine power to create and conserve the universe, immutable laws of nature were sufficient sources of scientific explanation; hence Newton's universe, almost independent of the spiritual order, ushered in the age of rationalism, scientific determinism and the acceptance of a mechanistic view of nature... [Newton] is generally regarded as one of the greatest mathematicians of all time and the founder of mathematical physics " (PMM 161). #0621-0622

Animal Farm
George Orwell
1946

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. #0263



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Nineteen Eighty-Four
George Orwell
1949

"Who controls the past...controls the future: who controls the present controls the past." Published the year before his death, Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four met with a success "'rare for Utopias,'" or in this case "'Dystopias,'" and further established his "'commanding influence.'" "'[Nineteen Eighty-Four] has been called an embittered book... but it is written with [Orwell's] particular feeling and clarity and though it flags sometimes with his growing fatigue even the political arguments are never dull. In fact they are worked out with passionate logic. 'Double Think,' 'Newspeak,' and 'Big Brother' now form parts of the language. It is a warning against totalitarianism under any disguise--left or right. It is also a warning based on Auden's 'We must love one another or die' for if the lovers had been able to maintain complete trust in each other, even under torture, then only their bodies would have been broken'". #0264



Nineteen Eighty-Four
George Orwell
1949

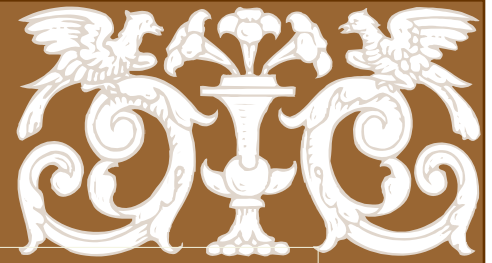
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Republic
Plato
1763

"In this, the greatest of the dialogues of Plato, Socrates, while seeking an answer to the question What is justice? described an ideal of perfect society, the republic after which the book is named... The Republic is Plato's masterpiece and one of the greatest books in literature.'" "'The 'Republic' is the model for all ideal commonwealths, e.g. More's 'Utopia,' Bacon's 'New Atlantis,' etc... His philosophy has affected all subsequent philosophers.'" This, the first edition in English, is "'a very faithful translation, with an admirable discourse, containing not only a general epitome of the Republic of Plato, but an accurate delineation of the characters, manners, and philosophy of the ancient Greeks.'" "'[Plato's] master Socrates had laid the foundation of scientific method in asking the essential question 'What is...?' rather than improvising theories and this passionate belief in the answerableness of questions and the certainty that good came from knowledge was developed and idealized in the writings of Plato... the dialogues are pervaded by two dominant impulses: a love of truth and a passion for human improvement... it has been truly said that the germs of all ideas can be found in Plato.'" #0281

Apology for Socrates
Plato
1675

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. #0667



*Inquiry into the
Nature and Causes
of
the Wealth of
Nations*
Adam Smith
1776

Smith's cornerstone of political economy contains many specific references to America, including "a great mass of information concerning the trade of this country, before the revolution, and a clear and convincing argument against the so-called 'Mercantile System' which did so much to prepare the way for that event... Prof. J.E. Thorold Rogers has recorded his opinion that 'had Adam Smith's work been printed in the early days of the struggle, his theory of colonial policy would have very much aided in smoothing the differences between the Plantations and Great Britain. The

Wealth of Nations is... the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought. Smith's cornerstone of political economy contains many specific references to America, including "a great mass of information concerning the trade of this country, before the revolution, and a clear and convincing argument against the so-called 'Mercantile System' which did so much to prepare the way for that event... Prof. J.E. Thorold Rogers has recorded his opinion that 'had Adam Smith's work been printed in the early days of the struggle, his theory of colonial policy would have very much aided in smoothing the differences between the Plantations and Great Britain. The Wealth of Nations is... the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought." #0325-0327

*The Theory of
Moral Sentiments*
Adam Smith
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. #0385

*Anti Slavery
Manual*
**Rev. La Roy
Sunderland**
1837

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. #0890

*A Yankee in
Canada*
**Henry David
Thoreau**

Classic Confrontation. Contains "Essay on Civil Disobedience. FIRST EDITION AND FIRST BOOK APPEARANCE OF THOREAU'S WORK ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE. This essay is ``the classic of individualism in its inevitable conflict with government, but again, implies a state based upon laws in conformity with Thoreau's conception of what is noblest and most worthily human." #0349

*Ethiopian Magic
Scroll*
Unknown

Mythically Jewish until it was converted to Christianity in the fourth century, Ethiopia was almost isolated from Europe by the screen of Islam after the seventh century. It has retained many cultural features that disappeared elsewhere long ago; among them, a tradition of talismanic art. Talismans are not considered to be a product of human skill; they are a part of a "mystery" faithfully reproduced through revelation. The Ethiopian genius translated into pictorial language on "magic Scrolls" the antique theory of correspondences between men, animals, stars, demons, sicknesses, etc. These paintings were considered capable of commanding spirits because of their intrinsic healing qualities, coupled with the realization of the desires of their owners. #0936

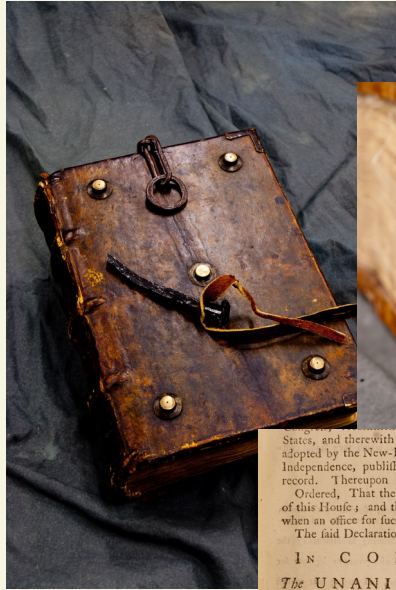
*Up From Slavery:
An Autobiography*
**Booker T.
Washington**
1901

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. #0892

Letters
**Mary
Wollstonecraft**
1796

Wollstonecraft's famous letters, written while she was in Scandinavia on business for Gilbert Imlay. The letters are devoid of personal comments relating to her relationship with Imlay--which, had she but known it, was dissolving even as she traveled--but they contain a wealth of characteristically brisk, cogent observations on politics and society. This was Wollstonecraft's first publication after leaving France, following her disaffection with the French Revolution and the course it was assuming." #0366





States, and therewith enclosed regulations of the prices of the necessaries of life, adopted by the New-England States, together with the following Declaration of Independence, published by Congress, which the Congress requests to be put on record. Thereupon

Ordered, That the said Declaration of Independence be put on the Minutes of this House; and that the same be entered among the Records of this State, when an office for such purposes shall be established.

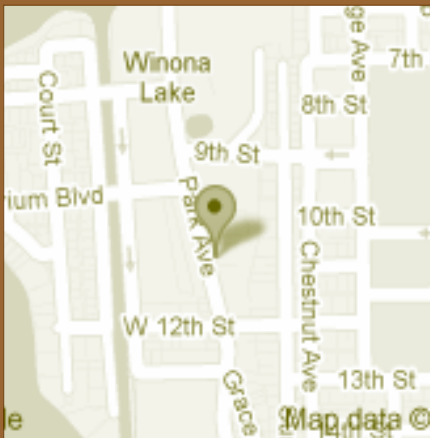
The said Declaration follows in these words.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The UNANIMOUS DECLARATION of the
THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people "to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another," and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal station "to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them," a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires "that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, "that all men are created equal," "that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights," that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit



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