JOHN ADAMS  
_A Defense of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America_

- Born in 1735 in Massachusetts; died in 1826
- Founding Father, 1st Vice President of the U.S. and 2nd President
  - His son, John Quincy Adams, was the nation’s 6th president
- Served on First Continental Congress and helped draft the Declaration of Independence
- In 1770 Adams agreed to represent the British soldiers on trial for killing 5 civilians in what became known as the Boston Massacre
  - His justification for taking the case was that he believed every person deserved a defense
  - Jury acquitted 6 of the 8 soldiers; 2 convicted of manslaughter but law practice suffered
- Adams nominated George Washington as Commander-in-Chief
- Later served as Washington’s VP
- Served as President but lost re-election in 1800
- He intended for “A Defence” to be a one-volume work; however, he added two more volumes in 1787 and 1788 to address issues raised by critics.

CONGRESS  
_Articles of Confederation_

This was the first written constitution of the United States but was hampered by the peoples’ fears of central authority and extensive land claims. Ratified March 1, 1781

- The states remained sovereign and independent; Congress served as last resort on appeal of disputes
  - Congress could also make treaties and alliances, maintain armed forces, and coin money
  - Weak central government, lacked ability to levy taxes and regulate
- Led to Constitutional Convention in 1787 and the creation of new federal laws
- The Articles of Confederation was an agreement comprised of the thirteen original states of the United States.
- The Articles was drafted by an appointed committee during the Second Continental Congress, November 15, 1777; ratified by the thirteen states on March 1, 1781.
- The document created a loose confederation of sovereign states with a weak central government; the need for a stronger central government soon became apparent. This led to the Constitutional Convention in 1787.
- The present United States Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation March 4, 1789.

THOMAS PAINE  
_Common Sense_

- Born in 1737 in England; died in 1809s in New York City
  - In 1774 Ben Franklin helped him emigrate to Philadelphia and being his career in journalism
- His writings inspired passion, but also brought criticism
- He easily communicated ideas of Revolution to the common farmer
- Staunchly anti-slavery and first to advocate a world peace organization and social security for the poor and elderly; radical ideas on religion that destroyed his success
- Produced _The American Crisis_ which helped inspire the Army.
  - It was so popular that as a percentage of the population, it was read by more people than watch the Super Bowl today
  - Wrote _The Rights of Man_ in 1791-1792 in response to criticism of French Revolution; labeled an outlaw in England and fled to France
- Imprisoned in France for not endorsing the execution of Louis XVI. Escaped execution through efforts of James Madison, U.S. Minister to France; returned to US but glory faded
- First Complete Edition. This volume contains Thomas Paine’s “Common Sense” bound with, as issued, “Large Additions” and “A Dialogue between the Ghost of General Montgomery Just Arrived from the Elysian Fields; and an American Delegate, in a Wood Near Philadelphia.”
Paine published “Common Sense” anonymously on January 10, 1776.

In “Common Sense,” Paine made a persuasive case to the Colonists for American independence. He linked independence with the prevalent religious views of the Colonies, creating a uniquely American political identity.

"Common Sense" became the most widely circulated document at the time, going through twenty-five editions in its first year; one in six households owned a copy.

Wall (0962) Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure Declaration of Independence

- First issue of the magazine was published in 1747; last issue in 1814
- Published in England in English language
  - Publisher was John Hinton and W. Bent under Royal License according to an Act of Parliament
- First Edition British. “The Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure” was a periodical published monthly in London
- 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 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.
- It has served as inspiration for many other countries, including nations in the Caribbean and the Low Countries of Europe.

Wall (0655) THOMAS JEFFERSON Notes on the State of Virginia

- Born in 1743 in Virginia; died July 4, 1826 at Monticello, VA
- As a public official, historian, philosopher, he served the country for over five decades
- As member of the Continental Congress, was selected to draft the Declaration of Independence
- After this he returned to VA and served in legislature and as governor 1779-1781
- 1790 accepted position as Secretary of State under George Washington; served as VP; then the 3rd President
  - This was the first peaceful transfer of authority from one party to another
- Notable achievements while President: Louisiana Purchase, support for the Lewis and Clark expedition and, maintained neutrality Britain and France
- Monticello purchased Nov 17, 1864 by Ben Ficklin (of Tom Green County) with bid of $80,500
  - Acquired it three weeks before Confederacy surrendered
- Eighth Edition American, with frontispiece, folding map, and folding table “Notes” originated as a request for information about Virginia
- In 1780, Jefferson, then the Governor of Virginia, was given the list of inquiries and soon began the task of responding. The work is a collection of information about Virginia including geography, economy, government, manners, history, and other various topics.
- Today, “Notes” is considered a valuable source of information about the natural history of Virginia as well as eighteenth century political and social life.

Wall (#0205) JOHN LOCKE Two Treatises of Government

- Born in 1632 in England; died in England in 1704
- Was a philosopher and physician as well as political theorist
- Laid much of the groundwork for the Enlightenment and made central contributions to the development of literature
- Political theory of “government by the consent of the governed” as a means to protect “life liberty, and estate” deeply influenced the U.S. founding documents
  - Essays on religious tolerance were models for the idea of separation of church and state
- After his return to England, Locke published all of his most significant work
Second Edition. John Locke first published “Two Treatises of Government” anonymously in 1689 as a defense of the Glorious Revolution. 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.

Wall (#0545) **JOHN STUART MILL** *On Liberty*
- Born in 1806 in suburb of London; died in 1873 in England
  - Father was Scotsman, considered a radical in that time
- The most influential English language philosopher of the 19th Century
- Naturalist, utilitarian, and a liberal whose work explored the consequences of an empiricist outlook
- In doing so he sought to combine the best of the 18th Century Enlightenment thinking with newly emerging currents of 19th Century Romantic and historical philosophy
- In “On Liberty,” Mill attempts to apply his system of utilitarianism to society and the state in which he tries to establish the principle values of relationship between authority and liberty.
- Mill’s focuses on individuality and its importance as well as his three basic liberties: freedom of thought and emotion, freedom to pursue tastes and freedom of unite.
- “On Liberty” still remains the basis of liberal political thought and a commonplace of democracy.

Wall (# 0904) **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN** Select Pieces
- Born 1706 in Boston; died in 1790 in Philadelphia
- One of the US Founding Fathers
- Was renowned polymath and leading author, printer, political theorist, politician, freemason and postmaster
- Writer known for his wit and wisdom
  - Published *Poor Richard’s Almanack*
- Invented bifocal glasses and organized the first successful American lending library
- Scientific pursuits included investigations in electricity, mathematics and mapmaking
- Helped draft the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution
- 1783 negotiated the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War
- Although self-educated, Franklin received honorary degrees from Harvard, Yale, Oxford (England) and St. Andrews (Scotland)
- Presumed First Edition; this “Selected Pieces” has an engraved title page published in 1801.
- He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, President of Pennsylvania (1785-1788) and Minister to both Sweden and France
- Franklin was one of America’s most versatile statesman, scientist and philosopher.

Wall (#0113) **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** *Emancipation Proclamation*
- Born 1809 in Kentucky; assassinated in 1865 by John Wilks Booth in Washington, D.C.
- Rode circuit of courts for many years and spent eight years in the Illinois legislature
- Married Mary Todd and had 4 sons, but only one, Robert, lived to adulthood
- In 1858 Lincoln ran against Stephen Douglas for senator
- Lost election but while debating Douglas, gained national reputation that won him the Republican nomination for President in 1860
- Shown here, New York Times first public printing of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, September 23, 1862 (left columns)
- The preliminary proclamation was issued by President Abraham Lincoln after the Union’s strategic victory at the Battle of Antietam, warning that the slaves in states against the Union would be freed if those states did not end their rebellion by January 1, 1863.
• January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued Emancipation Proclamation; declared freedom for slaves in the Confederacy. The proclamation only applied to the stated “in rebellion” and not to the slave-holding border states of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware.

• On June 19, 1865, almost three years after the Emancipation, General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston and brought the first news of freedom to those being held as slaves in Texas. Today, Juneteenth is celebrated in the state to mark this historic event.

• Slavery was abolished throughout the United States with the Thirteenth Amendment, passed by Congress January 31, 1865 and ratified by the states on December 6, 1865.

Wall (#1390) HOMOR Odyssey

• Born sometime between 12th and 8th Centuries BC, possibly on the coast of Asia Minor (Ionia).
• Lived before a chronological dating system was in place.
• All biographical material on Homer comes from his poems, Iliad and Odyssey.
• Some believe Homer was one person and others believe a group of individuals wrote the poems.
  o Group idea from the fact that storytelling was an oral tradition. Homer compiled stories then recited them to memory.
• Style was of minstrel poet or balladeer as opposed to cultivated poet. Have repetitive elements, almost like a chorus, suggesting the musical element, but designated as epic rather than lyric.
• Speculation has led to what is known as the Homeric Question: whether he actually existed at all.
• Second Edition, with illustrations, sculpture, and annotations.
• This volume is an illustrated translation of Homer’s epic poem, “Odyssey,” translated into English by John Ogilby.
• First published 1665, this work is considered one of the greatest illustrated editions of Homer’s work ever published.
• “Odyssey” has long been considered a timeless classic by scholars and one of the most significant works in the foundation of Western literature.

Wall (#0767) NICOLAI COPERNICUS De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium

• Born 1473 in Poland; died 1543 in Poland.
• Facts about early life were written in a biography but was lost.
• Only 27 recorded events or observations are known for certain about the life of Copernicus.
• Polish astronomer who proposed that the planets have the sun as a fixed point to which their motions are to be referenced.
• Earth is a planet which is orbiting the sun annually.
  o Turns once daily on its own axis.
  o Long term changes in direction of this axis account for procession of the equinoxes.
  o Usually called heliocentric or “sun-centered” system.
• Third Edition in Latin with diagrams and tables.
• “Published in 1543 in Nuremberg, it was an alternative model of the universe that challenged the traditional view, which was based on the Ptolemaic system.
• The Ptolemaic view stated the universe was a fixed pivot, with the earth at the center; the moon, sun, and planets moved by a system of epicycles and deferents.
• Copernicus’ system worked mathematically, and it was uniform, circular, and used epicycles. It positioned the sun near the center of the universe, motionless, with the earth and other planets rotating around it.
• The volume was also controversial: in 1616, it was placed on the “Index Librorum Prohibitorum” (books banned by the Catholic Church) and remained on the Index until 1758.

Wall (#1195) CONFUCIUS The Illustrated Life of Confucius by Shengji Ti

• Born 551 BC in China and died 479 BC in China; real name was Kong Qui.
• Little known of childhood. Born into a royal family of the Chou Dynasty; others say he was born in poverty.
• Influential Chinese Philosopher, teacher and political figure known for his popular aphorisms and for his models of social interaction.
• Teachings focused on creating ethical models of family and public interaction as well as setting educational standards.
• Confucius’ political beliefs were based on the concept of self-discipline in order to remain humble and treat followers with compassion.
• Confucianism later became the official imperial philosophy of China.
• Circa 17th or 18th Century Reprint of the 1592 Edition in Chinese.
• “The Illustrated Life of Confucius,” contains a two-page introduction and 103 illustrations with text.
• The work is a pictorial biography of the great philosopher.
• The work was intended to enable present and future generations to “see” Confucius in action and to teach them his doctrine.

**Wall (#0936) ETHIOPIAN MAGIC SCROLL**

• Magic scrolls usually take the form of long narrow, often segmented vertical strips of parchment covered with handwritten texts; they had protective prayers, spell-casting formulas; interspersed with drawn and painted images.
• Also known as healing scrolls, they eliminate illness by purging evil spirits and demons from a sick person. Part of a larger healing ritual, the scrolls were commissioned by the illiterate to combat grave illnesses.
• While plant and animal medicines alleviated physical symptoms, the medicinal scrolls alleviated spiritual symptoms.
• A pan-religious phenomenon practiced among Jews, Christians and Muslims in the northern region of Ethiopia.
• Ethiopian Manuscript Scroll, on parchment and undated; this scroll was made in three segments stitched together with rawhide cord. It is over four feet in length and handwritten in Ge’ez, an ancient South Semitic language from northern Ethiopia.
• It contains illustrations of black and red in the traditional Ethiopian style.
• Talismans are not thought of as products of artists, but rather as holy works reproduced by craftsmen through revelation. They represent a connection with the spirit world and assist in communicating the owner’s dreams and desires.

**Wall (#1204) THOMAS AQUINAS Rubricated Manuscript Leaf on Vellum**

• Born in 1225 in Italy and died 1274 in Italy.
• Saint Thomas was an Italian Dominican friar, a Catholic priest and Doctor of the Church.
  o This theologian was the foremost medieval scholastic and was responsible in two of his masterpieces for the classical systematization of Latin theology.
  o As poet he wrote some of the most beautiful Eucharistic hymns in the church’s liturgy.
• He is recognized by the Roman Catholic Church as its foremost Western philosopher and theologian.
• Escape from the feudal world and a religious vocation to one of the new mendicant orders all meant a great deal in a world in which faith, in the traditional institutional and conceptual structure, was being attacked.
• His work accomplished an evangelical awakening to the need for a cultural and spiritual renewal not only in the lives of individuals but also throughout the church.
• He was canonized a saint in 1323 and officially named a doctor of the church in 1567.
• Rubricated Manuscript Leaf on Vellum in Latin. This leaf is a fragment of Thomas Aquinas’ “Commentary on the ‘Sententiae’ of Petrus Lombardus,” produced in Italy circa 1475 in four books.
• It is a compilation of theology from a variety of sources, including biblical scripture, and church fathers.
• Between 1223 and 1227, Alexander Hales regrouped many of the chapters into smaller divisions and it became widely accepted.
• The importance of “Sententiae” lies in its theological and philosophical discussions and the open-ended questions it raised, which provided scholars the opportunity to provide their own answers.

**Wall (#0368) MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT A Vindication of the Rights of Women**

• Born in 1759 in London into an abusive family; she died in 1797 in England as a result of childbirth.
• At age 19 she went out to earn her own living; was radical and was truly a child of the French Revolution.
• Became governess for the family of Lord Kingsborough, spending most of her time in Ireland.
  o When dismissed, determined to take up a literary career.
• 1788 became translator and literary advisor to Joseph Johnson, publisher of radical texts.
• Wrote *The Vindication of the Rights of Man* as a response to Edmund Burke. She was furious that the man who once defended the American colonies should now assault the sacred revolution.

• Went to live with William Goodwin.
  o Both abhorred marriage but agreed to marry after she became pregnant.
  o Had daughter, Mary, who later became the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley’s wife.

• First Edition. “A Vindication of the Rights of Woman” is one of the earliest and most famous works on feminism.

• Written in approximately six weeks after she read Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord’s 1791 report that declared women should only receive domestic education.

• She launched 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.

Wall (#0985-90) SUSAN B. ANTHONY  *History of Woman Suffrage*

• Born in Massachusetts into Quaker family in 1820; died in 1906 in New York.

• After teaching 15 years, joined temperance movement but could not speak at rallies because she was a woman.

• This experience, plus her friendship with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, led her to join the women’s rights movement in 1852; also became agent for American Anti-Slavery Society.

• In *The Revolution* (1868) Anthony advocated for 8-hour work day and equal pay for equal work.
  o Encouraged women who were excluded from men’s trade unions to form their own.

• Women received the right to vote with the 19th Amendment, called the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, in 1920.

• The Concho Valley state legislator, C.B. Metcalf of San Angelo, was one of the group of men who pushed the amendment through the Texas State Legislature.

• Rare complete set in six volumes. The fourth volume of this set is inscribed by Susan B. Anthony. The series was edited by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Matilda Joslyn Gage, and Ida Husted Harpers.

• The volumes document the speeches, papers, correspondence, and other records of the women’s rights movement, and to some degree the temperance and abolition movement as well.

Table 1 (#0411) THOMAS AQUINAS  *Epistola de Moda Studeri*

• Born in 1225 in Italy and died 1274 in Italy.

• Saint Thomas was an Italian Dominican friar, a Catholic priest and Doctor of the Church.

• This theologian was the foremost medieval scholastic.
  o As such he was responsible in two of his masterpieces for the classical systematization of Latin theology.
  o As poet he wrote some of the most beautiful Eucharistic hymns in the church’s liturgy.

• He is recognized by the Roman Catholic Church as its foremost Western philosopher and theologian.

• Escape from the feudal world and a religious vocation to one of the new mendicant orders all meant a great deal in a world in which faith, in the traditional institutional and conceptual structure, was being attacked.

• His work accomplished an evangelical awakening to the need for a cultural spiritual renewal not only in the lives of individual men but also throughout the church.

• He was canonized a saint in 1323 and officially names a doctor of the church in 1567.

• Illuminated and Rubricated Manuscript on Parchment in Latin and French.

• This volume is believed to have originated in France in the early sixteenth century and used as a textbook.

• “Disticha Catonis” was the most influential and was the most popular schoolbook of the Middle Ages and was used into the eighteenth century by luminaries such as Benjamin Franklin.

Table 1 (#0029) AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO  *Citie of God*

• Born in Algeria in 354 and died there in 430.

• Was an early Christian theologian and philosopher whose writings influenced the development of Western Christianity and Western philosophy.

• His adaptation of classical thought to Christian teaching created a theological system of great power and lasting influence.
His numerous written works, the most important of which are *Confessions* and *City of God* shaped the practice of biblical exegesis and helped lay the foundation for medieval and modern Christian thought.

His fame, notwithstanding, he died a failure. When young, it was inconceivable that the Pax Romana could fall; but in his last year, he and his fellow citizens of Hippo prisoners to a siege laid by a motley army of invaders who had swept into Africa across the Strait of Gibraltar; known as the Vandals.


Written in Latin in early 5th century A.D., it lays out the four key elements of Augustine’s philosophy: the church, the state, the City of God, and the City of Man.

Augustine’s famous theory that people need government because they are sinful served as a model for church-state relations in medieval times.

“City of God” is considered to be one of Augustine of Hippo’s most important works, along with “The Confessions.”

Table 1 (**I188**) VULGATE BIBLE

- The Vulgate is Jerome’s translation of the Greek and Hebrew Scriptures into the common language, Latin, and completed in 405.
- Recognized as authoritative during the Council of Trent (1546) became official Bible of the Roman Catholic Church.
- Vulgate continues to be the scholarly version in the historical study of Christian theology.
- St. Jerome was commissioned by Pope Damasus I in 382.
  - Jerome had been the Pope’s secretary.
  - After the Pope’s death, Jerome moved to Bethlehem and settled.
- Usually credited to have been the first translation of the Old Testament into Latin directly from the Hebrew Tanakh rather than the Greek Septuagint.
- Jerome called those books or portions of books in the Septuagint but not found in the Hebrew, *apocrypha*.
- Illuminated and Rubricated Manuscript in Latin on Parchment.
- This portable Bible was made in Northern France in the 13th Century.
- The Vulgate, means “common speech.”
- 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.

Table 1 (**#1433 and 1434**) KORAN (2 volumes)

- Islamic sacred book, believed to be the word of God revealed to Muhammad by the Archangel Gabriel. Muhammad dictated to scribes who then wrote down the text in Arabic.
- The book consists of 114 units of varying lengths, known as *suras*.
  - Central religious text of Islam. As holy book, it must be treated with utmost respect.
- The Five Pillars of Islam are found in the Koran and provide the basic foundation for the Islamic faith.
  - Testimony of Faith (Shahada)
  - Daily Prayers (Salat)
  - Alms (Zakat)
  - Fasting during Ramadan (sawm)
  - Pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj).
- Illuminated Manuscript. The Koran (meaning “the recitation”) is the sacred religious text considered by Muslims to be the exact word of God (Allah).
- The book was gradually given and written over a period of approximately twenty-two years. It began around 610 A.D. and ended in 632 A.D., the year of Muhammad’s death.
- The Koran was dictated by Muhammad to his companions, who memorized and wrote down each revelation.
- The Koran was compiled into a single book by the command of the first Caliph Abu Bakr, shortly after Muhammad’s death.
- The Koran is widely regarded as the finest piece of literature in the Arabic language.
Table 1  (#1180)  TORAH

- In its entirety, it is believed it is revealed word of God and central to the teachings of Judaism
- Word “Torah” can mean just the first 5 books of the Tanakh (Laws of Moses); some see the Torah as the entire Old Testament
  - Word Torah means instruction and offers a way of life for those who follow it
- The Torah is normally made from the skin of a kosher animal parchment, with the entire text written by hand; processed cannot be rushed or left to machines
- The Septuagint by the Greeks is rendered Torah in Hebrew
- Handling:
  - Never placed on ground and nothing on top of it
  - When worn out, Torah is buried usually sharing a grave with a deceased Torah scholar
  - In case of mistake, scribe must erase entirely with knife or pumice stone
  - In case of mistake in the name of God, entire scroll must be buried
  - Use of Yad or pointer when reading from Torah; never touched by hands
- Sixteenth Century Egyptian Torah Scroll Fragment.
- Written in Hebrew and produced on deer skin, this fragment contains Genesis 15:4 through 17:23, which discusses the Covenant and Hagar being given to Abram by Sarai (Abraham and Sarah).
- 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

Table 2  (#0649)  ANDREW CARNEGIE  The Gospel of Wealth and Other Timely Essays

- Born in 1835 in Scotland; died in U.S. in 1919
- Came to U.S. at age 13 and worked in a factory
- Eventually worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad
  - While working there, he saved as much money as possible
- Left the railroad to build his own steel company
  - By 1889, Carnegie Steel Co. was largest of its kind in the world
- 1901 Carnegie sold business and spent rest of life helping others
- Established International Peace Fund, 1910
- Built more than 2,800 libraries, across the U.S. and some foreign countries
- Out of the 34 Carnegie Libraries built in the State of Texas, only 5 are still standing and are used as a library.
  - The nearest is located at 204 N. Main St. in Ballinger, TX.
- First published individually as magazine articles.
- This collection of Carnegie’s writings demonstrates the steel magnate's beliefs on wealth, poverty, the public good and capitalism.
- He denounced the wasteful use of capital because of extravagance, irresponsible spending or self-indulgence, and instead promoted efforts to reduce the growing disparity of wealth.

Table 2  (#0230)  KARL MARX  Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production

- Born in 1818 in Germany; died in 1883 in England
- Was a revolutionary, sociologist, historian and economist
- Most famous work was The Communist Manifesto, published with Friedrich Engels in 1848
- Influenced by the Enlightenment, his philosophy centered around the idea that all things are in continual process of change, and material conditions are above ideas
- From 1850 to 1864 Marx lived in material misery and spiritual pain
  - 1850 family evicted from home
  - 2 children died
Could not bring himself to seek paid employment. Only source of income came from U.S. newspapers.

This critical economic study, along with his more well-known work *The Communist Manifesto*, laid out Karl Marx’s theories regarding capitalism and formed the basis for communist theory.

Friedrich Engels edited and published volumes two and three after Marx’s death.

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**Table 2 (#0323-24) ADAM SMITH  *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (2 volumes)**

- Born circa 1723 (baptism date); died 1790
- Scottish social philosopher and political economist
- Toiled 9 years writing *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*; published in 1776
  - First work dedicated to the study of political economy
- Economics of the time was dominated by the idea that a country’s wealth was best measured by its store of gold and silver
- The reflection on economics was in response to the beginning of the Industrial Revolution
- Book is considered a foundational work of classical economics and is one of the most influential books ever written
- *Wealth of Nations* is the first and one of the greatest classics of modern economic thought, and one of the most influential products of the Enlightenment.
- The work was the culmination of seventeen years of notes and observations by Adam Smith, and the first edition sold out in six months.
- He stated that the American colonies, and indeed all countries, would be better off if governments exerted limited to no control over their economies and allowed them to run and grow freely.

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**Table 2 (#0109) FREDERICK DOUGLASS  *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass***

- Born a slave circa 1818 in Maryland; died in 1895 in Washington, D.C.
- Real name was Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey
- At age 20 he escaped from slavery
- When he married in 1838, they adopted the married name of Johnson to disguise his identity
- Life as a reformer ranged from abolitionist activities in early 1849 to attacks on Jim Crow laws and lynchings in 1890s
- Achieved international fame as an orator and writer of great persuasive power
- Propagandist for the Union cause and emancipation, recruiter of African-American troops, and twice an advisor to President Lincoln
- First African-American citizen to hold a high government position
- First published in 1845, “Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass” is the first of three autobiographical slave narratives written by Douglass.
- Written while Douglass was a fugitive slave, “Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass” describes the events of Douglass’s life as a slave and his aspiration to become a free man. In addition, the work is seen as a treatise on abolition.
- Today, the volume is considered one of the most influential works in literature and it helped fuel the early 19th century abolitionist movement in the United States.

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**Table 2 (#1101) NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI  *Li Princeps (The Prince)***

- Born in Italy in 1469; died in 1527 in Italy
- Little is known of his education or early life
- Sometimes called the “father of modern political theory”
- 1519 was commissioned by Leo X to draw up a report on reform of the state of Florence
- 1521-25 was employed in diplomatic services and as historiographer
- Much of his career was centered around the very powerful Medici family
- Main theme of *The Prince* is that all means may be resorted to for the establishment and preservation of authority – the “end justifies the means” – and that the most treacherous acts of the ruler are justified by the wickedness and treachery of the governed.
- First published five years after Machiavelli’s death in 1532 in Italy by Antonio Blado d’Asola.
- The work was written in response to the troubled conditions and dissonance in Italy.
- His main topic was autocratic regimes where he focused on three themes: political power, the art of war, and goodwill.
- The influence of “The Prince” was widespread including William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe, who would reference Machiavelli in their works.
- Today, “The Prince” is considered to be one of the foundational works of modern political philosophy and a classical work of political science.

**Table 2**  (#1225)  **BOOKER T. WASHINGTON**  *Up from Slavery*
- Born in 1856 in Virginia; died in 1915 in Tuskegee, Alabama
- Born a slave but rose to become one of most influential African-American intellectuals of late 19th Century.
- Educated at Hampton Institute, one of the earliest freedmen’s schools devoted to industrial education
- 1881 founded Tuskegee Institute, a black school devoted to training teachers in Alabama
- Served as advisor to Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft
- Had widespread support among northern white philanthropists, as well as acclaim among blacks
- He was a pragmatist and his views on economic self-reliance have remained one of the deepest strains on African-American thought
- Throughout the volume, Washington highlights the importance of education for the black population.
- His work was a bestseller and was extremely popular until the autobiography of Malcom X was published in 1965.

**Table 2**  (#0191)  **IMMANUEL KANT**  *Critick of Pure Reason*
- Born 1724 and died in 1804 in remote province of Germany; his entire life
- A foremost thinker of the Enlightenment and one of greatest philosophers of all time
- Parents devoted followers of Pietist branch of Lutheran Church
- His first teaching was in mathematics and physics; never lost interest in scientific developments
- During his 15 years as tutor, his renown as a teacher and writer steadily increased
- For 30 years he taught popular course in physical geography
- Claimed that David Hume first awoke him from his “dogmatic slumber”
- His influence on Western thought is immeasurable. His ideas and original thought have influenced almost every philosophical movement since; he continues to challenge and influence philosophy to this day
- This is Immanuel Kant’s highly influential work “Critick of Pure Reason,” translated by Francis Haywood and expanded with notes and explanation of terms.
- In it Kant explores and examines the foundations and parameters of human knowledge.
- He lays the foundation for his doctrine of transcendent idealism, which states that knowledge is made possible by the human mind shaping the world of experience gained through experience.
- “Critick of Pure Reason” is enormously influential in the field of philosophy, creating a paradigm shift that is highlighted by the placement of the human mind at the center of knowledge.

**Table 2**  (#1340)  **FRIEDRICK NIETZSCHE**  *Morgen Bound with Die Frohilche issenschift*
- Born 1833 in Germany and died 1900 Germany
- German classical scholar, philosopher and critic of culture who became one of the most influential of all modern thinkers
- His attempts to unmask the motives underlying traditional Western religion, morality and philosophy deeply affected generations of theologians, psychologists, philosophers, poets, novelists and playwrights
• Though born in a pious Lutheran family, he believed though observation that “God is dead”
• Although an ardent foe of nationalism and anti-Semitism and power politics, his name was lately invoked by fascists to advance the very things he loathed
• Served as medical orderly in Franco-German War in 1870
  o Illness permanently ruined his health
  o Lived in boarding houses in Switzerland, France and Italy with limited human contact
• First Edition, Second Issue in German.
• This volume known as the Definitive Edition was published in 1887 and is one of 500 to 750 copies printed. Friedrich Nietzsche’s “Morgenrothe” (“The Dawn”) was first published in 1881 in German and “Die froliche Wissenschaft” (“The Gay Science”) was first published in 1882 in German
• This 1887 edition contains the first appearance of a eleven page introduction of “Morgenrothe” and includes the first appearance of the doctrine of the “Eternal Return of the Same”
• In this work is the first occurrence of the phrase “Gott ist tot” (God is dead), meaning that the death of God will lead to the rejection of moral values and then nihilism;
 • His ideas have had a profound impact on 20th and 21st century philosophy, literature, and politics.

Table 3  (#1066)  RENE DES CARTES  Opera Philosophia

• Born 1596 in France and died 1650 in Sweden
• Has been called the father of modern philosophy because he was one of first to abandon scholastic Aristotelianism, formulate modern versions of mind-body dualism, prompted new science grounded in observation and experiment
• Expressed belief in dictum, “I think, therefore I am”
• Trained in classical studies; military engineering, judiciary and government administration
• Spent time in Holland as formal student of mathematics and military architecture
• From 1619-1628, spent time traveling Europe; said he studied “the book of the world”
• Devised a universal method of deductive reasoning based on mathematics that is applicable to all the sciences
• 1619 invented analytic geometry
• Netherlands was haven of tolerance where he could be an original and independent thinker
• Wrote no political philosophy but rejected Machiavelli
• Death of daughter at age 5 of scarlet fever was his greatest sorrow
• Second Collected Edition in Latin; six works in one volume; each work in the volume has its own individual title page

Table 3  (#0026)  ARISTOTLE  Opera

• Born 384 BC in Greece and died 322 BC in Greece
• Ancient Greek Philosopher who, together with Socrates and Plato laid groundwork for western philosophy
• At 17 he enrolled on Plato’s Academy
• In 335 he founded his own school in Athens, the Lyceum.
• In 338 he began tutoring Alexander the Great in Macedonia
• At this time Athens was considered the academic center of universe
• He left Athens and fled to Charleis after the death of Alexander the Great after being charged with impiety.
• First Edition, Incunable in Latin. Volume is rare book with Roman type and approximately 351 woodcut diagrams in the text, several woodcut initials and printer’s woodcut on final leaf
• This volume was translated by several individuals and printed July 13, 1496.
• Aristotle’s various writings include subjects such as physics, biology, logic, ethics and many more
• His extensive writings are considered to be the first comprehensive system of Western philosophy

Table 4  (#0630)  DAVID CROCKETT  Sketches and Eccentricities of Col. David Crockett of West Tennessee

• Born in eastern Tennessee in 1786, then called the state of Franklin (Greene County today); died in Texas in 1836
• Famed frontiersman, folk hero, congressman and Alamo defender, Crockett was one of the most celebrated and mythological figures in American history
Was a natural leader
  • Advanced from Justice of the Peace to two terms in TN legislature
  • He left for Texas

Reason for going to Alamo is mired in controversy; he was there when it was attacked and fell

In 1950s Hollywood produced a show about him
  • He was played on TV by a San Angolan, Fess Parker

First Edition British. This work was first published in 1833 in Cincinnati under the title “Life and Adventures of Colonel David Crockett of West Tennessee

The work is mostly tales and adventures about the legendary Davy Crockett rather than historical figure David Crockett.

David Crockett was a nineteenth century American frontiersman and politician, who was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives for Tennessee (1827-1832 and 1833-1835) and served in the Texas Revolution.

The legendary tales created during his lifetime, many included in this volume, and after his death catapulted Crockett into a folk hero status.

Table 4  (#0523)  SIR WALTER RALEIGH    The History of the World

• Born circa 1552 in England; died in 1618 in England
• English adventurer and writer who sailed for the British flag
• Became favorite of Queen Elizabeth I after serving in her army in Ireland
  • Was knighted in 1587
• 1578 he set out with his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, on voyage to North America to find Northwest Passage; never reached destination but turned into a privateering foray against Spanish shipping
• Between 1584-1589 helped established a colony near Roanoke Island, which he named Virginia for the Virgin Queen; was actually located in North Carolina
  • One group returned from Roanoke with potatoes and tobacco, two things unknown in Europe at the time
  • Raleigh's second voyage in 1590 found no trace of colony
• Went on successive voyages to Guiana (Venezuela) to search for “El Dorado” (city of gold)
  • Attitude toward the Spanish did not set well with King James I, Elizabeth’s successor and Raleigh was executed at Westminster
• Third Edition. This “The History of the World” by Walter Raleigh is a reissue of the second edition (1617) and includes an engraved title page, engraved portrait on the title page, eight double-page maps, tables, and initial letters.
• 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.
• 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.

Table 4  (#0679)  HARTMANN SCHELDEL    Nuremberg Chronicle

Born in 1440 in Nuremberg; died 1514 in Nuremberg
• German physician, humanist, historian and one of the first cartographers to use the printing press
• Best known for writing the text for Schedel’s World Chronicle or Nuremberg Chronicle
  • Nuremberg was center of European trade and publishing
  • Maps show the first ever illustrations of many cities and countries
  • Publication history of this book is perhaps the best documented of any book printed in that period
• Notable collector of books, art and Old Master’s prints
• Rare, Third Edition in German. This “Nuremberg Chronicle” by Hartmann Schedel was published by Hans Schönspenger in Augsburg in 1500.
• “Chronicle” was first published in Latin in 1493 by Anton Koberger, and translated into German by Georg Alt and published in the same year as the Latin edition. Schönspenger’s Latin and German editions were pirated copies of the “Chronicle.” The book is a world history, which tells the story of human history in relation to the Bible, also known as
biblical paraphrase. The illustrations in the volume show towns, battles and kings, which was a major selling point of the work. It was one of the first works to successfully incorporate illustrations and text together in a book.

Table 4  (#0658)  JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE  Faust
- Born 1749 in Germany; died in 1832 in Germany
- German playwright, novelist, scientist, statesman, theater director, critic and amateur artist – considered the greatest German literary figure of modern era
- One of the very few figures of Germany’s 18th Century literary renaissance who were, in the full sense of the term, bourgeois
- He studied for his doctorate; dissertation concerned ecclesiastical law of ancient Jewish religion
- Wrote down ballads and became aware of popular roots of his native language; under influence of style referred to as sentimentalism in English literature
- By 40th birthday Goethe had completed the collected edition of his works except the drama, Faust
- First Edition. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe’s tragic play “Faust” was first printed in 1790 as a fragment and later published in preliminary version in 1806 which became known as Part One.
- Part Two of the play was completed in 1831 and published posthumously in 1832.
- This work is “Faust, Part One,” the first English prose translation, carried out by Abraham Hayward, and was considered the preeminent English translation for over fifty years.
- “Faust” is influential in its ideas on what happens to a soul throughout life.
- It is considered Goethe’s best writing and one of the greatest works of German literature.

Table 4  (#0115)  RALPH WALDO EMERSON  Essays
- Born in 1803 in Boston; died in 1882 in Concord, Massachusetts
- American Transcendentalist poet, philosopher, and essayist during 19th Century
- 1826: graduated from Harvard School of Divinity and was licensed as a minister in the Unitarian Church
- Married in 1829 but wife died of tuberculosis in 1831
  - Her death added to his own recent crisis of faith and caused him to resign from clergy
- Found kindred spirits in a circle of writers and thinkers who lived in Concord
- Became known as the central figure of his literary and philosophical group, known as American Transcendentalists:
  - Writers shared a key belief that each individual could transcend, or move beyond, the physical world into a deeper spiritual experience through free will and intuition
- 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.
- 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.

Table 4  (#0923)  VOLTAIRE (Francois Marie Arouet)  Candide, All for the Best
- Born 1694 in France and died in 1778 in France
- Widely considered one of France’s greatest Enlightenment writers
- His famed works include tragic plays, historical studies and satirical novels (Novellas)
- Often at odds with French authorities over politically charged works; was twice imprisoned and spent years in exile
- Traced progression of world civilization by focusing on social history and the arts
- Published an encyclopedic dictionary that embraced concepts of the Enlightenment and rejected ideas of the Roman Catholic Church
- Shown here is the First Edition English.
- “Candide, All for the Best” by Voltaire was first published in French in 1759 and then widely translated.
- This volume is one of three English translations published in 1759.
- It was translated anonymously and published by Jean Nourse.
- The story follows a young man, Candide, who has been living a sheltered life and following the Leibnizian optimism doctrine. The work describes his fall and disillusionment from his previous lifestyle and the new hardships he experiences.
- Upon publication, “Candide” was censored due to its religious blasphemy and political sedition, among other things. Despite this, the volume was widely translated and read.
- “Candide” is thought to be Voltaire’s greatest masterpiece and is often taught in French literature at colleges and universities.
- It is considered to be one of the most influential works ever written and was first published in French in 1759 and then widely translated.
- Rare Aristotle incunable with Roman type and approximately 351 woodcut diagrams in the texts.

Table 4 (#1207)  **HILDEGARD OF BINGEN**  
**Scivias Libri Tres**

- Born in 1098 in Germany and died in 1179 in Germany
- Called by admirers one of the most important figures of the Middle Ages and the greatest woman of her time
- At age 18 became a nun; 20 years later made head of the female community at the monastery
- Over the next 4 years she had visions and devoted 10 years (1140-1150) to writing them down; even drawing what she had seen
- Did not have adequate space at monastery as the order was growing rapidly
- Moved her nuns to location near Bigen and founded monastery for them, completely independent if one they had left
- Wrote 72 songs and plays set to music; 70 poems; 9 books
- First Edition, except where cited; contains six texts in one volume
- The volume contains a very rare first edition and first appearance in print of Hildegard of Bingen “Scivias Liberti Tres” published in 1513
- Also included in this volume are five other works, four of which are first editions of major Medieval spiritual works.