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THE Remnant Trust

INCORPORATED

Mission Statement

The mission of The Remnant Trust is to elevate educational standards & the public's understanding of individual liberty & human dignity through the precedent setting, hands on availability of the world's great ideas in original form...To raise consciousness of the most significant documents that have shaped America: The Great Experiment...to raise the spirits of each generation to think the grandest thoughts & be guided by the most profound idealism, implementing Emerson's thesis on Man Thinking...to provide, through sharing, those works moving Goethe's vision into reality: to think is easy, to act is hard, but the hardest thing in the world is to act in accordance with one's thinking...to be the world's finest repository of the great ideas that have propelled Man through the centuries from the earth to the stars...to be free, to think, speak & act in keeping with the greatest of enduring assets: Reason, with justice for all... Great ideas belong to everyone.



About The Remnant Trust, Inc.

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.





**Susan B. Anthony,
et al. (Editor)**
***History of Woman
Suffrage***
1887-1922
Volumes IV, V, VI
First Edition

Volumes IV, V, VI First Edition, with Volume IV inscribed by Susan B. Anthony to Mrs. Mary L. Doe. "History of Woman Suffrage" is a six volume set edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage and Ida Husted Harper. Each volume was first published individually: Volume I in 1881, Volume II in 1882, Volume III in 1886, Volume IV in 1902 and Volume V and VI in 1922. The first three volumes (Volumes I - III) in this set were published in 1887 while the other three (Volumes IV - VI) were published in 1902 and 1922. Each volume has engraved portraits and illustrations. "History of Woman Suffrage" tells the history, primarily in the United States, of the women's suffrage movement. It encompasses more than 5700 pages and covers the years 1848 to 1920. In addition,

it is a major primary source including reprints of letters, speeches, and petitions. "History of Woman Suffrage" was a deliberate effort on part of the activists to preserve the historical record of the women's suffrage movement. #0985-0990

Edmund Burke
***Reflections on
the Revolution in
France***
1790
First Edition

First Edition. "Reflections on the Revolution in France, and on the Proceedings in certain Societies in London Relative to that Event. In a Letter Intended to have been sent to a Gentleman in Paris" was written by Irish statesman Edmund Burke. It was a political pamphlet published in 1790 and is one of the best-known attacks against the French Revolution. In "Reflections," Burke stated the French Revolution would end terribly because its foundation and rationale ignored the intricacies of human nature and society. Further, Burke looked at practical solutions rather than metaphysics. "Reflections" received several responses from notable individuals that disagreed with Burke, including replies from English philosopher Mary

Wollstonecraft and political activist Thomas Paine. #0047

John Doddridge
***The Lawes
Resolutions of
Women's Rights***
1632
First Edition

First Edition. "The Lawes Resolutions of Women's Rights: or, The Lavves Provision for Women. A Methodicall Collection of such Statues and Customes, with the Cases, Opinions, Arguments and Points of Learning in the Law, as doe Properly Concerne Women. Together with a Compendious Table, whereby the Chiefe Matters in this Booke Contained, may be the more Readily Found," also known as "The Women's Lawyer," is attributed to English lawyer John Doddridge and sometimes to Thomas Edgar. It was published anonymously in 1632 in London. The volume contains statues regarding women, maids, widows, and children. It includes topics and cited cases on treason, felonies, marriage, divorce, polygamy, wooing, consent, and elopement. The work did not advocate equal rights, rather, it helped

differentiate the laws for women. "The Lawes Resolutions of Women's Rights" is the earliest work on the legal rights and status of women in English. #0652





Frederic Douglass
Life and Times of
Frederic Douglass
1893

First published in 1881 and revised in 1892. "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass" is Douglass' third autobiography, following "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave" and "My Bondage and My Freedom." In "Life and Times," Douglass expands upon his life as a slave and his escape from slavery. It is the only autobiography that contains his experiences during and after the Civil War. He also includes his meetings with Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, his account of the Freedman's Bank, and his service as the United States Marshall of Washington, D.C. #0107

**Elisha P.
Hurlbut**
Essays on
Human Rights
and their
Political
Guaranties
1845
First Edition

First Edition. "Essays on Human Rights and their Political Guaranties" was written by Elisha P. Hurlbut, a lawyer who was later elected to Supreme Court, first judicial district of New York in 1847. The work was published in New York in 1845. Of the essays in this volume, Hurlbut's treatise "The Rights of Woman" (Chapter VIII) is probably the most famous and is the most impactful on others. It was first delivered as a speech in 1841 at the Mechanics Institute of the City of New York and later published in "The New World" newspaper on May 8, 1841. In the essay, Hurlburt calls for legal equality for men and women. He believes women are deprived of their natural dignity when laws lower them to below the level of men. Furthermore, he did not think men were born to command, nor women born to obey, that they both needed to only answer to the Creator's laws. The treatise develops his ideas of the rights of women; Hurlbut derived his arguments from the legal principles of Sir William Blackstone, common law, and the tenets of phrenology and physiology. The essay had a significant impact on women's rights leader Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who was the principal author "Declaration of Sentiments," which was adopted at the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention. In the "Declaration," the authors followed Hurlbut's concepts and models in all their examples. #0706

John Milton
Areopagitica
1644
First 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





**Lady Mary
Wortley Montagu
*The Letters and
Works of Lady
Mary Wortley
Montagu*
1837
First Edition**

First Edition, in three volumes, with frontis portraits. "The Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu" was published posthumously in 1837 in London. It was edited by her great grandson James Stuart-Wortley, 1st Baron Wharncliffe. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was an English aristocrat and writer. She traveled to Istanbul with her husband, Edward Wortley Montagu, who served as the British ambassador to the Ottoman Empire in 1716. She wrote extensively and in vivid detail on her experiences as a woman in Istanbul, including the customs, historical sites, and religious traditions of the Ottoman Empire. Her writings address various issues including social attitudes towards women, their intellect, and social growth. Included in these volumes are letters before 1717, "The Enchiridion of Epictetus," letters during Mr. Wortley's embassy, letters to the Countess of Mar, letters to Lady Pomfret, letters to Mr. Wortley, letters during her last residence abroad, letters to Mrs. Hewet, letters to the Countess of Oxford, Letters to Sir James and Lady Steuart, poems, and more. Lady Montagu is best known for her "Embassy Letters," and several of her poems and essays were published during her lifetime, both with and without her consent in newspapers, miscellanies, and independently. Her letters were regularly cited by Western female travelers more than a century after her journey to the Ottoman Empire. #1315-1317

**Hannah More
*The Works of
Hannah More*
1843
First Complete
American**

Volume I Only, with frontis portrait. Hannah More was an English religious writer and philanthropist. This volume, entitled "The Works of Hannah More," was published in 1843 in New York. The work states it is a first complete American edition, even though other collected volumes of More's works were published in the United States before this date. The first collection of More's works was published in eight volumes in London in 1801. More's writings varied from essays to poetry and playwrighting. She was involved with the London literary elite and was a leading Bluestocking member. She was in acquaintance with Elizabeth Montagu, Frances Boscawen, Elizabeth Carter, Elizabeth Vesey, Hester Chapone, James Oglethorpe, Samuel Johnson, Edmund Burke, and many others. Over the years, her works reflected her change in views and grew more serious in tones based on the topic at hand. She was sympathetic to evangelical views and wrote about slavery, as well as other moral and ethical topics including women's education. The volume seen here contains "Practical Piety," "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education," and various other tales, allegories, hymns, and epitaphs. #0692

**Lucretia Mott,
*Discourse on
Woman*
1850
First Edition**

First Edition. "Discourse on Woman" was a lecture delivered by American Quaker and abolitionist Lucretia Mott on December 17, 1849. It was revised by the author and published in Philadelphia in 1850. The lecture was a response to a speech given by Richard Henry Dana, Sr., who criticized the women's rights movement for their demand for equal rights. In the speech, Mott called for an end to the limitations placed on women and for the elimination of legal subordination of women in marriage in the United States. She also denounced the restrictions on women to exercise their political rights as the law requires women to contribute their share of taxes to the government but gave them no voice in its direction or law making. Mott was considered by many of her contemporaries as one of the greatest American women of the nineteenth century and served as a mentor to American suffragist Elizabeth Cady Stanton. #1105

**Judith Sargent
Murray**
*The
Massachusetts
Magazine*
*[Containing Part 1
of "On the
Equality of the
Sexes"]*
1790

"The Massachusetts Magazine. Or, Monthly Museum of Knowledge and Rational Entertainment" was published in Boston between 1789 and 1796. The magazine published works of poetry, music, history, geography, tales, arts, manners and more. It was founded by Isaiah Thomas and was published by various individuals over the years. It was edited by Isaiah Thomas, Thaddeus Mason Harris (1795-1796), and William Bigelow (1796). "The Massachusetts Magazine" contributors included Joseph Dennie (as Socialis), William Dunlap, Benjamin Franklin, Sarah Wentworth Morton (as Philenia), and Judith Sargent Murray (as Constantia). This volume is the March 1790 issue and contains Part 1 of the essay "On the Equality of the Sexes," written by American women's rights advocate Judith Sargent Murray. "On the Equality of the Sexes" is a landmark essay published in two parts in two separate issues of "The Massachusetts Magazine" (March 1790 and April 1790). It predates Mary Wollstonecraft's "A Vindication of the Rights of Women" which was published in 1792. In

the essay, Murray discusses the spiritual and intellectual equality between men and women. She includes an analysis of male superiority from the Bible and criticizes the lack of female education at the time. "On the Equality of the Sexes" is considered Murray's most important work. #0741

**Judith Sargent
Murray**
*The
Massachusetts
Magazine*
*[Containing Part
2 of "On the
Equality of the
Sexes"]*
1790

"The Massachusetts Magazine. Or, Monthly Museum of Knowledge and Rational Entertainment" was published in Boston between 1789 and 1796. It published, poetry, music, history, geography, tales, arts, manners and more. It was founded by Isaiah Thomas and was published by various individuals over the years. It was edited by Isaiah Thomas, Thaddeus Mason Harris (1795-1796), and William Bigelow (1796). "The Massachusetts Magazine" contributors included Joseph Dennie (as Socialis), William Dunlap, Benjamin Franklin, Sarah Wentworth Morton (as Philenia), and Judith Sargent Murray (as Constantia). This volume is the April 1790 issue and contains Part 2 of "On the Equality of the Sexes" written by American women's rights advocate Judith Sargent Murray. "On the Equality of the Sexes" is landmark essay published in two parts in two separate issues of "The Massachusetts Magazine" (March 1790 and April 1790). It predates Mary Wollstonecraft's "A Vindication of the Rights of Women" which was published in 1792. In the essay, Murray discusses the spiritual and intellectual equality between men and women. She includes an analysis of male superiority from the Bible and criticizes the lack of female education at the time. "On the Equality of the Sexes" is considered Murray's most important work. #0742

William Penn
*The Great Case of
Liberty of
Conscience*
1670

Printed in the same year as the first edition, "The Great Case of Liberty of Conscience once More Briefly Debated & Defended, by the Authority of Reason, Scripture, and Antiquity: Which may Serve the Place of a General Reply to such Late Discourses, as have Oppos'd a Tolleration" was written by English Quaker William Penn and published in 1670. Penn wrote the treatise in support of religious toleration. He asserts religious coercion and persecution violate not only human rights but the Bible. Using inner revelations and not scripture, Penn declares religious intolerance infringes upon liberty of conscience which offense

not only against others, but also, against God. Furthermore, Penn argues coercion dishonors God, the Christian religion, Scripture, and government and society among other things. This powerful essay is considered to be one of the most complete explanations of toleration of its time and reflects some of the views of theologians Martin Luther and Roger Williams. #0279



Algernon Sidney
*Discourses
Concerning
Government*
1698
First Edition

First Edition. Algernon Sidney's "Discourses Concerning Government" was published from an original manuscript of the author written between 1680 and 1683. It was not published until 1698, after Sidney was executed in 1683 for his involvement in the Rye House Plot with his papers including the "Discourses," being used against him. "Discourses" was written as a response to "Patriarcha" by Robert Filmer, who defended the divine right of the monarchy. Sidney thought absolute monarchy was a political evil and opposed the Divine Rights of Kings because people were often persecuted and imprisoned under the system.

Sidney believed individuals had the right to govern themselves and choose their rulers as the government power should come from the people. While Sidney lost his life for his beliefs, his words still ring true to the thoughts of liberty. "Discourses" is considered one of the intellectual foundations of the Declaration of Independence. #0315

**Elizabeth Cady
Stanton**
*Address to the
Legislature of
New-York,
Adopted by The
State Woman's
Rights Convention*
1854
Second Issue of
First Edition

Second Issue of the First Edition. Entitled, "Address to the Legislature of New-York, Adopted by The State Woman's Rights Convention, Held at Albany, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 14 and 15, 1854," this speech was written by American suffragist and abolitionist Elizabeth Cady Stanton. In 1854, Stanton received an invitation to address the New York Legislature concerning the legal difficulties that faced women at that time. The speech was reported, printed, circulated as a tract, and presented to New York legislature lawmakers since Stanton was not permitted to deliver the address in person. "Address to the Legislature of New-York " was adopted by the State Woman's Rights Convention held at Albany, New York in February 1854. Though the campaign in 1854 failed to gain traction, the Married Women's Property Law of 1860, which granted married women the right to "own property, engage in business, manage their income, sue and be sued, and be joint guardian of their children," passed in part because of this address. #1059

**William
Thompson**
*Appeal of One
Half of the
Human Race,
Women, Against
the Pretensions of
the Other Half
Men*
1825
First Edition

First Edition, with frontis portrait. "Appeal of One Half of the Human Race, Women, Against the Pretensions of the Other Half, Men, to Retain Them in Political, and Thence in Civil, and Domestic Slavery; in Reply to a Paragraph of Mr. Mill's Celebrated "Article on Government"" was written by Irish political and philosophical writer William Thompson and published in London in 1825. The work is a rebuttal to James Mill's "Article on Government," which dismissed women's political rights and called for the vote to be for men only as women were represented in political matters by their fathers and husbands. Thompson was alarmed and appalled by Mill's thoughts and argued against his ideas by calling for the equal political rights of women. "Appeal of One Half of the Human Race" is considered to be one of the most important works in the history of feminism and one of the classics of feminist literature of the early nineteenth century. #0499

Mercy Warren,
History of the
Rise, Progress and
Termination of the
American
Revolution
1805
First Edition

First Edition, in three volumes. "History of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the American Revolution. Interspersed with Biographical, Political and Moral Observation" was written by poet and political writer Mercy Warren and published in 1805 in Boston. Warren knew and frequently corresponded several of the important figures in the American Revolution including Abigail Adams, John Adams, Martha Washington, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Hannah Winthrop. John Adams was her literary mentor in the years before the Revolution. In this work, Warren describes the people, many of which she was personally connected, and events of the Revolution. She aligned herself with Jefferson's Republican party and opposed the Federalists. She supported a Federal Constitution which she had opposed in 1780s. The publishing of "History of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the American Revolution," led to a breach in her friendship with Adams due to her comments about him in the book, which lasted until 1812. Warren's "History of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the American Revolution" was one of the earliest histories of the American Revolution printed and the first to be written by a woman. #0633-0634

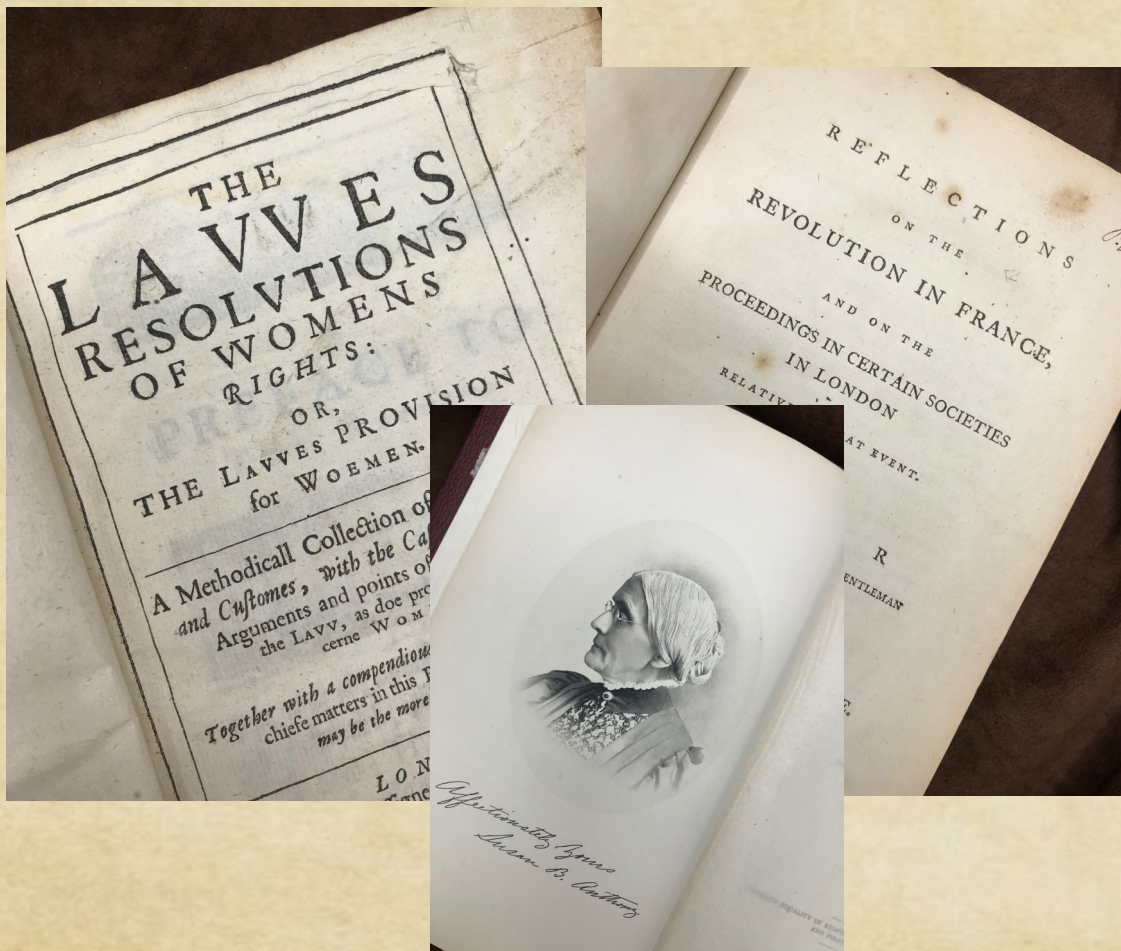
Mary
Wollstonecraft
A Vindication of
the Rights of
Woman
1792
First Edition

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. #0446

John Peter Zenger
The Trial of John
Peter Zenger, of
New-York
1752

"The Trial of John Peter Zenger, of New-York, Printer; who was Tried and Acquitted, for Printing and Publishing a Libel Against the Government. With the Pleadings and Arguments on Both Sides" is attributed to James Alexander, the co-founder and editor of Zenger's newspaper, the "New-York Weekly Journal." It was first published in New York in 1736 as "A Brief Narrative of the Case and Trial of John Peter Zenger." Seen here is the London reissue, published in 1752. The volume is an account of the trial of John Peter Zenger, who was tried for seditious libel for comments about the governor of New York in his newspaper in 1735. Zenger was defended by Philadelphia lawyer Andrew Hamilton. Zenger was acquitted and his trial is considered as the first major victory for freedom of the press in the American colonies. It also is seen as an early example for the future First Amendment of the United States Constitution. #0370





WT WEST TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY™



The Remnant Trust, Inc.

Texas Tech University

Box 41041

Lubbock, TX 79409-1041

Phone: 806.742.0375

www.theremnanttrust.com

info@theremnanttrust.com

