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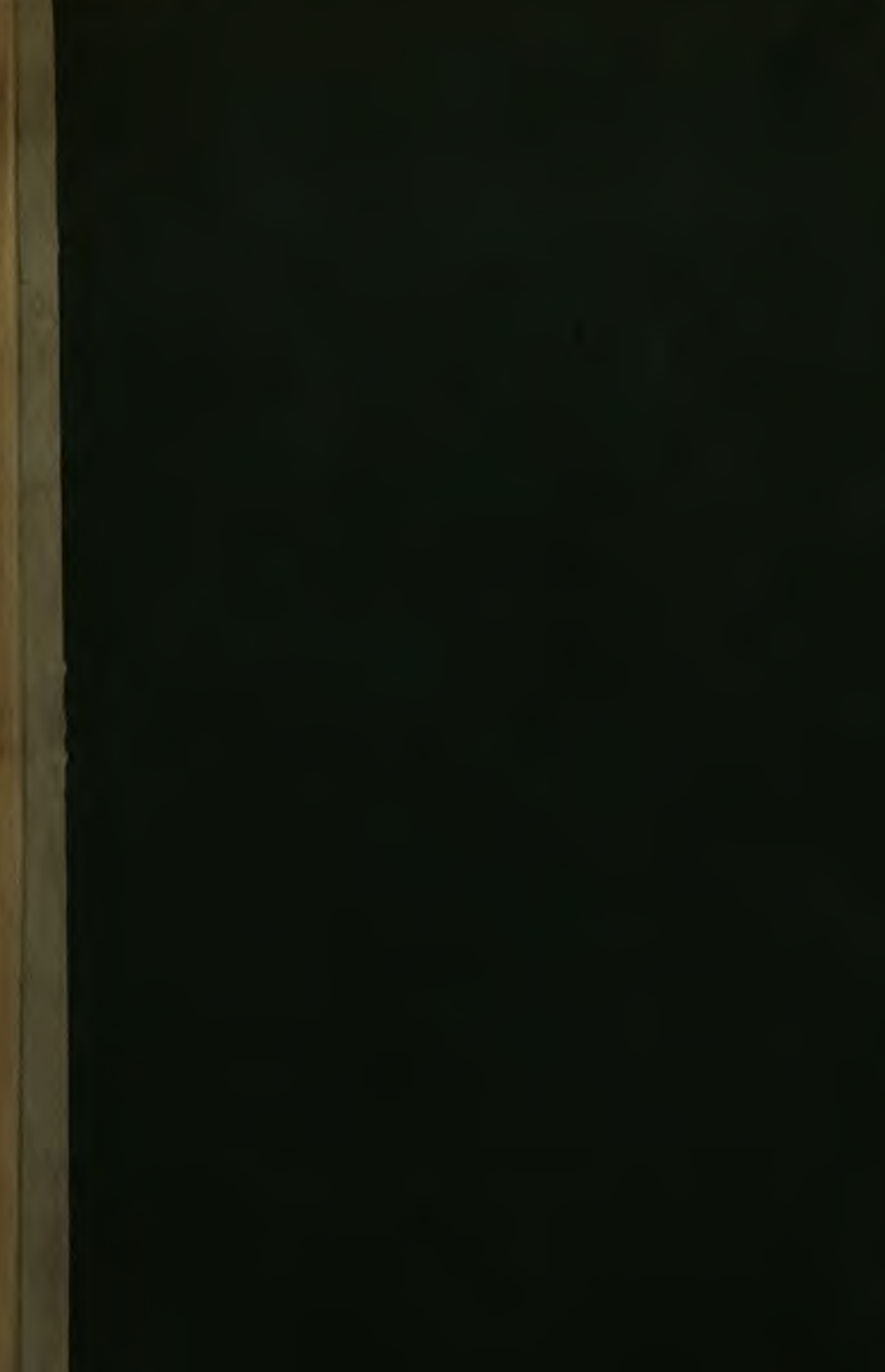
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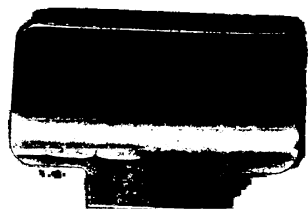
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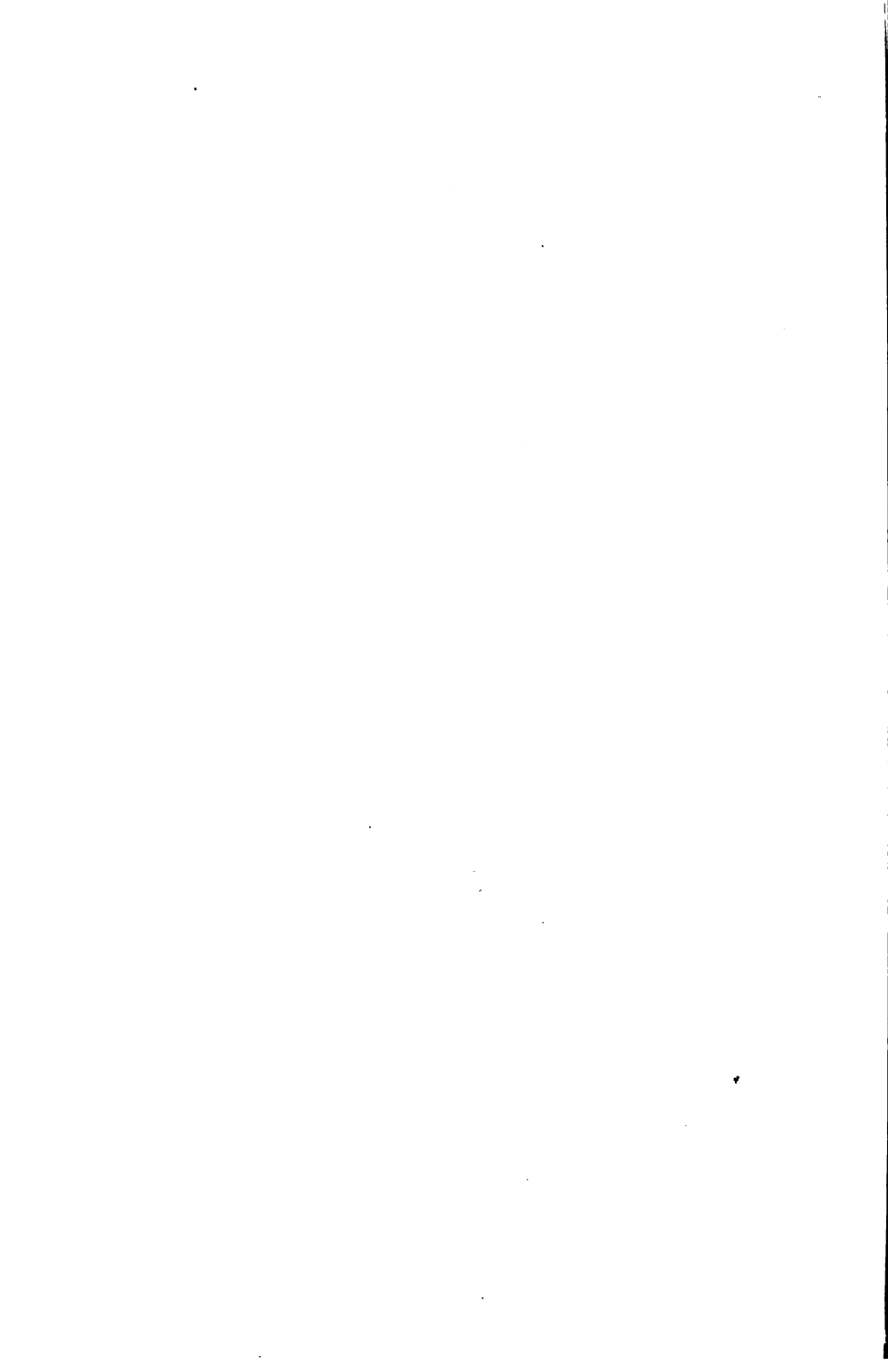
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# THE POSITIVIST LIBRARY

OF

## AUGUSTE COMTE.



TRANSLATED AND EDITED

BY

FREDERIC HARRISON.



*NEWTON HALL, FETTER LANE, LONDON.*



LONDON:

REEVES AND TURNER, 196, STRAND, W.C.

1886.

[Price 6d.]

1887. e. 11



CHISWICK PRESS:—C. WHITTINGHAM AND CO., TOOKS COURT,  
CHANCERY LANE.



## PREFACE.

**I**N October, 1851, AUGUSTE COMTE published a list of Books for general reading, which he called *The Positivist Library in the Nineteenth Century*. It consists of about 270 distinct compositions, by about 140 authors. His purpose was, "to guide the more thoughtful minds among the people in their choice of books for constant use." He thought that intellect and moral character suffer grievously from ill-directed reading; and his aim was to present, within limits accessible to all educated men, a collection of works of permanent value for habitual use. In this, as throughout the whole of his teaching, may be seen his leading idea, that all intellectual training should have a synthetic character, and should serve to cultivate the whole nature. It was designed as one of the instruments by which education might be ultimately reorganized.

The conditions of such a sketch should always be borne in mind. It was avowedly provisional; it was meant for the present century; and it is liable to revision. Moreover, it is now thirty-five years old, and more than two-thirds of the time for which it was designed has passed. It was not directly intended for any one European nation; and it has no literary, no special character. Lastly, the author warns us that it is not meant to exclude, but rather to suggest. It is no part of his object to stereotype litera-



ture, or to interfere with the development of any special knowledge.

A collection of this kind, a Library of general education, must be confined to moderate limits, and it necessarily omits many books of supreme beauty and value. Thus each nation in turn may miss many of its most popular and characteristic works. But one of the objects of the author was to counteract the exclusive spirit of nationality and the engrossing interest of modern times. An acquaintance with our national and modern authors is often purchased at the cost of entire ignorance of the noblest works of other ages and other languages. It was the main idea of this selection to awaken attention to the typical works of other nations and times, so as to bring out the essential elements that each has contributed in the life of Humanity. The Library, like the Calendar, of Comte is thoroughly representative; it seeks to impress on the mind of our age the characteristic qualities of various types of civilization and of human energy and thought.

The standard of choice is not the absolute one of literary merit. Many an admirable work of genius is omitted; either because its place is otherwise filled, or because, like *Pantagruel*, *Gulliver*, and *Don Juan*, it cannot be held to work for edification. On the other hand, some books are included, although not of the first rank of literary excellence, since they present us something indispensable and not otherwise found, or they conveniently collect a useful set of observations. It would have been contrary to the first object of a collection, European in character, and popular in its design, either to include books of mere local celebrity, or to omit the typical books of any leading nation.

The works in the first and the fourth sections only, the Poets and the Philosophers, retain permanent hold on mankind. Even in those sections the progress of literary culture may possibly modify judgments formed in Paris nearly forty years ago, especially in the department of the primitive poetry of Europe and of the East. Manuals of science and history, several of which appear in the second

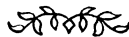
and third sections, are naturally in course of constant improvement; some of those mentioned in the list are already superseded by better, and others are quite obsolete. Scientific and historical text-books belong to special countries and generations and are easily found. But in the system of Comte the earliest works on science and history have a value of their own, as recording progress and keeping in sight the elements of the subject. It is the habit of our age to attach a rather exaggerated value to the latest novelty in research. Geometry, astronomy, physics, and chemistry are not really reconstructed anew every few years; and the editing of some neglected manuscripts does not amount to a revolution in historical knowledge.

It will be seen by those who take the trouble to study the somewhat obsolete manuals which are found in the sections of Science and History, that they have a comprehensive and synthetic character which is very rarely met with in our analytic and specializing methods of study to-day. Books such as those of Fischer on *Physics*, of Richerand on *Physiology*, of Duméril on *Natural History*, or, again, Malte-Brun's *Geography*, Heeren's *Manuals*, and the like, though not now in ordinary use, and in many respects obsolete, are based upon systematic conceptions of their respective subjects which are not often found in the modern text-books presenting an immense accumulation of special details.

Such a list as that of Comte would cease to have any use, it would indeed be full of mischief, if it were taken in any absolute or intolerant spirit. It appears from the Calendar and other writings of Comte, that the Library is not designed as a comparative judgment of authors, or as necessarily condemning those who are not included. The Calendar contains the names of more than ninety poets, of whom little more than fifty are found in the Library. The names of Euripides and Lucretius appear in the Calendar, as do those of Boccaccio, Chaucer, Rabelais, Bunyan, Swift, Lessing, Schiller, and Sterne; but for various reasons their works are not recommended for constant perusal. Catullus is certainly superior as a poet to

Tibullus, and Lucretius to Ovid; but the subject and manner of those great poets may probably have seemed less suitable for general reading. Comte, it is clear, placed the highest value on the philosophic work of Plato, Aquinas, Hobbes, Vico, Montesquieu, Leibnitz, Kant, and Adam Smith; and in science on that of Kepler, Galileo, Harvey, Newton, and D'Alembert; but there are good reasons why their writings, however indispensable to human thought, should not be included in any educational list. On the other hand, compilations like those of Malte-Brun, Rienzi, Heeren, Richerand, Duméril, Fischer, Meckel, Carr, and Graham have no extraordinary merit, nor any permanent value.

The Catalogue as a whole is intended as a type of what a synthetic view of education requires, and as a summary of the best that exists in various languages and ages. Few men living would feel themselves competent to prepare a selected Library in all departments of science and literature, of all ages and languages. M. Pierre Laffitte has declined to revise or complete the list; and the present editor has no intention of undertaking the task. A few explanatory notes, with remarks as to translations and editions, have been added. The editor has received a considerable body of information from M. Laffitte, the friend and disciple of Comte, as to the works which he mainly had in view where the name of a voluminous author is given alone. Many notes and memoranda in Comte's handwriting exist in his library, and from these in some cases the selections have been given here. In other cases the authority is the recollection of M. Laffitte, or his own belief, derived from his continual intercourse with Comte, of what it was his intention to recommend for habitual use.



## NOTE.



THE following list is taken from the fourth volume of Comte's *Politique Positive*, 1854. It is the only list published by Comte himself. In the editor's notes will be found such additions or omissions as were introduced after Comte's death from memoranda left by him. The books indicated were in some cases described by Comte under a general title. In this edition a translation of the actual title has been given. In the third section, that of History, for some unknown reason, the works were given in inverse chronological order, although in the other parts of the Library, in the Calendar, and in all of Comte's historical writings, the chronological order is observed. It has been restored in this translation. Comte's own view of the Library is set forth in *Pos. Pol.* iv. 236, 351-353. This, and all other references to the *Positive Polity*, are taken from the English translation, 4 vols. (Longmans), 1875.

When the date of a book is given, it is the date of the first publication. Where several dates are given, they indicate the editions and translations.

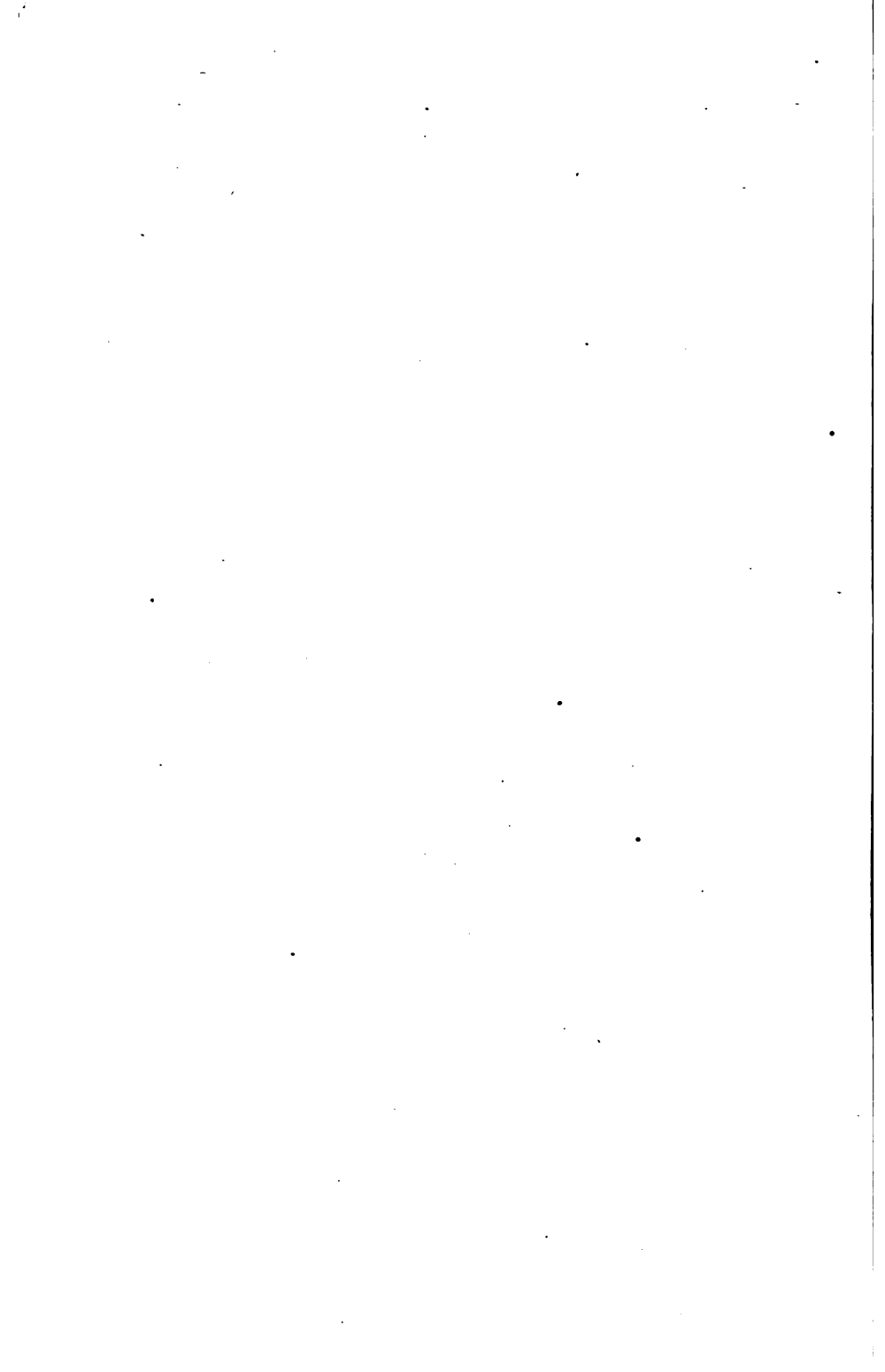
"*Var. Ed.*" (Various editions) means that the book is common and has been often reprinted. "*Rare*" means comparatively rare to the ordinary reader, or not to be obtained without search. Of the older books and translations, copies can only be occasionally met with, often at very low prices. But nearly all the books in this list are commonly to be seen on the shelves of the book-dealers in London and Paris. The date will usually indicate the probability of finding a book in ordinary circulation.

The well-known series of Bohn's Libraries (G. Bell and Sons) contains fifty-three of these works, mostly translations.

The series of the Chandos Classics (Warne and Co.) contains fourteen of the works.

Many of the others will be found in the Globe series (Macmillan), and in the cheap Libraries issued by Messrs. Cassell, Ward and Lock, Warne, and Routledge.

The *Bibliothèque Populaire* (Paris) contains very many of these works in French ( $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per volume). The works in this list are now collected in the Libraries of Newton Hall and of Chapel Street. They were mainly the gift of Dr. Joseph Kaines, to whom I am under obligations for much assistance in these notes, and whose excellent Lectures on the Library are published by Reeves and Turner, price 6d.





## POSITIVIST LIBRARY

IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

### PART I.—POETRY AND FICTION.

HOMER.	<i>The Iliad, and the Odyssey.</i>
ÆSCHYLUS.	<i>The Seven Tragedies.</i>
SOPHOCLES.	<i>The King Œdipus.</i>
ARISTOPHANES.	<i>The Comedies.</i>
PINDAR.	<i>The Triumphal Odes.</i>
THEOCRITUS.	<i>The Idylls.</i>
LONGUS.	<i>The Daphnis and Chloe.</i>
PLAUTUS.	<i>The Comedies.</i>
TERENCE.	<i>The Comedies.</i>
VIRGIL.	<i>The Poems complete.</i>
HORACE.	<i>Selections—(The Odes).</i>
LUCAN.	<i>Pharsalia.</i>
OVID.	<i>(Metamorphoses, and Fasti.)</i>
TIBULLUS.	<i>The Elegies.</i>
JUVENAL.	<i>The Satires.</i>
TALES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.	<i>Publicaux du Moyen Age, by Legrand d'Aussy.</i>
DANTE.	<i>(Divina Commedia.)</i>
ARIOSTO.	<i>(Orlando Furioso.)</i>
TASSO.	<i>(Gerusalemme Liberata.)</i>
PETRARCH.	<i>Selections—(The Sonnets).</i>
METASTASIO.	<i>A Selection from the Dramas.</i>

- ALFIERI. A Selection from the *Dramas*.  
 MANZONI. The *Betrothed* (*Promessi Sposi*).  
 CERVANTES. *Don Quixote*.  
                   *The Exemplary Novels*.  
 SPANISH DRAMAS. (A Collection of Twenty Dramas by  
                           Calderon, Lope de Vega, and  
                           others. *Coleccion Selecta del*  
                           *Antiquo Teatro Español*, by José  
                           Segundo Florez. Paris, 1854.)
- THE CID. (The national Epic of old Spain.)  
 SPANISH NATIONAL (A Selection.)  
 BALLADS.
- CORNEILLE. A Selection from the *Dramas*.  
 MOLIÈRE. The *Comedies* complete.  
 RACINE. A Selection from the *Dramas*.  
 VOLTAIRE. A Selection from the *Dramas*.  
 LA FONTAINE. *Fables in Verse*.  
 LA MOTTE. Some selected *Fables*.  
 FLORIAN. Some selected *Fables*.  
 LE SAGE. *Gil Blas*.  
 MADAME DE LA *The Princess of Cleves*.  
 FAYETTE.
- BERNARDIN DE *Paul and Virginia*.  
 SAINT PIERRE.
- CHATEAUBRIAND. *The Martyrs, The Last of the Aben-*  
                           *cerages*.
- SHAKESPEARE. A Selection from the *Dramas*.  
 MILTON. *Paradise Lost, the Lyrical Poems*.  
 DE FOE. *Robinson Crusoe*.  
 GOLDSMITH. *The Vicar of Wakefield*.  
 FIELDING. *Tom Jones*.  
 WALTER SCOTT. *Ivanhoe, Quentin Durward, Fair Maid*  
                           *of Perth, Legend of Montrose, Old*  
                           *Mortality, Heart of Mid-Lothian,*  
                           *The Antiquary*.
- BYRON. Selected *Poems*, excluding *Don Juan*.  
 GOETHE. Selected *Poems*.  
 THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

## PART II.—SCIENCE.

- CONDORCET. *The Art of Calculating (Arithmetic).*  
 CLAIRAUT. *Algebra, and Geometry.*  
 LACROIX, OF  
 LEGENDERE. *Trigonometry.*
- DESCARTES. *Geometry.*  
 A. COMTE. *Analytic Geometry.*  
 POINSOT. *Statics, and Memoirs on Mechanics.*  
 CARNOT. *Infinitesimal Calculus.*  
 NAVIER. *Transcendental Analysis (Polytechnic  
 School).*  
*Course of Mechanics (Polytechnic  
 School).*
- CARNOT. *Principles of Equilibrium and of  
 Motion.*
- LAGRANGE. *Theory of Analytic Functions.*  
 A. COMTE. *Popular Astronomy.*  
 FONTENELLE. *The Plurality of Worlds.*  
 FISCHER. *Physics, translated and annotated by  
 BIOT.*
- J. CARR. *Synopsis of Practical Philosophy.*  
 LAVOISIER. *Elements of Chemistry.*  
 BERTHOLLET. *Statical Chemistry.*  
 T. GRAHAM. *Elements of Chemistry.*  
 MECKEL. *Manual of Anatomy.*  
 BICHAT. *On Life and Death.*  
*General Anatomy.*  
*On the Organization of Animals. Vol. I.*
- BLAINVILLE. *Physiology, annotated by BERARD.*  
 RICHERAND. *Physiological Researches.*  
 CL. BERNARD. *Systematization of Biology.*  
 SEGOND. *General Anatomy.*
- BARTHEZ. *New Elements of the Science of Man.*  
 (Second edition, 1806.)
- LAMARCK. *The Philosophy of Zoology.*



DUMÉRIL.	<i>Elements of Natural Science.</i>
BUFFON.	<i>Natural History of Animals.</i>
HIPPOCRATES.	<i>On Airs, Waters, and Places.</i>
HUFFLAND.	<i>Art of Prolonging Human Life.</i>
CORNARO.	<i>On a Sober Life.</i>
BROUSSAIS.	<i>Notes on Questions of Pathology.</i>
	<i>History of Chronic Inflammations.</i>
FONTENELLE and CONDORCET. }	<i>Estimates of Men of Science.</i>

## PART III.—HISTORY.

MALTE-BRUN.	<i>Universal Geography.</i>
RIENZI.	<i>Geographical Dictionary.</i>
COOK.	<i>Three Voyages round the World.</i>
CHARDIN.	<i>Travels in the East.</i>
BARTHELEMY.	<i>Travels of Anacharsis.</i>
HEEREN.	<i>Manual of Ancient History.</i>
HERODOTUS.	<i>History.</i>
THUCYDIDES.	<i>History of the Peloponnesian War.</i>
ARRIAN.	<i>Life of Alexander.</i>
CÆSAR.	<i>Commentaries.</i>
TACITUS.	<i>Complete Works.</i>
PLUTARCH.	<i>Lives.</i>
WINCKELMANN.	<i>History of the Art of Antiquity.</i>
GIBBON.	<i>Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.</i>
FLEURY.	<i>Ecclesiastical History.</i>
HALLAM.	<i>Middle Ages in Europe.</i>
HEEREN.	<i>Political System of Europe.</i>
HUME.	<i>History of England.</i>
ROBERTSON.	<i>History of Charles V.</i>
ASCARGORTA.	<i>Short History of Spain.</i>
DENINA.	<i>The Revolutions of Italy.</i>
BOSSUET.	<i>History of France.</i>
P. DE COMINES.	<i>Memoirs.</i>
BENVENUTO CELLINI.	<i>Memoirs of his Life.</i>

L. DA VINCI.	<i>Treatise on Painting.</i>
CROMWELL.	<i>The Life of.</i>
RICHELIEU.	<i>Political Testament.</i>
MADAME DE MOTTE- VILLE.	<i>Memoirs (from 1615-1666).</i>
VOLTAIRE.	<i>Age of Louis XIV.</i>
GRÉTRY.	<i>Memoirs on Music.</i>
MIGNET.	<i>History of the French Revolution.</i>

## PART IV.—PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

ARISTOTLE.	<i>The Politics and the Ethics.</i>
THE BIBLE.	Complete.
THE KORAN.	Complete.
ST. AUGUSTIN.	<i>The City of God.</i> <i>The Confessions.</i> <i>Treatise on the Sermon on the Mount.</i> <i>On the Love of God (De Diligendo Deo).</i>
ST. BERNARD.	<i>The Imitation of Christ.</i>
THOMAS À KEMPIS.	<i>Paraphrase in Verse of the Imitation of Christ.</i>
CORNEILLE.	<i>The Doctrine of the Catholic Church.</i> <i>History of Protestant Divergencies.</i>
BOSSUET.	<i>The Montpellier Catechism.</i>
POUGET.	<i>Novum Organum.</i>
BACON.	<i>Discourse on Method.</i>
DESCARTES.	<i>Interpretation of Nature.</i>
DIDEROT.	<i>The Thoughts.</i>
PASCAL.	<i>The Reflexions.</i>
VAUVENARGUES.	<i>Advice of a Mother to her Son.</i> <i>Advice of a Mother to her Daughter.</i>
MADAME DE LAM- BERT.	<i>Sketch of Universal History.</i>
BOSSUET.	<i>Progress of the Human Understanding.</i>
CONDORCET.	<i>Policy drawn from Scripture.</i>
BOSSUET.	<i>The Pope.</i>
DE MAISTRE.	<i>Letter on the Blind.</i>
DIDEROT.	<i>Letter on the Deaf and Dumb.</i>

- HUME. *Essays.*
- ADAM SMITH. *Philosophical Reflexions on the History of Astronomy.*
- DIDEROT. *The Beautiful.* (Article *Le Beau* in the *Encyclopædia.*)
- BARTHES. *The Theory of the Beautiful.*
- CABANIS. *Relations of the Physical and the Moral in Man.*
- LEROY. *Letters on Animals.*
- GALL. *The Functions of the Brain.*
- BROUSSAIS. *Irritation and Madness.* (First edition.)
- A. COMTE. *Positive Philosophy.* (Translated and condensed by Miss Martineau.)  
*Positive Polity.*  
*Positivist Catechism.*





## PART I.—POETRY AND FICTION.

**T**HIS section includes Poetry and Fiction, both ancient and modern. It is arranged in languages—Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, English, and German—apparently in order of time. It embraces epic, lyric, and dramatic poetry, besides fables and romances.

The list of the ancient authors includes nearly all those of first-rate merit. In the Calendar we find also the names of the ancient poets, Hesiod, Tyrtæus, Sappho, Anacreon, Euripides, Æsop, Menander, Phædrus, Lucian, Ennius, and Lucretius. Euripides is probably omitted from the Library, in spite of his popularity, as inferior to Sophocles, and still more to Æschylus, but mainly as the first of the line of literary sceptics or revolutionists—*Pos. Pol.* iii. 239. The unbounded admiration that Comte felt for Homer, Æschylus, and Virgil is expressed *Pos. Pol.* iii. 235-239, 315. Of these three he recommends the entire surviving works. Pindar represents the entire lyric poetry of Greece, and Aristophanes its comedy. The *Daphnis and Chloë*, by Longus in the fifth century, represents the immense persistence of Greek religion and poetry, even under the official establishment of Christianity. In spite of its erotic character, it retains some of the pure qualities of the Greek idyll; and its immense popularity at the Renaissance in Europe gives it a special historical importance in the

history of poetry. It connects the modern with antique romance, through the old French translation by Amyot in 1559.

In Latin poetry the entire works of Virgil are recommended. It is believed that of Ovid the works intended are the *Metamorphoses* and the *Fasti*, which illustrate so profoundly the religion of Polytheism; of Horace, the *Odes*, his chief masterpiece. Lucretius, who is now recognized as in the first rank of poetic genius, is probably omitted from this list from the metaphysical and sceptical spirit which pervades the extraordinary work of this great man, and which may seem unfitted for constant reading of a popular kind. No reason is known for the exclusion of Catullus and the admission of Tibullus, whom modern criticism recognizes to be quite inferior to Catullus. The omission is perhaps owing to this, that Catullus was but imperfectly understood in France forty years ago, when modern research had not yet explained the obscurities or settled the text of these exquisite lyrics.

Of the early mediæval romances and epics, the *Cid* is the only one that appears in this list, except so far as fragments of others are found in the *Fabliaux* of Legrand d'Aussy. The *Nibelungen*, *Roland*, the *Fox*, *Beowulf*, and *Arthur* were comparatively unknown when the list was framed. Comte read and quoted the *Decameron* of Boccaccio, who has a place in the Calendar with the Troubadours and Chaucer; but he has not placed their works in the Library. The *Fabliaux du Moyen Age*, short tales in verse, giving a satirical picture of society in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, were collected, condensed, and translated into modern French prose by Legrand d'Aussy in 1779. The augmented edition of this, with other mediæval romances, by Renouard (1829), 5 vols. 8vo., is expensive and not easily found. It has the misfortune to be classed with what collectors call *facetiae*. A new edition, in the original old French verse, has recently been edited by MM. A. de Montaiglon and G. Raynaud (6 vols. Paris, 1872-1886). Some of the tales have been translated into

English verse by Way and Ellis, 1796-1800. There is a prose version of select tales by W. Carew Hazlitt, 1873.

Of the modern poets and romancists the following appear in the Calendar, but not in the Library, viz., Boccaccio, Chaucer, Rabelais, Swift, Camoens, Spenser, Bunyan, Burns, Shelley, Klopstock, Gessner, Lessing, Otway, Vondel, Schiller, Sterne, Richardson, Miss Edgeworth, Madame de Stael, Elisa Merccœur, Cooper.

It is believed that Comte intended to indicate of Dante the *Divina Commedia*, of Ariosto the *Orlando Furioso*, of Tasso the *Gerusalemme Liberata*, and of Petrarch the *Sonnets*. Comte's own daily reading consisted of passages from the *Imitation*, and from Dante, his estimate of whom is to be found *Pos. Pol.* iii. 460. His estimate of Ariosto and Tasso is in *Pos. Pol.* iii. 485. There is now a complete and admirable version of the *Divine Comedy* into literal English prose: the *Hell*, by Dr. John Carlyle (1849, 1867); the *Purgatory*, and *Paradise*, by A. J. Butler (1880, 1885); also the *Purgatory* by W. S. Dugdale (Bohn). There is also a complete translation into archaic French prose by Lamennais (1856), and a crowd of verse translations, amongst which Cary (1814) still retains the pre-eminence, in spite of the merits of many others.

Ariosto and Tasso are now little read in England; but it may be remembered that Hallam says: "Ariosto has been, after Homer, the favourite poet of Europe;" and again, "the Jerusalem is the great epic poem of modern times." Both have been translated in the seventeenth, and again in the eighteenth century. Metastasio, who is now little read, was called by Rousseau, "the one poet of the heart;" his immense popularity contributed not a little to the classical enthusiasm of the eighteenth century. It is probable that the dramas to which Comte directs our attention were chiefly the attempts to idealize Roman history, such as *Olebia*, *Regulus*, *Scipio*, *Cato*, *Titus*, *Adrian*, *Actius*. Metastasio is frequently cited by Comte, who in the Calendar prefers him to Alfieri, apparently on the ground of his superior tenderness and deeper social interests.

Of the plays, the *Clemency of Titus*, translated by Hoole, is the most famous and the most important. The dramas of Alfieri intended are probably those concerned with ancient history and legend, such as *Antigone*, *Alcestis*, *Timoleon*, *Virginia*, *Octavia*, *Rosmunda*. The *Betrothed* of Manzoni was regarded by Comte as an idealization of the better type of the Catholic priesthood. It has enjoyed an enormous popularity in Italy, and has been frequently translated.

Of the *Cid*, the national poem of Spain, there is an excellent translation into French prose by Damas Hinard, Paris, 4to. 1858 (rare), and a condensed translation in verse in a little volume by John Ormsby (1879). Lockhart's *Spanish Ballads* is a common and well-known book, and also Southey's combined prose version of the *Chronicle*, *Poem*, and *Ballads* of the *Cid*. There is a similar French version of the three separately by St. Albin, Paris, 2 vols. (1865). There is also an excellent little volume of the *Cid Ballads* by G. Dennis (1845).

Comte's estimate of *Don Quixote* may be seen *Pos. Pol.* iii. 345, 486. The new translation by J. Ormsby, 4 vols. 8vo. (1885), is the first critical edition and version of this great work.

The collection of Spanish Dramas in this list is a volume published by J. S. Florez, Paris (1854), *Coleccion Selecta*, &c. The selection was made by Comte himself. The volume contains twenty dramas by eleven poets. The complete list of its contents is as follows:—

TEATRO ESPAÑOL ESCOJIDO. (Garnier Frères, Paris.)

CALDERON.	<i>A secreto agravio secreta venganza.</i>
	<i>El Alcalde de Zalamea.</i>
	<i>La Vida es sueño.</i>
	<i>No siempre lo peor es cierto.</i>
	<i>Mañanas de abril y mayo.</i>
	<i>La Nave del mercader.</i>
	<i>La Viña del Señor.</i>
LOPE DE VEGA.	<i>Las flores de Don Juan.</i>

LOPE DE VEGA.	<i>El perro del hortolano.</i> <i>Los locos de Valencia.</i>
ALARCON.	<i>La Verdad sospechosa.</i> <i>Las Paredes oyen.</i>
TIRSO DE MOLINA.	<i>La Prudencia en la Muger.</i>
ROJAS.	<i>Garcia del Castañar.</i>
MORETO.	<i>El valiente Justiciero.</i>
GUILLEN DE CASTRO.	<i>Los mal casados de Valencia.</i>
GUEVARA.	<i>Reinar despues de morir.</i>
MONTALVAN.	<i>No hay vida como la honra.</i>
MATOS FRAGOSO.	<i>El carbonero de Toledo.</i>
MORATIN.	<i>El Si de las Niñas.</i>

Of these plays, the second and the third of Calderon's have been admirably translated into English.

The following lists of the selected dramas of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire are taken from the MSS. memoranda left by Comte. The plays are apparently chosen for their historical interest:—

CORNEILLE.	Thirteen dramas, viz.:— <i>Le Oid,</i> <i>Horace, Cinna, Polyucte, Pompée,</i> <i>Rodogune, Héraclius Empéreur, Nico-</i> <i>mède, Pertharite, Œdipe, Sertorius,</i> <i>Othon, Pulchérie.</i>
RACINE.	Seven dramas, viz.:— <i>Andromaque,</i> <i>Les Plaideurs, Britannicus, Bajazet,</i> <i>Iphigénie, Phèdre, Athalie.</i>
VOLTAIRE.	Nine dramas, viz.:— <i>Brutus, Zaïre,</i> <i>Alzire, Mérope, Sémiramis, Oreste,</i> <i>Rome Sauvée, L'Orphelin de la Chine,</i> <i>Tancredè.</i>

Many of these are probably selected, not so much for their poetic value, as to render familiar diverse national types and historical personages.

Of Molière the entire range of the comedies is included expressly. For the French poets, see *Pos. Pol.* iii. 486.

On the art of Fables Comte placed a very high estimate,



see *Pos. Pol.* iii. 234. No reason is assigned for the omission of the ancient masters of this art. Æsop, Phædrus, and Pilpay are all in the Calendar. The European reputation of La Fontaine makes him the representative of this school; Florian and La Motte are little known out of France. They are, with B. de St. Pierre, the only writers in this section whose names do not appear in the Calendar. *Paul and Virginia* has enjoyed a world-wide reputation, though it is little to our present English taste. The *Princess of Cleves*, by Madame de la Fayette (1678), had an extraordinary effect in the seventeenth century, and was repeatedly translated. It was no doubt the original source of the romance of the feelings, and of that "women's poetry" in romance which in our day has been so prolific. Chateaubriand and Manzoni, who for us are completely overshadowed by Scott, represent for Catholicism, and for France and Italy, the same growth of the historical romance which Scott represents for Protestantism and England. *Pos. Pol.* iii. 527.

The plays of Shakespeare intended by Comte are, according to his MSS. memoranda, the following eleven dramas:—

SHAKESPEARE.

*Tempest, Twelfth Night, Merchant of Venice, Winter's Tale, Macbeth, Lear, Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, Othello, Coriolanus, Henry VIII.*

This selection is evidently based on the estimate that we find in *Pos. Pol.* iii. 486. He regards Shakespeare's historical dramas as inadequate presentations of the past. They are in almost all instances inferior to the dramas of character and passion, and they are not the result of any genuine historical interest or knowledge. *Julius Cæsar*, the most impressive of them, is obviously omitted by Comte as being based on a view too favourable to the murderers and to an act which Comte uniformly treats as "an unparalleled crime," *Pos. Pol.* iii. 328. He inserts the far inferior play of *Coriolanus*, as being more true to Roman history. No

explanation is given for the admission of the doubtful play of *Henry VIII.* Comte possibly regarded it as a faithful idealization of the remarkable historical movement which he describes, *Pos. Pol.* iii. 473,—the subjection of the Spiritual to the Temporal Power in Europe. See to the same effect, Schlegel, *Dramatic Literature.* Any complete list of Shakespeare's masterpieces would include *Measure for Measure*, *As you Like It*, *Henry IV.*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and *Cymbeline.* The rest we value chiefly for their exquisite scenes, and their magnificent passages and incomparable creations, but not as perfect and complete dramas, such as *Hamlet*, *Lear*, and *Othello* are.

Milton's great poem was regarded by Comte "as the highest measure yet reached of our poetic powers," although this "inimitable poem" was produced under most unfavourable conditions—*Pos. Pol.* iii. 487. The "*Lyrical Poems*" probably include *Lycidas*, *Il Penseroso*, *L'Allegro*, and, possibly, *Comus.*

The romances of Scott are evidently chosen from the historical point of view, and are arranged in strict chronological order—see *Pos. Pol.* i. 245 ; iii. 527. All editions of the Library published by Comte himself give *Quentin Durward* as the second on the list. Later, he thought it unjust to the memory of Louis XI., who holds so high a place in the Calendar, and he suggested in MS. the substitution of *Waverley.* He seems to have omitted the exquisite *Bride of Lammermoor*, on the ground that Lucy Ashton betrays a weakness of character unworthy of her sex. Comte always regarded Scott as one of the great creative minds of the world, and as the last of those of the first rank.

No selections have been found as to the poems of Byron and Goethe intended by Comte. The references to Byron, *Pos. Pol.* i. 239, 274, &c., &c., apparently point to *Childe Harold* and the *Dramas*, especially *Manfred* and *Cain.* *Don Juan*, Byron's distinctive literary work, is specially excluded, not only for its immoral tendency, but for its deliberate aim to dishonour the highest attributes of Man

and of Woman. This is a thing quite different from the animalism of Longus and Theocritus, or the grossness of Aristophanes, the *Fabliaux*, or *Tom Jones*. It is a cynical attempt to ridicule virtue. And this exclusion forms a signal example of Comte's habit to make literary genius subordinate to religious purpose.

Of Goethe the pieces intended are *Faust*, certainly and mainly, and some of the historical plays, probably, viz., *Goetz*, *Egmont*, *Tasso*, *Iphigenia*. Goethe represents in Germany much of the same movement towards true historical idealization that Scott introduced into England, Chateaubriand into France, and Manzoni into Italy. But in the Calendar he precedes Calderon; and this undoubtedly points to *Faust* as his typical work. Schiller, who in the Calendar holds the same position with regard to Corneille, along with Racine, Voltaire, and Metastasio, does not appear in the Library.

## PART II.—SCIENCE.



MOST of the books in this class are well known and quite common; their chief value is as illustrating the history of the sciences. Some few of them, like Descartes' *Geometry* and Guglielmini on *Rivers*, are rare; some of the manuals are quite obsolete, and others are old text-books long ago superseded. The following will be found only after a search in London or Paris:—The *Analytic Geometry* of Comte, the *Geometry* of Descartes (1634) in French, the works of Navier, Carnot, Lavoisier, Segond, Lamarck, Guglielmini. The compilations of Fischer, Carr, Graham, Meckel, Richerand, and Duméril, useful manuals forty years ago, are now practically obsolete, and will only be met with occasionally on bookstalls.

It will be remembered that Comte was a philosopher, and not, except in mathematics, a scientific specialist. He did not continue the study of the special sciences after the publi-

cation of the third volume of his *Positive Philosophy* in 1838. The list in Part II., therefore, necessarily represents in the main the state of physical knowledge about fifty years ago. Since that date, entire new départements of special science have been created. Such are Electrology, Molecular Physics, Acoustics, Spectrum Analysis, Embryology, and the whole of the discoveries relating to the Persistence of Energy and to Physical Evolution. At that date, the discoveries of none of the following were published: Darwin, Helmholtz, Kirchhoff, Dumas, Pasteur, or Sir W. Thomson. This part of Comte's catalogue, therefore, has a philosophical and historical value, not one strictly scientific. For a summary of the present state of scientific knowledge we must have recourse to a totally different set of books, and to recent compilations in current use. It will, however, be a useful hint, to select current text-books which most nearly correspond to the scheme of those here mentioned.

On the other hand, many of the books in this part contain the original thoughts of some of those who have most influenced their respective sciences. Others, again, were excellent *résumés* of scientific laws of a general kind before they were overladen with special observations. It is clear from Comte's general writings that he attached permanent value to the works of the following, all of whom are in the Calendar, viz., Descartes, Fontenelle, Lagrange, Lavoisier, Bichat, Condorcet, Lamarck, Blainville, Buffon, Broussais, Berthollet, Clairaut, and Hippocrates. These have not only an historical, but a philosophical value.

Translations into English may be found of most of the works in this Part. *The Art of Counting* by Condorcet and the *Geometry* of Clairaut have been recently translated by Dr. Kaines. Thomas Carlyle translated Legendre's *Trigonometry* (1824). Dr. Burnell printed in 1881 the Treatise of Hippocrates on *Airs, Waters, and Places*, with the Greek text, and Latin, French, and English versions in parallel columns. The works of Navier, Fischer, Lagrange, Blainville, Segond, Lamarck, Barthez, and Duméril, do not appear to be accessible in English. The *Estimates of Men*

of Science (*Eloges des Savants*), by Fontenelle and Condorcet, from 1699 to 1770, form the first and second volumes of the collected works of Fontenelle, and the second and third of the works of Condorcet. They were also published separately.

In the editions of the Library published after Comte's death, we find the *Physiology* of Claude Bernard omitted, no general work with that title having ever appeared; the work of Guglielmini *On the Nature of Rivers* (1697) and the *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates are added.

The progress of modern science has not equally affected all the text-books and manuals in this section. Those on Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy practically retain their value; those on general and comparative Anatomy do so to a large extent, and the descriptive Zoology partially. But Electricity, Molecular Physics, and Embryology are practically unrepresented altogether. The Chemistry, the comparative and microscopic Biology, and the Theory of Physiological Development, are necessarily out of date. To those who will compare the manuals in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology here given with the most recent editions of manuals such as those of Ganot, Roscoe, Foster, and others, and with such treatises as those of Sir W. Thomson on *Natural Philosophy*, Professor Williamson on *Chemistry*, Sir R. Owen's *Comparative Physiology*, Cl. Bernard *On the Nervous System*, Charles Darwin on *Species*, and similar works, it will be at once obvious that new realms have since been added to science. The *Elements of Chemistry*, by Thomas Graham (strangely enough called James Graham in all the editions of the Library), was published in 1850 (revised edition), and was a book of great value at that date. The *Synopsis of Practical Philosophy* (1828) was a manual of tables for the use of engineers, and is now seldom seen. It is not at first sight apparent what is intended by "*Les discours sur la nature des animaux, par Buffon.*" That is the title of the brilliant introductory chapter to Buffon's *Natural History of Quadrupeds*. M. Laffitte considers that what was intended is a selection of descriptions of animals from the *Histoire Naturelle*, such as that published by Didot, Paris, 1859, 12mo.

## PART III.—HISTORY.



F the historical section, something of the same kind must be said as of the scientific section. Of the manuals several are obsolete; some of the histories are already superseded; and the list does not give the means even of obtaining a continuous summary of all periods. The compilations of Malte-Brun and Rienzi are obsolete. The works of Heeren, Hallam, Winckelmann, and Grétry are not altogether on the level of our present knowledge. And the histories of Mignet, Voltaire, Davila, Denina, Ascargorta, and Hume represent little more than lucid accounts of the principal events. The historical list, by accident or for some unknown reason, was drawn up by Comte in inverse chronological order. The proper order is here adopted, in order to correspond with the chronological and logical order adopted in the other sections; and also in the third volume of the *Pos. Pol.*, which the books in this section illustrate.

In the choice of histories, literary excellence has not been the guide. The object is evidently to select plain unvarnished narratives, as far as possible free from all prejudice of party, school, or religion. The scheme of Social Dynamics contained in the fifth and sixth volumes of the *Pos. Phil.*, and in the third volume of the *Pos. Pol.*, states the theory of historical evolution generally, as it was conceived by Comte. The historical selection, therefore, is intended simply to convey a general idea of the past as a connected whole, and for this purpose the physical constitution of the planet, the variety of races and institutions, manners, and the arts, are equally considered. There is reason to suppose that Comte attached permanent value to the works of the following: De Comines, Bossuet, Robertson, Gibbon, Tacitus, Thucydides, Herodotus, Plutarch, Cæsar, and Arrian, all of

whom are placed by him in the Calendar, as are also Cook, Benvenuto Cellini, Leonardo da Vinci, Cromwell, and Richelieu.

We should now use for manuals of geography such books as Guyot's and Reclus'. Rienzi's *Dictionary* has disappeared from sale. Cook's *Voyages* evidently represent the Oceanic and Fetichist form of civilization; Chardin's *Travels* (translated in Pinkerton's collection) represent the Asiatic and Mahometan form. It will be observed that the catalogue was complete before the appearance of the following works, which would probably now better serve the purposes of an English reader:—Milman's *Latin Christianity*, Rawlinson's *Manual of Ancient History*, Green's *Short History of England*, Duruy's *History of France*, Guizot's *Life of Cromwell*, Merivale's *General History of Rome*, Freeman's *Historical Geography*. Most of the modern standard historical works are on a scale that is not compatible with such a list as the present. The following works, out of this part, are in Bohn's Library in English:—Herodotus, Thucydides, Cæsar, Tacitus, De Comines, Cellini, Mignet, Da Vinci. All the works in this part, except those of Ascargorta and Grétry, are accessible in English. In the editions published after Comte's death, we find added Davila's *History of the Civil Wars in France* (1630), a contemporary work of great and permanent value.

#### PART IV.—PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.



HE books in this Part may be divided into four classes:—

- I. Theology, in its three main forms, Biblical, Mahometan, and Catholic. The rise and development of the Catholic faith is particularly represented.
- II. The rise and development of Sociology in its two forms, Statical and Dynamical.

III. The rise and development of Ethics, ancient and modern.

IV. The synthesis proposed by Positivism.

Comte's estimate of these various philosophical and religious movements will be found fully set forth in the third volume of the *Polity*, in passages too numerous to be cited usefully. They can be easily found in the *Table of Contents* and in the *Index*.

The Part opens with the *Ethics* and *Politics* of Aristotle as the true foundation of scientific Sociology and Ethics (*Pos. Pol.* iii. 259-261). These are immediately followed by the *Bible* and the *Koran* entire, representing in the sum the Hebrew and the Islamic theology.

It will be observed that Christianity is represented only in its Catholic, not in its Protestant form. Protestantism, which in poetry and in history has full justice done to it both in the Library, the Calendar, and other writings of Comte, was looked on by him, from the purely religious point of view, as a destructive and revolutionary movement, and all merely critical and revolutionary efforts have no place either in the Library or Calendar. Hence Protestantism, as a basis of social synthesis, is only represented by a work avowedly hostile, the *Variations* of Bossuet.

Catholicism is fully represented from the first conception of the Church, as an organized society in the *City of God* of St. Augustin, to its highest point of development in the era of St. Bernard, and down to its decline in the epoch of Bossuet.

Descartes, Bacon, Diderot, and Condorcet represent the rise of the Positive method as applied first to physical, and ultimately to social, science.

The rise and germs of Sociology as a distinct science are represented by Bossuet's and Condorcet's two sketches of universal progress from the opposite points of view of the Catholic and the Revolutionary doctrines.

The works of Diderot, Leroy, Cabanis, Broussais, and Gall represent the foundation of moral and social science on the basis of a rational biology. It will be noticed that



Gall's work on the *Functions of the Brain* is placed in this Fourth Part, as Philosophy, not in the Second Part, as Science. Comte regarded it, not as a work on Physiology, much less on Phrenology, but as a philosophical analysis of the moral and mental faculties of man.

In the editions published after Comte's death we find added the *Moral Reflections* of Cicero, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius. This represents the rise of Ethics as a distinct science amongst the ancients. Of Cicero the treatise *De Officiis, On Moral Duty*, may be principally intended. We also find added Duclos' *Considerations on the Manners of his Age* (1750), which he thought valuable as combining the idea of moral with social progress.

It will be remembered that the leading aim of the collection in this part is to familiarize the modern world with the history of man's moral and social development, and especially with the two great schemes anterior to the Positive—the Catholic and the Materialistic. In advising study of their works, he recommends the theories of the one as little as the other; those of Bossuet and De Maistre, as little as those of Diderot and Cabanis. The *Montpellier Catechism* is not imposed on us any more than the *Koran* is. A knowledge of the great factors in the development of religion is indispensable to progress. Positivism professes to reconcile and harmonize them all.





## EDITIONS AND TRANSLATIONS.

### PART I.—POETRY AND FICTION.

#### HOMER. *Iliad*. [Verse.]

*Chapman*, 1596-1611, *var. ed.*, and 1857, 1875, 2 vols. 8vo.

*Pope*, 1720, *var. ed.*, and in *Chandos Classics*.

*Lord Derby*, 1864, 2 vols. 8vo., *var. ed.*, and 1867, 2 vols. 12mo.

[Prose.]

*Lang, Leaf, E. Myers*, 1883, 12mo.

*Bohn Cl. Libr.*

*Odyssey*. [Verse.]

*Chapman*, 1615, *var. ed.*, and 1857, 1875, 2 vols. 12mo.

*P. Worsley*, 1861, 2 vols. 8vo.

*Cowper*, 1791, *var. ed.*

[Prose.]

*Butcher and Lang*, London, 1879, 12mo.

*Bohn Cl. Libr.*

#### ÆSCHYLUS. [Verse.]

*E. D. A. Morshead*. *The House of Atreus*, London, 1881, 12mo. ;

*Agamemnon, Libation-Bearers, and Furies*.

*The Suppliant Maidens*, London, 1883, 12mo.

*Miss Swanwick*. *Tragedies*, 1873, 2 vols. 8vo. ; also *var. ed.*, and

*Bohn Cl. Libr.*

*Milman*. *The Agamemnon*, 1865, 8vo.

*R. Browning*. Do. 1877, 8vo.

*Blackie*. *Dramas*, 1850, 2 vols. 8vo.

[Prose.]

*Bohn Cl. Libr.*

#### SOPHOCLES. *Œdipus King*. [Verse.]

*E. D. A. Morshead*, 1885, 12mo.

*Prof. Campbell*, 1883, 8vo.

[Prose.]

*Bohn Cl. Libr.*

#### ARISTOPHANES. [Verse.]

*Frere*. Five Comedies, 1839, *rare* ; and in collected works, 2 vols.

8vo., 1872, *rare*. *Acharnians, Knights, Birds, Frogs, Peace*.

*T. Mitchell*, 1820, 2 vols., *rare*. *Acharnians, Knights, Clouds, Wasps*.

## ARISTOPHANES. [Verse.]—continued.

*B. B. Rogers*, 1867-1878, 4to. *Peace, Revolt of Women, Wasps. Cumberland*, 1812. *Clouds, Plutus, Frogs, Birds.*  
(*Lysistrata, Thesmophoriazuse*, not in verse.)

[Prose.]

*Bohn Cl. Libr.*

## PINDAR. [Prose.]

*Ernest Myers*, 1874, 8vo.

*F. A. Paley*, 1868, 8vo.

[Verse.]

*Cary*, 1844, 8vo.

*A. Moore*, 1822, 8vo., and see *Bohn Cl. Libr.*

## THEOCRITUS. [Prose.]

*Andrew Lang*, 1880, 8vo.

[Verse.]

*C. S. Calverley*, 1869, 8vo.; 2nd ed., 1883, 8vo.

*Bohn Cl. Libr.*

LONGUS. *Daphnis and Chloe.*

*Amyot*, 1559 (French), amended and revised by Paul Louis Courier, 1810; *var. ed.*, published by Glady, in London, 1878, *rare*.

*Rev. R. Smith* (English), *Bohn Cl. Libr.*

PLAUTUS. *Comedies.* [Verse.]

*Bonnell Thornton and Colman*, 1767, *rare*.

[Prose.]

*Bohn Cl. Libr.*

TERENCE. *Comedies.* [Verse.]

*Colman*, 1765, 4to., *rare*; *var. ed.*, 1810, 1841, 12mo.

[Prose.]

*Bohn Cl. Libr.*

## VIRGIL. [Verse.]

*Dryden*, 1697, *var. ed.*; 1873, 1877, *Chandos Cl.*

*Conington. Æneid*, 1870, 8vo., *var. ed.*

*Wm. Morris. Do.* 1875, 8vo.

[Prose.]

*Conington*, 1880, 8vo., *var. ed.*

*Lonsdale and Lee*, 1882, 8vo., *Globe Editions.*

*Bohn Cl. Libr.*

## HORACE. [Verse.]

*Sir T. Martin*, 1860, 2 vols. 8vo.; *var. ed.*, 1881.

*Conington*, 1869, 12mo.

*Francis*, 1756, *var. ed.*

[Prose.]

*Lonsdale and Lee*, 1873, *Globe Editions.*

*Bohn Cl. Libr.*

LUCAN. *Pharsalia.* [Verse.]

*Marloue*, 1600, Book I., *var. ed.*

*Rowe*, 1718, *var. ed.*

- LUCAN. *Pharsalia*. [Prose.]  
*Bohn Cl. Libr.*
- OVID. *Metamorphoses*. [Verse.]  
*Dr. Garth, 1717, var. ed.*  
*Elegies.*  
*Marlowe, 1597, var. ed.*  
*Dryden, 1679, var. ed.*  
 [Prose.]  
*Bohn Cl. Libr.*
- TIBULLUS. [Verse.]  
*Cranstoun, 1872, 8vo.*  
 [Prose.]  
*Bohn Cl. Libr.*
- JUVENAL. [Verse.]  
*Dryden, 1693, var. ed.*  
*Gifford, 1802, var. ed., and Bohn.*  
 [Prose.]  
*Var. ed., and Bohn Cl. Libr.*
- LEGRAND D'AUSSY. *Fabliaux du Moyen Age, 1779-1781, 4 vols. 8vo.,*  
*1781, 5 vols. 12mo., var. ed.*  
 Do. by Renouard, 1829, 5 vols. 8vo., *rare.*  
 [English Verse.] *Way and Ellis, 1796-1800, var. ed.*  
 [English Prose.] *W. Carew Hazlitt, 1873 (condensed).*
- DANTE. *Divina Commedia*. [Verse.]  
*Cary, 1814, var. ed., Bohn.*  
*Longfellow, 1867, 3 vols. 8vo., var. ed.*  
*Wright, var. ed., Bohn.*  
*Sir F. Pollock, 1854, 8vo.*  
*Cayley, 1851, 3 vols. 12mo., var. ed.*  
 [Prose.]  
*Hell, by Dr. J. Carlyle, 1849, 1867, 8vo., Bohn.*  
*Purgatory, by A. J. Butler, 1880, 8vo.*  
 Do. by Dugdale, *Bohn.*  
*Paradise, by A. J. Butler, 1885, 8vo.*  
 [Prose, French.]  
*Lamennais, Paris, 1856, 3 vols. 8vo.*
- ARIOSTO. *Orlando Furioso*. [Verse.]  
*Sir J. Harrington, 1591, var. ed., rare.*  
*Hoole, 1773, var. ed.*  
*Rose, 1823, var. ed., Bohn Ill. Libr., 2 vols.*
- TASSO. *Gerusalemme Liberata*. [Verse.]  
*Fairfax, 1600, var. ed., 1844, 12mo.*  
*Hoole, 1763, var. ed.*  
*Wiffen, Bohn Ill. Libr.*
- PETRARCH. *Sonnets.*  
*C. B. Cayley, 1879, 8vo.*  
*Ed. T. Campbell, var. ed., Bohn Ill. Libr.*

- METASTASIO.** *Hoole*, 2 vols. 12mo., 1777, and *var. ed.*  
*Titus, Demophoon, Hypsipete, Artaxerxes, Demetrius, Olympias.*
- ALFIERI.** *E. Bowring*, *Bohn St. Libr.*
- MANZONI.** *Promessi Sposi*, 1827, *var. ed.*  
*The Betrothed*, 1844, *var. ed.*, in *Standard Novels*, Bentley.  
 Ten English translations, and *Bohn Nov. Libr.*
- CID.** *Poem*, 1207 (3,740 lines), Spanish and French, by Damas Hinard,  
 Paris, 1858, 4to., *rare.*  
 French translation by St. Albin, Paris, 1865, 2 vols. 12mo.  
 [English Verse.] Fragment in *Frere's Works*, vol. ii. *J. Ormsby*,  
 1879.  
 [English Prose.] *Southey*, *var. ed.*, and in *Chandos Cl.*  
 (No complete English translation.)
- SPANISH BALLADS.** *Lockhart*, 1823, *var. ed.*, and *Chandos Cl.*  
*Sir J. Bowring*, 1834, 8vo.  
 [French Prose.] *St. Albin*, Paris, 1865, 2 vols. 12mo.
- CERVANTES.** *Don Quixote.* English translations by Jervas, Motteux,  
 Smollett, *var. ed.*  
*J. Ormsby*, 1885, 4 vols. 8vo. (New critical version.)  
*Bohn St. Libr.*, 2 vols.  
*Exemplary Novels*, *var. ed.*, translated *Bohn St. Libr.*
- CALDERON.** *Dramas*, circa 1640, *var. ed.*  
*The Mayor of Zalamea*, } [In English verse.] *E. Fitzgerald*,  
*Life is a Dream*, } 1853, 1872, 12mo., *very rare.*  
 The latter by Trench, 1856, 12mo.  
 Do. do. by McCarthy, 1873, 8vo.  
 (N.B.—For the eleven dramatists in the *Teatro Español*, see  
 Ticknor's *Spanish Literature.*)
- CORNEILLE, RACINE, VOLTAIRE.** *Dramas*, *var. ed.* (No adequate  
 English translation.)
- MOLIÈRE.** *Comedies.* [English transl.] *Van Laun*, 1875, 4 vols.  
 8vo.  
*Wall*, *Bohn St. Libr.*, 3 vols.
- LA FONTAINE.** *Fables*, 1668, *var. ed.*  
 [English Verse.] *E. Wright*, *Bohn St. Libr.*
- FLOBIAN.** *Fables*, 1787, *var. ed.*
- LA MOTTE.** *Fables*, 1720, *var. ed.*
- LESAGE.** *Gil Blas*, 1716, *var. ed.*  
 [English transl.] *Smollett*, *Bohn Ill. Libr.*, also in *Chandos Cl.*  
*Van Laun*, 1886, 3 vols. (etchings).
- MADAME DE LA FAYETTE.** *Princesse de Cleves*, 1678, *var. ed.*; 1878  
 (Quantin), *rare.*  
 [English transl.] 1729, 1772, *rare.*
- BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE.** *Paul et Virginie*, 1787, *var. ed.*  
*Paul and Virginia* [English transl.], *var. ed.*
- CHATEAUBRIAND.** *The Martyrs*, 1809, *var. ed.*  
 [English transl.] 1819, *rare.*

CHATEAUBRIAND—*continued.*

*Adventures of the Last of the Abencerages*, 1830, *var. ed.*

[English transl.] in *Standard Novels*, Bentley, also 1870.

GOETHE. *Faust*, 1806-1831, *var. ed.*

[English transl.] by Sir T. Martin, Miss Swanwick (*Bohn St. Libr.*), Hayward, Blackie, Anster, B. Taylor, *var. ed.*

*Goetz von Berlichingen*, by Sir Walter Scott, *Bohn St. Libr.*

*Egmont, Iphigeneia, Tasso*, by Miss Swanwick, &c., *Bohn St. Libr.*

## PART II.—SCIENCE.

CONDORCET. *Moyens d'apprendre à compter sûrement et avec facilité.*

Posthumous work, publ. Paris, 1801, 1854, *var. ed.*

Translated by Dr. Kaines, *Condorcet's Arithmetic*, London, 1882, 12mo.

CLAIRAUT. *Eléments d'Algèbre*, Paris, 1746, *var. ed.*

*Eléments de Géométrie*, Paris, 1741, *var. ed.*

Translated by Dr. Kaines, London, 1881, 12mo.

LEGENDBE. *Eléments de Géométrie*, &c., 1794, 2nd ed., 1824, *var. ed.* (obsolete).

*Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry*, edited by Sir D. Brewster, Edinburgh, 1824. Translated by Thomas Carlyle, *rare.*

LACROIX. *Traité élémentaire de Trigonométrie*, 1798, *var. ed.* (obsolete).DESCARTES. *Géométrie* (French ed.), 1637, original, *very rare* (to be reprinted by the Positivist Society, Paris).

*Geometria* (Latin ed.), 1644, *var. ed.*; vol. iv., 4to. edition of Works.

COMTE. *Géométrie Analytique*, Paris, 1843, 8vo., *rare.*POINSON. *Eléments de Statique*, Paris, 1803, 8vo., *var. ed.*, and recent. *Statics* [English transl.], Cambridge, 1847, *rare.*

*Mémoire sur l'équilibre et le mouvement*, &c., Paris, 1806, *rare.*

*Théorie de la rotation des corps*, Paris, 1834, *var. ed.*

CARNOT. *Principes fondamentaux de l'équilibre et du mouvement*, Paris, 1803, 8vo., *var. ed.*

*Réflexions sur la Métaphysique du Calcul infinitésimal*, Paris, 1797, 8vo., *var. ed.*

*Infinitesimal Calculus*. English translation by Rev. W. R. Browell, Oxford, &c., 1832, 8vo., *rare.*

NAVIER. *Résumé des Leçons de Mécanique données à l'Ecole Polytechnique*, Paris, 1841, 8vo., *rare.*

*Résumé des Leçons d'Analyse données à l'Ecole Polytechnique*, Paris, 1840, 2 vols. 8vo., *var. ed.*

LAGRANGE. *Théorie des Fonctions analytiques*, 1797, 1813, 1847, 4to., *rare.*

- COMTE. *Astronomie Populaire*, Paris, 1844, 8vo., *rare*.
- FONTENELLE. *Pluralité des Mondes*, 1686, *var. ed.*  
*Plurality of Worlds*, tr. by Gardiner, London, 1737, 12mo., *rare*.
- FISCHER. *Physique Mécanique*; edition Biot, Paris, 1816 (obsolete).
- J. CARR. *Synopsis of Practical Philosophy*, by the Rev. J. Carr,  
 Trin. Coll. Camb., London, 1828, 8vo.; also *Weale's Series*,  
 London, 1843; 2nd ed. 12mo. (obsolete).
- LAVOISIER. *Traité élémentaire de Chimie*, 1789, 3 vols. 8vo., *var. ed.*  
*Elements of Chemistry*, translated by R. Kerr, Edinburgh, 1790,  
 8vo., *var. ed.*, *rare*.
- BERTHOLLET. *Essai de Statique Chimique*, Paris, 1803, 2 vols. 8vo.,  
*var. ed.*  
*Statistical Chemistry*, translated by B. Lambert, London, 1804, 2 vols.  
 8vo., *rare*.
- THOMAS GRAHAM. *Elements of Chemistry*, 2nd ed., entirely revised,  
 London, 1850, 2 vols. 8vo., *var. ed.*  
 "The *Elements of Chemistry* form two admirable volumes where  
 the kernels of thought could be obtained free from shell, and  
 where the student was led up to the newest opinions. As a  
 text-book, however, time has removed much of its value."—Dr.  
 Angus Smith, 1875. (Now practically obsolete.)  
 This author, by a misprint, is called James Graham in all editions  
 of the Library, excepting in that of Dr. Kaines.
- MECKEL. *Manual of Anatomy*, German, 1816, *var. ed.*; French edition  
 by Jourdan and Breschet, Paris, 1825, 3 vols. 8vo., *var. ed.*  
 American translation, 1832.  
 English translation by Dr. Doane, 1837, 1 vol. 8vo., *var. ed.* (prac-  
 tically obsolete).
- BICHAT. *Recherches Physiologiques sur la Vie et la Mort*, Paris, 1800,  
 8vo., *var. ed.*  
 Edited by Magendie, 1829; by Dr. Cérise, Paris, 1862, 12mo.,  
*var. ed.*  
 English translation, London, 1815, *rare*.  
*Anatomie Générale appliquée à la Physiologie et à la Médecine*,  
 Paris, 1801, 2 vols. 8vo., *var. ed.*  
 Edited by Béclard, 1821, and by Blandin, Paris, 1830, 4 vols. 8vo.,  
*var. ed.*  
 English translation by Coffyn and Calvert, London, 1824, 2 vols.  
 8vo., *rare*.
- BLAINVILLE. *L'Organisation des animaux, ou principes d'anatomie  
 comparée*.  
 Vol. I., *Morphologie et Aistésologie* (no other published), Paris,  
 1822, 8vo., *var. ed.* (1845).
- RICHEBAND. *Nouveaux Eléments de Physiologie*, Paris, 1801, *var. ed.*  
 10th edition, augmented by Bérard, Paris, 1833, 3 vols. 8vo., *var. ed.*  
 English translation by Dr. Lys, London, 1820, 8vo., *rare*; 2nd ed.,  
 1829, *rare* (obsolete).

CLAUDE BERNARD. *Leçons de physiologie expérimentale*, Paris, 1855-6, 2 vols., 8vo., *var. ed.*

The *physiologie* (?) of Claude Bernard has been omitted from the editions since Comte's death, as his intended general treatise was never published. It must be remembered that nearly all Claude Bernard's important discoveries and works are later in date than the publication of the Library.

SEGOND. *Histoire et Systématisation de la Biologie*, Paris, 1851, 12mo., *rare.*

*Anatomie Générale*, Paris, 1854, 8vo., *rare.*

BARTHEZ. *Nouveaux Eléments de la Science de l'homme*, Paris, 2nd ed., 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3rd ed., 1858, 2 vols. 8vo., *var. ed.*

LAMARCK. *Philosophie Zoologique*, Paris, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo., *var. ed.*

DUMÉRIL. *Eléments des Sciences Naturelles*, 3rd edition of work originally called *Traité élémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, Paris, 1803, 8vo.; 3rd ed., Paris, 1825, 2 vols. 8vo.; 4th ed., 1846; 5th ed., Paris, 1848, 2 vols. 12mo. (obsolete).

GUGLIELMINI. *Della Natura de' Fiumi, trattato fisico-matematico*, Bologna, 1697, 4to., *very rare*; also 1739, *rare.*

Latin translation, Bologna, 1739, 4to., *rare.*

Works, Geneva, 1717, *rare.*

"This original work produced a great impression. Mantua, Cremona, and other cities called in the famous hydraulic engineer, whose greatest achievement was in constructing the *levées* of the Po."—Fontenelle, *Eloges*.

BUFFON. The *Discourse on the Nature of Animals* forms the general introduction to the *Natural History*, vol. i. of the series of Quadrupeds, Paris, 1749-1767, 4to., *var. ed.*

Selections from the *Natural History* are very common in French, and in English.

English translation by Smellie, 1785, 9 vols. 8vo.

do. do. enlarged by Wood, 1812, 20 vols. 8vo.

HUFELAND. *Art of Prolonging Human Life* (German), Berlin, 1796, *var. ed.*

English translations very common; London, 1859, 12mo.

HIPPOCRATES. *On Airs, Waters, and Places*, *var. ed.*

Translated into French by Dr. Coray, and by Littré, *var. ed.*

Translated into English by Dr. Clifton, 1734, *var. ed.*

do. do. by Dr. Adams, 1849 (Sydenham Society).

In Greek, Latin, French, and English by Dr. Burnell, London, 1881, 8vo. (Quaritch).

*Aphorisms*, *var. ed.*

English translation by Sprengel, 2nd ed., 1735, *var. ed.*

CORNARO. *Discorsi della vita sobria*, Padua, 1558, *var. ed.*

French translation by Saint Marc, &c., *var. ed.*

English translation, London, 1768, 8vo., *var. ed.*



- BROUSSAIS.** *Commentaire des Propositions de Pathologie*, Paris, 1829, 2 vols. 8vo.  
*Histoire des Phlegmasies chroniques*, Paris, 1808, 1826, 3 vols. 8vo., var. ed.  
 English translation by Dr. Hays and Dr. Griffith, Philadelphia, 1832, 8vo., rare.
- FONTENELLE and CONDORCET.** *Eloges des Savants, Estimates of Men of Science*, by the perpetual secretaries of the Academy.  
 From 1699-1744 by Fontenelle (published 1708, 1719, 1742, 1766).  
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 Printed in the works of Fontenelle and Condorcet, var. ed.  
 Also printed separately, var. ed.

## PART III.—HISTORY.

- MALTE-BRUN.** *Géographie Universelle*, Paris, 1810, 8 vols. 8vo., var. ed.  
 Many editions, abridgments, and continuations.  
 English translation, Edinburgh, 1822, 8 vols. 8vo.  
*Traité élémentaire de Géographie*, Paris, 1890, 2 vols. 8vo., an abridgment and continuation by Balbi, &c., &c.  
 English translation, 1851, 1 vol. 8vo., *Bohn Ill. Libr.* (obsolete).
- DOMENY DE RIENZI.** *Dictionnaire de Géographie*, Paris, 1846, 1856, var. ed. (obsolete).
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 English version, London, 1687, rare, var. ed., and see Pinkerton's *Collection of Travels*, vol. ix.
- BARTHELEMY.** *Voyages du jeune Anacharsis en Grèce*, Paris, 1788, 1799, 4 vols. 4to., 6 vols. 8vo., 7 vols. 12mo., var. ed.  
 English translation, London, 1791, 7 vols. 8vo., var. ed.
- HERODOTUS.** Translated and annotated by Rawlinson, London, 1858, 4 vols. 8vo., var. ed.  
 Also in *Bohn Cl. Libr.*, and many other translations, var. ed.
- THUCYDIDES.** Translated and annotated by Jowett, Oxford, 1881, 2 vols. 8vo.  
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 Also translations by Langhorne, Clough, &c., var. ed.
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- CÆSAR.** *Commentaries*, translated by Duncan, Dr. Clark, &c., *var. ed.*  
Also in *Bohn Cl. Libr.*
- TACITUS.** *The Works of*, translated and edited by Church and Brodribb,  
London, 1868-1877, 3 vols. 8vo.  
*Bohn Cl. Libr.*, and many other translations, *var. ed.*
- HEEREN.** *Manual of Ancient History*, Göttingen, 1808 (obsolete).  
Translated, Oxford, 1829, 1 vol. 8vo., *rare.*
- WINCKELMANN.** *History of Ancient Art*, Dresden, 1764, *var. ed.*  
French translation by Huber, 1781, 3 vols. 4to., *var. ed.*  
English translation, abridged, by Lodge, 1850, 1881, 2 vols. 8vo.,  
*var. ed.*
- GIBBON.** *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, 1776-1788, 6 vols.  
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English translation of vols. i.-iii., London, 4to., 1727-1729, by  
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English translations, London, 1712, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo., and *var. ed.*  
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Died 1519, published 1651; Bologna, 1786, folio, with large  
plates, *var. ed.*  
English translation by Rigaud, R.A., London, 1802, *var. ed.*  
Numerous translations and editions, London, 1721, 1796, 1835, &c.  
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French translation, 1757, *var. ed.*  
*Civil Wars in France*, English translation, *var. ed.*  
" by Ellis Farnsworth, London, 1758, 2 vols. 4to.  
" " Dublin, 1760, 1 vol. fol., *rare.*
- CROMWELL.** *Life of*, edition not indicated in 1852.  
*Letters and Speeches*, by T. Carlyle, London, 1845, *var. ed.*  
*Guizot, The English Revolution (1827-1854)*, *var. ed.*, French and English.
- RICHELIEU.** *Political Testament, 1643*, 12mo. The exact authorship of this work in its actual form is not certain, *var. ed.*  
English translation, 1695, 12mo, *rare.*
- MADAME DE MOTTEVILLE.** *Memoirs, 1615-1666*, publ. Amsterdam (Paris), 1723, 4 vols. 12mo., *var. ed.*  
English translation, 1725, 5 vols., *rare.*
- VOLTAIRE.** *Siècle de Louis XIV.*, 1752, *var. ed.*  
English translation, 1752, 2 vols. 12mo., *var. ed.*
- HEEREN.** *History of the Political System of Europe*, Göttingen, 1809, *var. ed.*  
Translated into English from the 5th ed., Oxford, 1834, 2 vols. 8vo., *rare.*
- MIGNET.** *Histoire de la Révolution Française, 1789-1814*, Paris, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo., *var. ed.*  
English translation, *Bohn St. Libr.*
- GRÉTRY.** *Mémoires, ou Essais sur la Musique*, Paris, 1797, 3 vols. 8vo.

#### PART IV.—RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ARISTOTLE.** *Politics*, by Richard Congreve, with Introduction, Essays, and Notes, London, 1855, 8vo.  
By Benjamin Jowett, Translation, Essays, and Commentary, Oxford, 1885, 2 vols. 8vo.  
Also in *Bohn Cl. Libr.*  
*Ethics*, edited by Sir Alexander Grant, 2nd ed., 1866, 2 vols. 8vo.  
Translated by Robert Williams, London, 1869, 8vo.  
Also in *Bohn Cl. Libr.*, and various translations.
- THE KORAN.** Translated by Sale, London, 1734, 4to., *var. ed.*  
*Chandos Cl.*  
New translation by Rodwell, London, 1861, 8vo.  
Critical version, by E. H. Palmer, Oxford Press, 1884, 8vo.

- ST. AUGUSTIN. *De Civitate Dei (The City of God)*, 2 vols. 8vo., *var. ed.*  
 French translation by Saisset, Paris, 1855, *var. ed.*  
 English translation by M. Dods, London, 1871, 2 vols. 8vo.,  
*Clark's Theol. Libr.*  
*Confessions, var. ed., var. transl.*, by Dr. Pusey, Oxford, 1843,  
 1875, 12mo.  
*Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount*, translated by Archbishop  
 Trench, 1851, 12mo., *Clark's Theol. Libr.*
- ST. BERNARD. *De Diligendo Deo (On the Love of God)*, *var. ed.*  
 English translation by Mrs. Coventry Patmore, London, 1881, 12mo.
- THOMAS A KEMPIS. *The Imitation of Christ*. First published at  
 Augsburg, 1486. The authorship is still a matter of literary  
 discussion; see *Pos. Pol.* iii. 460. The editions and translations  
 exceed 2,000.
- COENEILLE. *Paraphrase of the Imitation of Christ in verse*, Rouen,  
 1651 (1st ed.), *very rare*; also *var. ed.*  
 Leyden, 1653; complete edition, Rouen, 1656, 4to.; Rouen, 1658,  
 4to., *these very rare*.  
 With the original, by St. Albin, Paris, 1857, 12mo.
- DR. POUGET. *Le Catéchisme de Montpellier*, Paris, 1702, 4to., *var. ed.*  
 Drawn up by order of Bp. Colbert. A standard summary of  
 Catholic Theology.  
 Translated into English, 1723, *rare*, and Glasgow, 1851.
- BOSSUET. *Exposition de la Doctrine de l'Eglise Catholique*, Paris, 1671,  
*var. ed.*  
 English translations, London, 1841, 8vo., 1848.  
*Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle*, Paris, 1681, *var. ed.*  
 "The greatest effort of his wonderful genius."—Hallam.  
 English translations, 1684, 1778, 1810, 1819, *var. ed.*  
*Politique tirée des propres paroles de l'Écriture Sainte*, Paris,  
 1709, 4to., *var. ed.*  
 English translations, 1826, 1842, *var. ed.*  
*Histoire des Variations Protestantes*, Paris, 1688, 2 vols. 4to., *var. ed.*  
 English translations, 1829, 1836, *var. ed.*, and Dublin, 1845,  
 2 vols. 12mo.
- BACON. *Novum Organum*, 1620, folio, *var. ed. and transl.*  
 Translated by Basil Montagu, London, 1834, 8vo., and 1850, 12mo.,  
*var. ed. (Bohn Sc. Libr.)*.
- DESCARTES. *Discours de la Méthode pour bien conduire sa raison, et  
 chercher les vérités dans les sciences*, &c., Leyden, 1637.  
 Also published in Latin, Amsterdam, 1644, *var. ed. and transl.*  
 Translated by Prof. Veitch, 1850, 12mo., *var. ed.*
- DIDEROT. *Pensées philosophiques sur l'interprétation de la Nature*,  
 Paris, 1754, 12mo., *var. ed.* Works, by Naigeon, vol. iii.; by  
 Assézat, vol. ii.  
*Essai sur le Beau*. Article *Beau* in the *Encyclopædia*, Paris,  
 1752; Works, Assézat, vol. x., *var. ed.*

## DIDEROT—continued.

- Lettre sur les Aveugles à l'usage de ceux qui voient*, Paris, 1749, var. ed. (Assézat, vol. i.).
- Lettre sur les Sourds et Muets à l'usage de ceux qui entendent et qui parlent*, Paris, 1751, var. ed. (Assézat, vol. i.).
- English transl. of the *Letter to the Blind*, &c., London, 1750.
- CICERO. *Moral Essays*, transl. by G. Long, &c., var. ed. (*Bohn Libr.*).
- EPICETUS. *Thoughts*. do. do. do. do.
- M. AURELIUS. *Thoughts*. do. do. do. do.
- PASCAL. *Pensées*, Paris, 1658, var. ed.
- Thoughts*, English translations, 1835, 1849, 1851, 1878, var. ed.
- VAUVENARGUES. *Réflexions*, Paris, 1746, 8vo. and 12mo., var. ed.
- MADAME DE LAMBERT. *Avis d'une Mère à sa Fille*, Paris, 1734, 12mo., var. ed.
- Avis d'une Mère à son Fils*, Paris, 1734, 12mo., var. ed.
- English translation by Rowell, 1749 and 1769, 1781, 2 vols. 12mo.
- DUCLOS. *Considérations sur les Mœurs de ce Siècle*, Amsterdam (Paris), 1751, 12mo., var. ed.
- CONDORCET. *Esquisse historique des Progrès de l'esprit Humain*, 1794, var. ed.; in Works, by O'Connor, vol. viii.
- English translation, 1794, rare.
- American translation, 1796, rare.
- DE MAISTRE. *Le Pape*, Lyons, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo., var. ed.
- English translation, 1860.
- HUME. *Essays, Literary, Moral, and Political*, London, 1742, 8vo. and 12mo., var. ed.
- ADAM SMITH. *Philosophical Inquiry as Illustrated by the History of Astronomy*, published in Works, 1790, 8vo. and 12mo., var. ed.
- BARTHEZ. *Théorie du Beau dans la Nature et dans les Arts*, Paris, 1807, 8vo., rare.
- CABANIS. *Rapports du physique et du moral de l'homme*, Paris, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo., var. ed.
- Edited by Dr. Cérise, Paris, 1855, 2 vols. 12mo.
- G. LEROY. *Lettres sur les Animaux*, 1762-1781, var. ed.
- Edited by Dr. Robinet, Paris, 1862, 12mo.
- English translation, *The Intelligence and Perfectibility of Animals*, London, 1870, 12mo. (by Mrs. Congreve).
- GALL. *Fonctions du Cerveau*, Paris, 1822, 6 vols. 8vo., rare.
- English translation by W. Lewis, London, 1835, 6 vols. 12mo., rare.
- BROUSSAIS. *De l'Irritation et de la Folie*, Paris, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2nd ed., Paris, 1839, 2 vols. 8vo., rare.
- English translation, by Dr. Cooper, London, 1833, 8vo., rare.
- AUGUSTE COMTE. *Philosophie Positive*, 1st ed., Paris, 1830-1840, 6 vols. 8vo., rare; 2nd ed., Littré, 1864, rare.
- Translated and condensed by Miss Martineau, London, 1853, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2nd ed., 1880.

AUGUSTE COMTE—*continued.*

*Politique Positive*, Paris, 1851-1854, 4 vols. 8vo.

*Positive Polity*, translated by Dr. Bridges, F. Harrison, Prof. Beesly, Dr. Congreve, R. H. Hutton, and others, London, 1875-1877, 4 vols. 8vo. (out of print).

*Catéchisme Positiviste*, Paris, 1852, 12mo., and 1877, 12mo.

*Positivist Catechism*, translated by Dr. Congreve, London, 1858, 12mo., *var. ed.*

NOTE.—The whole of the foregoing collection of works, excepting a few scientific manuals, practically obsolete, or *introuvable*, are now in the Positivist Libraries at Paris, 10, *Rue Monsieur le Prince*, in *Newton Hall*, and in *Chapel Street*, and may be there consulted. They also exist complete in the Libraries of M. Laffitte and others. They have been on many occasions collected by Positivists both in Paris and in London, and no serious difficulty would be felt by a seeker in finding them. But it will be observed that a very considerable proportion of the books, especially of the translations, are not now in current circulation, and can only be met with (often at very low prices) on the book-stalls. The dates of the publication given in the foregoing text will usually indicate whether any book can still be had without some search—“*rare*” means that it cannot be had of the first bookseller, or ordered as a work in circulation. Some of the older scientific works would only be met with by chance, and have a merely historical interest. If the entire series cannot be immediately obtained, the real difficulty will always consist, not in finding the books, but in reading and inwardly digesting them.

St. Augustin, 98.

F. H.  
27th May, 1886.





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- *Annual Addresses*, 1879-1886.
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