

Ambivalence Of Bernard Mandeville

The innovative characteristic of the book lies in its tackling the topic of individualism from the original point of view of a theory of passions. It underlines the importance of the problem of the passions both in forming individual identity and building the social bond. It proposes to contrast the pathological effects of egoistical passions (acquisitive passion and passion of the Self), which are dominant in modernity, with empathetic and solidaristic passions, exemplified in the phenomenon of the gift.

Mind, Body, Motion, Matter investigates the relationship between the eighteenth century's two predominant approaches to the natural world - mechanistic materialism and vitalism - in the works of leading British and French writers such as Daniel Defoe, William Hogarth, Laurence Sterne, the third Earl of Shaftesbury and Denis Diderot. Focusing on embodied experience and the materialization of thought in poetry, novels, art, and religion, the literary scholars in this collection offer new and intriguing readings of these canonical authors. Informed by

contemporary currents such as new materialism, cognitive studies, media theory, and post-secularism, their essays demonstrate the volatility of the core ideas opened up by materialism and the possibilities of an aesthetic vitalism of form.

The idea of utility as a value, goal or principle in political, moral and economic life has a long and rich history. Now available in paperback, *The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia of Utilitarianism* captures the complex history and the multi-faceted character of utilitarianism, making it the first work of its kind to bring together all the various aspects of the tradition for comparative study. With more than 200 entries on the authors and texts recognised as having built the tradition of utilitarian thinking, it covers issues and critics that have arisen at every stage. There are entries on Plato, Epicurus, and Confucius and progenitors of the theory like John Gay and David Hume, together with political economists, legal scholars, historians and commentators. Cross-referenced throughout, each entry consists of an explanation of the topic, a bibliography of works and suggestions for further reading. Providing fresh

juxtapositions of issues and arguments in utilitarian studies and written by a team of respected scholars, The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia of Utilitarianism is an authoritative and valuable resource.

How the utopian tradition offers answers to today's environmental crises In the face of Earth's environmental breakdown, it is clear that technological innovation alone won't save our planet. A more radical approach is required, one that involves profound changes in individual and collective behavior. Utopianism for a Dying Planet examines the ways the expansive history of utopian thought, from its origins in ancient Sparta and ideas of the Golden Age through to today's thinkers, can offer moral and imaginative guidance in the face of catastrophe. The utopian tradition, which has been critical of conspicuous consumption and luxurious indulgence, might light a path to a society that emphasizes equality, sociability, and sustainability. Gregory Claeys unfolds his argument through a wide-ranging consideration of utopian literature, social theory, and intentional communities. He defends a realist definition of utopia, focusing on ideas of sociability and belonging as

central to utopian narratives. He surveys the development of these themes during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries before examining twentieth- and twenty-first-century debates about alternatives to consumerism. Claeys contends that the current global warming limit of 1.5C (2.7F) will result in cataclysm if there is no further reduction in the cap. In response, he offers a radical Green New Deal program, which combines ideas from the theory of sociability with proposals to withdraw from fossil fuels and cease reliance on unsustainable commodities. An urgent and comprehensive search for antidotes to our planet's destruction, *Utopianism for a Dying Planet* asks for a revival of utopian ideas, not as an escape from reality, but as a powerful means of changing it.

Opinion and Reform in Hume's Political Philosophy

Rule of the Rich?

The Ambivalence of Scarcity and Other Essays

The Impossible Observer

Ideas of monarchical reform

Bernard Mandeville's Anatomy of Honour

Society Of Ladies

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"This edition can therefore be regarded as the most important republication of a Mandeville text in the last few decades, and should be required reading for anyone seriously concerned to understand the growth of his challenging ideas." □Professor Irwin Primer in History of Political Thought Volume XXI Issue 4 "Mandeville's contributions to The Female Tatler are almost unknown but they are of fundamental importance for understanding The Fable of the Bees and a social theory that was to be of central importance to the Enlightenment's conception of modernity. The letters belong to the polemical world of early eighteenth-century journalism and have the energy, intelligence and gaiety characteristic of Grub Street at its best. They deal with many of the subjects which Mandeville was to make his own. Unexpectedly and excitedly, they also show how closely his thinking about society was bound up with his interest in the position in contemporary society. Vintage Mandeville, in fact." □Professor Nicholas Phillipson This book collects for the first time since their original publication the 32 papers which Bernard Mandeville (1670-1733), author of The Fable of the Bees (1st ed., 1714), contributed to The Female Tatler (1709-10), one of the many imitators of Richard Steele's Tatler. In these papers, Mandeville's protagonists, the sisters Lucinda and Artesia, discuss and debate the origin and basis of human society and its progress, honour and courage, the value of a life devoted to making money, and most importantly, the position and the virtues of women. The essays are fully annotated, providing significant information about Mandeville's sources and identifying historical and literary references. The volume also includes a substantive introduction by Maurice Goldsmith, a leading expert on Mandeville, explaining the relation of the papers to the social thought of the period and the development of Mandeville's views. The Female Tatler essays systematically address themes further developed in The Fable of the Bees, a work very widely read in the eighteenth century and which was a stimulus to the theories of (among others) David Hume and Adam Smith. The collection will be of interest to scholars

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of eighteenth-century English literature, history, political and economic thought, women's studies and philosophy. First publication of these essays since the eighteenth century and the only available edition
Extended debate on female virtue is an important element in the development of feminism
Mandeville's defence of luxury and consumption is significant in the history of the discussion of commercial society and capitalism

This book integrates studies on the thought of Bernard de Mandeville and other philosophers and historians of Modern Thought. The chapters reflect a rethinking of Mandeville's legacy and, together, present a comprehensive approach to Mandeville's work. The book is published on the occasion of the 300 years that have passed since the publication of the Fable of the Bees. Bernard de Mandeville disassembled the dichotomies of traditional moral thinking to show that the outcomes of the social action emerge as new, non-intentional effects from the combination of moral opposites, vice and virtue, in such a form that they lose their moral significance. The work of this great writer, philosopher and physician is interwoven with an awareness of the paradoxical nature of modern society and the challenges that this recognition brings to an adequate perspective on the historical world of modernity. By investigating eighteenth-century social and economic thought--an intellectual world with its own vocabulary, concepts, and assumptions--Drew McCoy smoothly integrates the history of ideas and the history of public policy in the Jeffersonian era. The book was originally published by UNC Press in 1980.

McLynn provides the first comprehensive view of crime and its consequences in the eighteenth century: why was England notorious for violence? Why did the death penalty prove no deterrent? Was it a crude means of redistributing wealth?

Pride, Manners, and Morals

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Reflections on Commercial Life

Mind, Body, Motion, Matter

An Intimate History of Humanity

His Idea of Spontaneous Order and the Scottish Enlightenment

Paradox and Society

Modern Individualism and the Loss of the Social Bond

The essays in this edited collection look at the role of poetry in the development of Enlightenment ideas. As scholarly disciplines began to emerge – anthropology, linguistics, psychology – the ancient art of poetry was invoked to create new ways of defining and expanding this philosophy of human science.

"The picture of Hume clinging timidly to a raft of custom and artifice, because, poor skeptic, he has no alternative, is wrong," writes John Stewart. "Hume was confident that by experience and reflection philosophers can achieve true principles." In this revisionary work Stewart surveys a selection of David Hume's major writings to reveal him as a liberal moral and political philosopher. Against the background of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century history and thought, Hume emerges as a proponent not of conservatism but of reform. Stewart first presents the dilemma over moral philosophy of the modern natural-law school, then examines the new approach to moral and political philosophy adopted by Hume's precursors Shaftesbury, Mandeville, Hutcheson, and Butler. Illuminating Hume's explanation of the standards and rules that should govern private and public life, the author challenges interpretations of Hume's philosophy as conservative by demonstrating that he did not dismiss reason as a key factor determining right and wrong in moral and political conduct. Stewart goes on to show that Hume viewed private property, the market, contracts, and the

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law as essential to genuine civilized society, and explores Hume's criticism of contemporary British beliefs concerning government, religion, commerce, international relations, and social structure. Originally published in 1992. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. Although never censored, Bernard Mandeville's anonymously published *The Fable of the Bees; or, Private Vices, Public Benefits* came to be regarded soon after its publication in 1723 as the Enlightenment's epitome of immorality. As a naturalistic account of the mechanisms that condition human desire and of the unintended stabilizing social consequences of self-interested action, it has since been recognized as one of the eighteenth century's most significant works of political theory. More sharply focused on Mandeville's social theory than any previous collection of his writings, this abridged and modernized edition includes the most pertinent sections of *The Fable of the Bees*, a selection from Mandeville's *An Enquiry into the Origin of Honor*, and essential background reading from two of Mandeville's most important sources: Pierre Bayle and the Jansenist Pierre Nicole. E. J. Hundert's Introduction places Mandeville in a number of central eighteenth-century debates - particularly that of the nature and morality of commercial modernity - and underscores the degree to which Mandeville's reconception of egoism as a positive social force stood as a central problem, not only for his immediate English contemporaries, but for such philosophers as Hume, Rousseau, and Kant.

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More than 150 alphabetically arranged entries on topics, thinkers, religions, movements, and concepts locate sexuality in its humanistic and social contexts.

Free Thoughts on Religion, the Church, and National Happiness

Self-love, Egoism and the Selfish Hypothesis

Medicine and Religion in Enlightenment Europe

Utopianism for a Dying Planet

The Elusive Republic

Essays on Early Modern British History in Honor of Perez Zagorin

'The book that changed my life... a constant companion' Bill Bailey 'Extraordinary and beautiful...the most exciting and ambitious work of non-fiction I have read in more than a decade' The Daily Telegraph This extraordinarily wide-ranging study looks at the dilemmas of life today and shows how they need not have arisen. Portraits of living people and historical figures are placed alongside each other as Zeldin discusses how men and women have lost and regained hope; how they have learnt to have interesting conversations; how some have acquired an immunity to loneliness; how new forms of love and desire have been invented; how respect has become more

valued than power; how the art of escaping from one's troubles has developed; why even the privileged are often gloomy; and why parents and children are changing their minds about what they want from each other.

A reading of the Anglo-Dutch physician and thinker's philosophical project from the hitherto neglected perspective of his lifelong interest in the theme of honour.

By exploring the writings of Mandeville, Hume and Smith, this book offers a critique of Hayek's theory of cultural evolution and explores the roots of his powerful defence of liberalism. This book is an original contribution to the debate, and vital reading for researchers in politics, political theory, and economics.

The dawn of the Enlightenment saw heated debates on self-love. Do people only act out of self-interest? Or is there a less pessimistic explanation for human behaviour? Maurer delves into the contributions to these debates from both famous and lesser known authors, including Lord Shaftesbury, Bernard Mandeville, Francis Hutcheson, Joseph Butler, Archibald

Campbell, David Hume and Adam Smith, and puts them in their philosophical, theological and economic context. Maurer identifies five distinct conceptions of self-love and looks at their role within theories of human psychology and morality while drawing attention to the heuristic limits of our contemporary notion of egoism. He compares the central arguments and the different strategies intended to morally rehabilitate human nature and self-love before and during the Enlightenment.

**The Intellectual and Cultural Context of English Literature
1700-1789**

**Eighteenth-Century British and French Literary Perspectives
Prostitution in Eighteenth-Century British Literature and
Culture**

The Work of Bernard Mandeville

Politics and Culture in Eighteenth Century England

Hayek's Liberalism and Its Origins

England's Rise to Greatness, 1660-1763

The Ambivalence of Bernard Mandeville***The Ambivalence of Bernard***

Mandeville Oxford University Press, USA The Ambivalence of Bernard Mandeville Bernard de Mandeville's Tropology of Paradoxes Morals, Politics, Economics, and Therapy Springer

First published in French in 1979, "The Ambivalence of Scarcity" was a groundbreaking work on mimetic theory. Now expanded upon with new, specially written, and never-before-published conference texts and essays, this revised edition explores René Girard's philosophy in three sections: economy and economics, mimetic theory, and violence and politics in modern societies. The first section argues that though mimetic theory is in many ways critical of modern economic theory, this criticism can contribute to the enrichment of economic thinking. The second section explores the issues of nonviolence and misrecognition (méconnaissance), which have been at the center of many discussions of Girard's work. The final section proposes mimetic analyses of the violence typical of modern societies, from high school bullying to genocide and terrorist attacks. Politics, Dumouchel argues, is a violent means of protecting us from our own violent tendencies, and it can at times become the source of the very savagery from which it seeks to protect us. The book's conclusion analyzes the relationship between ethics and economics, opening new avenues of research and inviting further exploration. Dumouchel's introduction reflects on the importance of René Girard's work in relation to ongoing research, especially

in social sciences and philosophy.

This is the first book to describe the entire developmental history of the human aspects of economics. The issue of “self-interest” is discussed throughout, from pre-Adam Smith to contemporary neuroeconomics, representing a unique contribution to economics. Though the notion of self-interest has been interpreted in several ways by various schools of economics and economists since Smith first placed it at the heart of the field, this is the first book to focus on this important but overlooked topic. Traditionally, economic theory has presupposed that the core of human behavior is self-interest. Nevertheless, some economists, e.g. recent behavioral economists, have cast doubt on this “self-interested” explanation. Further, though many economists have agreed on the central role of self-interest in economic behavior, each economist’s positioning of self-interest in economic theory differs to some degree. This book helps to elucidate the position of self-interest in economic theory. Given its focus, it is a must-read companion, not only on the history of economic thought but also on economic theory. Furthermore, as today’s capitalism is increasingly causing people to wonder just where self-interest lies, it also appeals to general readers. This is an impressive and lucid survey of eighteenth-century intellectual life, providing a real sense of the complexity of the age and of the cultural and intellectual climate in which imaginative literature flourished. It reflects on some

of the dominant themes of the period, arguing against such labels as 'Augustan Age', 'Age of Enlightenment' and 'Age of Reason', which have been attached to the eighteenth-century by critics and historians.

The Ambivalence of Bernard Mandeville

Western Political Thought

An Anthology of Classic Texts from Plato to the Present

The Individual without Passions

Crime and Punishment in Eighteenth Century England

Life After Consumerism

Virtue and Commerce in Early Eighteenth-century England

Focusing on the political, intellectual, and cultural context of England in the early modern period (14th century to 18th century), this volume of essays honoring Perez Zagorin, Wilson Professor of History emeritus, University of Rochester, represents, in part, the breadth of his wide-ranging work and intellectual interests.

This is a guide to the vast amount of literature on the history of political thought which has appeared in English since 1945. The editors provide an annotation of the content of many entries and, where appropriate, indicate their significance,

controversial nature and readability.

This book examines the political works of Andrew Michael Ramsay (1683–1743) within the context of early eighteenth-century British and French political thought. In the first monograph on Ramsay in English for over sixty years, the author uses Ramsay to engage in a broader evaluation of the political theory in the two countries and the exchange between them. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Britain and France were on divergent political paths. Yet in the first three decades of that century, the growing impetus of mixed government in Britain influenced the political theory of its long-standing enemy. Shaped by experiences and ideologies of the seventeenth century, thinkers in both states exhibited a desire to produce great change by integrating past wisdom with modern knowledge. A Scottish Jacobite émigré living in Paris, Ramsay employed a synthesis of British and French principles to promote a Stuart restoration to the British throne that would place Britain at the centre of a co-operative Europe. Mansfield reveals that Ramsay was an important intellectual conduit for the two countries, whose contribution to the history of political thought has been

greatly under appreciated. Including extensive analysis of the period between the 1660s and 1730s in Britain and France, this book will be of interest to scholars and students with an interest in political, religious, intellectual, and cultural history, as well as the early Enlightenment.

In *Infamous Commerce*, Laura J. Rosenthal uses literary and historical sources to explore the meaning of prostitution from the Restoration through the eighteenth century, showing how both reformers and libertines constructed the modern meaning of sex work during this period. From Grub Street's lurid "whore biographies" to the period's most acclaimed novels, the prostitute was depicted as facing a choice between abject poverty and some form of sex work. Prostitution, in Rosenthal's view, confronted the core controversies of eighteenth-century capitalism: luxury, desire, global trade, commodification, social mobility, gender identity, imperialism, self-ownership, alienation, and even the nature of work itself. In the context of extensive research into printed accounts of both male and female prostitution—among them sermons, popular prostitute biographies, satire, pornography, brothel guides, reformist

writing, and travel narratives—Rosenthal offers in-depth readings of Samuel Richardson's *Clarissa* and *Pamela* and the responses to the latter novel (including Eliza Haywood's *Anti-Pamela*), Bernard Mandeville's defenses of prostitution, Daniel Defoe's *Roxana*, Henry Fielding's *Tom Jones*, and travel journals about the voyages of Captain Cook to the South Seas. Throughout, Rosenthal considers representations of the prostitute's own sexuality (desire, revulsion, etc.) to be key parts of the changing meaning of "the oldest profession."

Sex from Plato to Paglia: M-Z

The Legacy of the Splendid Vices

Reason and the Reader in Eighteenth-Century Prose

The Eighteenth Century

Political Economy in Jeffersonian America

Putting On Virtue

Fénelon, Jacobitism, and the political works of the Chevalier Ramsay

Benedict de Spinoza [1632-1677] is among the most fascinating and the most controversial of Western philosophers. These volumes provide a comprehensive selection of high quality critical discussions of his philosophy published in, or

translated into English since 1970. The collection is designed to allow current debates on key themes to be followed through in depth. At the same time, the selection and organisation of the articles give readers an appreciation of the diversity of philosophical approach and interpretation that characterises recent Spinoza scholarship.

This work reveals how a distrust of learned and habituated virtue shaped both early modern Christian moral reflection and secular forms of ethical thought. The author's broad historical sweep takes in the Aristotelian tradition as taken up by Thomas Aquinas and has chapters on Luther, Bunyan, the Jansenists, Hume, and others.

In 1660 England was already prosperous, free, civilized, and the possessor of the makings of an empire. In the century to follow, the island nation became the world's greatest power. This cohesive collection of essays on a wide range of topics illuminates important facets of the political history of England from the Restoration to the American War of Independence. Arthur J. Slavin of the university of Louisville discusses an important problem in legal history in his "Craw v. Ramsey: New light on an Old Debate." Jacob M. Price of the University of Michigan takes another look at the Excise Crisis. Ragnhild M. Hatton of the London School of Economics sheds new light on George I. Daniel A. Baugh of

Cornell University considers "pauperism, Protestantism, and Political Economy: English Attitudes toward the Poor 1660 - 1800." Anglo-Savoyard relations are the topic of Geoffrey Symcox of the University of California, Los Angeles. The late Arthur M. Wilson of Dartmouth is represented by a wise and charming paper entitled "The Enlightenment Came First to England." Lois G. Schworer of George Washington University finds new perspectives while examining the Glorious Revolution. John Brewer of Harvard explains "the Number 45: A Wilkite Political Symbol." Clayton Roberts of the Ohio State University discusses "Party and the Patronage in Later Stuart England," while Stephen Baxter of the University of North Carolina takes up some aspects of the conduct of the Seven Years War. All of the contributions were originally delivered at the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library during Stephen Baxter's tenure as Clark Library Professor in 1977 - 1978. Each of the essays will appeal to a learned audience of specialists, and the variety of topics will interest the general reader. This collection represents the leading scholarship on this remarkable period of English history. This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed

scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1983.

An Age of Achievement is an inter-disciplinary guide to major developments and individuals in the long eighteenth century (1660-1792). It includes English politics, philosophy, religion, literature, theatre, architecture, painting and music, with attention to the economic and social foundations. The book is intended to be a starting-point book for students of Humanities or one or more of the specific disciplines with which it deals. The book provides a broad background for readers with a general interest in the period. As such, it will be a valuable addition to undergraduate libraries and public libraries.

The Fable of the Bees and Other Writings

Infamous Commerce

Spinoza: The reception and influence of Spinoza's philosophy

Adam Smith's Argument Against Political Power

The Poetic Enlightenment

Bernard de Mandeville's Tropology of Paradoxes

An Age of Achievement

Published by the University of Toronto Press in association with the UCLA Center for Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Studies and the

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William Andrews Clark Memorial Library.

Reflections on Commercial Life, an anthology of writings, from the ancient Greeks to contemporary thinkers, provides students, scholars, and general readers an opportunity to develop a more self-conscious and critical relationship to commercial life. Selections are drawn from seminal works of high intellectual and literary quality. Through an inquiry into history, nature, and outcomes, this volume offers the opportunity to explore, as never before, alternatives to modern commercial life.

Rationality, objectivity, symmetry: were these really principles urged and exemplified by eighteenth-century English prose? In this persuasive study, Robert W. Uphaus argues that, on the contrary, many of the most important works of the period do not actually lead the reader into a new awareness of just how problematical, how unsusceptible to reason, both the world and our easy assumptions about it are. Uphaus discusses a broad range of writers—Swift, Defoe, Mandeville, Richardson, Fielding, Sterne, Johnson, and Godwin—showing that beneath their variety lies a fundamentally similar challenge, addressed to the critical procedure which assumes that the exercise of reason is a sufficient tool for an understanding the appeal of imaginative literature.

The Enlightenment period, here understood as covering the years 1650

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to 1789, is usually considered to be a period when religion was obliged to give way to rationality. With respect to medicine this means that the religious elements in the treatment and interpretation of diseases to all intents and purposes disappeared. However, there are growing indications in recent scholarship that this may well be an overstatement. Indeed it appears that religion retained many of its customary relations with medicine. This volume explores how far, and the ways in which, this was still the case. It looks at this multi-faceted relationship with respect to among others: medical care and death in hospitals, religious vocation and nursing, chemical medicine and religion, the clergy and medicine, the continued significance of popular medicine, faith healing, dissection and religion, and religious dissent and medical innovation. Within these significant areas the volume provides a European perspective which will make it possible to draw comparisons and determine differences.

Poetry and Human Science, 1650-1820

Reason and the Reader in 18th Century Prose

Pope, Byron and Eliot in the Year 88

The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia of Utilitarianism

The Social Thought of Bernard Mandeville

Key Debates from Eighteenth-Century British Moral Philosophy

A Bibliographical Guide to Post-war Research

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The writings of Bernard Mandeville mark an important transition between enlightenment, social philosophy, and modern science. Born in Holland in 1670 and educated as a physician, Mandeville spent the greater part of his working life in England, where he died in 1733. In some respects, Mandeville can be compared to Voltaire--Mandeville's junior by twenty-four years. Mandeville had the knack of making controversies volcanic and of arousing heated debate about any topic on which he chose to comment--and he chose to comment on virtually everything. He was especially¹ interested in social evolution, morality and society, prostitution and romantic love, crime and its deterrence, and in social aspects of religion. His views on these and countless other topics cohere in his continual fascination with the consequences of social and economic actions that run counter to anticipations and intentions and in the paradoxical or ironic cast that such outcomes often have. In "Paradox and Society," Louis Schneider is the first to offer a full consideration of Mandeville as a sociologist. Schneider offers an intellectual and characterological portrait of Mandeville, examining his writings and reactions to him over time. Schneider goes on to review Mandeville's theory of human nature, and explores his hotly contested notion of the paradox of private vices and public benefits--that the arousal of desires is a necessary precondition for the stimulation of social and economic development. Social action outside the marketplace, and Mandeville's problematic theory of social evolution, are next considered. The volume ends with an examination of paradox, irony, and satire in society. In this detailed analysis of one of the world's most controversial social critics, Schneider shows us that Mandeville offers a vision of human society that is of enduring significance. He challenges the reader to consider how that vision might operate in today's world.

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Centennial Hauntings

Court, Country, and Culture

Morals, Politics, Economics, and Therapy

A Genealogy of Self-Interest in Economics

Skepticism and Political Thought in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries