

Public Domain Riches

www.YourDomain.com

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Introduction To The Public Domain

If you are an online entrepreneur or marketer and you are looking to develop your very own product line of high quality, valuable material but have very little or time or are on a limited budget and are not able to outsource all of your content creation to seasoned freelance professionals, you will be thrilled at what you are about to uncover.

You've probably heard the term "public domain" before, but like many others aren't quite what exactly the public is all about or how it can benefit you. Perhaps you've overlooked the potential of the public domain simply because you feel as though the information may be outdated or no longer in demand.

Here's the truth about the public domain however.

It is an ***incredibly vast library of unlimited content, material and resources*** that you can tap into any time you like, creating as many products from existing content as you need and best of all, some of the most compelling, moving and inspirational material ever created is available to you, all from within this extensive collection of public material.

The public domain contains timeless classics, collector paintings, artwork, and even plays, poetry, scripts, as well as works of fictions, true crime novels, mystery and suspense stories and countless other valuable creations that are still not only relevant in today's society, but in demand.

With public domain content, you can revise, publish, modify, compile and create new collections or compilations and sell, use and giveaway this

material however you see fit.

If you are just starting to explore the public domain as a viable resource for material, you will be happy to know that by using a handful of free services, you are able to browse through a virtual library of public domain works quickly and easily.

I will reveal the top sources for quality public domain content in an upcoming chapter, so that you can begin building your online empire in less time and with less hassle.

You should know that there are no costs associated with using public domain content however there are an abundance of websites that offer the service of finding and securing private domain content on your behalf.

While these services can be useful if you are looking to cut down your research time, by using the strategies contained within this Public Domain Profit guide, you will have everything you need to conduct your own personal search for available material without having to pay a membership fee, research fee, or service fee from a third party company.

For those that want a hands-free method of digging into the public domain however, I will provide a resource swipe file at the end of this guide.

So, are you ready to raid the public domain and extract quality content and material that you can use to build your very own hot selling product line?

I've written the Public Domain Profit guide so that it introduces you to the wealth of the public domain and shows you exactly how to utilize it to your

advantage.

Consider the possibilities if you were able to swipe content from countless markets and topics without ever having to pay a dime in royalty fees.

Think about just how much easier it would be for you to expand on your existing product line if you were able to gain access to an unlimited content base of some of the most well written books ever created.

Savvy entrepreneurs have used the public domain as their primary source for free material for many years.

They have developed profitable businesses that offer re-mastered versions of classic novels, reprints of beautiful paintings and portraits, and even complete collections of imagery, poetry and fables, without ever having to pay a freelancer or investing a fortune in product creation.

And now it's your turn to plunge deep into the public domain and begin building your own successful business following proven strategies to exploring, extracting and profiting from the public domain.

Let's begin.

The Public Domain Dissected

Before we begin evaluating the different methods of monetizing material found within the public domain, it's important that you fully understand exactly how the public domain works, and what type of material is up for grabs.

To help you understand exactly what the public domain entails, here's a description provided by Wikipedia:

"The Public Domain is a range of abstract materials, commonly referred to as intellectual property which are not owned or controlled by anyone. The term indicates that these materials are therefore "public property" and available for anyone to use for whatever purpose".

To clarify however, not everything that fails to offer a copyright is available for public use, and if you make the mistake of using content or material that is the respective property of its developer without validating that the material is open to the public domain, you may end up getting into trouble for copyright infringement.

Here's the key to determining whether material is part of the public domain (and available to use) or not:

1: Material that was created in or after 1978 is automatically protected and can NOT be freely used until 70 years after the author's death.

There is a law that was created in 1989 that protects developers from having their content and material used even if they have failed to protect their work via a copyright or trademark.

This means that anything created during or after 1978 is **not available to be used** in any way, regardless of whether the author or developer protected their work.

That being said, developers, authors, artists and others are able to donate their material to the public domain, freeing up any restrictions so that it can be used by others without concern over copyright infringement.

In order to identify whether material is available for distribution, modification and resale/reprint however, you will need to conduct an individual search for all material created in or after 1989 and not assume that it is freely available.

This is very important! There are many people who mistakenly believe that material that does not showcase a valid copyright is not protected. Once again, any material created IN or AFTER 1978 is automatically protected by the law, regardless if the actual developer took action in personally protecting it.

2: **Works that were created prior to 1923 is of public use** and is automatically placed within the public domain.

If you are interested in obtaining material that is free of any copyright and aren't interested in doing a lot of research in validating whether material can or cannot be used, focus your search on material that was created prior

to 1923 as it is part of the public domain and will be freely available to you.

3: Works that were created from 1923 - 1963 MAY be protected by copyright if renewed, however a large portion of material created during this time is available within the public domain. You will have to individually verify a document's copyright prior to using it if it were created during this time frame.

Recap:

Material created on January 1, 1978 or after is automatically protected by copyright until 70 years after the author has passed away.

Material created and published prior to 1923 is within the public domain.

Material created between 1923 - 1963 MAY be protected by copyright if the publisher renewed the protection.

When published with a copyright notice © or "Copyright [dates] by [author/owner]" - copyright protection lasts 28 years and could be renewed for an additional 67 years for a total of 95 years. If not renewed, now in public domain.

Public Domain Reference Chart

DATE OF WORK	PROTECTION	LENGTH \ TERM
Work created January 1, 1-78 or after.	When material is in tangible format.	Protected for life (of author) + 70 years. If the work of corporate authorship, 95 years from date of publication, or 120 years from creation, whichever is shorter.
Work created before 1923	In Public Domain	No Protection
Work created from 1923 - 1963	Possibly contains valid copyright	28 years + possibly renewed for an additional 47 years (extended by 20 years) for a total copyright renewal period of 67 years. If no copyright is renewed, material is in the public domain.
Work created from 1964 - 1977	When published with copyright notice.	Protected for 28 years, with an automatic extension of 67 years.

If it sounds complicated, rest assured that it is actually quite easy to locate public domain material that is available for free use, however it is important that you understand the different types of public domain content as well as the protection and laws associated with material created during specific time frames, so that you know exactly how to verify whether material can or cannot be used.

If you are interested in learning more about copyright protection, check out

<http://library.dts.edu/Pages/RM/Helps/copyright.shtml> or
<http://www.unc.edu/~uncclng/public-d.htm>

In the next chapter, I will show you exactly how to begin your own search

into the public domain library quickly and easily.

Before we get to that however, there are a few last minute things you should know about the public domain.

Material that is free from copyright can be used in ANY way you wish, including by taking existing material and repackaging it, modifying it, adding in additional content or imagery, translating the information into additional languages, reprinting images, photos, posters or paintings, and of course, selling public domain material "as is".

There is yet another thing you can do with public domain material that makes it even more powerful in building your own brand or business.

It's called "derivative work" and it is a method of recreating existing public domain content by incorporating your own material as well as existing material so that it's a unique collection, book or piece.

When you do this, the portion of the material that you created is instantly protected, while the portion of content you extracted from the public domain continues to be available for use.

This is a very smart method of creating fresh, new products by blending existing content with your own unique material, so that you can present it as a new creation, revised or improved product, and one that cannot be directly replicated as your portion of the work belongs exclusively to you.

One thing to keep in mind as well, is that if you wish to prevent someone from taking an exact copy of material that you have pulled from the public

domain and are selling online, is by following the “**minimal creativity requirement**”, which means that you must add a substantial amount of original content to the works, in order to claim a valid copyright.

Minimal Creativity requirement prevents people from pulling material from the public domain, ‘as is’, and then claiming copyright to the work.

In order to place a valid copyright on the content that you use from the public domain, consider updating the language so it’s easier to understand, or add in images, a foreword, and even edit or re-order text entirely.

You can also build a business selling imagery, prints and paintings that are taken from the public domain and reprinted, into wall art, posters, postcards, business cards or images and graphics used on websites, banners, and even advertisements.

One company that has been doing this successfully for many years can be found at <http://www.AntiqueReprints.com>

Antique Reprints extracts paintings from the public domain and offers reprints to collectors who are interested in expanding their collections.

While the material costs absolutely nothing (as it's already created and available within the public domain) their only cost is in the actual reprinting and shipping itself. A very viable business that even a start-up entrepreneur could tackle!

We will cover the top resources for finding the most valuable public domain in the next chapter.

Your Journey Into The Public Domain

There are countless public domain resources online, including directories and databases that house categories for all public domain material and media, from images to audio files.

Many of these websites also require a fee, either in terms of membership or on an individual purchase basis. Whether you are interested in exploring the public domain yourself, or you would rather take advantage of one of these services, this chapter is devoted to helping you begin your journey into the public domain.

Your first step is to determine what type of public domain material you are interested in.

Are you considering using content-based material, including poetry, novels, short stories or plays, or are you primarily interested in images, portraits, graphics and paintings?

There is also audio, midi and even lyrical material available within the public domain as well.

Once you have a good idea as to what type of content you are interested in finding, you can easily begin your search, keeping one last thing in mind:

When you begin exploring the public domain, you have two different choices. You can either obtain public domain directly or indirectly.

When going about it directly, you are pulling material out of the public domain for personal evaluation. You are responsible for verifying your right to use the material, however the benefit to direct search is that you are not required to comply with any outside restrictions.

When utilizing an online search database or directory service, many of these public domain resources require that you comply with their license restrictions, meaning that because they host the images, content or material, they are able to attach additional restrictions on the material, often minimizing your ability to resell it or even modify it yourself.

This can become quite confusing, after all, isn't the whole point of using public domain mainly focused on your ability to use free content material however you wish?

That is the true spirit of the public domain, however because these services spend a lot of time and money researching, extracting and hosting the material for you, they are justified in requiring that you read and follow their guidelines. While not every resource site will restrict you in your ability to modify or resale the material, make sure that you read the fine print prior to downloading and using the content.

For example, the Digital Gallery (referenced below), applies specific restrictions on the material from the public domain that they host and distribute.

While you can always find the SAME public domain material if you search directly yourself, by using their service you must comply with their requests.

Keep this in mind when planning out how you intend to use public domain and make sure that these restrictions (if any) do not affect your plans.

My personal strategy is to use the online services as a guideline. They help me find titles, media names, file types and with that ready-made research, I can create a swipe file of material that I am interested in.

I then go directly into the public domain and extract this content myself, so that I am not restricted by anyone's guidelines.

For public domain imagery, I recommend browsing through the Library of Congress, at <http://www.loc.gov/library/libarch-digital.html>

You will find everything from paintings to postcards up for grabs. Just make sure that you verify the time stamp as having been created prior to 1978 unless you are going to personally verify that the material is copyright free (if created after 1978).

The Digital Gallery also provides an abundance of imagery based material, carrying over 1.5 million public domain images:

<http://www.digitalgallery.nypl.org>


When it comes to finding documents, including books, poetry, screenplays, scripts and even novels, the Gutenberg Project is infamous for their vast collection of public domain works. Their database search is user-friendly, and their collection is always expanding to include additional material.

You can begin exploring the public domain by visiting their site at <http://www.gutenberg.org> , or by reading their introduction guide at http://www.gutenberg.org/wiki/Main_Page

The Gutenberg Project is such a popular public domain website simply because of their organized collections and ease of use.

You can begin searching through recent downloads, recent updates, or by title, category or topic.

You can also choose to volunteer to be part of the Gutenberg Project team where you can evaluate public domain books, offer proofreading services or even reformat material into new digital works.



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Site Map

The Online Book Catalog

- [Online Catalog](#): main page with browsing options.
- [Advanced Search](#): search page with more search options



The public domain doesn't just offer content in the English language either. If you are interested in catering to other languages or countries, you can

often find literature produced in Chinese, Hungarian, Polish, Mayan and even Russian, or you can download English titles and hire a translator so you can penetrate new markets easily.

Apart from the Gutenberg Project, one of my favorite resources for public domain content can be found at <http://www.ABEBooks.com>

AbeBooks offers an extensive collection of books, as well as out of print collections of rare, hard to find content.

You can also use their built in internal search engine to locate books based on specific topics or categories to speed up your search.

The screenshot shows the AbeBooks.com homepage. At the top, the logo "AbeBooks.com® Passion for books.™" is on the left, and "sign on" and "my ac" links are on the right. Below the logo is a red navigation bar with links: "Advanced Search", "Browse", "Bookstores", "Community", "Sell Books", and "Textbooks". Underneath this is a yellow banner that says "Visit our Rare Book Room - 500 years of literary treasures" with a "Visit now" button. On the left side, there is a red box titled "New to AbeBooks?" with the text "Finding your favorite books is as easy as 1 - 2 - 3" and a "Find Out More" link. Below this is a "Browse for Books" section with "CURRENTLY FEATURED" books, including "Red-haired characters from literature" and "The Ginger Man". At the bottom left, it lists "Most Popular Subjects:" with "1. Fiction". The main search area is a large light gray box titled "Search thousands of booksellers selling 110 million books". It contains four input fields: "Author:", "Title:", "Keyword:", and "what's this? ISBN:". Below these fields is a red "Find Book" button and a blue link "More Search Options".

One easy method of finding copyright free public domain content using AbeBooks is by limiting your search to specific dates, primarily searching before 1923 where you can be certain that the material is free to use.

You could also search between 1923 and 1963 paying notice to the fact that a small portion of work may be copyright protected, and require

further research to evaluate your right to use it.

Note: Only a small percentage of material created between 1923 and 1963 contains copyright protection, so don't overlook this time period altogether. Just keep in mind that you should never automatically assume that the material is available for use and spend a bit of extra time evaluating material from this specific timeframe.


iBiblio, available at <http://www.ibiblio.org> is a fantastic tool for exploring the public domain quickly, easily and at no cost. It offers a very clean, simplistic search process allowing you to easily locate hundreds of books and images.

Bookfinder is yet another valuable resource for finding public domain content and is available at <http://www.BookFinder.com>

With Bookfinder, you can easily enter in a book title or author's name to locate all material associated with your search query. You can also choose to search through recent searches (conducted by other users on the site) or based on category to get a good idea of what is popular.

Alibris, available at <http://www.Alibris.com> offers a massive collection of public domain material, and by using a simple strategy you can locate some of the hottest public domain content available.

Here's what you need to do: Visit www.Alibris.com and use their internal search engine. Enter in a keyword relating to the topic you are interested in.

Enter your search terms below:		Narrow your search below:	
Find	<input type="text" value="Books"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Find only books eligible for free shipping . 	
Title	<input type="text"/>	Binding	<input type="text" value="all bindings"/>
Author	<input type="text"/>	Added	<input type="text" value="anytime"/>
Subject	<input type="text" value="money"/>	Price range	from C\$ <input type="text"/> to C\$ <input type="text"/> change currency
Keyword	<input type="text"/>	Publication year	after <input type="text"/> before <input type="text" value="1923"/>
ISBN	<input type="text"/>	Publisher	<input type="text"/>
Alibris ID	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> First edition <input type="checkbox"/> Fiction <input type="checkbox"/> Signed <input type="checkbox"/> Nonfiction <input type="checkbox"/> Dust jacket	
Sort your results below:			
Method	<input type="text"/>		

For example, if you were interested in searching for information relating to the "dog training" industry, you would enter in "dog training".

Note: If you know the author's name or a specific book title that you are interested in, you can enter it in the search box as well. Otherwise just using keywords will quickly reveal hundreds of available books and material.

Now, before you hit the Search button, within the publication year menu, enter in "Publication Before 1923". This will ensure that you only search for material that is free of any copyright and readily available within the public domain.

That's it! You will have an incredible collection at your fingertips and just by using pre-defined search queries that limit the search dates, you can eliminate any need to conduct further research verifying a copyright date or publication date.

Just search for material prior to 1923 and you're good to go!

Whenever you find public domain that you are interested in using, you can choose to download it directly from any of these distribution agents, however one thing to keep in mind is that you will be required to pay a nominal fee for this material as it's being researched and collected for you.

The great thing about this however, is that with sites like BookFinder.com and AbeBooks.com they've done all of the work for you. They not only research the public domain regularly to locate additional material for all available topics, but in many cases they create a digital version of the material for you!

Imagine just how much easier it is to create ebooks that you can turn around and resell, if 100% of the work has been done for you, including verification of the material being free of copyright AND the document or manuscript being transformed into digital format.

These services will save you an incredible amount of time while also ensuring that you are only using public domain content that is freely available, eliminating any potential problems from mistakenly using copyright protected work.

Making Money With Public Domain

There are a lot of ways someone can make money with public domain and now that you know where to get your material you need to know how to take that free stuff from the internet and make money with it!

Think about the last time you needed a lot of information about a subject all at once. Yes, you could have used public domain but you didn't because it would have been a pain to search through all of the resource sites to find that information and put it together for your own resource, or maybe you didn't know you could.

The bottom line is you're able to take the content from the public domain and put it together, ready for someone to use. And if you spend your time looking hard enough and do enough research, you can put little packages together that would be centered on a theme.

Of course, with the package you create you have the problem of someone else just taking your hard work, slapping their own label onto it, and repackaging it so they can sell it also. So you should make it difficult for them to just rip off your efforts. You do this through adding value and some of your own content to your product.

Whatever you could add to the package to make it more personal will make your public domain collection a valuable collection and unique to you. That way there would be an advantage to getting the collection from you instead of going directly to the source.

There are two basic ways you could use to distribute these files. Ideally you should use both but if you just use one it would be okay also.

Digital Distribution (Over the Internet)

This is probably the easiest way to deliver your product. It would be delivered just like any report you would have delivered under any other circumstances (such as a report used as bait to get people on your mailing list).

This is clean and simple because it requires no babysitting. You could just offer some of the products for free, with an incentive for your packages that would offer extra content contributed by you.

Manual Distribution

This is an expansion of digital distribution; you can physically burn products to CDs or DVDs and mail them to people who request it. The idea here isn't that you would make a huge profit off disc media but that you would give an extra option to people who wanted a "physical" copy.

Generally, the accepted price point would be a maximum of USD \$5 or \$10 depending on the content type and amount on the media. You would ship it in protected packaging and very soon after they order so you can build a good reputation.

Audio

When you compile a set of audio files, you have several options on what

you can do with them and you can target a group of people with each bundle. Audio files are needed for various projects so you should keep this in mind when creating bundles.

Sound Effects

Sound effects are small sound files that video artists use to fill in their video projects to make sounds that would not otherwise be recordable or heard naturally audible to the viewer.

If someone is trying to create a low-budget film or wouldn't otherwise be able to create a lot of sound effects easily then they would see this package as a great help for their project.

You could add to the package by adding your own sound effects that you might have or could make, such as clashing two pots together or the sound of a cat purring.

Audio Books

There are a lot of great books and stories in the public domain but some people just don't have time to read them all. One of the more popular ways to "read" any book now is to listen to it being read.

Volunteers will read public domain books and documents and submit them to places such as LibriVox (librivox.org) so other people can enjoy them. You can take these works which are put back into the public domain after recording them and package them how you want and sell them if you wish.

You could take the collected works of Louisa May Alcott, package them, and offer them as an audio interpretation of the author's work. Or, you could take a collection of government audio books and repackage them.

The value you could add to this would be adding your own recording to the mix of files. If you could provide your own flair to an audio book, that would make it more appealing.

You could even release "editions" of your public domain packages that include your own work so people would work to keep up with your next endeavor. This could gain you a lot of followers over time and it might even be something you could enjoy doing.

Music

Taking songs that are in the public domain and packaging them together can be very advantageous to many different groups. There are a lot of good, traditional songs that have been recorded by artists and released into the public domain.

One of the biggest categories here would be holiday music for those that would celebrate Christmas. There's a huge market for music such as this and is evidenced by the fact there is so much of it available at the stores during the winter holidays.

Other possibilities would be taking music with certain moods and packaging them together. You would take bright, happy music and put them together as a peppy package. You could take slow, emotional music for those that would want a sad package or even have a complete collection of classical

music or focus on a particular artist.

If you are good with music or have some personal music lying around, you could include that with the package. This would be a great way to even get started in the music business if you wanted to go that route eventually. Once again, this would be a great way to get a lot of followers.

Other Sound Files

You might find a sound type that I haven't discussed here, and if you do then that's great. You can always find a way to use those and package them together. Just remember to add something of your own work that you would not release as public domain so they anyone would have to work at separating yours from the public domain.

Images

There are a lot of images out there that you can use and just as there are a lot of different types of sound files, there are just as many (if not more) categories for images that you can use.

Images are used in just about everything for the internet – websites can use just about any image for just about any purpose. If you have a good supply of images then you could have a valuable package for people.

Once again, these can be themed. So put together themes of image collections for people while adding images that you can supply for limited rights and you're set.

Documents

It is fairly incomprehensible the amount of formerly copyrighted material that is available for general usage and while we touched on a few with the audio books earlier, there are many others that haven't been reformatted to some sort of audio.

These are easier to work with, as you can arrange these in categories much the same way you could with the audio books – but there is so much more freedom. While you could have maybe half of the works of Louisa May Alcott available in an audio format, it is possible for you to have her entire collected works available.

Manually

Here's the trick: even if you don't and can't find it on the internet, there is nothing stopping you from taking the recently published material and typing it all out. As long as the work is in the public domain, it doesn't matter if it's been published recently, it's still public domain and you can use it.

Documents are a little bit tricky, though, because you could spend your time making a TXT file for your package and someone can just come along and copy that text file into one of their packages for their profit.

To combat that problem, all you have to do is create a non-editable file that will display your document, such as a PDF. When you create the file, make sure you brand it by putting a title at the top with the original author's name and a link to your website at the bottom, with maybe even your

name or a company name.

Partially Automated

If typing out pages and pages of content seems rather time consuming to you, then you're not alone. It is absolutely time consuming and can be tedious. Unless you're just an ultra-fast typist with all the time in the world, you're going to want a faster way to do it.

The best way to do this is with a scanner that has an automated document feeder attached. It's a thing at the top of a scanner that will feed sheets through automatically and even flip them over for you in the process so it'll copy both sides. After you do this, you'll have tons of images of the book on your computer.

Having images doesn't really help, though, because you're pretty much at the same point as just having a physical book to copy from. This isn't entirely true, though, as you are in a very advantageous position now. You can let your computer do the rest of the work while you sit back and wait for it to process.

Some scanners come with this particular software, others don't, but you need an optical character recognizer.

It is a program on your computer that you can use to interpret images (in particular, images from your scanner) as words. Then you can take literally whole books, rip them apart, place them in the feeder, start the scan, and then let the OCR process the entire book.

If you have set it up correctly, you'll be able to just walk away while all of this is happening and go do something else. After it's done, you can the documents it has made, combine them into one if you need to, and then open the new document into a program that will automatically check for spelling and grammar errors.

A program that would do that would be Microsoft Office, but that costs a lot of money. A good substitute for that if you don't have the resources would be Open Office. After you import your document, you can then edit it, export them as a PDF to protect them, and then make them a part of your packages.

Open Office doesn't natively support PDF export; you'll have to find a plugin for it on their website.

Simple OCR: www.simpleocr.com

Open Office (MS Office Clone): www.openoffice.org

Other Ideas

There are other ways to make money with the public domain content and one very good way is to make a membership site by offering collected instructional works to members who want some very good information.

You may have to update some of the information but for the most part if you're working with fundamental concepts, then information would still be useful today.

Just outright selling your packages is good if you want to do it on eBay. You

can literally sell just about anything on eBay as long as you have the right to sell it and if it is a physical product.

If you wanted to offer a physical book to people, then you could always approach LuLu.com as a way to self-publish. They offer a way for you to do what is called "Publish on Demand", so that you can publish books one at a time and pay one at a time so you're not bogged down with a lot of extra stock.

Also, with the "Publish on Demand" setup, Amazon offers a similar service and is ideal for people who have eReaders (digital downloads) as well as people who want a physical book.

Public Domain Swipe File

Here is a page out of my personal swipe file of some of the hottest titles available within the Public Domain:

"Fables" by Aesop - A collection of more than 300 fables by the grandfather of fables himself.

"The Manual" by Epictetus - Could be called "the very first self-help book." This Greek philosopher wrote a small but powerful tractate on living a content and happy life.

"The Power of Concentration" by Theron Q. Dumont - A book about concentration: its importance, and how to train the mind to concentrate.

"The Art and Science of Personal Magnetism" by Theron Q. Dumont - 'Magnetism' is what these old-timers coined what we now know as Energy. This book by Theron Q. Dumont will show you how to harness and use that energy.

"The Secret of Success" by William W. Atkinson

"Thought Vibration" by William W. Atkinson

"Thought-Force in Business and Everyday Life" by William W. Atkinson

"Practical Mental Influence" by William W. Atkinson

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"Think and Grow Rich" by Napoleon Hill - This is one of the most famous books ever written; even today, many successful businessmen attribute their success to this book!

"Right and Wrong Thinking" by Aaron Martin Crane

"Character-Building Thought Power" by Ralph Waldo Trine

"The Greatest Thing Ever Known" by Ralph Waldo Trine

"This Mystical Life of Ours" by Ralph Waldo Trine - 52 excerpts from Trine's works, for each week of the year.

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"What all the World's A-Seeking" by Ralph Waldo Trine

"The Creative Process in the Individual" by Thomas Troward - Along with his lecture-series: revolutionary.

"The Dore Lectures on Mental Science" by Thomas Troward

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