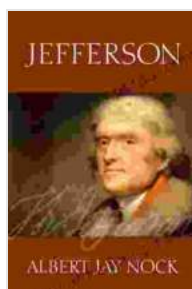


Jefferson Lvmi Albert Jay Nock

By Gareth Garrett

Jefferson Lvmi Albert Jay Nock is a book by Gareth Garrett that explores the life and thought of the American writer and critic Albert Jay Nock. Nock was a prolific writer and thinker who wrote on a wide range of topics, including politics, economics, literature, and culture. He was a strong advocate for individual liberty and limited government, and he was a harsh critic of the modern state and its encroachment on the lives of individuals.



Jefferson (LvMI) by Albert Jay Nock

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 859 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 134 pages
Lending : Enabled



Garrett's book is a sympathetic and insightful portrait of Nock, and it provides a valuable to his thought. Garrett traces Nock's intellectual development from his early days as a socialist to his later years as a libertarian. He also discusses Nock's relationships with other intellectuals, such as H.L. Mencken and Oswald Spengler, and he examines the influence of Nock's thought on American conservatism.

Jefferson Lvmi Albert Jay Nock is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the life and thought of Albert Jay Nock. Garrett's book is a well-written and informative account of Nock's life and work, and it provides a valuable to his thought.

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- Early Life and Education
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Albert Jay Nock was born in Kutztown, Pennsylvania, on October 13, 1870. His father was a Lutheran minister, and his mother was a schoolteacher. Nock was a bright and inquisitive child, and he showed an early interest in literature and history. He attended Franklin and Marshall College, where he studied classics and philosophy. After graduating from college, Nock worked as a journalist and editor for several newspapers and magazines.

In the early 1900s, Nock became involved in the socialist movement. He was drawn to socialism's promise of a more just and equitable society. However, Nock eventually became disillusioned with socialism, and he came to believe that it was a utopian ideology that could not be implemented in the real world.

In the 1920s, Nock began to develop his own unique brand of libertarianism. He argued that the state was a threat to individual liberty, and he called for a return to a more decentralized and limited government. Nock's libertarianism was influenced by a variety of thinkers, including Thomas Jefferson, Herbert Spencer, and Friedrich Nietzsche.

Nock was a prolific writer, and he published over 20 books and hundreds of articles. His work has been praised by a wide range of thinkers, including H.L. Mencken, Ludwig von Mises, and Murray Rothbard. Nock died in 1945, but his work continues to be read and debated today.

Early Life and Education

Albert Jay Nock was born in Kutztown, Pennsylvania, on October 13, 1870. His father, Edwin Nock, was a Lutheran minister, and his mother, Louisa (née Lvmi), was a schoolteacher. Nock had two older sisters, Emma and Clara. The family lived in a modest home in the small town of Kutztown. Nock's father was a strict disciplinarian, and he instilled in his children a strong work ethic and a love of learning.

Nock attended the local public school, and he excelled in his studies. He was particularly interested in history and literature. In 1887, Nock enrolled at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He continued to excel in his studies, and he graduated in 1891 with a degree in classics and philosophy.

Early Career

After graduating from college, Nock worked as a journalist and editor for several newspapers and magazines. He worked for the Philadelphia Press, the New York Sun, and the Atlantic Monthly. In 1903, Nock became the

editor of the Independent, a weekly news magazine. He held this position for four years, and he used it to promote his socialist views.

Nock's socialist views were influenced by a variety of factors. He was appalled by the poverty and inequality that he saw in the United States. He also believed that the state was a necessary evil that should be limited in its scope and power.

In 1907, Nock published his first book, *The System: A Criticism of American Civilization*. In this book, Nock argued that the American system was based on a false individualism that led to exploitation and inequality. He called for a more collectivist society that would be based on cooperation and mutual aid.

The Socialist Years

In the early 1900s, Nock was a prominent figure in the socialist movement. He was a member of the Socialist Party of America, and he wrote extensively about socialism for various publications. Nock argued that socialism was the only way to create a more just and equitable society.

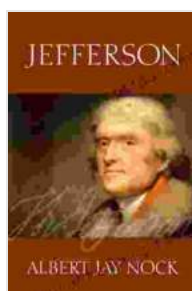
However, Nock eventually became disillusioned with socialism. He came to believe that socialism was a utopian ideology that could not be implemented in the real world. He also believed that socialism was too authoritarian and that it would lead to a loss of individual liberty.

In 1913, Nock left the Socialist Party of America. He continued to write about socialism, but he was now more critical of it. In his 1914 book, *The State*, Nock argued that the state was a necessary evil that should be limited in its scope and power.

The Libertarian Years

In the 1920s, Nock began to develop his own unique brand of libertarianism. He argued that the state was a threat to individual liberty, and he called for a return to a more decentralized and limited government.

Nock's libertarianism was influenced by a variety of thinkers, including Thomas Jefferson, Herbert Spencer, and Friedrich Nietzsche. He believed that the individual was the most important unit of society, and he argued that the



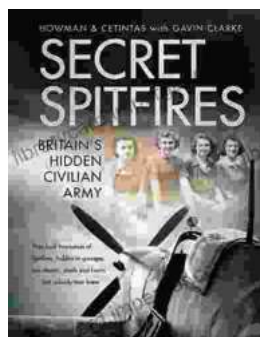
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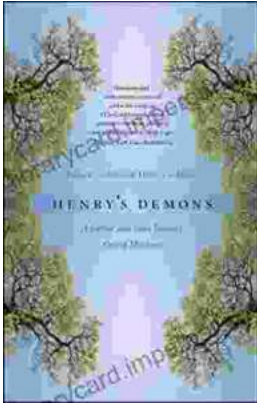
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