

Item No. 1

1. Baker, Delphine P.: A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS. RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO HIS MANY EARNEST AND TRUE FRIENDS. Washington, D.C.: 1868 [August 13]. Single leaf folded to [4] pp, 3-5/8" x 5-3/4." Printed on page [1] only. Text within a black mourning border. Very Good.

Stevens, Congress's most forceful advocate for equal rights for African Americans, died on August 11, 1868, two days before Baker wrote this rare and perhaps unrecorded tribute. It begins, "Move slow, O Time! while yet in grief we wait / Within the sacred shades of honored state! -."

Delphine Baker is the subject of a detailed biography at the online History of American Women: During the Civil War Baker "collected materials for garments, exerted her influence among her extensive circle of acquaintances in gathering supplies, and providing for the demand for hospital comforts. She worked in the hospitals at Chicago and St. Louis, and urged others to enter upon the same work. Seeing that the hastily-arranged places for the care of the sick and wounded could use a woman's touch, she gathered supplies and carried them to those points where they were most needed. Not in strong health, a few months of that work exhausted her strength. She returned to Chicago, but her ardent desire to aid the sick and wounded stayed with her. In the spring of 1862, she announced the forthcoming publication of the National Banner, a

monthly paper of sixteen pages, the profits of which were to be devoted to the needs of the volunteer soldiers of the United States. Through her publication, Delphine pushed for the creation and support of a Federal asylum for disabled Union veterans. After publishing in Chicago a while, she moved to Washington, DC, where she continued producing her paper."

The online American Veterans Heritage Center and the online site of the U.S. Veterans Administration detail her successful efforts to establish "a national home for totally disabled soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States," located in Dayton. Not in Sabin or LCP, or online OCLC, AAS, Harvard, Yale, U PA, Penn State, as of March 2024.

(39917)

\$1,500.00

2. [Davis, Jefferson]: COLLECTION OF SEVEN CARTES DE VISITE MOCKING JEFFERSON DAVIS, HIS ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM UNION TROOPS, AND THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELLION. [vp: 1865]. All are in Very Good condition, with occasional dust to the backing. All are about 2-1/2" x 4."

1.. "JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS LAST DITCH." New York: Brill. 1865. Jeff in woman's dress runs from pursuing Union Soldiers.

2. MRS. JEFF DAVIS: "DON'T PROVOKE THE PRESIDENT OR HE MAY HURT SOME OF YOU." Boston: Mumler. 1865. Mrs. Davis stands between a Union soldier and her fleeing husband, in woman's dress. A sign, 'The Last Ditch,' points in the opposite direction.

3. JEFF'S VISION. Philadelphia: 1865. A stricken Davis, on the floor and supporting himself with one arm, looks in horror at the ghost of Abraham Lincoln and a bearded Union soldier.

4. (EXTRACT FROM LETTER TO EUROPE) "WE ARE ABOUT MAKING A MOVEMENT THAT WILL ASTONISH THE WORLD. J.D. Boston: Mumler. 1865. Surrounded by taunting Union soldiers, Jeff is dressed in elaborate women's dress, Mrs. Davis says, "Please let my old mother go to the spring."

5. "I THOUGHT YOUR GOVERNMENT WAS MORE MAGNANIMOUS THAN TO HUNT DOWN WOMEN AND CHILDREN." [St. Johnsbury VT: T.C. Haynes. 1865]. Photograph of a satiric drawing of Jefferson Davis in a woman's long dress, with shawl and cape, holding a knife in his upraised right hand.

6. Uncaptioned: JEFF IN WOMAN'S DRESS AND HAT, CARRYING A HAT BAG LABELED 'C.S.' Milwaukee: Lydston Artist and Photographer. [1865] "Jeff. Davis" written in contemporary ink script beneath the picture.

7. SHAKE NOT THY GORY LOCKS AT ME -- THOU CANN'ST NOT SAY, I DID IT! - MACBETH. New York: Magnus. 1865. An imprisoned Davis, his wife at his side, recoils at the ghost of Lincoln.

It was rumored that, when Jefferson Davis was captured at War's end, he had disguised himself in a woman's dress. That this was not so did not discourage anyone from telling the story. All are very scarce.

(39963)

\$2,000.00

[probably the leaf of a scrapbook]. The first measuring 8" x 4-1/2." The second, 7-7/8" x 4-1/4." Each has woodcut vignettes. Tear to blank upper corner of the first; general wear and dusting to both. Good or so.

The 'Capture' depicts a rider on a galloping horse carrying the "Latest News," with caption, Say, Does He Fancy He Does See / That Horrible 'Sour Apple Tree?'

The second broadside has caricatured woodcuts of DeWolfe, who says, "I have some sour apple trees in my orchard, if you desire one for the purpose of hanging Jeff Davis, don't say I refused you. I have ONE CENT for that song." Two poems, each with an illustration, are printed: "THE LAST DITCH!" and "The President who wore HIS WIFE'S PETTICOAT."

George Gordon Byron DeWolfe [1835-1873], born in Nova Scotia, moved to New Hampshire, as a young man. Traveling the country and writing poetry about his experiences, he was known as the "Wandering Poet of New Hampshire". The speed with which he wrote earned him the nicknames "Steam-Machine Poet" and "Lightning Poet." A few of his poems, in addition to these, were: "Murder! President Lincoln Assassinated"; "Verses composed on the murder of Miss Kate Leehan"; and "Lines for the paroled prisoners lately from Danville." [Chapin, Bela: THE POETS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Claremont, N.H.: 1883, p.489.]

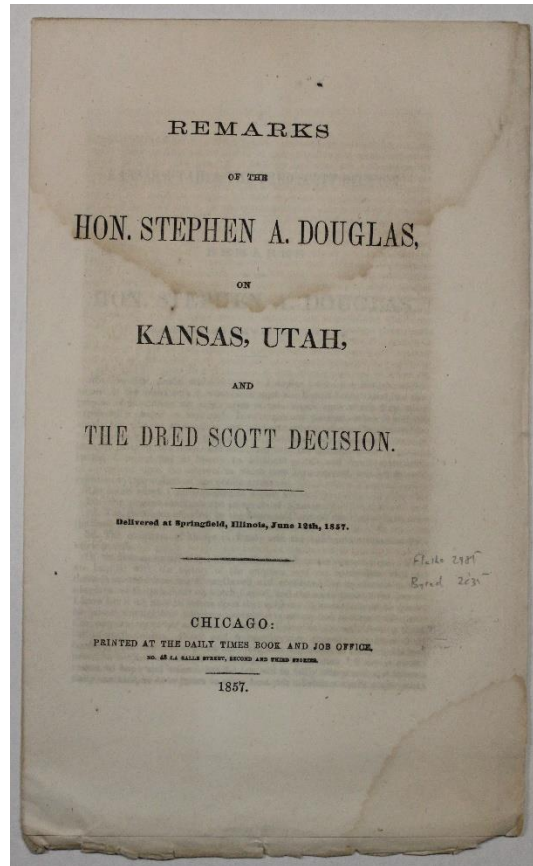
Wolf 247, 1223.

(39971)

\$450.00



Item No. 3



Item No. 4

4. Douglas, Stephen A.: REMARKS OF THE HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, ON KANSAS, UTAH, AND THE DRED SCOTT DECISION. DELIVERED AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, JUNE 12TH, 1857. Chicago: Daily Times Book and Job Office, 1857. 15, [1 blank] pp. Untrimmed and uncut. Light tide mark to upper third of the sheet, and to lower blank margin corner. Good+.

This is one of three printings of Douglas's important speech on the Dred Scott decision. His chief biographer calls Douglas's remarks one of his "major speeches...The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, then in session, had asked Douglas to" speak on Kansas, Utah, and Dred Scott. Douglas, "taken by surprise, spoke extemporaneously, later writing out his comments for publication." He spoke briefly on Kansas, then a bit more on Utah. The autocratic rule of Brigham Young, "lurid tales of polygamy," and defiance of federal authority embarrassed Douglas, "who stood pledged to popular sovereignty." He urged Young's removal.

"The main thrust of Douglas' remarks was aimed at the Dred Scott decision." He denounced Republicans who urged defiance, reminding them that they lived under a government of laws. Douglas supported the Supreme Court's decision: Negroes descended from slave parents could not be citizens; the Compromise of 1820-- barring slavery north of the compromise line-- was unconstitutional.

Douglas reconciled, with "some circumlocution," the Court's decision with his pet popular sovereignty doctrine. [Johannsen, Stephen A. Douglas 567-9. If slavery could

not constitutionally be barred from the territories, how could a territorial legislature exclude it? Douglas's answer kept his doctrine alive, but precipitated a fatal split with the southern wing of his Party. Slavery required favorable local legislation to foster it; its absence effectively precluded slavery. This resulted in a predictable call from southerners for Congress to require territories to protect slavery. The National Democratic Party's split on this question paved the way for Lincoln's election in 1860 and the severing of the Union.

Ante-Fire Imprints 250. Byrd 2635. Flake 2985.
(39966)

\$750.00



Item No. 5

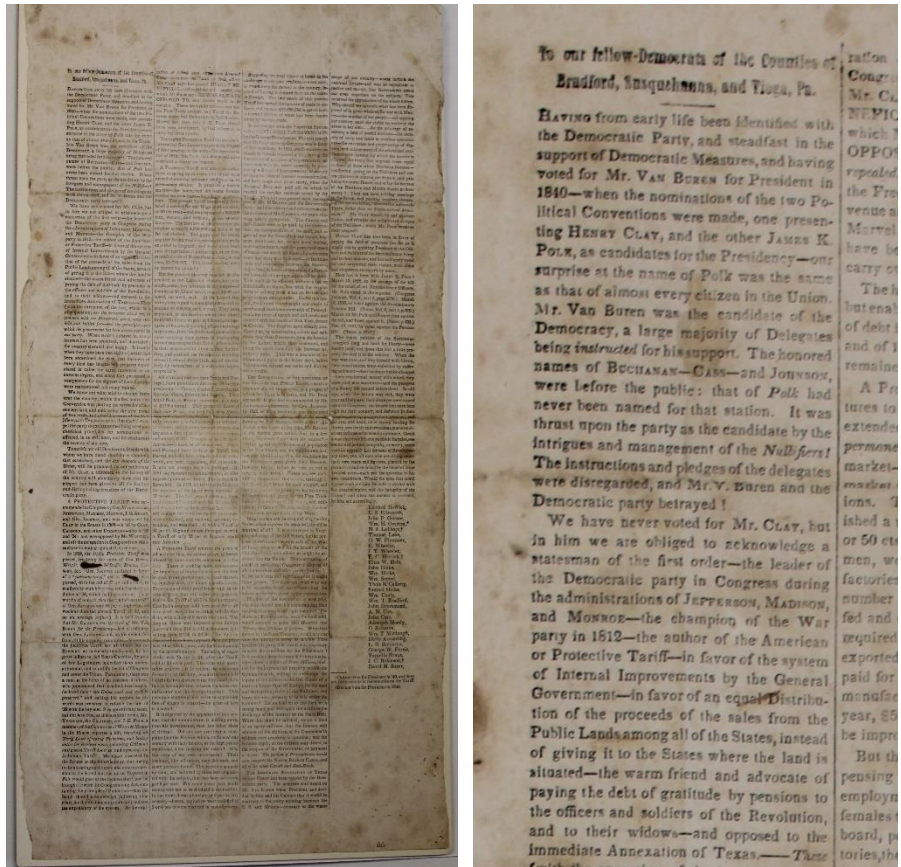
5. Elder, Susan Blanchard [1835-1923]: THE CONFEDERATE FLAG! NATIONAL AIR. WRITTEN BY MRS. C.D. ELDER, OF NEW ORLEANS, MUSIC COMPOSED AND MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS, BY SIG. G. GEORGE. New Orleans: Published by A.E. Blackmar & Bro., 74 Camp Street., [1861]. 10-1/2" x 13-3/4." [8] pp. Title leaf in red and blue inks. Illustration of 13-star Confederate Flag at center of title leaf. Last page lists "Selections of the Latest and Best Music Published by A.E. Blackmar & Bro." Age-toned, scattered foxing, leaves loose. Good to Good+. With words and music.

Mrs. Elder's song begins, "Bright Banner of Freedom! with pride I unfold thee, Fair flag of my country, with love I behold thee. . ."

A resident of New Orleans at the beginning of the War, the Elder family moved to Selma, Alabama after its capture. There "they turned their home into a Confederate

hospital. After Lee's surrender they returned to New Orleans and Susan Elder became a teacher of natural science and mathematics at the Picard Institute and the New Orleans High School. She was on the editorial staff of the Morning Star and contributed to various Roman Catholic journals. . . The two predominant motives in the author's life, aside from her domestic affections, were her devotion to the cause of the South and her devotion to the Roman Catholic Church" [online site of Prabook, the World Biographical Encyclopedia].

Parrish & Willingham 6919. Crandall 3387. Rudolph 54. Wolf C35. Not in Jumonville. (39970) \$1,500.00



Item No. 6

6. [Election of 1844]: TO OUR FELLOW-DEMOCRATS OF THE COUNTIES OF BRADFORD, SUSQUEHANNA, AND TIOGA, PA. [Towanda PA?: 1844]. Folio broadside, 10-1/8" x 21." Printed in four columns, each column separated by a rule. Light to moderate foxing, light wear. Good+. Signed in type at the bottom by thirty disillusioned local Democrats.

Towanda is the county seat of Bradford County, the residence of many of the signers, including Judge Edward Herrick, the first signer. This evidently unrecorded broadside illustrates the impending split in the Democratic Party along sectional lines, over the issue of slavery.

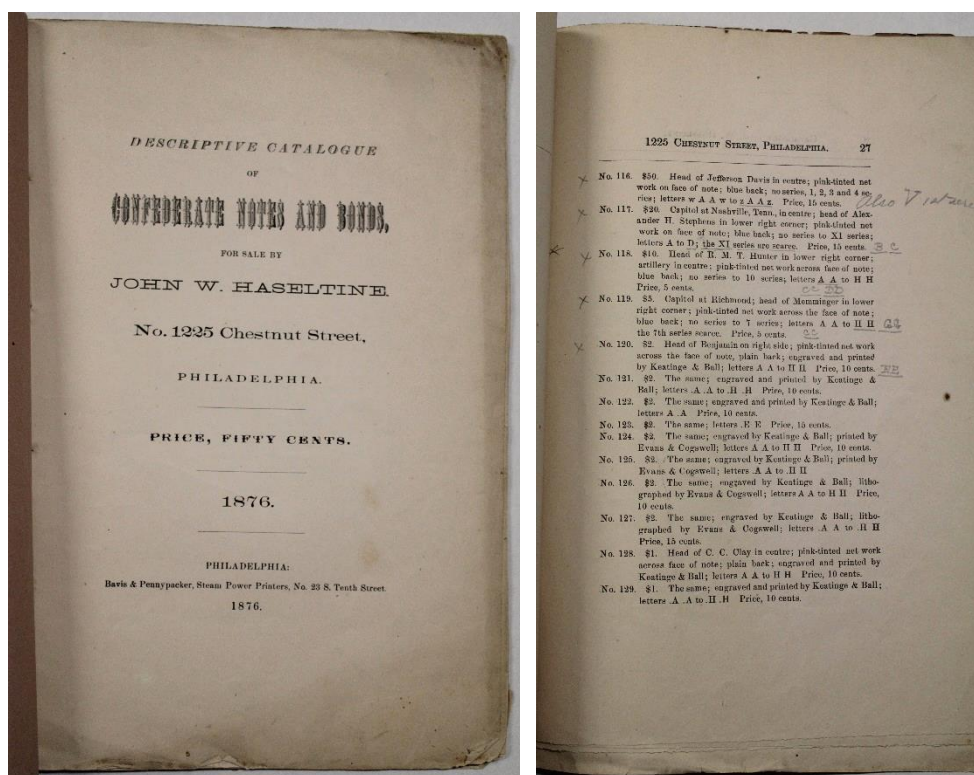
The signers are "steadfast" Democrats, distraught that their Party has nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee as its 1844 presidential candidate. Polk, known as the "Dark Horse" candidate, "was thrust upon the party as the candidate by the intrigues and management of the NULLIFIERS! [italics in original]. The instructions and pledges of the delegates were disregarded, and Mr. V. Buren and the Democratic party betrayed!"

Clay, "a statesman of the first order," has always sought to advance the national interest as opposed to parochial concerns. The signers defend his support of protective tariffs and the American System. They applaud his opposition to the annexation of Texas, and his warnings that a war with Mexico would result in an expansion of the "odious" system of slavery.

Not in Sabin or American Imprints. Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, U Penn, U TN as of March 2024.

(39908)

\$1,000.00



Item No. 7

7. Haseltine, John W.: DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF CONFEDERATE NOTES AND BONDS, FOR SALE BY JOHN W. HASELTINE. NO. 1225 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. 1876. Philadelphia: Bavis & Pennypacker, Steam Power Printers, 1876. Original printed wrappers [chipped at extremities and along spine]. Stitched. 36pp. Printed on rectos only, with versos available for written notations. Occasional contemporary pencil notations. Except as noted, Very Good.

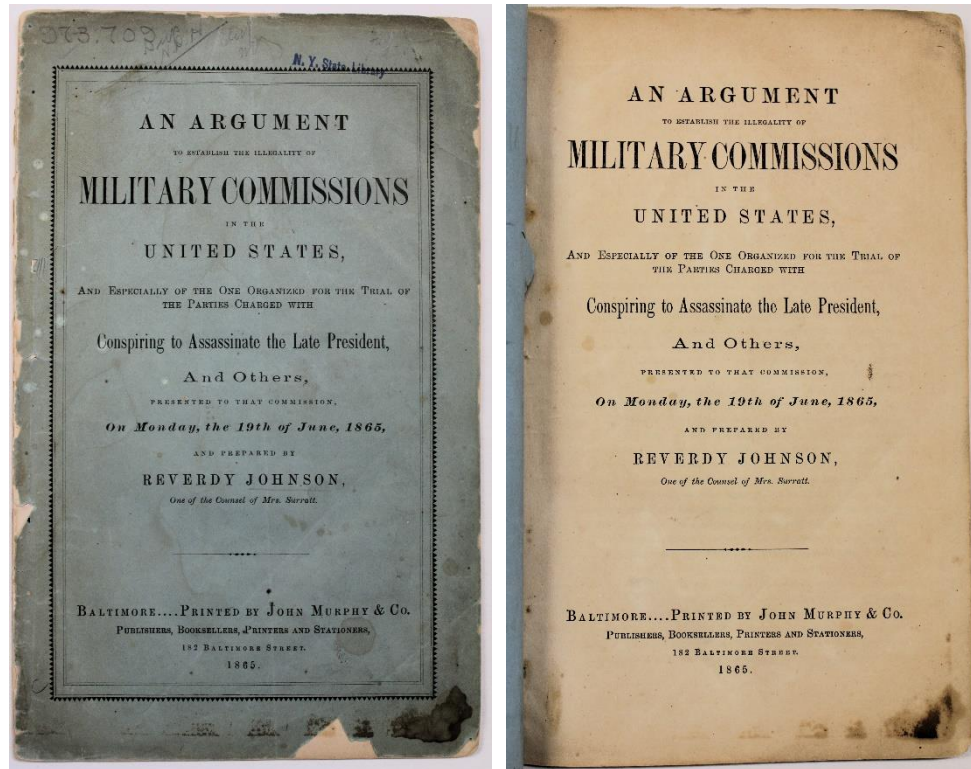
Haseltine lists 136 treasury notes and 55 Confederate bonds. A Philadelphia coin dealer, Haseltine has "in stock only a few of the rare notes that have prices attached, but

quite a large stock of the common ones." He plans on a later catalogue and advises how to purchase and inquire.

OCLC records eleven locations under two accession numbers as of April 2024.

(39972)

\$375.00



Item No. 8

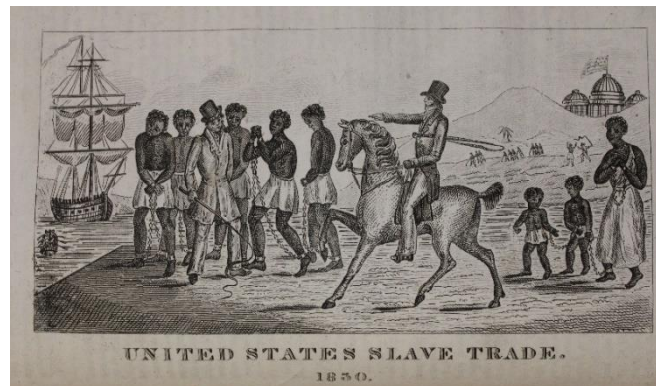
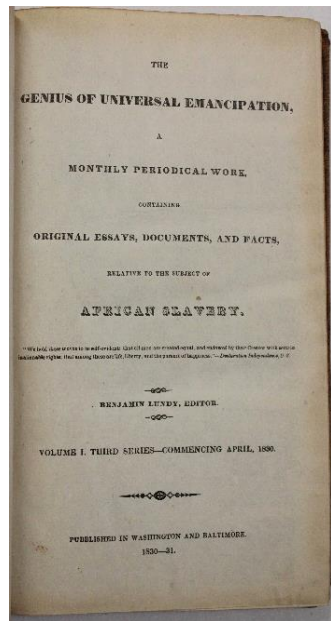
8. Johnson, Reverdy: AN ARGUMENT TO ESTABLISH THE ILLEGALITY OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND ESPECIALLY OF THE ONE ORGANIZED FOR THE TRIAL OF THE PARTIES CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO ASSASSINATE THE LATE PRESIDENT, AND OTHERS, PRESENTED TO THAT COMMISSION, ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE, 1865, AND PREPARED BY REVERDY JOHNSON, ONE OF THE COUNSEL OF MRS. SURRATT. Baltimore: Printed by John Murphy & Co., 1865. Original printed front wrapper [some blank margin and spine chipping; small rubberstamp above the wrapper title]. 31, [1 blank] pp. Disbound and lacking the rear wrapper. Good+.

During his career as a distinguished constitutional lawyer Johnson, a Union Democrat during the late War, was a strict constructionist, arguing that the powers of the National Government were carefully bounded by constitutional constraints.

Here he argues that only civil courts, providing all the constitutional safeguards such as trial by jury, had jurisdiction to try Mrs. Surratt. The powers of the Executive branch of Government, he reminds the Commission, are "only such as the Constitution confers." No such power grants military commissions the authority to try civilians in peacetime. "A tribunal like this has no jurisdiction over other than military offences."

Attorney General Speed disagreed with Johnson, and the Commission sustained its own jurisdiction. But Johnson surely offered the better argument. In 1866 the U.S. Supreme Court decided *Ex Parte Milligan*, holding that military commissions had no jurisdiction to try civilians except when civil courts were unavailable.

FIRST EDITION. Monaghan 577. Sabin 36261. Not in Harv. Law Cat, Marke, McDade. (39886) \$1,000.00



Item No. 9

9. Lundy, Benjamin, Editor: *THE GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION, A MONTHLY PERIODICAL WORK, CONTAINING ORIGINAL ESSAYS, DOCUMENTS, AND FACTS, RELATIVE TO THE SUBJECT OF AFRICAN SLAVERY. VOLUME 1. THIRD SERIES - COMMENCING APRIL, 1830.* Published in Washington and Baltimore: 1830 - 31. 8vo. [4], 200 pp. Volume I, Third Series: complete. April 1830 - March 1831, Plus Supplementary to Vol. XI. - April 1831. Twelve issues plus Supplement, continuously paginated, plus unpaginated engravings. Preceded by general title page and detailed index. Bound in contemporary marbled calf; worn and rubbed along spine, which has been inexpertly rejointed. Very Good.

A scarce antislavery monthly edited by Benjamin Lundy (1789 -1839), a Quaker abolitionist from New Jersey who established several anti-slavery newspapers and contributed to or edited many others. Quoting Mott extensively, Eberstadt says Lundy was "'a heroic figure-- the stuff of which legends are made. He began the *Genius* without capital and with only six subscribers; each month he would walk twenty miles to get his paper printed and return with the edition on his back'. He was often assaulted by slave-dealers, once almost killed, but never silenced. . ." William Lloyd Garrison briefly served as co-editor until he was arrested in March 1830 for libel. This volume begins immediately after Garrison's departure, at the start of the "Third Series." Lundy mournfully notes Garrison's departure on page 1: "Again I find myself, alone, at the editorial desk."

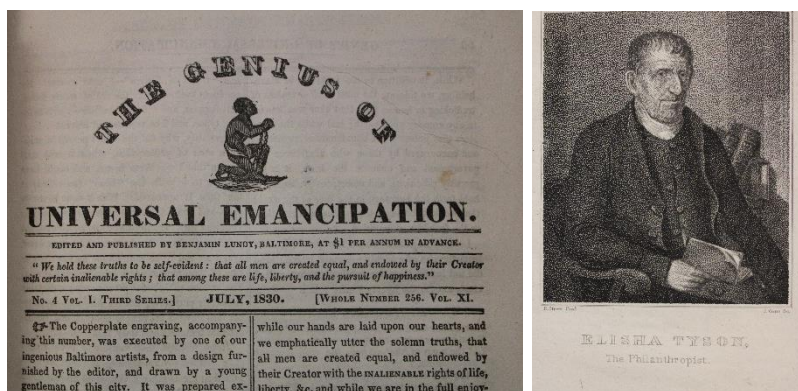
The first six issues display on the masthead the iconic kneeling slave after Josiah Wedgwood's famous "Am I Not a Man and a Brother." Several issues also include unpaginated, separate engravings. Number 1 has a frontis portrait of the wealthy Quaker "Elisha Tyson, The Philanthropist." Number 2 has a separate of the famous Wedgwood engraving. Number 3 has a frontis engraving of Benjamin Lay, a fearless Quaker barely four feet tall. Number 4 has a detailed engraving frontis of the "United States Slave Trade 1830," with Africans in chains in sight of the Capitol. Our copy does not include an October plate, which is frequently lacking.

Topics run the gamut of anti-slavery literature, including the work of women organized into abolition societies; emancipation; border states; horrors of slavery; West Indies; escapes to Canada; the Garrison Trial; freedom of the press; slavery in the District of Columbia; manumission societies in Southern States; and, of course, much else.

165 Eberstadt 224. Dumond 58. LCP 4066 [a few issues]. Mott 162-164. Not in Lomazow. OCLC locates a few scattered holdings as of April 2024.

(39965)

\$4,500.00



Item No. 9

10. Miller, Samuel: A SERMON, PREACHED IN NEW-YORK, JULY 4TH, 1793. BEING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICA: AT THE REQUEST OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER. BY...ONE OF THE MINISTERS OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. New York: Thomas Greenleaf, [1793]. 38, [2 blanks] pp. Disbound, else Very Good.

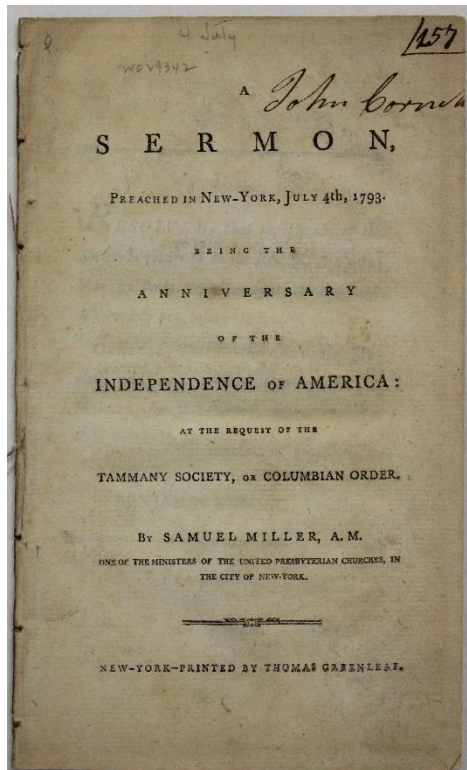
Miller says the purpose of the Tammany Society is "to stand as guardians over those inestimable rights and privileges, which have been so dearly purchased." He emphasizes "the importance of the Christian religion in promoting political freedom," and argues that "the general prevalence of real Christianity, in any government, has a direct and immediate tendency to promote, and to confirm therein, political liberty." For, political liberty has "its seat in the hearts and dispositions of those individuals which compose the body politic."

This printed edition of Miller's remarks is replete with footnotes rebutting anticipated objections to his thesis. He insists that Christianity teaches the equality of all; and that slavery will "be forever banished from a nation" which regards everyone "as subject to the same great laws, and amenable to the same awful tribunal, in the end."

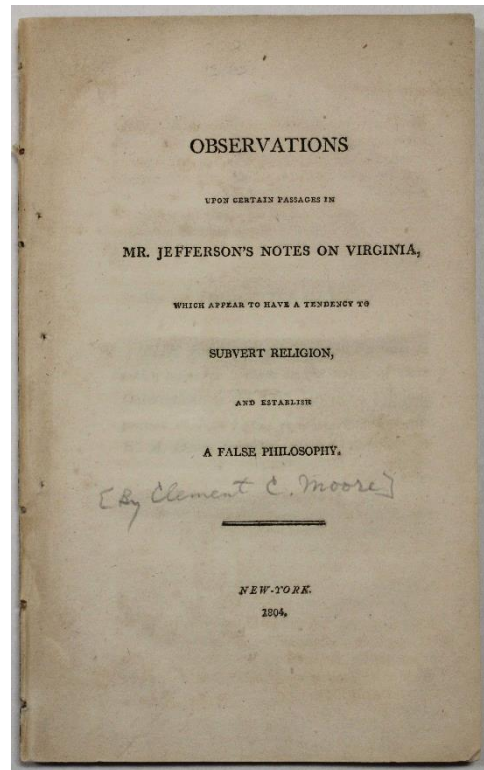
FIRST EDITION. Evans 25823. Sabin 49057.

(39896)

\$375.00



Item No. 10



Item No. 11

11. [Moore, Clement C.]: OBSERVATIONS UPON CERTAIN PASSAGES IN MR. JEFFERSON'S NOTES ON VIRGINIA, WHICH APPEAR TO HAVE A TENDENCY TO SUBVERT RELIGION, AND ESTABLISH A FALSE PHILOSOPHY. New York: 1804. 32pp, disbound. Good+.

The author excoriates Jefferson for "debas[ing] the negro to an order of creatures lower than those who have a fairer skin and thinner lips." Even in praising certain alleged qualities of Blacks, e.g., their bravery and spirit of adventure, Jefferson describes them as "not superior to a war-horse, or a trained elephant." Although Jefferson is

"extolled by the majority of our people as a profound philosopher," the Notes "contains so much infidelity, conveyed in so insidious a manner."

Howes ascribes authorship to Nicholas Rogers, but notes the possible attribution to Moore. Sabin records this item under both. Streeter considered Moore the author, and writes: "Moore's animadversions on the Notes are interesting as showing the intellectual climate at the turn of the 18th into the 19th century, but he will always be remembered as the author of 'Twas the Night before Christmas,' published almost forty years later." FIRST EDITION. Howes R416. Streeter Sale 1722. Gaines 04-39. BAL 14334. (39938) \$500.00



Item No. 12

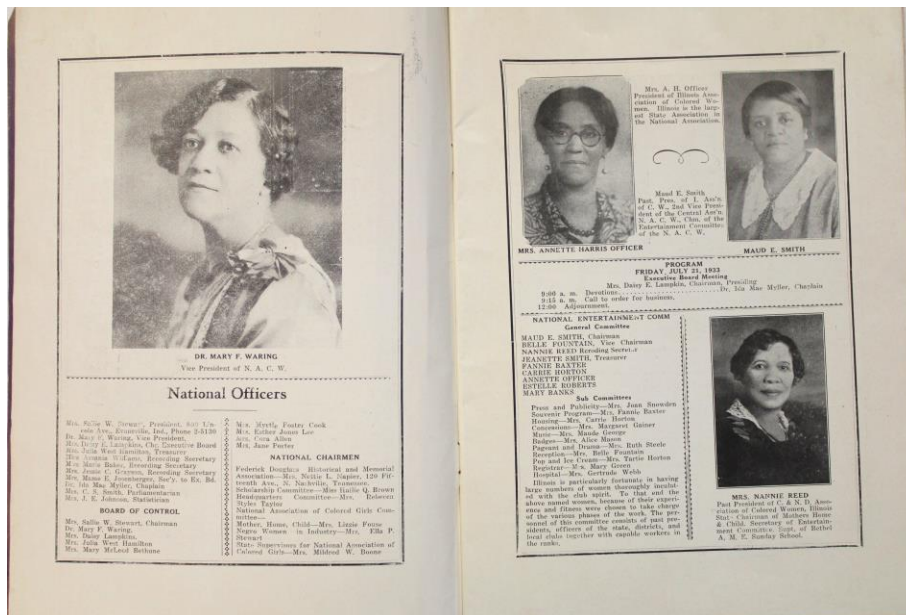
12. National Association of Colored Women: SOUVENIR PROGRAM EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL SESSION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN (AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN) JULY 21 TO 28, 1933. OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH 11TH AND SOUTH PARKWAY. A CENTURY OF

PROGRESS. [Chicago?: 1933]. 4to. Original printed purple title wrappers, lettering in gilt [some fading at the margins]. Stapled as issued. Many photo illustrations and a plethora of advertisements. Printed on glossy paper. Very Good.

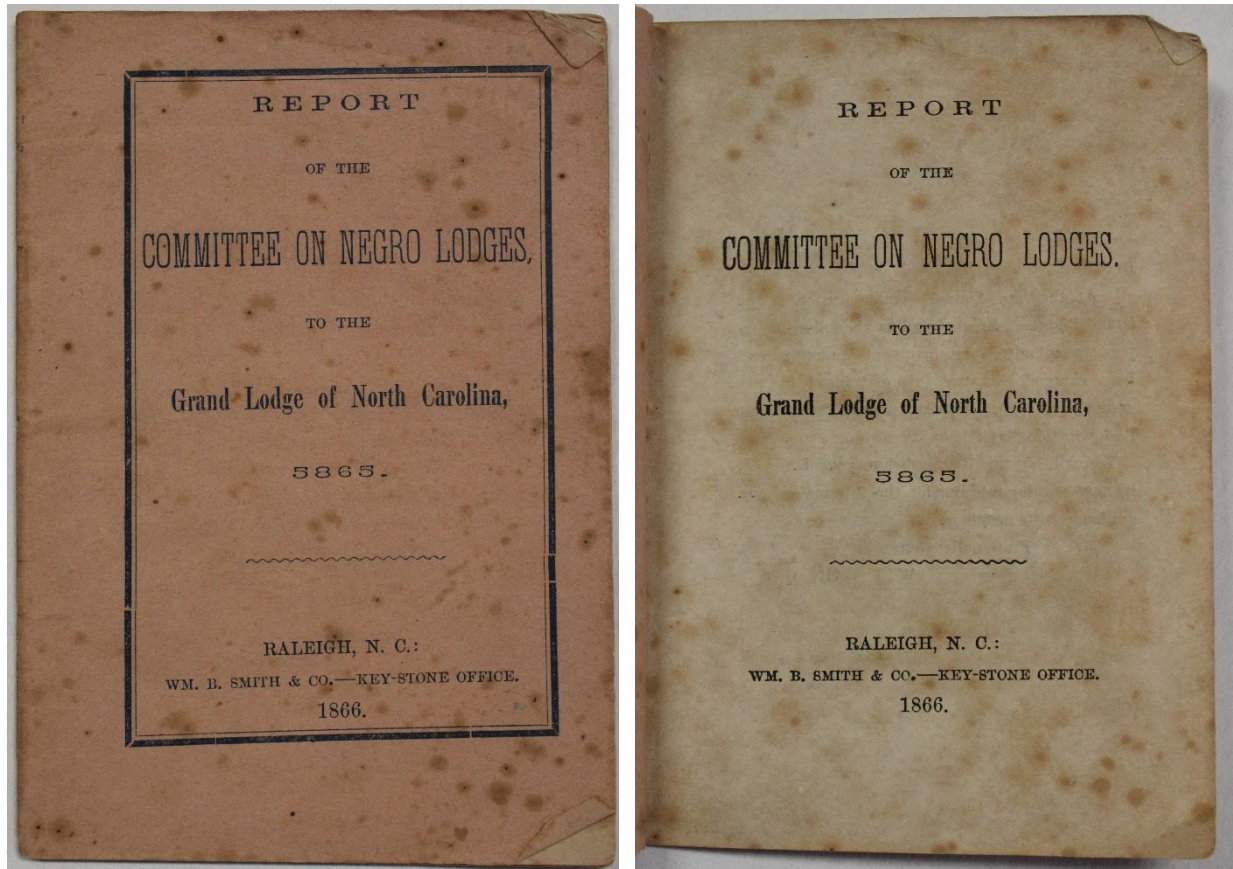
Portraits of the officers of the Association are printed, along with lists of committee members. Hundreds of advertisements for local and other business establishments and organizations are printed. The Program is a virtual catalog of Chicago's active African American businesses and other organizations during the height of the Great Depression. OCLC 270784695 [1- Chicago History Museum] as of April 2024.

(39953)

\$750.00



Item No. 12



Item No. 13

13. [Negro Masonic Lodges]: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEGRO LODGES. TO THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA, 5865. Raleigh, N.C.: Wm. B. Smith & Co. - Key-Stone Office, 1866. 15, [1 blank] pp. Stitched in original printed salmon wrappers. Scattered foxing, else Very Good.

The Report illustrates the shock and anguish of defeated Confederates very early in Reconstruction, at the fearsome prospect of Negro Equality. Issued on 5 December 1865, the Report is signed in type at the end by Committee members E.G. Reade [a judge and former Confederate Senator], H.H. Smith, and Daniel Coleman.

Several recent newspaper articles, quoted in the Report, describe alleged efforts by a New York Masonic Lodge to organize southern Lodges which would admit African Americans to membership. In Newbern, N.C., King Solomon's Lodge No. 1 is "composed entirely and exclusively of negroes. If it was done for the purpose of deriding Masonry the joke falls harmless; but if there is a determination to confer upon the negroes of the South the rights and benefits of this ancient and honorable order, we look upon it as a gross insult, which the Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina should strongly protest against."

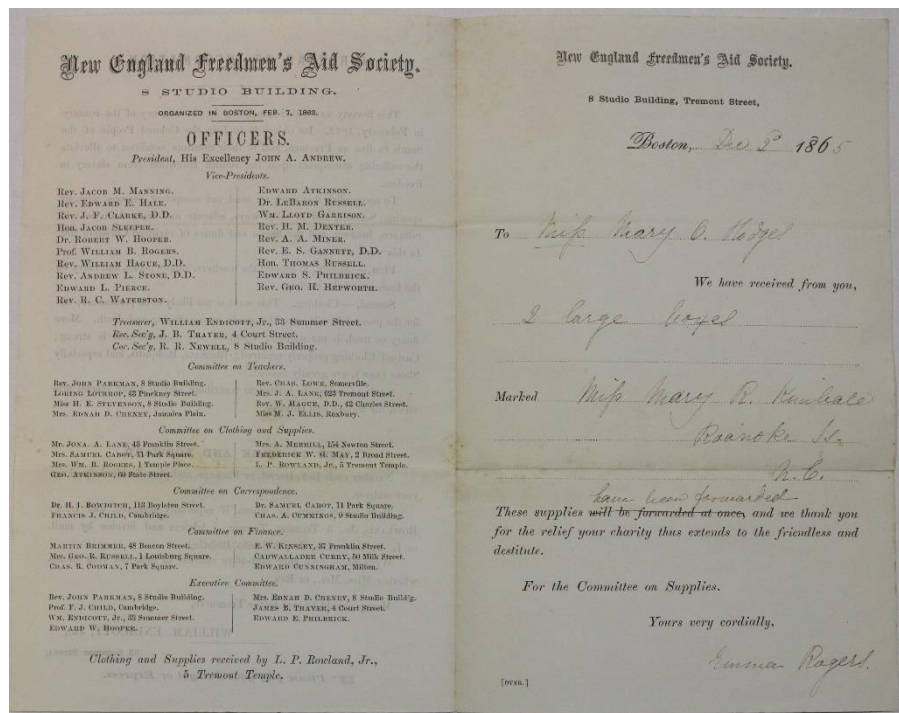
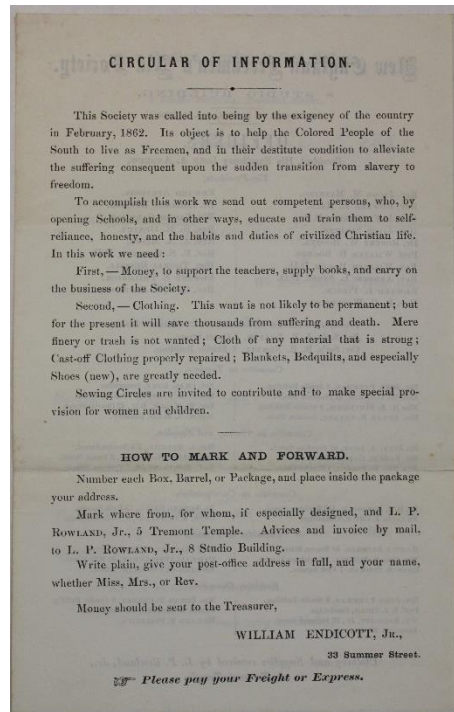
Asserting that there is "no prejudice against the negro as such," the Report says, "It is not necessary that the candidate should be a white man." Nevertheless, "the negroes of the South are wholly incompetent to embrace" the sophistications of Freemasonry. The

Committee ask rhetorically, "Would our Northern brethren go into the wilds of Africa and make masons out of savages?"

Thornton 4528. OCLC 38901711 [2- UNC, Brock] as of March 2024. Not in Sabin or LCP, or the online sites of AAS, Library of Congress.

(39919)

\$950.00



Item No. 14

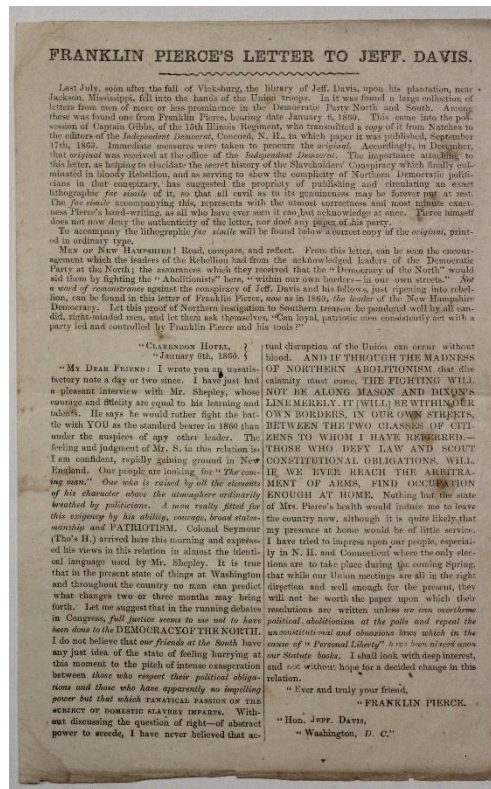
14. New England Freedmen's Aid Society: CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION. [Boston: 1865]. 4-7/8" x 7-3/4," octavo sheet folded to [4] pp. Final leaf blank. Old horizontal folds [short closed tear at a blank margin], Very Good.

The Circular explains that "The Society was called into being by the exigency of the country in February, 1862. Its object is to help the Colored People of the South to live as Freemen, and in their destitute condition to alleviate the suffering consequent upon the sudden transition from slavery to freedom." Women are prominently represented among the listed active members of the Society.

Treasurer William Endicott, Jr., explains how to send money and clothing to "carry on the business of the Society." A receipt dated December 2, 1865, is completed in ink on page [3] to a "Miss Mary O. Hodges" who sent "2 large boxes" marked "Miss Mary R. Kimball, Roanoke Is., N.C." The February 1866 issue of the 'Freedmen's Record' lists Mary R. Kimball as a teacher at the Freedmen's Colony on Roanoke Island. Not located on OCLC or online AAS, LCP sites as of April 2024.

(39932)

\$750.00



Item No. 15

15. [Pierce, Franklin]: FRANKLIN PIERCE'S LETTER TO JEFF. DAVIS. [Concord NH: Independent Democrat, 1864]. Broadside, 5-1/2" x 8-3/4." A few light fox spots, Very Good.

Pierce of New Hampshire was putty in the hands of Southern Democrats during his Administration. Contemptuously considered a "doughface" by his opponents, he

supported the proslavery measures that led to secession and war, particularly the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

This broadside prints a Letter from Pierce to Davis on January 6, 1860. The Letter, first printed in the Independent Democrat, was discovered when, "soon after the fall of Vicksburg, the library of Jeff. Davis, upon his plantation, near Jackson, Mississippi, fell into the hands of the Union troops." Printed here for all to see, Pierce's Letter "elucidate[s] the secret history of the Slaveholders' Conspiracy which finally culminated in bloody Rebellion, and as serving to show the complicity of Northern Democratic politicians."

In the 1860 Letter Pierce denounces "THE MADNESS OF NORTHERN ABOLITIONISM" and abolitionists' "FANATICAL PASSION ON THE SUBJECT OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY." Pierce expresses the hope that Davis will be the Democrats' nominee for president in the upcoming 1860 election.

"Men of New Hampshire! Read, compare, and reflect. From this letter, can be seen the encouragement which the leaders of the Rebellion had from the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic Party at the North. . . Not a word of remonstrance against the conspiracy of Jeff. Davis and his fellows, just ripening into rebellion, can be found in this letter of Franklin Pierce, now, as in 1860, the leader of the New Hampshire democracy."

OCLC 191233099 [2- AAS, Hamilton College] as of March 2024. Not in Sabin, LCP, or online at NHHS, U NH, Dartmouth, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Newberry, Brown.
(39941) \$875.00

16. [Rochester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society]: AUTOGRAPHS FOR FREEDOM. BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, AND THIRTY-FIVE OTHER EMINENT WRITERS. London: Sampson Low, Son & Co.; and John Cassell, Ludgate Hill: And All Booksellers., 1853. Original cloth [some loss to spine cloth]. Illustration frontis ["The Altar of Liberty, or 1776"]. viii, 192 pp, plus full-page plates following pages 24 ["Sheltering an Outcast Slave"], 38 ["The Hunted Slave"], 44 ["Slave Auction"], 76 ["Interior of a Coffee-House at Damascus"], 100 ["The Altar of ---, or 1850"], 110 ["Frederick Douglass and the Hotel Clerk"], 148 ["A Slave Gang on Their Way to Market"]. Clean text. Good+.

This first British edition, issuing in the same year as the first American edition, is a collection of anti-slavery essays, poems, and other writings, each with the author's facsimile autograph. The book prints Frederick Douglass's only work of fiction, "The Heroic Slave," based on the 1841 revolt of the slave ship Creole. Other prominent contributors include Harriet Beecher Stowe, Horace Mann, John G. Whittier, Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Gerrit Smith, William H. Seward; and three other African American authors: William G. Allen, James M. Smith, and James M. Whitfield,

The Preface is by Julia Griffiths, Secretary of the Rochester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society. Her Preface to the American Edition, also published in 1853, advises that proceeds from the book's sales "will be devoted to the dissemination of light and truth on the subject of slavery throughout the country." The Preface to the English edition is also printed.

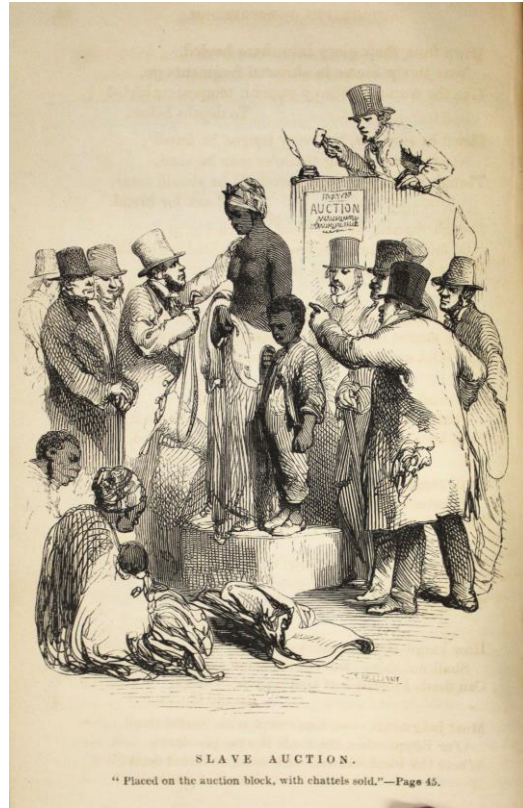
FIRST BRITISH EDITION. Blockson 9204. BAL 21781 [Whittier]. II Wright 1033 [Douglass].

(39942)

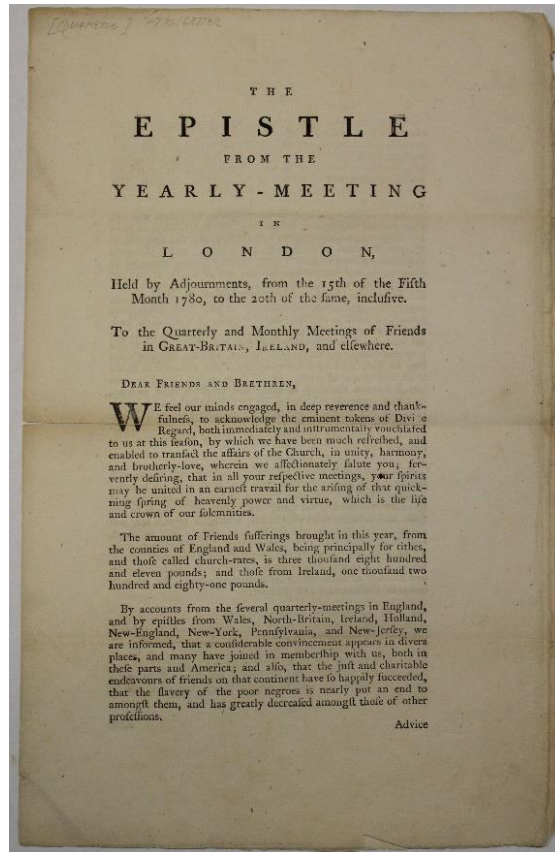
\$1,850.00



AUTOGRAPHS
 FOR
 FREEDOM.
 BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
 AND
 Thirty-five other Eminent Writers.
 LONDON:
 SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.; AND JOHN CASSELL,
 LUDGATE HILL:
 AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.
 1853.



Item No. 16



Item No. 17

17. Society of Friends: THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY-MEETING IN LONDON, HELD BY ADJOURNMENTS, FROM THE 15TH OF THE FIFTH MONTH 1780, TO THE 20TH OF THE SAME, INCLUSIVE. TO THE QUARTERLY AND MONTHLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS AND BRETHREN IN GREAT-BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND ELSEWHERE. DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN... [Philadelphia: 1780]. 4pp, folded folio leaf. Caption title [as issued]. Old horizontal folds, with short separation along margins at one fold [no loss]. Rubberstamp in blank portion of page 4, releasing the document from HSP. Good+. Signed in type by William Bleckly, Clerk to the Meeting, on page 4.

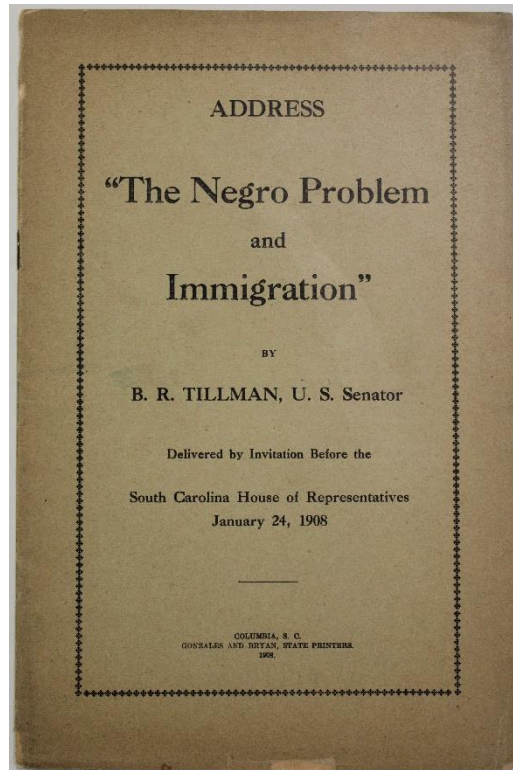
Reviews of the Meetings of Friends in America indicate that, "The just and charitable endeavors of friends on that continent have so happily succeeded, that the slavery of the poor negroes is nearly put an end to amongst them, and has greatly decreased amongst those of other professions." The Meeting optimistically assesses progress of Quakers in America and on the status of Slavery in the northern American colonies.

This is the American imprint, with the title letter 'L' [in 'London'] directly beneath the 'A' in 'Yearly', and the word 'London' 82 millimeters long rather than 109 millimeters. AAS, which does not own this imprint, says it is "A line-by-line copy of the London edition (ESTC T102626), but set in a completely different font.

See, ESTC W41887 and T102626. According to ESTC this imprint is held only at the Library Company. Not in Evans, Bristol, Shipton, or at AAS.

(39934)

\$600.00



Item No. 18

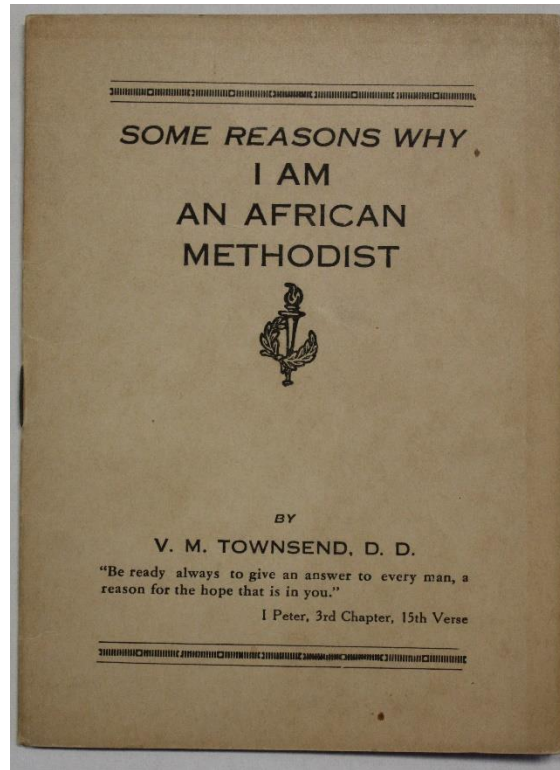
18. Tillman, B[enjamin] R[yan]: ADDRESS | "THE NEGRO PROBLEM AND IMMIGRATION" BY B.R. TILLMAN, U.S. SENATOR | DELIVERED BY INVITATION BEFORE THE SOUTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 24, 1908. Columbia, S.C.: Gonzales and Bryan, State Printers., 1908. 23, [1 blank] pp. Original staples and printed wrappers, Minor wrapper extremity wear, mild toning. Very Good.

"Pitchfork Ben" Tillman was the most notorious White Supremacist politician and Lynch Law advocate of his time. During his heyday, from his participation in the 1876 Hamburg Riots to his death in 1918, he was South Carolina's Governor, U.S. Senator, and architect of Carolina's 1895 Constitution which disfranchised most of its black population.

This Address warns against complacency: "Some people say that there is no race problem; that we have solved that by the Constitutional Convention of 1895; that the negroes are completely disfranchised; that they are quiet; that they are making no sign; that there is nothing to dread; no need for alarm." But eternal vigilance is necessary. It is true, he says, that "by the adoption of the educational qualification we disqualified all the negroes in South Carolina," except for a few. But, in the coming years "the number of negroes that can read and write, however indifferently... will increase and grow rapidly." Their votes, with the help of "negro-loving white men," threaten to sink the noble White race in the South.

V Turnbull 51.
(39961)

\$350.00



Item No. 19

19. Townsend, V.M., D.D.: SOME REASONS WHY I AM AN AFRICAN METHODIST. [Little Rock?: Privately Printed for the Author, c. 1940]. 20pp. Stitched in original printed front wrapper and plain rear wrapper. Page 2 is illustrated with a portrait of Rev. V.M. Townsend, D.D., LL. D., Presiding Elder Little Rock District, Arkansas Annual Conference, also identified here as "'Uncle Vince,' Member Executive Board Shorter College, Arkansas' Senior Presiding Elder." Very Good.

Townsend says "this little pamphlet" was "the result of a few words to me by Mr. S.M. Ballard who said he was inspired to say to me, 'You are the Senior Presiding Elder of your church in the state, considered sane in your judgment, a safe leader for many years. Strong in your devotion to the A.M.E. Church, Why are you such a strong African Methodist?' I decided then to answer the question in this little pamphlet, and let every one who desires know just why I am an African Methodist."

The pamphlet includes sections focusing on the scriptural foundation and origin of the A.M.E. Church. He proudly writes that God "can make of these women great preachers is we do not put ourselves in God's way." Townsend also explains the Church's stand on baptism, holiness, and "Christ our Head." Pages 19-20 contain a poem from Reverend Townsend with the heading, "The following poem Bespeaks my Sentiments." OCLC 24269006 [4- U AR, Emory, Duke, SMU] as of April 2024.

(39952)

\$375.00