

RIOTS

***Books From the 17th Century to the Present on Civil
Insurrections, Assassination Plots, Torture, Race Riots,
and Similar Domestic Disturbances.***

Catalogue # 201



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HANNAH CORCORAN,
THE MISSING GIRL OF CHARLESTOWN.
THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE UNRAVELED.
THE CONVENT AND THE CONFESSOR.
ATTEMPT AT ABDUCTION FOILED!
A FULL AND COMPLETE REPORT
OF THE RIOT IN CHARLESTOWN.

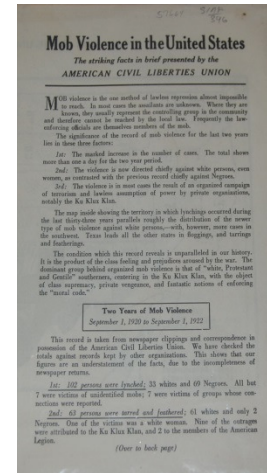


HANNAH CORCORAN, Engraved from a Daguerreotype.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY PALFREY & Co., 103 WASHINGTON STREET,
AND FOR SALE BY ALL PERIODICAL DEALERS IN NEW ENGLAND.
1853.

1. **AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. DEATH;** For inciting insurrection in Georgia! NY: American Civil Liberties Union, 1932. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 10. Paper wraps. VG. [57335] \$35.00
These men were indicted for organizing the unemployed.

2. **AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. MOB VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES;** The striking facts in brief presented by ... NY: American Civil Liberties Union, March, 1923. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 4, self wraps. Pages 1 & 4 are text, while the centerfold is a map of the US that shows lynchings in the United States, 1889-1922. The top of the back page is very browned, o/w a very good copy. [57664] \$125.00
This was issued in response to the "marked increase in the number of cases. The total shows more than one a day for the two year period (1920-1922)."



3. **ANDREWS, Charles M. NARRATIVES OF THE INSURRECTIONS;** with three facsimiles. [General title: Original Narratives of Early American History]. NY: Charles Scribner Sons, 1915. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 414. Bound in black cloth, bookplate a very good copy. [57619] \$65.00
This series was reproduced under ther auspices of the American Historical Association, general editor J. Franklin Jameson, PhD, LL.D

4. (ANON). **ACCOUNT OF THE TERRIFIC AND FATAL RIOT;** At the New-York Astor Place Opera House, On the night of May 10th, 1849 ... NY: H. M. Ranney, 1849. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 32. Illustrated with one etching. Paper wraps. Cover somewhat darkened, worn at spine, occasional foxing within, o/w VG. [57324] \$150.00
"Wherein an infuriated mob was quelled by the Public Authorities and Military, with...the Sudden Death or Mutilation of more than Fifty Citizens,..." Sparked by the rivalry of two actors, and carried forward in an atmosphere of social inequities and the resultant anger.

5. (ANON). **HANNAH CORCORAN,** The missing girl of Charlestown. The mysterious Disappearance Unraveled. The Convent and the Confessor. Attempt at abduction foiled! A full and complete report of the riot in Charlestown. Boston: Palfrey, 1853. 8vo, pp. 16, including front cover. Illustrated on front with an engraving. Sewn with cord at spine. Little foxed, edges little chipped, front torn near spine where tape was apparently removed. Good. [57319] \$150.00
Corcoran had converted from Catholic to the Freewill Baptist Church. Her mother tried to force her to return to Catholicism; Corcoran "disappeared" for a while, causing great uproar in the City of Charlestown. Despite protestation to the contrary, pretty much an anti-Catholic pamphlet.

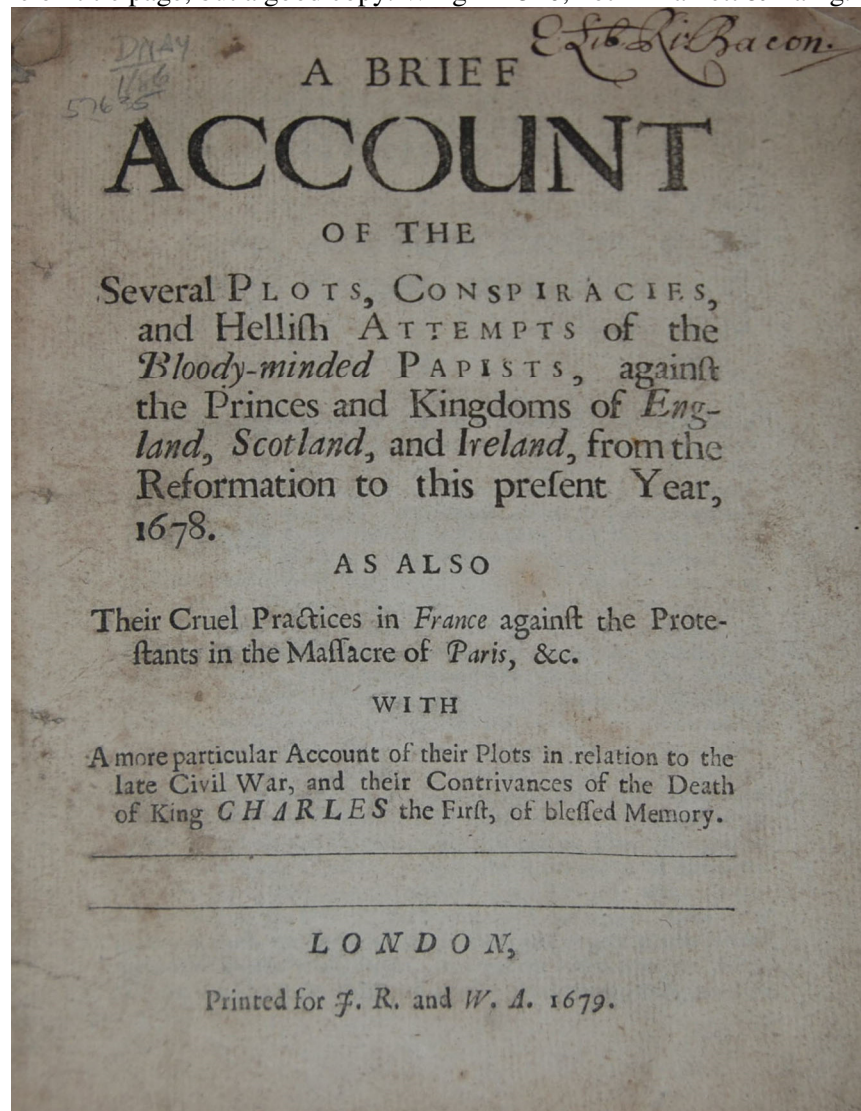
6. [ANON]. **A COMPLEAT HISTORY OF THE CEVENNEES;** Giving an account of the situation, strength and antiquity of the people and country; with some political reflections on their present circumstances, and their just reasons for taking up arms in defence of their lawfull rights and properties. Together with several treaties and stipulations made since Charles the 9th, to this present King Lewis the 14th, wherein the Cevennois have obtain'd many large priviledges, both civil and religious by a Doctor of the civil laws. London: Nich. Cox, 1703. 8vo, pp. 216. Bound in contemporary calf (little bent), a very good copy. (Pages 169-176 omitted from numbering) English Short Title Catalog: T60536 [57338] \$325.00

On the "Camisards or Cevennois. This is the history of the Camisards rebellion (1702-1705) which carried on organized military resistance to the dragonnads, or coversion by torture death and confiscation of property. (See Britannica (11th edition), vol. 5, pp. 113.)

7. [ANON]. **THE VOLCANO UNDER THE CITY**; by a Volunteer Special, with map showing New York police precincts. NY: Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 1887. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 350 + adv. Bound in red cloth stamped in black, a VG tight copy. Scarce. [57481] \$225.00

A scarce account of the New York City draft riot of 1863. Minor riots occurred in Rutland, Vt., Wooster, Ohio, Boston, MA., and Portsmouth, NH, but none equaled in length or destructiveness those in New York City. Fanned by Democratic opposition to the war ... for four days the city was a welter of conflagrations, assaults and defiances, costing a thousand casualties and 1.5 Million property loss [Dictionary of American History, vol. 2, p. 164].

8. (ANTI-CATHOLIC)(ANON). **A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL PLOTS**, Conspiracies, and Hellish Attempts of the Boody-minded Papists, against the Princes and Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, from the Reformation to the present year, 1678. As Also Their cruel practices in France against the Protestants in the Massacre of Paris, &c. With a more particular Account of their plots in relation to the late Civil War, and their contrivances of the Death of King Charles the first, of blessed memory. London: J. R and W.A., 1679. Small 4to, pp. 46. Removed from a bound volume, some soiled, contemporary name on title page, but a good copy. Wing B-4520, not in Halkett & Laing. [57635]



\$450.00

from Wikipedia: "The St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in 1572 was a targeted group of assassinations and a wave of Catholic mob violence, directed against the Huguenots during the French Wars of

Religion. Traditionally believed to have been instigated by Catherine de' Medici, the mother of King Charles IX, the massacre took place five days after the wedding of the king's sister Margaret to the Protestant Henry III of Navarre (the future Henry IV of France). This marriage was an occasion for which many of the most wealthy and prominent Huguenots had gathered in largely Catholic Paris. The massacre began in the night of 23–24 August 1572 (the eve of the feast of Bartholomew the Apostle), two days after the attempted assassination of Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, the military and political leader of the Huguenots. The king ordered the killing of a group of Huguenot leaders, including Coligny, and the slaughter spread throughout Paris. Lasting several weeks, the massacre expanded outward to other urban centers and the countryside. Modern estimates for the number of dead across France vary widely, from 5,000 to 30,000.

9. APES, William. **INDIAN NULLIFICATION OF THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.** relative to the Marshpee Tribe: or, The pretended riot explained. Boston: 1835. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 168. original some soiled and stained linen covered boards with paper label. Contemporary ownership signature: "The Property of Almond Thaxter Southbridge Mass" Woodcut frontispiece of a white man offering a native American a bottle of liquor. Some foxed, a good copy. Imprints # 30095, Sabin 1736; Field. 41. Hubbard Sale 73. DAB I, p.323. [57279] \$400.00
To protect their woodlands from encroachment by neighboring whites the members of the Marshpee Tribe unloaded a cart of illegal firewood and were convicted of participating in a riot. Apes, an ordained minister was imprisoned for 30 days. William Reese: " A rare account of the Marshpee affair. Apes was an educated Christian preacher of the Pequot tribe, was born in Colrain, Massachusetts in 1798 and was descended from King Philip of the Pequot tribe. He spent his childhood in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and later served as a missionary among the Indians of Maine and Rhode Island. He was the author of A SON OF THE FOREST (1829), which is considered the first autobiography truly written by a Native American. Sabin attributes the present work to William J. Snelling, but the DAB claims Snelling merely finished the book. "If all statements of the author, who claims to be a lineal descendant of the tribe, which suffered such murderous slaughter at the hands of Captains Church and Underhill, are true, there is a long score of wrongs to be settled with the State of Massachusetts"

10. APTHEKER, Herbert. **NEGRO SLAVE REVOLTS IN THE UNITED STATES;** 1526-1860. NY: International Publishers, (1939). Small 8vo, pp. 72. Chronology. Paper wraps. Cover little darkened and chipped, o/w VG. [57337] \$45.00

11. ARANGO, General Napoleon. **THE CUBAN REBELLION,** It's History, Government, Resources, Object, Hopes, and Prospects. Address by ... to His Countrymen in Arms. March 28, 1870. Broadsheet, approx 18 x 12in, pp. 2. Printed in four columns, on both sides of the sheet. Chipped at the edges and some wear at the folds, a very good copy. The address is signed in type by Napoleon Arango, and dated March 28th, 1870. OCLC locates four copies (American Antiquarian Society, Princeton, Harvard, Michigan). [57653] \$950.00

Arango states his objections to the insurrection declared by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, aimed at achieving independence from Spain, called the "Ten Year War" or "Great War," 1868-1878. Arango was a Cuban planter.

12. ARCHER, Jules. **RIOT!** A history of Mob Action in the United States. NY: Hawthorne Books, (1974). First Edition. ISBN: 0801551005. 8vo, pp. 184. A very good copy in price clipped dj. [57461] \$25.00

13. [ATKINSON, Wilmer, 1840-1920.]. **IS LESE MAJESTE A CRIME IN AMERICA?** Should men be jailed for Free Speech. [Seattle, WA: Will Atkinson, Metropolitan Press Printing Co, [1912]. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 32. Little soiled printed wraps. Very good. [57394] \$75.00

"For making a speech advocating the impeachment of Federal Judge C. H. Hanford, the speakers were arrested." The incident took place in Seattle, WA. "Lese Majeste" is the crime of violating majesty, an offence against the dignity of a reigning sovereign or against a state.

THE CONSPIRACY OF EQUALS

14. BABEUF, Gracchus. **AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF 7 VOLUMES ON THE TRIAL AT THE VENDOME**; as well as diverse items relating to the trial of Gracchus Babeuf, Jean-Baptiste Drouet, and others. Paris: various publishers, ca 1797. Volumes 1-6 are 8vo and bound in brown half calf and marble boards. Some of the volumes have moderate foxing, the title page of volume 1 has been rebaked without loss: Volumes 1-3: **DEBATS DU PROCES** instruit par la Haute-Cour de Justice, contre Drouet, Babœuf, et autres; recueillis par des sténographes. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, s.d. [1797]. 472 pp., 514 pp., 631pp. . [Daline, Saitta, Soboul, 55]. Vol. 4 **BAILLY** (Nicolas). Discours des accusateurs nationaux pres la Haute-Cour de Justice, Prononcé par le citoyen Bailly, l'un d'eux, A la suite du débat, dans l'affaire du Représentant du peuple Drouet, de Babeuf et autres, accusés de conspiration contre la sûreté intérieure de la République. Vendôme, Imprimerie de la Haute-Cour, an V. 256 pp.-jii pp.-(1)p. non chiffrée-(1)f. errata. This is an essential part of the lawsuit published before the judgement of the High Court. It was included, also, in the volume of the bebate. Martin & Walter I, 1126. Vol. 5-6 **HAUTE-COUR DE JUSTICE. COPIE DES PIÈCES** saisies dans le local que Babœuf occupait lors de son arrestation. - Suite de la copie des pièces... Paris, Imprimerie nationale, nivôse an V (1797). 334 pp. [This is one of the fundamental documents of the history of "The Conspiracy of Equals." Indeed, the volume 5 (pp. 159-163) contains the first known printing of the famous "Manifesto of the Equals" that was not reprinted until 1828 when it was published by Buinarotti in his "Conspirqacy of Equals" who formally attributes it to Slvain Marechal. Moreover, it is upon the documents in this work that the court supported its charge that lead to the death penalty. [Daline, Saitta, Soboul, 51]. The final volume is uncut and bound in contemporary wraps: **RESUME DE PRESIDENT DE LA HAUTE-COUR DE JUSTICE**, a la suite du debat, dans l'affaire du representant de peuple Drouet, de Baboeuf et autres, accuses de conspiration contre la surete interieure de la Republic. Seances des 2, 3, et 4 prairial. (Ans V, 12 Mai, 1796). All of this material is very scarce. OCLC shows just one location of our first 6 volumes (GUA). [54622] \$9,500.00

French political agitator and revolutionary, Francois Noel (Gracchus) Babeuf (1760-1797) led the so called "Conspiracy of Equals" against the French Directory. The plot was denounced by the traitor Grisel and a wave of arrests were made on May 10, 1796. There were 65 defendants, including 5 women. A High Court of Justice was held in Vendome in October of 1796. Babeuf and Darthe were executed. As noted by the Britannica: "Babeuf ... published the first number of his "Journal du Liberte de la presses, the title which was altered on the fifth of October to "La Tribune du People." The execution of Robespierre on the 28th of July had ended the Terror, and Babeuf ... defended the men of Thermidor and attacked the fallen terrorists with his Saul violence. But he also attacked from the point of view of his own socialistic theories, the outcome of the Revolution ...this had few supporters ... and in October, Babeuf was arrested and sent to prison in Arras. Here he came under the influence of ... Lebois, editor of the "Journal de l'Egalite" afterwards the "Ami Du Peuple", papers which continued on in the tradition of Marat. He emerged from prison ... convinced that his Utopia ... could only be realized through the restoration of the Constitution of 1793. [The economic problems increased and] "the universal misery gave point to the violent attacks of Babeuf on the existing order ... He gathered around him a small circle of his immediate followers known as the "Societe de Eqaux", soon merged with the rump of the Jacobins." The trial lasted three months. Babeuf and Darthe were executed and a number of others exiled. "Historically his importance lies in the fact that he was the first to propound socialism as a practical policy, and the father of the movements which played so conspicuous a part in the revolutions of 1848 and 1871."

15. [BABEUF, Gracchus]. **DU SYSTEME DE DEPOPULATION**; ou La vie et les crimes de Carrier; son procès, et celui du comité révolutionnaire de Nantes: avec des recherches et des considérations politiques sur les vues générales du décemvirat, dans l'invention de ce système; sur sa combinaison principale avec la guerre de la Vendée; et sur le projet de son application à toutes les parties de la république. Paris: Franklin, 1795. Second Impression of the first edition, labeled "Second Edition" but has the same errors in pagination as the first. 8vo, pp. [viii], 9-194 (ie. 192, pp. 153/154 non existant), frontis portrait of Carrier bound in on a stub, bound with the half-title in original sewn wraps, housed in a custom clam shell box. Untrimmed, some toning to the first half dozen leaves, a very nice clean copy. Martin & Walter I, 950; Lemiere 17. [27541] \$1,850.00

The "First Revolutionary Communist", French political agitator and revolutionary, Francois Noel (Gracchus) Babeuf (1760-1797) led the so called "Conspiracy of Equals" against the French Directory. This was the first violent attempt to install socialism in a country. The plot was denounced and a wave of arrests were made on May 10, 1796. A High Court of Justice was held in Vendome in October of 1796 and Babeuf was executed.

In this tract, Babeuf condemns the policy of the Republican armies of Robespierre as genocidal against the rebellion in La Vendee. Jean Baptiste Carrier (1756-1794) was said to be responsible for the execution and murder of 15,000 men, women and children, on the orders of the "Convention" until recalled by the Committee of Public Safety in 1794. He was finally brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal and executed in 1794.

16. (BALTIMORE)[THOMPSON, John?]. **AN EXACT AND AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE IN BALTIMORE, ON THE 27TH AND 28TH OF JULY LAST**; Carefully collected from some of the sufferers and eyewitnesses to which is added A NARRATIVE OF MR. JOHN THOMPSON, one of the unfortunate sufferers, &c. [Baltimore?]: Printed for the purchasers, September 1, 1812. First Edition. 12mo, pp. 71. Bound in leather backed plan boards, lacks the end paper, (hinge loose). Howes B81; Imprints 25376. Rare. [57452] \$700.00

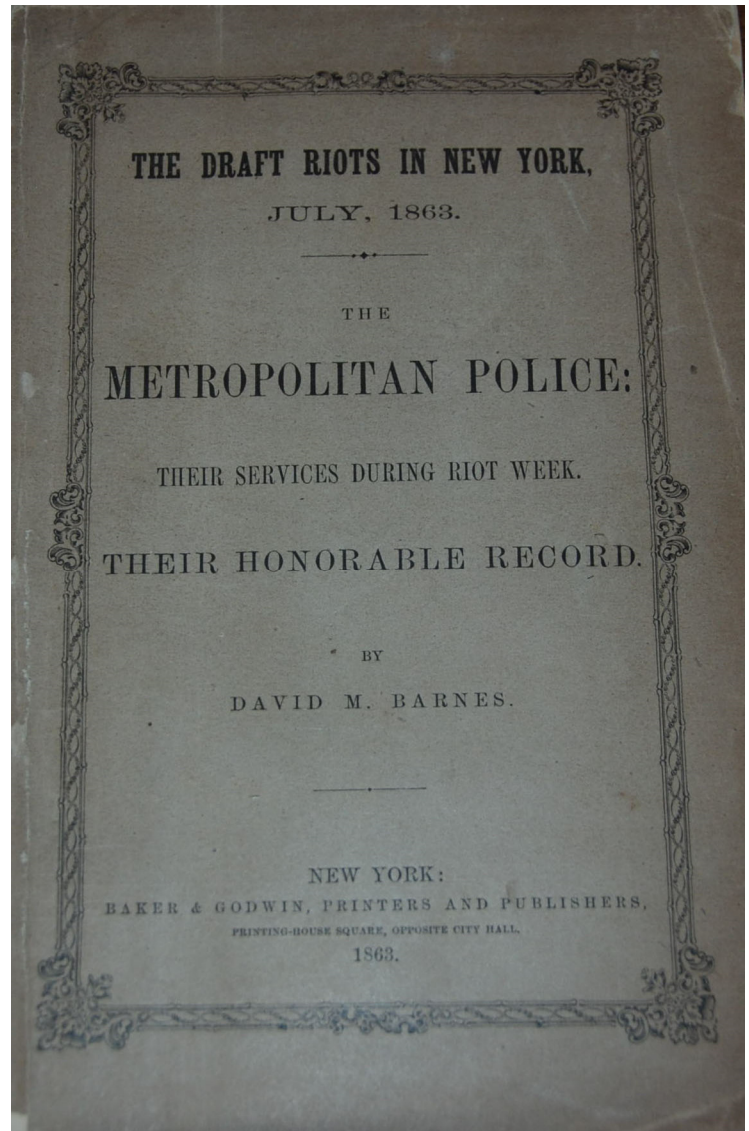
Concerning the riots that ensued in Baltimore during the summer of 1812 after Alexander Contee Hanson, publisher of the Federal Republican, denounced President James Madison's declaration of war. Last page blank. "Extract from the narrative of Otho Sprigg, Esquire, one of the gentlemen who defended the house in Charles-Street, Baltimore."--Page [49]-55. Followed by extracts from other letters, including one from A.C. Hanson, and accounts of public meetings held in Georgetown and Upper Marlborough, Md. The affair began with the destruction of a Federal newspaper opposed to the War of 1812 and ended with the killing of one of the proprietors and fatal injuries to General Henry Lee.

17. BARGAR, Byron L. **THE LAW AND CUSTOMS OF RIOT DUTY**; A Guide for National Guard Officers with Commentaries on Federal Aid. Columbus OH: by the author, 1907. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 323. Bound in soiled yellow buckram with leather label, a very good copy. [57489] \$35.00
Bargar was a Lt. Col. in the Ohio National Guard and member of the Ohio Bar.

18. BARNARD, Harry. **EAGLE FORGOTTEN**; The life of John Peter Altgeld. Secaucus NJ: Lyle Stuart, (1966). Third edition. 8vo, pp. 496. Notes, bibliography, index. Paper over boards. Review laid in. Top edges little spotted, o/w a VG tight copy in somewhat scuffed and soiled dj. [49597] \$25.00
Biography of the Illinois governor who pardoned the surviving Haymarket prisoners, and introduced a reform regime suggestive of the New Deal.

19. BARNES, David M. **THE DRAFT RIOTS IN NEW YORK, JULY, 1863**; The Metropolitan Police: Their Services During Riot Week Their Honorable Record. NY: Baker & Godwin, 1863. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 119. Bound in original printed wraps (chipped along the spine, hinge loose) a very good copy. Sabin 3813 [57569] \$2,500.00

Wikipedia: "The New York draft riots (July 13–16, 1863), known at the time as Draft Week were violent disturbances in Lower Manhattan, widely regarded as the culmination of working-class discontent with new laws passed by Congress that year to draft men to fight in the ongoing American Civil War. The riots remain the largest civil and racial insurrection in American history, aside from the Civil War itself. U.S. President Abraham Lincoln diverted several regiments of militia and volunteer troops from following up after the Battle of Gettysburg to control the city. The rioters were overwhelmingly working-class men, resenting particularly that wealthier men, who could afford to pay a \$300 (equivalent to \$5,835 in 2016) commutation fee to hire a substitute, were spared from the draft. Initially intended to express anger at the draft, the protests turned into a race riot, with white rioters, predominantly Irish immigrants, attacking blacks throughout the city. The official death toll was listed at either 119 or 120 individuals. Conditions in the city were such that Major General John E. Wool, commander of the Department of the East, said on July 16 that "Martial law ought to be proclaimed, but I have not a sufficient force to enforce it."



20. BARNES, Hon. William. **PAPER AND BRIEF**; prepared by ... on the Writ of Injunction, Labor Unions, Strikes, Boycotts and Contemps. [Nantucket Island: The O'Connor-Barnes Homestead, 1908]. First edn. 8vo, pp. 61. Printed wraps. Printed inscription, signed by the author. Some faded, very good. [57494] \$25.00

An attack on unions and strikes, etc.

21. BEALS, Carlton. **THE GREAT REVOLT AND ITS LEADERS**; The history of popular American Uprisings in the 1890's. London: Abelard- Schuman, (1970). Second Printing. 8vo, pp. 367. A very good copy is some worn dj. [57493] \$25.00

A description of the western and southern grass-roots agricultural revolts that happened in the 1890's in the US

22. BEECHER, Rev. Edward. **NARRATIVE OF RIOTS AT ALTON**; in connection with the Death of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. Alton: Holton, 1838. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 159. Bound in publisher's cloth with paper label. A very good copy. Howes B- 307; Afro-Americana 1018. [57465] \$325.00

Lovejoy's espousing of the immediate abolition of slavery in his Alton Observer led mobs to destroy his presses three times. On November 7, 1837, while guarding his press, he was killed. The story of an early abolition martyr. The author was fellow abolitionist Edward Beecher, son of Lyman Beecher and brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher.

23. BELLAMY, Edward. **THE DUKE OF STOCKBRIDGE**, a romance of the Shays' Rebellion. NY: Silver, Burdette, 1900. First Edition, Second Printing. First edn. 8vo, pp. 371. An excellent copy, uncut. BAL 970; Wright III, 458 [57514] \$85.00

24. [BIGGS, James T]. **THE HISTORY OF DON FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA'S ATTEMPT TO EFFECT A REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AMERICA**; in a series of letters. By a gentleman who was an officer under that General, to his friend in the United States. To which are annexed, Sketches of the life of Miranda, and Geographical notices of Caraccas. Boston: Edward Oliver, 1810. Second Edition. 8vo, pp. 312. Bound in contemporary calf (may lack a blank or half title), generally a very good copy. Howes B 442; Imprints 19553. [57318] \$150.00

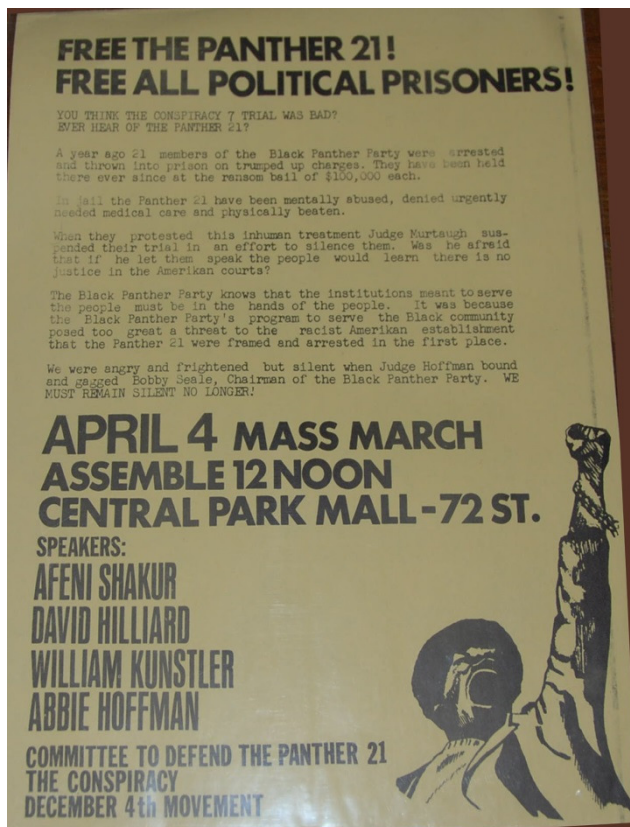
Miranda (1750?-1816) was a Venezuelan, born in Caracas, served in the Spanish Army (1773-1782), in the French Revolutionary Armies (1792-1793), commanded a patriot army in Venezuela (1810), and became dictator of Venezuela in 1812. Miranda was a Venezuelan revolutionary who joined the Spanish army but fled to the U.S. in 1783, where he met leaders of the American Revolution and formed plans for the liberation of South America. He launched an unsuccessful invasion of Venezuela in 1806 and returned at the request of Simón Bolívar to fight again in 1810. He assumed dictatorial powers in 1811 but was removed by a Spanish counterattack. Some viewed his surrender as traitorous. He died in a Spanish prison cell. Biggs served as a volunteer officer under Miranda during his first expedition, and this work remains an important account of the affair.

25. (BIRMINGHAM RIOTS) [PRIESTLY, Joseph. **AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF THE RIOTS IN BIRMINGHAM**, On the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Days of July, 1791: with The Trials of the Rioters, and an impartial collection of letters, &c. Written by the supporters of the Establishment and the Dissenters in Consequence of the Tumults ... to which is added, an appendix containing papers omitted in the first part, or since published; Likewise the claims of the sufferers, and the verdicts of the Juries.

London: Printed for the compiler and sold by J. Belcher, [1791]. Second edn. 8vo, pp. 76 + 36 (appendix). Rebound in mid 19th century 1/4 leather. Well rubbed, title page soiled. A good copy. [57503] \$225.00

From Wikipedia: "The Priestley Riots (also known as the Birmingham Riots of 1791) took place from 14 July to 17 July 1791 in Birmingham, England; the rioters' main targets were religious Dissenters, most notably the politically and theologically controversial Joseph Priestley. Both local and national issues stirred the passions of the rioters, from disagreements over public library book purchases, to controversies over Dissenters' attempts to gain full civil rights and their support of the French Revolution. The riots started with an attack on Birmingham's Royal Hotel – the site of a banquet organized in sympathy with the French Revolution. Then, beginning with Priestley's church and home, the rioters attacked or burned four Dissenting chapels, twenty-seven houses, and several businesses. Many of them became intoxicated by liquor that they found while looting, or with which they were bribed to stop burning homes. A small core could not be bribed, however, and remained sober. The rioters burned not only the homes and chapels of Dissenters, but also the homes of people they associated with Dissenters, such as members of the scientific Lunar Society. While the riots were not initiated by Prime Minister William Pitt's administration, the national government was slow to respond to the Dissenters' pleas for help. Local Birmingham officials seem to have been involved in the planning of the riots, and they were later reluctant to prosecute any ringleaders. Industrialist James Watt wrote that the riots "divided

[Birmingham] into two parties who hate one another mortally". Those who had been attacked gradually left, leaving Birmingham a more conservative city than it had been throughout the eighteenth century."



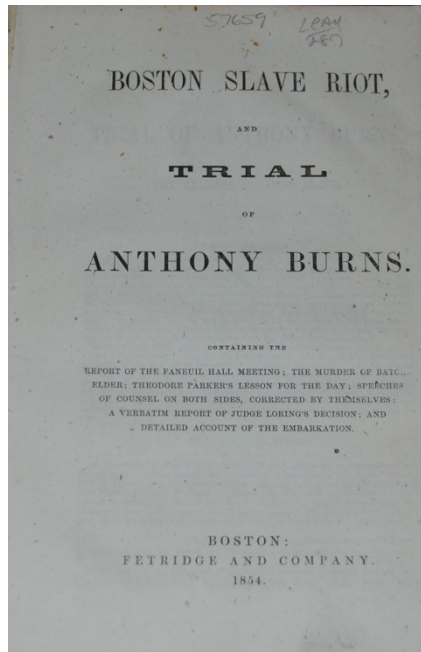
26. BISHOP, Joseph Bucklin. **THE COAL STRIKE**; Panama Philippines and Cuba. NY: Scott-Thaw, 1904. Reprint from "The International Quarterly". Small 8vo, pp. 31. [Issues of a new epoch.] Paper wraps. Cover slightly soiled, with small tear at rear bottom of spine, but a VG tight copy, [57321] \$45.00

27. (BLACK PANTHERS). **FREE THE PANTHER 21! FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS**; April 4, Mass March, Assemble 12 noon, Central Park Mall - 72nd ST. Speakers include Afeni Shakur, Dave Dillard, William Kunstler, Abbie Hoffman. (NY): Committee to Defend the Panther 21, (1970). Broadside, 11 x 8-1/2 inches. Printed in black on yellow paper, bold text printed above the strident figure of a political prisoner. [57652] \$900.00

THE BOSTON MASSACRE

28. (BOSTON MASSACRE) HODGSON, (John) (reporter). **THE TRIAL OF THE BRITISH SOLDIERS OF THE 29TH REGIMENT OF FOOT, FOR THE MURDER OF CRISPUS ATTUCKS, SAMUEL GRAY, SAMUEL MAVERICK, JAMES CALDWELL, AND PATRICK CARR**; On Monday Evening, March 5, 1770. Before the Honorable Benjamin Lynde, John Cushing, Peter Oliver, and Edmund Trowbridge, Esquires, Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, Held at Boston, by Adjournment, November 27, 1770. Boston: William Emmons, 1824. Reprint, originally issued in 1770. 8vo, pp. 146. Bound in full calf. 1830 ownership signature of Richard H. Staats on the end paper and title page. Howes H-561 "One of the notable American trials" [57457] \$450.00

This is the trial of the British soldiers who participated in the "Boston Massacre." The Boston Massacre was the killing of five colonists by British regulars on March 5, 1770. It was the culmination of tensions in the American colonies that had been growing since Royal troops first appeared in Massachusetts in October 1768 to enforce the heavy tax burden imposed by the Townshend Acts.



29. **BOSTON SLAVE RIOT AND TRIAL OF ANTHONY BURNS**; Containing the report of the Faneuil Hall Meeting; the murder of Batchelder; Theodore Parker's Lesson of the Day; Speeches of counsel on both sides, corrected by themselves; A verbatim report of Judge Loring's Decision; and detailed account of the embarkation. Boston: Fetridge and Co., 1854. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 86. Removed, a very good copy. BAL 4442; Bergman p. 205; Salk p. 10; Dumond p. 30; Afro-Americana 1393. [57659] \$425.00

A contemporary account of this famous case in which Boston citizens tried to help a fugitive slave. Burns was returned to the South but later freed. Richard Henry Dana was defense counsel for Burns and his rescuers.

30. (BOSTON TEA PARTY) [THATCHER, Benj. B]. **A RETROSPECT OF THE BOSTON TEA-PARTY**, with a memoir of George T. Hewes, a survivor of the little band of patriots who drowned the tea in Boston Harbor in 1773. By a citizen of New York. NY: Bliss, 1834. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 209. Portrait, bound in worn linen backed boards with paper label.

Names on end paper, An untrimmed copy. Very good. Imprints 24871. Howes T-152; Sabin 54391. [57480] \$350.00

Sailor, soldier and adventurer, Hewes was one of the few to acknowledge his part in The Boston Tea Party

31. (BOSTON TEA PARTY) KIMBALL, James. **THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF TEA IN BOSTON HARBOR**; with a sketch of William Russell of Boston one of the tea "destroyers" from the Essex Institute Historical Collections Vol. XII, no. 3). (np: Essex Institute, 1873). First Edition. 8vo, pp. 45. Bound in printed wraps (chipped, rear separate) a good copy. Scarce. [57570] \$45.00

Read Dec 16, 1873.

32. BOYLE, Kay. **THE LONG WALK AT SAN FRANCISCO STATE**; and other essays. NY: Grove, (1970). First Edition. Small 8vo, pp. 150. A fine copy in dj (lacks a 1/2 inch by 2 inch strip along the top of the front cover). Illustrated with photographs. [57308] \$25.00

Includes a number essays on the student strike at San Francisco State College. Also includes notes on Black Panther Huey P. Newton's trial. Boyle is best know as a novelist.

33. BRACKENRIDGE, Henry M. **HISTORY OF THE WESTERN INSURRECTION IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA**, commonly called the Whiskey Insurrection. 1794. Pittsburgh: W. S. Haven, 1859. First edn. 8vo, pp. 336. Bound in publisher's cloth, ex-library copy with bookplate on the endpaper, a very good clean copy. Howes B-685. [57476] \$375.00

Howes notes that the author: "defends his father for defending the frontier."

34. BRADFORD, Alden. **HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS**; From July, 1775, when General Washington took command of the American Army, at Cambridge to the year 1789, (Inclusive) When the Federal Government was established under The Present Government. Boston: Wells and Lilly, 1825. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 376. Uncut and partially unopened, and bound with the half title to later binder's cloth. A very good copy of the second portion of Bradford's three part history of Massachusetts. Sabin 7221; Howes B-698; S & S 19845, Larned 3132. [57592] \$175.00

The first part of this was published in 1822. "The author was one of the most thorough and systematic of the earlier students of Massachusetts history. His style was clear and forcible, but without ornament. His sympathies were strong in favor of the colonial course in the Revolution. These volumes are of importance to the investigator and are a credit to the scholarship of their time" - Larned. This volume covers the history of the Bay State during the Revolutionary War with much information on Shays' Rebellion.

35. (BRISTOL RIOTS). **A NARRATIVE OF THE DREADFUL RIOTS AND BURNINGS**; which occurred in Bristol, On Saturday. Sunday and Monday, the 29th, 30th and 31st of October, 1831. And the destruction of property and lives consequent upon them. [Bristol: Rose, 1831. First Edition]. Bound With: Trails of the Bristol Rioters. The special Commission. Bound with The Trials of the Prisoners concerned in the late riots, Tuesday, January 3, 1832, at the Guildhall. Bound with The Courts-Martial upon Lieut.-Col. Brereton and Capt. Warrington, for imputed neglect of duty during the Bristol Riots on October 29, 30, & 31, 1831. Bristol: Rose, 1832. Bound in later 3/4 cloth and marble paper. The 4 pamphlets. [57450] \$450.00

36. (BRISTOL RIOTS) SOMERTON, W[illiam] H[oward]. **A NARRATIVE OF THE BRISTOL RIOTS**, on the 29th, 30th and 31st of October, 1831, consequent on the arrival of The Recorder, Sir C. Wetherell, to open the commission of Assize; with full particulars of the burning of Bridewell, The Gaol, The Toll-Houses, Gloucester County Prison, The Bishops Palace, The Mansion House, Custom House, Excise Office, and Nearly Fifty Houses in Queen-Square, King Street, Little King-Street, Prince's Street, &c, &c; A preface, introductory remarks and concluding observations by ... Bristol: The Mercury Office, [1831]. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 40. Bound in 3/4 morocco (rubbed at corners), a very good copy. [57449] \$425.00

The arrival of the hard line magistrate led to 3 days of rioting in which much of the town was burned.

37. (BRISTOL RIOTS)[EAGLES, Rev. John]. **THE BRISTOL RIOTS**, Their Causes, Progress, and Consequences by a Citizen. Bristol: Gutch and Martin, 1832. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 404. Bound in morocco backed boards, a very good copy. Goldsmiths 27545, Halkett and Laing, Vol. 1, 249. [57516] \$275.00

Following the rejection of electoral reform laws by the House of Lords in 1831, a large crowd assembled in Queen Square to protest the fact that only a small fraction of Bristol's population had the right to vote. Rioting ensued for the following three days, during which time a fiery mob of some 500 young men looted the house of the Bishop of Bristol, Mansion House, and other eminent private properties. Ultimately the Third Dragoon Guards were deployed to break the standoff, resulting in a handful of casualties and many more wounded. Eighty-one of the Bristol rioters were found guilty, seven of whom were sentenced to transportation. Of the twenty-six sentenced to death, fifteen were subsequently reprieved and sentenced to transportation to Australia

38. BROWNELL, Wm H, Brig-Genl. **FORMATIONS FOR STREET RIOT DUTY**; prepared for the national guard. NY: Army & Navy Journal, 1884. Revised edition. 12mo, pp. 43. Flexible blue cloth stamped in gold, illustrated with formation diagrams. Personal library bookplate. A very good copy. Scarce. [57280] \$125.00

The author commanded the 4th Brigade of N[ational] G[uard] S[tate] N[ew] Y[ork]. A manual to suppress rioters and demonstrators.

39. [BUTLER, Henry Langdon]. **MILITARY PROTECTION**; United States Guards. The use of Organized Bodies in the Protection and Defense of Property during Riots, Strikes, and Civil Disturbances. War Plans Division. [Washington]: War Department, Document no. 882, Office of the Adjutant General., [1918]. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 78. Bound in flexible suede and stamped: "Riot Duty | Butler" on the cover. Inscribed by the author on the title page. A very good copy. [57495] \$65.00

40. BYFIELD, Nathanael. **AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE REVOLUTION IN NEW-ENGLAND.** NY: reprinted for Joseph Sabin, 1865. Sabin quarto reprints no.1. Quarto, pp. 28. Bound in 3/4 vellum backed boards. A very good copy. Sabin 9709: "Edition, 250 copies, of which 50 are on large paper." [57617] \$150.00

A reprint of a book originally published in 1689 by a Bristol merchant. A most important work for the history of New England. Sir Edmund Andros, the governor of Massachusetts appointed by Charles II, was overthrown in the spring of 1689 because of his harsh and overbearing rule. This pamphlet explains the position of those who removed him from power and their protestations of loyalty to the British Crown.

41. CAMUS, Albert. **THE REBEL**; With a foreword by Sir. Herbert Read. [Translated from the French (L'Homme Revolte) by Anthony Bower]. NY: Knopf, 1954. First US Edition. 8vo, pp. 273. A VG tight copy in some scuffed and chipped dj. The scarce first edition. [57507] \$450.00

"By one of the most profoundly influential thinkers of our century, 'The Rebel' is a classic essay on revolution.

42. CANTOR, Louis. **A PROLOGUE TO THE PROTEST MOVEMENT**; The Missouri sharecropper roadside demonstrations of 1939. Durham, NC: Duke, 1969. First edn. ISBN: 822302152. 8vo, pp. 204. A very good copy in price clipped dj. [57474] \$25.00

43. CAPECI, Dominic J. **THE HARLEM RIOT OF 1943.** Philadelphia: Temple Univ. Press, (1977). First Edition. ISBN: 0877220948. 8vo, pp. 262. Illustrated. A very good copy in dj. Not in Afro-Americana. [57510] \$35.00

Racial tensions exploded after a white policeman shot a Black soldier. "Within twelve hours six persons were dead, several hundred injured and approximately two million dollars' worth of property destroyed."

44. CARTER, Everett. **THE HAYMARKET AFFAIR IN LITERATURE.** (1950). Reprint from American Quarterly, Vol 2, No 3. 8vo, pp. (9). Paper wraps. A nice copy. [57332] \$20.00

45. CHANDLER, Samuel. **THE HISTORY OF PERSECUTION**, in four parts. Viz. I. Amongst the Heathens. II. Under the Christian Emperors. III. Under the Papacy and Inquisition. IV. Amongst Protestants. With a preface, containing remarks on Dr. Roger's Vindication of the Civil Establishment of Religion. London: J. Gray, 1736. First Edition. 8vo, xcii, vi, 468. Illustrated with 9 folding engraved plates, one of a person being tortured by the Inquisition. Bookplate. Bound in worn contemporary calf, front cover separate, rubbed and worn. Some foxed, minor stains and foxing. Lowndes, 409. [57356] \$450.00

Chandler (1693-1766) was a non-conformist divine. After his wife lost her fortune in a South Seas scam, he was forced to open a bookshop. He later was a pastor for 40 years. In many ways, this is an attack on Catholicism.

46. CHANDLER, Samuel. **THE HISTORY OF PERSECUTION**, in four parts. Viz. I. Amongst the Heathens. II. Under the Christian Emperors. III. Under the Papacy and Inquisition. IV. Amongst Protestants. With a preface, containing remarks on Dr. Roger's Vindication of the Civil Establishment of Religion. London: J. Gray, 1736. First Edition. 8vo, xcii, vi, 468. Illustrated with 9 folding engraved plates, one of a person being tortured by the Inquisition. Bookplate. Bound in contemporary calf, neatly rebounded, rubbed. Some foxed, minor stains and foxing. Lowndes, 409. [38194] \$600.00

Chandler (1693-1766) was a non-conformist divine. After his wife lost her fortune in a South Seas scam, he was forced to open a bookshop. He later was a pastor for 40 years. In many ways, this is an attack on Catholicism.

47. CHAPIN, E. H. **DISCOURSE**, Preached in the Universalist Church, Charlestown, on Sunday, May 12, 1844, in reference to the Recent Riots in Philadelphia. Boston: A. Tompkins, 1844. 8vo, pp. 16. Paper wraps. A little foxing here and there, but a VG tight copy. [57325] \$50.00

48. CHICAGO COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS. **THE NEGRO IN CHICAGO**; A study of race relations and a race riot. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, (1922). First Edition. 8vo, pp. 672. Illustrated with a fold-out map. Hinge tender, a very good copy. Not in Afro-Americana. [57610] \$325.00
from Wikipedia: "The Chicago race riot of 1919 was a major racial conflict that began in Chicago, Illinois on July 27, 1919 and ended on August 3. During the riot, thirty-eight people died (23 black and 15 white) and over five hundred were injured. It is considered the worst of the approximately 25 riots during the Red Summer, so named because of the violence and fatalities across the nation. The combination of prolonged arson, looting, and murder made it the worst race riot in the history of Illinois...The Chicago riot lasted almost a week, ending only after the government had deployed nearly 6,000 National Guard infantrymen. They stationed them around the Black Belt to prevent any further white attacks. By the evening of July 30, most violence had ended. The majority of the rioting, murder, and arson was the result of white ethnic groups attacking the African American population in the city's Black Belt on the South Side. Most of the casualties and property damage were suffered by black Chicagoans ...

49. [CIVIL WAR][HOLT, J]. **REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL ON THE "ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS,"**; or Sons of Liberty." A Western Conspiracy in aid of The Southern Rebellion. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 16. Removed, some foxing and light toning, very good. [57438] \$95.00
A report to E. M. Stanton on the "Secret Associations and Conspiracies Against the Government, formed, primarily, in the Western States, by traitors and disloyal persons."

50. CLARETIE, Jules. **HISTOIRE DE LA REVOLUTION DE 1870-71**; Chute De L'Empire - La Guerre | Le Gouvernement De La Defense Nartionale - La Paix | Le Siege de Paris | La Commune de Paris - Le Gouvernement de M. Thiers ... Illustree. Paris: Bureau de Journam L'Eclipse, 1872. First Edition. Two Volumes, 4to, pp. 796, 800. Illustrated throughout and printed on thin paper. Bound in rubbed calf backed cloth, a very good set. [57667] \$300.00

from Wikipedia: "The Paris Commune was a radical socialist and revolutionary government that ruled Paris from 18 March to 28 May 1871. Following the defeat of Emperor Napoleon III in September 1870, the French Second Empire swiftly collapsed. In its stead rose a Third Republic at war with Prussia, which laid siege to Paris for four months. A hotbed of working-class radicalism, France's capital was primarily defended during this time by the often politicized and radical troops of the National Guard rather than regular Army troops. In February 1871 Adolphe Thiers, the new chief executive of the French national government, signed an armistice with Prussia that disarmed the Army but not the National Guard. Soldiers of the Commune's National Guard killed two French army generals, and the Commune refused to accept the authority of the French government. The regular French Army suppressed the Commune during "La semaine sanglante" ("The Bloody Week") beginning on 21 May 1871.[7] Debates over the policies and outcome of the Commune had significant influence on the ideas of Karl Marx, who described it as an example of the "dictatorship of the proletariat".

51. COFFEY, Thomas M. **AGONY AT EASTER**; The 1916 Irish Uprising. [NY]: Macmillan, [1965]. First edition. 8vo, pp. 271. Covers little warped, names written in pencil on the rear end paper, VG in little soiled dj. [57460] \$35.00

52. COFFIN, Joshua, comp. **AN ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL SLAVE INSURRECTIONS**, And others, which have occurred, or been attempted, in the United States and elsewhere, during the last two centuries. With various remarks collected from various sources by ... NY:

American Anti-slavery Society, 1860. First Edition. Small 8vo. pp. 36. Unbound, leaves sewn together at left side, two leaves loose, paper somewhat foxed, o/w VG. LCP 2499. Bartlett 926. Work 348. Dumond 41. Not in Blockson. [57317] \$350.00

Written "to exhibit clearly the dangers to which slave-holders are always liable, as well as the safety of immediate emancipation." Coffin notes that "was an insurrection on a great scale; and as the insurgents were white men, and were successful, they were, of course, right." He discusses the situation in Santo Domingo as well arguing that Napoleon is attempting to restore slavery to the island.

53. COLEMAN, J. Walter. **THE MOLLY MAGUIRE RIOTS**; Industrial Conflict in the Pennsylvania Coal Region. Richmond (VA): Garrett and Massie, 1936. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 189. map. A very good copy in price clipped dj. [57612] \$45.00

Originally published as the author's thesis at Catholic University of America, under the title: Labor Disturbances in Pennsylvania, 1850-1880. From Wikipedia: "The Mollies are believed to have been present in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania in the United States since at least the Panic of 1873 until becoming largely inactive following a series of arrests, trials and executions, between 1876 and 1878. Members of the Mollies were accused of murder, arson, kidnapping and other crimes, in part based on allegations by Franklin B. Gowen and the testimony of a Pinkerton detective, James McParland (also known as James McKenna), a native of County Armagh, Ireland. Fellow prisoners testified against the defendants, who were arrested by the Coal and Iron Police. Gowen acted as a prosecutor in some of the trials."

54. (COMMITTEE BROTHERHOOD TELEGRAPHERS)(Baltimore Maryland). **NOTICE!** A Public Meeting to Discuss the Telegraph Strike will be held at Ford's Grand Opera House at 8 p.m. Prominent Speakers Will Address the Meeting. (1883?). Broadside, 9 x 6 inches (small nick at the lower edge. [57647] \$150.00

There were a number of strikes by telegraph workers against Western Union in the 1870's and 1880's. Finally the government stepped in.

55. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. **OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE GREAT UNION MEETING**; held at the Academy of Music in the city of New York, December 19th, 1859. NY: Davies & Kent, 1859. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 176. Offsetting to the first page of text, some soiled printed wraps, a very good copy. [57658] \$125.00

The report is negative reaction to the raid at Harper's Ferry.

56. COPELAND, Alan and ARAI, Nikki, ed. **PEOPLE'S PARK**. [NY: Ballantine Books, 1969]. First Edition. oblong 8vo, paper wraps. mostly photographs. [57615] \$35.00

"Conflict and struggle over a large Berkeley city block bordered by Dwight Way and Haste Street—later called "People's Park"—began when the university's plans to expand campus facilities were stalled by lack of funds, yet remained an administrative priority. In spring 1969, a small group of locals—spearheaded by Mike Delacour, a former defense contractor employee turned anti-war activist and a number of former Free Speech Movement activists, New Left radicals, and hippies—decided to take back the empty lot and create a park."

57. DACUS, Hon. J. A. **ANNALS OF THE GREAT STRIKES**; in the United States. A Reliable History and Graphic Description of the Causes and Thrilling Events of the Labor Strikes and Riots of 1877. Chicago: L. T. Palmer, 1877. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 480, 11 plates. Bound in little rubbed maroon cloth stamped in black. Small library label on the spine, library stamp on the corner of the title page, a very good copy. Howes D5. Howes also lists a St. Louis issue with identical collation, but suggests no priority. [57499] \$95.00

The first and still the standard account of the great Railway Strike of 1877, generally considered the first full-scale national strike in the United States.

58. DAVIS, W. W. H. **THE FRIES REBELLION 1798-99**; An armed resistance to the House Tax Law, passed by Congress, July 9, 1798, in Bucks and Northampton Counties, Pennsylvania. Doylestown (PA): 1899. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 143, 13. Illustrated with a frontis portrait and 9 other plates. Untrimmed, bound in little dusty maroon cloth, a very good tight copy. Wilkinson 3166 (who notes that this is the only full length book on this incident. [57593]\$150.00

from Wikipedia: "When the Quasi-War with France threatened to escalate in 1798, Congress raised a large army and enlarged the navy. To pay for it, Congress in July 1798 imposed \$2 million in new taxes on real estate and slaves, apportioned among the states according to the requirements of the Constitution. It was the first (and only) such federal tax."

59. DILLON, Merton L. **ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY**; Abolitionist editor. Urbana (IL): University of Illinois, 1961. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 190. Bound in little soiled tan cloth, a very good copy. [57502] \$45.00

Lovejoy's espousing of the immediate abolition of slavery in his Alton Observer led mobs to destroy his presses three times. On November 7, 1837, while guarding his press, he was killed.

NAT TURNER'S "FIRST WAR AGAINST SLAVERY"

60. DREWRY, William Sidney (University of VA). **THE SOUTHAMPTON INSURRECTION**. Washington: The Neale Company, 1900. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 201. Illustrated with photos, fold-out map. Bound in blue cloth, a very good copy. Afro-Americana 3270 [57497] \$325.00

from Wikipedia: "Nat Turner's Rebellion (also known as the Southampton Insurrection) was a slave rebellion that took place in Southampton County, Virginia, during August 1831. Led by Nat Turner, rebel slaves killed from 55 to 65 people, the highest number of fatalities caused by any slave uprising in the Southern United States. The rebellion was put down within a few days, but Turner survived in hiding for more than two months afterwards. The rebellion was effectively suppressed at Belmont Plantation on the morning of August 23, 1831. There was widespread fear in the aftermath of the rebellion, and white militias organized in retaliation against the slaves. The state executed 56 slaves accused of being part of the rebellion. In the frenzy, many non-participant slaves were punished. At least 100 African Americans, and possibly up to 200, were murdered by militias and mobs in the area. Across the South, state legislatures passed new laws prohibiting education of slaves and free black people, restricting rights of assembly and other civil rights for free black people, and requiring white ministers to be present at all worship services."

61. FARRIS, Rev. J. K. **THE HARRISON RIOT**; or The Reign of the Mob on The Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad. Wynne, AR: by the author, 1924. First edition. 8vo, pp. 195. Original photo of the author tipped in, bound in blue cloth. A very good copy. [57511] \$95.00

Encyc. of Arkansas History: "The Harrison Railroad Riot was an outbreak of anti-union violence in the town of Harrison, Arkansas, supported in part by the Ku Klux Klan, as well as the city government and local business interests. The riot was in response to a two-year strike along the Missouri and North Arkansas railroad and ended in the lynching of a man accused of harboring militant strikers, along with the forced exodus of most strikers north into Missouri"

62. FAST, Howard. **SPARTACUS**. NY: by the author, (1951). First Edition, with the price of \$5.00 on the dj flap. (later the price was reduced to \$2.50). 8vo, pp. 363. Signed by the author on flyleaf. Bound in brick red cloth, VG tight copy in little worn dj. [57328] \$225.00

In his memoir, BEING RED (Houghton-Mifflin, 1990) Fast writes that he had ordered 5000 copies for the first printing which included the "autographed edition" with black cloth and five dollars printed on the flap. This was later made into a movie by Stanley Kubrick starring Kirk Douglas. Wikipedia: "Spartacus (c. 111–71 BC) was a Thracian gladiator who, along with the Gauls Crixus, Oenomaus, Castus and

Gannicus, was one of the escaped slave leaders in the Third Servile War, a major slave uprising against the Roman Republic. Little is known about Spartacus beyond the events of the war, and surviving historical accounts are sometimes contradictory and may not always be reliable. However, all sources agree that he was a former gladiator and an accomplished military leader.

63. FOX, Jay, ADDIS. **PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK ANARCHISTS:** Price, Five cents. Roosevelt, Czolgosz and Anarchy by Jay Fox and Communism by Henry Addis. [Chicago: Free Society Forum, 1902]. First Edition. 8vo, pp. (16), Bound in self wraps. [57571] \$50.00
The majority of the pamphlet (12pp) is taken up with Fox's essay, a response to Theodore Roosevelt's attack on the Anarchists in his first address to Congress following William McKinley's assassination (1901). The pamphlet was in fact published by the Chicago anarchist newspaper Free Society; rear wrapper verso includes a list of other pamphlets available from the publisher. Staple-bound pamphlet.

64. FRIEZE, Jacob. **A CONCISE HISTORY, OF THE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN AN EXTENSION OF SUFFRAGE IN RHODE ISLAND;** From the year 1811 to 1842. Providence RI: Benjamin F. Moore, 1842. First Edition. Small 8vo, pp. 171. Appendix. Paper over boards. Name on e.p. Some moderate to heavy foxing throughout, cover little worn at edges, o/w a VG tight copy. [57496] \$225.00
A history of the Dorr Rebellion.

65. [FURNESS, William]. **A SERMON OCCASIONED BY THE DESTRUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA HALL;** and delivered the Lord's Day Following, May 20, 1838 in the First Congregational Church by the pastor. Printed not published. Philadelphia: Clark, 1838. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 12. Bound in printed wraps (chipped and mounted on stiff paper). A very good copy. Sabin 26238. [57295] \$250.00
Pennsylvania Hall was built from donations of members of the abolitionist community. The hall was used for only four days before it was sacked and burned by a reactionary crowd. During the third day of the hall's existence, it was used by the Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women.

66. GERARD, John. **WHAT WAS THE GUNPOWDER PLOT?** The Traditional Story Tested by Original Evidence. London: Osgood, McIlvaine, 1897. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 288, with 23 illustrations. Bound in maroon cloth stamped in gilt (slightly cocked), name on end paper, a very good copy. [57498] \$65.00
Guy Hawkes's attempt to blow up Parliament.

67. (GORDON RIOTS) [ANON]. **FANATICISM AND TREASON:** or, A Dispassionate History of the Rise, Progress and Suppression, of the Rebellious Insurrections in June 1780. By a real friend to religion and to Britain. London: G. Kearsly, 1780. First Edition. 8vo, pp.(4), 91 (1). Includes the half title, removed from a bound volume. Very good. Not in Adams nor Sabin. [57363] \$450.00
Refers to the Gordon Riots also called No-Popery Riots, that took place in London in June 1780. The Anti-Catholic agitation was instigated by Lord George Gordon. From Wikipedia: "The Gordon Riots of 1780 began as an anti-Catholic protest in London against the Papists Act of 1778, which intended to reduce official discrimination against British Catholics. The protest evolved into riots and looting. The Gordon Riots, by Charles Green. The Popery Act 1698 had imposed a number of penalties and disabilities on Roman Catholics in England; the 1778 Act eliminated some of these. An initial peaceful protest led on to widespread rioting and looting and was the most destructive in the history of London. Painted on the wall of Newgate prison was the proclamation that the inmates had been freed by the authority of "His Majesty, King Mob". The term "King Mob" afterwards denoted an unruly and fearsome proletariat. The Riots came at the height of the American War of Independence, when Britain was fighting American rebels, France, Spain and the Dutch Republic. They led to unfounded fears that they had been a deliberate attempt by France and Spain to destabilize Britain before an imminent invasion similar to the Armada of 1779."

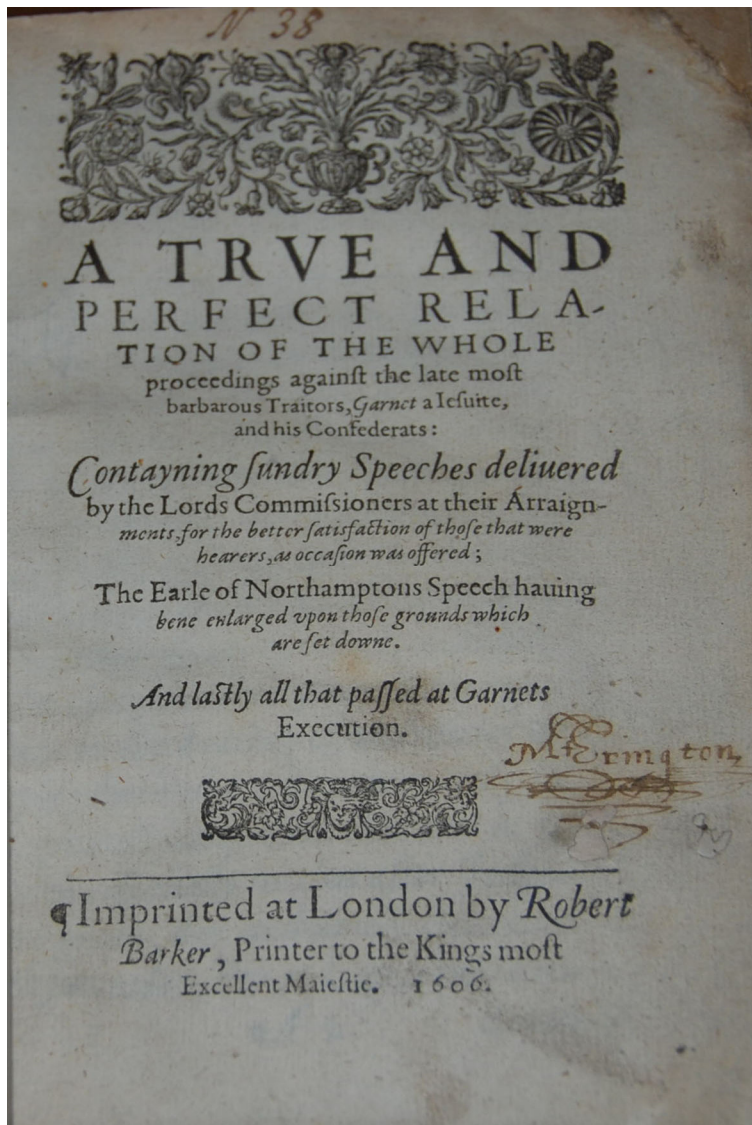
68. GREENE, Richard Wilson. **A REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF**; James Forbes, William Graham, George Graham, Mathew Handwich, Henry Handwich, and William Brownlow, for a Conspiracy to create a riot, and to insult and assault his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in the Theatre Royal, and also for a Riot. Dublin: Richard Milliken, 1823. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 371. Bound in full calf (lacks the top inch of the spine, front hinge loose). A clean copy. [57309] \$150.00

The account of the trial of the instigators of The Bottle Riot in Dublin, which took place when Irish nationalists and Orangemen sang competing songs ("The Boyne Water" and "God Save the King" respectively) at a performance at the Theatre Royal.

69. GUN-POWDER PLOT)) CAULFIELD, James. **THE HISTORY OF THE GUN-POWDER PLOT:** with several Historical Circumstances prior to that event, connecting the Plots of the Roman Catholics to Re-establish Popery in this Kingdom. Digested and arranged from authentic materials. London: Vernor and Hood, 1804. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 94. Bound in contemporary calf backed boards (some rubbed). Illustrated with a frontispiece and 9 plates, mostly portraits of the conspirators. A very good copy. [57456] \$150.00

from Wikipedia: "The Gunpowder Plot of 1605, in earlier centuries often called the Gunpowder Treason Plot or the Jesuit Treason, was a failed assassination attempt against King James I of England and VI of Scotland by a group of provincial English Catholics led by Robert Catesby. The plan was to blow up the House of Lords during the State Opening of England's Parliament on 5 November 1605, as the prelude to a popular revolt in the Midlands during which James's nine-year-old daughter, Princess Elizabeth, was to be installed as the Catholic head of state. Catesby may have embarked on the scheme after hopes of securing greater religious tolerance under King James had faded, leaving many English Catholics

disappointed. His fellow plotters were John Wright, Thomas Wintour, Thomas Percy, Guy Fawkes, Robert Keyes, Thomas Bates, Robert Wintour, Christopher Wright, John Grant, Ambrose Rookwood, Sir Everard Digby and Francis Tresham. Fawkes, who had 10 years of military experience fighting in the Spanish Netherlands in suppression of the Dutch Revolt, was given charge of the explosives."



70. [GUNPOWDER PLOT] [GARNET, Henry, 1555-1606, defendant.]. **A TRVE AND PERFECT RELATION OF THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE LATE MOST BARBAROUS TRAITORS, GARNET, A LESUITE, AND HIS CONFEDERATS:** Concerning Sundry Speeches deliuered by the Lords Commissioners at their Arraignments, for the better satisfaction of those that were hearers, as occasion was offered; The Earle of Northampton's Speech Hauing bene

enlarged upon those grounds which are set downe. And lastly all that passed at Garnets Execution. London: Robert Barker, 1606. First Edition, 4th issue. Small 4to, PP. 416 unnumbered pages. Signatures: A-Z4, Aa-Zz4, Aaa-Fff4 (last leaf blank). Corner of title page restored (not affecting text) Contemporary signature on title page, "M Erington" Bound in contemporary some soiled vellum, with a contemporary bookplate from Gordon Castle (Gordon Castle is located in Gight, near Fochabers in Moray, Scotland. Historically known as the Bog-of-Gight, it was the principal seat of the Dukes of Gordon) as well as a modern one. ESTC, S2009; STC (2nd ed.), 11619a. [57634] \$1,500.00

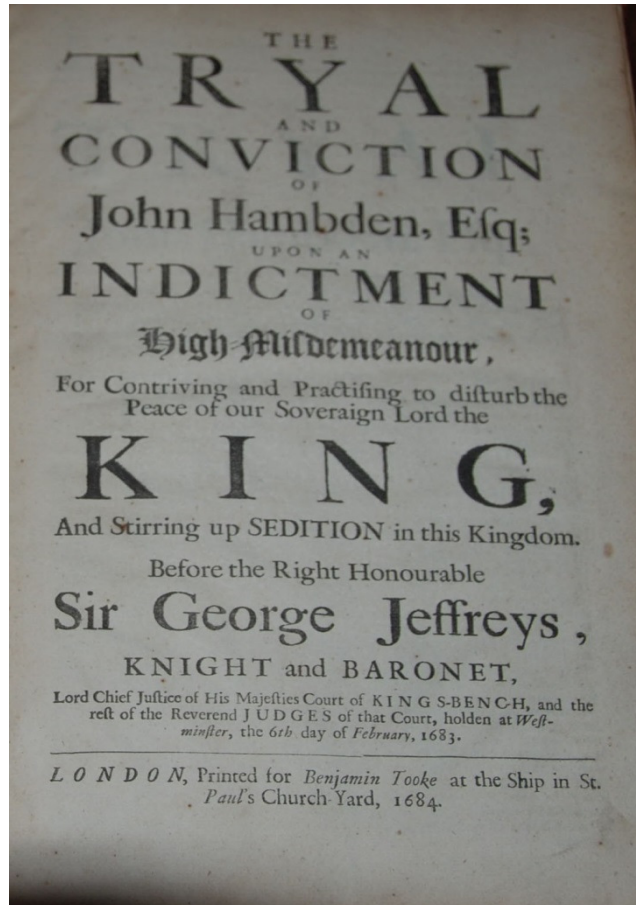
from Wikipedia: "The Gunpowder Plot of 1605, in earlier centuries often called the Gunpowder Treason Plot or the Jesuit Treason, was a failed assassination attempt against King James I of England and VI of Scotland by a group of provincial English Catholics led by Robert Catesby. The plan was to blow up the House of Lords during the State Opening of England's Parliament on 5 November 1605, as the prelude to a popular revolt in the Midlands during which James's nine-year-old daughter, Princess Elizabeth, was to be installed as the Catholic head of state. Catesby may have embarked on the scheme after hopes of securing greater religious tolerance under King James had faded, leaving many English Catholics disappointed. His fellow plotters were John Wright, Thomas Wintour, Thomas Percy, Guy Fawkes, Robert Keyes, Thomas Bates, Robert Wintour, Christopher Wright, John Grant, Ambrose Rookwood, Sir Everard Digby and Francis Tresham. Fawkes, who had 10 years of military experience fighting in the Spanish Netherlands in suppression of the Dutch Revolt, was given charge of the explosives. The plot was revealed to the authorities in an anonymous letter sent to William Parker, 4th Baron Monteagle, on 26 October 1605. During a search of the House of Lords at about midnight on 4 November 1605, Fawkes was discovered guarding 36 barrels of gunpowder—enough to reduce the House of Lords to rubble—and arrested. Most of the conspirators fled from London as they learned of the plot's discovery, trying to enlist support along the way. Several made a stand against the pursuing Sheriff of Worcester and his men at Holbeche House; in the ensuing battle, Catesby was one of those shot and killed. At their trial on 27 January 1606, eight of the survivors, including Fawkes, were convicted and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. Details of the assassination attempt were allegedly known by the principal Jesuit of England, Father Henry Garnet. Although he was convicted of treason and sentenced to death, doubt has been cast on how much he really knew of the plot. As its existence was revealed to him through confession, Garnet was prevented from informing the authorities by the absolute confidentiality of the confessional. Although anti-Catholic legislation was introduced soon after the plot's discovery, many important and loyal Catholics retained high office during King James I's reign. The thwarting of the Gunpowder Plot was commemorated for many years afterwards by special sermons and other public events such as the ringing of church bells, which have evolved into the Bonfire Night of today."

71. GURNEY, Joseph. **THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS ON THE TRIAL OF INDICTMENT AGAINST THOMAS WALKER OF MANCHESTER, MERCHANT, SAMUEL JACKSON, JAMES CHEETHAM, OLIVER PEARSAL, BENJAMIN BOOTH, AND JOSEPH COLLIER; FOR A CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT, AND TO AID AND ASSIST THE FRENCH (BEING THE KING'S ENEMIES) IN CASE THEY SHOULD INVADE THIS KINGDOM, TRIED AT THE ASSIZES AT LANCASTER. APRIL 2, 1794, BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATH, ONE OF THE JUDGES OF HIS MAJESTY'S COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. TAKEN IN SHORT- HAND bY...** Philadelphia: Samuel Harrison Smith, 1794. First American Edition. 8vo, pp. xii, 13-104, xix (1 blank), 4. Bound with the front blank leaf in later home made wraps, with 4 pages of advertising in the rear. Untrimmed, some toning, but a very good copy. Evans 27076. II Harv. Law Cat. 1218. IV DAB 47. Not in McCoy. [57441] \$500.00
Cheetham, Walker, and other members of the Constitutional Society of Manchester, were arrested in July 1793 for conspiracy to overthrow the government. Cheetham was charged with saying "Damn the King. I wish he was in the New Bailey Prison." Much of the case was based substantially on membership in the anti-crown Constitutional Society. Defendants were charged with reading the works of Tom Paine. The prosecution's case rested heavily on the testimony of Thomas D

unn who, Walker says in an introductory advertisement, was induced by bribery to perjure himself. The case is famous for Lord Erskine's cross-examination discrediting the Crown's main witness, and for his jury address. The charges failed..

72. (HAMB DEN). **THE TRYAL AND CONVICTION OF JOHN HAMB DEN, ESQ.** upon an indictment of High Misdemeanour, for contriving and practicing to disturb the peace of our Sovereign Lord the KING, and stirring up Sedition in this Kingdom. Before the Right Honourable Sir. George Jeffreys, Knight and Baronet, Lord Chief Justice of Kings-Bench, and the rest of the Reverend Judges of that Court, holden at Westminster, the 6th Day of February, 1683. London: Benjamin Tooke, 1684. First Edition. Folio, pp. 56. Bound in rubbed later calf backed cloth with new endpapers. [57622]

\$1,200.00



from Wikipedia: "John Hampden (ca. 1595 – 1643) was an English politician who was one of the leading parliamentarians involved in challenging the authority of Charles I of England in the run-up to the English Civil War. He became a national figure when he stood trial in 1637 for his refusal to be taxed for ship money, and was one of the Five Members whose attempted unconstitutional arrest by King Charles I in the House of Commons of England in 1642 sparked the Civil War. Hampden died of wounds received on Chalgrove Field during the war and was lionized as a great patriot. The wars established the constitutional precedent that the monarch cannot govern without Parliament's consent, a concept legally established as part of the Glorious Revolution in 1688 and the subsequent Bill of Rights 1689. A statue of Hampden was selected by the Victorians as a symbol to take its place at the entrance to the Central Lobby in the Palace of Westminster as the noblest type of the parliamentary opposition, sword at his side, ready to defend the rights of Parliament. As one of the Five Members of the House of Commons, Hampden is commemorated at the State Opening of Parliament by the British monarch each year when the doors of the Commons Chamber are slammed in the face of the monarch's messenger,

symbolizing the rights of Parliament and its independence from the monarch.

73. [HARPER'S FERRY]. SENATE Of The United States. SEWARD, William H. **COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES upon the late invasion and seizure of public property at Harper's Ferry.** Com. No. 278, 36th Congress. Washington, DC: 1860. 8vo, pp. 71, 255. Bound in cloth, endpapers foxed, VG. [57505] \$350.00

The official report into the revolutionary invasion of Harper's Ferry by John Brown. from Wikipedia: "John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry (also known as John Brown's raid or The raid on Harpers Ferry; in many books the town is called "Harper's Ferry") was an effort by white abolitionist John Brown to initiate an armed slave revolt in 1859 by taking over a United States arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. Brown's raid, accompanied by 21 men in his party, was defeated by a company of U.S. Marines from the Marine Barracks, 8th And I, Washington, DC, led by First Lieutenant Israel Greene, USMC. Colonel Robert E. Lee, USA, was in overall command of the operation to retake the arsenal. John Brown had

originally asked Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass, both of whom he had met in his formative years as an abolitionist in Springfield, Massachusetts, to join him in his raid, but Tubman was prevented by illness, and Douglass declined, as he believed Brown's plan would fail.

Inscribed to Scofield Thayer

74. HARRIS, Frank. **THE BOMB**. NY: By the author, 1920. Illustrative and definitive edition. 8vo, pp. 336. Inscribed by the author to author Scofield Thayer (with Thayer's bookplate laid in: "To Scofield Thayer | from his friend, the author | in witness of immediate sympathy | Frank Harris | Oct. 1920 | 40 Seventh Ave | N. Y. C." A VG copy. [57506] \$350.00

An interesting narrative describing the events leading up to and including the Haymarket Massacre in Chicago.

75. (HARVARD COLLEGE) [WEBBER, Samuel]. **A NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPORATION OF HARVARD COLLEGE**; relative to the late disorders in the Seminary. Cambridge: W. Hilliard, April, 1807. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 19. Bound in plain wraps (marginal paper missing in the rear but not affecting any text). Pages little toned, very good. Imprints 12727 [57444] \$50.00

The President of Harvard responds to complains by the sophomores against the "commons" and the disturbances that followed.

76. (HARVARD UNIVERSITY). **THREE ITEMS**; having to do with the "disturbances" of 1834. 1. CIRCULAR. The Senior Class of Harvard University has taken no part in the disturbances which have recently prevailed in the College. [np, nd, Boston, 1834] See Sabin 30752. 2. PROCEEDINGS OF THE OVERSEERS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, The Report Accepted and the Resolutions adopted by them on the 25th of August, 1834. (signed in type by Harvard President Josiah Quincy) Boston: James Loring. 8vo, 47. See Sabin 30752. 3. REMARKS OCCASIONED BY THE PUBLICATION OF A PAMPHLET ENTITLED PROCEEDINGS OF THE OVERSEERS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, relative to the late disturbances in the seminary. Boston: Dutton & Wentworth, 1834. (By a son of Harvard). pp. 36. See Sabin 30752. The three pamphlets, removed from a bound volume, some foxing, very good. All three of these are listed by Sabin as 30752. With the contemporary ownership signature of "Sam'l Truth May 1836" on the end paper. The 3 pamphlets. [57442] \$125.00

A disturbance which grew out of a conflict between a Greek instructor and a student ended with broken furniture and destruction of property and a suspension.

77. HAYDEN, Tom. **REBELLION AND REPRESSION**; Testimony by ... before the National Commission on the causes and prevention of violence, and the House Un-American Activities Committee. NY: Meridan Books, World Publishing Company, (1969). First Edition. ISBN: 72-98130. 8vo, pp. 187. Bound in printed wraps. A very good copy. [57269] \$25.00

Tom Hayden was the founder of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and a one time California legislator and political analyst.

78. HAYDEN, Tom. **REBELLION IN NEWARK**; Official Violence and Ghetto Response. NY: Random House, (1967). First Edition. ISBN: 72-98130. 8vo, pp. 102. Bound in cloth with little worn dj, stain on the final blank. A very good copy. [57501] \$45.00

Tom Hayden was the founder of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and a one time California legislator and political analyst.

79. (HAYMARKET AFFAIR) [PARSONS, Lucy]. **LIFE OF ALBERT R. PARSONS**; With a brief history of the Labor Movement in America also Sketches of the lives of A. Spies, Geo. Engel, A Fischer and Louis Lingo. Chicago: Mrs. Lucy Parsons, 1903. Second edn (expanded to include sections on Spies,

Engel, Fischer and Lingg.). 8vo, pp. 315. Bound in little worn maroon cloth, front hinge tender, a very good copy. With portraits of Lucy and Albert Parsons + 13 other plates. [57504] \$300.00

from Wikipedia: "Albert Richard Parsons (1848–1887) was a pioneer American socialist and later anarchist newspaper editor, orator, and labor activist. As a teenager, he served in the military force of the Confederate States of America in Texas, during the American Civil War. After the war, he settled in Texas, and became an activist for the rights of former slaves, and later a Republican official during reconstruction. With his wife Lucy Parsons, he then moved to Chicago in 1873 and worked in newspapers. There he became interested in the rights of workers. Parsons was one of four Chicago radical leaders controversially convicted of conspiracy and hanged following a bomb attack on police remembered as the Haymarket affair." After the bomb killed 7 policemen, the police opened fire on the crowd, killing dozens. Ultimately, the police arrested a number of demonstrators in connection with the bombing, and seven, including Parsons, Spies, Fischer and Engel, were charged. Even though no evidence was ever discovered linking them to the bomb, the men were found guilty and hung.

80. (HAYMARKET MASSACRE). **PICTORIAL WEST**. Chicago: November 5, 1887. 4to, pp. 8, self wraps, leave toned but a very good copy. Periodical: Vol. 11, no. 11. [57660] \$150.00
Includes a full page cover cartoon of justice and an anarchist, center fold drawing and an editorial about the Haymarket Massacre.

81. (HAYMARKET) ALTGELD, John P. **REASONS FOR PARDONING FIELDEN, NEEBE & SCHWAB**, [np.: nd (ca 1893). First Edition. 8vo, pp. 63. Bound in printed wraps, (front repaired, rear blank wrap lacks the lower portion, library stamp on the cover, lacks the corner of the last page, and edge of title-page, a good copy. Scarce. [57567] \$225.00

Altgeld, as governor of Illinois, issued a pardon for the anarchists, and here gives his reasons in a strong statement about the injustices of the Haymarket case.

82. HAYNES, Robert V. **A NIGHT OF VIOLENCE**; The Houston Riot of 1917. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State Univ. Press, (1976). First Edition. ISBN: 0807101729. 8vo, pp. 338. A very good copy in price clipped dj. Not in Afro-Americana. [57558] \$45.00

from Wikipedia: "The Houston riot of 1917, or Camp Logan riot, was a mutiny by 156 African American soldiers of the Third Battalion of the all-black Twenty-fourth United States Infantry Regiment. It occupied most of one night, and resulted in the deaths of four soldiers and sixteen civilians. The rioting soldiers were tried at three courts-martial. A total of nineteen would be executed, and forty-one were given life sentences." The Black soldiers marched on the city to avenge the beating of a noncommissioned officer by a white policeman.

83. HEADLEY, Hon J. T. **THE GREAT RIOTS OF NEW YORK, 1712 TO 1873**; Including a full and complete account of the FOUR DAYS' DRAFT RIOT OF 1863, illustrated. NY: Treat, 1873. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 359. Bound in drab green cloth (worn at the extremities of the spine), leaves little toned, a very good copy. [57487] \$200.00

84. HENRI, Edwin J. **METHODS OF TORTURE AND EXECUTION**. London: The Walton Press, (1966). First Edition. 8vo, pp. 272 + adv. Illustrated. A very good tight copy. [57361] \$20.00

"This book examines, in detail, the horrors of torture and execution throughout the sad centuries since Mankind first began to wreak vengeance upon himself."

85. HENSEL, W. U. **THE CHRISTIANA RIOT AND THE TREASON TRIALS OF 1851**; An historical sketch...With some account of the commemoration of these events, September 9, 1911. Lancaster, PA: New Era Printing Co, 1911. Second and Revised Edition. 4to, pp. x, 158. Untrimmed and bound in some soiled tan cloth, Illustrated with portraits, front hinge little tender, library bookplate and several ink accession numbers, a very good copy. Not in Afro-Americana. [57594] \$175.00

William Parker (1821 - 1891) was a former slave who escaped to Pennsylvania, where he became an abolitionist and anti-slavery activist in Christiana, where he was a farmer and led a black self-defense organization. He was notable as a principal figure in the Christiana incident (or riot), 1851, also known as the Christiana Resistance. Edward Gorsuch, a Maryland slaveowner who owned four slaves who had fled over the state border to Parker's farm, was killed and other white men were wounded in the party to capture the slaves. The events brought national attention to the challenges of enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Upon Gorsuch's death, Parker fled the area traveling by the Underground Railroad to Rochester, New York, where he met up with Frederick Douglass. He helped Parker get across the river to Canada. Settling in Buxton, Parker learned to read and write, and became a correspondent for Douglass' North Star newspaper. Thirty-eight men were indicted in the Christiana case, but only Hanway, a white man, was tried in the US District Court in Philadelphia, Judge John K. Kane presiding. He was acquitted by the jury in 15 minutes. Frederick Douglass in his autobiography discusses several incidents of resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law that contributed to the law's demise. He ranked the events at Christiana that, "more than all else, destroyed the fugitive slave law". Ten years before the Civil War, the events in Christiana generated the following headlines, "Civil War, The First Blow Struck", foreshadowing events to come and highlighting the historical significance of the event.

86. (HICKEY PLOT). **MINUTES OF A CONSPIRACY**; against the Liberties of America. Philadelphia: John Campbell, 1865. First Edition, # 37 of 250 copies. . 8vo, pp. xiv, iv, 114. Original printed wrappers (chipped) with later tape rebacking, untrimmed, a very good copy. Sabin 48386-7 [57620] \$275.00

Most of the text is taken from the London, 1786 edition which was published with the following title: Minutes of the Trial and Examination of Certain Persons, in the Province of New York, charged with being engaged in a Conspiracy against the Authority of the Congress, and the Liberties of America. From Wikipedia: "Thomas Hickey was a private in the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, a unit formed on 12 March 1776 to protect Gen. George Washington, his official papers and the Continental Army's cash. That spring Hickey and another soldier were arrested for passing counterfeit money. While incarcerated into Bridewell prison, Hickey revealed to another prisoner, Isaac Ketchum, that he was part of a wider conspiracy of soldiers who were prepared to defect to the British once the expected invasion came. Arrested by civilian authorities, Hickey was turned over to the Continental Army for trial. He was court-martialed and found guilty of mutiny and sedition. He was hanged on June 28, 1776 at the corner of Chrystie and Grand Streets before a crowd of 20,000 spectators in New York. Hickey was the only person put on trial for the conspiracy"

87. HORDYNSKI, Joseph. **HISTORY OF THE LATE POLISH REVOLUTION**; and the events of the campaign. Boston: for the subscribers, 1833. Second edn. 8vo, pp. 428. Bound in original plain boards with cloth spine and (very worn) paper label. Old bookplate, some very minor toning, a very good copy. [57515] \$125.00

from Wikipedia: "The November Uprising (1830–31), Polish–Russian War 1830–31, also known as the Cadet Revolution, was an armed rebellion in the heartland of partitioned Poland against the Russian Empire. The uprising began on 29 November 1830 in Warsaw when the young Polish officers from the local Army of the Congress Poland's military academy revolted, led by lieutenant Piotr Wysocki. They were soon joined by large segments of societies of Lithuania, Belarus, and the right-bank of Ukraine. Despite local successes, the uprising was eventually crushed by a numerically superior Imperial Russian Army under Ivan Paskevich. Czar Nicholas I decreed that henceforth Poland was an integral part of Russia, with Warsaw little more than a military garrison, its university closed"

88. HORSMANDEN, Daniel. **THE NEW-YORK CONSPIRACY**; or a History of the Negro Plot, with the Journal of the Proceedings Against the Conspirators at New-York in the Years 1741-2. Together with Several Interesting Tables, Containing the Names of the White and Black Persons Arrested on Account of the Conspiracy - the Times of Their Trials - Their Sentences - Their Executions by Burning and Hanging

-- Names of Those Transported, and Those Discharged. With a Variety of Other Useful and Highly Interesting Matter. NY: Southwick & Pelsue, 1810. Second American edn. 8vo, pp. 385, (7)p. Bound in scuffed original calf, with some foxing and browning. 19th century ownership signature. The first edition was published in 1744 and an English edition appeared in 1747. Howes H-652 "Chief source on the "Negro Plot" of 1741. Afro-Americana 4966. [57455] \$700.00

New York had a population of about 12,000 in 1742, of which approximately one-sixth were slaves. [From the Preface to this edition] "In New York City, a number of suspicious fires broke out during a particularly harsh winter, and rumor circulated that slaves were conspiring to poison the city's water supply. Acting on testimony-later discredited-from a white indentured servant named Mary Burton, the authorities arrested about 150 slaves and 25 whites. Four of the whites and 31 slaves were executed. 70 slaves were transported to the West Indies and other locations"[African American desk Reference, p. 46].

89. HOTMAN, Francois Iurisconsulti. **FRANCOGALLIA**, Libellus Statum verteris Rei publica Gallicae,tum deinde a Francis occupatam describens,. Coloniae: Ex Officina Hieronymi Bertulphi, 1574. Second Edition. Small 8vo, pp. [xvi], 154, [1]. Light vertical stain on the title-page, engraved initial letters, Bound in modern full calf, covers stamped in modest gilt and blind. A very nice clean copy. Graesse III, 377; not in Adams or OCLC (which lists 7 copies of the first edition of 1573). Rare. [29568] \$4,000.00

Francois Hotman (1524-90) was a French jurist born in Paris. Though his father was a serious Catholic and counsellor to the Parliament in Paris, Hotman converted to Protestantism (1560) and was later implicated in the conspiracy of Amboise and ended up spending large parts of his life in Switzerland. He lectured in law at numerous universities and his stature brought overtures to the courts of Prussia, Hesse and Elizabeth's England. He traveled to Frankfurt with Calvin and was entrusted with confidential missions from the Huguenot leaders to German potentates, carrying at one time credentials from Catherine de Medici.

"His most important work, "Franco-Gallia" (1573), was in advance of his age, and found favor neither with Catholics nor with Huguenots in its day; yet its vogue has been compared to that obtained later by Rousseau's "Contrat Social." It presented an ideal of Protestant statesmanship, pleading for a representative government and an elective monarchy"[Encyclopedia Britannica (11th edn), vol. 13, p. 804). He asserted that the crown of France was not hereditary, but elective, and that the people have a right to depose and create kings. Hotman's theories have influenced political leaders for over 400 years, Indeed, modern Cuban revolutionary leader, Fidel Castro justified his movement's legitimacy in his "History will Absolve Me" speech (1953) from "FrancoGallia" noting that Hotman, "Maintained that between the government and its subjects there is a bond, or contract and that the people may rise in rebellion against the tyranny of government when the later violates this pact." A foundation book in the developing theory of representative democracy.

90. HUTCHINSON, Francis. **AN HISTORICAL ESSAY CONCERNING WITCHCRAFT**; With Observations upon Matters of Fact; Tending to Clear the Texts of the Sacred Scriptures, and Confute the Vulgar Errors about that Point. And also Two Sermons: One in Proof of the Christian Religion; the Other Concerning the Good and Evil Angels. London: R. Knaplock and D. Midwinter, 1720. Second edn. 8vo, pp. xxxii, 336. Bound in contemporary calf (rebacked), bookplates on the endpaper, embossed library stamp on the title-page, a very good clean copy. HOWES H-848, "aa." for the first edition; Alden 720/126; Sabin 34063 [56582] \$1,100.00

Chapter 5 discusses "The Witchcrafts at Salem, Boston, and Andover in New-England" and attacks Cotton Mather's arguments. Hutchinson, an Anglican cleric, was vocal advocate for the "miserable creatures [who] have been hang'd or burnt as witches and wizzards" during the witch persecutions and gathered together all the accounts of English witch trials that he could find. He then set them out systematically so that an accurate overview could be obtained, and analysed them in a way that revealed their absurdity and hypocrisy, thus stripping them of any vestige of legitimacy. By his own account Hutchinson's work would probably have lain unpublished ("slept in obscurity") had it not been for the

publication of Boulton's "A Compleat History of Magick, Sorcery and Witchcraft" (1715-1716), a work which Hutchinson felt might "very likely...do some mischief" by renewing the fervour for witch-persecution. Hutchinson's well reasoned refutation was published as the "Historical Essay on Witchcraft" and, despite a counter rebuttal by Boulton in 1722, effectively brought a permanent close to the the debate on witchcraft in Britain. He opposed torture and acceptance of the phenomena, and was a critic of Cotton Mather's arguments on the subject. He also opposed Jean Bodin, an advocate of the realities of witchcraft, who was prepared to use torture to prove it.

91. (JOHN BROWN)ANDREW, John A. **SPEECHES OF ... AT HINGHAM AND BOSTON;** together with his testimony before the Harper's Ferry Committee of the Senate, in relation to John Brown. Also the Republican Platform and other matters, published by the Republican State Committee. [Boston?]: [1860]. 8vo, pp. 16. Printed in double column, leaves toned, final leaf separate. A good copy. [57439]\$125.00
A copy of Republican campaign literature in support of the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry.

92. (JOHN BROWN)AVEY, Elijah. **THE CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN;** A Tale of Martyrdom. Chicago: Brethren, (1906). First Edition. 8vo, pp. 152. Brown cloth, long inscription on the end paper from a former owner, news clipping tipped in o/w a fine copy. [57471] \$45.00
An account of Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, and his subsequent capture and execution. Includes: excerpts from letters sent to Brown, and his replies, while he was in prison; Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; lyrics of several songs inspired by John Brown; and 31 black & white photographs

93. JONES, Samuel. **A TREATISE ON THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE,** with an appendix. Boston: Otis, Broaders, 1842. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 274. Some light foxing and toning, a very good copy. [57491]\$125.00
A discussion of the principles of suffrage rights and how the right ought to be governed. Jones considers voting a privilege that must be applied for and attempts, at some length to determine the qualifications necessary for exercising that privilege. This was published in the year of the Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island for state constitutional reform of voting rights.

94. KARAGUEUZIAN, Dikran. **BLOW IT UP;** The Black Student Revolt at San Francisco State College and the Emergence of Dr. Hayakawa. Introduction by James Benet. Boston: Gambit, 1971. First Edition. ISBN: 77137022. 8vo, pp. 196. Ex-library with bookplate removed from the rear ep and a bookplate on the front paste-down, with drawn stamp. A very good copy in dj. [57271] \$35.00
Karagueuzian was a student at SF State College and was the student editor of student newspaper, the Gater, during the strike. This work is the result of his student interviews.

95. KARSNER, David. **DEBS GOES TO PRISON.** NY: Irving Kaye Davis, (1919). 12mo, pp. 58. Paper wraps. Cover somewhat chipped, small tears on four leaves, o/w VG. [57327] \$75.00
First appeared as articles in the New York "Call" between April 13 and 19 of 1919.

96. KATZ, Jonathan. **RESISTANCE AT CHRISTIANA;** The Fugitive Slave Rebellion, Christiana, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1851. A documentary account. NY: Crowell, (1974). First Edition. ISBN: 0690003072. 8vo, pp.359, illust, a very good copy in dj. Corner clipped from end paper. Not in Afro-Americana. [57595] \$35.00
"In Christiana, Pennsylvania, a group of African Americans and white abolitionists skirmish with a Maryland posse intent on capturing four fugitive slaves hidden in the town. The violence came one year after the second fugitive slave law was passed by Congress, requiring the return of all escaped slaves to their owners in the South. One member of the posse, landowner Edward Gorsuch, was killed and two others wounded during the fight. In the aftermath of the so-called Christiana Riot, 37 African Americans

and one white man were arrested and charged with treason under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. Most were acquitted."

97. KIDDER, Frederic. **HISTORY OF THE BOSTON MASSACRE, MARCH 5, 1770**; Consisting of the Narrative of the Town, the trial of the soldiers: and A Historical Introduction containing unpublished documents of John Adams, and explanatory notes. Albany: Munsell, 1870. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 291. Folding map and frontispiece. Bound in drab cloth, untrimmed, a very good copy. [57611] \$150.00

from Wikipedia: "The Boston Massacre, known as the Incident on King Street by the British was an incident on March 5, 1770, in which British Army soldiers shot and killed people while under intense attack by a mob. The incident was heavily propagandized by leading Patriots, such as Paul Revere and Samuel Adams, to fuel animosity toward the British authorities British troops had been stationed in Boston, capital of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, since 1768 in order to protect and support crown-appointed colonial officials attempting to enforce unpopular Parliamentary legislation. Amid ongoing tense relations between the population and the soldiers, a mob formed around a British sentry, who was subjected to verbal abuse and harassment. He was eventually supported by eight additional soldiers, who were subjected to verbal threats and repeated hit by clubs, stones and snowballs. They fired into the crowd, without orders, instantly killing three people and wounding others. Two more people died later of wounds sustained in the incident.

The crowd eventually dispersed after Acting Governor Thomas Hutchinson promised an inquiry, but reformed the next day, prompting the withdrawal of the troops to Castle Island. Eight soldiers, one officer, and four civilians were arrested and charged with murder. Defended by the lawyer and future American president, John Adams, six of the soldiers were acquitted, while the other two were convicted of manslaughter and given reduced sentences. The men found guilty of manslaughter were sentenced to branding on their hand. Depictions, reports, and propaganda about the event, notably the colored engraving produced by Paul Revere, further heightened tensions throughout the Thirteen Colonies.

98. LABAREE, Benjamin Woods. **THE BOSTON TEA PARTY**. NY: Oxford, 1964. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 347. A very good clean copy in little worn dj. [57329] \$25.00

99. (LANCASHIRE PLOT) [ABBADIE, Jacques]. **THE HISTORY OF THE LATE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE NATION**. With a particular account of the Lancashire Plot, and all the other attempts and machinations of the disaffected Party, since his Majesty's Accension to the Throne. Extracted out of the original information of the Whitnesses, and other authentic papers. London: Daniel Brown, 1696. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 195. Bound in some worn contemporary calf with a later label. Wing A52. [57469] \$350.00

Described the attempt by Jacobite adherents to murder William III, encouraged by the exiled James II. Several of those implicated were executed in April of 1696.

100. LAUTERPACHT, GREENWOOD, OPPENHEIMER, LEE, eds. **INTERNATIONAL LAW REPORTS**; Volume 124. Cambridge:: Cambridge University Press, 2003. First Edition. ISBN: 0521825865. 8vo, pp. 631. Bound in cloth, a fine copy. [52177] \$150.00

This is a volume completely devoted to the regular and systematic reporting in English of decisions of international courts and arbitrators as well as judgments of national courts. This volume includes reports of the ICSID Tribunal (Maffezini v. Spain), decisions of the Canadian courts in Burns, Suresh, Ahani and Bouzari on torture, terrorism and the death penalty, as well as decisions of the House of Lords on terrorism, hereditary peers and refugee status.

THE BREAD AND ROSES STRIKE

101. (LAWRENCE, MA) US SENATE. **SENATE DOCUMENTS**; 62d Congress, 2d Session, December 4, 1911 - August 26, 1912. Vol. 31. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1912. First Edition. 8vo, pp.511. Tan buckram, a very good copy. [57492] \$150.00

This is the official congressional report of the Lawrence, MA strike of textile workers. from Wikipedia: "The Lawrence textile strike was a strike of immigrant workers in Lawrence, Massachusetts in 1912 led by the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). Prompted by a two-hour pay cut corresponding to a new law shortening the workweek, the strike spread rapidly through the town, growing to more than twenty thousand workers and involving nearly every mill in Lawrence. The strike united workers from more than 40 different nationalities. Carried on throughout a brutally cold winter, the strike lasted more than two months, defying the assumptions of conservative trade unions within the American Federation of Labor (AFL) that immigrant, largely female and ethnically divided workers could not be organized. In late January, when a bystander was killed during a protest, IWW organizers Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti were arrested on charges of being accessories to the murder. IWW leaders Bill Haywood and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn came to Lawrence to run the strike. Together they masterminded its signature move, sending hundreds of the strikers' hungry children to sympathetic families in New York, New Jersey, and Vermont. The move drew widespread sympathy, especially after police stopped a further exodus, leading to violence at the Lawrence train station. Congressional hearings followed, resulting in exposure of shocking conditions in the Lawrence mills and calls for investigation of the "wool trust." Mill owners soon decided to settle the strike, giving workers in Lawrence and throughout New England raises of up to 20 percent. Within a year, however, the IWW had largely collapsed in Lawrence.

102. LAWSON, John Parker. **HISTORY OF REMARKABLE CONSPIRACIES**; Connected With European History, During The Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries. Edinburgh: Constable, 1829. First Edition. 12mo, pp. (x), 326; viii, 320pp. Two volumes. Blank end paper torn, bound in rubbed 3/4 leather and marble boards, a very good set. [57322] \$100.00

This work is divided into nine sections including "the assassination of James I of Scotland," "Death of James III of Scotland," "Conspiracy of John Lewis Fiesco.against Genoa," "Death of Don Carlos.Spain 1588," "Gowrie Conspiracy," "Gunpowder Plot," "Conspiracy of the Spaniards Against the Republic of Venice 1618," "Rise and Fall of Mansiello," and "The Popish Plot."

103. LEE, Alfred McClung. **RACE RIOTS AREN'T NECESSARY**; in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations. [NY: (1945). First Edition. 8vo, pp. 32. Public Affairs Pamphlet no. 107. Little soiled printed wraps, a very good copy. [57447] \$35.00

104. LEIGHTON, John. **PARIS UNDER THE COMMUNE**: or, the seventy-three days of the second siege. With numerous illustrations, sketches taken on the spot, and portraits (from the original photographs). London: Bardbury; NY: Scribner, 1871. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 442. Illustrated with 21 plates on tinted paper & 67 ills. in text., Spine faded (lacks the top 1/2 of the cloth on the spine), rear hinge loose, a good copy. Fold-out frontispiece, and fold-out color map of Paris. VG. [57312] \$95.00
The Paris Commune, the first successful worker's revolution, existed from March 26 to May 30, 1871.

Following the defeat of France (ruled at the time by Louis Bonaparte) in the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, the Government of National Defense concluded the war with the Germans on harsh terms – namely the occupation of Paris, which had heroically withstood a six months siege by the German armies.

Paris workers reacted angrily to German occupation, and refused to cooperate with the German soldiers; being so bold as to limit the area of German occupation to only a few parks in a small corner of the city, and keeping a very watchful eye over the German soldiers to ensure that they not cross those boundaries. On March 18, the new French government, led by Thiers, having gained the permission of Germany, sent

its army into Paris to capture the military arms within the city to insure that the Paris workers would not be armed and resist the Germans. The Paris workers peacefully refused to allow the French Army to capture the weapons, and as a result the French Government of "National Defense" declared War on the city of Paris. On March 26, 1871, in a wave of popular support, a municipal council composed of workers and soldiers – the Paris Commune – was elected. Throughout France support rapidly spread to the workers of Paris, a wildfire which was quickly and brutally stamped out by the government. The workers of Paris, however, would be another problem. Within Paris, the first workers government was being created. Less than three months after the Commune was elected, the city of Paris was attacked by the strongest army the French government could muster. 30,000 unarmed workers were massacred, shot by the thousands in the streets of Paris. Thousands more were arrested and 7,000 were exiled forever from France.

105. LINCOLN, William S. **ALTON TRIALS:** of Winthrop S. Gilman Who Was Indicted with Enoch Long, Amos B. Roff, George H. Walworth, George H. Whitney, William Harned, John S. Noble, James Morss, Jr., Henry Tanner, Royal Weller, Reuben Gerry, And Thaddeus B. Hurlbut; For the Crime of Riot, Committed on the Night of the 7th of November, 1837, While Engaged in Defending a Printing Press, From an Attack Made on It at That Time, By an Armed Mob. Written Out From Notes of the Trial, Taken at the Time, By a Member of the Bar of the Alton Municipal Court. Also, The Trial of John Solomon, Levi Palmer, Horace Beall, Josiah Nutter, Jacob Smith, David Butler, William Carr, And James M. Rock, Together with James Jennings, Solomon Morgan, And Frederick Bruchy; For a Riot Committed in Alton, On the Night of the 7th on November, 1837, in Unlawfully and Forcibly Entering the Warehouse of Godfrey, Gilman & Co., And Breaking Up and Destroying a Printing Press. Written out from notes taken at the time of trial, by ... NY: John F Trow, 1838. First Edition. 12mo., [iv], [5]-158 pp. Lithographed frontispiece. Final leaf is a publisher's advertisement. Bound in rubbed later 3/4 calf, library pocket on rear end paper. Toning to the title page, a very good copy. OCLC locates 11 copies in U.S. law schools. Cohen, Bibliography of Early American Law 12163. [57334] \$600.00

In 1837 a mob destroyed a printing establishment in Alton, Illinois that produced abolitionist tracts. Elijah Parish Lovejoy was killed while trying to defend his press. For many, Lovejoy was a martyr to the cause of free speech. Abolitionists said this event proved that slavery posed a danger to the liberties of all Americans. An important freedom of the press trial.

106. [LOS ANGELES RIOTS]. **VIOLENCE IN THE CITY -- AN END OR A BEGINNING?** A Report by the Governor's Commission on the Los Angeles Riots, December 2, 1965. [LA: College Book Store, 1965]. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 104. Printed wraps. Tipped in the rear is a printed map of the area affected. [57408] \$45.00

The Watts Riot, which raged for six days and resulted in more than forty million dollars' worth of property damage, was both the largest and costliest urban rebellion of the Civil Rights era. The riot spurred from an incident on August 11, 1965 when Marquette Frye, a young African American motorist, was pulled over and arrested by Lee W. Minikus, a white California Highway Patrolman, for suspicion of driving while intoxicated. As a crowd of onlookers gathered at the scene of Frye's arrest, strained tensions between police officers and the crowd erupted in a violent exchange. The outbreak of violence that followed Frye's arrest immediately touched off a large-scale riot centered in the commercial section of Watts, a deeply impoverished African American neighborhood in South Central Los Angeles. For several days, rioters overturned and burned automobiles and looted and damaged grocery stores, liquor stores, department stores, and pawnshops. Over the course of the six-day riot, over 14,000 California National Guard troops were mobilized in South Los Angeles and a curfew zone encompassing over forty-five miles was established in an attempt to restore public order. All told, the rioting claimed the lives of thirty-four people, resulted in more than one thousand reported injuries, and almost four thousand arrests before order was restored on August 17. Throughout the crisis, public officials advanced the argument that the riot was the work outside agitators; however, an official investigation, prompted by Governor Pat Brown, found that the riot was a result of the Watts community's longstanding grievances

and growing discontentment with high unemployment rates, substandard housing, and inadequate schools. Despite the reported findings of the gubernatorial commission, following the riot, city leaders and state officials failed to implement measures to improve the social and economic conditions of African Americans living in the Watts neighborhood.

107. LYMAN, Theodore 3rd, ed. **PAPERS RELATING TO THE GARRISON MOB.** Cambridge MA: Welch, Bigelow, 1870. 8vo, pp. 73. Paper wraps. Cover very worn, signatures somewhat coming apart, o/w good. [57336] \$75.00
This concerns the riot in 1835 that attacked William Lloyd Garrison after he spoke at an anti-slavery gathering in Boston.

108. MAILER, Norman. **THE ARMIES OF THE NIGHT;** History as a novel; the novel as history. NY: New American Library, (1968). First printing. 8vo, pp. 288. VG in chipped and soiled, price clipped dj. [57459] \$50.00
The story of the 1967 'March on the Pentagon.'

109. (MAINE) COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND. **REPORT OF THE TO INVESTIGATE THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE RIOT ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 2, 1855.** Portland: Benjamin D Peck, City Printer, 1855. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 50. Printed yellow wraps. A very good clean copy. A scarce piece. [47098] \$300.00

The riot had to do with temperance issues as the City sought to maintain a monopoly on the sale of all spirits; so that they were to be used for medicinal purposes only.

110. MARCH, Thomas. **THE HISTORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE OF 1871.** London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1896. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 372. Bound in brown cloth stamped in gilt, some foxing to the end papers, but a very good clean copy. [57333] \$150.00

Wikipedia: "The Paris Commune was a radical socialist and revolutionary government that ruled Paris from 18 March to 28 May 1871. Following the defeat of Emperor Napoleon III in September 1870, the French Second Empire swiftly collapsed. In its stead rose a Third Republic at war with Prussia, which laid siege to Paris for four months. A hotbed of working-class radicalism, France's capital was primarily defended during this time by the often politicized and radical troops of the National Guard rather than regular Army troops. In February 1871 Adolphe Thiers, the new chief executive of the French national government, signed an armistice with Prussia that disarmed the Army but not the National Guard.

Soldiers of the Commune's National Guard killed two French army generals, and the Commune refused to accept the authority of the French government. The regular French Army suppressed the Commune during "La semaine sanglante" ("The Bloody Week") beginning on 21 May 1871. Debates over the policies and outcome of the Commune had significant influence on the ideas of Karl Marx, who described it as an example of the "dictatorship of the proletariat".

111. MARIA THERESA, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Empress Consort of Francis I, Emperor of Germany [1717-1780]. **CONSTITUTIO CRIMINALIS THERESIANA;** oder der Romisch-Kaiserl. zu Hungarn und Boheim, &c. &c. Konig. Apost. Maiestat Maria Theresia Erzherzogin zu Oesterreich, &c. &c. Peinliche Gerichtsordnung. Wien: Johann Thomas Edlen von Trattner,, 1769. First Edition. Folio, pp. [xvi], 282, lvi, Illustrated with 27 engravings in the text & 3 folding engraved plates (included in the pagination). One of the plates was misfolded and is consequently slightly frayed at the lower edge, with an old paper repair at the foreedge, not affecting the print area. Woodcut and typographic ornaments and initials. Text in German black letter with glosses in Latin. Bound in contemporary calf, spine gilt, little rubbed and recently rebacked, red edges. Woodblock printed

end papers. Some toning to the text, The binding is a little rubbed but still a very good, crisp and clean copy. [52694] \$4,500.00

Maria Theresa was the eldest daughter of emperor Charles I and of Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick. At the death of her father in 1740, she became the sole heiress of his dominions of the house of Austria. Upon her accession to the throne the neighboring countries tried to capture parts of the empire which led to the Wars of Austrian Succession which finally concluded with the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. This is the famous criminal code of Maria Theresa which used torture as a means of "eliciting truth." Her instincts were absolutist and she would allow nothing that limited state power even as she reformed the education system and worked to better the lives of her citizens. And, she did not forbid torture. Torture was only to be used only in capital and very serious criminal cases. Included in this volume are very graphic illustrations of instruments of torture (thumb-screws, stocks, racks, burning candles, leg vices, winches, the Viennese shoe!) with detailed and precise instruction of their use. According to the Britannica, this edition was suppressed by Prince Kaunitz, chancellor of the state and an advisor to the Empress. Torture was formally abolished in the empire in 1776.

Maria Theresa Walburga Amalia Christina was the only female ruler of the Habsburg dominions and the last of the House of Habsburg. Maria Theresa and her husband, Francis I, Holy Roman Emperor, had sixteen children, including Queen Marie Antoinette of France. Maria Theresa was the absolute sovereign. She promulgated financial and educational reforms, promoted commerce and the development of agriculture, and reorganized Austria's ramshackle military, all of which strengthened Austria's international standing.

112. MASCOTTI, Louis H. and Jerome R. Corsi. **SHOOT-OUT IN CLEVELAND**; Black militants and the police: A report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 8vo, pp. 100. Illustrated with photographs. Paper wraps. Cover slightly scuffed, o/w a VG tight copy. [57330] \$45.00

113. (MEMPHIS RIOTS) US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. **MEMPHIS RIOTS AND MASSACRES**; 29th Congress, Report no. 101. [Washington DC]: July 25, 1866. 8vo, pp. 394. Bound in publisher's cloth, some staining to the end papers and toning to the leaves, but a very good copy. Ex-library copy. [57488] \$225.00

From Wikipedia: "The Memphis riots of 1866 were the violent events that occurred from May 1 to 3, 1866 in Memphis, Tennessee. The racial violence was ignited by political, social and racial tensions following the American Civil War, in the early stages of Reconstruction. After a shooting altercation between white policemen and black soldiers recently mustered out of the Union Army, mobs of white civilians and policemen rampaged through black neighborhoods and the houses of freedmen, attacking and killing black men, women and children. Federal troops were sent to quell the violence and peace was restored on the third day. A subsequent report by a joint Congressional Committee detailed the carnage, with blacks suffering most of the injuries and deaths by far: 46 blacks and 2 whites were killed, 75 blacks injured, over 100 black persons robbed, 5 black women raped, and 91 homes, 4 churches and 8 schools burned in the black community. Modern estimates place property losses at over \$100,000, also suffered mostly by blacks. Many blacks fled the city permanently; by 1870, their population had fallen by one quarter compared to 1865. Public attention following the riots and reports of the atrocities, together with the New Orleans riot in July, strengthened the case made by Radical Republicans in U.S. Congress. The events influenced passage of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution to grant full citizenship to freedmen, as well as passage of the Reconstruction Act to establish military districts and oversight in certain states."

114. MILLER, William. **THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES AND THE WHISKEY REBELLION**; offprint from The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, July, 1938. pp. 324-349 [57573] \$45.00

115. MINOT, George Richards. **THE HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS**; in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six and the Rebellion thereon. Boston: Burditt, 1810. Second edition. Tall 8vo, pp. iv, 192. Bound in original linen backed boards (the linen is well worn, some foxing and soiling, names on front endpaper, a good copy. scarce. Howes M652; Sabin 49324; Imprints 20748. [57445]\$375.00

This is a history of the Shay's' Rebellion in western Massachusetts written by one of the founders of the Mass. Historical Society.

After the American Revolution, when Continental soldiers had been paid with worthless Continental script and the state government was pressed for tax money, the returning yeoman farmers were losing their land to Boston merchants who had gold or Pounds Sterling. This prompted an armed rebellion which quickly spread to all of the states of the newly formed Confederacy. Because the central government had no army, the Boston merchants hired a mercenary army to put down the insurgency and capture Shays. On August 29, 1786, a large group of these disenchanting citizens appeared in force in Northampton under the leadership of Daniel Shays. Violence was narrowly averted, but in January the insurgents marched on the national arsenal in Springfield. Once again Shays' men were defeated, this time in armed conflict, and within two months the rebellion was quelled. Shays and a dozen others escaped to Vermont. They were eventually tried and condemned to death, but were later pardoned. Within four years, most of the reforms demanded by the Shaysites were adopted. In fact, it was this rebellion and the others throughout the Confederacy which hastened the establishment of the Constitutional Convention.

116. MITFORD, Jessica. **THE TRIAL OF DR. SPOCK**; The Rev. William Slone Coffin, Jr, Michael Ferber, Mitchell Goodman and Marcus Raskin. NY: Knopf, 1969. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 272. VG in little chipped and worn dj. [57310] \$25.00

Mitford was a member of the American Communist Party. The men on trial included Benjamin Spock, The Rev. William Slone Coffin, Jr, Michael Ferber, Mitchell Goodman and Marcus Raskin. The trial was on the charge of conspiracy to counsel, aid and abet violations of the Selective Service Act during the Vietnam War.

117. MOLINEUX, Gen. E. L. **RIOTS IN THE CITIES AND THEIR SUPPRESSION**. A paper by ... Read before the Military Service Institution of the United States, October 11, 1883. With a discussion by Gen. Ayres, Gen. Viele, Gen Webb and others. Reprinted by permission from the Journal of the Military Service Institution. Boston: Headquarters First Brigade, M. V. M., 1884. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 39. Bound in printed wraps (cover loose) Presentation on the cover from Gen. Wales, commander of the First Brigade with a small explanatory broadside laid in. [57657] \$125.00

118. (NEGRO INSURRECTION IN MISSISSIPPI). **NORTHAMPTON COURIER**. Northampton (MA): August 5, 1835. Whole number 293. folio, pp. 4. Page 3 contains a story about a "negro insurrection in Mississippi". Paper toned, folded, good. [57663] \$35.00

119. NELSON, Truman. **THE TORTURE OF MOTHERS**; Introduction by Maxwell Geismar. Newburyport, MA.: The Garrison Press, (1964). First Edition. 8vo, pp. 122. Printed wraps. Name on title-page, a fine copy. Scarce. [57446] \$125.00

Concerns the Harlem fruit riot. Wikipedia: "On Thursday, July 16, 1964, James Powell was shot and killed by police Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan. The second bullet of three fired by Lieutenant Gilligan killed the 15-year-old African American in front of his friends and about a dozen other witnesses. The incident immediately rallied about 300 students from a nearby school who were informed by the principal. This incident set off six consecutive nights of rioting that affected the New York City neighborhoods of Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant. In total, 4,000 New Yorkers participated in the riots which led to attacks on the New York City Police Department, vandalism, and looting in stores. At the end of the conflict, reports counted one dead rioter, 118 injured, and 465 arrested. It is said that the Harlem race riot of 1964 is the

precipitating event for riots in July and August in cities such as Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Rochester, New York; Chicago, Illinois; Jersey City, New Jersey; Paterson, New Jersey; and Elizabeth, New Jersey."

120. (NORFOLK RIOT). **RIOT IN NORFOLK**; Letter from The Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution in the House of December 10, calling for information relative to the riot in Norfolk. Washington: House of Representatives, Ex Doc no. 72, 39th Congress, 2d session, 1867. 8vo, pp. 71. removed, a good copy. Not in Afro-American. [57436] \$95.00
The African-American community planned a march to celebrate to passage of a Civil Rights bill. The march in Norfolk, VA on April 16, 1866 was attacked and a riot ensued.

121. [O'CASEY, Sean] . **THE STORY OF THE IRISH CITIZEN ARMY**; by P. O. CATHASAIGH (pseud). Dublin, Ireland: Maunsel, 1919. Small 8vo, pp. 71. Appendix. Grey paper wraps. Slight foxing on cover, o/w a VG tight copy. The author's first book. [57339] \$500.00
The workers' militia was formed by the Transport and General Workers Union in Dublin in 1913, shortly after the great Dublin lockout and strike of that year. Originally formed to defend workers' demonstrations from attacks by police, O'Casey charts developments as they conclude with the Citizen Army participating in the nationalist Dublin Easter Uprising of 1916.

122. (PA). **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE RAILROAD RIOTS IN JULY, 1877**; Read in the Senate and House of Representatives May 23, 1878. Harrisburg:: Lane S, Hart, 1878. First Edition. 8vo, 1000. Bound in publisher's cloth. a very good copy. Complimentary slip of Senator Horatio G Fisher tipped in to the end paper. [57556] \$425.00
Wikipedia: "The Great Railroad Strike of 1877, sometimes referred to as the Great Upheaval, began on July 14 in Martinsburg, West Virginia, United States after the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (B&O) cut wages for the third time in a year. This strike finally ended some 45 days later, after it was put down by local and state militias, and federal troops. Because of economic problems and pressure on wages by the railroads, workers in numerous other cities, in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, into Illinois and Missouri, also went out on strike. An estimated 100 people were killed in the unrest across the country. In Martinsburg, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other cities, workers burned down and destroyed both physical facilities and the rolling stock of the railroads - engines and railroad cars. Local populations feared that workers were rising in revolution such as the Paris Commune of 1871."

123. PARMENTER, C[harles] O[scar]. **HISTORY OF PELHAM, MASS.** From 1798 to 1898 including the early history of Prescott. Early settlement of the town, establishment of schools, the French and Indian Wars, The Revolutionary War, The Shays Rebellion, sketch of Capt. Daniel Shays, Church History, The Rebellion of 1861-5, Sketches of Notable Men, Natives of the town, etc., etc. Amherst, Mass: Carpenter & Morehouse, 1898. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 531. Illustrated throughout. Bound in drab green cloth, a very good copy. [57609] \$150.00

124. (PETERLOO MASSACRE) . **A FULL AND PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT MEETING AT MANCHESTER ON MONDAY LAST**, Between Thomas Bedford, Plaintiff and Hugh Hornby Birley, Alexander Oliver, Richard Withington and Edward Meagher, Defendants for an Assault on the 16th of August, 1819. Report of the proceeding on the trial of this cause at Lancaster, on Thursday the 4th ... Before Justice Holroyd and a special jury, and the judgement of the Court of King's Bench in Easter Term following upon an application on the part of the plaintiff, for a rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be granted, taken from the shorthand notes of Mr. Farquharson. the 16th of August, with an account of the great riot which took place; and a correct list of all those who were killed, wounded, and made prisoners. From the Manchester Mercury- August 16. Manchester: John Muir, (1819). First Edition. Broadside, 12 x 5 inches. Mounted on a larger sheet of contemporary paper. Very good. [57665] \$350.00
from Wikipedia: "The Peterloo Massacre occurred at St Peter's Field, Manchester, England, on 16 August 1819, when cavalry charged into a crowd of 60,000–80,000 who had gathered to demand the

reform of parliamentary representation... The end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 had resulted in periods of famine and chronic unemployment, exacerbated by the introduction of the first of the Corn Laws. By the beginning of 1819, the pressure generated by poor economic conditions, coupled with the relative lack of suffrage in Northern England, had enhanced the appeal of political radicalism. In response, the Manchester Patriotic Union, a group agitating for parliamentary reform, organized a demonstration to be addressed by the well-known radical orator Henry Hunt. Shortly after the meeting began local magistrates called on the military authorities to arrest Hunt and several others on the hustings with him, and to disperse the crowd. Cavalry charged into the crowd with sabers drawn, and in the ensuing confusion, 15 people were killed and 400–700 were injured. The massacre was given the name Peterloo in an ironic comparison to the Battle of Waterloo, which had taken place four years earlier. .

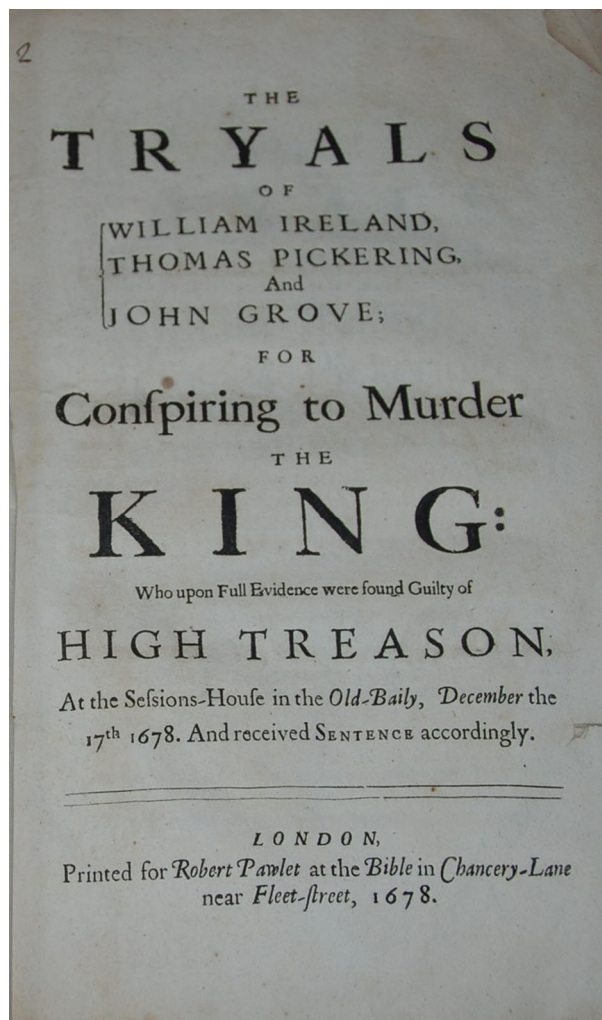
125. (PETERLOO MASSACRE) . **IN THE KING'S BENCH**; Between Thomas Bedford, Plaintiff and Hugh Hornby Birley, Alexander Oliver, Richard Withington and Edward <eagher, Defendants for an Assault on the 16th of August, 1819. Report of the proceeding on the trial of this cause at Lancaster, on Thursday the 4th ... Before Justice Holroyd and a special jury, and the judgement of the Court of King's Bench in Easter Term following upon an application on the part of the plaintiff, for a rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be granted, taken from the shorthand notes of Mr. Farquharson. Manchester:: Wheeler, (1822). First Edition. 8vo, pp. [2], xx, 632 p, folding plan. (The British Library lists some copies with just the folding plan, as found here, and others with an additional 2 plates & a map.) Bound in cloth backed boards, untrimmed. [57618] \$475.00

126. PIERSON, Robert L. **RIOTS CHICAGO STYLE**. Great Neck, NY: Todd & Honeywell, (1984). First Edition. ISBN: 0899623662. 8vo, pp. 116. A very good copy in dj. Inscribed by the author. [57554] \$65.00

Memoirs of a Chicago policeman

127. (PINKERTONS) US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. **EMPLOYMENT OF PINKERTOWN DETECTIVES**; 52D Congress, 2d Session, Report No. 2447. Washington, DC: 1893. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 248, (2). Bound in later leather backed boards, a very good clean copy. [57500] \$150.00
Report on the use of Pinkertons in the Homestead Strike. from Wikipedia: "The Homestead Strike, also known as the Homestead Steel Strike or Homestead Massacre, was an industrial lockout and strike which began on June 30, 1892, culminating in a battle between strikers and private security agents on July 6, 1892.[3] The battle was one of the most serious disputes in U.S. labor history, third behind the Ludlow Massacre and the Battle of Blair Mountain. The dispute occurred at the Homestead Steel Works in the Pittsburgh area town of Homestead, Pennsylvania, between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers (the AA) and the Carnegie Steel Company. The final result was a major defeat for the union and a setback for their efforts to unionize steelworkers."

128. (POPISSH PLOT). **THE NARRATIVE OF ROBERT JENISON (1648-1688)**; Of Grays-Inn, Esquire. Containing. I. A further discovery and Confirmation of the late Horrid and Treasonable Popish Plot, against His Majestie's Person, Government and the Protestant Religion. II. The Names of the Four Ruffians, designed to have murdered the King. III. The reasons why this discovery hath been so long deferred, by the said Robert Jenison. IV. An order of His Majesty in Council touching the same. Together with other material passages, Letters, and Observations thereupon. Together with a Preface Introductory to the said Narrative. London: F. Smith, et. al., 1679. First Edition. 4to, pp. iv, 51. Bound two copies of the license leaf and title-page. in later plain wraps. A very good copy. Wing J-561; McAlpin Coll.; III, 806.; ESTC.; R11080. [48600] \$375.00
Jenison offers further evidence against Ireland and the other "plotters." He was a Catholic "witness" to the so called plot and said that the confessions of conspirator William Ireland on his death bed provoked him to become a Protestant.

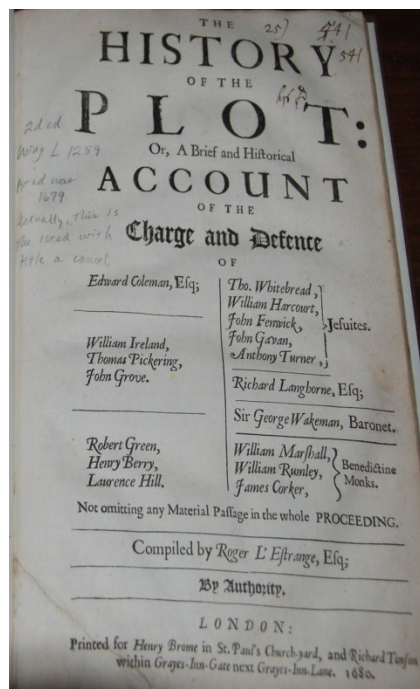


129. (POPISH PLOT). **THE TRYALS OF WILLIAM IRELAND, THOMAS PICKERING AND JOHN GROVE**; for Conspiring to Murder the King: who upon full evidence were found guilty of High Treason, at the sessions-House in the Old-Baily, December the 17th, 1678. And received sentence accordingly. London: Printed for Robert Pawlet, 1678. First Edition. 4to, pp. 84. One inch cut to the foredge (not affecting any letterpress). Bound in later plain wraps, a very good copy. Wing T2268. [48599]\$375.00

From Wikipedia: "Ireland was the eldest son of William Ireland of Crofton Hall, Yorkshire, by Barbara, a daughter of Ralph Eure of Washingborough, Lincolnshire, by his first wife. Ireland was educated at the English College, St. Omer; admitted to the Society of Jesus at Watten, 1655; professed, 1673; and was for several years confessor to the Poor Clares at Gravelines. In 1677, Ireland was sent on the English Mission and appointed procurator of the province. On the night of 28 September 1678, he was arrested by constables led by Titus Oates, and taken before the privy council. Among those who shared his fate was John Grove, a layman and the nominal occupier of that part of Wild House, London, occupied by the Jesuits and the Spanish ambassador; also Thomas Jenison and John Fenwick. Together with Thomas Pickering, Ireland and Grove were said to have planned on 19 August, in the rooms of the Jesuit William Harcourt, to assassinate the king Charles II

at Newmarket. Oates and William Bedloe swore that Grove was to have £1500 for the job and Pickering 30,000 Masses. The sworn testimony of Gates and Bedloe impressed the jury, and Chief Justice William Scroggs summed up against Ireland. After confinement in Newgate Prison, Ireland was sentenced to death on 17 December. Ireland wrote a journal in Newgate, which accounted for every day of his absence from London between 3 August and 14 September, but a Sarah Pain swore that she saw him in Fetter

Lane on 20 August. After two reprieves Ireland and Grove were executed together at Tyburn, Grove saying: "We are innocent, we lose our lives wrongfully, we pray God to forgive them that are the causes of it." A deposition against Ireland's alibi was subsequently published by Robert Jenison, and further charges were brought against Ireland in John Smith's Narrative containing a further Discovery of the Popish Plot of 1679.[3]



130. (POPISH PLOT) L'ESTRANGE, Roger. **THE HISTORY OF THE PLOT: Or, A Brief and Historical Account of the Charge and Defence of Edward Colman, Esq, William Ireland, Thomas Pickering, John Grove, Robert Green, Henry Berry, Laurence Hill, Tho. Whitebread, William Harcourt, John Fenwick, John Gavan, Anthony Turner (Jesuits), Richard Langhorn, Esq., Sir George Wakeman, Baronet, William Marshall, William Rumley, James**

Corker, Benedictine Monks, Not omitting any Material Passage in the whole Proceeding compiled by ... by Authority. London: Henry Brome and Richard Tonson, 1680. Second edition (actually the first edition of 1679 with a cancel title page). Folio, pp. 88. Bound in later calf backed boards, lower corner of title page restored with several letters of the imprint added in facsimile, a very good clean copy with wide margins. Wing L1259. [57621] \$650.00

L'Estrange (1616/1704) was one of the earliest English journalists and writers of political pamphlets. He was an active Royalist and had to flee the country during the parliamentary wars. After the Restoration, in 1663, he was appointed surveyor of printing presses and the licenser of the press. He maintained this position until he was discredited by the Popish Plot. In addition, he was an accomplished linguist, translating Josephus, Cicero, Seneca and other standard authors. from Wikipedia: "The Popish Plot was a fictitious conspiracy concocted by Titus Oates that between 1678 and 1681 gripped the Kingdoms of England and Scotland in anti-Catholic hysteria. Oates alleged that there existed an extensive Catholic conspiracy to assassinate Charles II, accusations that led to the executions of at least 22 men and precipitated the Exclusion Bill Crisis. Eventually Oates' intricate web of accusations fell apart, leading to his arrest and conviction for perjury."

131. (PORTLAND MAINE RUM RIOT). **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE**; Appointed by the Aldermen of the City of Portland to investigate the causes and consequences of The Riot, on the evening of June 2, 1855. Portland: Benjamin C Peck, 1855. First edn. 8vo, pp. 60. Bound in yellow printed wraps, some foxing and toning, a very good copy. [57411] \$125.00

The Portland Rum Riot, also called the Maine Law Riot, was a brief but violent period of civil unrest that occurred in Portland, Maine on June 2, 1855, in response to the Maine law which prohibited the sale and manufacture of alcohol in the state from 1851.

132. POWELL, Edgar and TREVELYAN, G. M. editors. **THE PEASANTS' RISING AND THE LOLLARDS**; A collection of unpublished documents forming an appendix to 'England in the Age of Wycliffe'. London, NY and Bombay: Longmans, Green, 1899. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 81. Uncut and partially unopened. A very good copy bound in blue cloth. [57512] \$50.00

The first section of these documents will be found to contain new matter relating, first, to the Peasants' Rising of 1381, and secondly, to other riots arising from similar discontents that disturbed the later years of Richard II. Section II contains documents relating to the trial of John of Northampton. Section IV contains a list of some of the aliens holding Church preferment in England in the reign of Richard II. Section V is a table which shows exactly the degree to which the personnel of the House of Commons was changed at every new parliament in the time of Richard II.

133. (PULLMAN STRIKE). **THE STRIKE AT PULLMAN**; Statements of President Geo. M. Pullman and Second Vice-President T. H. Wickes before the US Strike Commission, also published statements of the company during the continuance of the strike. [np: 1894. 8vo, pp. 39. Bound in printed wraps. A very good copy. This is the company side of the story. [57397] \$45.00

Wikipedia: "The Pullman Strike was a nationwide railroad strike in the United States on May 11, 1894 and a turning point for US labor law. It pitted the American Railway Union (ARU) against the Pullman Company, the main railroads, and the federal government of the United States under President Grover Cleveland. The strike and boycott shut down much of the nation's freight and passenger traffic west of Detroit, Michigan. The conflict began in Pullman, Chicago, on May 11 when nearly 4,000 factory employees of the Pullman Company began a wildcat strike in response to recent reductions in wages. Founded in 1893 by Eugene V. Debs, the ARU was an organization of unskilled railroad workers. Debs brought in ARU organizers to Pullman and signed up many of the disgruntled factory workers. When the Pullman Company refused recognition of the ARU or any negotiations, ARU called a strike against the factory, but it showed no sign of success. To win the strike, Debs decided to stop the movement of Pullman cars on railroads. The over-the-rail Pullman employees (such as conductors and porters) did not

go on strike. Debs and the ARU called a massive boycott against all trains that carried a Pullman car. It affected most rail lines west of Detroit and at its peak involved some 250,000 workers in 27 states. The Railroad brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor (AFL) opposed the boycott, and the General Managers Association of the railroads coordinated the opposition. Thirty people were killed in response to riots and sabotage that caused \$80 million in damages. The federal government obtained an injunction against the union, Debs, and other boycott leaders, ordering them to stop interfering with trains that carried mail cars. After the strikers refused, President Grover Cleveland ordered in the Army to stop the strikers from obstructing the trains. Violence broke out in many cities, and the strike collapsed. Defended by a team including Clarence Darrow, Debs was convicted of violating a court order and sentenced to prison; the ARU then dissolved."

134. REICH, Jerome R. **LEISLER'S REBELLION**; A study of Democracy in New York 1664-1720. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, (1953). First Edition. 8vo, pp. 194. Blue cloth. A very good copy. [57513]\$65.00

from Wikipedia: "Leisler's Rebellion was an uprising in late 17th century colonial New York, in which German American merchant and militia captain Jacob Leisler seized control of the colony's south and ruled it from 1689 to 1691. The uprising took place in the aftermath of Britain's Glorious Revolution and the 1689 Boston revolt in the Dominion of New England, which had included New York. The rebellion reflected colonial resentment against the policies of the deposed King James II. Royal authority was not restored until 1691, when English troops and a new governor were sent to New York. Leisler was arrested by these forces, who tried and convicted him of treason. Leisler was executed, but the revolt left the colony polarized, bitterly split into two rival factions. "

135. [RELIGION]. WEISS, John. **REFORM AND REPEAL, A SERMON preached on Fast-Day, April 6, 1854, and LEGAL ANARCHY, a sermon preached on June 4, 1854, after the rendition of Anthony Burns.** Boston: Crosby, 1854. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 30. Seems to lack the wraps, o/w a vg copy. Afro-Americana 11045 [57565] \$50.00

The second sermon was preached after the surrender of fugitive slave Anthony Burns. Weiss was a Transcendentalist disciple of Theodore Parker. Wikipedia: "Weiss was born in Boston. His father, a German Jew, was a barber in Worcester. He graduated at Harvard in 1837 and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1843, studying abroad in between. He then preached at Watertown, but withdrew on account of his anti-slavery opinions. He was pastor at New Bedford, Massachusetts, for a short time, resigning on account of the failure of his health. After several years of study and travel he resumed his pastorate in the Unitarian church at Watertown in 1859, remaining there until 1870. On the issue of slavery, the Reverend John Weiss was an outspoken abolitionist. He was an advocate of woman's rights, a rationalist in religion, and a disciple of the transcendental philosophy. He delivered courses of lectures on "Greek Religious Ideas," "Humor in Shakespeare," and "Shakespeare's Women." Of his lectures on Greek religious ideas, Octavius B. Frothingham said: "They were the keenest interpretation of the ancient myths, the most profound, luminous, and sympathetic, I have met with."

136. **REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON CAMPUS UNREST**; Including special reports: The Killings at Jackson State, the Kent State Tragedy. NY: Arno and The NY Times, (1970). Reprint. 8vo, pp. 537. Illustrated with photographs, VG in little soiled and worn dj. [57477] \$35.00

137. **REPORT ON CIVIL DISTURBANCES**; in Washington, D. C. April, 1968. [Washington, DC: April 30, 1968. First Edition. 4to, unpaginated, printed wraps, spiral bound. Fold-out map, in the rear are photocopies of newspaper editorials from the time. [57668] \$125.00

This is a compilation of reports and related information regarding major activities of the DC Government during the civil disturbances starting April 4 and ending April 15, 1968. The booklet was prepared at the direction of the mayor. from Wikipedia: "Washington, D.C. riots of 1968 were six days of riots that erupted in Washington, D.C., following the assassination of civil rights activist Martin Luther King Jr. on

April 4, 1968. *The King assassination riots affected at least 110 U.S. cities; Washington, along with Chicago and Baltimore, were among the most affected... One of the largest reasons Washington blacks found it hard to get out of ghetto neighborhoods or even to get out of all black neighborhoods was because of how harsh housing segregation was before 1968. Mostly all of the slums in the city were in the southern quarter of the city, and most of the inhabitants of these slums were black. The United States Commission on Civil Rights said in a government report on segregation in Washington, D.C., that housing was much harder to attain than for whites, and of the housing blacks could find within the city's border was in severely worse condition than the housing of their white counterparts"*

138. RIVERS, George R[obert] R[ussell]. **CAPTAIN SHAYS**; A Populist of 1786. Boston: Little Brown, 1897. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 358. Bound in tan cloth stamped in gilt, design by "TH".(Theodore Hagood?) Untrimmed, a very good tight copy. Wright III, 4557 [57490] \$85.00
A novel based on the events of the Shays' Rebellion in Massachusetts.

139. ROEDIGER, Dave, and Franklin Rosemont, eds. **HAYMARKET SCRAPBOOK**. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr, 1986. 4to, pp. 255. Bibliography. Copiously illustrated. Paper wraps. Edges and cover slightly soiled, cover little creased, but a VG tight copy. [49459] \$25.00
An anthology of articles, newspaper notices, cartoons, etc. of the Haymarket Affair of 1886-87 and the influence it has exerted in the U.S. and elsewhere.

140. SAFFORD, William H. **THE LIFE OF HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT**; Comprising an authentic narrative of the Burr Expedition: and containing many additional facts not heretofore published. Cincinnati: Ely, Allen, & Looker, 1850. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 239. Bound in black cloth, worn at the extremities of the spine, a very good copy. Howes S-13. [57277] \$125.00
Wikipedia: "Chiefly to escape involvement in the United Irishmen's planned rebellion against British rule, but also to conceal his incestuous marriage, Blennerhassett emigrated to the United States in 1796. There, on the western Virginia frontier, he bought the upper half of an Ohio River island lying 1 1/2 miles downstream from what is now Parkersburg, West Virginia. It became the site of a European-style estate whose centerpiece was an enormous mansion surrounded by extravagantly landscaped lawns and gardens. For a brief period, the Blennerhassetts' home became famous as the largest, most beautiful private residence in the American West. The most distinguished of the Blennerhassetts' many visitors was the former vice president of the United States, Aaron Burr. His three stays on the island resulted in its becoming headquarters for his mysterious 1806–1807 military expedition to the Southwest. Although branded a treasonous plot (supposedly to separate the American West from the Union) by Burr's enemy, President Thomas Jefferson, the enterprise's true goal probably was the conquest of Spanish-ruled Texas. As the result of the president's call for the arrest of Burr, Blennerhassett, and their ca. 70 followers, the mansion and island were occupied and plundered in December 1806 by local Virginia militia. Blennerhassett fled, was twice arrested, and finally imprisoned in the Virginia state penitentiary. He was only released following Burr's acquittal at the end of a long 1807 treason trial at Richmond, Virginia."

141. **SANGLANTE INSURRECTION**; Des 23,24, 25 et 26 Juin 1846 ou narrative exacte et authentique de tous les evenenents qui viennent de s'accomplir pendant ce quatre journees avec le plan d'attaque et des defense des insurges et le nom des chefs et principaux meneurs. [Paris: Penaud, 1848]. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 32. Removed from a bound volume. [57401] \$75.00
A history of the February Revolution of 1848. Wikipedia: "The 1848 Revolution in France, sometimes known as the February Revolution (révolution de Février), was one of a wave of revolutions in 1848 in Europe. In France the revolutionary events ended the Orleans monarchy (1830–48) and led to the creation of the French Second Republic. Following the overthrow of King Louis Philippe in February, the elected government of the Second Republic ruled France. In the months that followed, this government steered a course that became more conservative. On 23 June 1848, the people of Paris rose in

insurrection, which became known as June Days Uprising – a bloody but unsuccessful rebellion by the Paris workers against a conservative turn in the Republic's course. On 2 December 1848, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was elected President of the Second Republic, largely on peasant support. Exactly four years later he suspended the elected assembly, establishing the Second French Empire, which lasted until 1870. Louis Napoléon would go on to become the de facto last French monarch. The February revolution established the principle of the "right to work" (droit au travail), and its newly established government created "National Workshops" for the unemployed. At the same time a sort of industrial parliament was established at the Luxembourg Palace, under the presidency of Louis Blanc, with the object of preparing a scheme for the organization of labour. These tensions between liberal Orleanist and Radical Republicans and Socialists led to the June Days Uprising."

142. SAUVAGEOT, Jacques (vice president de l'U.N.E.F.(. **DIRECTIVES D'ACTION**; Mai - Huin, 1968. Brochure reservee aux Travailleurs et aux Etudiants. Au Joli Mai, no. 1. (Paris: 1965). First Edition. 4to, pp. 59. Bound in little soiled, Illustrated self wraps. Illustrated with photos, tracks and stories. Very good. [57650] \$150.00
This is a magazine published in Paris during the worker/student uprising in May of 1968.

143. SCHAACK, Michael J, Captain of Police. **ANARCHY AND ANARCHISTS**; A history of the Red Terror and the social revolution in America and Europe. Communism, Socialism and Nihilism in Doctrine and Creed. The Chicago Haymarket Conspiracy, and the detection and trial of the Conspirators ... with numerous illustrations from authentic photographs and original drawings. Chicago: F. J. Schulte, 1889. First Edition. 4to, pp. 698. Covers little shabby, hing tender, a good copy. [57669] \$225.00
"This rare book by Inspector Schaack . is about one-third lies by his later admission [contrary to Schaack's profession in the Preface: "from the first page to the last there is no material statement which is not to my knowledge true."]. The propaganda is so obvious that one can easily separate it from some very interesting historical data. This book was used by the Pinkerton Detective Agency to promote business throughout the country -Adelman, HAYMARKET REVISITED, p. 136."

144. SCOTT, George Ryley. **THE HISTORY OF TORTURE THROUGHOUT THE AGES**; Illustrated. London: Luxor, (1959). 7th printing. 8vo, pp. 328. Blue cloth, illustrated. Bookseller name stamp on the end paper and on the title page. A very good copy. [57359] \$25.00

145. (SHAY'S REBELLION). **AN ADDRESS FROM THE GENERAL COURT, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**. Boston: Printed by Adams and Nourse, Printers to the Honourable Court, 1786. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 40, [1]. Removed, top one inch of the title page clipped off (not affecting any text). A very good clean copy. Evans 19781; Sabin 45580; NAIP w036754. Rare. [57364] \$950.00

This report by a committee of the General Court is a response to the grievances that sparked Shays' Rebellion in the winter of 1786-87. It investigates the issue of debts which weighed so heavily on Massachusetts farmers, and Continental soldiers who were paid in script that was not able to be used to pay taxes. Farmers, also, were used to paying taxes with barter which was no longer acceptable. When merchants in Boston turned to the courts to take land, farmers attacked the courts in Springfield, MA and its armory. In response a private army was dispatched to deal with the rebellion. While the Shays Rebellion was the best known anti-government insurrection at this time, in fact most of the colonies at some point had to put down armed soldiers and small farmers who were suffering because of the debt incurred in fighting the Revolution. This was a major reason for the destruction of the Articles of Confederation and the promulgation of a new Constitution.

146. (SHAYS REBELLION). **THE NEW HAVEN GAZETTE AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE**; Vol. II, no. 2. [New Haven, CT: Meigs and Dana, March 1, 1787. First Edition. 4to, pp. 16. Spine repaired, a very good copy. [57662] \$225.00

A periodical with extensive information about the Shays rebellion in Massachusetts: reprinting the Governor's offer of clemency with other notices of the final battle and the defeat of the rebels.

147. (SHAYS REBELLION) STARKEY, Marion L. **A LITTLE REBELLION**. NY: Knopf, 1955. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 258, ix. Name on end paper, a very good copy in soiled and some worn dj. [57473] \$25.00

A discussion of the events that led up to the Shays Rebellion in western Massachusetts.

148. SIMMONS, George F. **PUBLIC SPIRIT AND MOBS**; Two sermons preached at Springfield, Mass. on Sunday February 23, 1851, after the Thompson Riot. Springfield: Merriam, Chapin, Boston: Crosby and Nichols, 1851. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 32. Bound in printed wraps (lacks a corner of the front cover, lacks the rear). Signature of the cover of "Edwin Booth" [57443] \$65.00

149. SMITH, WALKER C. **THE EVERETT MASSACRE**; a history of the class struggle in the lumber industry. Chicago, Ill: I.W.W. Publishing Bureau, (1917?). First Edition. 8vo, pp. 302. Illustrated with photographs. Bound in publisher's cloth stamped in gilt (hinges tender) a good copy. Former owner's signature on the copyright page. Miles 4515 [49270] \$125.00

A confrontation between IWW activists supporting local shingle workers on strike . The laborers were met with force by "deputies" hired by business leaders. At the end of the mayhem, 2 citizen deputies lay dead with 16 or 20 others wounded, including Sheriff G McRae. The two businessman-deputies that were shot were actually shot in the back by fellow deputies; their injuries were not caused by Wobbly gunfire. The IWW officially listed 5 dead with 27 wounded, although it is speculated that as many as 12 IWW members may have been killed.

150. STEVENS, Charles. **ANTHONY BURNS**; A History. Boston: Jewett, 1856. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 295. Frontis, and 2 other woodcuts, bound in brown cloth, contemporary presentation on the end paper, a very good copy. Afro-Americana 9821 [57458] \$250.00

from Wikipedia: "Anthony Burns (31 May 1834 – 17 July 1862) was born a slave in Stafford County, Virginia. As a young man, he became a Baptist and a "slave preacher" at the Falmouth Union Church in Falmouth, Virginia. In 1853 he escaped from slavery and reached Boston, where he started working. The following year, he was captured under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and tried under the law in Boston. The law was fiercely resisted in Boston, and the case attracted national publicity, large demonstrations, protests and an attack on US Marshals at the courthouse. Federal troops were used to ensure Burns was transported to a ship for return to Virginia after the trial. He was eventually ransomed from slavery, with his freedom purchased by Boston sympathizers. Afterward he was educated at Oberlin College and became a Baptist preacher, moving to Upper Canada for a position."

151. STEVENSON, Adlai E., Governor of Illinois, Presidential candidate. **NEWS RELEASE**; from the office of the Governor. Springfield, IL: (1952). Press Release. Speech given by the Governor at the dedication of the bronze tablet in memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, commemorating the Alton Riots of 1837. Signed by Stevenson. 8vo, pp. 4, 14 x 8-1/2 inches, printed on rectos only. [57568] \$125.00

152. SWAIN, John. **THE PLEASURES OF THE TORTURE CHAMBER**. London: Noel Douglas, 1931. 13th impression. 8vo, pp. 229. Illustrated. A very good copy in a little soiled and chipped, price clipped dj. [57358] \$35.00

A history of torture carried on in the name of religion and justice.

153. [THOMAS, William]. **THE ENEMIES OF THE CONSTITUTION DISCOVERED**; or, An Inquiry in the Origin and Tendency of Popular Violence. Containing complete and circumstantial account of the unlawful proceedings at the city of Utica, October 21st, 1835; The Dispersion of the State Anti-Slavery Convention by the Agitators, the destruction of the Democratic Press, and of the causes which led

thereto. Together with a concise treatise on the practice of the court of His Honor Judge Lynch ... accompanied with numerous highly interesting and important documents by Defensor. NY: Leavitt, Lord, 1835. First Edition. 8vo, pp.183. Bound in little worn publisher's cloth, some foxed, a very good copy. American imprints 31524; SABIN 19264; Afro-Americana 10204. [57273] \$375.00

This describes the activities against abolitionists by the agitators, especially the violent disruption of an anti-slavery convention in Utica. The appendix provides documents intended to reveal the extensive censorship of the press used to encourage insurrection, as well as speeches and first-hand accounts of the Utica incident.

154. US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. **NEW ORLEANS RIOTS**; 39th Congress, Second Session, Report no.16. [Washington, DC: February 11, 1867. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 596. Bound in publisher's cloth. A very good tight clean copy. [57326] \$225.00

*New Orleans race riot and subsequent massacre occurred in the afternoon of July 30, 1866, as supporters convened to ratify a state constitution that would guarantee the suffrage rights of Black males. The police lead a white mob that stormed the convention and killed dozens of black citizens with well over one hundred wounded, many of whom had no affiliation to the convention. As Horace Greeley stated: "It is folly to use soft phrases in speaking of this appalling crime. The policy of Andrew Johnson [by ordering sufficient force to suppress the assembly] engendered the demon fury which has shed blood in the streets of the Crescent City. His statesmanship has once more raised Rebel Flags in New Orleans..." [from Kevin Roberts review of James Hollandsworth's *An Absolute Massacre*, and Horace Greeley writing in the *New York Tribune*, August 1, 1866]*

155. VICTOR, Orville J. **HISTORY OF AMERICAN CONSPIRACIES**: A record of the Treason, Insurrection, Rebellion &c. in the United States of America from 1760 to 1860. NY: Torrey, (1863). First Edition. 8vo, pp. xii, 579. Double frontispieces, xii, 579p, [5p. ads], 8 plates with tissue guards. Bound rubbed leather backed marble boards, names on end papers, some foxing, a very good copy. [57574] \$250.00

*from Wikipedia: "Orville James Victor (October 23, 1827 in Sandusky, Ohio – March 14, 1910 in Ho-Ho-Kus, New Jersey) was an American theologian, journalist, editor and abolitionist. He is cited as the originator of the dime novel. During the American Civil War he wrote two books: *History of the Southern Rebellion* and *History of American Conspiracies*. He wrote for the *Sandusky Daily Register*, the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal*, the *United States Journal* and the *New York Saturday Journal*. In 1863 he visited England and published a pamphlet there entitled "*The American Rebellion: Its Causes and Objects*. He married Metta Victoria Fuller, an author, in 1856.*

156. VIZETELLY, Ernest Alfred (Le Petit Homme Rouge). **MY ADVENTURES IN THE COMMUNE**, Paris, 1871, with 24 illustrations. NY: Duffield, 1914. First US Edition. 8vo, pp. 368. Bound in gray cloth stamped in gilt, some foxing to the end papers, but a very good clean copy. [57331] \$65.00

Wikipedia: "The Paris Commune was a radical socialist and revolutionary government that ruled Paris from 18 March to 28 May 1871. Following the defeat of Emperor Napoleon III in September 1870, the French Second Empire swiftly collapsed. In its stead rose a Third Republic at war with Prussia, which laid siege to Paris for four months. A hotbed of working-class radicalism, France's capital was primarily defended during this time by the often politicized and radical troops of the National Guard rather than regular Army troops. In February 1871 Adolphe Thiers, the new chief executive of the French national government, signed an armistice with Prussia that disarmed the Army but not the National Guard.

Soldiers of the Commune's National Guard killed two French army generals, and the Commune refused to accept the authority of the French government. The regular French Army suppressed the Commune during "La semaine sanglante" ("The Bloody Week") beginning on 21 May 1871. Debates over the

policies and outcome of the Commune had significant influence on the ideas of Karl Marx, who described it as an example of the "dictatorship of the proletariat".

157. von ROSEN, Count Eric. **A NON-SOCIALIST'S THOUGHTS ON THE STRIKE**; And kindred questions. Stockholm: Ivar Haeggstrom, 1910. First Edition. 12mo, pp. 28. Author's unsigned presentation on front. Paper wraps (small private bookplate on inside front cover). Cover slightly darkened, o/w a nice copy. [57320] \$45.00

An English version of an address given during a great strike in Sweden.

158. [WALKER, Daniel]. **RIGHTS IN CONFLICT: THE VIOLENT CONFRONTATION OF DEMONSTRATORS AND POLICE IN THE PARKS AND STREETS OF CHICAGO DURING THE WEEK OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1968**; A Report Submitted by Daniel Walker, Director of the Chicago Study Team, to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Philadelphia: Braceland Brothers, (1968). 4to, pp. xiii, 88, 233, 10. With 88 pages of photographs. Bound in blue paper wraps. [57670] \$65.00

In August of 1968 an estimated 10,000 people arrived in Chicago to protest the war and events at the Democratic National Convention. They were met by about 12,000 police, 7,500 Illinois National Guardsmen, 7,500 Army troops and 1,000 Secret Service Agents.

159. [WALKER, Daniel]. **RIGHTS IN CONFLICT: THE VIOLENT CONFRONTATION OF DEMONSTRATORS AND POLICE IN THE PARKS AND STREETS OF CHICAGO DURING THE WEEK OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1968**; A Report Submitted by Daniel Walker, Director of the Chicago Study Team, to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Chicago: National Commission On the Causes and Prevention of Violence [Grosset and Dunlap edition]. 4to, pp. xiii, 88, 233, 10. With 88 pages of photographs. A very good copy in little worn dj.

[57616] \$45.00

In August of 1968 an estimated 10,000 people arrived in Chicago to protest the war and events at the Democratic National Convention. They were met by about 12,000 police, 7,500 Illinois National Guardsmen, 7,500 Army troops and 1,000 Secret Service Agents.

160. [WEBB, Samuel, ed.]. **HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA HALL**, which was destroyed by a mob, on the 17th of May, 1838. Philadelphia: Merrihew & Gunn, 1838. First Edition. Tall 8vo, pp. 200. Some foxed, front hinge loose, Illustrated with three plates. Bound in modern blue cloth, frontispiece rebacked, some foxed, a good copy. Includes remarks by W.L. Garrison, Theodore Weld, Angelina Grimke Weld, Abby Kelly, J. G. Whittier, and others. BAL 21712; Howes W-189; LCP/HSP Afro-Americana catalogue , 11001; [57448] \$450.00

Pennsylvania Hall was built from donations of members of the abolitionist community. The hall was used for only four days before it was sacked and burned by a reactionary crowd. During the third day of the hall's existence, it was used by the Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women. The frontispiece shows the newly completed building while the other two plates show the hall in flames and the ruins of the building after the fire had been put out.

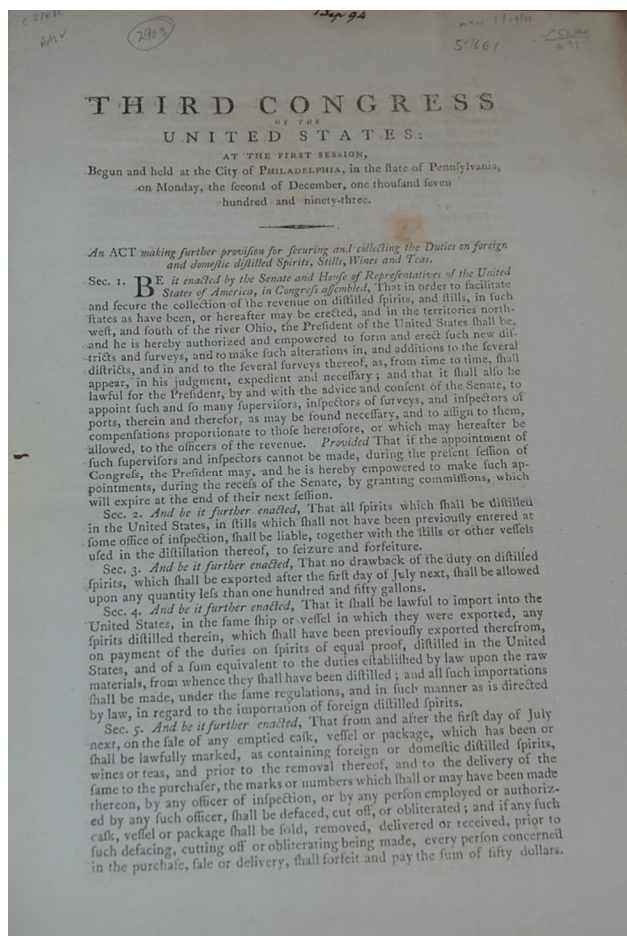
161. WESTCHESTER COMMITTEE FOR A FAIR INQUIRY INTO THE PEEKSKILL VIOLENCE . **EYEWITNESS: PEEKSKILL U.S.A.** Aug. 27, Sept. 4, 1949. [White Plains, NY: Westchester Committee for a Fair Inquiry into the Peekskill Violence, 1949]. First Edition. 4to, pp. [24]. Original wraps, a very good copy. Laid in is an order slip for more copies of this "to get the word out." [57614] \$75.00

from Wikipedia: "The Peekskill riots were anti-communist riots with anti-black and anti-Semitic undertones that took place at Cortlandt Manor, Westchester County, New York, in 1949. The catalyst for the rioting was an announced concert by black singer Paul Robeson, who was well known for his strong

pro-trade union stance, civil rights activism, communist affiliations, and anti-colonialism. The concert, organized as a benefit for the Civil Rights Congress, was scheduled to take place on August 27 in Lakeland Acres, just north of Peekskill...The local paper, the Peekskill Evening Star, condemned the concert and encouraged people to make their position on communism felt, but did not directly espouse violence. There was a racial element to the riots, including burning crosses and lynching an effigy of Robeson both in Peekskill and in other areas of the United States."

162. (WHISKEY REBELLION) FINDLEY, William. **HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION**; In the Four Western Counties of Pennsylvania: in the year MDCCXCIV With a Recital of the Circumstances Specially Connected Therewith: And an Historical Review of the previous situation of the country. Philadelphia: Samuel Harrison Smith, 1796. First Edition. 8vo., pp. 328pp. Bound in contemporary calf, rebaked with new endpapers. Corner of the title page restored with 2 letters "OR" added, corners of the last 3 leaves restored not affecting any text. Sabin notes: "now scarce, and sells for upwards of fifteen dollars." Evans 30419; Howes F133; Sabin 24360; Bradford 1674; Brinley 3051; NAIP w020462. [57453] \$850.00

An account of the Whiskey Rebellion. Findley, a member of Congress, treats the inhabitants of western Pennsylvania sympathetically. from Wikipedia: "The Whiskey Rebellion (also known as the Whiskey Insurrection) was a tax protest in the United States beginning in 1791 during the presidency of George Washington. The so-called "whiskey tax" was the first tax imposed on a domestic product by the newly formed federal government. It became law in 1791, and was intended to generate revenue to help reduce the national debt. The tax applied to all distilled spirits, but whiskey was by far the most popular distilled beverage in the 18th-century U.S., so the excise became widely known as a "whiskey tax". The new excise was a part of U.S. treasury secretary Alexander Hamilton's program to pay war debt incurred during the American Revolutionary War.



163. (WHISKEY REBELLION)[UNITED STATES LAWS]. **THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES**; at the first session ... AN ACT MAKING FURTHER PROVISION FOR SECURING AND COLLECTING DUTIES ON FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DISTILLED SPIRITS, STILLs, WINES, TEAS ... Approved - June the fifth, 1794. Go. Washington, President of the United States. (Philadelphia): 1794. First Edition. Folio, pp. (4) A fine uncut copy. Evans 27868. [57661] \$1,250.00

An important act, the violation of whose provisions by a U. S. district court triggered the violence which began the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania. By this act, passed in early June, of 1794, the Federal government finally recognized the legitimate grievance of offenders who had been required to journey at ruinous cost from western Pennsylvania to the U. S. district court courts in either York or Philadelphia in order to be tried; among other provisions, the act provided critical relief by allowing both original trials and appeals to take place at nearby state courts. However, just prior to its passage, the U. S. District Court of Pennsylvania issued a series of processes which specified trial at Philadelphia,

despite the new provision for local venue, these remained in effect and were callously served in July, six weeks after the reforms were passed, to infuriated citizens who then attacked one of the Federal marshals, thereby inaugurating this short-lived but important uprising. CF. Dictionary of American History.

164. [WHITNEY, Louisa.]. **THE BURNING OF THE CONVENT.** A narrative of the destruction, By a mob, of the Ursuline School on Mount Benedict, Charlestown, as remembered by one of the pupils. Boston: Osgood, 1877. First Edition. 12mo, pp. 198. Bound in brown cloth stamped in black and gilt, all edges red, little rubbed, rear hinge starting, name and address on flyleaf, but a very good copy. [54275]
\$150.00

A recollection of the anti-catholic riot that took place in Charlestown, MA. on August 11, 1834.

165. WILKINSON, George Theodore. **AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY;** An authentic history of the Cato-Street conspiracy; with the trials at large of the conspirators, for high treason and murder; a description of their weapons and combustible machines, and every particular connected with the rise, progress, discovery, and termination of the horrid plot. With portraits of the conspirators, taken during their trials, by permission, and other engravings. London: Thomas Kelly, [1820]. First edition. 8vo.pp. viii + (iv), 434. Illustrated with 8 engraved plates ,little light foxing, one leaf cut through with affecting the text, bound in contemporary mottled calf, rubbed along the hinges. A very good copy. Bound with: HIGH TREASON!! Fairburn's Edition no.1. The Whole Proceedings on the Trial of Arthur Thistlewood ... James Watson ... Thomas Preston ... John Hooper ... Upon the indictment found against them for HIGH TREASON. pp [6]. BOUND WITH: TRIALS FOR HIGH TREASON!! Fairburn's Edition no. 2. pp. 8. BOUND WITH: TRIALS FOR HIGH TREASON !! Fairburn's Edition no. 3. [pp. 8] BOUND WITH: TRIALS FOR HIGH TREASON !! Fairburn's Edition no. 4. [pp. 8] BOUND WITH: TRIALS FOR HIGH TREASON !! Fairburn's Edition no. 5. [pp.], with a wood engraved portrait of James Watson bound in the rear. [57454] \$450.00

One of several printed versions of this celebrated conspiracy with a vivid account both of the trial of the principal conspirators (Thistlewood, Tidd, Ings, Davidson and Brunt) and their execution. The plates comprise portraits of the conspirators, two views of the premises in Cato Street and a graphic view of the execution itself. The notorious Cato Street conspiracy, masterminded by the Spencean radical revolutionary, Arthur Thistlewood, aimed to overthrow the government by murdering all the Cabinet ministers during a dinner at Lord Harrowby's. In the event, one of the conspirators informed the authorities and conspiracy was foiled. Thistlewood and four of his co- conspirators were captured, tried and executed. The effect was to generate considerable popular alarm throughout the country and to condemn all radicals as unacceptable revolutionaries.

166. [WILLARD, Joseph]. **LETTER TO AN ENGLISH FRIEND;** on the Rebellion in the United States and on British Policy. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1862. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 28. Bound in little soiled and nicked printed wraps. Very good. Sabin 40428, attributed by NUC. [57572] \$65.00
The Englishman is urged not to be influenced by New York rowdies or muck-raking newspapers. Good old New England, ever sober and thoughtful, is fundamentally calm and still engaged in every-day life issues.

167. WILSON, Frederick T. **FEDERAL AID IN DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES. 1787-1903 ...** Prepared under the direction of Major-General Henry C. Corbin ... March 2, 1903, ordered to be printed. Washington: Gov. Printing Office, 1903. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 394. Bound in dust soiled brown cloth, labeled removed from rear e.p. A good tight copy. [57316] \$45.00
Deals with use of troops in the enforcement of laws in disturbances relating to fugitive slave riots, Kansas troubles to the end of the war of rebellion, reconstruction period, political disturbances in Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina, labor and RR strikes, ruling in the Debs case, etc.

168. [PANCKOUCKE, Charles Joseph (1736-1798)]. **GAZETTE NATIONALE**; ou Le Moniteur Universel. nos. 182-365. Jeudi, 1st Juillet 1790 - Second Annee de la Liberation to Vendredi 31 December 1790 ... Paris: 1790. folio, 182, 2 page issues of this revolutionary daily. Bound in scuffed leather backed boards, paper some torn. Some minor staining and foxing but a very good copy. Martin & Walter 506. [34991] \$900.00

Born at Lisle, at the age of 28 Panckoucke moved to Paris where he became connected with the best known writers of the day. He published a number of periodicals and established the "Moniteur" under the direction of Marat. He undertook a system of separate dictionaries under the title: " Encyclopedie methodique ou par ordre de matieres" begin in 1780. It was finally completed in 1832, after his death. Encyclopaedia Britannica: Vol. 19, p. 573: "The first idea, indeed, of this famous official journal appears to have been Panckoucke's but it did not firmly establish itself until he had purchased the "Journal de l'assemblee nationale" and so secured the best report of the debates. The "Moniteur" however, kept step with the majority of the assembly, the "Mercure" with the minority." This official daily ran from 1789 - 1810.

Shays Rebellion

169. Governor Bowdoin's Proclamation Disqualifying Shays' Rebels (shay's Rebellion Broadside) Commonwealth Of Massachusetts. **By his Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A PROCLAMATION.** Boston: Adams and Nourse, February 17, 1787. Broadside, folio, (16 x 12 1/4 inches). Town clerk's holograph on the verso shows through a bit, with marginal stab holes from posting, little faded on the bottom, a near fine copy. Evans 20501. Rare. [12499] \$12,500.00

This is the Proclamation of the act that states the terms of pardon to all but a few of the leaders, that was passed the previous day The so called Shays' Rebellion led by one Daniel Shays grew out of the frustration and anger of small farmers who had fought the Revolution against the British only to be forced off their farms because the Continental Currency with which they had been paid was worthless and the state government would allow payment of taxes only in gold or British Sterling. Shays' army had been repulsed on its attack at the arsenal in Springfield, MA and was finally defeated by General Lincoln's army in February, 1787. The Shays' Rebellion was critical in forcing changes in the Articles of Confederation and the coming of the new federal Constitution. At the convening the of Annapolis Convention of 1786, only twelve commissioners from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia had met to discuss the short comings in interstate commerce under the Articles of Confederation. The convention took no action except to recommend a larger convention the next year. By the time the Convention was held in Philadelphia in 1787, there were armed insurrections in nearly all of the colonies. Many viewed the rebellions as proof of a need for a stronger federal government, capable of suppressing such uprisings and/or improving the conditions that brought them on. Thus, the Shays' rebellion strengthened the movement culminating in the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Bowdoin, Governor during the insurrections, was defeated (by John Hancock) in the next election and reforms in line with the Shaysites' demands were soon made.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His EXCELLENCY

James Bowdoin, Esq.

GOVERNOUR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act passed the sixteenth of February instant, entitled, "An Act describing the disqualifications, to which persons shall be subjected, which have been, or may be guilty of Treason, or giving aid or support to the present Rebellion, and to whom a pardon may be extended," the General Court have established and made known the conditions and disqualifications, upon which pardon and indemnity to certain offenders, described in the said Act, shall be offered and given; and have authorized and empowered the Governour, in the name of the General Court, to promise to such offenders such conditional pardon and indemnity:

I HAVE thought fit, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Act, to issue this Proclamation, hereby promising pardon and indemnity to all offenders within the description aforesaid, who are citizens of this State; under such restrictions, conditions and disqualifications, as are mentioned in the said Act: provided they comply with the terms and conditions thereof, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber in Boston, this Seventeenth Day of February, in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Seven, and in the Eleventh Year of the Independence of the United States of AMERICA.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

BOSTON: Printed by ADAMS & NOURSE, Printers to the GENERAL COURT.

