

RIOTS:
PLOTS & INSURRECTIONS
NEW CATALOG # 255



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Riots
Plots and Insurrections
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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. 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] \$52.00
This series was reproduced under the auspices of the American Historical Association, general editor J. Franklin Jameson, PhD, LL.D

3. (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.

4. [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 coersion by torture death and confiscation of property. (See Britannica (11th edition), vol. 5, pp. 113.)

5. [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].

6. (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] \$300.00

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 centres and the countryside. Modern estimates for the number of dead across France vary widely, from 5,000 to 30,000.

7. 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

8. 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.

9. 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] \$20.00

10. [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.

11. 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 busckram 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.

12. 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] \$20.00
Biography of the Illinois governor who pardoned the surviving Haymarket prisoners, and introduced a reform regime suggestive of the New Deal.

13. BEALS, Carlton. **THE GREAT REVOLT AND ITS LEADERS; The hisory 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

14. 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

15. [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.

16. (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."

17. (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

18. (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 Harbour 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

19. (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.

20. 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.

21. 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."

22. 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.

23. (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

24. (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.

25. (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

26. 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 National Guard State New York. A manual to suppress rioters and demonstrators.

27. [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

28. 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 this is one of 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.

29. 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] \$360.00

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

30. 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

31. 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.

32. 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

33. [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."

34. CLARETIE, Jules. **HISTOIRE DE LA REVOLUTION DE 1870-71**; Chute De L'Empire - La Guerre | Le Gouvernement De La Defense Nationale - La Paix | Le Siege de Paris | La Commune de Paris - Le Gouvernement de M. Thiers ... Illustree. Paris: Bureau de Journal 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".

35. 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

36. (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.

37. 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.

NAT TURNER'S "FIRST WAR AGAINST SLAVERY"

38. 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."

39. 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.

40. [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.

41. 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.

42. (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 destabilise Britain before an imminent invasion similar to the Armada of 1779."

43. 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.

44. 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."

45. 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 Dunn 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..

46. (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] \$1,000.00

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, symbolising the rights of Parliament and its independence from the monarch.

47. 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.

48. (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 sophmores against the "commons" and the disturbances that followed.

49. (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.

50. (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

Atgeld, 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.

51. 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

52. (HICKEY PLOT). **MINUTES OF A CONSPIRACY**; against the Liberties of America. Philacelphia: 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"

53. 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] \$3,000.00

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"[Encyclopaedia 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.

54. (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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. (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.

58. 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] \$120.00

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.

59. 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 Mansaiello," and "The Popish Plot."

60. LEIGHTON, John. **PARIS UNDER THE COMMUNE**: or, the seventy-three days of the second seige. 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.

61. 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.

62. 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.'

63. (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.

64. 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".

65. 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. Washinton 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

66. 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

67. 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 disenchanted 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.

68. 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] \$20.00

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.

69. 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

70. (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

71. 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."

72. [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.

73. (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."

74. [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.

75. 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

76. (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

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, organised 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 sabres 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. 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, organised 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 sabres 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. Historian Robert Poole has called the Peterloo Massacre one of the defining moments of its age. "

77. (POPISH 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 with 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] \$350.00

Jenison offers further evidence against Ireland and the other "plotters." He was a Catholic "witness" to the so called plot and said that the coinfections of conspirator William Ireland on his death bed provoked him to become a Protestant.

78. (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] \$350.00

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.

79. (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 titlepage). 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] \$600.00
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."

80. 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.

81. **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"

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. **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."

85. 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.

86. 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, hinge 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 by 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."

87. (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.

88. 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.

89. 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

90. 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".

91. [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.

92. [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.

93. [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 rebaked, 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.

94. [WILLARD, Joseph]. **LETTER TO AN ENGLISH FRIEND**; on the Rebellion in the United States and on British Policy. Boston: Ticknoir & 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.

95. 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 fugitiv slave riots, Kansas troubles to the end of the war of rebellion, reconstruction priod, political disturbances in Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina, labor and RR strikes, ruling in the Debs case, etc.

