



SECOND LIFE BOOKS, Inc.

PO Box 242

Lanesborough, MA. 01237

(413) 447-8010

Fax (413) 499-1540

Russell@secondlifebooks.com

Website: www.secondlifebooks.com

## Catalog 234

### Riots, Demonstrations and Civil Insurrections

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 ther 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 conversion 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. 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

7. [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**

8. 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 rebacked 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."*

9. (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.*

10. 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.*

11. 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*

12. [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.*

## THE BOSTON MASSACRE

13. (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.*

14. 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.*

15. (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

16. (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 particular s 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.*

17. (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*

18. (BROADSIDE - CHINESE WASHERMEN ON STRIKE). np,nd. Broadsheet, 20-1/2 x 9-1/2 in. Text in Chinese. Written in pencil along the margin: "Great excitement, the washermen on strike. They demand the repeal of the recent city ordinance levying an increase tax on their branch of industry. No more clean shirts. Repeal or go dirty. The celestials will defend their rights or knock the bottoms out of their washtubs."

[59484] \$125.00

19. (BROADSIDE - EXECUTION FOR RIOTING). **EXECUTION, &C. OF JAMES COOPER, AND HENRY COOKE**; convicted at the Hants Special assizes, at Winchester of Rioting, Etc. Brighton U.K.: Phillips & Co, (1820). Broadsheet, 15 x 9-3/4 in., Woodcut at the head, little soiled below the imprint at the bottom, little wrinkled, very good. [59485] \$225.00

*The men were convicted with 4 others who had their sentence reduced by petition of tradesmen of the town. Cooper and Cooke were involved in the riots, were convicted of destroying property, etc. The text tells of their backgrounds and the accusations against them*

20. (BROADSIDE - TRIED FOR FORMING A UNION). **THE TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF WILLIAM McKIMMIE, CHARLES CHRISTIE, JAMES JOHNSTON & JAMES GRANGER, WEAVERS**; in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Friday, the 12th of March, 1813, for illegal Combination to obtain a Rise of Wages. Glasgow: T Duncan, 1813. Broadsheet, 15 x 9-1/2 in. Printed on rough paper with wide margins. Rare, we have been unable to find this in OCLC, nor COPAC. [59486]

\$325.00

*The defendants were accused of destroying webs with liquor or some other liquid. The text outlines the evidence and testimony of witnesses. The weavers were found guilty and sentenced to prison.*

21. (BROADSIDE- Reform Bill Riot). **AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF THE EXECUTION OF THE BRISTOL RIOTERS**; Christopher Davis, Thomas Gregory, William Clarke, and Joseph Kayes. Bristol, UK: January 27, 1832. Broadsheet, 13-1/2 x 8, in two sections. Rare, we have not been able to find this in OCLC. [59487]\$225.00

*The first section is a report of the trial, the lower half a report of the executions. from Wikipedia: "The 1831 reform riots occurred after the Second Reform Bill was defeated in Parliament in October 1831. There were civil disturbances in London, Leicester, Yeovil, Sherborne, Exeter, Bath and Worcester and riots at Nottingham, Derby and Bristol. Targets included Nottingham Castle, home of the anti-reform Duke of Newcastle, other private houses and jails"... The British parliament consists of two houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. In the early 19th-century the House of Lords was populated by hereditary peers and the House of Commons by Members of Parliament (MPs) elected to represent constituencies. The areas covered the constituencies had not been amended to reflect population change and so there were many so-called rotten boroughs, returning one or two MPs from only a small number of voters, while some new urban centres such as Manchester had no MPs. The franchise was small with only 5% of the British populace able to cast a vote at a general election.*

*In March 1831, an attempt was made by the Whigs to introduce a Reform Bill to address the matter. This was defeated in parliament and the prime minister, Charles Grey, 2nd Earl Grey, resigned. Grey was returned to office with a majority in the subsequent general election and introduced a second Reform Bill. This passed in the House of Commons, but was defeated in the Lords on 8 October 1831.*

*The rejection of the bill and the second resignation of Grey resulted in a period of political upheaval which has since been characterised as "the closest that Britain came to revolution". Inhabitants of cities and towns were angry at the failure to pass the bill and there were serious disturbances in London, Leicester, Yeovil, Sherborne, Exeter, Bath and Worcester. The disturbances in Birmingham were so severe that the British Army's Scots Greys cavalry regiment was deployed to the city. Full-scale riots erupted in Bristol, Nottingham and Derby.*

22. 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.*

23. [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

24. 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

25. 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.*

26. 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

27. [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."*

### **NAT TURNER'S "FIRST WAR AGAINST SLAVERY"**

28. 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."*

29. 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.*

30. [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.*

31. (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."*

32. 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.*

33. 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..*

34. (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.*

35. 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.*

36. 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 councillor 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.*

37. (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.*

38. 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.*

39. 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.*

40. 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.*

41. KATZ, Jonathan. **RESISTANCE AT CHRISTIANA**; The Fugitive Slave Rebellion, Christiana, Pennsylvania, Septemeber 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."*

42. 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

43. 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."*

44. LEE, Alfred McClung and Norman Daymond HUMPHREY. **RACE RIOT**; in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations. [NY: Dryden, (1943). First Edition, Review copy with slipped tipped to the end paper. 8vo, pp. 143. Bound in black cloth with some chipped and worn dj. A very good copy. [59464] \$75.00

*Eye Witness Accounts of the Detroit riots of June 20th, 1943 Here they try to answer the questions, "How does it start? What must we do?" From Wikipedia: "The 1943 Detroit race riot took place in Detroit, Michigan, of the United States, from the evening of June 20 through the early morning of June 22. It occurred in a period of dramatic population increase and social tensions associated with the military buildup of World War II, as Detroit's automotive industry was converted to the war effort. Existing social tensions and housing shortages were exacerbated by the arrival of nearly 400,000 migrants, both African-American and White Southerners, from the Southeastern United States between 1941 and 1943. The new migrants competed for space and jobs, as well as against European immigrants and their descendants.*

*The Detroit riot was one of three that summer; it followed one in Beaumont, Texas, earlier that month, in which white shipyard workers attacked blacks after a rumor that a white woman had been raped; another riot preceded in Harlem, New York, where blacks attacked white-owned property in their neighborhood after rumors that a black soldier had been killed by a white policeman. In this wartime period, there were also racial riots in Los Angeles, California, and Mobile, Alabama, in which the former involved white military men attacking young Hispanic civilians in zoot suits simply due to their clothing.*

*The rioting in Detroit began among youths at Belle Isle Park on June 20, 1943; the unrest moved into the city proper and was exacerbated by false rumors of racial attacks in both the black and white communities. It continued until June 22. It was suppressed after 6,000 federal troops were ordered into the city to restore peace. A total of 34 people were killed, 25 of them black and most at the hands of the*

*white police force; 433 were wounded, 75 percent of them black; and property valued at \$2 million (\$30.4 million in 2020 US dollars) was destroyed. Most of the riot took place in the black area of Paradise Valley, the poorest neighborhood of the city."*

45. 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.*

46. 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.*

47. 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.*

48. (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.*

49. 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".*

#### **WITH AN AUTOGRAPH NOTE FROM THE EMPRESS LAID IN**

50. 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 Osterreich, &c. &c. Peinliche Gerichtsordnung. Wien: Johann Thomas Edlen von Trattnern., 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.

Laid in: MARIA THERESA; EMPRESS. Autograph Note Signed, "Maria Theresia," on black rimmed mourning paper to paymaster Mayer, in German, concerning her son's [?] pension, requesting 500 ducats or sovereigns, and, in a postscript written at lower edge and vertically at upper edge, adding that the letters would follow in the evening. 1 page, 12mo, mourning stationery; some staining affecting signature (but still legible), folds. [Vienna, circa 1776]

[52694] \$6,000.00

*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 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 reorganised Austria's ramshackle military, all of which strengthened Austria's international standing.*

51. 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

52. 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 th 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 yoeman 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.*

53. 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 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.

54. 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."*

55. (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.*

56. [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.*

57. [PETTIT, Silas (Major and Judge Advocate)]. **BLAIRSVILLE JUNCTION, PENNSYLVANIA**. [Pittsburgh, PA]: Thursday, July 26, 1877. 4to, pp. 4 (single folded sheet), a very good copy. Rare, the OCLC locates just the one copy at the Clements Library. [59483] \$225.00

*The railroad strike of 1877. from Wikipedia: "The Pittsburgh railway strike occurred ... as part of the Great Railroad Strike of 1877. Between July 21 and 22 in Pittsburgh, a major center of the Pennsylvania Railroad, some 40 people (including women and children) were killed in the ensuing riots; strikers burned the Union Depot and 38 other buildings at the yards. In addition, more than 120 train engines and more than 1,200 rail cars were destroyed. Due to track damage, trains did not run for a week following the cessation of violence. Estimates of losses ranged from \$2 million to \$5 million, according to the railroad company and an 1878 report by a state legislative investigative committee. Pittsburgh was the site of the most violence and physical damage of any city in the country during the Great Strike. Fresh troops arrived in the city on July 28, and within two days peace had been restored and the trains resumed." The text is a letter outlining the activities of the national guard.*

58. (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 confessions of conspirator William Ireland on his death bed provoked him to become a Protestant.*

59. (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.*

60. QUATTROCCHI, Angelo, and Tom Nairn. **THE BEGINNING OF THE END**; France, May 1968 What happened Why it happened. London: Panther, (1968). First Edition. Small 8vo, pp. 174. Paper wraps. Cover scuffed and soiled, o/w a VG tight copy. [57687] \$12.00

*An account of the student uprising in France in 1968, and an analysis and predictions that seem a little strange at this point.*

61. 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.*

62. 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."*

63. **SANGLANTE INSURRECTION**; Des 23,24, 25 et 26 Juin 1846 ou narrative exacte et authentique de tous les evenements 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."*

64. 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

65. 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.*

66. 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. A very good copy. Miles 4515 [57307] \$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.*

67. 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

68. 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.*

69. 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".*

70. [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.*

71. (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, rebacked 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.*

72. 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.*

73. 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.*