A Presidential Miscellany

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Jane Addams (1860-1935) settlement founder, social reformer and peace worker was born at Cedarville in north central Illinois. Her father was a Republican legislator and vigorous abolitionist. She attended the Rockford Female Seminary and with Ellen Starr opened the Hull House Settlement House in 1889. She was President of the International Congress of Women (1919) was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize which she shared with Nicholas Murray Butler (1931).

3. (ANDERSON, Marian). FINE FULL LENGTH PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT; by D'Arlene of a young Anderson in operatic costume. NY: nd. 9 x 6-1/2 inches, matted, in glass fronted frame. Signed and inscribed by Anderson to Mr. H. Waringa. [43598] $700.00

Marian Anderson (1897-1993) was an American contralto and one of the most celebrated singers of the twentieth century. Although she was offered contracts to perform roles with many important European opera companies, Anderson declined all of these, preferring to perform in concert and recital only. An African-American, Anderson became an important figure in the struggle for black artists to overcome racial prejudice in the United States during the mid twentieth century. In 1939, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) refused permission for Anderson to sing to an integrated audience in Constitution Hall. With the aid of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, Anderson performed a critically acclaimed open-air concert on Easter Sunday, 1939 on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. to a crowd of more than 75,000 people and a radio audience in the millions. As an indication of how times can change, during the festivities of the inauguration of President Barak Obama, there were demonstrations on the steps of the DAR's Constitution Hall with people holding up the photo of Marian Anderson!

4. (ANTI-SUFFRAGE-Broadside). THE WOMAN'S BIBLE; Editor Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Suffrage Association, one of the revising committee. [caption title]. np: [ca 1920]. Broadside, 16.5x 9.5 in. In fine condition. [58651] $350.00

Flexner notes that after her election to be the first president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association a position which she held until 1892, Stanton’s leadership position in the woman suffrage movement had come to an end. Her primary concern became the responsibility of established religion for woman’s inferior position. In 1895 and 1898 she published successive volumes of an astringent critique of the Old Testament, called The Woman's Bible, consisting of a detailed analysis of Biblical passages derogatory to woman. There was strong opposition to the work among suffragists ... the suffrage convention of 1896 passed a resolution explicitly disavowing any responsibility for The Woman’s Bible, which was in effect a sharp rebuff to the old leader [Flexner, p. 220]. Stanton continued writing the critique until her death in 1902.

This present piece, possibly written by a member of the clergy, takes issue with statements in “The Woman's Bible” much of it having to do with the ability to hold meetings on Sundays and ends with the declaration: “This is the teaching of National Suffrage Leaders. Are you willing for women who hold these views to become political powers in our country?”
THE CONSPIRACY OF EQUALS

5. 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, Babeuf, 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 debate. 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 "Conspiracy 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 débat, dans l'affaire du representant de peuple Drouet, de Babœuf et autres, accusés de conspiration contre la surete intérieure 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 ... Lebots, 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."

leather, scuffed, especially at corners and at ends of spine. Interior foxed and in some places stained, but thoroughly legible. One hinge tender. VG. Imprints 12038. [38557] $375.00


Benchley was the son of writer Robert Benchley and father of Peter Benchley -- author of Jaws.


A poem about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.


A poem about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.


A poem about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

11. BLACK, Hugo, 1886-1971) US Senator and US Supreme Court justice. TLS, 1 page, on US Senate letterhead, July 17, 1934 to William E. Walter. Black responds to Walter request that he be appointed to a position on the new Labor Relations Board. Black notes that Walter is no longer a resident of Alabama but rather is now living in New York. The Senator suggests that he contact representatives from that state for his request. In very good condition. [56772] $250.00

Hugo Lafayette Black (February 27, 1886 – September 25, 1971) was an American politician and jurist. A member of the Democratic Party, Black represented Alabama in the United States Senate from 1927 to 1937, and served as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1937 to 1971. Black was nominated to the Supreme Court by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 63 to 16 (6 Democratic Senators and 10 Republican Senators voted against him.) He was first of nine Roosevelt nominees to the Court,[2] and he outlasted all except for William O. Douglas.[3] Black is widely regarded as one of the most influential Supreme Court justices in the 20th century.

12. BRECKINRIDGE, Sophonisba P. MADELINE McDOWELL BRECKINRIDGE; A Leader in the New South. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, (1921). First Edition. 8vo, pp. 275. A very good copy. Little worn at the extremities of the spine, o/w a very good tight copy. [47835] $75.00

A portrait of the distinguished woman by her sister-in-law. Madeline Breckinridge grew up at the family home, Ashland, built by her famous great-grandfather Henry Clay. In 1898, she married Desha Breckinridge, the editor of the Lexington Herald and brother of Sophonisba Breckinridge. She was chair
of the Kentucky Federation of Women’s Clubs from 1908-1912. During this time she successfully pushed for the passage of legislation allowing women to vote in school board elections. She was president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association for two separate terms and vice-president of the National Women’s Suffrage Association. The importance of her efforts in the fight for women's suffrage cannot be overstated by those in Kentucky and the rest of the nation. She died in November of 1920, shortly after the ratification of the 19th Amendment, and after she cast her first and only vote.


Barnabe Brisson (1531-1591) was an important French jurist and philologist born in Fontenay in Poictou. He distinguished himself at the bar of the parliament and attracted the notice of Henry III of France who made him his advocate-general, then counselor to the state. In 1580, he was appointed as President of Parliament. He was employed by the King in several negotiations and was sent as ambassador to England. When Paris was besieged by Henry IV, Brisson remonstrated with the leaguers but they were dissatisfied with his loyalty and he was strangled in prison. At the age of 26 he published a notable work on the terminology of civil law and later wrote a work on the legal formulae of Rome. The present work consists of two treatises on the marriage rites, customs and laws of ancient Rome, citing material from a wide range of classical sources including Catullus, Cicero, Horace, Martial, Plutarch and Virgil.

WRITTEN TO FUND THE WISCONSIN WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

14. BROWN, Olympia. ACQUAINTANCES, OLD AND NEW, AMONG REFORMERS. [Milwaukee: by the author], 1911. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 115. Gray cloth, illustrated with photos, a very fine copy. Krichmar 4542. Rare. OP. On the front blank end paper, Brown's holograph describes how this book came to be written: "in 1911 the legislature of Wis submitted the Woman’s suffrage amendment to the voters. I telegraphed Mrs. DeVoe [Mrs. Emma DeVoe] to come and conduct the campaign. She came but circumstances prevented her from remaining & while there she suggested the preparation of these sketches as being more valuable for the purpose of sale, to aid our treasury than a cook book accordingly the sketches were hastily thrown together & with all their incompleteness ever given to the association as a slight help in paying the bills of the campaign." Signed on the verso of the frontispriortrait: "Olympia Brown | 941 Lake Ave | Racine, Wis" [59364] $2,500.00

Born in Kalamazoo, Mi., Brown was a Universalist minister and woman suffragist. She studied at Mt. Holyoke and Antioch. She was the first woman to be ordained by full denominational authority. In 1866, she became a charter member of the American Equal Rights Assoc. and a founder of the N. E. Woman Suffrage Assoc. In 1878 she moved to Wisconsin and became President of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Assoc. She remained President until 1912. She traveled throughout the state organizing suffrage clubs. This is an account of the Brown's work for the cause of woman suffrage.


From Wikipedia: "William Cullen Bryant (November 3, 1794 – June 12, 1878) was an American romantic poet, journalist, and long-time editor of the New York Evening Post. Alexander Kelly McClure (January 9, 1828 – June 6, 1909) was a journalist, editor, writer, politician, and historian, active in Pennsylvania Republican Party politics, especially in the 1860s, and a prominent supporter,"
correspondent, and biographer of President Abraham Lincoln. He was the editor of the Franklin Repository, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania and of the Philadelphia Times. The borough of McClure, Pennsylvania - located in Snyder County - is named in his honor.

16. CALHOUN, J[ohn] C (1782-1850), US Vice President, Secretary of War, defender of slavery. SIGNED PRINTED DOCUMENT (9-1/2 x 8 in) AS SECRETARY OF WAR. December 1, 1818. Calhoun signed the Revolutionary War pension claim of Robert Hamilton of Massachusetts who had been a Lieutenant in the Army of the Revolution. Some marginal chipping and tears at the fold (affecting the "J" in the signature of J.C. Calhoun). A good copy. [56811] $500.00

Wikipedia: "John Caldwell Calhoun:March 18, 1782 – March 31, 1850) was an American statesman and political theorist from South Carolina, who is best remembered for his strong defense of slavery and for advancing the concept of minority rights in politics, which he did in the context of defending Southern values from perceived Northern threats. He began his political career as a nationalist, modernizer, and proponent of a strong national government and protective tariffs. By the late 1820s, his views reversed and he became a leading proponent of states' rights, limited government, nullification, and opposition to high tariffs—he saw Northern acceptance of these policies as the only way to keep the South in the Union. His beliefs and warnings heavily influenced the South's secession from the Union in 1860–61. Calhoun began his political career with election to the House of Representatives. As a prominent leader of the war hawk faction, Calhoun strongly supported the War of 1812 to defend American honor against Britain. He then served as Secretary of War under President James Monroe, and in his position reorganized and modernized the War Department. In the 1824 presidential election, he was the overwhelming choice of the electoral college for Vice President of the United States. He served under John Quincy Adams and continued under Andrew Jackson, who defeated Adams in 1828."

17. CARRINGTON, Henry B. WASHINGTON THE SOLDIER; With illustrations, maps, chronological index and appendices. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe, 1898. 8vo, pp. xx, 431, plus catalog. Illustrated with several portraits. Errata slip tipped in. Blue cloth stamped in gilt, TEG. Cover scuffed at edges, o/w a VG tight copy. [56864] $68.00

18. CHASE, Salomon, American politician and Supreme Court Justice). ALS; 1 page, July 8, 1861 (?). Note, in full: "Wakefield, RI, July 8, 1861 (?) | Dear Punchard | I am going to see the old [Dartmouth College] at Commencement this year. Won't you be there, & I see what in you (?) to receive a full attention of our class. | Cordially yours [Rev G W Punchard " [56991] $135.00 Wikipedia: "Salmon Portland Chase (January 13, 1808 – May 7, 1873) was an American politician and jurist who served as the sixth Chief Justice of the United States from 1864 to 1873. Earlier in his career, Chase was the 23rd Governor of Ohio and a U.S. Senator from Ohio prior to service under Abraham Lincoln as the 25th Secretary of the Treasury.

As Secretary of the Treasury, Chase strengthened the federal government, introducing its first paper currency as well as a national bank, both during wartime. Chase articulated the "slave power conspiracy" thesis, devoting his energies to the destruction of what he considered the Slave Power—the conspiracy of Southern slave owners to seize control of the federal government and block the progress of liberty. He coined the slogan of the Free Soil Party, "Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men". Chief Justice Chase presided over the Senate trial of Andrew Johnson during the President's impeachment proceedings in 1868."

19. COMMITTEE TO HONOR HAROLD HUGO. A PORTFOLIO HONORING HAROLD HUGO; For his contribution to scholarly printing. Meriden-Stinehour, 1978. First Edition. 4to. Thirty-eight folders, two containing information about Hugo and the portfolio honoring him, and 36 containing reproductions and text. The reproductions are from the collections of various institutions, from the
American Antiquarian Society, to various Yale departments. Foreword by Walter Muir Whitehill, epilogue by Julian P. Boyd, and a short article by John F. Peckham. The set is housed in box covered with orange cloth and lined with a patterned paper. Fine. Heavy. [44055] $180.00

Hugo had retired as president of the Meriden Gravure Company, where he had worked for 53 years.


Born in England, Croly (1829-1901) moved to Poughkeepsie, NY in 1841. She wrote a newspaper column in New York and by 1857 was probably the first woman syndicated columnist. "Throughout her career as a journalist, "Jennie June" dedicated herself to the betterment of her sex"[NAW]. After founding Sorosis, a club of woman writers, with Alice Cary as it's first President, Croly was instrumental in establishing the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. See NAW.


An author and orator, Curtis spoke forcefully and often for woman suffrage and education, for political and social reform and free speech, and against slavery. He spent two years at Brook Farm, and was president of the National Civil-Service Reform League from 1881 until his death in 1892. His style is pithy and direct. Curtis was the editor of Harper's Weekly.


A lawyer and politician, Donnelly (1831-1901) was a leader of liberal third party movements in Minnesota where he edited the weekly Anti-Monopolist and was the populist candidate for President when he died. The present work is one of a great number of books attempting to show that Sir Francis Bacon actually wrote the Shakespeare plays.

25. DOUGLAS, William O, US Supreme Court Justice (1898-1980). TLS, one page on US Supreme Court Stationary, October 15, 1952 to Dr. Robert M Bartlett of the First Congregational Church of Shrewsbury, MA. Douglas thanks the recipient for his kind words on Douglas' book, Beyond the High Himalayas and thanks him for the copy of They Dare to Believe. [56769] $125.00
William Orville Douglas (October 16, 1898 – January 19, 1980) was an American jurist and politician who served as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Nominated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Douglas was confirmed at the age of 40, one of the youngest justices appointed to the court. His term, lasting 36 years and 209 days (1939–75), is the longest term in the history of the Supreme Court. Douglas holds a number of records as a Supreme Court Justice, including the most opinions. He was the 79th person appointed and confirmed to the bench of that court. In 1975 Time magazine called Douglas "the most doctrinaire and committed civil libertarian ever to sit on the court"
Wikipedia: "Ormsbee was born in Shoreham, Vermont, the son of John Mason and Polly (Willson) Ormsbee. After combining farm work and an early education at academies at Brandon and South Woodstock, he began studying law in 1857, and was admitted to the Rutland County bar in 1861. Civil War

He enlisted in the Brandon "Allen Grays" in April 1861, which became Company G of the 1st Vermont Infantry. He was elected 2nd lieutenant on April 25, 1861, and served with the regiment for its full three-month term. In September 1862, he joined Company G, 12th Vermont Infantry, serving as its captain, and was mustered out with his regiment in July 1863.

Post war life

After he returned home, Ormsbee started practicing law in Brandon, as a partner of Anson A. Nicholson, and later with Ebenezer N. Briggs.

He was appointed assistant United States internal revenue assessor in 1868, serving until 1872. He served as state's attorney for Rutland County from 1870 to 1874, represented Brandon in the Vermont House of Representatives from 1872 to 1873, and Rutland County in the Vermont State Senate from 1878 to 1879. He served a trustee of the Vermont Reform School from 1880 to 1884.

In 1884, Ormsbee was nominated by the State Republican Convention to run for lieutenant governor; Ormsbee received 297 of the 510 votes, winning the nomination and the subsequent election for lieutenant governor. He was elected governor in 1886. During his administration, he appointed a commission of three members to revise the educational laws of the state, and presided over the initial work of the state's new railroad commission.

In 1887, President Grover Cleveland proposed to return Confederate flags captured by Union troops during the Civil War. This obviously caused a storm of opposition throughout the north. The Vermont Department of the Grand Army of the Republic declared "we most solemnly and earnestly protest for ourselves and in the name of our fallen comrades,... against removing from their final resting place the bloody emblems of a treason that cost many precious lives, fully believing that such removal will do more to keep alive the bitter recollections of the war than anything that has transpired since its close." Governor Ormsbee forwarded this resolution to President Cleveland, declaring they "have my unqualified and warmest approval, and you may rest assured that they contain the sentiments of Vermont on this subject."

At the end of 1891 Ormsbee was appointed by President Benjamin Harrison to serve on a commission to treat with the Paiute Indians at the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, in Nevada, to get the tribe to relinquish a claim to part of their reservation.

The same year, he was appointed by President Harrison U.S. Land commissioner at Samoa to act with similar British and German commissions to adjust claims of foreigners to lands in Samoa, representing millions of acres of land. Ormsbee completed his work in May 1893, returned to the United States and resumed his law practice in Brandon.

In 1896, ex-Governor Ormsbee joined a number of Vermont luminaries in a train trip to Canton, Ohio, in support of William McKinley's campaign for the presidency. In 1901, he presided over a banquet in honor
of Vice President Theodore Roosevelt. In 1902, now President, Roosevelt returned to Vermont, and Ormsbee again presided over the ceremonies at a train stop in Brandon.

In 1913, ex-Governor Ormsbee presided over the dedication of a monument to Stephen A. Douglas, Brandon's most famous native son.


He was a Freemason, and a longtime comrade of C. J. Ormsbee Post #18, Grand Army of the Republic, named for his brother, Charles James Ormsbee, 5th Vermont Infantry, who was killed in action at the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864.

Ormsbee was president of the Brandon Free Public Library, president of the Brandon Cemetery Association, member of the prudential committee of the Brandon graded and high school for over 27 years, and president of the Brandon National Bank for more than 14 years.

He died of apoplexy in Brandon, and was interred in Pine Hill cemetery.


Edge was also author of "Slavery Doomed or, the contest between free and slave labour in the United States (1860). The present work is a tribute to the work of Nightingale and the Sanitary Commission. from Wikipedia: "The United States Sanitary Commission (USSC) was a private relief agency created by federal legislation on June 18, 1861, to support sick and wounded soldiers of the United States Army (Federal / Northern / Union Army) during the American Civil War. It operated across the North, raised an estimated $25 million in Civil War era revenue (assuming 1865 dollars, $399.67 million in 2018) and in-kind contributions to support the cause, and enlisted thousands of volunteers. The president was Henry Whitney Bellows, and Frederick Law Olmsted acted as executive secretary. It was modeled on the British Sanitary Commission, set up during the Crimean War (1853-1856), and from the British parliamentary report published after the Indian Rebellion of 1857 ("Sepoy Rebellion"). "Florence Nightingale, OM, RRC, DStJ was an English social reformer and statistician, and the founder of modern nursing. Nightingale came to prominence while serving as a manager and trainer of nurses during the Crimean War, in which she organized care for wounded soldiers. She gave nursing a favourable reputation and became an icon of Victorian culture, especially in the persona of "The Lady with the Lamp" making rounds of wounded soldiers at night."

32. EDWARDS, Jonathan (the younger). DISSERTATION CONCERNING LIBERTY AND NECESSITY; Containing remarks on the essays of Dr. Samuel West, and on the writings of several other authors on those subjects. Worcester: Leonard Worcester, 1797. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 234 plus errata leaf. Bound in rubbed contemporary calf (chipped at the extremities of the spine), end papers soiled, text block little browned, a very good copy. Evans 32073. Inscribed on the top of the title-page: "Joseph Goffes, a present from the Rev. Sam'l Austin of Worcester Oct. 15, 1806 worth $1.00" [33990] $300.00

First edition of this substantial work by Edwards the younger, written chiefly in defense of his father's doctrine as elucidated in A Careful And Strict Enquiry Into Freedom Of The Will (1754). "He lacked the imagination and originality of [his father], but he had a powerful mind, and gave a great impulse to the development of a more progressive type of thought in theology" - DAB
Samuel Austin (1760-1830) was a Congregational clergyman, pastor of the First Church in Worcester, a firm opponent of Unitarianism. President of the University of Vermont (1815-21).


The documents are letters and reports from both the American and English sides. In 1840, Ellis became pastor of the Harvard Unitarian Church in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Ellis was also the president of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

34. [FOX, Charles]. **THE HOUSE OF PEERESSES:** or Female Oratory. Containing the debates of several peeresses on the Bishop of Landaff's Bill for the more effectual Discouragement of the crime of Adultery ... London: G. Kearsly, 1779. Fifth edition, improved and corrected with upwards of 50 additional illustrations and explanatory remarks. 4to, pp. (6), (5)-56. Bound without the half-title in new boards and end papers, small paper repair at the bottom of the title-page. A fine clean copy. The British Museum attributes this to Shute Barrington, the Bishop of Landaff; however the NYPL copy has a MSS note suggesting the author is Charles Fox, a more likely candidate. (Not in Halkett and Lainge). [28070] $450.00

The lady president of this "mock meeting" is A****a BA****ss C*****s, late Ma *****ss of C******n, known as Amelia, Baroness Conyers, Late Marchioness of Carmarthen, who eloped from her husband with a John Byron (who, with his second wife, was the parent of Lord Byron). Parliament granted her husband a divorce in May 1779. In reading through the Parliamentary debates for 1779, we find a dismayed Bishop introducing a bill to discourage adultery; i.e. attempting to prevent the adulterer (read woman) from marrying her lover. Citing the increase in the number of divorces in this recent reign, the Bishop calls upon the Parliament to punish such behavior before the entire social fabric unravels. During the discussion in the House of Commons, Charles Fox vehemently opposes this bill, calling it "unequal, unjust and tyrannical." In this marvelous scathing tract, the titled ladies discuss their marriages, perceptions of their lords and power and in the final vote, recollecting an incident from Don Quixote, decide to toss the Bishop about in a blanket. It seems highly unlikely that the conservative Bishop would have had such a laugh at his own expense. On a more serious note, this is an important look at the state of marriage and divorce during the late 18th century in England

35. [HANWAY, Jonas]. **ADVICE FROM FARMER TRUEMAN, TO HIS DAUGHTER MARY;** upon her going to service, in a series of discourses, deigned to promote the welfare and true interest of servants, with reflections of no less importance to masters and mistresses. London: 1792. Reprint. 8vo, pp. 232. Bound in contemporary full calf (rubbed) with leather label. Some foxing and toning but a very good tight copy. Not in Heltzel nor Aresty. Scarce. [41845] $350.00

First issued in 1789. Jonas Hanway (1712-1786), English traveler and philanthropist, was born at Portsmouth. He founded The Marine Society, to keep up the supply of British seamen. In 1758, he became a governor of the Foundling Hospital, a position which was upgraded to vice president in 1772. He was instrumental in establishing the Magdalen Hospital. In 1761, he procured a better system of parochial birth registration in London; and in 1762 he was appointed a commissioner for victualling the navy (July 10); an office he held until October 1783.

36. HILL, Mrs. Eliza Trask (1840-1908). **THE WOMAN'S VOICE;** Public School Champion. Folio, Each issue is printed on news print and is 4 pages. May 19, 1894 through May 18, 1895. 31 issues Vol. V #s 20,21,23,24,25,27,29,32,34,36,37,38,39,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49; Vol VI #1,2,3,4,56,7,11,13,20. Several issues show marginal tears, one is torn in two along the central fold. [55129] $450.00
Willard and Livermore, America Women pp 379-380. Mrs. Hill supported woman suffrage from a family of anti-slavery activists. She was a teacher for 10 years and one of the first to join the Temperance Union. She actively worked for societies that helped working women and worked for the Prohibition Party. During the public school agitation in Boston in 1888 when twenty thousand women rescued the public school from mismanagement, Mrs. Hill was among the leaders of the movement... she was president of the independent voters, a recognized powerful political organization. The need of a party organ was felt and Mrs. Hill, unaided at first, began the publication in Boston of a weekly newspaper, which is now (sic) cared for by a stock company of women, Mrs. Hill is (sic) editor of the paper, which is called the "Woman's Voice and Public School Champion". 

37. HILLS, A. M. LIFE AND LABORS OF MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE; Who was for six years president of the Ohio WCTU; for seventeen years recording secretary of the national WCTU; also superintendent of petitions and legislation... Ravenna, OH: Woodbridge, 1895. Second edn. 8vo, pp. 401. Illustrated. Hinge tender, front flyleaf missing, o/w VG. [23500] $60.00

38. HOLLISTER, Horace A. THE WOMAN CITIZEN, A Problem in Education. NY: Appleton, 1919. First edn, 2nd printing. 8vo, pp. 308. Bound in cloth backed boards, a very good copy. [51740] $85.00 Hollister was a professor at the Univ. of Illinois and here echoes the letter of President Woodrow Wilson, printed at the beginning of the book, as he unequivocally calls for full suffrage for women. Hollister discusses the need of women to be able to take a full share in the civic and social life of the country, especially in light of the service that women rendered during WWI.

39. JACOBI MD., Mary Putnam. MARY PUTNAM JACOBI MD, A PATHFINDER IN MEDICINE; with selections from her writings and a complete bibliography, edited by The Women's Medical Association of New York City. NY: GP Putnam's Sons, 1925. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 521. Bound in blue cloth with paper label. Some staining to the end paper, title page partially cut along the hinge. Frontis portrait, a very good copy. [59768] $125.00 Letters, sketches, articles, a short biography of the important woman doctor with a listing of her magazine appearances and her books. Author and physician, Ms. Jacobi studied medicine in both NY and Paris, returning to NY in 1871 and quickly becoming the leading female doctor in the US. Until her death in 1906, she played a leading role in the organized medical life in New York, establishing clinics, teaching and maintaining an important practice. She was the first woman graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy, in 1862. She was the first woman graduated from the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, in 1864 and the first woman admitted to the Faculte de Medecine de Paris. In 1871, she established a medical practice in New York City, becoming the second woman member of the Medical Society of the County of New York. In 1872 she organized the Association for the Advancement of the Medical Education of Women and served as its president from 1874 to 1903.

40. JEFFERSON, Thomas. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; Accompanying certain documents... [Washington, DC: US Government], 1802. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 16. Sewn and untrimmed. Some foxing and offsetting, o/w VG. Imprints 3346. [37273] $68.00 Concerns the return of arms, military stores and weapons to the U.S, an estimate of expenditures necessary for fortifications and barracks for the year; and provisions for establishing a northern boundary line

41. KELLEY, William D. Judge and Congressman from Pennsylvania. UNITED STATES VS. WILLIAM SMITH. PIRACY; Speech of. Philadelphia: King and Baird, 1862. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 13. bent printed wraps. Sabin 37272. LCP 5502. Very good. Smith purportedly sailing as a crew member under the flag of France, had hijacked the American schooner Enchantress and seized one of its crew, a Negro, to sell into slavery in Charleston. Smith's ship was in fact the Confederate vessel 'Jeff. Davis,' and
Smith's defense was that the alleged crime occurred as an act of War, not piracy, under the authority of the Confederate government. [49929] $250.00

William D. Kelley (1814 - 1890) was a Republican member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Pennsylvania. Kelley was a lifelong advocate of civil rights, social reform, and labor protection. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1841. In 1846 Governor Shunk of Pennsylvania appointed him a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He served as a judge of the Philadelphia County Court of Common Pleas from 1846-1856. He came to national attention after his 1854 speech against the slave trade, "Slavery in the Territories", was published and widely read. After the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, Kelley quit the Democratic Party. In 1854 Kelley was one of the founders of the Republican Party. Kelley was elected as a Republican to Congress in 1860 and served from March 4, 1861, until his death in Washington, D.C. He spoke often on the justice and necessity of "impartial suffrage", or voting rights for African-Americans, introduced a bill (which passed into law) in the 39th United States Congress which gave the right to vote to African-Americans in the District of Columbia, and spoke in favor of impeaching President Johnson, who had vetoed the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Congressman Kelley prosecutes a wartime piracy case against Smith who, purportedly sailing as a crew member under the flag of France, had hijacked the American schooner Enchantress and seized one of its crew, a Negro, to sell into slavery in Charleston. Smith's ship was in fact the Confederate vessel 'Jeff. Davis,' and Smith's defense was that the alleged crime occurred as an act of War, not piracy, under the authority of the Confederate government.

42. MADISON, James, President of the U.S. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Transmitting information relative to the duties at present imposed by the Emperor of France on all articles, the importation of which into the dominions of France is permitted in American vessels; and whether All articles, the produce of the American soil, will, on their exportation from the United States, obtain a free admission into the ports of France, and if not, what articles are prohibited, agreeably to A resolution of the twenty-first instant. December 31, 1810. So much as relates to a tariff of duties referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, and the remainder to the committee on foreign relations. Washington DC: A. and G. Way, 1810. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 18. Disbound. Includes a list of duties on various products. VG. S&S 21751. [40053] $75.00
"December 31, 1810. So much as relates to a tariff of duties referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, and the remainder to the Committee on Foreign Relations."

THE FIRST MODERN LEGAL CODE OF THE NEW WORLD

43. [MASSACHUSETTS COLONY. The Charter Granted by Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, to the Inhabitants of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England. [Bound with:] Acts and Laws, of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England. Bound with the Acts and Laws 1726 through 1731. Boston: Printed by B. Green for Benjamin Eliot., 1726-1731. Folio, pp. (2)2-14. 1-17(1) [Table]; (2)-347(1);349-456. Royal Arms woodcut on title-page, repeated as sectional headpieces. Bound in contemporary paneled calf (finely rebacked in style, corner tips and top of title-page repaired). Some browning and fraying of preliminary leaves, and along the edges, pen trials throughout). Provenance: dated inscription of Oakes Angier (176(0), partially torn into; presented to David Kingman, 1778; then presented to Simon Greenleaf from Ezra Kingman in 1812; Amherst College, manuscript inscription, withdrawn. Copies in the trade are rare, none have appeared in ABPC for the last 25 years. Evans 2762; 2900, 2901, 2902, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3182, 3306, 3307, 3440. [31275] $6,000.00
The Massachusetts General Laws and Liberties were first promulgated in 1648 and the earliest surviving published collection of them was printed in 1660. The have been regarded as the first modern legal code of the western world. The laws retained some elements of the English common and statute law, but introduced considerable reforms in systems of land tenure and established new freedoms of speech and
opinion in both the judiciary and local government. They granted equal protection to all under the law, defined rights of bail and appeal and moved toward stripping the Church of temporal authority. They, "pointed the way to democratic social and political institutions that were gradually incorporated into the legal structures of other colonies and other nations." (OCAH, pp. 514-5). The make up of these composite sets of laws vary considerably—further sessions were continuously paginated and added as they came off the press. The initial 1692-1726 collection, bound here, corresponds exactly to the collation given in Ford & Matthews, Bibliography of the Laws of Massachusetts Bay (1910) p. 357. The additional 11 sessions, each have a caption title and the majority with dated colophons.

The provenance of this volume is quite interesting. It contains the ownership signature of respected East Bridgewater (MA) lawyer, Oakes Angier (1745-1812) who trained with future President John Adams for a time. The book was then given by Angier to a Bridgewater neighbor and son of Captain David Kingman, a colonial representative, David Kingman (1763-1812). Upon his death, the volume was passed along by his brother to his son-in-law, Simon Greenleaf (1783-1853). Lawyer and author, Greenleaf became one of Portland, Maine's most skilled lawyers and was reporter of the Maine supreme court. He was appointed Royall Professor of Law at Harvard, and, along with Judge Joseph Story was the architect of Harvard Law School's rise to eminence. In 1846, he succeeded Story as Dane Professor of Law at Harvard. His Treatise on the Law of Evidence (1842-53) became the foremost American authority.


William Claire is a poet and former editor of the magazine Voyages.

45. McCARTHY, Eugene J. (US Senator and Presidential candidate). TYPED NOTE; about poet Katie Louchheim. with holograph notes all along the margins and on the verso. [50851] $52.00

A laid in note from author and editor William Claire notes that the notes and comments are McCarthy. McCarthy gave an introduction to a reading in Washington, DC in December, 1979 and this was his "crib sheet."

46. MCCLELLAN, George B. McCLELLAN'S OWN STORY; The War for the Union: The soldiers who fought it, the civilians who directed it and his relation to it and to them. NY: Webster, 1887. First Edition. Large 8vo, pp. 78. Drab green cloth stamped in red and gilt, a very good tight copy. Bookplate, some very slight rippling to the rear board. [55873] $160.00

McClellan was a railroad president and politician who served as a major general during the Civil War (1861-65). He was removed from command by Lincoln in 1862 and ran for the Presidency in 1864.

47. MILLS, Jane Dearborn. THE MOTHER-ARTIST. Intro. by Hannah K. Schoff, President, National Congress of Mothers. [Boston]: Palmer Co., 1904. First edn. 8vo, pp. 148. [7856] $75.00

Mills asserts that "the pendulum has swung far in the other direction; with nearly every door open, the thoughtful woman realizes that still in the God-given place of wife and mother she may find her deepest happiness and her broadest highest use."

48. MONROE, James, Fifth President of the US (1758-1831). SIGNED LAND GRANT; to Mattias Bruen of the State of New Jersey, October 8, 1821, printed on vellum, co-signed Josiah Meigs (1757-1822). 10 x 16 inches, framed, some of the printing and MSS has faded, but the Presidential signature is dark and bold. [56716] $950.00

Bruen may have been the noted New Jersey born minister or possibly his father, some times called the richest man in America.
49. [MUNROE, Thomas]. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, Appointed to enquire into the expenditure of money made by the Commissioners of the City of Washington: the disposition of public property made by them, and generally into all the transactions of the Commissioners which relate to the execution of the trust confided to them by the President of the United States. House of Representatives, 1801. 8vo, pp. 6, plus fold-out chart., sewn and untrimmed, fine. Imprints 1534. [37292] $120.00


Nathan (1862-1946) was born in New York City and a leader of the woman suffrage movement. The daughter of Sephardic Jews, Nathan engaged in a number of charitable works. She was named director of the Mt. Sinai Hospital nursing school and was a founder of the Consumer's League of New York. While engaging in Lobbying in Albany she started to devote more of her time to the suffrage cause and was vice-President of the Equal Suffrage League of NY and National American Woman Suffrage Assoc. She organized throughout New York State and was TR’s woman suffrage chief in the Bull Moose campaign. See NAW.


A presentation copy from the only US President to resign his office.


Olympia Brown's sermon: "Land of Fellowship" covers 3 pages. Born in Kalamazoo, Mi., Brown was a Universalist minister and woman suffragist. She studied at Mt. Holyoke and Antioch. She was the first woman to be ordained by full denominational authority. In 1866, she became a charter member of the American Equal Rights Assoc. and a founder of the N. E. Woman Suffrage Assoc. In 1878 she moved to Wisconsin and became President of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Assoc. She remained President until 1912. She traveled throughout the state organizing suffrage clubs.

Hanaford was a Nantucket native. Born a Quaker, in 1866 she became the first woman to be ordained in Massachusetts when she was called to the First Universalist Church in Hingham. Thereafter she served several New England churches. She was active in the temperance and suffrage movements, and wrote copiously for periodicals, as well as publishing ten books, among them a biography of Lincoln.

53. PAINÉ, Thomas. DROITS DE L'HOMME; en reponse a L'attaque de M. Burke sur La Revolution Françoise. Traduit de l'Anglois par [francois] S[oules]. Avec des notes et une nouvelle preface de l'Auteur. Paris: Buisson, May 1791. First French edition. 8vo, pp. 227. Bound with the half-title on later quarter-calf. Some foxed, a very good copy. Howes P-31; Martin & Walter 26330 (variant); Printing and the Mind of Man 241 (English edition 1791). This follows the first English edition by about six weeks and reprints the original text as it appeared in the suppressed first English edition. Paine also wrote a preface expressly for this edition. The first English edition was suppressed by the intimidated English publisher. Only a few copies escaped being destroyed. The next English editions were some toned down. This edition, then, has the original inflammatory language which so enraged the British critics. Bound with: Opinion de Thomas Paye ... concernant le judgement de Louis XVI, Precedee de sa lettre d'envoi
au President de la Convention ... [1792]. First edition. 8vo, pp. 4. Two volumes in one. [40041] $4,000.00

Dedicated to George Washington President of the United States of America ... a small treatise in defense of the Principles of Freedom ... Paine (1737-1809) was born at Thetford, Norfolk, the son of a Quaker staymaker. His meeting with Benjamin Franklin in London changed his life and he sailed for America in 1774. His Common Sense presented arguments for independence and a republic. The present work, defending the French Revolution and the natural rights of men had a tremendous circulation before the government took alarm and suppressed it. He was indicted for treason but escaped to France before he could be tried. He died in New York. The second title offers Paine's opinion that Louis XVI must be put to trial. PMM: "Paine's `answer to Mr. Burke's attack' took argument to a higher level. With a force and clarity unequalled even by Burke, Paine laid down those principles of fundamental human rights which must stand, no matter what excesses are committed to obtain them ... Rights of Man can be seen for what it is: the textbook of radical thought and the clearest of all expositions of the basic principles of democracy."


An eyewitness account of the woman suffrage campaign in Washington ... From 1917 to 1920, Maud Wood Park was head of the devoted group of women who were mobilized to buttonhole Senators and Representatives ... women who worked with diligence ... and finally won. She was the first president of the National League of Women Voters and the chair of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee for legislation of behalf of women & children.

55. PATCH, Carolyn. GRACE WHITNEY HOFF; The story of an abundant life. Cambridge, MA: Privately published, (1933). 8vo, pp. 223. Illustrated with photographs. Author's presentation typed and signed in green ink on paper pasted on blank. Little moisture damage, some pages and cover nibbled at the top corner, o/w VG.

Another copy, unsigned, booklet of review quotes laid in. Edges of cover little worn, o/w VG in torn dj. $50 [23121] $52.00

Biography, by her secretary, of the philanthropist: Detroit YWCA president, founder of homes for female American students in Paris, worker in war relief during WWI, founder of free rest homes in France for war widows, students and working women.

56. PELLEGRINI, Carlo. MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS (statesman no. 126, Vanity fair, October 5, 1872. Vanity Fair Lithographic portrait mounted with an autograph letter. 1848. The lithographic portrait is mounted with an als from Adams dated from 1848. The letter is to Hon. Joshua Bates and thanks him for a pamphlet Bates had written about Adams's father and says that he is sending Bates the pamphlets he had requested. [57014] $250.00

From Wikipedia: "Charles Francis Adams Sr. (August 18, 1807 – November 21, 1886) was an American historical editor, politician and diplomat. He was a son of President John Quincy Adams and grandson of President John Adams, of whom he wrote a major biography. Adams served in the Massachusetts State Senate, before running unsuccessfully as vice-presidential candidate for the Free Soil Party in the election of 1848. During the Civil War Adams served as the United States Minister to the United Kingdom under Abraham Lincoln, where he played a key role in keeping Britain neutral while southern agents were trying to achieve official recognition of the Confederacy. That meant conducting dialogue with both sides and monitoring the British connection in the supply of commerce raiders. He became an overseer of Harvard University, and built Adams National Historical Park, a library in honor of his father in Quincy, Massachusetts."
Bates was born in Commercial St., Weymouth, Massachusetts. Early in his career he worked for William Gray, owner of Gray's Wharf in Charlestown. A merchant and a banker, in 1828 Bates became associated with the great house of Baring Brothers & Co. of London, of which he eventually became the senior partner. He was arbitrator of the commission convened in 1853 to settle the claims of American citizens arising from the War of 1812. In 1852 he founded the Boston Public Library by giving $50,000 for that purpose, with the provision that the interest of the money should be expended for books of permanent value, and that the city should make adequate provision for at least 100 readers. He afterward gave 30,000 volumes to the institution, the main hall ("Bates Hall") of which is named after him. Bates was prominent among expatriate Americans in London in the years before and during the Civil War, including diplomats Charles Francis and Henry Adams, and was active in support of the Union cause.

57. ROESSING,[Jennie Bradley [Mrs. Frank M]. TLS, as Chairman of The Congressional Committee, National American Woman Suffrage Association, Washington, DC, October 7, 1916 on Association stationary, Dear sir ... accompanied by a blank form asking for the recipient's position of woman suffrage and an envelope addressed to Mr. John Francis of Marion Ohio. The letter and form are 8-1/2 x 11 in. The letter notes that Francis has not responded to an earlier inquiry and "That woman suffrage is recognized as one of the vital questions of this year's political campaign ..." The questionnaire asks if the candidate is in favor of woman suffrage; if he will vote in Congress to submit the amendment to the states and if appointed to a committee with jurisdiction will he do all in his power to expedite the amendment? Envelope soiled, sheets show old folds, very good condition. Scarce. We have never seen one of these before. [36294]$250.00

Born in Pittsburgh, PA, Bradley was one of the organizers of the Allegheny County Equal Rights Association and was elected President of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association in 1912. She later became chair of the Congressional Committee under Mrs. Catt at the national level. As far as we can tell, Mr. Francis was never a member of the US Congress.

58. ROOSEVELT, Eleanor. (1884-1962) First Lady and Activist Supporter Of Liberal Reforms. ORIGINAL B & W PHOTO, signed in the lower margin, as first lady. The photograph is by Bachrach with his blindstamp in the lower margin. Bachrach. Ca 1940. 10 x 7-1/4 inches showing a pensive first lady in long black gown, seated at a desk in the White House, below a painting of President James Monroe. There is a photograph of her husband, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, on the desk. Little wrinkle in the lower margin of the matte. A very nice image. [38494] $1,250.00

Born Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), she was Chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission (1946-51), and wife of the 32nd President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

59. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. (1882-1945) 32nd President of The US. TLS, 1 page, on White House stationary. August 24, 1940, written to Edwin L. Davis, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Signed as President, FDR write to thanks Davis for sending two editorials and cartoons from the Nashville Tennessean. [56725] $850.00


An address concerning the Milton Alumni War Memorial Foundation, given at Milton Academy by the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The Foundation memorialized the 22 Milton alumni who died in WWI.

61. ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano, 32nd President Of The Us. ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH; (ca.10x8 in.), ca 1940. [13486] $75.00

The photograph shows the President delivering a campaign speech.
62. removed

63. RUNYON, Damon. TAKE IT EASY. NY: Stokes, 1938. First Edition. 8vo, pp 352. A fine copy in little nicked and worn dj (lacks a 1/2 inch square at the lower right of the front cover, little rubbed at the extremities of the spine, along the bottom edge of the cover), not price clipped. Generally very good, the book is quite clean. [59376] $250.00

 This a collection of stories, one of which was adapted into the film *Joe and Ethel Turp Visit the President*.


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 Blennerhassett's home became famous as the largest, most beautiful private residence in the American West. The most distinguished of the Blennerhassett's 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."


66. SANDBURG, Carl. ABRAHAM LINCOLN; The war years. NY: Harcourt, Brace, (1937). First Edition. Four volumes. 8vo, pp. xxxi, 660; xii, 655; xiii, 673; xii, 515. Blue cloth. Edges little soiled, o/w a nice tight set. [52592]$60.00

Bound to match Sandburg's two volume "The Prairie Years."

67. 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."
Stephens presents the argument for the constitutional validity of the doctrine of state sovereignty and the right of secession. (Howes), He was the Vice President of the Confederacy and started writing this history while in prison after the end of the war.

74. 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

75. SZEP, Paul. political cartoonist, The Boston Globe. LOOSE LEAF NOTEBOOK OF CARTOON PASTE-UPS. 40 Cartoons pasted to stiff paper. A couple show some pen highlighting. Each is black and white and approx. 7x7 in. (which is larger than it appeared in the newspaper. [13978] $200.00
An award winning cartoonist, Szep, here, comments on the politics of the Presidential election of 1976 (Jimmy Carter vs Jerry Ford) from the primaries through the general elections. Included are great caricatures of Carter, Ford, Ronald Reagan, George Wallace, Lloyd Bentsen, Hubert Humphrey and others.

76. TAFT, William Howard (1857-1930), 27th President of the United States, 10th Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court. TLS, 1 page, May 15, 1926; On US Supreme Court letterhead to "My dear Charley Washburn" Taft assures Washburn that he will forward information about the relations of the US and the Philippines and is glad to hear that Washburn's grandsons are going to Yale and Harvard. [56771] $450.00
William Howard Taft (September 15, 1857 – March 8, 1930) served as the 27th President of the United States (1909–1913) and as the 10th Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court (1921–1930), the only person to have held both offices. Taft was elected president in 1908, the chosen successor of Theodore Roosevelt, but was defeated for re-election by Woodrow Wilson in 1912 after Roosevelt split the Republican vote by running as a third-party candidate. In 1921, President Warren G. Harding appointed Taft chief justice, a position in which he served until a few weeks before his death.
Charles Grenfill Washburn (January 28, 1857 – May 25, 1928) was a member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts

THE TRANSCRIPTS OF THE FAMOUS FREE LOVE TRIAL

One of the great scandals of the time, the Beecher/Tilton trial must been seen in the light of the free love advocacy of Victoria Woodhull. Living with Dr. Woodhull and her husband Capt. Blood and the target of intense political gossip, Woodhull attacked Henry Ward Beecher, demanding that he own up to his
relationship with Elizabeth Tilton. When Beecher maintained a silence, Woodhull spilled the story in a speech in Boston and printed the charges in her Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly. Within hours, she and her sister were jailed for passing obscenity through the mails. Theodore Tilton, novelist and former Beecher associate, later his successor, in the editorship of the Independent, charged Beecher with criminality in relation to his wife Elizabeth Tilton and instituted a civil suit laying his damages at $100,000. The trial, which lasted 6 months, resulted in a hung jury. Woodhull testified at the trial and, it is said, developed relationships with both Tilton and Beecher, continuing to advocate free love. In that Woodhull was involved in the woman suffrage movement, running for President in 1872 at the head of the "Equal Rights Party" the case takes on a larger significance, offering a fascinating side bar to the 19th century Woman Suffrage Movement.

Inscribed: "E. W. Tyler | with the compliments of the author \ The Union of all its \ people into a Natural \ Trust with full (?) ground (?) \ and learn the interests \ of all. \ Sincerely yours for \ Social Order and the kingdom \ of Harmony Human Hood \ Bradford Peck \ December 16th, 1905" Peck was President of the largest department store in Lewiston, Me. and VP of a similar store in Joliet, II. Herein he decries the centralization of economic power in the US and describes and advocates a system of cooperative ownership and production in a Utopian narrative. The protagonist awakes from a twenty-five year sleep in 1925 in a new city where the co-operative movement reigns supreme.

79. VALLEE, Rudy. VAGABOND DREAMS COME TRUE. NY: Dutton. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 262. Illustrated with photos. VG copy inscribed by the author: "To Harry Chaffin | in appreciation for the work at Dutton" ... " also inscribed: "likewise I say how do you do Harry. Elliott B Macrae" (President of Dutton). [49289] $100.00
An autobiography.

80. [VAUGHAN, Benjamin.]. THE RURAL SOCRATES; or an account of a celebrated philosophical farmer, lately living in Switzerland, and known by the name of Kliyogg. Hallowell: Peter Edes, 1800. First edn. 8vo, pp. [xvi], 203, xiii. Bound in original leather backed boards, hinge tender, some light staining, a very good copy. Evans 38923; Rink 1131. Rare. [13156] $1,250.00
Lawyer, physician, merchant, diplomat and agriculturist, Vaughan (1751-1835) was an active propagandist for the American Revolution. He co-edited Political Miscellaneous & Philosophical Pieces with Benjamin Franklin and was an important player in the AngloAmerican peace negotiations of 1782. A supporter of the French Revolution, he went to France and then on to Switzerland after being released from a French prison. He finally returned to Hallowell, Maine where he was a correspondent and advisor to six US Presidents.

"Warren was president of the Boston Society of Natural History and concerned to document the history of this beloved Boston Common focal point, which a storm felled in 1876.

volume, title-page loose, x-library with perforation in lower margin of title page. Contemporary ownership signature at top of title-page. A good copy. Imprints 27583. [46720] $85.00


This poem was published as a holiday greeting from Albondocani Press and Ampersand Books and limited to 300 copies, none for sale. In "A Tribute to William Jay Smith" by Suzanne Marrs, the author notes: "The intersections of Smith’s life with Welty’s were numerous and important to them both. They met in 1950 in Italy, amid the glories of Florence, introduced to each other by John Robinson. They saw each other frequently in New York City. Welty spoke three consecutive years at the Suffield Writer–Reader Conference where Smith was on staff. Smith and his wife Sonja came to Jackson for Eudora Welty Day in 1973; Smith organized a celebration of Welty’s work at Hollins College in 1974; Welty invited Smith and his wife to join her at the White House in 1980 when President Jimmy Carter awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom; and Welty delivered a reading from Hawthorne’s “The Birth-mark” at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine when Smith was poet-in-residence there. Smith’s 1980 memoir Army Brat, a book about growing up within the confines of Jefferson Barracks Military Post near St. Louis, helped to convince Welty to deliver the Harvard lectures that became One Writer’s Beginnings. Yet even this impressive (and partial) list of their meetings in person and on the page does not do justice to the closeness of their friendship. A single fact does: Smith was one of the few friends with whom Welty discussed the two great loves of her life, John Robinson and Kenneth Millar, aka Ross Macdonald. The exchange of such confidences marks the true depth of their relationship."


Zuckerman was President of the Labor Zionist Organization of America.