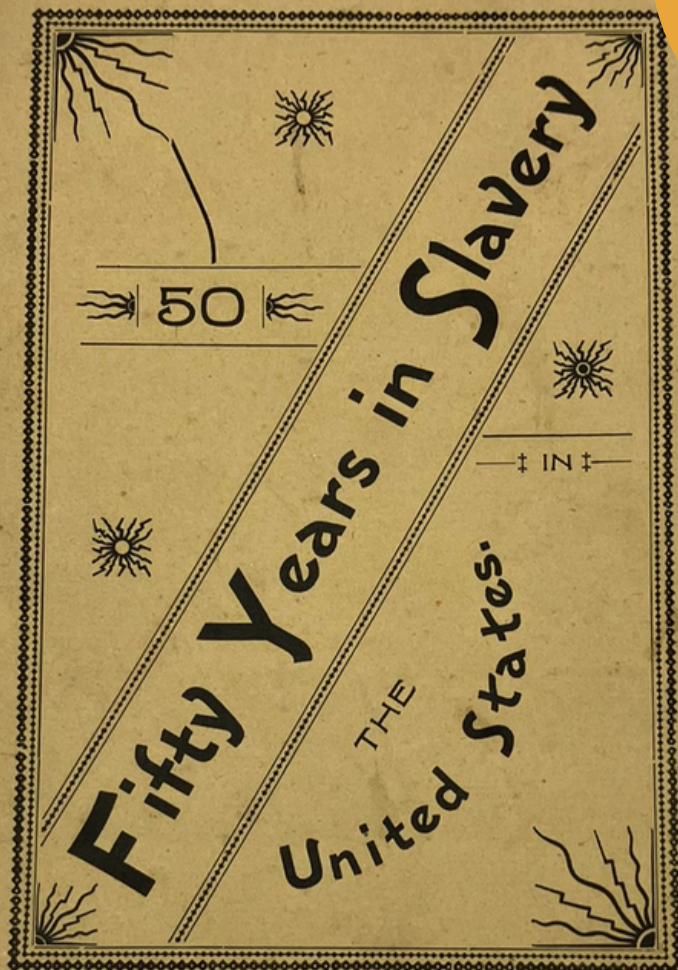


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JUNE  
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E-LIST



# SLAVERY AND ABOLITION

23 books and pamphlets on the rise and fall of  
American slavery

A LIST IN CELEBRATION OF JUNETEENTH



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## SPECIAL LIST: SLAVERY AND ABOLITION

JUNE 2024

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1. **(ABOLITION).** Memorials presented to the Congress of the United States of America, by the Different Societies Instituted for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c. [4], 31, [1] pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: Francis Bailey, 1792. 1st ed, thin paper issue. Later buckram.

\$3,000.00

*Howes M-512; Evans 24536; Afro-Americana (2nd ed.), 486; ESTC W20746; Sabin 47745. Pennsylvania had already enacted a law for the gradual abolition of slavery in 1780, the first of the states to do so, but an end to the international slave trade, and indeed, full abolition across the country, was still many years in the future. A number of anti-slavery groups began to form in the wake of the Revolutionary War, and set their sights on petitioning the newly-formed Congress for abolitionist laws. This pamphlet was published by the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, which was formed in 1784. Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790) served as president in 1789 and though he petitioned Congress on the Society's behalf in February of 1790, just two months before his death, no laws were passed. Hence this pamphlet reads "the Congress having made no further progress in this business, the Pennsylvania Society conceive it to be a matter of general importance that these Memorials should be published, for the information of their fellow-citizens, and for the encouragement of the friends of universal liberty..." These petitions eventually led to Slave Trade Act of 1794. (81556)*

2. **(ANTI-SLAVERY).** Anti-Slavery Reporter. A Periodical, Containing Three Months in Jamaica, Correspondence on the Colonization Society, &c. &c. &c. Vol 1, No. 2. New-York: Issued monthly, and for sale at the book stores, July 1833. [19]–32 pp. Trimmed with slight losses to outer margins slightly affecting text, else very good.

\$75.00

*An apparently little-known abolitionist publication of the early 1830s, not to be confused with the British magazine of the same name. Mott, vol. 1 p. 457, writes that the abolitionist and poet John Greenleaf Whittier (1807–1892) "had previously had a hand in the Anti-Slavery Record, and had edited and published the Anti-Slavery Reporter (June–November, 1833). The latter was little more than an antislavery tract sent out for some months to clergymen and others," adding in a footnote that "the American Anti-Slavery Society continued it for eight months in 1834 as the American Anti-Slavery Reporter. It was published in New York." Whittier was a known quantity in the abolitionist movement in 1833, having published his major pamphlet "Justice and Expediency" that spring, but we have been unable to find other references to Whittier as an editor of the Society's publications in 1833 or 1834.*

*The American Anti-Slavery Society was founded in Philadelphia in December 1833, and its decisive*

stance against the American Colonization Society (which advocated for returning freed slaves to Africa; see item 15) was anticipated by the lengthy and fractious debate represented in the correspondence printed here. Other names occasionally mentioned in conjunction with this magazine include Charles Denison (1801–1881), a New York cleric and publisher whose own newspaper, “*The Emancipator*,” is advertised on the last page of this issue, and Henry Whiteley (life dates unknown), a British merchant and Methodist preacher who wrote the travelogue “*Three Months in Jamaica*.” (53914)

3. **BENEZET, Anthony.** *Some Historical Account of Guinea, Its Situation, Produce, and the General Disposition of Its Inhabitants. With an Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the Slave-Trade... [Bound with]: SHARP, Granville.* Extract from a Representation of the Injustice and Dangerous Tendency of Tolerating Slavery.... Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1771. 1st ed. [6], iv, 144; 53, [6] pp. Contemporary calf professionally rebaked in period-style calf with raised spine bands. A very good copy.

\$2,750.00

*Evans 11986. Contemporary presentation inscription on front free endpaper. First edition of the Benezet and first American edition of the Sharp. An important early American publication against the slave trade. Benezet (1713–1784), a French Huguenot by birth, was a Quaker convert and moved to Philadelphia in 1731, where he worked as a merchant and schoolteacher. He is described in the Library Company’s Afro-Americana catalogue as “the colonial anchor-man of the Anglo-American anti-slavery axis.” Benezet worked ceaselessly to have slavery abolished by the colonial legislatures, and corresponded with Granville Sharp (1735–1813), one of the most important English abolitionists. Here, an Extract from Sharp’s major abolitionist work (first printed in London in 1769, and considered the first tract in England to attack slavery) discussing slavery and the rights of liberty in English law is presented alongside Benezet’s work on the inner workings of the slave trade from West Africa.*

*When Pennsylvania passed a gradual abolition law in 1780 that granted freedom to children of slaves upon reaching the age of twenty-eight (until then they would enjoy the same rights as indentured servants and apprentices), other states did not immediately follow. Benezet told Benjamin Franklin he found it “sorrowfully astonishing that after the declaration so strongly and clearly made of the value & right of liberty on this continent, no state but that of Pennsylvania & that imperfectly, have yet taken a step towards the total abolition of slavery.” On his return to Philadelphia, Franklin became president of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, a reconstitution of the Society for the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage, of which Benezet had been a founding member. Among the works the new society distributed were those of the London abolitionist (and close associate of Sharp) Thomas Clarkson. Benezet had influenced Clarkson’s anti-slavery views. In *The History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade*, Clarkson states: “Benezet’s account of Guinea became instrumental beyond any other book ever before published, in disseminating a proper knowledge of the slave trade.” A very scarce title, containing two title pages. (36677)*

4. **BLAKE, W. O., ed.** *The History of Slavery and the Slave Trade, Ancient and Modern.* Columbus, 1860. 866 pp. Illus. Very good in original full embossed leather.

\$500.00

*A lengthy political history of slavery in the United States, with many statistical tables and reprints of political speeches, published for subscribers. Blake (1810–1865), about whom we could find little besides that he was an Ohio-based editor allied to the abolitionist cause, seems aware of his work’s tendency to bore, remarking in the preface that “to gratify a class of readers to whom the relation of exciting incidents is of more interest than the details of legislative action, we have devoted a space to the abominations of the old legalized slave traffic, and to the increased horrors of the trade after it had been declared piracy by Christian nations. It is a fearful chapter of wrong, violence and crime.” (10442)*

5. **[BOURNE, George].** *Picture of Slavery in the United States of America.* Middletown, CT: Edwin

Hunt, 1834. 1st ed. 227, [1, index] pp. Frontis., 11 plates. Orig. cloth, printed paper spine label. Top of spine chipped, scattered foxing, else very good.

\$850.00

*Afro-Americana 1414. Abolitionist work which calls for reparations and citizenship for freed slaves. It is an expansion of Bourne's 1816 work The Book and Slavery Irreconcilable, one of the first lengthy condemnations of slavery in the United States from a Biblical perspective. Arguing that slavery, as a form of theft, is a sin, the Picture of Slavery shocked readers by illustrating its already graphic accounts of slave owners' cruel treatment of their fellow citizens. Bourne (1780–1845) had immigrated to Baltimore from Britain in 1804, and worked at a series of unsuccessful newspaper ventures before training for the Presbyterian ministry, where he first became attuned to anti-slavery thought. "Between 1810 and 1815 he began excluding slave owners from his congregation and sought to convert the Presbyterian church to his antislavery views," which led to his expulsion from his first pulpit in Lexington (ANB). He eventually settled in New York City in 1829 after several intermediary pulpits, where he published an anti-Catholic nativist newspaper and several lurid anti-Catholic novels.*

*Bourne was friendly with William Lloyd Garrison (1805–1879), contributing often to The Liberator, and was present at the establishment of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia in December 1833, where he was among the signatories to the Declaration of the Anti-Slavery Convention, printed here in an appendix. Many reports of the Convention note the solemnity of signing this Declaration, and John Greenleaf Whittier (see item 2) wrote forty years later that that "I set a higher value on my name as appended to the Anti-Slavery Declaration of 1833, than on the title-page of any book." (Pickard, Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier, p. 136). (80969)*

6. **BROWNLOW, W[illiam] G. and PRYNE, A[bram].** Ought American Slavery To Be Perpetuated? A Debate between Rev. W. G. Brownlow and Rev. A. Pryne. Held at Philadelphia, September, 1858. Philadelphia: Published for the Authors by J. B. Lippincott & Co., [1858]. 1st ed. 305 pp, plus 6 pp advts. Portrait frontis. Orig. embossed cloth. Some wear to spine ends and corners, light speckling to cloth, a bit of light scattered foxing, else very good.

\$450.00

*Afro-Americana 1750. William Brownlow (1805–1877) was a Methodist minister, newspaper publisher and post-war U.S. senator and governor of Tennessee. Brownlow was strongly pro-slavery in the 1850s, though he did not advocate secession. He gave a Scriptural defense of slavery in a speech delivered in Knoxville in 1857, and the following year, issued a challenge to Northern abolitionists to debate the issue. The challenge was initially accepted by Frederick Douglass but Brownlow refused to debate him because of his race. The challenge was then taken up by Abram Pryne (1823–1862) of McGrawville, New York, a clergyman with the Congregational Church, and editor of an abolitionist newspaper, The Central Reformer. The book opens with the two men's correspondence ahead of the debate, in which Brownlow repeatedly asks about Pryne's own race before consenting to debate him, boasting that "I purpose to give you battle after a style you have not been accustomed to." They spoke for five days in Philadelphia, beginning on 7 September 1858. (80443)*

7. **(SLAVERY). (ABOLITION). COCKRUM, William M.** History of the Underground Railroad as It Was Conducted by the Anti-Slavery League Including Many Thrilling Encounters Between Those Aiding the Slaves to Escape and Those Trying to Recapture Them. Oakland City, IN: Press of J. W. Cockrum Printing Company, 1915. 1st ed. 8vo. 328 pp. Frontis., plates, map. In orig. cloth. Light rubbing. Spine a trifle toned. A solid clean copy in very good or better condition.

\$650.00

*Blockson 9530. Work, p. 336. An uncommon description of the Underground Railroad in Indiana illustrated by 14 inserted plates and one in-text map. Despite the title's use of "history," Cockrum's (1837–1924) work is largely a memoir of his and his father's abolitionist work along the Indiana-Kentucky border, when*

Cockrum himself was only a teen. He went on to serve as lieutenant colonel in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Indiana Infantry, and farmed after the war, becoming a leader in local pro-Temperance activities. Historian Randy Mills has suggested that the “emphasis on local moral enforcement on the part of the Cockrums might help explain the odd, off-centered moral concern” suggested by Cockrum’s framing of the History, which never directly addresses the plight of the slave or the fugitive, focusing instead on self-aggrandizing episodes from Cockrum’s own life. (81835)

8. **GEORGE, James Z.** The Political History of Slavery in the United States. Book I. The Political History of Slavery in the United States. Book II. Legislative History of Reconstruction. N.Y.: Neale Publishing Company, 1915. 1st ed. Illus., portrait frontis. xxiv, 342 pp. Fine copy in orig. cloth.

\$400.00

Krick 162: “...well constructed and written....” George (1826–1897) was a Mississippi lawyer, and signed the state’s Secession Ordinance in 1861. After the war, during which he spent two years in a prisoner of war camp, he was appointed chief justice of the Mississippi Supreme Court, and was elected to the US Senate in 1881, where he served until his death. He was key to the framing of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, but is mainly remembered for his efforts to enact Jim Crow laws, rolling back the optimistic policies of the earlier Reconstruction era. This volume is a posthumous publication treating the political dimensions of the slavery question. The legal scholar John Bassett Moore (1860–1947) remarks in the introduction that “Senator George was convinced that the struggle between the North and the South was to be regarded as a contest over the principle of the balance of power... Whether the reader shall agree or disagree with the contention that the question of the balance of power rather than that of slavery was the fundamental cause of the conflict, it serves to denote what the author means when he speaks of those who sustained the cause of secession as being the advocates of freedom.” Scarce. (23021)

9. **GRÉGOIRE, H[enri].** An Enquiry Concerning the Intellectual and Moral Faculties, and Literature of Negroes; Followed with an Account of the Life and Works of Fifteen Negroes & Mulattoes, Distinguished in Science, Literature and the Arts. Translated by D. B. Warden. Brooklyn: Printed by Thomas Kirk, 1810. 1st American ed. 253, [2] pp. Later cloth. Very old water stain to margins, toning, leaves brittle, else very good.

\$3,500.00

Blockson 18. Work, p.455. Sabin 28728. Grégoire (1750–1831), a bishop of the Catholic Church, became a radical politician during the French Revolution. Despite controversy in the Church over his willingness to swear an oath of loyalty to the new state, he remained active in early 19<sup>th</sup> century French politics. His support for Black and Jewish people marked him as a radical. Originally published in Paris in 1808 as *De la littérature des nègres*, this work is an examination and defense of the intellectual capacity of Black people. “This now scarce volume set the standards by which most biographical and historical works on gifted blacks were written during the following decades. Grégoire’s book was an important and authoritative contribution to Afro-American historicity” — Blockson. Grégoire and other abolitionists on both sides of the Atlantic sought to establish the “capacity” of the Negro. Not everyone would rise to the level of a Phillis Wheatley, Ignacio Sancho, or Olaudah Equiano, but the “capacity” was there. Both Grégoire in France and Theodore Dwight in America tried to prove that Black Africa not only had the capacity but a written language, which of course was Arabic.

John Wesley Cromwell’s copy with a note in his hand on the front free endpaper: “A Present from A. A. Schomburg, New York City.” Further inscribed: “Adelaide Cromwell Hill granddaughter of John W. Cromwell to who the book was given.” Arturo Alfonso Schomburg (1874–1938) was a historian, writer, bibliophile, and activist. He was a prominent member of the Harlem Renaissance; his library formed the basis of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library. John Wesley Cromwell (1846–1927) was a lawyer, teacher, civil servant, journalist, historian, and civil rights activist in Washington, DC. He was among the founders of the Bethel Literary and Historical Society and the American Negro Academy.

*Adelaide Cromwell Hill (1919–2019) was the first Black instructor at Hunter College and at Smith College. She was the author of several books on Black history and a study of Boston’s Black upper class. (78019)*

10. **HEYRICK, Elizabeth.** *Immediate, Not Gradual Abolition; or, an Inquiry into the Shortest, Safest, and Most Effectual Means of Getting Rid of West Indian Slavery.* London: Published 1824. New-York: Republished by James V. Seaman, 1825. 24 pp. Disbound. Foxing and staining, particularly to outer leaves. Good.

\$2,000.00

*American Imprints 20877. Sabin 31688 (other eds). Smith, Friends’ Books, 1:937:6 (1st ed). A scarce early American edition of English Quaker and abolitionist Elizabeth Heyrick’s influential pamphlet. First published in London in 1824 and quickly reprinted several times in Britain and across the Atlantic, Heyrick’s call for immediate, personal action against the evils of slavery found a wide audience and influenced a generation of future abolitionists. As the title suggests, Heyrick (1769–1831) argued against gradual abolition, then the mainstream abolitionist approach, citing the success of immediate abolition on St. Domingo, outlining how ending the slave trade did nothing to curtail actual slavery, and arguing that “a gradual emancipation would beget a gradual indifference to emancipation itself.” On the topic of economic injury done to slaveholders, Heyrick emphasizes that emancipation and the profits of planters are entirely separate questions: “The West Indian planters have occupied much too prominent a place in the discussion of this great question... abolitionists have shown a great deal too much politeness and accommodation towards these gentlemen.” The best and only way to effect immediate emancipation, she claims, is a public boycott of West Indies sugar, as only direct action against the profits of planters could break down their resistance. She writes: “It is high time, then, to resort to other measures, — to ways and means more summary and effectual. Too much time has already been lost in declamation and argument, in petitions and remonstrances against British slavery. The cause of emancipation calls for something more decisive, more efficient than words. It calls upon real friends of the poor, degraded and oppressed African to bind themselves by a solemn engagement, an irrevocable vow, to participate no longer in the crime of keeping him in bondage.”*

*This edition, one of the first printed in America, was published in New York the year after the original and is prefaced by a comment “To the Reader.” It states that “the following pages, (said to be the production of a female in England,) were recently received in this country; and being found to contain some of the most persuasive appeals, and powerful arguments which we ever met with in relation to slavery, they were deemed deserving of republication.” Heyrick died of an unspecified illness in 1831 and would not live to see the end of slavery in the British Empire, which finally arrived in 1834. This edition is not in Sabin, who records only the earlier London and later American editions. (81010)*

11. **[HICKS, Elias].** *Observations on the Slavery of the Africans and Their Descendants, and on the Use of the Produce of Their Labour.* Philadelphia: Printed by Joseph Rakestraw, 1823. 19 pp. Gathered signatures, stitched as issued. Small hole in title page, not touching text. Strong vertical tideline to center throughout; tanned, scattered foxing. Good.

\$3,500.00

*OCLC 34922780. American Imprints 12823. Work, p. 287. The rare third edition of this abolitionist tract from radical Quaker minister Elias Hicks (1748–1830). Earlier editions appeared in 1811 and 1814. Hicks, a native of New York, is largely credited with kicking off the nascent “Free Produce” movement in earnest with this pamphlet, which encouraged a boycott of all goods produced by slave labor. This Philadelphia edition anticipates the first American printing of British abolitionist Elizabeth Heyrick’s work (see item 10) by encouraging the same tactic, aiming to put pressure on slaveholders “by circumscribing their avarice, and preventing their heaping up riches, and living in a state of luxury and excess on the gain of oppression....” Hicks continued his boycott of slave produce until the end of his days, and tradition holds that on his deathbed in 1830, his final request was that no cotton blanket be placed upon him. All editions of*

*this important anti-slavery pamphlet are quite scarce, and this 1823 Philadelphia edition apparently even more so. We trace no other copies at auction or in the trade, and OCLC locates only three: at Yale, the Queens Public Library, and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. American Imprints adds copies at Western Reserve Historical Society and the Friends Historical Library only. (81287)*

12. **KEMBLE, Frances Anne.** *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838–1839.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1863. 1st American ed. 337 pp. plus 10 pp. advts. A very good copy in orig. cloth. \$275.00

*Howes K-70. Contemporary ownership inscription on front pastedown. Kemble (1809–1893), a scion of the British family of actors, married Pierce Butler in 1834. Butler inherited three large plantations in Darien, Georgia, and the family spent the winter of 1838–1839 there, where Kemble was shocked by the conditions faced by the plantations' hundreds of slaves. The marriage broke down shortly after their return to Philadelphia, apparently over Kemble's abolitionist views and her wish to publish this negative account of the time spent on the plantation. She was denied access to their daughters and departed on several years of European travel before the divorce was finally granted in 1849. The Journal (which takes the form of letters written to Elizabeth Dwight Sedgwick [1801–1864], a member of a prominent New England family and a friend of Kemble's from her time in Boston) was not published until 1863, late for an abolitionist memoir. By that time Kemble was living in England and believed that her work might influence British views of the Confederacy. The British edition appeared in May, the American edition in July. (632)*

13. **MATTHEWS, Albert.** *Notes on the Proposed Abolition of Slavery in Virginia in 1785.* Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, 1903. 1st ed. 13 pp. Orig. printed wrappers. A fine unopened copy. \$65.00

*Offprint of a paper given to the Colonial Society of Massachusetts in 1900, detailing (as the title suggests) a failed attempt to abolish slavery in Virginia in the wake of the Revolution, which had theretofore not received scholarly attention. Matthews (1860–1946) was a historian of early New England. In 1904 he became the editor of Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, a position he held for twenty years. (54080)*

14. **MAY, Samuel J.** *Some Recollections of the Antislavery Conflict.* Boston: Fields, Osgood, & Co., 1869. 1st ed. 8vo. viii, 408 pp. In orig. cloth. A remarkably bright copy with only trivial shelfwear to the binding. Light toning and very occasional foxing to the contents. \$300.00

*Afro-Americana 6580. Oxford American National Biography. In this memoir, published two years before his death, May (1797–1871), a radical Unitarian minister, "recounted the early years of Garrisonian abolitionism, sought to defend the egalitarian goals of Radical Reconstruction, and is noteworthy for its discussion of black abolitionists." Alongside his anti-slavery efforts, May was also an ardent supporter of women's rights, which led him to critique capitalism and advocate for wealth redistribution. May was a collector of anti-slavery literature and pamphlets, which were donated to Cornell University in 1870, forming the core of an impressive archive still available for research today.*

*Presentation inscription to D. C. Holder from J. J. May on the first blank, dated the year of publication. Holder and both J. J. and Samuel May were principals in May & Co. (81436)*

15. **[PEABODY, Ephraim].** *Slavery in the United States: Its Evils, Alleviations, and Remedies.* Reprinted from the North American Review, Oct., 1851. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1851. 1st ed. 36pp. Orig. printed wrappers. Loss of 1-1/2 inches to head of front wrapper, minor wear to spine ends, rear wrapper just starting to separate, else very good. \$175.00

*Afro-Americana 7513. Dumond, p.90. Peabody (1807–1856), a Unitarian minister and Boston educator,*

was a strong supporter of Frederick Douglass (1818–1895) and of abolition. Here he argues issues that include “how far and how fast is the institution of slavery susceptible of change and amelioration — what are the prospects of its being removed — and what can be done to promote its removal — these are the great practical questions which present themselves to most minds.” There is a lengthy discussion of the benefits of African colonization for the formerly enslaved, though Peabody does not appear to have been a notable supporter of the American Colonization Society, the controversial group advocating for the establishment of a freedmen’s colony in Liberia to which both Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison (1805–1879) were staunchly opposed. (79783)

16. **POSTLETHWAYT, Malachy.** In Honour to the Administration. The Importance of the African Expedition Considered: with Copies of the Memorials ... To which are Added, Observations, Illustrating the Said Memorials, for the Peculiar Benefit and Advantage of all British African and West-India Merchants and British Planters. London: C. Say, 1758. 8vo. [4], xxiv, 99, [1] pp. Complete with half-title. Newly backed in morocco with marbled paper over boards.

\$5,000.00

ESTC T75099. Sabin 64566. In this work Postlethwayt (1707–1767), an economist and pamphleteer, praises the British capture of Senegal in the spring of 1758, during the Seven Years War, and uses this event as an opportunity to explore the impact of this victory over the French in relation to North American trade. He details the importance and the economic ramifications of this military success, since both the French and British colonies in America depended not only on the commerce from sugar, rum, molasses, tobacco, gum, fur, spices, etc., but also from the African slave trade and the slaves who worked the plantations and indirectly paid for North American expansion. A thorough and interesting argument. A contemporary reviewer remarked that “the memorial is illustrated by observations well worth the perusal of our ministry and merchants.... In a word, we have in this commentary, a distinct detail of all the branches of commerce, that are, or may be carried on in the different parts of Africa.” (Critical Review, September 1758). The work includes a detailed description of the Senegal region of West Africa, including a lengthy account of the gold mines. The wholly political and economic approach presented here is emblematic of the mainstream mid-eighteenth-century British view of the slave trade and of slavery, with no hint of the moral and humanitarian objections that would gather force on both sides of the Atlantic in later years. Scarce with no sale at auction recorded. OCLC locates 14 copies in institutional holdings. (81842)

17. **(SLAVERY).** Southern Slavery Considered on General Principles; or, A Grapple with Abstractionists. By a North Carolinian. New York: Rudd & Carleton, 1861. 24pp. Lacks wrappers, small piece lacking from lower free corner of title page, else very good or better.

\$250.00

Thornton 13097. Not in Blockson. Afro-Americana 9563. The pamphlet attempts to distinguish “domestic slavery,” which the anonymous author considers good, from the form of slavery into which criminals are impressed: “If freedom may be interfered with in some cases, and to the full extent that it may be necessary to the peace or welfare of society, why not in others?” He goes on to argue that Black people needs must be enslaved to ensure their moral and physical welfare, due to the inferiority of their race. Ultimately, he writes, “I fear emancipation, whether immediate or gradual, to be a most dangerous experiment, so long, at any rate, as the two races are kept in contact with each other. The inferior race is sure to sink...” A revealing southern perspective on slavery on the eve of the Civil War. (77188)

18. **SMEDLEY, R. C.** History of the Underground Railroad in Chester and the Neighboring Counties of Pennsylvania. Lancaster: Printed at the Office of the Journal, 1883. 1st ed. Illus., portraits. 407 pp. Light rubbing to spine, else very good in orig. cloth.

\$850.00

Scarce. A posthumously-printed work containing profiles of the people of central Pennsylvania, many of



whom were Quakers, who opened their houses to fugitive slaves. Smedley (1832–1883) was a doctor in the area. (82516)

19. **(SLAVERY). SMITH, Harry.** Fifty Years of Slavery in the United States of America. Grand Rapids, MI: West Michigan Printing Co., 1891. 1st ed. 8vo. 183 pp., illus. In orig. printed wrappers. Copyright slip tipped in at the title. Light toning to the wrappers but a remarkably fresh copy in fine condition, or nearly so.

\$1,500.00

*Not in Blockson or Work. Scarce in this condition. Smith (1815–?), born into slavery in Kentucky, was not freed until the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. He eventually settled in Michigan, where he and his wife ran a laundry and a dance hall alongside their farm. “Smith’s narrative relates not only his personal experiences, but also includes many anecdotes about other Kentucky slaves and masters. Many of his stories are humorous and pleasant, relating to sporting adventures and leisure activities. Others, however, relate instances of neglect, violence, and the mistreatment of slaves by their masters and other white authorities. Although Smith’s narrative focuses primarily on slave family life on large plantations, it also highlights the interactions between whites and blacks, and the dynamics of those relationships.” — OCLC 11401299. (81837)*

20. **STIRLING, James.** Letters from Slave States. London: John W. Parker and Son, 1857. 1st ed. vii, 374 pp. Map, frontis. Orig. decorated cloth. Light wear to spine ends, rear inner hinge starting, else a very good copy.

\$450.00

*Howes S-1012. Stirling (1805–1883) was a Scotsman who traveled throughout the US for several months in late 1856. His letters “gave a critical and sometimes biased picture of the American way of life. While he made the traditional statement that the south was made up of rich planters and poor white trash, he acknowledged the presence of yeoman farmers and asserted that these middle-class people operated slavery in its mildest form” — Clark, Travels in the Old South, 498. Towards the end of the book, Stirling predicts that there will be no “political disunion” between the North and the South, though he concedes that “moral disunion already exists; and for this there is no remedy but the removal of the bone of contention.” (74523)*

21. **THAYER, M. Russell.** A Reply to Mr. Charles Ingersoll’s “Letter to a Friend in a Slave State.” Phila.: John Campbell, 1862. 1st ed. 26 pp. Orig. printed wrappers. Wrappers just starting, two spots of erasure at head of front wrapper, else very good.

\$75.00

*Charles Ingersoll (1782–1862), a former Pennsylvania congressman, had criticized the Union effort in his March 1862 “Letter to a Friend in a Slave State,” seeking instead a compromise and reconciliation with the South. In this reply, Thayer (1819–1906), a Philadelphia lawyer, argues against Ingersoll’s call for compromise and insists that the country will only be reunified after the military defeat of the Confederacy. (79797)*

22. **[WEBB, Samuel, ed.].** History of Pennsylvania Hall, Which Was Destroyed by a Mob, on the 17th of May, 1838. Philadelphia: Merrihew & Gunn, 1838. 1st ed. 200 pp., errata. Frontis, 2 plates. In contemporary marbled paper over boards with tasteful modern cloth spine and morocco title label. Boards a trifle rubbed. Binding solid. Contemporary gift inscription in ink on the front free endpaper and later bookplate on the front pastedown. Additional owner name and address on the rear pastedown. Contents are clean with only light foxing. A very good copy.

\$750.00

*Howes W-189. Currier, p. 611. An important collection of speeches and articles concerning the most violent attack on abolitionists in Philadelphia’s history; contains John Greenleaf Whittier’s poem “Pennsylvania*

Hall." After the initial convention of the American Anti-Slavery Society in December 1833, which had taken place in Philadelphia, the city's abolitionist societies had increased in both number and prominence. It became difficult to find halls or churches that were large enough (and willing) to host their many lectures, debates, and meetings, so an association of local abolitionists, with Webb (1794–1869) serving as treasurer, raised funds to build a hall of their own. Construction was completed by the spring of 1838, and talks were given on many topics, not just abolitionism, during the opening week. However, because the abolitionists were willing to let women address mixed-gender audiences, and because rumors were quickly spreading of Black men walking arm-in-arm with white women, an anti-abolitionist mob gathered outside the hall in the evening of May 16. By the middle of the following day, the mob had begun to destroy the hall's furnishings with axes and set fires. And so, four days after opening, the Pennsylvania Hall, that "Temple of Freedom," was destroyed. Webb's History relates all this and some of the aftermath. However, the legal and financial damages suffered by the Pennsylvania Hall Association were not fully resolved until 1864. Contains a color frontispiece and two other plates, including John Sartain's striking image of the burning of Pennsylvania Hall. (6766)

23. **WOOLMAN, John.** *Serious Considerations on Various Subjects of Importance. With Some of His Dying Expressions.* London: Printed and Sold by Mary Hinde, 1773. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. [vi], 138 pp. Later green cloth. Fine.

\$750.00

Sabin 105207. DNB. A posthumous publication of Woolman (1720–1772), a Quaker and radical advocate for the abolition of slavery. Born and raised in New Jersey, he became active in the Quaker ministry and the nascent abolitionist cause in his twenties, travelling throughout the colonies to argue against slavery and to persuade the Quakers to censure and expel Friends who participated in slave trading or who did not free their own slaves, positions taken up only gradually by various Yearly Meetings. Despite their reputation today for pacifist liberalism, Quakers did not always or immediately agree on the slavery question, and throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and into 19<sup>th</sup> centuries Quakers repeatedly confronted what historian Ryan P. Jordan has described as "the tension between the autonomy of the lay person's conscience on the one hand and the need for sectarian coherence on the other" (Slavery and the Meetinghouse, p. 3). Woolman (like Anthony Benezet; see item 3) is a strong example of the conscientious layperson whose beliefs drove him to radical action. His 1754 work, *Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes* (not printed here), which made his name as an abolitionist beyond the Society of Friends, is perhaps his most obvious tract concerned with slavery, but nearly every one of the Considerations here touches on the iniquities of the slave trade.

Many of Woolman's writings were not printed until long after his death; the American edition of this title did not appear until 1805. Mary Hinde (d. 1775) was the widow of Luke Hinde (d. 1766), a Quaker printer in London who worked closely with other Friends to print and distribute Society literature. Mary's nephew, James Phillips, took over the business after her death and printed abolitionist literature. (46083)