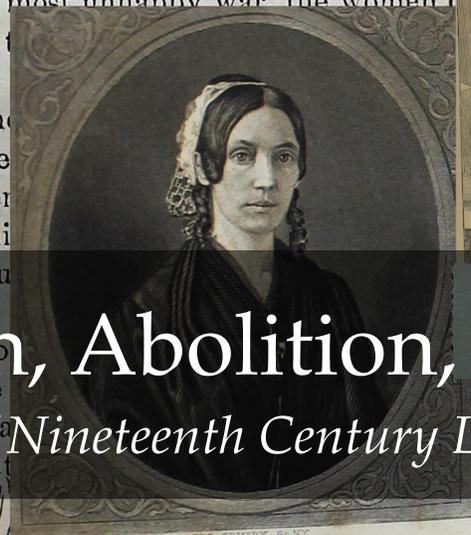


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REMINISCENCES OF GEORGIA.

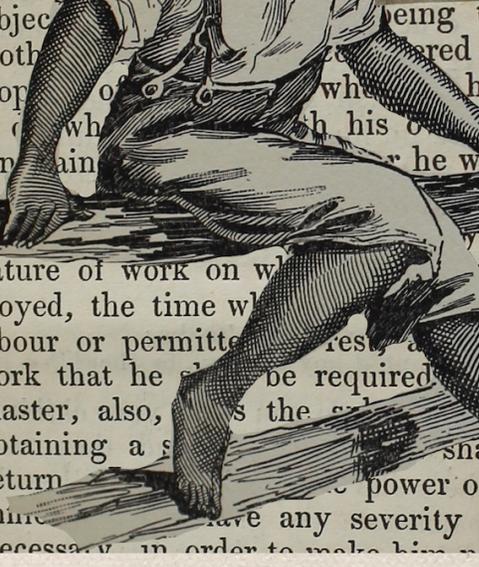
LETTER
Voyage at Sea—A Calm—Moth
Fright

In attempting to give yo
journey to Georgia and



Women, Abolition, and the Civil War

A Shortlist of Nineteenth Century Literature, History, and Ephemera



LYDIA MARIA CHILD



Loyal Women of the United States,

COMMENCED AUGUST, 1861, FOR THE AID OF SICK
AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS BELONGING TO
THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Completed its Work July, 1865.

HISTORY OF SLAVERY,

Michael R. Thompson Rare Books, ABAA / ILAB

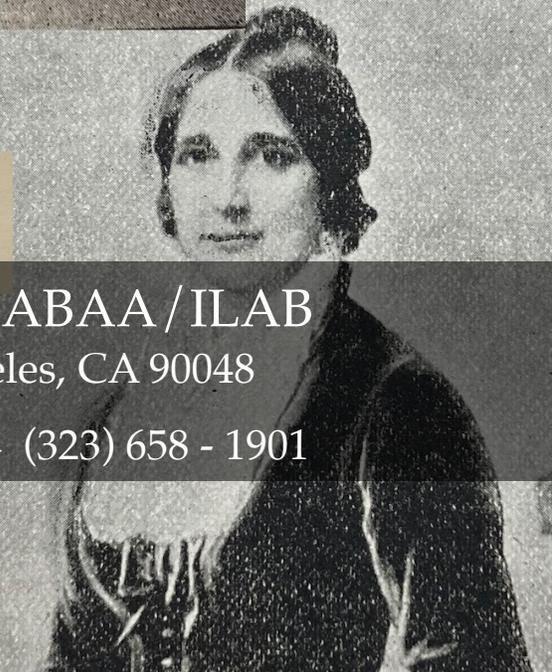
8242 W. 3rd Street, Suite 230 ♦ Los Angeles, CA 90048

"RECONSTRUCTION."
mrtbksla@pacbell.net ♦ mrtbooksla.com ♦ (323) 658 - 1901

A Poem delivered in Library Hall, Chelsea, at
the close of a Lecture on Sunday Evening, Sept.
23d,

By Lizzie Doten.

Now, by the blood of heroes shed on the battle plain,
Be it not said, O Freeman! that they have died in vain.
Let no flattering Delilah with a soft hand soothe your brow;
For the treacherous Philistines are upon you even now.

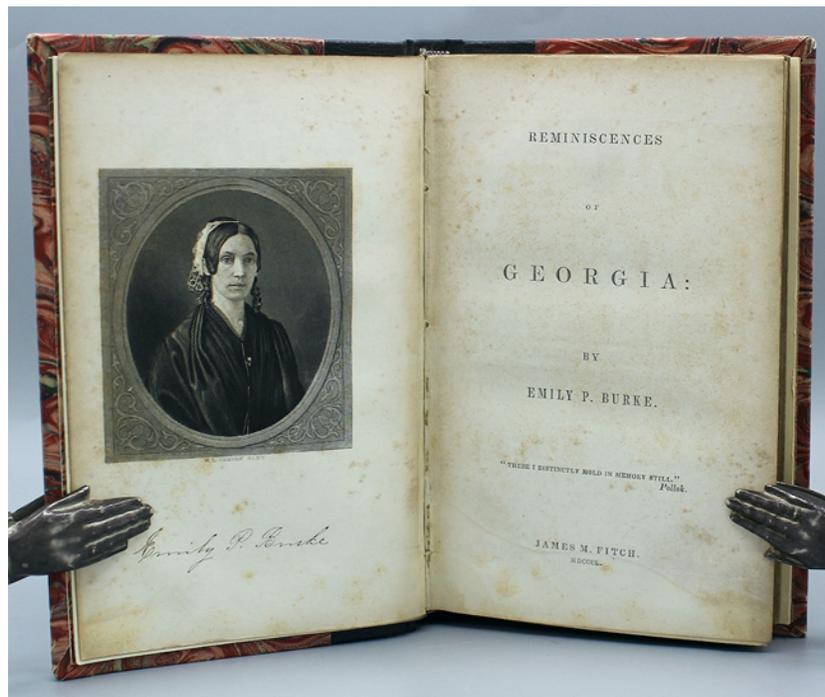


Women, Abolition, and the Civil War

A Shortlist of Nineteenth Century Literature, History, and Ephemera

Michael R. Thompson Rare Books, ABAA/ILAB
8242 W. 3rd Street, Suite 230
Los Angeles, CA 90048

mrtbksla@pacbell.net ♦ mrtbooksla.com ♦ (323) 658 - 1901



Scarce Primary Source on the Antebellum South, As Told by a New England Educator

1. BURKE, Emily P. *Reminiscences of Georgia*. [Oberlin, Ohio:] James M. Fitch, 1850.

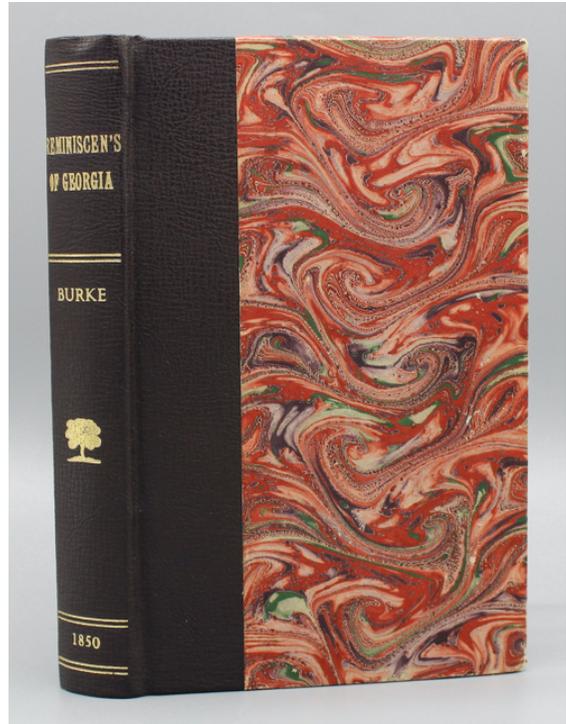
Octavo. viii, 252 pp. With a frontispiece portrait of the author.

Rebound in quarter modern brown cloth over pink marbled boards. Gilt spine. All edges gilt. Matching marbled endpapers. Some foxing and dustsoiling inside. A very good, tight copy of this scarce account of the antebellum South that remains an important primary source for scholarly work on the period.

\$1,250

First edition. Exceedingly scarce in commerce, and only one copy has appeared at auction in the last fifty years (Knotty Pine, 2007).

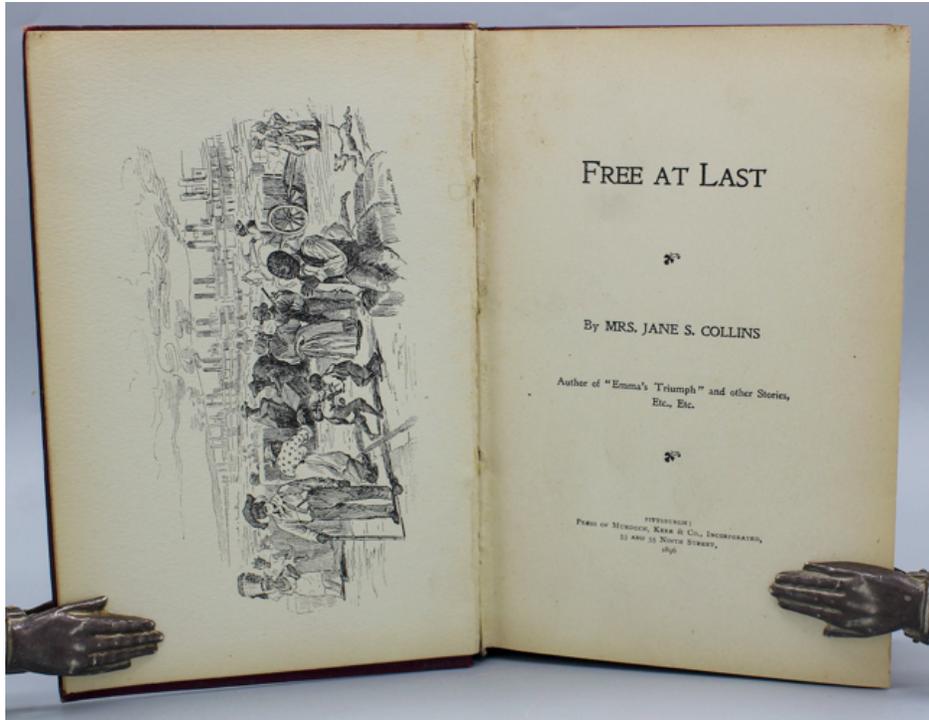
A thorough record of life in the South that details everything from the lives of enslaved people (including living quarters, leisure activities, and an underground economy) and the architecture of plantations to religion (particularly the rapidly expanding Evangelical movement) and women's rights. Emily P. Burke, a teacher at the Female Asylum for Orphans in Boston, made these observations during her travels in the South in the 1830s and 40s. Burke also records her observations on the cruelty of plantation owners and the economic shortcomings of slavery, southern wildlife and agriculture, hospitals and asylums, and educational institutions like Georgia Female College (which would be renamed to Wesleyan College in 1917). Chapters like "The Sand-hillers" (pp. 205-213) reflect Burke's interest in the poor white people of the south, which she would explore further in her book *The Poor Whites* (also 1850).



Howes 981aa. Sabin 9307.

Also see Jean Friedman's *The Enclosed Garden: Women and Community in the Evangelical South, 1830-1900* (University of North Carolina Press, 2009).





Black Life and the Temperance Movement in the Reconstruction Era

2. COLLINS, Jane S. *Free at Last*. Pittsburgh: Press of Murdoch, Kerr & Co., Incorporated, 1896.

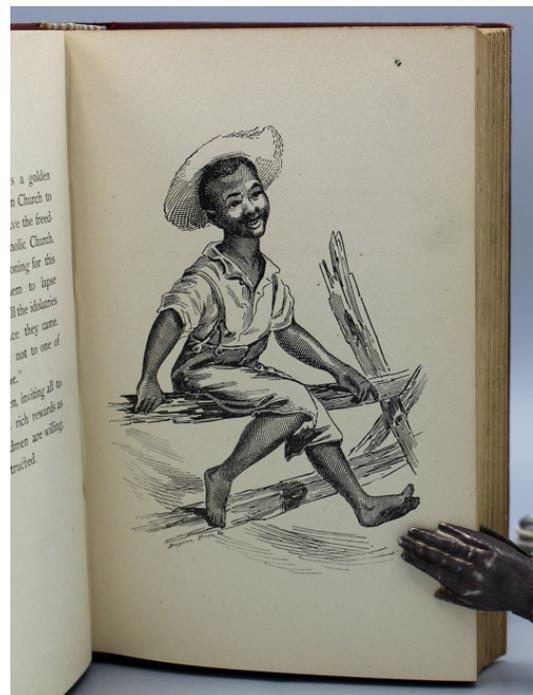
Octavo. 208 pp. With frontispiece and sixteen full-page illustrations (including portraits of abolitionists like Frederick Douglass, Lucy Webb Hayes, and Wendell Philips; plus, scenes of free Black people in the South).

Publisher's brick red cloth. Some wear and soiling to cloth. Spine titled in gilt. Some foxing to endpapers and minor marginal toning. Otherwise, quite clean throughout. A very good copy of this record of Temperance advocacy in the postbellum South.

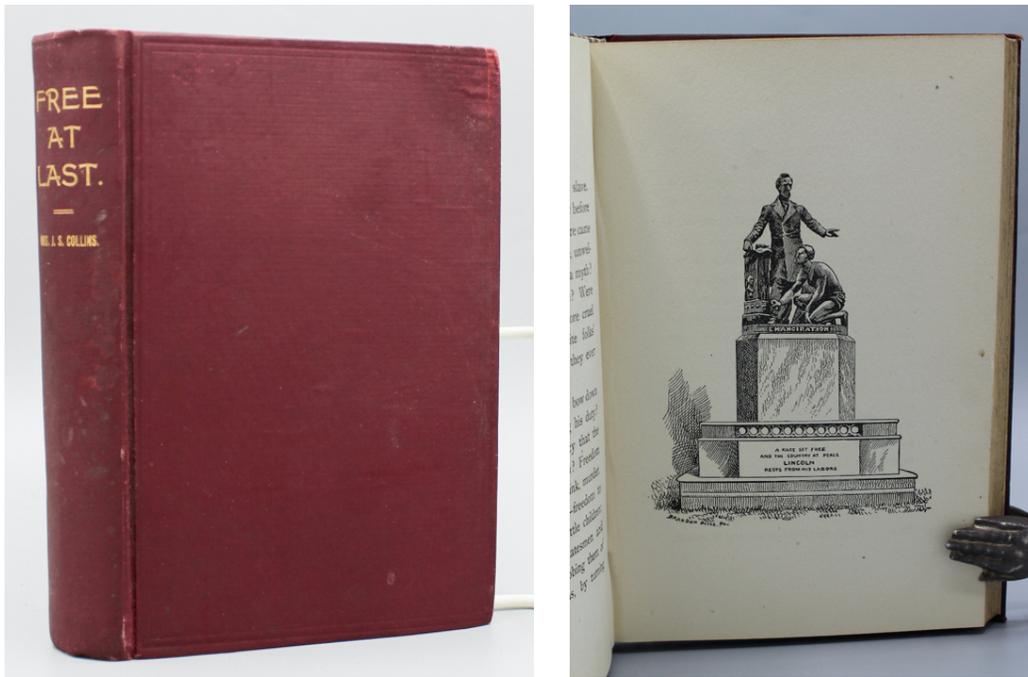
\$900

First edition.

Temperance advocate Jane S. Collins (1849 - 1926) identifies alcoholism as one of the issues facing free Black people in the Reconstruction Era South. The present work follows both the lives of free Black people (who found jobs as teachers, religious leaders, and tradespeople) and the efforts of the Temperance movement to curb alcoholism in the massive social upheaval that followed the Civil War. Collins writes, "Scarcely had this war-cloud passed over when the gathering forces of women, as well



as men, engaged in a mighty conflict with a more terrible foe. Mothers and sisters kneeled on the curb-stones, pleading for protection to their boys from the saloon," (p. 5). In response to the threat of alcoholism in the South, Collins recommends an effort to supposedly "civilize" free Black people by mobilizing Temperance advocates — mostly women — to spread evangelical Christianity through the Black population.



We could not locate much information about Collins in the sources available to us. In the preface, she writes that she was born into a family of abolitionists and, as a result, displayed interest in the cause from an early age. During the Civil War, she contributed by visiting hospitals and sewing shirts for the wounded.



Obituary of an Important Woman Abolitionist
With Contributions by Lydia Maria Child, Martha V. Ball, and Others

3. [CHAPMAN, Ann Greene.] "Ann Greene Chapman, of Boston (From the *Liberator*) [sic]." [Boston: Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, 1837.]

Broadsheet (8" x 9¾"). 2 pp.

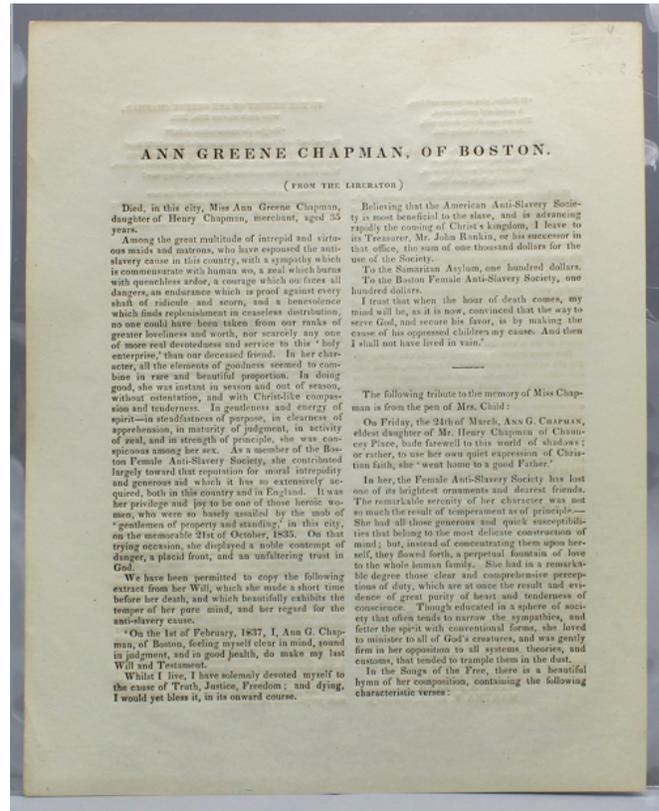
Buff paper sheet. Quite clean despite minor toning. A near-fine copy of the obituary of an important member of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society.

\$750

Parts of this obituary first appeared in *The Liberator* (April 7, 1837) and *The Reformer* (April 1937). The version printed here, which includes additional writing from members of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, later appeared in the *Annual Report of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society* for 1837 (pp. 110-116).

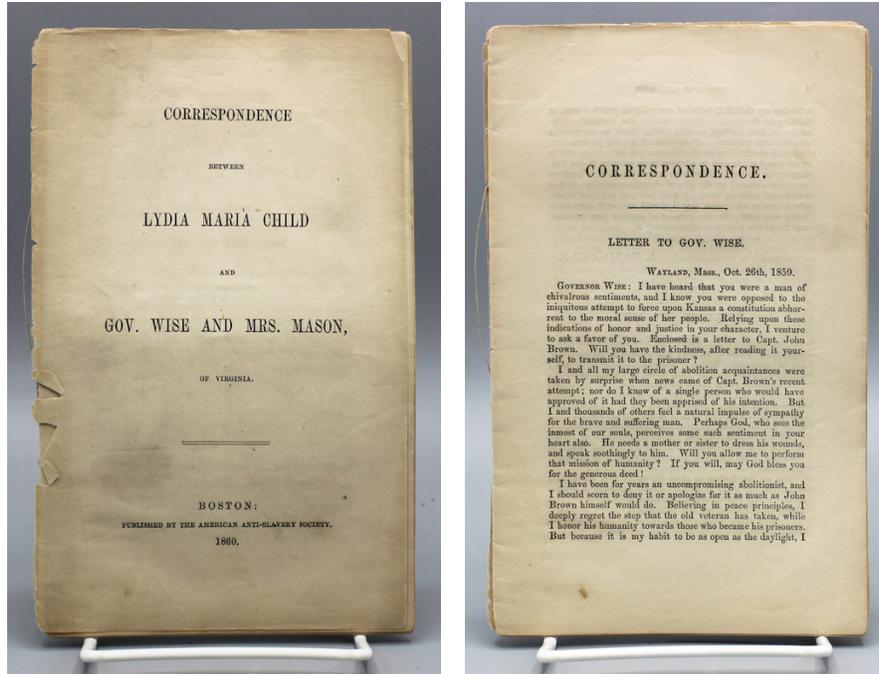
The present item reprints a passage from the will of Ann Greene Chapman, who died on March 24, 1837 at the age of thirty-five. Chapman was a member of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society and the sister-in-law of Maria Weston Chapman (1805 – 1886), a prominent abolitionist who served on the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society from 1839 to 1842.

In her will, Ann Greene Chapman leaves one thousand dollars to the American Anti-Slavery Society and one hundred dollars each to the Samaritan Asylum and the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society. The present item also includes a eulogy by Lydia Maria Child; a poem by Anne Warren Weston (Maria Weston Chapman's sister-in-law) memorializing Chapman; and resolutions expressing the sympathy of Mary S. Parker and Martha V. Ball, the president and secretary, respectively, of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society.



Chapman is lauded as a standout "among the great multitude of intrepid and virtuous maids and matrons, who have espoused the anti-slavery cause in this country, with a sympathy which is commensurate with human woe, a zeal which burns with quenchless ardor, an endurance which is proof against every shaft of ridicule and scorn..."





With a Letter from L. Maria Child to Abolitionist John Brown

4. CHILD, Lydia Maria. *Correspondence Between Lydia Maria Child and Gov. Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virginia*. Boston: Published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1860.

Twelvemo. 28 pp., including wrappers.

Printed self-wrappers, stitched. Wrappers loose. Uniform light toning due to paper quality, but overall a good, clean copy.

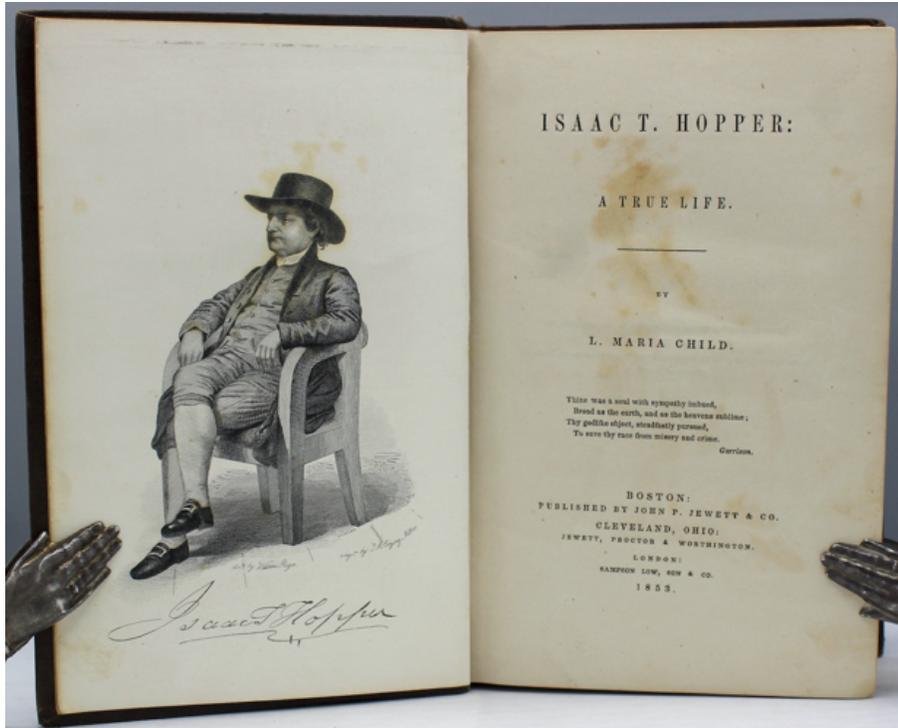
\$750

First edition. A New York edition was published in the same year.

The present tract compiles correspondence between Lydia Maria Child (1802-1880) and Virginia Governor Henry Wise (1806-1876), plus correspondence between Child and Maria J.C. Randolph Mason (1826-1902), on the topic of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry in 1859. In her first letter, Child requests that Wise forward an enclosed letter to Brown, though the communication quickly turns to debate between Child and Wise. Child's letter to Brown and Brown's response are also included in the tract (pp. 14-16).

Lydia Maria Child (1802-1880) was a women's rights activist and a dedicated abolitionist who authored numerous anti-slavery publications, edited Harriet Ann Jacobs' now-classic memoir *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* (1861), and offered protection and shelter to people fleeing slavery. Child was also a member of the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society and an editor of the society's periodical, *The National Anti-Slavery Standard*.





Biography of a Leading Pennsylvania Abolitionist by His Friend,
An Unusually Fresh and Tight Copy

5. CHILD, L[ydia] Maria. *Isaac T. Hopper: A True Life*. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co., 1853.

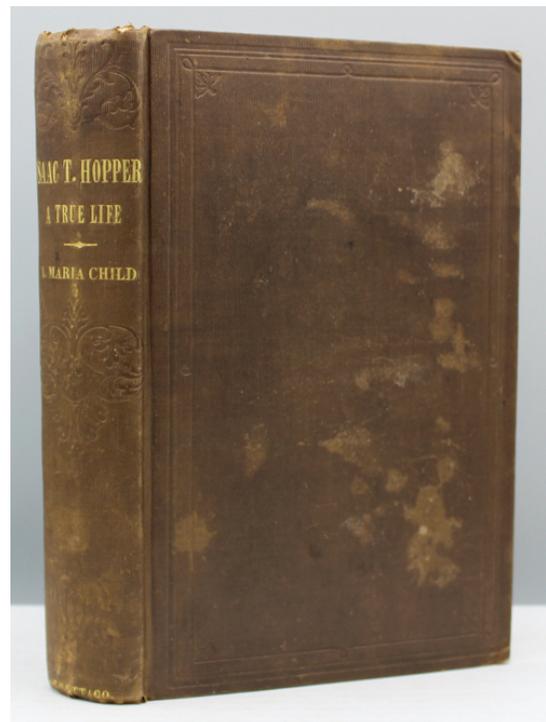
Twelvemo. xvi, 493 pp. With frontispiece and one plate (both of Hopper) with tissue guards.

Original brown cloth titled in gilt on spine. Some soiling to boards and light rubbing to corners. Yellow coated endpapers. Foxing to first tissue guard and some light intermittent foxing to the first gathering but otherwise very clean throughout. A very good copy, unusually fresh and tight, of Child's biography of Isaac T. Hopper, an important abolitionist and Child's personal friend.

\$750

First edition.

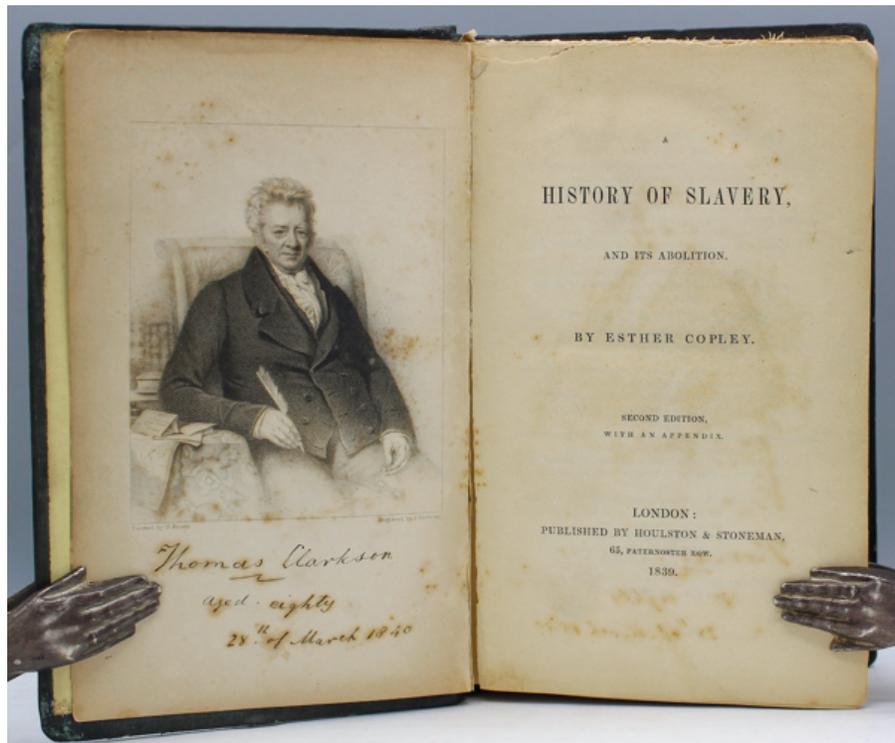
Isaac Tatem Hopper (1771 – 1852) was a leading Pennsylvania abolitionist who protected free Black people and fugitives from slavery. Between 1841 and 1845, he served as the treasurer and book agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society. Hopper was also a



prison reformer, an overseer of the Negro School for Children in Philadelphia, and a teacher in a free school for Black adults.

Lydia Maria Child (1802 – 1880) was a women’s rights activist, novelist, educator, and dedicated abolitionist. She authored numerous anti-slavery publications, edited Harriet Ann Jacobs’ classic memoir *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* (1861) and offered protection and shelter to Black people fleeing slavery. Child was also a member of the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society and an editor of *The National Anti-Slavery Standard*, the society’s periodical.

Dumond. *Bibliography of Antislavery in America*, p. 38.



“Tracing the Course of Slavery from Scriptural Times to [the Author’s] Own Day,”
Esther Copley’s Most Important Work

6. COPLEY, Esther. *History of Slavery, and its Abolition*. Second Edition, with an Appendix. London: Published by Houlston & Stoneman, 1839.

Twelvemo. xi, 648 pp. Frontispiece of abolitionist Thomas Clarkson (1760 – 1846), a British abolitionist who successfully campaigned for the passage of the Slavery Abolition Act.

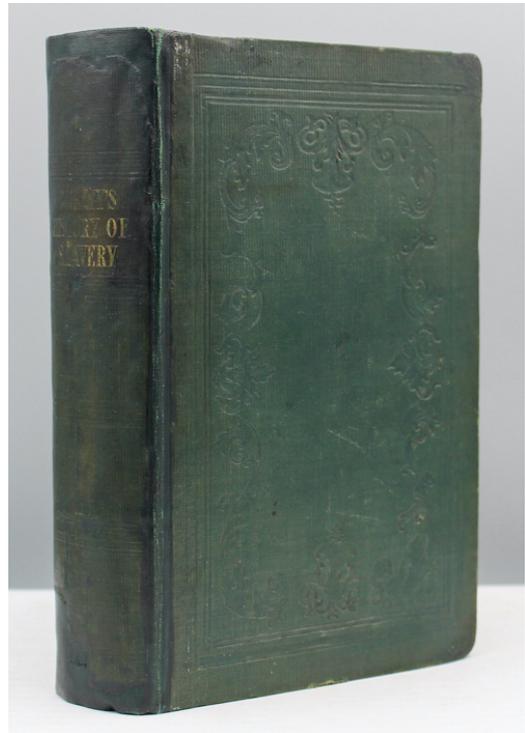
Original blindstamped green cloth. Neatly rebacked with original spine laid down. Binding is very clean overall. Yellow endpapers. Some foxing to frontispiece and title-page. Some light marginal toning. Still a very good, clean, and tight copy of Esther Copley's most important work.

\$950

Second edition, which adds a sixty-two-page appendix to the 1836 first edition. In the appendix, the author explains that the first edition ended on a note of hope that the Slavery Abolition Act, which went into effect in August of 1834, would enact sweeping change in the slave trade throughout the British Empire. However, the author reflects that many enslaved people had not been freed and slaveholders throughout the Empire still benefitted from their labor in 1839, five years after the Act came into effect and a year after all slaves had supposedly been emancipated in the British Empire. She also notes that abolition in America remains an ongoing battle and calls on British abolitionists to assist in the effort for abolition worldwide.

In the Oxford DNB, Rosemary Mitchell describes *A History of Slavery and its Abolition* as "tracing the course of slavery from scriptural times to [Copley's] own day. Her youthful audience was spared neither graphic descriptions of the sufferings of black slaves in the West Indies nor lengthy accounts of the proceedings of the anti-slavery movement." Mitchell notes that the work is "a witness to the significant commitment of nonconformist women to the anti-slavery cause."

Tract writer and children's author Esther Copley (née Beauzeville, other married name Hewlett, 1786 – 1851) was born in London to parents of Huguenot origin. Her tracts included *Hints on the Cholera morbus* (1832, reissued 1849), a guide to remedies and prevention of cholera, and domestic tracts for the working class that included information on childbirth and other health topics. Her children's books included many collections of stories for middle- and working-class children as well as nonfiction like the present work and *Scripture Natural History for Youth* (1828).



“Let the Ballot Finish What the Bayonet Has Begun”

7. DOTEN, Lizzie. “Reconstruction.” “Vox Populi, Vox Dei.” A Poem delivered in Library Hall, Chelsea, at the close of a Lecture on Sunday Evening, Sept. 23d. Boston: Sold by J.S. Dodge, [n.d., 1866].

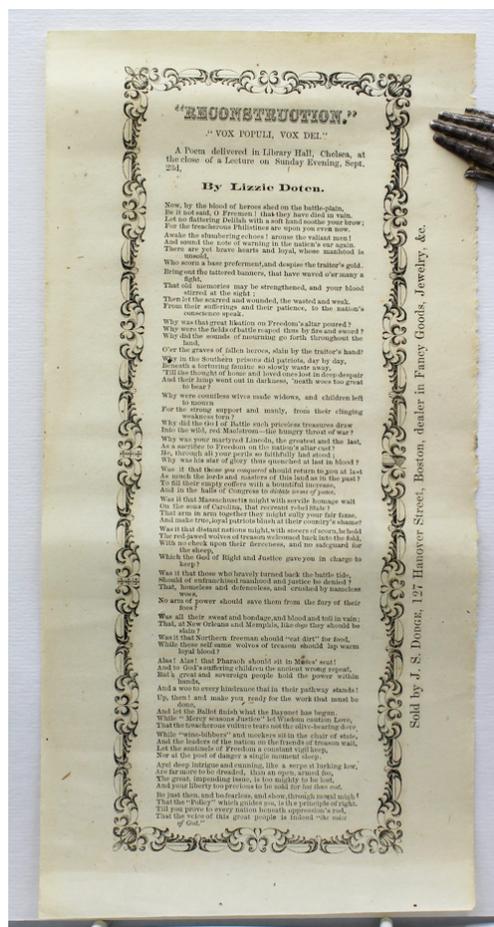
Broadside (5¼ x 11”). Text in elaborate engraved border. Printed on one side only.

Buff paper sheet. Some toning and a bit of minor foxing. A very good, clean copy.

\$1,250

Elizabeth Doten (1827 – 1913) was a poet, lecturer, and Spiritualist trance medium. She was also “considered the greatest female improvisator of the nineteenth century” (encyclopedia.com) and drew attention for her claims that she could channel the spirits of Edgar Allen Poe, Shakespeare, Robert Burns, and Felicia Hemans while writing poetry. Doten advocated for religious freedom, women’s rights, and abolition on her lecture circuit and in her writings.

The present work criticizes President Andrew Johnson’s approach to the South after its defeat by the Union. Doten expresses her belief that his approach was too lenient and allowed for too much wealth and influence to remain in the hands of Southern planters and Confederate politicians. Doten also criticizes the fact that Johnson was largely unconcerned with Black suffrage the rights of Black soldiers who fought for the Union. She invokes Lincoln’s assassination to accuse Johnson of wasting Lincoln’s “sacrifice”: “Why was your martyred Lincoln, the greatest and the last, / As a sacrifice to Freedom at the Nation’s altar cast?” she writes, “Was it that those who bravely turned back the battle tide, / Should of enfranchised manhood and justice be denied?”



At the end of the poem, Doten calls her readers to action: “Up, then! And make you ready for the work that must be done, / And let the ballot finish what the bayonet has begun.”

OCLC records five copies: Yale, the Newberry Library, Brown, Vanderbilt, and the University of Virginia.



Uncommon Collection of Regionalist Literature
By the Confederate Author Who Inspired 'Gone with the Wind'

8. [GAY, Mary Ann H.] *Prose and Poetry*. By a Georgia Lady. Nashville: Published for the Author, 1858.

Twelvemo. [8], 9-199 pp.

Blindstamped brown cloth boards. Chipping and wear to cloth. Pale yellow endpapers. Lacking flyleaves. Largely clean aside from some foxing to endpapers and first and last few leaves. A tight, decent copy of a scarce collection of Confederate regionalist literature.

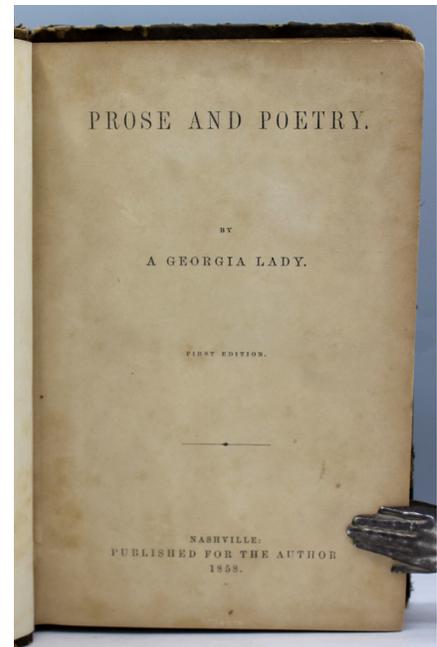
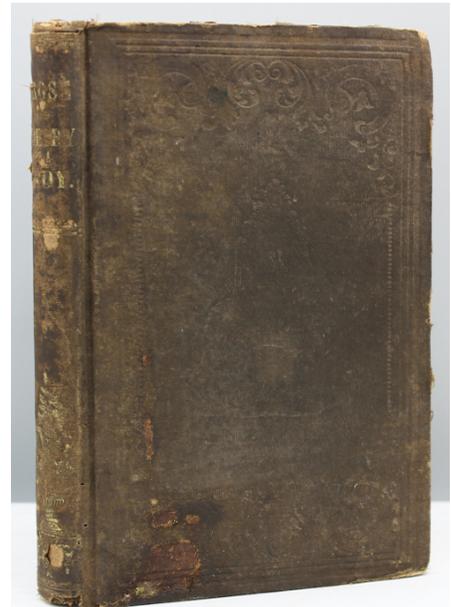
\$750

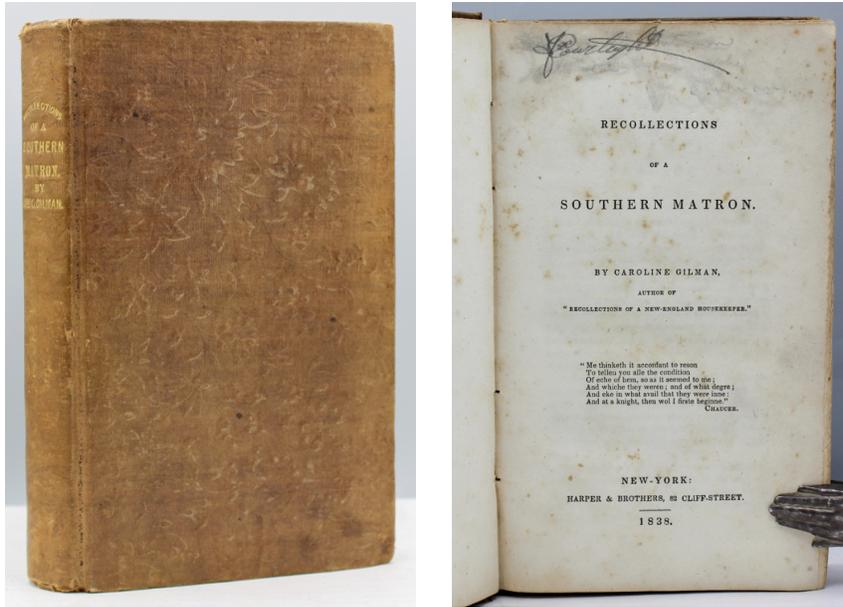
First edition of the author's first book, which she sold door-to-door herself. Portions of the present work were lampooned by Twain in *Tom Sawyer*, as Twain thought the writing was "girlish."

Mary Ann Harris Gay (1829 – 1918) was a Georgia author best known for her pro-Confederacy Civil War memoir *Life in Dixie During the War* (1892). The book is one of a small number of book-length Civil War memoirs written by women. Gay was encouraged, along with some other Confederate women writers, to publish her account by United Daughters of the Confederacy (of which Gay was a member) as part of an effort to tell the Confederate perspective on the Civil War. Such memoirs were greatly influential in forming the pervasive "Lost Cause of the Confederacy" myth, which denied the fact that slavery was basic to the Civil War and instead proposed that the Confederacy had fought heroically for political and economic autonomy. Gay's contribution to the myth of the noble Confederacy was clearly successful, as author Margaret Mitchell even cited Gay's memoir as inspiration for passages in *Gone with the Wind*.

Gay was the granddaughter of Thomas Stevens, a Georgia planter and slaveowner, and grew up in his home with her mother and siblings. John Brown (c.1810 – 1876), who had escaped from slavery on Stevens' plantation and settled in England, recounted Stevens' cruelty in his memoir *A Slave Life in Georgia* (1854). After the Civil War, Gay traveled the south for decades, raising money to build Confederate cemeteries and army memorials, and helped establish a chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

OCLC records thirteen copies, only one west of the Mississippi (in Arizona).





Presentation Copy Inscribed by the Author

9. GILMAN, Caroline. *Recollections of a Southern Matron*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1838.

Twelvemo. 272 pp., 16 pp. publisher's ads.

Publisher's brown floral cloth lettered in gilt on spine. Some fading to the cloth at fore edge. Foxing throughout, most significantly on endpapers. Thread showing at gutter in some gatherings. Some rubbing to extremities. A good, sound copy inscribed by the author.

\$500

Presentation copy inscribed by the author to "C.S. Putnam" on front pastedown. C.S. Putnam may have been of the Putnam publishing family (Gilman's book *Oracle of the Poets* was published by Putnam & Wiley in 1845).

Caroline Howard Gilman (1794-1888) was born and educated in Boston, but lived most of her life in South Carolina, where she built her writing career and became one of the most popular women writers of the first part of the nineteenth century. She adopted the South as her home and became a keen observer of its people and customs. In the present volume and *Recollections of a Housekeeper* (1834) she contrasts the cultures of the North and South.



Wright 1029.



“A Small Masterpiece” of Anti-Slavery Writing

10. KEMBLE, [Fanny]. *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838 – 1839*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1863.

Octavo. 337, 10 [publisher’s ads].

Publisher’s light brown cloth titled in gilt. Spine sunned. Spot of soiling to front board. Contemporary ink gift inscription to front pastedown. Minor occasional foxing. A very good copy of this important anti-slavery memoir.

\$600

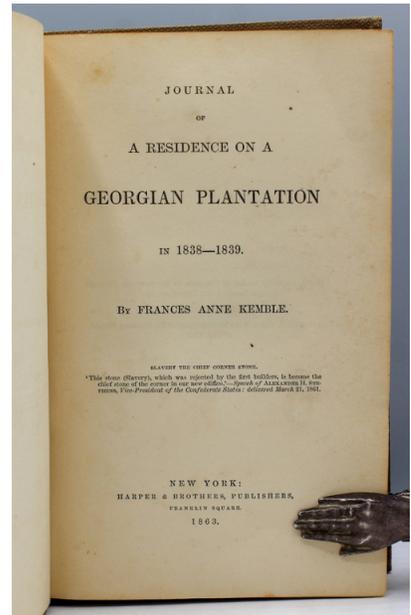
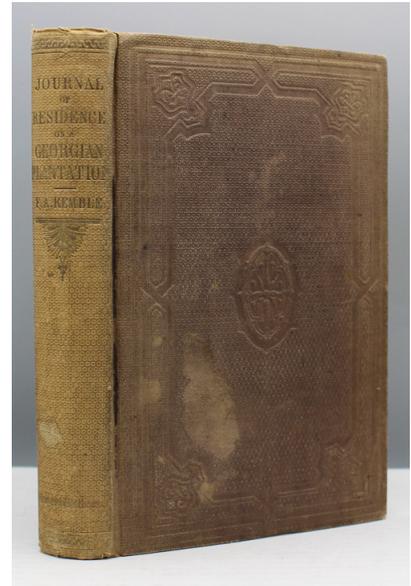
First American edition. A London edition was published in the same year. OCLC records no physical copies of the present edition and seven copies of the London (four in North America).

Frances Anne Kemble (1809 – 1893) was an actress, writer, and abolitionist. She was a successful Shakespearean actress before marrying the heir to multiple lucrative plantations (whom she would divorce in 1848). Kemble and her husband moved to Georgia to live on one of the plantations, where Kemble was appalled by the treatment of the enslaved people. She wrote the present work during the year she lived on the plantation and circulated it informally in abolitionist circles at the time, but protests from her abusive husband prevented her from publishing the work until the height of the Civil War. Her intent was to combat the general sympathy of the British aristocracy with the South, and the work garnered respect in abolitionist and feminist circles in both the United States and Britain — shortly after the official publication of the present work, for example, Emily Faithfull published excerpts from the text in tract form, as compiled by Isa Craig.

In the Oxford DNB, Robert Bernard Martin calls *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation* “a small masterpiece of generous outrage, arguing from the amply and sympathetically documented details of what she had seen, to generalized indignation that such treatment could be tacitly encouraged by part of a civilized nation.”

Kemble returned to England after leaving the plantation. Following in the footsteps of her father Charles Kemble and her aunt Sarah Siddons, she began a career as a Shakespearean reader. For the next fifteen years, she had great commercial and artistic success as she toured England and the United States. She eventually divorced her husband and, in her later years, wrote *Record of a Girlhood* (1878) and *Records of Later Life* (1882), two of her most important works.

Howes K69. CBEL 627. *Feminist Companion to Literature in English* (p. 604).



11. [KIRKLAND, Caroline Matilda]. *A Few Words in Behalf of the Loyal Women of the United States, by One of Themselves*. New York: The Loyal Publication Society, Wm. C. Bryant & Co., 1863.

Octavo. 23 pp. Rear cover printed with ads.

Original printed gray paper wrappers, sewn. Wrappers slightly toned, minor dampstain to upper margins of leaves, never intruding into text. A very good copy of a rare work.

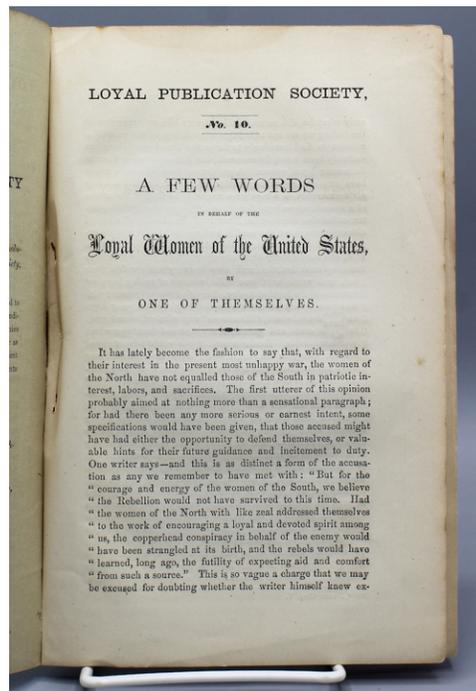
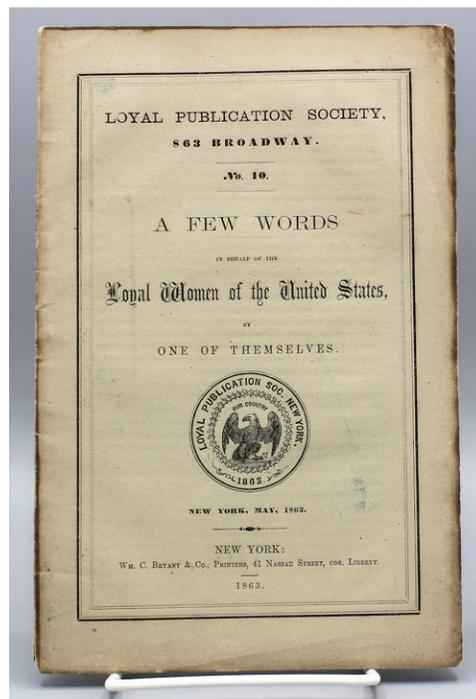
\$375

First edition. The Loyal Publication Society published a series of "Slips and Pamphlets," of which this is no. 10. On the inner front wrapper, the following is noted: "...the object of this organization is and shall be confined to distribution of Journals and Documents of unquestionable and unconditional loyalty throughout the United States and particularly in the Armies now engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion, and to counteract, as far as practicable, the efforts now being made by the enemies of the Government and the advocates of a disgraceful peace to circulate journals and documents of a disloyal character."

Caroline Mathilda Kirkland (1801-1864) was an essayist, short story writer, abolitionist, temperance advocate, and editor. Her first book, *A New Home – Who'll Follow?* is based on letters the author wrote to friends while struggling with her husband on 1,300 marshy acres west of Detroit, a frontier life marked by hardship, boredom, and intellectual isolation. After returning to New York, her home became a literary salon and hosted such notable persons as Edgar Allen Poe, William Cullen Bryant, and Elizabeth Drew Stoddard. The present work extolls the efforts of Northern women during the war, refutes the argument that "with regard to their interest in the present most unhappy war, the women of the North have not equaled those of the South in patriotic interest, labors, and sacrifices" (p. 1), and encourages Northern women to "pledge ourselves to treat with a true disdain every insidious attempt at corrupting public feeling at the North..." (p. 23).

OCLC lists no copies.

The Feminist Companion to Literature in English, p. 615.



Union Army Relief Society Managed by Women Commemorates its Success

12. [LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.] WARD, Lydia R. *Report of the Ladies' Relief Society of Bridgeport, Conn. Commenced August 1861, for the Aid of Sick and Wounded Soldiers Belonging to the Army of the United States. Completed its Work July, 1865.* Bridgeport: Standard Steam Press Print, [1895].

5¾ in. by 8¾ in. 8 pp.

Original light blue printed paper wrappers. Some light soiling to back cover. Faint offsetting from text. A very good, clean copy of a scarce item.

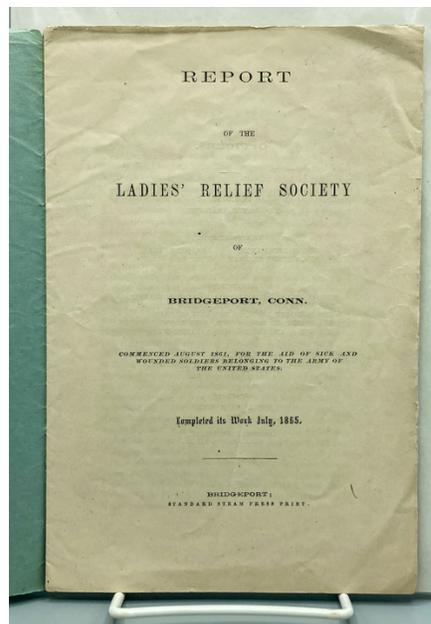
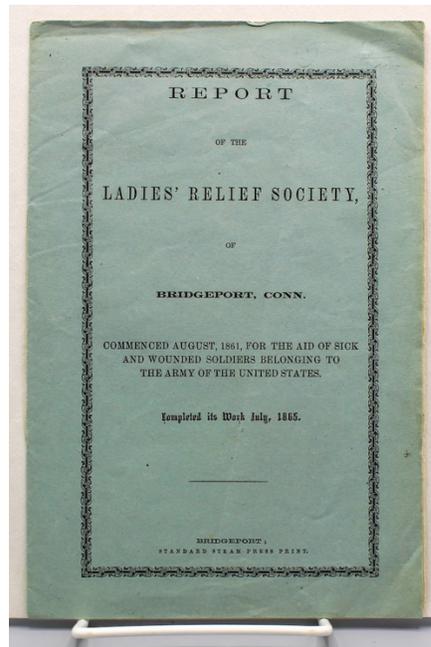
\$350

First edition.

The Ladies' Relief Society was founded in 1861 to provide clothing, food, hospital stores, and other relief to Union Army soldiers of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment. The project quickly expanded to furnish relief to numerous regiments from Connecticut and New York. The Ladies' Relief Society was one of countless similar organizations formed during the Civil War and, like many of these relief societies, was managed exclusively by women. The first president of the society was Eliza Catherine Sterling (née Quackenbos); the second and final was a Mrs. Daniel Thatcher. The society was disbanded in July 1865, three months after the end of the Civil War.

We could not find any additional information on Lydia R. Ward, the secretary of the Ladies' Relief Society, who wrote the present work.

A contemporary publication enumerated the charitable contributions of the society, as follows: "In three years and a half the society received and disbursed some \$3,000 in money, made 902 shirts and drawers, and sent off over 13,00 articles, not including magazines, old linen, cotton, and flannel. In one week after the battle of Gettysburg, nine boxes of clothing, jellies, etc., were dispatched." These contributions were in addition to their disbursement of bandages, arm slings, and other medical items. The postwar balance of the society was \$395, which was eventually used to establish the still-operational Woodfield Children's Village.



OCLC records a copy at the Bridgeport Public Library and no other copies.

Goodrich, Frank Boott. *A Tribute Book* (1865).



Women Book Agents Travel the Northeast, Canada, and the Antebellum South

13. MENDELL, [Sarah] and Charlotte Hosmer. *Notes of Travel and Life*. By two young ladies...New York: Published for the Authors, 1854.

Twelvemo. 288 pp.

Publisher's blindstamped light brown cloth with gilt spine. Sunning and some soiling to cloth. Tear to front flyleaf repaired with document tape. Tears to a couple leaves a fore-edge, not touching text. Leaves are clean and fresh. A very good, tight, and internally bright copy.

\$450

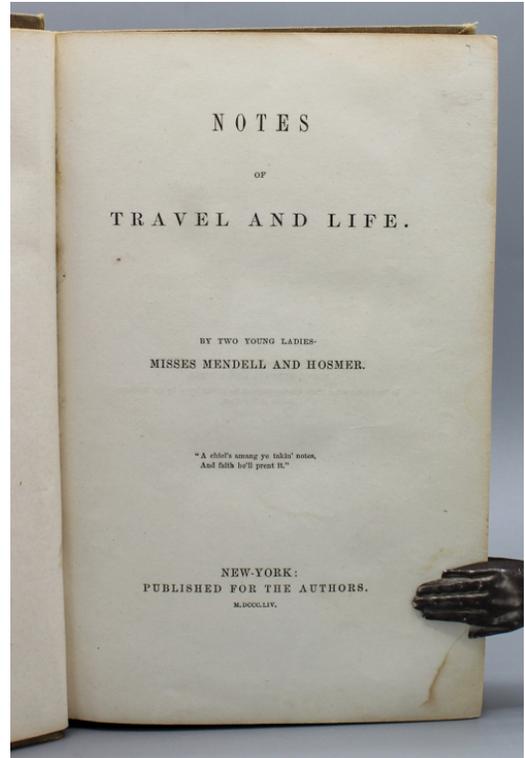
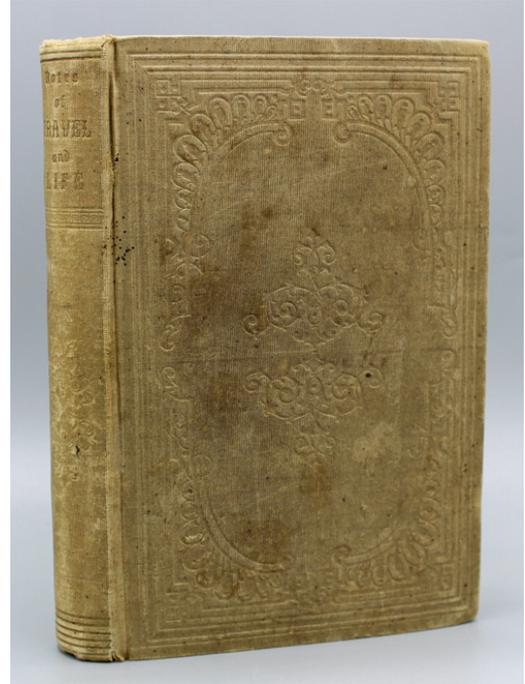
First edition.

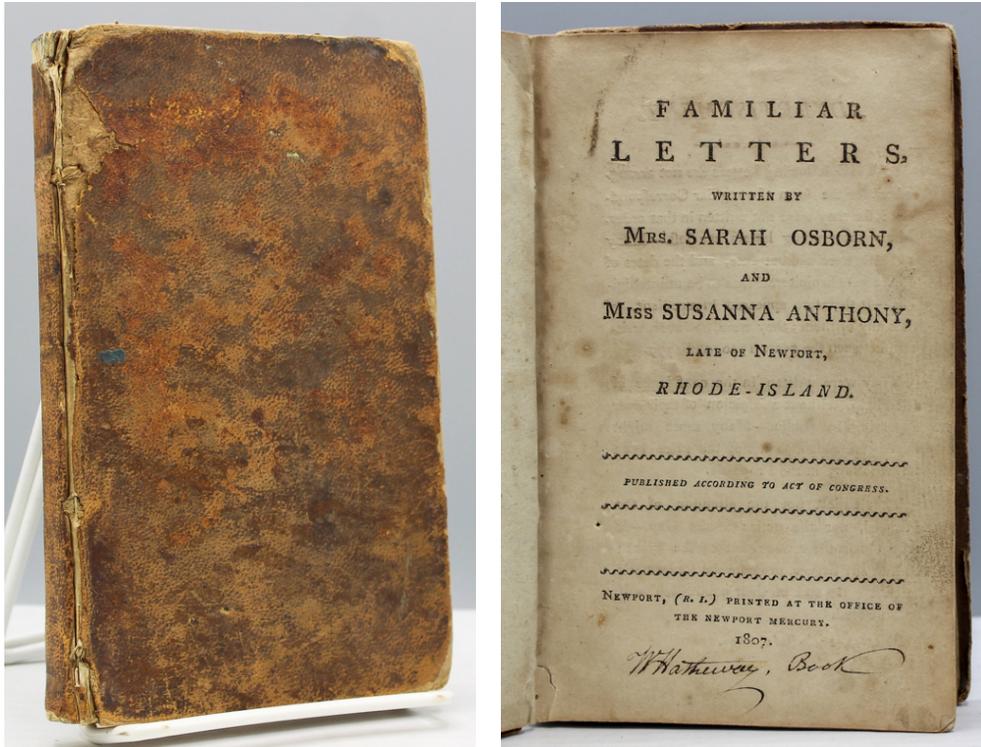
Book agents Sarah Mendell and Charlotte Hosmer traveled through New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, and Canada over the course of 1853. The present work chronicles their adventures, particularly their travels through Virginia and North Carolina (including Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, and Raleigh). The writers detail their opinions on their own professions and the attitudes of others toward woman book agents: for example, one Virginia woman expresses disappointment that the authors are not employed as teachers. The writers also describe their observations of slavery and Southern culture as they sell books to the wealthy families of the South.

"Reasons, do you ask, why we have written a book? For one: as pioneers in a new sphere of labor for our sex, we would make known to them our success, and open to them the new avenue to Industry and Independence... [We] saw people in their every-day clothes, and from our unpretending position, they showed themselves as they were...And third — and are not three reasons enough, for women, at least, who are not supposed to have any reasons? — we would replenish our purse, and turn our labor and thought to profit," (pp. 5-6).

Clark III, 361: "A real contribution to American travel literature."

Howes M513. Sabin 47798.





Letters on Abolition, Education, and Quakerism
Exchanged Between Two Rhode Island Women, 1740-1779

14. OSBORN, Sarah and Susanna Anthony. *Familiar Letters*...Newport R.I.: Printed at the Office of the Newport Mercury, 1807.

Twelvemo. 170 pp.

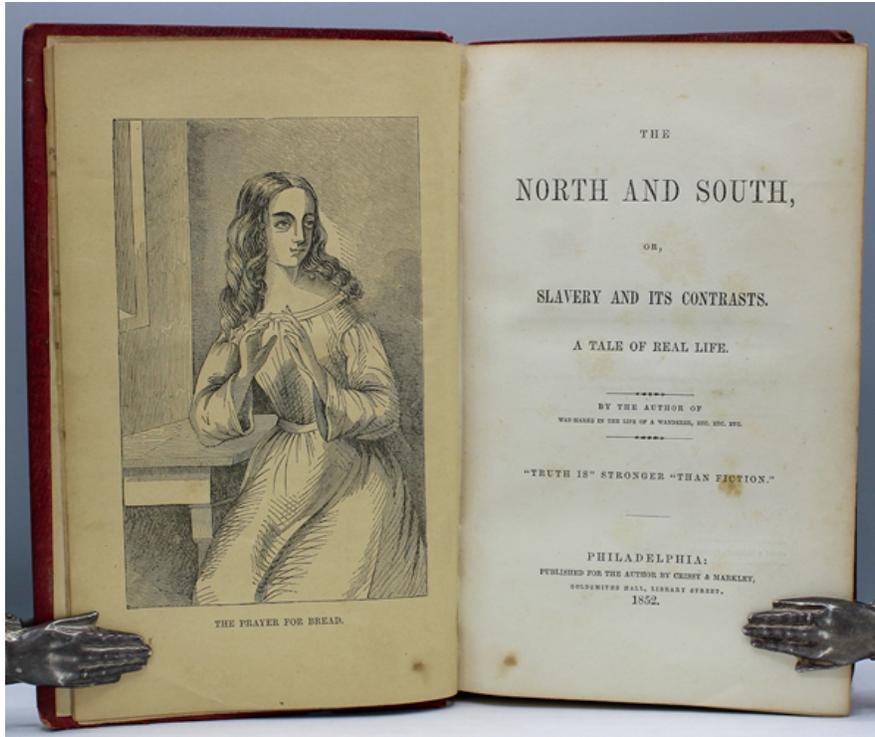
Contemporary sheep with gilt spine label. Some chipping and rubbing to sheep. Joints somewhat fragile. Largely a clean copy aside from some light occasional foxing. Two ink ownership signatures, one dated 1829 and one dated 1875, to front flyleaf. A very good, internally clean copy of this uncommon collection of letters.

\$750

First edition.

A collection of correspondence exchanged between two close friends, Sarah Osborn and Susanna Anthony, between 1740 and 1779. Osborn and Anthony were both devout Congregationalists — Anthony, in fact, broke with her parents' Quaker faith to join Osborn in the Congregationalist church. The two friends were also both teachers and abolitionists: the present collection includes Osborn's accounts of her experience teaching classes to the Black population in Newport, as well as letters exchanged between Anthony and the abolitionists Rev. Samuel Hopkins.





One of the Earliest Anti-*Uncle Tom* Novels,
Published in the Same Year as Stowe's Book

15. [RUSH, Caroline E.] *The North and South, or, Slavery and its Contrasts. A Tale of Real Life.* Philadelphia: Published for the author by Crissy & Markley, 1852.

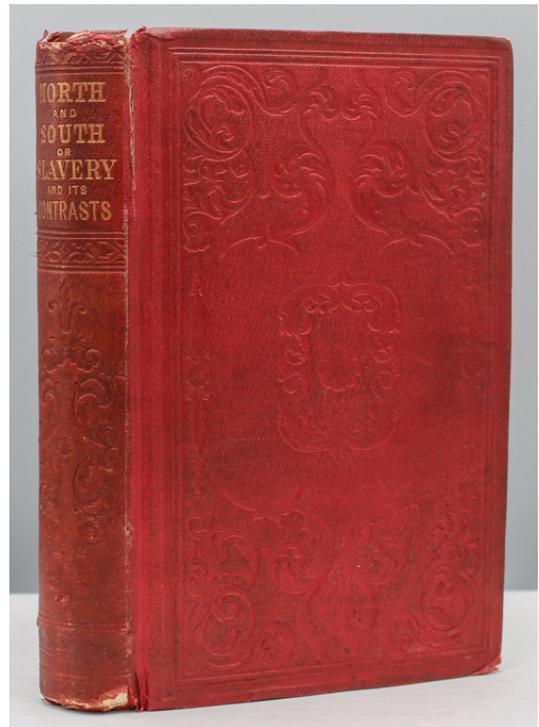
Twelvemo. 350 pp. With five plates (including frontispiece).

Publisher's red blindstamped cloth titled in gilt on spine. Cloth at upper joint cracking slightly and some chipping to head and tail of spine. Quite clean and fresh throughout aside from the usual toning to first and last few leaves and to edges. A very good copy.

\$400

First edition of one of the earliest anti-*Uncle Tom's Cabin* novels.

The main argument of the present work is that antislavery sentiments were better directed at the working classes of the North. The protagonists are the once-prosperous Frank and Gazella Harley and their nine children. Bad investments led to the family's bankruptcy, then poverty, then Frank's untimely death. Finally,

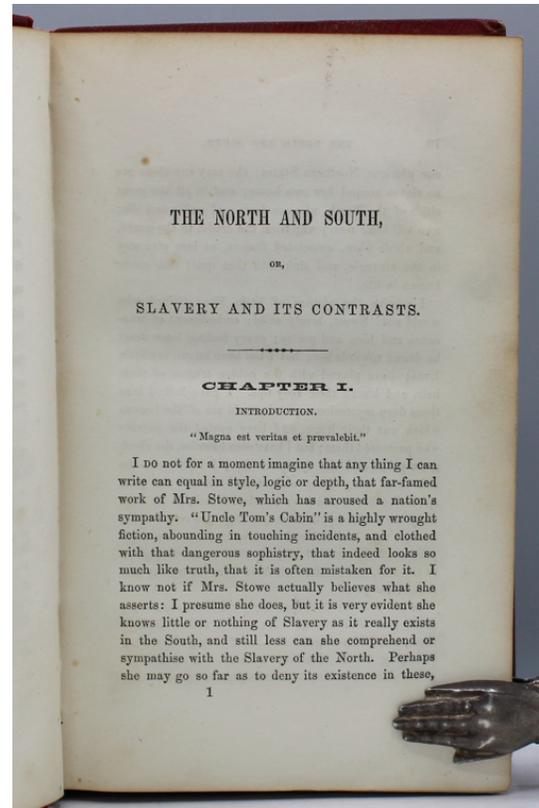


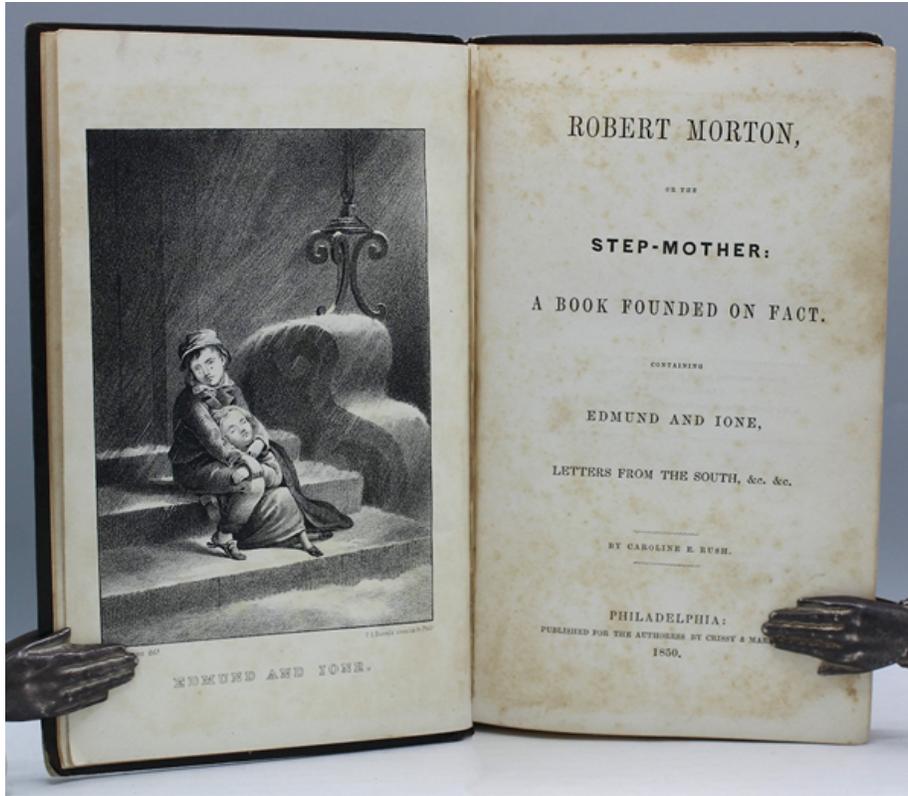
Gazella is forced to work as a seamstress to provide for her children, two of which have since moved to live on a plantation in Mississippi and are regaining their wealth. Gazella suffers many forms of abuse from those who had once been her equals.

Caroline E. Rush (b. ca. 1820s, fl. 1850s) was a New York-born author who traveled extensively in the South and wrote proslavery fiction based on her experiences there. She believed, like many of her contemporaries who opposed slavery, that enslaved Black people were better off than poor white people in the North.

Rush also wrote *Robert Morton, or the Step-Mother* (1850), *The Dew Drop of the Sunny South* (1851), and *Way-Marks in the Life of a Wanderer* (1855), which all express proslavery sentiments.

Wright II, 2138.





Proslavery Fiction and Poetry

16. RUSH, Caroline E. *Robert Morton, or the Step-Mother: A Book Founded on Fact. Containing Edmund and Ione, Letters from the South, &c. &c.* Philadelphia: Crissy & Markley, 1850.

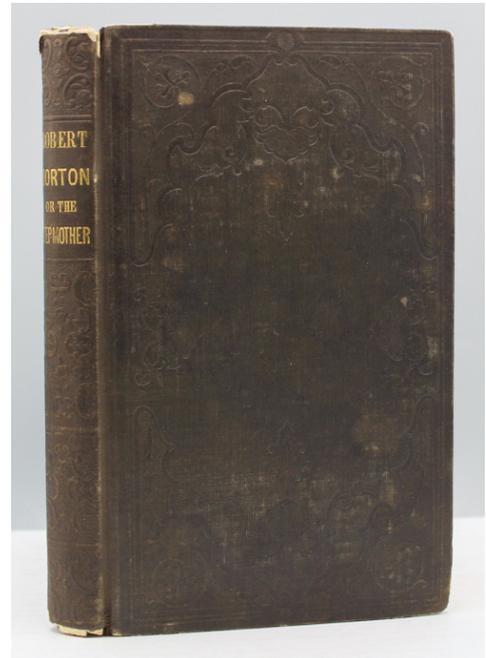
Twelvemo. vi, [2, contents], 191 pp. With a lithograph frontispiece.

Publisher's dark brown cloth stamped in blind. Some rubbing to cloth and to head and tail of spine. Some foxing inside, as usual. Contemporary pencil ownership signature to front flyleaf. Open tear to page thirty-nine (with no loss). A very good copy.

\$500

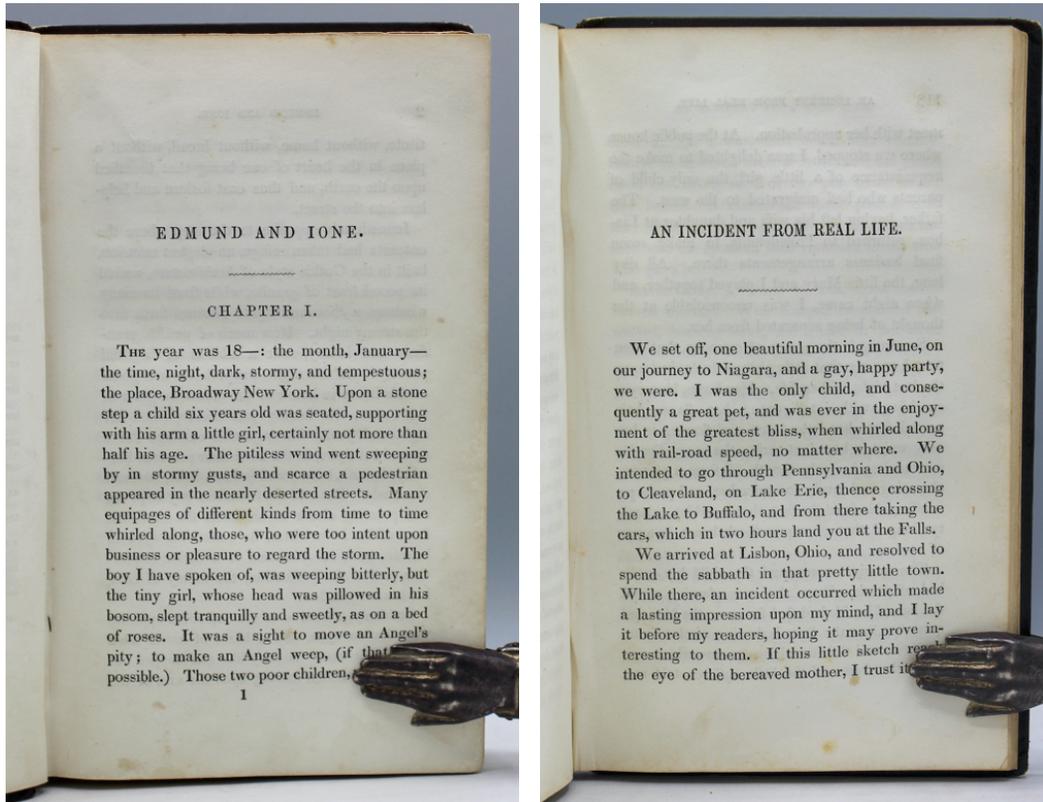
First edition of this collection of short stories, fictional letters (which espouse proslavery sentiments), and poetry.

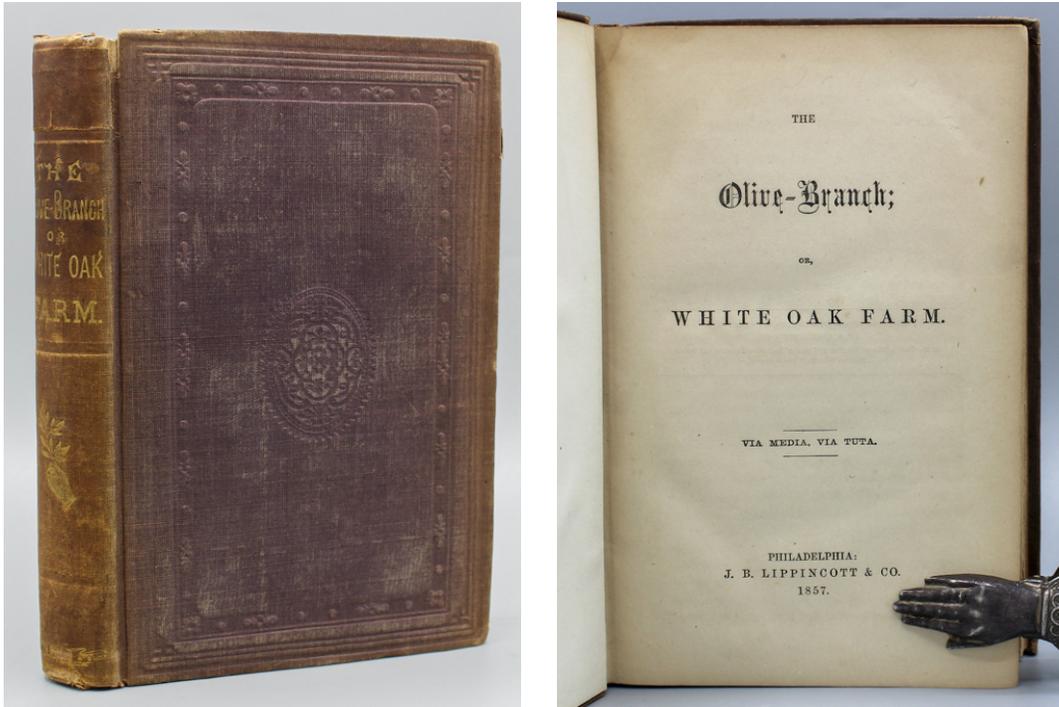
Caroline E. Rush (b. ca. 1820s, fl. 1850s) was a New York-born author who traveled extensively in the South and wrote proslavery fiction based on her experiences there. She believed, like many of her contemporaries who opposed slavery, that enslaved Black people were better off than poor



white people in the North. The “Letter from Charleston” included in the present work, which Rush writes from the perspective of a young Northern woman visiting the South, reflects Rush’s beliefs about the benevolence of slavery (pp. 121-6).

Rush also wrote *The Dew Drop of the Sunny South; A Story Written From Every Day Life* (1851), *The North and the South; or, Slavery and Its Contrasts* (1852), and *Way-Marks in the Life of a Wanderer, The Incidents Taken From Real Life* (1855), which all express proslavery sentiments.





Pro-Slavery Novel Arguing a Biblical Validation of Slavery

17. [SLAVERY.] *The Olive-Branch; or, White Oak Farm*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1857.

Twelvemo. 329, [6, ads] pp.

Original purple cloth titled in gilt on spine. Sunning to spine and edges. Some toning inside and dampstaining along top margin. A very good, tight copy of this pro-slavery novel.

\$250

First edition.

The present work responds to the abolitionist argument that slavery is against Christian morality. The anonymous author argues that the Bible “[recognizes] slavery, beyond all doubt, cavil, or dispute...distinctly and repeatedly” and condones the practice (p. 4). He states that slavery is not sinful, and, in fact, enslaved people respect and appreciate those who enslave them. The title *The Olive-Branch* refers to the metaphorical branch the author envisions himself handing to Christians of both the North and the South.

We could not identify the author of the present work. Wright does not name an author. One OCLC record attributes the work to Dutch Reform minister and theological writer Joseph Frederick Berg (1812 – 1871), though we could not verify this with the sources available to us.

Wright II, 1821.



In Response to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

18. [STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER.] [SOUTHWOOD, Marion.] *Tit for Tat*. A Novel. By a Lady of New Orleans. New York: Garrett & Company...[1856].

Twelvemo. [iii], [vi], 356, [4] ads pp.

Original blindstamped green cloth. Spine somewhat sunned. Spine title reads *Response to 'Dred,'* referring to Stowe's novel (which was also published in 1856). A bit of light chipping to cloth. Foxing throughout. A very good, tight copy of this critical response to Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

\$500

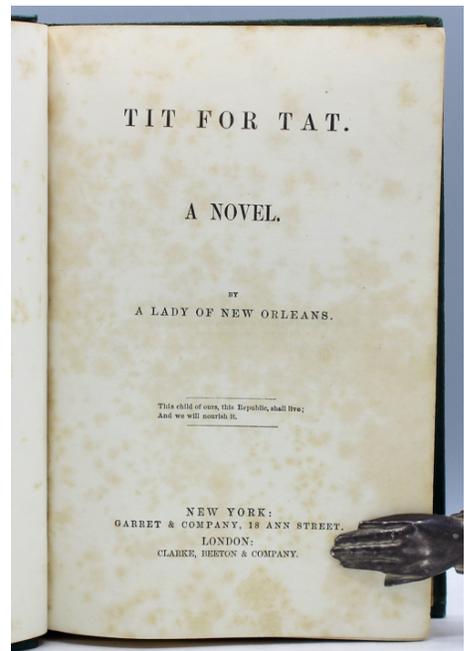
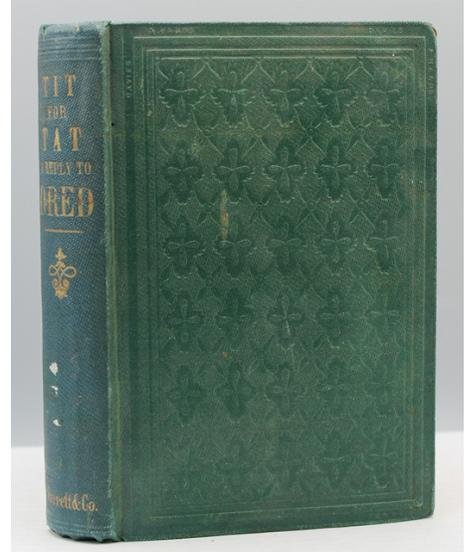
First American edition, published in the same year as the London edition. The preface appears in this edition for the first time (Marion Southwood notes in the preface that she chose not to add one to the London edition).

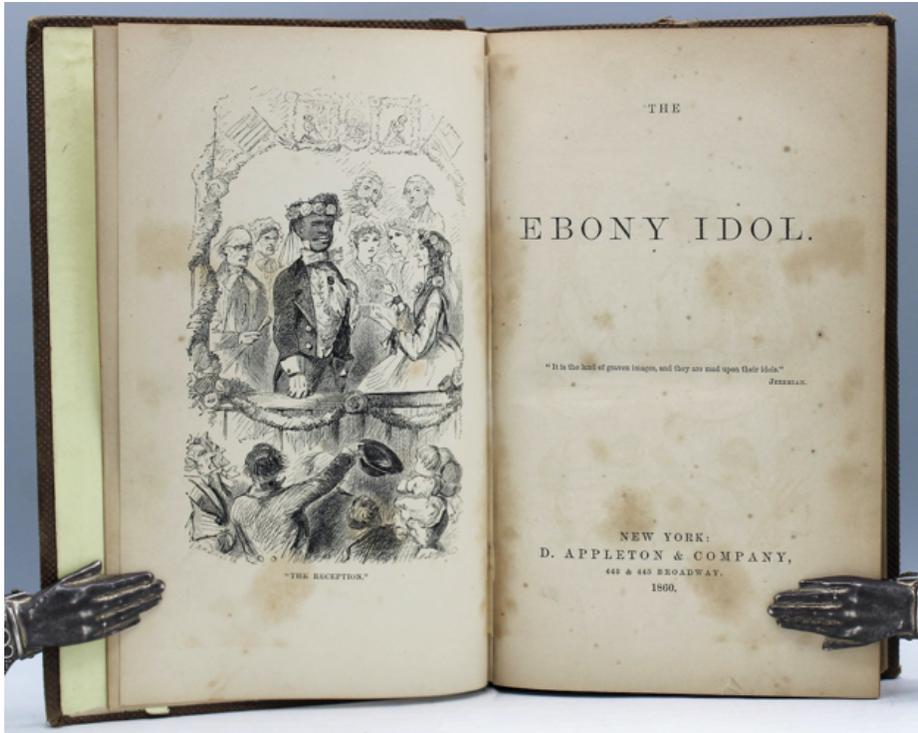
This is one of the many novels written in reaction to the immense popularity of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Southwood, a supporter of the Confederacy, is highly critical of Stowe's book and the antislavery sentiment it engendered in England, where she, an American, had spent much time. In the preface, Southwood argues that English philanthropists should take their attention from enslaved Black people and instead focus on the impoverished chimney sweeps in their own country. She expresses that it was easy for English philanthropists to criticize the inequities of foreign countries while ignoring their own.

In *Uncle Tom Mania*, Sarah Meer writes that these anti-*Uncle Tom's Cabin* novels "mount a fierce and focused ideological challenge to Stowe. Antislavery politics is their explicit target, and like minstrel shows they are much exercised by the question of fugitive slaves. Stowe's attack on the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a central but not the sole impetus for this concern...The novels attempt to blame white agitators for black discontent..."

Southwood also wrote *Beauty and Bounty: The Watchword of New Orleans* (1867), a novel set during the governance of Union Army general Benjamin Butler (1818 – 1893) over New Orleans. Southwood, an ardent opponent of Butler, details her dislike for his government in the novel. She dedicated the work to the Confederate Army European Brigade.

Wright II, 2288.





Satire on Abolition in Response to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

19. [STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER.] [FLANDERS, Mrs. G.M.] *The Ebony Idol*. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1860.

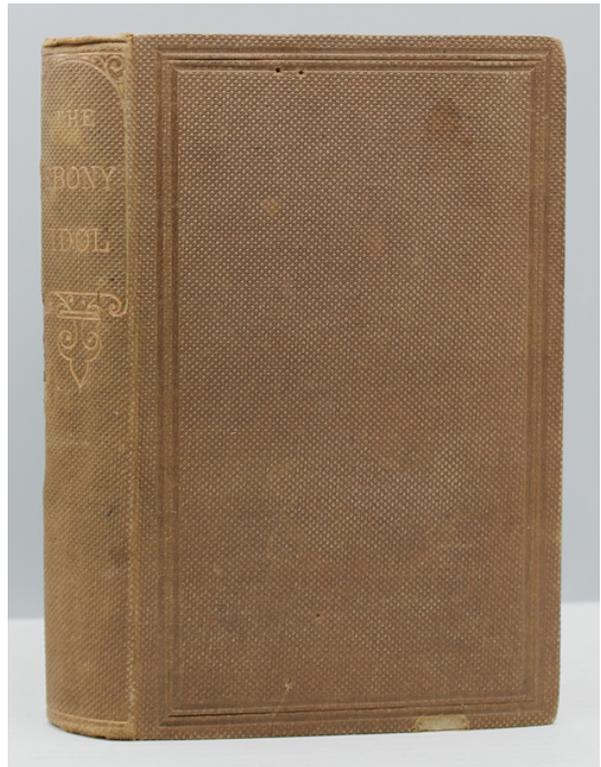
Octavo. 283 pp. With woodcut frontispiece and woodcut vignettes in text.

Publisher's brown blindstamped cloth with gilt spine. Boards and spine somewhat rubbed. Pale yellow endpapers. Contemporary pencil signature to front pastedown. Uniform toning due to paper quality. A very good copy of this anti-abolitionist response to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

\$200

First edition.

This is one of several responses to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by women who preached that New England abolitionists did not understand the issues of rural Southern society and were, therefore, unqualified to pass judgement on slavery. This novel is set in the fictional New England town of Minden, where slavery is illegal and abolitionist sentiment is



popular among community leaders. When the Reverend Cary, who has embraced the abolitionist cause, brings Caesar, a fugitive from slavery, to town, he positions Caesar as an “idol” to be worshipped. The town reacts violently and is promptly torn apart between its abolitionist and pro-slavery factions. Practically overnight the town transforms from an idyllic place to a violent slum. Eventually, Minden agrees to exile Caesar from the town into slavery on a Southern plantation, and the town is restored to its idyllic conditions.

In *Uncle Tom Mania*, Sarah Meer writes that these anti-*Uncle Tom's Cabin* novels “mount a fierce and focused ideological challenge to Stowe. Antislavery politics is their explicit target, and like minstrel shows they are much exercised by the question of fugitive slaves. Stowe’s attack on the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a central but not the sole impetus for this concern...The novels attempt to blame white agitators for black discontent...”

We could not locate any information on Flanders, including her first name.

Meer, Sarah. *Uncle Tom Mania: Slavery, Minstrelsy, and Transatlantic Culture in the 1850s* (Georgia UP, 2005), p. 76.

Wright II, 908.



Slavery Novel, Praised by President Lincoln,
And, In Its Time, As Popular as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

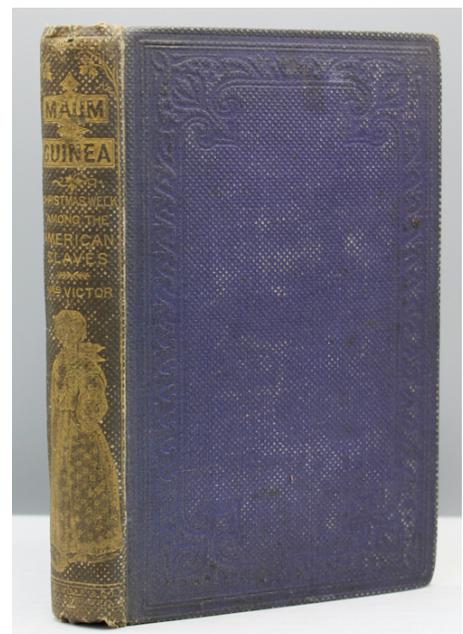
20. VICTOR, Metta V[ictoria Fuller]. *Maum Guinea, and Her “Plantation Children.”* A Story of Christmas Week with the American Slaves. By Mrs. Metta V. Victor. London: Beadle and Company, [circa 1860s].

Twelvemo. 253 pp. Wood engraved frontispiece and three inserted wood engravings with tissue guards.

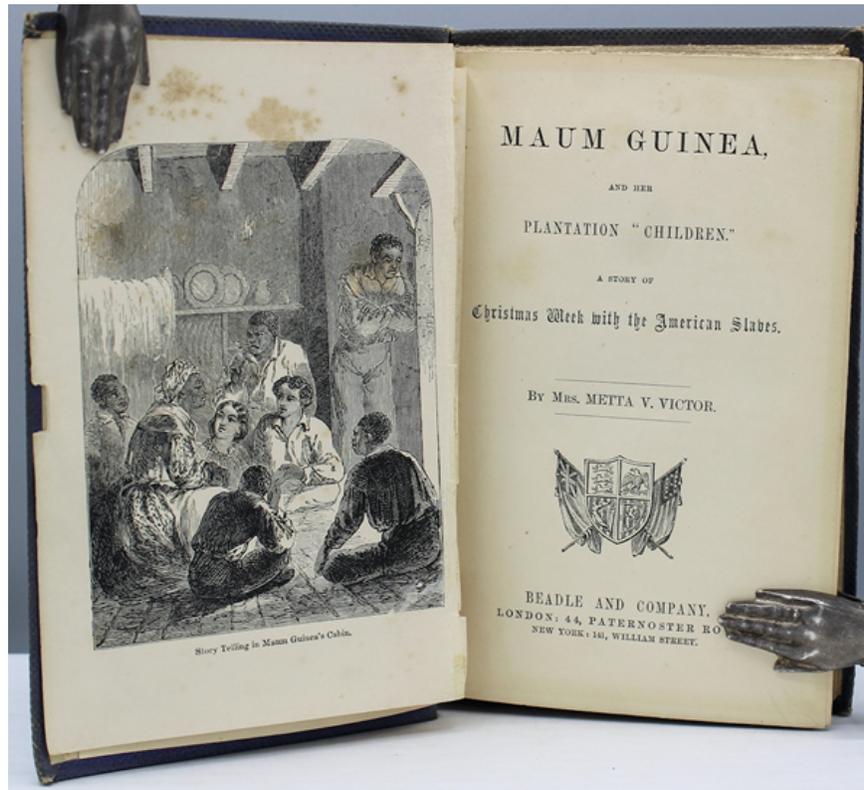
Publisher’s blue cloth stamped decoratively in blind, gilt-lettered spine, pale yellow endpapers. Spine toned, very minor soiling to cloth. Frontispiece slightly loose, small tear to frontispiece tissue guard. Light foxing to preliminary leaves. A very good copy, scarce in commerce.

\$750

An early Beadle edition, issued between 1861 and 1866, of a novel that was popular with the Union troops and praised by President Lincoln. In its time, *Maum Guinea* was reputedly read as widely as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.



Metta Victoria Fuller (1831-1885), Ohioan poet, wrote two temperance novels, *The Senator's Son* (1853) and *Fashionable Dissipation* (1854). Along with her sister Frances Victor (1826-1902), Metta published *Poems of Sentiment and Imagination* (1851), which was received positively by its readers and was critically acclaimed by Edgar Allan Poe. *Maum Guinea* depicts life on an antebellum Louisiana plantation. In the Preface, the author writes the following: "I have been enabled, in the guise of a romance, to reproduce the slave, in all his varied relations, with historical truthfulness...his habits, tastes, and individual peculiarities..."



"The various slave-stories given are veritable historical transcripts...That of the leading character, with slight embellishments is drawn from a life history...The various descriptions of barbecues, negro-weddings, night-dances, hunts, alligator adventures, slave-sales, are simple reproductions of what is familiar to every Southerner" (pp. v-vi).

Not in Wright. See Baym's *Women's Fiction*, pp. 267-268.