



Catalogue #3 Type Punch Matrix



ESCAPING WITH MASTER'S CARRIAGES AND
HARRIET SHEPHARD, AND HER

hire a conveyance, even if she
willing to risk the law in taking th
hope in these directions. Her ru
entitled to a great deal of credit
belonging to her master, as she did
Knowing others at the same ti
she consulted with five of this clas
decided to travel together.
It is not likely that they knew m
reached Wilmington, Delaware, pre
of the town in carriages, looking
meeting to hear an old-fashioned S
masters." Of course, the distinguish
the noted Thomas Garrett, who was
Underground Rail Road in a cool
there was but little time for deliber
the emergency. He at once decide
rated from the horses and carriages,
as possible. With the courage a
under escort, were
and stock

WEEKLY EVENING POST: THURSDAY, J

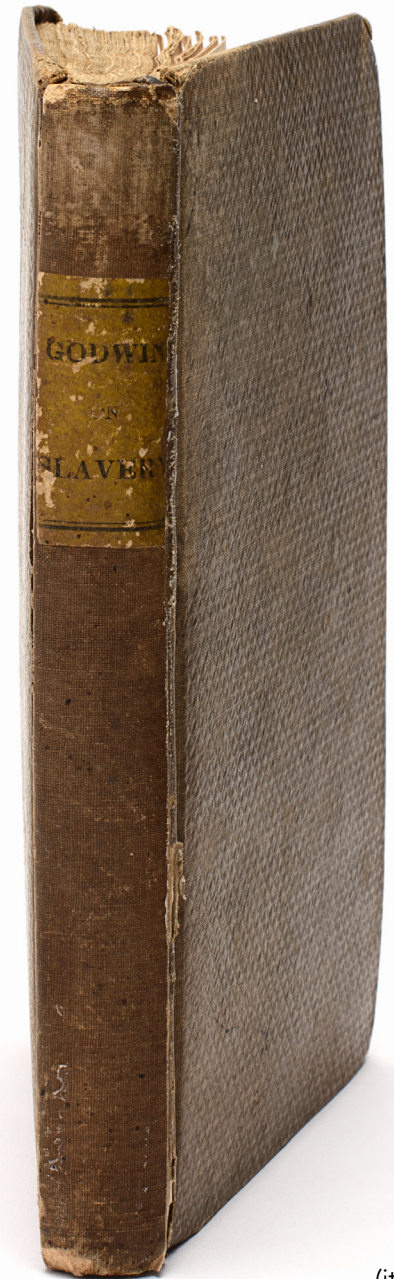
d which you have so faithful-
ented for more than a quarter
selves of this opportunity to
eased respect and confidence
ilities as a republican Sena-
ive of a free and enlightened
riends have watched with in-
mplishment of the predictions
years ago—the accomplish-

THE "RUNNING" OF SLAVES.
**The Extraordinary Escape of Henry Box
Brown, and of Wm. and Ellen Crafts.**
At the anniversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery
Society of Boston, on Wednesday, Brown, the fugi-
tive slave, whose extraordinary escape from servitude
in Richmond, and almost miraculous arrival at Phi-

Arrival of
The steamship Niaga
arrived at Halifax night
York on Thursday mor
Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock
and was detained there
She reached her dock

Inquiries:
info@typepunchmatrix.com

Experiences of Slavery and Liberation

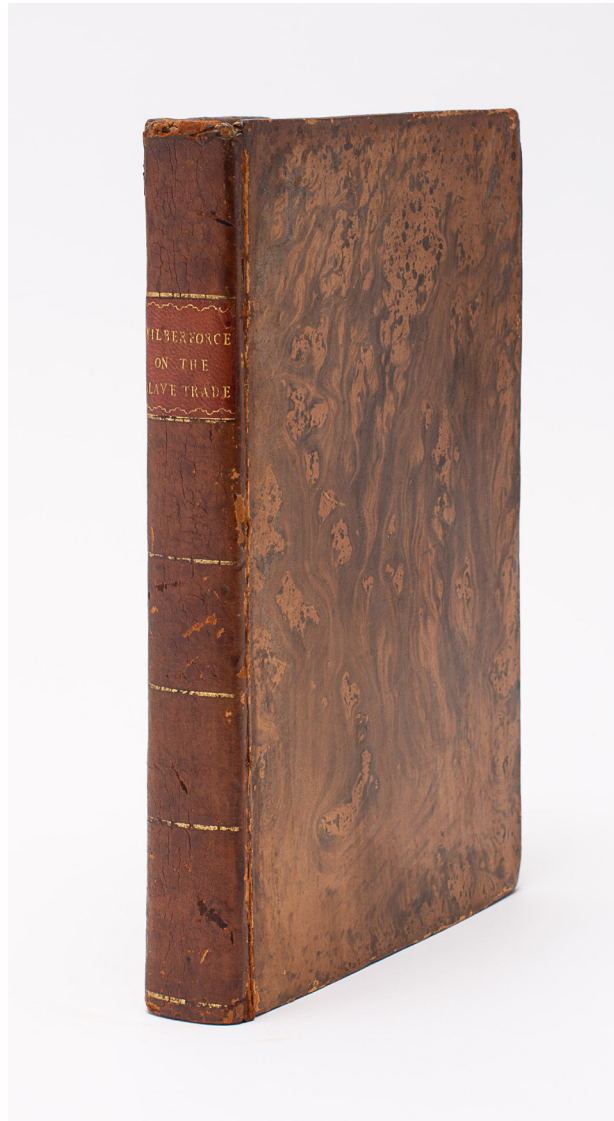


(cover, clockwise from top left: item #3, 11, and 5)

(item #3)

Presentation Copy Of The Work Credited With Passing The Epochal 1807 Bill Ending The British Slave Trade

1.



A LETTER ON THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE By William Wilberforce 1807

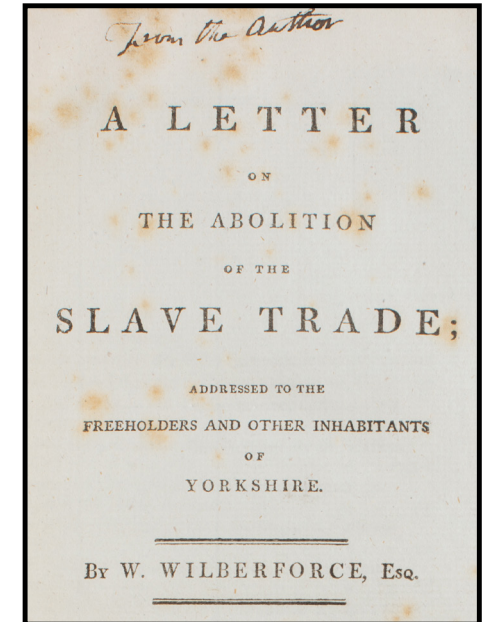
First edition of one of the most important books in the history of British abolition, a rare presentation copy from the author of the work successfully published to influence the debates for passing the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

“Finally winning that battle in 1807 is the single towering accomplishment for which we should remember Wilberforce today [...] It paved the way for all that followed, inspiring the other nations of the world to follow suit and opening the door to emancipation.” — Eric Metaxas

The British trade alone sold nearly three million Africans into slavery, part of the largest forced migration in history. Begun in the Elizabethan era, the English trade reached its height in the 1780s. While his colleague Thomas Clarkson conducted detailed studies of the malicious effects of the trade, Wilberforce led the abolition movement within Parliament. In 1787, Wilberforce became the parliamentary spokesperson for the antislavery campaign, working for decades to fill the government with abolitionists.

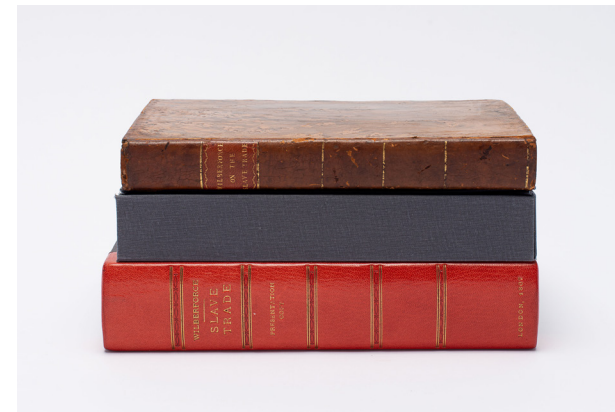
Prior to 1807, abolition bills had appeared, and failed, in Parliament eleven times in 15 years. Wilberforce published this work just as Parliament had begun to debate the 1807 Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. It lays out the arguments in favor of the Bill's passage, as well as careful documentation gathered by antislavery advocates of the horrifying conditions enslaved people experienced in the trade. Despite some resistance, the House of Commons gave Wilberforce a standing ovation during the final debate; the Bill passed 283 votes to 16, a far more decisive victory than expected, and received royal assent from George III on March 25. While this bill only arrested the trade, the Slave Emancipation Act was passed only days before Wilberforce's death in 1833.

Presentation copies of this book are scarce, with only one traced at auction in the past forty years (Christies, 2008: with a full signature by the author, \$15,000). An exceptional copy.



Full title: A letter on the abolition of the slave trade; addressed to the freeholders and other inhabitants of Yorkshire. London: Printed by Luke Hansard & Sons, for T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand; And, J. Hatchard, Piccadilly. Octavo. 8.5" x 5". Full contemporary tree calf, red morocco spine label, gilt-ruled spine, all edges speckled blue. [2], iv, 396 pages. Modern bookplate "Kenneth Nebenzahl" on front pastedown. Inscribed "From the Author" in Wilberforce's hand on title page. A few contemporary ink annotations in margins, and one in-text correction on page 395. Housed in a custom quarter red goatskin slipcase and grey cloth chemise. Light edgewear to binding, joints beginning to crack but holding strong, a bit of foxing to title page and endpapers. Very good plus.

Read more: Eric Metaxas, Amazing Grace: William Wilberforce and the Heroic Campaign to End Slavery; Printing and the Mind of Man 232.



A Slaveholder Is Convicted On The Testimony Of A Free Woman Of Color

2.

A REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF ARTHUR HODGE

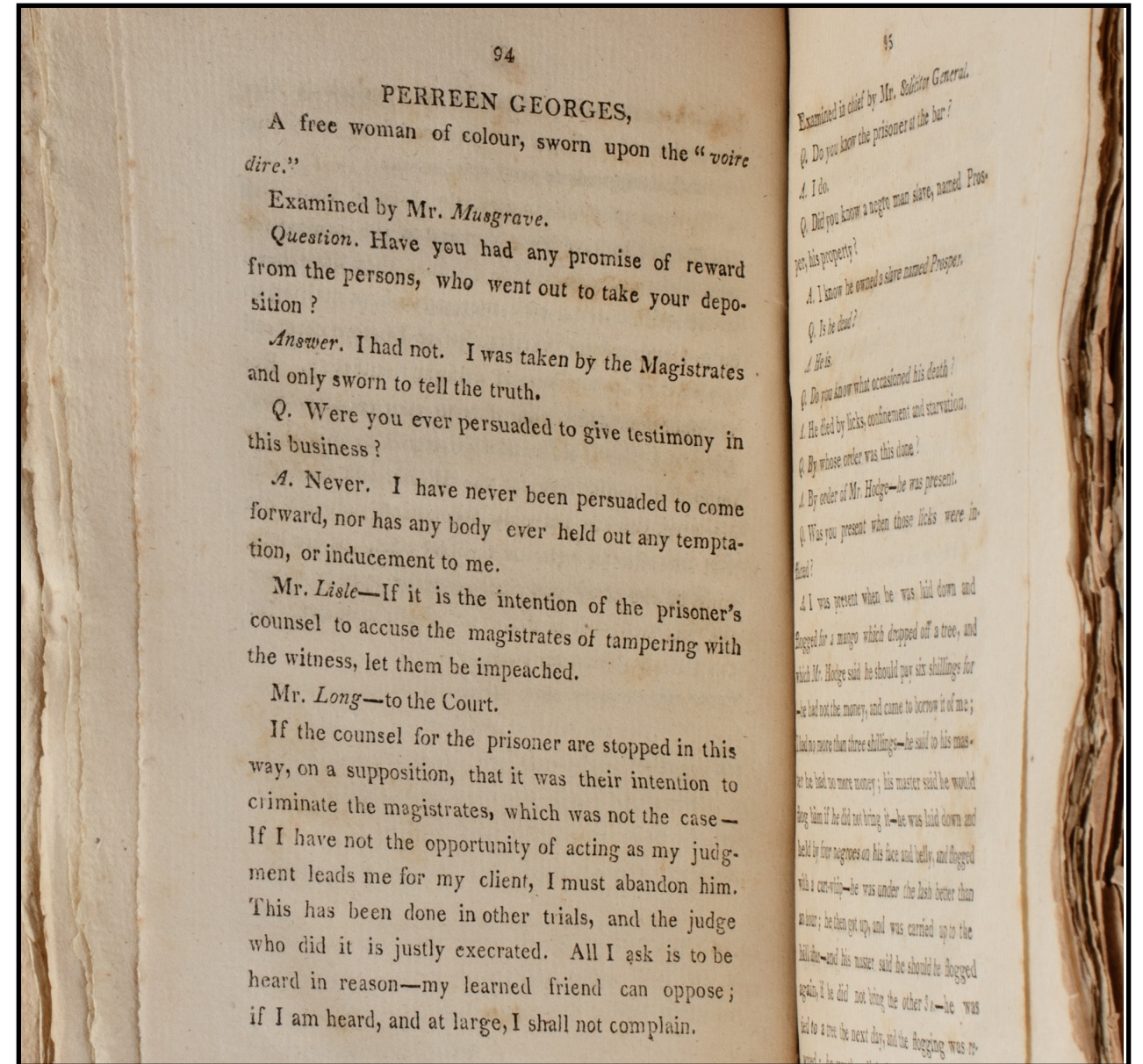
A.M. Belisario
1812

First American edition of a landmark trial in the British West Indies: the conviction of a slaveholder for murdering a man he enslaved.

Arthur Hodge was the first British slave owner in the West Indies to be hanged for the murder of an enslaved man. In the wake of the 1798 Amelioration Act, passed with the intent to improve the lives of enslaved people in the Caribbean, there were seven recorded prosecutions of homicide by slave holders; the majority were found not guilty, and Hodge was the only one executed.

Hodge, a wealthy slave holder in Tortola, was well known for torturing people he enslaved for the slightest provocation: the man murdered in this case was Prosper, who was whipped to death after being accused of stealing a mango.

Of major significance is that the chief witness for the prosecution was a free woman of color, Perreen Georges. Her testimony, directly quoted, takes up pages 94-110. In the slave states of the American South, such a witness would not legally have been allowed to testify. The outcome of the trial therefore both acknowledges the right to life of an enslaved Black man and the right of women of color to an authoritative voice.



A REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF ARTHUR HODGE cont.



“The trial became a lightning rod in debates about the regulation of slavery.” – Lauren Benton

The fact that this occurred in a trial is significant, as the judicial institutions of the British Caribbean had long been structured to uphold the rights of slave holders. Legal cases treating slave holder homicide across the British Atlantic were extremely rare. First published in London in 1811, it was part of a larger project to wrest power from local interests back to the abolitionist-leaning Parliament in England.

An important exception to the legal upholding of the system of slavery, and a harbinger of abolition.

Middletown [Connecticut]: Tertius Dunning. 12mo. 6.75" x 4.25". Contemporary quarter white paper spine, blue paper boards sympathetically rebacked, uncut. [2], 186 pages. A few small ink spots on front board, only a bit of toning and light foxing. Very good.

Read more: Andrew Fede, *Homicide Justified: The Legality of Killing Slaves in the United States and the Atlantic World*; Lauren Benton, “This Melancholy Labyrinth: The Trial of Arthur Hodge and the Boundaries of Imperial Law.”

CERTIFICATE.

Having, by request of A. M. Belisario, Esq. the reporter of the Trial of Arthur Hodge, Esq. (late one of the members of His Majesty's Council for the Virgin-Islands,) for the murder of his negro man slave named Prosper, carefully examined the manuscript, by him stenographically taken, and prepared for the press, containing all the documents, arguments, testimony and proceedings in the said trial—Do hereby certify, that to the best of our recollection, and belief, the same is, not only impartially reported, but is altogether correct.

Tortola, 25th, June, 1811.

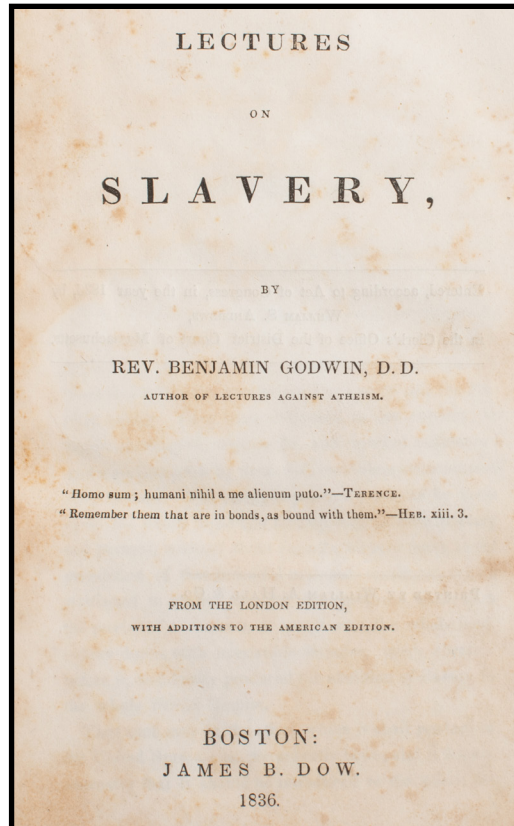
(Signed) RICHARD HETHERINGTON,
President of the Virgin-Islands, and President
of the Court on said Trial.

Attest.

(Signed) WILLIAM GORDON, Secretary to his
Majesty's Council, and Clerk of the Crown
for the Virgin-Islands.

With American Antislavery Society And Underground Railroad Provenance

3.



Boston: James B. Dow. Octavo. 6.75" x 4". Original brown cloth, printed paper spine label. 258 pages. "Pineville Anti-Slavery / Society No. 8 / 4 weeks / 211" inscribed in ink on front free endpaper. Bumping to extremities, spine somewhat rubbed with small portions of board exposed; some intermittent foxing to text. Very good. (#1238.)

Read more: Gregory, "Historical perspectives on the transatlantic slave trade in Bradford, Yorkshire: Abolitionist activity c. 1787-1865"; Davis, *History of Bucks County*.

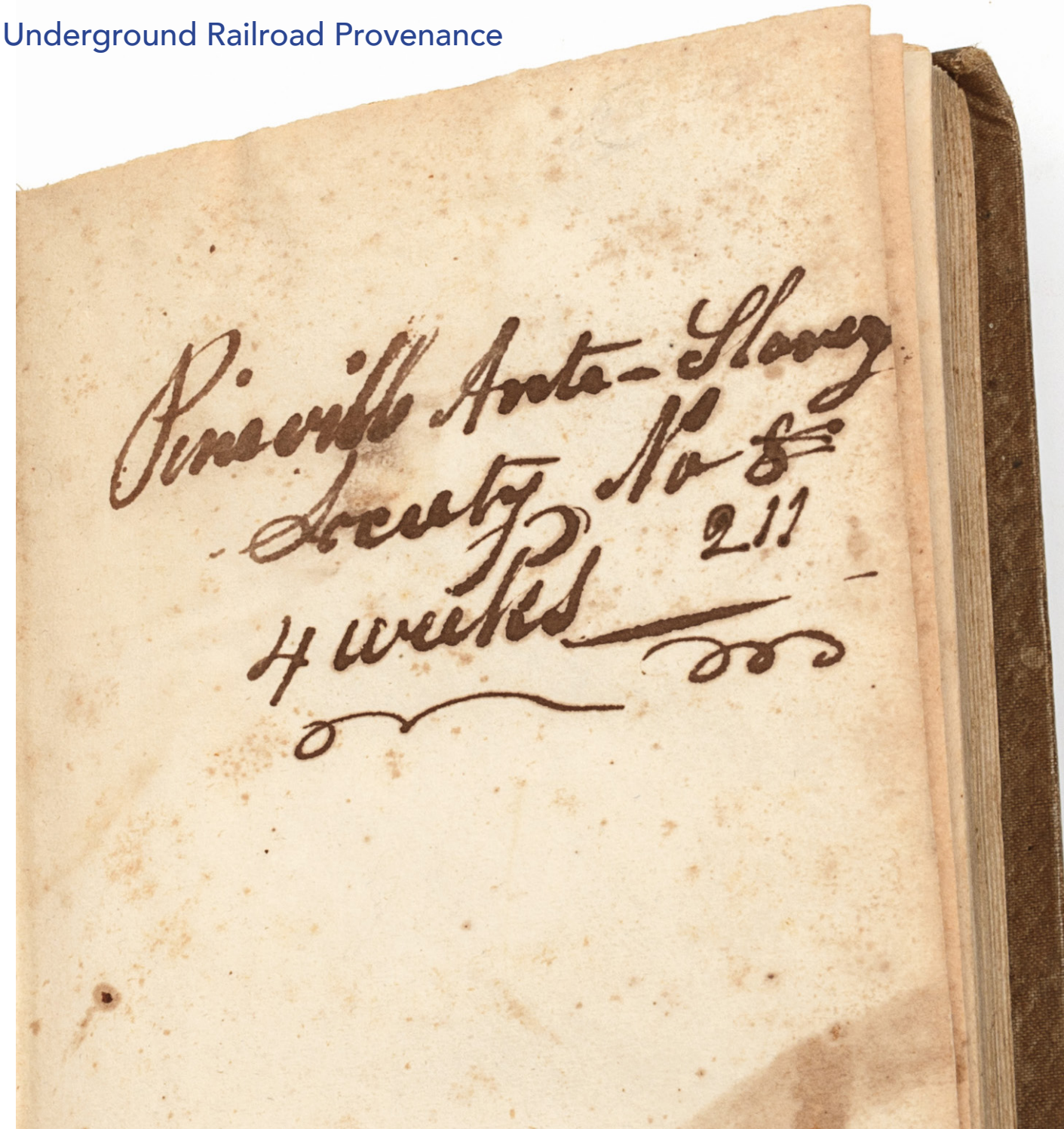
LECTURES ON SLAVERY

By Benjamin Godwin
1836

First American edition of this influential introduction to the principles of abolition, "the text book for the cause" (Gregory), from the library of the Pineville Anti-Slavery Society.

"[Godwin] was concerned about the public state of ignorance about the nature of slavery [...] and resolved to do something to change the fact that very few felt strongly about it." — James Gregory

Godwin was a Methodist minister who created a series of lectures explaining the concepts of abolition in order to make the Antislavery movement more accessible. The lectures were immensely popular, and Godwin's 1830 London publication of them "became the text book for the cause, forming the basis for printed notes for the [Antislavery] society's agents" (Gregory). Before the last push to pass the Emancipation Act of 1833, the Antislavery Society sent copies to members of parliament and anyone who had the potential to affect the vote on the bill. Just as in England, the LECTURES proved a basic part of the abolitionist's tool kit in the United States. This copy comes from the library of the Pineville Anti-Slavery Society in Pennsylvania, listed as a station of the Underground Railroad by William Hart Davis in his history of the area. A wonderful association copy, speaking to the book's fundamental role in antislavery activism in the United States.



Paid For His Freedom Thrice

4.

NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF MOSES GRANDY

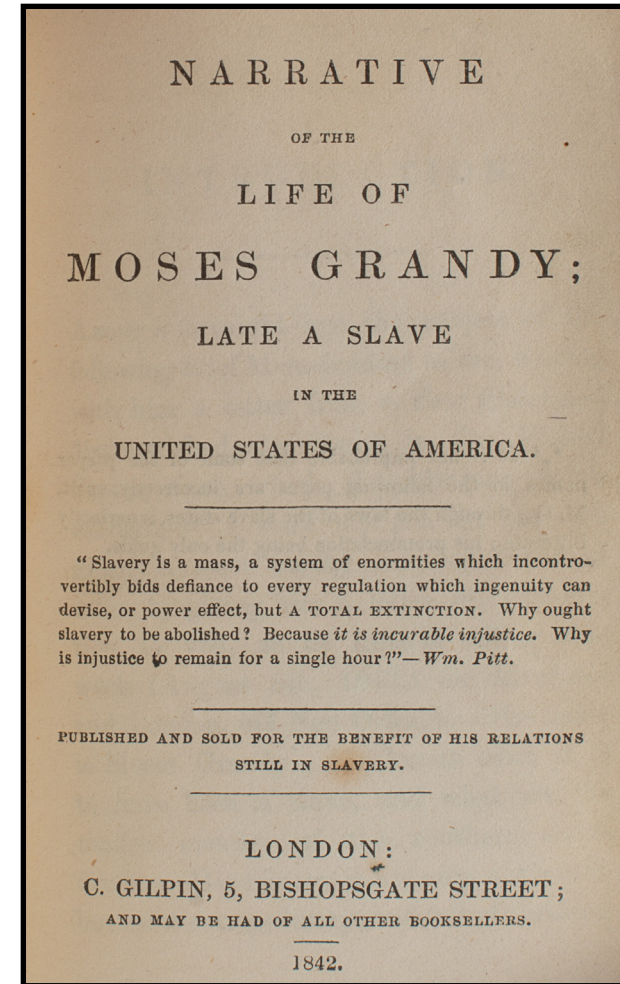
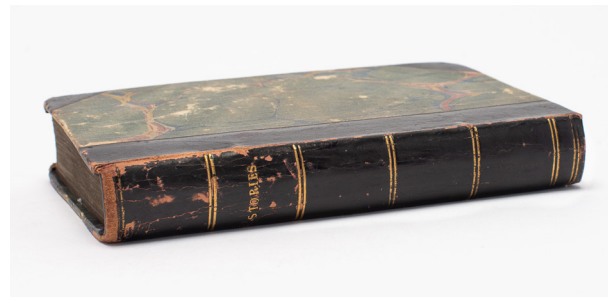
By Moses Grandy
1842

Apparently unrecorded true first edition of the slave narrative of Moses Grandy, in an unusual sammelband bound with four other works aimed at children.

As an enslaved man Grandy was frequently hired out, which allowed him to keep a small portion of the funds earned by his labor. Using these funds, Grandy paid the asking price of \$600 for his freedom. Rather than freeing Grandy, the slave owner then pocketed the money and sold him to someone else. Once again, Grandy set money aside and paid for his freedom. The second time, he again paid the funds only to learn he had been used as a loan for another man to whom he was subsequently sold. The third time, it was only through the interference of a few white men for whom he had done work that the slave owner capitulated and legally freed him. This book was put together with the help of the Anti-Slavery Society in England to raise funds for Grandy to purchase the freedom of family members remaining in slavery, but it also did much to advance the abolitionist cause in the United States, becoming one of the more famous narratives of the era. An important account on its own, this particular copy is of special interest for its inclusion in a collection of works for children. It begins with a book of riddles and poems, then contains a series

of moral and instructive tales with charming hand-colored woodcuts, ending with Grandy's narrative. Grandy's story, with its straightforward account of both moral and legal injustices, is clearly meant to be instructive to the potential child reader.

This edition of Moses Grandy's narrative is apparently unrecorded: both WorldCat and UNC's DocSouth project list only the 1843 edition. The two editions are nearly identical, with the same publisher (Gilpin), but the title pages are clearly different settings of type and the printers vary ("Johnston and Barrett" here; "Webb and Chapman" in the 1843). Most works that cite this narrative use either the London 1843 edition or the Boston 1844 edition; we have not traced any citations of this 1842 edition.



"My name is Moses Grandy: I was born in Camden County, North Carolina. I believe I am fifty-six years old. Slaves seldom know how old they are."

[The Whim-Wham: or, evening amusement]. Nottingham, Hodson, n.d. WITH: The select story teller, a collection of shipwrecks, anecdotes, and adventures. Dublin: printed by A. O'Neil, 1820. WITH: The history of the honest Widow Reilly, with an account of Mrs. Buckley, the huxter's wife. Dublin: printed by John Jones, 1820. WITH: Keeper's travels in search of his master. Dublin: printed by J. Jones, 1821. WITH: Narrative of the Life of Moses Grandy; late a slave in the United States of America. London: C. Gilpin, 1842. 5 works in 24mo. 5" x 3". Original half black calf, marbled paper boards, gilt-lettered and ruled spine. First work bound without A1 [title page] and A3; KEEPER bound without A1. SELECT STORY TELLER illustrated with hand-colored frontispiece and title-page vignette, and 1 full-page hand-colored woodcut. WIDOW REILLY with hand-colored title-page vignette, 1 full-page hand-colored woodcut, and 2 hand-colored tailpieces. KEEPER with hand-colored title-page vignette, and 5 hand-colored tailpieces. 5-30; 72; 72; 3-72; vi, 7-72 pages. 1853 ink ownership inscription on front fly leaf. Some signatures and page numbers of WIDOW REILLY shaved. Very good plus.

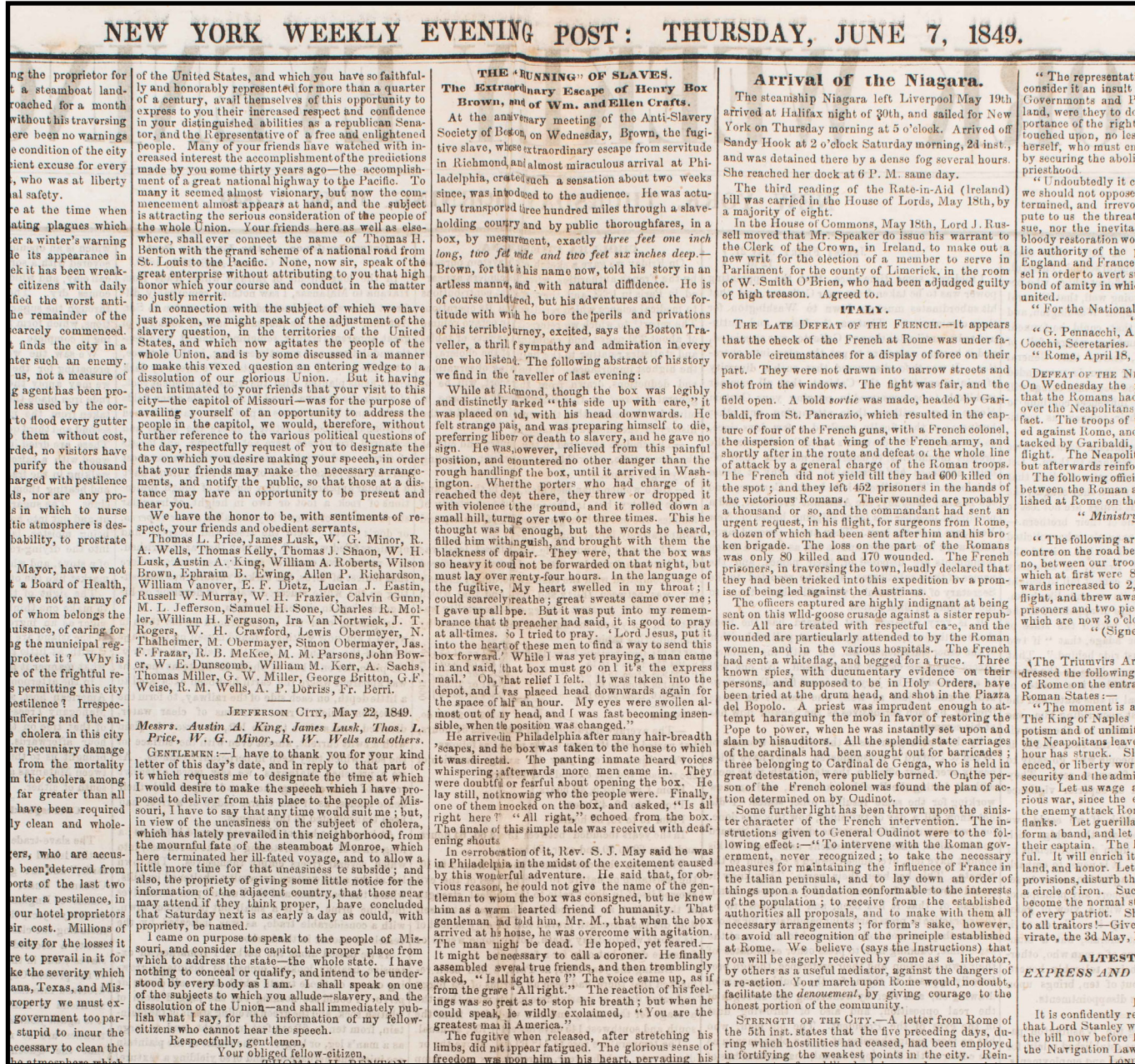
Mailed Himself To Freedom

5.

"The 'Running' of Slaves: The Extraordinary Escape of Henry Box Brown and of Wm. & Ellen Crafts" [in] THE NEW YORK WEEKLY EVENING POST 1849

Rare newspaper account from one of Henry "Box" Brown's first public appearances, the Boston lecture where he received the nickname "Box," just two weeks after he mailed himself to freedom.

This complete June 7th, 1849 issue of the NEW YORK WEEKLY EVENING POST contains a dispatch from the Anti-Slavery Society of Boston the previous month's meeting, summarizing the extraordinary escape from bondage of Henry "Box" Brown. It includes a lengthy account of the meeting, which also featured three other people famous for escaping to freedom: Frederick Douglass, William Crafts, and Ellen Crafts. Brown's method of gaining his freedom, safely reaching the home of a Philadelphia abolitionist by mail, "created such a sensation." While popular depictions of Brown's odyssey were often tinged with humor (as here), his was a dangerous undertaking. He recounted to the Boston audience how his box — which was both nailed and strapped closed, with no air holes and only a small amount of water and biscuits to sustain him — was stood on its (his) head, thrown from a train, and rolled down a hill.



"... transported three hundred miles through a slave-holding country and by public thoroughfares, in a box, by measurement, exactly three feet one inch long, two feet wide, and two feet six inches deep."

Though this issue was printed in early June, 1849, the article's description of Brown's escape just "two weeks since" places the date of the meeting described in May, 1849. At this very event, he received the nickname ("Box") for which he would be popularly known. Brown would go on to have a long public life, befriending Douglass, penning two autobiographies, and frequently lecturing on slavery, abolition, and his own remarkable story — most prominently in Britain, where he fled after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act.

A rare and ephemeral contemporary account of one of the most unusual escapes from enslavement, and one that would go on to be one of the best known of the era.

New York: William C. Bryant & Co. 25.75" x 37" unfolded. 13" x 19" folded twice (so that full mast of paper shows). Single folded sheet printed on recto and verso. [4] pages. Moderate wear and creasing overall, with some splitting at the folds — though still sound. Contemporary inked ownership signature above mast. About very good overall.

An Exceptionally Beautiful Copy

6.

TWELVE YEARS A SLAVE
By Solomon Northup
1853

First edition of the justly famous slave narrative, one of the greatest books of 19th-century American letters.

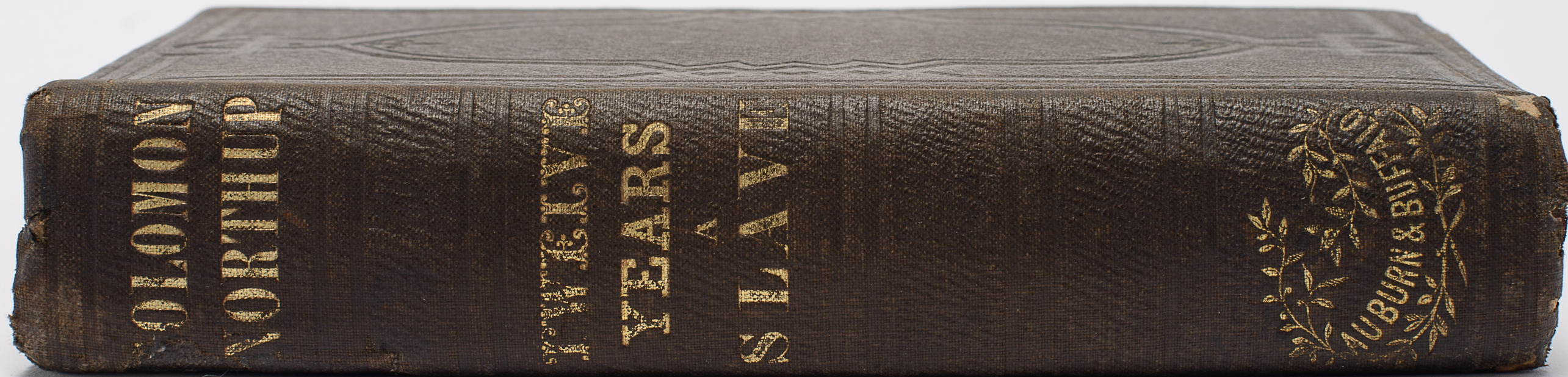
Along with Frederick Douglass's series of autobiographies, Northup's memoir is one of the best-known, best-selling, and most comprehensive

slave narratives of antebellum United States. Born a freeman, and married with three children, Northup was lured to Washington D.C. on the promise of work as a violinist, only to be drugged and sold to a slave trader. In the midst of increasing conflict over the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act, Northup's story exploded into the public consciousness. It was received in its time as a nonfiction counterpart to the fictional UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, which was published the year prior. Northup's account is especially notable for its level of detail about his experiences and its frequent tangents about the everyday life and culture of the people with whom he interacted. For example, the story of Eliza, an enslaved woman Northup

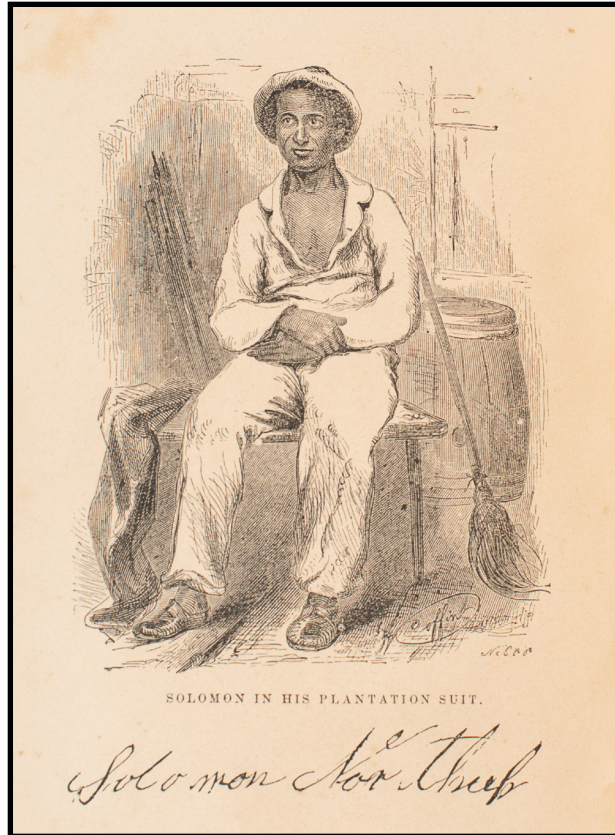
met who was falsely promised freedom for herself and her children by her amorous slave owner, is an aspect of slavery far less frequently and explicitly told in narratives of this period. After nearly twenty chapters describing Northup's experiences as an enslaved man working at a variety of plantations, the work concludes with the story of him regaining his freedom. Having been alerted to Northup's condition by a letter passed on through the help of a Canadian carpenter, a white family friend traveled to the South with a series of documents proving Northup's status as a free citizen of New York. According to Davis and Gates, because the Appendix includes examples of the information provided, it functions "as a primer, complete with

illustrative documents, on how to use the law to retrieve kidnapped free Negroes. Thus, the Appendix, as much as the tale itself, can be seen (quite correctly) as an elaborate rhetorical strategy against the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850" (The Slave's Narrative). Nevertheless, the men involved in Northup's enslavement were not convicted in trial, partially because "the court decided my evidence inadmissible. It was rejected solely on the ground that I was a colored man" (315-316).

While first editions of this work are obtainable, the book was poorly produced and is rarely seen in collectible condition. This copy is superior to any we have seen documented in over a decade.



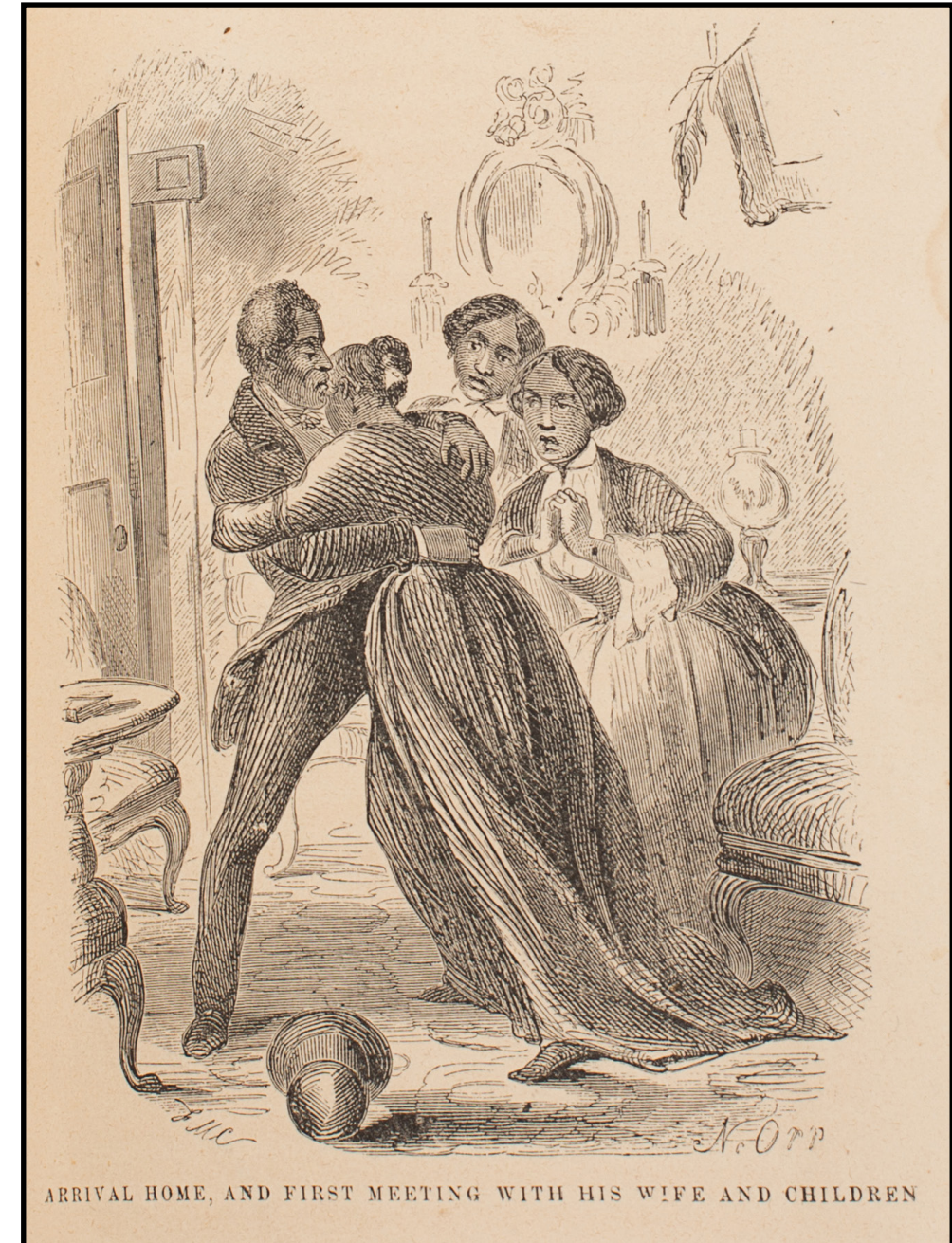
TWELVE YEARS A SLAVE cont.



Full title: *Narrative of Solomon Northup, a citizen of New-York, kidnapped in Washington City in 1841, and rescued in 1853, from a cotton plantation near the Red River, in Louisiana.* Auburn: Derby and Miller. 12mo. 7.5" x 4.75". Original full brown cloth, blind-stamped ornamental frame on boards. gilt-lettered spine. Yellow coated endpapers. 4-page publisher's catalog between front pastedown and front free endpaper, as issued. Tissue-guarded frontispiece portrait of Northup and 6 full-page plates. [4], xvi, 18-336 pages. 19th-century ink ownership inscription on recto of blank after front free endpaper. Minor expert repair to spine, affecting the letter "S" in "Solomon" only. Internally clean and bright, with only a few instances of foxing or spotting. Exceptionally uncommon as such. Near fine.

Read more: Davis & Gates, Jr., *The Slave's Narrative*.

"This is no fiction, no exaggeration. If I have failed in anything, it has been in presenting to the reader too prominently the bright side of the picture."



7.

Finding Refuge On A Whaling Vessel

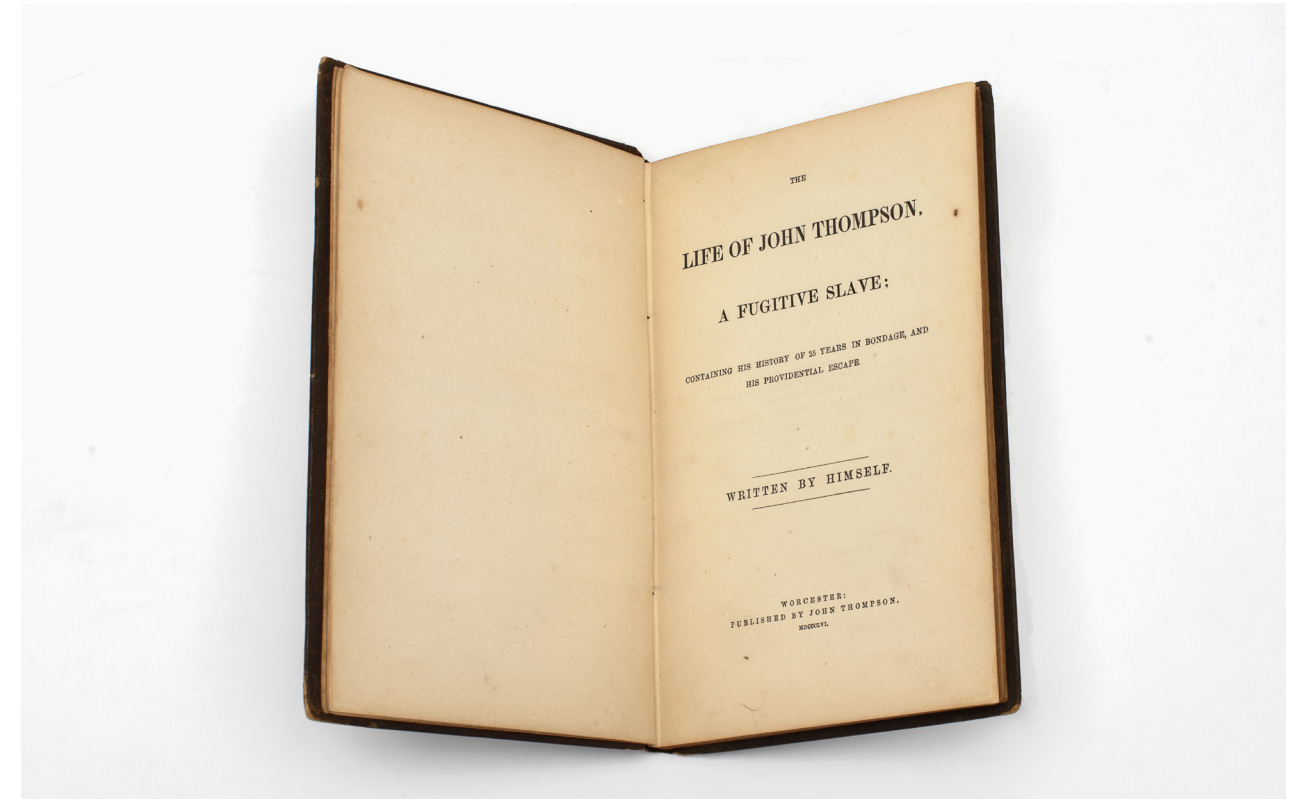
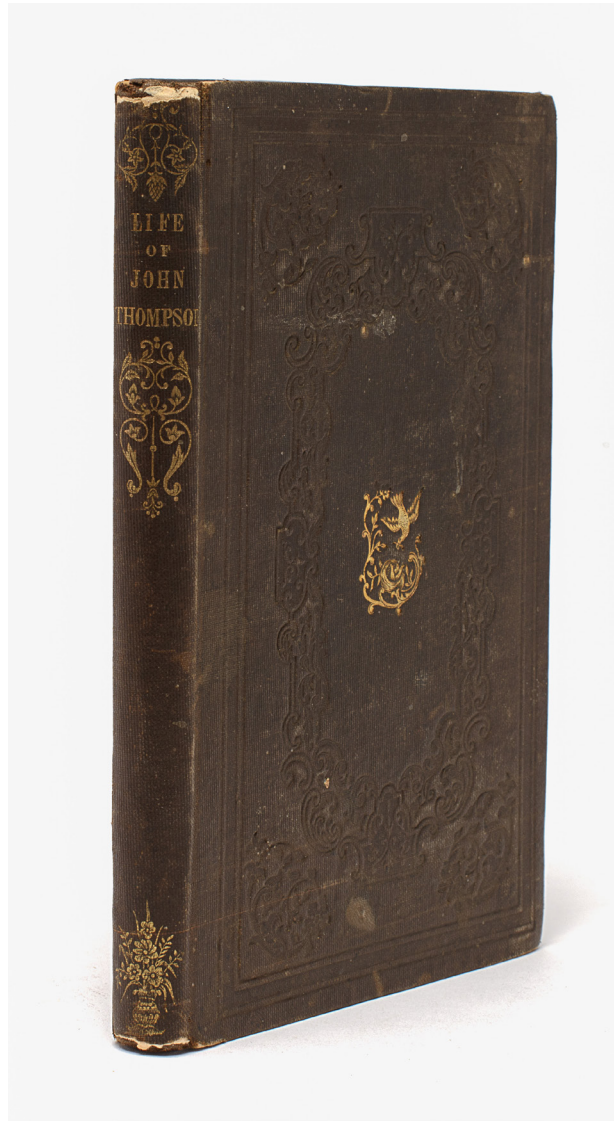
**THE LIFE OF JOHN THOMPSON,
A FUGITIVE SLAVE**
By John Thompson
1856

First edition of this unusual slave narrative, in which Thompson becomes a steward on a whaling ship in order to avoid capture.

Thompson, born on a Maryland plantation in 1812, escaped to Pennsylvania but fell into a harried itinerant pattern. The passage of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act put him in danger even in free states; after six months of work arranged by a Quaker, he and his companion were forced to leave by the appearance of slave hunters. Thompson started to make a life in Philadelphia, marrying and pursuing an education, only to conclude once more that he must run when several other fugitives in his neighborhood were arrested. This time he went to sea, joining a whaling vessel out of New Bedford, which comprises most of the final chapters of the narrative. A compelling account, providing an interesting combination of universality and variation within the genre of slave narratives.

Full title: The life of John Thompson, a fugitive slave; containing his history of 25 years in bondage, and his providential escape. Worcester [Massachusetts]: John Thompson. 12mo. 7"x 4.5". Original full brown cloth, blind-stamped ornamental borders, gilt-stamped central device on front board and gilt-stamped spine. Brown endpapers. [2], vi, 13-143, [1] pages [complete]. Shallow rubbing with loss to spine ends and corners, slight spine lean. Light infrequent foxing to text. Very good.

"Several slaves near by were arrested and taken to the South, so I finally concluded best for me to go to sea."



With Underground Railroad Provenance

8.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FEMALE SLAVE

[By Martha Griffith Browne]

1857

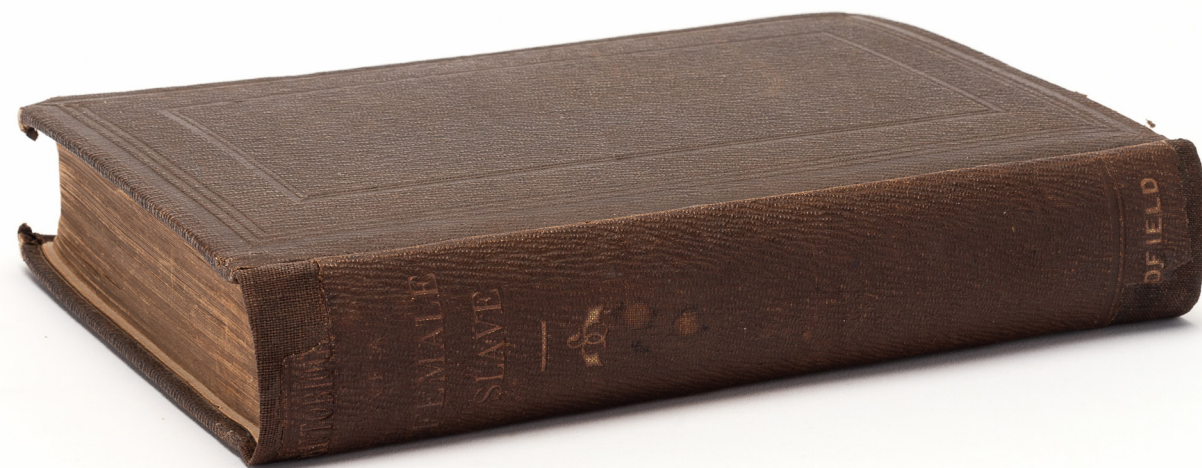
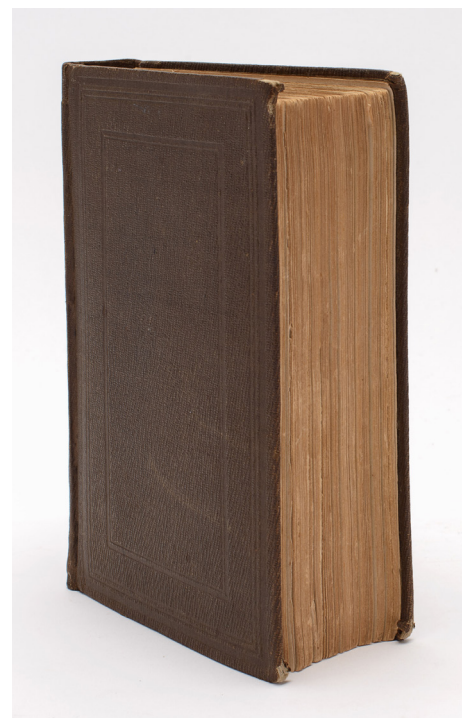
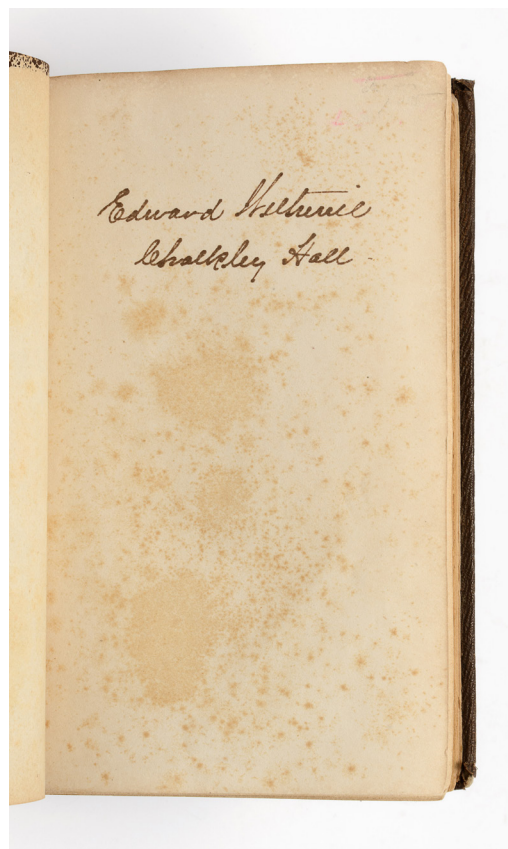
First edition of this fictional anti-slavery narrative, from the library of a well-known stop on the Underground Railroad.

"Talk no more, ye faint-hearted politicians, of 'expediency.'"

Written by a white former slave owner who became an abolitionist, this novel is part of a subgenre of fictional works by white authors that follow the conventions of nonfictional slave narratives written by Black authors. Like slave narratives, this novel was written with a similar aim: to advance the argument of abolition through describing the effects of slavery on individual enslaved people. While it does not masquerade as a memoir, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN is the most famous example of white abolitionists using fiction to this purpose.

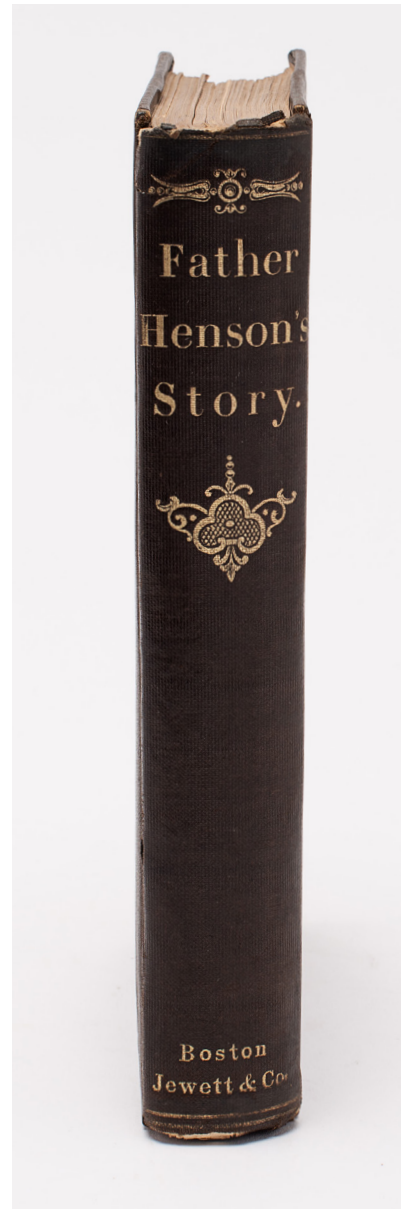
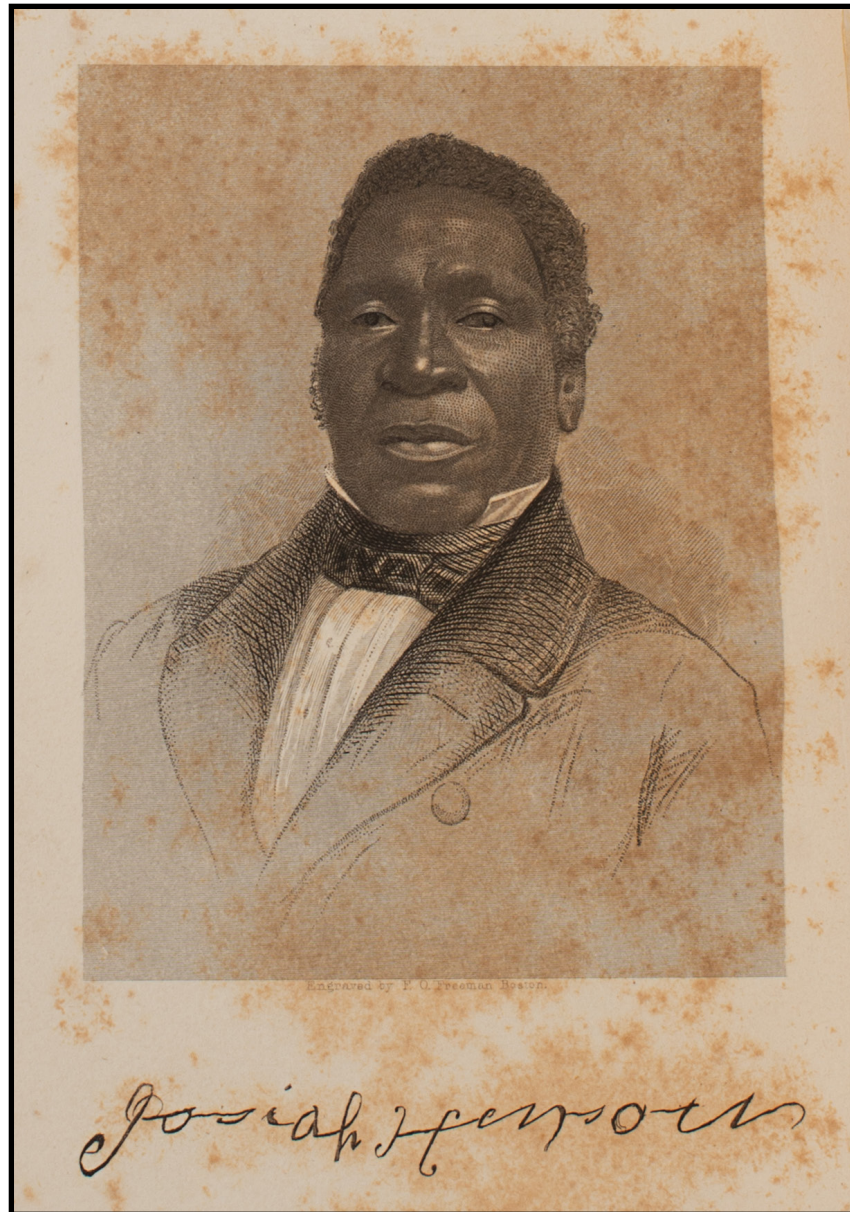
This copy contains the Chalkley Hall bookplate of Edward Wetherill and Anna Thorpe Wetherill, prominent Quaker abolitionists who were associates of William Lloyd Garrison and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Chalkley Hall served as a stop on the Underground Railroad, an exceptional provenance.

New York: Redfield. 7.25" x 4.5". Original full brown cloth, ruled in blind on boards, gilt-lettered spine. Brown coated endpapers. 8 pages of ads at rear. 401, [1], 8 pages. Bookplate of Edward Wetherill and Anna Thorpe Wetherill, 1714 Chalkley Hall, on front pastedown; Edward's signature and "Chalkley Hall" written in ink on second fly leaf. Expert restoration to spine ends affecting last half of "autobiography" and first two letters of "Redfield," corners bumped. Some light foxing, tear with loss on page 285/6 from rough opening (not affecting text). Very good.



The Man Most Associated With Stowe's Uncle Tom

9.



TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION. FATHER HENSON'S STORY OF HIS OWN LIFE.

By Josiah Henson
1858

Second edition, the first with Harriet Beecher Stowe's introduction, of the memoir of the famous Underground Railroad conductor and leader of the Canadian freeman settlement Dawn.

"I was glad to help such of my old friends as had the spirit to make the attempt to free themselves; and I made more than one trip [...] that some might be enabled to follow in my footsteps."

After a slave owner rescinded his agreement to allow Henson to purchase his freedom, Henson escaped to Canada with his wife and children, the two smallest of whom he carried on his back. There Henson helped found the freeman settlement called Dawn and became an agent on the Underground Railroad.

Henson first dictated his story to Samuel A. Eliot for publication in 1849, published by A.D. Phelps as THE LIFE OF JOSIAH HENSON. Harriet Beecher Stowe read Henson's story while researching for UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Stowe documented a variety of sources for her novel, asserting Uncle Tom was "not the biography of one man" (letter to editor, INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, 1882). But Henson's name remains tied to the character and

the work as a central inspiration: Stowe has written that Henson's life provided her with "many of the finest conceptions and incidents of 'Uncle Tom's' character, in particular the scene where he refuses to free himself by the murder of a brutal master" (1876 letter to Rev. William H. Tilley). This edition is the first to include Stowe's preface: "Among all the singular and interesting records to which the institution of American slavery has given rise, we know of none more striking, more characteristic and instructive, than that of Josiah Henson."

Henson became an international star, almost always introduced as the "real Uncle Tom," about which he had ambiguous feelings. The 1878 edition of his autobiography prints a speech in which he gently corrects his audience: "I do not want to have any other name inserted in the newspapers for me than my own." A slave narrative of major significance.

Boston: John P. Jewett and company. 12mo. 7.5" x 4". Original full brown cloth, elaborately blind-stamped boards, gilt-lettered spine. Frontispiece portrait of Henson. xii, 212 pages. Frontispiece moderately foxed. Spine lean. Some shallow chipping and bumping to corners and spine ends, else cloth surprisingly fresh and bright. Near fine.

Read more: Stowe, Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin; Winks, The Blacks in Canada: A History.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNCIL MEETINGS — ORDERS GIVEN — THE CHARGE —

On Sunday morning, October 16th, Captain Brown assembled earlier than usual, and called his men down to worship. He read a chapter from the Bible, applicable to the condition of the slaves, and our duty as their brethren, and then offered up a fervent prayer to God to assist in the liberation of the bondmen in that slaveholding land. The services were impressive beyond expression. Every man there seemed to respond from the depths of his soul, and throughout the entire day, a deep solemnity pervaded the place. The man's usually weighty words were invested with more than ordinary importance, and the countenance of every man reflected the momentous thought that absorbed his attention within.

After breakfast had been despatched, and the roll called by the Captain, a sentinel was posted outside the door, to watch by signal if any one should approach, and we listened to preparatory remarks to a council meeting to be held that day. At 10 o'clock, the council was assembled. I was appointed to the Chair, when matters of importance were considered at length. After the council adjourned, the Constitution was read for the benefit of the few who had not before heard it, and the necessary oaths taken. Men who were to hold military positions in the organization, and who had not received commissions before then, had their commissions filled out by J. H. Kagi, and gave the required obligations.

In the afternoon, the eleven orders presented in the next chapter were given by the Captain, and were afterwards carried out in every particular by the officers and men.

In the evening, before setting out to the Ferry, he gave his final charge, in which he said, among other things:—"And

now, gentlemen, let me impress this one thing upon your minds. You all know how dear life is to you, and how dear your life is to your friends. And in remembering that, consider that the lives of others are as dear to them as yours are to you. Do not, therefore, take the life of any one, if you can possibly avoid it; but if it is necessary to take life in order to save your own, then make sure work of it."

CHAPTER IX.

THE ELEVEN ORDERS GIVEN BY CAPTAIN BROWN TO HIS MEN BEFORE SETTING OUT FOR THE FERRY.

The orders given by Captain Brown, before departing from the Farm for the Ferry, were:—

1. Captain Owen Brown, F. J. Merriam, and Barclay Coppie to remain at the old house as sentinels, to guard the arms and effects till morning, when they would be joined by some of the men from the Ferry with teams to move all arms and other things to the old school-house before referred to, located about three-quarters of a mile from Harper's Ferry — a place selected a day or two beforehand by the Captain.
2. All hands to make as little noise as possible going to the Ferry, so as not to attract attention till we could get to the bridge; and to keep all arms secreted, so as not to be detected if met by any one.
3. The men were to walk in couples, at some distance apart; and should any one overtake us, stop him and detain him until the rest of our comrades were out of the road. The same course to be pursued if we were met by any one.
4. That Captains Charles P. Tidd and John E. Cook walk ahead of the wagon in which Captain Brown rode to the

A Primary Source Account Of John Brown's Raid

10.

A VOICE FROM HARPER'S FERRY

By Osborne P. Anderson

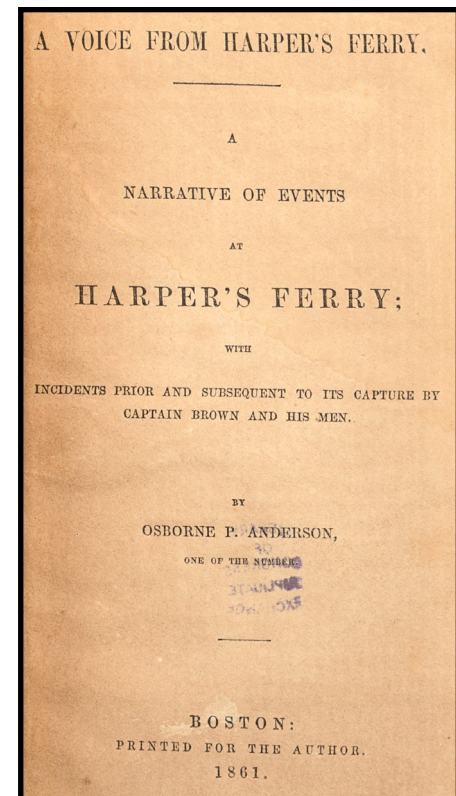
1861

First edition of this personal history of John Brown's 1859 insurrection, recorded by the only African American participant to survive the conflict.

A freeborn African-American abolitionist from Pennsylvania, Anderson met Brown in 1858 at the Chatham Convention, where delegates developed a provisional constitution for an independent Black nation in the lead up to the insurrection; Anderson and two other men from the convention "have been described by contemporaries as members of a secret, black paramilitary group" (Calarco). Anderson was one of only five members of Brown's party to survive after the recapture of Harper's Ferry. He fled to Canada, but came back to the States to join the Union Army upon the outbreak of the Civil War. This account describes the preparations leading up to the event, including training and obtaining supplies, as well as Anderson's harrowing escape: "Much has been given as true that never happened; much has been omitted that should have been made known." While moderately well-represented in institutions, this work is scarce on the market; the last copy to appear at auction was in 1976. An important record of a major event leading up to the Civil War.

Full title: *A voice from Harper's Ferry. A narrative of events at Harper's Ferry: with incidents prior and subsequent to its capture by Captain Brown and his men.* By Osborne P. Anderson, one of the number. Boston: Printed for the author. Octavo. 7.25" x 4.5". Modern marbled wrappers. 72 pages. "Library of Congress Duplicate Exchange" stamp on verso of title page. Near fine.

Read more: *Calarco, People of the Underground Railroad; Sabin, Dictionary of books relating to America, 1414; Howes, USiana, A234.*



The Copy Of An Antislavery Activist

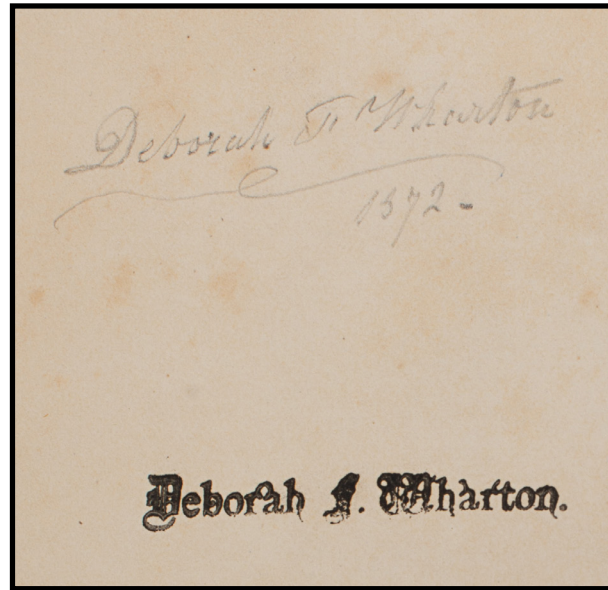
11.

THE UNDERGROUND RAIL ROAD

By William Still
1872

First edition of one of the most important 19th-century projects documenting the United States' legacy of slavery.

The people who used the Underground Railroad to escape slavery followed the north star, smuggled themselves on ships, created elaborate disguises, and even shipped themselves in boxes to take their freedom. William Still, who chronicled their stories, was a freeborn African American who became chairman of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society's Vigilance Committee in the wake of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act. In this role he not only connected antislavery activists across the nation, but assisted hundreds of people along the Underground Railroad. In the process he recorded the lives of self-liberated African Americans, prioritizing their own voices and experiences. As Ta-Nehisi Coates says, "Still simply allows the acts of those he shepherded through to speak for themselves." The importance of this documentation cannot be overstated within the context of hundreds of years of the systematic displacement, oppression, and erasure of enslaved African Americans and their descendants.

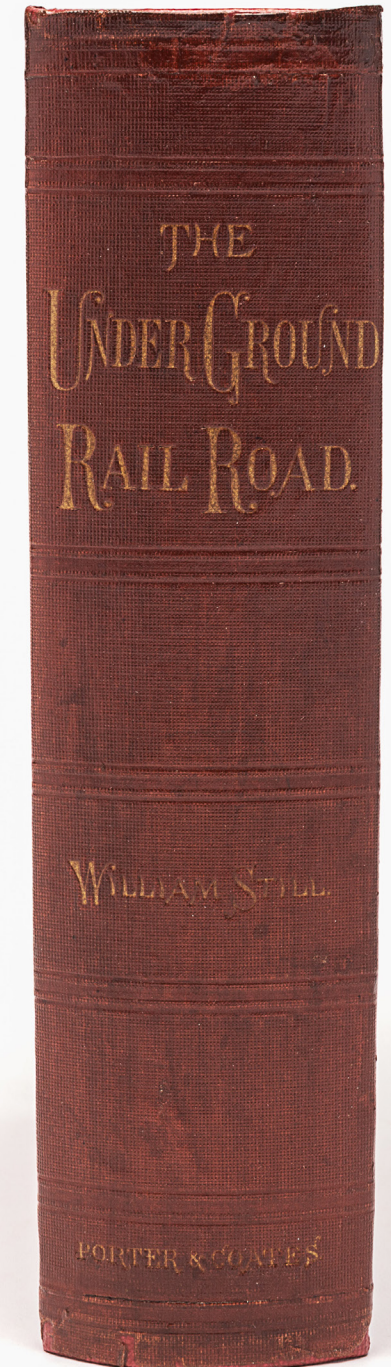


This copy was owned by Deborah F. Wharton (1795-1888), a Quaker antislavery advocate whose "many causes included defending the Native American tribes of upper New York State, fighting against slavery, and working for the education of children. She and her husband, William, successfully petitioned the city of Philadelphia to provide free education for African Americans" (Swarthmore 1864 Society pamphlet). According to her descendant Andrea Rabinowitz, Wharton assisted fugitives "north to Canada. Her house in Philadelphia was a station on the Underground Railroad."

"A massive testimony of resistance."
– Quincy T. Mills

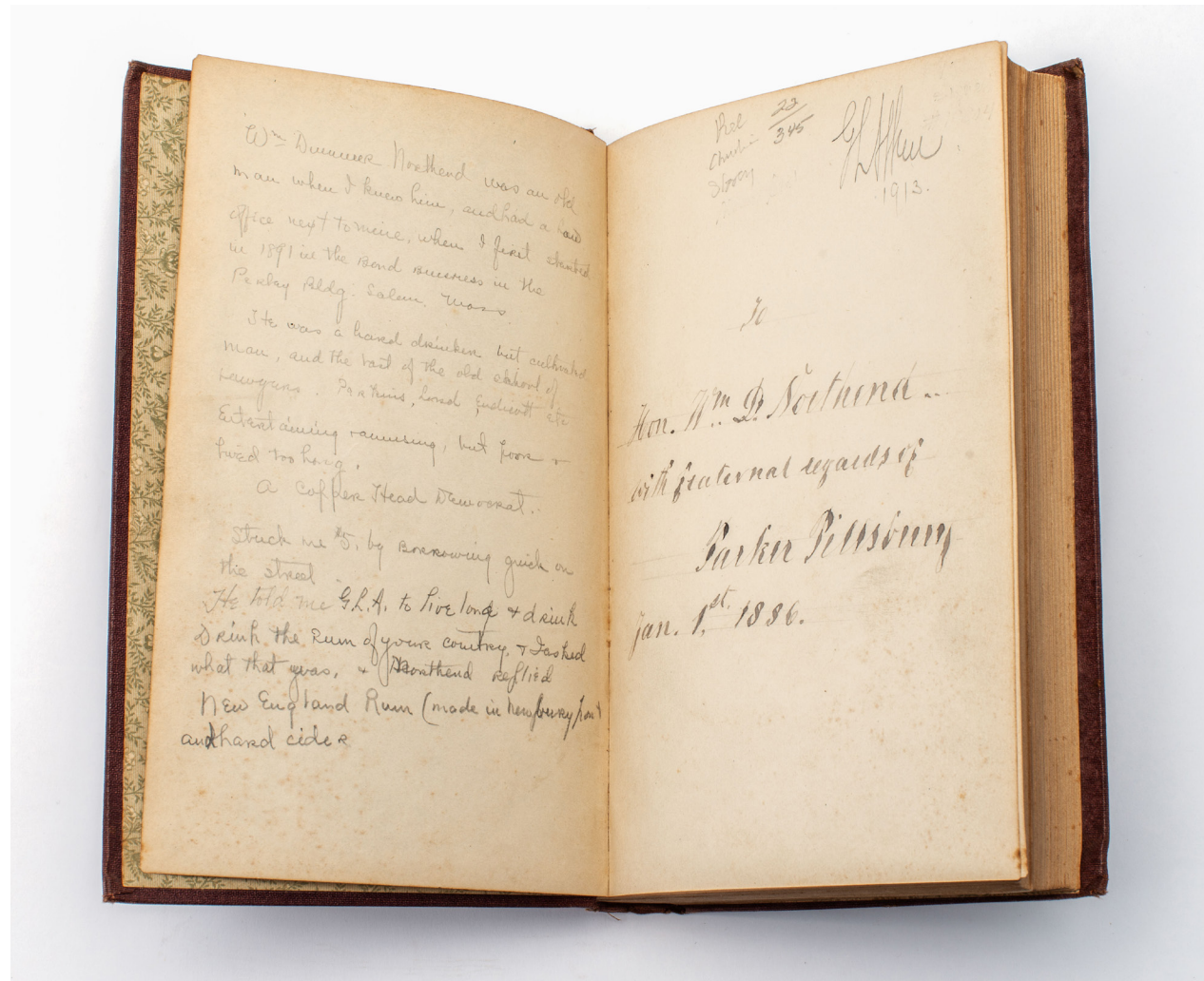
Full title: The Underground Rail Road. A record of the Facts, Authentic Narratives, Letters, &c., Narrating the Hardships Hair-breadth Escapes and Death Struggles of the Slaves in their efforts for Freedom, as related by themselves or others, or witnessed by the author; together with sketches of some of the largest stockholders, and most liberal aiders and advisers, of the road. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Octavo. 9.25" x 6". Original full brick red cloth sympathetically rebacked with the original spine laid down, gilt-lettered front board, gilt-lettered spine, blind-stamped rules. Endpapers renewed. Tissue-guarded frontispiece portrait of Still, 23 full-page illustrations, and vignettes throughout the text. [4], 780 pages. Pencil ownership signature of Wharton dated 1872, with additional name stamp, "Deborah F. Wharton," on leaf before frontispiece. Text generally quite clean, occasional light foxing around margins of plates. Very good.

Read more: Still, The Underground Railroad Records, ed. Quincy T. Mills with introduction by Ta-Nehisi Coates, 2019; Rabinowitz, "Love, Social Justice, Careers, and Philanthropy" in Moore et al., (eds.), Everyday White People Confront Racial and Social Justice.



"Pillsbury's name was [...] one to conjure with" (Fuller)

12.



ACTS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY APOSTLES

By Parker Pillsbury
1883

Inscribed first edition of this personal history of the abolitionist movement in New England.

"[A] tough oak stick of a man not to be silenced or insulted or intimidated by a mob, because he is more mob than they; he mobs the mob."

— Emerson on Pillsbury, 1846

Pillsbury was an abolitionist who worked closely with William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. He developed a reputation as a contentious player in the cause due to his refusal to compromise within the ranks of the movement and his tendency to speak out aggressively in public meetings. Considered a radical, he was committed to multiple forms of social justice, supporting "women's rights even at the expense of his abolitionist friendships" (Robertson). This copy contains extensive notes from a late 19th-century owner about the recipient of Pillsbury's inscription, the Salem lawyer and politician William Dummer Northend (who advised the new owner of the book to "live long and drink the Rum of your country"); as well as reminiscences of other Salem-based abolitionists and their meetings. An important account from the grassroots level of the antislavery movement and social justice activism in the 19th century.

Concord, New Hampshire: (Clague, Wegman, Schlicht, & Co., Printers). Octavo. 7.5" x 4.5". Original plum cloth ornamented in blind, gilt-lettered spine. Green floral printed endpapers. viii, 9-503 pages. Inscribed by Pillsbury, "To / Hon. Wm. D. Northend / with fraternal regards of / Parker Pillsbury / Jan. 1st, 1886," in ink on fly leaf. Nearly three full pages penciled notes on verso of front free endpaper and two blank pages at rear. Spine sunned; light bumping and edgewear to cloth. Text clean and hinges sound. Very good plus. (#1245.)

Read more: Fuller, "Parker Pillsbury: An Anti-Slavery Apostle," *New England Quarterly*; Robertson, *Parker Pillsbury: Radical Abolitionist, Male Feminist*.



The Namesake of Langston Hughes

13.

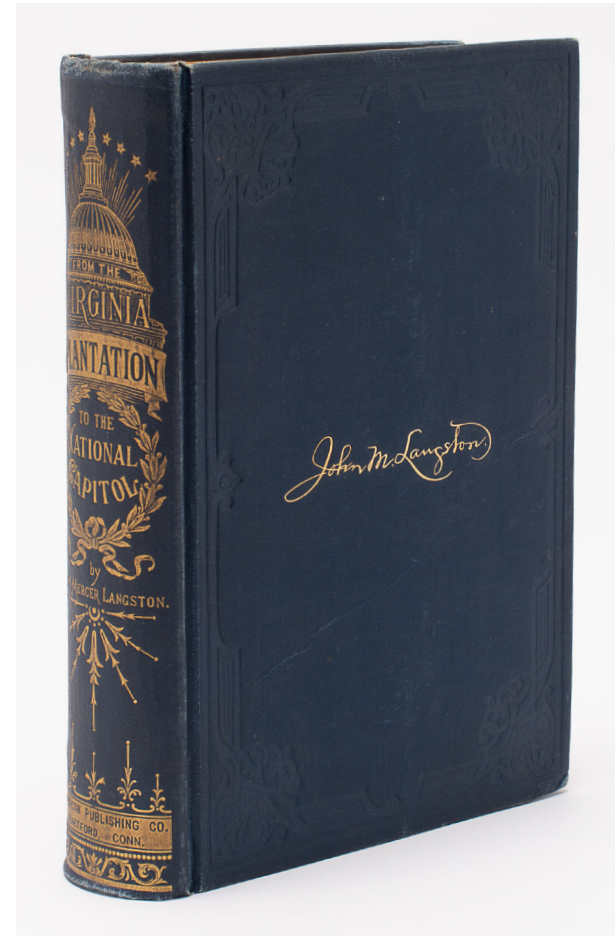
FROM THE VIRGINIA PLANTATION TO THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

By John Mercer Langston
1894

First edition of the remarkable memoir of the first Black man elected to Congress in Virginia and the great-uncle of Langston Hughes, who was named after him.

“Mr. Langston visited the polls [...] confronted at once by the remarkable fact that so far as the Republican colored voters were concerned, the approach to the ballot-box had already become blocked and access thereto rendered impossible.”

Langston was born on a Virginia plantation in 1829. His father, a white slaveholder, at first enslaved Langston’s mother, but emancipated her in order to marry her. Langston was left significant property and funds upon his father’s death. Well-educated at home, Langston moved to Ohio and passed the bar exam through self-study and an apprenticeship only, having been denied admission to law schools due to his race. He became active in the abolitionist movement, including assisting travelers on the Underground Railroad, and served as the first president of the National Equal Rights League, a predecessor to the NAACP with an entirely Black membership. Langston became Dean of Howard University’s Law School and, later, President of Virginia State University. In 1888, after a fraught election characterized by extensive fraud and intimidation tactics against Black voters (described in this volume), Langston became Virginia’s first Black congressman – the next Black congressman from Virginia, Bobby Scott, would not be elected until 1993. Langston’s memoir covers all this and many more of his extraordinary accomplishments that concision alone forces us to elide.



Full title: *From the Virginia Plantation to The National Capitol or The First and Only Negro Representative in Congress from the Old Dominion. Hartford, Connecticut: American Publishing Company. Octavo. 8.75" x 5.5". Original full blue cloth, ornamental blind-stamped border on boards, Langston's signature in gilt on front board, elaborately gilt-stamped spine. Speckled edges. Frontispiece and 15 full-page illustrations. 524 pages. Light rubbing to cloth extremities. Shallow edgewear to portrait of Langston. Hinges sound, interior clean. Near fine.*

"An iconic piece of abolitionist literature" (Documenting the American South)

14.

**THE NEW MAN.
TWENTY-NINE YEARS A SLAVE.
TWENTY-NINE YEARS A FREE MAN.**

By H.C. Bruce
1895

First edition of this complex autobiography by a formerly enslaved man of Virginia, comparing his days in slavery and in freedom.

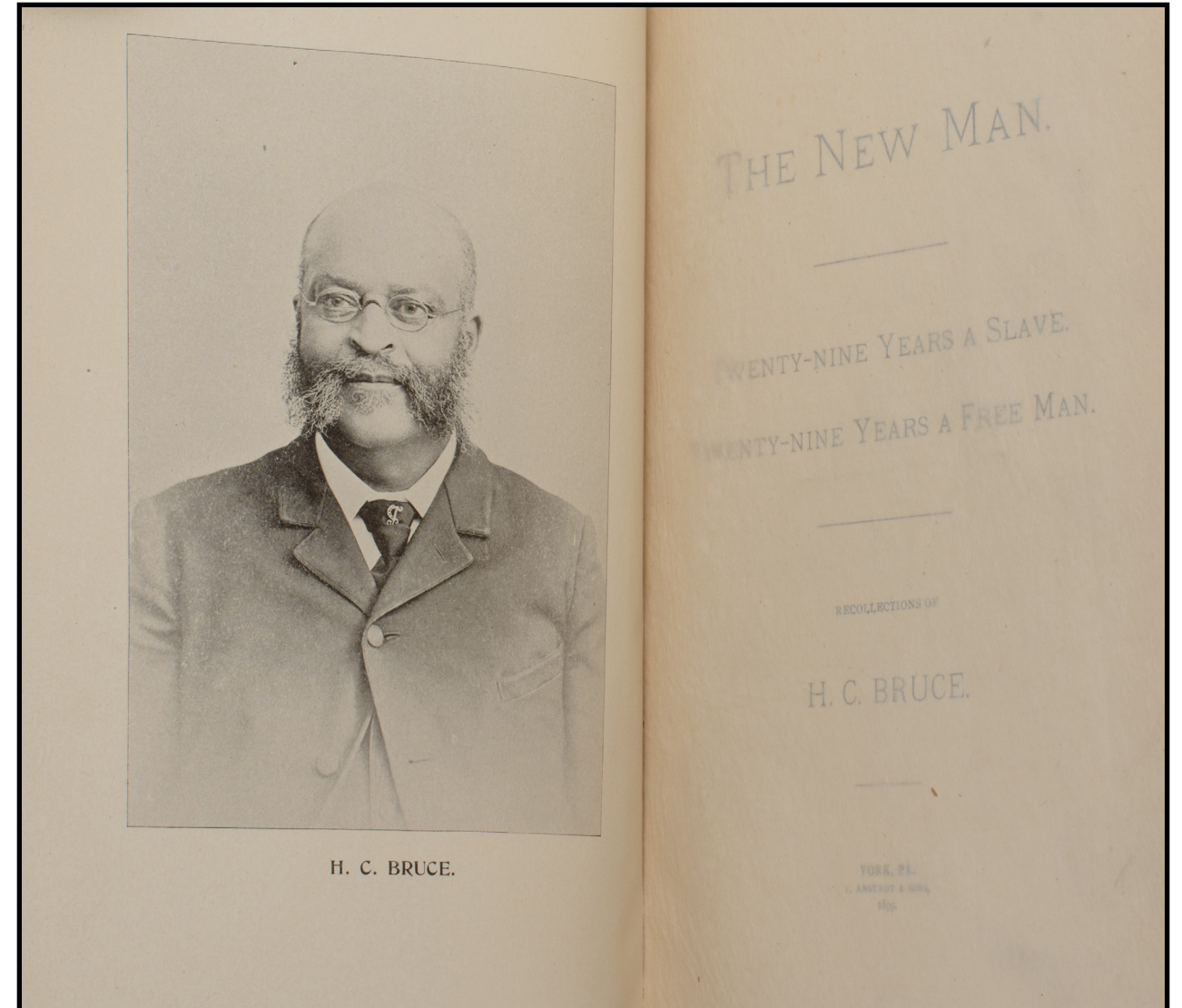
"Of course our people did not know what the word abolitionist meant; they evidently thought it meant some wild beast or Negro-trader."

Henry Clay Bruce was born to enslaved parents in Virginia in 1836. Bruce himself was educated and "tenderly treated" as a child, "having been peculiarly fortunate in all his surroundings during the period of his slavery." The work indeed stands out for its sometimes defensively positive tone regarding the general conditions of enslaved Americans, perhaps informed by Bruce's own experiences. Nevertheless, he both witnessed and felt the violence of slave holders before escaping to Kansas in the midst of the Civil War. The work is divided into two main sections: "Slavery as I Saw It," and "Freedom as Seen by Me." Firsthand recollection is emphasized as a theme throughout. One of his major conclusions looking back on his life is "his belief, that one of the most stupendous of the wrongs which the Negro has suffered, was in turning the whole army of slaves loose in a hostile country, without money, without friends, without experience in home getting or even self-support.



Their two hundred and fifty years of unrequited labor counted for naught. They were free but penniless in the land which they had made rich." Bruce found it difficult to maintain employment as a free Black man, but eventually settled in Washington D.C. as a clerk in the United States Pension Office through the help of his brother Blanche Bruce, the first elected Black man to serve a full term in the Senate. An important personal record of life in the South as a Black man before and after emancipation.

York, Pennsylvania: P. Anstadt and Sons. 9" x 5.5". Original full navy cloth, blind-stamped borders and cornerpieces, gilt-stamped spine. Green endpapers. Frontispiece portrait of the author. 4 pages of endorsements at rear. x, 11-176 pages. Gilt rubbed, a couple spots to cloth. Toning to endpapers and text block edges. Near fine.



“More representative [...] than Douglass” (William L. Andrews)

15.

“Nothing has been exaggerated [sic] or set down in malice, although in the scars which I still bear upon my person, and in the wounds of spirit which will never wholly heal, there might be found a seeming excuse for such a course.”

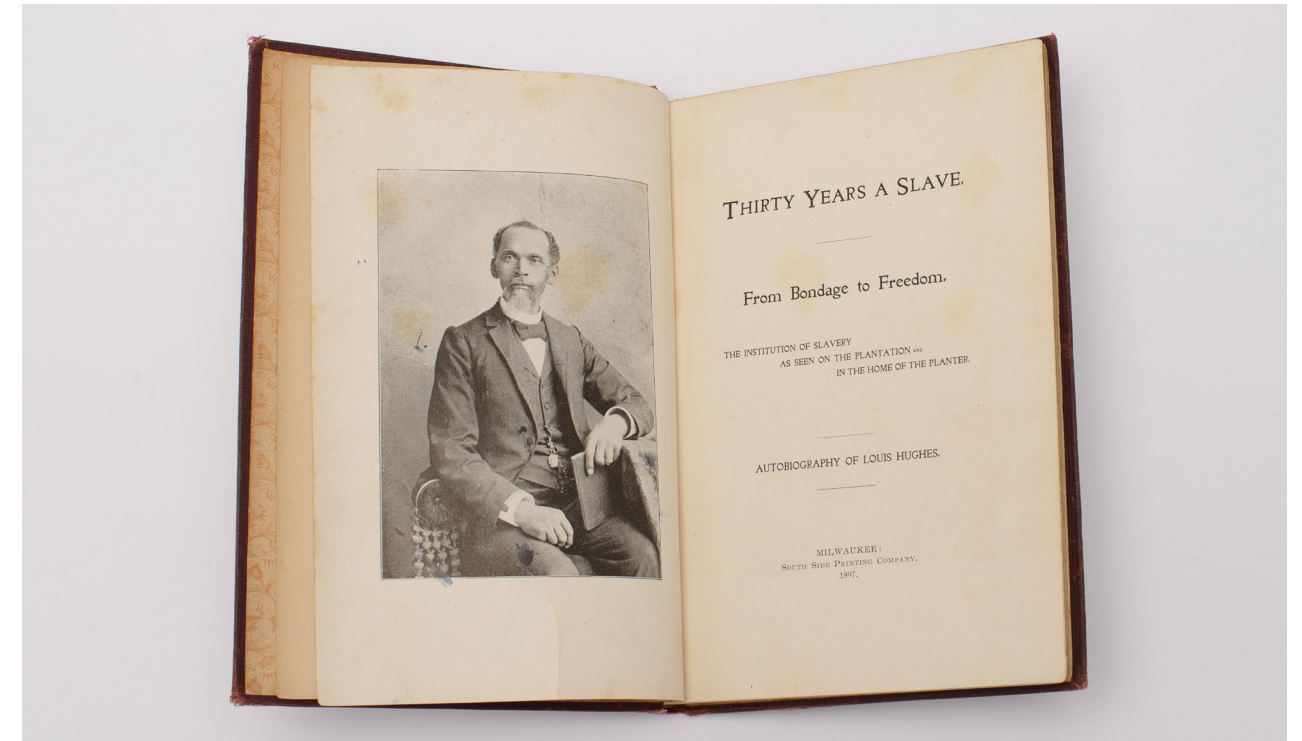
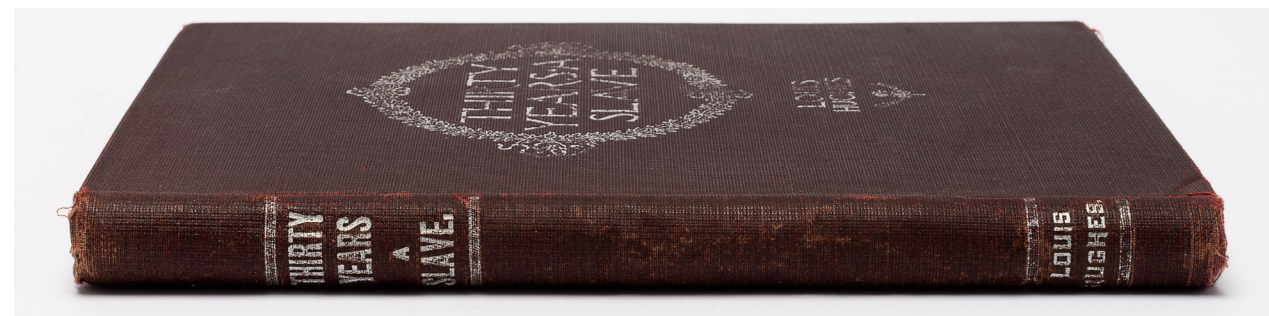
**THIRTY YEARS A SLAVE.
FROM BONDAGE TO FREEDOM.**

By Louis Hughes
1897

First edition of this important slavery and post-slavery narrative, describing the culture and conditions of enslaved African Americans in detail rarely found in antebellum fugitive slave narratives.

Full title: Thirty years a slave. From Bondage to Freedom. The institution of slavery as seen on the plantation and in the home of the planter. Autobiography of Louis Hughes. Milwaukee: South Side Printing Company. 8" x 5". Original full maroon cloth, silver-stamped front board and spine. Orange floral-patterned endpapers. Frontispiece portrait of the author and 6 full-page illustrations. 210 pages. Silver a bit rubbed on front board, cloth fraying a bit around extremities. Joints cracked but holding firm. A few unobtrusive ink stains and a closed tear to frontispiece, just barely touching image. Some light foxing and spotting to text block. Very good.

Read more: Andrews, foreword to 2002 edition of THIRTY YEARS A SLAVE.



Born into slavery in Virginia in 1832, Hughes attempted to escape multiple times before he was finally able to cross into Union lines during the Civil War. This work records his impressions as an enslaved African American in Confederate territory during the war. But Hughes's narrative has sparked interest in modern scholars for many reasons, as described by William L. Andrews: "What he wrote identifies Hughes in several ways as more representative of the African American rank-and-file, both before and after slavery, than Douglass or most of the other celebrated fugitive slaves whose antebellum narratives have dominated our understanding of what slavery was like." Prior to his escape from slavery, Hughes was also

trained as a nurse, which makes for a particularly graphic account as he witnessed the illnesses and wounds of the enslaved people on the plantation. Andrews says, "Without stinting on the cruelties and mistreatment that he and others suffered at the hands of masters, mistresses, and overseers, Hughes also takes us into areas of slave life where few antebellum narratives go. From Hughes we learn in revealing detail how a slave cabin was furnished, how and what slaves cooked, how they made their clothes, cared for their children, worshiped, celebrated, mourned, and tried to flee their enslavement." Hughes's autobiography is an outstanding example of the historical value of post-war memoirs of slavery.

16.

Typed notes for a 1911 speech

By Booker T. Washington
1911

Original notes forming the basis of a lecture Washington delivered to the Twentieth Century Club on African American progress since emancipation, including addition ink edits by Washington.

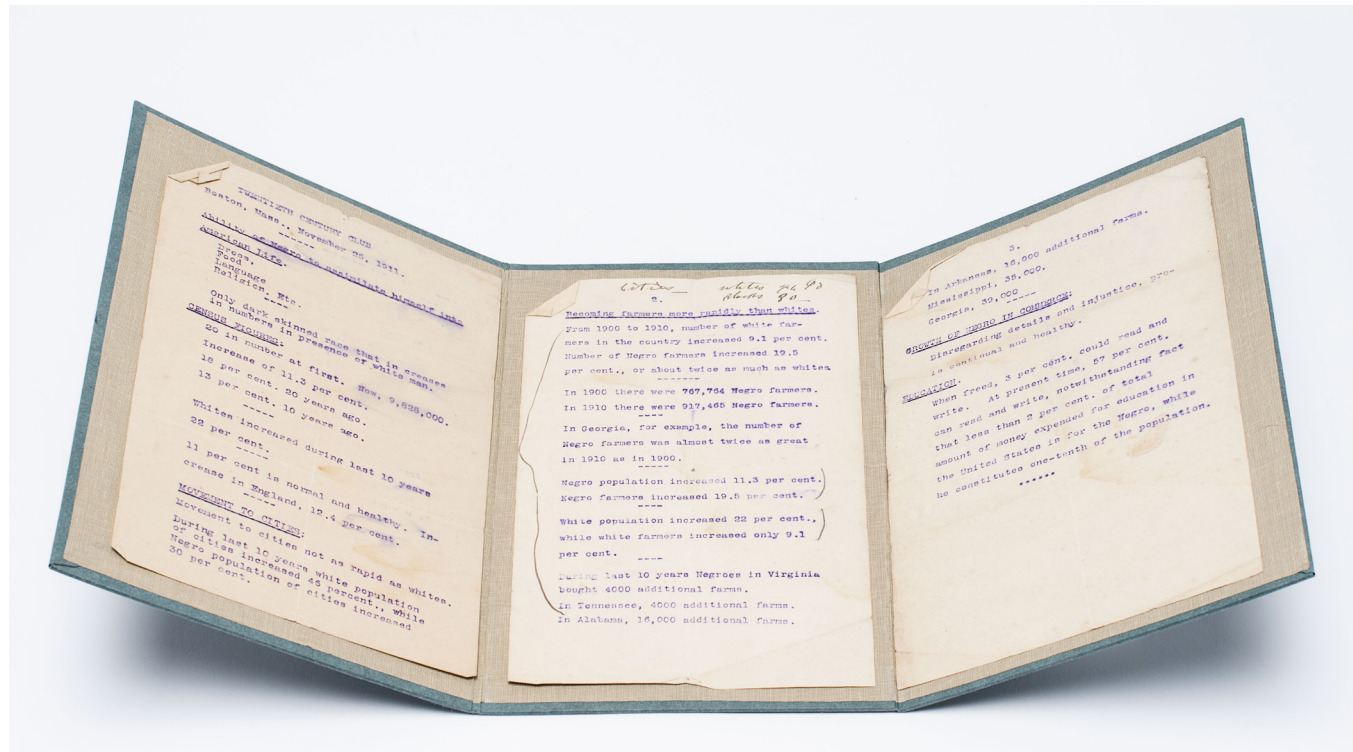
Born into slavery in Virginia, Washington emerged as a powerful spokesman for emancipated African Americans. He transformed a small Alabama school into the far-reaching Tuskegee Institute and preached the philosophy of racial uplift in works like UP FROM SLAVERY. These notes evidence both Washington's characteristic thinking and his unique speaking style. Rather than write a speech in its entirety, Washington would often pen specific phrases, one after the other, and build them up ex-tempore into a rhetorical performance. The notes here show these mechanics, beginning with a topical phrase (e.g. "Becoming farmers more rapidly than whites"), then hammering at the theme point by point with statistics (e.g. "In 1900 there were 767,764 Negro farmers. / In 1910 there were 917,465 Negro farmers.") Washington discusses immigration to cities, population growth, ownership of land, and education. He notes that, despite "injustice," growth in commerce is "continual and healthy."

Including Annotations In His Hand

"When freed, 3 per cent. could read and write. At present time, 57 per cent. can read and write, notwithstanding fact that less than 2 per cent. of total amount of money expended for education in the United States is for the Negro, while he constitutes one-tenth of the population."

Boston's Twentieth Century Club, where this speech was delivered, was founded in the late 19th century as "a more democratic kind of club than the prevailing conventional and rather expensive clubs of that time" (Doyle). The choice of Washington as a guest lecturer speaks to their stated goal to be "interested alike in the creation of a better society."

A window into the creative process of a major voice in African-American community-building after emancipation.

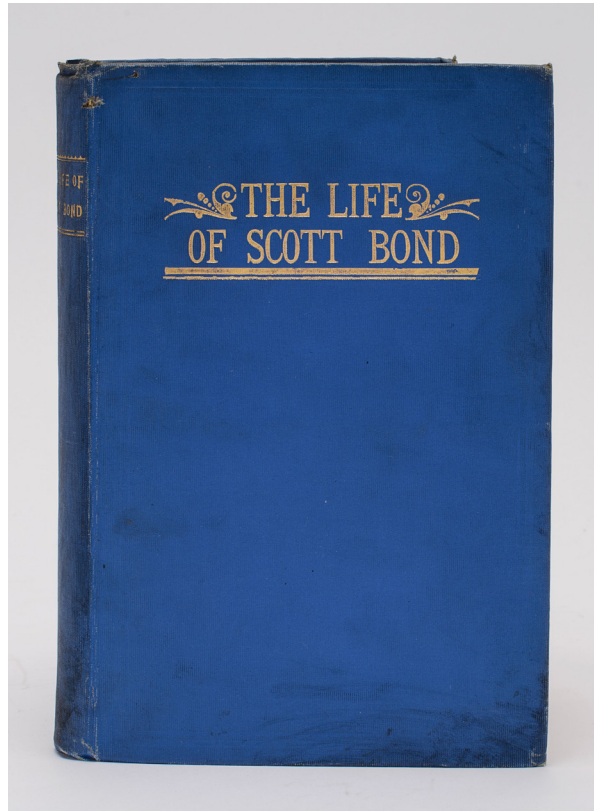


Boston: n.p. Three sheets measuring 8.5" x 5.5". Loose typescript notes, printed on rectos only. Housed in a custom gilt-titled blue paper trifold chemise lined with tan cloth. Ink annotations in Washington's hand on leaf 2. Top left corners folded over (presumably to keep the sheets together); evidence of previous folds; some dampstaining with a few spots of accompanying ink smudges. Very good.

Read more: Doyle, "The Twentieth Century Club of Boston," *National Municipal Review*, July 1914.

“The origin of an individual by no means indicates the possibilities of his life.”

17.



Full title: *From slavery to wealth: the life of Scott Bond. The rewards of honesty, industry, economy and perseverance. Madison, Arkansas: The Journal Printing Company. 8.75" x 5.5". Original full blue cloth, blind-stamped borders, gilt-lettered spine and front board. Two facing frontispiece portraits of Scott Bond and Mrs. Magnolia Bond and 73 full-page half-tone photographic plates. Preface by "Hon. J.C. Napier / President National Negro Business League and Ex-Register of U.S. Treasury." 383, [1] pages. Rear board and spine moderately soiled, extremities bumped; gilt bright, interior clean. Overall a solid copy of a poorly made book. Very good.*

**FROM SLAVERY TO WEALTH:
THE LIFE OF SCOTT BOND**

By Dan. A. Rudd and Theo. Bond
1917

First edition of the biography of Scott Bond, a formerly enslaved man who became one of the most famous Black businessmen of the era and a model of Booker T. Washington's racial uplift philosophy.

Born to an enslaved woman in Mississippi, by the time of his death Scott Bond owned 12,000 acres of land and multiple businesses. This biography, told as if the reader were hearing the stories from Bond himself, focuses primarily on his professional obstacles and successes, with words of wisdom laced throughout. The tone is clearly in the school of Booker T. Washington's "industry, thrift, intelligence and property" – Bond received an honorary degree from Tuskegee for his expertise in agriculture in addition to receiving public accolades from William Lloyd Garrison and Theodore Roosevelt. In his introduction, Napier notes that Booker T. Washington "was always insistent upon his [Bond's] being present" at National Negro Business League Meetings "because of the life he always threw into their proceedings" (13). Chock full of Washingtonian industry and innovation, the story of Bond's life remains captivating.



“Up and at’ the obstacles that stand athwart the pathway of progress.
Think! Work! Get results!!”

Correcting the White-Washed West

18.

NEGRO TRAIL BLAZERS OF CALIFORNIA

By Delilah L. Beasley
1919

First edition of this pioneering work of history by an equally pioneering African American historian.

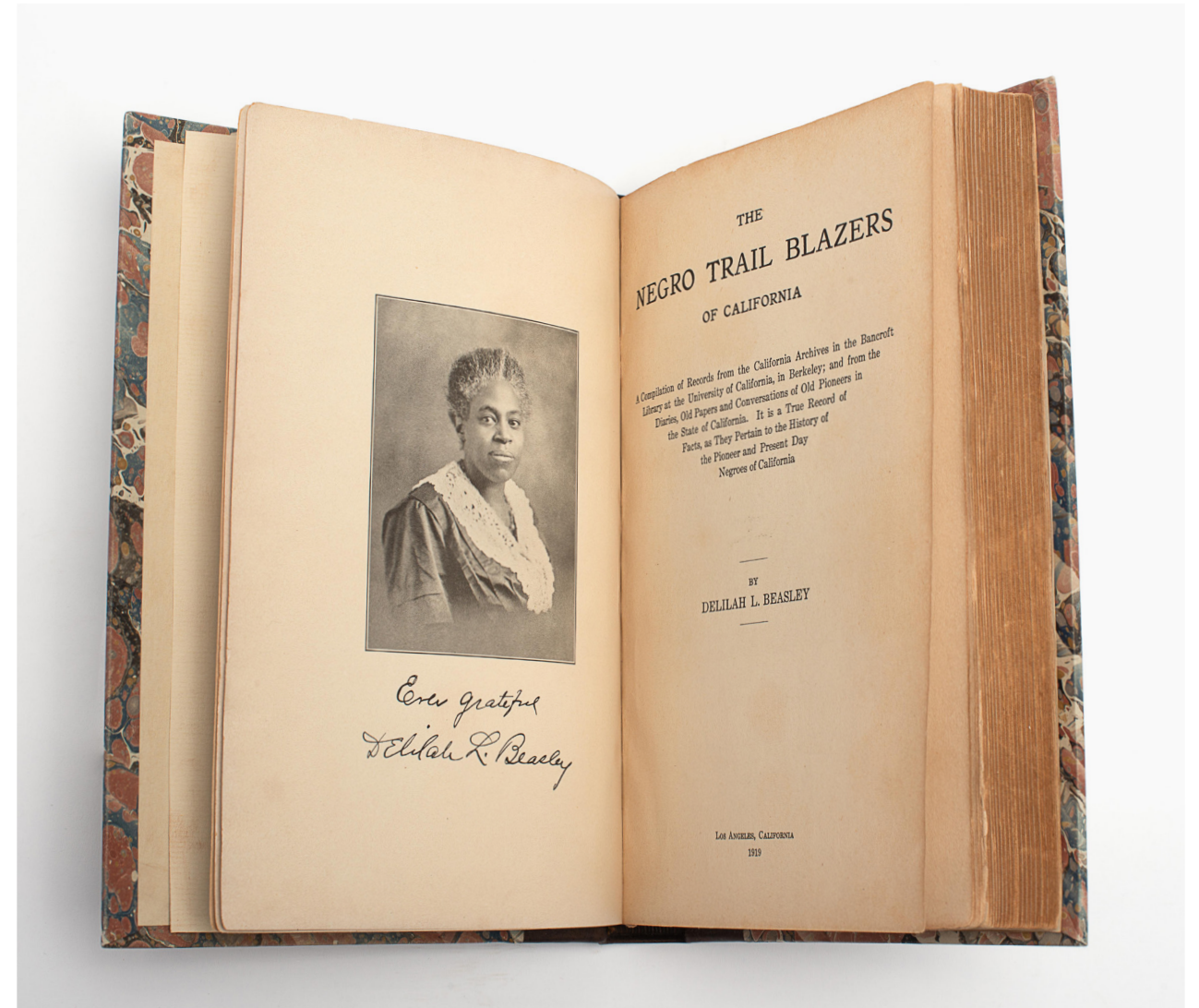
This book documents the experiences of African Americans in the early years of California's statehood, including the stories of formerly enslaved migrants who created new lives for themselves there. Before Beasley published *NEGRO TRAIL BLAZERS*, historians credited African Americans with only a minor role in the history of the West. Beasley's two-decade-long project, however, conclusively proved that history was wrong: "This rich work took some eighteen years to complete - ten years of research and an additional eight years in the writing. Delilah Beasley (1871-1934) published it herself [and] spent much of her time, as she wrote, 'interviewing old pioneers of the Negro Race in every section of California wherever a railroad or horse and buggy could go' to learn first-hand the life they experienced during the last half of the nineteenth century. She voraciously read the many documents and newspapers in the Bancroft Library relating to Black people, and examined county files, poorhouse records, and whatever else offered information on their lives." (Gordon J. Van De Water, *Zamorano Select* #4).

"The colored miners rarely took a chance in buying mining stock. He had more sacred duties to perform with his money. He either used it to pay for the freedom or liberty of himself, his family or other loved ones in faraway 'Dixie-Land.'"
— Delilah L. Beasley

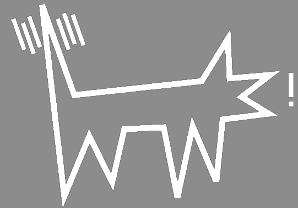
OCLC locates roughly a dozen scattered copies, with about half unsurprisingly in the Sunshine State, and most major institutions otherwise lacking. Rare and important.

Full title: The Negro trail blazers of California: A compilation of records from the California Archives in the Bancroft Library at the University of California, in Berkeley; and from the diaries, old papers and conversations of old pioneers in the state of California. It is a true record of facts, as they Pertain to the history of the pioneer and present day Negroes of California. Los Angeles: n.p. [privately printed]. Modern half calf, marbled paper boards. Binding fine. Internally a bit toned. Small one-inch closed tear to early leaf. Illustrated with 73 photographs. Original front cover pictorial cloth trimmed and tipped to a rear blank. 317 pages. Contemporary ownership inscription of "G. B. Ashford / Pastor of Bethel AME [African Methodist Episcopal] Church, / Little Rock Ark" on front fly leaf. Near fine overall.

Read More: Zamorano Select; Streitmatter, Raising Her Voice: African-American Women Journalists Who Changed History.



Print. Culture.



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