

# Antifeminism and Women's Suffrage

*Suffragists and their Opposition, 1865-1925*



**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

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*"I Am a Feminist First, Last and All the Time,"*

*The Later Years of the Fight for Women's Suffrage, Inscribed by the Author*

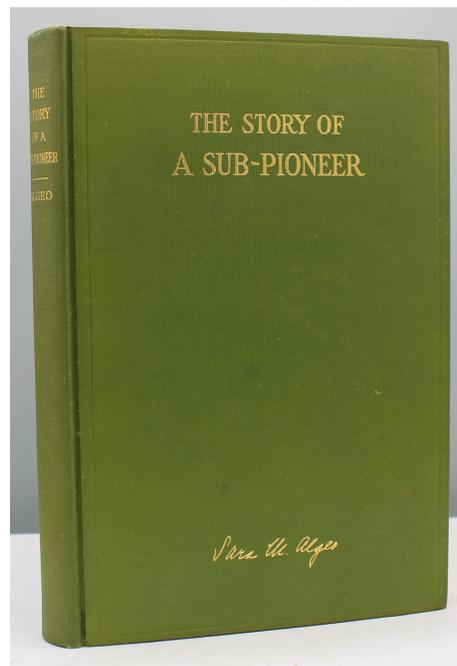
1. ALGEO, Sara M. *The Story of a Sub-Pioneer*. Providence, Rhode Island: Snow and Farnham, 1925.

Octavo. [xvi], 318 pp. With frontisportrait of the author, nearly seventy full-page and half-page photo reproductions and political cartoons. The photo reproductions include numerous portraits of suffragists, plus suffrage rallies and meetings and groups of suffragists campaigning in the streets. Also with title-page device representing Rhode Island suffragists.

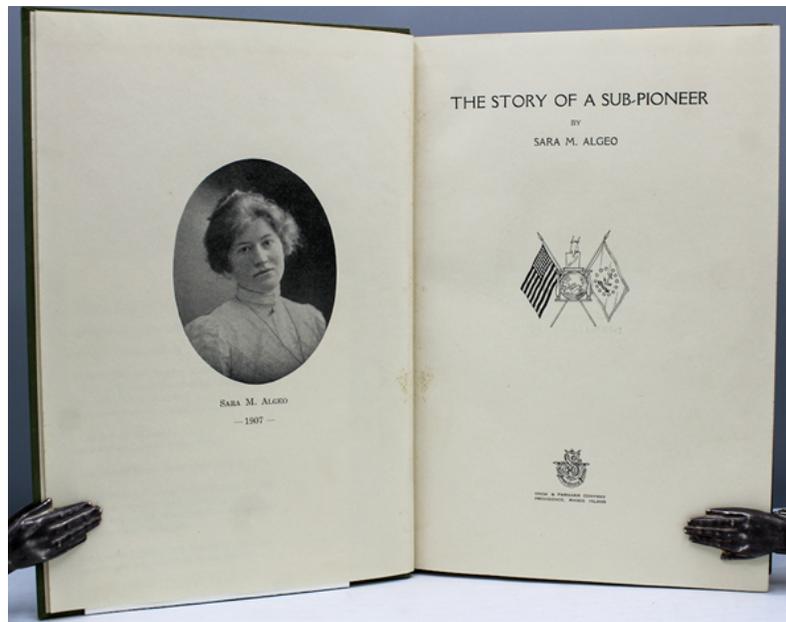
Publisher's light green cloth with gilt title. Back cover lightly soiled. Foxing to fore-edge; however, very clean and fresh throughout. A very good, tight copy inscribed by the author (September 20, 1937).

\$200

First edition. One of only a thousand copies, "the first two hundred of which will be reserved by the Author for her fellow Suffragists."



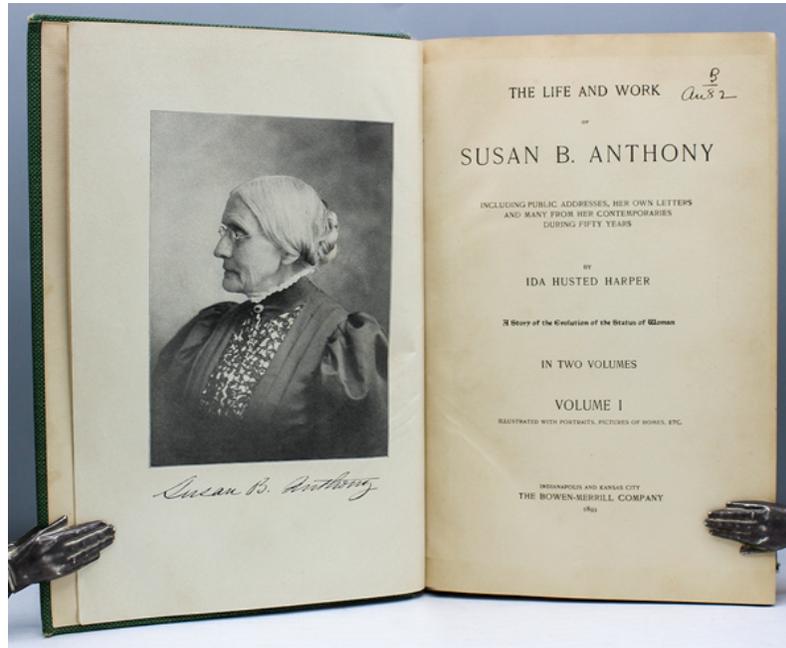
The "Sub-Pioneers," in the words of Sarah MacCormack Algeo (1876 – 1953), were suffragists like herself who "came into the great game of 'Votes for Women' at the Eleventh Hour," but nevertheless "played a not inglorious part." Algeo writes: "I am a feminist first, last and all the time," (p. 13). She draws on her experiences as the chair Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association and the first president of the Rhode Island League of Women Voters to construct this history of the later years of the fight for women's suffrage in New England. The present work recounts suffrage milestones like the Rhode Island State Senate hearing a suffragist speech for the first time (p. 187), the 1914 Votes for Women Week, and the visit of Emmeline Pankhurst to New England (p. 169).



Algeo also highlights the work and words of many suffrage leaders, including Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt, as well as the contributions of women’s organizations like the Rhode Island Union of Colored Women’s Clubs, the Women’s Christian Temperance Union, and the YWCA. In the present work, she preserves lectures and essays by suffragists including Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the third president of the National American Women’s Suffrage Association, and Alva Vanderbilt Belmont, the President of the Equal Suffrage League. Algeo takes a particular interest in the histories of topics like the role of small newspapers in rural suffrage efforts (p. 129) and the fight for the voting rights of working-class women (p. 201).

[West Virginia and Regional History Center \(West Virginia University\) website.](#)





2. [ANTHONY, Susan B.] HARPER, Ida Husted. *The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony*. Indianapolis: [vols. I and II:] The Bowden-Merrill Company, 1898-9, [vol. III:] The Hollenbeck Press, 1908.

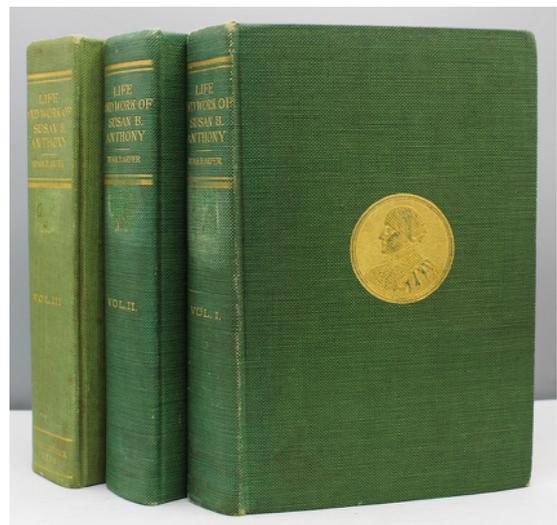
Three volumes, octavo. xxiv, 513; xi, [3] pp. 515, 1116; xvi, [2], pp. 1111-1633. Frontispieces, plates, portraits. Many portraits throughout of Anthony and her colleagues along with reproductions of handwritten letters.

Publisher's green cloth, gilt portrait of Susan B. Anthony stamped on covers, gilt lettering on spines. 1916 library bookplates. Some wear on spines, rubbing on corners, and foxing on endpapers. Stains on back of volume one and cover of volume three. Hinges starting to crack but all three volumes are sound. A good set.

\$950

A thorough chronicle of Susan B. Anthony's life, social circle, and activist career in the women's suffrage movement, written by her colleague.

Ida Husted Harper (1851-1931) was born in Fairfield Township, Indiana and studied at Indiana University. She worked as an educator, a prolific journalist, and a newspaper editor, and advocated for women's suffrage through her lectures, writings, and as a chair of the International Council of Women. Harper was a colleague of Susan B. Anthony, with whom she wrote the six-volume *History of Woman Suffrage*.



## Senate Denies 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment Protections to Anthony, Stanton, and Other Suffragists

3. [ANTHONY, Susan B., Elizabeth Cady Stanton, et al.] CARPENTER, [Matthew Hale.] "Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following Report..." Senate Report No. 21. 42<sup>nd</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session. [Washington, D.C.: United States Senate,] January 1872.

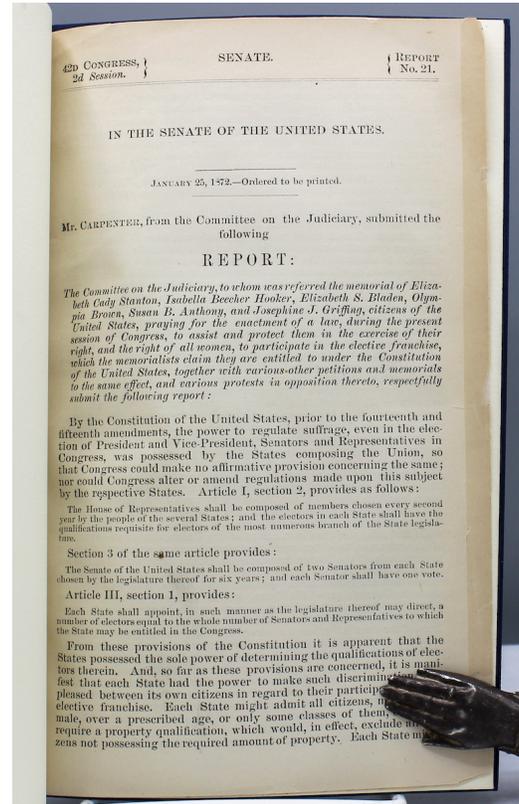
5¾ in. by 9in. 5 pp. With caption title as issued.

Modern blue paper wrappers with added modern endpapers. Some chipping to edges of leaves. Document tape at fore-edge of one leaf. A very good copy of a scarce women's suffrage item.

\$650

First edition.

The present report, written by Republican Senator Matthew Hale Carpenter (1824 – 1881), responds to the memorial presented by numerous prominent suffragists including Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Elizabeth S. Bladen, Olympia Brown, and Josephine J. Griffing. The suffragists' memorial argued that the 1870 ratification of the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment, which granted voting rights to citizens of the United States regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," should also grant women the right to vote. Carpenter and the Senate denied that the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment applies to women's suffrage and rejected the memorial.



In 1868, Anthony and Stanton formed the National Woman Suffrage Association, which campaigned to achieve women's suffrage through a Constitutional Amendment. The memorial, with its focus on the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment, recalls the efforts of Victoria Woodhull in 1871, who addressed the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives with her argument that women should be allowed to vote under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment. In November of 1872, Susan B. Anthony registered and voted for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election. She was arrested, tried, and convicted, despite the fact that she also argued her right to vote under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

OCLC records one library with a digital holding of this item (University of Wyoming) and no physical copies.

American Bar Association. "Women's Suffrage Timeline."



“Are You Willing for Women...to Become Political Powers in Our Country?”  
Scarce Anti-Suffrage Broadside Attacking the *Woman’s Bible*

4. [ANTI-WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE. BROADSIDE.] *The Woman’s Bible*. Editor Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Suffrage Association, one of the Revising Committee. [n.p., n.d., ca. 1920.]

Broadside (9½" x 16¾"). Title and footer text printed in large, bold type. With two-column text attacking Stanton, Catt (who was not, in fact, associated with the *Woman’s Bible*), Alice Blackwell, Henrietta Ingersoll, and other suffragists and reprinting supposedly objectionable passages from the *Woman’s Bible*. Footer text reads: “This is the teaching of National Suffrage Leaders. Are you willing for women who hold these views to become political powers in our country?”

Sheet of buff paper printed on one side only. A fine copy of a scarce item criticizing the *Woman’s Bible* and the supposed anti-Christian beliefs of suffragists.

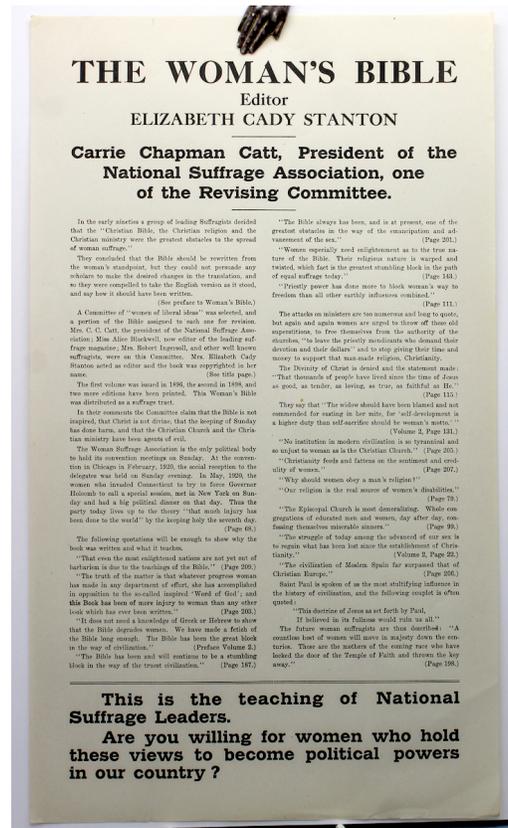
\$1,500

First edition. Probably issued shortly before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in August of 1920. The latest event mentioned in the broadside occurred in May 1920, when “the women who invaded Connecticut to try to force Governor Holcomb to call a special session, met in New York on Sunday and had a big political dinner on that day. Thus the party today lives up to the theory ‘that much injury has been done to the world’ by keeping holy the seventh day.”

From the Library of Congress: “In 1895, Elizabeth Cady Stanton published the first edition of the *Woman’s Bible*, an attempt to amplify, explain, and redefine scriptural references pertaining to women in the basis that these were often used as a rationale to deny women particular rights and privileges. The work was undertaken by a committee and involved searching the both Old and New Testaments for references to women, cutting them out, and then pasting them on blank pages in a book. Then commentaries were added beneath the quotations.” *The Woman’s Bible* was reprinted in 1898 with an additional pamphlet by Stanton titled “Bible and Church Degrade Women.”

Note that this broadside incorrectly states that Carrie Chapman Catt was involved with the *Woman’s Bible*. Catt, a member of the National American Woman’s Suffrage Association, and its president Susan B. Anthony met with Stanton in an attempt to dissuade her from publishing it.

OCLC records four copies: Morgan Library, University of Rochester, Imperial Valley College, and Williams College.



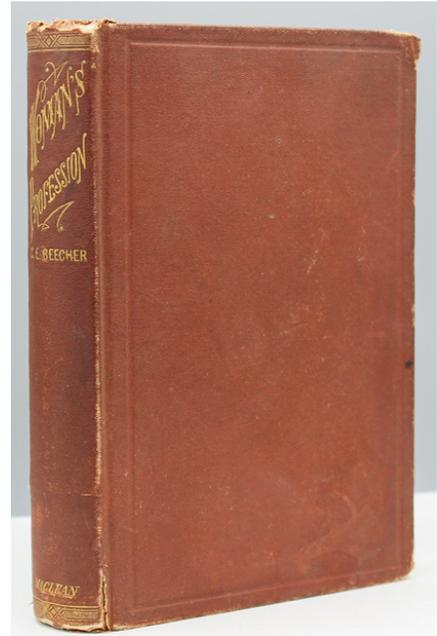
5. BEECHER, Catharine E[sther]. *Woman's Profession as Mother and Educator, with Views in Opposition to Woman Suffrage*. Philadelphia and Boston: Geo. Maclean, 1872.

Octavo. [8], 223 pp. Includes a section on "Statistics of Female Health" (pp. 211-223).

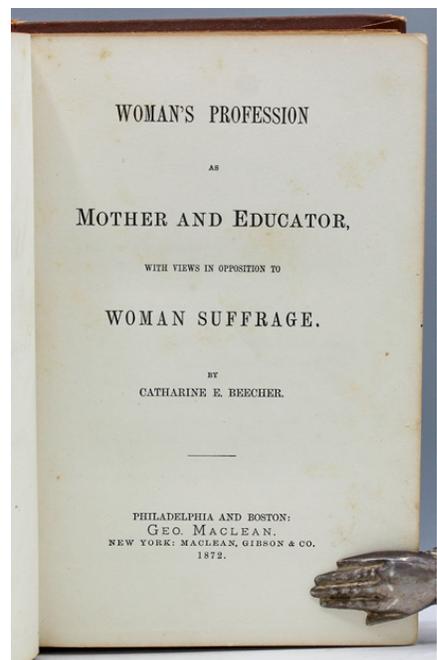
Publisher's brown cloth, ruled in blind, gilt-lettered spine, brown coated endpapers. Binding extremities a bit worn, spine slightly toned, minor soiling to boards. Light foxing, else a very good copy of a scarce book.

\$450

Apparent second edition, expanded, in which Beecher argues society should accept Christian principles, which dictate that men ("the stronger sex") are the ones to best deal with the cares of civil life (i.e. politics), outdoor work, and heavy labor while women are responsible for "lighter labor and care of the family state" (p. 5); she views the ballot as a burden to all women and would prove a distraction to their domestic responsibilities. OCLC notes that the first edition was published in 1871 under the title *Woman Suffrage and Woman's Profession*.

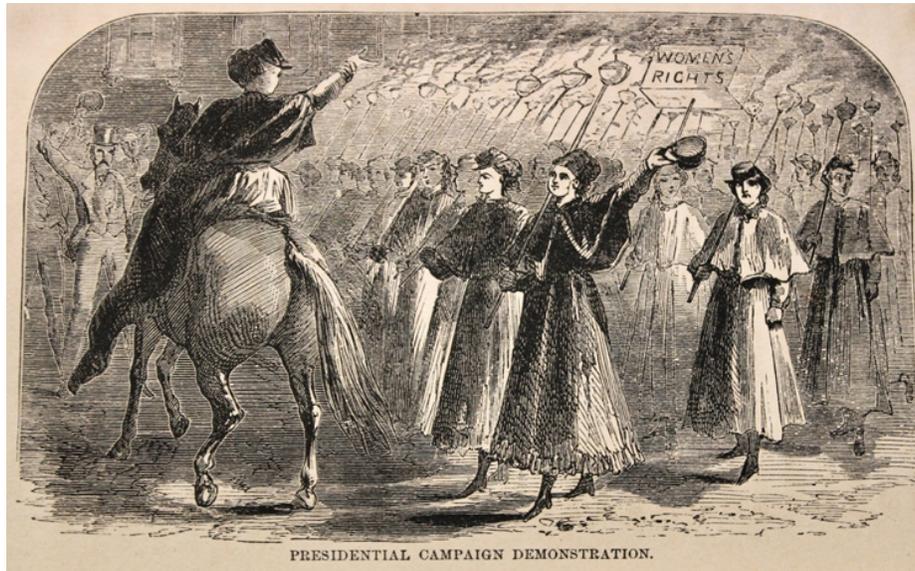


Catherine Esther Beecher (1800-1878) was an educator, writer, and sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe, who is known for her strong opinions on female education as well as advocating the incorporation of kindergarten into children's education. Though she was not a suffragist, she was opposed to the exploitation of women and children in the home and the factory (*The Evils Suffered by American Women and American Children*, 1846). Beecher also wrote handbooks for housewives, including *Treatise on Domestic Economy* (1843) and *The American Woman's Home* (1869), which she co-wrote with Harriet. *Woman's Profession as Mother and Educator* is an anti-woman's suffrage work. *Woman's Profession as Mother and Educator* contains three addresses given in Boston, Hartford, and New York. In her introduction, Beecher writes, "The object of the following pages is to present the subject of woman's profession as mother and chief educator of our race in connection with the present demand that she shall also assume the responsibilities of civil government" (p. 1). She further notes in "An Address on Female Suffrage" that she "present[s] the views of that large portion of my sex who are opposed to such a change of our laws and customs as would place the responsibility of civil government on woman" (p. 3). The other addresses include "An Address to Ladies of Hartford, Conn., Invited from All Religious Denominations" and "An Address to the Christian Women of America."



OCLC lists only three copies, two in the United States (Yale and University of Michigan).





“Women...Will Become Brawling Politicians, Greedy Office-Seekers, and Bold, Hard, Unwomanly Aspirants for Place and Power”

6. BROCKETT, L[inus] P[ierpont]. *Woman: Her Rights, Wrongs, Privileges, and Responsibilities*. Hartford, [Connecticut]: Published by L. Stebbins, 1869.

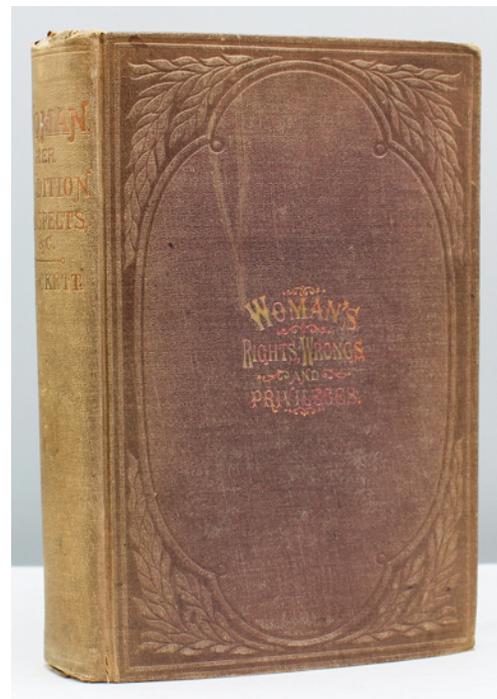
Octavo. 1-49, 52-126, 129-447 pp. Despite odd pagination, work is complete. With frontispiece and 20 plates.

Publisher's purple cloth stamped in blind and titled in gilt. Fading to spine and some rubbing to extremities. Edges sprinkled brown. Some light toning to plates and some offsetting to their versos from text, but overall a very good, clean, and tight copy.

\$300

First edition.

In *Woman: Her Rights, Wrongs, Privileges, and Responsibilities*, Linus Pierpont Brockett (1820-1893) delivers a lengthy and purportedly scientific argument against American women achieving equal rights. He takes particular issue with women finding employment, and most of the plates in the present book display supposedly scandalous scenes of women at work. Those scenes include a sculpture studio full of women, with several of them crafting a large statue of a woman (p. 91); a newspaper editors' office occupied exclusively by women (p. 185); and a woman campaigning for the presidency (p. 281). Of these illustrations, Brockett writes that “a few refer to that period, which we hope is far distant, when women will enter upon a political career, and forgetting the graces and delicacy which

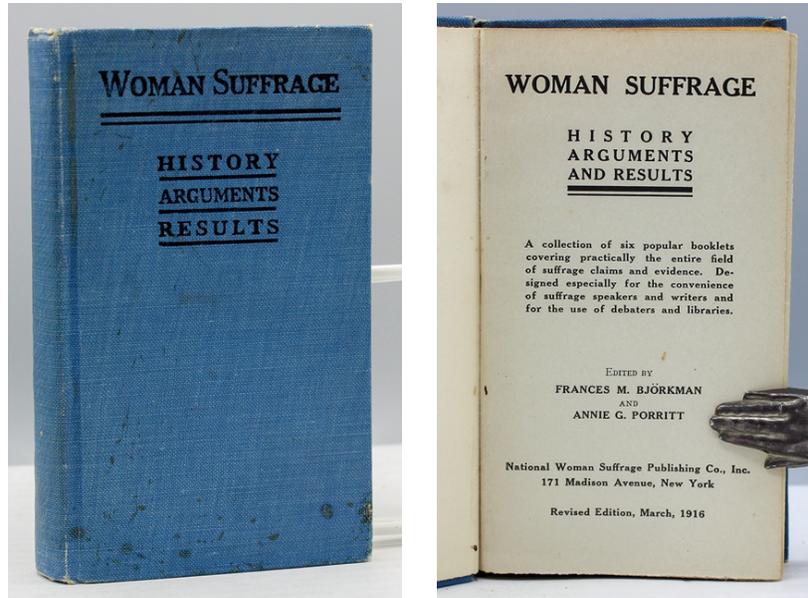


now cause them to be loved, honored, and revered, will become brawling politicians, greedy office-seekers, and bold, hard, unwomanly aspirants for place and power," (p. 3).



Linus Pierpont Brockett (1820-1893) was a historical writer and a graduate of Yale Medical College. He contributed to encyclopedias and wrote several books on the Civil War, including *Woman's Work in the Civil War: A Record of Heroism, Patriotism, and Patience* (1865).





With Chapters by Ida Husted Harper, Jane Addams,  
Carrie Chapman Catt, and Alice Stone Blackwell

7. BJÖRKMAN, Frances M. and Annie G. Porritt. *Woman Suffrage: History, Arguments and Results*. New York: National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 1916.

3½ in. x 6 in. 235 pp.

Publisher's blue cloth titled in black. Some spotting to front cover. Slight silverfish damage to bottom edge of front pastedown. Ink ownership signature of a Mrs. Hughes, dated 1916. Toning from old clipping affecting verso of title and facing contents page.

\$300

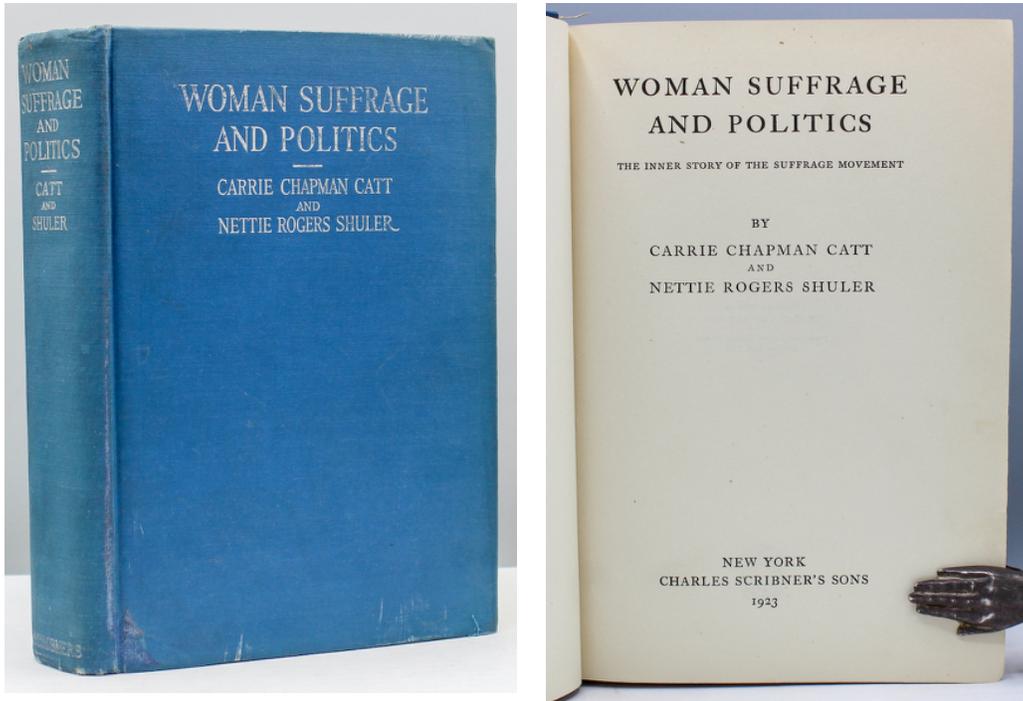
Revised edition, with an expanded section on "Where Women Vote" (i.e., where women were legally allowed to vote). First published in 1913.

A collection of pro-suffrage writings with chapters by Ida Husted Harper, Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Alice Stone Blackwell. The chapters address the history of suffrage in the United States, where in the world women are legally allowed to vote, and why women should vote, plus a rebuttal to anti-suffrage ideas.

Frances Maule Björkman (1879 – 1966) was a feminist and socialist organizer active in New York. She was a member of the National Woman Suffrage Association and of the Heterodoxy women's debate group, and lived at the Helicon Home Colony, an experimental community founded by Upton Sinclair.

Annie G. Porritt (1861 – 1932) was a journalist, author, and member of the Birth Control League and the managing editor of their official periodical, the *Birth Control Review* (under Margaret Sanger as editor).





Limited Edition Signed by Carrie Chapman Catt,  
President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

8. CATT, Carrie Chapman and Nettie Rogers Shuler. *Woman Suffrage and Politics*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1923.

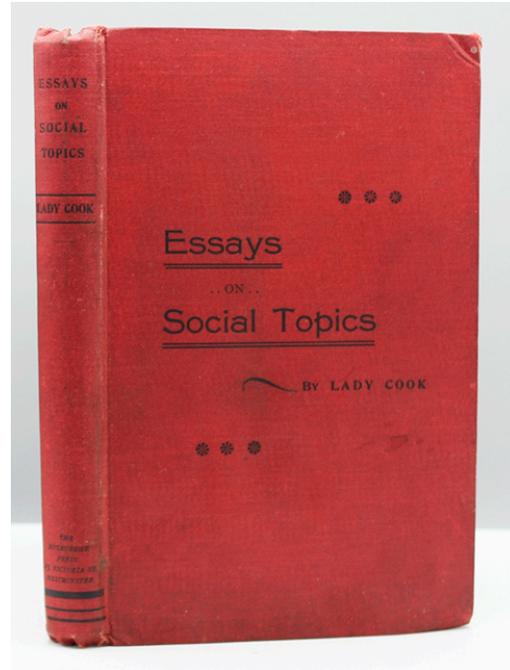
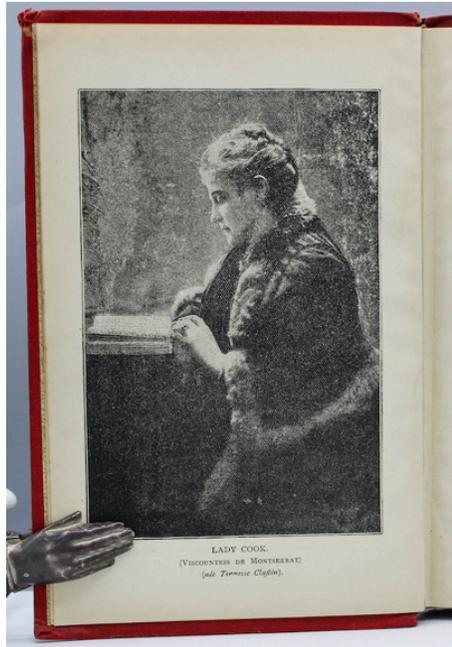
Octavo. xii, 504 pp. With a tipped-in leaf signed by Carrie Chapman Catt.

Publisher's blue cloth titled in silver. Cloth a bit rubbed. Toning and some light foxing to the tipped-in leaf. Still a clean, tight, very good copy.

\$650

First edition. One of 1,000 copies containing a tipped-in leaf signed by Carrie Chapman Catt. The edition was "limited to one thousand copies...specially printed and reserved for those whose contributions in work or money made the winning of woman suffrage possible."

The present work chronicles the history of the women's suffrage movement from 1848 up to the addition of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution in August 1920. It also includes a chapter titled "Negro Suffrage as a Political Necessity" (p. 59), reflections on the aftermath of gaining the right to vote, and a timeline of the women's suffrage Amendment dating back to 1878. In the preface, the authors write: "We are sure that history would be worthless if it took no account of the observations made within a movement by those who have been a part of it...the facts and deductions...here assembled, should prove of significance to the advocates, perhaps especially the women advocates, of each recurring struggle in the evolution of democracy," (p. viii - ix).



**Essays on Marriage, Politics, and Women's Rights  
By the Female Stockbroker and Newspaper Editor Tennessee Claflin**

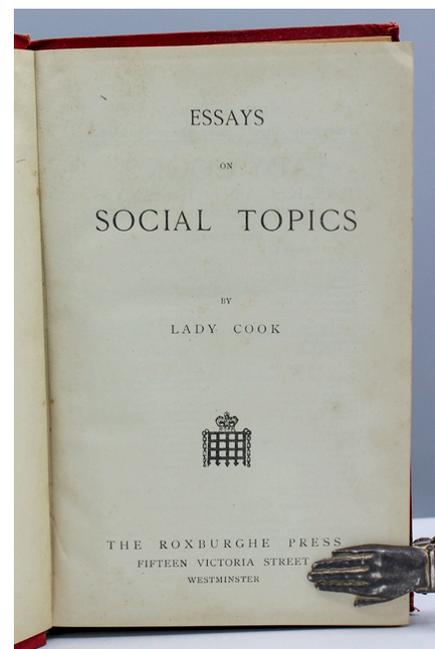
9. [CLAFLIN, Tennessee.] *Essays on Social Topics*. By Lady Cook. Westminster [England]: The Roxburghe Press, [n.d., 1895-1900].

Octavo. [viii], 158 pp., pp. 1-124. Book I is paginated 1-80, Book II is paginated 81-158, and Book III is paginated 1-124. Books I and II are printed on the same paper stock; Book III and the front matter also seem to have been published on the same paper stock, which is different from that of Books I and II.

Publisher's bright red cloth stamped and lettered in black. Some chipping to cloth at head of spine and a bit of toning and bubbling to cloth on boards. The leaf after the contents is loose and laid in at its original position. The paper stock of Books I and II is of a lower quality than that of Book III; the leaves in Books I and II are uniformly toned and slightly fragile and there are some nicks to the leaves at the fore-edge. Leaves in Book III are slightly toned at edges but otherwise clean. A bit of light pencil marginalia throughout. A good, sound copy.

\$450

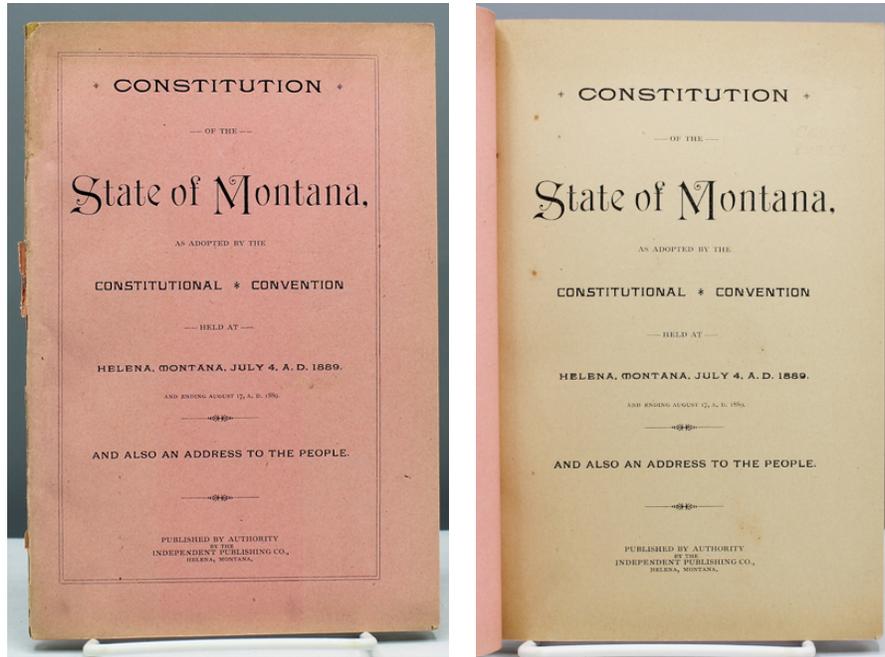
Neither an edition statement nor a publication date is specified in the present item. Most dates for the present item provided on OCLC and COPAC range between 1895 and 1900, and we cannot specify the edition of the present item with



confidence based on the information available to us. The two different paper stocks in the present item, along with the separate pagination of Book III, implies that Books I and II were printed before Book III and the front matter. However, OCLC and COPAC do not list any editions of the present item that were published without Book III; in other words, it seems that there was no earlier edition comprising only Books I and II. Additionally, the publisher's ad on the verso of the title-page announces a "New Series" of books with the series title *Lady Cook's Talks and Essays on Social and Other Topics* that comprises Books I, II, and III collected in the present item, as well as three additional entries in the series. However, it seems that no edition including any later entries in the series was ever published as *Essays on Social Topics* or any similar titles.

In 1870, women's suffrage activist Tennessee Celeste Claflin (1844 – 1923) and her sister Victoria Claflin Woodhull (1838 – 1927) became the first women to open a Wall Street brokerage firm. They used the profits from their firm, Woodhull, Claflin, & Company, to publish the politically radical newspaper *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*. In 1871, the *Weekly* was the first United States periodical to publish *The Communist Manifesto* in English and, a year later, printed the article that prompted the 1875 adultery trial of prominent clergyman Harry Ward Beecher. Some of the pieces in *Essays on Social Topics* are reprinted from articles that Tennessee Claflin wrote for the *Weekly*.





*“Women...Have the Right to Vote”*

10. *Constitution of the State of Montana, as Adopted by the Constitutional Convention Held at Helena, Montana, July 4, A.D. 1889, and Ending August 17, A.D. 1889, and also an Address to the People.* Helena, Montana: Independent Publishing Co., 1889.

Octavo. 76 pp.

Original pink paper wrappers titled in black. Chipping to spine. Wrappers sunned, most significantly on back cover. Ink smudges to two pages. A very good copy of an important women's suffrage item that granted Montana women the right to vote in school district elections and to hold office in school district positions.

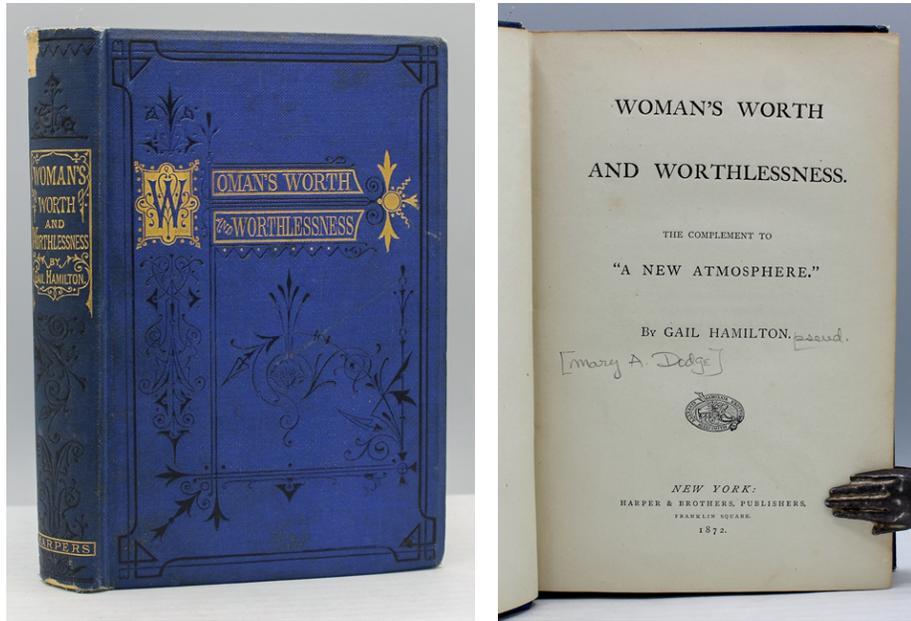
\$200

First edition.

Article IX, sections ten and twelve, are crucial to the history of women's suffrage in the United States. Section ten states, "Women shall be eligible to hold the office of county superintendent of schools or any school district election." Section twelve stated, "Women who are tax-payers and possessed of the qualifications for the right of suffrage required of men by this constitution shall equally, with men, have the right to vote." A general public election approved the constitution on October 1, 1889. Montana became a state on November 8, 1889. White women in Montana did not gain full voting rights until 1914 (Native women were denied the right to vote until the passage of the Indian Citizenship Act in 1924).

*US Women's Suffrage Timeline, 1648 to 2016* (webpage). National Parks Service.





### Anti-Suffrage Essays by One of the First Woman Political Correspondents in Washington

11. [DODGE, Mary Abigail]. *Woman's Worth and Worthlessness*. The Complement to "A New Atmosphere." By Gail Hamilton [pseudonym]. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1872.

Octavo. 291, 8 (publisher's ads) pp.

Publisher's blue cloth ruled and stamped in black and gilt. Spine lettered in gilt and stamped in black. Half-inch chip in cloth at head of spine. Brown endpapers. A bit of wear and toning to cloth and some rubbing to corners. Some light toning to margins and some light foxing, mostly to edges. A very good, bright, and tight copy.

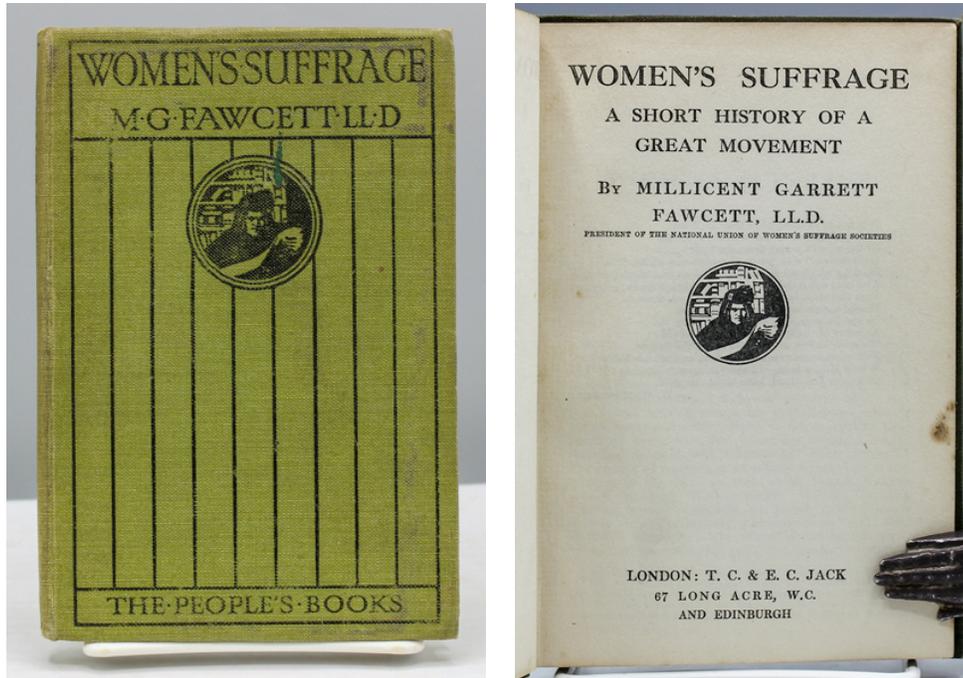
\$300

First edition of Mary Abigail Dodge's collection of anti-suffragist essays arguing that any reform in women's lives must first occur in the home, as opposed to a more direct approach to political influence.

Mary Abigail Dodge (1833-1896) was a journalist, essayist, and one of the first women to work as a political correspondent in Washington, D.C. While Dodge believed in education and equal employment opportunities for all, she thought that suffrage would prove a burden for women, whose correct and most important role was within the home. In the preface to the present volume, she writes, "Looking but casually at Woman Suffrage, I regarded it with indifference. From a careful survey I can not regard it but with apprehension. The more closely I scrutinize it, the more formidable seems to me the revolution which it implies, the more onerous seem the duties which it imposes" (p. v).

*The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, p. 301.





### The Leader of the Constitutional Women's Suffrage Movement Reflects on Her Efforts

12. FAWCETT, Millicent Garrett. *Women's Suffrage: A Short History of a Great Movement*. By...[the] President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. London: T.C. & E. Jack, [1912].

Small octavo. 94, [2 ads] pp. With a list of other important suffrage texts, including works by John Stuart Mill, Sylvia Pankhurst, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman (p. 90).

Publisher's olive-green cloth stamped in black. Some rubbing to cloth. Some foxing to edges. Toning to rectos of flyleaves, as usual. Otherwise, clean throughout. A very good, tight copy of a suffrage memoir by the leader of the constitutional women's suffrage movement in Britain.

\$950

First edition. Date from publisher's stamp (1/12).

Millicent Garrett Fawcett, LL.D. (1847 – 1929), was one of the most important figures in the women's suffrage movement. She supported a wide variety of causes including equal education, equal pay, ending the exploitation of working women, and creating legislation against child marriage and sex trafficking. Early in her career, Fawcett founded Newnham College, a women's college at Cambridge, and supported early bids to open Cambridge degrees to women. She was also a supporter of adult education who served as a governor of Bedford College, a teacher training school; in 1899, the University of St. Andrews awarded her an honorary LL.D.

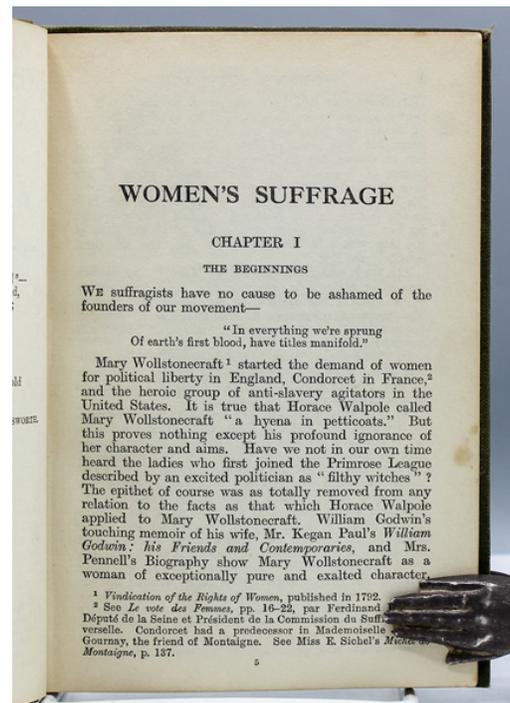
Oxford DNB: Fawcett was a "committee member of the London National Society for Woman (later Women's) Suffrage from its foundation in 1867...[she] made her debut as a speaker for the cause at the first public suffrage meeting held in London on 17 July 1869 and in a lecture in March 1870 to a large audience at the town hall in Brighton...She became well known as a speaker and

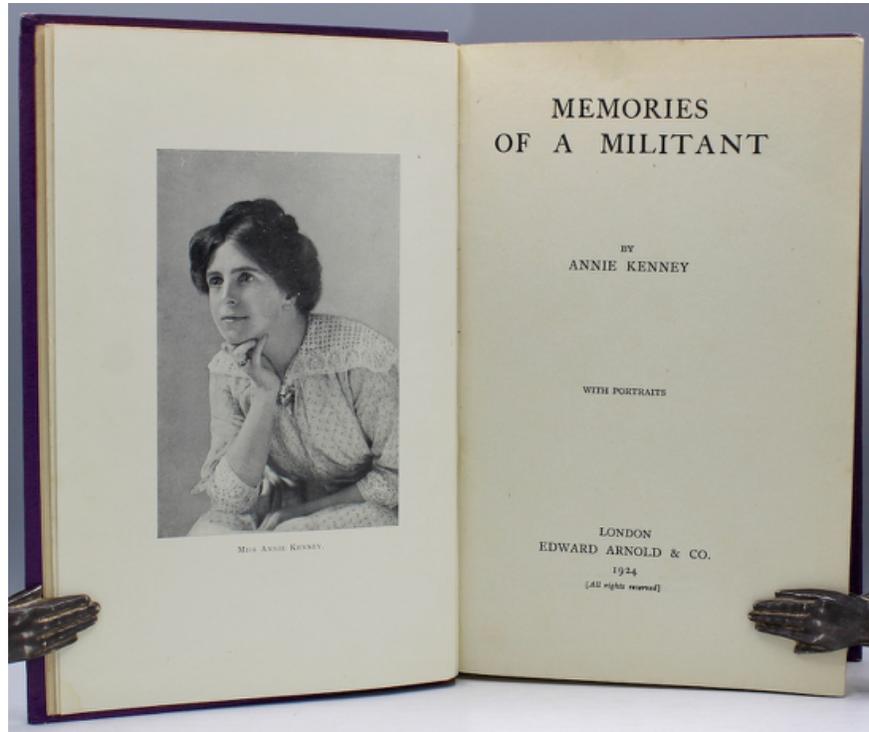
lecturer—on political and academic subjects as well as women’s issues—in the 1870s, when women rarely ventured onto public platforms. She continued to speak and write for women’s suffrage and, after the death of Lydia Becker in 1890, emerged as the movement’s leader, presiding from 1893 over a committee...which led to the foundation of the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) in 1897...

“The NUWSS, reorganized under [Fawcett’s] presidency in 1907, and much the largest of the suffrage societies with more than 50,000 members by 1913, was committed to constitutional methods...Her connections with higher education helped to recruit the university educated women who were prominent in the leadership of the movement and to give it credibility among educated men: in 1908 she became the first woman to address the Oxford Union.”

Along with authoring books like *Political Economy for Beginners* (1870), *Essays and Lectures on Social and Political Subjects* (1872), and *The Life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria* (1895), and *The Women’s Victory* (1920), Fawcett was a journalist who wrote for numerous suffrage publications and women’s magazines. She also reported on the Boer War: “A patriotic critic of Liberal ‘pro-Boer’ opponents of the war, she was nominated to lead the commission of women sent out in 1901 to South Africa to investigate Emily Hobhouse’s indictment of atrocious conditions in concentration camps where the families of Boer soldiers were interned. Never before had women been charged with such a responsible mission in wartime. Their report, published in 1902, was unsympathetic to the ‘insanitary habits’ of the Boers but by no means uncritical of the British authorities,” (Oxford DNB).

“I cannot say I *became* a suffragist. I always was one, from the time I was old enough to think at all about the principles of Representative Government,” (NUWSS typescript, n.d., Manchester Central Library, M50/2/10/20).





One of the First Autobiographies of a Militant Suffragist,  
With Eight Portraits of Suffrage Leaders like the Pankhursts and Constance Lytton

13. KENNEY, Annie. *Memories of a Militant*. With Portraits. London: Edward Arnold & Co., 1924.

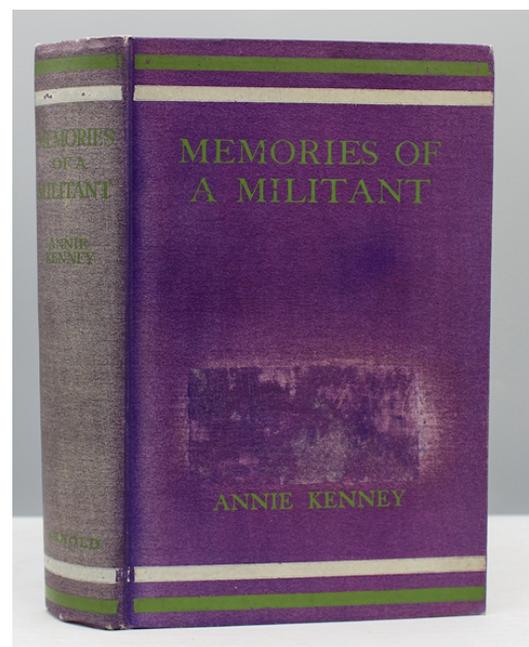
Octavo. xi, 308 pp. 16 pp. publisher's ads. With 8 plates from portrait photographs of Christabel Pankhurst, Emmeline Pankhurst, Constance Lytton, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, and other important women's suffrage figures.

Original purple cloth stamped in green and white (a color scheme often used by suffragists). Fading to cloth at spine. Faded rectangular mark to cloth of front board, probably from a removed library label. Some toning to endpapers, but otherwise very clean throughout. A very good, tight, and bright copy of an important work by a leader of the militant women's suffrage movement.

\$1,250

First edition.

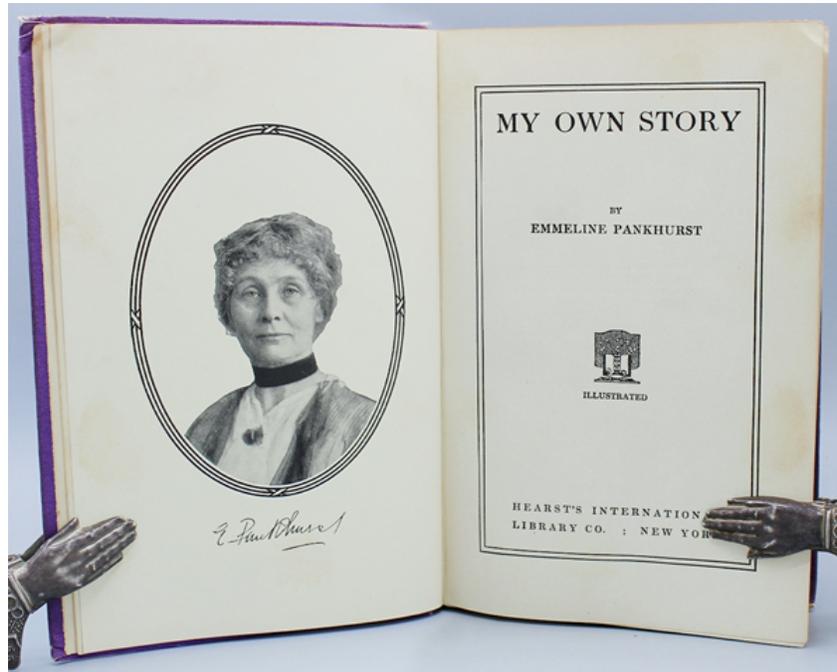
Annie Kenney (1879-1953) was a suffragist and the right hand of Women's Social and Political Union leaders Christabel and Emmeline Pankhurst. Unlike many suffrage leaders at the time, Kenney came from a working-class background: she was employed at a mill for fifteen



years and, along with her suffrage activism, was also committed to trade union organizing and socialism. One of Kenney's most important acts as a member of the WSPU was the historic interruption of a political meeting at the Manchester Free Trade Hall in 1905, when Kenney and Christabel Pankhurst unfurled a flag reading "Votes for Women" and demanded that Sir Edward Grey and Winston Churchill address the issue of women's suffrage. Kenney was also a co-founder of the first branch of the WSPU, which she and Minnie Baldock (1864-1954) established in Canning Town, London in 1906. Kenney's *Memories of a Militant* was the second autobiography by one of the militant suffragists, preceded only by Emmeline Pankhurst's *My Own Story* (1914).

Oxford DNB.





[Militant Suffrage Leader's Account of the British Suffrage Movement,  
Including Her Persecution, Criminal Acts, and Torture](#)

14. PANKHURST, Emmeline. *My Own Story*. [Cover title: *Mrs. Pankhurst's Own Story*]. New York: Hearst's International Library Co., [1914].

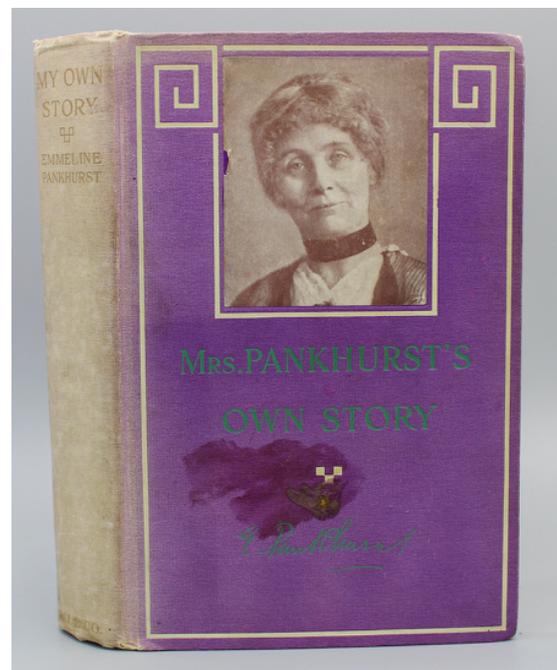
Octavo. [1], [1, blank], [7], [1, blank], [3], [1, blank], [1], [1, blank], 364 pp. Photographically reproduced frontispiece of the author with tissue guard and sixteen photographic reproduced plates showing women engaging in political demonstrations or being placed under arrest.

Original purple cloth decorated in white and lettered in green with paste-on photographic reproduction of the author's portrait on front cover. Spine toned and edges of cloth a bit toned, small stain to front cover. Corners and spine extremities lightly worn, very minor foxing to a few leaves and plates. A very good copy.

\$200

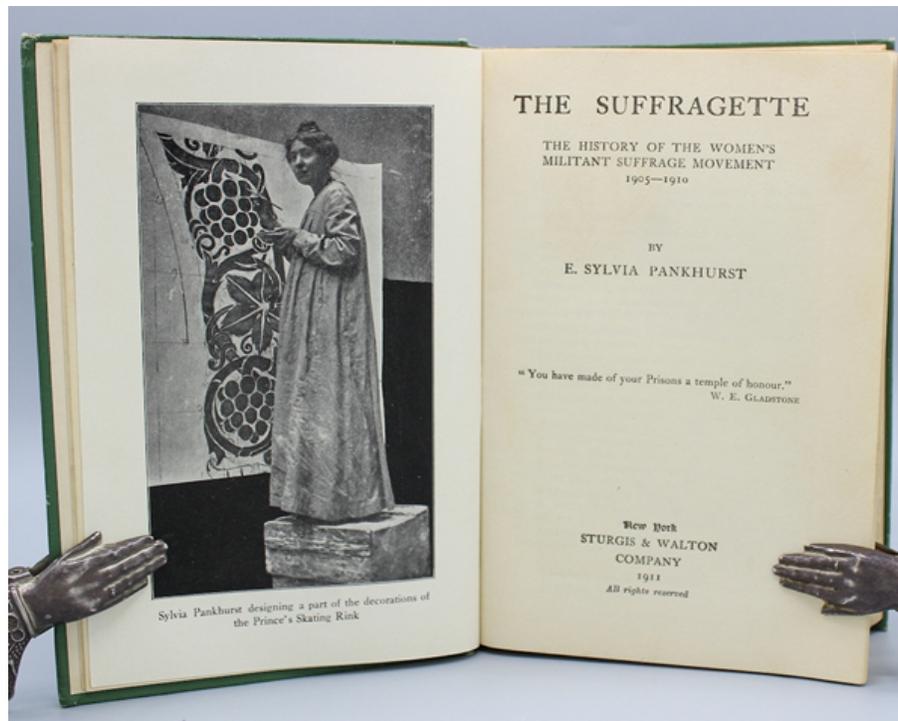
First U.S. Edition. The first edition was published in London earlier the same year.

Emmeline Pankhurst (née Goulden, 1858-1928) was a social reformer, founder of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), and the wife of radical socialist Richard Pankhurst, known for leading the women's suffrage movement in Britain and for her



violent militant activism. *My Own Story* documents Pankhurst's personal struggles while advocating women's suffrage, which included arrest, imprisonment, hunger and thirst strikes, police brutality (Pankhurst was crushed in the arms of Inspector Rolfe, who violently lifted her and forced her into a car, an incident captured in a now-famous photograph), and torture in the form of force-feedings while incarcerated. In spite of unrelenting persecution, Pankhurst and others sympathetic to the cause of women's suffrage began engaging in violent militancy in the form of bombings, arson, cutting telegraph and telephone wires, attacking art treasures (Mary Richardson slashed Velasquez's *Rokeby Venus*), and damaging golf courses (Oxford DNB).





First American Edition of an Account of Women's Suffrage  
By Radical Anti-Fascist and Women's Rights Activist E. Sylvia Pankhurst

15. PANKHURST, E[stelle] Sylvia. *The Suffragette: The History of the Women's Militant Suffrage Movement 1905-1910*. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co., 1911.

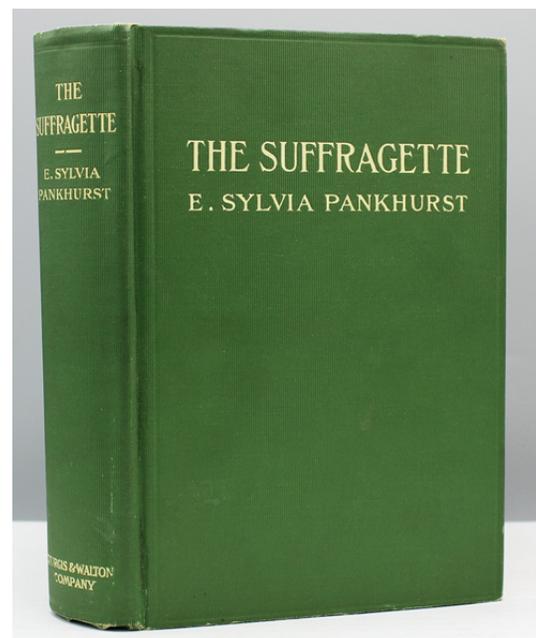
Octavo. [8] pp., pp. [1-2], 3-517. With frontisportrait and 31 photograph plates, plus two unnumbered full-page reprintings of other political material (a 1908 political cartoon and an undated Women's Social and Political Union event announcement) after pages 236 and 262.

Publisher's vertical-grained green cloth. Spine and front cover ruled in blind and lettered in white. A bit of rubbing to corners. Endpapers toned and a bit of stray toning to edges, but otherwise very bright throughout. A small open tear on page 333, no text is affected. A clean, tight, near-fine copy.

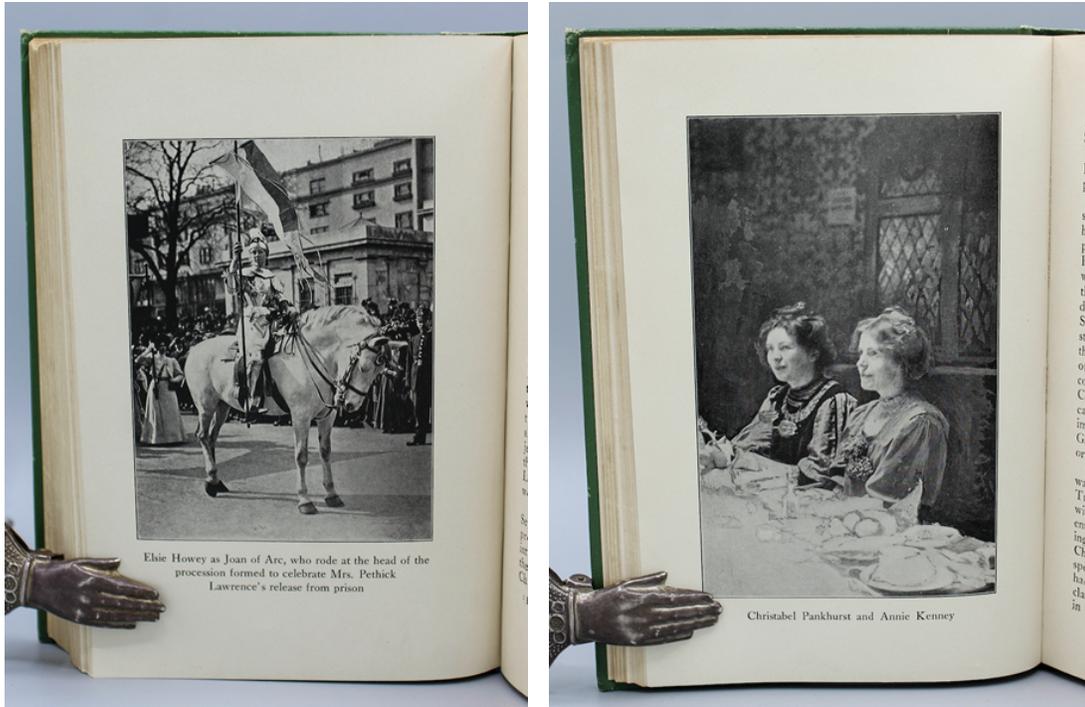
\$850

First American edition, published shortly after the first UK edition. *The Suffragette* is a history of the Women's Social and Political Union, of which Pankhurst was a member.

After being expelled from the Women's Social and Political Union in 1913 over her vocal support for the Dublin Lockout, E. Sylvia Pankhurst (1882-1960) founded



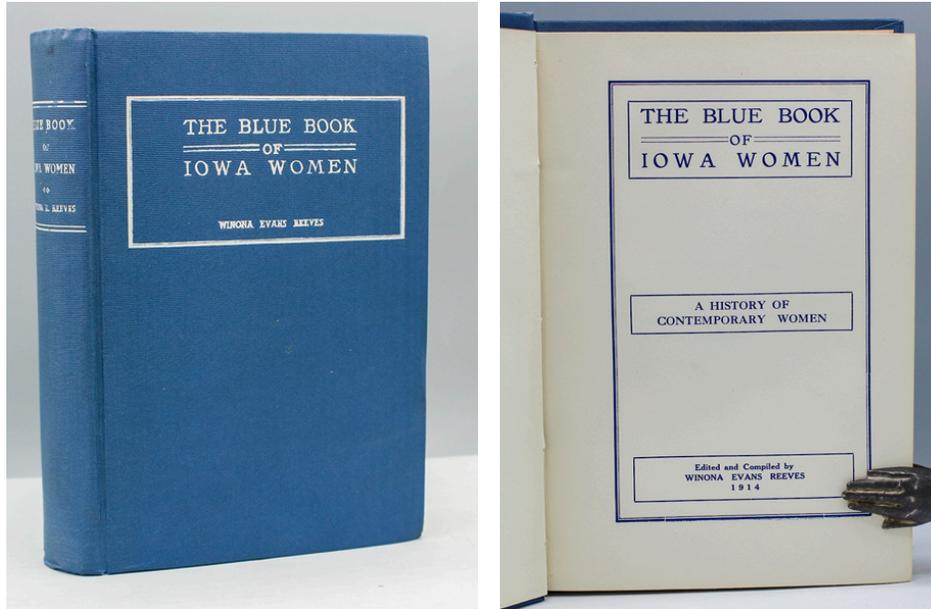
the East London Federation of Suffragettes, which she renamed the Women's Suffrage Federation and then the Workers' Socialist Federation as its goals evolved. During World War I, Pankhurst's newspaper *The Woman's Dreadnought* was considered one of the leading sources for information on anti-war organizing. Pankhurst lived the last five years of her life in Ethiopia, where she organized against fascism and colonialism and edited a periodical, the *Ethiopia Observer*. When Pankhurst died in Ethiopia, the emperor insisted that she be given a state funeral, and she was buried in a special plot reserved for the nation's heroes. Along with *The Suffragette*, Pankhurst wrote *The Suffragette Movement* (1931) and *The Home Front* (1932).



This edition is scarce. OCLC lists only two other copies in the United States (one in San Francisco and one in Iowa) and three copies at the British Library.

Oxford DNB.





Encyclopedia of Important Iowa Women  
Including Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Bird Babb

16. REEVES, Winona Evans. *The Blue Book of Iowa Women*. [Mexico, Missouri: Missouri Printing and Publishing Company,] 1914.

Octavo. 297, [3] pp.

Original blue cloth titled in white. A clean, near-fine copy.

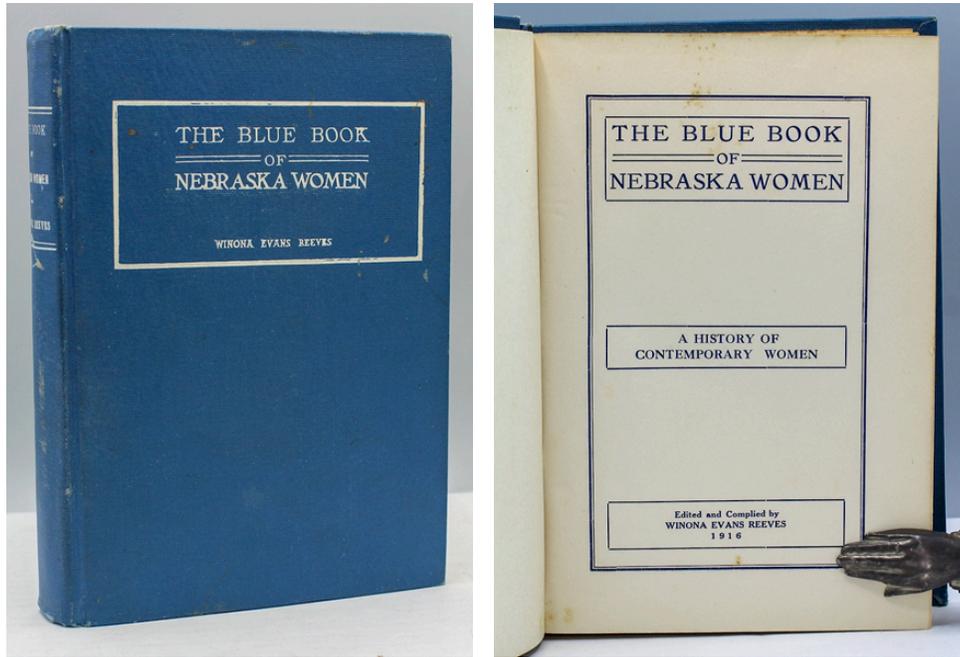
\$600

First edition.

A record of important Iowa women dating back to settlers in the early nineteenth century, including figures like Carrie Chapman Catt and pioneer and educator Alice Bird Babb. This is a comprehensive record of women physicians, religious officials, suffragists, journalists, authors, pioneers, educators, and more. Most of the women included in the present work are not well-known historical figures, so this is a valuable source of information on women whose histories might be otherwise undocumented.

Winona Evans Reeves (1871 – 1955) was a journalist, an editor, and the vice president of the National Federation of Press Women between 1939 and 1941. She was also a member of the American Association of University Women, Daughters of American Revolution, and served as the vice president of the Illinois Woman's Press Association between 1940 and 1941. She also published *the Blue Book of Nebraska Women* (1916).





Encyclopedia of Important Nebraska Women  
Including Willa Cather and Clara Bewick Colby

17. REEVES, Winona Evans. *The Blue Book of Nebraska Women*. A History of Contemporary Women. [Mexico, Missouri: Missouri Printing and Publishing Company,] 1916.

Octavo. 235, [2, index] pp.

Original blue cloth titled in white. Some rubbing to spine and a few small spots of discoloration to cloth. Some foxing to edges. Contemporary bookplate to front pastedown with ink ownership signature on it (Sarah Weaver, May 1917). Offsetting from bookplate onto front flyleaf. A very good, tight, internally clean copy of an uncommon book.

\$600

OCLC locates twelve physical copies, seven of which are in Nebraska.

A record of important Nebraska women dating back to settlers in the early nineteenth century, including figures like Willa Cather and suffragist Clara Bewick Colby. This is a comprehensive record of women physicians, suffragists, journalists, authors, pioneers, educators, and more. The author also provides information on their families and traces the lineages of many of these women back to European immigrants. Most of the women included in the present work are not well-known historical figures, so this is a valuable source of information on women whose histories might be otherwise undocumented.



18. ROBINSON, Harriet H[anson]. *Massachusetts in the Woman Suffrage Movement. A General, Political, Legal, and Legislative History from 1774, to 1881.* Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1881.

Octavo. xi, [1], [7]-265 pp.

Publisher's brown cloth, ruled in black with black foliage pattern on front cover and spine, spine lettered in gilt, green floral patterned endpapers. Slight wear to corners and spine extremities, a few small tears and minor fraying to head and tail of spine, a bit of soiling and toning to cloth, gentle lean to spine. Contemporary ink inscription on front flyleaf. A very good copy.

\$750

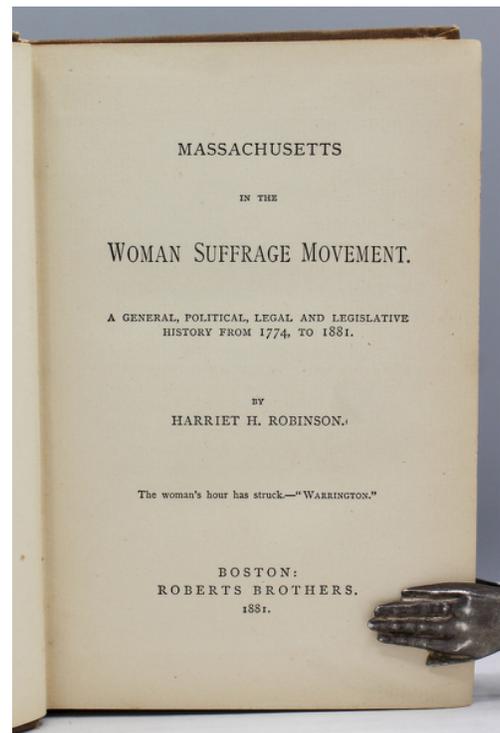
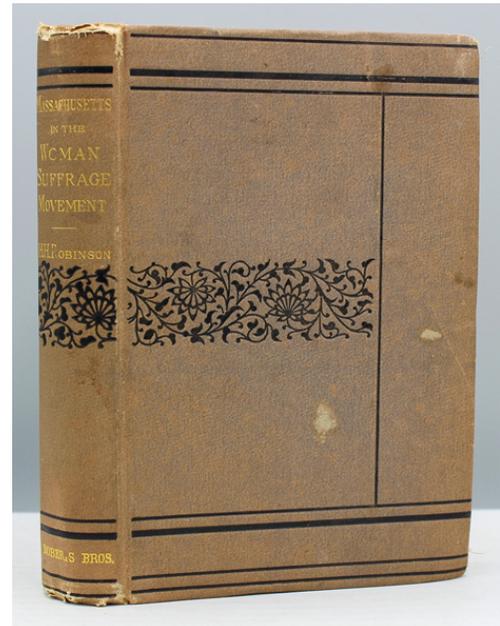
First edition.

In her introduction, the author gives thanks to Louisa May Alcott, Samuel E. Sewell, Franklin B. Sanborn, and Wendell Phillips.

Harriet Jane Hanson Robinson (1825-1911) was a women's rights advocate, abolitionist, the wife of anti-slavery and pro-labor newspaper editor William Robinson, and "mill girl." From the age of ten and until she was twenty-three, she worked in the mills, an experience she wrote about in *Loom and Spindle, or Life Among The Early Mill Girls* (1898). Robinson joined Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1881. *Massachusetts in the Woman Suffrage Movement* was written because "Without an authentic record...the coming generation might...forget its early workers" (p. x). Her "sources of information have been carefully preserved reports of meetings; legislative documents and records; 'Warrington's' letters and writings in the *Springfield Republican*, *New York Tribune*, and other newspapers; letters from friends of the cause from all parts of the country, and the personal reminiscences of old-time workers" (pp. x-xi).

OCLC records seven copies (Colgate University, NY Historical Society, Wellesley College, University of North Carolina, Rutgers, SUNY, and University of Michigan).

*The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, p. 915.



## The First International History of Women's Rights in English

19. SCHIRMACHER, [Käthe]. *The Modern Woman's Rights Movement: A Historical Survey*. Translated... by Carl Conrad Eckhardt. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1912.

Octavo. xvi, 280, [4 publisher's ads] pp.

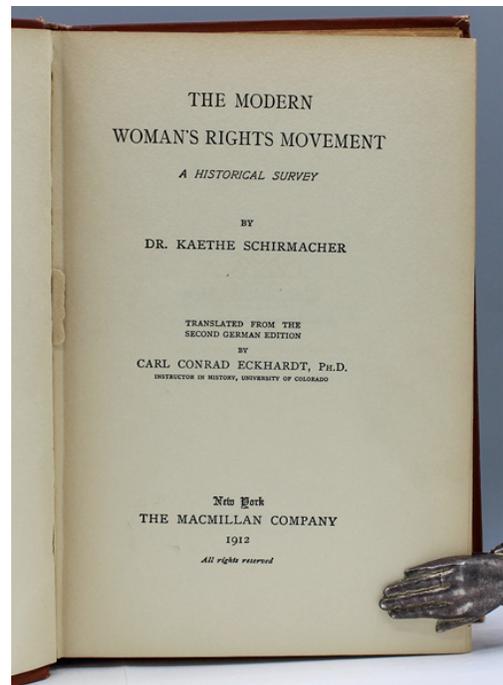
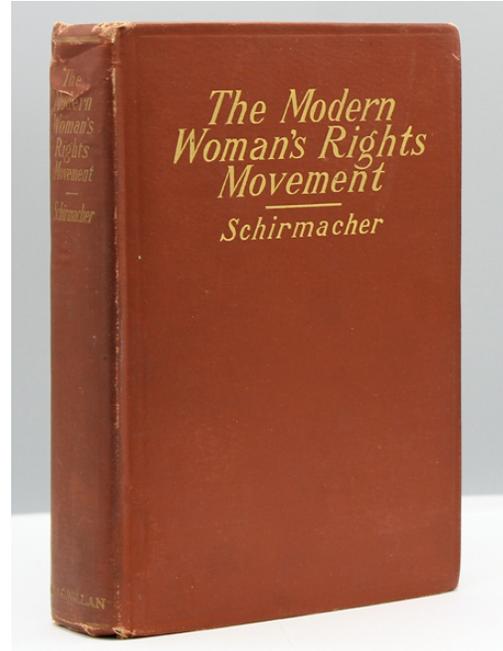
Publisher's brick red cloth titled in gilt. Light dampstaining at gutter to the first few leaves. Empty envelope laid down on lower pastedown. A very good, bright, and clean copy of the first "English book giving a history of the woman's rights movement in all countries of the world," (translator's preface).

\$200

First edition in English, from the second German edition. Originally published as *Die modern Frauenbewegung* (1905; second ed. 1909).

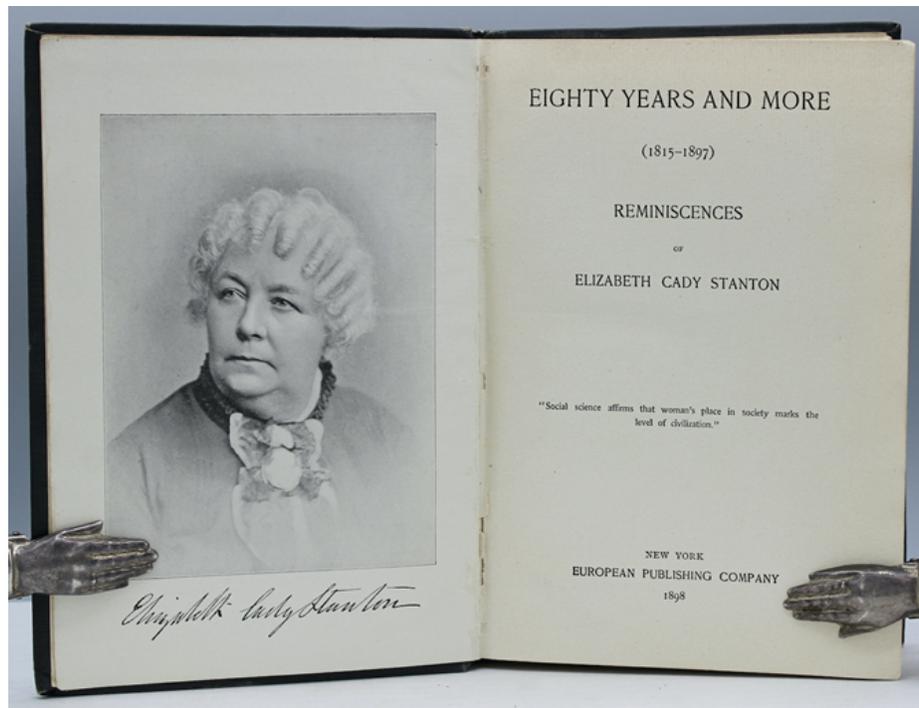
Käthe Schirmacher (1865 – 1930) was a leading figure in the international women's rights movement of the nineteenth century, alongside leaders like Millicent Fawcett, Anna Howard Shaw, Carrie Chapman Catt, Frederikke Marie Quam, Aletta Jacobs, and Anita Augspurg. Schirmacher advocated for suffrage, full legal rights for women, equal education, and freedom of employment—all necessities for the liberated "modern woman" that she outlines in the present work. She was also an investigative journalist who published numerous works on the history of the women's movement, as well as studies that compared the progress of the movement between countries. The present work is a sort of culmination of her research that both reports history and summarizes the state of women's rights in Schirmacher's moment.

Shortly after the publication of this English-language edition, Schirmacher broke ties with the women's movement and began writing and publishing German propaganda. After World War I, she fully split from the movement and joined the right-wing German National People's Party.



Offen, Karen. "Kaethe Schirmacher, Investigative Reporter & Activist Journalist: The Paris Writings, 1895-1910," *Journal of the Western Society for French History*, vol. 39 (2011).





The Life and Work of One of the Most Important American Suffragists,  
The “Companion Volume” to the *Woman’s Bible*

20. STANTON, Elizabeth Cady. *Eighty Years and More (1815 – 1897)*. New York: European Publishing Company, 1898.

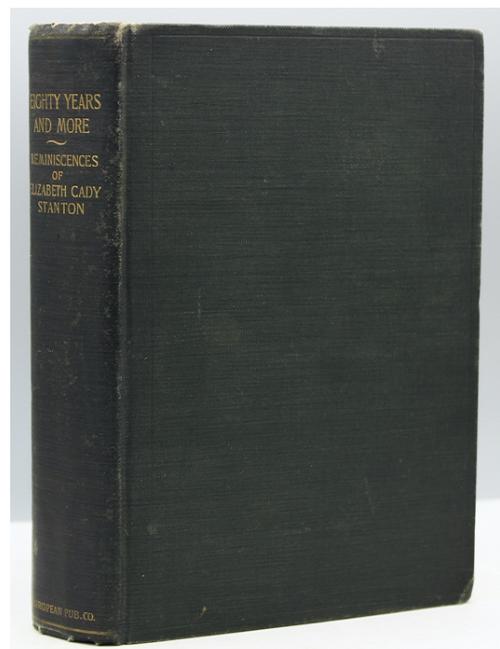
Octavo. ix, 471, [2 ads] pp. With eleven plates, including a photo frontispiece of Stanton. Plates include portraits of Margaret Livingston Cady, many of Stanton’s other relatives, and Susan B. Anthony. The second page of ads is for both parts of *The Woman’s Bible* (1898). Dedicated to Anthony, Stanton’s “steadfast friend for half a century.”

Publisher’s dark green cloth lettered in gilt on spine. Corners a bit bumped. Ink ownership signature, dated 1898, to front flyleaf. Overall a clean copy despite some toning. A very good, tight copy of Stanton’s suffrage memoir.

\$950

First edition. OCLC locates only twelve physical copies of this New York edition (a London edition was published in the same year).

In *Eighty Years and More*, Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815 – 1902) reflects on her lifelong commitment to the rights of women from her days at Emma Willard’s Troy Female Seminary to her critical approach to churches in the last years of her career. In the ANB, Ann D. Gordon describes the present work as a “companion volume” to *The Woman’s*



*Bible*, which Stanton published in full in the same year. The present work is particularly valuable for its account of Stanton's later years, when she began to focus more on her criticism of religion and on "impeaching the Christian theology—as well as all other forms of religion, for their degrading teachings in regard to woman" (p. 383).

Gordon writes, "What set Stanton apart most of all in her last decades was her conviction that the next great struggle would occur not against the state but against churches. In 1885 she tried to shepherd the [National Women's Suffrage Association] into the fray...At about the same time she solicited contributors to a critical exegesis of the Bible. But when she published part one of *The Woman's Bible* in 1895, the [NWSA] repudiated her ideas as damaging to the cause. Opposition from within the movement had no effect on her ambitions. In her mind critics of a struggle with orthodox religion simply echoed those who laughed at a woman's right to vote in 1848."

