

Women's Studies

Suffrage, Science and Medicine, Labor, Education, Fashion, and More

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

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Some Catalogue Highlights



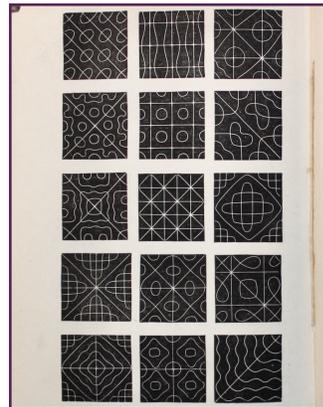
Item #38



Press Pass for the
World's Columbian
Exposition (1893)

*belonging to the
woman journalist*

Margaret J. Codd
Item #7



*On the Connexion of
the Physical Sciences*

*revised with findings
that led to the discovery
of Neptune*

Mary Somerville
Item #28



*The Only Woman
Deep Sea Diver
in the World*

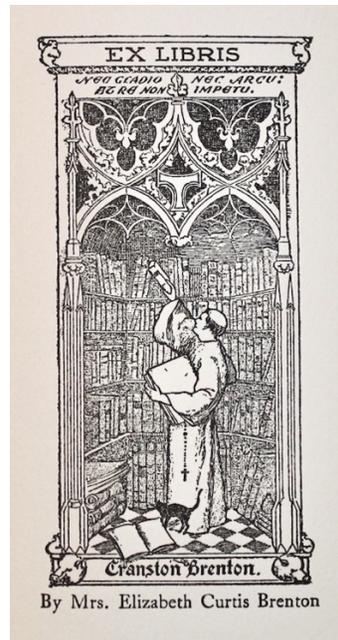
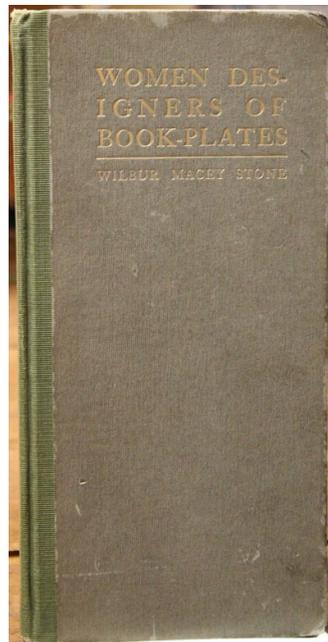
the life and career of
Frances N. Sorcho
Item #29

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Bookplates by Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Women With a Checklist of Dozens of Designers and Engravers

1. [BOOK ARTS.] STONE, Wilbur M. *Women Designers of Book-Plates*. New York: Published for the Tryptich by Randolph R. Beam, 1902.

3¾ in. x 7 ¾ in. Unpaginated. With a frontispiece of a bookplate design by Agnes Castle (printed in black on Japan vellum) and thirty-five other bookplate designs (printed in black on Enfield deckle-edge paper) by woman bookplate designers.

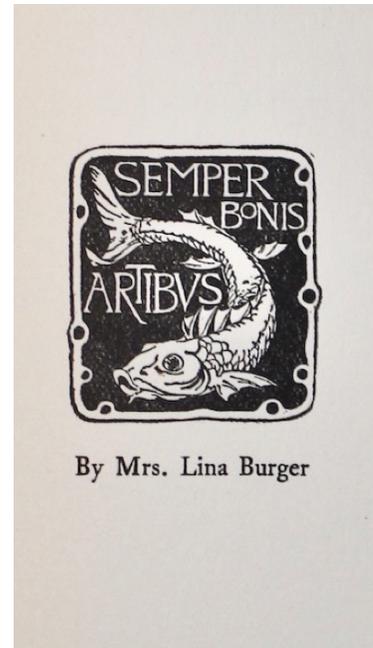
Publisher's gray boards, titled in gilt, with green cloth spine. Some rubbing to extremities. Ink gift signature (dated 1902) to front flyleaf. Some light offsetting from frontispiece. A very good, clean,

and tight copy of this thorough roster of important woman bookplate designers across Britain, the United States, Canada, and Europe.

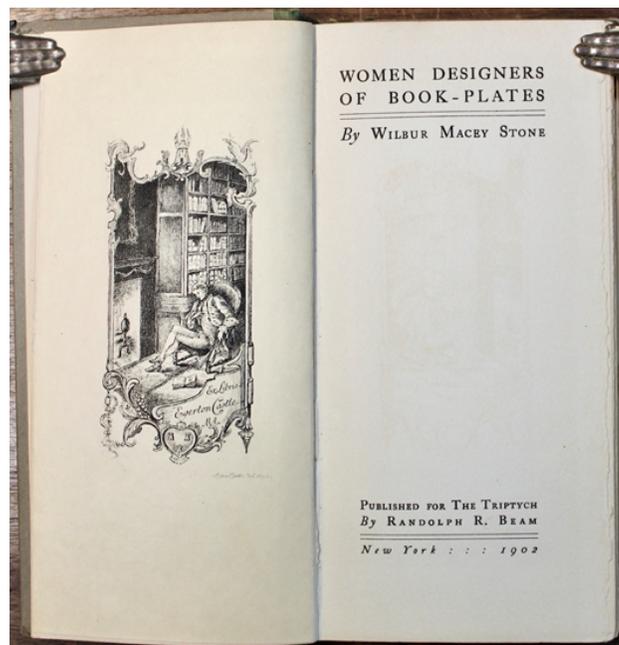
\$400

First edition.

From the introduction: "This essay is not one of history or criticism but rather of appreciation of the work of the women of today in this field of design, although in the last century there were some excellent book-plates made by women. Prominent in the richer collections of the present are a couple of designs by Agnes Berry, made in 1793 for Anna Damer of England; while in France, Louise le Daulceur, Thérèse Brochery, Madame Jourdan and others are known to have signed ex libris. Germany also has a few eighteenth century designs to get credit. The most celebrated woman of the past (and with a past) to do a book-plate is Madame Pompadour who not only designed the little label for her library at Crecy but also etched it."



The checklist of woman designers notes dozens of contemporary artists and engravers active in Austria, Germany, France, Sweden, Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, as well as a few eighteenth-century designers. They are identified by name, country of origin, and (when known) the number of bookplates they had designed. The list of bookplate designs printed in the present book also note the individuals for whom the plates were made.



The "Brandeis Brief," a Landmark in the History of Women's Labor Law,
By the First Jewish Person to Sit on the U.S. Supreme Court

2. [BRANDEIS, Louis Dembitz.] *Curt Muller, Plaintiff in Error v. State of Oregon*. Brief for Defendant in Error. Louis D. Brandeis, Counsel for the State of Oregon. Supreme Court of the United States. October Term, 1907. No. 107. [Boston: n.p., 1908].

Octavo. [2, contents], 113 pp.

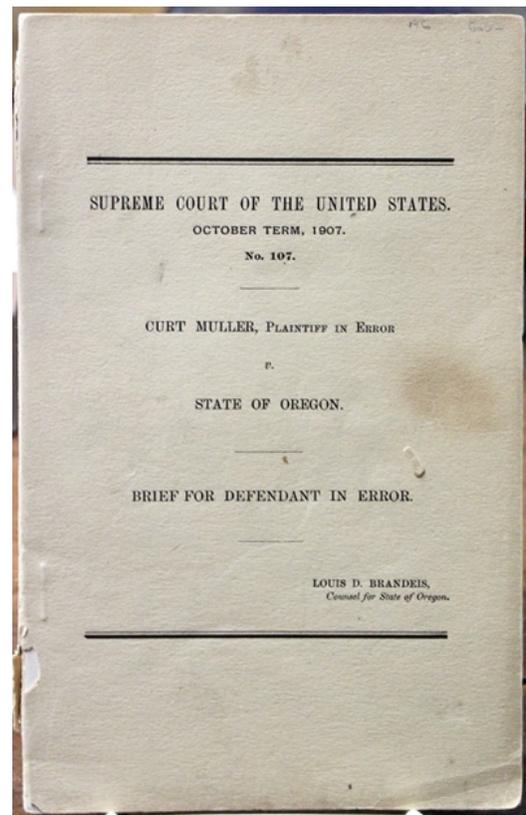
Original buff paper wrappers, a bit toned, with some chipping to back cover. Spine worn away at head and tail, but binding holds firm. Some toning around staples on first page. Still a very good, clean copy of the "Brandeis brief," a landmark document in the history of women's labor rights, penned by Louis D. Brandeis, the first Jewish person appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

\$1,750

Dated January 1908 (see p. 113).

In February 1903, Oregon enacted a law that prohibited women from working in "any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry" for more than ten hours a day. Curt Muller, a laundry owner, was charged in 1905 with requiring his employee, Mrs. E. Gotcher, to work a ten-hour day.

Muller's attorney argued that the law violated Gotcher's Fourteenth Amendment rights by preventing her from freely contracting with her employer, but attorney Louis D. Brandeis (1856 – 1941) successfully contested that women workers needed special protections because of their perceived physical differences from men.



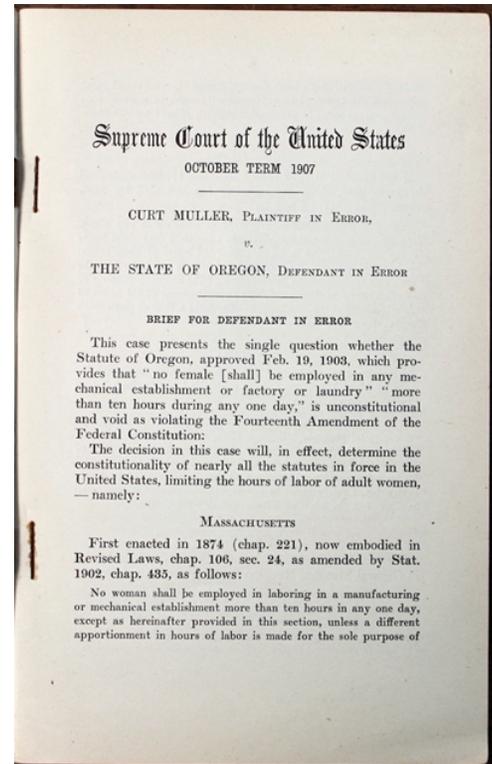
"In what became known as the 'Brandeis brief,' a 113-page document outlining quasi-scientific data on the negative effects of long working hours on both women and men, [Brandeis] focused particularly on women's dependent and biologically reproductive roles as opposed to economic issues. The court, referring to the 'proper discharge of her maternal functions' and the 'well-being of the race,' wrote that a woman 'is properly placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men, and could not be sustained,'" (Encyclopedia Britannica). The brief contains statements from social workers, medical professionals, factory inspectors, and other supposed experts, and lists eighteen states with labor laws likely to be impacted by the court decision in *Muller v. State of Oregon*.

In the preface Brandeis writes, "The decision in this case will, in effect, determine the constitutionality of nearly all the statues in force in the United States, limiting the hours of labor of adult women," (p. 1). The case did, in fact, go on to serve as a harmful precedent for later restrictions on the labor rights of women.

Brandeis was a lawyer and associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1916 – 39). He was the first Jewish person to sit on the court and was well known for opposing monopolies, abuses by insurance firms, and violations of workers' rights.

He was appointed to the Supreme Court by Woodrow Wilson, and despite "bitter opposition by numerous business interests and anti-Semites, the nomination was confirmed by the U.S. Senate," (Encyclopedia Britannica). Brandeis University was named in his honor.

See the article from the Louis D. Brandeis School of Law Library on the Brandeis brief (University of Louisville website).



Olympia Brown's Personal History of the Women's Suffrage Movement,
An Unusually Bright and Fresh Copy

3. BROWN, Olympia. *Acquaintances, Old and New, Among Reformers*. [Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Printed for the Author by S.E. Tate Printing Company,] 1911.

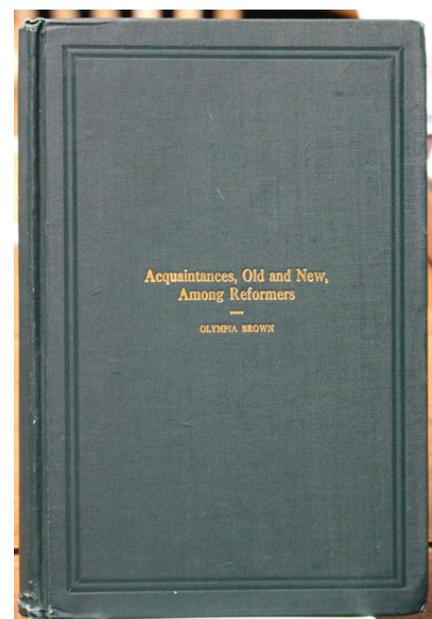
Octavo. 115 pp. With frontispportrait of the author and seven plates, five of which capture important activists for women's suffrage and other equal rights issues.

Original green cloth titled in gilt. Binding is very clean. Minor rubbing to corners. Unusually fresh throughout despite some faint toning. A very good, tight, and bright copy.

\$1,250

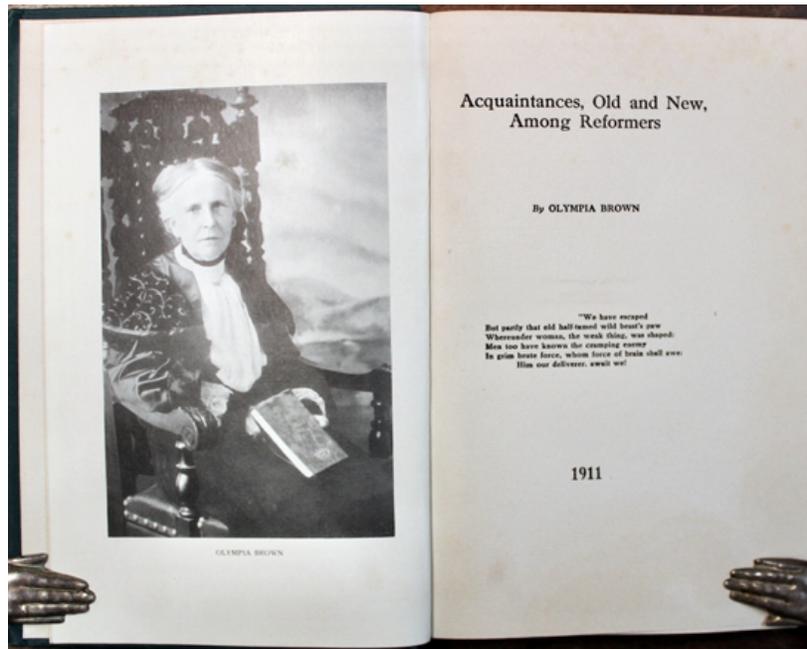
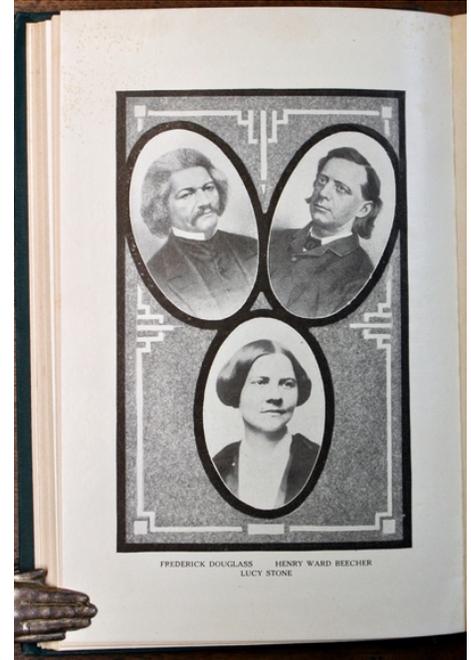
First edition.

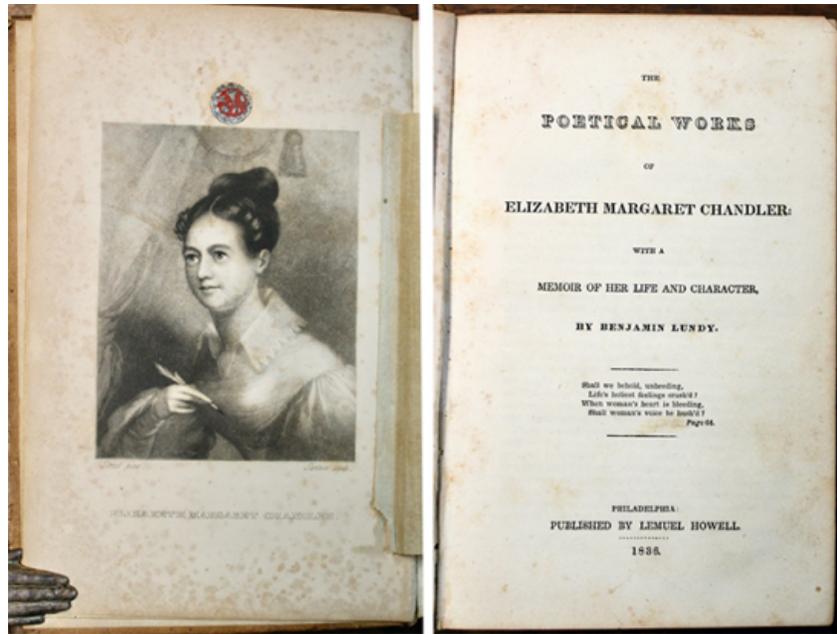
The present work is an account of the history of women's suffrage and its intersections with issues like abolitionism, racial



and class suffrage, and access to higher education, told through the life and friendships of Olympia Brown (1835 – 1926). Brown begins the account roughly at her discovery of the suffrage movement: she attended the Woman's Rights Convention in October of 1850, just two years after the Seneca Falls Convention. She goes on to address her early successes as an activist including her own role in the passage of a women's property rights law in Ohio, then covers broader women's rights issues. Brown discusses important organizations like the American Equal Rights Association and the New England Women's Suffrage Association, which she founded, and spotlights leading reformers including Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Lucy Stone, and William Lloyd Garrison.

Brown was the head of the Wisconsin Suffrage Association, the president of the Federal Suffrage Association from 1903 to 1920, and the first woman to be ordained as a minister in the Unitarian Church. She was also a charter member of the American Equal Rights Association. Anthony, Stone, and other suffragists often called on Brown to lecture because of her strong speaking skills, and in just one summer Brown delivered over 300 speeches while on tour in Kansas (see pp. 155-174). Unlike many suffragists of her generation, Brown was alive to vote after the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment; her final suffrage march was at the 1920 Republican National convention, just two months before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment.





Poems and Antislavery Essays by a Writer for *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*
Who Coined the Slogan “Am I Not a Woman and a Sister”

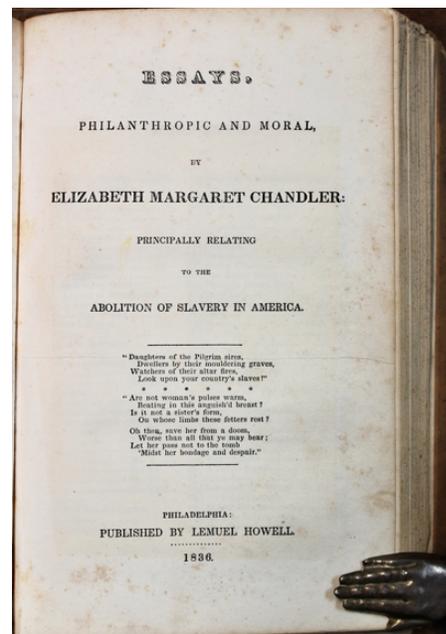
4. CHANDLER, Elizabeth Margaret. *The Poetical Works...*with a memoir of her life and character, by Benjamin Lundy. Philadelphia: Lemuel Howell, 1836.

Two volumes in one, as issued; twelvemo. 180; 120 pp. Engraved frontispiece in first volume. Engraved frontispiece of an enslaved man in second. Title of volume two: “*Essays, Philanthropic and Moral...*principally relating to the abolition of slavery in America” with the same imprint as above.

Contemporary tree calf with green morocco label and gilt rule on spine. Extremities somewhat rubbed and a bit of wear to corner of lower board. Some foxing throughout. Ink ownership signature, dated 1837, to front flyleaf. A very good, tight copy.

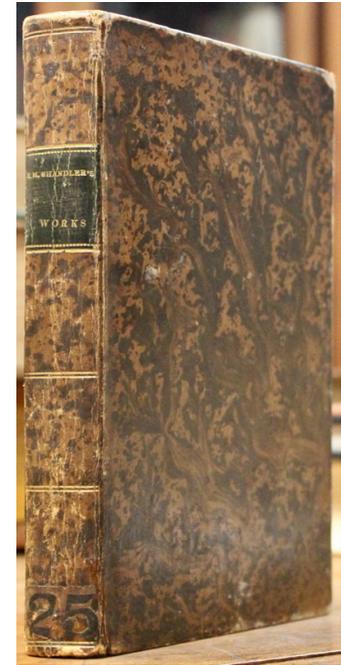
\$600

First collected edition. *The Poetical Works of Elizabeth Margaret Chandler* and *Essays, Philanthropic and Moral* were also issued separately. Later printings of the collected edition include a notice that “the publisher soon ascertained...that the disposition to encourage [*The Poetical Works*] far exceeded his calculations, and in consequence he concluded to have it stereotyped, and to add a collection of the author’s prose, amounting to more than one hundred pages.” That notice is not included in the present copy. *Essays, Philanthropic and Moral* lacks the frontispiece when issued separately.



Elizabeth Margaret Chandler (1807 – 1834) was an author and the first woman writer in America to make the abolition of slavery her principal theme (Michigan Women's Hall of Fame). After reading Chandler's popular poem "The Slave-Ship," abolitionist and publisher Benjamin Lundy invited her to write for his periodical *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, the most influential antislavery journal behind William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator*. Chandler also developed the famous image of a kneeling enslaved woman with the slogan "Am I Not a Woman and a Sister," which was developed from the seal of the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

"Chandler's poetry was directed particularly toward the sympathies of her largely female audience, often focusing on the tragedy of slave women torn from their husbands and children. In reply to those who argued that women lacked the power to abolish slavery, Chandler countered that, as mothers, women were in a position 'to give the first bent to the minds of those, who at some future day are to be their country's counselors,'" (Michigan Women's Hall of Fame website.)



American Imprints 36587 and 36588. *Afro-Americana*, 2155; Dumond, *Antislavery*, p. 35.



The First Full-Scale Analysis of Slavery, with Two Full Page Engravings

5. CHILD, [Lydia Maria]. *An Appeal in Favor of that Class of Americans Called Africans*. By Mrs. Child. New York: Published by John S. Taylor, 1836.

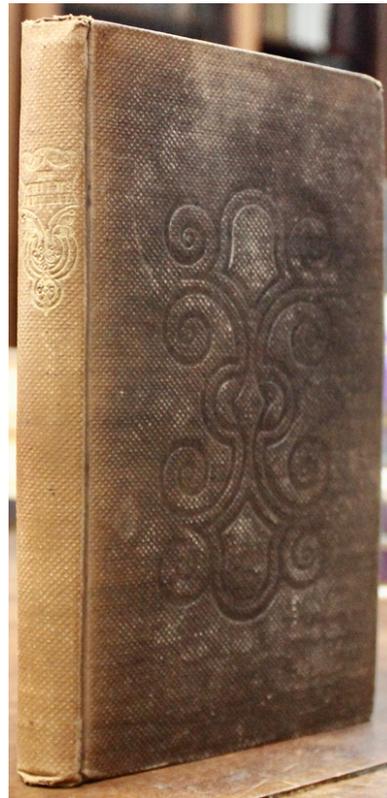
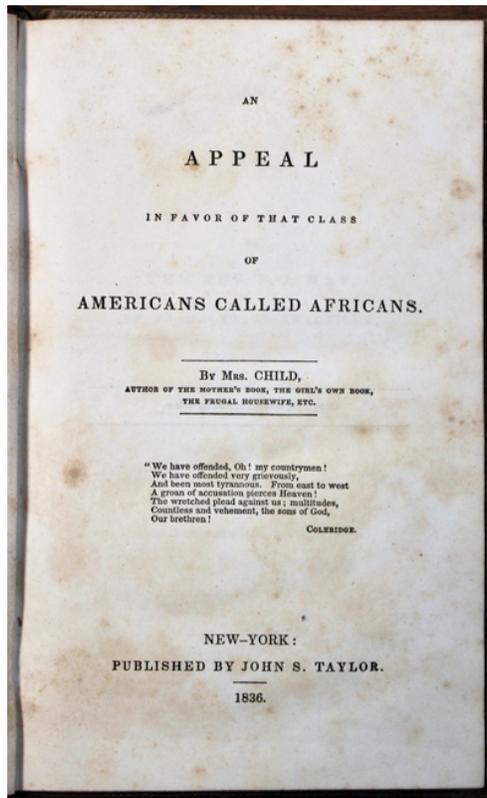
Twelvemo. 216 pp. Two full-page engravings, one of barbaric restraints and enslaved people aboard a ship and the other of an enslaved person at work.

Publisher's brown cloth decoratively stamped in blind, gilt-lettered spine. Light wear to spine extremities, corners very slightly rubbed. Spine toned, a bit of toning to cloth, some foxing. A very good copy.

\$950

Second edition. The present work is the abolitionist movement's first full-scale analysis of slavery, which called for the immediate emancipation of slaves without compensation to their owners and argued for admitting African Americans into an equal membership in society. The first edition (Boston: Allen and Ticknor) was published in 1833.

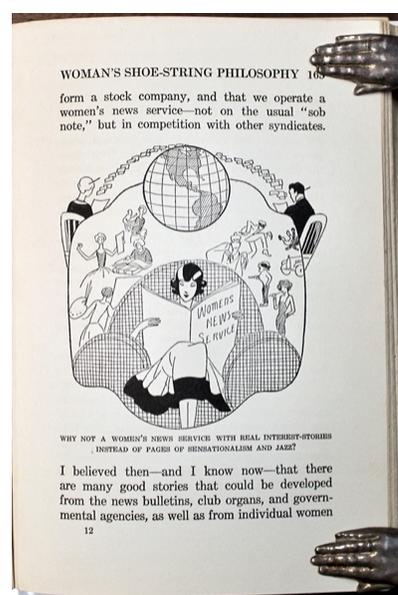
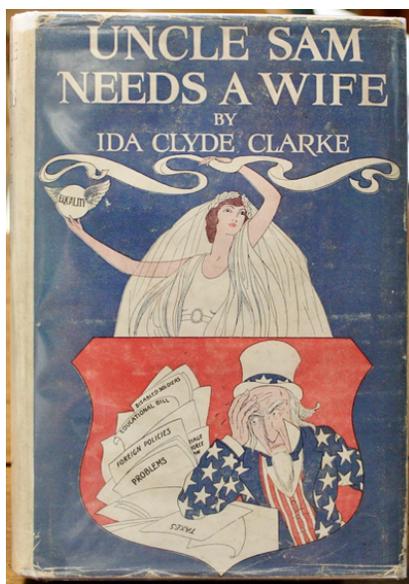
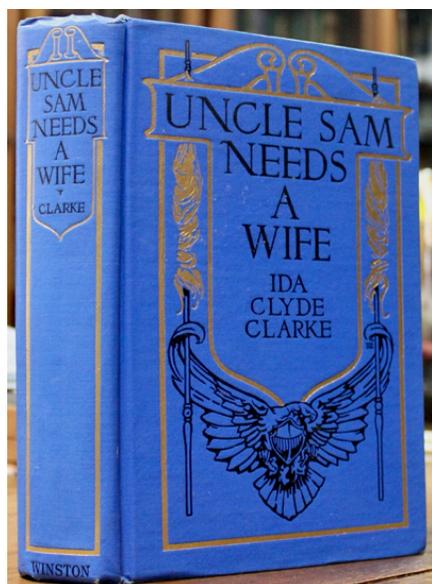
Lydia Maria Child (1802 - 1880) was an author, abolitionist, and a dedicated advocate for women's rights. She believed that women's equality could not be dealt with fully until slavery was abolished. Child also edited the autobiography of ex-slave Harriet Jacobs, wrote the poem "Over the River and Through the Wood [to Grandmother's house we go!]", and was the founder of the first American children's magazine *Juvenile Miscellany*. Following the Civil War, she edited and published *The Freedman's Book* to educate people newly freed from slavery.



In *An Appeal In Favor of that Class of Americans Called Africans*, Child's analysis of slavery was extensive; it included slavery's historical moral, political, legal, economic, and racial perspectives. Throughout the work, the author condemned prevalent racial prejudice and racist ideology as well. As a result, Child lost many of the readers of her previous works, was socially ostracized, and saw the failure of her children's magazine. However, the book was a success in the sense that it managed to encourage many people to join the abolitionist movement. Child spent several years researching *An Appeal* and often drew from William Lloyd Garrison's antislavery newspaper *The Liberator* and likely David Walker's 1829 *Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World*.

BAL 3180; DAB; Dictionary of Unitarian & Universalist Biography.
The Feminist Companion to Literature in English, p. 202.





“We Need Women in Congress, and...in the Senate...
There is Need of the Woman in Every Department of Public Affairs”

6. CLARKE, Ida Clyde. *Uncle Sam Needs a Wife*. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company, 1925.

Octavo. xvi, 279 pp. With a frontispiece by Frank Godwin and thirty-six text illustrations (including one full-page illustration and many half-page illustrations) by Ethel Boston.

Original blue pictorial cloth stamped in black and gilt. Binding is very bright and clean. In the original pictorial dust jacket printed in red, white, blue, and black, with printed publisher's ads on back. Some wear to dust jacket, mostly at corners, and some light soiling to back cover. Toning to endpapers and some offsetting to title-page, but otherwise very clean throughout. A very good, tight copy in the very good original dust jacket.

\$350

First edition.

“Housekeeping for the government is a joint job for men and women...there is need of the woman in every department of public affairs...We need women in Congress, and enough women in the Senate of the United States to be sure that we can speak with the voice of women on issues that we consider of greatest importance,” (pp. vii-viii). Ida Clyde Clarke (née Gallaher, 1878 – 1956) was a suffragist, an editor and prolific contributor to *The Pictorial Review*, and the founder and editor of the magazine *The Independent Woman*. Aside from journalism, she also wrote mysteries, ghost stories, and historical works like *American Women and the World War* (1918).

Frank Godwin (1889 – 1959) illustrated *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, *Robinson Crusoe*, and numerous comic strips including *Connie* (1927 – 1941) and *Rusty Riley* (1948 – 1959). We could not locate any information on Ethel Boston.



Woman Journalist Covers the World's Columbian Exposition for the *Journal of Education*

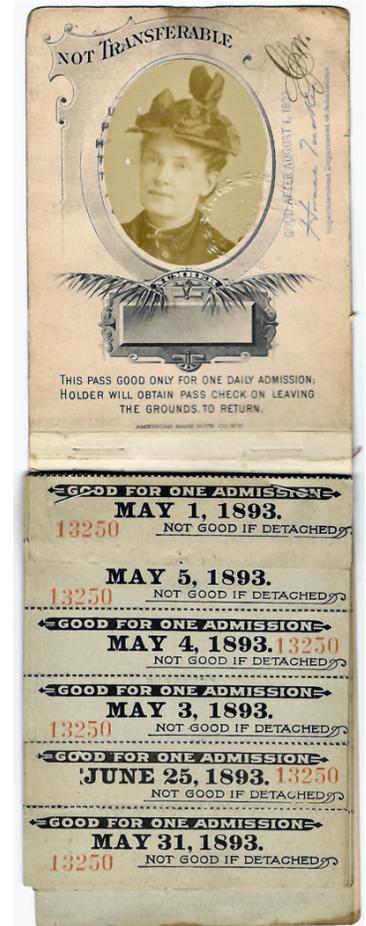
7. CODD, M[argaret] J[ane]. [Press pass.] *The World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. 1st May to 30th October 1893.* New York: American Bank Note Co., 1893.

3¼ in. x 4½ in. With daily admissions tickets for the duration of the exposition (though Dodd used various tickets throughout the event, and only the unused tickets remain). Also, with a photograph of Dodd pasted into a printed frame on inside of front cover.

Multipage press pass printed with design of cherubs in gray on front cover and vignette of Columbus on back cover. Short-edge binding with red cloth spine. Front cover filled out with the following information: "Mrs. M.J. Codd, Press, *Journal of Education*, Boston Mass" and authorized with a signature of Horace Tucker (of the Department of Admissions). Some toning and foxing. A very good item that commemorates the work of a woman journalist.

\$950

Margaret Jane Codd (fl. ca. 1890 – 1920) was a Chicago educator, children's book writer, and journalist for educational periodicals. She earned her teaching certificate from the Chicago Board of Education in 1891 and, a year later, found employment at the Harrison School. Along with attending the World's Columbian Exposition for the *Journal of Education*, she also covered exhibitions for other publications: in 1907, she traveled to Virginia for the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exhibition on behalf of the *School Journal*. Her books included *Primary Language Exercises* (1892) and *How to Teach Constructive Work in Primary Schools* (1901), as well as historical works like *The Story of Lafayette* (1898) and *On Board a United States Battleship with Evans to the Pacific* (1919).



Proceedings of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago (July 1890 – June 1891), pp. 8, 497.

The School Journal, vol. 74 (May 18, 1907), pp. 505-506.

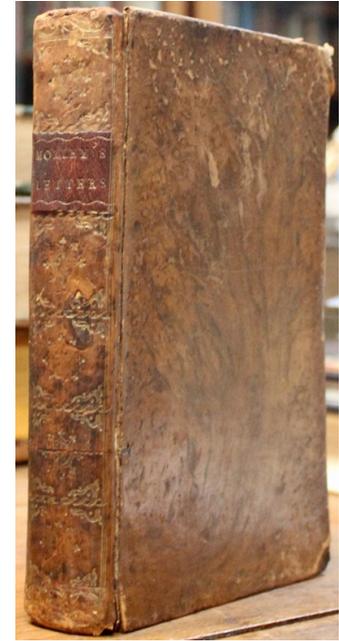


Didactic Vignettes from the Perspective of an Aristocratic Woman

8. DOUGLAS, Francis. *Familiar Letters on a Variety of Important and Interesting Subjects, from Lady Harriet Morley, and Others*. London: Printed for W. Strahan, and T. Caddel [sic.], 1773.

Octavo. viii, [4], 466 pp. Without the list of subscribers present in some copies.

Contemporary calf with gilt spine and red morocco spine label (reading "Morley's Letters"). Hinges cracking but holding firm. Rubbing to corners and head and tail of spine. Marbled endpapers. Contemporary ink signature to verso of front flyleaf. Some light toning and offsetting, but overall a very good, clean, and wide copy of this uncommon work on the conduct and character of women.



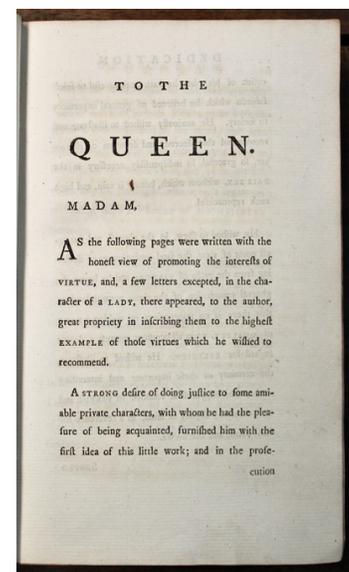
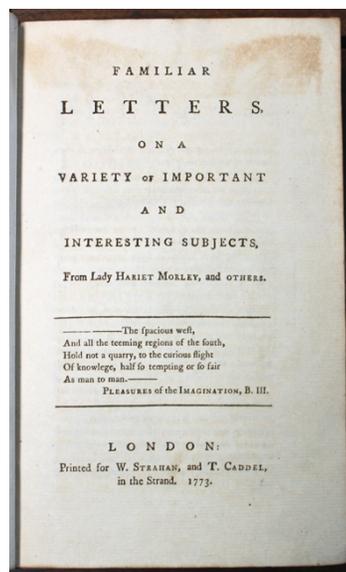
\$350

First edition.

The present work collects over a hundred letters by the fictional Lady Harriet Morley, who recounts didactic vignettes and opines on virtue, gambling, politics, poverty, and class.

In the dedication to Queen Charlotte, the author writes, "As the following pages were written with the honest view of promoting the interests and virtue...in the character of a lady, there appeared, to the author, great propriety in inscribing them to the highest example of those virtues which he wished to recommend....He wished to shew, in the clearest and strongest point of view, the fatal consequences of deviating from the paths of virtue."

Francis Douglas (ca. 1710 – 1790) was a Scottish bookseller and author. He wrote works on Scottish history, Scots-language poetry and fiction, recipes, tracts, and more. His other works include *Reflections on Celibacy and Marriage* (1771) and *Observations on the Douglas Cause* (1768).



No Horseback Riding, Chess Playing, or Train Station Visits:
The Rules of the First Coed College in the United States

9. [EDUCATION.] *Laws and Regulations of the Ladies' Department of Oberlin College*. Oberlin, [Ohio]: R. Butler, Printer, 1870.

Small octavo (4" x 5 ½"). 13 pp.

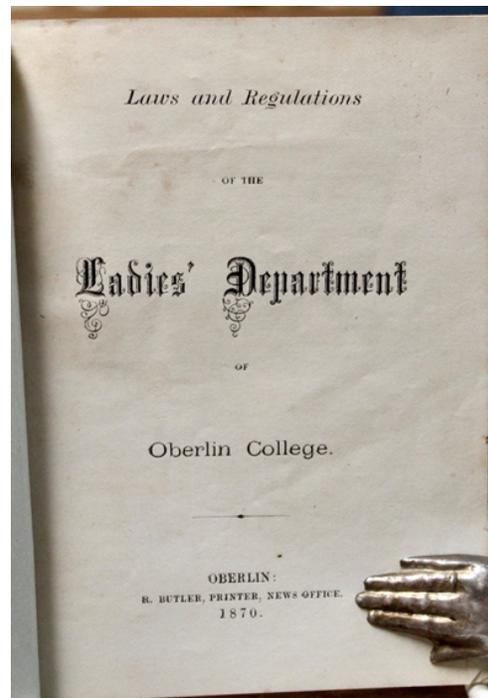
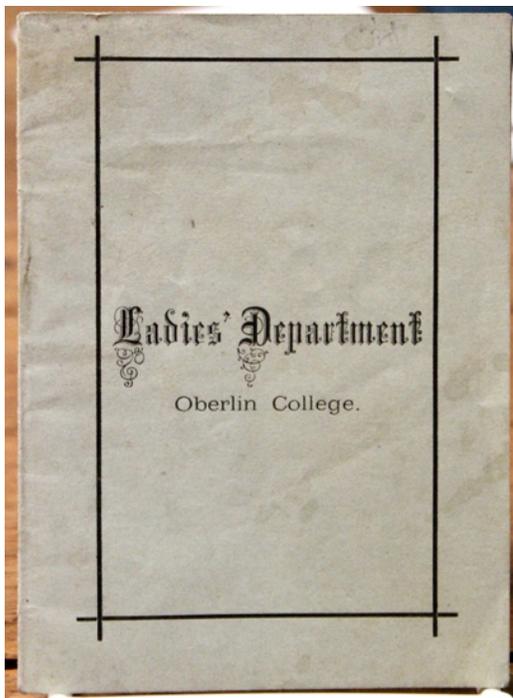
Original printed light gray wrappers. Some soiling to wrappers and some foxing to leaves. A very good copy of a rare, fragile item from the first coeducational college in the United States.

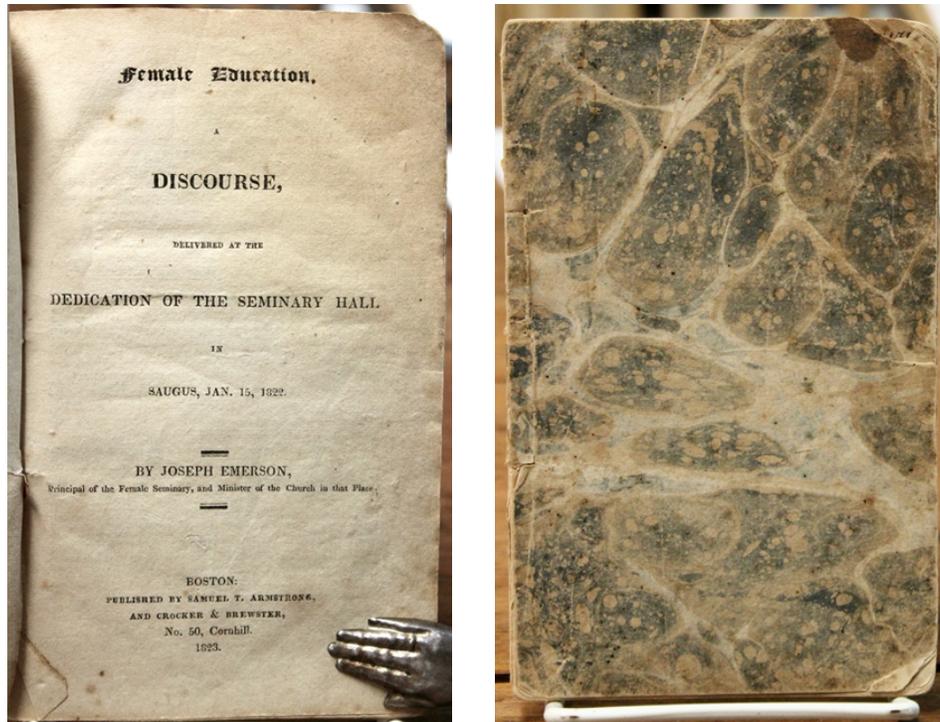
\$300

First edition.

Oberlin College became coeducational in 1837, though women attending the school were still subject to strict, unusual rules. The rules outlined in the present item include "No young lady shall be considered fully a member of the Institution until she shall have passed a probation of six months, satisfactory to the Principal and Ladies' Board," and "Young ladies, who do not reside with their parents, are not permitted to ride with gentleman in term time," (pp. 7-8). Women students were also barred from playing chess, checkers, and cards; walking in the woods; going to saloons and train stations; and riding on horseback (pp. 11).

OCLC records no copies.





“The Schoolroom is...the Most Important Sphere of Female Activity,”
Promoting Women’s Education in Science, Rhetoric, Math, Philosophy, and More

10. EMERSON, Joseph. *Female Education*. A Discourse, Delivered at the Dedication of the Seminary Hall in Saugus, Jan. 15, 1822. Boston: Samuel T. Armstrong and Crocker & Brewster, 1822.

Twelvemo. 36 pp.

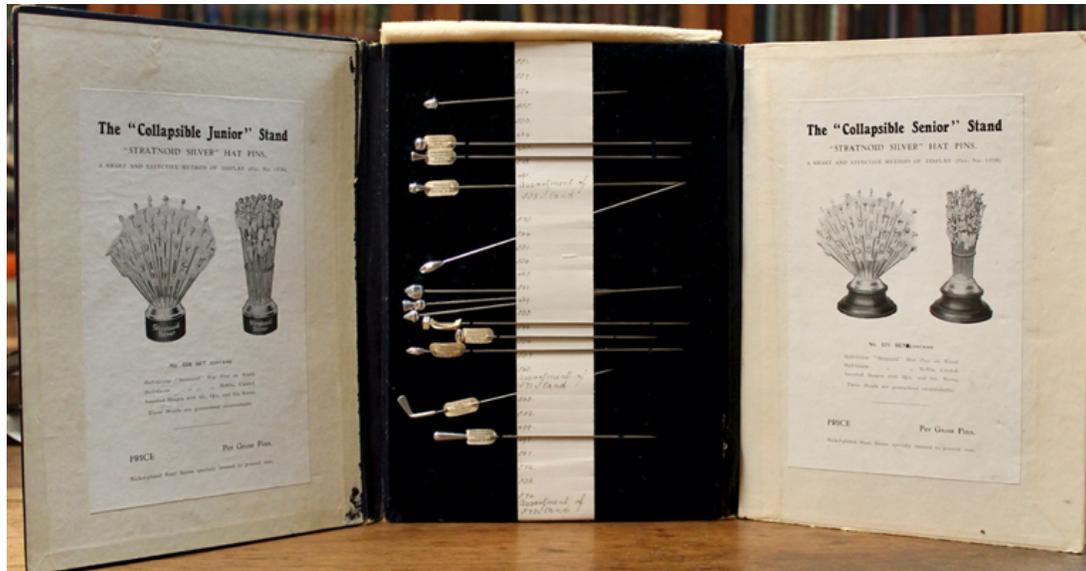
Contemporary marbled wrappers. Mostly worn away at spine, though binding holds firm. Toning and foxing to wrappers. Uniform toning due to paper quality. Some light foxing to leaves. A good copy of a fragile item.

\$400

First edition.

Joseph Emerson (1777 - 1833) was an educator, lecturer, Freemason, minister, and a distant cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson. In *Female Education*, he argues that “females [must] attain that dignified and elevated rank in society, for which the God of nature, as well as the Bible, has manifestly designed them,” (p. 4). He further states that, next to women’s domestic duties, “the schoolroom is unquestionably the most important sphere of female activity,” and insists that a woman may do the most good at home if she has a solid educational foundation. Unlike other educators, Emerson promoted a wide curriculum of study for female students, which included geography, composition, history, grammar, rhetoric, logic, natural history, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, intellectual philosophy, and education (American National Biography).





Rare Salesman's Sample with Thirteen Original Hatpins

11. [FASHION.] *Stratnoid Hat Pins* [cover title]. [Salesman's sample with original hatpins.] [Birmingham, UK: Stratnoid (later Stratton & Co.), n.d., ca. 1910.]

Folding triptych display (8" x 11"). With thirteen original Stratnoid silver hatpins (nickel-plated), eight with attached printed paper labels ("Stratnoid Untarnishable heads"). Also with three mounted illustrated advertisements for hatpin stands and sets of pins: the Collapsible Junior Stand, the Collapsible Senior Stand, and the De Luxe Collapsible Stand. A paper strip, labeled in manuscript, identifies which pins are part of the Junior, Senior, or De Luxe Stand sets. With spaces for the fifteen other hat pins in the set (not present).

Three board panels with two cloth spines connecting boards. Bound in dark blue leather with gilt title. Cracking and wear to joints and some chipping to leather. Some rubbing to extremities. Pins stuck into blue velvet pad with sheet of protective felt. Some foxing to felt and some light toning inside. A very good copy of a rare item.

\$450

First edition. OCLC records no copies.

Stratnoid, or Stratton and Company after 1920, was founded in 1860 as a producer of knitting needles. By the twentieth century, the company was a major producer of powder compacts, lipstick holders, jewelry, hat pins, and other metal accessories. Business boomed in the late Victorian and early Edwardian eras as actresses like Lillie Langtry and Lillian Russell began wearing large, elaborate hats secured with pins. The hatpins in the present item feature the special Stratnoid Untarnishable heads, which were warrantied for ten years and were designed in a variety of shapes like a stylized golf club, an acorn, and more. The collapsible stands would have been used to display the pins in women's stores and millinery shops.

Williams, Sheila. *The History of Knitting Pin Gauges* (2006), pp. 52-53.





Suiting as a “Representation of the Liberated Woman,”
Salesman’s Catalogue with Forty-Eight Fabric Samples and an Original Fashion Print

12. [FASHION.] *Tailleurs Lenitis*. [Salesman sample catalogue for tailored women’s suits.] [Paris: Tailleurs Lenitis, 1939.

Oblong folio (14¾” x 10½”). 12 ff. (printed on rectos only). With 48 mounted samples of fabric, including wool, silk, and wool rayon blends. Each leaf with a large color-printed fashion illustration, plus accents in silver and color borders and geometrical designs.

Original flexible card wrappers, textured, bound with later ribbon to replace original binding rings. Titled and printed with design of lambs in green and black plus silver accents. Three of the four holes for ribbon have been reinforced on verso. Ribbon closest to the bottom edge is loose. Some toning to wrappers and minor dust soiling to a few leaves. A very good, bright copy, together with a very good original 1939 Tailleurs Lenitis fashion design (13¾” x 10½”) printed in black and silver.

\$950

First edition of this rare catalogue featuring designs inspired by the suiting of Coco Chanel and Elsa Schiaparelli. Many of the designs feature the shoulder pads, tailored



jackets, and mid-length skirts of Schiaparelli's distinctive designs, and their tailored skirts are reminiscent of Chanel's iconic two-piece women's suit.

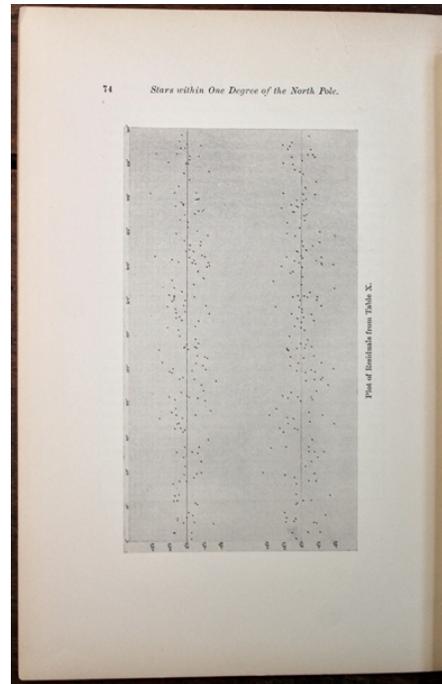
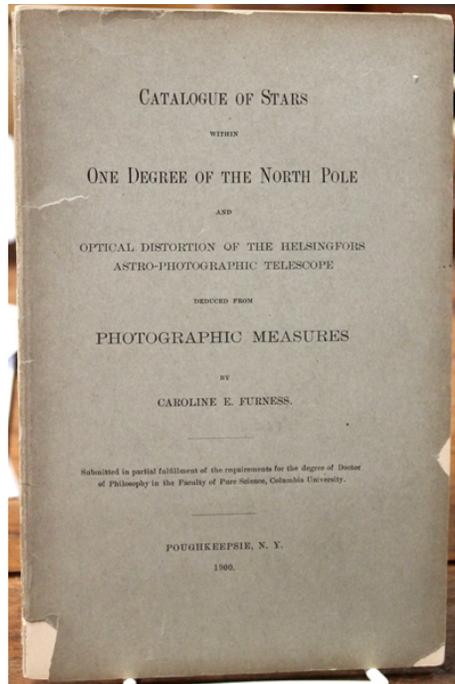


Chanel debuted the original design for her comfortable, stylish, and functional tweed suit in 1925. She admired the aesthetics and comfort of men's sportswear and designed the suit "to free women from the restrictive corsets and long skirts popular during the Belle Époque...Chanel wanted women to exude elegance while allowing them to move freely." Over the course of the next sixty years, the suit found its way into the wardrobes of style icons like Jackie Kennedy, Princess Diana, and Brigitte Bardot. The Chanel suit, along with other famed examples of women's suiting like the designs of Schiaparelli, became not just a "symbol of fashion, but a representation of the liberated woman...[and] a representation of sophistication," (Vernose).

OCLC records no copies.

Vernose, Vienna. "The History of the Chanel Tweed Suit." *CR Fashion Book* (webpage). January 5, 2020.





Astronomy Dissertation by the “Second Mary Somerville or Maria Mitchell,”
The First Woman to Earn a Doctorate in Astronomy from Columbia University

13. FURNESS, Caroline E[llen]. *Catalogue of Stars within One Degree of the North Pole and Optical Distortion of the Helsingfors Astro-Photographic Telescope*. Deduced from photographic measures. Poughkeepsie, New York: Columbia University, 1900.

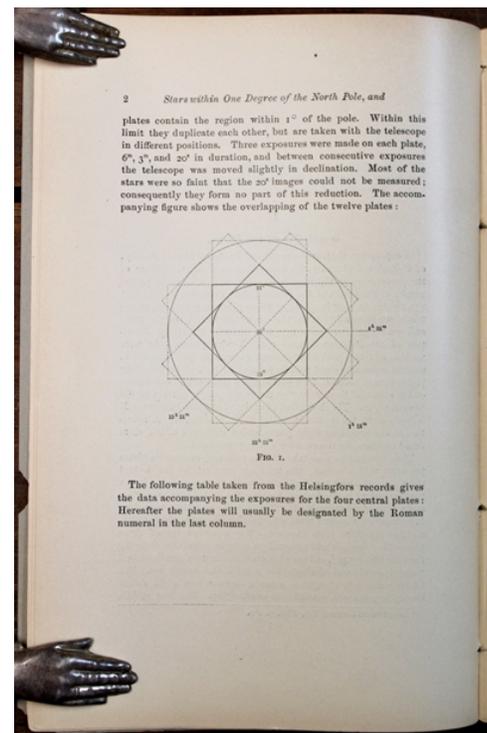
Octavo. 74 pp. With three text figures, ten numbered tables (most spanning multiple pages), two additional full-page tables showing the author's equations (pp. 8-9), and a full-page illustration.

Original gray printed paper wrappers. Some chipping and toning to edges. Minor toning to edges inside. A very good copy of this dissertation by the first woman to earn a doctorate in astronomy from Columbia University.

\$850

First edition, “submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Pure Science, Columbia University.”

Caroline Ellen Furness (1869 – 1936) was an astronomer and Vassar College professor who studied under Vassar Observatory head Mary Watson Whitney (1847 – 1921). She went on to study under Harold Jacoby at Columbia



and earn her doctorate from the university in 1900. In 1903, she returned to Vassar to teach a course on variable stars, which was the first of its kind offered in any American college. Her later publication, *Introduction to the Study of Variable Stars* (1915), became a standard in the field, and served as an introduction for astronomers, astrophysicists, and amateur observers for decades. Furness was a member of many scientific societies around the world, including the American Astronomical Society, the Royal Astronomical Society of London, the German *Astronomische Gesellschaft*, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Furness was also a great admirer of the women who had broken ground in her field. In a letter to her sister, she wrote, "I shall devote myself entirely to Mathematics and Science, and when I develop into a second Mary Somerville or Maria Mitchell, then you will be proud of me."

Vassar Encyclopedia (webpage).



Rare Manifesto of a Free School for Adults, Serving Mostly Immigrants,
Founded by a Pioneering Woman Educator

14. [GRIFFITH, Emily and William H. Smiley.] *The Opportunity School*. Free Instruction for People of All Ages. Denver Public Schools Monograph Number Eleven. Denver, Colorado: [Printed by the Denver School Press,] 1926.

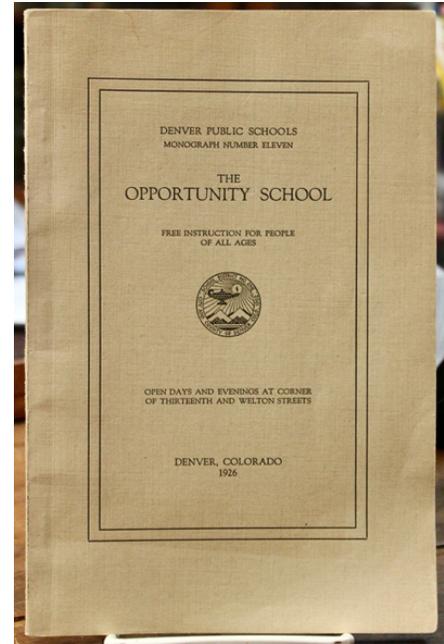
Octavo. 26 pp. With a photo reproduced frontispiece, a full-page map, and nine photo plates (eight of which are double-sided).

Original printed beige wrappers. Some light toning to front cover and some minor offsetting from plates. Still a near-fine copy of a rare item by a pioneer of adult education.

\$300

First edition.

Emily Griffith (1868 – 1947) founded the Opportunity School in 1916 to provide free education to working adults of all ages, predominately poor immigrants. The school offered lessons in English, instruction in trades (like barbering, typewriting and printing, welding, millinery, tailoring and sewing, food preparation, and more) for both women and men, job placement, and a library open to students. Some of the school's policies were that "no formal entrance requirements are set," "the student may spend as much time as he can spare from his regular occupation," and "the student may enter at any time during the school year, and may take the work he desires," (pp. 9-10).



Griffith began supporting her family at the age of sixteen using the money she earned as a teacher, and her own experience with poverty motivated her to establish the Opportunity School. As an adult, she taught in the Denver Public School system, and by 1904 she was appointed the Deputy State Superintendent of Schools. When she retired in 1933, over a million students had graduated from the Opportunity School. It still operates today as the Emily Griffith Technical College.

OCLC records no copies. Denver Public Library and the Colorado Historical Society hold collections of ephemera relating to Emily Griffith and the Opportunity School, but it's unclear whether this particular item is present in those collections.

"Emily Griffith (1868 - 1947)." Denver Public Library website.



Novels, Sex, and Social Standing:
Revealing the Anxieties of Wealthy Georgian-Era Women

15. [HAKE, Lucy.] *Something New on Men and Manners, a Critique on the Follies and Vices of the Age*; interspersed with amusing anecdotes, biographical sketches, and useful suggestions...Hailsham, [England]: G. Breads, 1828.

Octavo. [xvi], 295 pp. With the two leaves of subscribers and errata slip pasted down on otherwise blank page [xvi]. Dedicated to Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773 – 1843).

Contemporary half reddish-purple calf over marbled boards. Gilt title and rule to spine. Red speckled edges. Some rubbing to boards and corners. Some foxing and dust soiling, mostly to first and last few gatherings. A very good, tight copy.

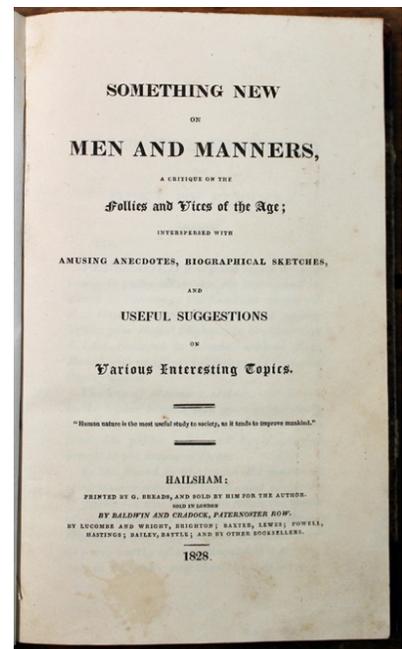
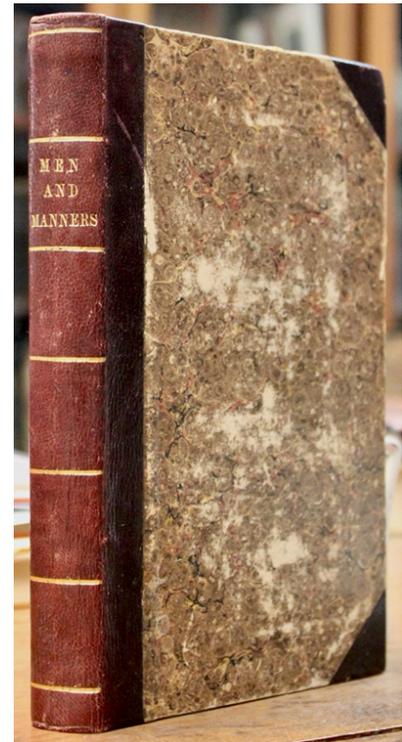
\$850

First edition.

Didactic essays on social class, education of the poor, partygoing, bookselling, patriotism, religion, sex and romance, and more. Lucy Hake expresses Georgian anxieties over the decline of British society under the weight of decadence, novel-reading, sex, and social climbing: "Poets and historians may talk of the golden age and the silver age; but the commentators of the present day will be more correct, perhaps, in styling ours the brazen age," she writes (p. 151). The list of subscribers, which consists of mostly women and clergy, underscores Hake's focus on the behavior of wealthy British women, especially young, marriageable women.

We could not locate much information on Lucy Hake, including dates. Her only other works seem to be the children's books *An Exposition of the Ten Commandments* (1812) and *An Exposition of the Lord's Prayer* (1821).

OCLC records only eight copies in North America: NYPL, Stanford, UCLA, Newberry Library, University of Kansas, Princeton, Bryn Mawr, and Western University in Canada.



“Acknowledges Women’s Talent and the Popularity of Women’s Speech”

16. [HALE, Sarah Josepha Buell.] *The Lecturess: or, Woman's Sphere...* by the author of 'My Cousin Mary.' Boston: Whipple and Damrell, 1839.

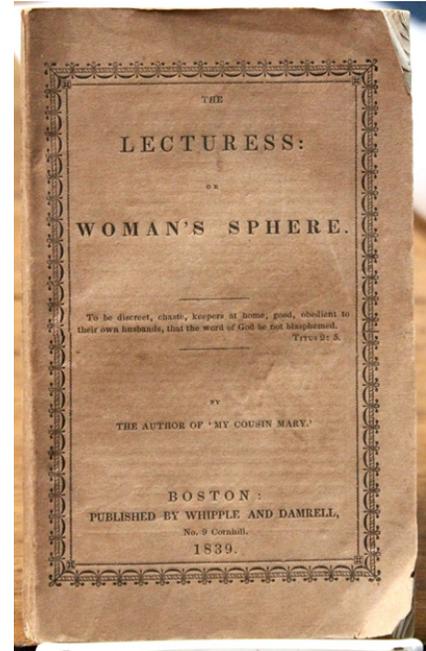
Twelvemo. 124, [2 ads] pp.

Original brown printed paper wrappers. Dog earring to corners of front cover and first ten or so leaves. Some foxing. A very good, tight copy.

\$450

First edition.

The Lecturess “was apparently written in response to Frances Wright’s, and Angelina and Sarah Grimké’s, speaking tours of the Northeast during 1836 - 38. The short novel describes the rise and fall of Marian Gayland, an abolition and women’s rights speaker...The novel’s purpose is fairly clear: the place of woman is in the home, not on the stage. But as her novel’s bifurcated title suggests, Hale conjoins the two spheres of women’s conduct and never discredits her protagonist’s talents as a speaker,” (Ganter).

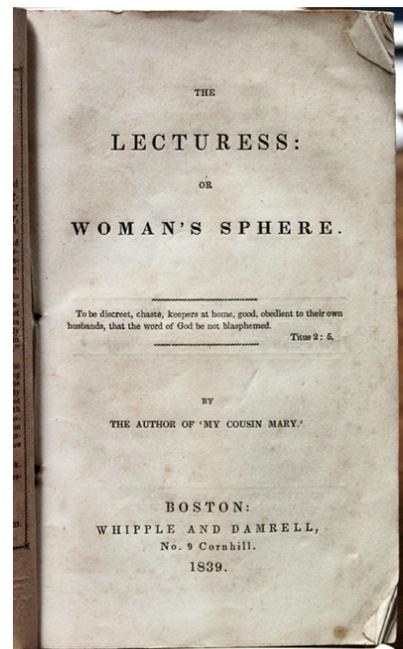


The work “acknowledges women’s talent and the popularity of women’s speech. Indeed, Hale’s text documents that by 1839, female lecturers in the United States had often met with popular approbation and success...Central to Hale’s message is her advocacy of...eloquence grounded in humility and protected by the doctrines of the separate spheres,” (Ganter).

Sarah Josepha Buell Hale (1788 – 1879) was a novelist, poet, nonfiction writer, and the editor of *Godey's Lady's Book* for almost fifty years. She was the author of the nursery rhyme “Mary Had a Little Lamb” and the encyclopedia *Woman's Record* (1855), which contained 2,500 entries in an effort to put women at the center of world history. Hale used *Godey's* to encourage women’s employment and education. The publication “did not market female submission, piety, and domesticity as ideals of conduct. Rather, the women featured in the magazine were assertive, independent, and often heroic.” (Ganter).

Ganter, Granville. “The Unexceptional Eloquence of Sarah Josepha Hale’s *The Lecturess*.” *Journal of the American Antiquarian Society*, pp. 272-278.

Also see Nina Baym’s “Onward Christian Women: Sarah J. Hale’s History of the World” (*The New England Quarterly*, June 1990) for information on Hale’s other writings.



Pro-Suffrage Article by an Early Member of the Virginia Equal Suffrage League,
One of the Bestselling Novelists of Her Day

17. JOHNSTON, Mary. *The Status of Woman*. A Letter to the Richmond, Virginia *Times-Dispatch*, December 11, 1909. Richmond, Virginia: Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, [n.d., 1910?].

3½ in. x 6 in. 16 pp.

Original gray paper wrappers titled in black. Minor soiling to wrappers. Contemporary ink ownership signature (Sarah H. Emerson) at top edge of front cover. Some soiling from staples at gutter on pages eight and nine. Toning to last page and inside of back cover. Still a very good copy of fragile item.

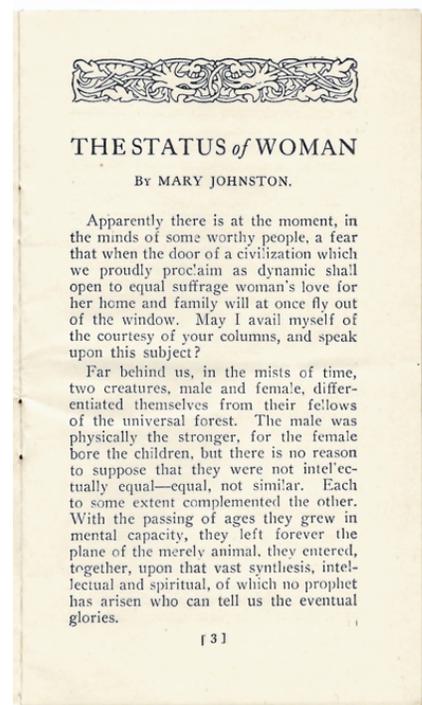
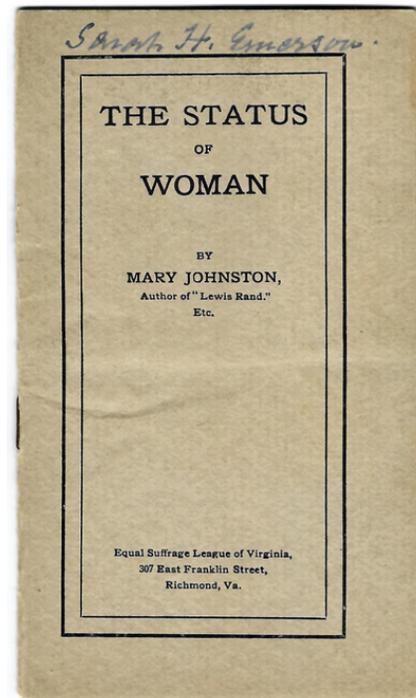
\$100

First edition.

"Apparently there is at the moment, in the minds of some worthy people, a fear that when the door of a civilization...shall open to equal suffrage, woman's love for her home and family will at once fly out of the window. May I avail myself of the courtesy of your columns, and speak upon this subject?" (p. 3).

Mary Johnston (1870 – 1936) traces the history of women's oppression, alongside the historical importance of the mother, from prehistoric times to the author's day. She argues that equal suffrage would actually improve women's ability to care for their homes and families: a mother, she writes, is not "afraid of clean, direct, and scientific warfare against the forces of sloth, prejudice and babe-like social ignorance and now invade her home and destroy her family," (p. 16).

Johnston was a novelist, pro-suffrage public speaker, one of the leading Southern women's rights advocates of her time, and an early member of the Virginia Equal Suffrage League (VESL). She served as the honorary vice president of the VESL and the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, though she eventually resigned because of what she saw as the organization's racist rhetoric. Her second novel, *To Have and to Hold* (1900), was the biggest popular success between the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852 and *Gone with the Wind* in 1936. It was adapted for the stage in 1901 and as a silent film in both 1916 and 1922. Her writing also appeared the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Monthly*, *Woman's Journal and Suffrage News*, and the *Virginia Suffrage News*.



“Untold Stories of Women’s Influence on Powerful Rulers”

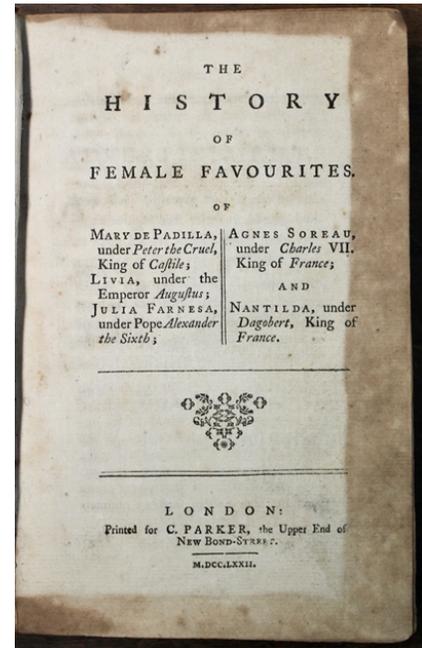
18. [LA ROCHE-GUILHEM, Anne de.] *The History of Female Favorites*. London: C. Parker, 1772.

Octavo. [4], 324 pp.

Contemporary reversed calf with red morocco spine label. Joints cracking (but sound) and some rubbing to extremities. Lacking front flyleaf. Toning to margins of title-page and to first few leaves. Some spotting to B gathering and some occasional foxing and toning. A very good, tight copy.

\$950

First English language edition. A Dublin edition was published in the same year. The first edition was written in French and printed Amsterdam in 1697, “and then reprinted at least eight times over twenty years...it was seized by French authorities, republished under false imprints, and integrated into quasi-pornographic editions,” (Cherbuliez).



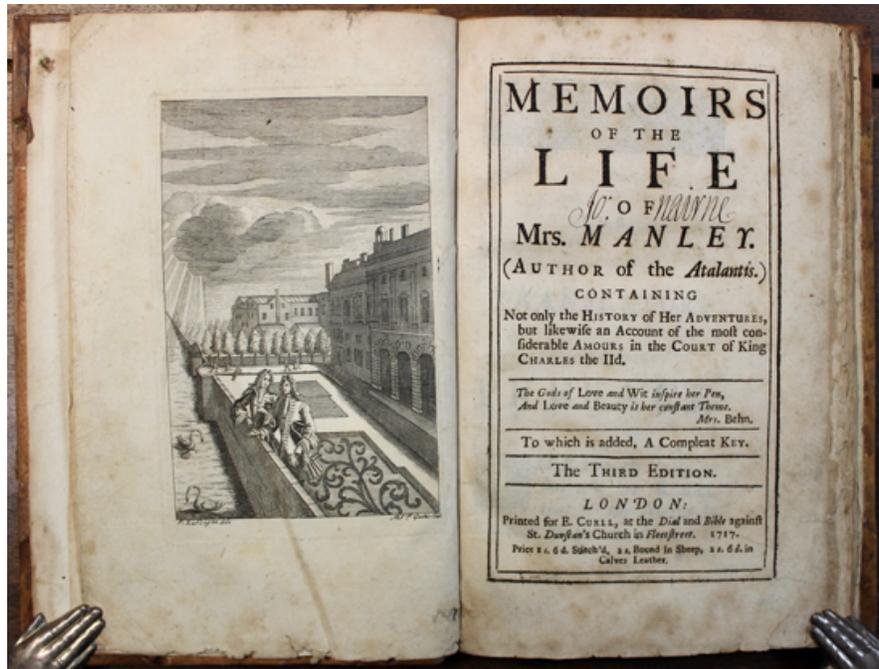
The present work uses “untold stories of women’s influence on powerful rulers to suggest how the politics of nation-states are linked to local institutions regulating women’s circulation (convents, charitable systems, and marriage),” (Cherbuliez). The five important historical women included here are María de Padilla, mistress of King Peter the Cruel; Livia Drusilla; Giulia Farnese, sister of Pope Paul III and mistress of Pope Alexander VI; Agnès Sorel, mistress to Charles VII; and Nanthild, queen consort and regent to Dagobert I. All of these women influenced tumultuous periods in the history of their respective nations, and the work revolves around the “problem of movement in a society in crisis,” (Cherbuliez).



Anne de la Roche-Guilhem (1644 - 1707), sometimes written as Guilhen or Guihen, was an author of Huguenot descent and a member of the République des Lettres. The present work was her bestseller and exemplified “the breadth of [her] literary achievement,” (Cherbuliez). Her other works include her only surviving play, *Rare-en-Tout* (1677), which she wrote on commission for the birthday of Charles II when visiting his court.

Cherbuliez, Juliette. “Anne de la Roche-Guilhem,” (2005). Société Internationale pour L’Etude des Femmes de L’Ancien Régime (website).





Roman à Clef by a Notorious Author Who Was Arrested for Her Political Satire

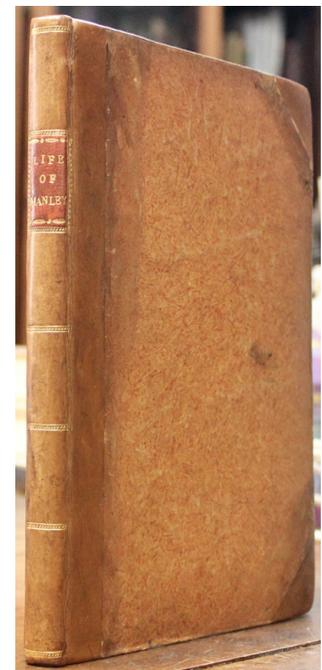
19. MANLEY, [Delarivier]. *Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Manley*. (Author of the *Atalantis*). Containing not only the History of Her Adventures, but likewise an Account of the most considerable Amours in the Court of King Charles the IIInd...To which is added, A Compleat Key...London: E. Curll, 1717.

Octavo. iv, 120, [2] pp. Engraved frontispiece. Unpaginated final leaf comprises the book's key. Note that some sources incorrectly use the name Mary de la Riviere Manley; Mary was actually the name of the author's sister.

Contemporary boards, neatly rebacked and re-cornered in later calf. Some soiling to boards. Edges untrimmed. Two contemporary ownership signatures: one to front flyleaf and one to title-page ("Jo: Nairne"). Some light foxing and a bit of dust soiling, but overall a very good, fresh, and wide copy of this *roman à clef* published by a controversial novelist and political satirist.

\$1,250

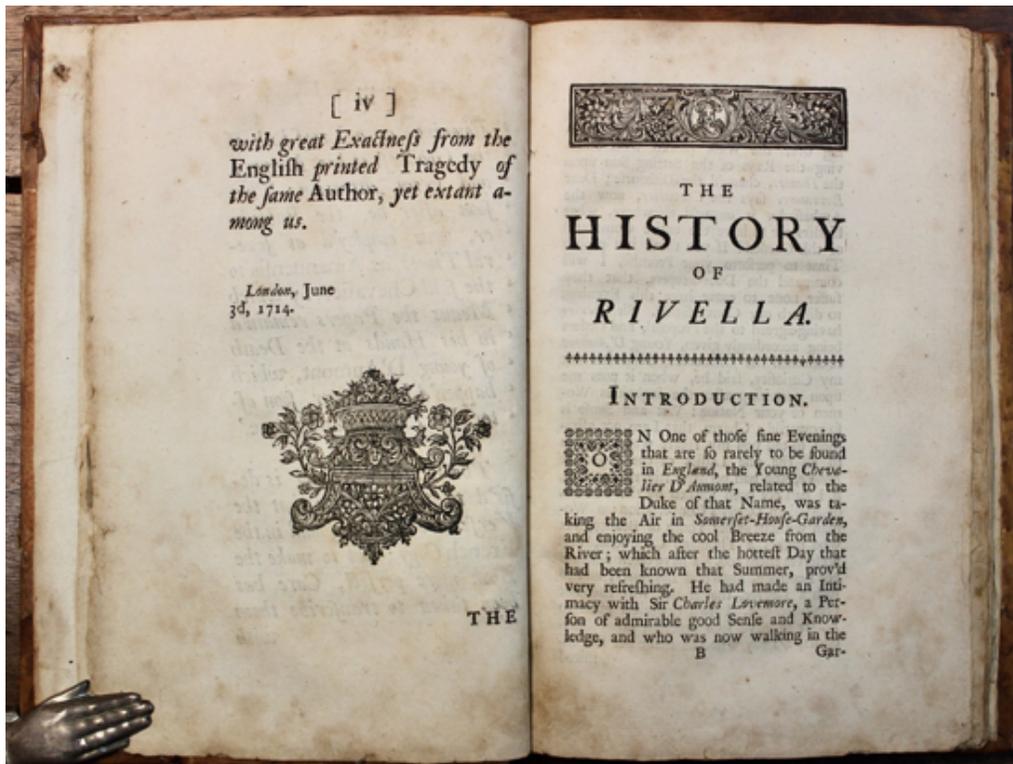
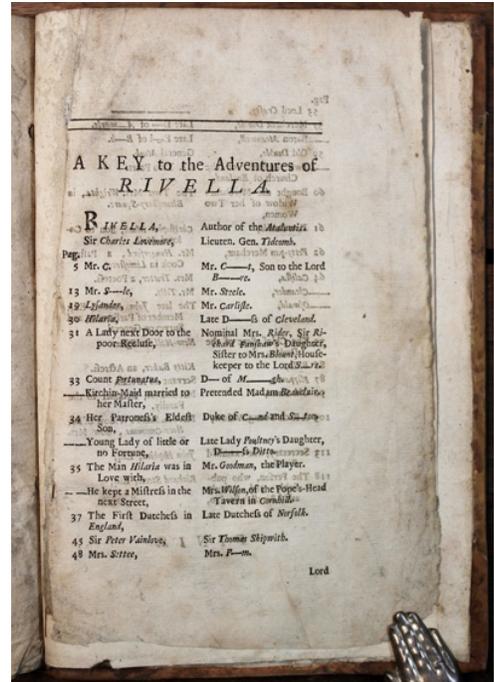
First edition, third issue. The work was originally published in 1714 as *The Adventures of Rivella* and reissued in 1715 under the same title. The title-page incorrectly identifies this as the third edition, but the only differences from the first and second issues are the new title-page and the inclusion of the key at the end of the text. The key is in the first state, with Lord Crafty not identified and Mrs. Settee identified as "Mrs. P-m." (McBurney). Also note that the title-page and the translator's preface identify this edition as a translation from the original French, but no earlier French editions were published.

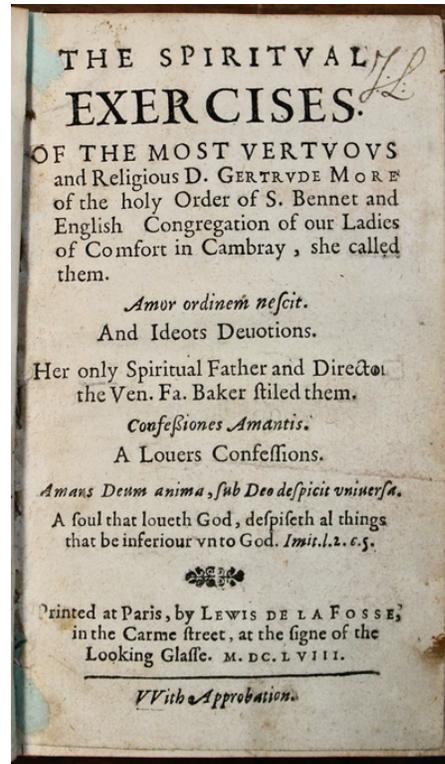
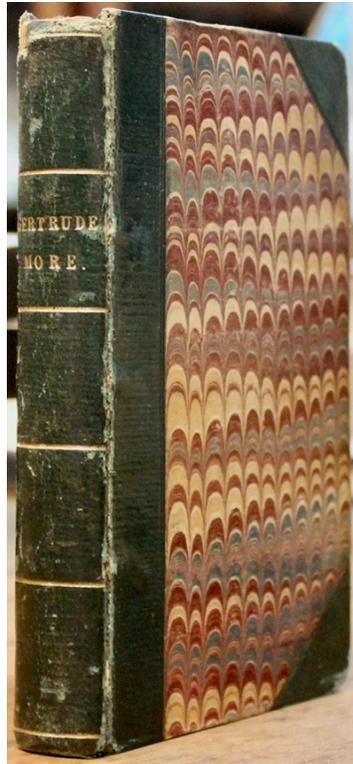


Delarivier "Delia" Manley (ca. 1663 – 1724) wrote this semi-autobiographical *roman à clef* after the popularity of her first novel, *Atalantis*, in 1707. *Atalantis*, a political satire that sets British dramas on Mediterranean soil, led to Manley's arrest for her supposedly libelous caricatures of Whig politicians. Her notoriety was further compounded by her association and correspondence with Edmund Curll. Manley's other works, virtually all of which sparked shock and controversy, include the stage tragedy *Royal Mischief* (1696); *The New Atalantis* (1709), a satire of Whig politicians; and *Memoirs of Europe towards the Close of the Eighth Century* (1710). She was also a pro-Tory pamphleteer and the first editor of *The Examiner* after Jonathan Swift.

McBurney, *Checklist of English Prose Fiction*, 72a. Straus, *Unspeakable Curll*, pp. 44-47.

Also see Fidelis Morgan's biography *A Woman of No Character* (1986).





Rare Theological Scholarship by a Benedictine Nun and Descendent of Sir Thomas More

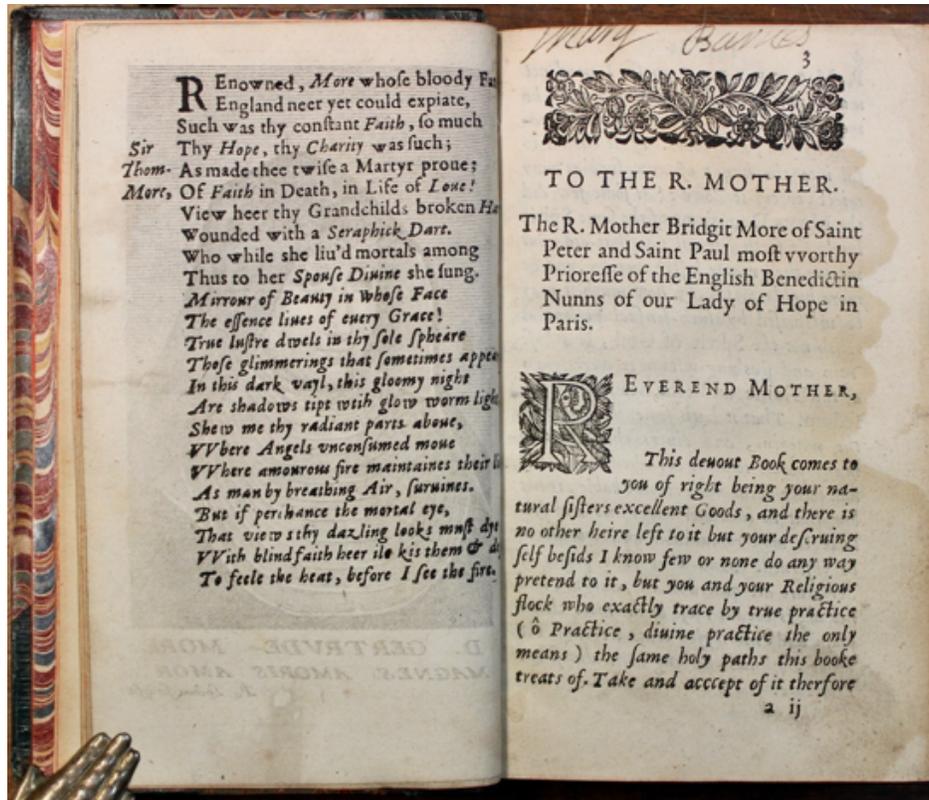
20. MORE, Gertrude. *The Spiritual Exercises*. Of the most Vertuous and Religious D. Gertrude More of the holy Order of S. Bennet and the English Congregation of our Ladies of Comfort in Cambray, she called them. *Amor ordinem nescit...*[with:] *Confessiones Amantis*. A Lovers Confessions...With Approbation. Paris: Lewis de la Fosse, 1658.

Twelvemo. [vi], 112, 312 pp. Caption title after page 112 (*Confessiones Amantis*) begins new pagination. Lacking the frontispiece of the author and with pages 23-24 in early manuscript facsimile. Includes the "Approbation" leaf bound after title-page and the poem by the author on her ancestor Sir Thomas More, both of which are lacking from some copies.

Nineteenth century green roan over marbled boards with gilt spine. Hinges sound despite splitting. Rubbing to corners and some chipping to head of spine. Red coated edges. Contemporary ink initials to corner of title-page and early signature (Mary Barnes) on page three of the first section. Later pencil annotations to "Approbation" and some pencil marginalia throughout. Offsetting from frontispiece (now lacking) to the poem. Some toning. Despite faults, still a good, largely clean copy of an item that is exceedingly rare in commerce and rare in better condition.

\$1,500

First edition (and only early edition). The present work was published posthumously and includes both her *Spiritual Exercises* and her *Confessiones Amantis*, based on St. Augustine's *Confessions*.



Gertrude More (1606 - 1633) was the founder of Stanbrook Abbey, a Benedictine nunnery; and the daughter of Cresacre More, great-grandson of Sir Thomas More. She was the first of nine postulants to Our Lady of Comfort, a Benedictine foundation that would later become Stanbrook. At first, More rebelled against the Ignatian prayer practices and “against the contemplative practices of medieval mystics, many of them women, taught to the nuns by Augustine Baker.” However, More later began to “live her ‘way of love,’ laying down scruples and becoming internally obedient. She expressed it as ‘Consider your call, that’s all in all,’” (Oxford DNB).

The nuns went on to establish Stanbrook Abbey Press, the oldest private press in England, and became celebrated practitioners of the Gregorian chant. Catherine and Margaret Gascoigne were also members of Our Lady of Comfort, with Catherine Gascoigne later serving as abbess of Stanbrook.

We could not locate auction records for this item since a Sotheby’s sale in 1974, nor could we locate any copies in commerce at this time. ESTC records six copies in the US, eight in Britain, and one at the Bibliothèque Nationale; at least some of these copies are similarly problematic.



“The Movement for Woman is Only One Phase of the Eternal Warfare...for Human Liberty”

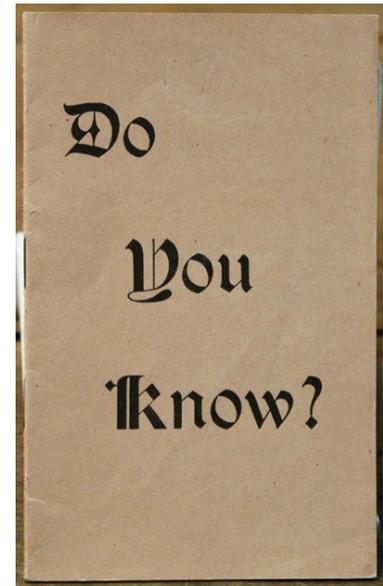
21. [NEW HAMPSHIRE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.] *Do You Know?* [Cover title.] [Concord, New Hampshire: New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association, 1903.]

3¼ in. x 5¼ in. 15 pp.

Original fawn printed paper wrappers. Minor wear to wrappers. A near-fine copy of a rare pro-suffrage booklet printed ahead of a major New Hampshire constitutional amendment vote that would grant women equal suffrage in the state.

\$1,250

First edition. The vote was held on March 10, 1903, and the proposed amendment was struck down. Women gained the right to vote when New Hampshire ratified the 19th Amendment. OCLC records no copies of this item.



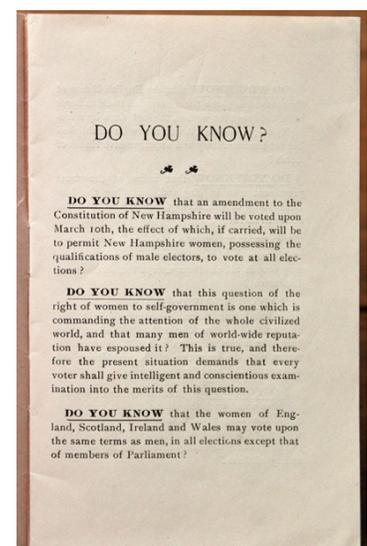
Phrases like “Do You Know...” and “Do You Think...” prompt the twenty-six facts and arguments presented here. The first reads, “Do you know that an amendment to the Constitution of New Hampshire will be voted upon March 10th, the effect of which, if carried, will be to permit New Hampshire women, possessing the qualifications of male electors, to vote at all elections?” A later section reads, “Do you know that the movement for woman is only one phase of the eternal warfare of all the centuries for human liberty?” (p. 13).

This work also notes that women had the right to vote in other states (Wyoming, Colorado, etc.) as well as in other countries (Ireland, Sweden, New Zealand, etc.), and that women were subject to “taxation without representation.” The work also addresses common anti-suffrage arguments, like the myth that women would not want to vote even if they had the right to do so, and that woman politicians would make decisions that damaged the security of women as a whole.

Abolitionist and temperance advocate Armenia S. White (1817 – 1916) co-founded the New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association (NHWSA) in 1868 and served as the organization’s president until 1895. Other key members included Mary Nettie Chase (1863 – 1959), a lecturer and organizer for both the NHWSA and the National American Women's Suffrage Association.

Arnold, Anne Richter. “Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of Women’s Suffrage: New Hampshire’s Untold History of This Milestone” (webpage). *Here in Hanover*. September 11, 2020.

“New Hampshire and the 19th Amendment” (webpage). National Parks Service.



“The First Practicing Woman Physician in the Pacific Northwest,”
Who was “Responsible for the Passage of the ‘Sterilization Law’ for Degenerates”

22. OWENS-ADAIR, [Bethenia Angelina]. *A Souvenir*. Dr. Owens-Adair to her friends. [Salem, Oregon: Statesman Publishing Co.,] 1922.

Octavo. 64 pp. With a portrait of Owens-Adair on page five and a half-page illustration of Father Time on page sixty-four.

Original printed paper wrappers with portrait of Owens-Adair. Minor wear to wrappers and some very light toning at fore-edge. A clean, near-fine copy of a work by the first practicing woman physician in the Pacific Northwest.

\$250

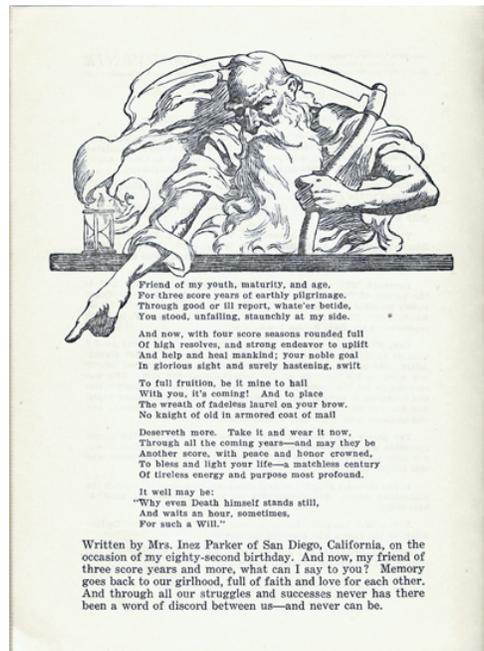
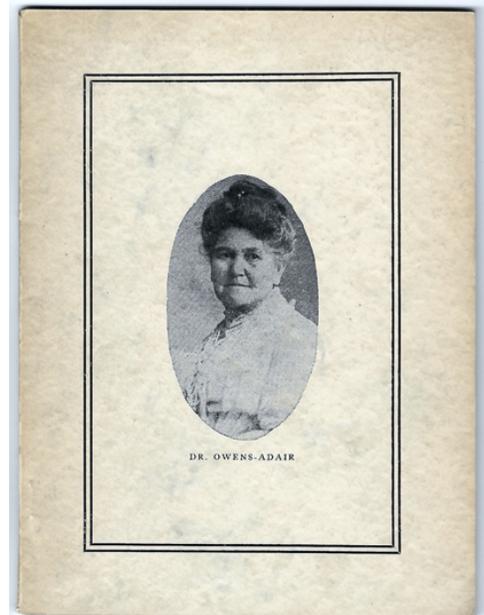
First edition. Also issued in red cloth.

These letters and testimonials were assembled by Dr. Bethenia Angelina Owens-Adair (1840 – 1926) to commemorate her eighty-second birthday and the recent publication of her memoir. Owens-Adair was one of the most vocal proponents of women's suffrage in Oregon, “the first practicing woman physician in the Pacific Northwest” (p. 63), a migrant of the first major wagon train to Oregon led by Jesse Applegate, and an ardent advocate for eugenics.

One testimonial compiled here describes Owens-Adair as “a remarkable woman...she was responsible for the passage of the ‘sterilization law’ for degenerates and criminals in Oregon, and has made this her work for many years. She has written and worked entirely for the adoption of eugenic and hygienic laws in Oregon as well as in other states,” (p. 63).

Owens-Adair campaigned for the passage of a sterilization law, authored by her, for ten years until it was finally passed by the Oregon Legislature in 1917. The law, which reached its final form in 1923, permitted the sterilization of people deemed “feeble-minded, insane, epileptic, habitual criminals, moral degenerates and sexual perverts,” (Kaelber). About 2,650 people were forcibly sterilized under the law before its repeal in 1983 (Kaelber).

Kaelber, Lutz. “Eugenics: Compulsory Sterilization in 50 American States.”



Police Statement Documenting an Illegal Abortion in 1944

23. [REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS.] [Police statement of a teenager who had a medical abortion.] Lansdale, Pennsylvania: Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Police, 1944.

One sheet (8½" x 11").

Typescript on leaf of police department letterhead, signed by the chief of police and the young woman. With an unmailed envelope addressed to the Norristown, Pennsylvania District Attorney's Office. Some toning and a couple pencil scribbles to envelope. A very good, clean item that offers a look into history of the criminalization of abortion in the United States.

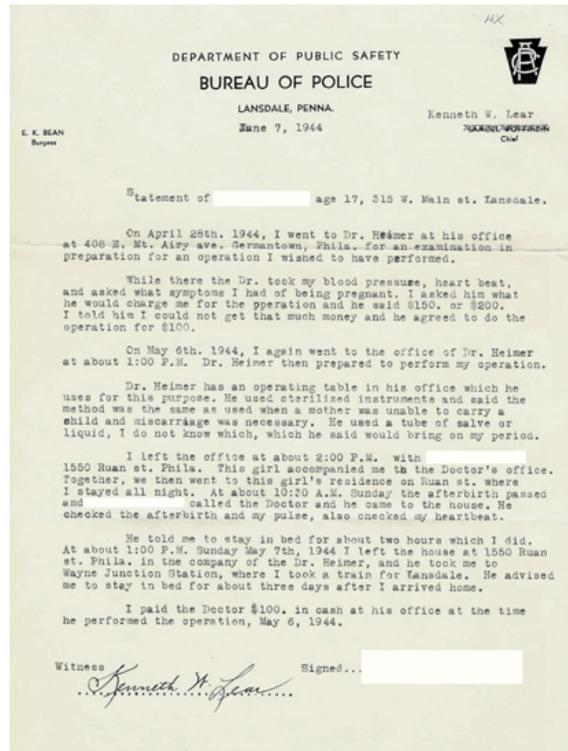
\$175

This detailed statement recounts the medical abortion process undertaken by a seventeen-year-old in Germantown, Pennsylvania. She writes that she visited a doctor who gave her a pre-operative exam, performed the abortion carefully and safely, checked up on her as she was recuperating, and escorted her to the train station after her visit.

The young woman notes that the doctor "used sterilized instruments and said the method was the same as used when a mother was unable to carry a child and miscarriage was necessary. He used a tube of salve or liquid...which he said would bring on my period."

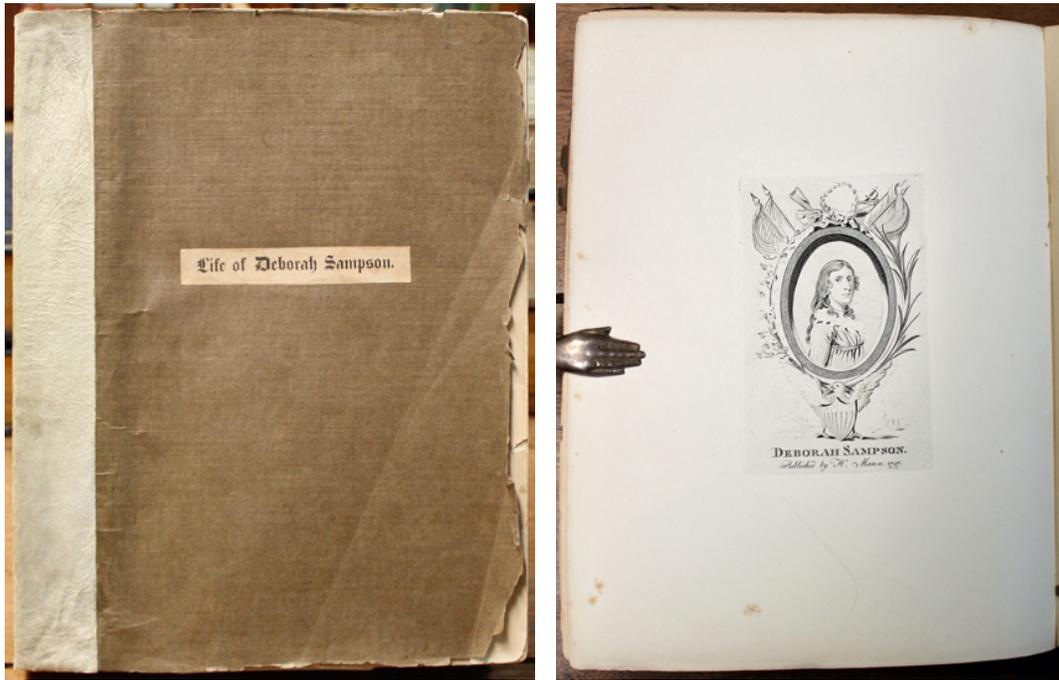
"Wherever abortion is illegal, caring and dedicated people take enormous risks to provide safe abortions clandestinely, to treat people with complications, and to help them find safe providers...Before the Supreme Court's landmark *Roe v. Wade* decision that legalized abortion in 1973, some well-trained physicians and other medical practitioners risked imprisonment, fines, and loss of their medical licenses to provide abortions. Information about these services often spread by word of mouth," (Baker).

Baker, Carrie. "The History of Abortion Law in the United States." Our Bodies Our Selves website. September 14, 2020.



The names of the patient and her friend have been obscured in this image.





The Biography of a "Pioneering Female Soldier": One of Thirty-Five Large Paper Copies,
Unopened and in the Original Wrappers

24. [SAMPSON, Deborah.] [MANN, Herman.] *The Female Review: Life of Deborah Sampson, the Female Soldier in the War of Revolution*. With an introduction and notes by John Adams Vinton. Boston: J.K. Wiggin and Wm. Parsons Lunt, 1866.

Quarto. 267 pp. With an engraved frontispiece (reproduced from the first edition). Primary title-page printed in red and black. With a separate title-page for the text of the original 1797 account. Also with reproductions of two signatures (Sampson and John Hancock).

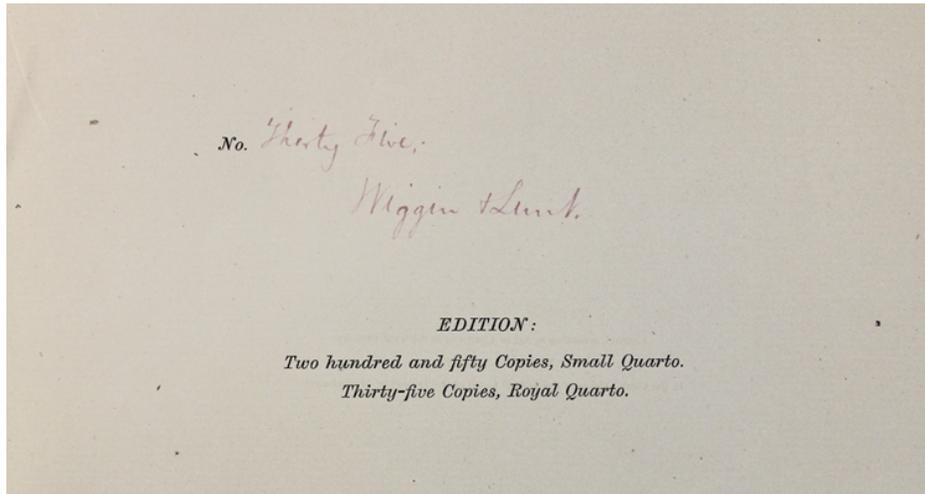
Original brown paper wrappers, quarter parchment paper. Some soiling to spine. Chipping to edges of wrappers and first couple leaves. Unopened. Some light foxing to edges of frontispiece. A very good, wide, and internally bright copy of this scarce large paper edition.

\$950

One of thirty-five royal quarto (i.e. large paper) copies, numbered and signed "Wiggin and Lunt" in ink above edition statement. 250 small quarto copies were also issued. The account of Sampson, reprinted here, was written by Herman Mann and originally published as *The Female Review: or, Memoirs of an American Young Lady* in 1797.

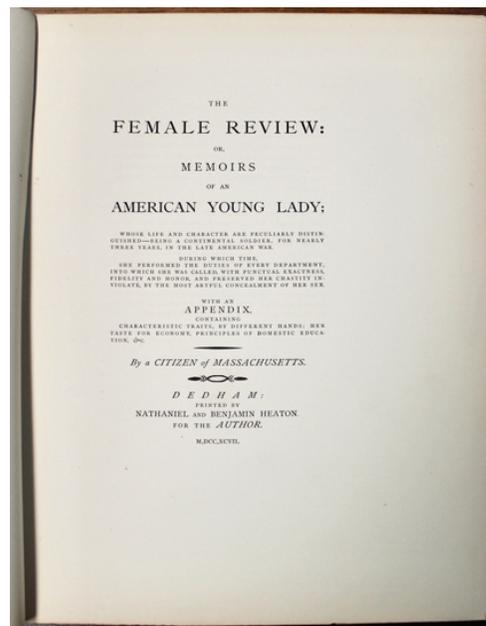
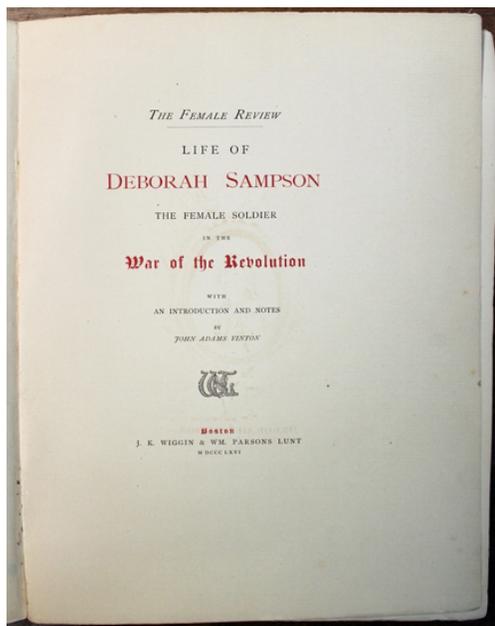
Massachusetts-born soldier Deborah Sampson (later Gannett, 1760 – 1827) enlisted in the Continental Army in 1782 and was assigned to the Light Infantry Company of the 4th Massachusetts Regiment. She served for eighteen months, disguised as a man under the identity of "Robert Shirliff," until she was injured in battle and honorably discharged at West Point in 1783. After her service, "Sampson won some recognition in her lifetime as a pioneering female soldier and public

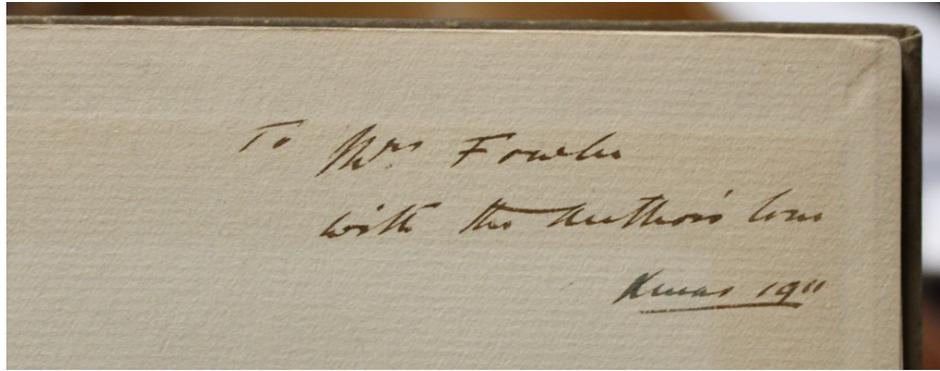
speaker," (Hiltner, p. 93). In 1805, she successfully petitioned the Massachusetts State Legislature for a pension, which had been initially denied because she was a woman.



In "The Example of Our Heroine," Judith Hiltner writes, "Mann's 1797 Sampson...was a fictional construct shaped to inculcate the early republican values virtues of industry, reason, and self-sufficiency, and to establish the limits of female patriotism while endorsing the popular ideology of chaste female influence," (p. 98). It was a sensationalized account that only partially reflected Sampson's experiences in the Continental Army. Mann (1771 – 1833) was a publisher, bookseller, and newspaper editor. Though he claimed to be Sampson's friend, Mann was likely seeking profit by pretending that his account was reliably sourced from Sampson's own recollections.

Hiltner, Judith. "The Example of Our Heroine." *American Studies* (Spring 2000), pp. 93-113.





“A Voice Shall be Hers with the Free! Acclaim Her the Comrade of Men!”
Association Copy of a Pro-Women's Suffrage Poetry Collection

25. SAUTER, Lilian. *Through High Windows*. London: Curtis and Davison, [Chiswick Press,] 1911.

Small quarto (5¼" x 6¼"). 39 pp.

Original olive paper covered boards with gilt title. Top edge gilt. Binding is firm and tight despite slight cracking to front joint. Light toning and edgewear to boards. Some foxing and toning to endpapers. Inscribed by the author to a Mrs. [Eva] Fowler, dated Christmas 1911, and with the bookplate of Alfred Fowler to front pastedown. A very good, fresh association copy.

\$250

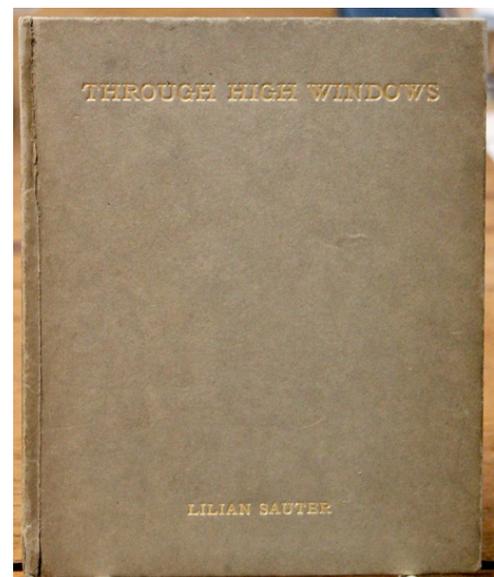
First edition.

The present collection features three poems related to women's rights: “Woman,” “Woman's Plea for Suffrage,” and “Woman's Song of Freedom” (pp. 32-39). A stanza from “Woman” reads as follows:

“Hail! Hail to her full revelation!
No queen and no slave shall she be!
But strong for the weal of the nation
A voice shall be hers with the free!
Acclaim her the comrade of men!”

Lilian Galsworthy Sauter (1864 – 1924) was a suffragist and the sister of the novelist and playwright John Galsworthy. *Through High Windows* appears to be her only published work.

The London home of Eva Neumann Fowler (c. 1872 – 1921) and the architect Alfred Mountain Fowler (1837 – 1914) was the gathering place of a wide circle of artists and writers, including John Singer Sargent and, presumably, Sauter.



School Principal (Allegedly) Promotes Anti-Catholic Sentiment in Class

26. [SCULL, Anna.] *Petition, Proceedings and Testimony*. In the matter of the Petition of Kelly et al., in relation to teachings in the Hunter Girls' Grammar School. [Cover title.] [Philadelphia: n.p., 1881.]

Octavo. ix, 159 pp.

Original buff paper wrappers with printed title. Wrappers worn away at spine, though binding holds firm. Dust soiling to wrappers. Contemporary color pencil signature at top margin of front cover. Small open tear to corner of first leaf (at gutter). A very good copy of a scarce item concerning impartial education in schools.

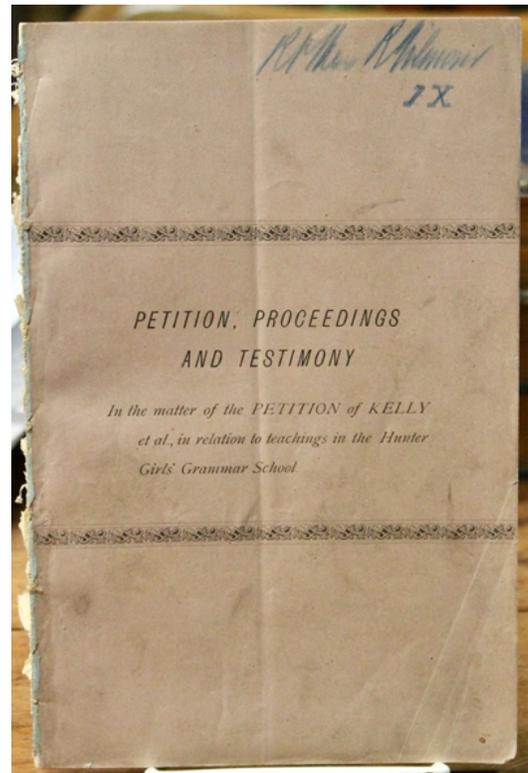
\$450

First edition. The petition was presented to the Department of Education of the City of Philadelphia on March 8, 1881.

Anna Scull (1832 - ?), the principal of the Hunter Girls' Grammar School in Philadelphia, was accused by several parents of criticizing Catholicism and promoting the Lutheran Reformation during lessons she taught. The present work contains testimonies by parents and students alleging that Scull had "attacked, vilified, and abused the faith, religion, and belief" of Catholic students (p. 52). She was also accused of vocally favoring Lutheranism in class by discussing Luther's opposition to the sale of indulgences by Pope Leo X (p. 59).

The Board of the Department of Education ultimately dismissed the case against Scull, stating that they could not "recommend such deference to the religious zeal of any denomination or denominations as would prevent the impartial teaching in our public schools of the prominent facts of history," (p. 159).

OCLC records only four copies: Georgetown, Notre Dame, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and Temple University.



“The Taboo Against the Discussion of Sex...Has Become a Source of Danger”

27. [SEX EDUCATION.] [Three pamphlets for educating young people about sex, reproduction, and puberty. 1897-1933.]

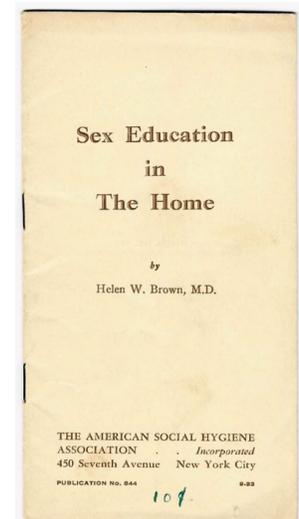
[including:]

BROWN, Helen. *Sex Education in the Home*. New York: American Social Hygiene Association, 1933.

3¼ in. x 6¼ in. 16 pp.

Original cream paper self-wrappers titled in brown. Light soiling to wrappers. Old price (ten cents) in green ink at lower edge of front cover. A very good copy of a scarce pamphlet written to educate parents on how to talk to their children about sex.

First edition. OCLC locates three copies of this edition.



[and:]



From Boy to Man. New York: American Social Hygiene Association, 1930.

3½ in. x 6¼ in. 20 pp.

Original light brown wrappers titled in dark brown. Light creasing to wrappers. A near-fine copy of an uncommon sexual health pamphlet for boys.

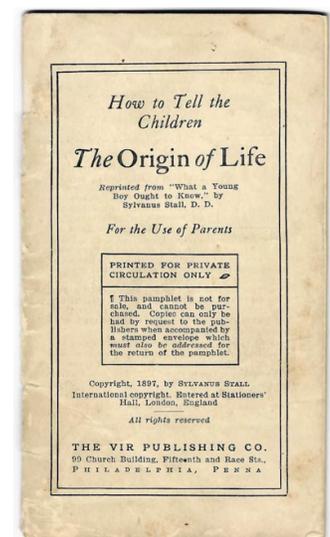
First edition. OCLC locates ten copies of this edition, though only eight in the western hemisphere.

[and:]

STALL, Sylvanus. *How to Tell the Children the Origin of Life...For the Use of Parents*. Philadelphia: Vir Publishing Co., 1897.

3¼ in. x 5¾ in. With small portrait of Sylvanus Stall on inside of front cover. With a single-leaf tract laid in: *Why Unanswered Prayer?* By William M. Bowen, published by the Free Tract Society, undated.

Printed buff paper wrappers. Foxing to wrappers. A very good copy of a rare pamphlet for parents.



First edition under this title. Reprinted from a section of Stall's earlier work *What a Young Boy Ought to Know*. OCLC records no copies of this edition.

\$375

These pamphlets teach both boys and girls about reproduction, puberty, masturbation, sexually transmitted infections. In *Sex Education in the Home*, Dr. Helen W. Brown, M.D. encourages parents to educate their children about sex gradually, beginning whenever children begin to ask questions about the topic. *From Boy to Man* explains puberty and reproduction for boys in particular. Sylvanus Stall's *How to Tell the Children the Origin of Life* explains reproduction to children through science and Christian morality.

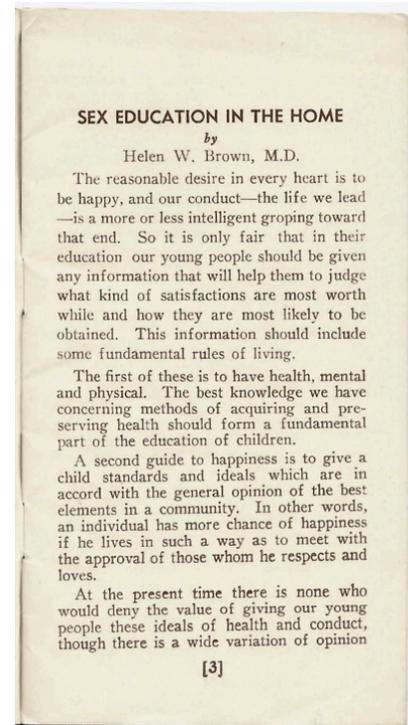
Brown was a member of the American Psychopathological Association and an employee in the Bureau of Public Health Service for New York. In 1920, she participated in a study for the journal *Mental Hygiene*, titled "A Consensus of Medical Opinion upon Questions Relating to Sex Education," in which she provided responses to a dozen questions regarding sexuality and psychology. Before earning her medical degree, she volunteered in almshouses in Massachusetts.

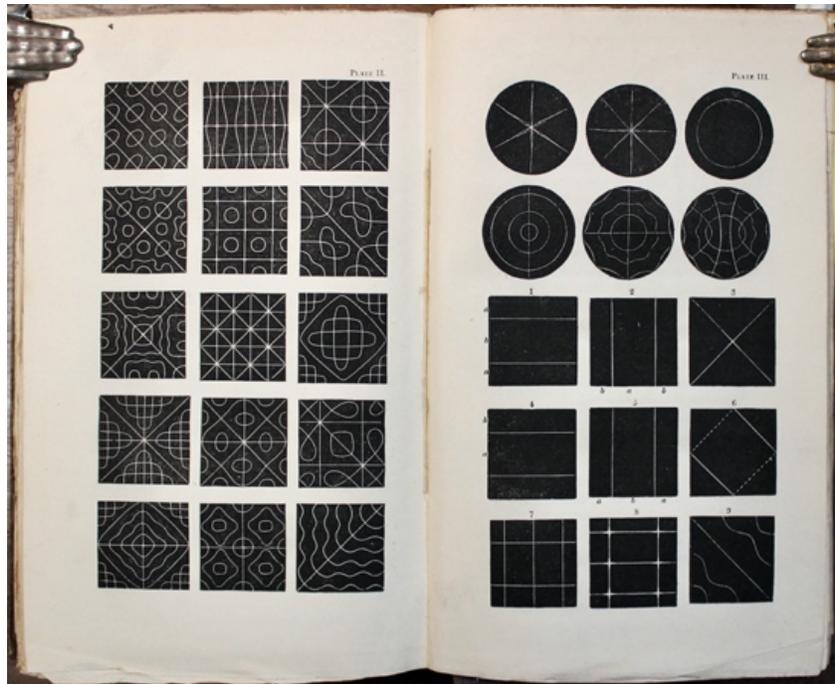
She writes, "We do not know in just what way the taboo against the discussion of sex arose, but the general consensus of the opinion is that at the present day it has become a source of danger," (*Sex Education in the Home*, p. 5). She also notes that the taboo on discussing sex with young people stems from the unhealthy attitudes of adults, rather than from the attitudes of children.

"Almshouse Visitors." *Report of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity* (1914), p. xvii.

"A Consensus of Medical Opinion upon Questions Relating to Sex Education," *Mental Hygiene*, vol. iv, no.4 (October 1920), pp. 770-831.

"Nursing News." *American Journal of Nursing*, vol. xx, no. 1. (1920) p. 168.





The "Progress Report for Physical Science,"
Revised with Findings that Led to the Discovery of Neptune

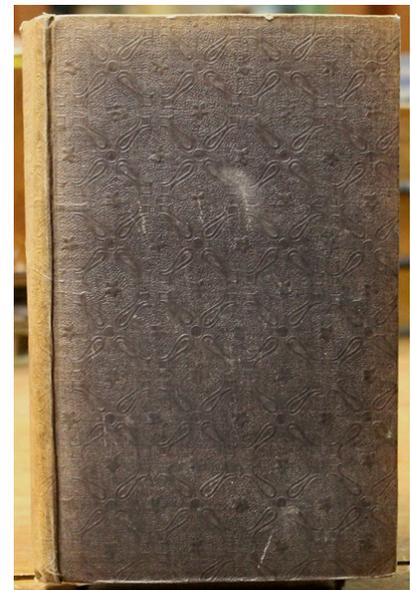
28. SOMERVILLE, Mary. *On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences*. Third Edition. London: John Murray, 1836.

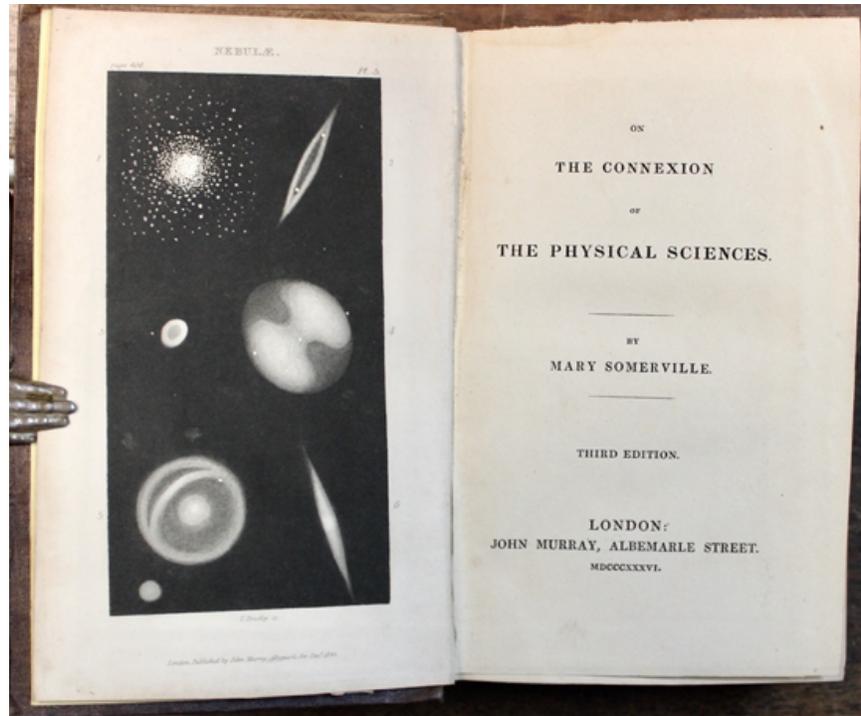
Octavo. xv, 475 pp. With five astronomical black-and-white plates (including frontispiece). Also with astronomical diagrams and illustrations on over forty pages (in index). Both previous editions do not include plates, and the present edition has four times the number of illustrations as the first. Dedicated to Queen Adelaide.

Publisher's blindstamped dark brown cloth with gilt title. Spine sunned. Fabric creased along lower board. Edges untrimmed. Yellow coated endpapers. Contemporary ink signature to front flyleaf and nineteenth century bookplate to front pastedown. A very good, tight, and fresh copy of an influential work by one of the first two woman members of the Royal Astronomical Society.

\$1,250

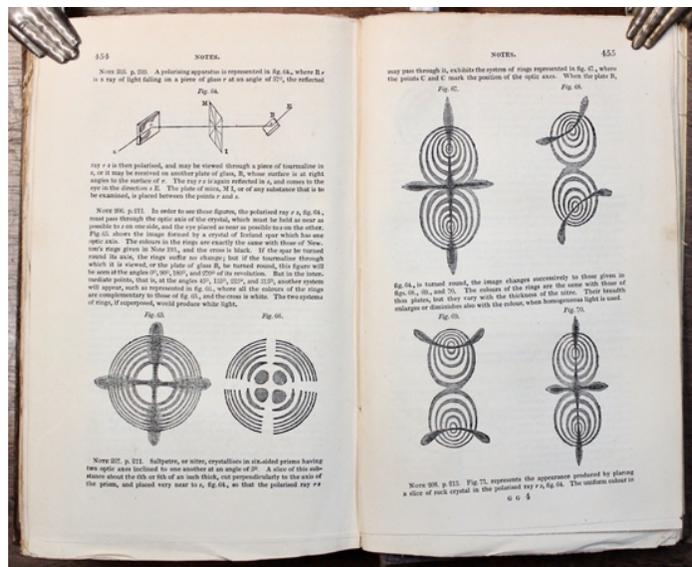
Third edition, revised by Somerville to "incorporate the most recent research findings" since the publication of the first two editions in 1834 and 1835, respectively (Oxford DNB). One such finding was Somerville's hypothesis that unexpected changes in the orbit of Uranus may point to the existence of an undiscovered planet. This hypothesis was later confirmed by Alexis Bouvard, John Couch Adams, and Urbain Le Verrier, leading to the discovery of Neptune in 1846.





Mary Somerville (1780 - 1872) consulted with leading scientists including Brougham, Faraday, Lyell, Whewell, Ampère, and Becquerel in the writing of the present work. It was “an up-to-date account of what would later be classed as astronomy and traditional physics, with...sections on meteorology and physical geography...Supplemented with concise introductions to the technical material, it presented all in straightforward prose backed by mathematical notes. It was immensely popular...Soon an established scientific classic and best-seller, it functioned for a time as an annual progress report for physical science,” (Oxford DNB).

“Perhaps no woman of science until Marie Curie was as widely recognized in her own time” as Mary Somerville, a science writer, mathematics expositor, and one of the first two women to become a member of the Royal Astronomical Society (Oxford DNB). Her other works include an extremely popular translation of Pierre-Simon Laplace, as well as *The Mechanism of the Heavens* (1831), which was adopted by Cambridge as an advanced mathematics textbook in 1837. She was also the author of *Physical Geography* (1851), which was the first English-language geography textbook and required reading in many university courses.



“See Here a Woman, who has Braved the Thousand Deaths that Await the Diver”

29. SORCHO, Frances Namon. *Life and Adventures of Frances Namon Sorcho, the Only Woman Deep Sea Diver in the World.* [Cover title.] [Philadelphia: The Penn Show Print, Captain Louis Sorcho Deep Sea Diving Co., ca. 1890.]

Octavo. 18 pp. With four half-page illustrations and two full-page illustrations, including a photo reproduction of Sorcho in full diving gear.

Original glossy paper wrappers with title and photo portrait of Sorcho printed in blue. Binding holds firm despite loose wrappers. Two fading bookseller's stamps, one mostly illegible, to edge of front cover. Wrappers lightly dust soiled. A good, clean copy of a fragile, scarce item highlighting “the only woman alive to-day who has ever donned a submarine armor and descended into the ocean's depths to work.”

\$750

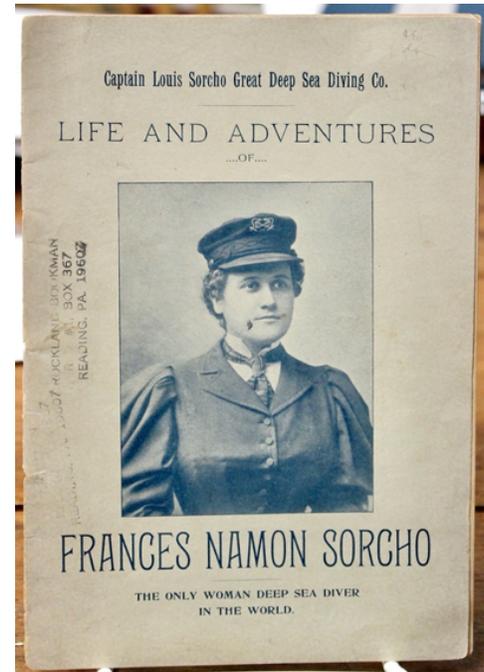
First edition. The publication date of this item is unclear. The latest date mentioned in the text is 1888.

Frances Namon Sorcho (fl. ca. 1870 - 1900) was the only (recorded) woman professional deep-sea diver of her day. Under the aegis of her husband's diving company, she recovered dead bodies and shipwrecked treasures from the ocean floor. She was a skilled diver who was dedicated to maintaining her eminence in the field: the preface notes that she was “ready at any and all times to dive deeper and remain under water longer than any other female, or forfeit \$10,000.”

Unfortunately, we could not locate any information about Sorcho aside from what is recorded in the present work. The work also covers the history of deep sea diving, technological advancements in diving suits, and major discoveries by divers.

From the preface: “See here a woman, who has braved the thousand deaths that await the diver; who has calmly, yet courageously, ventured into the ocean's depths...[who has] kept herself in perfect control and invaded the mystic depths as a conqueror, mistress alike of element and herself.”

OCLC records only three physical copies (Saint Cloud State, Bryn Mawr, Historical Society of Pennsylvania).



“Women...Have the Right to Vote”

30. [SUFFRAGE.] *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.

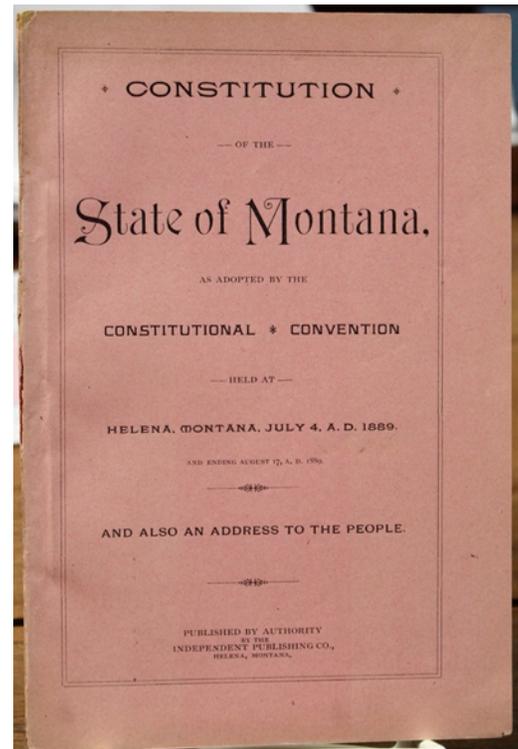
Original pink paper wrappers titled in black. Chipping to spine. Wrappers sunned, most significantly on back cover. Ink smudges to two pages. A very good copy of an important women's suffrage item that granted Montana women the right to vote in school district elections and to hold office in school district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



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

31. [SUFFRAGE — 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?”

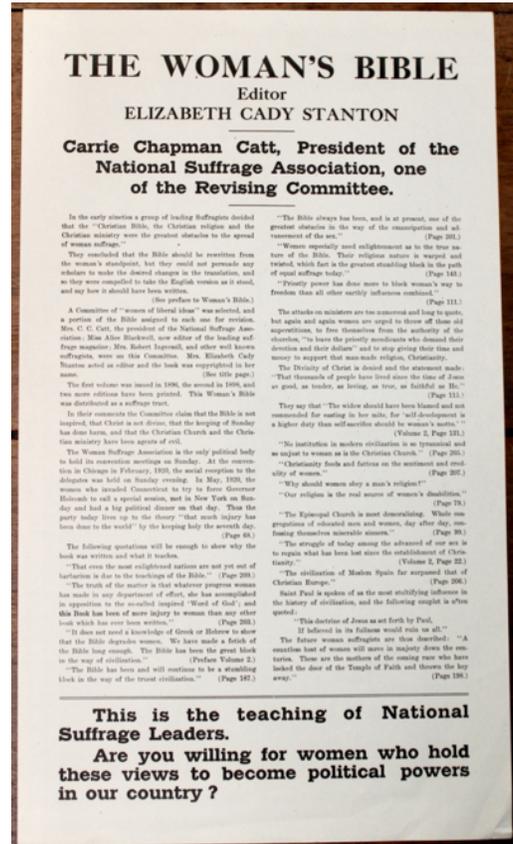
Sheet of buff paper printed on one side only. Very minor creasing. A near-fine copy of a scarce item criticizing the *Woman's Bible* and the supposed anti-Christian beliefs of suffragists.

\$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.



Popular Women's Health Manual Focusing on Pregnancy and Childcare
With Seventeen Detailed Text Figures

32. TRACY, Stephen. *The Mother and Her Offspring*. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1853.

Twelvemo. 361, [1, testimonials], 6 [publisher's ads] pp.
With seventeen detailed text figures, most of female reproductive organs.

Publisher's blindstamped brown cloth titled in gilt. Spine sunned. Some rubbing to boards. Blanks and endpapers foxed, but otherwise quite clean and fresh throughout. A very good, tight copy of the scarce first edition.

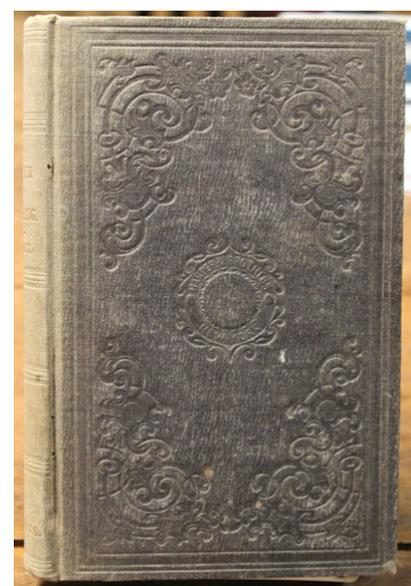
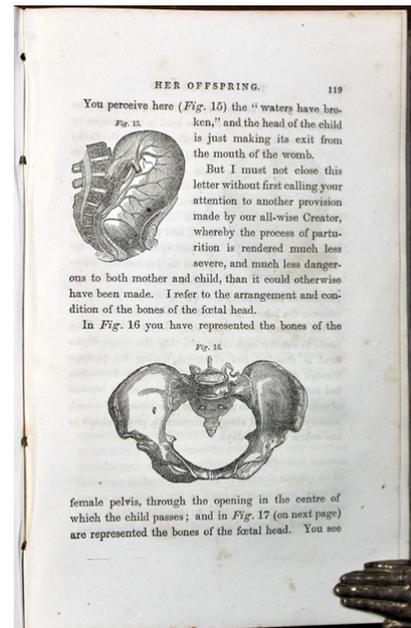
\$400

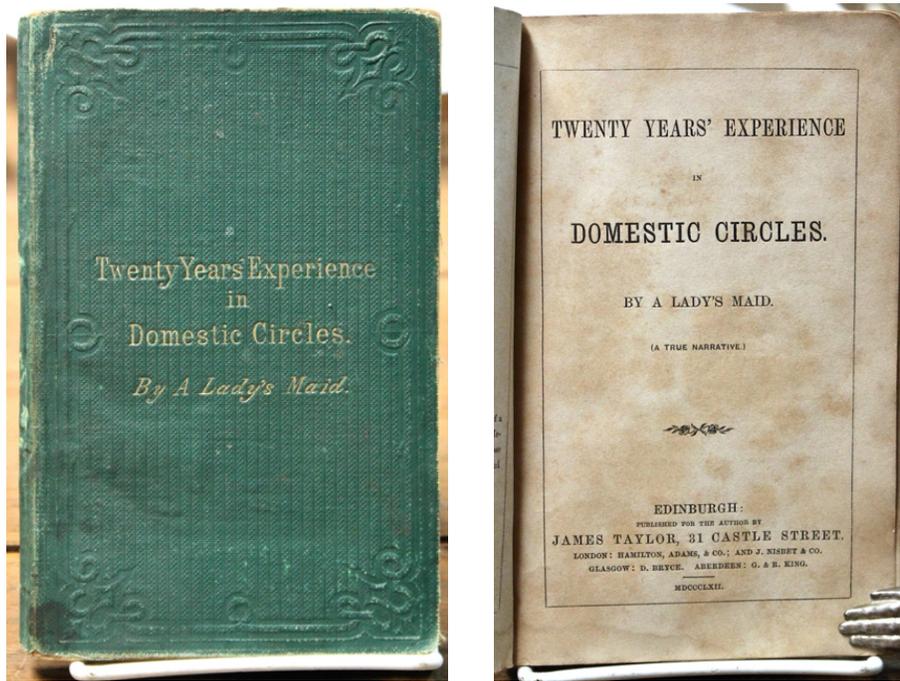
First edition. This edition is scarce, particularly in commerce. OCLC records eighteen copies, mostly in older East Coast libraries, and only three copies west of the Mississippi (the Huntington, the Stark Center in Texas, and Brigham Young).

The Mother and Her Offspring is a women's health manual focusing on pregnancy, childbirth, nursing, and the care of infants and children in general. The first few chapters are dedicated to the science of reproduction, covering plants and animals as well as humans, and female reproductive anatomy. Dr. Stephen Tracy (d. 1873) also expresses the notion that life began at conception, rather than quickening, which illustrates the shifting medical opinion of the time; he goes on to warn against abortion. The present work also advances the concept that women and men had substantially different physiologies that dictated not only their physical abilities but also their mental and emotional capacities. Tracy writes, "The nervous system [of women] has also its peculiar properties. The nerves themselves are smaller, and of a more delicate structure...[Women] are endowed with greater sensibility, and, of course, are liable to more frequent and stronger impressions from external agents or mental influences," (p. xv).

Tracy traveled as a missionary with the Andover Theological Seminary to Singapore and Bangkok, and then became a professor of obstetrics at the New England Female Medical College in Boston. When the Civil War began, he was appointed as a coroner and a doctor for the Union Army, as well as a doctor for soldiers at home on convalescent leave in Andover, Massachusetts.

Andover and the Civil War (webpage).
Atwater 3554.





Rare Women's Social History

33. *Twenty Years' Experience in Domestic Circles*. By a lady's maid. (A true narrative.) Edinburgh: James Taylor, 1862.

Twelvemo. 191 pp.

Publisher's green cloth over flexible card wrappers, titled in gilt. Ink inscription to front flyleaf reads: "Ellen Morris with kindest wishes from her teacher. November 1866." Uniform toning due to paper quality. Foxing to title page and few leaves throughout. Some light creasing to leaves. A good, tight copy of this rare social history.

\$1,250

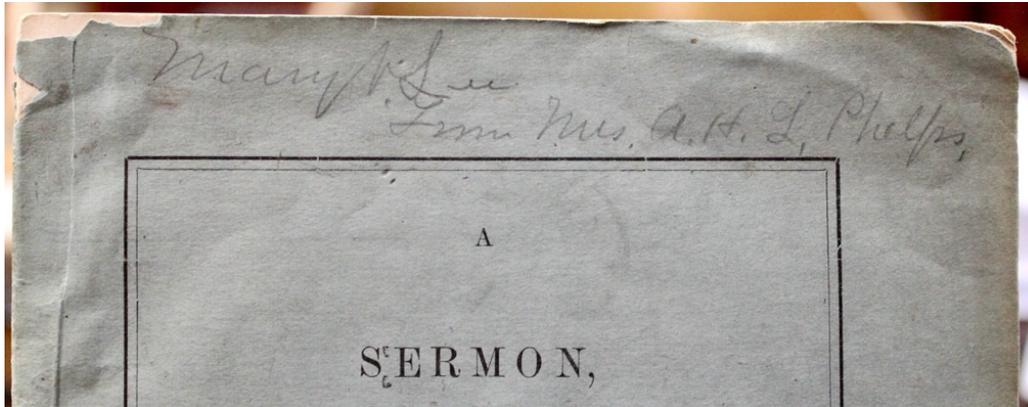
First edition.

The present work follows the lives of sisters Helen, Julia, and Margaret. The narrative details the sisters' close relationship in childhood, their early attempts at finding husbands, Helen and Julia mourning Margaret after her death, Helen's unhappy marriage and eventual escape, and, finally, Helen finding a position as a lady's maid after Julia's death. The work explores the sisters' personal growth, ever-changing relationships with one another, and of Helen's eventual happiness and financial independence even after her sisters' deaths.

We could not locate any information on the author of the present work.

OCLC records only one copy (University of Aberdeen, Scotland).





Eulogy for Emma Willard, Inscribed by Her Sister

34. [WILLARD, Emma.] COIT, Thomas W[inthrop]. *A Sermon, in Reference to the Death of Mrs. Emma Willard.* Troy, NY: Wm. H. Young and Blake, 1870.

Octavo. 17 pp.

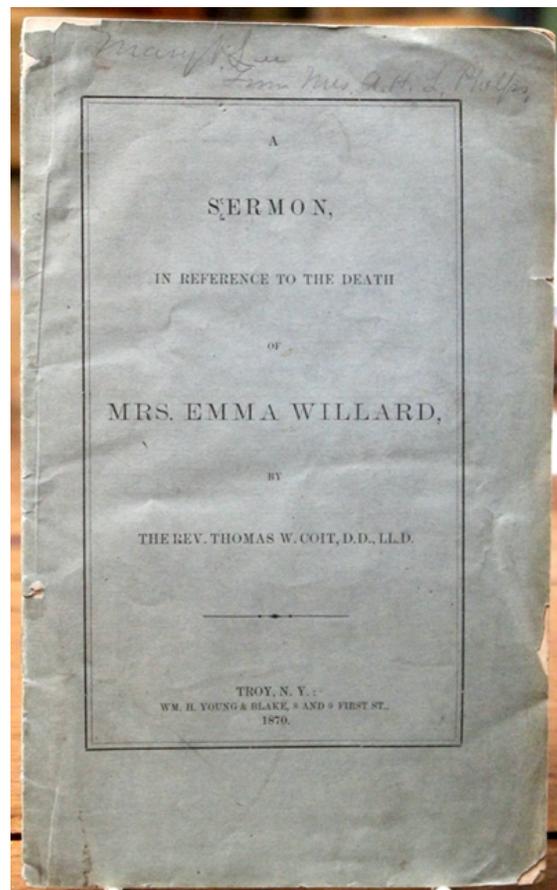
Original light blue printed paper wrappers. Some chipping and dust soiling. Toning to back cover. Clean throughout aside from some minor dust soiling. A very good copy, inscribed (to a "Mary V. Sue"?) by Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps, a leading textbook author and educator and the younger sister of Emma Willard.

\$450

First edition.

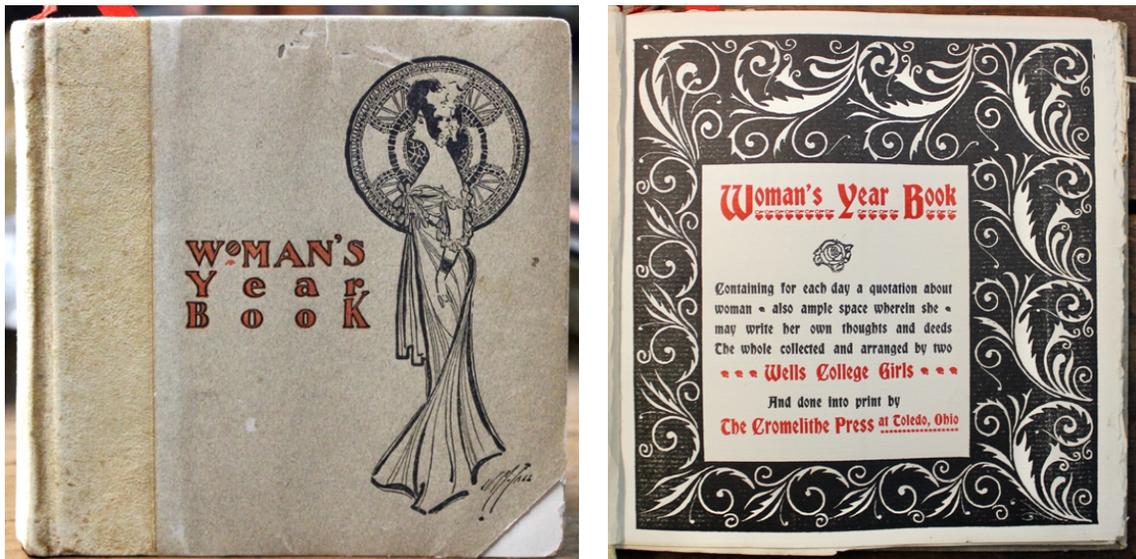
Coit writes that Willard "has done more to make American women what intellectual and moral culture, and the grace of God can make them, than any other teacher of her age," (p. 9).

Emma Willard (1787 - 1870) was an American women's rights activist and founder of the first school for women's higher education, the Troy Female Seminary in New York, eventually renamed the Emma Willard School in her honor. She wrote numerous textbooks on history, anatomy, biology, and astronomy, as well as *A Plan for Improving Female Education* (1819), which she presented to members of the New York Legislature. Her works include *History of the United States, or Republic of America* (1828); *A Treatise on the Motive Powers which Produce the Circulation of the Blood* (1846); and *Astronography* (1854), which covers topics including gravitation, the nature and properties of a sphere, equinoxes in time, diurnal rotation, nations that first cultivated astronomy, and more.



Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps (1793 – 1884) was a textbook author and educator who taught at Troy Female Seminary and, for a time, served as its vice president. Phelps' career as an educator and school administrator, as well as her lifelong dedication to women's educational reform, led her to serve as the president of the Patapsco Female Institute in Maryland and write science textbooks like *Familiar Lectures on Chemistry* (1838). She also wrote novels, essays, and memoirs, and delivered lectures. In 1859, Phelps became the third woman to be elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Reverend Thomas Winthrop Coit (1803 – 1885) was an Episcopal minister, author, and educator, and the fifth President of Transylvania University in Kentucky. He likely became acquainted with Willard during his time as the Rector of St. Paul's Church in Troy, New York.



365 Quotes on Women, All in Decorative Borders,
An Interesting Copy with Many Annotations by an Early Reader

35. *Woman's Year Book*. Containing for each day a quotation about woman...The whole collected and arranged by two Wells College Girls. Toledo, Ohio: The Merrill Press Co., [n.d., ca. 1900].

Octavo. [86] ff. Blank versos. Alternating leaves are half-leaves that, when lifted, reveal a blank space for the reader's notes. Decorative floral borders on every leaf. Final leaf is printed with decorative borders but otherwise blank for the reader's notes. Text and borders are mostly black throughout, with some text and ornaments in red.

Original pictorial paper-covered boards, quarter faux suede. Some spotting to faux suede. Paper chipping at lower corner of front board. Edges untrimmed. Some offsetting on blank versos

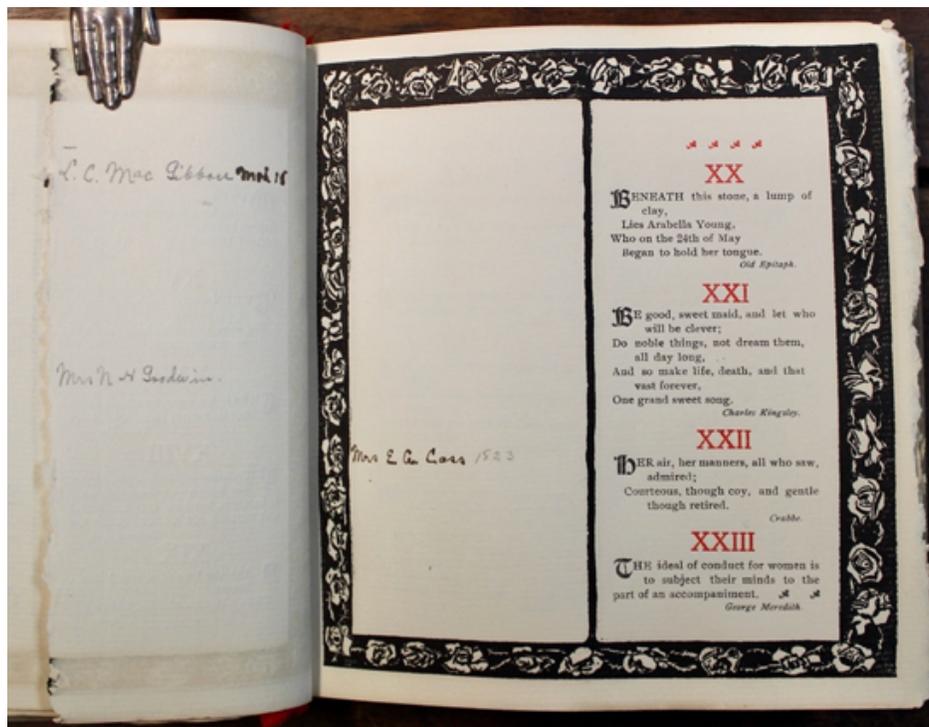
from the printed borders. Previous owner's ink and pencil annotations (dated 1918 on verso of first half-leaf) on versos of many leaves noting birthdays, marriages, deaths, and important events. With the original red ribbon bookmark. A very good copy of an uncommon book, with interesting annotations by an engaged early reader.

\$150

Second edition. Along with the present Merrill Press edition, OCLC records copies of a Cromelithe Press (Toledo, Ohio) edition, published circa 1890. OCLC records one copy of the present edition (Lloyd Library in Ohio) and eight copies of the Cromelithe edition (Bowdoin, Duke, Cleveland PL, Oberlin, University of Washington, University of Wisconsin, Acadia University in Canada, and Rennes-Inspe Bretagne in France).

For each day of the year, *Woman's Year Book* contains a brief quotation on women by writers and historical figures like George Eliot, Byron, Shakespeare, and Dante. For example, the quote for January first reads, "Great women belong to history and self-sacrifice."

Some of the events added into the *Year Book* by its previous owner include "Lightning struck at Jackson House" and "Mrs. Griffin shot Mr. G and her self," as well as more ordinary events like "Mr. and Mrs. L.C. McGibbon married" and "Mrs. E.B.H. called."



“Unrestricted Admission of Women to the Operating Rooms...Was Repulsive to Me,”
A Harvard Medical School Professor Lambasts Coeducation

36. [WOMEN IN MEDICINE.] CHEEVER, David W. *A Reminiscence of My Professional Life*. Boston: W.M. Leonard, 1911.

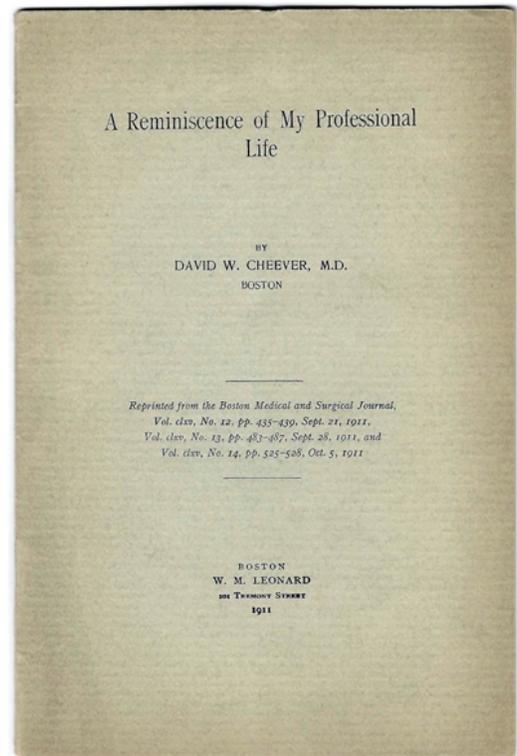
Octavo. 36 pp.

Original paper wrappers. Light toning at edges of wrappers. A very good, very clean copy.

\$100

First separate edition. This account originally appeared in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* in the same year (vol. clxv, nos. 12, 13, and 14).

David W. Cheever (1876 - 1955) was a Harvard Medical School professor and the Chief Surgeon in the medical unit aboard the SS *Noordam* during World War I. In the present work, he recounts medical cases in detail and opines on the future of medicine.



Cheever was also an ardent opponent of admitting women to Harvard Medical School. He found the idea “hideous” and writes, “I still think it the most repulsive form of co-education. In like way the unrestricted admission of women to the operating rooms of the City Hospital, with male students, was repulsive to me and others...If the world wants female doctors, and if females want to be doctors, there can be no reasonable objection, provided they have schools of their own, societies of their own, hospitals of their own,” (pp. 29-30).

OCLC records only one copy of this edition (Harvard).

“David Cheever and the Second Harvard Unit.” Center for the History of Medicine at Countway Library (website).



Printed by a Woman in Paris for an English Catholic Market

37. [WOMEN PRINTERS.] [BLAGEART, Françoise, printer.] AUGUSTINE, Saint. *The Meditations, Soliloquia, and Manuall of the Glorious Doctour S. Augustine...* translated into English. The Seconde Edition. Paris: Printed...by Mrs Blageart, M. DC. LV. [1655.]

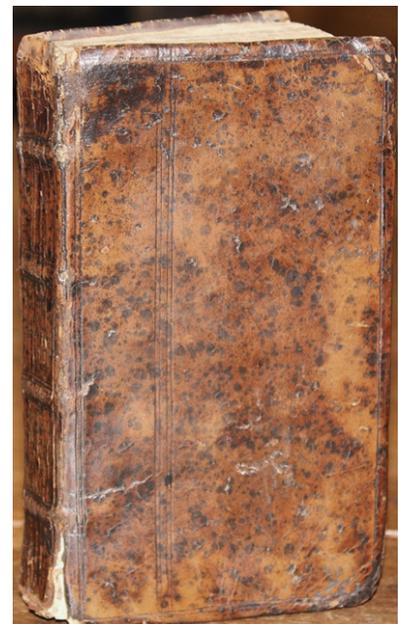
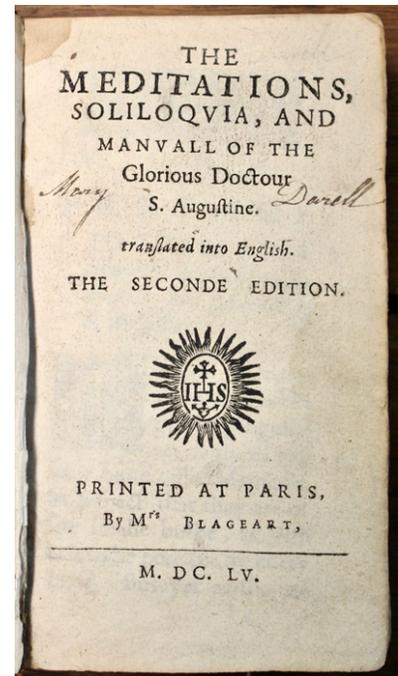
Twelvemo. [xix] pp., [2, blank] ff., pp. 1-181, 184-430, [2, blank] ff. Despite odd pagination, work is complete. Includes the two preliminary and two final blanks. With device on title-page and several headpieces, tailpieces, and decorative initials throughout.

Contemporary speckled calf, ruled, with four raised bands on spine. Some rubbing to extremities and chipping to head and tail of spine. Front hinge somewhat tender. Ink ownership signatures (all eighteenth century) on front free endpaper of Mary, Viscountess Strangford; Nathaniel Darrell; and Mary Darrell. The Mary Darrell signature is repeated on title-page. Twentieth century bookplate (with engraving of Saint Augustine) laid in. Some light toning to edges and to endpapers, but overall a very good, clean copy of an uncommon book printed by a seventeenth century woman.

\$2,000

Second edition, as stated, though the first with Blageart's imprint on the title-page.

Françoise Blageart (fl. 1633-1655) was a Parisian printer of at least eleven Catholic texts in English for an English recusant market. Blageart often employed false imprints, however, and the number of titles printed by her may be higher. At least seven of the books Blageart printed concerned Saint Augustine and the Augustinian Order, including a translation of Augustine's *Confessions* by Sir Tobie Matthew in 1638 (Allison and Rogers, 535) and an abridged version of that translation in the same year (536). She was married to Jérôme Blageart, a linguist and scholar of Arabic who also printed at least one book: *Discours hapned betwene an hermite called Nicephorus & a yong lover called Tristan*, a translation of Jean-Pierre Camus published in 1630. Blageart's husband seems to have died sometime between 1630 and 1633, as her imprint appeared on a text as "the widow Blageart" for the first time in an English translation of Camus under the title *The spirituall director disinterested* in 1633. The last two works known to have been printed by Blageart are the present book and *Schism dis-arm'd of the defensive weapons*, both bearing the date 1655.



Wing, A4212. Smith, *Grossly Material Things*, p. 163.

Allison and Rogers, *The Contemporary Printed Literature of the English Counter-Reformation*.



Uncommon WWII Broadside with a Full-Color Illustration
of a Woman Medical Technician at Work

38. [WORLD WAR II.] [WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS.] *Women...Our Wounded Need Your Care!* [Recruiting broadside.] [Washington, DC:] United States Army Recruiting Publicity Bureau, 1945.

Broadside (17" x 25"). With full-color printed illustration of a woman medical technician, in uniform, carrying a tray of medical instruments. Also with two medals, printed in bronze, bearing the emblems of the U.S. Army Medical Corps.

Text printed in blue, black, and gray. Some creasing. A very good, bright, and clean copy of this uncommon item encouraging women to serve in Army hospital assignments.

\$375

First edition.

Full text as follows: "Women...our wounded need your care! You can serve as medical technicians, surgical technicians, and other Army hospital assignments. Join a hospital company. Other assignments available at Army Air Forces, Ground Forces, and Service Forces installations."



The Women's Army Corps evolved from the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, a civilian organization of women working with the United States Army, when Congress granted military status to its members in 1943. Forty percent of WAC members were assigned to positions as weather observers, radio and control tower operators, and aerial photograph analysts. Many other women worked as cryptographers, medical technicians, and mechanics. As the war entered its last two years, and as the WAC fought for further inclusion in the ranks of the Army, more women were enlisted in roles previously reserved for men (Yellin).

Yellin, Emily. *Our Mothers' War*, pp. 114-116.

