

# Autumn Women's Catalogue

*Education, Diversity, Travel, and More*

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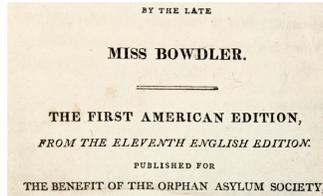
Michael R. Thompson Rare Books  
Autumn 2020

Some  
Catalogue  
Highlights



*Te Deum Laudamus*

Published by  
[Emily Faithfull](#)  
Item #11



**Orphan Asylum Society**

Two Works Published for  
[Eliza Hamilton](#)  
Items #13 and #14



**Black Women in WWI**

[Addie W. Hunton](#) and  
[Kathryn M. Johnson](#)  
Item #15

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## Autumn Women's Catalogue

*Education, Diversity, Travel, and More*

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

[mrtbksla@pacbell.net](mailto:mrtbksla@pacbell.net) [mrtbooksla.com](http://mrtbooksla.com) (323) 658 - 1901

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### Handbook of Rules and Regulations for Women Athletes Published When Women's Sports Were Widely Restricted and Banned

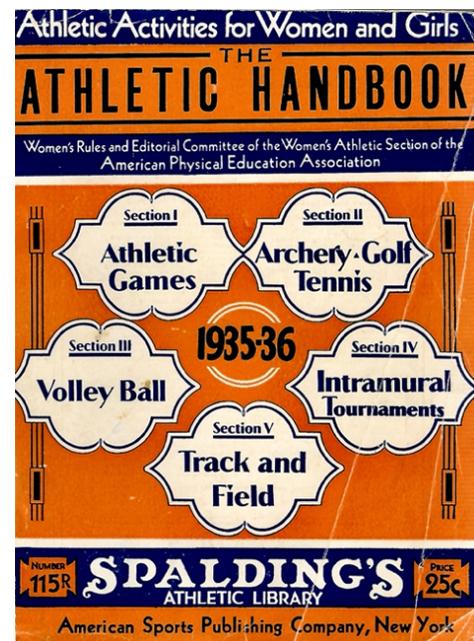
1. *Athletic Handbook...1935 - 1936*. [Compiled by the] Women's Athletic Rules and Editorial Committee...Women's Athletic Section, American Physical Education Association. New York: American Sports Publishing Company, [1935].

5 in. by 6¾ in. 174 pp. With a fold-out chart (18" by 14½") noting the rules of volleyball. Also with dozens of diagrams and seven black-and-white photo reproductions of women athletes.

Original paper wrappers printed in orange and blue. Some creasing and chipping to wrappers. Margins a bit toned. A very good, clean copy of an interesting item produced at a time when the place of women in sports was hotly debated.

\$200

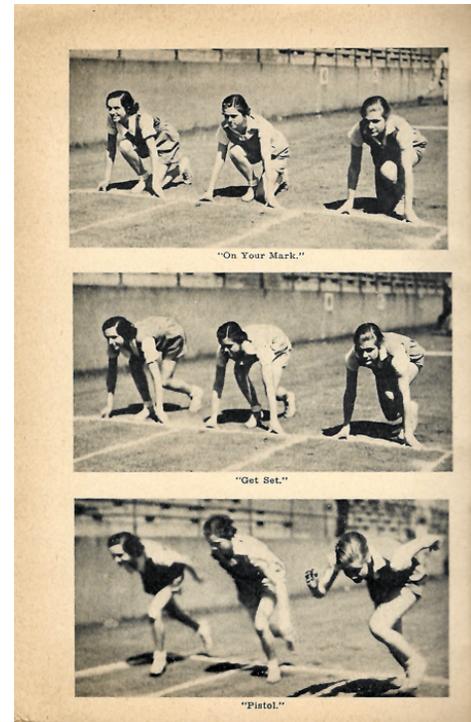
First edition. Updated handbooks were released by the American Physical Education Association annually from about 1923 to the late 1930s. The handbooks circulated the quickly



Item #1

evolving rules for women's sports. The present edition includes expanded sections for the rules of archery, golf, tennis, track, and volleyball. All editions of the handbooks are scarce, with no more than three copies of any edition recorded on OCLC. OCLC records no copies of this edition.

In *Active Bodies: A History of Women's Physical Education in Twentieth-Century America*, Martha Verbrugge explains that debates on the appropriateness of girls and women in organized sports flourished in the 1920s and 1930s. Arguments against women participating in sports usually centered around the alleged biological inferiority of women, which was used to fuel panic over gender role transgression, lesbian sexuality, and racial inclusion in organized sports. The debate prompted some colleges and universities to ban women from participating in sports during menstruation or shut down women's sports programs altogether. The present item even includes a section (p. 165) arguing against the notion that track and field was unsafe or unhealthy for young women because of their supposed tendency to injure themselves.



Item #1

Verbrugge, Martha. *Active Bodies* (Oxford University Press, 2012), pp. 47-62, 73, 165, 290.

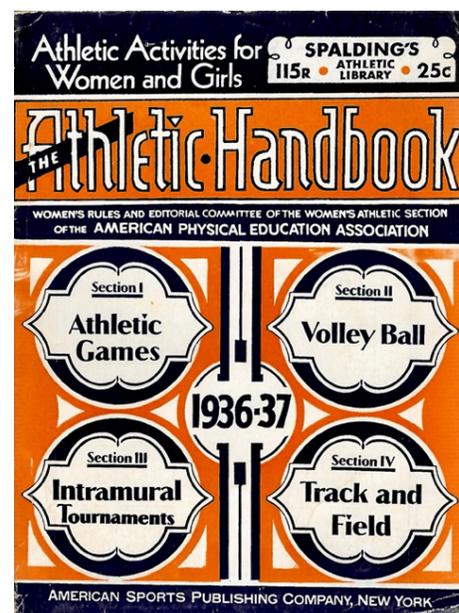


### Handbook of Rules and Regulations for Women Athletes

2. *Athletic Handbook...1936 - 1937*. [Compiled by the] Women's Athletic Rules and Editorial Committee...Women's Athletic Section, American Physical Education Association. New York: American Sports Publishing Company, [1936].

5 in. by 6¾ in. 144 pp. With a fold-out chart (24" by 13") noting record-setting performances of women athletes and another fold-out chart (18" by 14½") with the rules of volleyball. Also with dozens of diagrams and eight black-and-white photo reproductions of women athletes.

Original paper wrappers printed in orange and blue. A bit of light wear to corners and spine. The track and field fold-out chart has come loose from the binding but is laid in at its original position. Some chipping and some small open tears to chart. Pieces missing from upper corners of couple leaves (likely from dog earing). Margins a bit toned. With an order

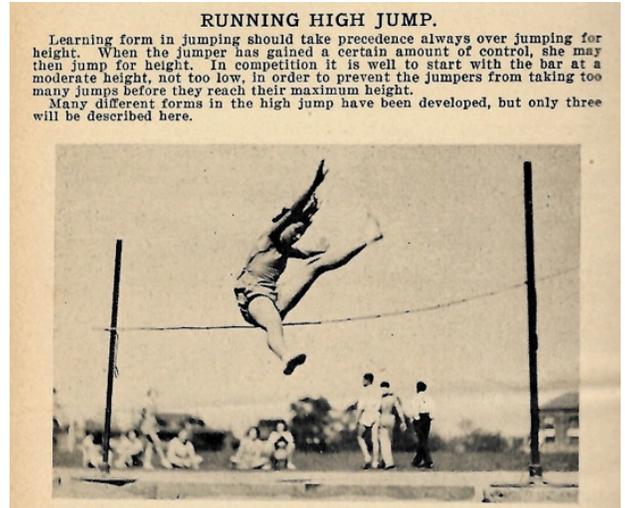


Item #2

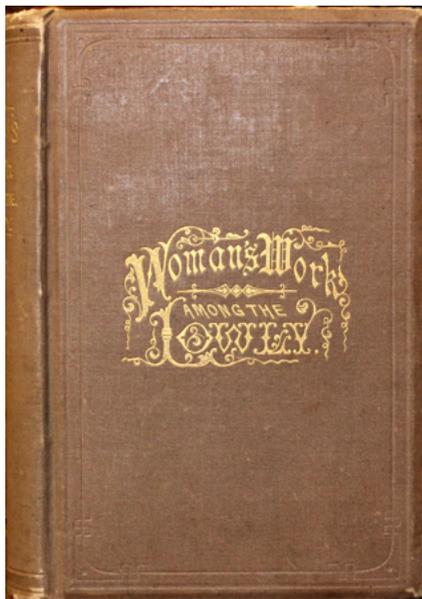
form for other items from the American Physical Education Association. A very good, clean copy.

\$200

First edition. Handbooks were released by the American Physical Education Association annually from about 1923 to the late 1930s. The handbooks circulated the quickly evolving rules for women's sports. The present edition includes expanded sections on track and volleyball. All editions of the handbooks are scarce, with no more than three copies of any edition on OCLC. OCLC records two copies of this edition (UNC Greensboro and the University of Wisconsin).



Item #2



Item #3

The History of a Women's Charity for Homeless Children,  
 Inscribed by the Author to Her Friend

3. BENNETT, S[arah] R. I[n]graham]. *Woman's Work Among the Lowly*. Memorial Volume of the First Forty Years of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless. New York: American Female Guardian Society, 1877.

Octavo. 514, xiv [index] pp. With four engraved plates and an additional text illustration.

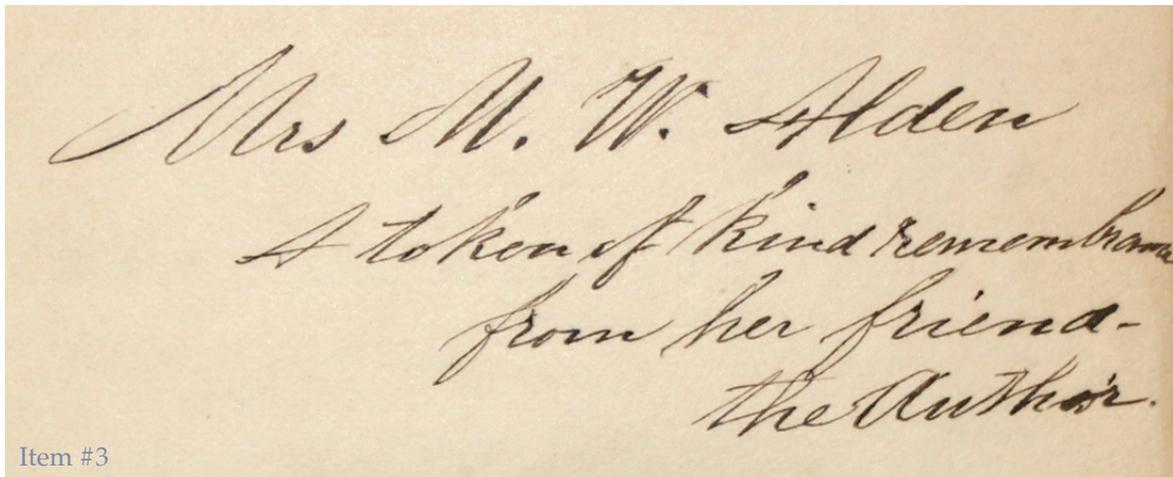
Original light brown cloth with gilt title on cover and spine. Small stain on lower board. All edges gilt. Dark brown endpapers. Spots of toning on five pairs of facing pages (from pressed newspaper clippings, since removed). Otherwise a clean copy. Ownership signature dated 1919 on front free endpaper. A very good, tight copy inscribed by the author to her friend.

\$250

First edition.

The American Female Guardian Society (AFGS) established orphanages, schools, and shelters for homeless children in the New York area. Leading members included the AFGS co-founder Margaret Prior (1773 – 1842), an urban missionary in New York City and established soup kitchens and schools, and Mary A. Man Hawkins (1808 - ?), president of the AFGS during the 1850s and 1860s (Ginzberg, p. 62).

Sarah R. Ingraham Bennett (1807 – 1882) is listed as a lifetime member of the AFGS in their *Annual Report* as early as 1851. She organized auxiliaries, served as corresponding secretary, compiled the memoirs of Prior and Hawkins, and edited the AFGS publication *The Advocate and Family Guardian* for thirty-five years (Shaver, p. 7). At the time of her death, Bennett lived at one of the society's homes and served as Recording Secretary (Boylan, p. 91).



Boylan, Anne M. *The Origins of Women's Activism* (2003).

Ginzberg, Lori D. *Women and the Work of Benevolence* (1992).

Shaver, Lisa J. *Reforming Women* (2019).



*Astronomy for Young Women with Seventeen Plates,  
By a Pioneering Woman Science Educator Praised by Charles Hutton*

4. BRYAN, Margaret. *A Compendious System of Astronomy, in a Course of Familiar Lectures...Also Trigonometrical and Celestial Problems, with a Key to the Ephemeris, and a Vocabulary of the Terms of Science Used in the Lectures...London: Printed for the Author and Sold by Leigh and Sotheby...and G. Kearsley, 1797.*

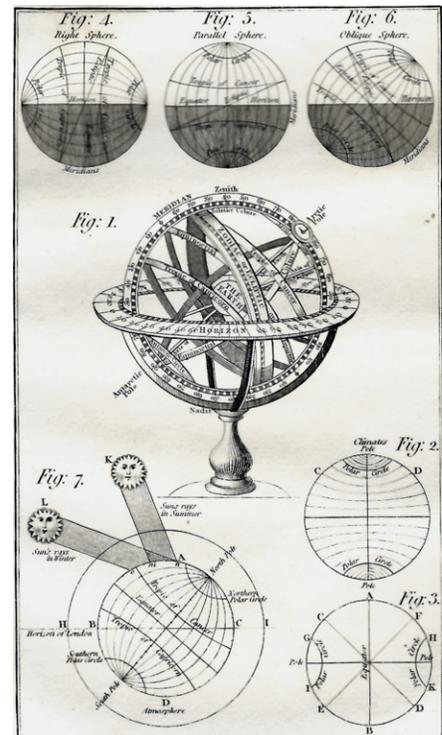
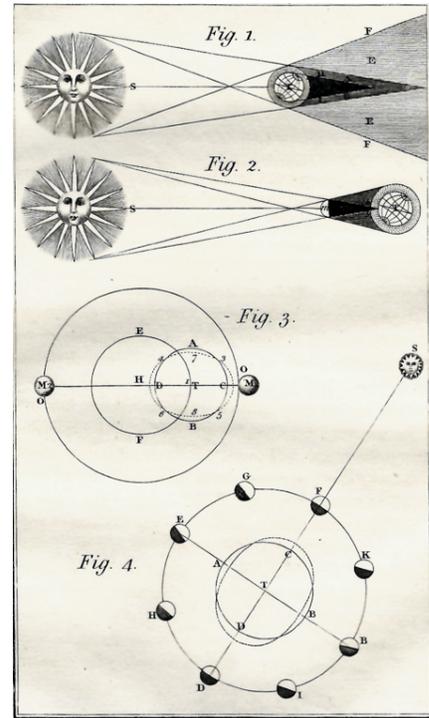
Quarto. xxx, 311 pp. Errata leaf between [A4] and B. [Hh2] is a blank. With 17 plates illustrating astronomical principles and equipment. Lacking frontisportait of Margaret Bryan and her daughters. Also with mathematical text diagrams on 14 pages.

Contemporary marbled boards rebacked early (in vellum with manuscript title). A large, uncut copy. With small nineteenth century bookplate of an H.J. de Rheims, identified on the plate as a bookseller and the archivist for the city of Calais. Upper corner of title-page torn off (not touching text). Interesting contemporary ink marginalia to errata leaf (see note below) and some pencil marginalia throughout. Some dust soiling and a bit of foxing to the margins of a few pages. Light foxing to the versos of some plates. Aside from the lacking plate, a very good, remarkably fresh copy of a book that is scarce in commerce.

\$1,500

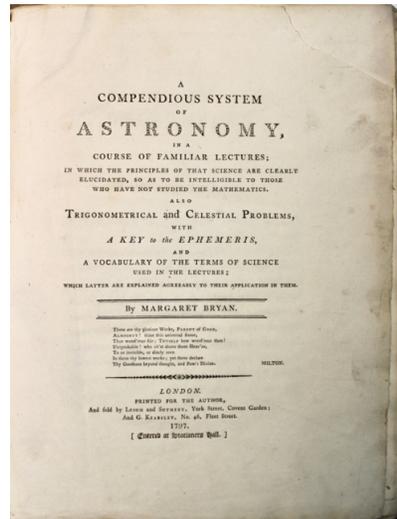
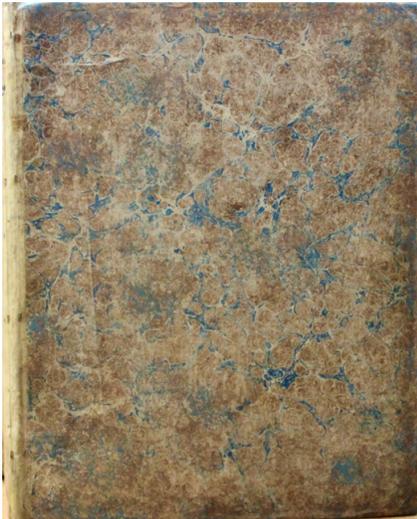
First edition. There were at least three later editions published between 1799 and 1806.

The present work is made up of the lectures that Margaret Bryan (fl. 1795 – 1816) delivered to her students in the early years of her position running a girls' boarding school in Blackheath. The present work was admired by the mathematician Charles Hutton, whose written endorsement is included in the preface. He praised that "even the learned and more difficult sciences are...beginning to be successfully cultivated by the extraordinary and elegant talents of the female writers of the present day," (p. xi). The list of subscribers in the present work notes hundreds of individuals including the Archbishop of Canterbury; scholars at Cambridge and Oxford; celebrated mathematicians and astronomers including Hutton and Nevil Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal of England; and many women, including many of Bryan's own pupils.



Item #4

Margaret Bryan was a writer of texts on chemistry, astronomy, and mathematics and an early example of a woman teaching science to women. She ran the Blackheath school between 1795 and 1806, opened her own school in London in 1815, and then took another position running a school in Margate the next year. Along with the present work, Bryan also published *Lectures on Natural Philosophy* (1806), which was compiled from her lectures at the Blackheath school on hydrostatics, optics, pneumatics, and acoustics; and *An Astronomical and Geographical Class Book for Schools* (1815). Unfortunately, we could not locate any more information on Margaret Bryan.



Note on marginalia: The ink marginalia on the errata leaf adds two additional errata notes that were missing from the list and were likely left by someone involved in the book's production or perhaps by a friend or colleague of the author.

Item #4

Cambridge University Whipple Library website. *A Compendious System of Astronomy*.  
The Linda Hall Library website. "Scientist of the Day: Margaret Bryan" (January 6, 2020).  
Oxford DNB.



### Lessons for Young Women by an Admirer of Edgeworth and Marcet; Greek, Latin, Literature, Geography, and More

5. [BUDDEN, Maria Elizabeth Halsey]. *Thoughts on Domestic Education; The Result of Experience*. By a Mother... London: Printed for Charles Knight, 1826.

Octavo. viii, 366, [2, ads] pp. With a full-page "Juvenile Diary" chart (p. 143) for recording children's misbehavior.

Nineteenth century light brown calf with gilt borders. Spine with red morocco label and four raised bands. Spine somewhat rubbed and faded. Front joint somewhat tender. Marbled edges and endpapers. Bookseller's rubber stamp on front flyleaf and later ink signature to preliminary

blank. Preliminaries slightly foxed. A very good, very clean and fresh copy of an uncommon book.

\$750

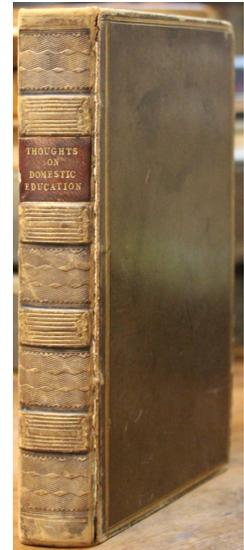
First edition.

The present work is a guide to educating girls in literature; geography; languages including Latin, Greek, Italian, and French; and more. One section details a curriculum for students aged four to twenty that includes lesson schedules and textbook lists including books by Jane Marcet, Maria Edgeworth, and Bluestocking Hester Chapone (pp. 131-138). Budden was strongly influenced by Edgeworth, Elizabeth Hamilton, and other women educators of the time. The title-page of the present work bears a quotation from Edgeworth: "If a mother has any skill in any accomplishment, she will, for the first years of her daughter's life, be undoubtedly the best person to instruct them."

**THE JUVENILE DIARY.**

First Week.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Obedience .	*						
Application .							
Truth . . .							
Resolution .			*				
Order . . .							
Obligingness							
Justice . . .							
Humility . .							
Economy . .							
Passion . . .							
Temperance							
Cleanliness .		*					
Total faults each day							

The asterisk denotes when the virtue under that line was not practised.



Item #5

In the preface, Maria Elizabeth Budden (née Halsey, ca. 1780 - 1832) notes that she wrote the present work in response to a gentleman who complained that the standard works on education were written by unmarried women and that he'd be more likely to read them if their authors were married. Budden, the mother of three girls, presents the work as an experienced mother and states that she hopes it will prove useful to young mothers and governesses.

Budden was a novelist, translator, and writer of didactic children's books, which she often signed "M.E.B." or "A Mother." Her books include *Always Happy!!* (1814); *True Stories*, a series of history books for children (1819- ); and *Claudine* (1822).

OCLC records one copy in Japan, eight in the United Kingdom, and five in the United States (NYPL, Columbia, Yale, Utah State, UCLA).



### Conchology with Two Foldout Charts and Illustrations on Almost Every Page

6. CATLOW, Agnes. *Popular Conchology; or, The Shell Cabinet Arranged*. Being an Introduction the Modern System of Conchology. With a Sketch of the Natural History of the Animals, an Account of the Formation of the Shells, and a Complete Descriptive List of the Families and Genera. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, Paternoster-Row, 1843.

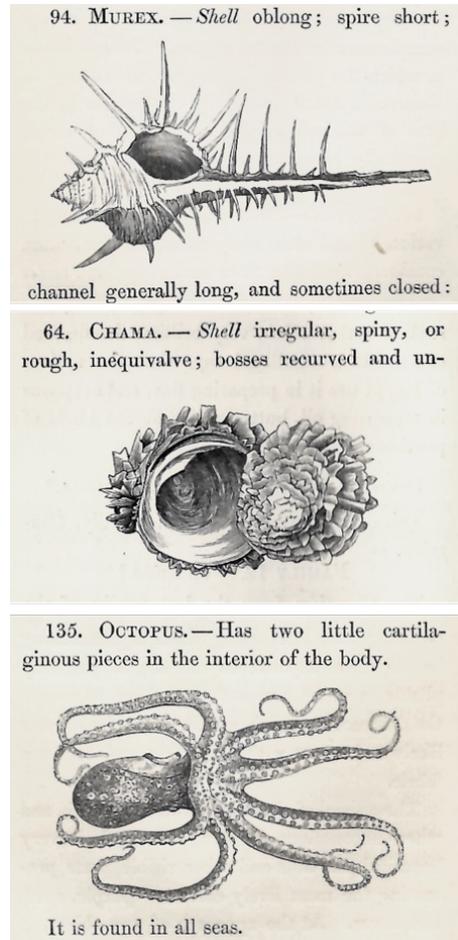
Octavo. xx, 300, 32 [publisher's ads] pp. With text engravings of shells on almost every page (except in front matter and the glossary at the end of the work) and 2 foldout charts. Includes the publisher's ads that are absent from some copies.

Publisher's reddish brown cloth with gilt conch and blind stamped border. Toning to spine. Contemporary ink signature to title-page. Also with another signature, dated 1926, on front pastedown gifting the book to a friend of photographer and mollusk enthusiast Robert John Welch (1859 – 1936). Welch's bookplate on front pastedown. Pages are very clean throughout aside from small smudge to the lower margin to pages 250 and 251. A very good, bright, and tight copy.

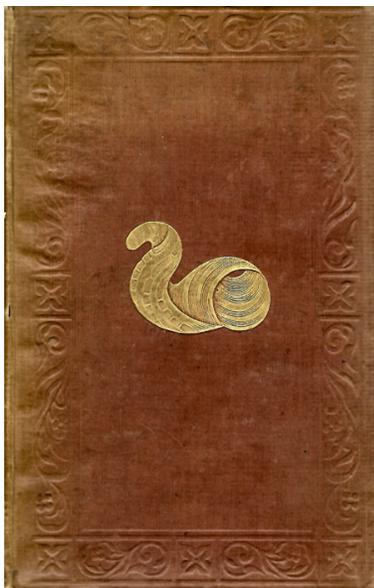
\$450

First edition.

Agnes Catlow (1807 – 1889) wrote extensively on botany, microscopy, and conchology, especially for beginning learners. In her preface, Catlow explains that *Popular Conchology* was written to provide the most accurate and precise scientific information in the most easily readable format. It was intended as an alternative to both the books on conchology that "addressed exclusively to men of science, and are encumbered...with a vast mass of details" and those that were oversimplified and "inapplicable to the purposes of exact arrangement," (p. vi). The present book was Catlow's most popular and important work, though she also published a later series of similarly formatted books titled *Popular Field Botany* (1848), *Popular Garden Botany* (1855), and *Popular Greenhouse Botany* (1857).



Item #6



Item #6

Robert John Welch, a member of the Royal Irish Academy, served as the president of both the Conchological Society of Great Britain and Ireland and the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club. As a photographer, Welch was hired by the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast to capture the construction of both the RMS *Titanic* and the RMS *Olympic*. He also took thousands of photographs of Ireland's towns and scenery with a particular focus on travel and modes of transportation.



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

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

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

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

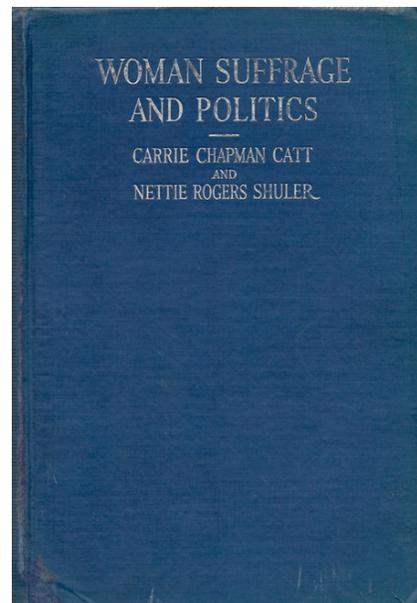
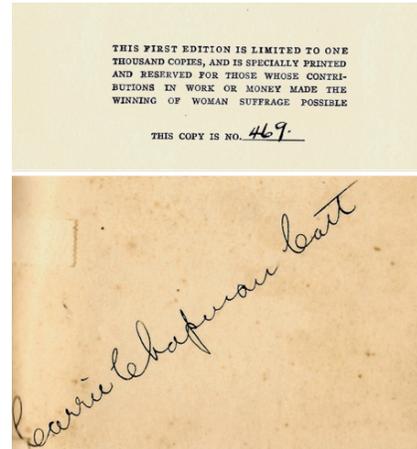
\$650

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

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

Carrie Chapman Catt (1859 - 1947) became the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1900, after Susan B. Anthony retired from the position, and was the sitting president when the Nineteenth Amendment was added to the Constitution. She was also the author of *Woman Suffrage by a Federal Constitutional Amendment* (1917), which extensively detailed the argument for a suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Nettie Rogers Shuler (1865 - 1939) was an organizer for the New York Woman Suffrage Party and served as corresponding secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Association between 1917 and 1921.



Item #7



Removing "the Superstitious Rubbish from the Sublime Morality of Christ"  
By Abolitionist and Women's Activist Lydia Maria Child

8. CHILD, Lydia Maria. *The Progress of Religious Ideas, Through Successive Ages*. New York: C.S. Francis & Co., 1855.

Three volumes, twelvemo. xi, [1, blank], 450, [6, ads]; vi, 437; [3], [1, blank], 478 pp. Bibliography and index. The ads in Vol. I are in BAL's State B, no sequence determined.

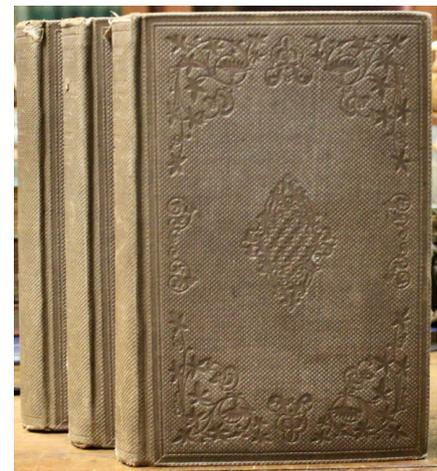
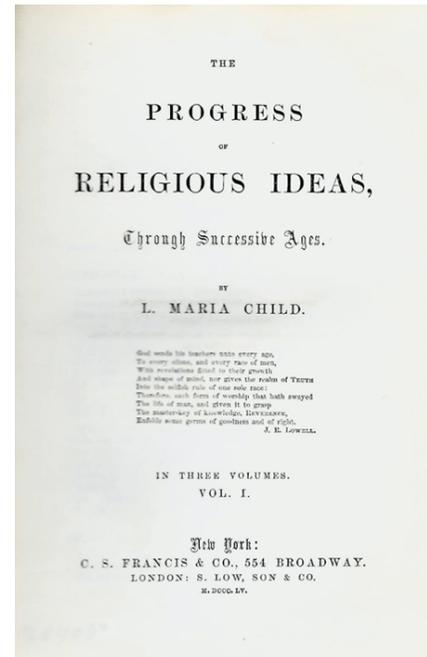
Original brown cloth stamped decoratively in blind. Yellow endpapers. Light rubbing to corners, minor wear to spine extremities with a few very small tears. Small sequence of numbers, likely for shelving, written in ink on lower margin of p. iii in Vol. I, p. v of Vol. II, and p. [3] of Vol. III. Minor smudging and creasing to a very small portion of text, slightly affecting a few letters on p. 181 in Vol. III. Book label of the Fraser Institute Free Public Library of Montreal on front pastedown of all volumes, engraved armorial bookplate on front pastedown of Vol. III. A very good set.

\$950

First edition.

Lydia Maria Child (1802 - 1880) was a poet, novelist, and author of domestic advice books. A strong advocate of women's rights, she believed that women's equality could not be dealt with fully before slavery was abolished. Her best-known writings are her abolitionist writings, notably *Appeal for the Class of Americans Called African* (1833). She also edited the autobiography of ex-slave Harriet Jacobs and wrote the poem "Over the River and Through the Wood [to Grandmother's house we go]", which first appeared in her *Flowers for Children* (1844). After the Civil War, she edited and published *The Freedmen's Book* for the education of newly freed slaves. In the area of religion, she was somewhat of a free thinker, with strong ties to mysticism and rationalism. She wrote the present work to remove "the superstitious rubbish from the sublime morality of Christ" and to give respectful attention to other world religions. Despite her immense labor and positive reviews, it did not sell well. Thomas Wentworth Higginson commented that it was "too learned for a popular book and too popular for a learned one."

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



Item #8



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

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

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

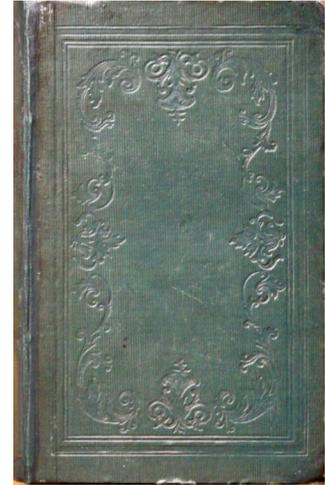
Original blindstamped green cloth. Neatly rebacked with original spine laid down. Binding is very clean overall. Yellow endpapers. Some foxing to frontispiece and title-page. Some light marginal toning. Still a very good, clean, and tight copy of Esther Copley's most important work.

\$950

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

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

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



Item #9



“Of New York City’s Population...850,000 or More are Foreign-Born Women”

10. *Education for Women and Mothers of Foreign Birth in the City of New York*. Outlines of day-time adult education in New York City, under public and private auspices, for the personal, home and civic needs of foreign-born women. New York City: The Council on Immigrant Education, [1926].

5¼ in. by 7½ in. 20 pp. With five photo reproductions capturing classes of immigrant women studying English and performing a play.

Printed buff paper self-wrappers. Wrappers somewhat dust soiled. Crease on back cover. A very good, clean copy of a scarce work published by an immigrant support organization staffed in large part by immigrants themselves.

\$200

First edition.

In the present work, the Council on Immigrant Education estimates that “of New York City’s population of 5,873,356 (New York State Census 1925), 850,000 or more are foreign-born women 21 years old or more, less than half of whom are citizens,” (p. 3). The primary goal of the council was to teach immigrant women living in New York — primarily Jewish women from Russia and Eastern Europe and Italian and Irish women — to pass the United States citizenship test.

The council also provided more general education in writing and reading, English as a second language, job preparedness, and life skills, as well as offering guidance to women raising American-born children who experience “unusually heavy strains of conflicting home and outside interests,” (p. 4). Additional services of the council included classes held in immigrant neighborhoods, social events, and education that was sensitive to the Jewish and Catholic faiths of immigrant women.

The board of the Council on Immigrant Education was staffed in large part by immigrants of Slavic, Italian, Irish, Greek, and Jewish backgrounds. There were also several women on the board, and the council’s Special Committee on Education Among Foreign-Born Women was staffed exclusively by women, including Jewish and Irish immigrants.

OCLC records only two copies: one at the National Library of Education in Washington, DC and one at the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies Library in Pennsylvania.

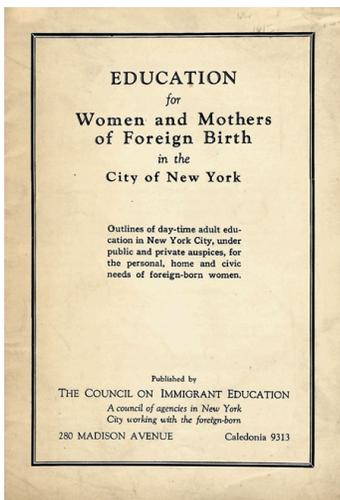


“THE FIRST FLAG”—A PLAY IN ENGLISH GIVEN BY PUPILS OF A NEIGHBORHOOD TEACHER OF COMMITTEE ON NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING WOMEN AT HOUSTON HOUSE



COMPOSITE CLASS OF MANY NATIONALITIES INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE, NEW YORK

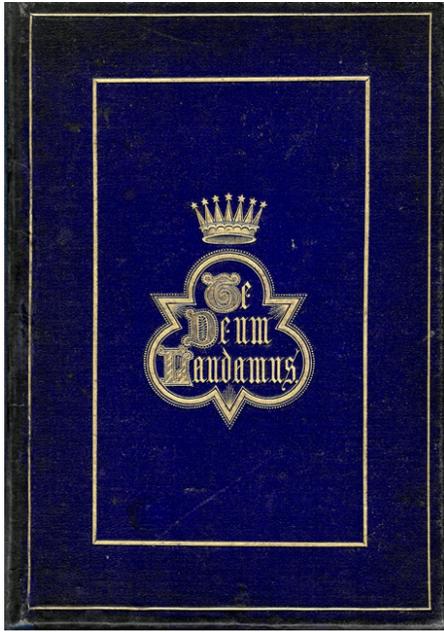
Item #10



Item #10







Item #11

Michael Hanhart (1788–1865) and his son Nicholas Hanhart also chromolithographed the plates for Welby Pugin's *Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume* (Henry Bohn, 1844), which McLean calls "one of the most outstanding color books of the Victorian period" (*Victorian Book Design*, p. 115).

Oxford DNB.



Remembering the Grimké Sisters Upon Angelina's Death,  
With Remarks by Lucy Stone, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and More

12. [GRIMKÉ, Angelina.] [WELD, Theodore Dwight, compiler.] *In Memory. Angelina Grimké Weld*. Boston: Press of George H. Ellis, 1880.

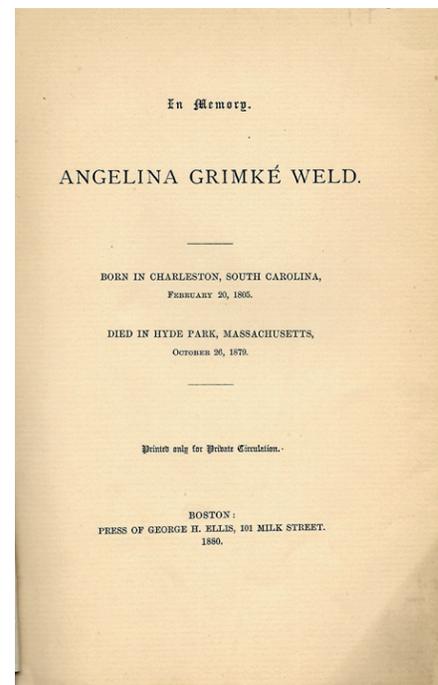
5¾ in. by 9 in. 81 pp.

Original light blue paper wrappers. Dampstaining to back cover and a bit to tail edge of front cover. A bit of chipping to wrappers. A very good, clean copy.

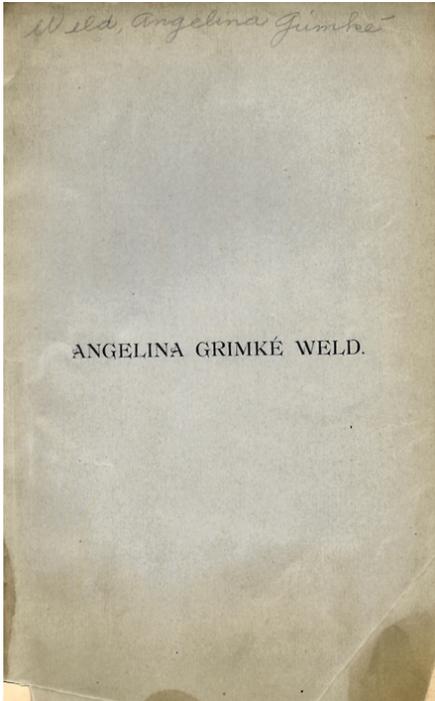
\$350

First edition.

Angelina Emily Grimké Weld (1805 – 1879) died in Massachusetts in October of 1879. Her husband, Theodore Dwight Weld (1803 – 1895), compiled the present work from remarks by Lucy Stone, Wendell Phillips, John Morison, and other pioneering abolitionists. The present work ends with a tribute to Sarah Moore Grimké (1792 – 1873), the younger sister of Angelina Grimké, including remarks by William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips (pp. 65-81).



Item #12



Item #12

Angelina Grimké was a writer, lecturer, and activist who delivered lectures on abolitionism and women's suffrage to mixed-gender audiences all over the country and frequently published her writing in periodicals like *The Liberator*. One of her most significant works was *American Slavery as It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses* (1839), which she co-wrote with her husband and her sister Sarah. The book contained firsthand accounts of the reality of slavery in the United States and was became a direct inspiration for Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Grimké also wrote the essay "An Appeal to Christian Women of the South" (1836) and a series of pro-abolition letters to Catherine Beecher. Both Angelina and Sarah Grimké were inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1998 and are described on the NWHF website as setting "the agenda later followed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott and others, calling for equal educational opportunities and the vote."



Eliza Hamilton "Found Connection to Her Late Husband's Legacy"  
Through Her Charity Work for Orphans

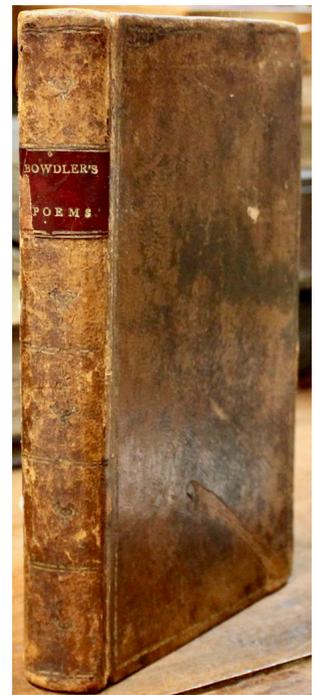
13. [HAMILTON, Elizabeth Schuyler.] BOWDLER, [Jane]. *Poems and Essays, by the Late Miss Bowdler*. The first American edition, from the eleventh English edition, published for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum Society, and Economical School, in New-York. New York: Printed [by Joseph Desnoues] at the Office of the Economical School, 1811.

Octavo. xi, 268, [1, contents] pp. Sometimes found with a list of subscribers in the back, though it was not bound into this copy.

Full contemporary sheep with gilt-tooled borders and red morocco spine label. Some rubbing and scuffs to binding. Pencil note on front pastedown explaining that the Economical School published "material for children of refugees emigrated from French Revolution living in French West Indies." Pencil signature, dated 1887, on front free endpaper. Toning to endpapers. Offsetting from text and some occasional foxing. A very good, tight copy of a work benefitting Eliza Hamilton's Orphan Asylum Society.

\$650

"First American edition, from the eleventh English edition."



Item #13

The present work was published to benefit the Orphan Asylum Society, which was established in 1806 by Eliza Hamilton (1757 – 1854), Isabella Graham, and Joanna Graham Bethune. The Orphan Asylum Society was New York City's first private orphanage. In 1806, it housed just twenty students; by the time of Hamilton's death it had housed around 1,500. Hamilton regularly visited the school and remained involved in its mission all her life. The Orphan Asylum Society evolved into Graham Windham, a scholarship fund that helps students from Washington Heights and Inwood attend Columbia University, where Alexander Hamilton was educated.

Eliza Hamilton also established the Hamilton Free School in memory of Alexander Hamilton in the year following his death. The school provided an education to children from poor families and was located in upper Manhattan, the neighborhood where the Hamiltons had lived together. Through the Hamilton Free School, "Eliza found connection to her late husband's legacy. Hamilton grew up as an orphan from the Caribbean and was able to come to America to study when benefactors paid his way," (Kiger).

It is unclear whether the Economical School was part of the Orphan Asylum Society or whether it was a separate organization. Regardless, the Economical School published material for children in the French West Indies, which is particularly notable given that Alexander Hamilton was born in the British West Indies to a mother of British and French Huguenot descent.

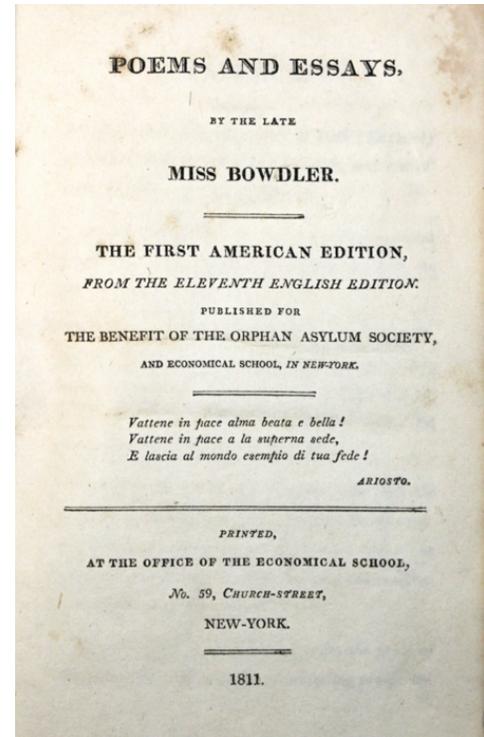
Jane Bowdler (1743 - 1784) was an English poet and essayist. The present work was first published after Bowdler's death for the benefit of a hospital in her hometown. Henrietta and Thomas Bowdler, Jane's siblings, are known for their "bowdlerized" editions of Shakespeare.

*American Imprints 22477.*

Kiger, Patrick J. "How Alexander Hamilton's Widow, Eliza, Carried on His Legacy." The History Channel website (June 30, 2020).

New York Historical Society website. "Guide to the Records of Graham Windham." See the historical note on the Orphan Asylum Society.

Oxford DNB.



Item #13



### Benefitting Eliza Hamilton's Orphan Asylum Society

14. [HAMILTON, Elizabeth Schuyler.] STANFORD, John. *Composure in Death*. A discourse, delivered in the Orphan Asylum, New-York, on the death of Sarah Hoffman, first directress of the institution...to which are added, a sketch of her benevolent exertions in favour of the widow and the orphan. – comprising the history of the Widows' Society, and the Orphan Asylum... New York: Published for the Benefit of the Orphan Asylum...1821.

5 in. by 7¾ in. 48 pp. (including wrappers).

Printed self-wrappers. Disbound. Text is clear and crisp despite dampstaining. A very good copy of a work published for Eliza Hamilton's Orphan Asylum Society.

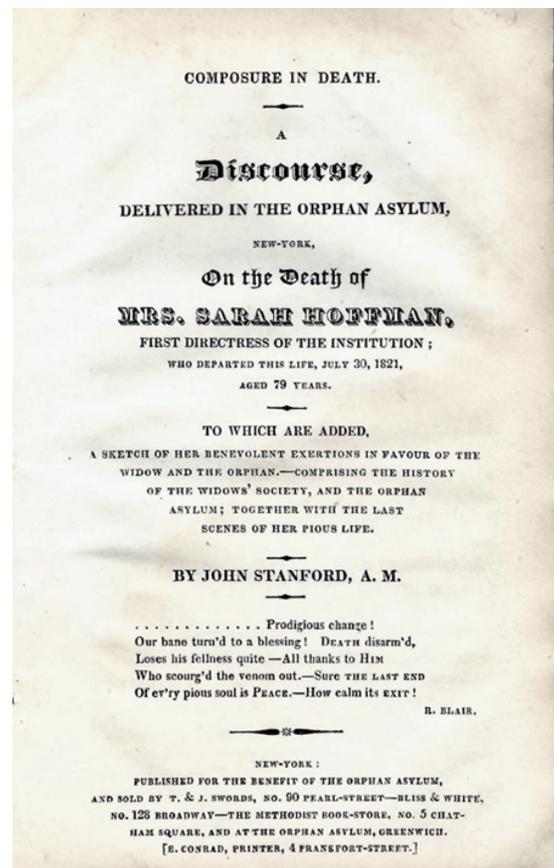
\$350

First edition.

The present work records the history of the Orphan Asylum Society, New York City's first private orphanage, in the fifteen years after its founding by Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton (1757 – 1854), Isabella Graham, and Joanna Bethune. By the death of Sarah Hoffman, its first directress, the orphanage had housed 422 students (p. 36), and by the time of Hamilton's death it had housed around 1,500. Hamilton is noted in the present work as the orphanage's directress after Hoffman (p. 32); she regularly visited the school and remained involved in its mission all her life. The Orphan Asylum Society evolved into Graham Windham, a scholarship fund that helps students from Washington Heights and Inwood attend Columbia University, where Alexander Hamilton was educated.

New York Historical Society website. "Guide to the Records of Graham Windham." See the historical note on the Orphan Asylum Society.

Also see: Kiger, Patrick J. "How Alexander Hamilton's Widow, Eliza, Carried on His Legacy." The History Channel website (June 30, 2020).



MRS. HOFFMAN, *First Directress*.  
MRS. HAMILTON, *Second Directress*.  
MRS. BETHUNE, *Treasurer*.  
MRS. RODMAN, *Secretary*.  
TRUSTEES.  
MRS. STARTIN, MRS. M'VICKAR, MRS. FAIRLIE, MRS. SAIDLER,  
MRS. PIERCE, MISS ASPINWALL, MISS TALLMAN.

Item #14



## Two Black Women Rewrite the History of WWI

15. HUNTON, Addie W[aites] and Kathryn M[agnolia] Johnson. *Two Colored Women with the American Expeditionary Forces*. Brooklyn, New York; Brooklyn Eagle Press, [1920].

Octavo. 256, [4 index] pp. With frontispiece and 30 plates from photos of Black troops.

Publisher's dark blue cloth with gilt title. A bit of light rubbing to extremities. Free endpapers somewhat toned. With ink gift signature, dated 1940, to front pastedown. In the good, scarce original dustjacket (chip missing from spine, some soiling, open tear affecting a couple letters). A very good, clean copy of an important work recounting the firsthand experiences of two Black women who served as YMCA volunteers for Black regiments during World War I.

\$1,250

First edition.

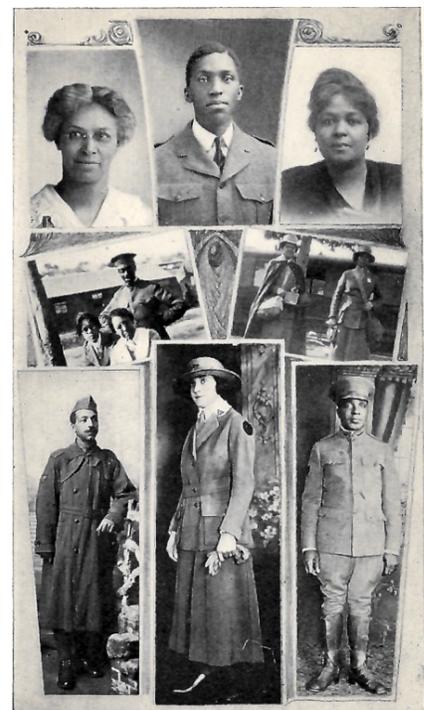
In 1918 and 1919, Addie Waites Hunton (1866 – 1953) and Kathryn Magnolia Johnson (1878 – 1954), as well as another Black woman named Helen Curtis, worked with the 200,000 Black troops stationed in France. The present work celebrates the accomplishments of those Black troops including soldiers, engineers, and members of the labor battalions, and records the many acts of indignity and violence of white troops and volunteers toward the Black troops. Hunton notes, however, that “there was being developed in France a racial consciousness and racial strength that could not have been gained in a half century of normal living in America,” (p. 157). Hunton and Johnson were two of the nineteen Black American women who served abroad during World War I.

Hunton was a suffragist and civil rights organizer. She worked with the Equal Suffrage League and, in 1907, was appointed secretary of the YWCA. She was also the vice president of the National Association of Colored Women between 1906 and 1910. While in France, Hunton established literacy courses to educate Black soldiers and improve their lives while in the army.

Johnson was an activist, educator, bookseller, and one of the first members of the NAACP. As an NAACP member, Johnson was a sales representative for the *The Crisis*, and after WWI she

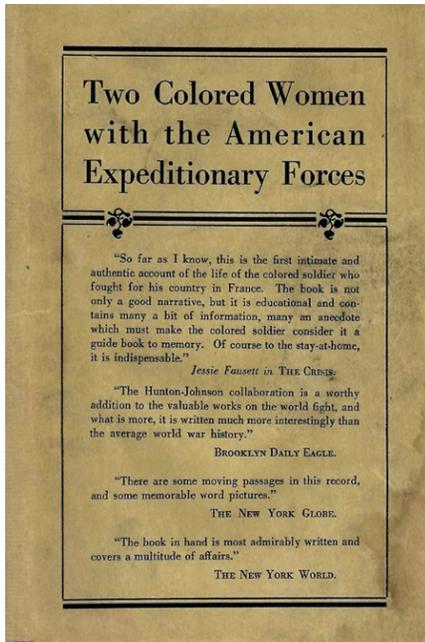


HUTS SHOWING SCARCITY OF COLORED SECRETARIES AND SOME DISCRIMINATIONS PRACTICED



GROUP OF Y.M.C.A. WORKERS, INCLUDING THE THREE SECRETARIES WHO WERE CITED FOR BRAVERY

Item #15



Item #15

campaigned for civil rights through literacy. Her campaign included the series "A Two Foot Shelf of Negro Literature," which Johnson compiled from leading black authors like W.E.B. DuBois, Carter G. Woodson, Benjamin Brawley, and James Weldon Johnson. Notably, interspersed throughout the present work are poems by Black writers like Paul Laurence Dunbar and Georgia Douglas Johnson.

AANB (2008) IV: p. 329ff; p. 599ff.  
*Notable American Women II*: 240ff.  
 WORK p. 403.



### Union Army Relief Society Managed by Women Commemorates its Success

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

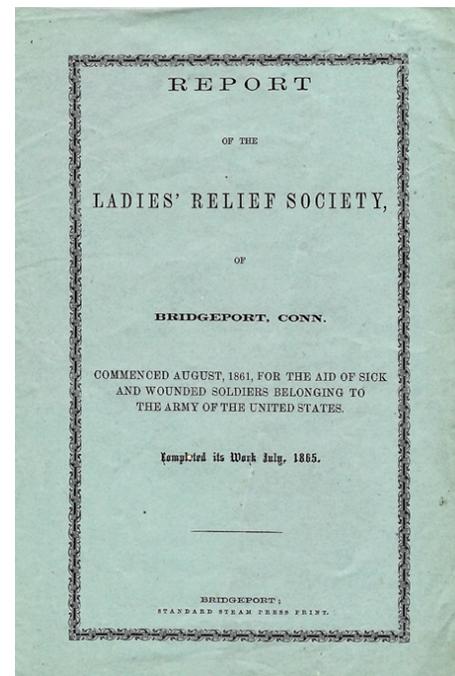
5¾ in. by 8¾ in. 8 pp.

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

\$350

First edition.

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



Item #16

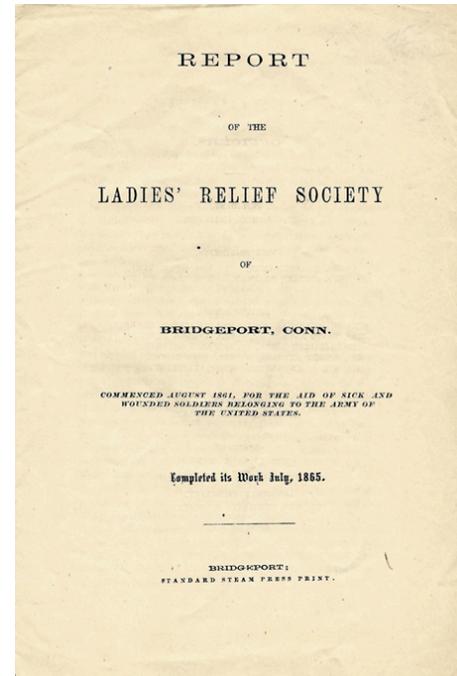
Daniel Thatcher. The society was disbanded in July 1865, three months after the end of the Civil War.

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

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

OCLC records only one copy (Bridgeport Public Library).

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



Item #16



Written to "Demand the Emancipation of Women,"  
The First Edition in English from the French of Ernest Legouvé

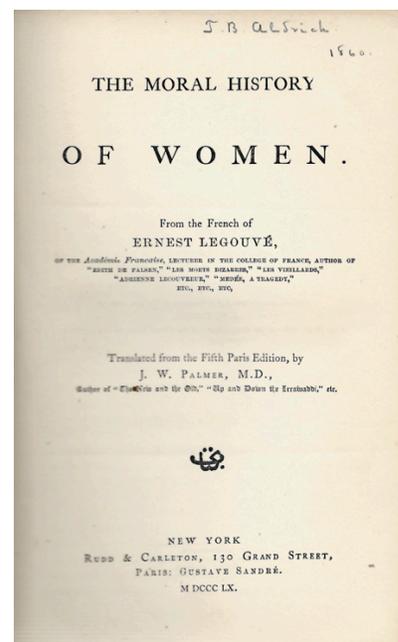
17. LEGOUVÉ, Ernest. *The Moral History of Women*. From the French of Ernest Legouvé...Translated from the Fifth Paris Edition by J[ohn] W[illiamson] Palmer...New York: Rudd & Carleton... 1860.

Twelvemo. 343, 4 [ads] pp.

Publisher's pebbled brown cloth with gilt title on spine. Some wear to extremities. Binding is very clean. Toning to edges. Brownish-orange endpapers. Pencil signature, dated 1860, on title-page. Some dust soiling to margins but overall a very good, clean, and tight copy.

\$150

First edition in English. The first French edition was published in 1849.



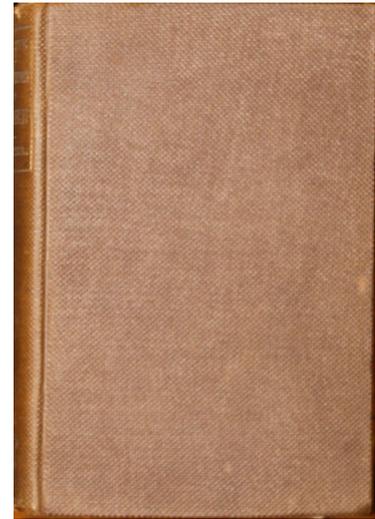
Item #17

In the present work, Ernest Legouv   (1807 – 1903) uses the oppression of women in history to argue for women’s rights to property, divorce, employment, and autonomy within marriage. He supports “separate spheres” as structure for society and argues that women’s rights should be achieved through that model. He states that the goal of the work is to “demand the emancipation of women” and that “woman has always tended towards liberty...she ought to tend thither,” (p. 26).

Ernest Wilfrid Legouv   (1807 – 1903) was a French dramatist, essayist, lecturer, and member of the Academie Fran  aise. His lectures at the Coll  ge de France during the spring of 1848, “which publicly inserted an analysis of gender...and women’s history into the politics of the revolution then underway,” drew hundreds of Parisians every week (Offen). Legouv   was lauded by contemporary critics including Eug  ne Sue, Jenny d’H  ricourt, and the women editors of the magazine *La Voix des femmes*. “By the 1870s, Legouv  ’s arguments and reforms had become a cornerstone of the organized movement for women’s rights,” (Offen).

John Williamson Palmer (1825 - 1906) was a journalist and poet. He was also a Confederate sympathizer whose poem “Stonewall Jackson’s Way” became a patriotic song of the Confederacy.

Offen, Karen. “Legouv   (1807 – 1903).” University of Ohio website.



Item #17

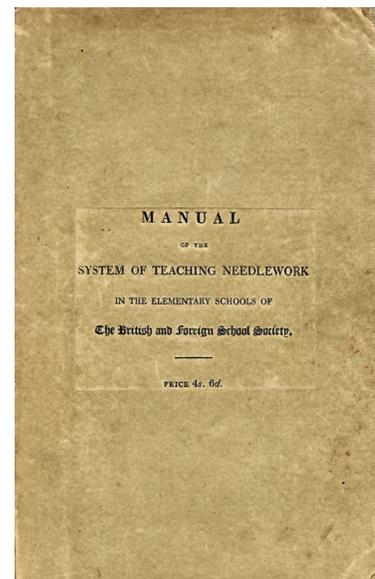


### With Twelve Samples of Cross-Stitching, Buttonholes, and Other Needlework Techniques

18. *A Manual of the System of Teaching Needlework in the Elementary Schools of the British and Foreign School Society*. Second Edition, Revised and Improved. London: Printed for the British and Foreign School Society, 1821.

Octavo. 35 pp. With twelve mounted specimens of needlework and a mounted tissue paper pattern for a baby’s dress. Also with two engraved plates: a fold-out pattern for a child’s hat and a diagram illustrating how to follow a pattern.

Original brown paper over boards with printed label. Some soiling to boards. Front joint tender, front gathering somewhat loose. Foxing throughout, though most of the specimens are clean and attractive. Missing one small specimen (from lesson two). Contemporary ink



Item #18

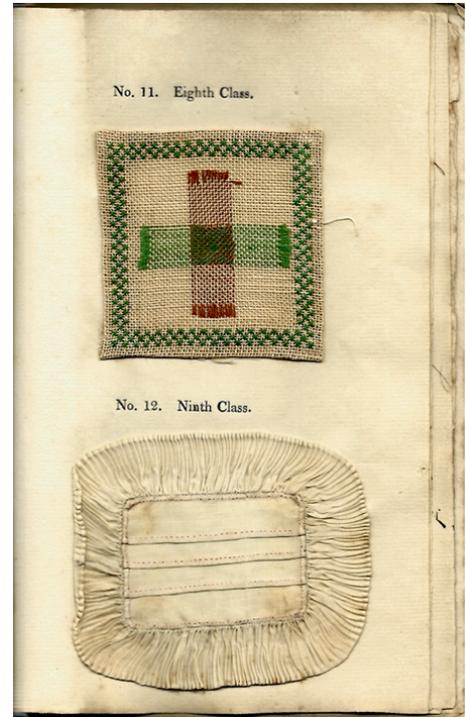
notation (sewing instructions) along fore-edge of final specimen page. A good copy of a scarce item.

\$1,250

Second edition. The first edition was published in 1816.

The present work is a guide for teaching needlework to "the Female Children of the laboring class of society" in schools. By following the lessons outlined here, girls would gain the skills necessary to earn money as seamstresses. The specimens of needlework included here illustrate the techniques like hemming, pleating and gathering, cross-stitch, making buttonholes, and more.

The British and Foreign School Society grew from the roots of Joseph Lancaster's School, which was established in 1798 and served as a model for free universal education all throughout Britain. The BFSS evolved from the Society for Promoting the Lancasterian System for the Education of the Poor in 1814 and began establishing schools and teacher training programs. The Ladies Committee of the BFSS, whose members are noted in the present work, was staffed exclusively by women and was under the patronage of Victoria, Duchess of Kent (1786 – 1861).



Item #18



Item #18

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

OCLC records only four copies in the United States (NYPL, Yale, the Winterthur Museum in Delaware, and Wayne State in Michigan) and four internationally (Toronto PL, Royal Danish Library, Utrecht University in the Netherlands, and the British Library). Jisc/Copac records one additional copy (Cambridge).



## How Women Can Earn a Living Making Candy

19. [NITSCH, Helen Alice Matthews.] *Catherine Owen's Lessons in Candy Making*. Springfield, Mass: Good Housekeeping Press, [1887].

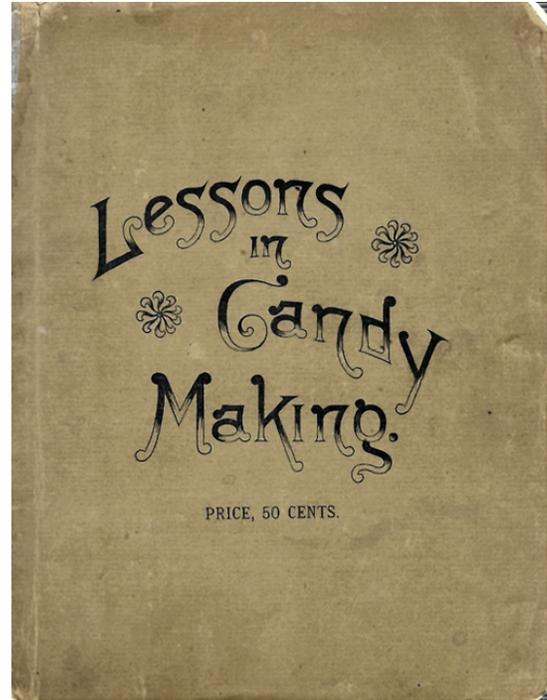
5¼ in. by 6½ in. [4, ads], 82 pp.

Publisher's brown paper wrappers titled in black and printed with ads (on back cover and inside wrappers). Small document tape repair to spine and some light soiling to wrappers. Small stain at fore-edge on pages 21 to 25. A very good, clean copy of a scarce item.

\$400

First edition.

In the preface, Helen Alice Matthews Nitsch (1843 - 1889), who wrote under the pseudonym Catherine Owen, explains that she wrote the present work to guide women in establishing a candy-making business. She writes: "The chief advantage I think to be found in candy making for profit is the fact that many who cannot possibly leave home, and are not able to make money in any other way, may make it in this; even those whose health will allow of no regular employment may make candy." Nitsch herself suffered from rheumatoid arthritis, which became particularly severe in the last five years of her life (*Good Housekeeping*, p. 45).



Item #19

Nitsch was an English-born cookbook author, novelist, and one of the earliest contributors to *Good Housekeeping*. Her book *Ten Dollars Enough*, a cookbook and advice manual written as a novel, was published serially in *Good Housekeeping* during the first two years of the magazine's run. When *Ten Dollars Enough* was published separately in 1886, it was met with immediate popularity and went through eleven editions by 1893 (Gamber, p. 120). Nitsch was also an advocate for women's employment and often used her publications, like the present work, to encourage women to establish their own small businesses and become financially independent (Cohen, p. 108).

OCLC records no copies.

Cohen, Kim. "True and Faithful in Everything." *Culinary Aesthetics* (2007), pp. 108-122.

Gamber, Wendy. *The Boardinghouse in Nineteenth-Century America* (2007), p. 120.

*Good Housekeeping*, vol. 10, no. 1 (November 1889), pp. 45-46





Lavish Reproductions of the Painted Murals in the Pennsylvania State Capital  
By the First Woman to Receive a Public Mural Commission;  
A Remarkably Fine Copy in the Original Box

20. OAKLEY, Violet. *The Holy Experiment...Series of Mural Paintings by Violet Oakley...in the Governor's Reception Room and in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.* [Philadelphia: 1922].

Elephant folio (15 5/8" x 23"). [51], [+7, author biography, list of subscribers, and index] loose pages in seven folders, unbound as usual. Twenty-two tipped-in color lithographic plates with gold borders, including a folding plate that extends to 26", illustrating murals and designs from the author's work at the Pennsylvania State Capital. Text printed in red, black, and blue with several initial letters in gold after Oakley's calligraphy. Printed upon San Matto paper, imported from Italy by the Japan Paper Company. Dedicated to William Penn.

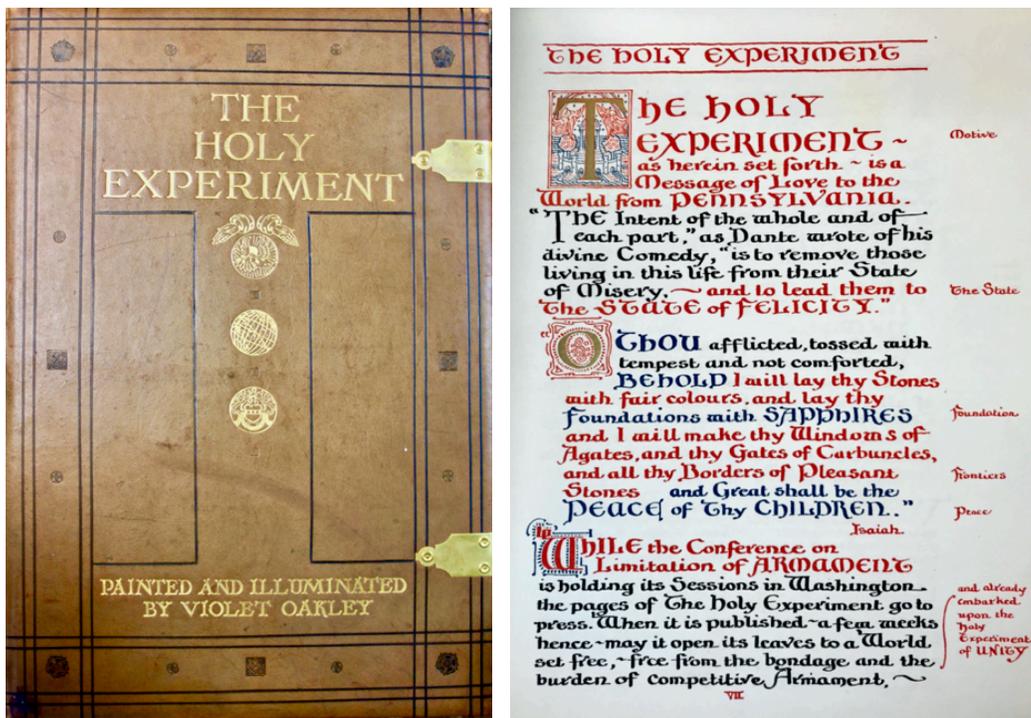
Housed in original tan morocco lettered in gilt and stamped decoratively in brown with floral and geometric designs, brass clasps, gilt endpapers. Minor soiling and light rubbing to binding extremities, light wear and a bit of chipping to gold endpapers. A remarkably fine, uncut copy of a fragile work, scarce in the original box.

\$2,750

One of 500 copies, signed by the author. 250 copies comprised the international edition with translations in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese. The pages of the original manuscript were written and illuminated by the author from her notes made in preparation for the paintings from 1902 to 1922. They are reproduced here from plates made by the Bell

Engraving Company. The list of subscribers includes Joseph Widener and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Violet Oakley (1874-1961) was a New Jersey-born artist, Quaker, and the first woman to receive a public mural commission. For *The Holy Experiment*, she traveled to Italy to see the work of Italian master artists firsthand, and later traveled to England to research William Penn's life and influences. Per the author, each mural depicts events that influenced Quaker ideology and Penn's lifelong search for peace, acceptance, individual liberty and religious tolerance. Before painting the murals represented in the present work, she had painted over forty other murals for the Pennsylvania State Capitol.



Item #20

"She Was Responsible for the Passage of the 'Sterilization Law' for Degenerates and Criminals in Oregon"

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

Octavo. 64 pp. With elaborate half-page illustration of Father Time on page 64.

Dark red cloth over flexible boards. Titled in gilt. A bit of faint foxing and toning. Inscribed by the author to her personal friend Olaf Erickson. A very good, very clean copy of a work by the

first practicing woman physician in the Pacific Northwest and an ardent advocate for eugenics and forced sterilization.

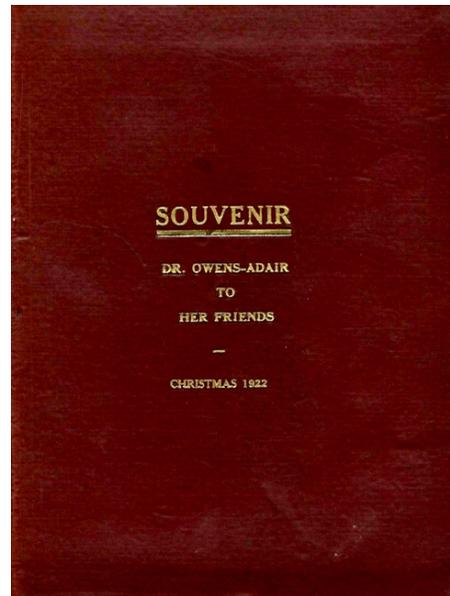
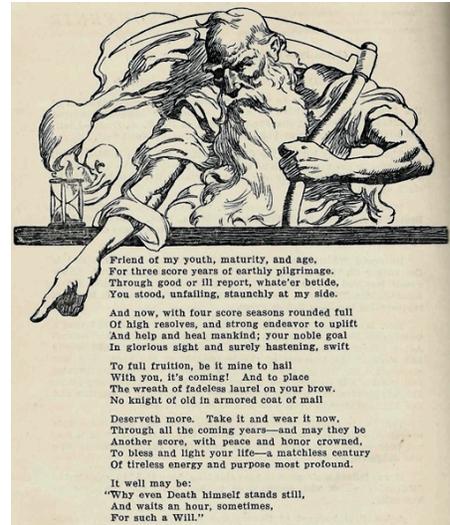
\$375

First edition.

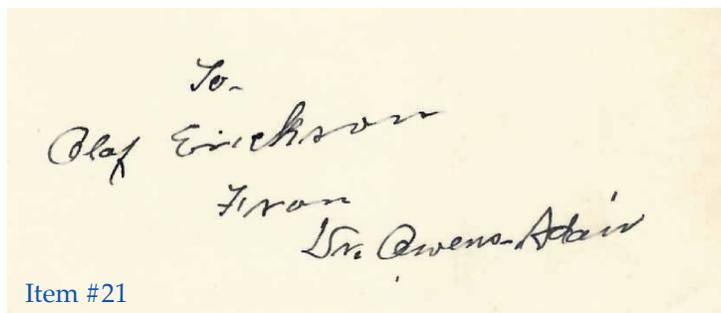
The present collection of letters and testimonials was assembled by Dr. Bethenia Angelia Owens-Adair (1840 – 1926) to commemorate her eighty-second birthday and the recent publication of her memoir. An important testimonial describes Owens-Adair as “a remarkable woman...she was responsible for the passage 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 forced sterilization of people deemed “feeble-minded, insane, epileptic, habitual criminals, moral degenerates and sexual perverts,” (Kaelber). The sterilization law was not repealed until 1983. In 2002, Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber apologized for the law and stated that 2,648 people were recorded as having been sterilized (Kaelber).

Aside from her lifelong support of eugenics, 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), and a migrant of the first major wagon train to Oregon led by Jesse Applegate.



Item #21



Item #21

In the present work, Owens-Adair refers to Olaf Erickson as “my Granger friend,” (p. 46). We could not find any more information on Erickson nor on the significance of “Granger.”

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



The Banned Portland Edition of Sanger's 'Family Limitation,'  
With Material by Dr. Marie Equi that is Unique to This Edition

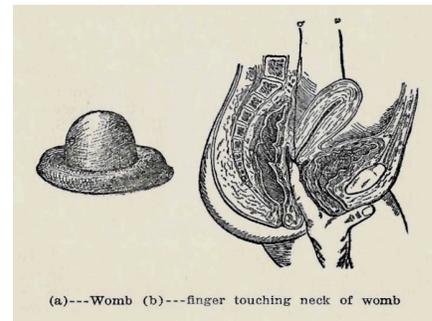
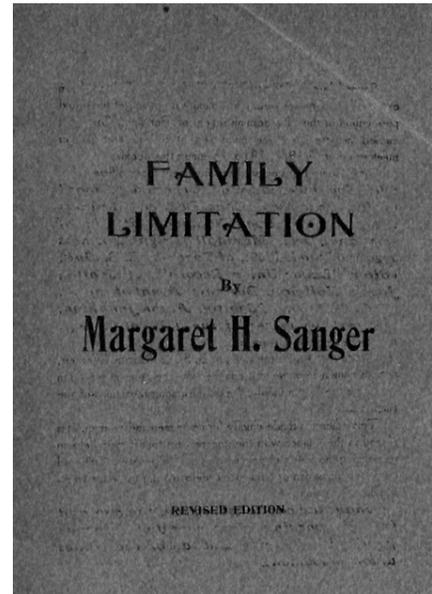
22. SANGER, Margaret. *Family Limitation*. Revised Edition. [Portland, Oregon: For the author, 1916].

4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. by 6 in. 16 pp. Insides of wrappers also printed with a statement by medical doctor Marie Equi (1872 – 1952). With two diagrams of the female reproductive system.

Printed gray paper wrappers. Some offsetting to wrappers from the book in which this pamphlet was once stored. A very good copy of an essential work by Margaret Sanger, founder of the first birth control clinic in the United States, with editing by Marie Equi that is unique to this edition.

\$600

Revised edition. One of 1,000 copies printed for Sanger by an Oregon union organizer, possibly with funds provided by Marie Equi (Helquist, p. 274). The Portland edition is unique because it was revised by Equi and includes a statement by her specifying that “this edition is made chiefly for union men and women.” When Sanger distributed this edition at a lecture in Portland, she was arrested and jailed, along with Equi and five others, for circulating obscene material. The Portland City Council also convened an emergency meeting to ban the pamphlet (Helquist, p. 277).



Item #22

Margaret Higgins Sanger (1879 – 1966), who saw birth control as a civil right, founded the first birth control clinic in the United States in 1916. Sanger also founded numerous organizations that researched birth control and provided birth control education, particularly to working class women who were typically unable to access essential information about reproductive health. The organizations included the American Birth Control League, the National Committee on the Federal Legislation of Birth Control, and Planned Parenthood.

Marie Equi (1872 – 1952) was a lesbian feminist, labor organizer, abortion provider, and one of the first 60 women to become medical doctors in Oregon. She was also a dedicated anti-war activist and was imprisoned for sedition in 1918 after delivering speeches criticizing the involvement of the United States in World War I.

This is a scarce edition with only two copies on OCLC (Princeton and Harvard).

Helquist, Michael. “Lewd, Obscene and Indecent.” *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, vol. 117, no. 2.

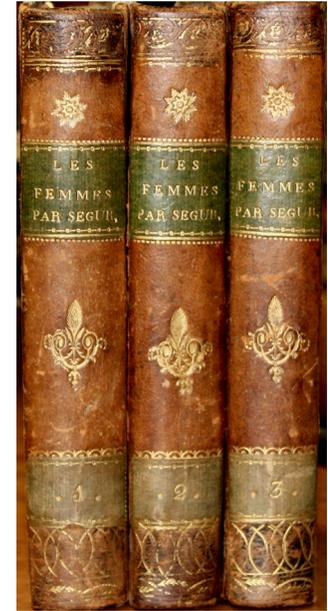


### Women's Role in History from Biblical Times to the Nineteenth Century

23. SÉGUR, Joseph Alexandre Pierre, Vicomte de. *Les Femmes, leur condition et leur influence dans l'ordre social chez différents peuples anciens et modernes...* Paris: Chez Treuttel et Würtz...de l'Imprimerie de Didot Jeune, 1803.

Three volumes, octavo. [12], 350; [4], 344; [4], 345[15, ads] pp. With six attractive engraved plates by Delvaux.

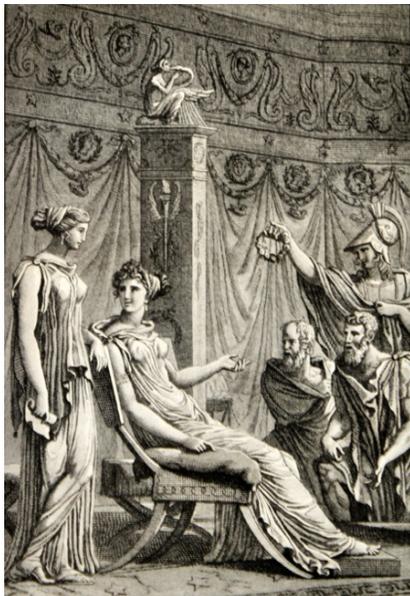
Contemporary calf over marbled boards, spines with green paste-paper labels. Boards and heads of spines lightly rubbed, blue library stamp of "Gvulai Gaal Gaston, Konyvtara" on front free endpaper, half- title, and verso of frontispiece in each volume, one other small rubberstamp on verso of title. A very good, handsome copy.



\$950

First edition of a history of women in Biblical times, classical times, the Middle Ages and modern times that went through numerous editions in the next twenty years, with revisions by Barginet, Ratier, and most notably Charles Nodier, who added a significant volume in his notes.

Item #23



Item #23

Ségur (1756-1805) was a poet, playwright and songwriter. He was elected Deputy for the Nobility of Paris for the Estates-General in 1789, and remained loyal to the king. In 1790, he retired from politics and devoted his life to literature. He was imprisoned during the Terror but was released. He died while recovering from a chest illness at the age of forty-eight.

Cioranescu 59882.



With a Suggested Curriculum for the Education of Girls  
And with Insights on the "Peculiarities of Woman's Social Position"

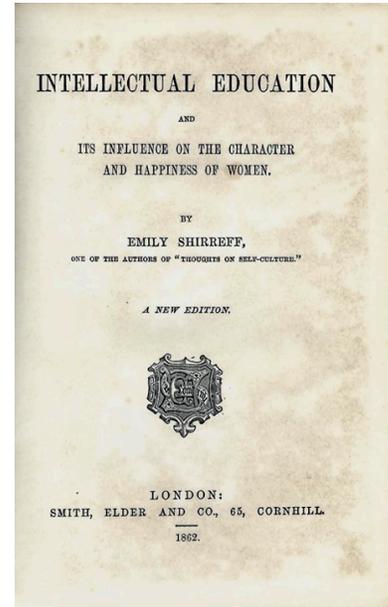
24. SHIRREFF, Emily [Ann Eliza]. *Intellectual Education, and Its Influence on the Character and Happiness of Women*. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1862.

Octavo. xii, 276 pp.

Publisher's purple cloth stamped decoratively in blind, gilt-lettered spine, yellow endpapers. Spine somewhat toned. Binding a little loose. Contemporary pencil signature to front free endpaper. A bit of light foxing. A very good, clean copy

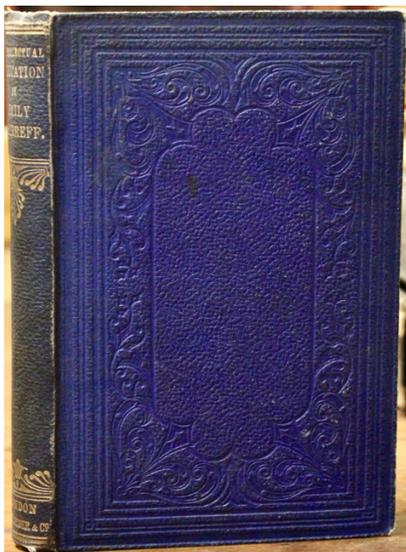
\$1,500

Second edition. With a new preface by Shirreff in which she defends her strategy for the education of girls from the criticism that the recommended curriculum (in Greek, Latin, arithmetic, history, and more) was too challenging for the average girl (pp. iii-v). The work also includes guides on time management and a chapter on "Some Peculiarities of Woman's Social Position" including the need to compete with men and the challenges of securing employment and further education (pp. 255-276). This edition contains "no alterations" to the rest of the text (p. iii).



Item #24

Emily Shirreff (1814 - 1897) was a suffragist, opponent of slavery, and pioneering educator. In 1871, she and her sister Maria Grey (1816 - 1906), founded the Women's Education Union. She also served for one year as the second principal of Emily Davies' Women's College, which is now Girton College at Cambridge.



Item #24

Shirreff was also an early proponent of Froebelian education in England. She helped establish Froebel Society, lecturing and writing extensively on the kindergarten system, and served as its president from 1876 to her death. Shirreff's other works included *Letters from Spain and Barbary* (1835/36) and a novel, *Passion and Principle* (1841), both written with her sister. The two also collaborated on *Thoughts on Self-Culture, Addressed to Women* (1850), in which they argued that defective education and inactive lives were the main reasons for women's lack of power and that marriage is not essential to women's "happiness...and self-respect" (*Thoughts on Self-Culture*, p. 14).

*The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, p. 978.





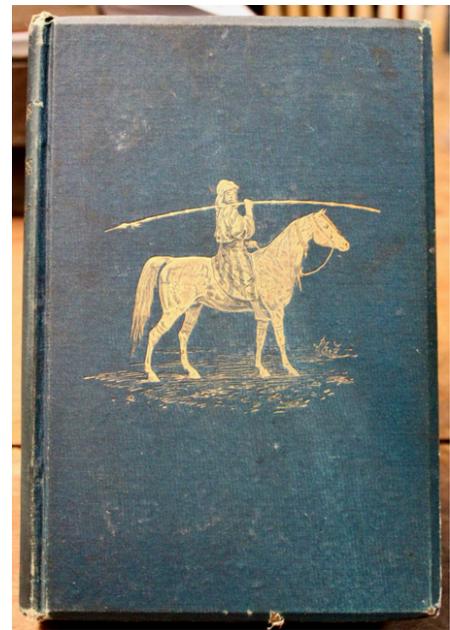
By the First European to Traverse the Arabian Desert

25. [TRAVEL .] BLUNT, Anne. *Bedouin Tribes of the Euphrates*. Edited, with a Preface and Some Account of the Arabs and Their Horses by W[ilfrid] S[cawen] B[lunt]. Maps and Sketches by the Author. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1879.

Octavo. 445 pp. With a frontispiece and 12 plates, one of which is a foldout color map of the Euphrates region, plus a fold-out chart of Arabian thoroughbred horse pedigrees.

Publisher's dark blue cloth with gilt illustration of an Arab man on horseback. Gilt spine. Some rubbing to extremities, mostly at head and tail of spine. The binding is very clean and attractive despite a bit of fading. Dark blue endpapers. Cracking to inner hinges. Small piece missing from lower corner of map. Horse pedigree chart was at some point mis-folded and is now missing about a one-inch strip from fore-edge, affecting a few lines of text. Foxing to tissue guards and some light marginal toning. Library bookplate to front endpaper. Still a very good, tight copy.

\$300



Item #25

First American edition. A London edition was published in the same year.

The present work gives a detailed account of the Euphrates region, sourced for the most part from the friends and traveling companions that Anne Blunt (1837 – 1917) and her husband, the poet Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, met during their travels there. The book includes musical notation for local songs on seven pages, extensive information on the tribes and

religious demographics of the Euphrates region (pp. 380-384), and a chart of the royal lineage of their traveling companion Faris (p. 231). There is also information on Arabian horse pedigrees dating back to the horses of Ishmael.

Anne Blunt, the daughter of Ada Lovelace and the granddaughter of Lord Byron, began her travels in the Middle East and North Africa in the 1870s. She continued living and traveling there until her death in 1915. Blunt was the first European woman to traverse the Arabian desert, a voyage she undertook on horseback, and is in large part credited with restoring the dwindling Abbas Pasha stock of Arabian horses and thus influencing horse breeding worldwide. She was also a musician, an important diarist, and a celebrated watercolorist whose paintings were exhibited into the 1990s.

Oxford DNB.



One of the Earliest Accounts of British Life in the Colony of Fiji,  
A Particularly Fine Copy in the Attractive Original Cloth

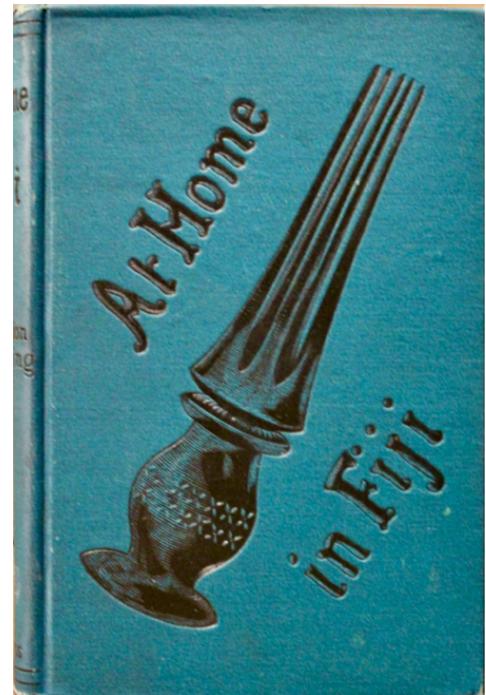
26. [TRAVEL.] CUMMING, C[onstance] F[rederica] Gordon. *At Home in Fiji*. New York: A.C. Armstrong and Sons, 1889.

Octavo. x, [2], 365, [8, ads] pp. With four plates from the author's own illustrations of Fiji and a fold-out map (11" by 7¾").

Publisher's blue-green cloth stamped in black with image of a "cannibal fork" on both covers. Very minor rubbing to extremities. Blue-green endpapers. A bright, attractive, near-fine copy, uncommon in this condition, of this account of British life in the first years of the Colony of Fiji.

\$200

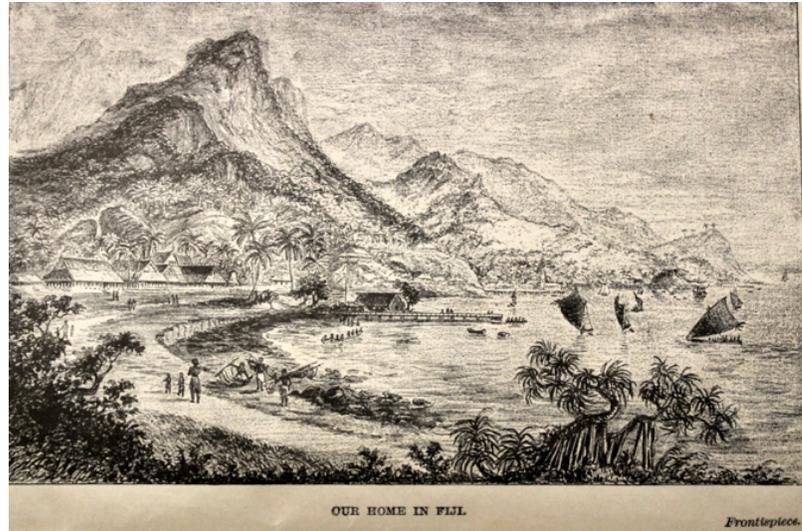
Later edition. The first edition was published in a two-volume set in Edinburgh in 1881. The title-page of the present item states that it is the second edition, though it seems that several earlier single-volume editions, published in both New York and Edinburgh, are stated on their title-pages to be the second edition.



Item #26

Constance Frederica Gordon Cumming (1837 – 1924) was a skilled landscape painter and author of over two dozen travel books. *At Home in Fiji* recounts her 1875 voyage into Fiji with Sir Alfred Hamilton-Gordon (no relation) and his wife, Rachel Emily, so Hamilton-Gordon could accept the governorship of the Colony of Fiji. When the first governor of the Colony of Fiji left the role after eight months, Hamilton-Gordon became the governor and held the position until 1880.

Along with her voyage to the island with Hamilton-Gordon and Lady Gordon, the present work also documents Cumming's extensive traveling in and around Fiji until August 1877. She records the language, dress, religious practices, art, and architecture she encountered, as well as her travels with missionaries in Fiji. A note at the beginning of the work explains the "cannibal fork" on the covers and additionally details particular vegetables that would accompany meals of human flesh. In *Polynesia: The Mark and Carolyn Blackburn Collection of Polynesian Art*, Adrienne L. Kaeppler explains that the forks, locally called *cula ni bokola*, were used for ceremonies in which priests and chiefs ate human flesh. The forks were additionally used by high-ranking people who were considered too holy to come into contact with food in general.



Item #26

Kaeppler, Adrienne L. *Polynesia: The Mark and Carolyn Blackburn Collection of Polynesian Art* (2010), p. 225.



### "An Adventuress...and a Model British Lady" Lured to Honduras Under False Pretenses

27. [TRAVEL.] [LESTER, Mary.] *A Lady's Ride Across Spanish Honduras*. By Maria Soltera. With Illustrations. Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1884.

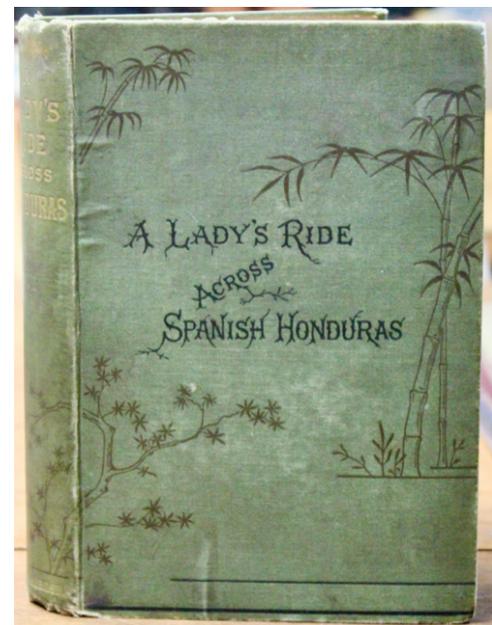
Octavo. 319 pp., 24 pp. [publisher's catalogue]. With a sepia frontispiece and five sepia plates.

Publisher's green pictorial cloth with title in gilt on spine. Spine slightly cocked. Some light rubbing to cloth. Greenish-brown endpapers. Some chipping to untrimmed edges, but overall a very good, clean, copy.

\$650

First edition.

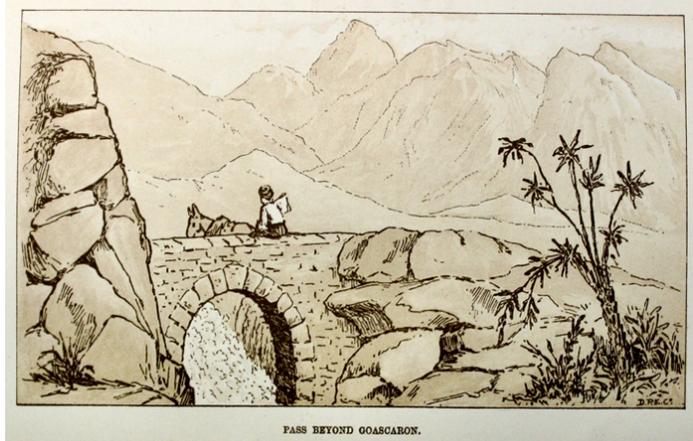
Mary Lester began her solo voyage to Honduras in 1881 after having been enticed there to work as a schoolmistress. In *Women Through Women's Eyes: Latin*



Item #27

*American Women in Nineteenth-Century Travel Accounts*, Jude E. Hahner describes the present work as a “first-person story published in part to recoup [Lester’s] travel expenses,” in which Lester “described with relative good humor the poor food, lack of sleep, crazed mules, swollen rivers, and sullen innkeepers she faced,” (p. xvii).

In his article “Gendered National Bodies & Racial Difference in *A Lady’s Ride Across Spanish Honduras*,” José I. Lara explains that Lester immigrated after the Honduran government and an English politician, William L. Pope, struck a deal to bring immigrants from Europe into Honduras in an attempt to populate less industrialized parts of the country (p. 205). Pope, however, circulated intentionally misleading information to entice people to the endeavor, and when Lester arrived in Honduras, she found no employment waiting for her (p. 206). Fortunately, since Lester was an experienced traveler and a Spanish speaker, she was able to make the journey across Honduras and safely return to England (p. 209).



Item #27

Despite Lester’s remarkable savviness in comparison to many other white travelers from the United States and Europe, Lara writes that her narrative should be “interpreted more so as a written manifestation of British identity, gender roles, and values of the era,” (p. 205). Lara also notes, however, that “Lester interweaved...ethnography, gender, geography, politics, and romanticism...[and] through her protagonist Maria Soltera she fashioned herself as an adventuress, an observer, a multi-faceted discursive persona, and a model British lady,” (p. 218).

Lara, José I. “Gendered National Bodies & Racial Difference in *A Lady’s Ride Across Spanish Honduras*.” *Humanities Bulletin* (2018).

Hahner, Jude E. *Women Through Women’s Eyes: Latin American Women in Nineteenth-Century Travel Accounts* (Rowman & Littlefield, 1998).



### Asia Through the Eyes of a Women’s Foreign Missionary Society Leader

28. [TRAVEL.] [NIND, Mary Clarke.] *In Journeyings Oft. A Sketch of the Life and Travels of Mary C[larke] Nind*. By Georgiana Baucus. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings, 1897.

Octavo. 334 pp. With frontispiece and 16 plates from photographs taken during Nind’s missionary travels. Also with a small map headpiece at the beginning of each chapter showing the geographical setting of that chapter.

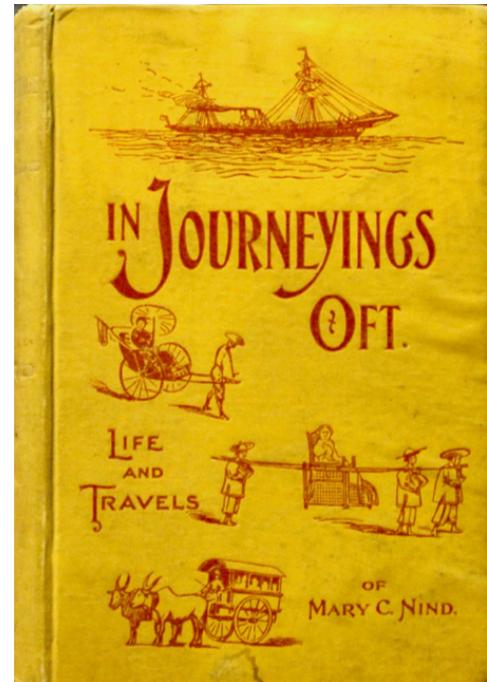
Publisher's yellow cloth with lively red pictorial stamps of Nind in a rickshaw, carriage, steamship, and Nind in a sedan chair. Some soiling to cloth, and a small black stain (probably ink) on back cover. Binding is somewhat loose and stitching is visible inside. A very good, clean copy.

\$200

First edition. A second edition was published in 1899.

*In Journeyings Oft* chronicles the missionary travels of Mary Clarke Nind (1825 – 1905) in Japan, China, Singapore, Burma, Sri Lanka, and India. Nind also traveled in South America and Africa and achieved worldwide recognition for her evangelism.

Mary Clarke Nind (1825 – 1905), also known as "Our Little Bishop" or "Mother Nind," was a leading member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church (WFMS). One of her most significant accomplishments was raising over \$17.5 million for the WFMS over the course of the 1870s and 1880s. In 1888, Nind and four other women, including Frances Willard, were the first women nationally to be named representatives in the Methodist General Conference.



Item #28

Georgiana Baucus was a member of the WFMS and a missionary who worked in Japan. Her essay "The Yokohama Jubilee," published in the *Woman's Missionary Friend*, details the first fifty years since the opening of the Treaty Port in Yokohama (pp. 383-385). We could not find any additional information about Baucus in the sources available to us.

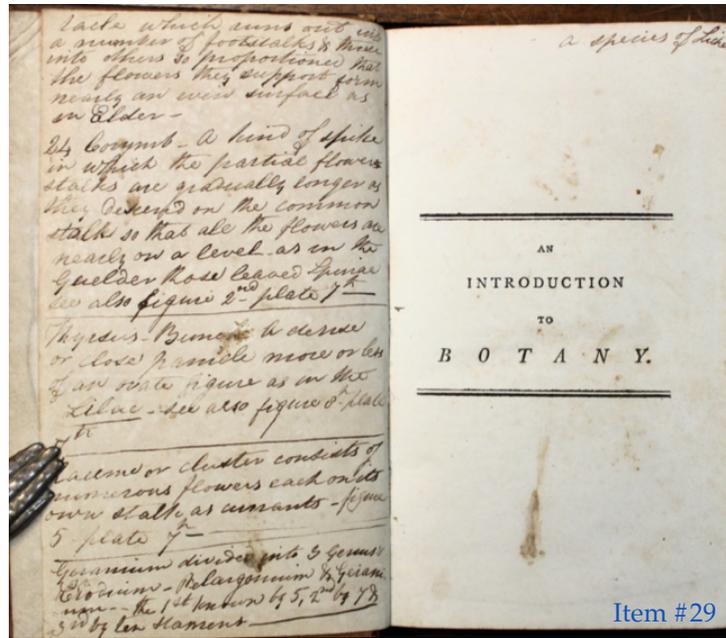
*The Woman's Missionary Friend*, vol. 41 (1909).



Item #28

A BRIDAL SEDAN CHAIR.





Item #29

**Botany for Young Women with Twelve Beautiful Hand-Colored Plates,  
By a Women's Educational Pioneer and a Contemporary of Marcet and Edgeworth**

29. WAKEFIELD, Priscilla. *An Introduction to Botany, in a Series of Familiar Letters.* With Illustrative Engravings. London: Printed for E. Newbery...Darton and Harvey...and Vernor and Hood, 1798.

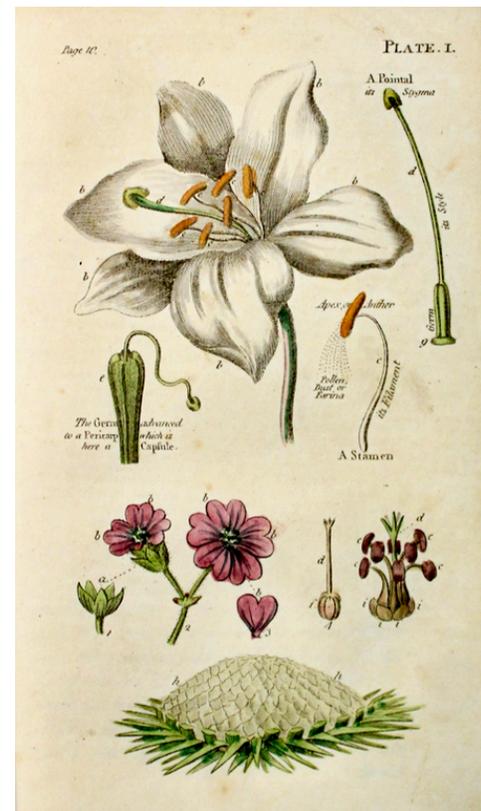
Twelvemo. 200 pp. With 12 beautiful hand-colored copper plates (11 numbered, 1 unnumbered) and a fold-out table listing botanical classes according to Linnaean taxonomy.

Contemporary light brown tree calf with gilt spine. Some rubbing to corners and joints. Joints somewhat tender. Some foxing to edges and margins. Early engraved bookplate of Caroline Swaine to front pastedown, plus her ink notes on Linnaean classes to front flyleaf and ink diagrams of plants to lower flyleaf. About half a dozen small flowers and leaves remain tucked between the pages of the book. A very good, clean copy of an important botany textbook for young women.

\$750

Second edition. The first was published in 1794. Nine later editions were published by 1841.

The lessons in *An Introduction to Botany* are staged as conversations between two sisters, Felicia and Constance. In the preface to the present work, the author explains that she



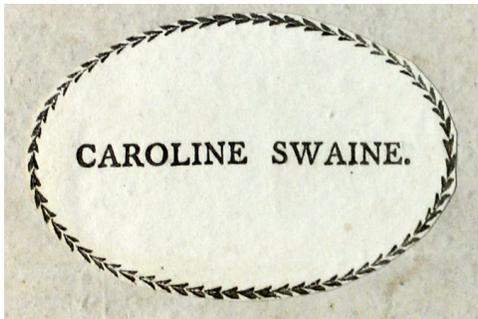
Item #29

wrote the present work to introduce young women to botany, since many young women at the time were not permitted to study Latin and were thus unable to read earlier botany texts.

Priscilla Wakefield (née Bell, 1751-1832) was the author of introductory science texts on botany and entomology, moral fiction for children, and travel literature. Along with Jane Marcet and Maria Edgeworth, Wakefield was a pioneer of educational writing for young women, and she valued a well-rounded education for children that included topics from politics and trade to natural history to decorative art. Her most popular works were her series of travel books for children, beginning with *The Juvenile Travellers* (1801), which reached nineteen editions by 1850. She was one of Darton and Harvey's major authors; eleven of her juvenile works were published by them (*Dartons*, p. 279). As a philanthropist, Wakefield's projects included establishing a pension fund and a savings bank for the poor, as well as paying expenses for and providing supplies to midwives.



Item #29



Item #29

We could not find much information on Caroline Swaine Bowley (1796 – 1858), though she was clearly an enthusiastic admirer of Wakefield's work. She married William Bowley in 1828.

The Dartons, G996. Oxford DNB.



### Entomology for Young Women by Priscilla Wakefield With Over 180 Illustrations of Insects

30. WAKEFIELD, Priscilla. *An Introduction to the Natural History and Classification of Insects, in a Series of Familiar Letters*. With Illustrative Engravings. London: Printed for Darton, Harvey, and Darton...1816.

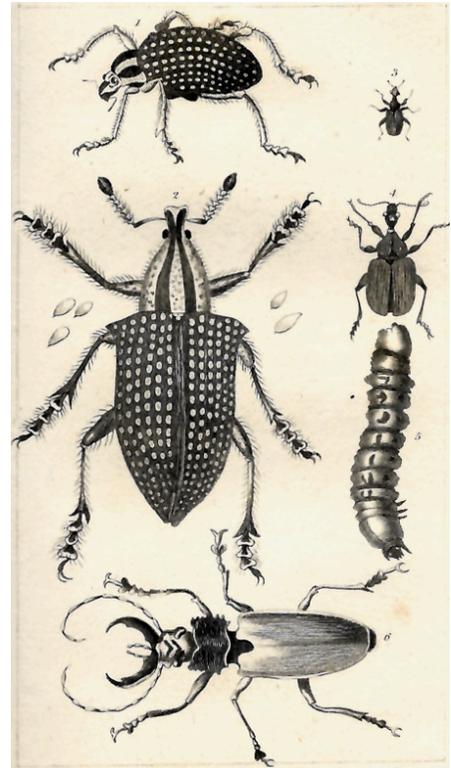
Twelvemo. x, 192 pp. With twelve engraved plates of insects, each one featuring up to forty-five different insects for a total of over 180 illustrations. Each plate with an unpaginated leaf describing the illustrations.

Original blue paper-covered boards with brown paper spine and printed spine label. Label partially chipped away. Some soiling to boards. Some foxing throughout and some offsetting from plates. A very good copy of an important work by a pioneer of educational writing for young women.

\$600

First edition.

Priscilla Wakefield (née Bell, 1751 - 1832) was the author of introductory science texts on botany and entomology, moral fiction for children, and travel literature. Her other science texts included *An Introduction to Botany* (1789), which she wrote to introduce young women to the subject. Along with Jane Marcet, Almira Lincoln Phelps, and Maria Edgeworth, Wakefield was a pioneer of educational writing for young women, and she valued a well-rounded education that included topics from politics and trade to natural history to decorative art. Her other science texts included *An Introduction to Botany* (1789), which she wrote to introduce young women to the subject.



Item #30



Item #30

Wakefield's most popular works were her series of travel books for children, beginning with *The Juvenile Travellers* (1801), which reached nineteen editions by 1850. She was one of Darton and Harvey's major authors; eleven of her juvenile works were published by them (*The Dartons*, p. 279). As a philanthropist, Wakefield established a pension fund and a savings bank for the poor, which was England's first savings bank. She also paid expenses and purchased supplies for midwives.

*The Dartons*, G997.

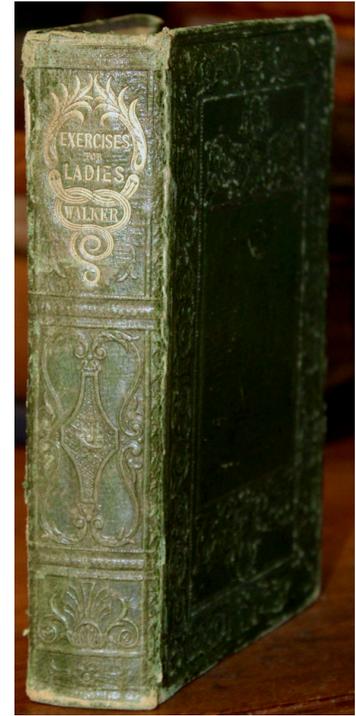


“An Ornament to Her Sex, an Honour to Her Race, a Fine Specimen of British Woman”

31. WALKER, Donald. *Exercises for Ladies*; calculated to preserve and improve Beauty, and to prevent and correct personal Defects, inseparable from constrained or careless Habits; founded on physiological Principles...London: [J. and C. Adlard for] Thomas Hurst, 1837.

Small octavo. xxxvi, 306 pp. Steel engraved frontispiece and title-page; thirty-six steel engraved plates.

Publisher's decorative binding by Remnant & Edmonds of full green morocco with raised blindstamped ornaments and gilt-tooled spine, recently rebaced with the original spine laid down. All edges gilt. Binding extremities lightly rubbed and worn. A minor stain to gilt fore edges of pp. viii- xxxii, not touching text. Very light offsetting from plates. Occasional minor stain or crease. Contemporary ink inscription at the top of front flyleaf. A very good copy.



\$750

Second edition, which is substantially enlarged from the first edition (1836) with additions and improvements, including various original communications.

Item #31

“Donald Walker rose to prominence as an expert on physical training with the publication of an extremely successful book, *British Manly Exercises*...When Walker published a companion volume...*Exercises for Ladies*, it received close attention from the upper classes. It also served as a guidebook to those women aspiring to the upper classes. Page after page of endorsements appear in the second edition of *Exercises for Ladies*, all uniformly praising Walker for defining a system that would enable a woman to become ‘an ornament to her sex, an honour to her race, a fine specimen of British woman’” (Todd, p. 96).



The bookbinders, Remnant & Edmonds, started as partners about 1829, producing embossed bindings in the French technique, usually *à la cathedrale*. They became the leading manufacturer of embossed bindings in England.

Todd, Jan. *Physical Culture and the Body Beautiful*, p. 96.

Item #31





With 12 Color Plates by the Author, a Renown Woman Astronomer;  
A Bright and Attractive Copy in the Lovely Publisher's Binding

32. WARD, [Mary King]. *The Telescope*. By the Honourable Mrs. Ward. London: Groombridge & Sons, Paternoster Row, [n.d., ca. 1869-1872].

Octavo. viii, 150 pp., [2 publisher's ads] pp. With color frontispiece and 11 color plates. Also with in-text woodcut engravings on 12 pages and a decorative initial at the start of each of the 13 chapters.

Publisher's pictorial red-brown cloth stamped and ruled in gilt and in black, with back cover stamped in blind. Spine and cover lettered and ruled in gilt and in black. Some rubbing to spine and extremities and a couple small stains on back cover, possibly ink or paint. All edges gilt. Plate 5 loosening. A bit of light offsetting from plates and some toning to margins but overall a very good, very clean and bright copy in a lovely binding.

\$600

Later edition. The first edition was published in 1859 under the title *Telescope Teachings*.

Mary King Ward (1827–1869) was an astronomer, microscopy expert, entomologist, and renown scientific illustrator. In the early years of her scientific career, Ward connected with colleagues primarily through her cousin William Parsons, 3rd Earl of Rosse (1800–1867), who built the “Leviathan of Parsonstown” telescope at his estate in central Ireland. Ward was one of the first people to make observations through the Leviathan, which had the largest aperture size of any telescope at the time. In *Five Hundred Years of Women's Work*, Lisa Baskin notes that the present work includes Ward's detailed description of Donati's comet.



Ward released her first scientific publication, the entomology work *A Windfall for the Microscope*, in 1856. She had been struggling to publish her scientific writing for years, due to the frequent exclusion of women from academic journals, but Ward circumvented the limitation by hand-printing *A Windfall* and distributing it to friends and colleagues. From that point, Ward's books quickly became popular and were praised for their easy-to-understand style and for Ward's beautiful illustrations. Though Ward initially printed *A Windfall* in 1856, it was only rediscovered in 1982 in Ward's papers by British scientist Owen Harry. The booklet finally reappeared in print in a 1984 article by Harry for the science history journal *The Annals of Science*.

Baskin, *Five Hundred Years of Women's Work*, 75. Oxford DNB. Also see *The Annals of Science*, vol. 41, no. 5, 1984.

Item #32



Entomology for Youth by Astronomer Mary King Ward and Her Sister;  
A Bright Copy with 35 Color-Printed Illustrations

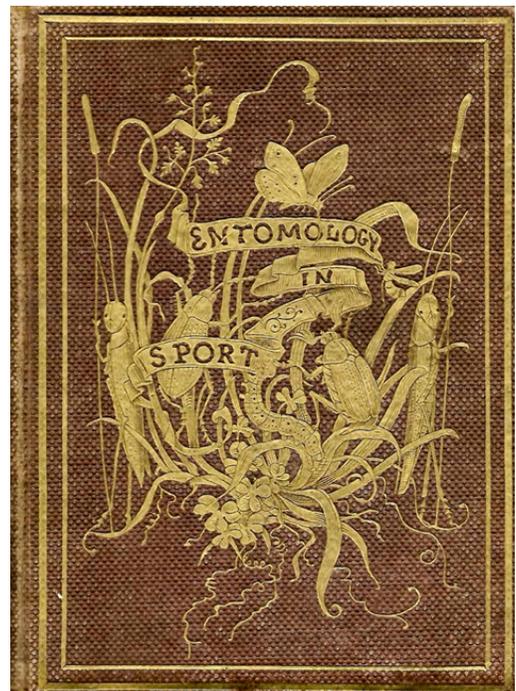
33. [WARD, Mary King and Jane King Mahon.] *Entomology in Sport, and Entomology in Earnest*. London: Paul Jerrard & Son, [1859].

Octavo. 1-20, 1-48 pp. *Entomology in Sport* and *Entomology in Earnest* are paginated separately. With 35 color-printed text illustrations and initials. Ward illustrated all of her other books and almost certainly the present book.

Publisher's maroon cloth with lively pictorial gilt design of insects. Spine a bit faded, binding is otherwise bright and attractive. All edges gilt. Cracking to hinges: as a result, binding is somewhat loose. Ink signature, dated 1862, on front pastedown. A very good, bright copy of this work by astronomer and scientific illustrator Mary King Ward and her sister Jane King Mahon

\$1,500

First edition.



Item #33

The first part of the present work, "Entomology in Sport," was written to draw children to science with lively illustrations and easy-to-read prose and verse. The second part,

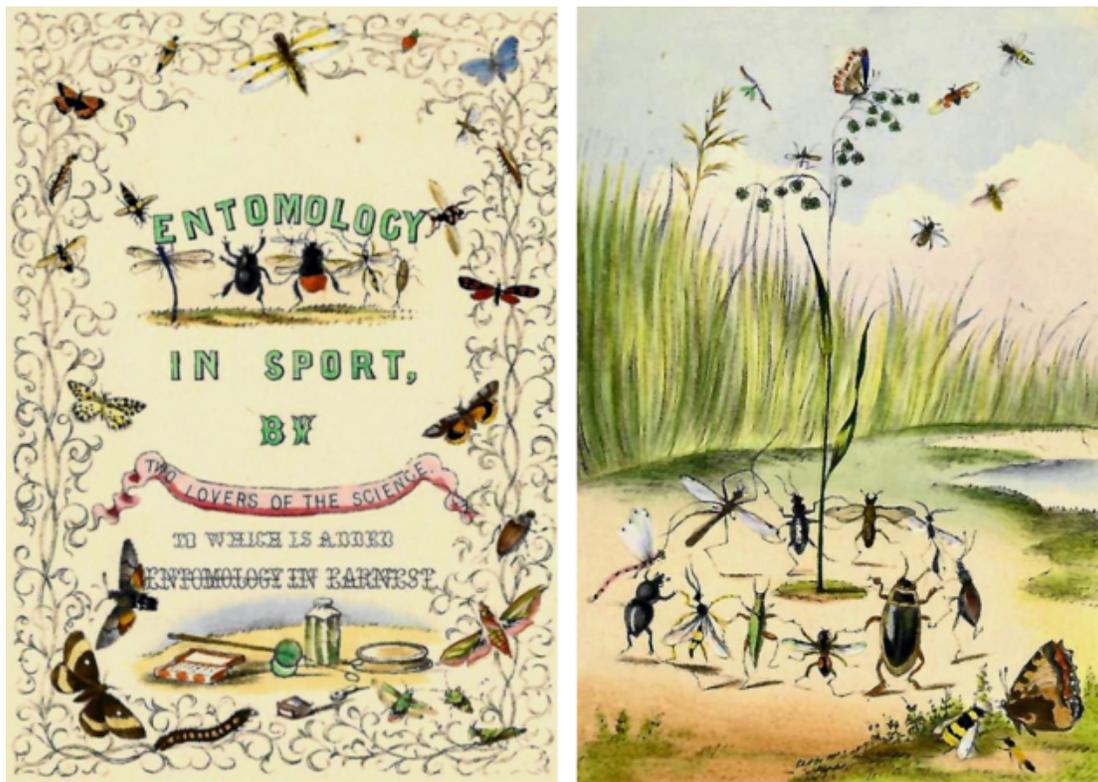
“Entomology in Earnest,” presents more serious and scientific information staged as a dialogue between two speakers.

Mary King Ward (1827–1869) was an astronomer, microscopy expert, and renowned scientific illustrator. In the early years of her career, Ward connected with colleagues primarily through her cousin William Parsons, 3rd Earl of Rosse (1800–1867), who built the “Leviathan of Parsonstown” telescope at his estate in Ireland. Ward was one of the first people to make observations through the Leviathan, which was remarkable for having the largest aperture size of any telescope at the time.

Ward released her first scientific publication, *A Windfall for the Microscope*, in 1856. From that point, Ward’s books quickly became popular and were praised for their accessible, easy-to-understand style and for Ward’s expert illustrations. Along with the present work, she also published *Microscope Teachings* (1864) and the beautifully illustrated 1859 astronomy text *Telescope Teachings* (later editions were published under the title *The Telescope*).

We could not find much information on Jane King Mahon (1826 – 1895). She and Ward were the only daughters of Reverend Henry King (1799 – 1857) and Harriet Lloyd.

Freeman, *British Natural History Books*, 3881. Oxford DNB.



Item #33



Scarce Women's Social History by Jane Wayland,  
Wife of Brown University's Fourth President

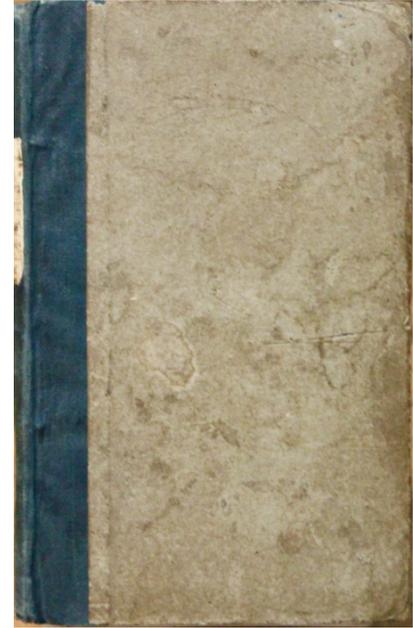
34. WAYLAND, [Jane]. *Recollections of a Beloved Sister, Interspersed with Reflections Addressed to Her Own Children*. Derby: Henry Mozley and Son, 1830.

Octavo. 152 pp. With engraved frontispiece.

Original drab boards, blue cloth spine, and paper spine label. Some dampstaining to boards and rubbing to label. Contemporary pencil signature, plus ink signature, dated 1869, to front flyleaf. Light foxing to front and back matter. Some dust soiling and toning to leaves. A very good, tight copy of a scarce work.

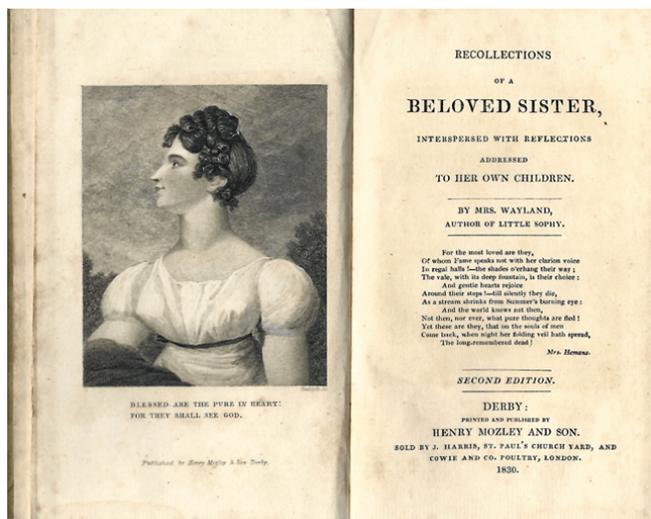
\$200

Second British edition. There was also a Boston edition published in 1829 by Munroe and Francis. All editions are scarce. OCLC locates two copies of the present edition (British Library; Heinz Historical Center in Pennsylvania) and no copies of either the first British edition or the Boston edition.



Item #34

The present work is a social history narrated by a woman mourning the death of her sister, Sophy, "a delicate and high-minded female, exposed early in life to all the dangers of the world, yet threading all its intricate mazes with a firm step and upright demeanor," (p. 7). The narrator tells Sophy's life story to her children as an instructive view into the social roles of women and the morality expected of them. The work is a follow-up to the children's book *Little Sophy* (ca. 1827).



Item #34

Along with her didactic fiction for children, Jane Wayland (d. ca. 1847) was also the author of works for adults including *Dependence* (1830) and *Recollections of Real Life in England* (1848). The latter work was published posthumously with an introduction by her husband Francis Wayland, the fourth president of Brown University (1796 – 1865). In *Recollections*, Wayland reflects on her life in England before she left for the United States.

*Methodist Review*, vol. 30 (1848), p. 477.



The Case Against British Support for the Confederacy  
By Leading Scottish Abolitionist and Suffragist Eliza Wigham

35. WIGHAM, Eliza. *The Anti-Slavery Cause in America and its Martyrs*. London: A.W. Bennett, 1863.

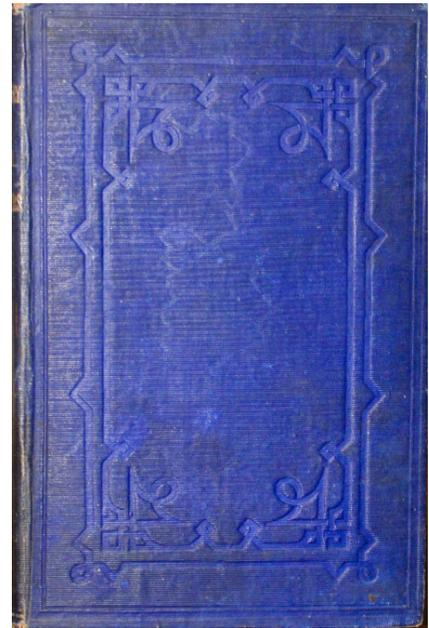
Small octavo. vii, 168 pp.

Publisher's purple cloth stamped in blind. Gilt lettering on spine. Some rubbing to extremities. Ink inscription, dated 1863, on front free endpaper. Foxing to endpapers. Some foxing to title-page and first and last few leaves. Light marginal toning. A very good, tight copy.

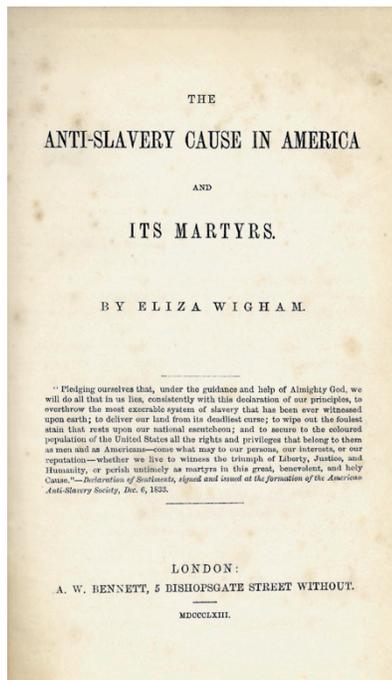
\$650

First edition.

In the first chapter of the present work, Wigham states that she wrote the present volume to dissuade the British government from siding with the Confederacy during the American Civil War. She cites the atrocities of slavery and unjust legislation like the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision of 1857 as reasons for not supporting the Confederacy. Though Britain remained officially neutral during the Civil War, many British aristocrats supported the Confederacy, while working class British people tended to voice their support for the Union.



Item #35



Item #35

Eliza Wigham (1820 – 1899) was a Scottish suffragist and abolitionist who led organizations like the Glasgow Ladies' Emancipation Society, the joint British Women's Temperance Association and Scottish Temperance Union, and the Edinburgh chapter of the National Society of Women's Suffrage. Wigham's suffrage activism and philanthropic efforts for the poor led her to become friends with prison reformer Elizabeth Fry (1780 – 1845).

Wigham was also a supporter of the American Anti-Slavery Society, led by William Lloyd Garrison; the present work was stoked by her correspondence with American Garrisonian leaders. In the Oxford DNB, Leslie M. Richmond describes Wigham as "a fearless advocate for the cause of peace, supporting international arbitration instead of war and actively supporting the victims of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and the victims of oppression in Bosnia and Armenia." Richmond adds that Wigham was "resolute and dauntless in the fight for liberty, progress, and righteousness."



[The Expanded Edition with Over 80 Pages of New Material and 1,200 Illustrations,  
and with Contributions by a Woman Mineralogist and a Woman Athletics Instructor](#)

36. *The Young Lady's Book*. A Manual of Elegant Recreations, Arts, Sciences, and Accomplishments. Edited by Distinguished Professors. With 1,200 woodcuts. London: Henry G. Bohn, [1859].

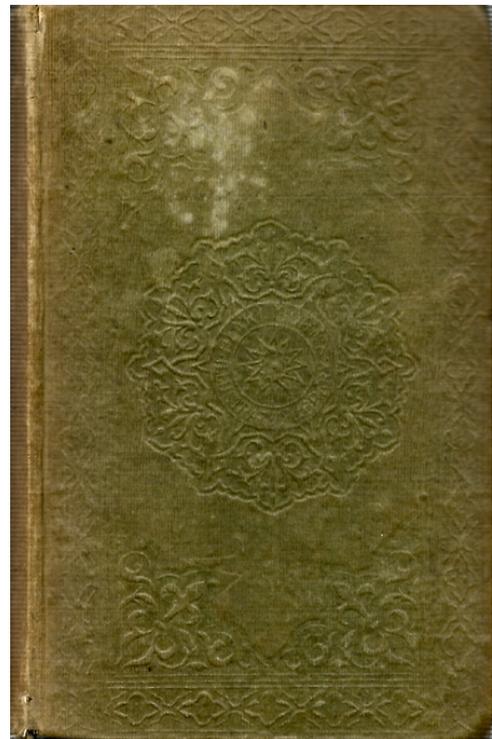
Octavo. vii pp., [1 f., contents], pp. 9-106, 107a-107h, 107-582, [48, publisher's catalogue] pp. Pages 107a – 107h, a section on geology, follow page 106. Pagination resumes at 107 after page 107h. The 1,200 woodcuts in the present work include a frontispiece, engraved title-page, and 22 plates. Each chapter is richly illustrated: for example, the ornithology chapter includes 208 figures of birds and the entomology chapter contains 32 figures of insects. Also with headpieces for every chapter and elaborate engraved initials throughout. Most illustrations are the work of Henry and Frank Vizetelly, with some George Cruikshank illustrations.

Publisher's light green cloth, stamped in blind, with gilt title on spine. Spine sunned and a bit of soiling to upper board. Binding holds despite text block detached from inside of spine. Dark brown endpapers. Front inner hinge cracking; front flyleaf and first two leaves loose and laid in at their original position. Contemporary pencil signature on verso of frontispiece. Occasional light toning to margins, but overall a very good, clean, and fresh copy.

\$750

Revised edition. A Bell & Daldy edition was published in the same year. The present edition (and the Bell & Daldy edition) includes over 80 pages of new material and, according to the preface, two times the number of illustrations as any earlier editions (which were published in both London and Boston). Every chapter was completely revised and enlarged and new chapters were added, several written by women (see below). Earlier London editions were illustrated by George Cruikshank. The Boston editions were illustrated by Abel Bowen and Alexander Anderson.

The material added for the present edition of this conduct guide and educational text includes a chapter on mineralogy by Delvalle Elizabeth Rebecca Varley (née Lowry, 1800 – 1860), author of *Conversations on Mineralogy* (1822) and



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*Rudimentary Mineralogy* (1848). She was also the daughter of the Geological Society member, Fellow of the Royal Society, and engraver Wilson Lowry (1762 – 1824).

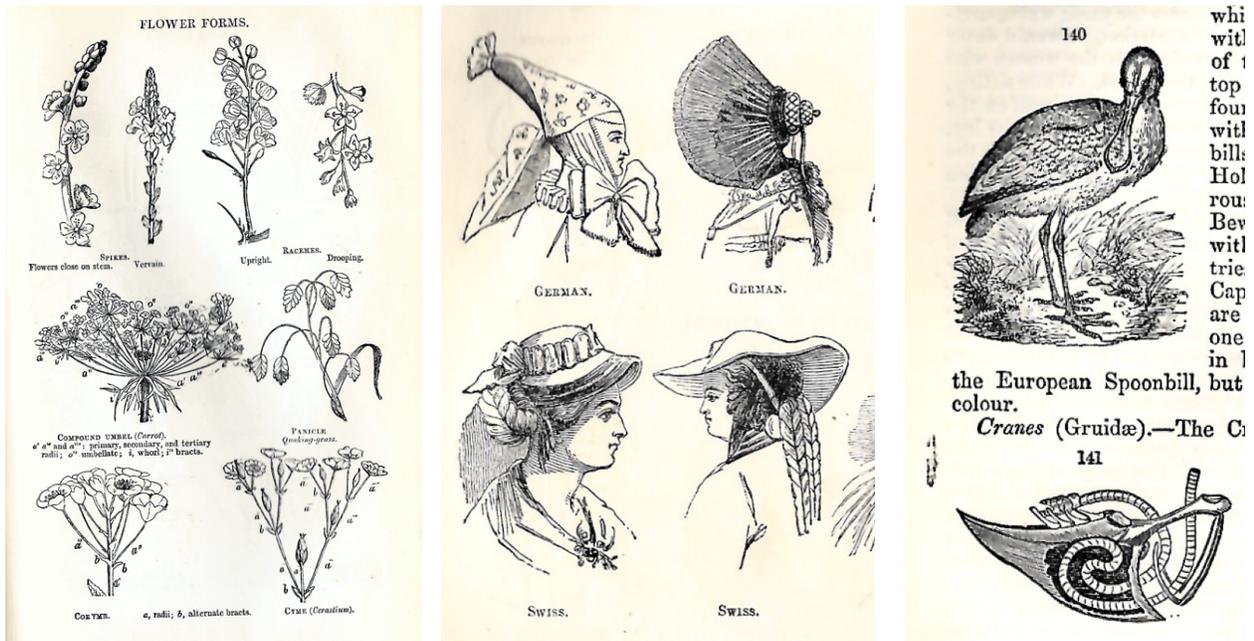
Another added chapter, on “dancing and the Indian exercises,” was written by Leonora Geary (fl. 1820s – 1860s), who “opened independently run Indian sceptre [ultra-light club used by women] and dancing classes for Englishwomen” in the 1820s (Elkind). Geary’s dance academy, located on Great Marlborough Street, was one of the first of its kind established in London for upper-class women.

OCLC records only three physical copies of this edition: two in England (University of Reading, British Library of Political and Economic Science) and one in Australia (University of Tasmania). Additionally, OCLC records five copies of the Bell & Daldy edition: Finger Lakes Library System in New York, UNC Greensboro, Dayton Metro Library, Allegheny College in Pennsylvania, and the University of Glasgow.

Elkind, Daniel. “Eastern Sports and Western Bodies: The ‘Indian Club’ in the United States.” *The Public Domain Review*, (April 1, 2020).

*A Guide to the Ball Room, and Illustrated Polka Lesson Book* (1856), pp. 115-117.

National Portrait Gallery website. “Delvalle Elizabeth Rebecca Varley (née Lowry).”



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