

Women's Studies

Reproductive Rights, Suffrage, Abolition, Immigration, Science, and More



Michael R. Thompson Rare Books, ABAA / ILAB

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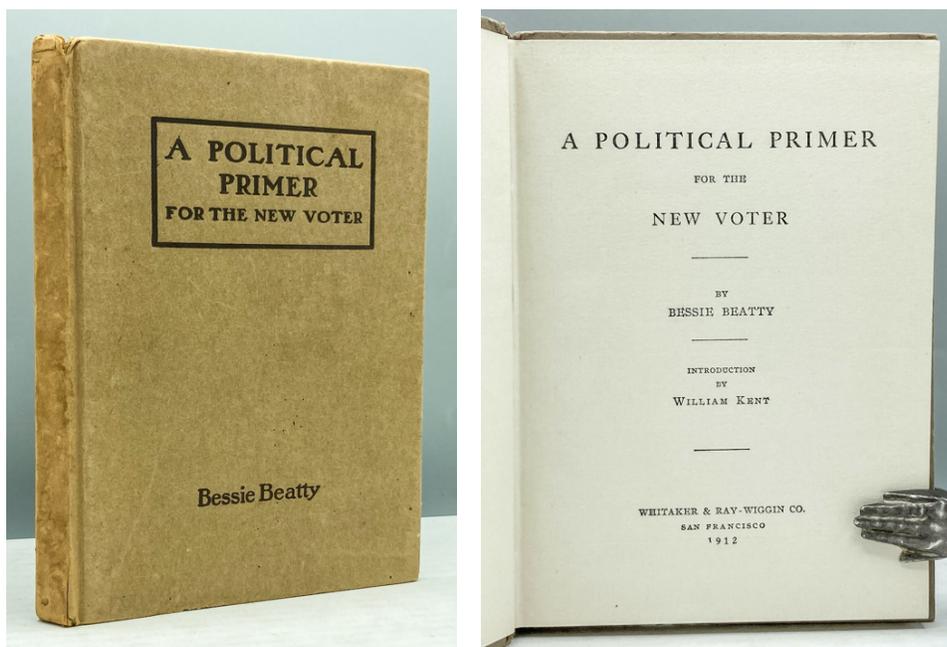
SHERIFF'S DEPT. LOS ANGELES

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Voter Guide Published Shortly After Women Gained the Right to Vote in California

1. BEATTY, Bessie. *A Political Primer for the New Voter*. Introduction by William Kent. San Francisco: Whitaker & Ray-Wiggin Co., 1912.

Octavo. 76 pp.

Publisher's brown paper boards titled in dark brown. Some rubbing to extremities and a bit of wear to spine. Flyleaves toned. Otherwise, very clean throughout. A very good copy of a book that is scarce in commerce.

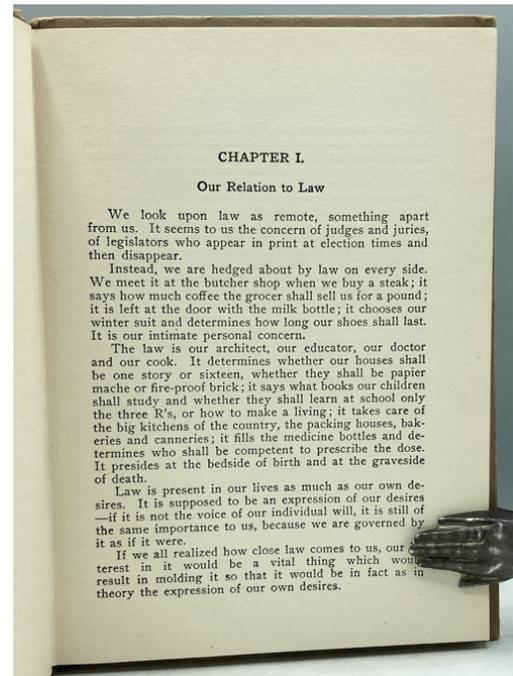
\$650

First edition.

In October of 1911, California became the sixth state to grant women the right to vote. The present work explains to new voters — in this case, predominantly women — how to register to

vote, where and when to vote, the branches of government, political parties, and other information necessary to ensure that women knew how to exercise their rights. The present work also covers topics like immigration (including how to gain citizenship as an immigrant), prison reform, women's property rights, labor rights, and socialism. Bessie Beatty (1886 – 1947) dedicates the book to her mother, Jane Mary Beatty, “the woman who represents to me the best in womanhood—she who was my comrade in the California woman's struggle for the ballot.”

Beatty was a journalist, editor, and popular radio host from Los Angeles. In 1917, she was part of a group of American journalists who visited Russia, where Beatty interviewed Trotsky and members of the Women's Battalion. She published a book about the trip, *The Red Heart of Russia*, in 1918. Beatty was also a member of Heterodoxy, a feminist debate group known for its radical politics that often stood outside the mainstream feminist opinion at the time. The group was founded by Mary Jenney Howe in 1912 and counted Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Alice Kimball, and Mary Ware Dennett among its members.



Sociological Study of Women's Gender Roles, Inscribed by the Author,
The First Full-Time Sociology Professor in the United States

2. COOLIDGE, Mary Roberts. *Why Women Are So*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, [1912].

Octavo. viii, 371, [3, ads] pp.

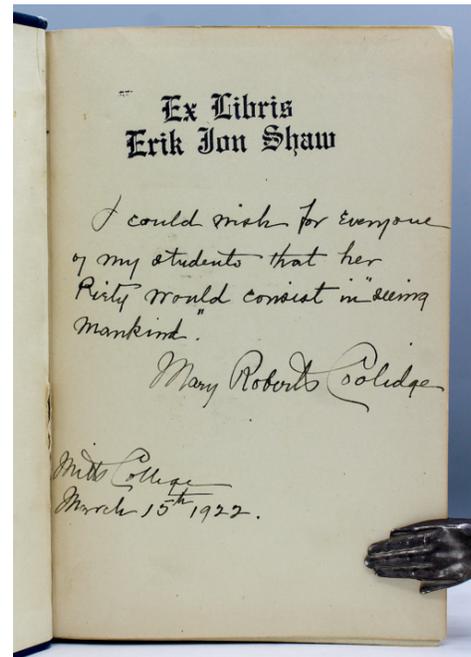
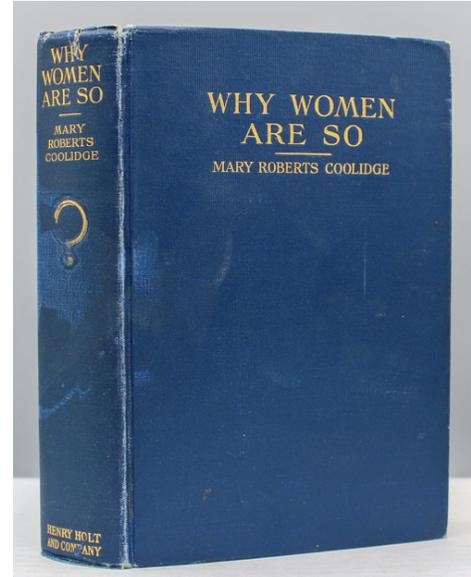
Publisher's blue cloth titled in gilt. Some darkening to cloth. Some wear to extremities. Contemporary bookplate (Bernice M. Waterman) to front pastedown and later rubber stamp (Ex Libris Erik Jon Shaw) to front flyleaf. Inscribed by Mary Roberts Coolidge (at Mills College, March 15, 1922) on front flyleaf: "I could wish for every one of my students that her piety would consist in 'seeing mankind.'" Waterman was a Mills College student at the time that Coolidge chaired the sociology department there. A very good copy of this study of gender roles by a Cornell-educated sociologist.

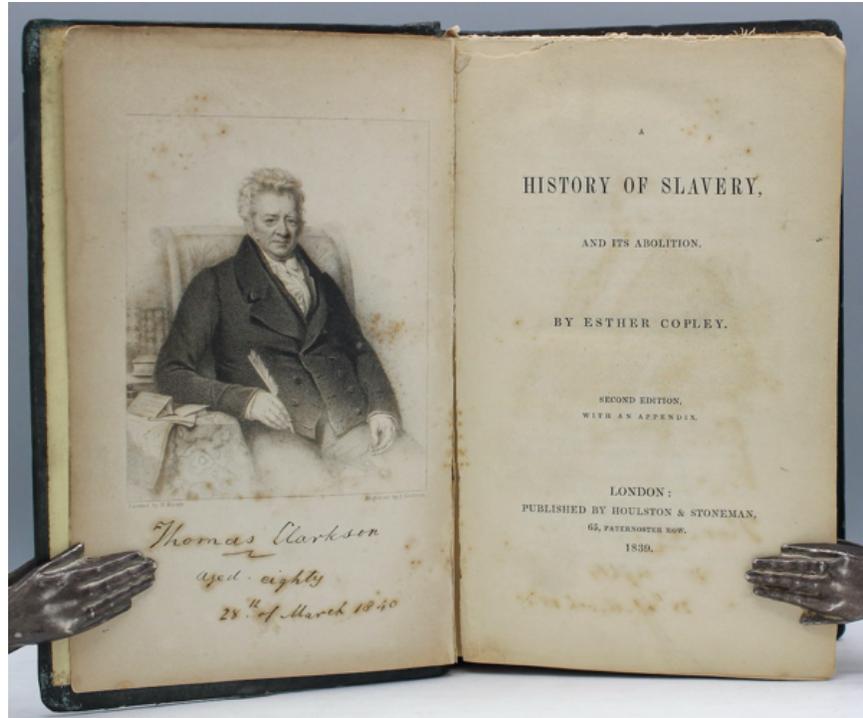
\$450

First edition, first printing. This edition is scarce in commerce.

Mary Roberts Coolidge (1860 – 1945) became the first full-time sociology professor in 1896 when she took a position at Stanford University, where she worked until 1904. She founded and chaired the sociology department at Mills College, where she taught from 1918 to 1926. Coolidge also served as an instructor at Wellesley College; was a research assistant at the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D.C.; and worked at the San Francisco Settlement Association, a social welfare organization. When her first husband, Albert W. Smith, was an assistant professor at the University of Wisconsin, Coolidge performed research with Dr. Clelia Duel Mosher (1863 – 1940) on the sex lives of women college students. Coolidge also performed sociological research on the lives of Chinese people in the United States, which she published as *Chinese Immigration* in 1909, when the Chinese Exclusion Act was in full force. Coolidge's writings on gender and sexuality were groundbreaking, and they echo the work of feminists like Margaret Sanger and Dr. Marie Equi.

Coolidge writes: "These chapters are neither a defense nor an arraignment of womankind; they are, rather, a first-hand study of the ordinary, orthodox, middle-class women who have constituted the domestic type for more than a century...They try to answer the question: why are women so? Is the characteristic behavior which is called feminine an inalienable quality or merely an attitude of mind produced by the coercive social habits of past times?" (p. v).





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

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

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

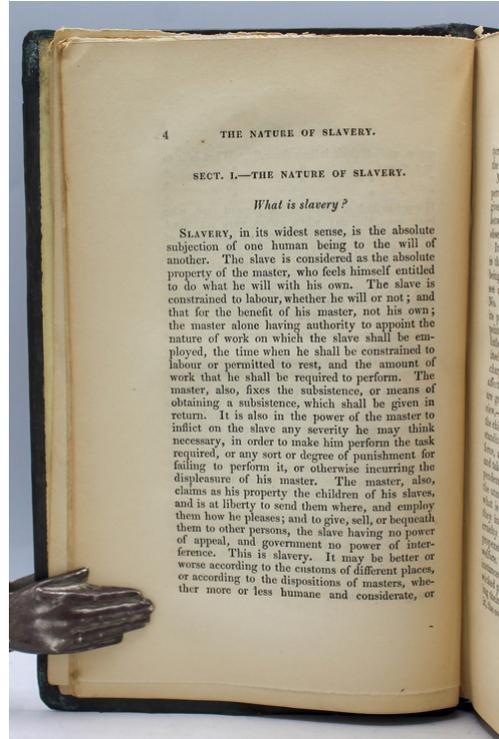
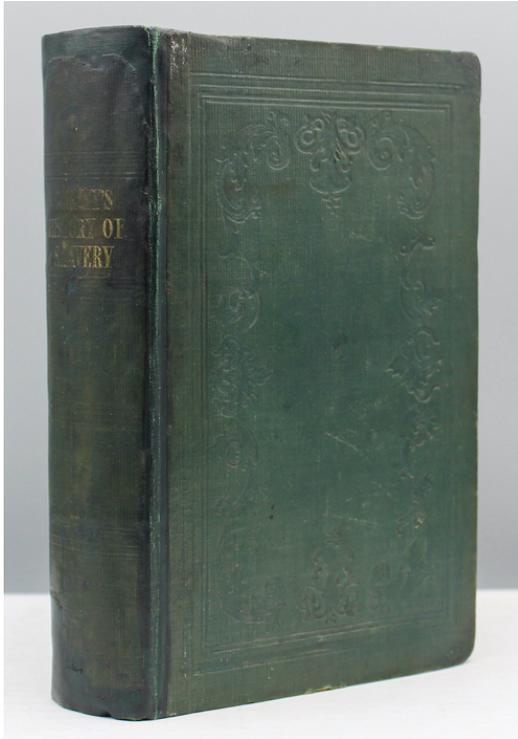
Original blindstamped green cloth. Neatly rebacked with original spine laid down. Binding is very clean overall. Yellow endpapers. Some foxing to frontispiece and title-page. Some light marginal toning. Still a very good, clean, and tight copy of Esther Copley’s most important work.

\$950

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

In the Oxford DNB, Rosemary Mitchell describes *A History of Slavery and its Abolition* as “tracing the course of slavery from scriptural times to [Copley’s] own day. Her youthful audience

was spared neither graphic descriptions of the sufferings of black slaves in the West Indies nor lengthy accounts of the proceedings of the anti-slavery movement." Mitchell notes that the work is "a witness to the significant commitment of nonconformist women to the anti-slavery cause."



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



“Let the Ballot Finish What the Bayonet Has Begun”

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

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

Buff paper sheet. Minor toning. A very good, clean copy.

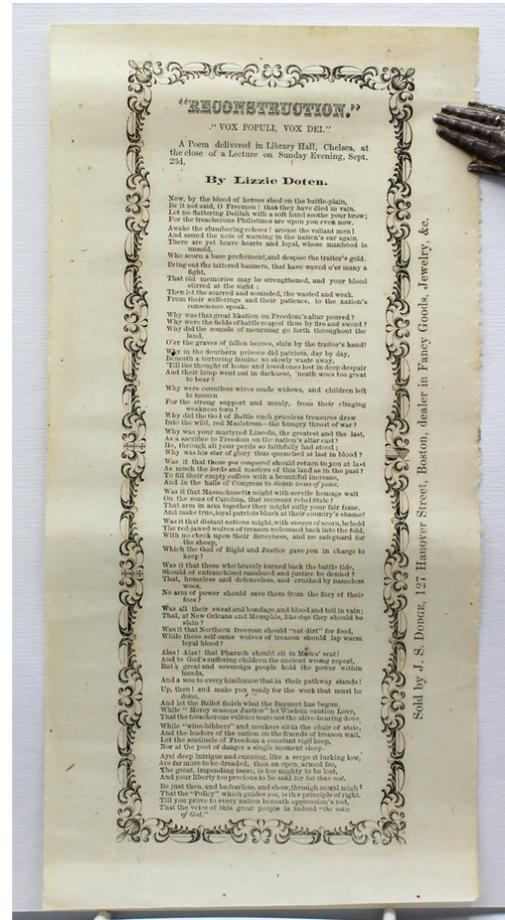
\$1,250

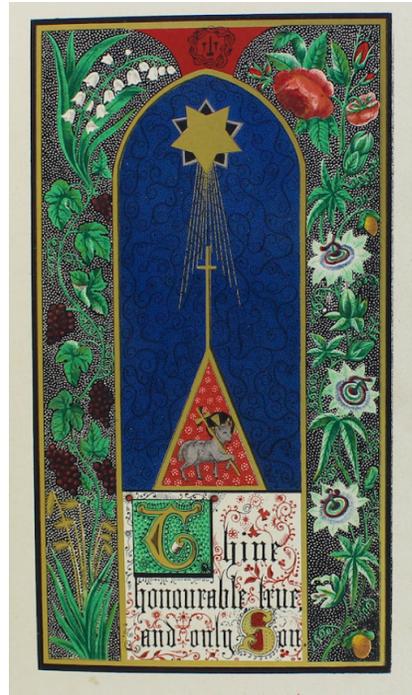
Elizabeth Doten (1827 – 1913) was a poet, lecturer, and Spiritualist trance medium. She was also “considered the greatest female improvisator of the nineteenth century” (encyclopedia.com) and drew attention for her claims that she could channel the spirits of Edgar Allen Poe, Shakespeare, Robert Burns,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

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

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

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





From Emily Faithfull's Victoria Press, Queen Victoria's Official Publisher,
With Twenty-Nine Chromolithograph Plates Designed by Faithfull's Sister

5. [FAITHFULL, Emily, publisher.] *Te Deum Laudamus...* Illuminated by Esther Faithfull Fleet. Chromolithographed by M. & N. Hanhart. [London]: Emily Faithfull, Victoria Press, [n.d., 1868].

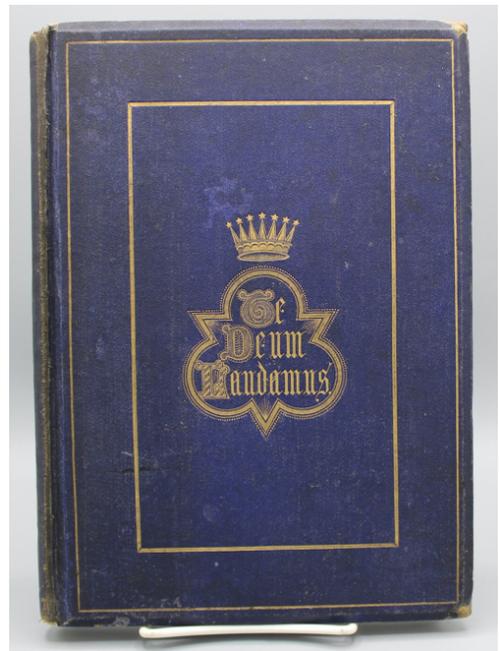
Large octavo. [4] pp., 9 pp. With 29 chromolithograph plates (interleaved with protective blanks). The ornate, vivid plates include depictions of the Ark of the Covenant with cherubim, enclosed in a fifteenth-century-style border (plate #4); the emblems of twelve saints, including Saint Peter's keys (plate #7); and church windows with symbols worked into the glass (plate #10).

Original blue cloth stamped in gilt. Some soiling and wear to cloth. All edges gilt. Dark brown endpapers. Contemporary ink ownership signature to front flyleaf. Some foxing to blanks, as usual. A very good, clean copy of a beautiful book.

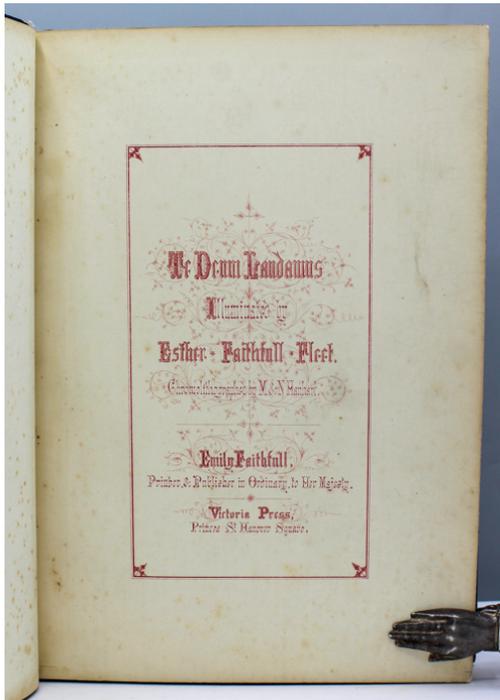
\$1,500

First edition.

Emily Faithfull (1835 - 1895) was Queen Victoria's official printer, the founder of Victoria Press, a founding member of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, and a popular novelist and memoirist. Upon



establishing the Victoria Press in 1860, she provided training for women interested in printing and employed mostly women as typesetters and proofreaders. Other important Victoria Press publications included *The Victoria Regia* (1861), which earned Faithfull her position as the official printer to Queen Victoria, and *A Welcome*, a collection of poetry edited by Isa Craig that included the first appearances of poems by D.G. Rosetti, Harriet Martineau, and more. Faithfull also published the periodical *Victoria Magazine*, which ran from 1863 to 1880 and often featured Faithfull's own writing on the importance of employment opportunities for women.

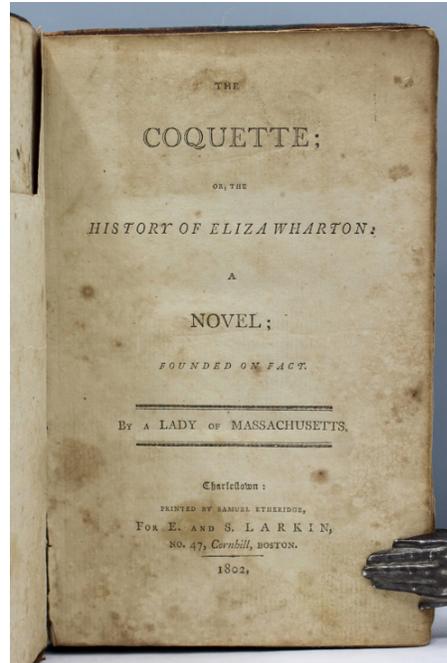
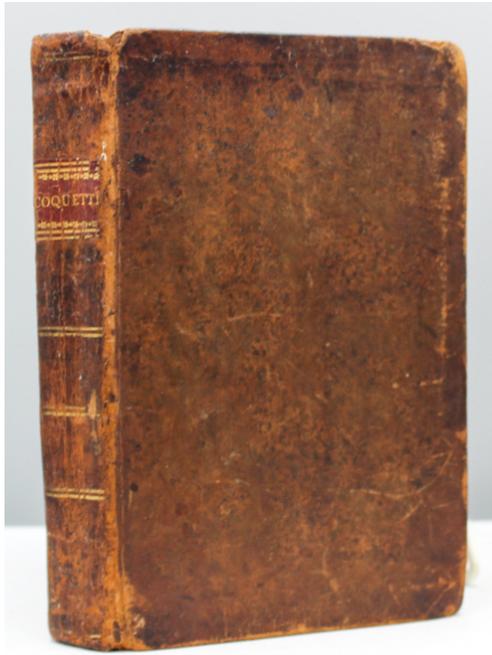


Esther Faithfull Fleet (1823 - 1908) was also the illustrator of *38 Texts* (1872), which was published by her younger sister Emily and included contributions by their father Ferdinand (1789 - 1871); *Roses With and Without Thorns* (1878); and *The Dayspring from on High* (1904).

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 outstanding color books of the Victorian period."

McLean, *Victorian Book Design*, p. 115. Oxford DNB.





One of the “Canonical Representations of Seduction Novels by Women,”
The Twenty-Fifth American Novel (Wright), and a Crucial Example of Early American Fiction

6. [FOSTER, Hannah Webster.] *The Coquette; or, the History of Eliza Wharton: a Novel: Founded on Fact.* By a Lady of Massachusetts. Charlestown: Printed by Samuel Etheridge for E. and S. Larkin, 1802.

Twelvemo. 261, [1] pp.

Contemporary brown tree calf with red morocco spine label. Rubbing to extremities. Rectangular segment cut from front free endpaper (seemingly to excise an ink signature). Ink gift signature to first page: “Love, Folger. January 11 1832. Ruth Pinkham.” Foxing and toning throughout. A good, tight copy of an early American novel, one of the most popular novels of its day, and a work that shaped decades of fiction by and about women.

\$1,500

Second edition. First published in 1797. The first edition is rare in commerce and last appeared at auction in 1954. The second edition is rare as well and last appeared at auction in 1982.

The present work is one of the most important examples of early fiction by women in the United States. Hannah Webster Foster (1758 – 1840) and Susanna Rowson were the two bestselling novelists of the 1790s (ANB) in the United States. New editions of *The Coquette* were published regularly until 1874. In “The Voice of the Preceptress,” Shelley Jarenski called it one of the two “canonical representations of seduction novels by women,” with Rowson’s *Charlotte Temple* (1791); it was also an “instant bestseller” (ANB) that acted as both an affirmation of and sly challenge to the notion that novels would degrade the morals of young women.

Hannah Webster Foster (1758 – 1840) based the present work on the real Elizabeth Whitman, a wealthy young woman whose tragic story had gripped the press a decade previous when she eloped with an unsuitable bachelor and died during childbirth. Whitman’s death was repeatedly invoked as the result of novel-reading, which corrupted her character and led her into suffering. Foster retells Whitman’s life loosely: she focuses the fictional Eliza Wharton’s story on her flighty, romantic character and the negative influences that prompted her poor decision-making. One of these influences, of course, is Wharton’s novel-reading: in *Founded in Fiction*, Thomas Koenigs calls *The Coquette* “a tale about the profound effect that novels can have on female conduct.” Koenigs also notes that a crucial aspect of Foster’s novel is that it differentiates between the purely fictional, corruptive novels read by women like Eliza Wharton and the honest, “founded on fact” novel that Foster wrote. The dichotomy between novels that were “founded on fact” and those that were seen as purely fanciful shaped the landscape of American fiction and conversations about the propriety of novel-reading well into the nineteenth century.

Foster’s one other novel was *The Boarding School* (1798), which advocated for the same kind of boarding school education that she received as a young woman. Her earliest works were the political pieces she published in Boston newspapers in the 1780s. Foster’s two daughters, Eliza Lanesford Cushing and Harriet Vaughan Cheney, both pursued literary careers in Canada.

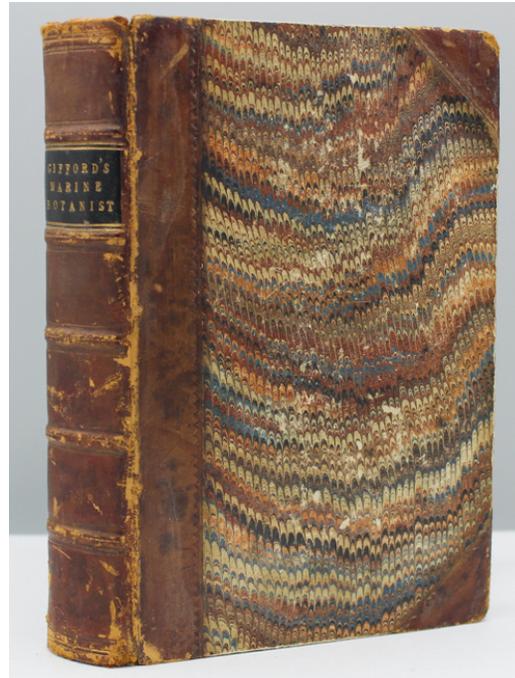
Cherniavsky, Eva. In the *American National Biography*.

Jarenski, Shelley. “The Voice of the Preceptress: Female Education in and as the Seduction Novel,” in *The Journal of the Midwest Modern Language Association*, vol. 37, no. 1 (2004), p. 59.

Koenigs, Thomas. *Founded in Fiction: The Uses of Fiction in the Early United States* (Princeton UP, 2021), p. 41.

Wright I, 986 (first edition).





By a Pioneering Woman Botanist,
With Twelve Plates Illustrating Seaweed

7. GIFFORD, Isabella. *The Marine Botanist; an Introduction to the Study of British Sea-Weeds; Descriptions of All the Species, and the Best Method of Preserving Them*. Brighton: R. Folthorp, 1853.

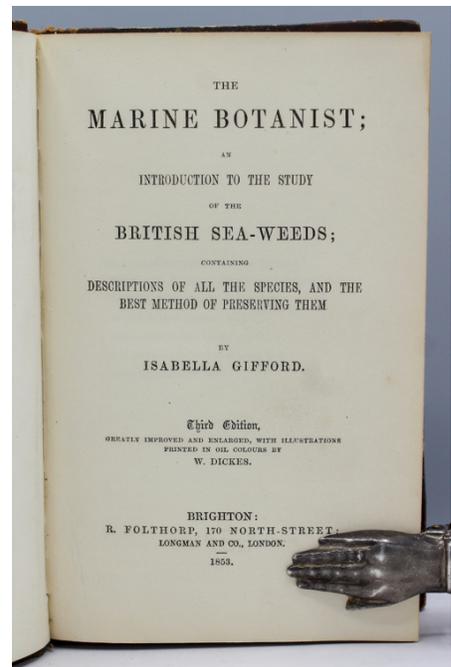
Octavo. xl, 357, [1, errata] pp. With six color plates, including frontispiece, and six plates printed in black. All of them illustrate seaweed specimens. Plates by William Dicks (1815 - 1892).

Late nineteenth-century half brown calf over marbled boards. Rubbing to calf. Hinges somewhat tender. Toning to edges. Contemporary ink ownership signature to preliminary blank. Very clean and fresh throughout. A very good copy.

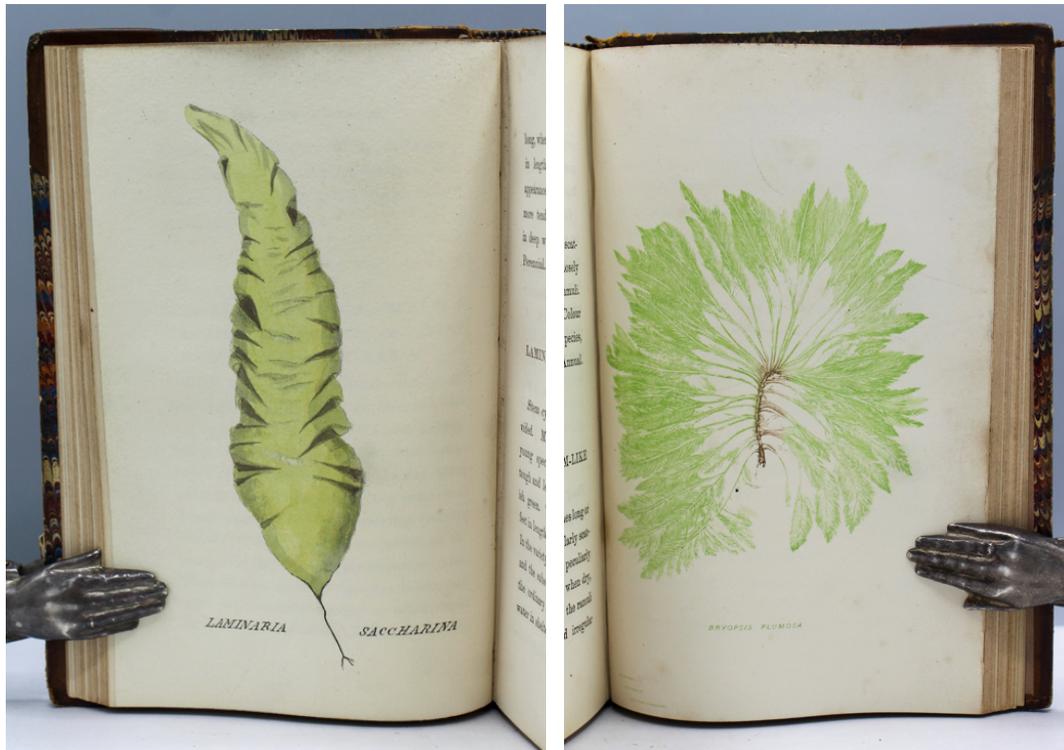
\$450

Third edition, significantly revised and expanded. With two more plates than the first edition and one more plate than the second edition. The present edition is also over two hundred pages longer than the previous editions, which is significant even accounting for different settings of type. First edition published by Darton in 1848.

The present work categorizes types of seaweed describes them in scientific but readable terms. The author cites the influence of Darwin, geologist Hugh Miller, and Sir George Gray. The chapter on collecting and preserving seaweed



specimens describes a challenging process that begins with dredging the specimens from the water, using a microscope to identify the specimens, shaping them on a piece of paper with a porcupine quill, and painting them with turpentine.



Isabella Gifford (1825 – 1891) was a botanist, algologist, and science writer. She was largely self-taught, though she grew up with scientific influences in her family, including her uncles Dr. Thomas Southwood Smith and the geologist Richard Cowling Taylor. Gifford contributed to the *Journal of Botany* and the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archeological and Natural History Society*, and was an active contributing member of the Botanical Exchange Club in North Yorkshire for thirteen years. Her obituary in the *Journal of Botany* describes her as the last member of a century-long line of influential woman algologists that carved out a niche for women in the field and in science writing. The *Journal* also describes her as an intrepid collector who traversed Britain to find the rarest specimens, including *Ectocarpus holmesii*, the discovery of which was “really due to her.”

Journal of Botany, vol. 30 (March 1892), pp. 81-83.



Women's Medical Guide by the Fourth Woman to Earn a Medical Degree in the United States

8. GLEASON, Rachel B. *Talks to My Patients: Hints on Getting Well and Keeping Well*. New York: M.L. Holbrook Co., 1895.

403, [1, ads] pp. The advertisement is for the Gleason Sanitarium, which was established in 1852 by the author and her husband.

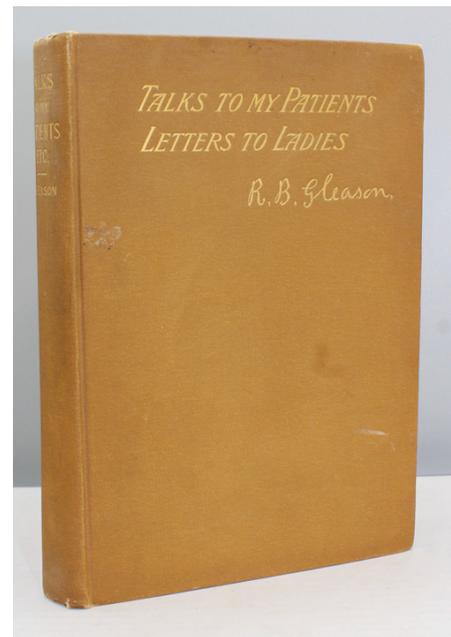
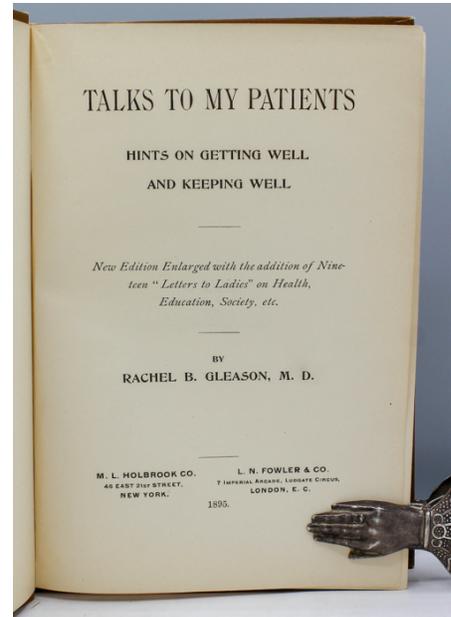
Publisher's light brown cloth titled in gilt. Light soiling to cloth in a few places. Front joint splitting but holding firm. A very good, clean copy of a book that is uncommon in commerce.

\$750

Enlarged edition with "the addition of Nineteen 'Letters to Ladies' on Health, Education, Society, etc." that were not present in any earlier editions. First published in 1870.

Dr. Rachel Brooks Gleason, M.D. (1820 – 1905) graduated from Syracuse Medical College with her medical degree in 1851 and became the fourth woman doctor in the United States. Gleason was a practitioner of both conventional medicine and alternative treatments, and maintained an interest in holistic practices (diet, exercise, and healthy living as medicine) and pseudoscientific treatments (like "water cures") throughout her career. In 1852, Dr. Gleason and her husband established a treatment center, the Elmira Water Cure, in New York; the center operated as the Gleason Sanitarium between 1893 and 1903 and as the Gleason Health Resort from 1904 onward.

Dr. Gleason's combination of conventional medical treatments and holistic practices led her to great success treating women, especially pregnant women and those who had recently given birth. She was also a dress reformer and supporter of suffrage, abolition, and free public schooling. Her success in medicine motivated many other women, like her daughter Adele and her sister Zippie Brooks Wales, to earn M.D.s and practice medicine.



The Influence of Gender, Scholarship, and Parenting in British Education
By a Pioneering Educational Theorist and Early Promoter of Pestalozzi

9. HAMILTON, Elizabeth. *Letters on Education*. Bath: Printed by R. Cruttwell, 1801.

Octavo. viii, 413 pp.

Contemporary tree calf. Gilt spine with dark blue morocco spine label. Blue speckled edges. Darkening to top edge. Quite clean overall despite some light occasional foxing and some toning. A very good, attractive, and wide copy of this important book by pioneer of educational theory in Britain.

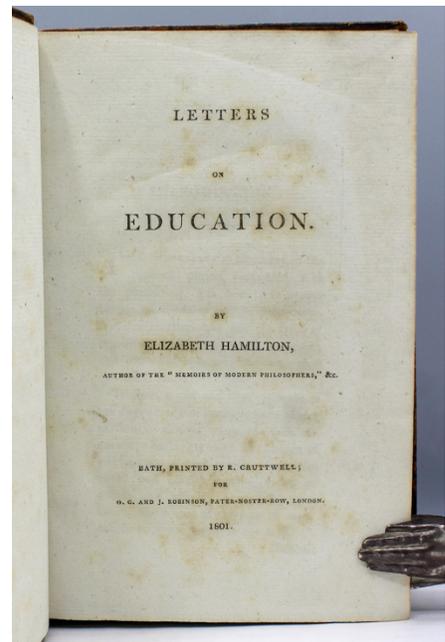
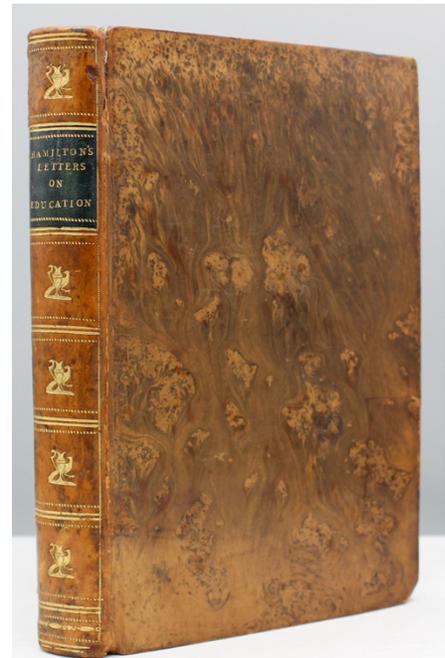
\$375

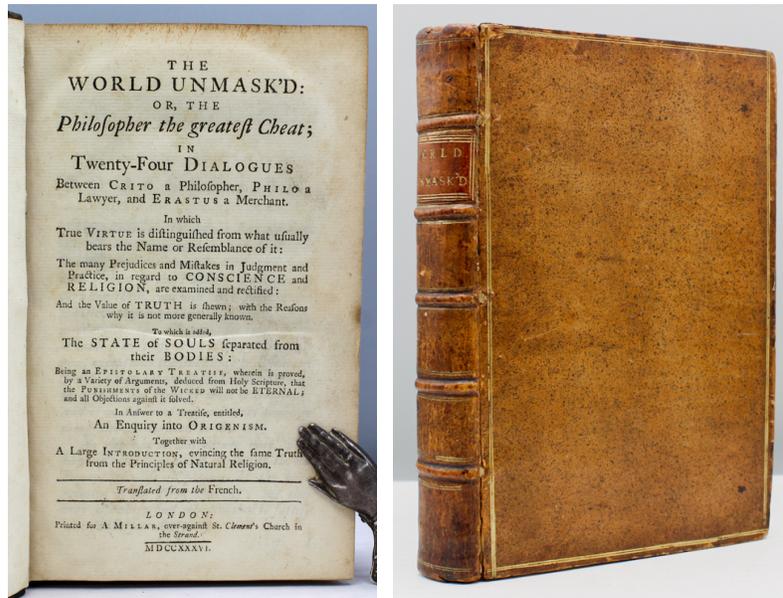
First edition.

The present work details the theories of Elizabeth Hamilton (1758 – 1808) on the roles of gender, scholarship, religion, and parenting in British education, and the influence of proper education on societal development. She also writes on education, religion, and culture in areas she considered to be “savage,” i.e., South Asia and parts of Africa. Hamilton’s observations of India are based on her own travels there.

Hamilton is best known for her works on education such as *Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education*. She was “one of the earliest British pioneers of the theories of Pestalozzi” (Steward & McCann, p. 14) and was much admired by Maria Edgeworth. She also wrote social criticism, somewhat in the style of Goldsmith’s *Citizen of the World*, and books on Scottish manners and customs, which earned the praise of Sir Walter Scott. Hamilton’s three-volume *Life of Agrippina* has been called “an important attempt to deal seriously with the life of an admirable Roman woman,” (Blain, Clements and Grundy, *Feminist Companion to Literature in English*).

Hamilton was a precursor to other important women educators and theorists like Emily Shirreff, Baroness Bertha von Marenholtz-Bülów, Elizabeth Peabody, and Mary Peabody Mann. Hamilton’s work also played an important role in early conceptions of British domestic education — the theory that education should be tailored to national identity so all students would receive the same distinctly British schooling. Domestic education included not only school subjects but also proper manners, character, and modes of thinking that would distinguish students as appropriate British citizens in the ever-changing atmosphere of the industrial revolution.





By a Woman Theologian Who Influenced Kant and Rousseau

10. [HUBER, Marie.] *The World Unmask'd; or, the Philosopher the greatest Cheat; in Twenty-Four Dialogues Between Crito a Philosopher, Philo a Lawyer, and Erastus a Merchant.* In which True Virtue is distinguished from what usually bears the Name or Resemblance of it: The many Prejudices and Mistakes in Judgement and Practice, in regard to Conscience and Religion, are examined and rectified...London: Printed for A. Millar...1736.

Octavo. viii, 446, [1, ads] pp.

Contemporary speckled calf ruled in gilt. Spine with gilt and five raised bands. Light brown morocco spine label lettered in gilt. Some wear to hinges and extremities. Red speckled edges. Darkening to top edge. Light toning and dustsoiling within. A very good, crisp copy of a book that is uncommon in commerce.

\$750

First edition in English. First published in French in Amsterdam in 1731.

Marie Huber (1695 – 1753) was a theologian, translator, and editor who wrote on universalism and deism. In the *Feminist Encyclopedia of French Literature* (2009), Pascale Dewey wrote, “Influenced by a pietist uncle, Fatio de Duillier...[Huber] enthusiastically undertook to combat theological dogma with rare logic and common sense. She rejected predestination and sacraments, and favored an inner and more personal religion fostering mysticism and direct relation with God... Immanuel Kant may owe her more than is generally acknowledged. Forceful and unusually independent in her thinking, she is considered the forerunner of liberal Protestantism,” (p. 260).

Huber also wrote *Lettres sur la religion essentielle* (1738), which precedes the deism of Rousseau and which Robert Burns read in translation, and *Réduction du Spectateur anglois* (1753).



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

11. [IMMIGRATION.] *Education for Women and Mothers of Foreign Birth in the City of New York.* Outlines of day-time adult education in New York City...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

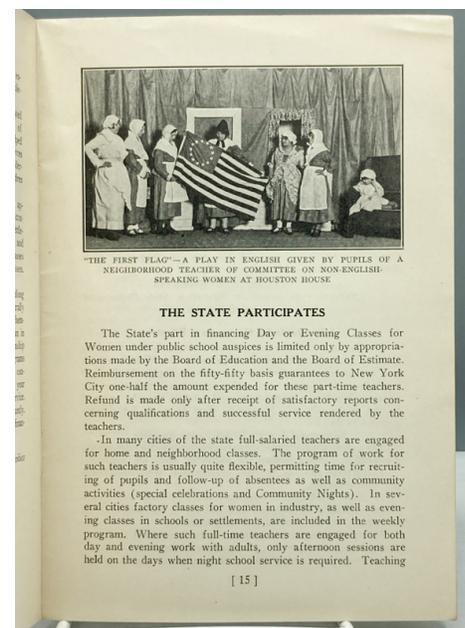
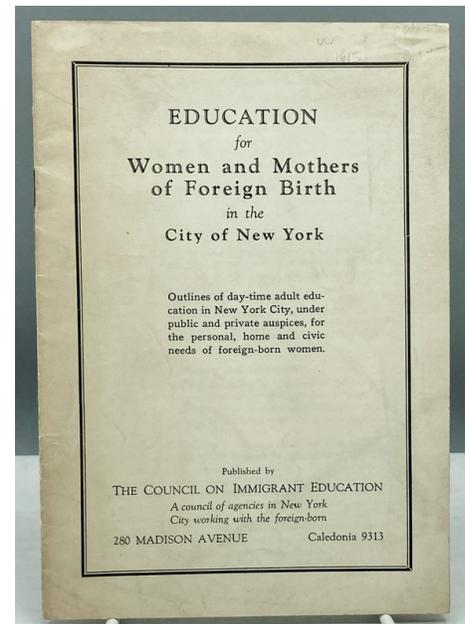
First edition.

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.



“A Small Masterpiece” of Anti-Slavery Writing

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

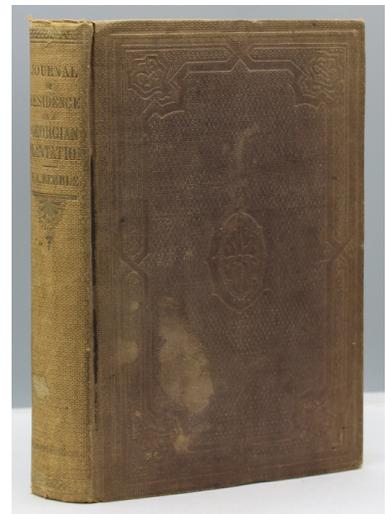
Octavo. 337, 10 [publisher's ads].

Publisher's light brown cloth titled in gilt. Spine sunned. Spot of soiling to front board. Contemporary ink gift inscription to front pastedown. Minor occasional foxing. Very good.

\$600

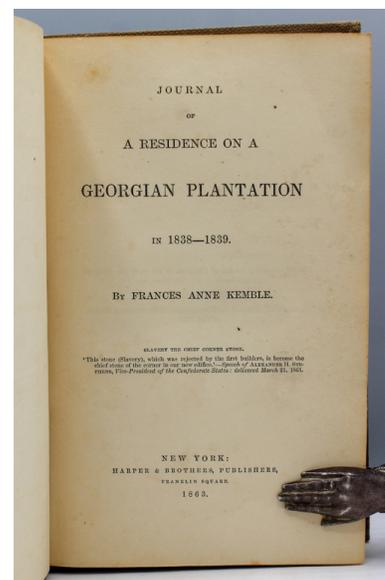
First American edition. A London edition was published in the same year. OCLC records no physical copies of the present edition and seven copies of the London (four in North America).

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



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

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



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



Beauty Guide for Women by a Notorious Nineteenth-Century Celebrity
Who Dabbled in Dancing, Public Speaking, and Political Reform

13. MONTEZ, Lola [pseudonym]. *The Arts of Beauty; or, Secrets of a Lady's Toilet with Hints to Gentlemen on the Art of Fascinating*. By Madame Lola Montez, Countess of Landsfeld. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, [1858].

Twelvemo. 132, [12, ads] pp.

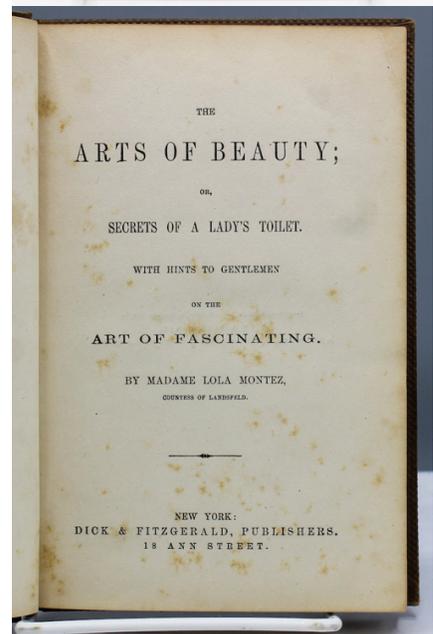
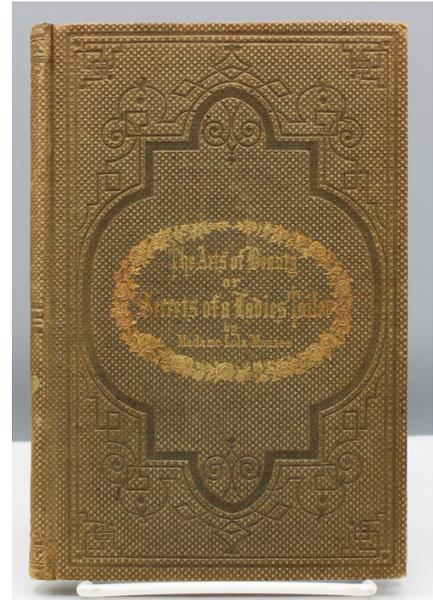
Publisher's light brown pebbled cloth stamped in blind with central gilt floral pattern and gilt lettering. Gilt spine. Binding is attractive despite some staining in one place on lower board. Brown coated endpapers. Some splitting to gutter between front endpapers. Some foxing to first and last few leaves. A very good, clean, and bright copy.

\$1,750

First edition of this women's manual of beauty regimes, cosmetics, and hygiene. Also included is the chapter "Hints to Gentleman on the Art of Fascinating," which consists of tongue-in-cheek advice that men might use to attract women. For example, Montez encourages men to act more feminine, gravitate toward shallow conversation, and to behave rudely while at the table. This humorous tone that pokes fun at gender norms pervades the text, as does Montez's wisdom gained from being a much-maligned figure in the global spotlight.

Lola Montez, born Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert (1821 - 1861) was a dancer, entertainer, public speaker, and sex worker. She was born to an Irish family in British India and was educated at finishing schools in the United Kingdom. At the age of twenty-one, she assumed the name of Lola Montez and became a dancer in Europe, primarily Paris, where she joined Bohemian circles that included Franz Liszt, Alexandre Dumas, and George Sands. In Munich, she began an affair with King Ludwig I of Bavaria, who gave her the title of Countess of Landsfeld in 1847 and granted her a large annuity. As the king's mistress, she wielded significant political power and influence, and used it in favor of liberalism. When the revolution came in 1848, however, she fled Germany and eventually relocated to California, where she became a sensation. Her home in Grass Valley is a California historical landmark.

The present work and Montez's memoir, published in the same year, were both ghostwritten by Charles Chauncey Burr (1817 – 1883), a journalist, editor, and friend of Edgar Allan Poe.



The First Woman to Translate Cervantes' *Novelas Ejemplares* into English

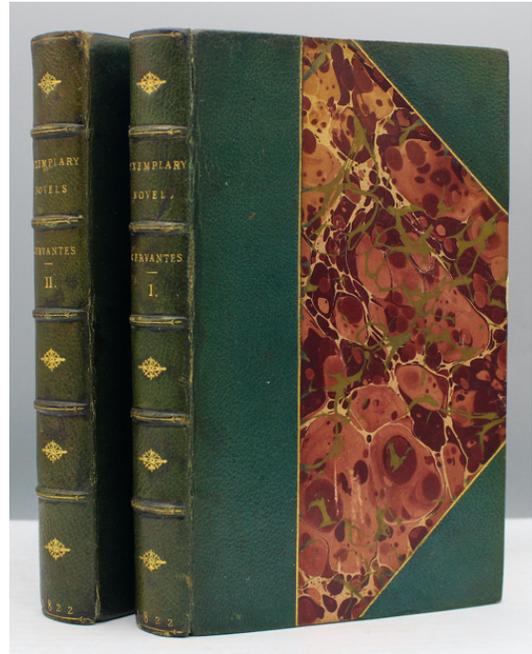
14. [MOORE, Maria Sarah, translator.] CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, Miguel de. *The Exemplary Novels of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, the Author of Don Quixote de la Mancha...* London: Printed for T. Cadell, 1822.

Two volumes, twelvemo. xvi, 391 pp.; vii, [1] erratum, 479 pp.

Both volumes bound in late nineteenth century half green morocco over marbled boards with gilt rule. Gilt spines with five raised bands each. Top edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. Minor toning to spine of volume two. Some foxing and toning throughout but overall a very good, tight set.

\$750

First edition. The preface to volume two promises a forthcoming third volume, though only two volumes were ever published. These two volumes contain only ten of Cervantes' twelve *Novelas ejemplares*. Note that, while Maria Sarah Moore (1780-1842) is not credited as the translator of the present work, it is attributed to her in both the British Museum's 1908 *Catalogue of Printed Books: Cervantes* (p. 57) and William Cushing's 1889 *Anonyms: A Dictionary of Revealed Authorship* (p. 230).



In the chapter "Englishing Cervantes' Exemplary Novels," Frances Luttikhuizen describes the present translation as "well worth analyzing" because "it belongs to the general nineteenth century movement of literary expurgations, more specifically, to the period...[called] female-authored Moral-Domestic fiction," (p. 89). It is possible, based on Luttikhuizen's findings on the history of translations of Cervantes' *Novelas ejemplares*, that Maria Sarah Moore (1780-1842) was the first woman to publish English translations of these particular works.

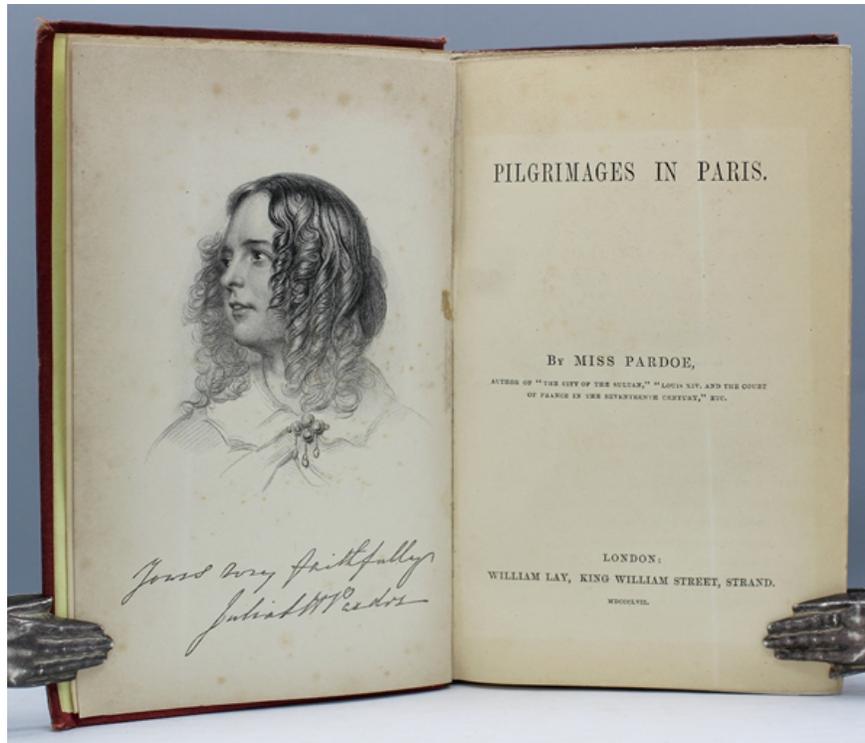
We could not find very much information on Maria Sarah Moore in the sources available to us. She was the daughter of Peter Moore (1753–1827), a Member of Parliament and a civil servant of the East India Company, and a resident of a manor in Monken Hadley, a historical village at the northern edge of Greater London. A record of the parish of Monken Hadley reveals that Moore was the primary inheritor of her father's fortune and property upon his death, and she lived at the manor, unmarried, until her death.

*Notes and Queries: A Medium of Intercommunication for Literary Men...*no. 6, v. 9, 1884, p. 358

Frederick Charles Cass, *Monken Hadley* (1880), pp. 73-76.

Frances Luttikhuizen, "Englishing Cervantes' Exemplary Novels." In *The Cervantean Heritage: Reception and Influence of Cervantes in Britain* (2009), pp. 84-94.





Inscribed by the Author, a Prolific Travel Writer
With an Unprecedented Knowledge of the Ottoman Empire

15. PARDOE, [Julia]. *Pilgrimages in Paris*. London: William Lay, 1857.

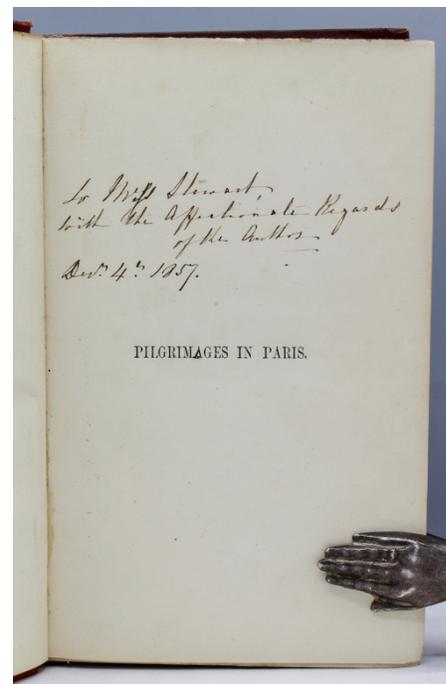
Octavo. vi, [2], 376, 8 [publisher's ads] pp. Engraved frontispiece of the author.

Publisher's red cloth with gilt spine. Some darkening to cloth and wear to extremities. Very clean inside. A very good copy of an uncommon travelogue, scarce in commerce, inscribed by the author to a Miss Stewart (December 1857).

\$300

First edition. Parts of this travelogue of Paris appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* in the early 1850s.

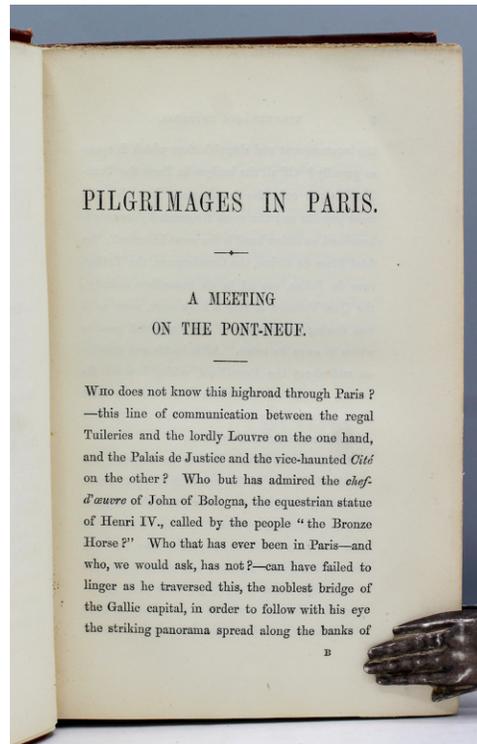
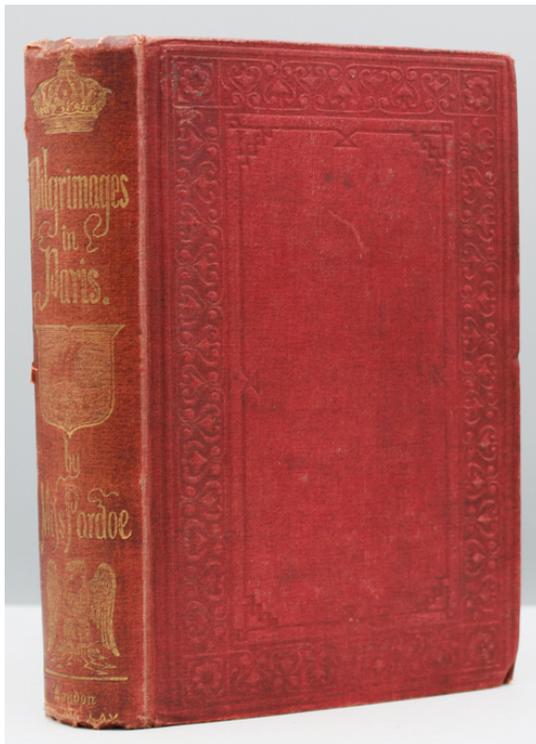
Julia Pardoe (1804 – 1862) was a novelist and writer of works on travel and history. She wrote many popular travelogues, including several on the Ottoman Empire, which were notable for their sympathetic portrayal of the Ottoman aristocracy. Pardoe traveled extensively in the area and was thought to have the greatest knowledge of Turkey out of any European woman aside from Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (Oxford DNB). Pardoe's travel writing was widely acclaimed:

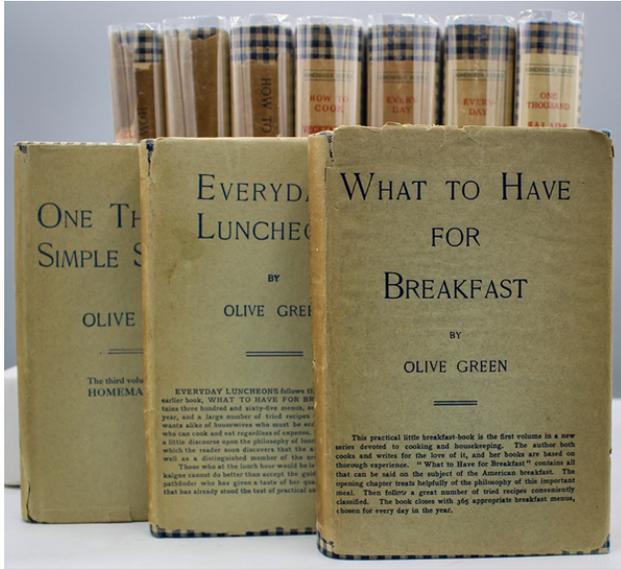


her book *The City of the Magyar, or, Hungary and her Institutions in 1839–40* (1840) was admired for its comprehensive research and was praised by Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Pardoe's historical writings on the French courts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are her most enduring works, including *Louis the Fourteenth and the Court of France in the Seventeenth Century* (1847), *The Court and Reign of Francis the First, King of France* (1849), and *The Life of Marie de Medicis, Queen and Regent of France* (1852).

We could not locate any information on Miss Stewart.

Oxford DNB.





A Near-Fine Set of Popular Cookbooks by “Olive Green,” a.k.a. Myrtle Reed,
Novelist, Journalist, and Women’s Rights Advocate

16. [REED, Myrtle.] *Putnam’s Homemaker Series*. [10 volumes:] *What to Have for Breakfast, Everyday Luncheons, One Thousand Simple Soups, How to Cook Shell-Fish, How to Cook Fish, How to Cook Meat and Poultry, How to Cook Vegetables; One Thousand Salads, Everyday Desserts, [and] Everyday Dinners*. By Olive Green. New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1905-1911.

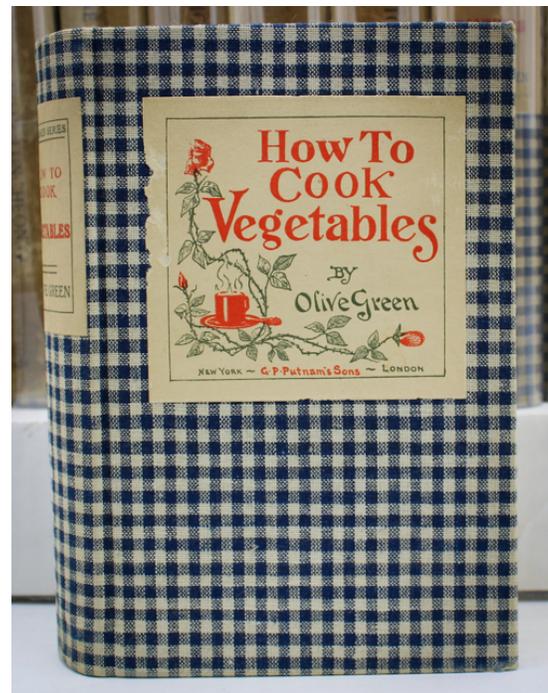
Ten volumes, sixteenmo. Various paginations. Myrtle Reed used the pseudonym “Olive Green” for her cookbooks.

Uniform blue gingham with color-printed paper labels to front covers and spines. Top edges gilt. First six volumes are in the original printed dustjackets (four complete, one with jacket rear panel missing, one with parts of spine missing). A very good, very clean set.

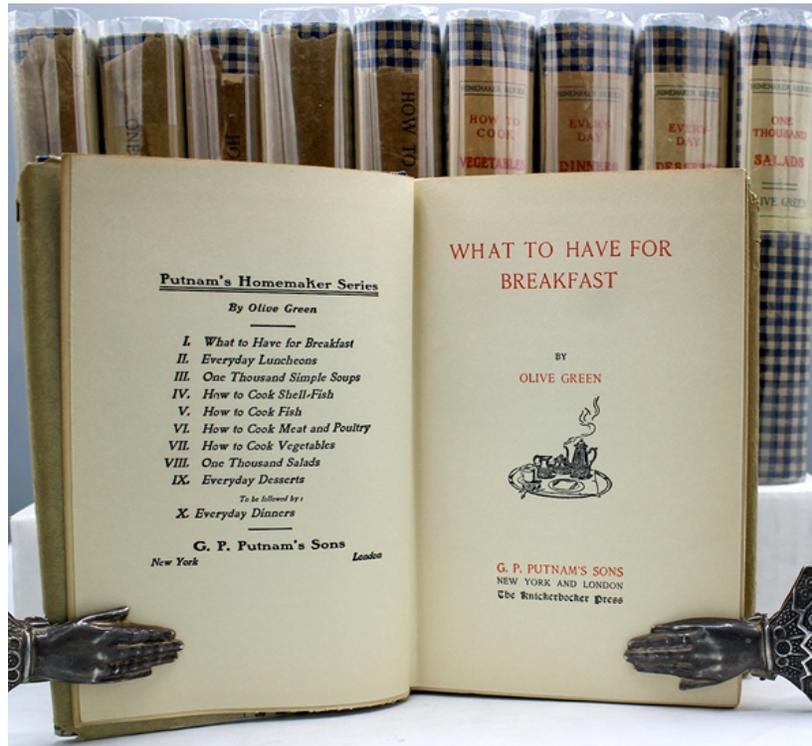
\$1,500

Volumes three through six are first editions, the rest are early reprints.

Myrtle Reed (1874 – 1911) was an author and journalist whose prolific output included short stories, poems, an autobiography, and seventeen novels. After high school, Reed became a freelance journalist and writer for magazines. Her poetry, stories, and sketches appeared in periodicals like *Bookman*, *Munsey’s*, *Harper’s Bazaar*, *Cosmopolitan*, *The Critic*, and many others. Reed’s

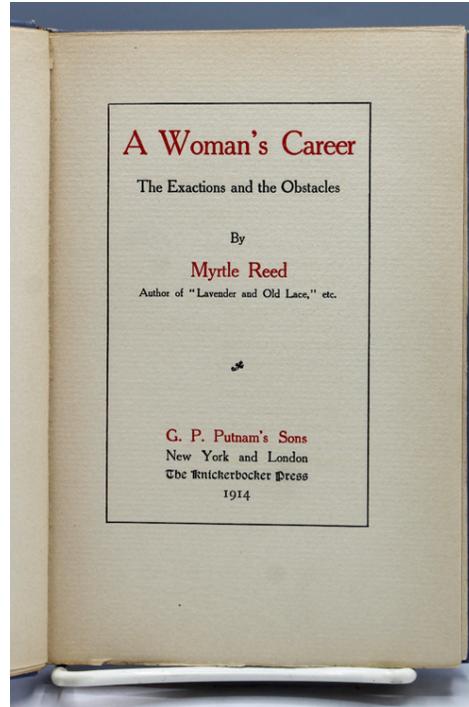
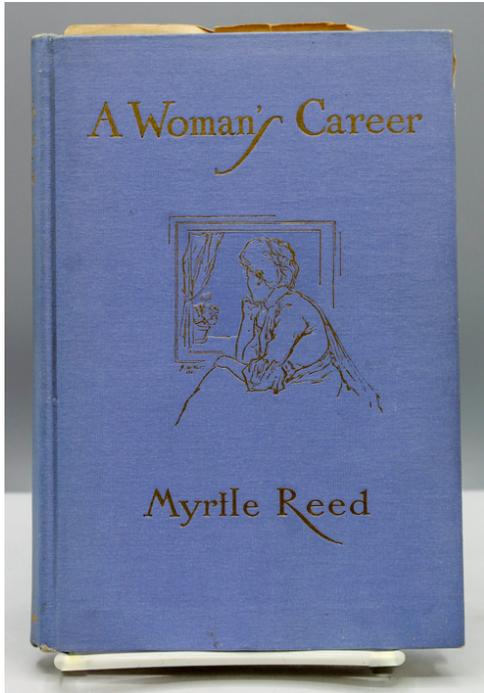


most popular novels were *Lavender and Old Lace* (1902) and *A Weaver of Dreams* (1911), both of which were adapted into films. Reed was the daughter of Elizabeth Armstrong Reed (1842 – 1915), an important scholar and author whose university textbooks on South and Southwest Asian history and culture were the only works by a woman accepted by the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. Elizabeth Reed was also the chairman of the Woman's Congress of Philology and served as the president of the Illinois Women's Press Association from 1894 to 1896.



Myrtle Reed's publications frequently appeared in attractive bindings by the important book designer and illustrator Margaret Neilson Armstrong (1867 – 1944). *A Woman's Career* (G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1914), which covered women's employment opportunities, was one such title.





On Women's Employment, by a Prolific Journalist and Novelist,
Near-Fine in a Margaret Armstrong Binding

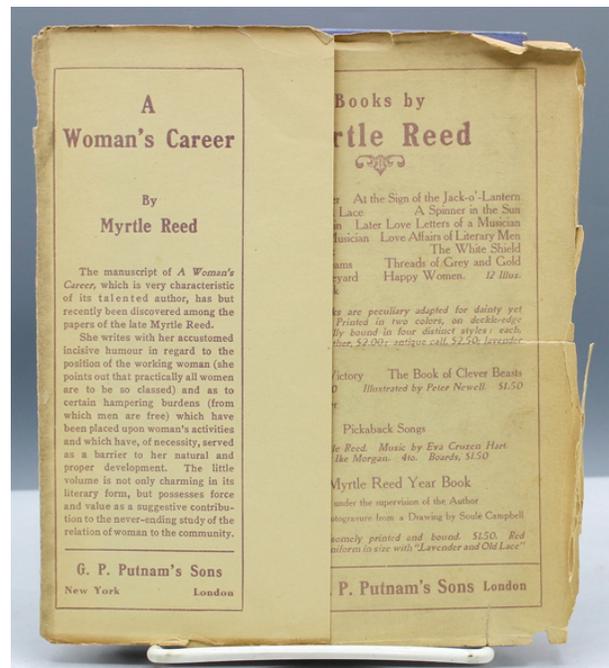
17. REED, Myrtle. *A Woman's Career*. The Exactions and the Obstacles. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, the Knickerbocker Press, 1914.

Octavo. 57 pp. Title-page in red and black.

Attractively bound by Margaret Armstrong in lavender straight-grained cloth, titled in gilt, with gilt design of a woman sitting by a window. Some fading to cloth. Top edge gilt. With parts of the original dust jacket (back panel and one of the interior flaps) laid in at end of book. Contemporary ink reader's notes to terminal blanks. A bright, near-fine copy of a book on women's employment opportunities.

\$275

First edition. The publisher's preface notes that the present work was published posthumously from a manuscript found in the author's papers.



Myrtle Reed (1874 – 1911) was an author and journalist who published seventeen novels, plus a series of cookbooks under the pseudonym Olive Green, short stories, poems, and an autobiography. After high school, Reed became a freelance journalist and writer for magazines. Her

poetry, stories, and sketches appeared in the magazines *Bookman*, *Munsey's*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Cosmopolitan*, *The Critic*, and others. Reed's most popular novels were *Lavender and Old Lace* (1902) and *A Weaver of Dreams* (1911), both of which were adapted into films. Reed was the daughter of Elizabeth Armstrong Reed (1842 – 1915), an important scholar and author whose university textbooks on South and Southwest Asian history and culture were the only works by a woman accepted by the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. Elizabeth Reed was also the chairman of the Woman's Congress of Philology and served as the president of the Illinois Women's Press Association from 1894 to 1896.

Margaret Neilson Armstrong (1867 – 1944) was an important twentieth-century book designer whose striking Art Nouveau bindings appeared on books by Frances Hodgson Burnett, Charles Dickens, Paul Laurence Dunbar, and Robert Louis Stevenson, and on other titles by Myrtle Reed. Armstrong also wrote and illustrated the first comprehensive guide to wildflowers of the American west, *Field Book of Western Wild Flowers* (1915). Later in life, Armstrong wrote three critically acclaimed mystery novels and two biographies, one of Fanny Kemble (1938) and one of Edward John Trelawny (1940).





Original 1950s Photographs of a Woman Facing Jail Time for an Abortion

18. [REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS.] [Booking photos for a woman arrested on the charge of “abortion.”] [Los Angeles Sherriff’s Department, September 22, 1955.]

Two photographs on one sheet, 4 x 5 in. Black-and-white photographs show Rose Pena Ventura facing the camera and in profile. “Sherriff’s Dept. Los Angeles” is printed below the images. Details about Ventura are typewritten on the verso.

Single sheet of glossy photo paper. Recto is very clean and bright. Minor toning to verso around edges. A very good original item documenting the criminalization of abortion.

\$350

Rose Pena Ventura was thirty-two at the time this photo was taken. Her aliases are listed as Rose Garduno and Rose Pena.

In 1969, Dr. Leon Phillip Belous, a Beverly Hills physician, appealed his 1967 conviction for referring patients to abortion providers. The California Supreme Court overturned his conviction, which made California one of the first states to reverse anti-abortion decisions and strike down laws restricting the

Name	Rose Pena Ventura
	Rose Garduno
Alias	Rose Pena
Date Photo taken	9-22-55
Age	32
Wt.	109
Ht.	5/1
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Charge	Abortion
F. P. Class	16 M 1 AaI 4
	M 1 AaI 5

practice in the years before *Roe v. Wade*. In 1955, however, an 1872 statute banning abortion in all cases except to save the life of the mother was still in effect in California. Many women in California crossed into Mexico to obtain abortions in Mexicali, Tijuana, and other border cities. Many other women were forced to obtain dangerous abortions from untrained practitioners that resulted in infection, disability, and death. Rose Pena Ventura, if convicted on the charge of abortion, could have faced anywhere from six months to ten years in jail.

In her spring 2022 article “Abortion and the Law in California,” Alicia Gutierrez-Romine writes, “Given the current makeup of the U.S. Supreme Court, it is likely that future abortion cases argued before it may result in narrower or stricter interpretations of *Roe*, *Casey*, or the Constitution... Should *Roe* be overturned, individual states would continue the paths they have been on since *Casey*, either enshrining abortion rights in state laws or working steadily to eradicate the procedure. However, in the end, one thing will remain true: women will not stop getting abortions, and women with the fewest resources will be the ones who bear the physical, mental, financial, or fatal burden of abortion recriminalization.”

Gutierrez-Romine, Alicia. “Abortion and the Law in California,” *California History* (spring 2022), vol. 99, no. 1, pp. 10-29.



The First Psychology Textbook Written Expressly for Women Students

19. RICORD, Elizabeth. *Elements of the Philosophy of Mind, Applied to the Development of Thought and Feeling*. Geneva [New York]: John N. Bogert, 1840.

Octavo. vi, 408 pp. Errata slip tipped in.

Publisher's brown cloth, ruled and stamped in blind, gilt-lettered spine. Expertly recased. Binding is very attractive. Some foxing to endpapers, as usual. Museum stamps and ink notation on front endpapers. Uniform toning to title page. Small contemporary ink ownership signature to upper margin of title-page. Otherwise very clean and fresh throughout. A very good, bright copy of this uncommon milestone work in the history of women's education.

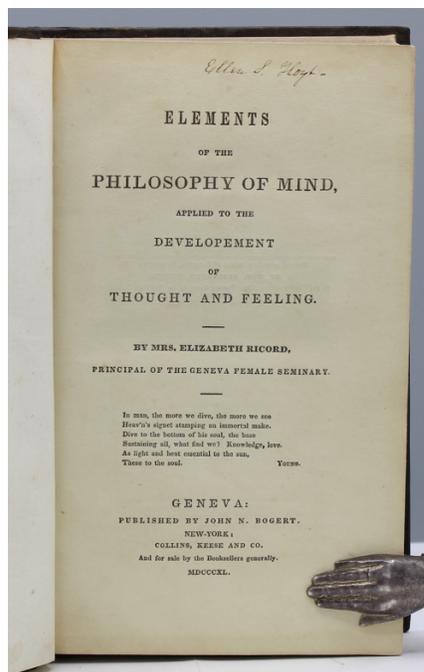
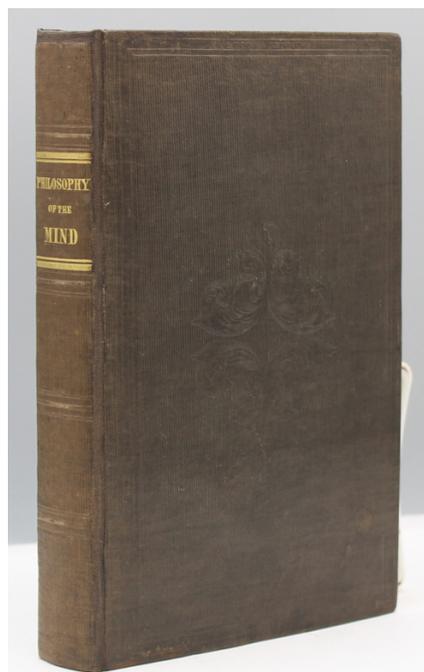
\$1,250

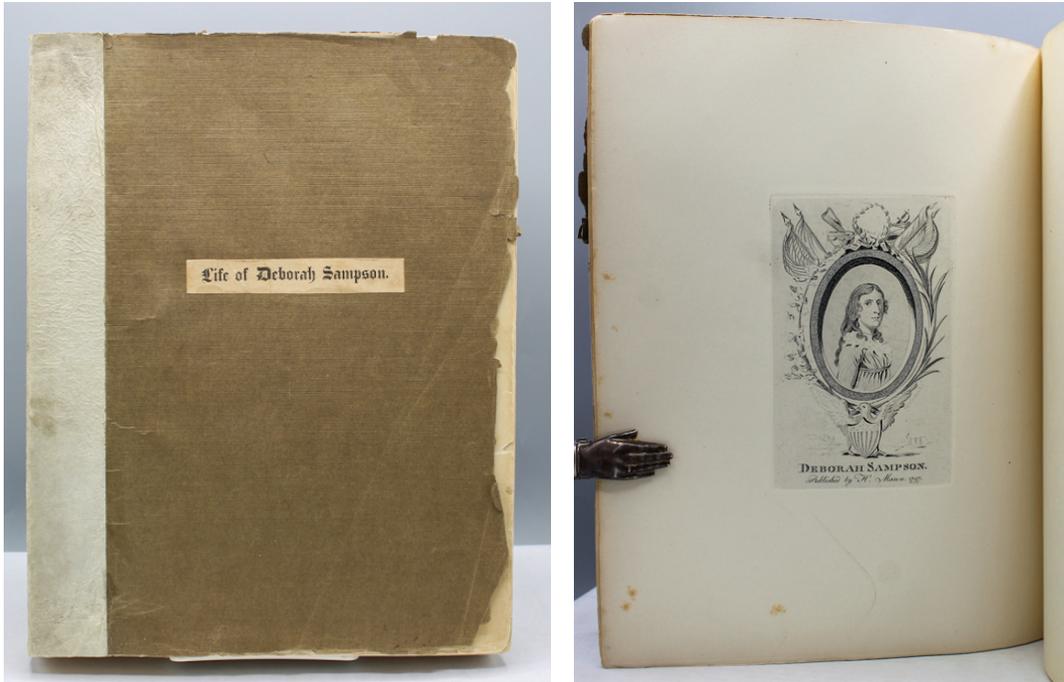
First edition.

Elizabeth Stryker Ricord (1788 - 1865) was an educator and philanthropist who founded the Geneva Female Seminary in New York in 1829. She served as the principal of the seminary, which focused on training teachers, from its founding until 1840. Since Ricord believed that women should receive an equal education to that of men, the courses she designed for the seminary formed a more rigorous curriculum than was typically offered to female students. The core of the program included courses in geography, math, history (ancient and modern), science (astronomy, botany, geology, natural history, geology and chemistry), philosophy, and psychology. Students could also take courses in modern languages, classics, and art. The present work is based on the lecture notes that Ricord used for teaching mental philosophy at the seminary.

After leaving her post at the Geneva Female Seminary, Ricord moved to Newark, where she became involved with charity work and founded the Newark Orphan Asylum. Ricord was also the wife of Jean Baptiste Ricord (1777 - 1837) and the mother of author Frederick William Ricord (1819 - 1897) and lawyer and traveler John Ricord (1813 - 1861).

Lippincott, Kerry. "Mrs. Ricord's Geneva Female Seminary." Geneva Historical Society website (March 12, 2013).





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

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

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

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

\$950

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

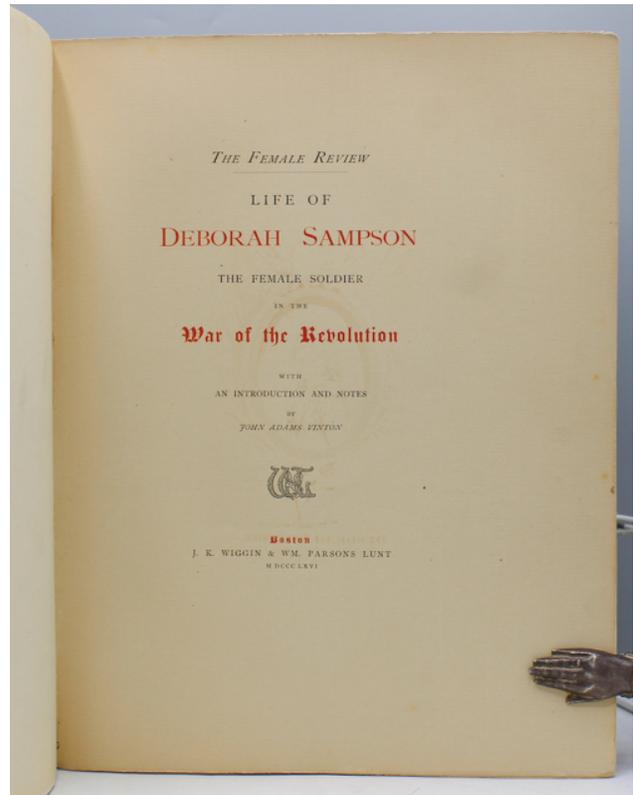
Massachusetts-born soldier Deborah Sampson (later Gannett, 1760 – 1827) enlisted in the Continental Army in 1782 and was assigned to the Light Infantry Company of the 4th Massachusetts Regiment. She served for eighteen months, disguised as a man under the identity of “Robert Shirliff,” until she was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

service, "Sampson won some recognition in her lifetime as a pioneering female soldier and public speaker," (Hiltner, p. 93). In 1805, she successfully petitioned the Massachusetts State Legislature for a pension, which had been initially denied because she was a woman.

In "The Example of Our Heroine," Judith Hiltner writes, "Mann's 1797 Sampson...was a fictional construct shaped to inculcate the early republican values virtues of industry, reason, and self-sufficiency, and to establish the limits of female patriotism while endorsing the popular ideology of chaste female influence," (p. 98).

It was a sensationalized account that only partially reflected Sampson's experiences in the Continental Army. Mann (1771 - 1833) was a publisher, bookseller, and newspaper editor. Though he claimed to be Sampson's friend, Mann was likely seeking profit by pretending that his account was reliably sourced from Sampson's own recollections.

Hiltner, Judith. "The Example of Our Heroine': Deborah Sampson and the Legacy of Herman Mann's *The Female Review*." *American Studies*, vol. 41, no. 1 (Spring 2000), pp. 93-113.



Anti-Catholic Biography of a French Protestant Hero
By a Member of the Bluestocking Circle and an Innovator of Early Speculative Fiction

21. [SCOTT, Sarah Robinson.] *The Life of Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigné, Containing a Succinct Account of the Most Remarkable Occurrences During the Civil Wars of France in the Reigns of Charles IX. Henry III. Henry IV. and in the Minority of Lewis XIII.* London: Printed for Edward and Charles Dilly, 1772.

Octavo. xv, [i], 421, [11, index] pp. With the half-title and terminal index.

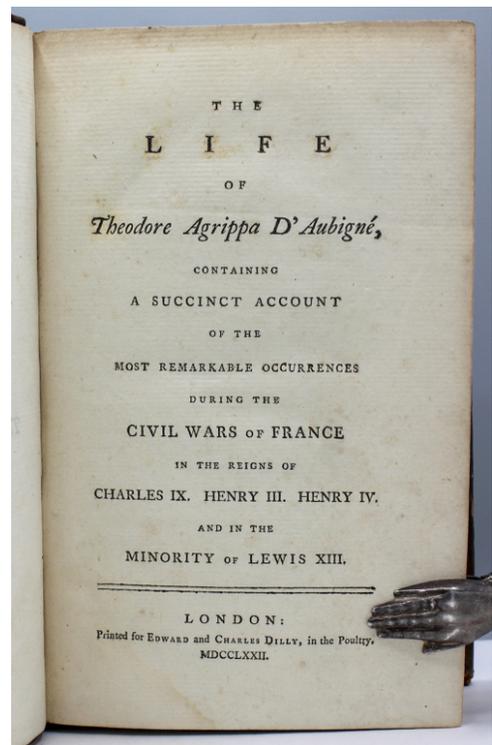
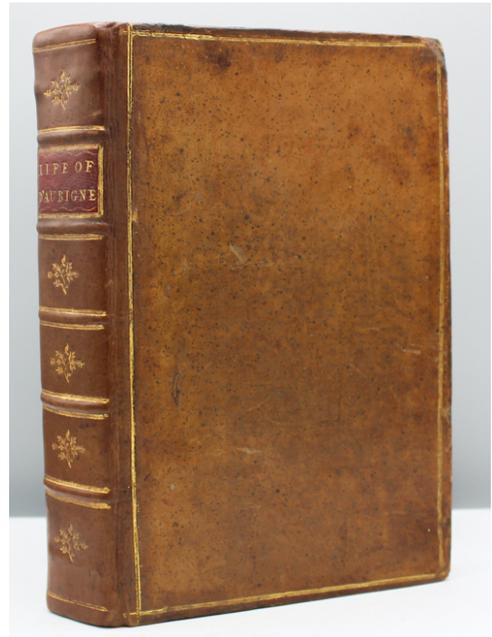
Contemporary sprinkled calf expertly rebaked to style with gilt spine. Contemporary ink signature (M. Bouchery) to top margin of preliminary blank. Overall clean aside from some minor foxing. A very good, large, and handsome copy of one of Sarah Scott's last publications.

\$700

First edition of Scott's penultimate work, which celebrates d'Aubigné's Protestant resistance against "combined Catholic conspiracy, absolutist court monarchy, and plebeian violence," (Oxford DNB). Scott also addresses Voltaire's assertions on the superiority of French culture, and "the new politics of patriotism, Protestantism, and populism," (ODNB).

Sarah Scott, *née* Robinson (1720 – 1795) was a novelist, historian, and member of the Bluestocking circle of women intellectuals that also included figures like Hannah More and Elizabeth Carter. Scott is best remembered for *A Description of Millennium Hall and the Country Adjacent* (1762), a utopian novel that tells of a society of women who elude the confines of marriage and, in the words of Gary Kelly in the ODNB, "form a community devoted to religion, the arts, and philanthropy, redirecting agrarian capitalism to protection of the oppressed, marginalized, and victimized in society, from women like themselves to the poor, the disfigured, and the disabled." Scott also wrote another utopian novel, *The History of Sir George Ellison* (1766).

Along with her participation in the Bluestocking circle, Scott is remembered as a public intellectual and an early writer in the utopian genre. *Millennium Hall* is an important precursor to modern speculative fiction and a crucial early example of feminist utopian worldbuilding that inspired writers like Mary Wollstonecraft.



Legal Document for the Re-Capture of an Enslaved Woman, Filed by a Memphis Woman Against a Local Merchant

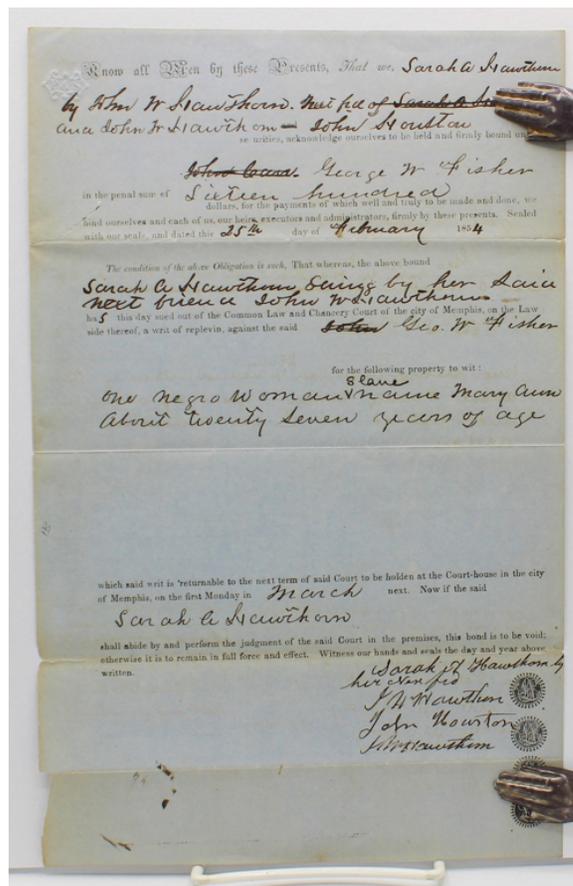
22. [SLAVERY.] [Writ of replevin and penal bond by Sarah A. Hawthorn, by her "next friend" John Hawthorn, against George W. Fisher, for illegally holding an enslaved woman named Mary Ann.] [Memphis, Tennessee: Memphis City Courthouse, February 25, 1854.]

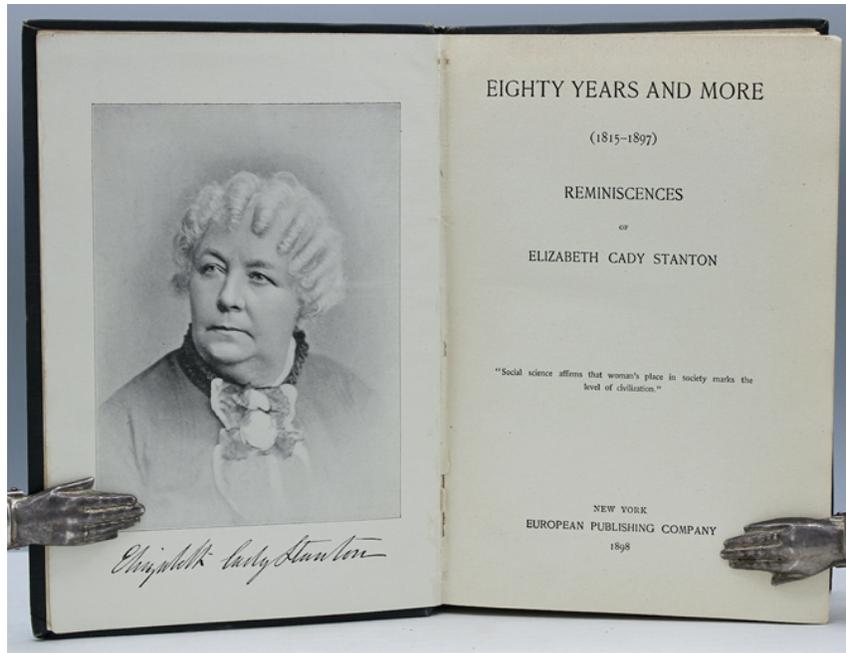
Broadside (7¾" x 12¼"). Printed on one side and completed in manuscript.

Sheet of blue paper. Some chipping to one edge and some toning. Document tape reinforcing a few folds on verso. A very good original document recording the legal history of slavery in the last years leading up to the Civil War.

\$850

Mary Ann (b. ca. 1827) was enslaved by the Hawthorn family before, as the present document alleges, she was illegally held by the merchant and farmer George W. Fisher (b. ca. 1801). Sarah A. Hawthorn (1825 – 1891), a married woman, could not bring legal actions in Tennessee, so her husband John (1811-1869 or 1880?), filed this writ of replevin on her behalf. The Hawthorns posted a penal bond of \$1,600, which they would pay if their re-capture of Mary Ann was found to be unlawful. John Hawthorn, a Memphis constable, and a John Houston (b. ca. 1792), a hospital superintendent, are noted as legally responsible for the payment.





The Life and Work of One of the Most Important American Suffragists,
The "Companion Volume" to the *Woman's Bible*

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

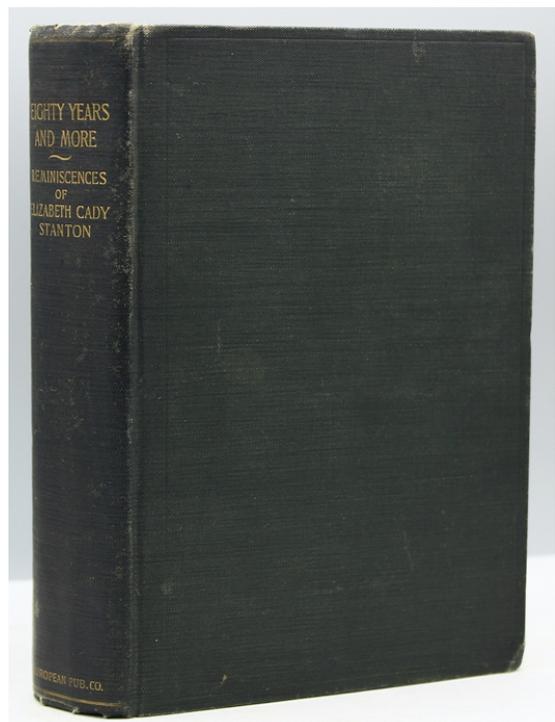
Octavo. ix, 471, [2 ads] pp. With eleven plates, including a photo frontispiece of Stanton. Plates include portraits of Margaret Livingston Cady, many of Stanton's other relatives, and Susan B. Anthony. The second page of ads is for both parts of *The Woman's Bible* (1898). Dedicated to Anthony, Stanton's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

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

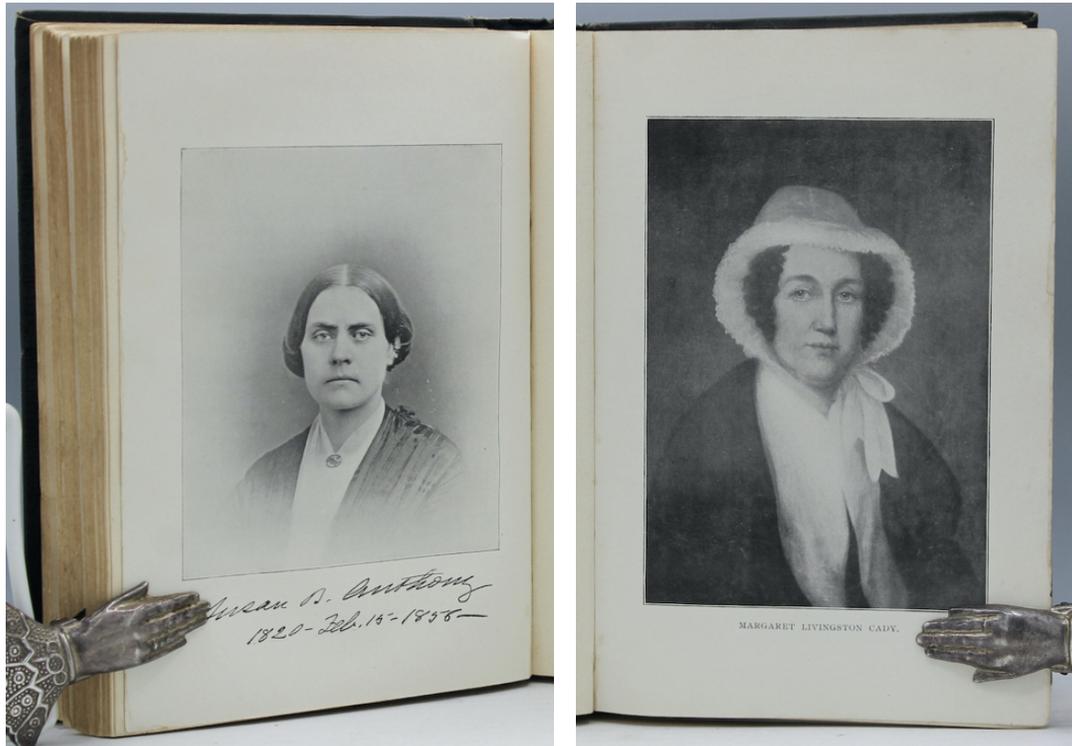
\$950

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

In *Eighty Years and More*, Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815 – 1902) reflects on her lifelong commitment to the rights of women from her days at Emma Willard's Troy Female Seminary to her critical approach to churches in

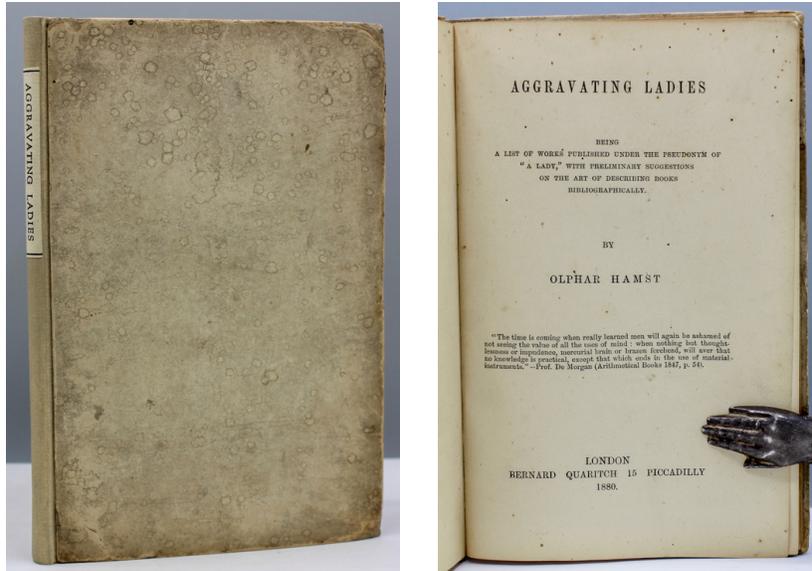


the last years of her career. In the ANB, Ann D. Gordon describes the present work as a “companion volume” to *The Woman’s Bible*, which Stanton published in full in the same year. The present work is particularly valuable for its account of Stanton’s later years, when she began to focus more on her criticism of religion and on “impeaching the Christian theology—as well as all other forms of religion, for their degrading teachings in regard to woman” (p. 383).



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





*“Every Gentleman Will Agree with Me That Ladies Really Are Very Aggravating,”
An Unusual Bibliography and Guide to Book Cataloguing*

24. [THOMAS, Ralph, compiler.] *Aggravating Ladies*. Being a list of works published under the pseudonym of “a Lady,” with preliminary suggestions on the art of describing books bibliographically. By Olphar Hamst [pseud]. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1880.

Octavo. 58 pp.

Original cream-colored paper boards, neatly rebacked, with modern paper spine label. Dampstaining to boards. Toning to endpapers. Very clean inside. A very good copy.

\$400

First edition.

“After a perusal of my list I think every gentleman will agree with me that Ladies really are very aggravating. It would be curious to hear the exclamation of any lady who has written as ‘A lady,’ upon looking it over. She would probably exclaim that when she wrote as ‘A lady,’ she thought she was the only one, at all events one of the first...[T]hough these ladies do not like placing their names on their books, yet there is little desire to disguise the authorship, and enquiries are generally soon satisfied if a work has attained any success. They like to see themselves in print, so long as there is no infringement of the patent of modesty,” (p. 7).

The list of works makes up only twelve pages of the book, while the rest is dedicated to how to describe a book, catalogue, and identify the authors of anonymous publications, as well as conventions in formatting bibliography entries.

Ralph Thomas compiled the present work from the list of anonymous women authors he could not identify while compiling his *Handbook of Fictitious Names of Authors of the Nineteenth Century* (1868). The present bibliography is also limited to nineteenth-century authors.



Ephemera of One of the Most Influential Women's Organizations of the Nineteenth Century

25. [WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.] Woman's Christian Temperance Union ephemera, including items from the 1895 World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention in London, ca. 1895 – 1901.

20 items including lecture announcements, business and greeting cards, tracts, a convention coupon book, a letter with an envelope, and more. Ten items relate to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) in America and ten relate to the British Women's Temperance Association and the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention in London in 1895. All items belonged to Elizabeth P. Nichols, Corresponding Secretary of the Rhode Island chapter of the WCTU.

Some foxing and creasing, but overall a very good, clean collection of ephemera documenting the WCTU and its international convention in London in 1895.

\$600

Some items dated between 1895 and 1901, though many are not dated.

Elizabeth P. Nichols (not to be confused with Australian WCTU President Elizabeth Webb Nicholls) was one of over thirty American WCTU members who sailed overseas on the S.S. *Berlin* to attend the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention in London. The convention gave temperance advocates the opportunity to attend lectures by Frances E. Willard and Lady Isabella Somerset, a Colonial and Foreign Delegates reception at the house of the Lord Mayor, and a President's Reception in Reigate. They also clearly exchanged tracts, as this collection includes *A Plea for Temperance Unity* by Rev. Canon Wilberforce and *A Wider Outlook* by Lady Somerset.



The American items here include a booklet on the parliamentary rules of WCTU, a report on the international work of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union (YWCTU), the business card of temperance worker and evangelist Sarah K. Taylor, and more. Other relevant names found in this collection include Frances J. Barnes, General Secretary of the YWCTU, who wrote the letter to Nichols; A. Elizabeth Thomas, Secretary of the Pennsylvania YWCTU; and evangelist Elizabeth Ward Greenwood, Evangelistic Secretary of the WCTU. Several interesting items by Martha M. Allen, Superintendent of the WCTU Department of Non-Alcoholic Medicine, caution against the use of medicines containing alcohol because of their addictive and unhealthy properties.





Photo Album of a Woman in the Navy During WWII and the Korean War

26. [WORLD WAR II.] [BEARDSLEY, Ruth. *Waves. U.S. Navy.* [Photo album compiled by a member of WAVES, the United States Navy's corps of women.] [ca. 1944-1953.]

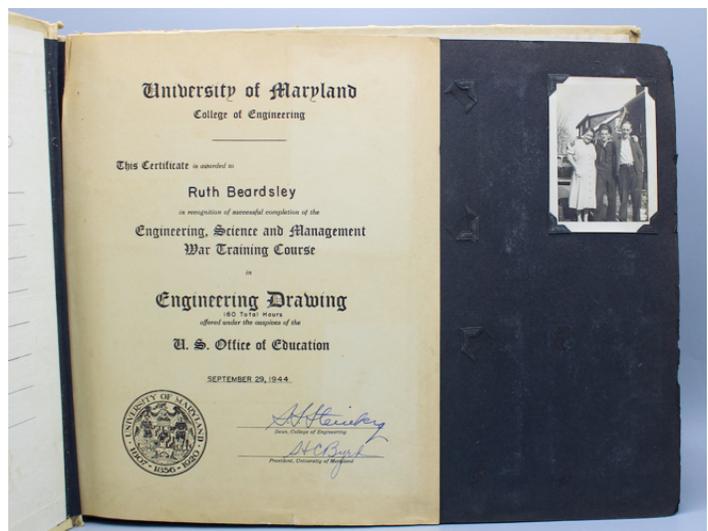
15 x 11½ in. With eighty-seven black-and-white photos (some annotated on versos), one Kodacolor print, Ruth Beardsley's certificate showing her completion of an Engineering Drawing course at the University of Maryland, three war ration booklets, a Navy training course booklet (for petty officer), color postcards, an invitation for a ship aboard the *U.S.S. Kearsarge*, and a transcript of Eric Sevareid's broadcast following the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Ivory paper-covered boards with large color illustration of women in Navy uniforms, titled "WAVES/U.S. NAVY" in blue. Upper hinge a bit fragile. Binding is attractive despite some chipping and dustsoiling to boards. A few photos loose inside, laid-in. A very good, unique item recording the history of women in the Navy during World War II and the Korean War.

\$700

Materials inside dated 1944-1953.

The Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES) was established as the U.S. Navy's corps of women members in July of 1942. About a hundred thousand WAVES members served during World War II, and, in 1948, the WAVES became a permanent component of the Navy. Several thousand WAVES members served in the Korean War. The corps existed separately from the Navy at large until 1978, when the women's units of the armed forces were integrated with previously all-male units.





Ruth Beardsley compiled this album while studying at the University of Maryland College of Engineering and during her time as a part of WAVES. The album contains many photos of Beardsley in uniform, with her friends and classmates (and presumably other WAVES members), her family, and of Washington, DC scenery. The war ration booklets are filled out with the names John E. Peterson, Sr., John E. Peterson, Jr., and Anna C. Peterson (possibly Beardsley's husband and children).

