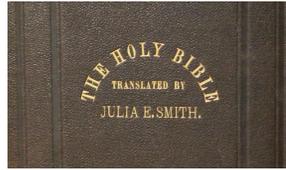


Catalogue Highlights

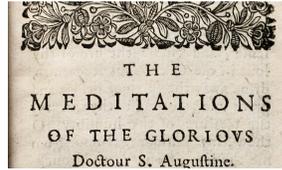
“ We thought it might help our cause to have it known that a woman could do more than any man has ever done.”

Julia and Abby Smith,
1877



The Holy Bible
(1876)

Translated by
Julia E. Smith
Item #42



St. Augustine's Mediations
(1655)

Printed by
Françoise Blageart
Item #14



Original Scrapbook
(1934 - 1936)

By a follower of
Nancy Astor
Item #3

Women's Catalogue

Fifty Books and Ephemera Items by and about Women, 1655 - 1940

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

mrtbksla@pacbell.net ∞ mrtbooksla.com ∞ (323) 658 - 1901

*An Abolitionist and Anarchist Argues for Free Love and Legal Divorce and Responds to Censorship by the *New York Tribune**

1. ANDREWS, Stephen Pearl, editor. *Love, Marriage, and Divorce and the Sovereignty of the Individual. A Discussion by Henry James [Sr.], Horace Greeley, and Stephen Pearl Andrews. Including the Final Replies of Mr. Andrews, Rejected by The Tribune.* New York: Stringer & Townsend, 1853.

Twelvemo. 103 pp., [4] pp. publisher's ads.

Pamphlet bound in early twentieth century half brown leather over light brown cloth boards. Original wrappers not preserved in rebinding. Some fading to leather on upper board. Spine rubbed. Top edge gilt. Purple endpapers with bookseller's ticket in right hand corner of lower endpaper. Title-page coming loose at head. Some dampstaining to first dozen or so leaves. Some toning and foxing to leaves. Still a good, tight copy of an item that is rare in commerce.

\$950

First edition. A second edition was published in 1889.

The present work compiles letters first published in the *New York Tribune* discussing whether divorce should be legal. The epistolary conversation takes place between Henry James Sr. (1811 – 1882), the father of psychologist William James and novelist Henry James; *Tribune* founder and editor Horace Greeley (1811 – 1872); and Stephen Pearl Andrews (1812 – 1886), an abolitionist and anarchist. Andrews released the present work when Greeley refused to print one of his letters to the *Tribune*. In the letter, Andrews argues in favor of divorce, permitting sex outside of marriage, and the right of women to freely choose their husbands (pp. 71-81). Greeley based his rejection partially on the grounds that Andrews' letter described injustices against women in excessive detail.

In the introduction to the present work, which addresses his exclusion from the *Tribune*, Andrews makes a scathing statement against Greeley's censorship: "The defenders of slavery, and the

fastidious aristocratic classes everywhere, make a singular objection...to displaying the unsightly accompaniments of the systems they uphold. Much, however, as I dislike to have my feelings or my tastes offended, I can not help regarding the actual flogging of women, for example, in Austria, and the salt and pepper applications to the torn backs of negroes in the South, as not only in themselves worse than the pen and ink descriptions of the same transactions, but as fully justifying the latter, and actually demanding them, as a means of shaming the facts out of existence," (p. 4).



The Senate Denies 15th Amendment Protections to Anthony, Stanton, and Other Suffragists

2. [ANTHONY, Susan B., Elizabeth Cady Stanton, et al.] CARPENTER, [Matthew Hale.] "Mr.

Carpenter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following Report..." Senate Report No. 21. 42nd Congress, 2nd Session. [Washington, D.C.: United States Senate,] January 1872.

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

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

\$650

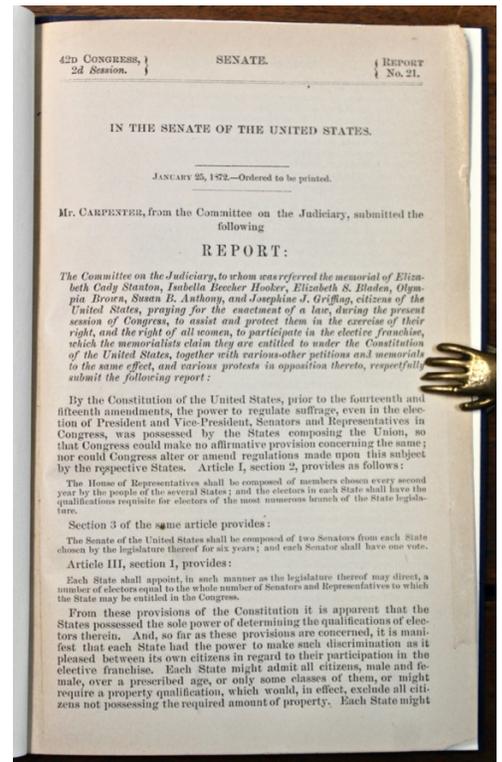
First edition.

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

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

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

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



Item #2



Original Scrapbook on the First Female MP Elected in Britain

3. [ASTOR, Nancy.] [An original scrapbook compiled by a follower of Nancy Astor, the first female Member of Parliament to take her seat in the United Kingdom. Materials within dated 1934-1936.]

Quarto (6 1/8 inches by 7 3/4 inches). [180] pp. Newspaper clippings, posters, and other campaign promotional items laid in or pasted down on the first [90] pp., except for on a few blank pages. The remaining pages of the scrapbook are blank. Some of the items are in color and many of the newspaper clippings include photographs. Also with a separate photograph (3" by 4 1/4") of Nancy Astor on a dock laid in between pages 2 and 3.

Notebook in cloth-backed maroon boards. Some light rubbing to boards. Blue speckled edges. Some toning to materials throughout and to pages of notebook, but overall a very good, one-of-a-kind item.

\$2,000

Nancy Witcher Astor (1879-1964) was born in Danville, Virginia, but moved to England with her husband Waldorf Astor at the age of twenty-six. In 1919, Nancy Astor became the first woman in the United Kingdom to take her seat as a Member of Parliament. The materials in the present item chronicle Astor's successful campaign in the general election of 1935 and offer context into the social and political climate of the United Kingdom at the time.



Item #3



Item #3

Many of the campaign materials included here are targeted towards women, especially mothers, and portray Astor as a hero for educational reform (pp. [20-21]) and a "champion of the nursery" (p. [16]). The materials also offer insight into the Conservative Party's rhetoric against socialism, especially in regard to economic improvement since the Conservative Party regained control of the House of Commons from the Labor Party in 1931. One flyer reads: "The Socialist Party's policy means dumping, depression, disaster," (p. [8]). Overall, this scrapbook is a fascinating perspective on the public face of Nancy Astor and contemporary attitudes toward her and her campaign.

Oxford DNB.



**Stellar Classification by Annie Jump Cannon,
Developer of the Standard Classification Scheme Still in Use Today**

4. [ASTRONOMY.] CANNON, Annie J[ump]. "Spectra Having Bright Lines." [In] *Annals of the Harvard College Observatory*, vol. 76, no. 3. [Cambridge, Massachusetts: Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College, 1914.]

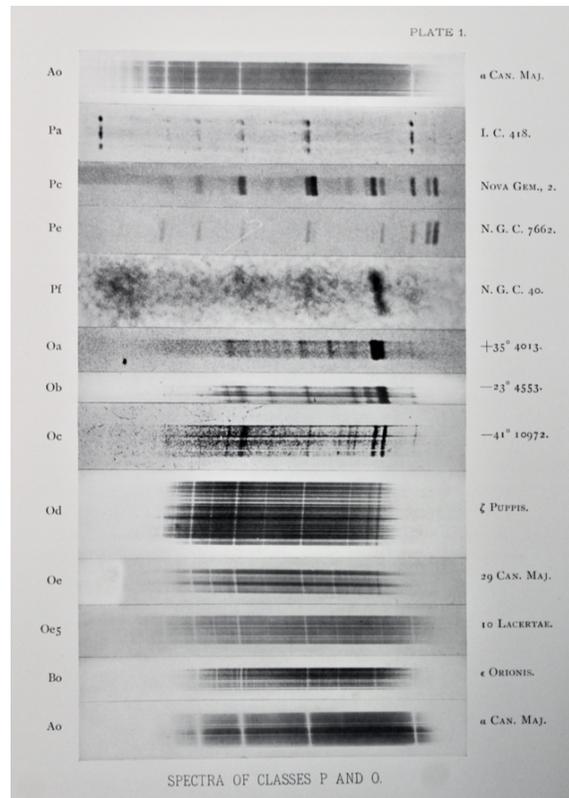
Folio. pp. [19], 20-42. The article is complete, as issued, despite odd pagination. With two halftone spectrogram plates: "Spectra of Classes P and Q" and "Spectra of Novae."

One article in paper self-wrappers, sewed, unbound as issued. Some foxing to front of wrappers at spine and a bit of foxing in the lower corners of the last three pages. A very good, clean copy of a scarce article by a central member of the Harvard Computers and one of the most important figures in the development of modern astronomy.

\$500

First edition. This article was published in 1914 but is often misdated because it was later reissued featuring a title-page dated 1916.

"Spectra Having Bright Lines" records the stellar spectra data that allows astronomers to determine astronomical distances by how analyzing how bright a star appears from Earth. The data is organized according to the Harvard System, a stellar classification scheme that was developed by Annie Jump Cannon (1863 – 1941) and has been the standard for the International Astronomical Union since 1922. Cannon developed her system from previous innovations by fellow Harvard Computers Antonia Maury and Williamina Fleming. Other notable Harvard Computers were astronomers like Florence Cushman and Henrietta Swan Leavitt.



Item #4

During her lifetime, Cannon manually classified about 350,000 stars and discovered five novae, a binary star system, and hundreds of variable stars. One of her most significant classification projects was her *Second Catalogue of Variable Stars*, which featured 25,000 stars she personally catalogued. She was also a suffragist, a member of the National Women's Party, and the first woman to receive an honorary doctorate of science from Oxford University.

OCLC records four copies: two at Harvard and one each at the Naval Observatory in Washington, D.C. and at Ohio State University.

Sloan Digital Sky Survey/SkyServer. "Spectra of Stars."

Date of 1914 from the *Harvard University Gazette*, vol. 10, no. 20 (February 6, 1915), p. 4.



By the Harvard Computers Member Who Laid the Groundwork for Modern Stellar Classification

5. [ASTRONOMY.] CANNON, Annie J[ump] and Edward C. Pickering. *Second Catalogue of Variable Stars*. [In] *The Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College*. Volume LV. – Part I [of II]. Cambridge, Mass: Published by the Observatory, 1907.

Quarto. [6] pp., pp. 1-94. Full-page tables throughout.

[with:]

CANNON, Annie J[ump] and Edward C. Pickering. *Maxima and Minima of Variable Stars of Long Period*. [In] *The Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College*. Volume LV. – Part II [of II]. Cambridge, Mass: Published by the Observatory, 1909.

Quarto. [4] pp., pp. 99-291. Full-page tables throughout.

Original light blue printed paper wrappers. Some chipping to edges and spine some smudging to wrappers. Lower wrapper of Part I lost. A bit of faint toning to margins of leaves. A very good, clean set of publications by one of the most important figures in the development of modern astronomy.

\$1,250

First printing. The *Second Catalogue* is the later, finalized version of Cannon's *Provisional Catalogue of Variable Stars*, which was published by the Harvard Observatory in 1903 and contains about 1,200 stars catalogued by Cannon. The *Second Catalogue* includes 25,000 stars catalogued by Cannon, plus the 15,000 stars catalogued by Edward C. Pickering before Cannon took over the project. *Maxima and Minima of Variable Stars of Long Period* supplements and expands upon the *Second Catalogue*.

Annie Jump Cannon (1863 – 1941) was an astronomer credited with the creation of the Harvard System, a star classification scheme that was adopted by the International Astronomical Union in 1922 and is still in use today.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

Also see *A Provisional Catalogue of Variable Stars (The Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College*, v. 48, no. 3, 1903).



By a Harvard Analyst of Astrophotographs and Binary Stars

6. [ASTRONOMY.] FOWLER, Mary and Henry Norris Russell. "Photographic Determinations of the Position of the Moon." [In:] *Annals of Harvard College Observatory*. Vol. 76, No. 7. [Cambridge, Massachusetts: Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College, 1915.]

Quarto. pp. 127-160. With two zincographed plates. Article is complete as issued. Printed self-wrappers, sewn, unbound as issued and complete with final blank that is often missing. Some dust-soiling to front wrapper and small open tear at spine, not affecting text. Stitches at spine loosened. Plates and final blank are detached but present. Some predation to lower corner at fore-

edge. Small open tear to final blank. A good copy of this uncommon work by a member of the Harvard Computers.

\$500

First edition. This article is dated 1915 and was published that year but is often misdated because it was later reissued featuring a title-page dated 1916.

The present work compiles data that Harvard Computers member Mary Fowler gathered from her analysis of photographs of the moon. Fowler specialized in astrophotography, which is now much less common for gathering scientific data but was a major advance in the field of astronomy during the early-to-mid twentieth century. An earlier publication of hers in *Popular Astronomy* used astrophotographs taken at Harvard between 1907 and 1911 to determine the orbit of the spectroscopic binary U Saggiatae and infer even more data about the star from as far back as 1887, almost fifteen years before the star was officially documented.

We could not find much information on Mary Fowler in the sources available to us. She was a member of the Harvard Computers alongside important woman astronomers like Anne J. Cannon, Williamina Fleming, Florence Cushman, and Henrietta Swan Leavitt.

OCLC records 3 copies of this 1915 issue (the Naval Observatory, Harvard, Ohio State) and five copies of a 1917 edition with different pagination (Johns Hopkins and Western University in Ontario, Canada along with the Naval Observatory, Harvard, and Ohio State).

“Orbit of U Saggiatae.” *Popular Astronomy*. Vol. 21 (1913), p. 436.



Documenting Photometric Data for 14,000 Stars,
By the Harvard Computers Member Who Discovered a Minor Planet

7. [ASTRONOMY.] HARWOOD, Margaret. “Bond Zones of Faint Equatorial Stars in the Zone One Degree North of the Equator.” [In] *Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College*. Volume LXXV – Part I. Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the Observatory, 1913.

Quarto. [vi], 205 pp. Article is complete as issued.

Original light blue printed paper wrappers. Some light dampstaining to front wrapper along spine. Inconspicuous embossed labels of Pomona College to front wrapper and title-page. Lower wrapper lost. Spine somewhat creased and chipped. A bit of light foxing to fore-edge. A very good, clean copy of an important work by the Harvard Computers member who discovered the minor planet 886 Washingtonia.

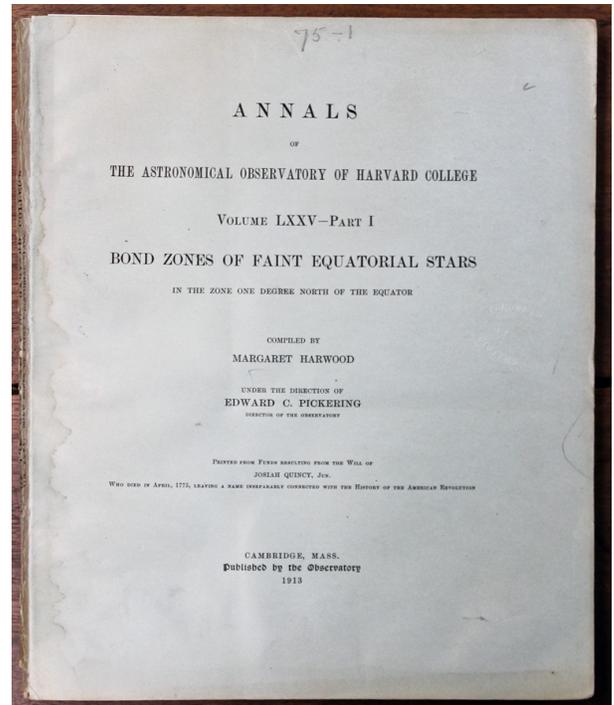
\$375

First edition.

Margaret Harwood (1885 – 1979) was the first director of the Maria Mitchell Observatory, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and a member of the Harvard Computers. Harwood specialized in photometry, a technique used to measure the varying light of stars and planets, and

focused particularly on the minor planet 433 Eros. The present work documents the photometric data from 14,000 stars that Harwood analyzed.

She was also the first woman to gain access to Mount Wilson Observatory, the largest observatory at the time, and the first woman to receive an honorary doctorate from Oxford. One of Harwood's most notable discoveries was that of 886 Washingtonia, a minor planet orbiting the sun, though Harwood was denied credit for the discovery because it was believed to be inappropriate for women to be in the scientific spotlight. Harwood became the director of the Maria Mitchell Observatory in 1916, about a year before her discovery of 886 Washingtonia, and remained in her position until her retirement in 1957. She was the first woman to serve as the director of an independent astronomical observatory. In 1960, a trio of Dutch astronomers discovered an asteroid between Mars and Jupiter and named it 7040 Harwood in recognition of her considerable contribution to the field of astronomy.



Item #7

The Linda Hall Library website. "Scientist of the Day: Margaret Harwood." March 19, 2020.



The First Paper by Astronomer Margaret Harwood on Her Primary Specialty

8. [ASTRONOMY.] HARWOOD, Margaret. "The Light Curve of Eros in 1914." [In] *Annals of Harvard College Observatory*. Vol. 76, No. 8. [Cambridge, Massachusetts: Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College, 1915.]

Quarto. [1], 162-166 pp. Article is complete as issued.

Printed self-wrappers, sewn, unbound as issued and complete with the original blank leaf at the end. Some faint toning and a couple spots of light dust soiling, but overall a near-fine copy of Margaret Harwood's first paper on her chief specialty: the varying light of the planet 433 Eros.

\$400

First edition. This article was published in 1915 but is often misdated because it was later reissued featuring a title-page dated 1916.

"The Light Curve of Eros in 1914" was the first paper by Margaret Harwood (1885 – 1979) on 433 Eros, a minor planet that later became the first asteroid ever studied from orbit. Harwood specialized in photometry, a technique used to measure the varying light of stars and planets, and Eros became her primary specialization. Fellow astronomer Annie J. Cannon stated at the time that the paper excited "such unusual interest" at the August 1915 meetings of the American

Astronomical Society that it pushed other papers off the program. In October 1915, two months after the publication of the present work, Harwood was made the first director of the Maria Mitchell Observatory. She remained in the role until her retirement in 1957.

OCLC records three copies (the Naval Observatory, Harvard, Ohio State).

The Linda Hall Library website. "Scientist of the Day: Margaret Harwood." March 19, 2020.

Hanner. "Margaret Harwood and the Maria Mitchell Observatory." *JAAVSO*. May 2015.

Cannon. *Fourteenth Annual Report*. The Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association (1916), p. 17.



Scarce Article on Stellar Spectra by a Member of the Harvard Computers

9. [ASTRONOMY.] [HINKLEY, Anna L.] "Color Equation of Various Star Catalogues." [In:] *Annals of Harvard College Observatory*. Vol. 76, No. 2. [Cambridge, Massachusetts: Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College, 1914.]

Quarto. pp. 11-18. With one plate. Article is complete as issued.

Printed paper self-wrappers, sewn, unbound as issued including final blank. Some separation between leaves at spine fold. A bit of foxing to edge of plate and facing page. Some light offsetting from tables in text. A very good copy of this scarce article by a lesser-known Harvard Computer.

\$250

First edition. This article was published in 1914 but is often misdated because it was later reissued featuring a title-page dated 1916. It is also often misattributed to Edward C. Pickering, though the text of the present work explains that it was actually written by Anna L. Hinkley (p. 11).

In the present work, Anna L. Hinkley presents an equation that compares the results of visual observations of early astronomers with the technological observations of her contemporaries. Hinkley explains that early astronomers rarely documented the colors of stars and did not have the benefit of later innovations in measuring the spectra of stars, but the data that they did document during their observations can be used to determine how bright different kinds of stars appear to the human eye. The data of early astronomers can also be supplemented with Hinkley's color equation data to better understand what those astronomers were observing at the time.

"Color Equation of Various Star Catalogues" is an interesting supplement to other publications documenting stellar spectra, which allow astronomers to determine astronomical distances by how bright stars appears from Earth. Fellow Harvard Computers member Annie Jump Cannon (1863 – 1941) published numerous articles on stellar spectra, including "Spectra Having Bright Lines," which Cannon published just months after Hinkley published the present work.

We could not find any more information on Anna L. Hinkley in the sources available to us.

OCLC records three copies (the Naval Observatory, Harvard, Ohio State).



Published by a Housing Reformer to Benefit Working Class Women in Indiana,
Scarce and with Interesting Annotations from Two Early Readers

10. BACON, [Albion Fellows] and Mrs. D.R. Barfield, [compilers]. *Our Girls' Cook Book*. Published by the Working Girls' Association. [Evansville, Indiana: Journal Job Printing Co.] 1910.

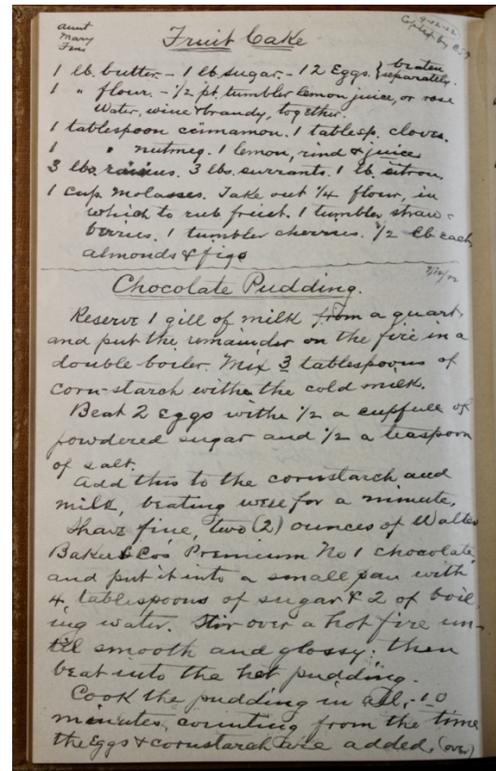
Octavo. 107 pp., [38] pp. blank for reader's notes.

Publisher's brown cloth titled in black. Cloth a bit rubbed. A bit of faint marginal toning. The first twelve of the blank pages have been filled in with contemporary manuscript recipes. The next two pages are filled with more manuscript recipes, signed "E.S.T" and dated September 1922. Newspaper clippings (including "Rules for Successful Baking" and "How to Remove Stains") have been pasted down to the final five blank pages. The newspaper clippings have toned the pages on which they've been pasted. Overall a very good, tight copy of a scarce book, full of interesting additions from appreciative early readers.

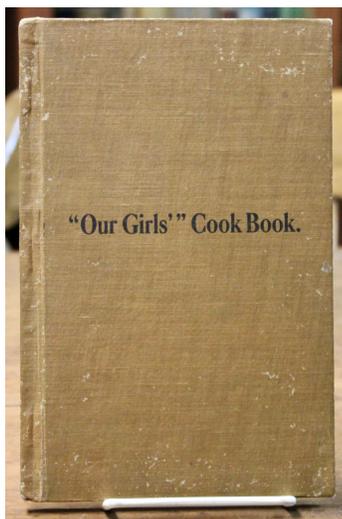
\$375

First edition.

Our Girls' Cook Book includes tips for planning party menus; timetables for cooking meat; and recipes for dinners, sandwiches, beverages, candies, pastries, and more. Most of the recipes are attributed to members of the board of directors of the Working Girls' Association, who are all listed on the title-page of the present work. The two readers who filled in the blank pages of this book carried on that format in their recipes, which are attributed to various women including "Mrs. Judy Lou," "Ruth Lockhart," "Elise Henry," "Aunt Mary," and "Miss Paula from Nashville."



Item #10



Item #10

The Working Girls' Association was founded in 1907 by Albion Fellows Bacon (1865 – 1933), a social reformer dedicated to improving the working and living conditions in Evansville, Indiana. *Our Girls' Cook Book* was published to raise funds for the Association, which provided support to working class women in Evansville. One of Bacon's greatest accomplishments in her social reform career was her successful campaign to pass a statewide housing law in Indiana in 1917, which allowed unsafe and unsanitary buildings, particularly tenement buildings, to be condemned. Bacon's legacy is carried on today by the Albion Fellows Bacon Center, an Indiana-based organization dedicated to providing shelter and resources to survivors of domestic abuse.

OCLC lists three copies: one each at the New York Public Library, the Indiana Historical Society, and Kansas State University.



Commemorating the Gold Medal Win of "The Oregon Artist" Eliza Barchus
With a Photo Portrait and 7 Reproductions of Her Paintings

11. [BARCHUS, Eliza Rosanna, illustrator] *Ideal Glimpses of Picturesque Oregon*. As Portrayed on Canvas by an Oregon Artist. [Portland, Oregon:] Respectfully Dedicated and Freely Offered to All Visitors of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, 1905.

16mo. [16] pp. With a photograph portrait of Eliza R. Barchus on verso of title-page and 7 reproductions of paintings by Barchus of Oregon mountains.

Original green paper wrappers with an ad for Barchus's paintings pasted to back cover. Very small brown smudge on front cover. A bit of light toning where staples show between pages [8] and [9]. With an announcement pasted to page [16] noting that Barchus won the gold medal at the Lewis and Clark Exposition for her collection of paintings. A clean, near-fine copy of a scarce work.



\$200

First edition.

Eliza Rosanna Barchus (née Lamb, 1857 - 1959) was born in Salt Lake City, Utah. She was raised by her mother and stepfather, who worked in railroad construction, and traveled frequently around the West during her childhood. Barchus moved to Portland, Oregon in 1880, where she studied landscape painting and sold her first work in 1885. Along with winning the gold medal at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Barchus also won gold and silver medals at Mechanics Fairs in Oregon and achieved national recognition from the display of her works at National Academy of Design in New York City and at the 1901 Pan-American Exposition. The website *Eliza R. Barchus: The Oregon Artist*, which is dedicated to documenting Barchus's life and work, estimates that she produced close to 7,500 paintings, illustrated brochures, postcards, and other keepsakes during her fifty-year career.

Item #11

OCLC lists only four copies: at Cal State Fresno, the Athenaeum of Philadelphia, Washington State University, and Yale.



The First Successful Use of Sleepwalking as a Legal Defense for Murder

12. [BICKFORD, James, compiler.] *The Authentic Life of Mrs. Mary Ann Bickford, Who Was Murdered in the City of Boston, On the 27th of October, 1845*. Comprising a Large Number of the Original Letters and Correspondence Never Before Published. Boston: Published by the Compiler, 1846.

Octavo. 48 pp.

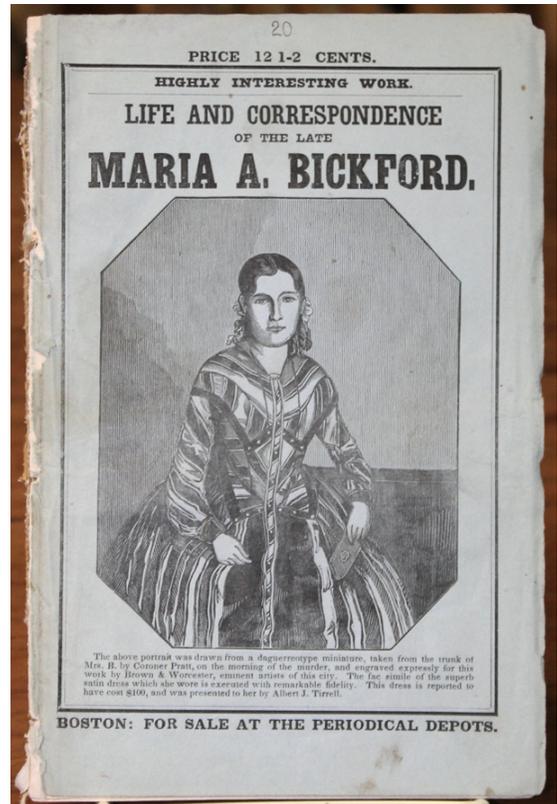
Original greenish-blue printed paper wrappers with engraved portrait of Mary Ann Bickford and cover title "Life and Correspondence of the Late Maria A. Bickford." Wrappers worn away at spine,

though they remain soundly attached. Some soiling and some light foxing to wrappers. Late nineteenth century bookplate of the Free Public Library in Worcester, Massachusetts on interior of wrappers. Some very light foxing, mostly to edges, but overall a very good, clean copy in the original paper wrappers.

\$950

Second edition, published in the same year as the first. The OCLC listing for the copy of the present work held by the New York Historical Society Library notes that “the color of the cover appears to be the only difference between [the second edition] and the first edition.” Both editions are uncommon, with only sixteen physical copies in total listed on OCLC.

In October of 1845, Albert Jackson Tirrell (1824-1880) murdered Mary Ann Bickford (1824-1845), with whom Tirrell had been having a relationship, in the brothel where she lived. The case was scandalous and widely publicized, especially after Tirrell's lawyer, Rufus Choate (1799-1859), successfully argued that Tirrell was innocent because he had been sleepwalking during the killing. The case was the first example of sleepwalking being successfully used as a defense during a murder trial.



Item #12

The letters collected in the present work document conversations between Mary Ann and her husband, James Bickford, as well as between Mary Ann and Tirrell. They were published after Mary Ann's death by James, who sought to prove that Mary Ann had been abused and manipulated by Tirrell.

McDade, *The Annals of Murder*, 986.

Cohen, *Bibliography of Early American Law*, 13108.



**Scarce Account of an American Woman's Scandalous Affair with a Grand Duke,
A Censored "Bestseller" Written after her Arrest and Expulsion from Russia**

13. [BLACKFORD, Harriet Clarissima Ely.] LEAR, Fanny [pseudonym]. *Le Roman d'une Americaine en Russie. Accompagné de Lettres Originales*. Bruxelles: A. Lacroix et Cie, 1875.

Twelvemo. 336 pp.

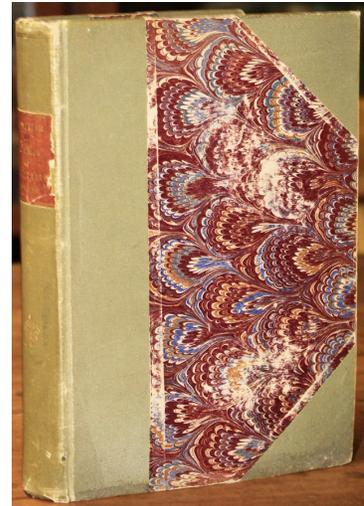
Contemporary half green cloth over marbled paper-covered boards with gilt spine label. Edge of spine label a bit chipped. Some toning to tail edge of lower board and some rubbing to the marbled paper. Some rippling to leaves at fore-edge and tail edge. Leaves untrimmed. Toning to endpapers,

half-title, and final page. Occasional soiling to corners and bottom margin. Some toning to margins of the first and last few leaves. A very good, large copy of a scarce work.

\$450

First edition.

Harriet Clarissima Ely Blackford (1848 – 1886), alias Fanny Lear, was a Philadelphia-born writer whose affair with Grand Duke Nicholas Konstantinovich (1850 – 1918), nephew of Tsar Alexander II, prompted Blackford's arrest and expulsion from Russia. Soon after, Konstantinovich was exiled from Russia for stealing several diamonds from his parents' palace to pay the debts he had incurred by buying lavish gifts for Blackford.



Item #13

Blackford's affair with Konstantinovich also served as the basis for *Le Roman d'une Americaine en Russie*, which Blackford wrote in English and had translated into French for publication in Brussels. In *Fanny Lear: Love and Scandal in Tsarist Russia*, Daniel and Eva McDonald explain that the book was an "instant bestseller" until the French police, under a request from the Russian government, confiscated as many copies as possible from bookshops across Paris (p. xi). Despite Blackford's difficulties with the Russian government, The McDonalds go on to describe the present work as "a love story, not only of her lover...but of Russia itself," (p. xi).

OCLC records only two copies (both at the British Library).

McDonald, Daniel and Eva McDonald. *Fanny Lear: Love and Scandal in Tsarist Russia* (2012).



Printed by a Woman in Paris for an English Catholic Market

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

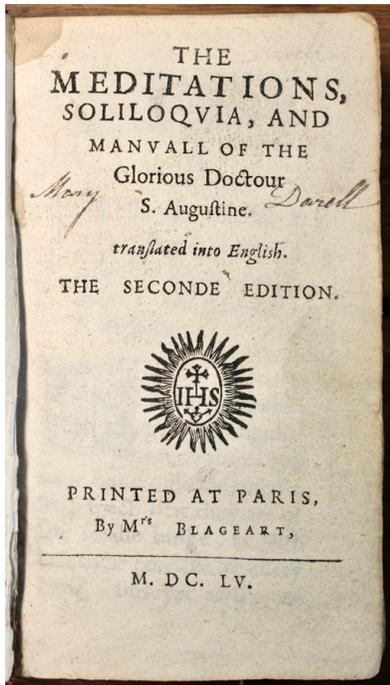
Twelvemo. [xix] pp., [2, blank] ff., pp. 1-181, 184-430, [2, blank] ff. Despite odd pagination, work is complete. Includes the two preliminary and two final blanks. With device on title-page and several headpieces, tailpieces, and decorative initials throughout.

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

\$2,000

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

Françoise Blageart (fl. 1633-1655) was a Parisian printer of at least eleven Catholic texts in English for an English recusant market. Blageart often employed false imprints, however, and the number of titles printed by her may be higher. At least seven of the books Blageart printed concerned Saint Augustine and the Augustinian Order, including a translation of Augustine's *Confessions* by Sir Tobie Matthew in 1638 (Allison and Rogers, 535) and an abridged version of that translation in the same year (536).



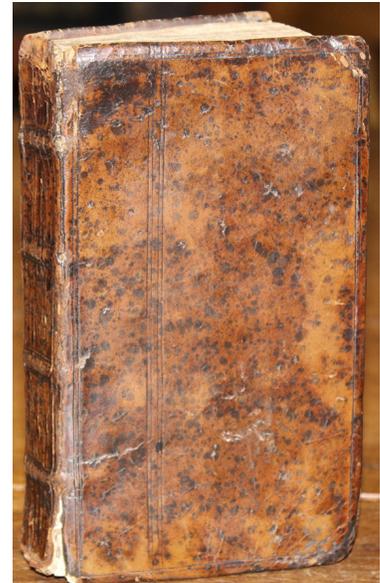
Item #14

She was married to Jérôme Blageart, a linguist and scholar of Arabic who also printed at least one book: *Discours hapned betwene an hermite called Nicephorus & a yong lover called Tristan*, a translation of Jean-Pierre Camus published in 1630. Blageart's husband seems to have died sometime between 1630 and 1633, as her imprint appeared on a text as "the widow Blageart" for the first time in an English translation of Camus under the title *The spirituall director disinterested* in 1633. The last two works known to have been printed by Blageart are the present book and *Schism dis-arm'd of the defensive weapons*, both bearing the date 1655.

Wing, A4212.

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

Smith, *Grossly Material Things: Women and Book Production in Early Modern England*, p. 163.



Item #14



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

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

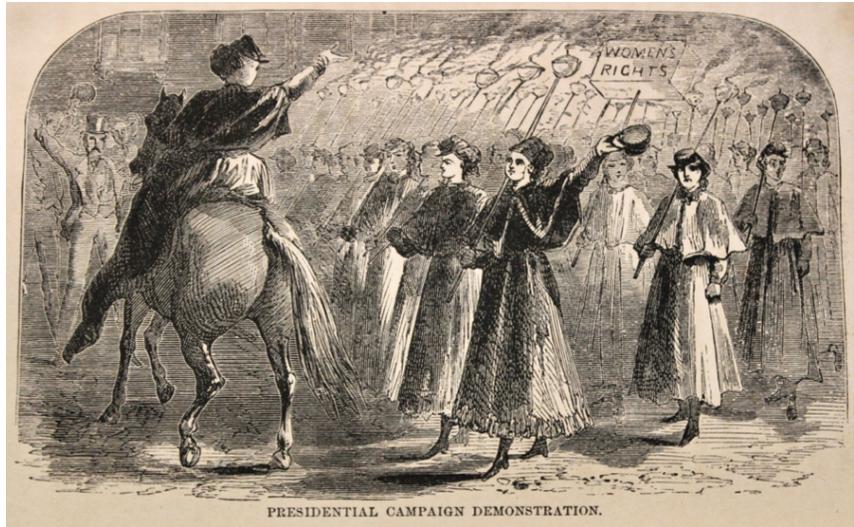
Octavo. 1-49, 52-126, 129-447 pp. Despite odd pagination, work is complete. With frontispiece and 20 plates.

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

First edition.

\$300

In *Woman: Her Rights, Wrongs, Privileges, and Responsibilities*, Linus Pierpont Brockett (1820-1893) delivers a lengthy and purportedly scientific argument against American women achieving equal rights. He takes particular issue with women finding employment, and most of the plates in the present book display supposedly scandalous scenes of women at work. Those scenes include a sculpture studio full of women, with several of them crafting a large statue of a woman (p. 91); a newspaper editors' office occupied exclusively by women (p. 185); and a woman campaigning for the presidency (p. 281). Of these illustrations, Brockett writes that "a few refer to that period, which we hope is far distant, when women will enter upon a political career, and forgetting the graces and delicacy which now cause them to be loved, honored, and revered, will become brawling politicians, greedy office-seekers, and bold, hard, unwomanly aspirants for place and power," (p. 3).



Item #15

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



“The Negro Girl...Has Helped to Make America What it is Today,”
A Striking Essay by a Black Woman Lecturer

16. BULKLEY, Daisy McLain. “The Negro Girl.” [New York City: The Woman’s Home Missionary Society, [1915].

3½ in. by 6¼ in. [4] pp.

Single sheet, folded. Very small spot of toning at the fold. Otherwise a fine, clean copy of a rare work by an underappreciated Black lecturer whose work remains very relevant today.

\$500

First edition.

In “The Negro Girl,” Bulkley focuses on how centuries of slavery continue to economically and socially effect Black people in the United States and how white people uphold that disadvantage. Bulkley writes, “For two hundred and fifty years the Negro girl, who did not force herself upon the America people, but who...has helped to make America what it is today, was forced to leave her babe in the cabin while she hurried to the ‘big house’ to take care of the babe of her mistress.”

Daisy McLain Bulkley was a writer, touring lecturer, and the Field Secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Bulkley, her mother, and her sisters had all graduated from Browning Home, a school for Black girls located in Camden, New Jersey and run by the WHMS.

One of Bulkley's other essays, titled "Interracial Cooperation by Women" and published in the *Bulletin* of the WHMS, spotlights the undervalued work of Black women and how infrastructure, like healthcare and running water, is often not available in Black neighborhoods. Bulkley goes on to explain how white women exacerbate and ignore racism. She writes, "As a race, Southern white women have always felt that the bringing of the Negro slave to America was missionary work. The slave, however, was considered a means to an end, only, and valued simply as a servant. When the Negro race entered into citizenship, it was hard for the white woman to see the Negro woman in her true relation to society, to recognize her economic value, her value as a wife, as mother, as a real factor in the community. The white woman was tied to her unfortunate traditions," (p. 469).

OCLC records only one physical copy, at Columbia, and many digital holdings.

Bulkley. "Interracial Cooperation by Women." *Woman's Home Mission Bulletin* (January 1923).

Woman's Home Mission Bulletin (January 1920), p. 20.



**Emphasizing the Importance of Women in Charity Fundraising,
In the Attractive Original Wrappers and With 8 Illustrations**

17. [BUSCH, Hans, illustrator.] *Give as a Mother Gives*. [Cleveland, Ohio: The Welfare Federation Community Fund, 1929.]

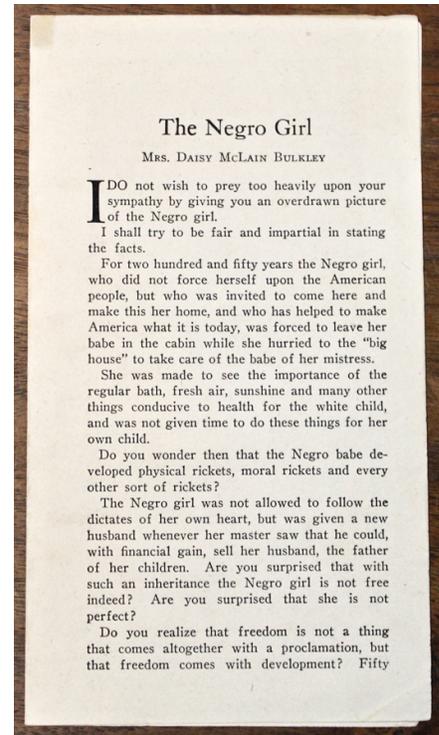
6 inches by 9 inches. 16 pp. With 8 reproductions of photographs and drawings, mostly of women helping children.

Original printed paper wrappers with an illustration of a mother and child by Hans Busch. A bit of toning to margins inside, but overall a clean, near-fine copy of a rare item.

\$100

First edition.

The Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Ohio was a precursor to the United Way of Greater Cleveland, which has operated as a chapter of United Way of America since 1977. The Federation, founded in



Item #16



Item #17

1913, established its Community Fund charity drives in 1919 under the guidance of Cleveland business owner and philanthropist Samuel Mather (1851-1931). The first Community Fund drive raised over four million dollars.

The present item summarizes the 1929 Community Fund drive donations and enumerates their distribution to hospitals, other healthcare organizations like the Anti-Tuberculosis League and the Health Council, daycare services, orphanages, and elder care homes. The slogan “give as a mother gives” appears frequently throughout to illustrate the importance of women in charity efforts and to motivate further donations in the upcoming year. It is worth noting, however, that the roster of general officers, campaign committee members, committee chairmen, and publicity chairmen of the Community Fund included in the present item does not list any women.

Hans Busch (1880 - 1954) was an Ohio-based portrait and landscape painter.

OCLC lists no other copies.



Edited by a Founder of Modern Feminism

18. BUTLER, Josephine E[lizabeth]., editor. *Woman's Work and Woman's Culture*. A Series of Essays. London: Macmillan and Co., 1869.

Octavo. lxiv, 367, [1, colophon] pp.

Publisher's blue cloth double-ruled in blind with blindstamped central panel, gilt spine, gray coated endpapers. Binding extremities lightly rubbed, slight wear to corners. A bit of soiling to cloth, minor toning to spine. Intermittent minor foxing, light red pencil markings to a handful of leaves, never affecting text or legibility, a few small stains. Early twentieth-century ink inscription on half-title, small bookseller's ticket on upper front pastedown, and small binder's ticket on lower rear pastedown. A very good copy.

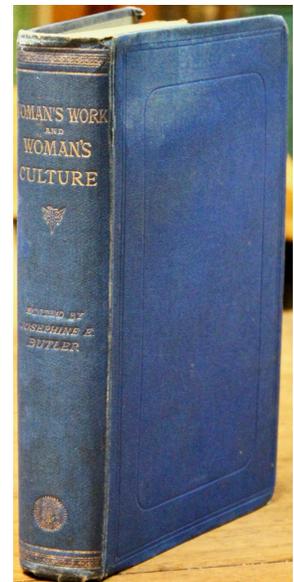
\$1,250

First edition, a work edited by a “great founding mother of modern feminism.”

Josephine Elizabeth Butler (1828-1906) was a women's activist primarily remembered for her leadership in the campaign to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts (1870-86). From 1867 to 1873, she was the President for the North England Council for Promoting the Higher Education of Women (Oxford DNB). (See also *An Encyclopedia of British Women Writers*, p. 112, and *The Feminine Companion to Literature in English*, pp. 162-164).

The essays in the present work include: “The Final Cause of Woman” by activist Frances Power Cobbe (1822-1904), “Education Considered as a Profession for Women” by Rev. George Butler (the author's husband, 1819-1890), and “Medicine as a Profession for Women” by Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake (1840-1912).

OCLC lists only five copies, four of which are in North America.



Item #18

Scarce Romantic Poetry Collection Edited by a Woman

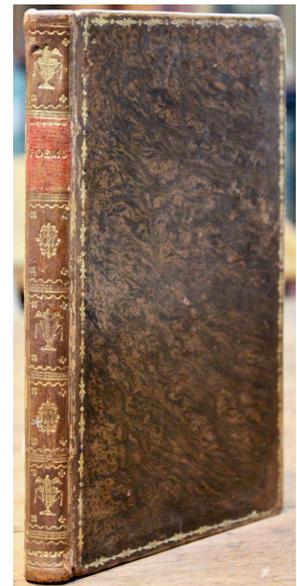
19. [CHEEK, Elizabeth, editor?] *Miscellaneous Poems*. Manchester: Printed at the Office of W. Shelmerdine and Co., [1800?].

Twelvemo. 144 pp., [1] errata. With a list of about 300 subscribers and with a folding table listing the traits found in people with sanguine, choleric, melancholic, and phlegmatic dispositions. Also with woodcut tailpieces throughout, sometimes credited to Thomas Bewick (ESTC).

Contemporary tree calf with gilt floral roll and gilt spine. Cracking to lower hinge. Front hinge a bit tender. Blue marbled endpapers with small twentieth century bookplate on front pastedown. Some toning and creasing to fore-edge of table and contemporary ink signature on verso of table.

Contemporary inscription on preliminary blank reads: "Fatherhood should not have a free circulation uncontradicted." Some light toning and some very light scattered foxing, but overall a very good, clean copy of a scarce book.

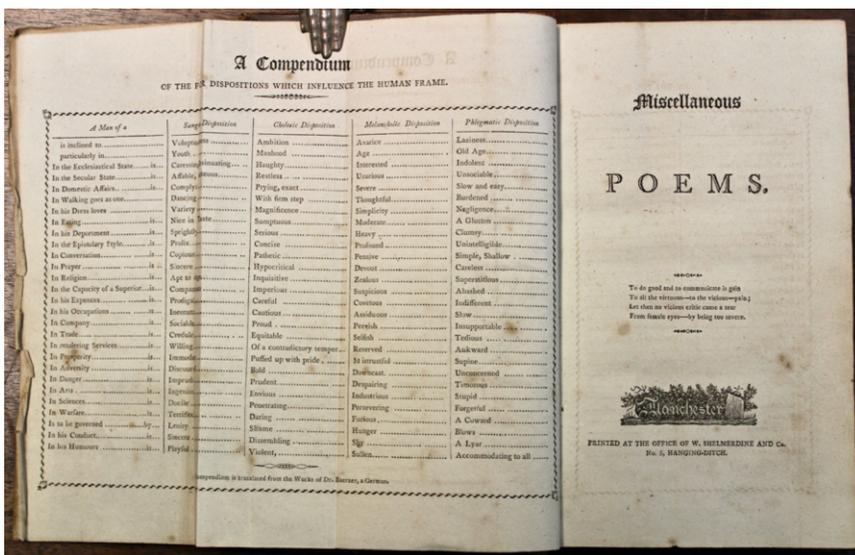
\$1,500



Item #19

First edition. Date from ESTC, though Jackson notes the date as 1801 in *Romantic Poetry by Women*. Elizabeth Cheek is sometimes credited as the editor of this collection. We can't confirm the attribution, though the gendered language in the preface to the present work implies that the editor was indeed a woman (pp. iii-iv). The collection includes poems by at least a few women: "a Lady" (p. 47), "Miss Ann S—" (p. 85), and others.

The table of the temperaments is a curious feature of this book: the humors don't seem to be relevant to the poems themselves, though perhaps the table was included to supplement the author's foreword on the nature of poetic genius (pp. v-vii). A second curious aspect is that the errata page notes that the references in "Wizard of the Rock" (pp. 23-37) to the River Derwent in Derbyshire, England should actually read as "Schuylkill," seemingly referring to the Schuylkill River in Pennsylvania.



Item #19

Elizabeth Cheek was the daughter of the Methodist preacher and missionary Nicholas Mosley Cheek (1745-1805). We could not find any additional information about her.

ESTC lists copies of the present book at the British Library, Harvard, and the Huntington. OCLC lists additional copies at UCLA and Stanford.

Jackson, p. 70 (Col. 14).



With a Letter from L. Maria Child to Abolitionist John Brown

20. CHILD, Lydia Maria. *Correspondence Between Lydia Maria Child and Gov. Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virginia*. Boston: Published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1860.

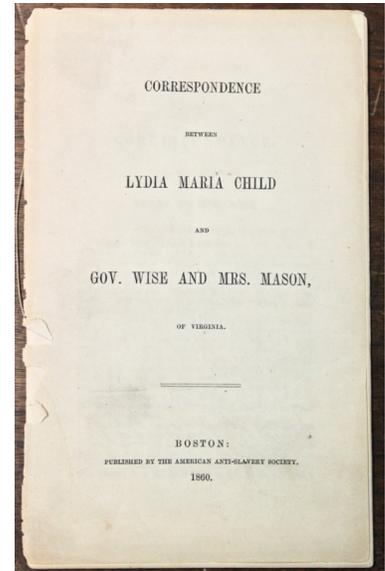
Twelvemo. 28 pp., including wrappers.

Printed self-wrappers, stitched. Wrappers loose. Uniform light toning due to paper quality, but overall a good, clean copy.

\$750

First edition. A New York edition was published in the same year.

The present tract compiles correspondence between Lydia Maria Child (1802-1880) and Virginia Governor Henry Wise (1806-1876), plus correspondence between Child and Maria J.C. Randolph Mason (1826-1902), on the topic of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry in 1859. In her first letter, Child requests that Wise forward an enclosed letter to Brown, though the communication quickly turns to debate between Child and Wise. Child's letter to Brown and Brown's response are also included in the tract (pp. 14-16).



Item #20

Lydia Maria Child (1802-1880) was a women's rights activist and a dedicated abolitionist who authored numerous anti-slavery publications, edited Harriet Ann Jacobs' now-classic memoir *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* (1861), and offered protection and shelter to people fleeing slavery. Child was also a member of the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society and an editor of the society's periodical, *The National Anti-Slavery Standard*.



Inscribed by the Author to Her Collaborator and "Old Friend"

21. COBBE, Frances Power. *The Hopes of the Human Race, Hereafter and Here: Essays on the Life after Death*. With an Introduction Having Special Reference to Mr. Mill's Essay on Religion... Second Edition. London: Williams and Norgate, 1880.

Octavo. 222 pp.

Publisher's mauve cloth with gilt-titled spine. Dark red rule and gilt fleur-de-lis on upper board. A bit of toning to spine and some light rubbing to extremities. Two light smudges on lower board. Partially unopened. Some light foxing to the first few leaves and a bit of faint toning to margins. A very good, clean copy inscribed by Cobbe to Philip G. Peabody, Cobbe's friend and a contributor to her book *Vivisection in America*.

\$500

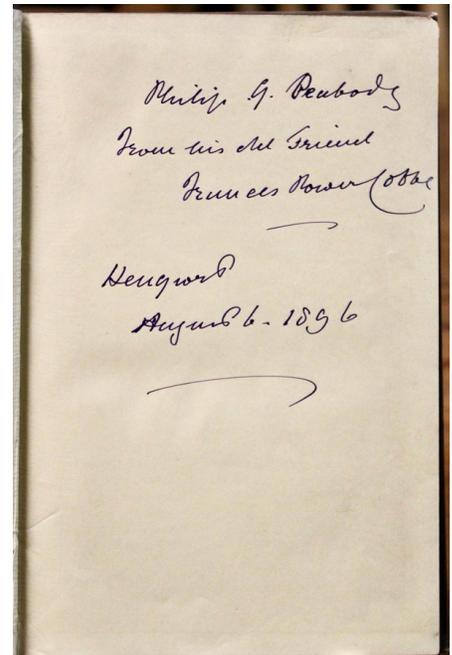
Second edition. Presentation copy inscribed to Peabody "from his old friend," with the inscription dated August 1896. The first edition was published by Williams and Northgate in 1874.

The four essays included in *The Hopes of the Human Race* discuss the afterlife, sin, godly omnipotence, and divine justice and explore the ramifications of those philosophies on the organization of society. Cobbe takes particular issue with the conflation of religious ideals and the law, like legally punishing women for “sins of unchastity” (p. 92-93), and asserts that moral good must exist “outside of conscious or recognized religious influences” (p. 205).

Frances Power Cobbe (1822 – 1904) was a suffragist, a nonfiction writer, and an animal rights advocate who founded both the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection and the National Anti-Vivisection Society. Cobbe was also an acquaintance of Charles Darwin, though she took issue with his theories on the supposed biological inferiority of women and published an article, *Darwinism in Morals* (1871), to critique his *Descent of Man*. Cobbe's other works include *On the Pursuits of Women* (1863); *Criminals, Idiots, Women and Minors* (1869); and numerous articles, books, and lectures opposing vivisection.

Philip G. Peabody (1857 - ?) was a lawyer, writer, and lecturer. Peabody was a longtime member of Cobbe's National Anti-Vivisection Society and provided an introduction and testimonials to the fourth edition of Cobbe's *Vivisection in America* (1890).

For information on Peabody: *The Free Thought Magazine*, vol. XIV, 1896, pp. 317-320.



Item #21

—○○○○—

**Two Young Women Observe Miners in Bisbee and Farmers in Fresno
On a Three-Month Traverse of the United States**

22. COLE, Elizabeth. *Jottings from Overland Trip to Arizona and California*. [Poughkeepsie, New York: Hansman and Pralow, Printers, 1908.]

Octavo, 5¼ inches by 7¼ inches. 99 pp. With 16 illustrations, including one full-page, from photographs of landmarks on the journey.

Original bluish gray paper wrappers with decorative borders and title in green. Some toning to edges of wrappers and to margins, but overall a clean, tight, near-fine copy.

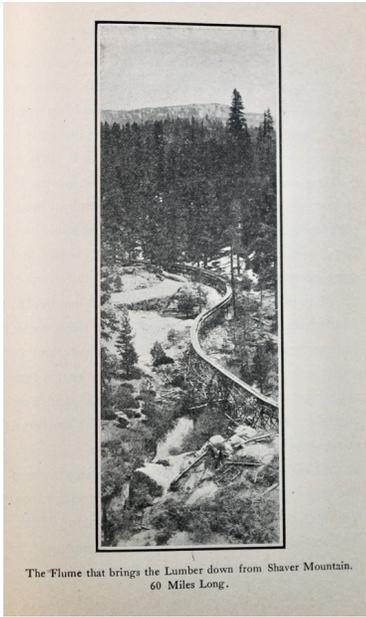
\$300

First edition.

Jottings from Overland Trip to Arizona and California is a self-published travel narrative about the rail journey of two young schoolmates, Elizabeth Cole and Adina M. Gidley, from New York to California and back again during the late winter and early



Item #22



The Flume that brings the Lumber down from Shaver Mountain.
60 Miles Long.

Item #22

spring of 1908. In summarizing the journey, which took over three months, Cole writes: "We have traveled at the lowest estimate over 6,700 miles, on nine different railroads, and through seventeen different states after leaving New York," (p. 98-99). During the trip, the two friends seem to have bypassed many conventional tourist attractions and instead spent their time photographing and writing about rural and industrial areas. Cole dedicates significant portions of the book to hers and Gidley's time among miners in Bisbee, Arizona, as well as to her observations of vineyards and lumber mills in Fresno County, California.

At the end of the trip, Cole writes that she and Gidley "fully agree that the old Empire State is the best of all, but we expect to tour the West again sometime, health permitting. Now kind friends, you can aid us greatly by purchasing one of my little books," (p. 99)



Edited by Isa Craig and Printed by Emily Faithfull,
With the First Appearance of Works by Rossetti, Martineau, Trollope and More

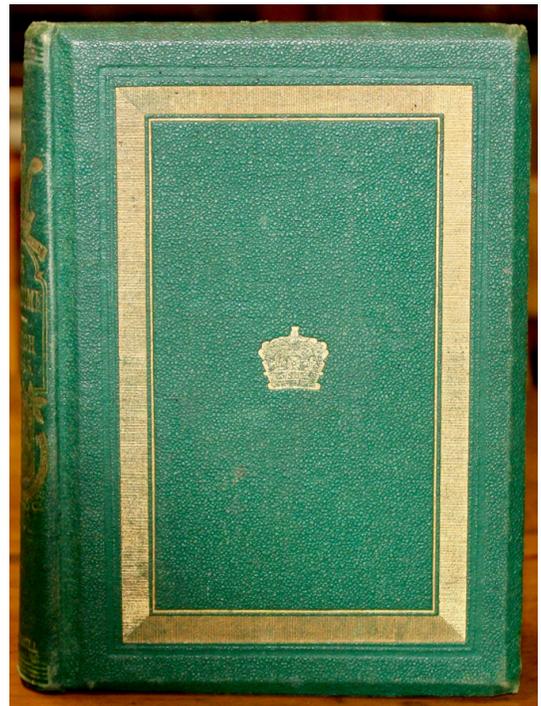
23. CRAIG, Isa [editor]. *A Welcome: Original Contributions in Poetry and Prose*. London: Emily Faithfull, Printer and Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty, 1863.

Quarto. vi, 291 pp. With engraved decorative initials throughout.

Publisher's green cloth with gilt border and crown device and gilt spine. Small chip to top edge of lower board. Binding is otherwise clean, bright, and attractive. All edges gilt. Some foxing to leaves throughout. Contemporary ink signature to front free endpaper. Bookseller's ticket to front free endpaper and binder's ticket to lower pastedown. A very good, tight copy of a collaboration between poet and social reformer Isa Craig and Emily Faithfull, Queen Victoria's official printer.

\$1,250

First edition of this collection of poetry and short fiction that includes the first appearance of pieces by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Harriet Martineau, Anthony Trollope, Mary Cowden Clark, George MacDonald, Charles Kingsley, Isa Craig, and other contemporary writers.



Item #23

Isa Craig (1831 – 1903) was a Scottish poet, novelist, and the first female secretary of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. As an advocate for working class women, Craig was involved with the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women and a member of the Ladies' Sanitary Association. Craig was the author of over twenty novels and collections of poetry and short fiction. She also wrote frequently in support of abolition and women's suffrage and was a member of the Kensington Society, a suffragist discussion group. One of her most well-known works is her 1858 poem "On the Centenary of Burns: An Ode," which Craig had written for a poetry contest. She won the contest against over 600 other candidates, including several prominent male writers of the time.

Emily Faithfull (1835 – 1895) was the founder of Victoria Press, which employed mostly women as typesetters and proofreaders, and a popular novelist. Victoria Press publications included *The Victoria Regia* (1861), which earned Faithfull the position of official printer to Queen Victoria; the beautiful *Te Deum Laudamus* (1868), illuminated by Faithfull's sister Esther Faithfull Fleet; and the periodical *Victoria Magazine*, which ran from 1863 to 1880.

Oxford DNB.



Unique, Beautifully Illustrated Maps by Three Teenaged Sisters
Reflecting Recent Pacific Exploration and the British Reoccupation of South Africa

24. CROMPTON, Elizabeth Jane. [Manuscript polar projection map of the Northern Hemisphere.] Esholt Hall [Yorkshire:], October 21, 1807.

[with:]

CROMPTON, Henrietta Matilda. [Manuscript map of Asia.] Esholt Hall [Yorkshire:], May 1808.

[and:]

CROMPTON, Mary F[rances]. [Manuscript polar projection map of the Southern Hemisphere.] Esholt Hall [Yorkshire:], 1807.

3 maps (2 have the dimensions 19" by 16" and the other is 16¼" by 16¾"). The maps, drawn in black ink, are very detailed, with delicate hatchwork and careful calligraphy. On paper watermarked "E&P 1801" for the papermaking firm Edmeades and Pine.

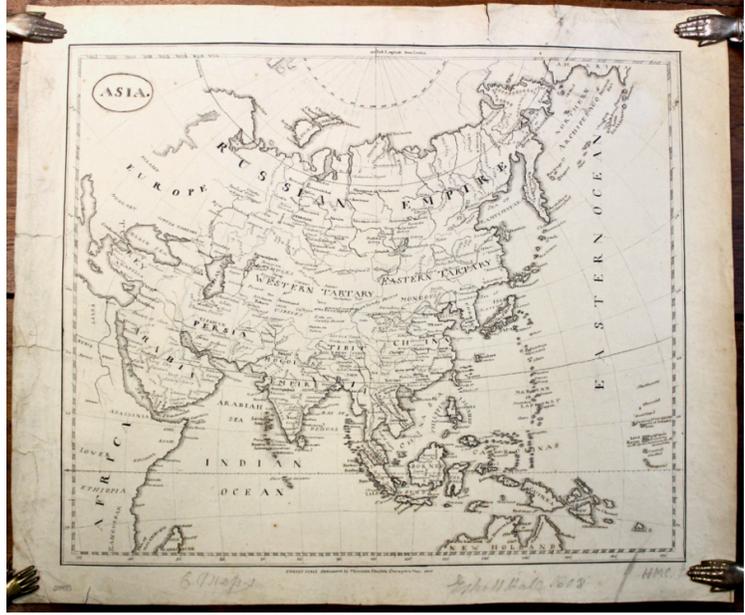
Cream-colored paper illustrated on one side only. Small, circular holes in the centers of both polar projection maps (probably made by the artists to assist in making measurements). Some small tears to edges. One edge of the map of Asia has been reinforced on verso with document tape. Light intermittent dust soiling. A very good set of unique, richly detailed maps by three young women.

\$2,850

These are unique works, most likely based on the maps of contemporary English cartographers. A possible source is James Wyld the Elder (1790 – 1836), who was known for his prompt publications of newly updated maps. Also note that, while the polar projection of the Southern Hemisphere is signed with the name of Mary Frances Crompton, the handwritten text on

the map itself may be in Elizabeth's hand. The two might have collaborated on the map or it may have been created by Elizabeth exclusively.

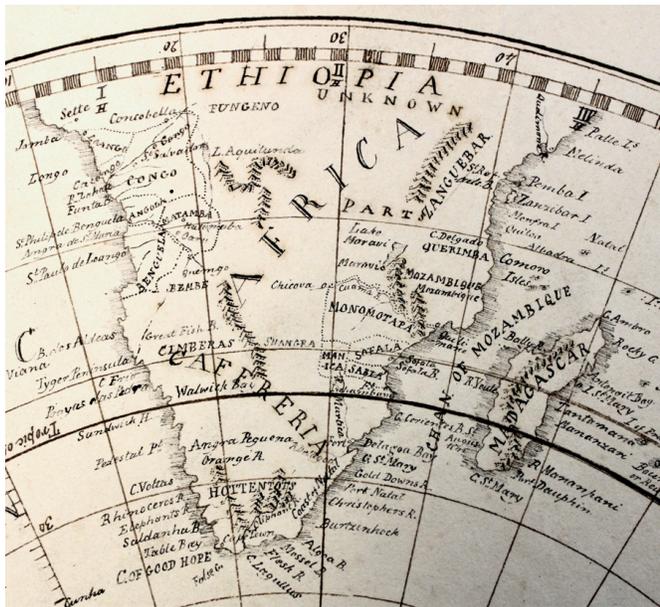
The Crompton sisters' maps reflect the contemporary boom in Pacific exploration that filled in the blank spots on European maps and, similarly, include areas in the interior of Africa and the South Pacific that are marked as "unknown" to the British. A notable absence from the map of the Southern Hemisphere is most of Antarctica, since the first confirmed landing on the Antarctic mainland did not occur until January of 1820. In addition, these maps are fairly early representations of the political geography of South Africa after British ousted the Dutch colonial government and reoccupied the colony in 1806. The names of the locations recorded, like "New Holland" rather than Australia and "Prince William Land" rather than King William Island, reflect the geographical understanding of the early nineteenth century.



Item #24

Elizabeth Jane, Henrietta Matilda (1793 – 1881), and Mary Frances Crompton (1792 – 1866) grew up in their family's estate, Esholt Hall, in Yorkshire with six other siblings. As aristocratic young women, the sisters were educated by governesses and private tutors, and these maps were

likely part of their schooling. Upon the death of their father, a wealthy banker, each of the nine Crompton siblings inherited their own fortune of £11,000 pounds. Mary became the wife of Sir William Lewis Herries (1785 – 1857) in 1828 and had two sons.



Item #24

We could not find more information about Elizabeth and Mary in the sources available to us, but Henrietta never married and spent much of her life traveling through Britain and Europe. She was a skilled painter and illustrator who continued to study art throughout her life and took lessons from notable painters like Copley Fielding and David Cox. Several of Henrietta's sketchbooks, as well as her letters and papers, are held by the Yale Center for British Art.



Financial Advice for Women by a Female Advertising Professional

25. CROY, Mae Savell. *How Women Can Make Money*. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1928.

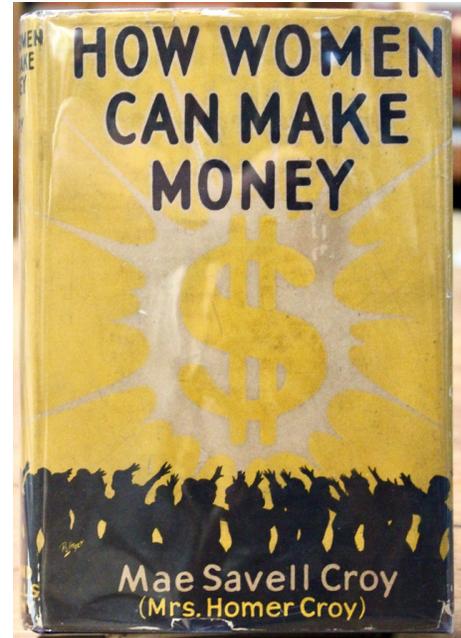
Octavo. xvi, 290 pp.

Publisher's blue cloth titled in yellow. Binding is very bright and clean. A bit of predation to tail edge and ten or so leaves. A very good, clean copy in the original dust jacket (very good, with just some chipping to edges and light toning) designed by illustrator Irving Poltzer (1898 – 1971).

\$450

First edition.

The chapters in *How Women Can Make Money* are organized around the lifestyles of the women to whom their advice would be useful. The chapter titles include “If a Woman Suddenly Has to Support Herself,” “For the Elderly Woman Who Wants to Earn Money,” and “For the Woman Who is Physically Vigorous.” A more targeted chapter, “Opportunities in Radio,” explains how women could find employment at radio stations as musicians, on-air personalities, radio play writers and researchers, and voice actors for audio advertisements. Croy also describes how the professional environment of radio was shifting to welcome more women (pp. 84-85) and offers practical advice to disabled women who might not be able to visit a station for an in-person interview (p. 86).



Item #25

The introduction to the present work explains that Mae Belle Savell Croy (1886 – ?) was born in a small town near Pensacola, Florida and, at the age of seventeen, moved away from home alone to seek employment. She eventually moved to New York City to start her own advertising business, which marketed labor-saving appliances for the home. She was the author of manuals like *Putnam's Household Handbook* (1916) and *1000 Things a Mother Should Know* (1917), along with several handbooks on gardening including *1000 Hints on Vegetable Gardening* (1917).

Croy was also married to the author Homer Croy (1883 – 1965), whose most popular novel, *They Had to See Paris* (1926), was adapted to the screen in 1929 and was the first sound film to feature the actor Will Rogers.



Early Tampax Promotional Material, with Color Diagrams,
By the Gynecologist Who Popularized Tampons

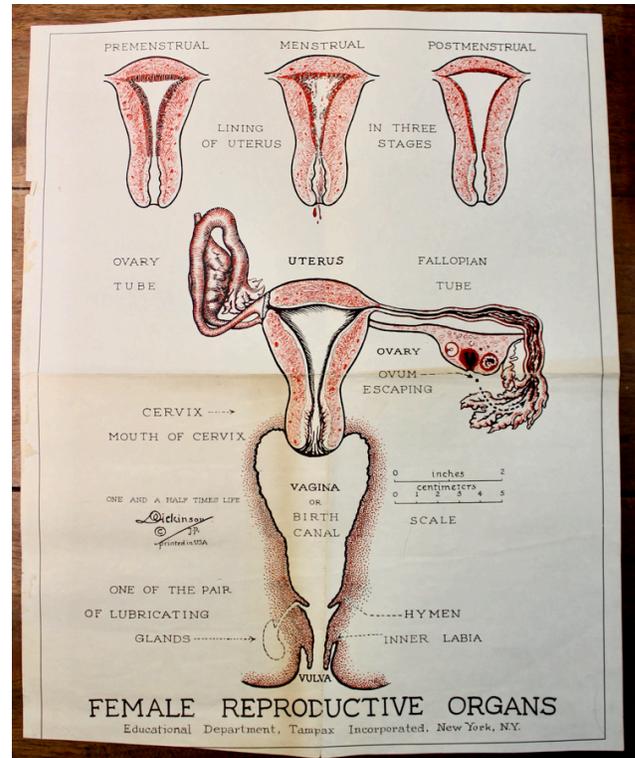
26. DICKINSON, [Robert]. “Female Reproductive Organs.” New York: Educational Department, Tampax Incorporated, [n.d., ca. 1941].

16¾ inches by 21¼ inches. Broadside printed with four diagrams of the female reproductive organs in black with red accents.

Creasing where the broadside has been folded for storage. The paper on which the broadside is printed was cut imprecisely, leaving the top and bottom edges at an angle. Light toning at one of the creases and some toning to one of the four diagrams. Small dampstain to left edge and a few shallow tears there. Very small tear on far-right side of the broadside, closed with document repair tape on verso. Still a very good, bright copy of an educational poster created by gynecologist Dr. Robert Latou Dickinson, an early proponent of the use of tampons at a time when pads remained the standard.

\$375

Tampax Industries opened its official Educational Department in 1941 and began producing materials like the present broadside, another broadside titled “Standing Female Pelvic Organs,” and educational statues. Tampax had begun selling the first commercially available tampons in the United States by 1933 and, shortly after, began sending saleswomen, nicknamed “Tampax ladies,” into schools and colleges to promote the use of tampons over pads.



Item #26

Robert Latou Dickinson (1861–1950) was a gynecologist and obstetrician who published the milestone report “Tampons as Menstrual Guards” in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in 1945. He also partnered with Tampax to produce educational and promotional materials like the present item. At the time, tampons were not as commercially successful as pads because of the belief that they were unsanitary, unhealthy, or even immoral, but Dickinson’s publication and his partnership with Tampax helped popularize tampons and dispel myths about their use.

See the following pages on the website of the Museum of Menstruation and Women’s Health (MUM) for more information:

“Tampons as menstrual guards (‘The Dickinson Report,’ 1945)”

“Is this the first Tampax menstrual tampon?”

“Chart: ‘Standing Female Pelvic Organs’”



Does Divorce Cause “Rampant Instability, Gross Immorality,
A Decline of the Family, and the Destruction of American Society?”

27. [DIKE, Samuel Warren.] *Report of the National Divorce Reform League*. For the Year Ending, December 31, 1887. Montpelier, Vermont: Vermont Watchman and State Journal Press, 1887.

Octavo. 24, [1, errata] pp.

Light green printed paper wrappers with a list of the National Divorce Reform League’s officers and its constitution printed on insides of wrappers. Some toning along spine and chipping at extremities.

A very good, clean copy of a scarce work arguing for restrictive divorce laws.

\$375

First edition. In *Divorce: An American Tradition*, Glenda Riley notes that Corresponding Secretary of the NDRL, Samuel Warren Dike (1839 – 1913), wrote the annual reports (pp. 109-110).

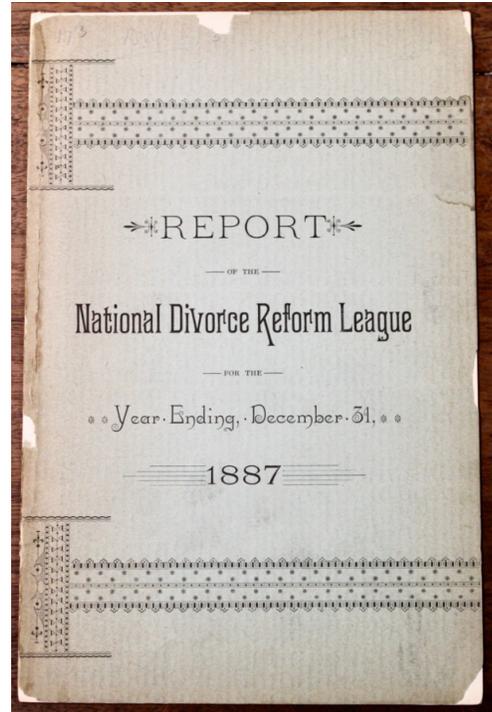
The NDRL was established in 1881 as the New England Divorce Reform League by Theodore Dwight Woolsey (1801 – 1889), retired president of Yale University, in a climate of fear that “rampant instability, gross immorality, a decline of the family, and the destruction of American society” would result from the growth of divorce (Riley, p. 108). The organization became the National Divorce Reform League in 1885 (Riley, p. 109). The NDRL believed that the way to stop rising divorce and the decline of society was to enact stricter and nationally uniform divorce laws.

In a 1997 paper, Cynthia Akard explains that Woolsey and the NDRL were partially responsible for major rollbacks in divorce laws, like the repeal of an 1849 Connecticut legislation that allowed for divorce in the case of any kind of “misconduct” by either spouse (p. 3). Akard also states that the NDRL had their “first national success” in 1887 when Congress approved Samuel W. Dike’s appeals for funding for the Wright Report, a divorce study that showed an increase in divorces between 1867 and 1886 (p. 6). The present work echoes the sentiment with the declaration that 1887 was the “most fruitful” year for the NDRL so far (Dike, p. 4).

OCLC records two institutions (Brown and the University of Chicago) holding copies of various unspecified years of the *Report of the National Divorce Reform League*.

Riley, Glenda. “Truly the Land Needs a Reform.” *Divorce* (Nebraska UP, 1997), pp.108-129.

Akard, Cynthia. “The National Divorce Reform League’s Influence on Divorce Legislation in the Late Nineteenth Century” (Georgetown University Law Center, 1997).



Item #27



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

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

Octavo. 291, 8 (publisher’s ads) pp.

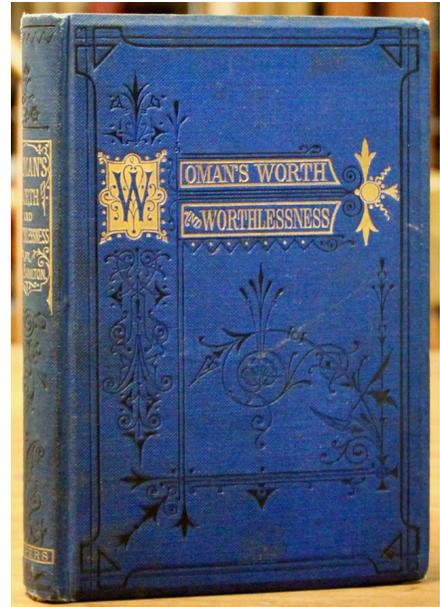
Publisher’s blue cloth ruled and stamped in black and gilt. Spine lettered in gilt and stamped in black. Half-inch chip in cloth at head of spine. Brown endpapers. A bit of wear and toning to cloth and

some rubbing to corners. Some light toning to margins and some light foxing, mostly to edges. A very good, bright, and tight copy.

\$300

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

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



Item #28

The Feminine Companion to Literature in English, p. 301.



Uncommon Biography of Jesus Written by a Woman for the Poor

29. D'OYLY, Catherine. *The History of the Life and Death of Our Blessed Saviour*. Southampton: Printed and Sold by T. Baker...1794.

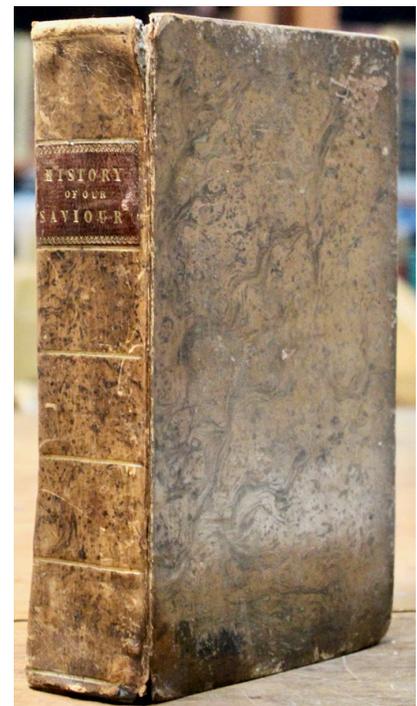
Octavo. vi, [14, list of subscribers], 7-554, 553-554, 555-711 pp. Pagination is irregular, as usual, but the text is complete.

Contemporary tan calf with gilt-ruled spine and gilt spine label. Some splitting to hinges at head and tail. Blue speckled edges. Some minor toning to leaves but overall a near-fine copy of an uncommon book, very clean and fresh throughout.

\$600

First edition. A second edition was published by Rivington in 1801. The present work appears to be the author's only publication.

In the introduction to the present work, Catherine D'Oyly explains that her goal was to disseminate the ideas of Matthew Poole, George Stanhope, Thomas Sherlock, and other important theologians in an abridged and more easily readable style for the poor (p. v). D'Oyly explains that she was inclined to charity because that "she some years ago took upon herself the superintendence of one of those private charitable establishments, what have been instituted in



Item #29

various parts of the kingdom, for the increase of religion and encouragement of industry among the children of the poor,” (p. iv).

We could not find much information about Catherine D'Oyly in the sources available to us, though the entry for the D'Oyly lineage in the *Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire* (1839) lists a Catherine D'Oyly among the family. Catherine, born sometime between 1753 and 1764, was the daughter of the Reverend Sir Hadley D'Oyly, 5th Baronet (c. 1709–1764). The list of subscribers in the present work, which includes the King and Queen as well as several princes and princesses, additionally suggests the author's aristocratic lineage.

ESTC lists seven copies total: five copies in the United Kingdom, one in Tasmania, and one in Canada. OCLC additionally lists three more in the UK, one at Harvard, and one at the University of Minnesota.



Groundbreaking Text on the Importance of Equal Work for the Sexes,
and a Criticism of Male Dominance in the Workplace

30. GILMAN, Charlotte Perkins. *Human Work*. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1904.

Octavo. [5], [1, blank], 389 pp.

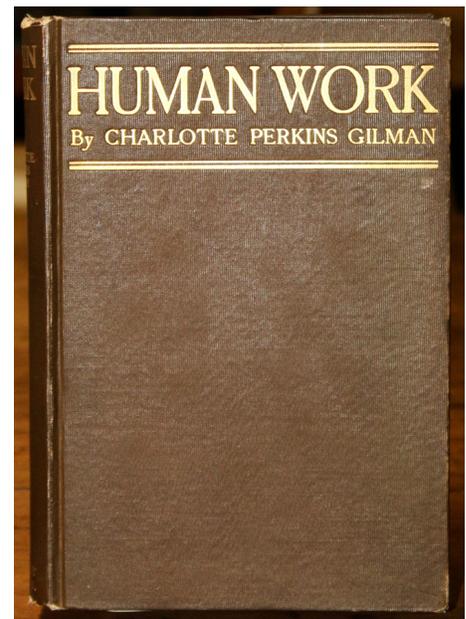
Original brown cloth, lettered in gilt on front board and spine. Binding extremities slightly rubbed, light wear to spine extremities. Small bookseller's ticket on lower rear pastedown. A near fine copy

\$750

First edition, a groundbreaking text about the equal importance of work in the lives of both men and women, combatting sexist notions about employment, and the book that the author considered to be her “greatest.”

Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1860-1935) was one of the most important feminist voices and one of the most widely-read women of her day. Born in Massachusetts as a member of the Beecher family, she married the American painter Charles Walter Stetson, but divorced him after a decade. Her early works were published as Charlotte Perkins Stetson. Her long list of publications includes both literary and non-literary works. Gilman's best known literary work is a short story entitled *The Yellow Wallpaper*, which tells of a woman's bout with madness, precipitated by years of being patronized by men.

Her non-literary works are characterized by a wit and clarity that is more frequently associated with poets and fiction writers. (Lester F. Ward said she had a “cosmological perspective” on society). In *Human Work*, Gilman focuses on society's blatant sexism and accuses men of falsely designating certain occupations as “men's work,” justifying the exclusion of women based on their



Item #30

supposed biological and physical limitations. This serves to inhibit women's economic independence and prevents them from becoming successful in the workplace.

Mrs. Gilman moved for a while to Southern California with her first husband, whose paintings of its landscape were characterized by a keen appreciation of its beauty of romantic atmosphere. At the end of her life, she returned to be with her daughter, who had also settled there.

OCLC records eleven copies, only two in the United States (University of Iowa and University of Toledo in Ohio).

DAB: Gilman and Charles Walter Stetson.

Flexner, Eleanor. *Century of Struggle: The Woman's Rights Movement in the United States* (Harvard, 1968).



Inscribed by Abolitionist and Pioneering Suffragist Sarah M. Grimké

31. GRIMKÉ, Sarah M[oore], [translator]. *Joan of Arc*. A Biography. Translated from the French... Boston: Published by Adams & Co., 1867.

Octavo. 108 pp. With a mounted sepia frontispiece of Joan of Arc and a full-page map of northern France on page 100.

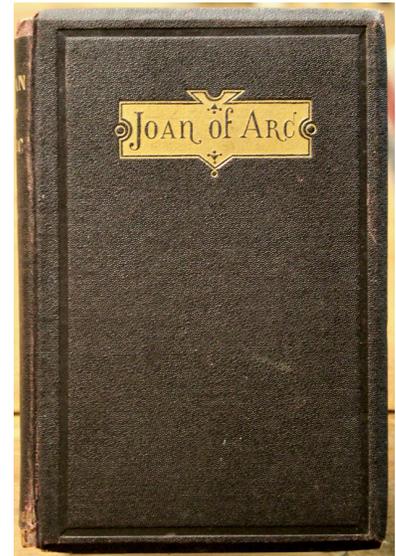
Publisher's dark brown cloth titled in gilt. Some chipping to head and tail of spine and some light rubbing to extremities. Some rippling to cloth on lower board. All edges red. Reddish-brown endpapers. Some very light intermittent foxing and faint toning, but overall a very good, clean copy inscribed "with love" by Sarah Grimké to Hepzibah (?) Newhall.

\$1,250

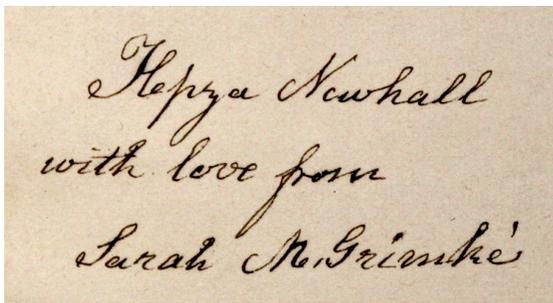
First edition of Sarah Grimké's translation and abridgement of Alphonse de Lamartine's *Jeanne d'Arc* (1852).

Sarah Moore Grimké (1792 – 1873) was an abolitionist and one of the earliest and most important suffragists. Grimké and her siblings,

including her younger sister Angelina (1805 – 1879), grew up on a plantation in South Carolina; Grimké devoted her adult life to abolitionism in part due to the injustice and violence of slavery that she had witnessed firsthand. Grimké also delivered lectures on abolitionism and women's suffrage to mixed-gender audiences all over the country and frequently published letters and articles in periodicals like *The Liberator*. Both Angelina and Sarah Grimké were inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1998 and are described on



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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.”

In the preface to the present book, Grimké writes that Joan of Arc “seems to have been a being by herself, — a woman in all gentleness, tender yearnings, and fortitude sublime; a man in intellect, heroic daring, and loftiest aspiration; a warrior attending the highest military honors, and wearing them with utmost humility,” (p. 4).

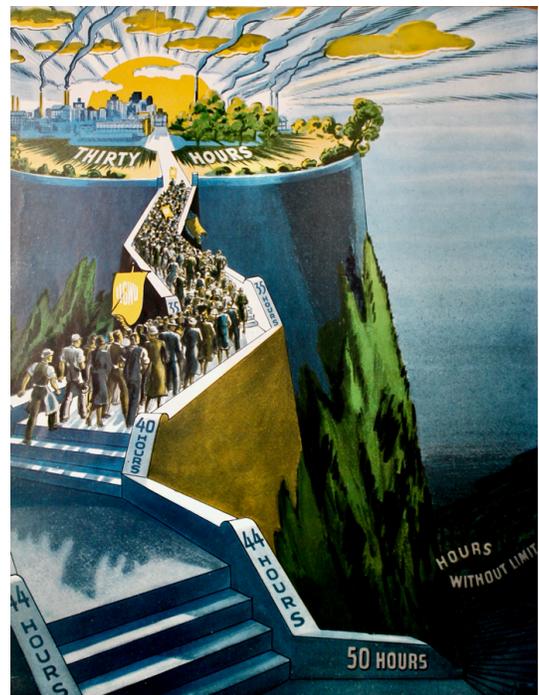


“Our Races Are Many, Our Aims Are One,”
The Pictorial History of One of the First Primarily Female Labor Unions

32. [INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.] *ILGWU Illustrated*. 23rd Convention, May 1937, Atlantic City, N.J. [Cover title.] [New York: Printed by ABCO Press, 1937].

12 in. by 15 in. [68] pp. All but two pages illustrated with drawings and black-and-white and sepia photo collages. With one full-page color illustration.

Maroon wrappers with lettering in gold, black, and red. Black comb binding. Some creasing to wrappers and a bit of rubbing to extremities. Black lettering bleeding a bit through to inside of front wrapper. A bit of dust soiling to first page. A very good, clean copy of an interesting item from one of the largest labor unions in the United States during the twentieth century and one of the first labor unions with a primarily female membership.



\$600

First edition of this pictorial history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The illustrations in the present item include a photo collage of garment workers across five continents, emblazoned with the slogan “Our Races Are Many, Our Aims Are One”; a photo of police officers standing over the bodies of workers killed during the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire; and several pages showing striking workers, mostly women. There are also images spotlighting the parties and sports teams of the ILGWU; stage plays written starring workers; and a full page dedicated to the Puerto Rican branch of the union.

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The ILGWU was founded in New York in 1900 from a coalition of seven local unions. The majority of the workers who made up the ILGWU were women, and many were recent immigrants from Italy, Poland, and Russia, as well as Black Americans and some East and Southeast Asian and Latino workers. The present item chronicles the activities and progress of the ILGWU in the



Item #32

intervening thirty-seven years as the organization grew exponentially the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire in 1911, nearly dissolved during the Depression, and grew to over 300,000 members by 1935.

The preface to the present work proclaims, "Our International Union has a rich and inspiring heritage of courage, idealism, and vision...It offers equality to all races and creeds. We fight today for social and economic justice and human rights; our ultimate objective is the building of a happier world for all mankind."



Catalogue for Women Showcasing Fine Books, Household Tools, and Technology,
Illustrated with Hundreds of Woodcuts

33. [LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] *Premium Catalogue of the Ladies' Home Journal 1893-94*. Philadelphia: The Curtis Publishing Company, 1893.

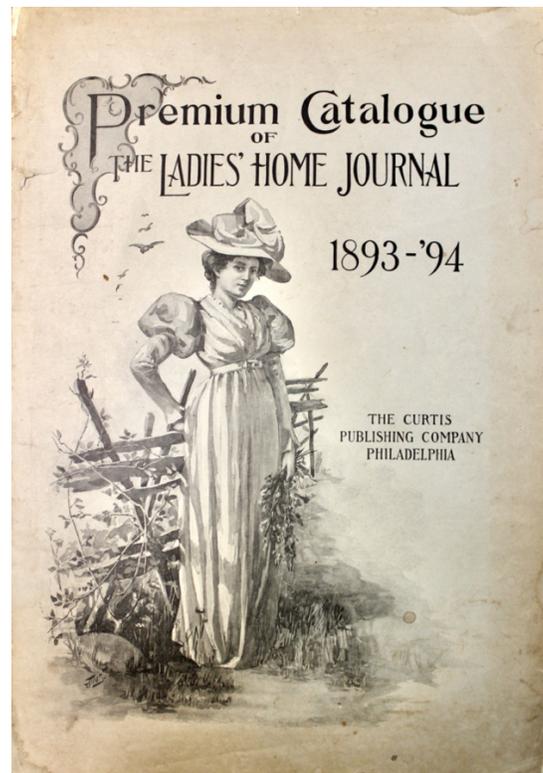
Folio. 28 pp. With photo reproductions and hundreds of woodcut text illustrations.

Printed paper wrappers with a large engraved illustration of a woman. Lacking rear wrapper. Some light dampstaining to edges of wrappers. Slight foxing to front cover. Uniform toning due to paper quality. Some chipping to spine. A good copy of a fragile, scarce item.

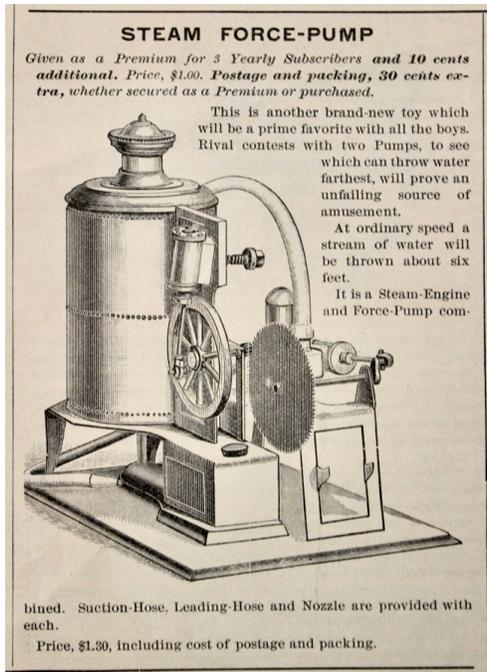
\$225

First printing.

Along with the standard fare of things like clothes and jewelry boxes, the present catalogue showcases working model steamboats and miniature engines, magic lantern projectors, and a multitool with interchangeable heads described as "a most convenient and useful article for wives and daughters," (p. 25). Ten pages of the catalogue advertise an illustrated list of books for sale: gift books in decorative bindings, an illustrated quarter vellum edition of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Eliza Bisbee Duffey's feminist health manual *What Women Should Know*, an interesting volume titled *The Women's Manual of Parliamentary Law*, and Helen



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Item #33

Hunt Jackson's *Ramona*. Sets and series like the novels of Louisa May Alcott, the Henty Library of Historical Adventure, Macaulay's *History of England*, and Ridpath's *United States History* are also offered.

An interesting advertisement in the catalogue informs readers that the *Ladies' Home Journal* offers full scholarships to the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. The advertisement is illustrated with photograph reproductions of the campus, a student's dorm room, and class of students drawing a shirtless male model. Over a hundred scholarships to girls from twenty-four different states had been awarded.

OCLC records only one copy (University of Washington).



Travel Narrative of "an Adventuress, an Observer...and a Model British Lady" in Honduras

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

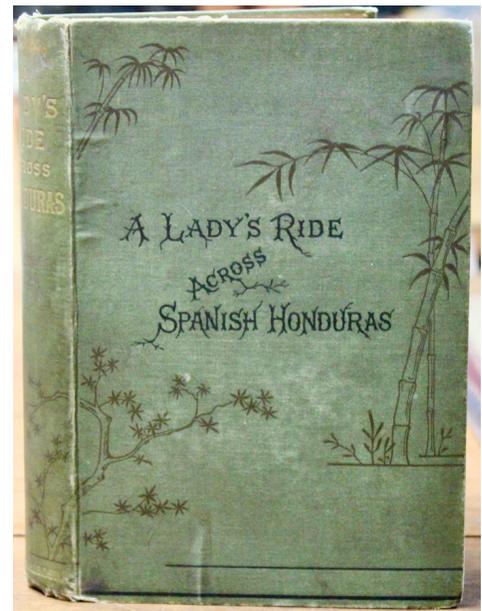
Octavo. 319 pp., 24 pp. [publisher's catalogue]. With a sepia frontispiece and five sepia plates.

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

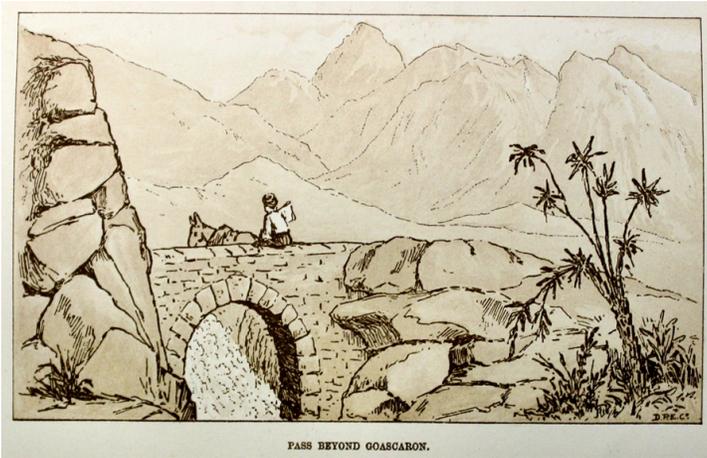
First edition.

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 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).



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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



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“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).

Hanher, Jude E. *Women Through Women's Eyes: Latin American Women in Nineteenth-Century Travel Accounts*. Rowman & Littlefield, 1998.

Lara, José I. “Gendered National Bodies & Racial Difference in *A Lady's Ride Across Spanish Honduras*,” *Humanities Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 2 (2018), pp. 205-222.



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

35. [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).

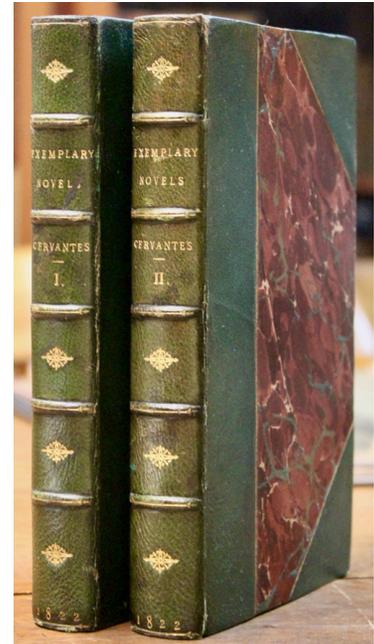
In the chapter "Englishing Cervantes' Exemplary Novels," Frances Luttikhuisen describes the present translation as "well worth analyzing" because "it belongs to the general nineteenth century movement of literary expurgations, more specifically, to the period... [called] female-authored Moral-Domestic fiction," (p. 89). It is possible, based on Luttikhuisen'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 Luttikhuisen, "Englishing Cervantes' Exemplary Novels." In *The Cervantean Heritage: Reception and Influence of Cervantes in Britain* (2009), pp. 84-94.



Item #35



**“Women Have Gradually Conquered the Motorcar...
Their Fear of Gasoline and Monkey Wrenches has Vanished”**

36. “The Motor Diary of a Modern Woman.” [Detroit, Michigan: Lincoln Motor Co., Ford Motor Co., December 1939]. [with :] “Travel in Comfort.” [Detroit, Michigan: Lincoln Motor Co., Ford Motor Co., April 1940.]

Two brochures, quarto (8 ½” by 11”). [8] pp. All pages fully illustrated in color. Both of these car dealership showroom brochures advertise V-12 Lincoln Zephyr luxury cars to women.

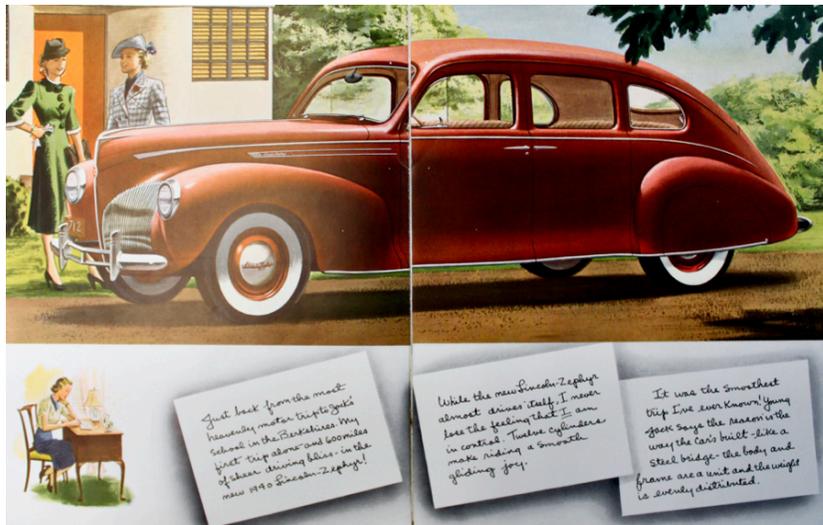
Flexible glossy card paper wrappers and leaves. A bit of light wear to the back of “Travel in Comfort” and two small strips of toning at spine fold of “Motor Diary.” Still a bright, near-fine set.

\$375

First edition of “Motor Diary” and probably the first edition of “Travel in Comfort.” Dates from codes in the bottom corners of back covers: 12-39 for “Motor Diary,” which corresponds with the December 1939 unveiling of the Lincoln Zephyr Line; and 4-40 for “Travel in Comfort.”

Both of these brochures focus on the luxury, comfort, and practicality of the Lincoln Zephyr line. Both brochures feature stylish women taking to the roads, though "Motor Diary" focuses on an independent woman exploring alone and the other shows a woman on a road trip with her family.

In "Femininity and the Electric Car," Virginia Scharff explains that car companies marketed gas cars toward men and electric cars toward women until about 1915. "Women were presumed to be too weak, timid, and fastidious to want to drive noisy, smelly gasoline-powered cars," Scharff writes. As the 1920s approached, however, more women sought out gas cars, which were better at

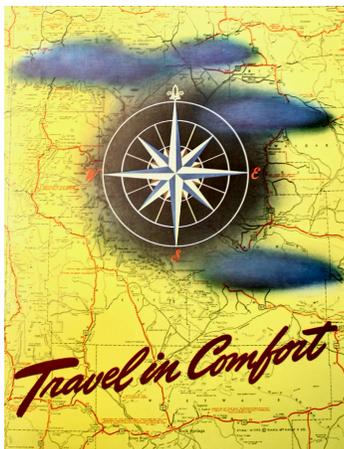


Item #36

handling rough roads, long distances, and high speeds than electrics and ended up being far more practical. Scharff also quotes a 1915 magazine article, which reads: "Starting a few years go with a little timid venturing on the boulevards in their electrics, women have gradually conquered the motorcar... Their fear of gasoline and monkey wrenches has vanished."

OCLC records one copy of "Motor Diary" (at the Winterthur Museum in Delaware) and none of "Travel in Comfort."

Virginia Scharff. "Femininity and the Electric Car," in *Taking the Wheel: Women and the Coming of the Motor Age* (University of New Mexico Press, 1992), pp. 35-49.



Item #36



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

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

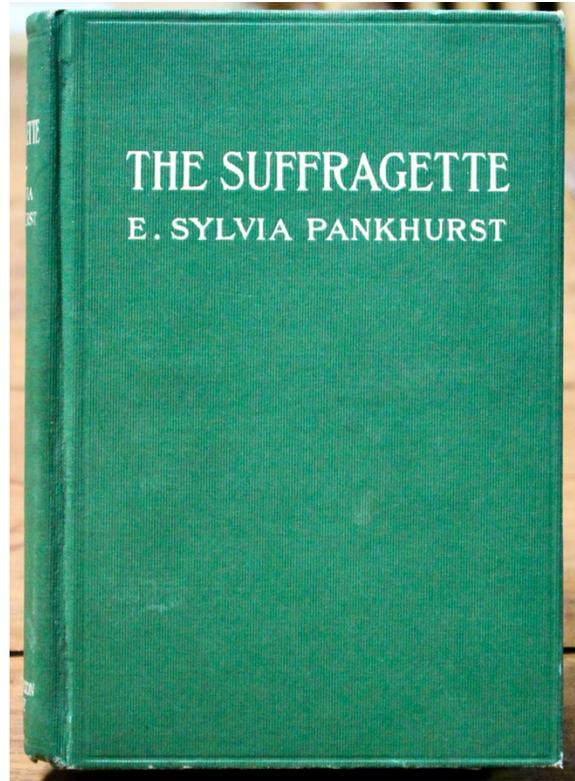
Octavo. [8] pp., pp. [1-2], 3-517. With frontispportrait and 31 photograph plates, plus two unnumbered full-page reprintings of other political material (a 1908 political cartoon and an undated Women's Social and Political Union event announcement) after pages 236 and 262.

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

\$850

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

After being expelled from the Women's Social and Political Union in 1913 over her vocal support for the Dublin Lockout, E. Sylvia Pankhurst (1882-1960) founded the East London Federation of Suffragettes, which she renamed the Women's Suffrage Federation and then the Workers' Socialist Federation as its goals evolved. During World War I, Pankhurst's newspaper *The Woman's Dreadnought* was considered one of the leading sources for information on anti-war organizing.



Item #37



Sylvia Pankhurst designing a part of the decorations of the Prince's Skating Rink

Item #37

Pankhurst lived the last five years of her life in Ethiopia, where she organized against fascism and colonialism and edited a periodical, the *Ethiopia Observer*. When Pankhurst died in Ethiopia, the emperor insisted that she be given a state funeral, and she was buried in a special plot reserved for the nation's heroes. Along with *The Suffragette*, Pankhurst wrote *The Suffragette Movement* (1931) and *The Home Front* (1932), and many of her articles and essays were collected by editor Katherine Dodd in *A Sylvia Pankhurst Reader* (1993).

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

Oxford DNB.



**By the First Missionary Organization Managed Entirely by Women,
With Dozens of Photographs of Missionaries in India, Jamaica, China & More**

38. POUNDS, Mattie [compiler]. *Views from the Mission Fields of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.* Showing Pictures of Some of the Missionaries, Mission Buildings, Natives, Idols, Customs, etc. [Indianapolis, Indiana?:] Christian Woman's Board of Missions, [ca. 1900-1910].

10¾ in by 7¾ inches. [32] pp. With black-and-white reproductions of photographs, drawings, and maps on every page, including dozens of portraits of missionaries. Also with images of people at work and in their homes in India, Jamaica, China, Mexico, and Puerto Rico, including Indian and Chinese converts to Christianity.

Cream-colored textured paper wrappers, stapled, with red printed fleur-de-lys border and gilt lettering (cover title: "Work and Workers in the Mission Fields of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions"). A bit of light toning around staples at spine. Faint toning to edges of wrappers, but overall a very clean, bright, near-fine copy of a scarce item.



\$200

Item #38

Third edition. At least six editions were published in total. All editions were undated, with a date range of 1900-1920 on OCLC listings. Note that all copies would have had to predate 1919, as that was the year the Christian Woman's Board of Missions and several other organizations were consolidated into the United Christian Missionary Society. All editions are scarce, with only one copy of the present edition on OCLC (in Tennessee) and only two copies of the second edition (one also in Tennessee and one in Kentucky). OCLC lists no copies indicated to be the first edition.



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The Christian Woman's Board of Missions was founded in 1874 by the American Christian Missionary Society. It was the first missionary organization of its type to be managed entirely by women. Mattie E. Pounds (d. 1917) was a member of its executive committee, serving as the secretary and then superintendent of the Young People's Department of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. She died in Shanghai after three years of mission work in China.



A Royal Copy, Likely Gifted by the Author to Prince William Henry, Brother of George III

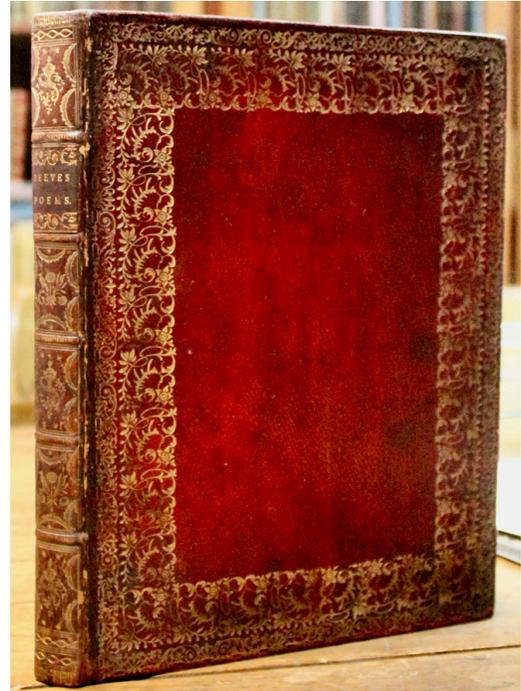
39. REEVES, Eliza. *Poems on Various Subjects*...Dedicated (by Permission) to His Grace the Duke of Manchester. London: Printed for the Author, and Sold by C. Dilly, in the Poultry, 1780.

Quarto. xvii, 1-96, 99-162, 161-224 pp. Despite odd pagination, work is continuous and complete.

Contemporary red straight grain morocco with elaborate gilt borders and spine. Binding is overall very bright and attractive despite some light rubbing and toning. Front hinge a bit tender. All edges gilt. Marbled endpapers with the bookplates on both pastedowns of Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester (1743 – 1805), younger brother of George III; and Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester (1176 – 1834), who inherited his father's library. Some light foxing to leaves but overall quite clean and fresh. A large, crisp, near-fine copy, with royal provenance.

\$2,000

First edition, apparently of the author's only work. Though there is no inscription in the present item, it is likely that this copy was gifted by Eliza Reeves directly to Prince William Henry, as Reeves was obviously very well connected and may have been his friend or acquaintance. The work is dedicated to George Montagu, Duke of Manchester (1737–1788), and includes a prefatory poem addressed to the Duchess of Manchester. The Duchess subscribed for ten copies, as did the Earl of Camden, the Earl and Countess of Ludlow, and the Earl and Countess of Shelburne. Richard Brinsley Sheridan and his wife also subscribed, likely because they knew the author personally.



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Item #39

Eliza Reeves reflects her interest in British imperial history in the present work with poems on naval officers like Sir Hyde Parker and Admiral Augustus Keppel, army officers like General James Wolfe, and several poems themed around the West Indies. She also writes about the death of David Garrick. (See Jackson, *Romantic Poetry by Women*, p. 266.)

The bookplates here are identified in Brian North Lee's *British Royal Bookplates*. Lee notes that William Frederick would add his plate (Lee, 168) at the end of a book that bore his father's plate (Lee, 167a) in the front. Their joint library was sold at Sotheby's in July and August of 1835.

ESTC records three copies in England (the British Library, Cambridge, the Bodleian) and six in the United States (the Huntington, Library Company of Philadelphia, McMaster University, UC Berkeley, UCLA, and the University of Chicago).



The First Psychology Textbook Written by a Woman Expressly for Women

40. RICORD, Elizabeth. *Elements of the Philosophy of Mind, Applied to the Development of Thought and Feeling*. By Mrs. Elizabeth Ricord, Principal of the Geneva Female Seminary. Geneva: John N. Bogert, 1840.

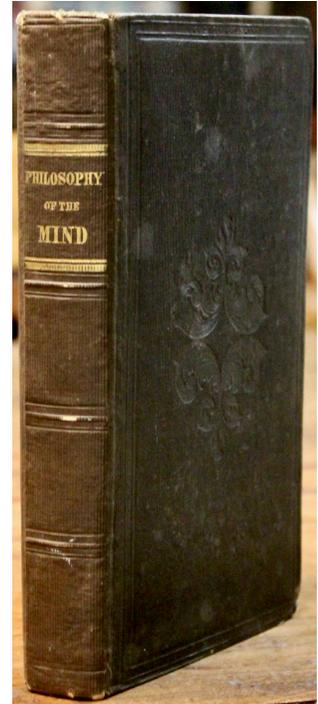
Octavo. [vi], [1], [1, blank], 408 pp. Errata slip tipped-in.

Publisher's brown cloth, ruled and stamped in blind, gilt-lettered spine in five compartments. Slight wear to corners, a few small chips to crown and tail of spine, cloth lightly soiled. Some foxing, errata slip a bit toned. Minor tear to lower corner of pp. 369-370, with no loss of text. contemporary ink inscription on front flyleaf. A very good copy.

\$950

First edition of the first comprehensive textbook of psychology written expressly for female students.

Elizabeth Stryker Ricord (1788-1865) was an American educator, the wife of Jean Baptiste Ricord (1777-1837) and the mothers of author Frederick William Ricord (1819-1897) and lawyer and traveler John Ricord (1813-1861). She was educated by private tutors and opened a seminary for young women in Geneva, New York in 1829. She served as its principal until 1840. The seminary offered a more rigorous curriculum than was typically offered to female students and included courses in philosophy, composition, and foreign languages. A few years later, she moved to Newark, where she became involved with charity work and founded the Newark Orphan Asylum. The present work is based on the lecture notes that Ricord used for teaching mental philosophy at the Geneva Female Seminary. (See the Geneva Historical Society's entry on Elizabeth Ricord.)



Item #40



With Photo Reproductions of Students in a Master's Program for Female Church Workers

41. *Saint Margaret's House*. [Brochure showcasing the campus and amenities of an Episcopal Church training school for female church workers from 1909 to 1966.] Berkeley, California: Saint Margaret's House, [ca. 1950].

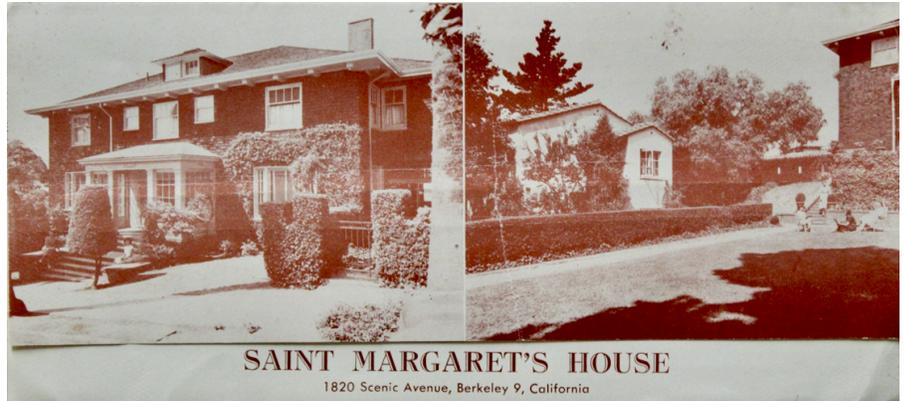
8½ in. by 11 in., folded in thirds lengthwise. [6] pp. Triptych printed in sepia with five reproductions from photos of the students and campus of Saint Margaret's House. Also with an illustration of a proposed Memorial Chapel to be built in the campus garden.

Glossy paper brochure. Some light creasing. A very good copy of a scarce item.

\$100

First edition. This brochure was likely printed around 1950: though the main campus building had always been called Saint Margaret's House, the institution did not formally adopt the name until 1950.

Saint Margaret's House opened adjacent to UC Berkeley as a deaconess training program in 1909 and later expanded to train missionaries, religious educators in parishes and dioceses, and instructors at colleges and Episcopal boarding schools as well. Saint Margaret's granted master's degrees in Christian Education and offered classes not just on its own campus but also at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific and the Pacific School of Religion. Graduates of the institution found posts at mission stations on reservations, in Alaska, and abroad in East and Southeast Asia, Brazil, Liberia, and more.



Item #41



**The First Full Translation of the Bible Published by a Woman:
A “Challenge” to the KJV and “The First Feminist Bible”**

42. [SMITH, Julia Evelina, translator.] *The Holy Bible: Containing the Old and New Testaments; Translated Literally from the Original Tongues.* Hartford, Conn: American Publishing Company, 1876.

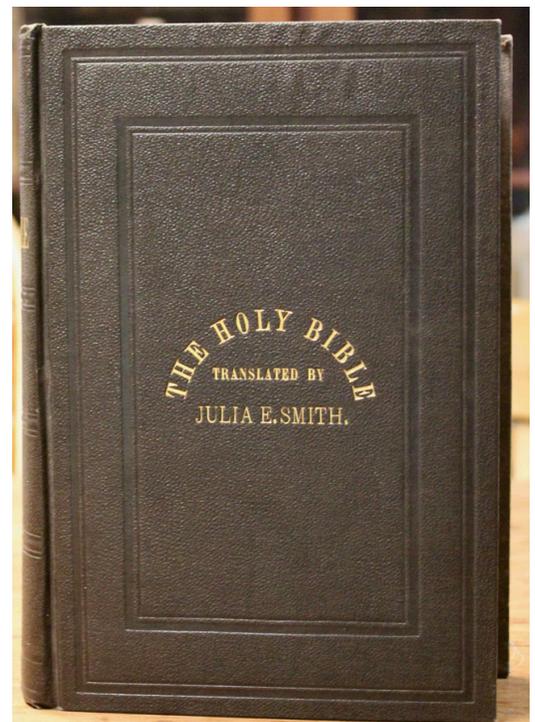
Large octavo. [2], [1-3], 4-892, [1-3], 4-276. Pagination restarts at 1 for the New Testament.

Dark brown cloth ruled in blind and titled in gilt with gilt spine. Strip of dampstaining, about 1½ inches wide, along fore-edge of lower board. Red speckled edges. A very good, bright, and fresh copy of the first full translation of the Bible ever published by a woman.

\$8,500

First edition.

Julia Evelina Smith (1792-1886) and her sister Abby Hadassah Smith (1797-1879) independently funded the publication of the present work, which was the first full translation of the Bible ever published by a woman. In her article “The First Feminist Bible,” Madeline B. Stern notes that Julia Smith, who spent about eight years of her life in dedicated translation of the Bible, also completed four other unpublished translations: one from Hebrew, two from Greek and one from Latin (p. 24).



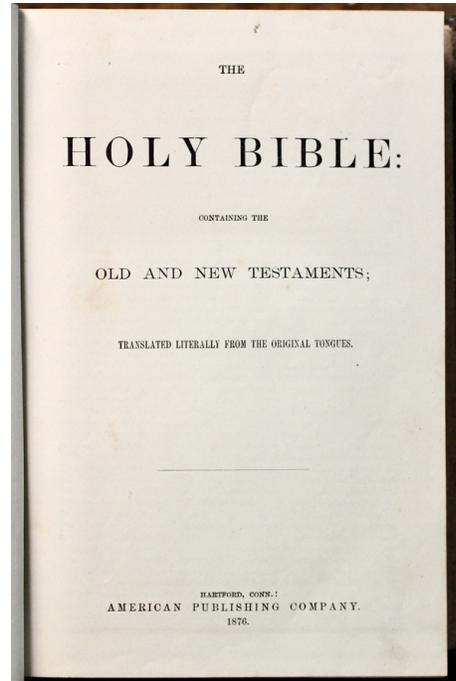
Item #42

In “A Suffragist’s Bible,” Lewis Perry summarized the style of Smith’s translation: “Smith’s goal was a plain, accurate text. . . . She avoided archaic language. She did not

bowdlerize, invent, or embroider...The true meaning came from the reader's struggle to comprehend rather than the translator's substitutions or interpretations," (p. 454). This summary echoes Smith's own statement about her goals in the preface to the present work: "The work is given in types, in figures, in parables and dark sayings, a knowledge of which is gained, as all other knowledge is gained, by the desire to learn it," (p. 1).

Later criticism of Smith's translation addressed the literalism of the text, but, as Emily Sampson argues in *Her Works Shall Praise Her: The Biblical Translations of Julia E. Smith*, the literalism of the text was an important stylistic, theological, and personal decision. As an adherent of the Sandemanian church, an American sect of the Church of Scotland that upheld conformity with early Christian tradition, Smith prized historically accurate meaning in her translation "for reasons of piety" (Sampson, p. 107). Sampson notes as well that Smith wanted to "challenge" the King James Version through her divergences from its language and format (p. 107). Another of Smith's stylistic choices was to include books omitted from the Protestant canon (Perry, p. 454). She also organized her translation according to the order of the Tanakh, which ends with Chronicles, as opposed to the usual Christian organization that places Chronicles before the Book of Ezra and ends on the Book of Malachi.

Modern critics celebrate Smith's translation as a landmark in feminist Bible scholarship. Smith herself saw the translation as a text that would "give a spur to the feminist movement by offering proof of one woman's accomplishments," (Stern, p. 27). Indeed, Smith's translation is a testament to the hard work of both Julia and Abby, along with the women at the American Publishing Company who had composed, printed, proofread, marketed, and sold the book (Stern, p. 28). In an 1875 letter, Abby and Julia Smith wrote of the translation and its feminist goals: "We thought it might help our cause to have it known that a woman could do more than any man has ever done," (Stern, p. 27). The Julia Smith Bible was truly what Stern called a "feminist Bible" and remains a milestone in women's history.



Item #42

Herbert, in Darlowe & Moule, 2002.

Perry, Lewis. "Review: A Suffragist's Bible," p. 454, *The Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (July 2009), pp. 452-455.

Sampson, Emily. *Her Works Shall Praise Her: The Biblical Translations of Julia E. Smith*.

Stern, Madeline B. "The First Feminist Bible: The Alderney Edition, 1876," in *The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, Vol. 34, No. 1 (January 1977), pp. 23-30.



Edited by the First Woman to Completely Translate the Bible into English

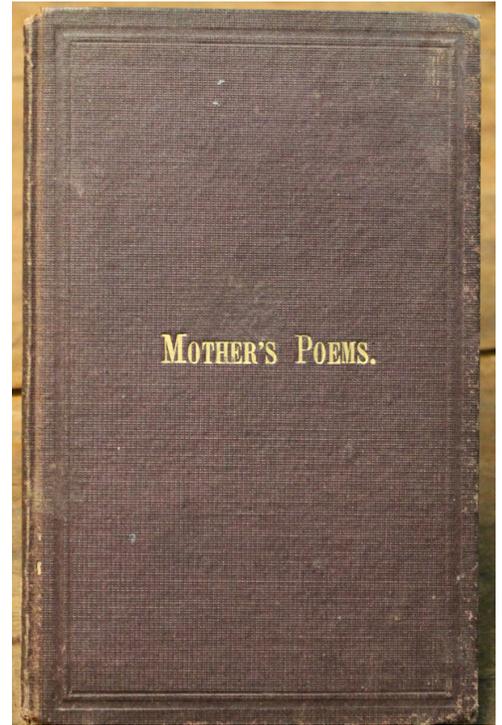
43. SMITH, Julia E[velina] and Hannah H[adassah]. *Selections from the Poems of Mrs. Hannah H. Smith*, by her Daughter, Julia E. Smith, the Only Survivor of the Family. Hartford, Conn: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, 1881.

Twelvemo. [7] pp., pp. 6-55.

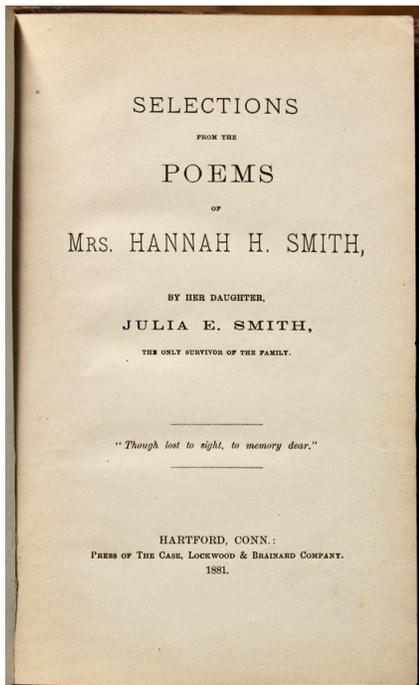
Publisher's purple cloth lettered in gilt (cover title: *Mother's Poems*). Some rubbing to spine and a bit of soiling to cloth. Green endpapers. Front free endpaper coming loose. Contemporary pencil signature on preliminary blank and a second pencil signature on front free endpaper of "Pamela Hale," possibly the Washington State businesswoman and educator Pamela Case Hale (1834-1915). A bit of foxing and some light toning to pages, but overall a very good, clean, and tight copy of a rare book edited by the first woman to completely translate the Bible into English.

\$2,500

First edition of this rare work by Julia Evelina Smith (1792-1886), a suffragist and the first woman to publish her own complete translation of the Bible. Julia's sister, the suffragist Abby Hadassah Smith (1797-1879), was the original collector of the poems, which were written by their mother Hannah Hadassah Smith (1767-1850). Some of the poems collected here were written by Hannah in Italian and translated by Julia.



Item #43



Item #43

According to Julia's introduction to the present work, Hannah was an astronomy enthusiast who was well-versed in Latin, French, and Italian. Most of the poems are in response to psalms and books of the Bible, and several, including "To Julia" (pp. 31-32), include Scottish slang that reflects the roots of the family and their involvement in the Sandemanian sect of the Church of Scotland. The present book offers a perspective on the later work of Julia E. Smith, as well as on her relationships and collaboration with her family. All the women of the Smith family, including Abby and Julia's three older sisters, were inducted into the Connecticut Women's Hall of Fame in 1994 for their commitment to suffrage, women's education, and abolitionism.

OCLC lists one physical copy of this work (at Yale).



Chromolithographed Sheet Music for the Rational Dress Movement's "Bloomer Balls"

44. [WALLERSTEIN, Anton, composer.] "Bloomer, or New Costume Polka." Arranged for the Piano Forte by Edward Le Roy. [Cover title.] New York: Firth Pond & Co., Published Under the Patronage of the Bloomers, 1851.

Quarto (10³/₄" by 14"). 6 pp.

Original paper self-wrappers, stitched, with a bright and attractive chromolithograph of a woman dressed in the "Bloomer suit," which was developed in 1851 by the American dress reformer Libby Smith Miller (1822 – 1911). Some toning and dust soiling to wrappers and some offsetting from musical notation inside. A very good copy of an important pictorial item from the advent of the Victorian rational dress movement.

\$250

First edition.

The dress reform movement began around the 1850s and developed mostly in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom into the early twentieth century. The goal of the movement was to give women options in simplified, comfortable, and less restrictive clothing. The Bloomer suit was one such option. The ensemble, first worn by Libby Smith Miller, was inspired by women's apparel in Southwest and Central Asia and consisted of billowy trousers, a tight sleeveless vest rather than a painful and dangerous corset, and a short dress with a loose skirt. The style was adopted by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and popularized by reformer and periodical editor Amelia Bloomer in 1856.



Item #44

In *Reforming Women's Fashion*, Patricia Anne Cunningham explains that the Bloomer style was widely ridiculed in magazines as unattractive and inappropriate; unsurprisingly, *Punch* published rude caricatures of the Bloomers and took particular issue with women wearing trousers. At the same time, however, Bloomer dress was adopted and vocally supported by many women. The style inspired a wave of Bloomer societies, lectures on the benefits of Bloomer dress, and "Bloomer balls" where reformers danced to the Bloomer Schottische, Quadrille, Waltz, and, of course, the Bloomer Polka (p. 67). Cunningham notes that the sheet music for Bloomer songs, like the present item, showcased favorable representations of "exotic versions of the Bloomer costume" (p. 67).

OCLC records four copies: NY State Library, Yale, University of Michigan, and BYU.

Cunningham, Patricia Anne. *Reforming Women's Fashion, 1850-1920*. Kent State University Press, 2003.



With a Letter from One of the First American Quakers
to Anthony Wilhelm Boehm, Court Chaplain to the Prince of Denmark

45. WEBB, Elizabeth. *A Letter from Elizabeth Webb to Anthony William Boehm, With His Answer.* Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by Joseph Crukshank, 1781.

Twelvemo. 44 pp. (including wrappers).

Printed self-wrappers, disbound, with stitching holes at inner margins. Uniform toning due to paper quality, and some foxing. A good copy of an important work by one of the earliest known American Quaker writers, as well as one of the first women circulating their writing in the colonies.

\$450

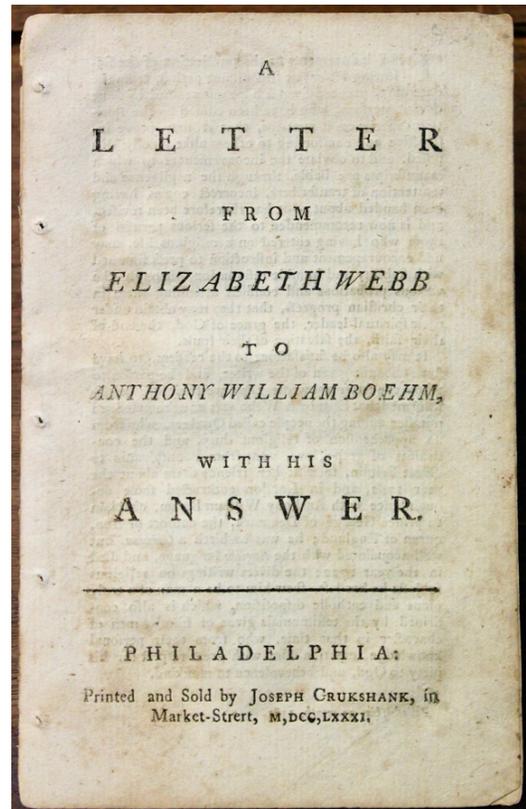
First edition. Four later editions were also published, including two German language editions (also published in Philadelphia). The German editions were published in 1783 and 1798, and two later English language editions were published in 1802 and 1806. The letters printed here were originally exchanged in 1712 and seem to have circulated in some form in the intervening years, though not from this publisher. The preface states that the present printing of the letters had been revised to update the "incorrect copies" that had been distributed previously from other sources.

The two letters here were exchanged between Anthony Wilhelm Boehm (1673-1722), the Lutheran minister and court chaplain to the Prince of Denmark, and Quaker minister Elizabeth Webb (*née* Hoopes, 1663-1726). Webb had been drawn to Quakerism during her youth, while growing up in a more traditional Protestant family, and eventually became a certified minister before relocating from England to Philadelphia in 1697. Her letter recounts to Boehm her process of spiritual discovery, and the motivation that spurred her to leave England and preach in the colonies. Boehm's response is considerably shorter than Webb's initial letter, comprising only the final two pages of the present item, though he expresses mutual respect and gratitude for her story.

The work of Webb has recently been collected and published in *The Writings of Elizabeth Webb: A Quaker Missionary in America*, edited by Rachel Cope and Zachary McLeod Hutchins (Penn State University Press, 2019).

Sabin 102212.

Evans 34973.



Item #45



From the Library of a Member of the Woman's Relief Corps,
An Advocacy Organization for Union Army Nurses

46. WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS. *The Pennsylvania Memorial Home Cook Book*. Compiled from Recipes Contributed by Members of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. Published for the Benefit of the Memorial Home, Brookville, PA...Tidioute, [Pennsylvania]: News Steam Printing House, 1891.

Octavo. 212 pp., [4, blank for notes], pp. 213-224, [4, blank for notes], pp. 225-240. With woodcut on title-page.

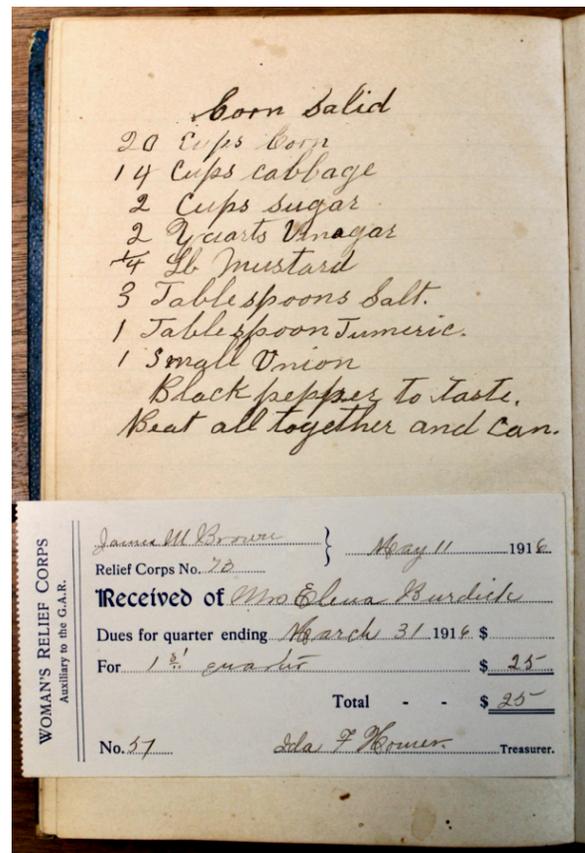
Publisher's blue cloth, somewhat rubbed at joints and extremities. Some marginal toning and some toning on a few pages where newspaper clippings had been laid in. The previous owner, Elena Burdick, filled in several of the blank pages with her own recipes. Included with this book is a collection of twelve newspaper clippings, five additional leaves of manuscript recipes, a shopping list for herbal medicines, and a 1916 Woman's Relief Corps dues invoice made out to Burdick by Ida F. Homer, Treasurer. A very good, tight copy from the library of a WRC member, with accompanying contemporary material.

\$600

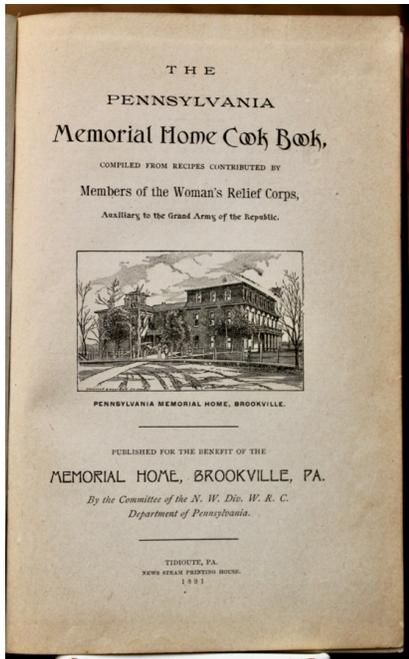
The Woman's Relief Corps was founded in 1883 as an auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, an advocacy group for veterans of the Union Army. The WRC specifically focused on establishing pensions for the women who provided medical care to the Union Army and on supporting the families of soldiers who had been killed or injured during the Civil War. In 1892, the WRC and its president, Annie Wittenmeyer (1827-1900), successfully lobbied Congress to pass the Army Nurses Pension Law, which granted pensions to Wittenmeyer and other Civil War nurses. Some state chapters of the WRC, like the New York chapter and the Pennsylvania chapter, operated care homes for elderly veterans, army nurses, and their families. The Pennsylvania Memorial Home was the first veteran's home in the state and is still operational as the WRC Senior Services.

As the decades passed since the end of the Civil War, the WRC broadened their goals and advocated for women's suffrage and other women's rights issues. The organization operates today as the National Women's Relief Corps, a historical society dedicated to remembering the contributions of women to the Union Army.

Elena Burdick (1861-1936) was an active member of the James M. Brown Post of the WRC in Chautauqua County, New York. Her husband, William H. Burdick (1840-1923), was a Union Army veteran and amputee who lived for years in the Pennsylvania Memorial Home.



Item #46



Item #46

Ida F. Homer is listed in both the 1911 and 1914 issues of the *Journal of the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps* as a Delegate of the New York chapter and as a resident of Jamestown, Chautauqua County. Based on the invoice included in the present collection, she must have acted as Treasurer of the chapter in 1916, though we have been unable to find any more information about her involvement in the WRC in that year specifically.

OCLC lists four copies: one in Kansas (Kansas State University) and three in Pennsylvania (Clarion University, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Library Company of Philadelphia).

John Philips Downs and Fenwick Y. Hedley. *History of Chautauqua County, New York, and Its People* (American Historical Society, 1921), pp. 389-391.

Journal of the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, 1911, p. 29; and 1914, also p. 29.



**Illustrated Memoir of a Groundbreaking Botanist and Mountaineer,
with an Autographed Note in Dutch by the Author**

47. VISSER-HOOFT, Jenny. *Among the Kara-Korum Glaciers in 1925*. London: Edward Arnold, 1926.

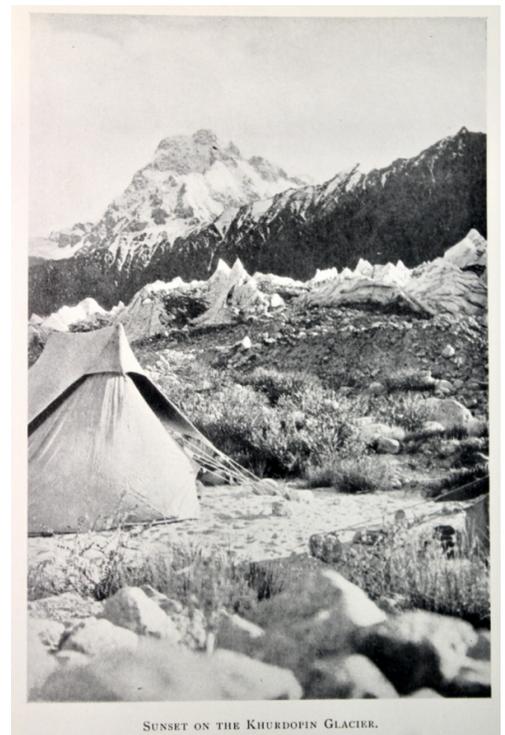
Octavo. x, 303 pp. With illustrations from photographs and a fold-out map.

Publisher's light blue cloth lettered in gilt on cover and spine. Light rubbing to edges of boards and some yellowing to edges of pages. Scattered foxing throughout, but text remains clear and very readable. Very clear illustrations throughout. A very good, very sound copy with a note, written in Dutch and signed by the author, affixed to the front pastedown.

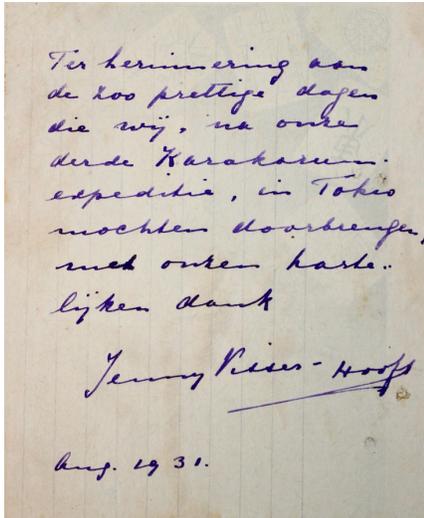
\$650

First edition of the account written by Visser-Hooft during one of the four expeditions she took with her husband to the the Karakoram Mountains, specifically to the Batura, Hispar, and Shimshal glaciers in Pakistan.

Jenny Visser-Hooft (1888-1939) was a Dutch mountaineer and writer who is best known for her research on the flora and



Item #47



Item #47

fauna of the Karakoram Glaciers. Her papers and photographs are housed in Amsterdam at the Royal Tropical Institute and the Tropenmuseum, respectively. Visser-Hoof was a member of the Dutch Alpine Club and served as the vice president of the Ladies' Alpine Club.

Signed copies of this book are scarce.



By the Women's Rights Activist and Nashoba Commune Founder

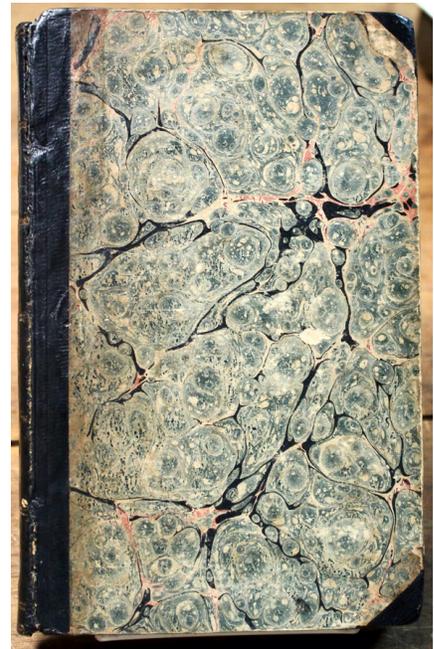
48. [WRIGHT, Frances]. *Views of Society and Manners in America; in a Series of Letters from that Country to a Friend in England, During the Years 1818, 1819, and 1820.* By an Englishwoman. New York: Printed for E. Bliss and E. White, 1821.

Octavo. xii, 387 pp.

Original half black morocco over marbled boards in red, green, and black; spine lettered in gilt. Front hinge expertly repaired. Some toning to boards. Later bookplate on front pastedown. Foxing throughout, as usual; overall a very good, tight copy of an important work.

\$850

First American edition with the author's additions and corrections from the first London edition. *Views of Society and Manners in America* is a memoir in letters by the Scottish-born abolitionist Frances Wright on government, culture, slavery, and women's rights in the United States.



Item #48

Frances Wright (1795-1852) became a citizen of the United States in 1825 and dedicated her life to advocating for women's rights, socialism, universal education, and the abolition of slavery. Wright was a playwright, newspaper editor, political lecturer, and memoirist, though her writing and public speaking were ardently opposed by many who thought her outspoken nature was inappropriate for a woman. Between 1825 and 1830, she attempted to establish the Nashoba Commune, a socialist utopian community in Tennessee where enslaved people could live and receive an education. The Nashoba Commune project was ultimately unsuccessful, but Wright is remembered as a dedicated social reformer, and was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1994.



“It is a Mistake to Suppose that Marriage Takes from the Wife the Control of Her Own Person”

49. WRIGHT, Henry C[larke]. *Marriage and Parentage: or, The Reproductive Element in Man, as a Means to his Elevation and Happiness*. Boston: Bela Marsh, 1855.

Twelvemo. 324 pp. With a frontispiece, text illustrations on four pages, and two plates.

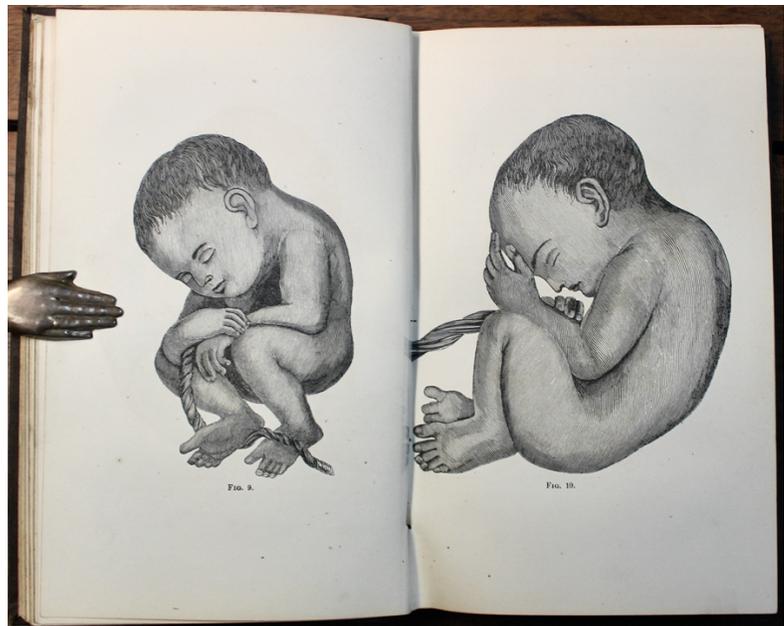
Publisher's brown cloth decoratively stamped in blind with leaves and acorns. Gilt-lettered spine. Some toning to cloth on lower board. A few gatherings slightly loosened. Some toning to endpapers and a rubber-stamped book shop label on front free endpaper. A bit of light foxing to the edges and margins of a few leaves, otherwise quite clean. A very good copy of an uncommon book.

\$600

Second edition, enlarged with an appendix titled “The Sexual Element: Its Natural Use – Its Abuse,” on the physical and moral damage caused by masturbation and excessive indulgence in sex. There was at least one later Boston edition, dated 1861, and a few UK editions of a later, 95-page pamphlet version under the same name. All editions are uncommon.

Henry Clarke Wright (1797-1870) was an abolitionist, an advocate for women's rights, and a friend of Angelina and Sarah Grimké. Wright was a supporter of John Brown and outspoken about his belief that militant resistance was necessary against slaveholders; his radical views on abolition eventually prompted his banning from the American Anti-Slavery Society. Wright also wrote and delivered lectures in 1865 on his support for universal suffrage, regardless of gender or race, at a time when only white men were permitted to vote.

In *Marriage and Parentage*, Wright expresses his progressive views on birth control, the equal standing of wives and husbands in marriage, and the bodily and sexual autonomy of women. He writes that “it is a mistake to suppose that marriage takes from the wife the control of her own person. It is a natural, inalienable right, that was ordained of God before human law was made, and can be annulled by no enactments of men...that wife is bound to fidelity to her own soul, at every cost,” (p. 201). Wright also argues that women should be able to freely divorce their husbands not only in cases of abuse but also in “all various manifestations of...the absence of love,” (p. 202).



Item #49



“Your Ideal Mate Does Not Marry for Convenience, but for LOVE”

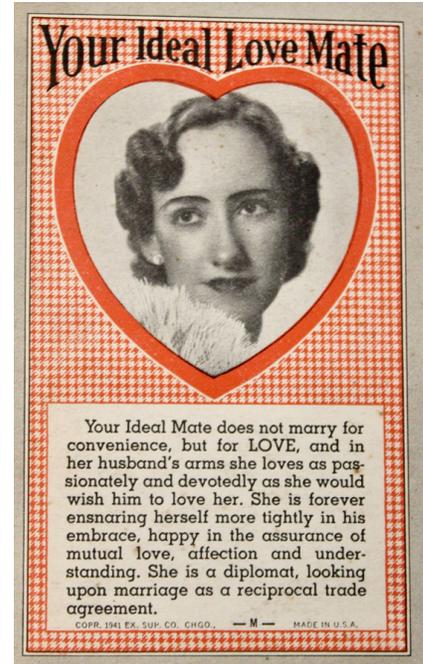
50. *Your Ideal Love Mate*. [Complete set of 20 arcade cards.] Chicago: Exhibit Supply Company, 1941.

20 cards, 3³/₈ inches by 5³/₈ inches. Each card with a heart-shaped photograph of a woman in a red border and a short description of the woman's appearance and the traits that make her “Your Ideal Love Mate.”

Each card is made of flexible light board printed with, along with the photographs and text, a red-and-white patterned background and a gray border. Some foxing to the edges of a few cards, but overall a bright, clean set of scarce arcade cards that offer a perspective into ideals of romance and womanhood in the early 1940s.

\$150

The Exhibit Supply Company issued collectible cards, which usually featured athletes and movie stars and were dispensed by machines in arcades, between 1921 and 1966. All the “Ideal Love Mate” cards seem to have been issued with a copyright date of 1941. These cards appeared in two sets of twenty, one set featuring women and one featuring men. The male versions now seem to appear much more frequently in commerce, though usually in sets of only four or five cards.



Item #50



Item #50

This series of cards presents the desirable traits of twenty different women. One card focuses on the reciprocity of an ideal relationship: “Your Ideal Mate does not marry for convenience, but for LOVE, and in her husband's arms she loves as passionately and devotedly as she would wish him to love her... She is a diplomat, looking upon marriage as a reciprocal trade agreement.”

Another card praises its subject's knowledge that “there is no man...who would not prefer sympathetic understanding, feminine allure, and eau de cologne to a well-cooked meal and the aroma of cabbage.” A third reads: “With this Ideal Mate you must get along without glamour...Good nature and the ability to take things as they come are powerful substitutes for glamour.”

