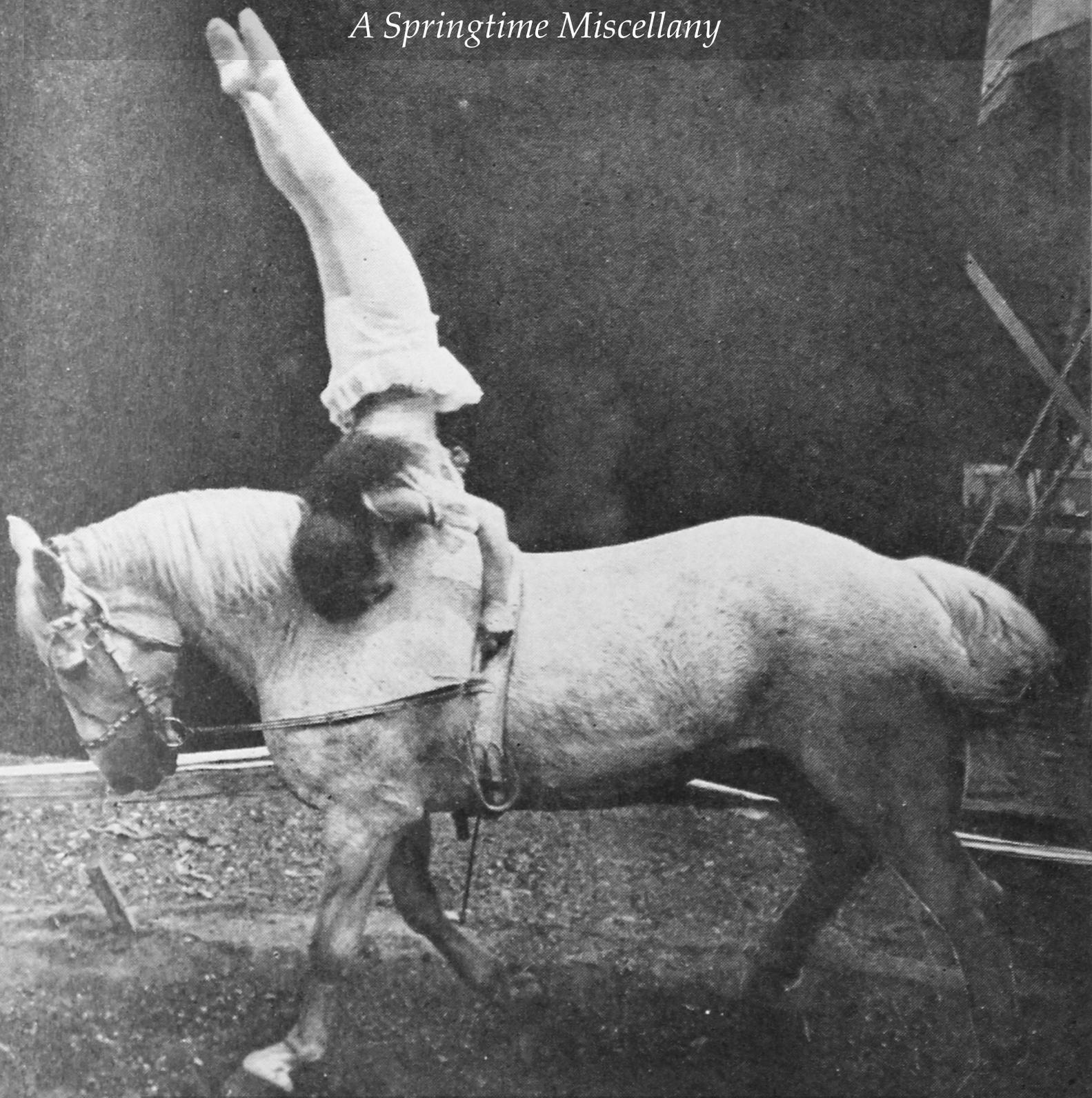


# Women's History Month & Beyond

*A Springtime Miscellany*



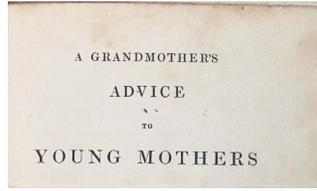
**Michael R. Thompson Rare Books**

8242 W. 3rd Street, Suite 230 ♦ Los Angeles, CA 90048  
mrtbksla@pacbell.net ♦ mrtbooksla.com ♦ (323) 658 - 1901



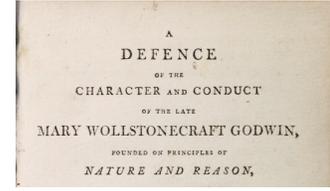
*Women's Suffrage:  
A History of Great Movement*

Millicent Fawcett  
Item #11



*A Grandmother's Advice to  
Young Mothers*

Margaret Jane King  
Item #18



*A Defence of the Character and  
Conduct of...*

Mary Wollstonecraft  
Item #34

## Women's History Month & Beyond

### *A Springtime Miscellany*

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

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

### *"I Am a Feminist First, Last and All the Time," The Later Years of the Fight for Women's Suffrage, Inscribed by the Author*

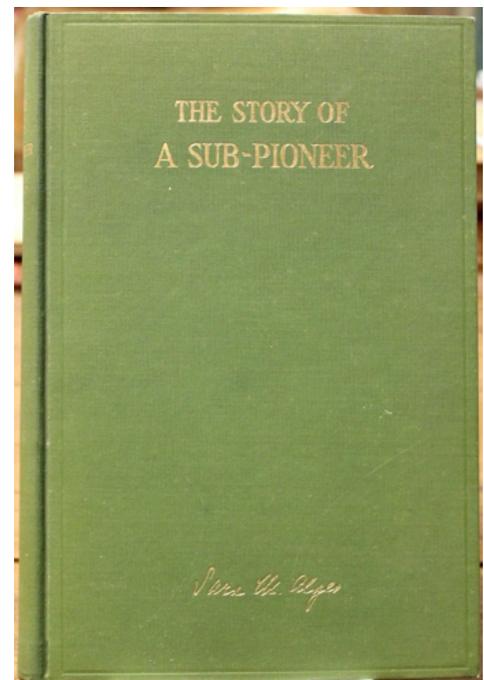
1. ALGEO, Sara M. *The Story of a Sub-Pioneer*. Providence, Rhode Island: Snow and Farnham, 1925.

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

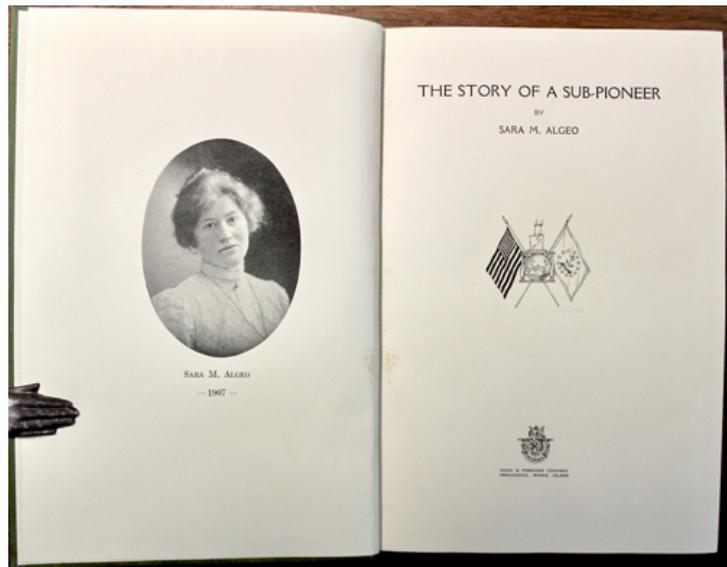
Publisher's light green cloth with gilt title. Back cover lightly soiled. Foxing to fore-edge; however, very clean and fresh throughout. A very good, tight copy inscribed by the author (September 20, 1937).

\$200

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



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



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





Advanced Art Guide for Young Women,  
Featuring Early Examples of George Baxter's Color Prints in a Book (McLean)

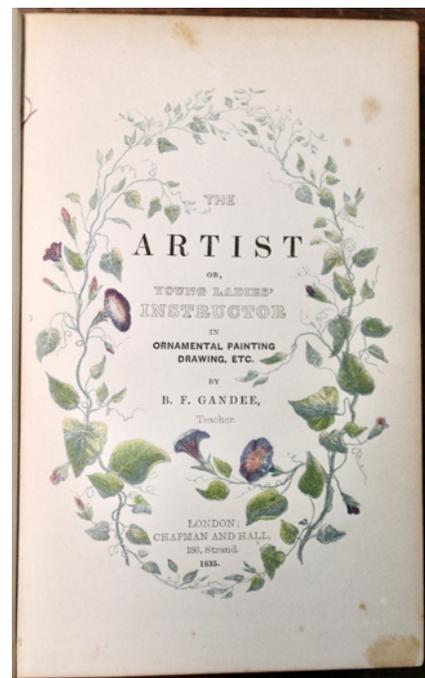
2. [BAXTER, George, printer.] GANDEE, B.F. *The Artist; or, Young Ladies' Instructor in Ornamental Painting, Drawing, etc.* Consisting of lessons in Grecian painting, Japan painting, Oriental tinting, mezzotinting, transferring, inlaying, and manufacturing ornamented articles for fancy fairs. London: Chapman and Hall, 1835.

Octavo. vii, 253, [2 ads] pp. With color frontispiece and additional title-page printed by George Baxter utilizing his newly patented method. Also with eighteen black-and-white lithographed plates by Day & Haghe, three vignette tailpieces, and over thirty text figures.

Publisher's brown cloth stamped in gilt. Some fading and light soiling. Chipping to head of spine. All edges gilt. Pale yellow endpapers. Very clean throughout despite light foxing to edges of some plates. A good, tight copy of this guide to illustration for young women, the fourth book to feature George Baxter's prints.

\$450

First edition. The present work is framed as a conversation between two girls, Ellen and Charlotte, and their mother. It provides an easy-to-understand guide to over half a dozen quite advanced illustration methods, with multiple informative plates representing each method.

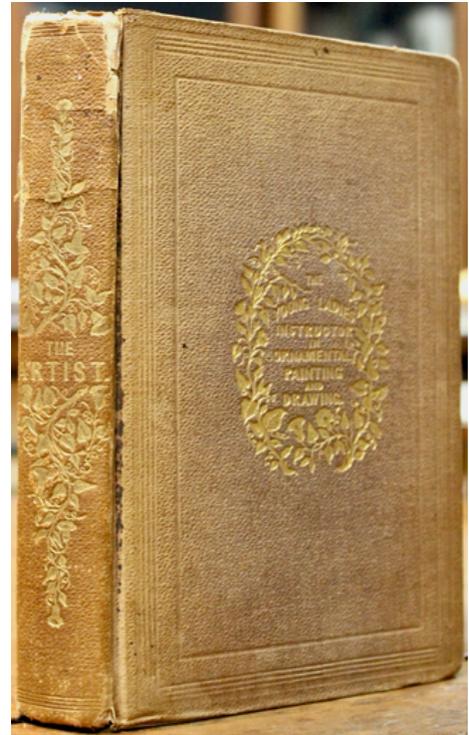


George Baxter (1804 – 1867), the inventor of commercially viable color printing, patented his new printing method in 1835, the same year the present work was published. McLean explains that

Baxter's patent "was for reproducing paintings in color by mean of printing by letterpress in oil inks from a succession of wood or metal relief blocks on a key printed either from a copper or steel plate or lithographic stone or zinc plate...This key, coupled with the number of printings (usually between ten and twenty, but sometimes as many as thirty), gave Baxter's prints the richness that none of his rivals ever attained and which still amazes us today. His other 'secrets'...were great skill in selecting the colors to be engraved, in engraving them, and in obtaining exact register in printing."

Gandee writes, "The frontispiece is a very successful specimen of a new Art...it is done by taking successive impressions from wood blocks; and when it is stated that no less than twelve are used in this instance, and consequently each plate goes through the press twelve times, some idea may be formed of the ingenuity and skill required to conduct so difficult a process," (p. vi).

McLean, Ruari. *Victorian Book Design*, pp. 37-39.



*Two plates showing the progress of an illustration.*



### The Career of a Blind Woman Traveling Book Agent With Detailed Accounts of Her Travels and Sales

3. BROWN, Henrietta. *A Blind Lady's Experience in Four Year's Canvassing*. [n.p.]: 1880.

Small octavo. 158 pp. Frontisportrait of the author.

Original green cloth titled in gilt. Some rubbing to boards and small crack to cloth on back cover. Yellow endpapers, with foxing. Early pencil signature to front flyleaf and a few child's pencil scribbles to lower pastedown. Clean throughout. A very good copy of this rare account by a blind woman book agent.

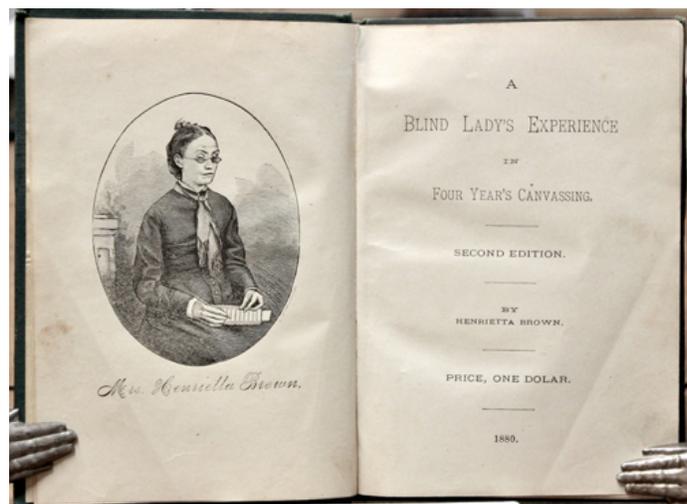
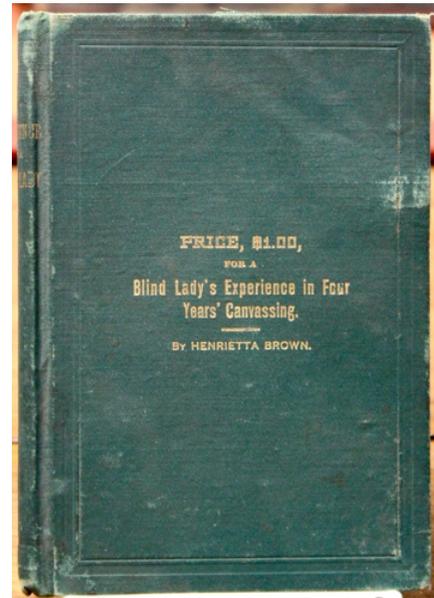
\$250

Second edition, published in the same year as the first, updated with Brown's account of her further travels since the publication of the first edition in April 1880. OCLC records no copies of either edition. Both are also rare in commerce.

In the present edition, Brown writes that she received the first one hundred copies of the first edition while traveling through Fountain County, Indiana, and sold copies as she continued on her route. Brown records several sales of the first edition, including a sale in which she made eighty-four dollars (one dollar per book), and a deal with a Missouri bookseller to place the book in his shop.

Henrietta Brown (1836 - ?) was an Indiana-born book agent of Scottish heritage who lost her eyesight as a child. After her uncle's death in 1875, Brown was left with little money, which inspired her to seek employment selling books on the road: "I would prefer death on the public highway," she writes, "in preference to a pauper's seat in the county house," (p. 9).

Brown went on to visit church after church throughout the Midwest, traveling mostly by rail and selling religious books for an unnamed publisher. In this account, she details sales she made at every point along her journey, noting the people (mostly reverends) to whom she sold her books and the towns in which the sales took place. At times she also records the number of books she sold and their prices.



“Equal Rights for the Two Sexes...Would Bring Us to the End of the Patriarchal System,”  
By a Groundbreaking Feminist Who “Called for Nothing Less than a Revolution”

4. CAIRD, Mona. *The Morality of Marriage and Other Essays on the Status and Destiny of Woman*. London: George Redway, 1897.

Octavo. xvi, 239 pp.

Publisher's brown cloth stamped in gilt. Minor soiling to cloth. A large copy with edges untrimmed. Partially unopened. Foxing to endpapers. Otherwise clean and fresh throughout. A very good, tight, bright copy of the author's "most important feminist articles."

\$650

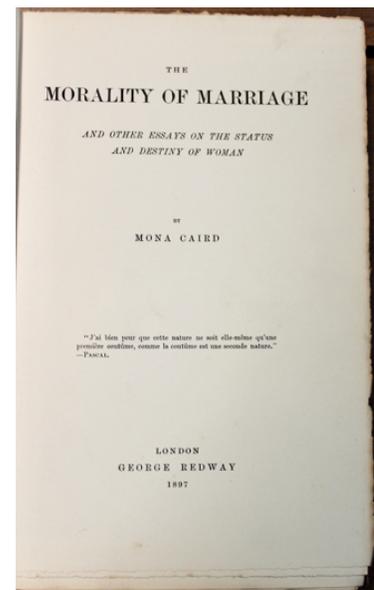
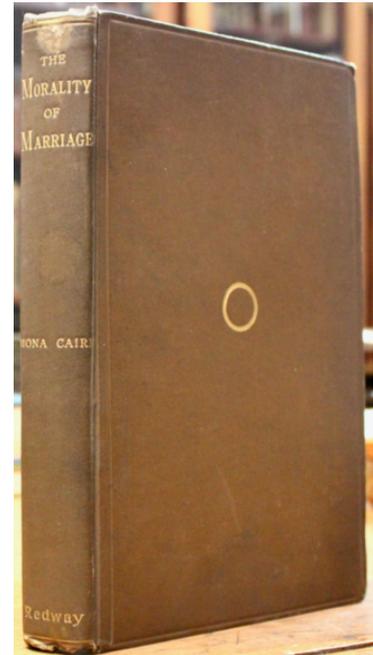
First edition.

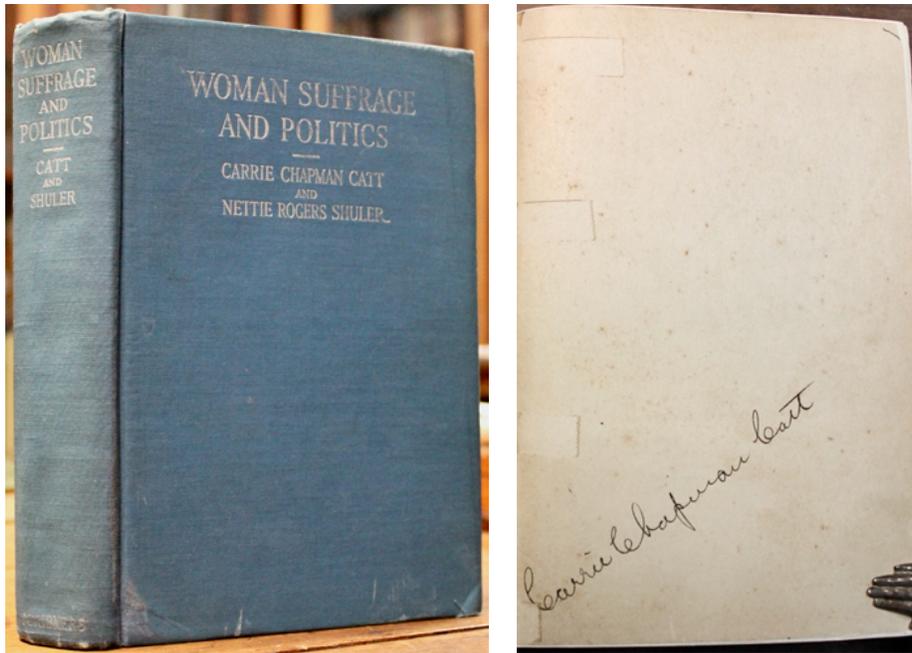
"With its belief that legal, social and political equality would effect change from within...*The Morality of Marriage and Other Essays* (1897), [is] a collection of [Mona Caird's] most important feminist articles...Caird's work explores the themes most characteristic of the time: rights (of citizenship) versus duties (morality, rationality); the nature of womanhood (equal or different?); the sexual division of labour; and independence versus protection (e.g., relating to employment laws). Caird writes, "Equal rights for the two sexes; the economic independence of women...the establishment...of real freedom in the home – this at last would bring us to the end of the patriarchal system. – May we speed the parting guest!" (p. 32).

"Writing from within a tradition of Enlightenment thought, Caird asserted women's right to full citizenship and their duty to respect...their own freedom. Although equal by nature, women and men had been made different through nurture. Women's artificial and debilitating difference resulted from the separation of spheres and women's enforced dependency on and subordination to men: in other words, from their slave-status under patriarchy. Though casting herself as a mere reformer and meliorist...Caird called for nothing less than a revolution," (Heilmann, p. 73).

Alice Mona Caird (1854 – 1932) was a journalist, experimental novelist, and feminist whose work "stimulated widespread discussion of such controversial subjects as undesired marital sex, birth control, unwanted pregnancy, single motherhood, wages for housework, public childcare, free relationships and the right to adultery after marital breakdown," (Heilmann, p. 67).

Heilmann, Ann. *Women's History Review*, vol. 5, no. 1 (1996).





One of a Thousand Copies Signed by Carrie Chapman Catt,  
President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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

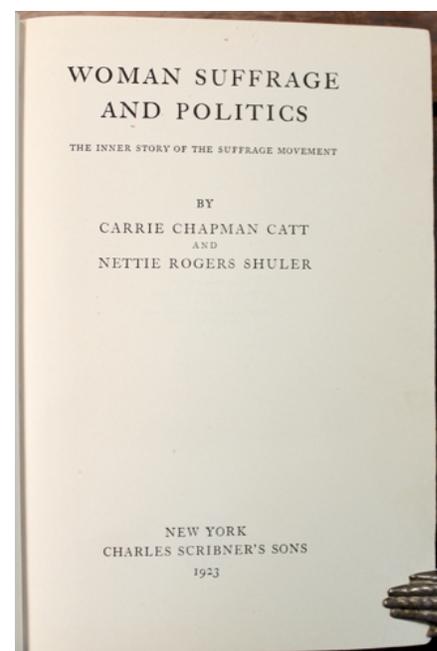
Octavo. xii, 504 pp. With a tipped-in leaf signed by Carrie Chapman Catt.

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

\$650

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

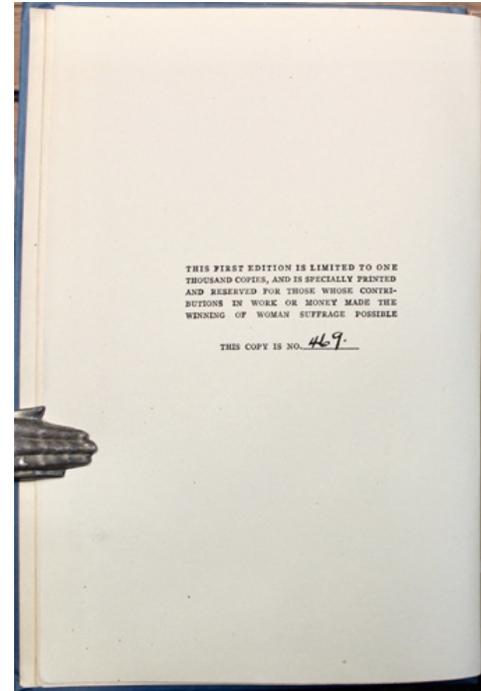
The present work chronicles the history of the women's suffrage movement from 1848 up to the addition of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution in August 1920. It also includes a chapter titled "Negro Suffrage as a Political Necessity" (p. 59), reflections on the aftermath of gaining the right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



part of it...the facts and deductions...here assembled, should prove of significance to the advocates, perhaps especially the women advocates, of each recurring struggle in the evolution of democracy," (p. viii - ix).

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

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



### History of Women, with a Focus on America, Written by an Ohio Women's Rights Activist

6. COXE, [Margaret]. *Claims of the Country on American Females*. Columbus, [Ohio]: I. N. Whiting, 1842.

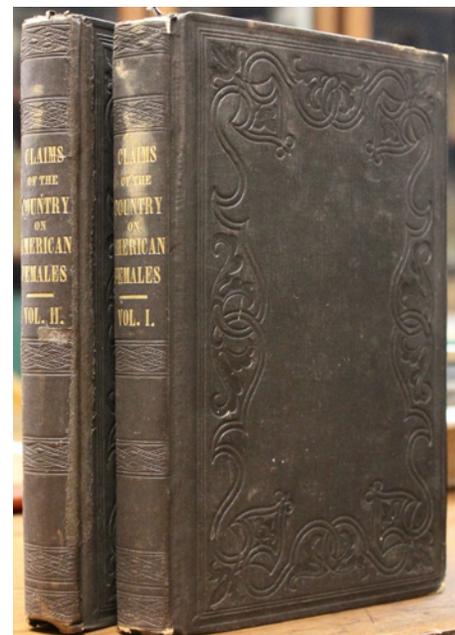
Two volumes, twelvemo. [4, publisher's ads], iv, 243, [1, errata]; iv, 245 pp.

Contemporary blindstamped brown cloth with gilt spine. Some soiling and rubbing to spines. Pale peach endpapers. Twentieth-century bookplate (Richard Vammen Morgan) to front pastedown. Some foxing to leaves. Last gathering of volume two is a lower-quality paper stock, uniformly toned. Still a very good, tight set.

\$500

First edition.

Volume one discusses the roles of women in history, categorized primarily by the religious makeup of their societies: "Women and their station among the Hebrews," "of the Ancient



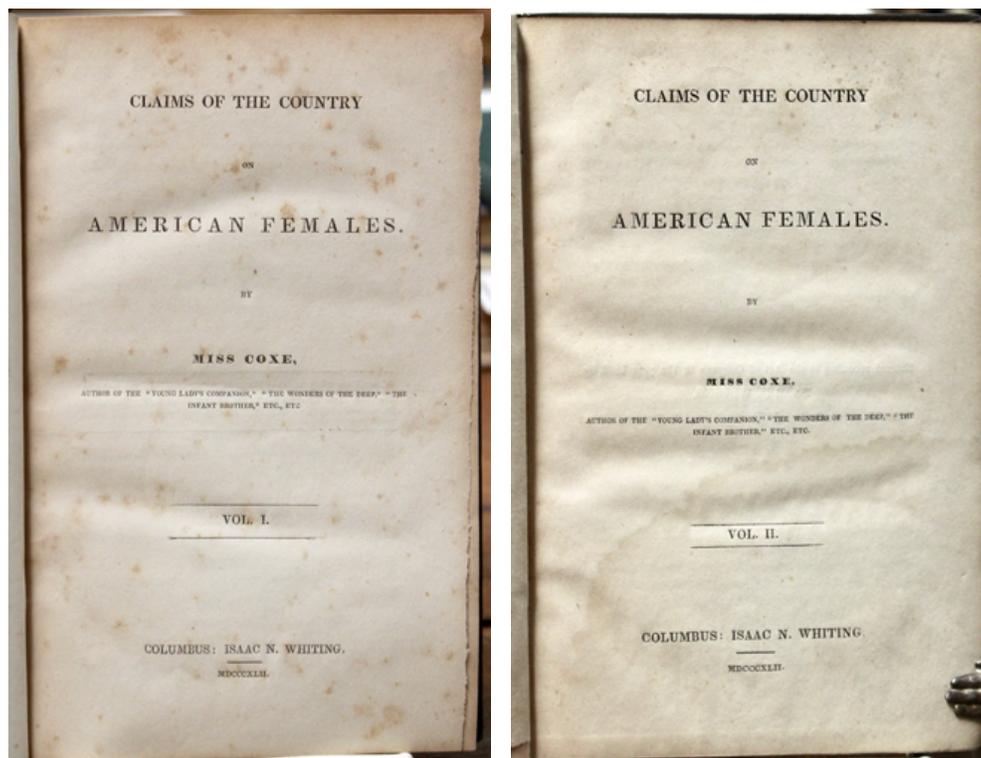
Greeks," "of the Roman Commonwealth and Empire," "in a savage and semi-civilized state of society," "of Mohammedan countries," "of Primitive Christianity," and "of Protestant Christianity."

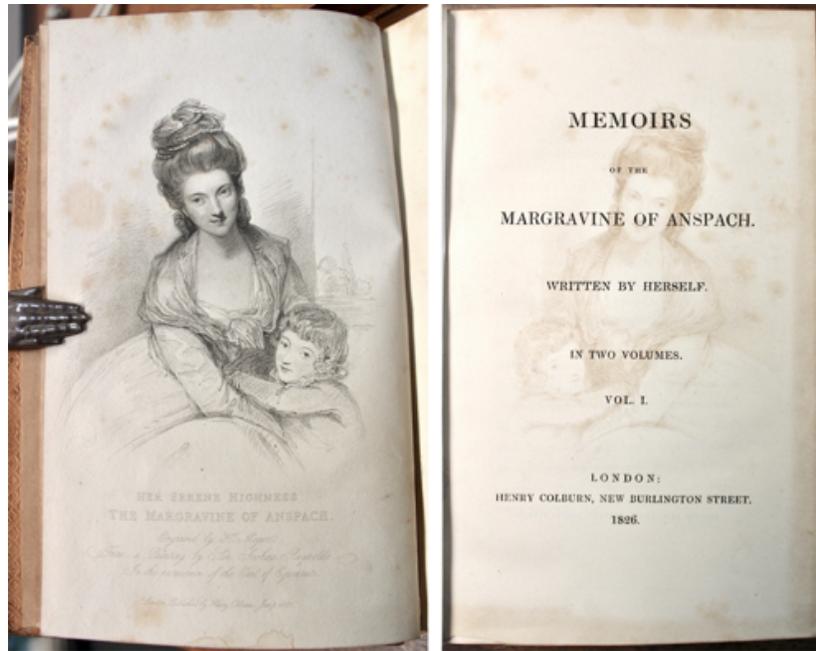
Volume two is devoted to the role of women in American society in the author's day: "Female Teachers of America," "Female Influence extended by the peculiarities in the Political and Social Relations of the United States," "Characteristic Traits of American Females," "Importance of Agricultural Pursuits to the Interests of America," and "Female Influence on Society at Large."

Margaret Coxe (1805 – 1855) was an Ohio-based women's rights activist, didactic writer, and biographer. She wrote *The Life of John Wycliffe, D.D.*, in which she emphasizes Wycliffe's role in making the Bible accessible to women, writing that Wycliffe "laid it more open to the laity, and to women, who could read," (p. 170). Her didactic works include *The Young Lady's Companion* (1839) and *Floral Emblems; or, Moral Sketches from Flowers* (1846).

Coyle mistakenly identifies the present work as an updated appearance of Coxe's *Young Lady's Companion*, simply having "a variant [title] to intrigue a wider audience," but they are actually two distinct works (*Ohio Authors and their Books*, pp. 138-9).

Sabin 17287. Not in Krichmar.





“Her Spirited, Frank, and Self-Aggrandizing *Memoirs*... Caused a Stir on Their Publication”:  
The Final Work of the Scandalous Margravine of Ansbach

7. [CRAVEN, Elizabeth.] *Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach [sic]*. Written by herself. London: Henry Colburn, 1826.

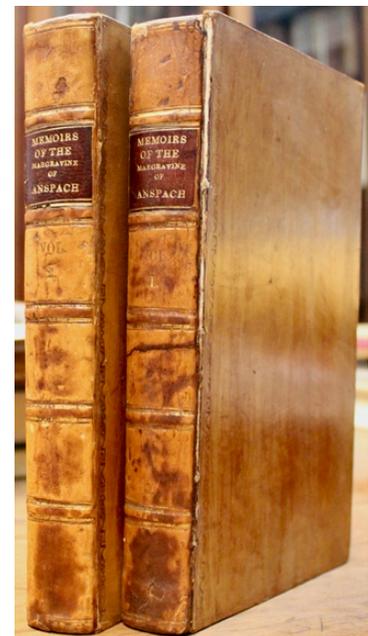
Octavo. viii, 430 pp.; vii, 406 pp. With frontispieces: engraved portrait of the author in volume one, and engraved profile of the author's husband, the Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach, in volume two.

Contemporary light brown calf with geometric roll and red morocco spine label. Front hinge of volume one is tender and splitting at head of spine. Some rubbing to spine. Toning to edges of endpapers and some foxing to front matter. Offsetting from frontispieces to title-pages. Otherwise, remarkably clean and bright throughout. A very good, fresh set.

\$450

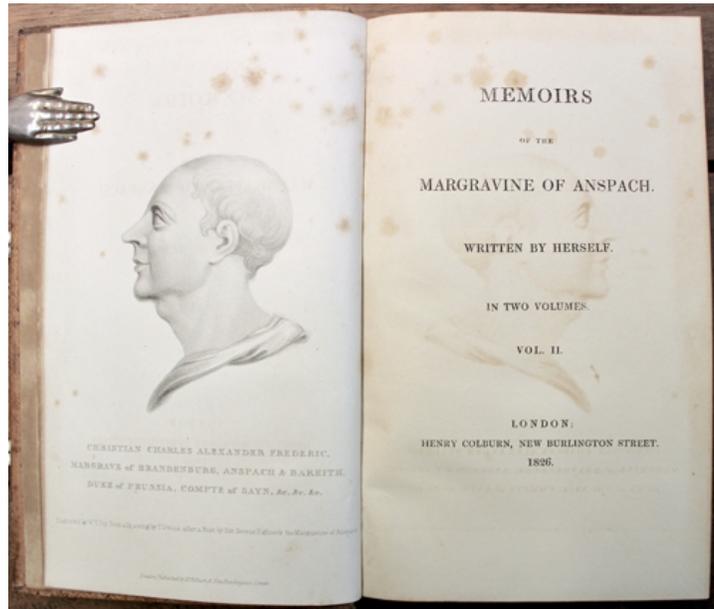
First edition of the final work of Elizabeth Craven (1750 – 1828), published just two years before her death. Craven was no stranger to scandal, particularly for her affair with the Count of Guines, French ambassador to London, and the present work sparked its own social uproar: “her spirited, frank, and self-aggrandizing *Memoirs*...caused a stir on their publication in 1826,” (ODNB).

Elizabeth Craven, *née* Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, Margravine of Brandenburg-Ansbach-Bayreuth, was a travel writer, playwright, and socialite. She was a friend of Samuel Johnson, James Boswell, and



Horace Walpole, "with whom she corresponded for years and who published her earliest literary ventures." He also encouraged her to publish what would become her most important work, *A Journey through the Crimea to Constantinople* (1789), which "exploits to the full the gossipy and self-vindicating scope of first-person travelogue. She describes manners, customs, and landscapes, pronounces Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's [*Turkish Embassy Letters*] a forgery, and constructs a self-image of redoubtable British vigor as well as devoted and injured motherhood."

After Craven's divorce from her first husband, "she settled near Versailles, wrote little plays in French for the court theatre, and soon made the acquaintance of Christian Frederick Charles Alexander [1706 – 1806], Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach-Bayreuth, a member of the same ruling family as the king of Prussia." They married in 1791. (Oxford DNB.)



### Gift Book for Girls Encouraging Perseverance in Education and Business In an Attractive American Trade Binding

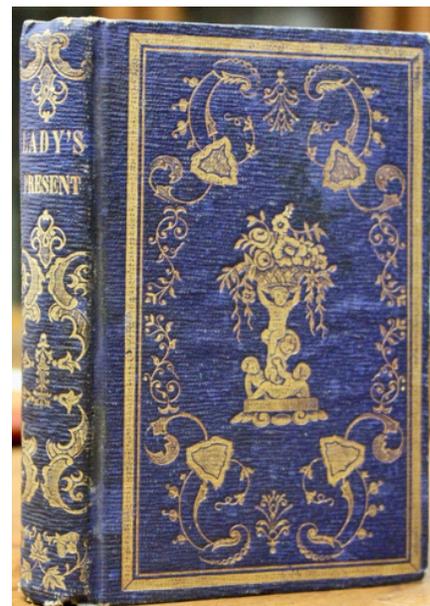
8. CUMMINGS, A[riel] I[vers]. *The Lady's Present: or, Beauties of Female Character*. Boston: Published by G.W. Cottrell, 1857.

Sixteenmo. 188 pp. Frontispiece of a young woman reading (with tissue guard).

Publisher's blue cloth with elaborate pictorial gilt. Minor rubbing to extremities. All edges gilt. Yellow endpapers. Contemporary pencil gift signature to front flyleaf. Some foxing to endpapers, as usual, and some minor occasional foxing to edges. Otherwise clean throughout. A tight, near-fine copy of a gift book for girls in an attractive trade binding.

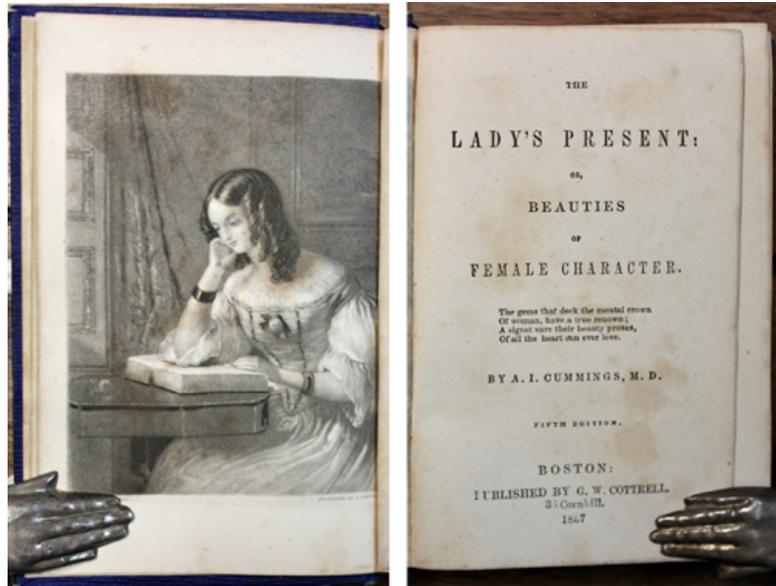
\$150

First Cottrell edition in this format. Later edition overall: the title-page identifies this work as the fifth edition, though previous editions are inconsistently numbered. The first was



published by J. Buffum in 1849. OCLC records only two copies of this edition (AAS and University of Wisconsin) and six copies of the 207-page Cottrell edition from 1856 (a few of those copies are recorded under the copyright date of 1849).

The present work expounds on positive character traits to which girls should aspire: decision ("the regulator of the mind"), industry ("a source of profit"), fidelity ("in business, friendship, love"), perseverance ("in acquiring education"), and more.



Ariel Ivers Cummings (1823 – 1863) was novelist and children's writer. In 1847, she published *The Factory Girl; or, Gardez la Coeur* (Wright I, 788), and published *The Teacher's Parting Gift; or, Advice to the Young on the Subject of Education* in 1845. We could not locate any more information on Cummings in the sources available to us.



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

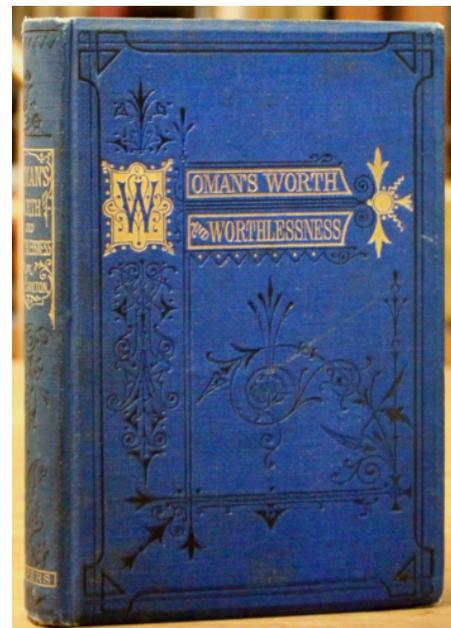
8. [DODGE, Mary Abigail]. *Woman's Worth and Worthlessness*. The Complement to "A New Atmosphere." By Gail Hamilton [pseudonym]. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1872.

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.



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

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



**Handicrafts for Women as Self-Expression, Thrift, Leisure, and Community-Building,  
With Over 250 Full-Page Illustrations, Decorative Borders, Text Figures, and More**

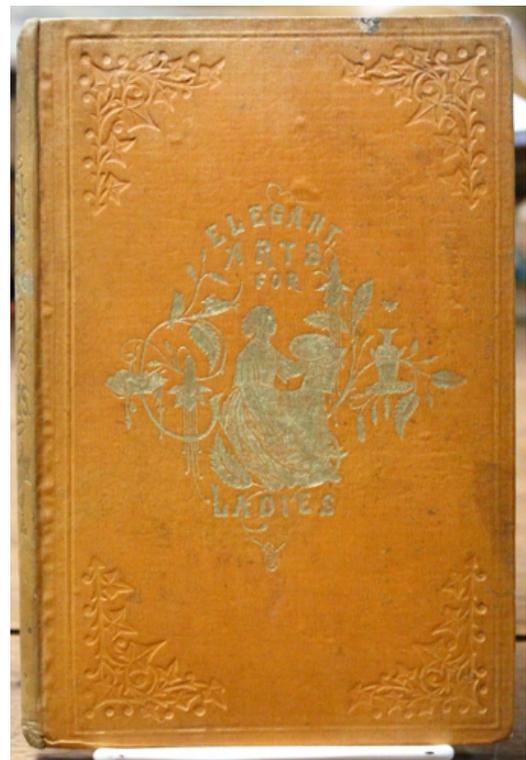
9. *Elegant Arts for Ladies*. London: Ward and Lock, [n.d., ca. 1856].

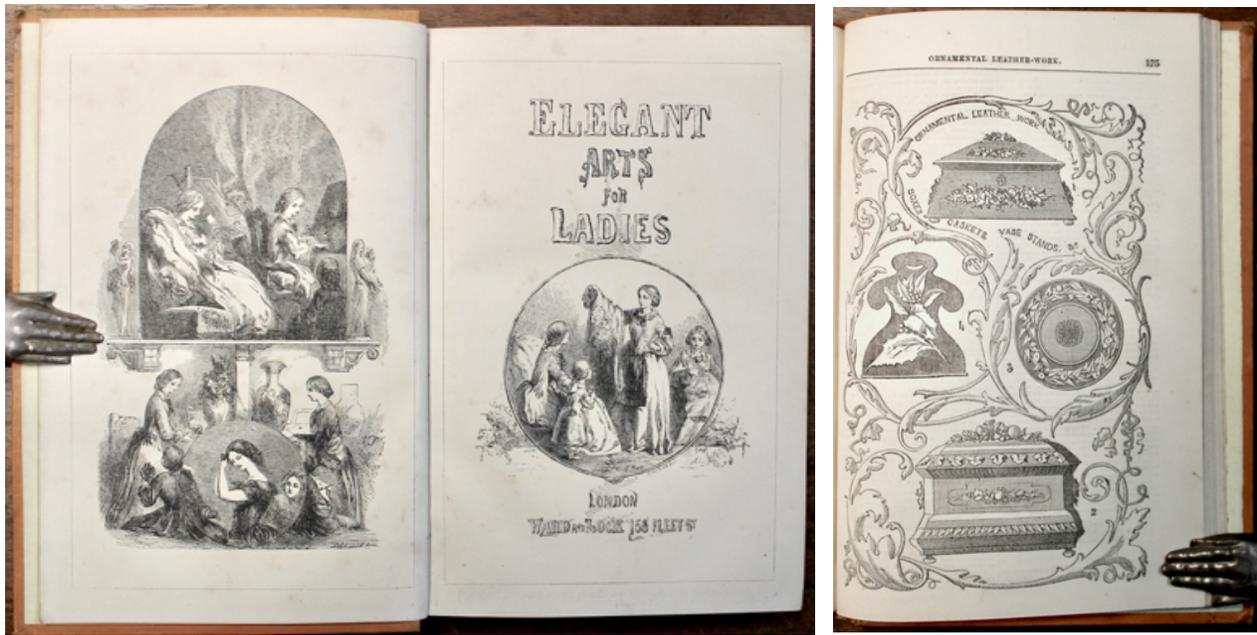
Octavo. viii, 227, [4 ads] pp. Text in double columns. With a frontispiece, additional engraved title, three full-page illustrations, eight pages with elaborate pictorial borders, ten half-page vignettes, and over 250 text figures (many of which are large and elaborate). Also with engraved initials and tailpieces. Engravings sometimes attributed to John Leighton and Charles Branston.

Publisher's orange cloth with pictorial gilt, gilt spine, and blindstamped borders. Some soiling to cloth and sunning to spine. All edges gilt. Contemporary ink signature of (Emily Barrett) to front flyleaf. Foxing to versos of front flyleaf and frontispiece. Otherwise, fresh and bright throughout. A very good, clean, and tight copy of this decorative arts manual.

\$300

First edition. Date of publication inferred from newspaper reviews, dated 1855 and 1856, quoted in the publisher's ads at the end of the work. Note that the present item contains a printing error — page twenty-two is misnumbered as two — that was corrected in later printings.



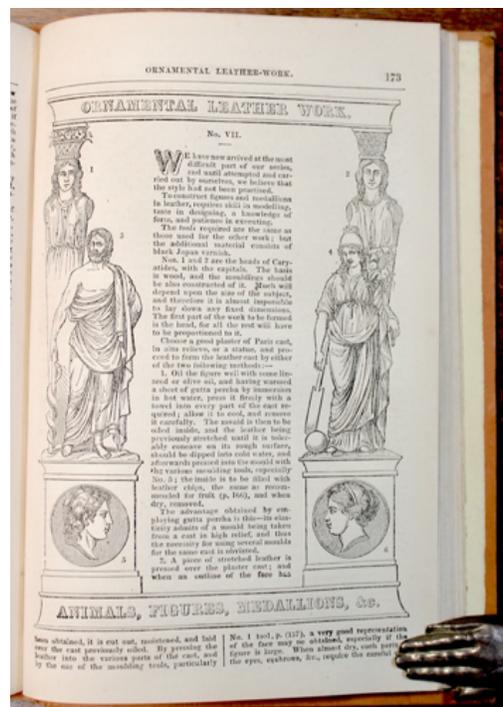


The present work is one entry in a wide genre of decorative arts guides designed to instruct women in crafts as methods of leisure, artistic expression, customizing the home, repairing and refurbishing home goods, and socializing with other women (and sometimes men). Includes lessons in beading, painting, gilding and bronzing, illumination on vellum, leather working, potichomanie (painting or engraving the insides of glass vases), calisthenics, etiquette, and hair styling.

The growing interest of women in the decorative arts during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries also prompted a rise in popularity of patterns and pre-prepared materials to be used by crafters. "For many consumers, the demands of skilled craft-work, as well as limitations of time and money, meant that the adapting of pre-prepared ideas and materials to create individualized products was very satisfactory," (Edwards, p. 14).

We could not locate any information on the author of the present work, though the text seemingly implies that the author was a woman. In one instance, the author refers to gentlemen as "they" and women as "we," as follows: "gentlemen always enliven the circle, they assist the fair manufacturer with their advice and aid... although we doubt their ability in the niceties of cutting out..." (p. 151).

Edwards, Clive. "Home is Where the Art Is," *Journal of Design History* (Spring 2006).



*"I Cannot Say I Became a Suffragist. I Always Was One,"*  
The Leader of the Constitutional Women's Suffrage Movement Reflects on Her Efforts

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

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

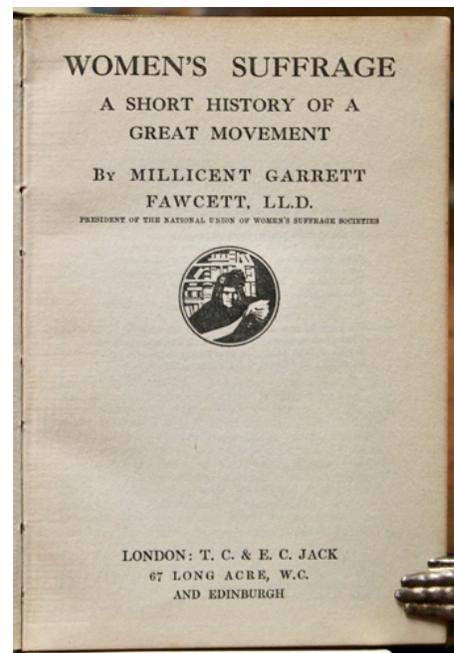
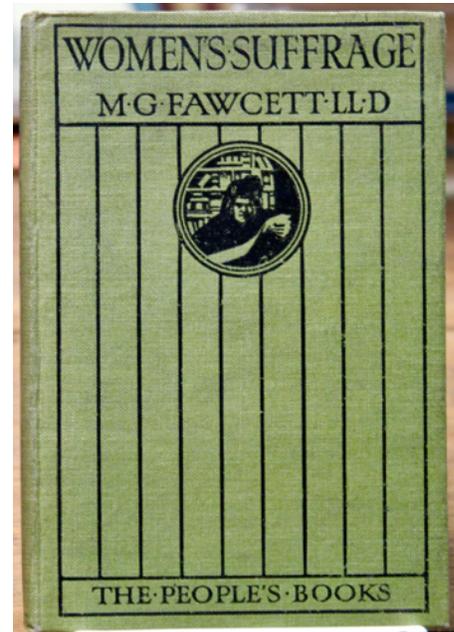
Publisher's olive-green cloth stamped in black. Binding is clean and attractive. Foxing and toning to rectos of flyleaves. Otherwise, bright throughout. A very good, tight copy of a suffrage memoir by the leader of the constitutional women's suffrage movement in Britain.

\$1,250

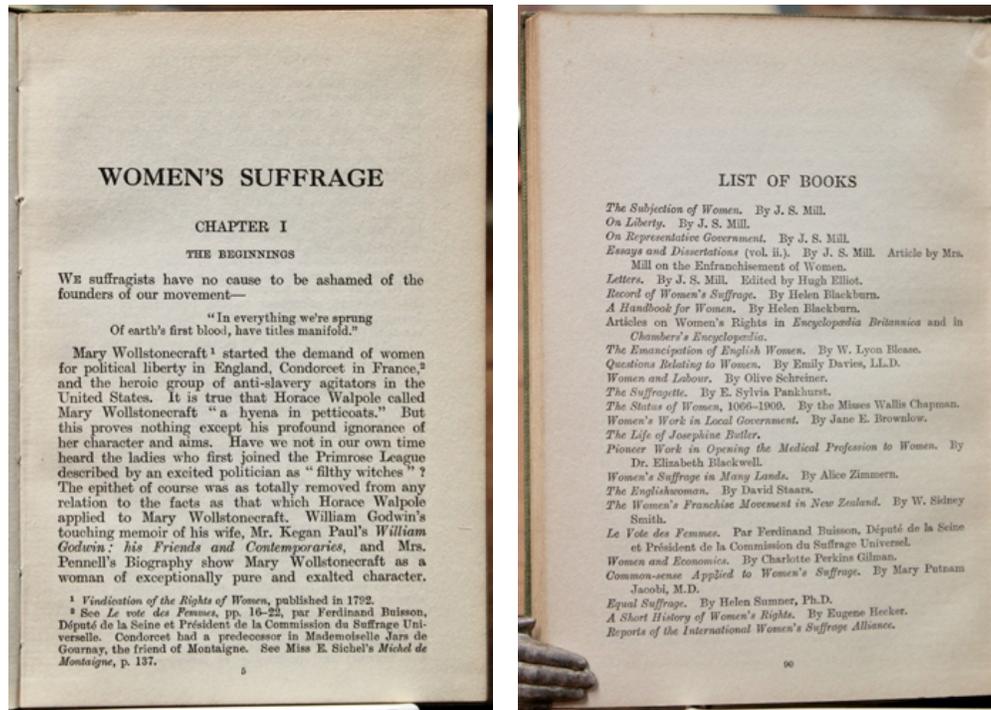
First edition. Date from publisher's stamp (1/12).

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

Oxford DNB: Fawcett was a "committee member of the London National Society for Woman (later Women's) Suffrage from its foundation in 1867...[she] made her debut as a speaker for the cause at the first public suffrage meeting held in London on 17 July 1869 and in a lecture in March 1870 to a large audience at the town hall in Brighton...She became well known as a speaker and lecturer—on political and academic subjects as well as women's issues—in the 1870s, when women rarely ventured onto public platforms. She continued to speak and write for women's suffrage and, after the death of Lydia Becker in 1890, emerged as the movement's leader, presiding from 1893 over a committee...which led to the foundation of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) ...



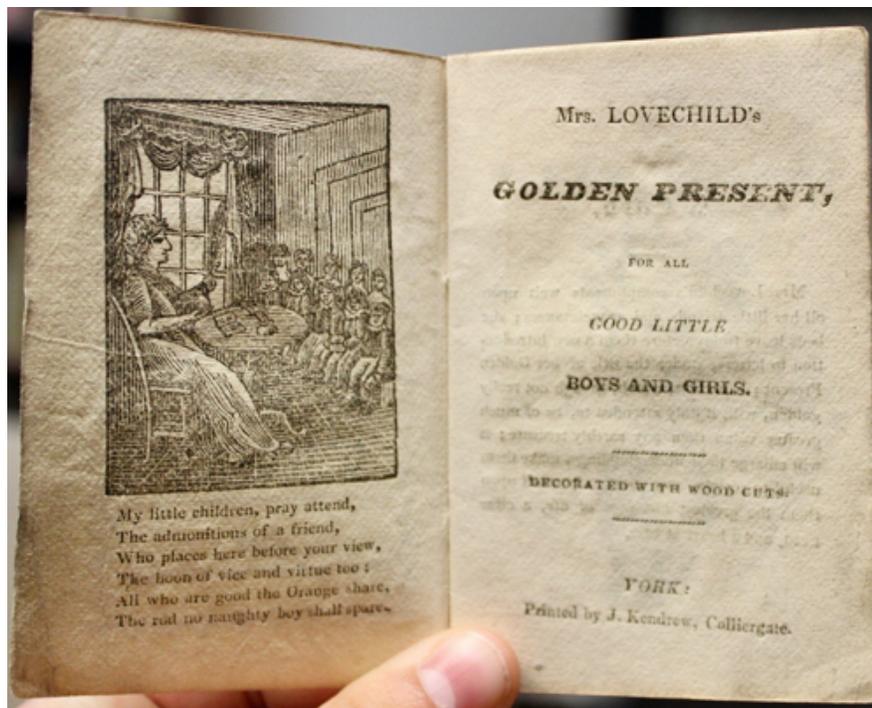
"The NUWSS, reorganized under [Fawcett's] presidency in 1907, and much the largest of the suffrage societies with more than 50,000 members by 1913, was committed to constitutional methods...Her connections with higher education helped to recruit the university educated women who were prominent in the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



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

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





By the Educational Theorist Who Anticipated the Kindergarten  
And Educated Both Young Women and Their Mothers

12. [FENN, Ellenor.] *Mrs. Lovechild's Golden Present, for All Good Little Boys and Girls*. Decorated with wood-cuts. York: J. Kendrew, [n.d., ca. 1820].

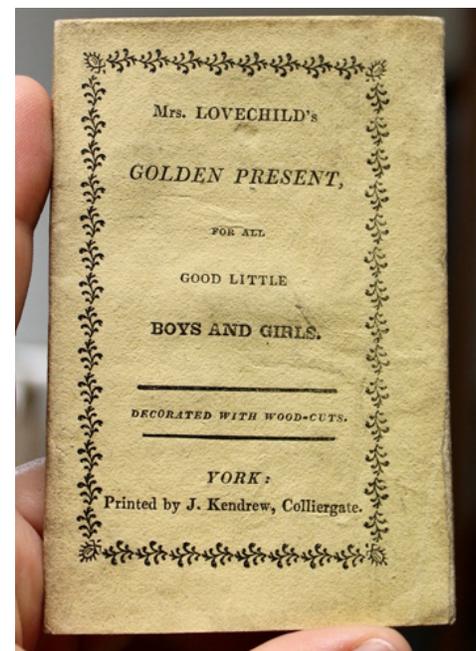
2½ in. x 4 in. 32 pp. (including wrappers). With woodcut frontispiece and thirty vignettes (including one each for every letter of the alphabet, minus J and U).

Original pale yellow printed self-wrappers. Light dustsoiling. A near-fine copy of this alphabet book and language primer by Ellenor Fenn, an important advocate for women's education who anticipated the development of kindergarten theory.

\$750

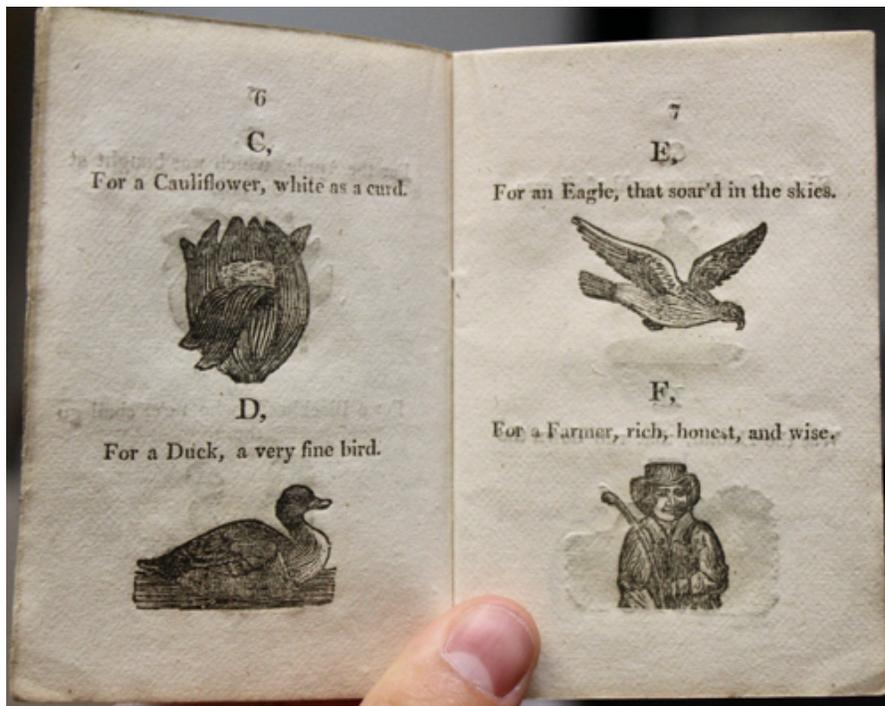
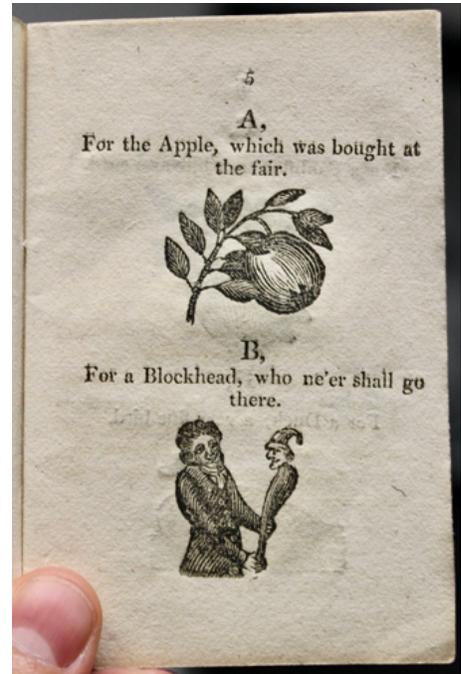
Later issue? Most of Fenn's works were first issued between about 1780 and 1800; however, all copies of the present work are undated, and we have been unable to determine the earliest issue.

Ellenor Fenn (1744 – 1813), who wrote under the pseudonyms Mrs. Teachwell, Mrs. Lovechild, and Lady Fenn, was an educational theorist and children's writer who was committed to educating young women and providing mothers with the tools to better educate their children.



“Many of [Fenn’s] titles were issued in the series *Mrs. Teachwell’s Library for Young Ladies*, including titles like *The Female Guardian* (1784), which contained moral anecdotes about pupils at a school for girls and featured a critique of Horace Walpole’s *Castle of Otranto*. Her most famous title, *Cobwebs to Catch Flies* (1783–4), contained dialogues for teaching reading. A copy was received in the royal nursery, and it went through many editions in Britain and America until the 1870s...*The Child’s Grammar* (1799?) was ‘designed to enable ladies who may not have attended to the subject themselves to instruct their children,’ (Oxford DNB).

Fenn also developed numerous games, puzzles, toys, and other teaching aids designed to instruct children through play — a concept that flourished in the mid-nineteenth century when Froebel’s kindergarten theory began to take hold. Her teaching aids included *The Art of Teaching in Sport* (1785?), which was “designed to accompany ‘a set of toys, for enabling ladies to instill the rudiments of spelling, reading, grammar, and arithmetic, under the idea of amusement’...She also advertised a series of books, *Schemes for teaching under the idea of amusement*, including *The Infant’s Delight* to teach reading... She realized the importance of pictures as an aid to learning and published several volumes of woodcuts for children, and seems to have maintained a close practical contact with her publisher in the layout and production of her works,” (ODNB).





**Linnaean Taxonomy for Children, the Enlarged Edition  
With Twenty-One Hand-Colored Plates, Untrimmed and in the Original Boards**

13. [FITTON, Elizabeth and Sarah Mary]. *Conversations on Botany*. With plates. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1820.

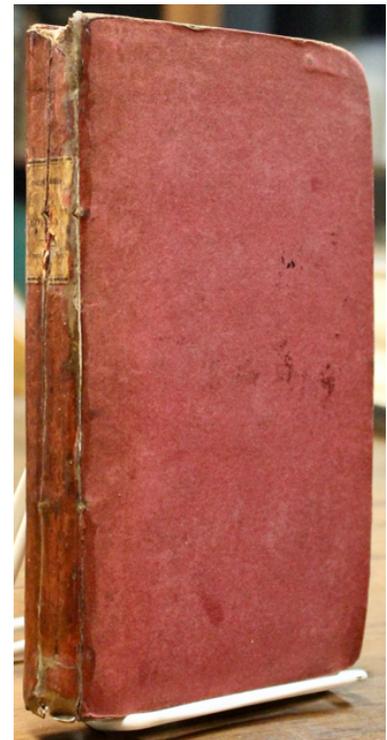
Twelvemo. xxii, 263 pp. With twenty-one hand-colored plates of botanical specimens by George Sowerby, plus two half-page illustrations printed in black. Plate two is a double plate.

Original pink boards. Spine cracked, sealed to keep binding sound. Light soiling to boards, some rubbing to corners, hinges tender. Edges untrimmed. Ink signature to title page: "Catherine Boyd, April 5, 1821." Some offsetting from plates and light occasional foxing. A few leaves in F gathering loose (laid in at original position). A very good copy, uncommon in the original boards.

\$500

Third edition, enlarged with a new plate of a species of grass (Plate 5) and its corresponding description, which were not included in the first or second editions. The first edition was published in 1817. Early editions are uncommon in commerce.

*Conversations on Botany* is an introduction to Linnaean taxonomy for children in which a mother explains the topic to her



young son. The work was originally attributed to Jane Marcet, author of *Conversations on Chemistry* (1806) and *Conversations on Natural Philosophy* (1819), but has since been correctly attributed to Sarah Mary Fitton (1796 - 1874) and her sister Elizabeth Fitton (fl. 1817-1834). In the introduction to the present work, the Fitton sisters credited Maria Edgeworth as an influence and noted that the title of *Conversations on Botany* was inspired by "the author of the admirable 'Conversations on Chemistry,'" (pp. viii-ix).

Sarah Mary Fitton and Elizabeth Fitton wrote *Conversations on Botany* as part of the series of elementary science works published by Longmans, which included mostly titles by Jane Marcet. *Conversations on Botany* was very popular and went through nine editions before 1840. Sarah Mary was also the author of children's books, short stories; and other works botany, including the collection of lectures *Four Seasons: A Short Account of the Structure of Plants* (1865). In 1865, the Belgian botanist Eugène Coemans (1825 - 1871) named a genus of shrubs *Fittonia* in honor of the Fitton sisters (Oxford DNB).



*New plate (5)*



### Benefitting Eliza Hamilton's Orphan Asylum Society

14. [HAMILTON, Elizabeth Schuyler.] BOWDLER, [Jane]. *Poems and Essays, by the Late Miss Bowdler*. ...Published for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum Society, and Economical School, in New-York. New York: Printed [by Joseph Desnoues] at the Office of the Economical School, 1811.

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

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

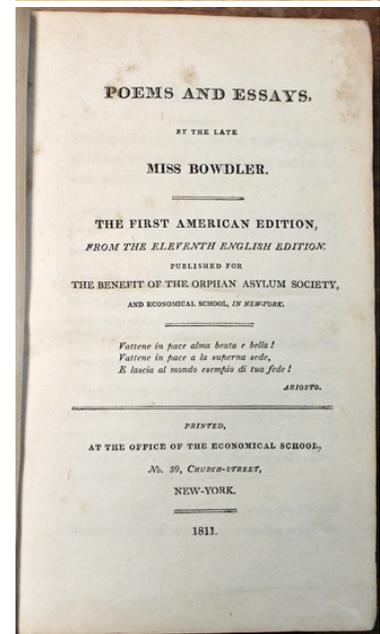
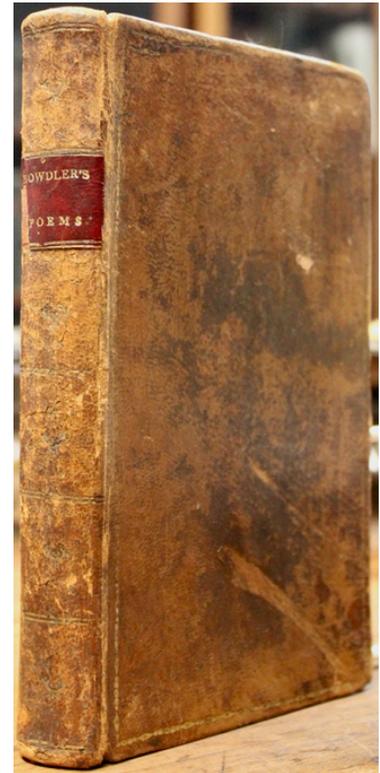
\$650

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

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

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

It is unclear whether the Economical School was part of the Orphan Asylum Society or whether it was a separate organization. Regardless, the Economical School published material for



children in the French West Indies, which is particularly notable given that Alexander Hamilton was born in the British West Indies to a mother of British and French Huguenot descent.

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

*American Imprints* 22477. Oxford DNB.

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

New York Historical Society website. "Guide to the Records of Graham Windham."



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

15. [HAMILTON, Elizabeth Schuyler.] STANFORD, John. *Composure in Death*. A discourse, delivered in the Orphan Asylum, New-York, on the death of Sarah Hoffman, first directress of the institution...to which are added...the history of the Widows' Society, and the Orphan Asylum...New York: Published for the Benefit of the Orphan Asylum...1821.

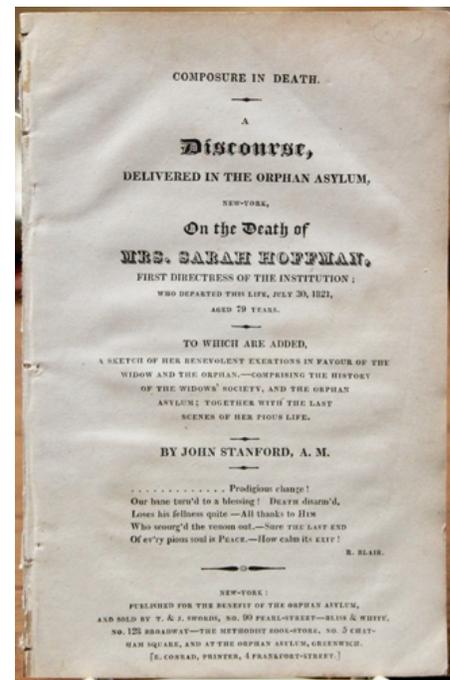
5 in. by 7¾ in. 48 pp. (including wrappers).

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

\$350

First edition.

The present work records the history of the Orphan Asylum Society, New York City's first private orphanage, in the fifteen years after its founding by Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton (1757 - 1854), Isabella Graham, and Joanna Bethune.



Eliza Hamilton also established the Hamilton Free School in memory of Alexander Hamilton in 1805, the year following his death. Through the school, "Eliza found connection to her late husband's legacy. Hamilton grew up as an orphan from the Caribbean and was able to come to America to study when benefactors paid his way," (Patrick J. Kiger). See above description (item 14) for more information on the Orphan Asylum Society).





### Narrative of a Young Woman Sailor Aboard a Record-Breaking Ship

16. JACOBSEN, Betty. *A Girl Before the Mast*. By Betty Jacobsen, apprentice in the barque *Parma*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934.

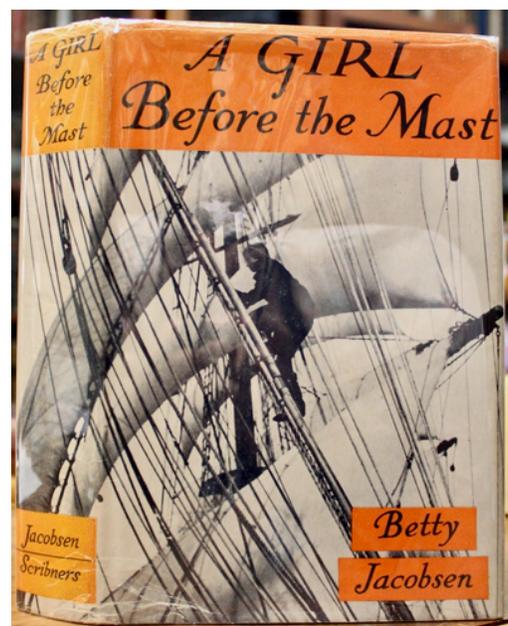
Octavo. [10], 264 pp. With sixteen photo-reproduced plates (including frontispiece) of the *Parma* and its crew, including many images of Betty Jacobsen at work in the rigging, sewing sails, painting parts of the ship, and more. Also with a half-page map of the route of the *Parma* from Port Victoria, Australia, around Cape Horn, and on to Falmouth, England.

Publisher's blue linen, titled in dark blue, with design of a seagull stamped in white. Sunning to spine and edges. In the original dust jacket, printed with two photo reproductions of Jacobsen aboard the *Parma*, and with accents in orange. Top edge orange. Minor marginal toning. Embossed ownership stamp (Jeffrey L. Thompson) to half-title. A very good, clean, and tight copy in a bright and attractive dust jacket.

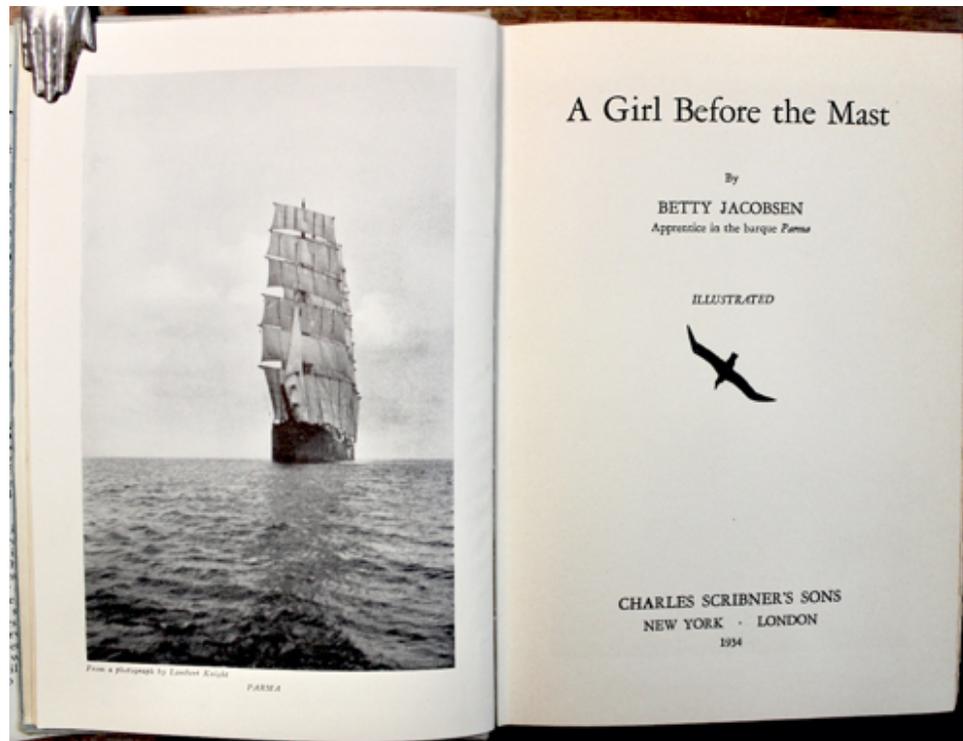
\$200

First edition.

In 1933, at the age of nineteen, Elisabeth "Betty" Jacobsen (1914 - ?) was hired to work aboard the *Parma*, which was captained by Ruben de Cloux. She worked as a



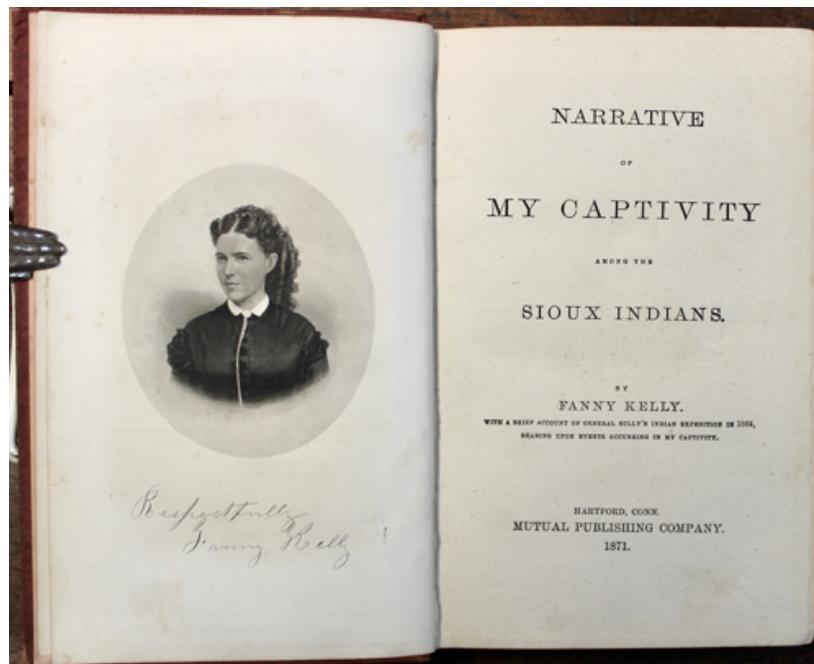
stenographer after graduating high school, and was hired to type the manuscript of Alan Villiers' book *Grain Race* (1933), which covered the Australian grain fleet's efforts to make a record-breaking trip from Australia to England. While Jacobsen was aboard, the *Parma* did, in fact, beat the record; Villiers had also prepared footage for a motion picture on the voyage, featuring Jacobsen, but the film never materialized. Jacobsen filled multiple roles on the ship: she "occupied a strange liminal space aboard, officially an apprentice, but in actuality...a sailor, passenger, and companion to the captain's daughter, Ruby de Cloux," (Conner). The present work is dedicated "to Ruby, and all the boys who sailed with us and did not write about it."



Note: The dustjacket blurb states that Jacobsen was eighteen at the time of publication, but she was actually twenty.

Conner, Erin R. "Sea Fever: Women Sail Trainees and the Sunset of the Age of Sail."





Revealing the “Anxieties of Euro-Americans...under the Threat or Power of a ‘Savage’”

17. KELLY, Fanny [Wiggins]. *Narrative of My Captivity Among the Sioux Indians...* With a brief account of General Sully's Indian expedition in 1864, bearing upon events occurring in my captivity. Hartford, Connecticut: Mutual Publishing Company, 1871.

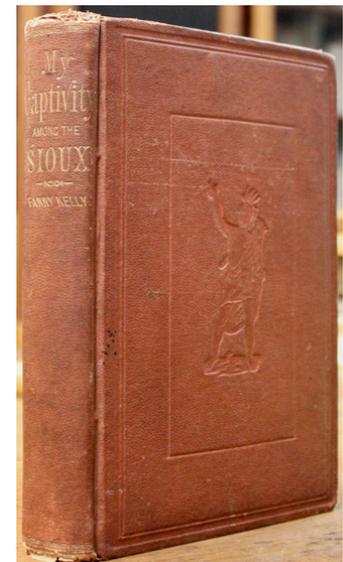
Twelvemo. 285 pp. With eleven engraved plates.

Publisher's pictorial brick red cloth, blindstamped, with spine titled in gilt. Binding somewhat soiled, rubbing to corners. Binding slightly loose. Piece of front flyleaf torn away (at top margin and corner). Ink signature (Emma H. Rebman, Nov. 8, 1883) to front flyleaf. Largely clean throughout despite toning to versos of plates. A very good copy of one of the best-known white women's captivity narratives of the nineteenth century.

\$400

First edition, second printing (Howes considers the Cincinnati imprint to be the true first).

The present work is an entry in the captivity narrative genre that flourished in America in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The genre encompasses the stories of white people, often white women, who were (either factually or fictionally) taken captive by Native people. According to Fanny Wiggins Kelly (1845 – 1904), she and her family were taken captive in 1864 by a party of Lakota people while traveling west on the Oregon trail. She recounts her mistreatment at the hands of the Lakota, as well as their supposed violence and poor behavior in general.



Narratives like Kelly's "exaggerated two stereotypic images: the Indian as savage and the white woman as a delicate vessel...By midcentury, these works contributed to an emerging gender ideology contrasting powerful white men with totally powerless white women overpowered by villainous and brutal Indians," (Namias, p. 46). "Materials about white captives, especially those about white female captives, provide a window on North American society by showing us the anxieties of Euro-Americans of an earlier day under the threat or power of a 'savage' and unknown enemy," (Namias, p. 11).



Howes, K62.

Namias, June. *White Captives: Gender and Ethnicity on the American Frontier* (1993).



“The Link...Between the Generations of Mary Wollstonecraft and Mary Shelley,”  
A Health Manual that was “Unequaled” for the Next Century

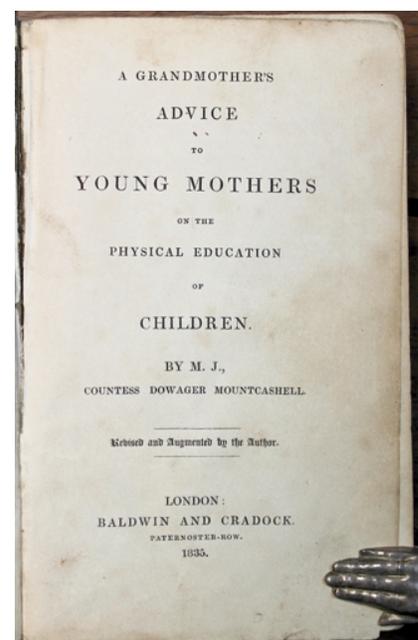
18. [KING, Margaret Jane, Countess Mount Cashell.] *A Grandmother's Advice to Young Mothers on the Physical Education of Children...* Revised and Augmented by the Author. London: Baldwin and Cradock, 1835.

Octavo. xvi, 383 pp.

Publisher's gray-green cloth titled in gilt on spine. Soiling to boards and some rubbing to extremities. Some tearing to pastedowns at gutter and soiling to endpapers. Ink ownership signature (dated 1835) to verso of front flyleaf. Some staining to about four leaves. A bit of foxing and marginal toning. Still a very good, tight copy of an important health manual for mothers, a "practical companion" to the work of Mary Wollstonecraft, written by Wollstonecraft's pupil.

\$1,750

Second London edition, revised and expanded by the author, with about thirty pages of new material. In the preface to this edition, the author notes that she was encouraged to revise her

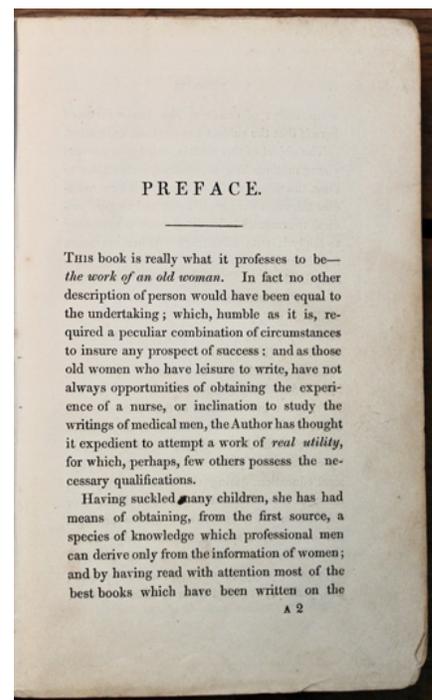
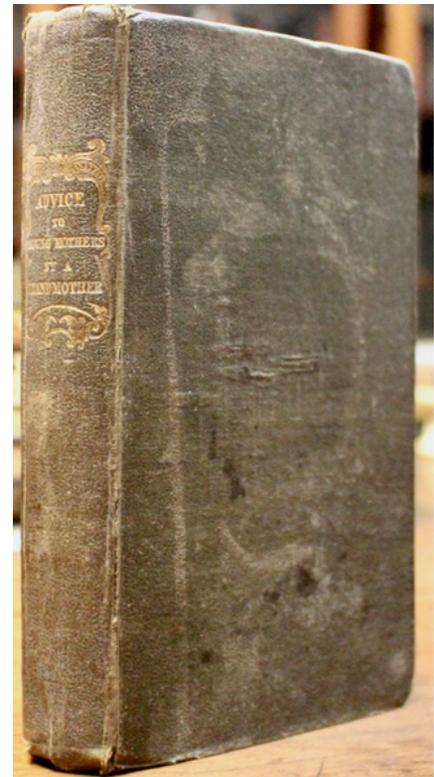


work by the Italian surgeon and professor Andrea Vaccà Berlinghieri (1772 – 1826), with whom she was close friends. The first edition, published in 1823, is uncommon. OCLC records fifteen physical copies, only six of which are located in North America. Editions also appeared in the United States (1833) and Italy (1835), with some additions, though not thoroughly revised. OCLC records only seven physical copies of the American edition.

Margaret Jane King, Countess Mount Cashell (1772 – 1835), was an author and activist for Irish independence with a strong interest in medicine. While living in Italy, she socialized with an array of authors, intellectuals, and physicians, particularly Berlinghieri. King would frequently dress in men's clothes to attend his lectures. King also founded a literary society, the *Accademia dei Lunatici*, in 1827, which became a haven for liberal writers, including the Shelleys and Claire Clairmont.

In *The Godwins and the Shelleys* (1989), William St. Clair writes that the present work “can be regarded as a practical companion” to Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792). St. Clair also notes that King's observations on the expulsion of afterbirth were probably written “with Mary Wollstonecraft's case in mind.” He adds that the present work was “unequaled” until the work of Dr. Benjamin Spock (1903 – 1998). King's theories on childcare were well known in the Godwin and Shelly circles, and William Godwin consulted with King on the care of Mary Shelley as early as 1800. Mary Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley went on to consult King on the care of their own children.

King's acquaintance with the Godwin-Shelley family, however, began early in her childhood, when Mary Wollstonecraft was employed as her governess. Wollstonecraft continued to influence King's work all throughout her career: the present work is “touched with Wollstonecraftian feminism,” and King herself “is significant for the link she makes between the generations of Mary Wollstonecraft and Mary Shelley,” (ODNB).



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

19. [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 edition.

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).

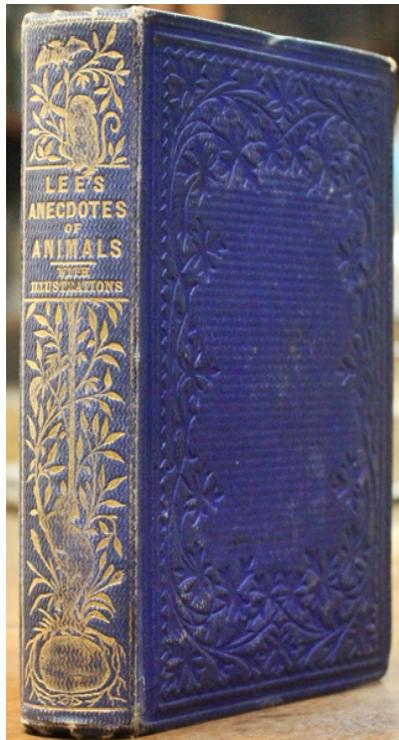


Ten pages of the catalogue advertise an illustrated list of books for sale: gift books in decorative bindings, an illustrated quarter vellum edition of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Eliza Bisbee Duffey's feminist health manual *What Women Should Know*, an interesting volume titled *The Women's Manual of Parliamentary Law*, and Helen 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 male model. Over a hundred scholarships to girls from twenty-four different states had been awarded.

OCLC records only one copy (University of Washington).





### Scarce Survey of Animal Behavior with Six Engraved Plates

20. LEE, [Sarah Bowdich]. *Anecdotes of the Habits and Instincts of Animals...With Illustrations by Harrison [William] Weir*. London: Griffith and Farran, 1861.

Octavo. viii, 312, 32 [publisher's catalogue] pp. With six engraved plates by Harrison Weir.

Publisher's purple cloth with blindstamped border and pictorial gilt spine. Light soiling and rubbing to boards. Ink signature, dated October 1863, to front flyleaf ("Thomas Guillaume, a present from dear Mamma"). Some dust-soiling and light occasional foxing to leaves. Plate facing page 261 is loose and laid in at original position. A very good, tight copy of a scarce work.

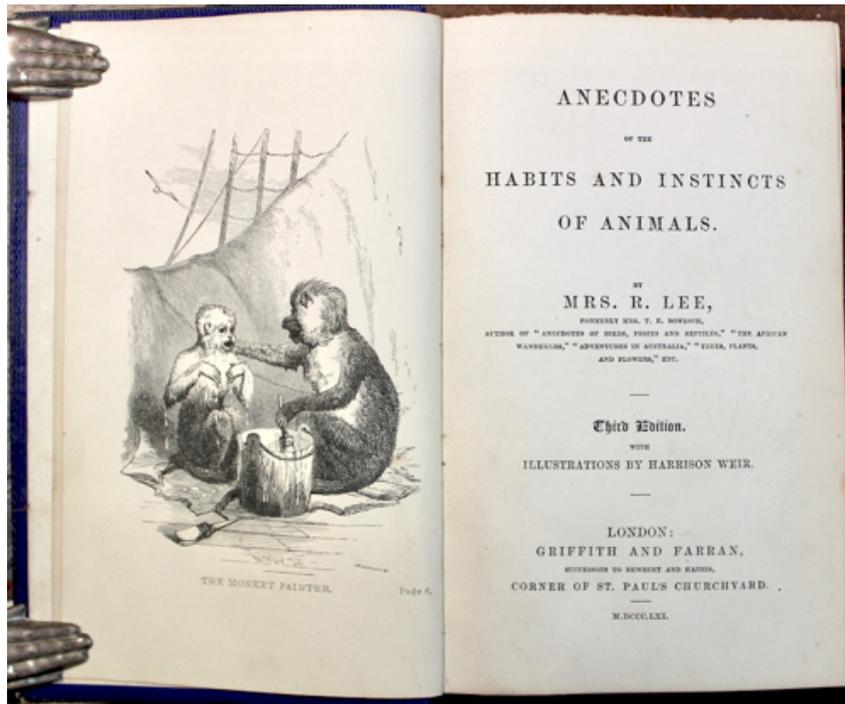
\$350

Fourth London edition. The title-page states that this is the third edition, though earlier editions were published by Griffith and Farran in 1852, 1853, and 1856. Note that the first edition did not contain the additional information on dogs, cats, and bears that was added to the later editions (including this one). All editions are scarce. OCLC records no physical copies of any earlier London editions and only six physical copies of the present edition (two in the US, two in the UK, and two in Australia). Earlier American editions were published by Lindsay and Blakston in 1854 and 1855; OCLC records only two physical copies each.

The thirty-three sections of the present work describe the behavior, particularly social behavior, of mammals including bats, monkeys, camels, hyenas, and hedgehogs. The preface states that the work incorporates previously unpublished research by Lee and her unnamed friends.

Sarah Bowdich Lee (*née* Wallis, 1791 – 1856) was an author, naturalist, and translator who helped to popularize the field of natural history. She was a colleague and friend of Georges Cuvier, who reviewed Lee's work describing genera of fish, birds, and plants in Portugal and in West Africa. Along with the *Memoirs of Baron Cuvier* (1833), which remained the authoritative biography of Cuvier for decades, Lee is best remembered for her work *The Fresh Water Fishes of Great Britain*, which was printed for fifty subscribers between 1828 and 1837. Each copy contained Lee's descriptions and observations, plus forty-eight plates that she painted by hand individually.

Harrison William Weir (1824 - 1906) was a prolific illustrator, an amateur naturalist, and an expert poultry breeder. Many of his nature illustrations were used in educational works like Lee's *Foreign Animals and Birds* and *British Animals and Birds* (both 1865). One of his most important projects was illustrating George Fyler Townsend's *Three Hundred Aesop's Fables* (1867).



## How to Host a Party, According to a Successful Woman Restaurateur

21. MACDOUGALL, Alice Foote. *Coffee and Waffles*. Garden City: Doubleday, Page and Co., 1926.

Octavo. 115 pp.

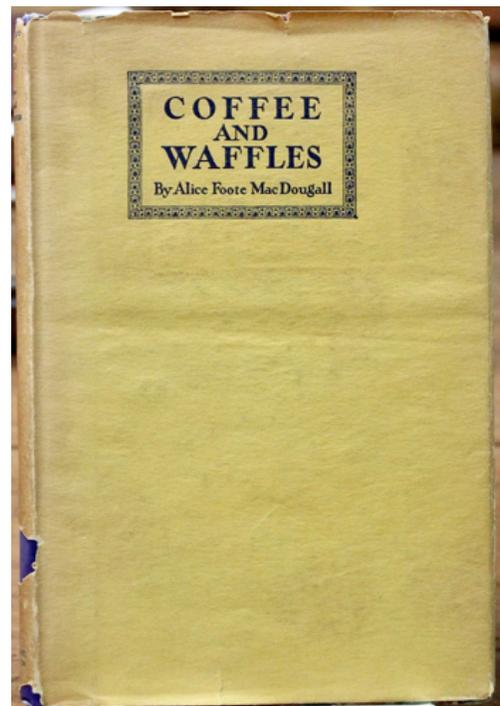
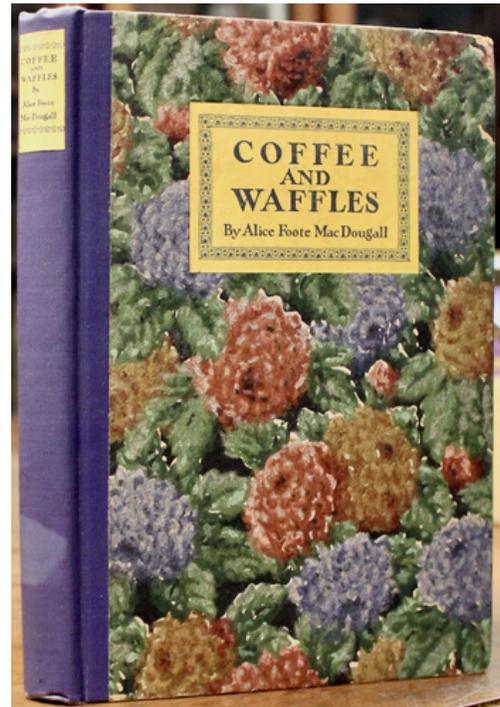
Publisher's cloth attractively painted with floral pattern in red, blue, green, black, silver, and gold. Yellow labels on spine and front cover, printed in purple. Purple cloth spine. In the original yellow dustjacket, printed in purple, with chipping to spine. Offsetting from covers to inside of dust jacket. Light toning to leaves at gutter, but otherwise clean throughout. A very good, bright copy in a very good original dust jacket.

\$150

First edition of the author's first work, which she published shortly before opening her fifth coffeeshop.

Alice Foote MacDougall (1867 – 1945) opened her own coffee roasting business in 1907 after the bankruptcy and death of her husband. In the late 1920s, she signed a long term one million dollar lease for her fifth coffee house; by the early 1930s, she owned and operated nine restaurants in Manhattan. In the present work, MacDougall shares her recipes and tips for hosting guests, developed over years of business management. She also published *The Autobiography of a Business Woman* (1928), *The Secret of Successful Restaurants* (1929), and *Alice Foote MacDougall's Cook Book* (1935), the last of which she published after having gone bankrupt during the Depression. The book focused on frugal recipes and techniques for stretching food.

Despite her active role in business, MacDougall was also a staunch anti-suffragist who believed that most women should remain in the home and not pursue commercial ventures.



## Women Book Agents Travel the Northeast, Canada, and the Antebellum South

22. MENDELL, [Sarah] and Charlotte Hosmer. *Notes of Travel and Life*. By two young ladies...New York: Published for the Authors, 1854.

Twelvemo. 288 pp.

Publisher's blindstamped light brown cloth with gilt spine. Sunning and some soiling to cloth. Tear to front flyleaf repaired with document tape. Tears to a couple leaves a fore-edge, not touching text. Leaves are clean and fresh. A very good, tight, and internally bright copy.

\$450

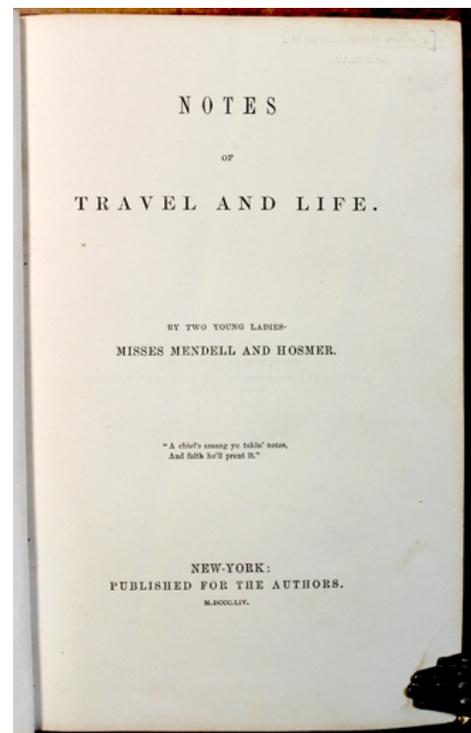
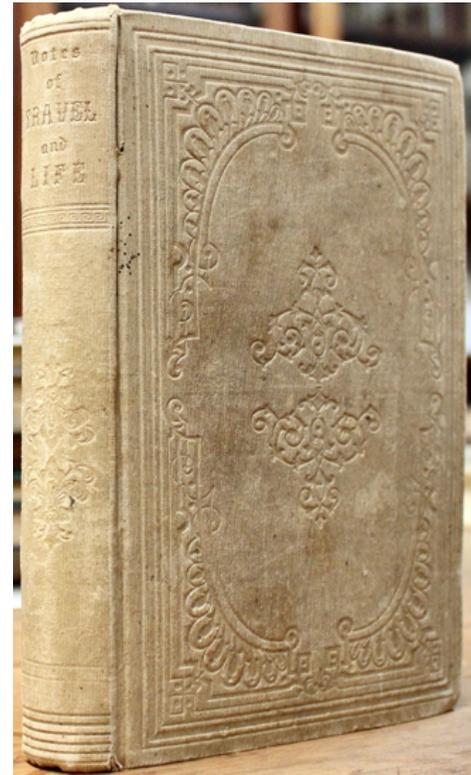
First edition.

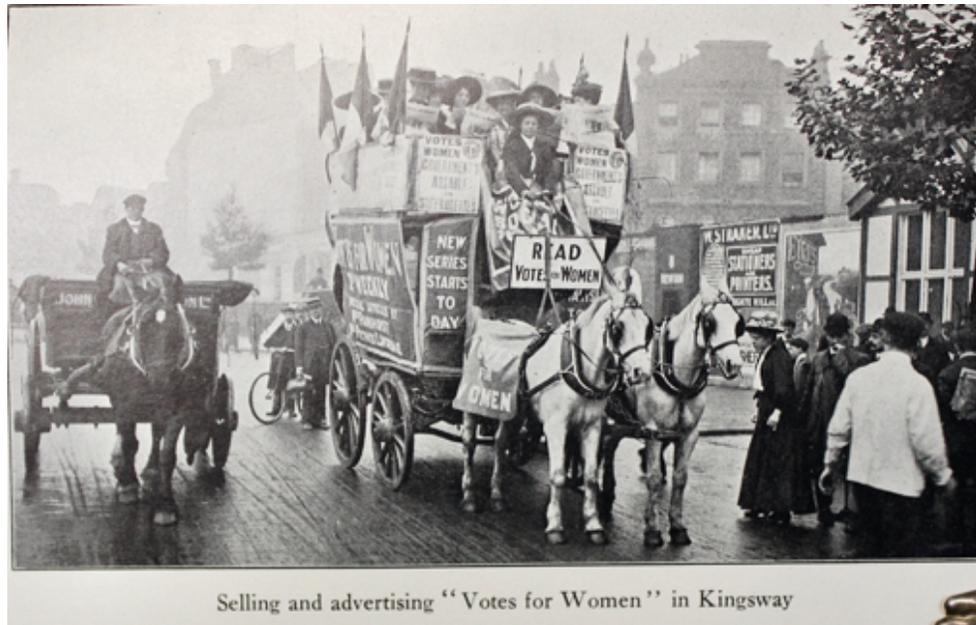
Book agents Sarah Mendell and Charlotte Hosmer traveled through New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, and Canada over the course of 1853. The present work chronicles their adventures, particularly their travels through Virginia and North Carolina (including Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, and Raleigh). The writers detail their opinions on their own professions and the attitudes of others toward woman book agents: for example, one Virginia woman expresses disappointment that the authors are not employed as teachers. The writers also describe their observations of slavery and Southern culture as they sell books to the wealthy families of the South.

"Reasons, do you ask, why we have written a book? For one: as pioneers in a new sphere of labor for our sex, we would make known to them our success, and open to them the new avenue to Industry and Independence...[We] saw people in their every-day clothes, and from our unpretending position, they showed themselves as they were...And third — and are not three reasons enough, for women, at least, who are not supposed to have any reasons? — we would replenish our purse, and turn our labor and thought to profit," (pp. 5-6).

Clark III, 361: "A real contribution to American travel literature."

Howes M513. Sabin 47798.





### Memoirs of a Militant Suffragist and Radical Anti-Fascist, The First American Edition

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

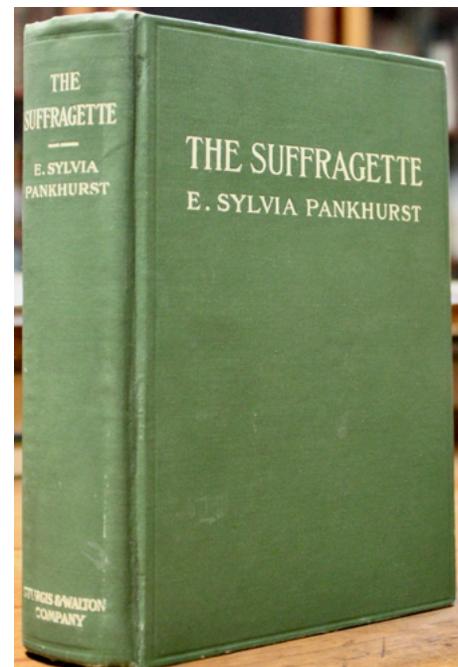
Octavo. [8] pp., pp. [1-2], 3-517. With frontisportrait and 31 photograph plates, plus two unnumbered full-page reprintings of other political material (a 1908 political cartoon and an undated Women's Social and Political Union event announcement) after pages 236 and 262.

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

\$850

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

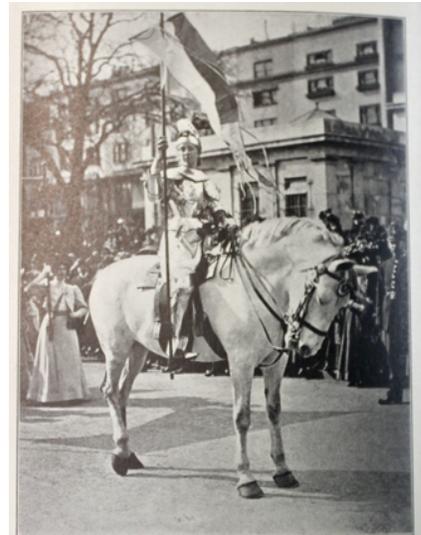
After being expelled from the Women's Social and Political Union in 1913 over her vocal support for the Dublin Lockout, E. Sylvia Pankhurst (1882-1960) founded the East London Federation of Suffragettes, which she renamed the Women's Suffrage Federation and then the Workers' Socialist Federation as its goals evolved. During World War I,



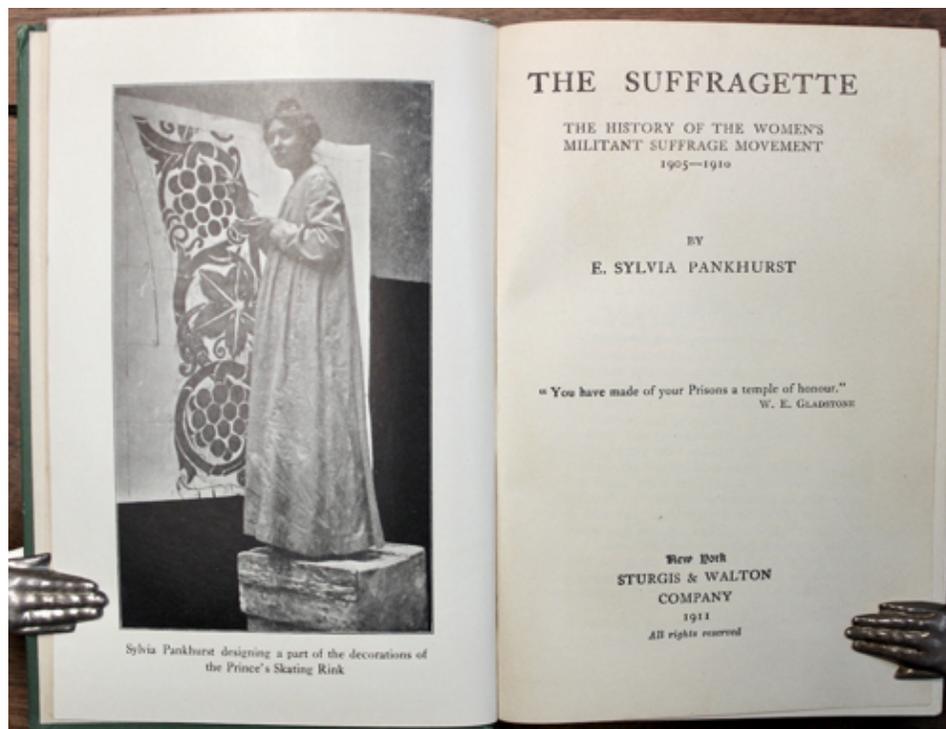
Pankhurst's newspaper *The Woman's Dreadnought* was considered one of the leading sources for information on anti-war organizing. Pankhurst lived the last five years of her life in Ethiopia, where she organized against fascism and colonialism and edited a periodical, the *Ethiopia Observer*. When Pankhurst died in Ethiopia, the emperor insisted that she be given a state funeral, and she was buried in a special plot reserved for the nation's heroes. Along with *The Suffragette*, Pankhurst wrote *The Suffragette Movement* (1931) and *The Home Front* (1932), 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.



Elsie Howey as Joan of Arc, who rode at the head of the procession formed to celebrate Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's release from prison



**“To Protect and Re-educate ‘Fallen’ Girls and Young Women”**

24. [PENITENT FEMALES' REFUGE.] *Fourth Annual Report of the Directors of the Penitent Female's [sic] Refuge. With the Rules of the [Bethesda] Society, and the Regulations of the Refuge. Constitution adopted April 14, 1819. Incorporated January 21, 1823. Boston: True and Greene, 1823.*

Twelvemo. 24 pp.

Original blue-gray paper wrappers. Somewhat creased and foxed. Uniform light toning due to paper quality. Light foxing to first and last page. A very good copy of a rare and fragile item.

\$450

First edition. Annual report for 1822.

The Penitent Females' Refuge and its governing organization, the Bethesda Society, were founded in 1816 “to protect and re-educate ‘fallen’ girls and young women” who had resorted to sex work (Simmons). The women living in the home were instructed in religion and in trades like needlework, then placed in homes at the end of their instruction. A women's auxiliary of the Society was founded in 1824 to raise funds as well as counsel and instruct the young women. Though the women's auxiliary had not yet been formed at the publication of the present item, about half of the donors recorded in the treasurer's log (pp. 22-23) were women.

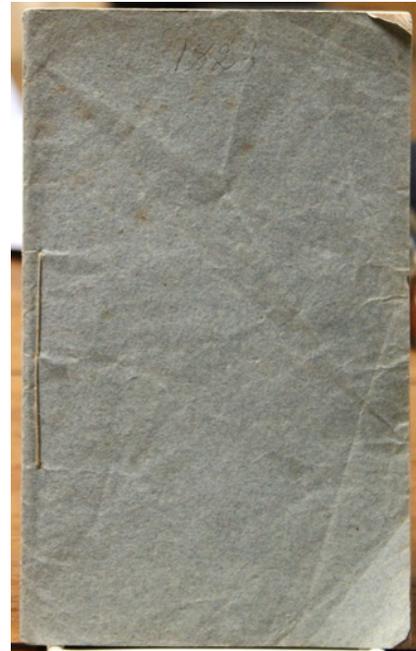
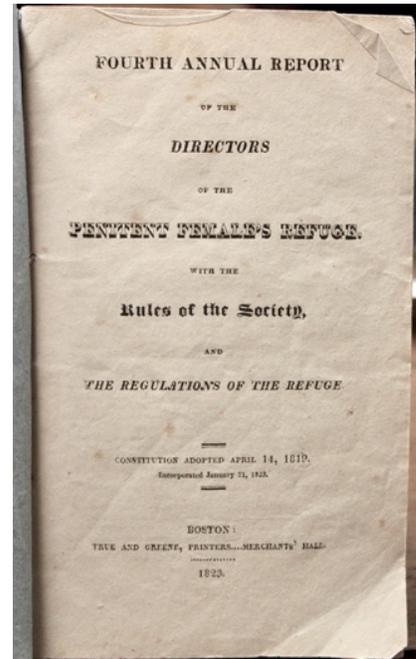
The Bethesda Society was also involved in efforts by similar organizations like the Boston Female Moral Reform Society, which “attempted to close brothels, engaged in preventive sex education, and campaigned for laws to make seduction a crime,” (Boylan).

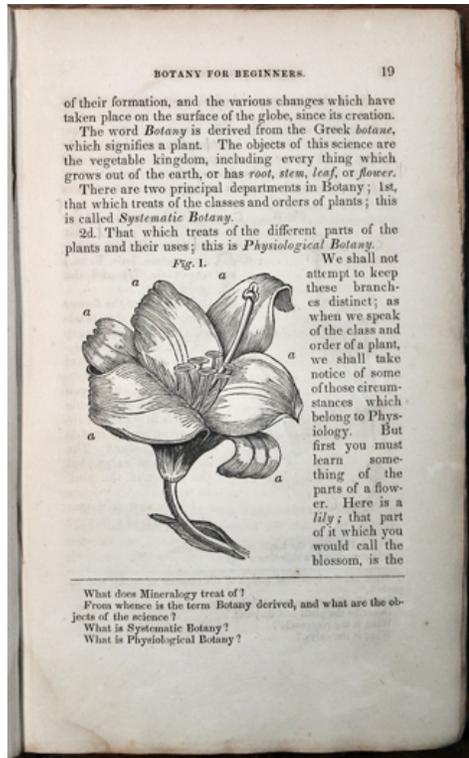
OCLC records only one copy (Library Company of Philadelphia). The scarcity of this item could be in part due to the fact that the Penitent Female's Refuge “infrequently published reports of their work, warning that prostitution could not be addressed in print ‘without great danger of communicating defilement and pollution as well as information,’” (Boylan).

Boylan, Anne M. “Timid Girls, Venerable Widows and Dignified Matrons.” *American Quarterly*. Vol. 38, No. 5 (Winter, 1986), pp. 779-797.

Sabin 59670.

Simmons University. *Guide to the Orchard Home School (Boston, Mass.) records* (webpage).





Introductory Work to the Best-Known Botany Textbook of its Day,  
By the Pioneering Educator and “Model for the Education of Young Women”

25. PHELPS, Almira H[art] L[incoln]. *Botany for Beginners: An Introduction to Mrs. Lincoln's Lectures on Botany*. For the use of common schools, and the younger pupils of higher schools and academies. Hartford, [Connecticut]: F.J. Huntington, 1833.

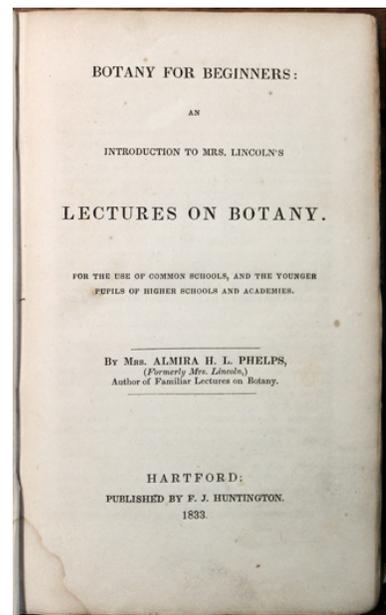
Twelvemo. v, [3, contents], 13-256. Despite odd pagination, work is complete. With eighty-one highly detailed text figures.

Original dark green cloth with brown calf spine label titled in gilt. Some toning and wear o spine. Foxing to endpapers. Overall, quite clean throughout, with just some light occasional foxing and dustsoiling. A very good, fresh copy of this important introduction (scarce in commerce) to Phelps' *Familiar Lectures on Botany* (1829), the best-known botany textbook of its day.

\$950

First edition.

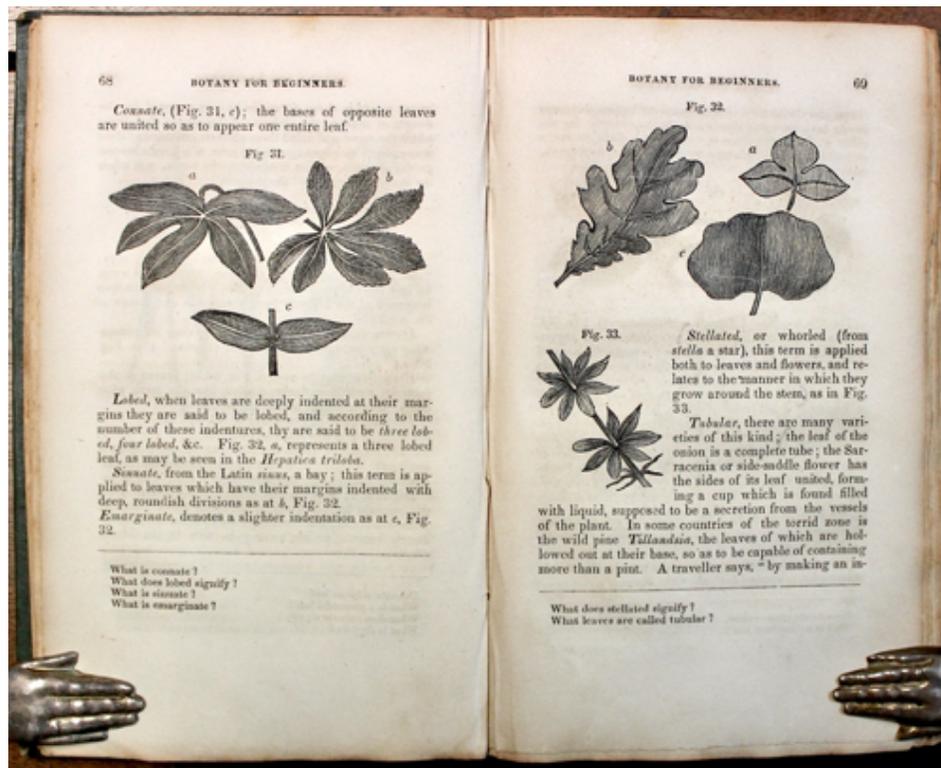
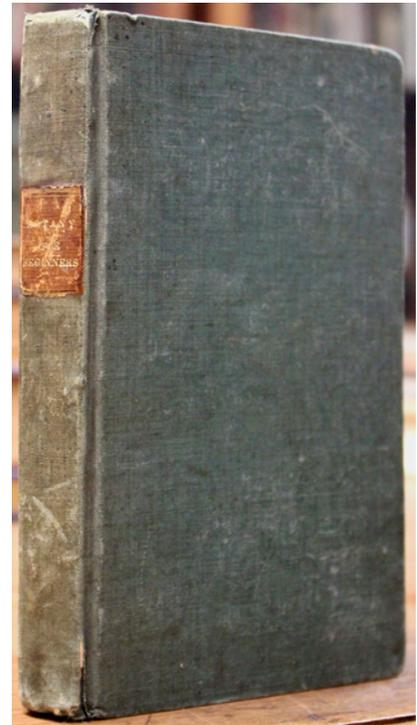
Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps (1793 – 1884) was a science writer and educator who taught at Troy Female Seminary and, for a time, served as its vice president. Phelps' career as an educator and school administrator, as well as her lifelong dedication to women's

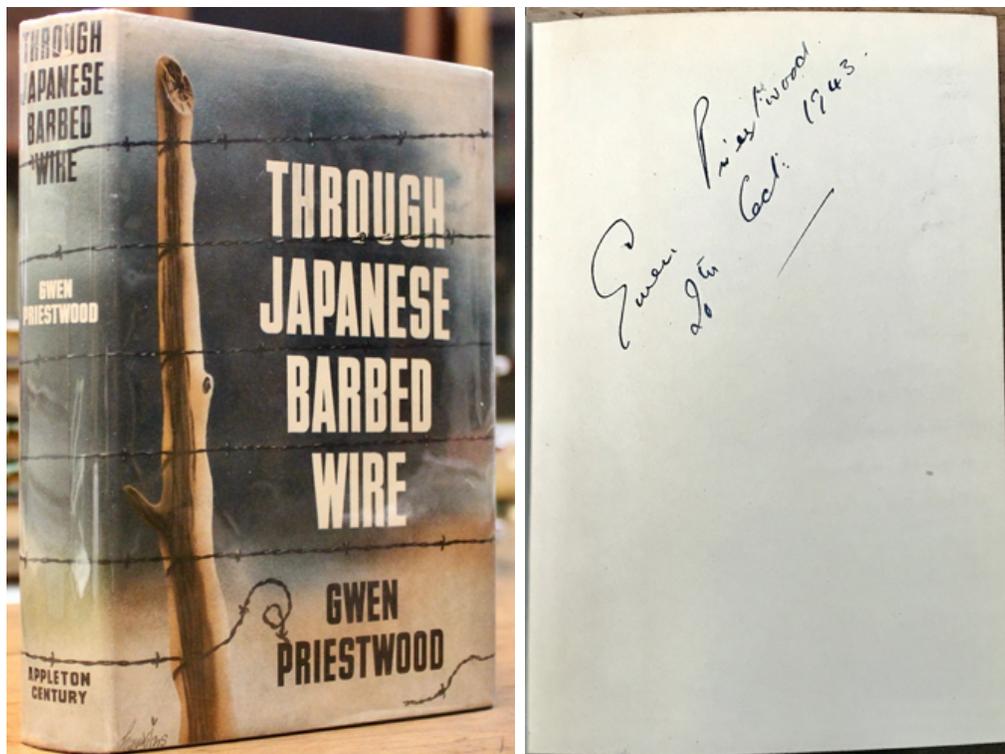


educational reform, led her to serve as the president of the Patapsco Female Institute in Maryland and write important science textbooks like *Familiar Lectures on Botany* (1829) and *Familiar Lectures on Chemistry* (1838). She also wrote novels, essays, and memoirs, and delivered lectures. In 1859, Phelps became the third woman to be elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The present work was written to prepare younger students to study *Familiar Lectures on Botany*, a more advanced work that had "introduced a new style of science book for young students and helped to popularize the study of natural sciences among women," (ANB). Both the present work and *Familiar Lectures on Botany* were influenced by Phelps' own experiences teaching botany classes of up to forty students at the Troy Female Seminary. At the time of the present work's publication, Phelps was the vice-principal of the school, which was founded in 1814 by her older sister Emma Hart Willard (1787 – 1870).

Isabelle Lehuu describes Phelps as "a model for the education of young women" (ANB).





Narrative of a War Nurse Interned in a Japanese Prison Camp,  
A Near-Fine Copy, Signed by the Author, in the Original Dust Jacket

26. PRIESTWOOD, Gwen. *Through Japanese Barbed Wire*. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co., 1943.

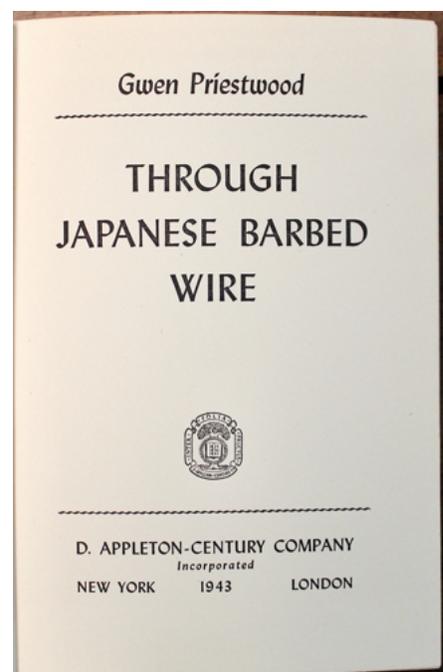
Octavo. 197 pp. With a two-page reproduction of a letter in Chinese script.

Publisher's light blue cloth titled in dark blue on spine. Minor soiling to back cover. In the very good original dust jacket, illustrated in color by important designer Arthur Hawkins Jr., with a large black-and-white photo reproduction of the author on the back cover. A near-fine copy, inscribed by the author (dated October 1943), of this narrative of an English woman's captivity in a Japanese prison camp while serving as a nurse during World War II.

\$250

First edition. London edition published the next year.

From the dust jacket: "This is the story of the dramatic escape of an English woman from a Japanese prison camp at Hongkong to the capital at Chungking [Chongqing], a thousand miles away. When the Japanese attacked Hongkong on December 8, 1941, Gwen Priestwood...was serving in the Auxiliary Nursing Service." When the Governor of Hong Kong



surrendered to the Japanese later that month, Priestwood was sent to Stanley Internment Camp, where she was imprisoned with about 2,800 others, mostly British civilians. Priestwood escaped the camp after fifty-four days and trekked to Chongqing, a voyage of almost a month.

In "The Women of Stanley," Bernice Archer and Fedorowich Kent explain that many prisoners in the camp were nurses who provided essential medical services "in the hospital and clinics established and administered by the interned medical staff. Apart from the fully qualified military nurses, there were a large number of auxiliary nurses from the Volunteer Nursing Detachment and the Auxiliary Nursing Service who were interned at Stanley."

Priestwood spent much of her early life in China. After World War I, she and her family relocated from England to Shanghai due to her father's career in the British-American Tobacco Company. She attended school in England, but soon returned to Shanghai, where she met her husband. After their apartment was destroyed during World War II, the couple stayed with friends in Hong Kong until Priestley's husband left for England to join the Royal Air Force. Priestwood remained in Hong Kong to continue her duties in the Auxiliary Nursing Service.

Archer and Kent. "The Women of Stanley." *Women's History Review*, vol. 5 (1996), p. 382.



"Multiple Somersault Flips on a Moving Bareback Horse,"  
Memoir of a Circus Performer and Suffragist, Scarce in the Original Dust Jacket

27. ROBINSON, Josephine DeMott. *The Circus Lady*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, [1926].

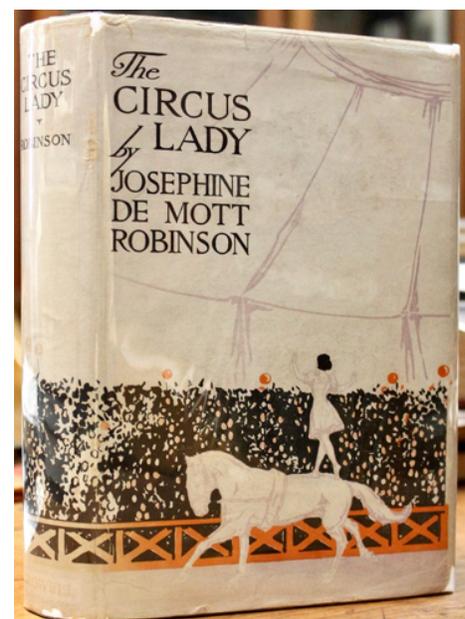
Octavo. xii, 304 pp. With eight photo plates (frontisportrait of Robinson and seven plates showing her performing or in costume).

Publisher's lavender cloth with gilt title. Early book plate of Mabel A. Ferguson (b. 1878), wife of Arkansas lumber merchant and Ferguson Lumber owner Arthur L. Ferguson (1878 - 1933), to front flyleaf, pasted over what appears to be a contemporary ink signature. In the original, scarce dust jacket, illustrated in color with art deco image of a woman standing on horseback in a circus ring (some chipping to corners, very good). A bright, near-fine copy of this memoir of a famed Barnum & Bailey equestrian performer and suffragist.

\$500

First edition.

Josephine "Josie" DeMott Robinson (1868 - 1938) was born into a family of circus performers and spent her early life



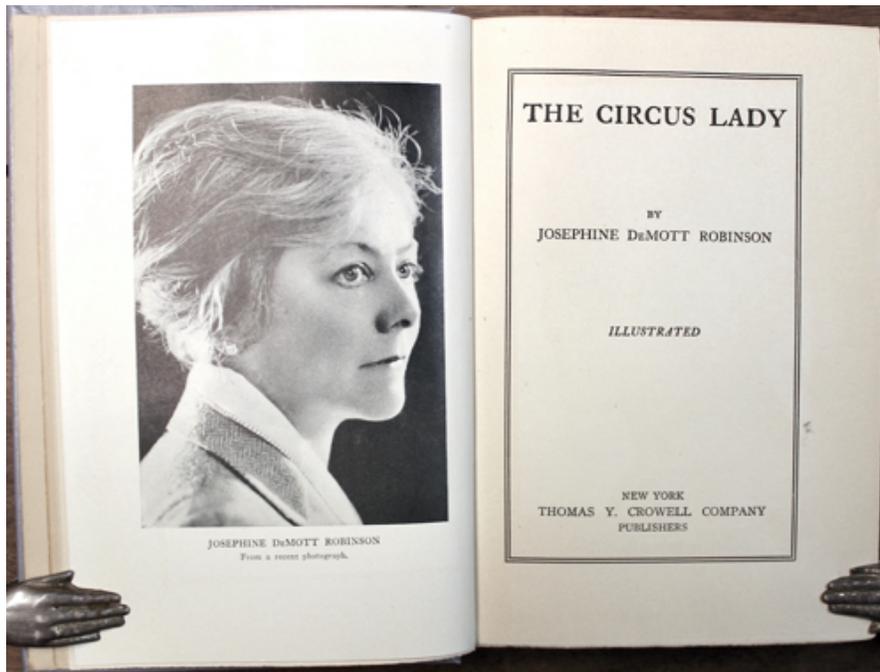
traveling with Barnum & Bailey Circuses. She performed for the first time at the age of three, and "by her teens she became a highlight act by perfecting her trademark stunt — multiple somersault flips on a moving bareback horse, purportedly the only woman in the world at the time to perform the feat," (West Hempstead). She quickly gained international renown as a marquee act for Barnum & Bailey.

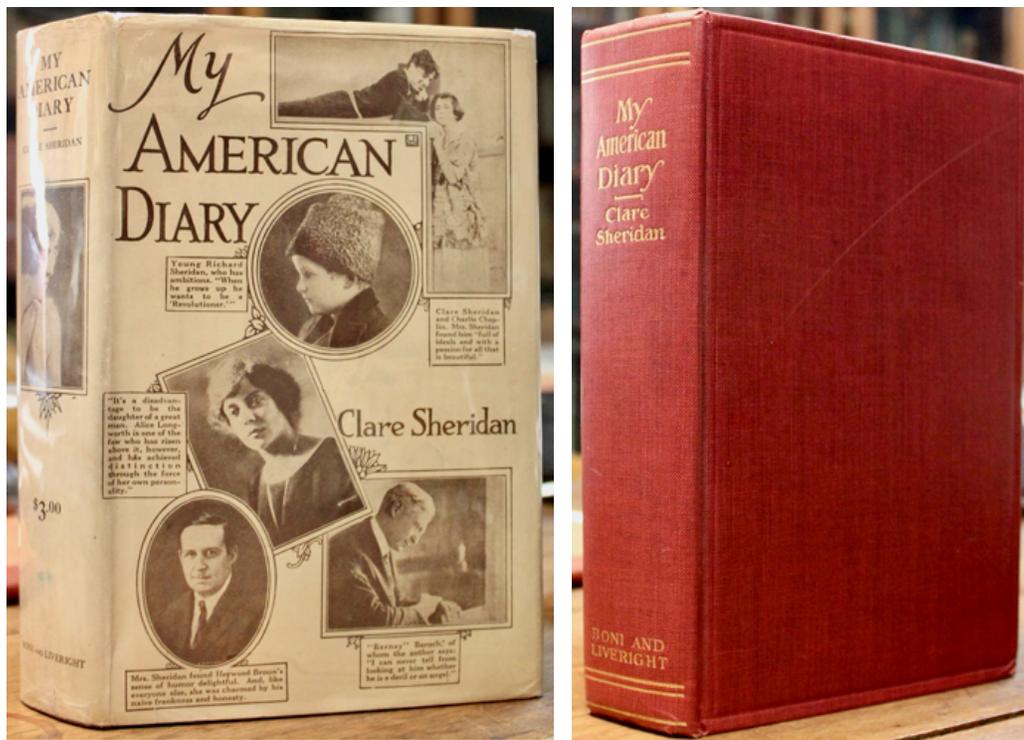
After a failed attempt to join the Klondike Gold Rush, Robinson returned to the circus at the age of thirty-eight. She led the Barnum & Bailey's Circus Women's Equal Rights Society, which mobilized women circus performers both toward the suffragist cause and to fight for their own interests as the stars of their respective shows. When she eventually retired from the circus, she trained horses for the circus, opened a horseback riding school for girls, and converted her home into a retreat where women could relax, go horseback riding, take exercise classes, and more.

"The 1889-1890 *Barnum Review* described her as 'the most distinguished and versatile of all principal bareback equestriennes,'" (Harman).



Harman, Elizabeth. "The Life of Circus Lady Josephine Demott." *Illinois State News*.  
Vecchio, Kat. "The Suffragettes of the Circus." *The Week* (January 18, 2018).  
"West Hempstead's Celebrity Circus Star." *West Hempstead Now and Then* (webpage).





America Through the Eyes of a Sculptor, Bolshevik Sympathizer, and Cousin of Churchill,  
A Near-Fine Copy in the Original Photo-Illustrated Dust Jacket

28. SHERIDAN, Clare. *My American Diary*. New York: Boni and Livright, [1922].

Octavo. 359 pp. With eight photo plates (including frontispiece of Sheridan).

Publisher's red cloth with gilt-lettered spine. Binding is bright and attractive. Largely unopened. Edges untrimmed. Minor toning to leaves. In the original dust jacket with photo reproductions of Sheridan's famous friends, including Charlie Chaplin, Sinclair Lewis, and Alice Roosevelt Longworth (some creasing, small smudge on spine, very good). A clean, bright, near-fine copy of this travel memoir by the noted sculptor, journalist, author, and diarist.

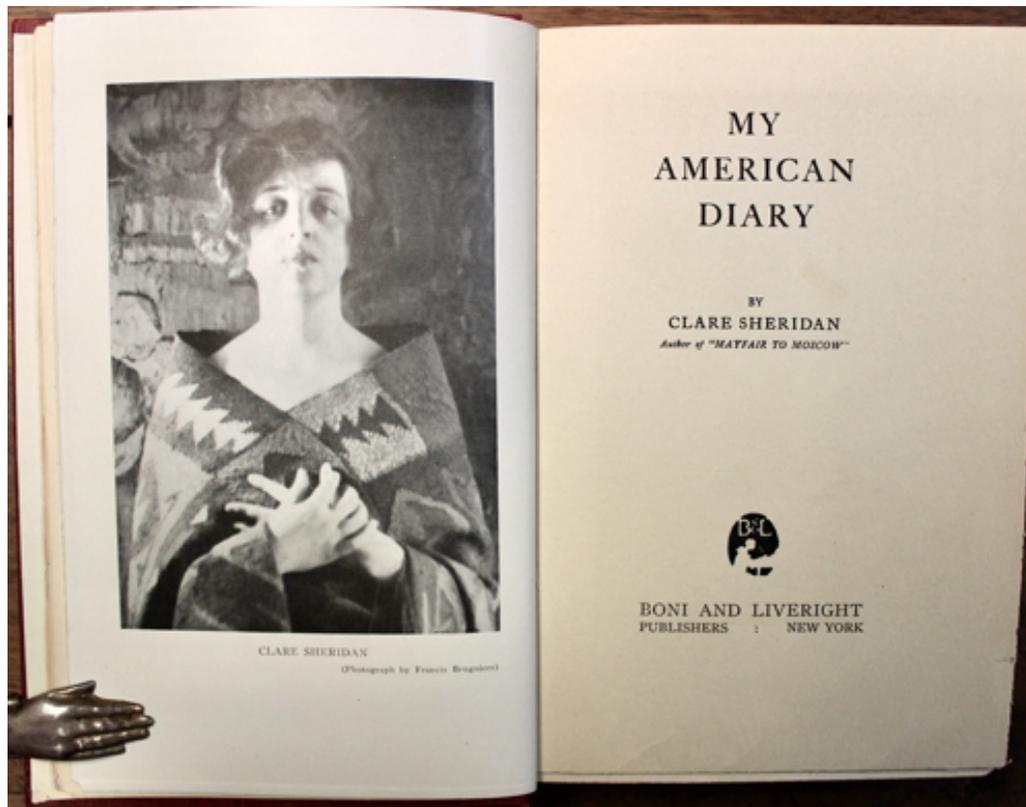
\$500

First edition.

Clare Sheridan (1885 – 1970) details, in a stream-of-consciousness style, her travels in America, including her acquaintances with the Vanderbilt, Whitney, and Morgan families, as well as with Otto Kahn. She also interviewed financier and statesman Barney Baruch, who helped her



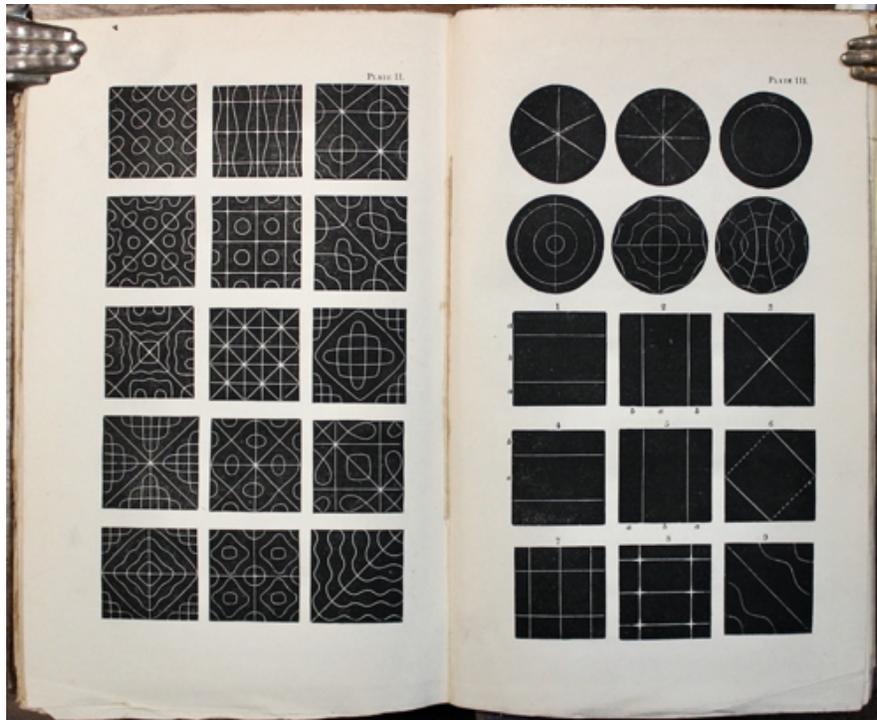
recover the busts of Lenin and Trotsky that she had sculpted while visiting Soviet Russia before they were impounded in customs. While sculpting a bust of Charlie Chaplin, the two began a relationship, which Sheridan discusses in the present work.



Sheridan's reports on Soviet Russia, published as *Russian Portraits*, garnered attention from *New York World* editor Hebert Swope, who hired her as a correspondent and sent her to report from Mexico and California. Swope later employed her as a European correspondent: she interviewed revolutionary leaders in the Irish Civil War, as well as figures like Benito Mussolini, and reported from occupied Smyrna during the Greco-Turkish War.

Sheridan was also a cousin of Winston Churchill, with whom she was very close, though her Bolshevik sympathies and vocal support for the October Revolution caused a split between them for several decades (ODNB).





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

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

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

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

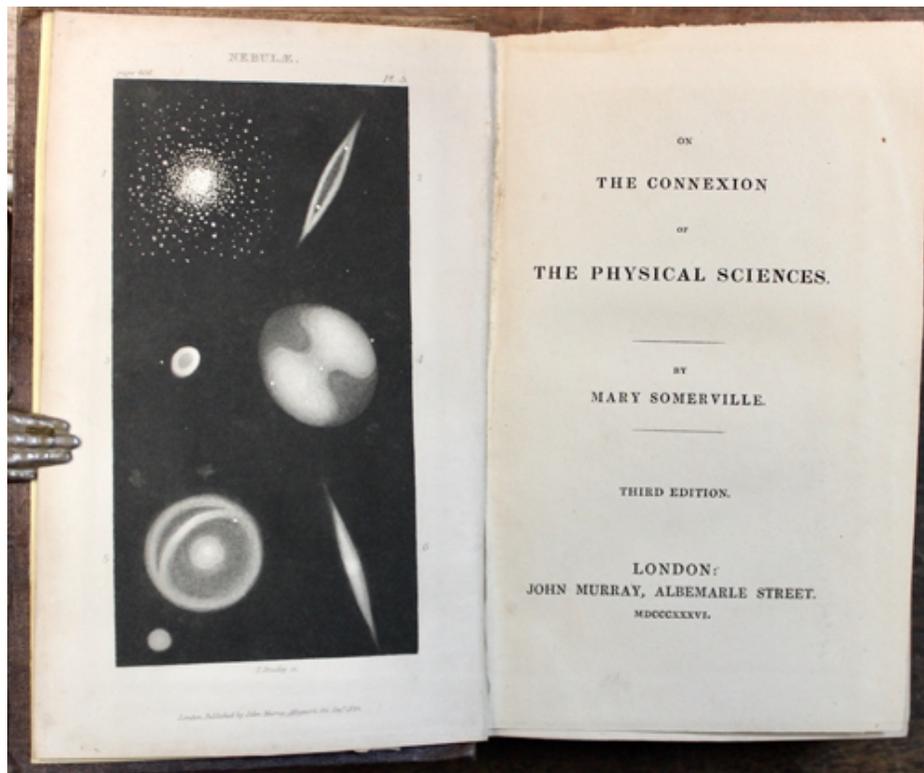
\$1,250

Third edition, revised by Somerville to "incorporate the most recent research findings" since the publication of the first two editions in 1834 and 1835, respectively (Oxford DNB). One such finding was Somerville's hypothesis that unexpected changes in the orbit of Uranus may point to the existence of an undiscovered



planet. This hypothesis was later confirmed by Alexis Bouvard, John Couch Adams, and Urbain Le Verrier, leading to the discovery of Neptune in 1846.

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



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



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

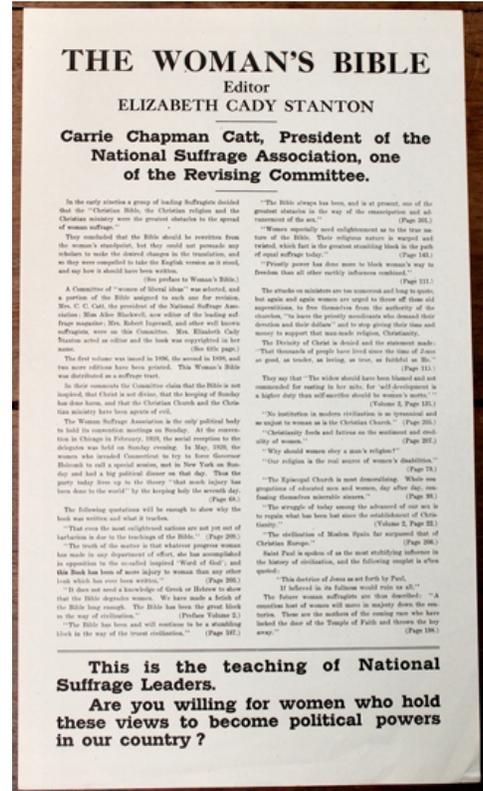
30. [SUFFRAGE – ANTI-WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE. BROADSIDE.] *The Woman’s Bible*. Editor Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Suffrage Association, one of the Revising Committee. [n.p., n.d., ca. 1920.]

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

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

\$1,500

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



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

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

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



Documenting the Founding of Vassar Female College:  
 "Woman...has the Same Right as Man to Intellectual Culture and Development"

31. [VASSAR COLLEGE.] *Proceedings of the Trustees of Vassar Female College, at Their First Meeting, February 26, 1861.* New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Thomas, 1861.

Twelvemo. 24 pp. With large title-page vignette.

Original buff paper wrappers printed in black. Minor dust soiling to wrappers. Front cover loosening at head of spine, though still firmly attached. A very good, clean, and attractive copy of an uncommon item dating back to the founding of Vassar College, the second degree-granting institution of higher education for women in the United States.

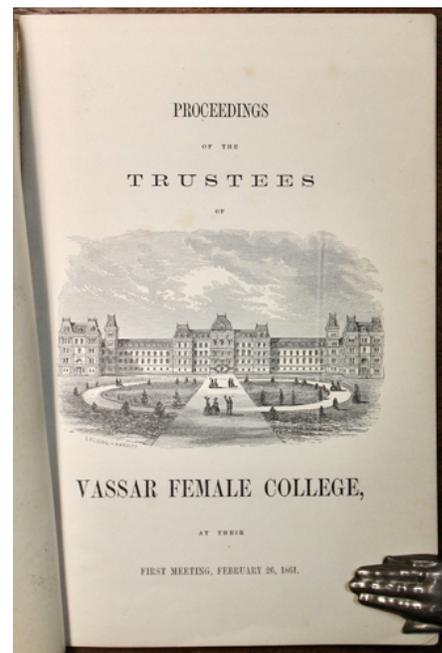
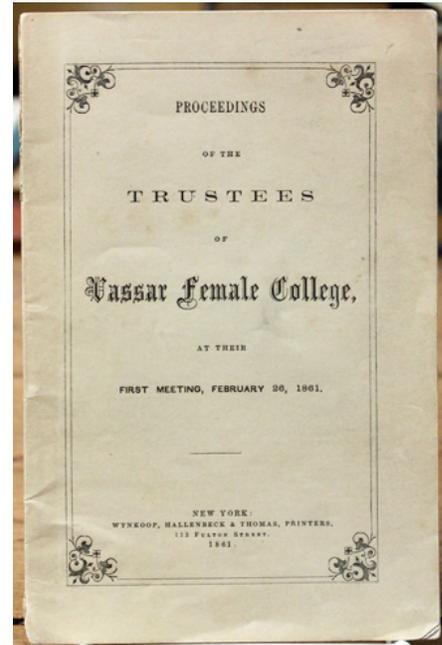
\$600

OCLC records one copy under this imprint (Vassar) and eight copies under the imprint of C.A. Alvord, in a larger format with a variant title (Vassar, AAS, Trinity College in Connecticut, New York Historical Society, Library Company of Philadelphia, Office of the Commonwealth Libraries, British Library, and UC Davis). We have been unable to determine priority for the imprints.

Vassar College was founded in 1861 by Matthew Vassar (1792 – 1868). Following in the footsteps of Elmira College, which was founded in 1855, Vassar became the second college to grant degrees to women that were the equivalent to those given to men.

The present item records the charter that incorporated Vassar Female College on January 18, 1861; addresses by Matthew Vassar and Dr. William Hague; and a roster of the trustees and committee members at the time.

Matthew Vassar states: "Woman, having received from her Creator the same intellectual constitution as man, has the same right as man to intellectual culture and development," (pp. 13-14).



## Woman Medical Doctor and Nurse Imprisoned in the Philippines During WWII

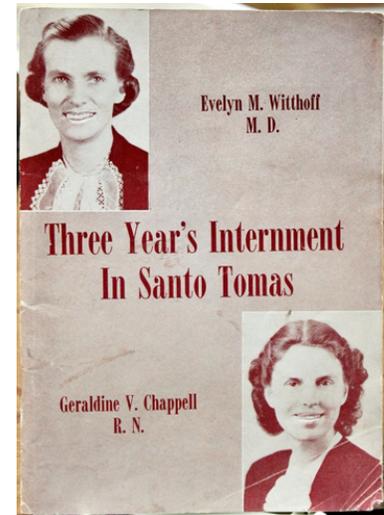
32. WITTHOFF, Evelyn M. and Geraldine V. Chappell. *Three Years' Internment in Santo Tomas*. Kansas City, Missouri: Beacon Hill Press, [1945].

Octavo. 82 pp. Photo reproduction of Witthoff, Chappell, and two other women on inside of front cover.

Original paper wrappers printed in pinkish red with photo reproductions of Witthoff and Chappell. Light soiling and wear. Contemporary pencil signature (Mrs. William C. Parker) to half-title. Very clean internally. A very good, fresh copy of this POW memoir written by a woman medical doctor and nurse.

\$475

First edition.



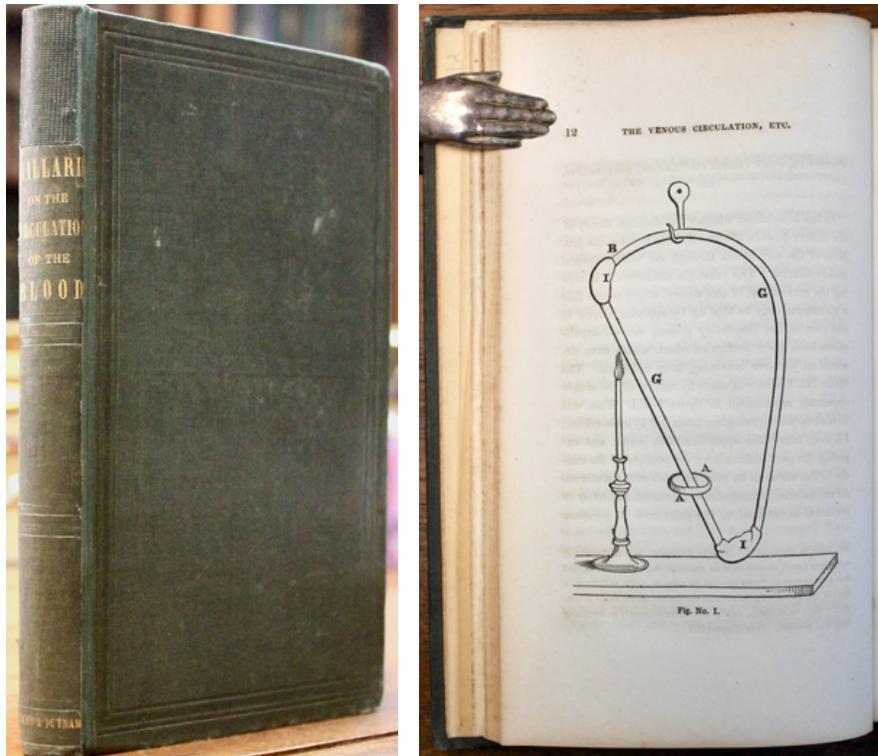
Between 1942 and 1945, seventy-seven American woman medical professionals working with the Army and Navy, among them Dr. Evelyn M. Whittoff (1912 – 2002) and nurse Geraldine V. Chappell (1911 – 1997), were held as prisoners of war in the Philippines. In the present work, Dr. Whittoff and Chappell describe their experience being captured in their hotel in Manila's Walled City and later being imprisoned in a camp at the University of Santo Tomás in Manila, along with hundreds of other servicemen and women. The woman nurses and doctors were essential to the survival of the prisoners. With very limited supplies, they treated the many other prisoners who had fallen ill or been injured, especially as the male doctors in the camp fell ill themselves.

Dr. Whittoff earned her B.S. from the University of Illinois and her medical degree from the University of Michigan. Chappell received her nursing education at Olivet Nazarene College and the University of Chicago. Two years after their return to the United States from Santo Tomás, Whittoff and Chappell were assigned to at a hospital in Washim, India. Chappell stayed in India for the next thirty-three years. Both women retired to Alhambra, California.



Yellin, Emily. *Our Mother's War* (2004), pp. 186-189.





“The Essential Starting Point for Women in Science and the Professions”

33. WILLARD, Emma. *A Treatise on the Motive Powers which Produce the Circulation of the Blood*. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1846.

Octavo. xiv, 170, [6 publisher's catalogue] pp. With eight woodcut figures (one full-page and seven text figures).

Contemporary green blindstamped cloth with spine lettering in gilt. Expertly rebaked to style with original spine laid down. Light wear to boards. Toning to endpapers and foxing to blanks. Two bookplates on front pastedown: one gifting the book from William Wood & Co. to the Long Island Historical Society (dated 1868) and one marking the book as loaned to the Medical Society of Kings County (dated 1901). Gift signature from William Wood & Co. on front flyleaf. Long Island Historical Society ink stamp to title-page. Some light occasional foxing. A very good, clean, tight copy of an important early milestone in the history of American women in the sciences.

\$950

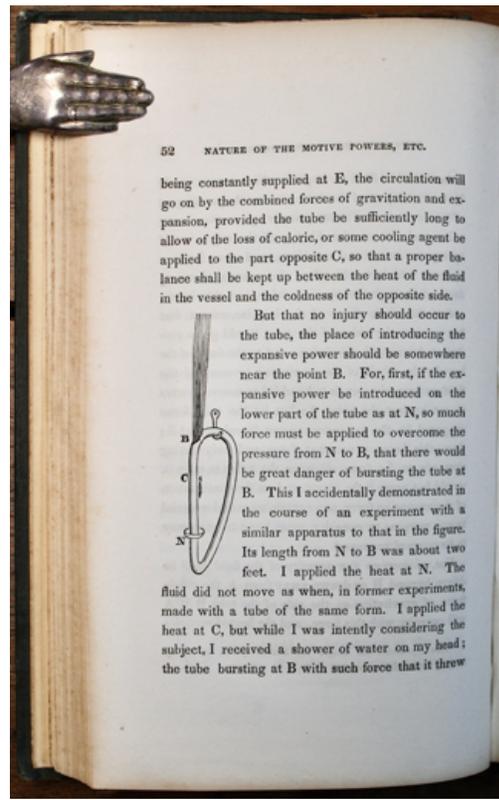
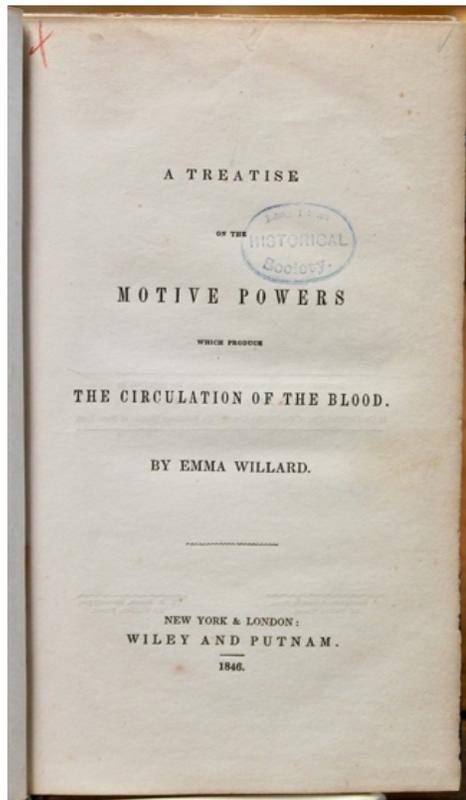
First edition.

The present work provides an interestingly argued theory supported by original experiments of a caloric action to the circulation of blood in which the seat of power is the

lungs rather than the heart. Though the theory was ultimately ill-founded, the present work still helped pave the way for other scientific writings by women. "Margaret Rossiter concludes that 'Willard, her school, and others like it provided the essential starting point for women in science and the professions.'" (M.B. Ogilvie, *Women in Science*, 1986, pp. 19-20).

Emma Willard (1787 - 1870) was an American women's rights activist and founder of the first school for women's higher education, the Troy Female Seminary in New York, eventually renamed the Emma Willard School in her honor. She wrote numerous textbooks on history, anatomy, biology, and astronomy, as well as *A Plan for Improving Female Education* (1819), which she presented to members of the New York Legislature. Her works include *The Woodbridge and Willard Geographies and Atlases* (1823; *History of the United States, or Republic of America* (1828); and *Astronography* (1854), which covers topics including gravitation, the nature and properties of a sphere, equinoxes in time, diurnal rotation, nations that first cultivated astronomy, and more. Willard was also the sister of Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps (1793 - 1884), vice principal of the Troy Female Seminary and the author of several other crucial textbooks.

Cordasco 40-1339.



Rebuttal to William Godwin's *Memoirs of Wollstonecraft*, Written by Her Friend  
During the Scandal that Upset Decades of Feminism

34. [WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary.] [JOHNSON, Joseph.] A Defence of the Character of the Late Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, Founded on Principles of Nature and Reason, as Applied to the Peculiar Circumstances of her Case, in a Series of Letters to a Lady. London: Printed for James Wallis, 1803.

Small octavo. viii, 160 pp.

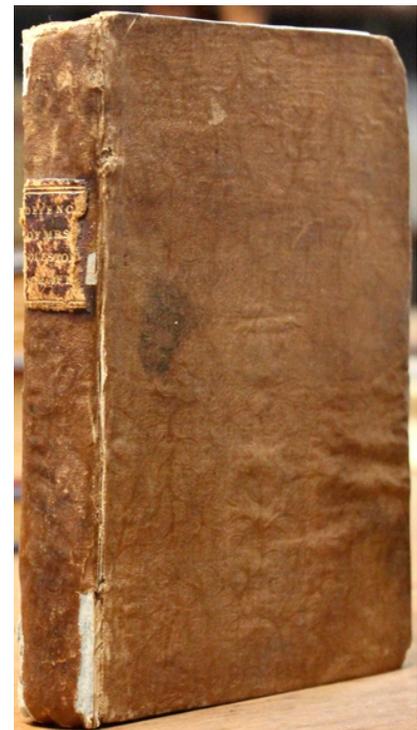
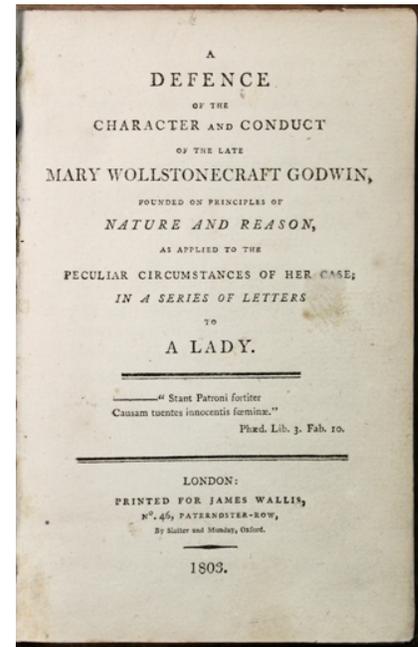
Early nineteenth century light brown cloth with earlier leather spine label laid down. Some chipping to cloth at spine and some slight soiling. Binding remains firm despite cracking to joints. Early nineteenth century armorial bookplate of a Roger Lee. A very good, clean and fresh copy of a work that attempts to refurbish Wollstonecraft's reputation during the "Great Wollstonecraft Scandal" sparked by William Godwin.

\$2,250

First edition of this epistolary defense written in a series of nine letters from an anonymous writer to his friend, dated April 12, 1802 to June 21, 1803.

The present work was written in response to the publication of William Godwin's *Memoirs of the Author of a Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1798), which he disclosed Wollstonecraft's affair during their marriage, her suicide attempts, and other private details of her life. The "Great Wollstonecraft Scandal" had a profound negative effect not only on her reputation but also on the popular opinion toward woman public figures of the day. In *Jane Austen, Feminism and Fiction*, Margaret Kirkham writes, "Everything written on the subject of female emancipation for the next two decades, if not for much longer, has to be understood in light of public reaction to the *Memoirs*, and the violent personal abuse they provoked," (p. 49).

Kirkham also writes that, though the present work is often attributed to Sir Charles Aldis (1776 – 1863), it was most likely written by Wollstonecraft's personal friend and



publisher Joseph Johnson (1738 – 1809). She explains that Johnson probably wrote these letters to Anna Laetitia Barbauld (1743 – 1825), another of Wollstonecraft's friends who wrote in her defense during the scandal (pp. 48-49). Johnson likely published this work anonymously both to avoid tarnishing his and Barbauld's reputations in light of the scandal and to prevent personal backlash from Godwin, given that Johnson himself had published Godwin's *Memoirs*.

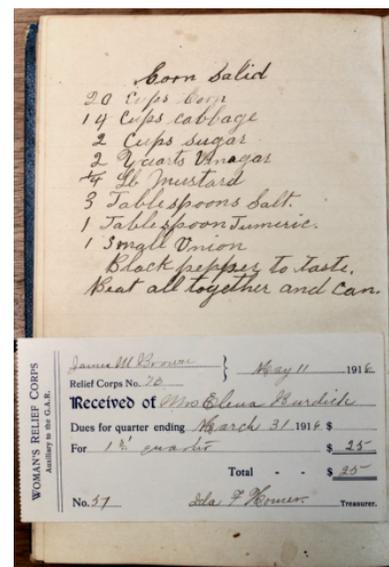
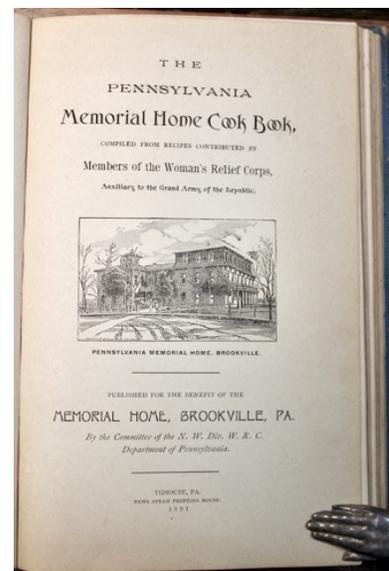


Scarce Cookbook From the Library of a Member of the Woman's Relief Corps,  
An Advocacy Organization for Union Army Nurses

35. [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.

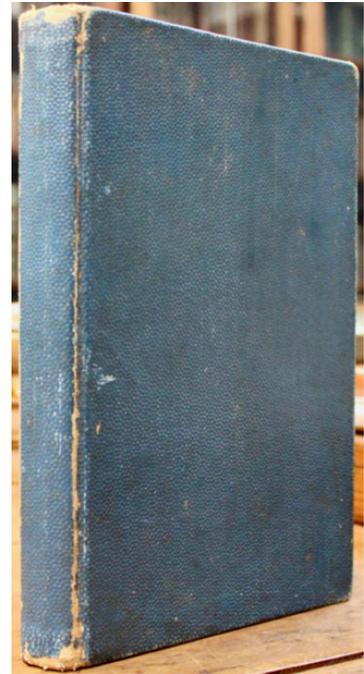
Publisher's blue cloth, somewhat rubbed at joints and extremities. Some marginal toning and some toning on a few pages where newspaper clippings had been laid in. The previous owner, Elena Burdick, filled in several of the blank pages with her own recipes. Included with this book is a collection of twelve 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.



First edition. Some state chapters of the Woman's Relief Corps (WRC) operated care homes for elderly veterans, army nurses, and their families. The Pennsylvania Memorial Home was the first veteran's home in the state.

\$600

The WRC 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. The WRC later broadened their goals and advocated for women's suffrage and other women's rights issues.



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, was a Union Army veteran who lived for years in the Pennsylvania Memorial Home.

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 acted as Treasurer of the chapter in 1916.

OCLC records four copies (one in Kansas and four in Pennsylvania).

Downs and Hedley. *History of Chautauqua County, New York* (1921), pp. 389-391.  
*Journal of the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps*, 1911, p. 29; and 1914, also p. 29.

<b>WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS</b> Auxiliary to the G.A.R.	James M. Brown } May 11 1916
	Relief Corps No. 23
	<b>Received of</b> Mrs. Elena Burdick
	Dues for quarter ending March 31 1916 \$
	For 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter \$ 25
	Total - - \$ 25
No. 57	Ida F. Homer Treasurer.



### “Vinegar Valentines” Mocking Working Women

36. [WOMEN WORKERS.] *Made-Up Saleslady. Gossiping Wash-Lady. The Laundress.* [Three comic valentines, a.k.a. vinegar Valentines or penny dreadfuls.] [n.p., ca. 1895.]

Three leaves (two sized 7" x 10", one sized 6¼" x 11½"). Fully printed in color with caricatures of three working women. With captions in verse.

Three sheets of paper. Some creasing and a few small open tears to edges. Two sheets reinforced with document tape on versos. A few stains to “Made-Up Saleslady.” Pencil signatures of Clementine Allen to rectos of “Gossiping Wash-Lady” and “Made-Up Saleslady,” plus pencil inscription on verso of the former (“To Clementine, from Lloyd, 1895”) and date (1895) on verso of the latter. A very good set of these fragile “vinegar valentines.”

\$500

These insulting valentines, often referred to as vinegar valentines or penny dreadfuls (sharing the moniker with Victorian dime novels), first appeared in the 1840s and maintained a prominent place in pop culture well into the twentieth century. They were produced from the cheapest paper and were meant to be sent anonymously; the inscriptions in the present set, however, beg the question of whether Clementine sent a vinegar valentine to Lloyd in return.



Vinegar valentines were “designed to caricature the shortcomings of the recipient and encapsulate the spirit of the Victorian era...During the 1920s and 1930s, they were very popular among schoolboys who were more than happy to give their cranky teacher, their grouchy neighbor and bullish schoolgirls. Every trade or profession was represented in terms far from flattering, including politicians...Vinegar valentines reflected the spirit of the times between the late 1800s to 1920s with rising taxes, wartime, and the women's suffrage movement,” (Hope Thompson, “Vicious, Rude and Crude,” February 2021).

“Made-Up Saleslady” reads, “unto your help you've summoned / The toilette's false, deceptive aid. / If in your purpose you succeed, / and some poor sucker capture, / When the moment comes to size you up, / Oh! won't his state be rapture?”



*"To Prove it to Johnny Doughboy that Women 'Can Take It,'"*  
 Rare Booklet Advertising Kotex to the Working Woman During WWII

37. [WORLD WAR II.] [KOTEX.] *That Day is Here Again*. Answers for the Woman who asks: "How Can I Feel Better and Stay on the Job Every Day of the Month?" Chicago: International Cellucotton Products Co., 1944.

Octavo. 23 pp. Most pages with multiple vignettes (of Kotex products, women at work, etc.) printed in blue and black. Four vignettes each on pages nine through twelve. Page twenty-three advertises *As One Girl to Another* (1940), a similar booklet that demystifies menstruation for girls.

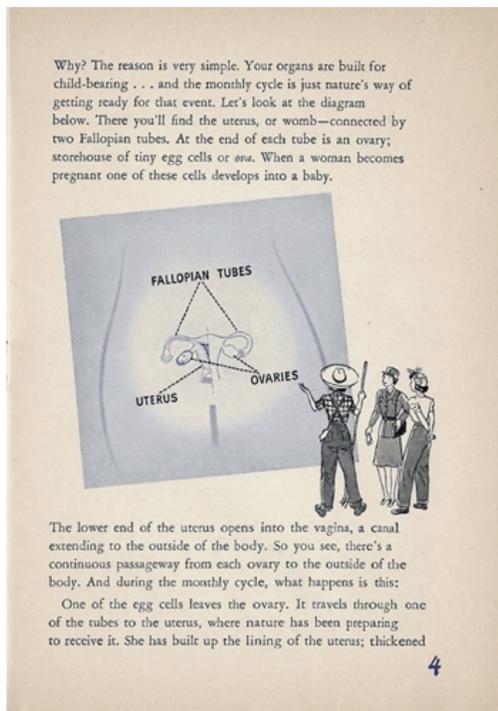
Original pictorial buff paper wrappers printed in blue and black with illustration of three women in workwear. That design repeated on inside of front cover. Calendar printed in blue on inside of back cover (titled "Your Kotex Calendar"). Some light toning but otherwise a fine copy of a rare Kotex promotional booklet targeted towards the WWII working woman.

\$150

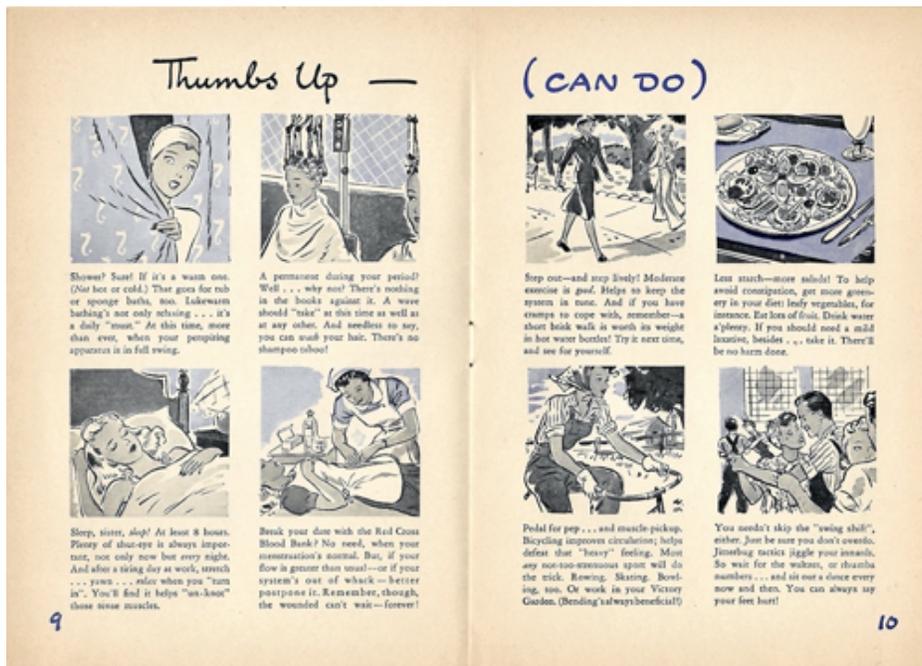
First edition. One copy in OCLC (Harvard).

"Remember how it was, just a few short years ago – sit around the office, or somebody's bridge table, chattering over clothes and men...movies and permanents... Seems like a lifetime since then, doesn't it? Since you traded dimity for denim; cocktail frocks for a Service uniform. Because today, you're a different woman...So *important* that a whole nation's counting on you...And now you're doing a man's job, you're bound you'll see it through (so help you!). To prove it to Johnny Doughboy that women 'can take it.' That *you're* a round-the-month soldier, too. And then, often when you're busiest, 'that' day is here again!"

*"That Day is Here Again* brilliantly shows many of these changes spiraling around rock-steady



menstruation, a given in women's lives...The snappy text reflects the ads that give amusing insight into the era's slang. The chisel-point writing enhances the informality. But the concerns addressed are those of women today even though the solutions can be different... One of the booklet's predecessors, *As One Girl to Another* (1940), probably pioneered the casual, upbeat tone characteristic of the ads...After the war, Walt Disney made a film, *The Story of Menstruation*, for schools, maybe the first of its kind," (Museum of Menstruation).



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

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

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

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

\$375

First edition.

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



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

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