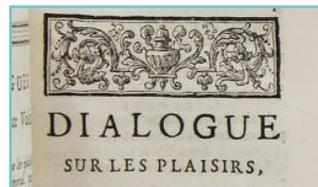


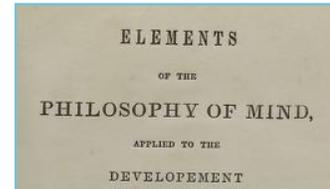
Works of Epictetus
Translation

Elizabeth Carter
Item #3



Dialogues sur les plaisirs, sur les passions; sur le merite des femmes

Dupuy la Chappelle
Item #9



Elements of the Philosophy of Mind

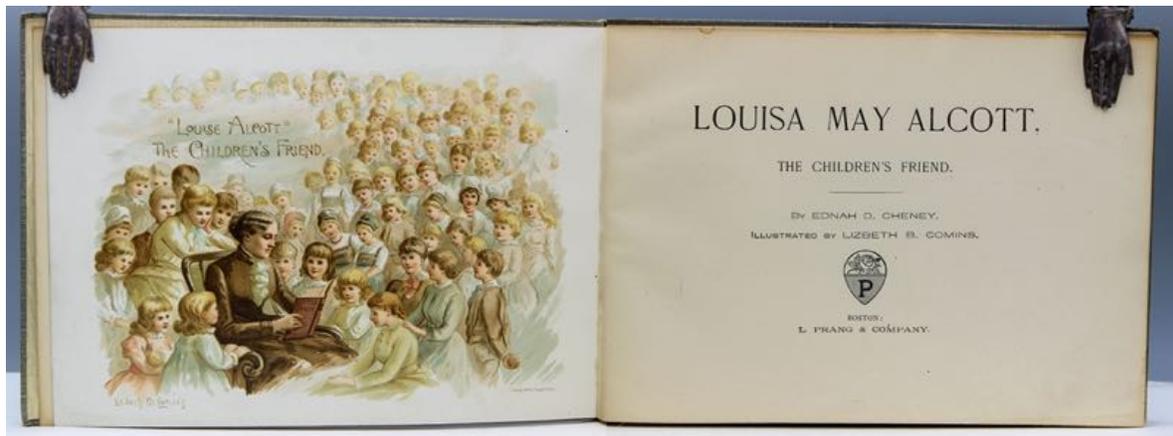
Elizabeth Ricord
Item #24

Women's Studies

*Fiction Writers, Fashion Designers, Suffragists,
Explorers, Professors, Doctors, and Quacks*

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

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



The First Biography of Louisa May Alcott, with Selections from Her Now-Lost Diary, By Alcott's Friend, a Leading Suffragist, Abolitionist, and Educator

1. [ALCOTT, Louisa May.] CHENEY, Ednah D[ow]. *Louisa May Alcott: The Children's Friend*. Boston: L. Prang & Company, [1889].

Oblong quarto. 58 pp. With a charming chromolithograph frontispiece, four plates, and four half-page illustrations, all by Lizbeth B. Comins. Chromolithographed by Louis Prang (1802 – 1929).

Publisher's light blue linen stamped in silver and bordered in dark blue. Some toning to cloth, mostly to back cover. Ink gift signature, dated 1891, to preliminary blank. Light dampstaining to lower edge of about ten leaves. A very good copy of the rare first biography of Alcott.

\$450

First edition of "the first biography of the celebrated author, [which] includes important selections of Louisa May Alcott's now lost diary on life at the Fruitlands commune—the ill-fated social experiment of... [her father] Amos Bronson Alcott," (ANB). Note that, while the copyright date in the present item is 1888, it was actually published in 1889.

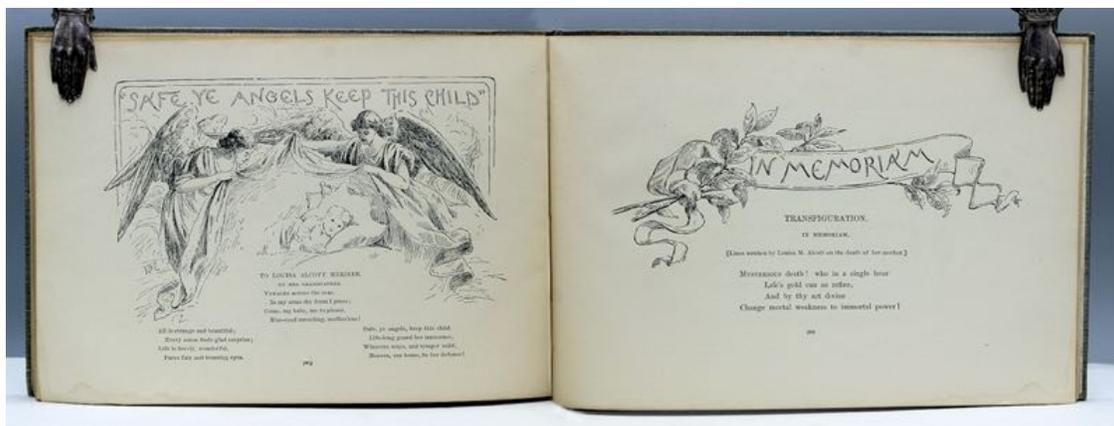
Ednah Dow Littlehale Cheney (1824 – 1904) was an educator, suffragist, abolitionist, and overall social reformer. She established numerous important institutions including the New England Hospital for Women and Children, which offered medical education and surgical experience for women doctors; the coed Boston School of Design; and the Horticultural School for Women in Boston, as well as the Massachusetts Women's School Suffrage Association. Cheney was the secretary of the New England Hospital for Women and Children for twenty-seven years and its president for fifteen years.

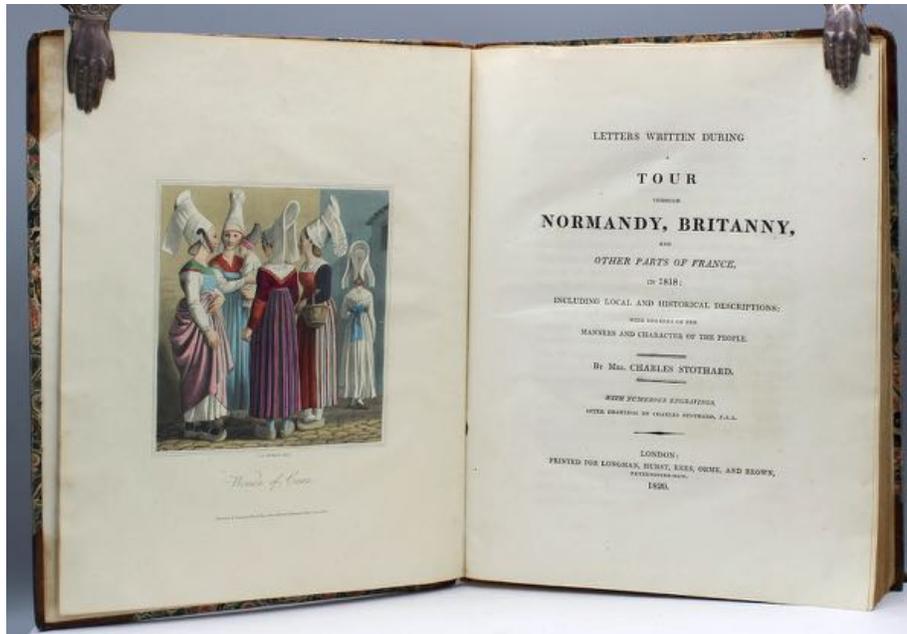


Along with Alcott, Cheney was also a friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson, as well as Margaret Fuller, Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, Julia Ward Howe, and James Freeman Clark. She admired Emerson and published important essays on his work as well as that of Goethe. Cheney's passion for philosophy eventually led her to a teaching position at the Concord School of Philosophy.

Louis Prang was the preeminent American chromolithographer of his day. In *Victorian Book Design*, McLean notes that his printing was as skillful as the "masterpieces" of Owen Jones and Racinet (p. 138). He was also a "rival" of Raphael Tuck and De la Rue in selling Christmas cards.

OCLC records only one physical copy (British Library).





Remarkably Fresh Copy of a Travelogue of France
With Twenty-Two Beautiful Plates by the Author's Husband

2. [BRAY, Anna Eliza Stothard]. *Letters Written During a Tour Through Normandy, Brittany, and Other Parts of France, in 1818: Including Local and Historical Descriptions: with Remarks on the Manners and Character of the People*. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1820.

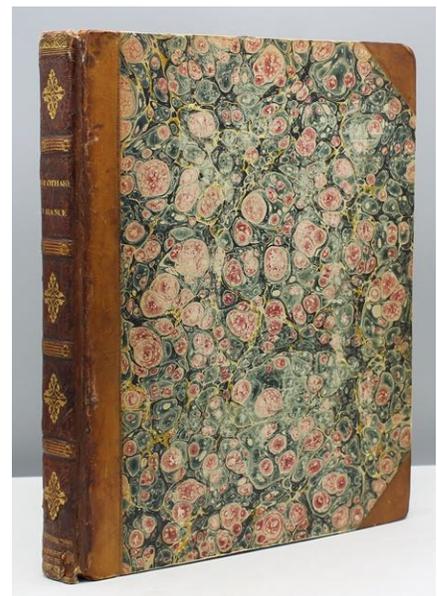
Quarto. iv, 322 pp. Twenty-two plates (including frontispiece), some beautifully hand colored. Plates are by the author's first husband, the important draftsman Charles Alfred Stothard.

Contemporary sheep over marbled boards. Gilt spine with some cracking to sheep. Joints expertly reinforced. Remarkably clean and fresh throughout. A very good, very fresh copy.

\$650

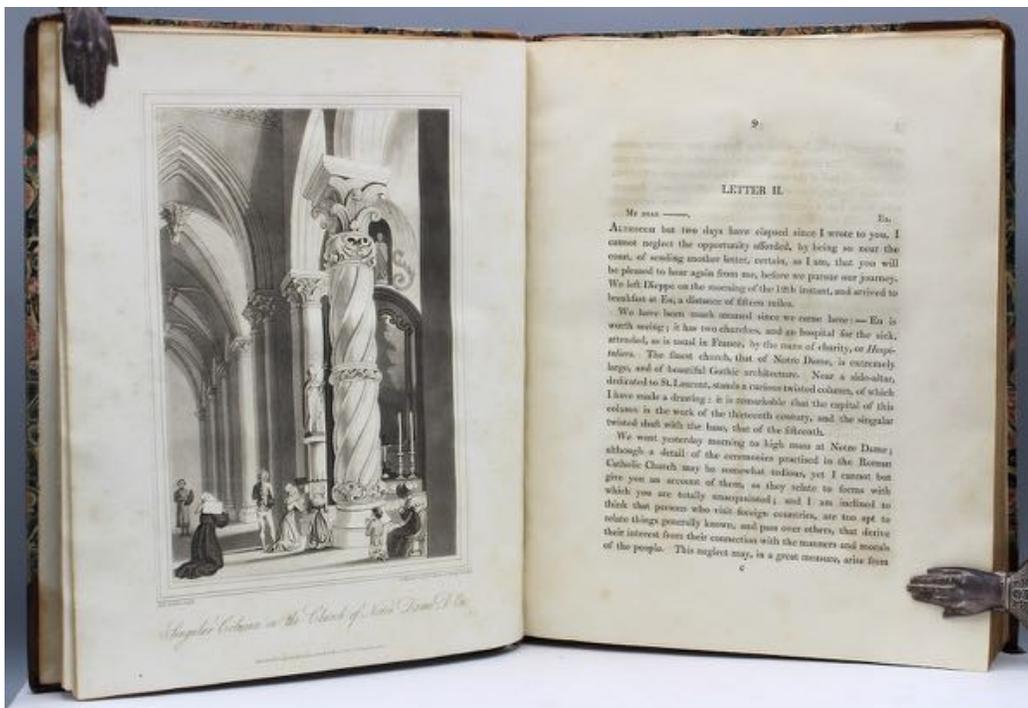
First edition of the author's first publication, which was drawn from the letters that Bray wrote to her mother and brother while on her honeymoon to France with her first husband.

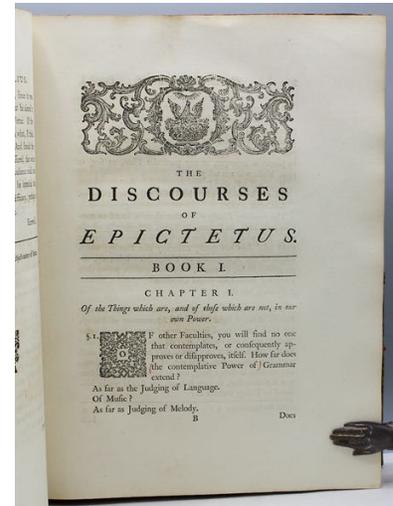
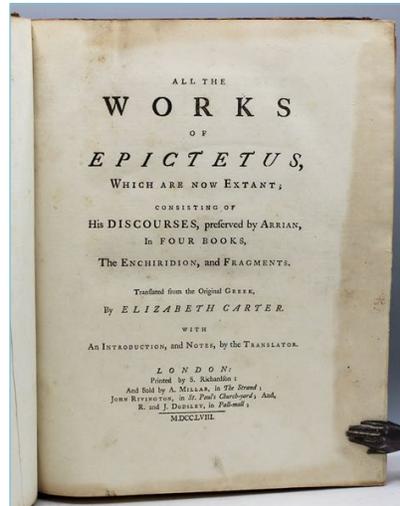
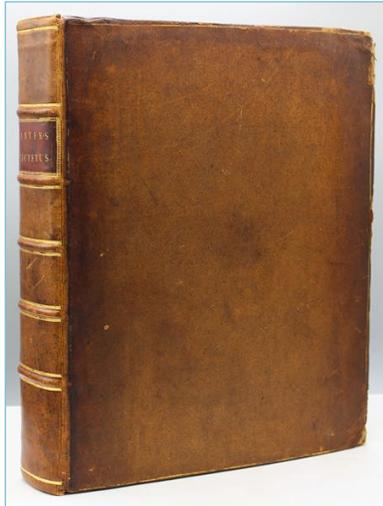
Anna Eliza Stothard Bray (1790 – 1883) published twelve historical novels and twelve works of nonfiction over the course of her career. Her publications included *Handel: his Life, Personal and Professional* (1859) with John Ward, London's leading music publisher, and an 1851 biography of Thomas Stothard, her former painting instructor and the father of Charles Stothard. She corresponded with Robert Southey, who encouraged her to publish a collection of stories and history of Devonshire; she published her three-volume collection *A Description of the Part of Devonshire Bordering on the Tamar and the Tavy* in 1836.



One of Bray's most important works was her posthumous *Autobiography* (1884). In the ODNB, E. I. Carlyle and Deborah Graham-Vernon write, "[Bray's] *Autobiography*, though reticent on personal details and imprecise about the events of her daily life, is an invaluable record of her writing processes and her literary career and as an example of female autobiographical writing in the nineteenth century...As a novelist she aimed to create 'living history' in her narratives, and she was careful to construct each novel's period and setting with sufficient accuracy. She was attracted to themes of inheritance in jeopardy, and to obstructions to independence and personal choice."

OCLC records seven physical copies, none of which are in North America: three copies in England and one each in Scotland, New Zealand, Sweden, and Germany.





The First English Translation of Epictetus, by an Important Bluestocking,
A Remarkably Fresh and Attractive Copy

3. [CARTER, Elizabeth, translator.] EPICETETUS. *All the Works of Epictetus, which are Now Extant, Consisting of His Discourses, preserved by Arrian, in Four Books, The Enchiridion, and Fragments.* Translated from the Original Greek, by Elizabeth Carter. With an Introduction, and Notes, by the Translator. London: Printed by S. Richardson...1758.

Quarto. xlii, 505, [11] pp.

Contemporary brown calf. Expertly rebacked to style. Some rubbing to extremities. Lines of pencil notation on Carter and contemporary ink signature to front endpaper. Two bookplates to front pastedown. A remarkably clean copy despite some toning to first few pages. A very good, bright, and fresh copy of the masterpiece translation of Elizabeth Carter, a prominent literary figure and one of the most learned women of her day.

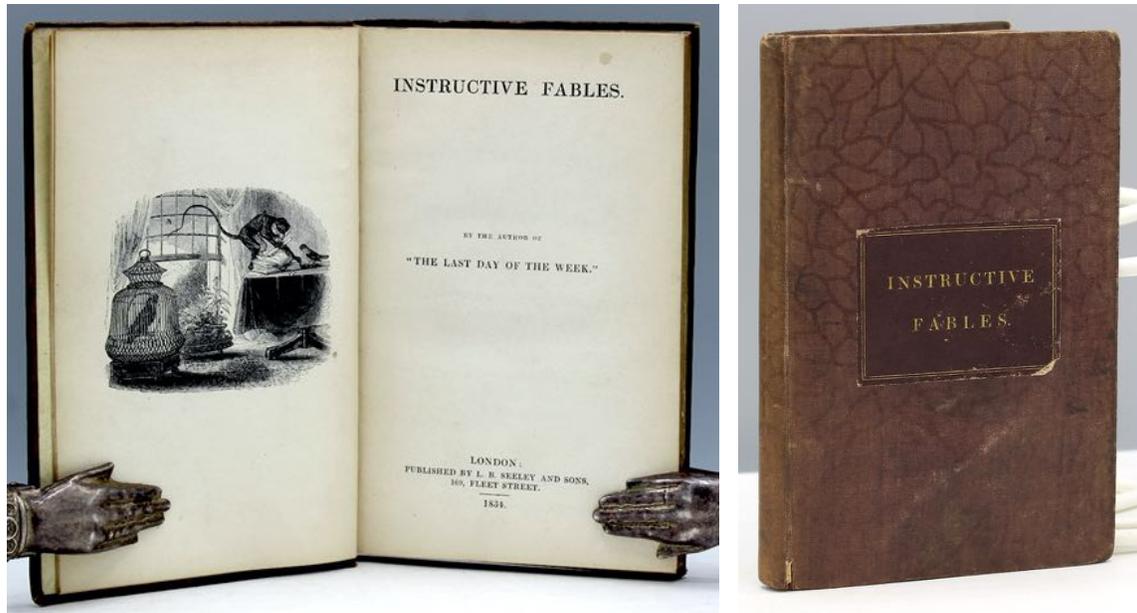
\$3,000

First edition of the first English translation of the complete works of Epictetus. This esteemed work was the standard English version prior to Oldfather's translation (1925-8).

Elizabeth Carter (1717 - 1806) was a noted member of the Bluestocking Circle and a close friend of Elizabeth Montagu. With a persistence that won the praise of Virginia Woolf in *A Room of One's Own*, she learned Latin, Greek, and Hebrew in childhood with her brothers, and later studied French, Italian, German, Portuguese, and Arabic (Drabble, *Oxford Companion to English Literature*). She was a friend of Samuel Johnson, who thought her one of the best Greek scholars he had known and invited her to contribute to *The Rambler*. She made a number of translations, of which this is considered her masterpiece. It was undertaken at the request of her friend, Catherine Talbot, who arranged for publication and solicited subscribers, amongst which were a large number of women, and members of the Johnson circle.

Oldfather 47. Lowndes 745 ("a most admirable translation"). NCBEL II, 1595.





Botany and Zoology for Teaching Moral Lessons,
A Scarce Didactic Work for Children with Seven Plates

4. [CHEAP, Eliza]. *Instructive Fables*. London: L.B. Seeley and Sons, 1834.

Twelvemo. 92 pp. With seven attractive engraved plates (including frontispiece).

Publisher's brown cloth with dark brown leather label stamped in gilt. Some soiling to cloth. All edges gilt. Yellow coated endpapers. A clean copy aside from some dampstaining to endpapers. Ink gift signature (1835) to front flyleaf. A very good copy of a scarce work.

\$200

First edition.

A didactic work for children that utilizes natural history to illustrate moral lessons. The first chapter explains the behavior and anatomy of monkeys, bees, parrots, and bullfinches, while the second uses the grafting of fruit trees as a metaphor—complete with an illustration of a man cutting a branch for grafting. Other chapters explain the tools needed for carpentry, sewing, and painting, and revisit botanical and zoological metaphors.

We could not locate much information on Eliza Cheap (fl. 1820s-30s). She wrote many other didactic works, including *The First Day of the Week* (1823), *The Guilty Tongue* (1827), and *The Commandment with Promise* (1830).

OCLC records three copies in the United States (University of Florida, Boston University, Princeton) and two copies in England. However, the OCLC record specifies "one unnumbered leaf of plates," while the present copy has six.



Art History and Theory by an Art Educator and Feminist,
A Presentation Copy

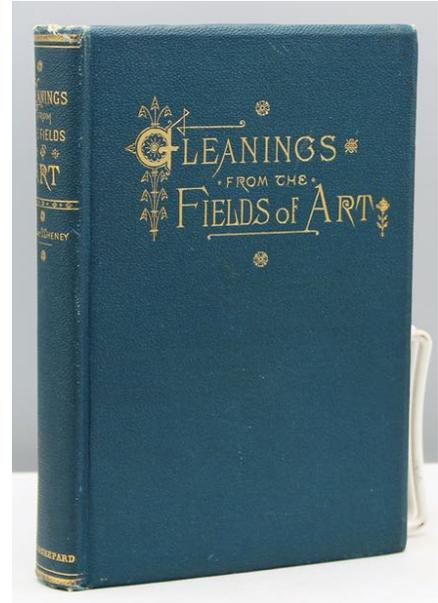
5. CHENEY, Ednah D[ow]. *Gleanings in the Fields of Art*. Boston: Lee and Shepard, 1881.

Octavo. 345 pp. Inscribed by Cheney to her "dear" Cornelius, John, and Sarah.

Publisher's blue pebbled cloth titled in gilt. Binding is very bright and attractive despite light rubbing to head and tail of spine. Green floral endpapers. Light toning to edges of leaves. A very good, bright presentation copy inscribed by the author (dated 1881), the founder of the Boston School of Design, a coeducational training school for art careers.

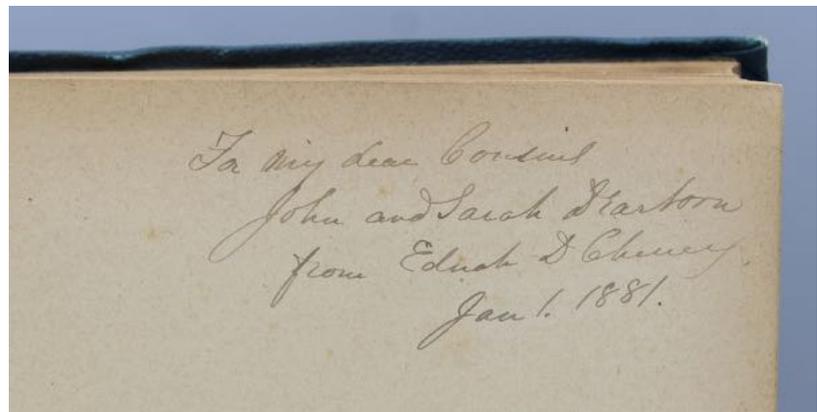
\$375

First edition of this critical history of artistic theory and practice. The chapters cover art in classical Greece, early Christian societies, Byzantium, Renaissance Italy, Spain, France, Germany, the United States, and England, plus figures like Michelangelo, Albrecht Dürer, and David Scott. The final chapter covers contemporary art.



Ednah Dow Littlehale Cheney (1824 – 1904) was an educator, suffragist, abolitionist, and overall social reformer. Along with the Boston School of Design, Cheney also established the New England Hospital for Women and Children, which offered medical education and surgical experience for women doctors; the Horticultural School for Women in Boston; and the Massachusetts Women's School Suffrage Association. Cheney was the secretary of the New England Hospital for Women and Children for twenty-seven years and its president for fifteen years.

Cheney was also a friend of Louisa May Alcott and her first biographer. In 1889, she published *Louisa May Alcott: The Children's Friend*, which drew on Alcott's now-lost diary of her life at the Fruitlands commune, her father's utopian social experiment in Massachusetts. Along with Alcott, Cheney's other important friends and colleagues included Ralph Waldo Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, Julia Ward Howe, and James Freeman Clark. Cheney admired Emerson and published important essays on his work as well as that of Goethe. Cheney's passion for philosophy eventually led her to a teaching position at the Concord School of Philosophy.



Dorothea Dix's First Appeal to a State Government for Improved Mental Health Facilities

6. [DIX, Dorothea Lynde.] *Memorial*. [To the Legislature of Massachusetts.] [Boston: Monroe and Francis, 1843.] [Cover title.]

5 ¾ in. x 9 ½ in. 32 pp.

Original printed paper self-wrappers, stitched. Toned. Contemporary ink signature ("Rev. T.J.G. Nichols") to top margin of front cover. Quite fresh internally despite foxing. A very good, wide-margined copy of fragile, scarce item that represents one of the first steps of mental health advocacy in America.

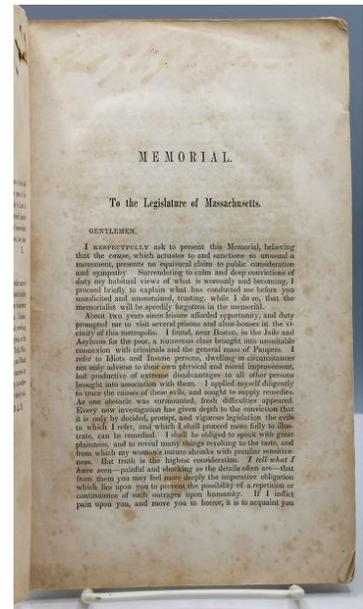
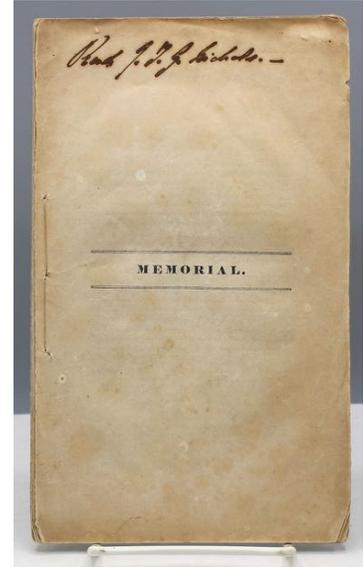
\$375

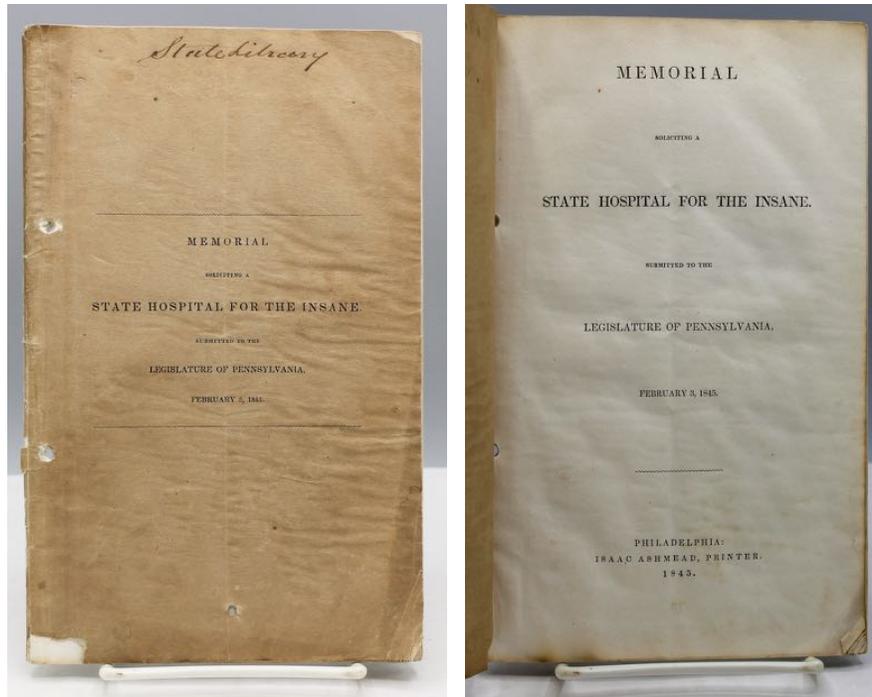
First edition, second printing (first earlier that same year).

Dorothea Lynde Dix (1802 – 1887) addresses the State Legislature of Massachusetts: "Surrendering to my calm and deep convictions of duty my habitual views of what is womanly and becoming, I proceed briefly to explain what has conducted me before you...About two years since...duty prompted me to visit several prisons and alms-houses in the vicinity...I found, near Boston, in the Jails and Asylums for the poor, a numerous class brought into unsuitable connexion with criminals and the general mass of Paupers. I refer to Idiots and Insane persons, dwelling in circumstances not only adverse to their own physical and moral improvement, but productive of extreme disadvantages to all other persons brought into association with them," (p. 3).

"Dix's name is synonymous with her lifelong crusade to improve the lot of the mentally ill. The present work was the first of her many communications addressed to a state government; it described... the appalling conditions suffered by Massachusetts' indigent insane and mentally deficient persons, most of whom at that time were incarcerated in jails and almshouses and treated with either brutality or neglect. Dix's efforts, supported by some of New England's prominent social reformers, prompted the Massachusetts legislature to pass a bill calling for substantial expansion of the Worcester State Hospital's facilities for the indigent insane," (Norman 643).

Dix championed mental health care in the United States at a time when such services were practically nonexistent. As part of her research into the cause, she toured asylums and hospitals across both Europe and the United States and campaigned socially and politically for improved conditions in those facilities. During the Civil War, Dix turned her attention to organizing and training nurses for the Union Army. Dix eventually appointed about fifteen percent of all Union Army nurses (National Women's History Museum website). Also see: Hunter & Macalpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry*, p. 911; Deutsch, *Mentally Ill in America*, second ed., pp. 158-85.





The Crucial Early Steps of Mental Health Advocacy in the United States

7. [DIX, Dorothea Lynde.] *Memorial Soliciting a State Hospital for the Insane*. Submitted to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February 3, 1845. Philadelphia: Isaac Ashmead, 1845.

Octavo. 52 pp.

Original printed brown paper wrappers, disbound. Wrappers somewhat chipped and soiled. Contemporary ink signature ("State Library") to top margin of front cover. Remarkably clean and fresh inside aside from some light foxing to first few leaves. A very good, internally bright copy of a fragile, scarce item.

\$250

First edition, second printing. Preceded by a Harrisburg printing earlier that year.

After surveying the conditions in dozens of poorhouses and prisons across Pennsylvania, Dorothea Lynde Dix (1802 – 1887) presented this memorial to the Pennsylvania State Legislature. She writes, "I come to represent to you the condition of a numerous and unhappy class of sufferers, who fill the cells and dungeons of the poorhouses and the prisons of the state. I refer to the pauper and indigent insane, epileptics, and idiots of Pennsylvania. I come to urge their *claims* upon the commonwealth for protection and support, such protection and support as is only to be found in a well-conducted Lunatic Asylum."



The Career of the Most Successful Woman Journalist of Her Day,
Presentation Copy of a Scarce Keepsake

8. DIX, Dorothy, [pseudonym of Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer]. *Dorothy Dix—Herself* [cover title]. *Dorothy Dix* —for thirty years counsellor extraordinary to millions the world over. [n.p., Philadelphia?]: The Public Ledger, [n.d., ca. 1926?]

5½ in. x 8½ in. [8] pp. Each page ruled in red. With initials printed in red. The author of the present work is not to be confused with social reformer Dorothea Lynde Dix (1802 – 1887).

Original brown paper wrappers stitched with brown cord. Printed paper label to front cover reads *Dorothy Dix—Herself*. Staining to back cover. Very clean throughout. Inscribed “with appreciation” to a Lester Roberts. A very good, fresh copy of this scarce autobiographical keepsake by the most successful woman journalist of her day and the innovator of the advice column.

\$200

First edition. The thirty-year period referenced in the title is 1896-1926. Gilmer began publishing her advice column in the *New Orleans Picayune* under the title “Sunday Salad” in 1896, but it was renamed to “Dorothy Dix Talks” within months.

Elizabeth Meriweather Gilmer (1861 – 1951), who wrote under the pseudonym Dorothy Dix, was a suffragist and advice columnist who commanded nearly sixty million readers across the globe at the height of her career. With a salary of over \$90,000 at the height of her career, she was the highest paid woman journalist of her day, and often received hundreds of letters a day from readers asking for advice. Her column “Dorothy Dix Talks” was one of the first advice columns, and her insights on love, marriage, and womanhood codified the genre for over a century to come. She was also one of the most famous “sob sisters” at the time—in other words, woman journalists who reported on murder cases and added a sympathetic, soapy aspect to their reporting.

Gilmer liked the name Dorothy and took the name Dix based on a man named Dick, whom her family had enslaved. She was born and raised on her family’s plantation in Tennessee.

OCLC records only three copies (University of Tennessee, Louisiana State, and Tulane).

American National Biography.



9. DUPUY LA CHAPELLE. *Dialogues sur les plaisirs, sur les passions; sur le merite des femmes, et sur leur sensibilité pour l'honneur.* Dediez à son Altesse Royale Madame. Paris: 1717.

Twelvemo. [20], 269, [3] pp.

Contemporary calf, gilt spine with burgundy morocco label, edges stained red. Top corners lightly worn, contemporary owner's signature on title-page. Minor foxing. A very good, clean copy.

\$1,500

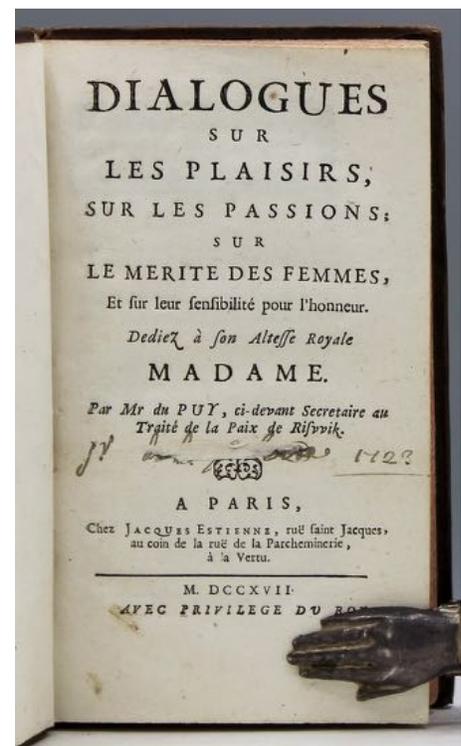
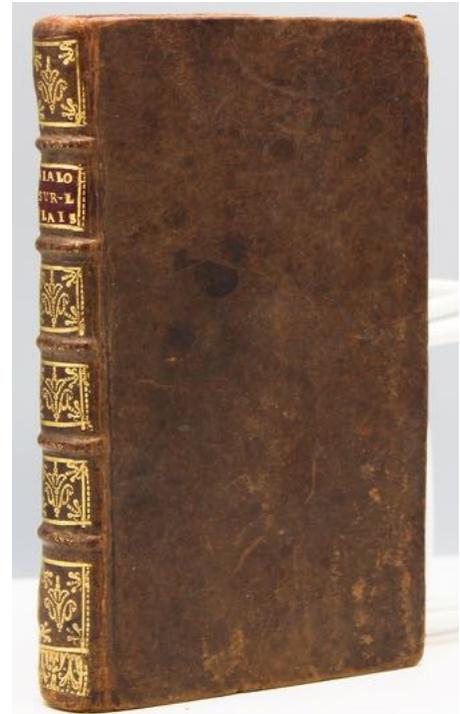
First edition.

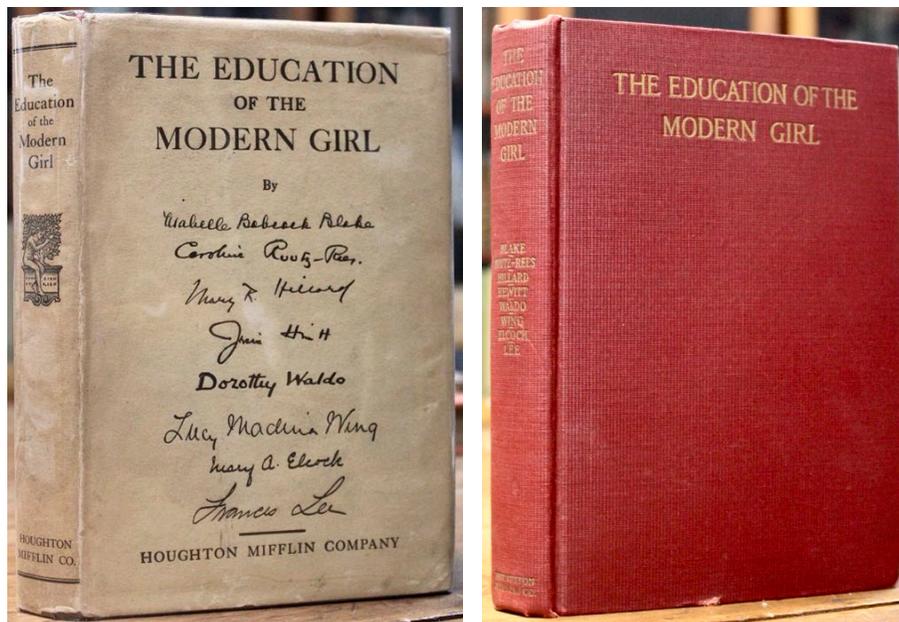
This is an interesting collection of four dialogues between the fictional Cléanthe and Euthyme: I. Sur les plaisirs & sur les passions en général; II. Sur les mauvais penchans, & sur l'amour du plaisir; III. Sur les merite des femmes, & sur leur sensibilité pour l'honneur; IV. Sur le jugement que les plus grands Hommes & les plus célèbres Nations ont fait des Femmes. The author, whose dates are not known, was "Secrétaire au Traité de la Paix de Riswick." This refers to the Ryswick Treaty of 1697, which ended the Nine Years War and forced Louis XIV to give up some of his territorial acquisitions. The book is dedicated to the author's "Altesse Royale Madame," and Dupuy la Chapelle states that he intends his book to defend the honor of women, and to foster a strong tenderness and respect between the sexes.

The author produced several other works, primarily on manners, education, and human relationships. They include *Caractères sentimens et entretiens sur deux personnes, dont l'une parle mal et écrit bien, et l'autre parle bien et écrit mal* (1693), *Instruction d'un père a sa fille* (1707); *Reflexions sur l'amitié* (1727) and *Instructions d'un père a son fils sur la manière de se conduire dans le monde* (1730).

OCLC lists five copies of this book, at Berkeley, the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, Princeton, and Queen's University in Ontario.

Cioranescu 26965.





Ten Women Educators and Headmistresses Advocate for Rigorous Curricula,
Athletics for Girls and Women, and College Admissions Testing

10. [EDUCATION.] BLAKE, Marielle Babcock, Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Mary Robbins Hillard, et al.] *The Education of the Modern Girl*...With Introduction by William Allan Neilson ...President of Smith College. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, the Riverside Press Cambridge, 1929.

Octavo. xi, 219 pp.

Publisher's red cloth titled in gilt. Light edgewear. Contemporary ink ownership signature (Harriet N. Dorrance) to front flyleaf. A fresh, bright, near-fine copy, scarce in the original dust jacket (very good).

\$250

First edition.

The present work collects advice and opinions by prominent headmistresses and educators at American colleges and girls' schools: Mabelle Babcock Blake, Ed.D., Smith College; Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Ph.D., Choate Rosemary Hall; Mary Robbins Hillard, L.H.D., Westover School; Jessie Hewitt, A.B., Ethel Walker School; Dorothy Waldo, Ed.M., Dana Hall; Lucy Madeira Wing, A.B., Miss Madeira's School; Mary Agnes Elcock, Greenwood School; Frances Lee, A.B., Lee School.

In the chapter titled "Academic Influence," Ruutz-Rees argues for a more rigorous education for women that would, for example, hone the existing curriculum of English literature by adding a focus in rhetoric and taking a "scientific" approach to appreciation of the arts (pp. 32-33). Jessie Hewitt, a former basketball player and "a strong and staunch believer in outdoor athletics for girls," advocates for competitive sports teams at schools for girls and women (p. 72). Dorothy Waldo advocates a more rigorous college admissions process for women, including the newly developed SAT, and Mary Elcock argues for the importance of sleepaway camp for girls.



Economic Fables by the Leader of the Constitutional Women's Suffrage Movement in Britain

11. FAWCETT, Millicent Garrett. *Tales in Political Economy*. London: Macmillan and Co., 1874.

Octavo. 104, [32 publisher's catalogue] pp. With a text diagram.

Original brick red cloth titled and bordered in black. Gilt-lettered spine. Some rubbing to extremities. Dark blue coated endpapers. Some foxing to endpapers and first couple leaves and some marginal toning. A very good, tight copy of this work by the leader of the constitutional women's suffrage movement in Britain.

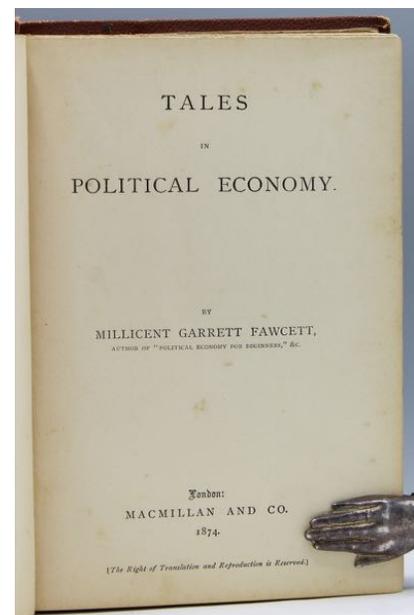
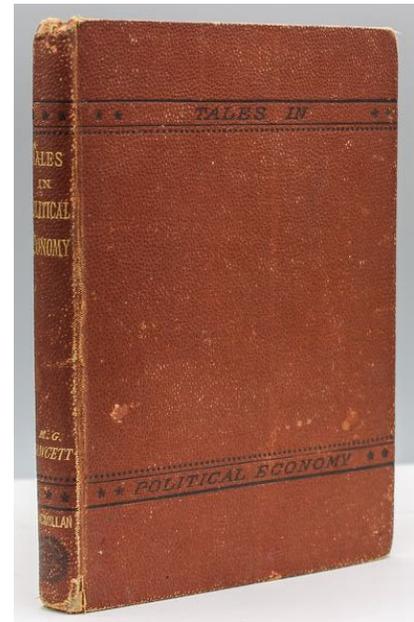
\$375

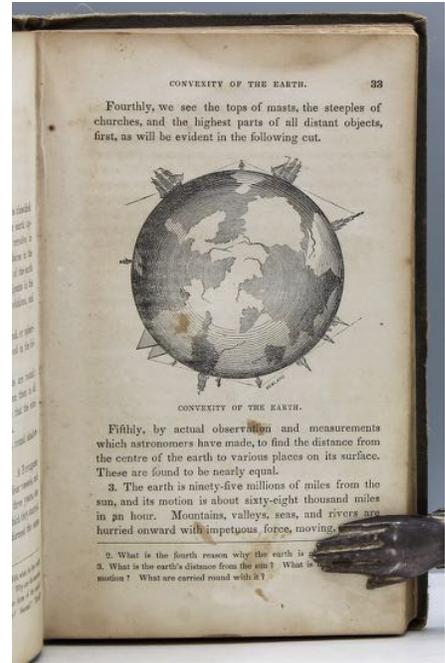
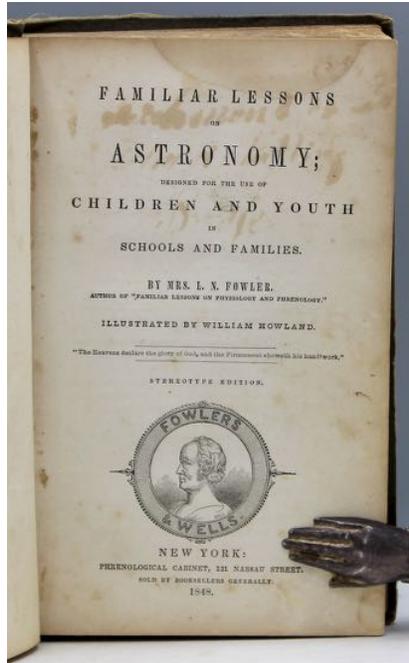
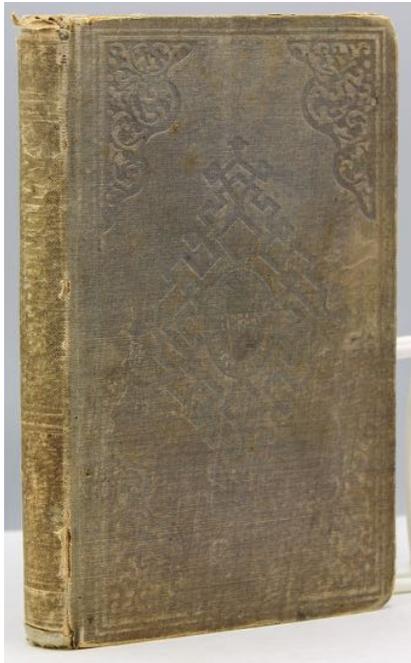
First edition of this collection of fable-like short stories illustrating economic principles. In the preface, Fawcett credits Harriet Martineau for "the idea, which she made so popular thirty years ago, of hiding the powder, Political Economy, in the raspberry jam of a story."

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.

Fawcett became the president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) in 1907, and, under her leadership, the organization reached its peak of participation and success. It reached 50,000 members by 1913 and was committed to Fawcett's constitutional methods. With her connections to higher education, Fawcett was able to recruit many university-educated women to the organization, which gave it credibility and a powerful slate of members.

Along with authoring books like *Political Economy for Beginners* (1870), *Essays and Lectures on Social and Political Subjects* (1872), *The Life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria* (1895), her suffrage memoir *Women's Suffrage: A Short History of a Great Movement* (1912), and *The Women's Victory* (1920), Fawcett also wrote for numerous suffrage publications and women's magazines (Oxford DNB).





Astronomy Textbook by the First American-Born Woman to Earn a Medical Degree

12. FOWLER, L[ydia] [Folger]. *Familiar Lessons on Astronomy; Designed for the Use of Children and Youth in Schools and Families*. New York: Fowlers & Wells, Phrenological Cabinet, 1848.

Twelvemo. 165, [4 ads] pp. With over forty remarkable illustrations by William Howland including numerous astronomical diagrams, star charts for eleven constellations, and portraits of important astronomers like Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton. Note that the ads are for publications on phrenology, all of which (and the present work) were published by Lorenzo N. Fowler, the husband of Lydia Folger Fowler.

Publisher's cloth stamped in blind with gilt-lettered spine. Rubbing to spine and extremities. Ink signatures to both upper and lower endpapers (one dated 1854 and one dated 1880). Lacking the diagram frontispiece. Some foxing and toning throughout. Terminal blank lacking (cut out at gutter). Despite the lacking plate, still a good, tight copy of this scarce astronomy textbook.

\$350

First edition. The title-page identifies this as the "stereotype edition," but we could not locate copies of any earlier editions. OCLC records only ten copies.



Lydia Folger Fowler (1822 - 1879) was a groundbreaking physician, lecturer, and temperance advocate. With the help of Lucretia Coffin Mott, her cousin, Fowler enrolled in Central Medical College in Syracuse, New York in 1849. Graduating from the college made her the first American-born woman to earn a medical degree (she was preceded in the accomplishment only by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who was English-born). She was later appointed as the Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children at the college, which made her the first woman professor of medicine in the United States. After the college's eventual closure, Fowler and her phrenologist husband, Lorenzo, relocated to Rochester, New York, where Fowler opened her own practice.

Fowler's success on the United States lecture circuit eventually led her to Europe, where she and her husband frequently lectured on medicine and phrenology, respectively. Fowler was also the first woman to address a society of medical men at a time when the practice was considered inappropriate. She eventually settled in London, where she became an active member of the British Women's Temperance Union and provided medical care, midwifery services, and hygiene instructions to impoverished people in Britain and Ireland.

Finger, Jascin Leonardo. "Lydia Folger Fowler." Nantucket Historical Association (web).



Biography of Margaret Fuller Through the Eyes of Emerson And Their Fellow Transcendentalists

13. [FULLER,] Margaret. *Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli*. [Edited by Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Freeman Clarke, and W.H. Channing.] Boston: Phillips, Sampson and Company, 1852.

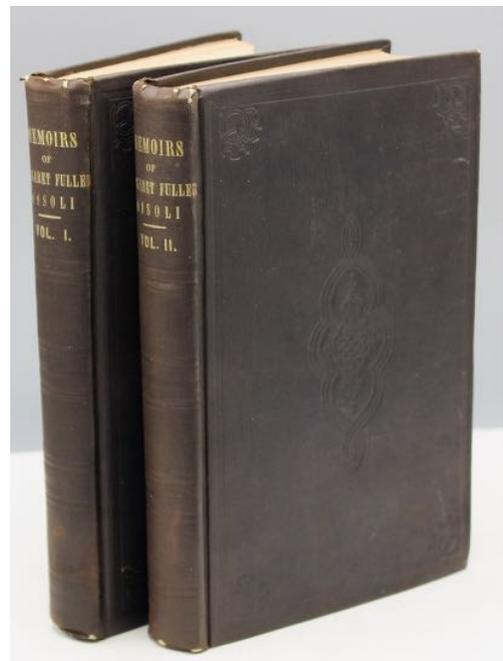
Two volumes, octavo. 351; 352 pp.

Publisher's black cloth titled in gilt on spine. Ink ownership signatures (Mary Copeland, dated September 1852) to front flyleaves. Very clean and fresh throughout. A very good, bright, and clean set.

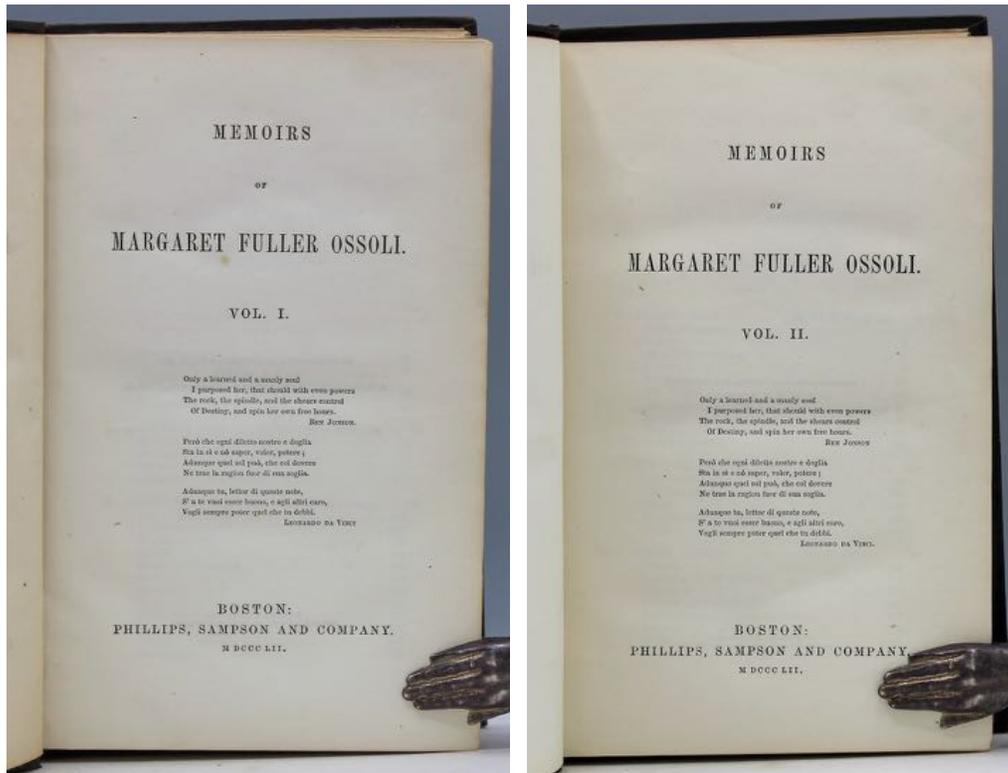
\$850

First edition, mixed issue. The present copy has characteristics of the first three printings (BAL): the binding matches the first printing (including the $\frac{3}{8}$ " high type on spine), as do the signatures. There are no advertisements, as in the second printing, and W.H. Channing is credited with the authorship of the fourth chapter, as in the third.

Margaret Fuller (1810 – 1850) was a feminist, journalist, and Transcendentalist. In 1840, she took the helm



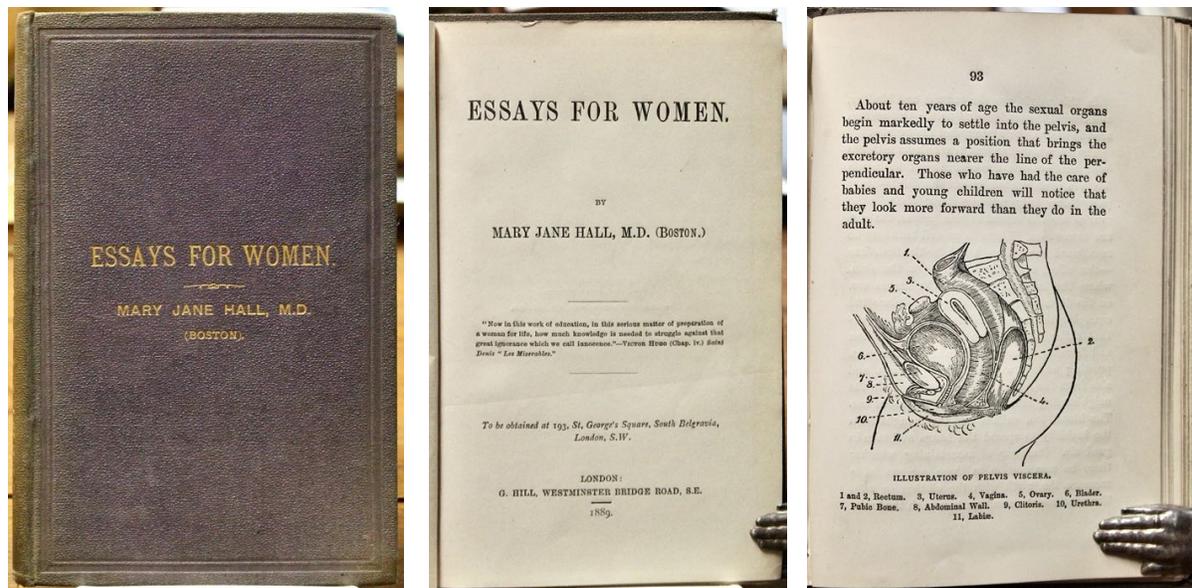
of *The Dial*, the new Transcendentalist quarterly; a month later, she began hosting her "conversations," during which Boston intellectuals, mostly women, joined to discuss literature, art, philosophy, abolitionism, and women's rights. The conversations took place at the home of Elizabeth Palmer Peabody and were attended by women like Maria White Lowell, Caroline Sturgis, Lydia Maria Child, Julia Ward Howe, Sophia Dana Ripley, and many others. Mary Channing, cousin of William Henry Channing, and Sarah Clarke, wife of James Freeman Clarke, also attended.



Emerson and Fuller were longtime friends and colleagues. In 1834, Fuller visited Emerson's home and taught him German pronunciation; in return, Emerson wrote to Thomas Carlyle for assistance on Fuller's in-progress Goethe biography. They worked together on *The Dial* and, after Fuller left the position of editor in 1842, the role passed to Emerson. After Fuller's death, Emerson and his co-editors undertook the present work, which became a huge success and went to thirteen editions by the end of the nineteenth century.

BAL 6500.





“The Man Cannot Understand the Woman as the Woman Can,”
Women's Health Manual by a Homeopathic Doctor

14. HALL, Mary Jane, M.D. *Essays for Women*. London: G. Hill, 1889.

Octavo. 139 pp. With two illustrations of the female reproductive system and a full-page illustration of a pessary.

Original purple cloth with gilt title. Sunning to spine and edges. Yellow endpapers. A very good, clean, and fresh copy of an uncommon health manual for women.

\$1,250

First edition.

The present work seeks to educate women about their bodies, as well as motherhood and childcare, and offer women a greater sense of independence. The author also encourages women to find the “common power” among themselves: “Being of the same sex, we may, by a commonality of interest and feeling, understand each other...The womanhood forms the bond between us — we are all bearing the same yoke — we may all draw at the harvest. When we speak of ourselves, we know what is meant though the thing be only half-way spoken, because we share...the man cannot understand the woman as the woman can,” (p. 12-13). The text covers anatomy (including the skeleton, muscles, nerves, and circulatory system), the reproductive system, treatments for women's health concerns, pessaries, and homeopathy.

Mary Jane Hall-Williams was a Kansas-born homeopathic doctor who graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine in 1880. Dr. Hall-Williams later moved to Kensington, England, where she lived in Phillimore Terrace. She was also an anti-vivisection advocate who hosted the Friends' Anti-Vivisection Association at her home.

The Animal's Defender and Zoophilist (June 1, 1891), p. 32.

King, William Harvey. *History of Homeopathy and its Institutions in America* (1905), p. 200.





Record-Setting Women Pilots Recount Their Accomplishments,
With Twelve Plates of Aerial Photos

15. HEATH, [Sophie Catherine], Stella Wolfe Murray, [Mary Bailey, and Emilie Hinchcliffe]. *Woman and Flying*. London: John Long, [1929].

Octavo. 223 pp. With twelve plates (including frontispiece) of black-and-white aerial photos.

Publisher's dark red cloth, spine titled in gilt. Some foxing to edges. Some toning to first and last few leaves. A very good copy of an uncommon book that is rare in the original pictorial dust jacket (printed in black and orange with illustration of a biplane, very good).

\$1,000

First edition.

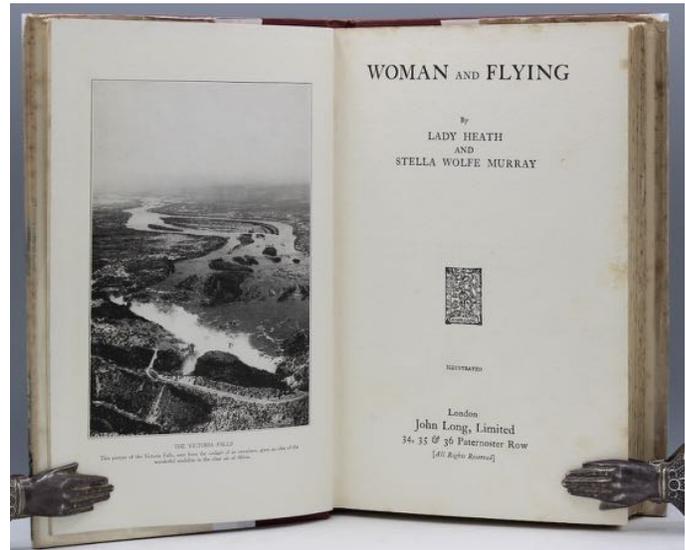
In 1924, a ruling by the International Commission for Air Navigation barred women from piloting commercial planes carrying passengers on the grounds that women were supposedly not physically equipped to fly. The ruling prevented Lady Sophie Catherine Heath, née Peirce-Evans (1896 – 1939), from achieving her pilot's license. Heath responded by performing tests by the commission to prove that women could fly; her efforts may have contributed to the reversal of the ruling in 1926. That year, Heath became the first woman to hold a commercial pilot's license.

The present work recounts the campaign by Heath, as well as Stella Wolfe Murray and Lady Mary Bailey (1890 – 1960), to reverse the ruling, as well as the aviation feats of these pilots and a remarkable history of women in aviation (pp. 19-29).

Heath achieved many aviation firsts, including becoming the first person to fly a small open-cockpit aircraft from Cape Town to London (detailed in chapter ten) and the first woman to parachute from a plane. Bailey was the first person to fly solo from London to Cape Town and back and the first person to fly over the Irish Sea. Together, Heath and Bailey set the altitude record for a two-seater light airplane in 1927. Murray, along with her aviation pursuits, was a journalist who became the first woman correspondent admitted to the UK Parliament press galleries.

Emilie Hinchcliffe, née Gallizien, widow of Captain Walter Hinchcliffe (1893 – 1928), contributes a chapter on her experiences as the wife of an airman.

Oxford DNB.



Entomology for Children by a Woman Novelist, Journalist, and Editor

16. [JOHNSTONE, Christian Isobel.] *Scenes of Industry Displayed in the Bee-Hive and the Ant-Hill.* London: John Harris, [1827].

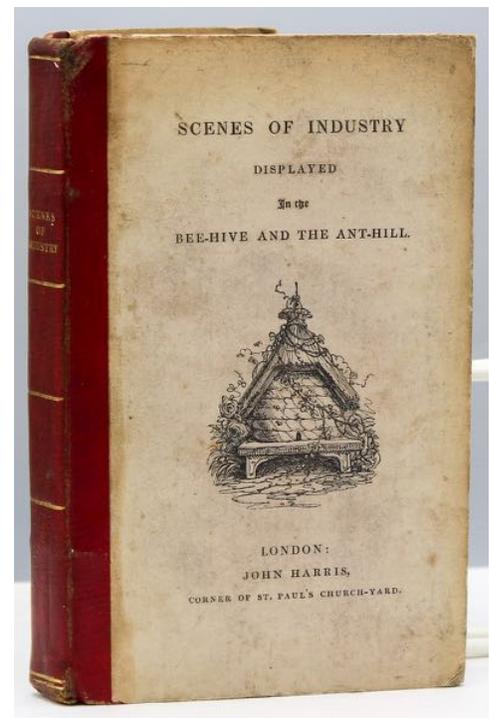
Twelvemo. xii, 212, [4] ads pp. With six plates, including frontispiece, each with three panels of educational scenes.

Publisher's buff paper boards with red morocco spine stamped in gilt. Some rubbing to extremities and dustsoiling to boards. With printed bookseller's label and small bookplate to front pastedown. Light intermittent foxing. A very good copy.

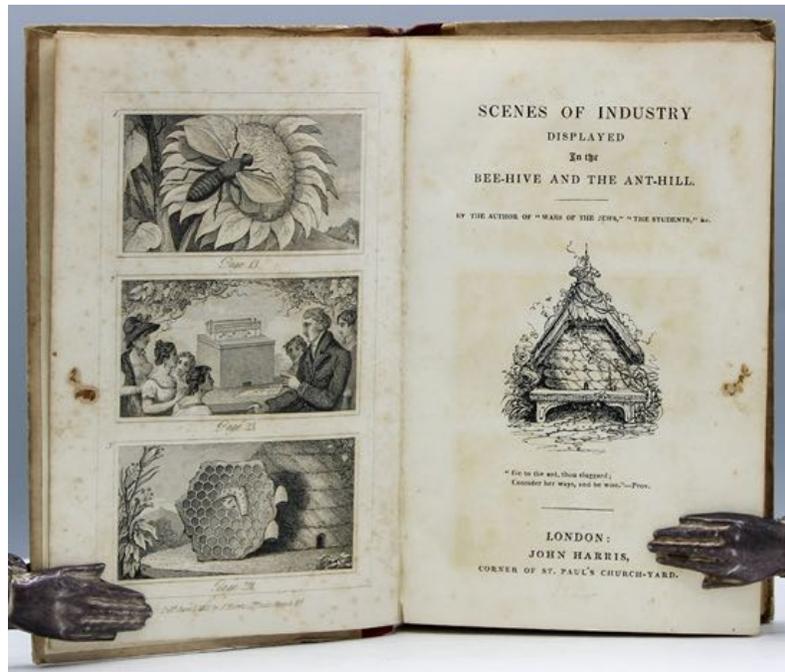
\$950

First edition.

Christian Isobel Johnstone, née Todd (1781 – 1857) published her first novel, *Clan-Albin*, in 1815, and shortly after became co-editor of the weekly Inverness, Scotland newspaper. Johnstone gave the publication a literary distinction by contributing her own fiction, and she and her husband became central members of Edinburgh's literary scene. She went on to edit several other periodicals including the *Edinburgh Weekly*



Chronicle, The Schoolmaster and Edinburgh Magazine, and Johnstone's Edinburgh Magazine, founded by Johnstone and her husband. In 1834, *Johnstone's* incorporated *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*, and Johnstone focused on publishing the work of women writers like Catherine Gore, Mary Howitt, and Mary Russell Mitford. Johnstone also filled most of the magazine's literature section with her own fiction and criticism.



Thomas De Quincey, contributor of over forty articles under her editorship, described Johnstone as "of admirable genius...cultivating the profession of authorship with absolutely no sacrifice or loss of human dignity," (Oxford DNB).



“A Small Masterpiece” of Anti-Slavery Writing

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

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

Publisher's light brown cloth titled in gilt. Spine sunned. Spot of soiling to front board. Contemporary ink gift inscription to front pastedown. Minor occasional foxing. A very good copy of this important anti-slavery memoir.

\$600

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

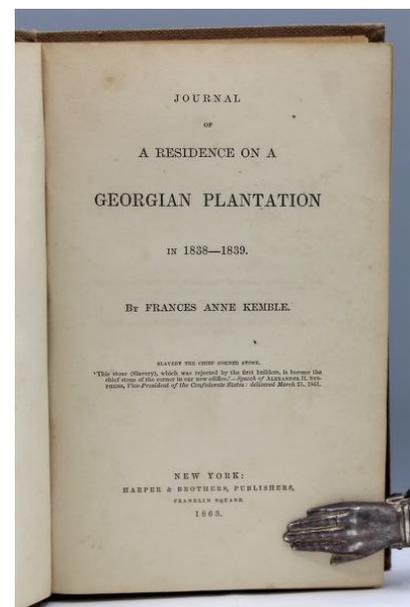
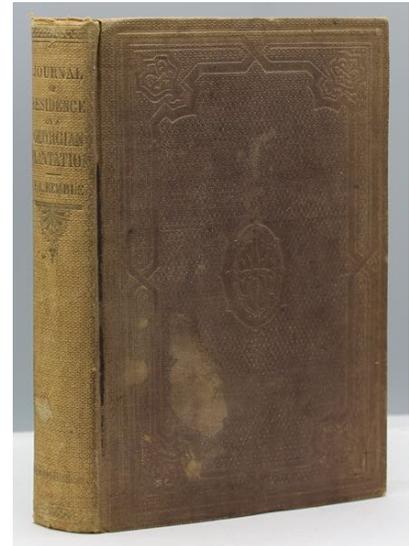
Frances Anne Kemble (1809 – 1893) was an actress, writer, and abolitionist. She was a successful Shakespearean actress before marrying the heir to multiple lucrative plantations (whom she would divorce in 1848). Kemble and her husband moved to Georgia to live on one of the plantations, where Kemble was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

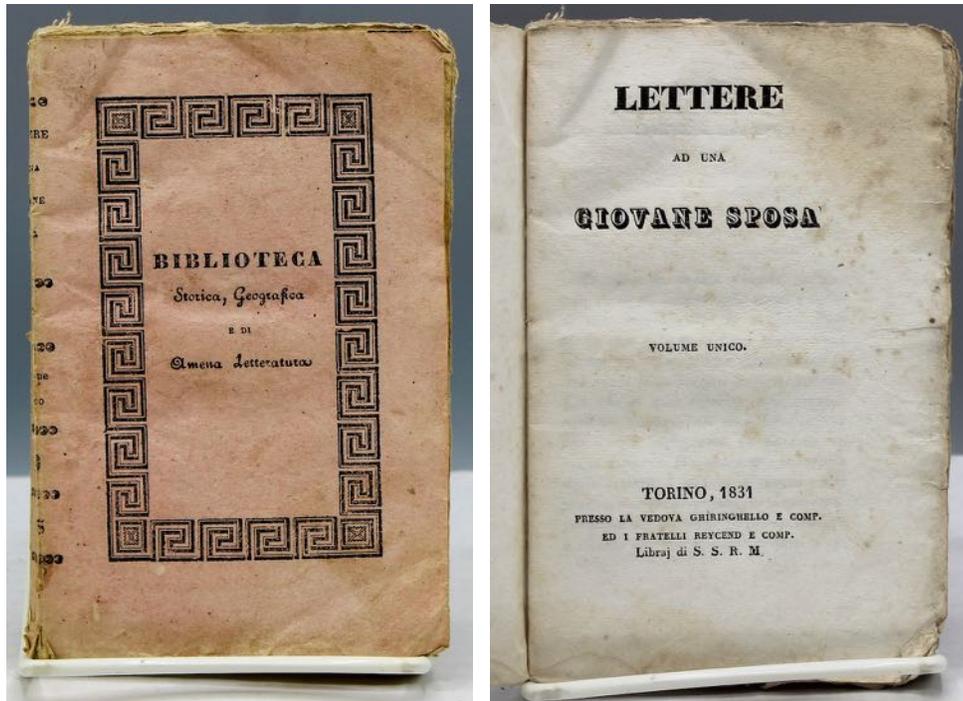
In the Oxford DNB, Robert Bernard Martin calls *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation* “a small masterpiece of generous outrage, arguing from the amply and sympathetically documented details of what she had seen, to generalized indignation that such treatment could be tacitly encouraged by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

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

Howes K69. CBEL 627.

Feminist Companion to Literature in English (p. 604).





*Advice to Young Brides, On Matters from Domestic Economy to the Best Reading,
In Original Wrappers, Uncut*

18. *Lettere ad una giovane sposa*. Torino: Presso la Vedova Griringbello & Comp., 1831.

Small octavo. [153] pp.

Publisher's pink printed wrappers, a little soiled. Minor chipping at spine extremities, and minor foxing. A very good, appealing copy, entirely uncut.

\$450

Series: Biblioteca Storica, Geografica e di Letteratura. Reprint of a book that was first published in Milan in 1826. OCLC cites the 1826 edition in only two copies, one in Switzerland and one in Germany. It does not mention the present edition, or any other editions besides the first.

The text includes twenty-one letters on various subjects, including confidence, prudence, jealousy, self-love, religion, conviction, friendship, the dance, conversation, domestic economy, etc. The final portion of the text is a guide to studies, including fine arts, science, geography, theatre, poetry, and novels. The author notes recommends Corneille, Racine, Ossian, Milton, Voltaire, Goldoni, and many others and notes that the English have produced the best novelists, citing the names of Richardson, Defoe, Smollett, Fielding, Goldsmith, Sir Walter Scott, Ann Radcliffe, and many others. He goes on to recommend three novels especially — *Robinson Crusoe*, *Tom Jones*, and *The Vicar of Wakefield*.

Passano credits this book to Count Tullio Dandolo (1801-1870).

Passano, *Dizionario di opere anonime e pseudonime*...p. 383.



Founded by a Woman Prison Reformer and the First Woman Judge in California

19. [LOS ANGELES BUSINESS GIRLS' CLUB.] [Collection of five photo postcards showing the club's home for impoverished young women.] [ca. 1920s.]

5¼ in. x 3½ in.

Glossy card stock. Slight wear to edges. A clean, bright, near-fine set of these rare postcards issued by a charitable organization that aimed to keep young women out of prison.

\$250

The Los Angeles Business Girls' Club was founded in 1921 by Miriam Van Waters (1887-1974) and Orfa Jean Schontz (1876 – 1954). The club provided free housing, education, job training, medical care, psychological evaluation, and career planning to impoverished young women between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one. Twenty percent of the club members were orphans and another thirty-seven percent had one deceased parent; some had no parents in California or in the United States, were children of divorced parents, or came from "unfit homes." Many of the members supported themselves before entering the club, though they were underpaid and struggling to survive. They stayed with the club until they were fully self-sufficient in reliable employment, at which point they re-entered their communities under "friendly supervision" by the club.

Miriam Van Waters was a prison reformer and philanthropist whose efforts were supported by Eleanor Roosevelt. She served as superintendent for three women's prisons, where she established educational and artistic programs for inmates and avoided the particularly punitive methods employed by other prisons. She believed that the roots of poverty and crime were in poor social conditions and lack of support, rather than in moral or genetic weakness. The Los Angeles Business Girls Club was only one of many organizations she founded to keep women out of prisons and poverty and to transition former inmates back into their communities.

Orfa Jean Schontz was a lawyer, the first woman referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles County, and the first sitting woman judge in California. When she retired in 1920, Van Waters took up her position as the referee. Schontz was the president of the Business and Professional Woman's Club, the organization that later absorbed the Business Girls' Club, and a member of the Woman Lawyer's Club, State Bar Association, and League of Women Voters.



Fischer, C.S. *The Journal of Juvenile Research*, vol. 9 (1925), pp. 238-241.



“The Queen of the Bluestockings” Defends Shakespeare Against Voltaire

20. [MONTAGU, Elizabeth.] *An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakespear, Compared with the Greek and French Dramatic Poets. With some remarks upon the misrepresentations of Mons. de Voltaire.* London: Printed for J. Dodsley...1769.

Octavo. [4], 288 pp.

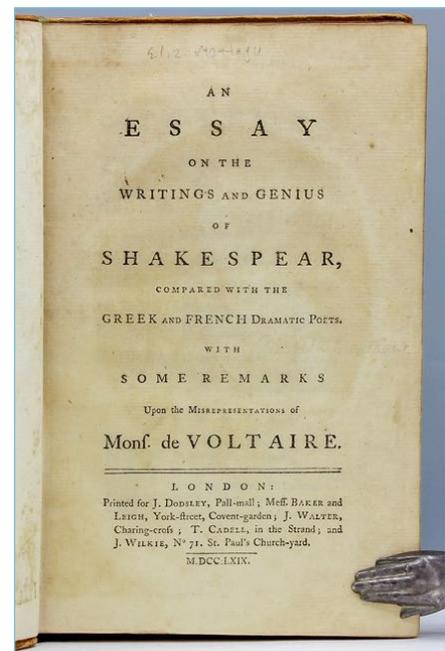
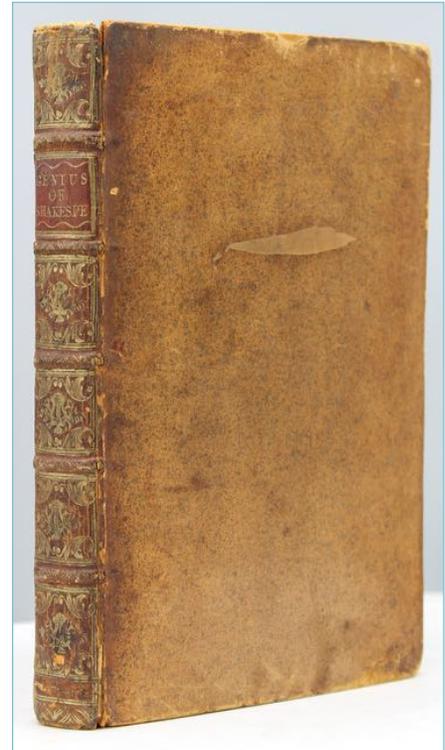
Contemporary calf. Gilt spine with red morocco label. Some rubbing to spine and extremities, as usual. Red speckled edges. Marbled endpapers. Ink signature of a James Ford (1849) to preliminary blank, along with a quote by William Cowper copied out in ink. Aside from some toning to first few leaves, a remarkably clean and fresh copy. Correspondence between Montagu and James Beattie also transcribed in ink onto two terminal blanks (probably by Ford). A very good, bright, and attractive copy of this work by one of the most important woman critics of her day.

\$750

First edition.

A widely-read and respected critical work on Shakespeare by the eminent Bluestocking Elizabeth Montagu (1720 – 1800), which she wrote in response to Voltaire's contemptuous references to Shakespeare. Her friend, Samuel Johnson, was said to have disliked it, though the essay had unequivocal admirers in Joshua Reynolds, Lyttleton, Thomas Warton, and Lord Greville. Cowper wrote of it: "I no longer wonder that Mrs. Montagu stands at the head of all that is called learned, and that every critic veils his bonnet to her superior judgement...The learning, the good sense, the sound judgement, and the wit displayed in [the *Essay*] fully justify not only my compliment, but all compliments that either have been already paid to her talent or shall be hereafter," (Hayley, *Life of Cowper*, quoted in Oxford DNB).

In the 1760s, Montagu and Elizabeth Vesey (1715 – 1791) began organizing the assemblies that would earn them renown as the “Queens” of the Bluestockings (ODNB). These assemblies offered a space for literary, philosophical, and artistic discussion for such figures as Elizabeth Carter, Anna Laetitia Barbauld, Sarah Fielding, Hannah More, Samuel Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Edmund Burke, David Garrick, James Beattie, and Horace Walpole.





21. [NEEDLEWORK.] LEGRAND, Augustin. *La Maitresse de Broderie. Petit Traite sur l'Art de la Broderie*. Paris, A Legrand et Pelicier, 1816.

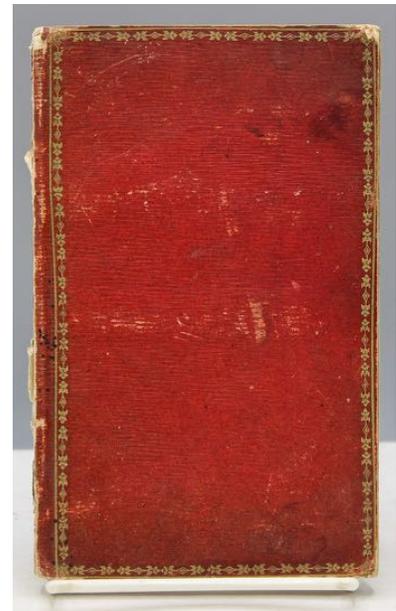
Small octavo. 88 pp. Fine hand-colored engraved plate of two women at an embroidery table.

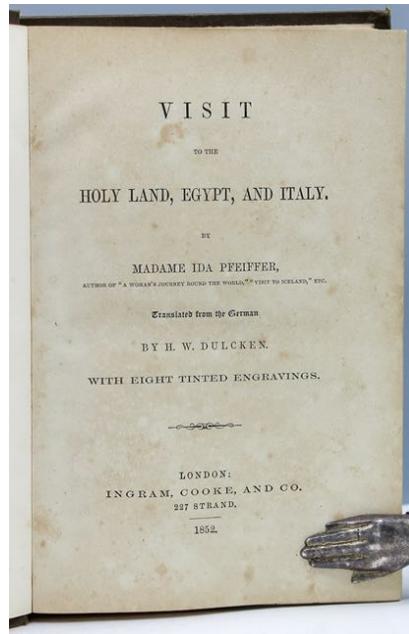
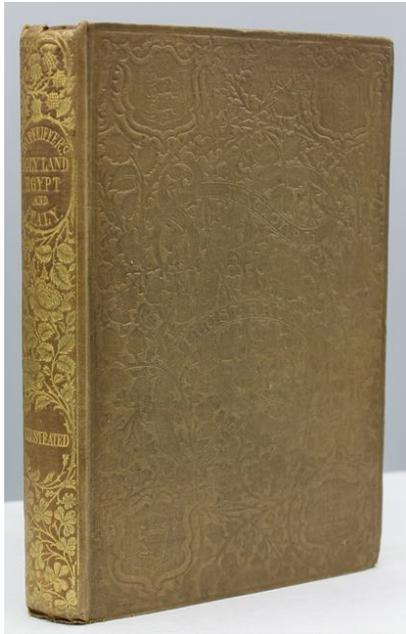
Contemporary red simulated morocco boards, gilt borders on covers. Binding extremities lightly worn. A very good copy.

\$250

First edition. The rare first printing of this practical guide which went through at least four editions. It was intended to accompany a set of embroidery designs that was issued separately.

OCLC notes only one copy, at Central Connecticut State University.





“She...Relished the Freedom of Traveling” – Attractively Illustrated Memoir
by the First Woman to Travel Around the World

22. PFEIFFER, Ida. *A Visit to the Holy Land, Egypt, and Italy*...Translated from the German by H.W. Dulcken. London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co., 1852.

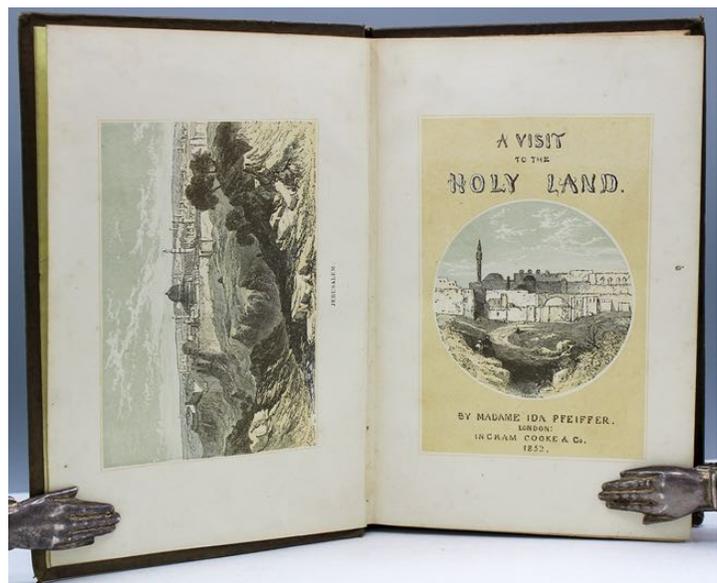
Octavo. 336, [4 ads] pp. With eight tinted plates (including frontispiece and decorative title).

Publisher's elaborately blindstamped brown cloth with gilt spine. Binding is clean and attractive. Yellow coated endpapers. Uniform toning to a few gatherings due to paper quality (a different paper stock from the rest of the book was used in those gatherings). Still a very good, clean copy overall.

\$275

First edition in English. Published in German in 1844.

“In 1842 the middle-aged Austrian Ida Pfeiffer (1797 - 1858) set out for the Holy Land. To counter protests from her family...Pfeiffer, who became a well-respected travel writer, disguised this journey as a pilgrimage. Her travel diary [i.e., the present work]...gives immediacy to her perceptions and conveys the excitement she felt despite the many hardships of the journey. In it she presented



herself as a religious woman eager to visit sacred sites, but she also relished the freedom of traveling and she commented on life in the Holy Land at that time, views that were widely disseminated because of the book's popularity in Europe. Her diary vividly depicts her own perceptions of being a 'pilgrim,' presents a picture of life in the Holy Land, as she experienced it, and reveals the difficulties she encountered as a woman traveler," (Jennifer Michaels, "An Unusual Traveler," December 2013).

Pfeiffer was one of the first European woman explorers and the first woman known to complete a voyage around the world alone (though she did have many local guides on her journeys). She covered about 200,000 miles on the journey, during which she collected botanical, mineralogical, and entomological collections for the British Museum. She documented her travels in *A Lady's Voyage Round the World* (1850), *A Lady's Second Journey Round the World* (1855), and other travelogues. Over the course of her life, Pfeiffer journeyed mostly by herself to Palestine, Istanbul, Egypt, Italy, Scandinavia, South American, China, India, South Africa, Singapore, Borneo, Madagascar, and California. Her accounts of her travels sold widely and helped finance later trips.



Two Works in One: Travel Narratives by a Celebrated Romantic And One of the First European Woman Explorers

23. [PFEIFFER, Ida.] LEWIS, Matthew Gregory. *Journal of a Residence Among the Negroes of in the West Indies*. London: John Murray, 1845. [with:] PFEIFFER, Ida. *A Lady's Voyage Round the World: A Selected Translation from the German...* London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1851.

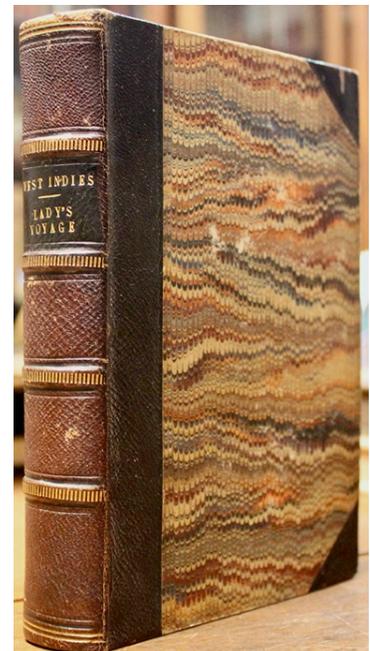
Two volumes in one, octavo. viii, 184; vii, 133, [1], 137-272 pp. Despite pagination error, work is complete.

Half nineteenth century dark brown leather over marbled boards, raised bands on spine, black morocco spine label titled in gilt. Some rubbing to extremities. Nineteenth century armorial bookplate (William Caulfield) to front pastedown. Some foxing and toning to endpapers and first and last few years; otherwise, very clean throughout. A very good, fresh copy.

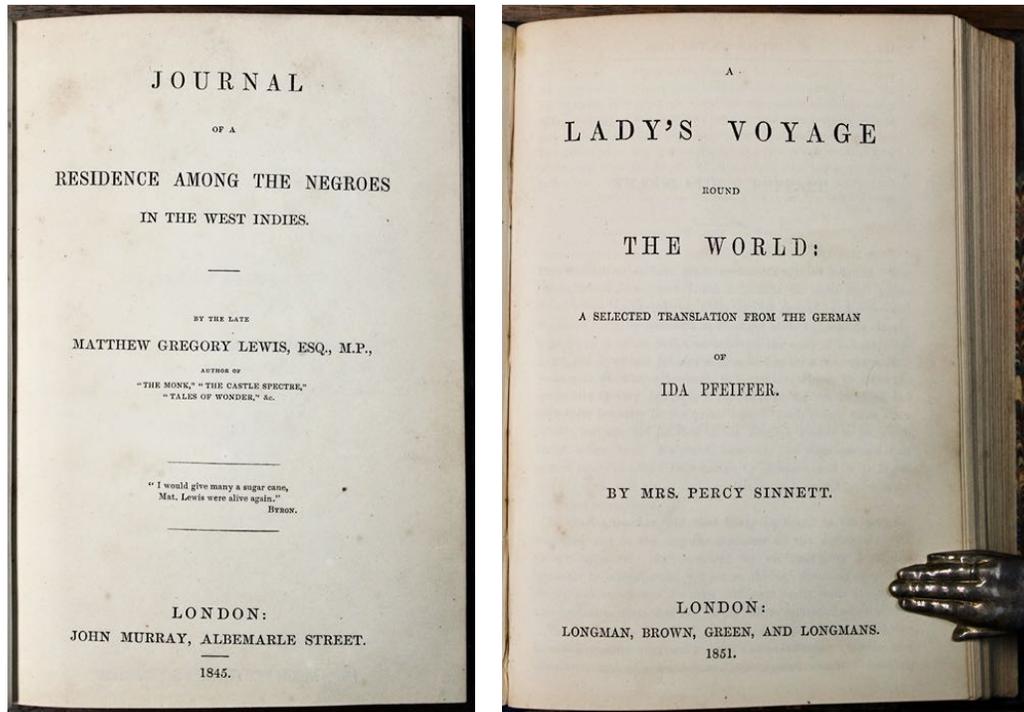
\$650

First edition under this title of the Lewis, which was first published posthumously as *Journal of a West India Proprietor, Kept during a Residence in the Island of Jamaica* in 1834. First edition in English of the Pfeiffer title, which was originally published in German in 1850.

Matthew Gregory Lewis (1775 – 1818) spent 1815 and 1817 in Jamaica after inheriting his father's plantation, on which about 400



people were enslaved. The present work recounts Lewis' time in Jamaica overseeing the plantation. Samuel Taylor Coleridge described the work as "by far his best work, [which] will live and be popular" and "almost the only unaffected book of travels I have read of late years." Lewis' numerous other works include *The Monk* (1795), which is "perhaps the most celebrated of all English Gothic novels," (Oxford DNB).



Ida Laura Pfeiffer (1797 – 1858) was one of the first European female explorers, the first woman known to complete a voyage around the world alone (though she did have many local guides on her journeys). She covered about 200,000 miles on the journey recorded in the present work, during which she collected botanical, mineralogical, and entomological collections for the British Museum. Of Austrian birth, Pfeiffer journeyed mostly by herself to Palestine, Istanbul, Egypt, Italy, Scandinavia, South American, China, India, South Africa, Singapore, Borneo, Madagascar, and California. She wrote accounts of her travels, which sold widely and helped finance later trips. *A Lady's Second Journey Round the World* appeared in 1855.



The First Psychology Textbook Written Expressly for Women Students

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

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

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

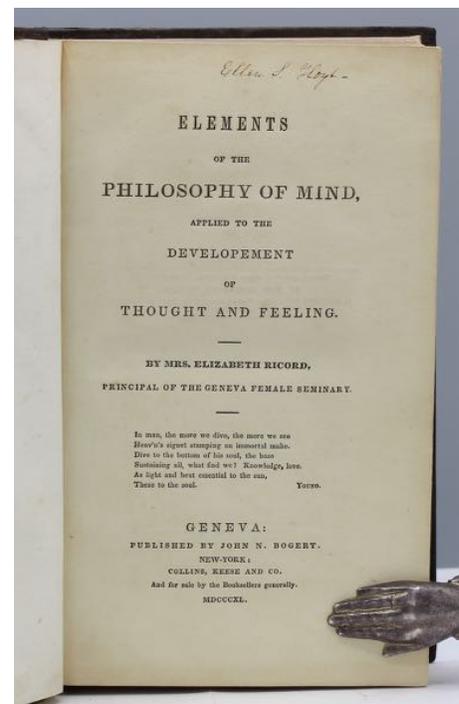
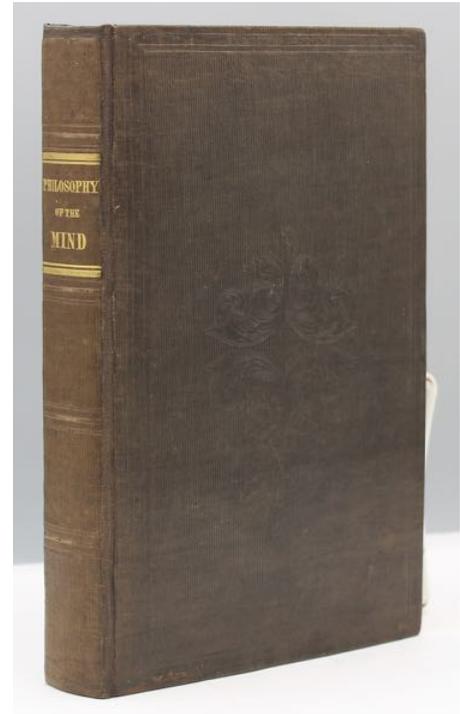
\$1,250

First edition.

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

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

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



The First International History of Women's Rights in English

25. SCHIRMACHER, [Käthe]. *The Modern Woman's Rights Movement: A Historical Survey*. Translated... by Carl Conrad Eckhardt. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1912.

Octavo. xvi, 280, [4 publisher's ads] pp.

Publisher's brick red cloth titled in gilt. Light dampstaining at gutter to the first few leaves. Empty envelope laid down on lower pastedown. A very good, bright, and clean copy of the first "English book giving a history of the woman's rights movement in all countries of the world," (translator's preface).

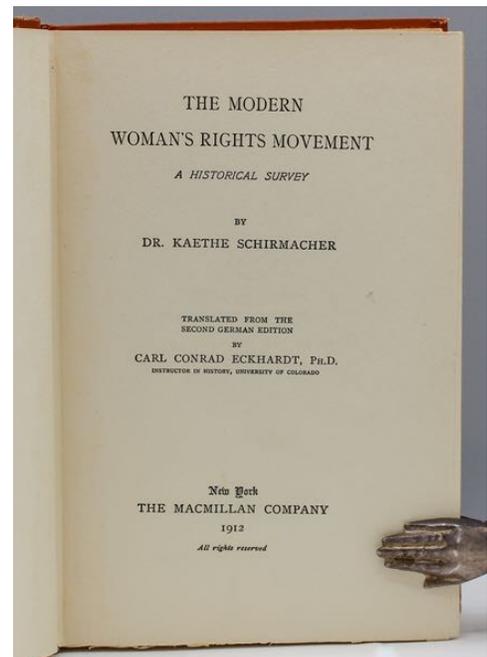
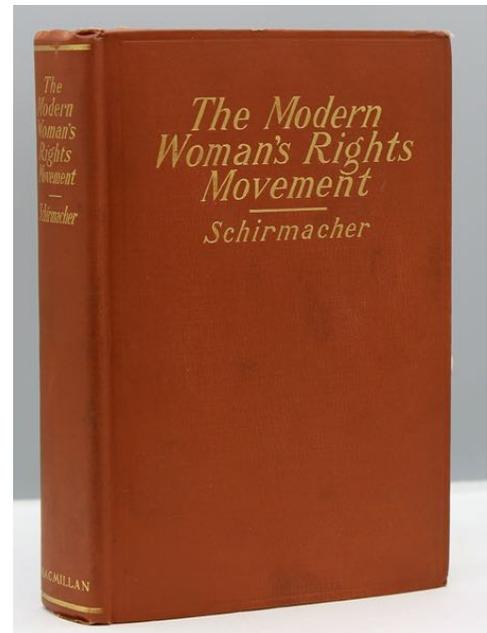
\$200

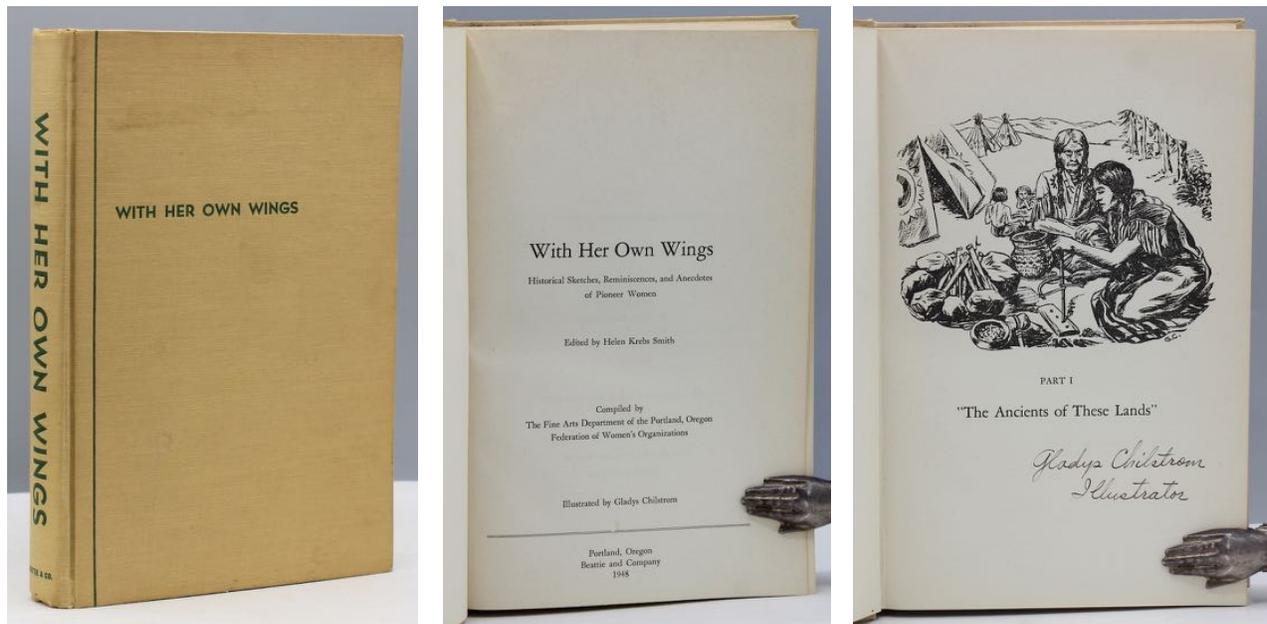
First edition in English, from the second German edition. Originally published as *Die modern Frauenbewegung* (1905; second ed. 1909).

Käthe Schirmacher (1865 – 1930) was a leading figure in the international women's rights movement of the nineteenth century, alongside leaders like Millicent Fawcett, Anna Howard Shaw, Carrie Chapman Catt, Frederikke Marie Quam, Aletta Jacobs, and Anita Augspurg. Schirmacher advocated for suffrage, full legal rights for women, equal education, and freedom of employment—all necessities for the liberated "modern woman" that she outlines in the present work. She was also an investigative journalist who published numerous works on the history of the women's movement, as well as studies that compared the progress of the movement between countries. The present work is a sort of culmination of her research that both reports history and summarizes the state of women's rights in Schirmacher's moment.

Shortly after the publication of this English-language edition, Schirmacher broke ties with the women's movement and began writing and publishing German propaganda. After World War I, she fully split from the movement and joined the right-wing German National People's Party.

Offen, Karen. "Kaethe Schirmacher, Investigative Reporter & Activist Journalist: The Paris Writings, 1895-1910," *Journal of the Western Society for French History*, vol. 39 (2011).





Accounts of Pioneer Women, Signed by Thirty Contributors

26. SMITH, Helen Krebs, editor. *With Her Own Wings: Historical Sketches, Reminiscences, and Anecdotes of Pioneer Women*. Compiled by the Fine Arts Department of the Portland, Oregon Federation of Women's Organizations. Illustrated by Gladys Chilstrom. Portland, Oregon: Beattie and Co., 1948.

Octavo. [x], 243, [5 index] pp. With five plates of women in the American west, one for each of the five chapters: "The Ancients of These Lands," "Strangers Came by Land," "They Came by Sea," "To Make Their Homes," "And Build a Great Tradition." Also with a roster of the board of the Portland Federation of Women's Organizations.

Publisher's beige cloth titled in green. Small contemporary bookplate (Teresa Rickett) to front pastedown. Some toning to endpapers and light marginal toning. A very good, tight copy signed by the editor, illustrator, and twenty-eight other contributors.

\$300

First edition.

A collection of accounts by and about women of the western United States: Native women, Oregon Trail migrants, homesteaders, travelers who sailed around Cape Horn to reach the west, and other women who populated the landscape of western expansion in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some of the accounts, like that of Chloe Clarke Willson (pp. 76-77), were provided by family members of these women; others, like that of Lola G. Baldwin, were written and signed by the women themselves (pp. 231-234). Other notable contributions include journalist Fred Lockley's account of Bethenia Owens-Adair (1840 – 1926), who traveled to Oregon on the Jesse Applegate wagon train and became the first practicing woman physician in the Pacific Northwest.

"This book is the result of interest on the part of many men and women who have 'dugged and delved' for fresh material on an old subject...We have endeavored to present a cross-section of

pioneer women's experiences and emotions emphasizing neither the rugged nor the sentimental..." (Helen Krebs Smith in the introduction).

The Portland Federation of Women's Organizations was founded in 1899 from thirteen women's clubs in the area with the initial goal of establishing public libraries in Oregon. They went on to successfully campaign for the passage of Oregon's first labor law, provide syphilis testing for prospective mothers, and erect a statue of Sacajawea in Portland's Washington Park. Over the next few decades, the group funded scholarships for women in music, medicine, art, and more. The organization continues to operate as the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs.



"Suffering is Not a Woman's Necessary Lot,"
Women's Health Manual by a Woman Obstetrician and Suffragist

27. STACPOOLE, Florence. *Women's Health and How to Take Care of It*. Bristol: John Wright, 1906.

Octavo. vii, 165, [9 ads] pp. With three text figures. Interesting advertisements for menstrual products, health and childcare manuals, cosmetics, and more. Published with the endorsement of Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, President of the National Health Society, and Charles James Cullingworth, an obstetrician and surgeon

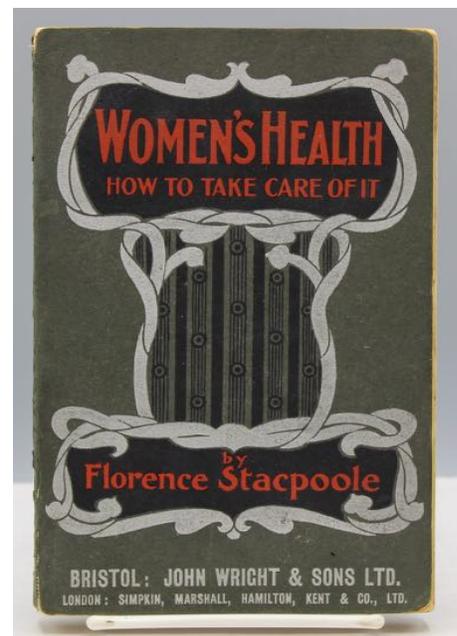
Original dark gray printed paper wrappers printed in red, black, and silver. Some wear to spine but still quite attractive. Yellow coated endpapers, also printed with ads. Contemporary pencil signature to front endpaper. Some foxing to edges and first few pages. A very good, clean copy of this scarce health manual.

\$450

Second edition, revised. OCLC records no copies of any other edition and only seven copies of this edition: two in the United States (Columbia, UChicago), four in the United Kingdom, and one in France.

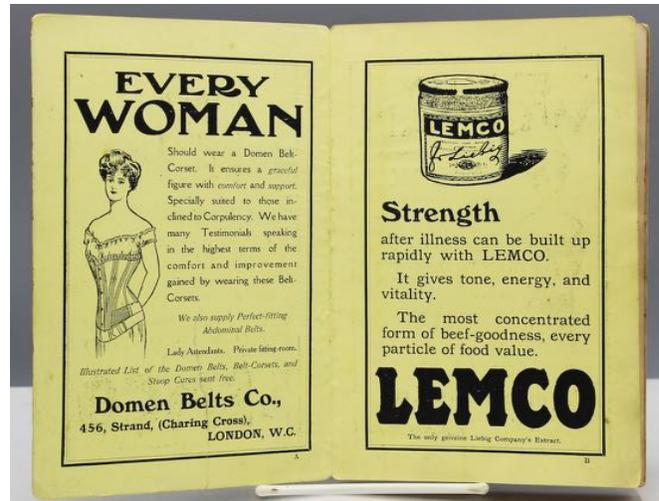
This work "took a commonsense and progressive attitude to possible gynecological problems and gave clear useful advice," (Dictionary of Irish Biography). Topics covered include irregular periods, menopause, uterine cancer, anemia, and more.

In the preface, Stacpoole writes, "A well-known doctor has said: 'The past generation of women were taught to suffer in silence, and their daughters have learned much of the same



stoicism from them. *Suffering is not a woman's necessary lot.*' This cheering conclusion is undoubtedly correct when women understand the usual causes of the various ailments to which their sex renders them liable. Unfortunately, this knowledge does not come by nature, and hence danger is incurred through ignorance of what may be readily learnt, and should be taught," (p. iii).

Florence Stacpoole (1850 – 1942) was a suffragist, certified member of the London Obstetrical Society, lecturer for the National Health Society, and a Poor Law Guardian. Her primary focus as a writer was practical advice on women's health, childcare, and budgeting; her publications included guides like *The Care of Infants and Young Children and Invalid Feeding* (1895), *Handbook of Housekeeping for Small Incomes* (1898), and *Ailments of Women and Girls* (1904). Stacpoole was also a member of the British Astronomical Association and the Modern Churchman's Union.



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

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

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

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

\$950

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

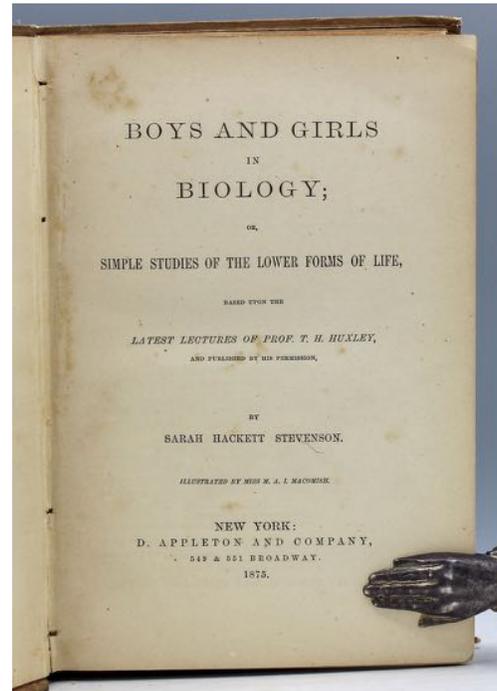
In *Eighty Years and More*, Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815 – 1902) reflects on her lifelong commitment to the rights of women from her days at Emma Willard's Troy Female Seminary to her

Publisher's pictorial orange cloth stamped in gilt and black with designs of insects. Cloth sunned. Blue coated endpapers. Some foxing throughout. A very good copy.

\$250

First edition of the author's first book published after she graduated from the Woman's Hospital Medical College in Illinois (later part of Northwestern University).

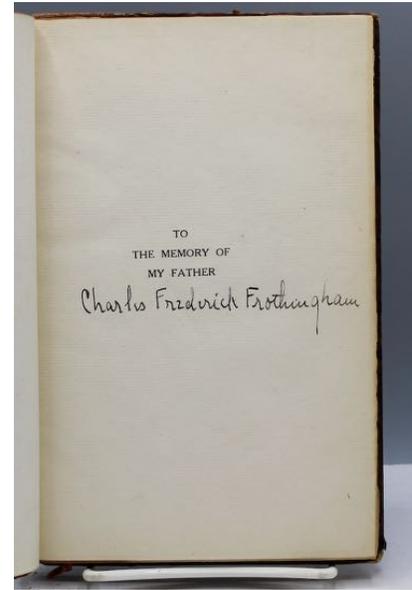
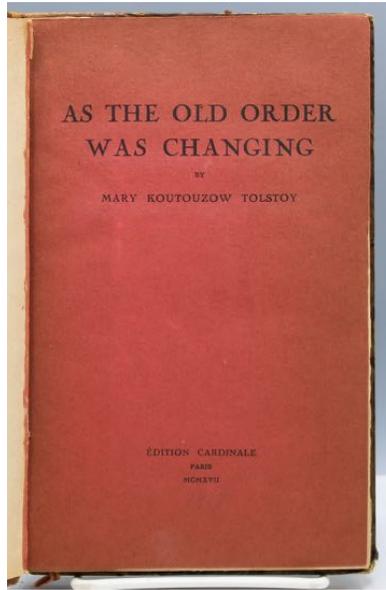
Sarah Hackett Stevenson (1841 – 1909) was also the first woman appointed on the State Board of Health and the first woman to be on staff at the Cook County Hospital in Illinois. She was a professor and chair of the physiology department at the Women's Hospital Medical College and a consulting physician at the Bellevue Place sanitarium. Stevenson had studied at the Woman's Hospital Medical College, from which she graduated in 1874. She also studied under Thomas Huxley and Charles Darwin. During her time in England, Stevenson stayed with Emily Faithfull, who remained a friend and would later visit her in Chicago. She was also appointed a delegate to the Sanitary Conference in Vienna by the governor of Illinois.



Of Huxley's influence on the present work, Stevenson writes, "The possibility of interesting young people, even little children, in the science of simple things, occurred to me the first time I ever had the pleasure of listening to Professor Huxley. His lucid description of the yeast-plant recalled the play of my childhood, and then there was suggested the plan of which this volume is the attempted execution...An outline of the plan was submitted to Professor Huxley, and it received his entire approval. The whole scientific part of the work, except the butterfly chapter, is based upon the information I received at Professor Huxley's class-lectures in South Kensington Science Schools. The drawings, as well as the criticism of the scientific text, are the work of Miss Macomish, a prize pupil of Professor Huxley, and a science-teacher in the London Schools," (preface).

OCLC records one copy in Florida and one in Ontario, Canada.





One of 125 Copies, Inscribed and Signed by the Author, Wife of Tolstoy's Nephew,
Published by Harry Crosby, Though Not Under the Black Sun Imprint

30. TOLSTOY, Mary Koutouzow [Frothingham]. *As the Old Order Was Changing*. Paris: Édition Cardinale, 1927.

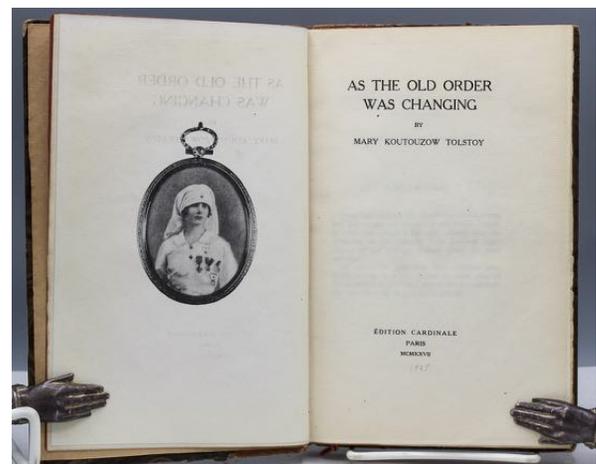
Octavo. [10], [1, blank], 166, [1, blank], [1], [+1, colophon] pp. Black-and-white photographically reproduced frontispiece of the author. Illustrated with three black-and-white photographic reproductions.

Contemporary brown calf over marbled boards with brown morocco spine labels lettered in gilt. Binding extremities lightly rubbed with slight wear to crown and tail of spine. Hinges slightly cracked, but sound. Small chips to upper gutter margin of a few leaves. Slightly toning to edges of illustrations. Original wrappers bound in. A very good, clean copy of a scarce work.

\$1,500

One of 125 copies. Published by Harry Crosby, though not under the Black Sun Press imprint, with his preface. Inscribed by the author on recto of preliminary blank: "For / Ruth Elder / With sincere admiration / Mary Koutouzow Tolstoy / Paris / ... / 1927. It was to be accompanied by a companion volume, *Part II: Aftermath*, but this was never published.

Mary Koutouzow Frothingham Tolstoy (1884-1976) was an American author, artist who specialized in etchings, and director of couture houses in Paris. According to an article printed in 1976 in *The New York Times*, Tolstoy remained in France and worked as a nurse in hospitals during both World Wars. She also worked with the French Resistance in World War II. In 1903, she received the



Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for heroism, followed by the Croix de Guerre and the Medal of Verdun in 1917. Tolstoy was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and regent of the Rochambeau Chapter in France from 1955-59. She married Count Alexander Tolstoy, nephew of Leo Tolstoy, in 1910. Some of her published writings include *The Right Age*, *The Rewarding Years*, and *Charlemagne to Dior*, a history of French fashion, and the present work, which serves as a memoir of her time during World War I.



31. VERZURE, Madame de. *Réflexions Hazardées d'une Femme Ignorante, Qui ne connoît les défauts des autres que par les siens, & le Monde que par relation & par oui-dire.* A Amsterdam; & se trouve à Paris, chez Vincent, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue S. Severin, 1766.

Two volumes in one, twelvemo. xxiv (including the initial blank), 210, [6, publisher's catalogue], [4], 282, pp.

Contemporary mottled calf. Gilt spine with burgundy morocco label, blue marbled edges. Bottom corners worn, leather worn in one spot on back cover. Otherwise a very good copy.

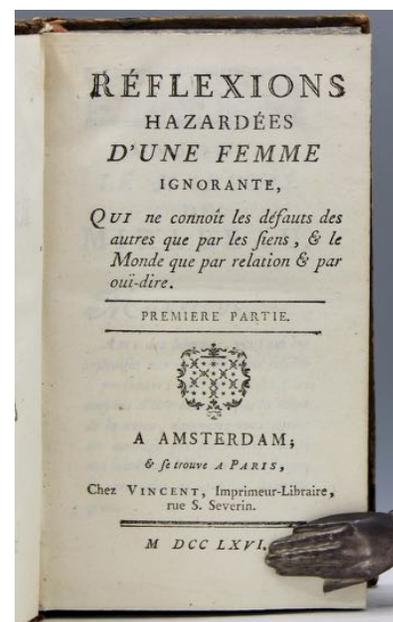
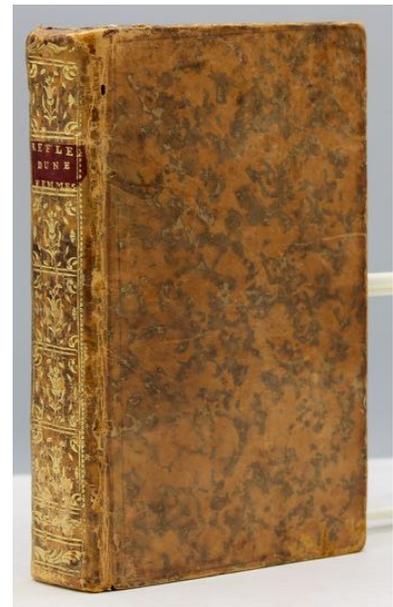
\$1,500

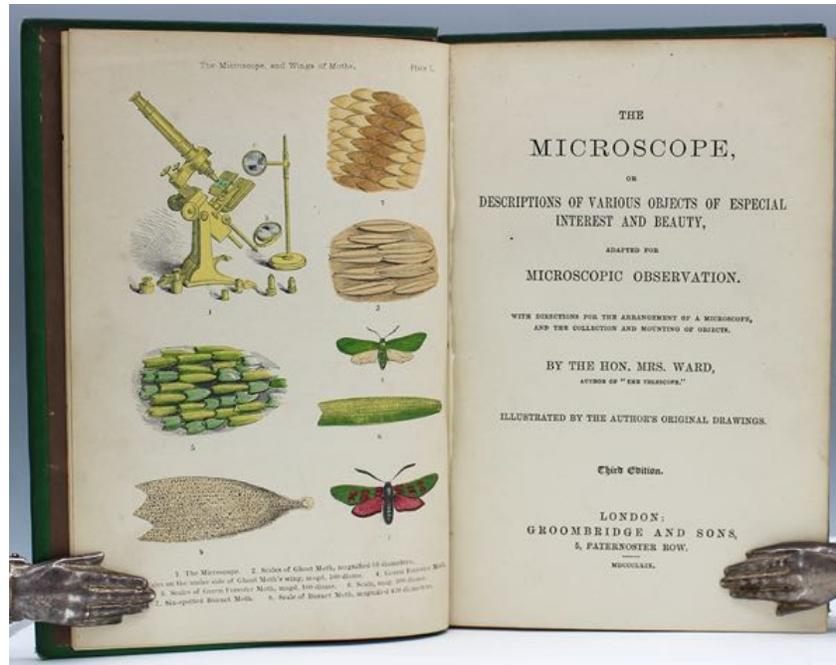
First edition of a legendary rarity. Barbier and Cioranescu ascribe this work to Madame de Verzure, about whom little is known, though Quérard tells us she was the wife of a Geneva banker. She apparently wrote no other books.

In the dedication to Mirabeau, the author notes "Une femme qui s'avise décrire, & qui ose hasarder l'impression, doit se cacher avec soin, & se garder de jamais se laisser appercevoir." Madame Verzure has retired from society in order to better understand herself as woman and as a thinking person. This work, which is principally addressed to women, contains about sixty chapters of reflections on the world and her position in it. There are chapters on the passions, honor, celibacy, marriage, goodness, humor, law, pain, ennui, paternal love, one's duty in the world, truth and sincerity, notions of the soul, self-love, etc. The last two chapters, "La femme raisonnable" and "La femme du monde" present the central concern of this book: the woman of the world versus the woman of intellect: "L'une veut qu'on la croie parfaite; l'autre cherche à le devenir."

OCLC lists ten copies, six in North America: Harvard, Yale, Duke, Indiana, UCLA and Cal State Bakersfield.

Cioranescu 63292. Gay III, p. 967.





Uncommon Microscopy Work with Eight Color Plates Designed by the Author

32. WARD, [Mary King]. *The Microscope, or Descriptions of Various Objects of Especial Interest and Beauty, Adapted for Microscopic Observation*. With directions for the arrangement of a microscope, and the collection and mounting of objects...Illustrated by the author's original drawings...London: Groombridge and Sons, 1868.

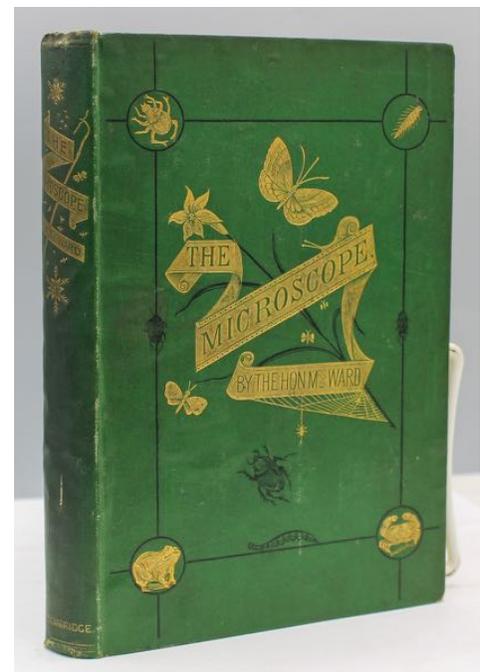
Octavo. [2 ads], [vi], 154, [2 ads] pp. With eight beautiful color-printed plates (including frontispiece) designed by the author. Also with over two dozen black-and-white illustrations, including numerous half-page and two full-page illustrations. Plates engraved by Benjamin Fawcett. With interesting advertisements for microscopes, telescopes, and other scientific texts.

Publisher's pictorial green cloth stamped in gilt and black and with gilt spine. Binding is very clean. Some bubbling to cloth. All edges gilt. Brown coated endpapers. Light marginal toning and occasional minor foxing. A very good, clean copy of an uncommon work by the renowned microscopy expert and influential science writer.

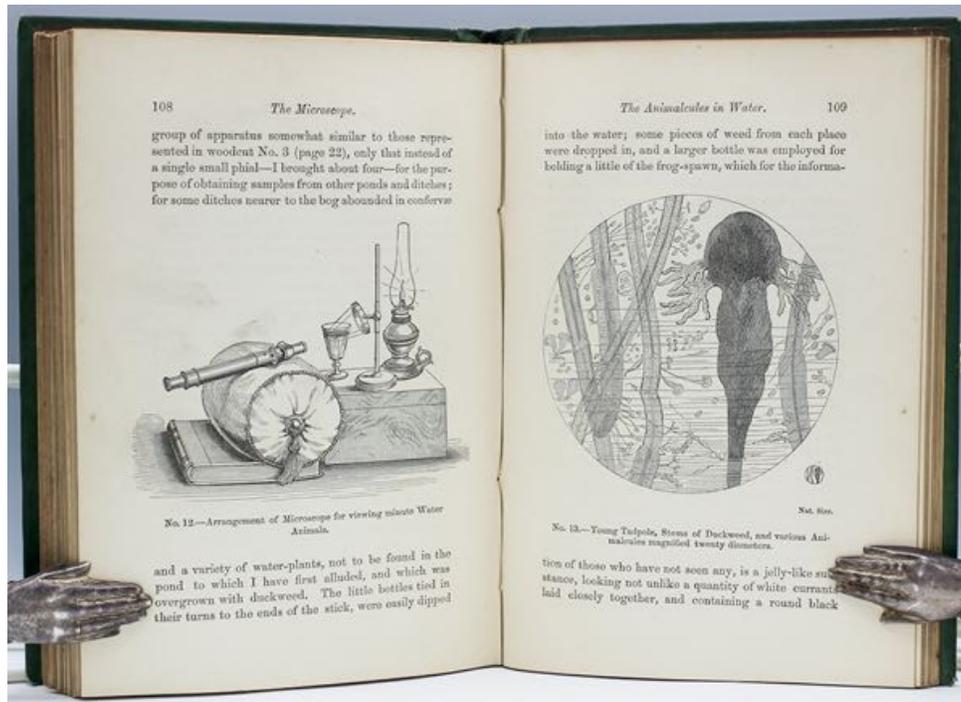
\$450

Third edition. OCLC records no copies of the first edition (1864) and only four copies of the second edition (Yale, Harvard, Duke, University of Toronto).

Mary King Ward (1827–1869) released her first scientific publication, the entomology work *A Windfall for the*



Microscope, in 1856. From that point, Ward's books on microscopy and entomology quickly became popular and were praised for their accessible, easy-to-understand style and for her beautiful illustrations. Ward's other works, all beautifully illustrated, include *A World of Wonders Revealed by the Microscope* (1858); *Telescope Teachings* (1859); and *Entomology in Sport, Entomology in Earnest* (also 1859), which she wrote in collaboration with her sister Jane King Mahon (1826 – 1895).



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

Benjamin Fawcett (1808 – 1893) also engraved the plates for King's *Telescope Teachings*. McLean calls those engravings “exquisite examples of...what could now be achieved by the skill of a wood engraver and color printer,” (*Victorian Book Design*, p. 202).





33. [WOMEN'S FASHION]. *Etologia Femminile ossia Descrizione d'ogni maniera di lavori delle mode delle donne che contiene L'arte di fare i giubbettini; di fare e raffazzonare i braccialetti e le giarrettiere elastiche; di cucire i guanti; di conservare le proprie pelliccie...* per far seguito alla tecnologia femminile. Milano: Con Tipi di Giovanni Pirotta, 1828.

Twelvemo. 6" x 3 3/4." 198 pp. Large folding plate, partly hand-colored, of women's hats, and patterns for making hats and gloves.

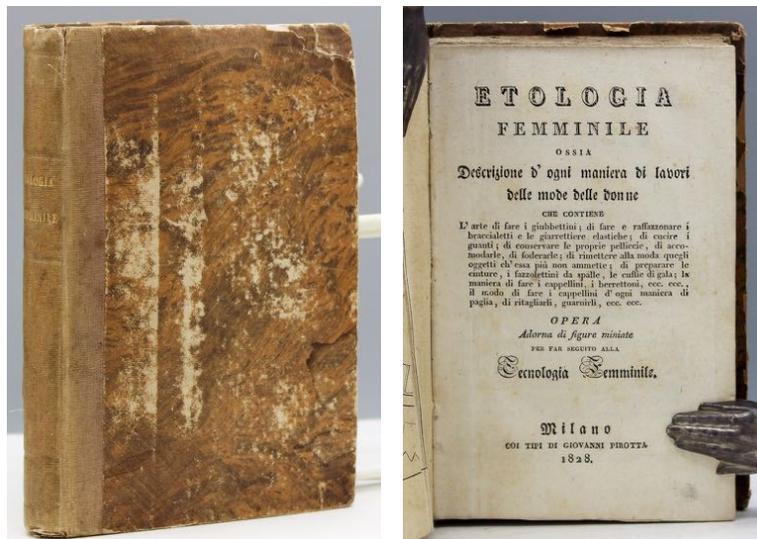
Contemporary marbled brown boards with a gilt-lettered cloth spine. Binding extremities rubbed with some light scuffing and soiling to boards. Folding plate has a minor dampstain, light foxing, and toning. Slight foxing throughout, else a very good copy of a scarce book, clean and tight.

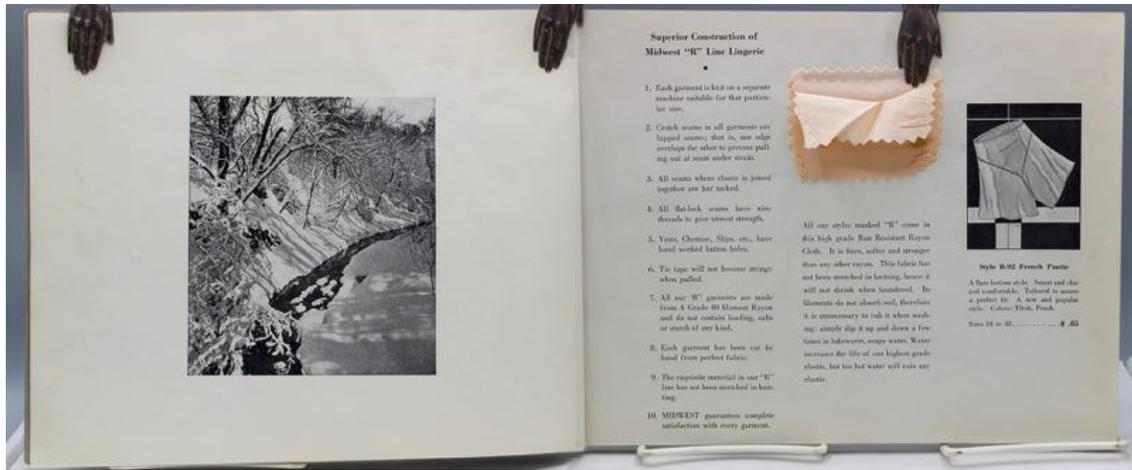
\$450

First edition.

This is a comprehensive guide to women's fashions, with substantial sections on making hats, gloves, bracelets, hair ornaments, etc. There is also a chapter on the proper care for women's furs.

OCLC lists only three copies (University of Chicago, Bryn Mawr College, and the Victoria and Albert Museum).





Hosiery Catalogue with Fifteen Tipped-In Fabric Samples

34. [WOMEN'S FASHION.] *Fashions of the Hour*. [Fall and Winter.] Omaha, Nebraska: Midwest Hosiery, [1934].

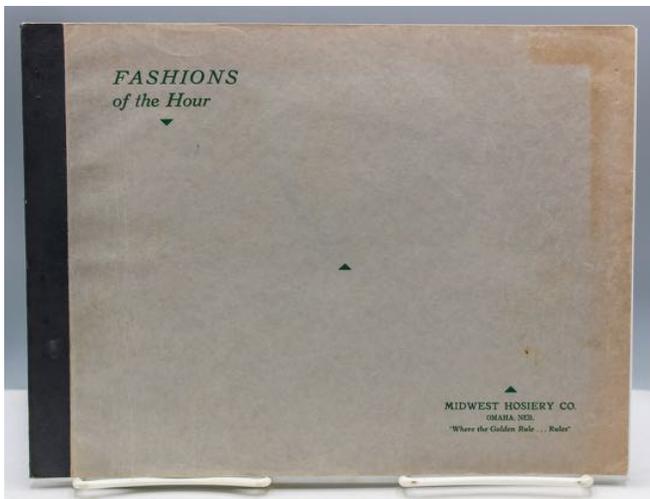
Oblong quarto. Unpaginated. With fifteen tipped-in fabric samples and illustrations on almost every page (illustrations of designs as well as photo reproductions of Nebraska landscapes).

Original pale gray paper wrappers printed in green. Black cloth spine. Some toning to edges of wrappers. Some offsetting from fabric samples. With light pencil notations throughout correcting prices and sizes of some items, probably by a department store buyer. A very good copy of this rare catalogue.

\$250

First edition. OCLC records one copy (University of Rhode Island).

Advertises a range of beautiful pajamas; slips, bloomers, and other undergarments; girls' coats; and men's shirts. The pencil notations seem to have been left by a buyer, likely employed by a department store, indicating the items they intended to order for the store. We could not locate any information on Midwest Hosiery Co.





Fashion Catalogue with Over Forty Illustrations Advertising “Healthier and more Progressive” Corsets for the Modern Woman

35. [WOMEN'S FASHION.] *Ferris Good Sense and Equipoise Waists*. New York: Ferris Bros. Co., 1905.

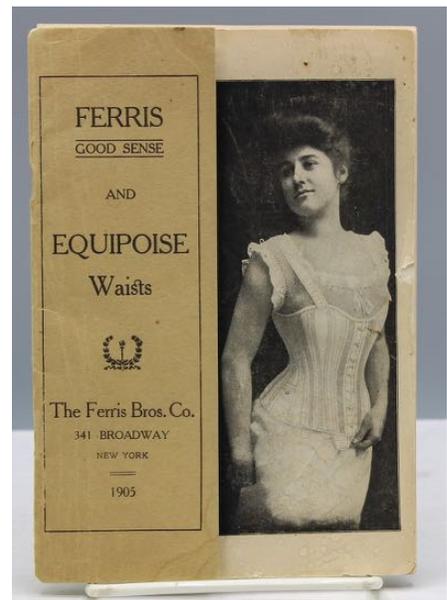
4¾ in. x 7 in. 36 pp. With over forty illustrations and photo reproductions of women and children (both boys and girls) modeling various styles of corset waists.

Original printed paper wrappers with photo reproduction of a young woman modeling a waist on front cover. Wrappers somewhat soiled. One leaf loose and laid in at original position. A very good copy of this rare fashion catalogue.

\$150

First edition of this catalogue for the Ferris corset waist, “a health garment in which you feel well, a beautiful garment in which you look well, for ladies, misses, and children.”

The present item advertises dozens of different styles of these corset waists, according to the age of the wearer and their activities. Corset waists similar in appearance to tank tops are advertised for children as young as six months old; the “equipoise” waists, intended to give the wearer “that unconscious air of ease so charming in graceful women,” are advertised to adult women and older teens. Waist styles include those for athletics, hot weather, maternity, and nursing, as well as different styles for wear under clothes with different cuts.



The Ferris Good Sense waists “were considered healthier and more progressive than the traditional waists for girls and young women because they did not cinch in the waistline too tightly and, for the most part, they abandoned the custom of using whale bone or steel stays that actually did harm to developing bodies,” (Historical Boys' Clothing online archive). The Ferris Company was founded in 1878 with branches in New York and San Francisco.

OCLC records one copy (New Jersey Historical Society)



Career Scrapbook of a Luxury Fashion Buyer:
Givenchy, Zsa Zsa Gábor, and Business Trips at the Ritz

36. [WOMEN'S FASHION.] [JACKSON, Caroline Frazier.] [Scrapbook of a department store buyer. New York: 1948-1974]

12½ in. x 14½ in. [23] ff. With eighteen ephemeral items and seven photographs (laid in and pasted down) interspersed with a detailed typewritten report chronicling the work history of Caroline F. Jackson from 1948 to 1974. Stick-on labels identify dates and describe each item. The items include an order form for clothing for Zsa Zsa Gábor; a lengthy program for the 1971 April in Paris Ball, illustrated with color photo reproductions; a conference program featuring Betty Friedan as keynote speaker, and original color photographs of a boutique opening in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Original red binder with part of a silver Bergdorf Goodman box pasted onto front cover and a floral Lord and Taylor wrapper pasted to back cover. Some chipping to edges of leaves and a bit of

toning to some items. One leaf loose, laid in at original position. A very good, unique collection of items detailing a department store buyer's glamorous and jet-setting career.

\$375

Caroline Frazier Jackson (b. 1935) compiled this scrapbook as a resume for her Fashion Merchandising Practicum (ca. 1974). The first point in her career timeline is when, at the age of thirteen, she decided to pursue fashion merchandising. She began her fashion career wrapping packages at a Maryland department store at the age of fifteen, as she recounts in her career timeline. She secured her first sales job at a Woodward and Lothrop in 1953, after which she studied at the University of Arizona, the University of Maryland, and the Fashion Institute of Technology.

Jackson went on to work as a buyer at Lord and Taylor in New York and then at Bergdorf Goodman in their Givenchy boutique and the casual and swimwear departments. At the latter business, she began traveling to Europe on sales trips: Jackson writes that her first trip, during which she stayed at the Ritz in Paris, was "like a movie." Her employment at the Givenchy boutique of Bergdorf Goodman brought her to Paris again, where she dressed models for fashion shows and worked with both Hubert de Givenchy and his brother Jean-Claude.



In 1972, Jackson retired from her fast-paced career at Bergdorf Goodman to raise her children in Florida with her husband. To spend more time with her family, she took a job in banking, though she concludes her account as follows: "I still miss the excitement of merchandising. Christmas is a very difficult time for me, there was always such magic in the air within the store. Banking is very dull by comparison!" The fact that Jackson compiled this scrapbook as part of her Fashion Merchandising Practicum, however, indicates that she couldn't give up fashion for long.





Attractively Color-Printed Booklet Advertising a Women's Fashion Innovation

37. [WOMEN'S FASHION.] [Kleinert's Dress Shield, Hookon Corset Hose Supporter, and Telegram Skirt Facing promotional booklet.] New York: I.B. Kleinert Rubber Co., [ca. 1900].

3½ in. x 5 in. [8] pp. Printed in full color on every page with attractive promotional images for Kleinert's fashion products.

Original paper wrappers printed in color. Stapled. Printing error involving a tracking wheel has caused a vertical line of small pinholes. A very good, bright copy of a rare women's fashion item.

\$250

First edition. Approximate date from the patent date of the hook-on corset (Dec. 1899). OCLC records no copies.

Isaak B. Kleinert (1830 – 1913), a German immigrant to the United States, invented Kleinert's Olympia Dress Shield in 1869. Before the invention of antiperspirants, dress shields — small ovals of fabric worn between the underarms and the sleeve of a dress — were the most common way of keeping dresses clean and dry. Kleinert was the first person to create dress shields that could be washed, ironed, and reused. The other products in the present item include a set of suspenders for hose and two varieties of water-resistant skirt facing (replaceable strips of durable fabric sewn into the hem of a skirt to protect it from the ground and floors).

Kleinert is credited with the invention of products like the shower cap, shower curtain, and waterproof pants for babies and toddlers.





Hand-Drawn Original Fashion Sketches by a Woman Designer
With Fabric Swatches and Manuscript Design Notes

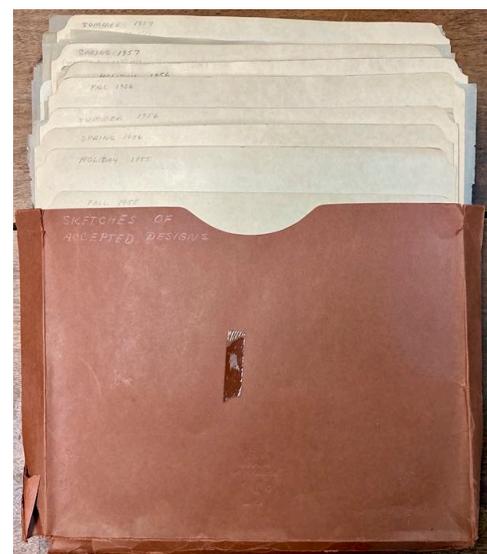
38. [WOMEN'S FASHION.] SAUNDERS, Vivian. [Set of 137 fashion design sketches.] [n.p.,] 1955-1957.

137 sheets of hand-drawn sketches (sixty-two on 9" x 11½" sheets, 75 on 5½" x 8¼" sheets). Most with handwritten design descriptions, notes, and accompanying fabric swatches pinned or taped onto the sheets. Also with price lists, inventories, and printed ads for the Candy Jr. brand (ads correspond with designs made by Saunders that are included in the present set).

Stored in a contemporary accordion-fold card paper portfolio hand-labeled "Sketches of Accepted Designs." Portfolio somewhat worn and creased. Enclosed are eight contemporary manila folders, organized by season (Holiday 1955, Fall 1956, Spring 1957, etc.), all hand-labeled in pencil. Some designs signed "V. Saunders" or "Vivian Saunders." Some toning and creasing to leaves. A few fabric swatches detached from leaves. Overall, a very good set of striking original sketches of 1950s-era fashion designs for young women.

\$1,250

Most of the sketches are for party dresses and evening gowns made for young women in their early teens to early twenties (juniors and misses). The designs include many iconic designs associated with the 1950s, including "poodle" skirts with ample petticoats, boleros and cardigans, and



sheath dresses with cinched waists. The fabric swatches indicate a wide range of textures, colors, and patterns like gingham, plaid, organza, metallics, appliques, ribbon, velvet, fur, and much more.

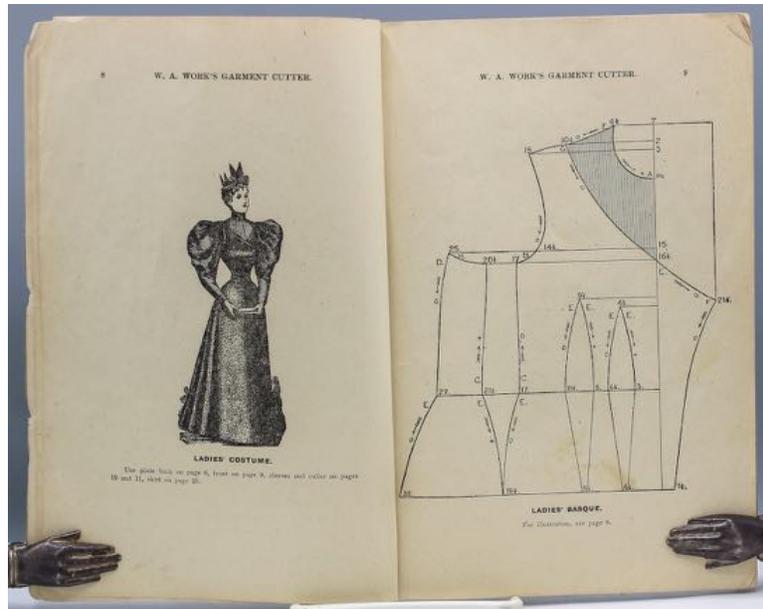
“Fashion in the 1950s saw a clear gender divide. While men and boy’s fashion moved towards a more casual day-to-day style, women and girl’s fashion prioritized elegance, formality, and perfectly matched accessories...[N]ovel prints and colors marked a playfulness in fashion for both men and women...As the decade progressed...fashion began to look to the new ‘teenager’ for inspiration, the elegance and formality of the early part of the decade began to lessen.” The 1950s also came with an unprecedented amount of choice in fashion, fueled in part by the relaxing of wartime austerity: “One particularly striking aspect of the decade was the emergence of stylish options. Two ladies could walk down the street in different outfits, yet appear equally modish, be their skirts full and narrow, or one in a form-fitting sheath and the other in a loose sack dress.”



We could not locate much information on Vivian Saunders, though she was clearly a prolific designer for the young women’s fashion brand Candy Jr.

Reddy, Karina. *Fashion History Timeline: 1950-1959*. Fashion Institute of Technology website.





Promoting Women's Employment in the Garment Industry

39. [WOMEN'S FASHION.] WORK, W.A. Garment Cutter: A Self-Instructor in the Science of Cutting and Fitting all the Garments Worn by Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. St. Louis, Missouri: W.A. Work, Henry Routh Printing Co., [ca. 1890?].

6 in. x 9¼ in. 48 pp. With thirty sewing patterns and twelve pages of fashion illustrations. Also with a vignette of W.A. Work on first page.

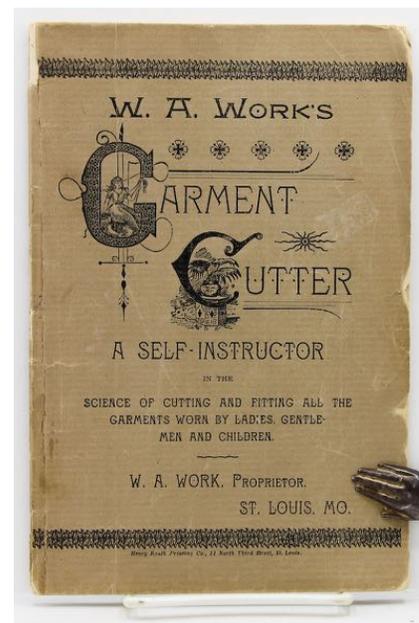
Original brown printed paper wrappers with elaborate decorative initials. Illustrated advertisement on back cover. Some chipping to edges of wrappers. A very good, clean copy of this rare collection of sewing patterns meant for use with W.A. Work's garment cutter tool.

\$500

First edition.

The present work was promoted by Work's Garment Cutting School and sales program in St. Louis. The school trained young women to produce clothing using W.A. Work's tools, including the garment cutter — a large wooden ruler with curved portions — that promised an easy-to-learn, easy-to-use tool that requires much less experience than other methods of sizing. The patterns here include gowns with standing collars, tight-fitting waists, and dramatic pleated sleeves; blouses with bows; robes and nightgowns; and more.

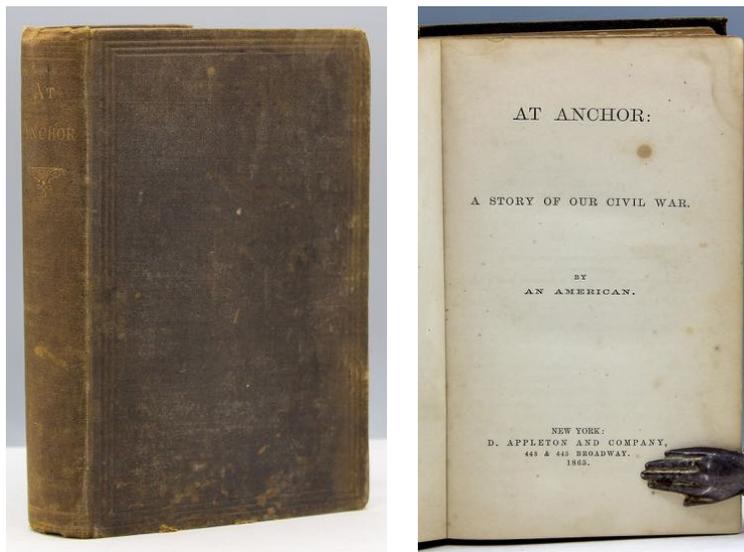
Work's students would have been working against the tide of technological advancement. In 1888, the first mechanical garment cutting tool was invented for use in factories, which sparked a major shift away from homemade garments and was the



direct predecessor to today's mass-produced fashion market. The last decade of the nineteenth century was a moment of uncertainty and rapid change for clothing makers operating with analog tools. The speed and efficiency promised by Work's method would have been crucial to keeping up with the factory garment production of the day.

OCLC records no copies.

Eastman (garment manufacturers) website. "Our History."



Catholic Woman Writer, the Daughter of Orestes,
Advocates for Cooperation Between the Union and the Confederacy

40. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] [BROWNSON, Sarah Nicolena.] *At Anchor: A Story of Our Civil War*. By an American. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1865.

Twelvemo. 311 pp.

Publisher's brown cloth with gilt lettered spine. Cloth somewhat soiled at edges and some toning to spine. Pale yellow endpapers with contemporary pencil signature. Occasional light foxing and dust soiling to edges. Uniform toning due to paper quality. Still a very good, tight copy.

\$350

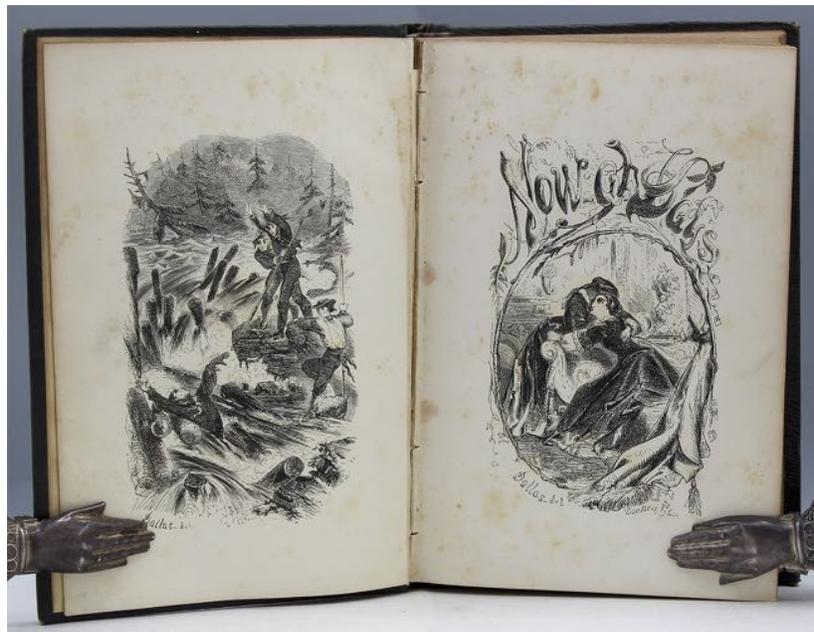
First edition.

At Anchor follows the life of Georgie Vane, a young woman with abolitionist leanings, an ideal of cooperation between the Union and the Confederacy, and a lively sense of humor. When Southerner Carl Abernathy visits Georgie's family in Massachusetts, she convinces him of her abolitionist views and the two eventually marry and move to his home in South Carolina. Abernathy,

a Confederate officer, is seemingly killed in combat and "buried in a portion of the battle-ground in which Confederates and Unionist had been buried together," (p. 173). By the end of the book, though, he is revealed to be alive and reunites with Georgie.

Sarah Nicolena Brownson (1839 – 1876) was an American Catholic writer best known for her *Life of Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin, Prince and Priest* (1873). She wrote the work with contributions from her father Orestes Brownson (1803 – 1876), a controversial Catholic writer and socialist who broke from Transcendentalism upon his conversion to Catholicism. Sarah Brownson's other works include *Marian Elwood; or, How Girls Live* (1859); the title of which references her father's semi-autobiographical novel *Charles Elwood; Or, The Infidel Converted* (1840), and the story "Heremore Brandon; or the Fortunes of a Newsboy," (*The Catholic World*, 1869).

Catholic Encyclopedia (1913), p. 3. Wright II, 154 (under title).
Also see Wright II, 405 (*Marian Elwood*).



The First Book by the National Woman Suffrage Association Secretary
and the Editor of 'The Revolution' After Elizabeth Cady Stanton

41. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] [BULLARD, Laura Curtis.] *Now-A-Days!* New York: T.L. Magagnos & Co., 1854.

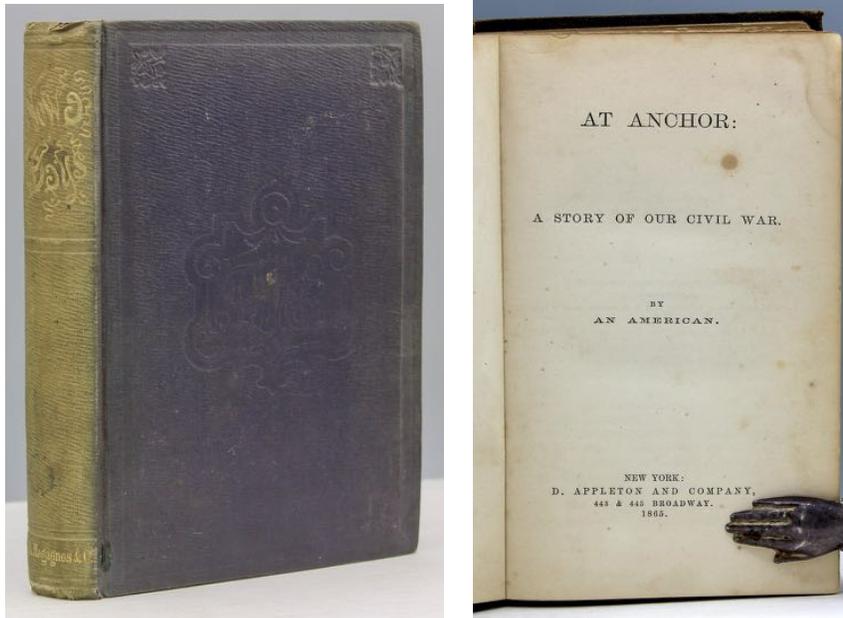
Octavo. 309, [2, ads] pp. With engraved frontispiece and decorative half-title.

Publisher's dark blue cloth, blindstamped, with title in gilt on spine. Fading to spine. Yellow endpapers. Some pencil scribbles to tissue guard between frontispiece and half-title. Some foxing to

front matter and a bit of foxing to edges. Some light marginal toning. Two early signatures on front free endpaper, one in ink and one in pencil. A very good, tight copy.

\$350

First edition of Bullard's first book, a regionalist novel about the intertwined lives of five women (Virginia, Esther, Emily, Maria, and Jennie) set in and around the North Maine Woods. Wright notes that there were copies printed with the imprint "Bangor, Me.: David Bugbee," also dated 1854, alongside the Magagnos imprint on the title-page (Wright II, 415).

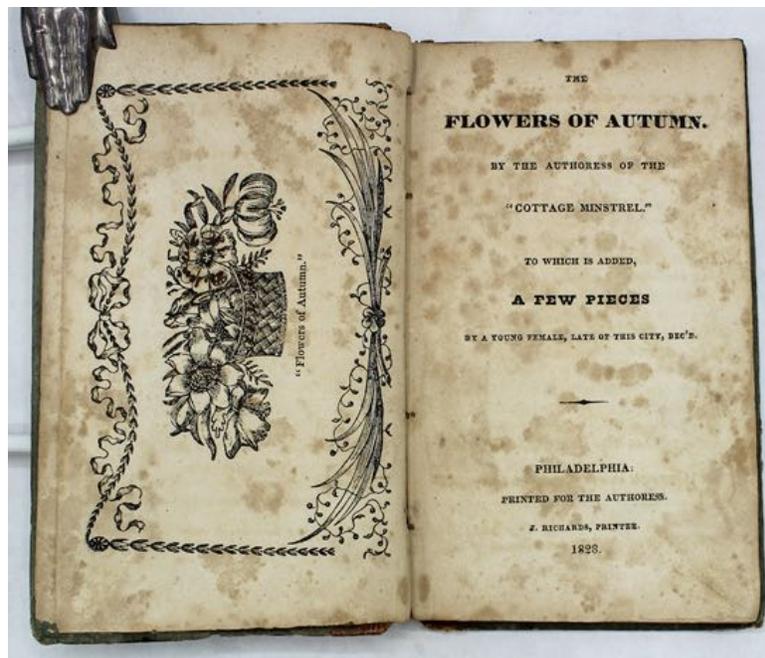


Aside from her career in fiction writing and German translation, Laura Jane Curtis Bullard (1831–1912) was also a secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Association, the founder of the periodical *The Ladies' Drawing Room*, and the editor of *The Revolution* after Elizabeth Cady Stanton retired from the position. Bullard was a friend and colleague of Stanton; Susan B. Anthony; and Emily Faithfull, who praised Bullard extensively in the first chapter of her memoir *Three Visits to America* (1884) after Bullard hosted her during the first part of Faithfull's American tour.

Faithfull wrote: "Mrs. Bullard impressed you as much with a sense of her brilliant social qualities as her intellectual gifts. The correspondent of several foreign magazines, busy in philanthropic enterprises, and one of the most brilliant conversationalists I ever met, she naturally attracted around her not only those interested in social and educational reforms, but the best elements in literary and artistic circles. Her 'evenings at home' reminded me of the pleasantest gatherings I ever attended at certain noted houses in London and Paris, where politicians and foreign diplomatists, men of science, poets, and wits, were skillfully commingled," (*Three Visits to America*, p. 5)

Wright II, 415.





[“Ah! Why is the White Man so Base and Hard Hearted?”
Uncommon Regionalist Poetry with Themes of Death, Ghosts, and Abolition](#)

42. [WOMEN'S FICTION.][COX, Elizabeth Paschall.] *The Flowers of Autumn*. By the authoress of the “Cottage Minstrel,” to which is added, a few pieces by a young female, late of this city, dec[ease]d. Philadelphia: Printed for the Authoress [by] J. Richards, Printer, 1828.

Twelvemo. 108 pp. With engraved frontispiece.

Quarter calf over original blue-gray boards. Gilt rule and title on spine. Soiling and some wear to boards and some chipping to spine. Hinges tender. Foxing throughout. Ink ownership signatures, dated 1841, of a Phoebe Ann Mattack on front pastedown and flyleaf. Also with a small hand-colored plate of two women (from another source) pasted onto front pastedown. A good copy of an uncommon work.

\$200

First edition.

The aptly titled *Flowers of Autumn* is organized around themes of ghosts, death, and loss more generally. One notable work in the collection, “The Negro Boy,” imagines the perspective of a Saadi, a child leaving his home on a slave ship bound for the United States. He reflects that slaveowners, despite their cruelty, still claim to be good Christians. “Ah! Why is the white man so base and hard hearted?” he laments (p. 67). Other poems are distinctly regionalist and include references to Pennsylvania’s landscape and history. The last seven pages of the collection, attributed to “a young female, late



of this city," include several poems on Pennsylvania history and a poem reflecting on the naval victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry during the War of 1812 (p. 104).

The present work is generally attributed to the Pennsylvania-born poet Elizabeth Paschall Cox (1780? – 1852). Her only other work appears to be *The Cottage Minstrel* (Joseph Rakestraw, 1827). We could not locate any other information about Cox, nor about the "young female."

OCLC locates only one copy west of the Mississippi (the Huntington) and fifteen other copies. Thirteen of those copies are on the East Coast.

American Poetry, 1609-1900. Segment II, no. 856.

For *The Cottage Minstrel*, see *American Poetry, 1609-1900. Segment II, no. 556.*



Posthumous Poetry Collection by a Young Female Scholar, Inscribed by Her Mother

43. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] DAY, Martha. *The Literary Remains of Martha Day; with Rev. Dr. Fitch's Address at Her Funeral; and Sketches of Her Character.* New Haven: Printed by Hezekiah Howe & Co., 1834.

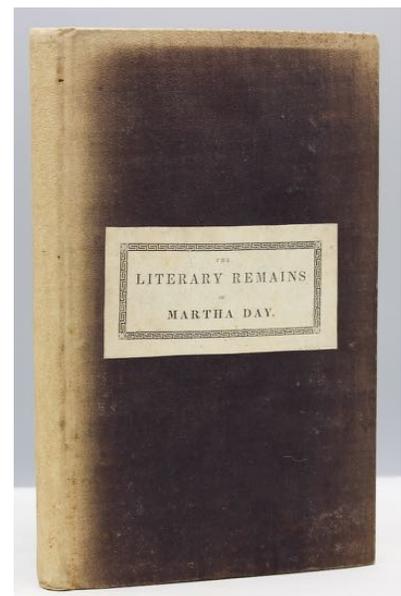
Octavo. vii, 121 pp.

Publisher's purple cloth with printed paper label on upper board. Cloth at spine and top edge faded to tan. Foxing to endpapers and front and back matter. Some foxing throughout. Overall a good, tight copy inscribed by "Mrs. Day," presumably Olivia Jones Day, the poet's mother.

\$300

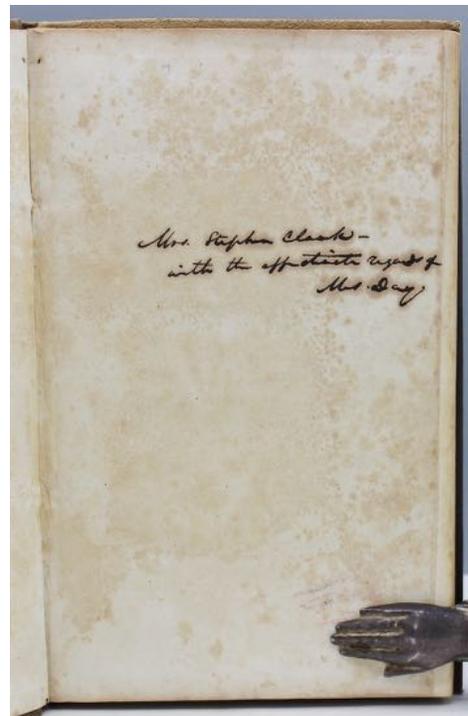
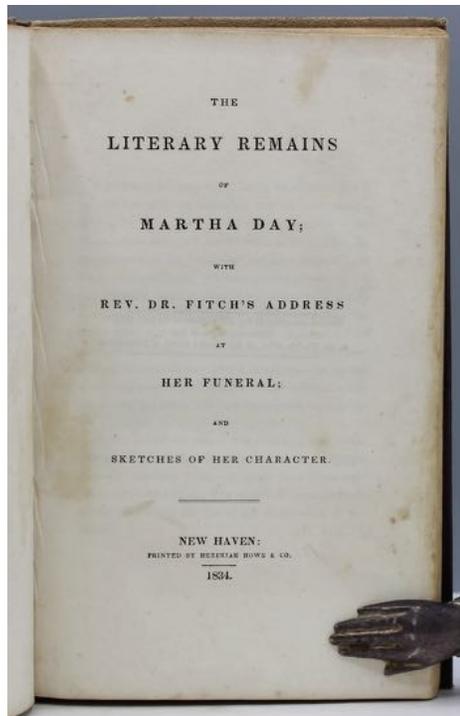
First edition.

Martha Day (1813-1833) was a poet, a student, and the daughter of Yale president Jeremiah Day (1773-1867). The "Sketch of Character" in the present work describes her a dedicated student of mathematics; philosophy; poetry; and languages including Latin, Greek, French, and German (pp. 81-82). The "Sketch" asserts that Day's "study...did not consist merely in collecting various opinions and theories from books. It was rather deep and patient thought, enlivened occasionally by an animated discussion of difficult points with some friend," (p. 81). Day died at the age of twenty-one; this posthumous collection was edited by "H.L.C.," identified by American Imprints as Hannah L. Chappel, and includes the funeral address of Eleazer Thompson Fitch (1791-1871), a Professor of Divinity at Yale.



Many of the pieces in the present work were written for a "literary society of young ladies" to which Day and her friends belonged. In one of the two short prose pieces in the collection, Day addresses the literary aims and inspirations of her and her friends from the society. She writes: "Why may we not be stars? The brightest genius who has ever astonished the world, with the splendor of his powers and the magnificence of his conceptions, was once a youngster. Or, to come nearer to home, to our own sex — Mrs. Hannah More, Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Opie, Miss Jane Taylor and Mrs. Hemans, were once Misses in their teens," (p. 2).

Sabin, 18972.



Early Work by "a Pioneer of Catholic Literature in the United States"
Who Received the Laetare Medal & the Benediction of Pope Leo XIII

44. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] DORSEY, Anna H[anson]. *Flowers of Love and Memory*. Baltimore: Printed and Published by John Murphy...Philadelphia: J. Fullerton. Pittsburg: G. Quigley...1849.

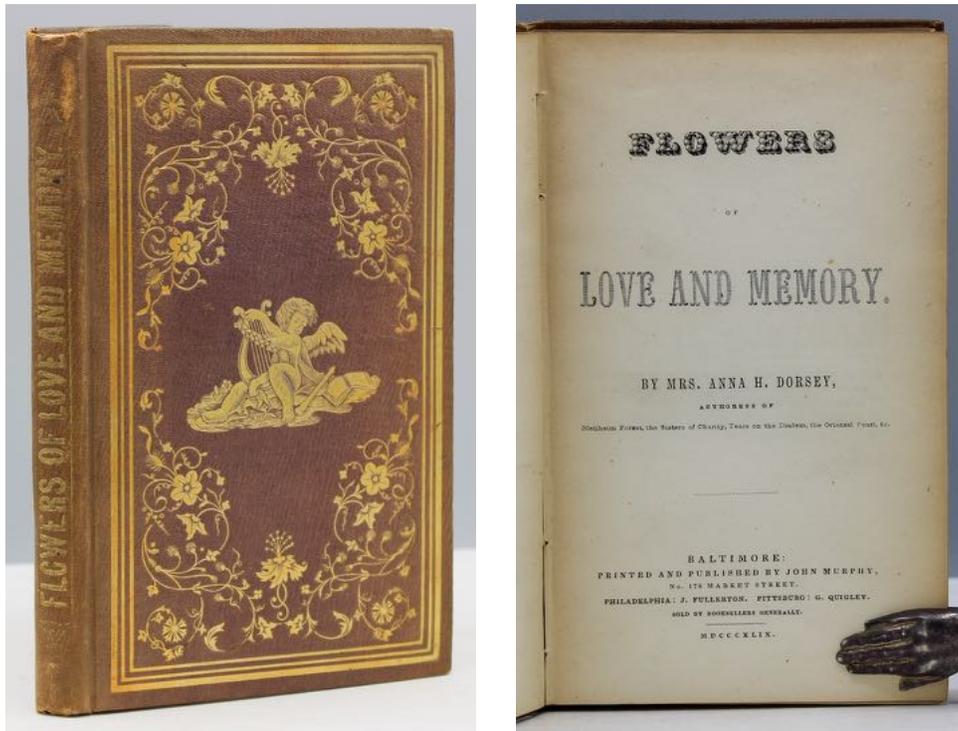
Octavo. 137 pp., [6, ads] pp. With engraved tailpieces throughout.

Publisher's purple cloth with elaborate pictorial gilt and gilt lettering on spine. All edges gilt. Some chipping to head of spine and some light toning to edges of leaves. Small label of a Catholic

Church in New York on front pastedown. First two gatherings loose. A very good copy of an uncommon book, in a bright and attractive binding, by an important early American Catholic writer.

\$250

First edition of this collection of poetry and short prose by Anna Hanson Dorsey, described as a "pioneer of Catholic literature in the United States" by her *New York Times* obituary (Sullivan, *The Shamrock and the Cross*, p. 8).

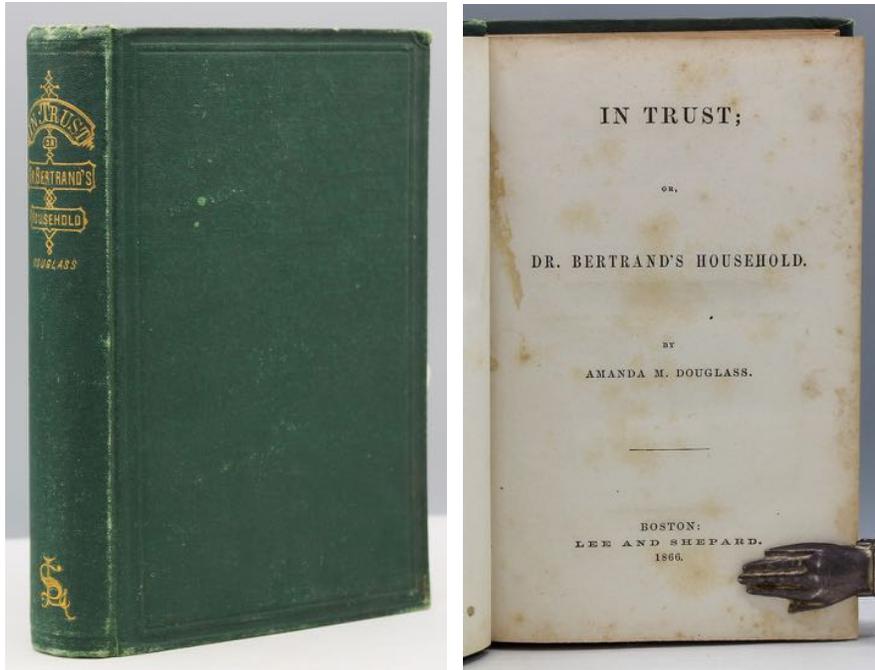


Anna Hanson Dorsey (1815-1896) converted to Catholicism in 1840 and began publishing novels in 1846. By the end of her life, she had published over forty novels about Catholicism, as well as some poetry and short fiction. In *The Shamrock and the Cross: Irish American Novelists Shape American Catholicism*, Eileen P. Sullivan describes the early novels of Dorsey as "conversion narratives with a Protestant audience in mind. [Dorsey] embedded the explications of Catholic doctrine within melodramatic plots," (p. 9). Later in her career, when Dorsey began writing more for Catholic readers, Sullivan writes that she "tried to describe religious experience, exploring the transformative effects of religious faith and practice on [her] characters," (p. 11). Dorsey received the benediction of Pope Leo XIII twice and was awarded the Laetare Medal from the University of Notre Dame for her service and dedication to the Catholic Church in America.

OCLC lists fifteen copies, though only one west of the Mississippi (at the Huntington).

Sullivan, Eileen P. *The Shamrock and the Cross: Irish American Novelists Shape American Catholicism*. University of Notre Dame Press, 2016, pp. 7-28.





Scarce First Novel by the Popular & Prolific Children's Book Author

45. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] [DOUGLAS], Amanda M[innie]. *In Trust; or, Dr. Bertrand's Household*. Boston: Lee and Shepard, 1866.

Octavo. 383 pp. Note that the title-page identifies the author's surname as "Douglass," though it was actually "Douglas," with one "s."

Publisher's green cloth titled in gilt on spine. Some rubbing to extremities. Brown endpapers. Some foxing throughout, mostly to margins. A very good, tight copy of a very scarce book.

\$200

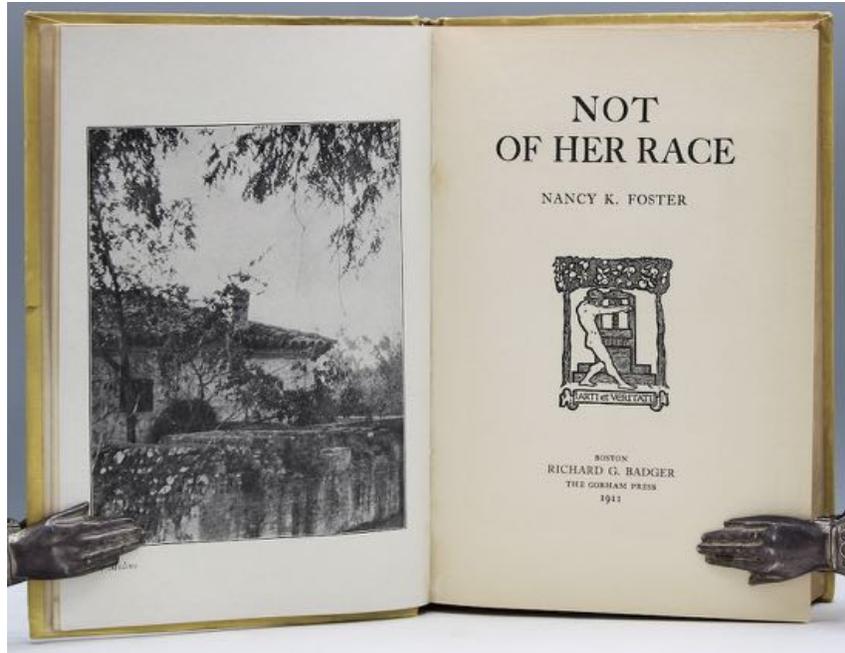
First edition of Douglas' first book, which tells the story of a family living in Passaic, New Jersey, just ten miles from Douglas' home city of Newark.

Amanda Minnie Douglas (1831 – 1916) was best known during her lifetime for her children's books, including fourteen books in the *Little Girl* series with titles like *A Little Girl in Old New York* (1896). She was an extremely prolific author and, along with five popular series of children's books, she authored numerous novels for adults and published short stories and poetry in the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *New York Ledger*.

OCLC lists only two copies of this edition. All other editions are very scarce as well, with two copies each of the 1869 and 1872 editions and one copy of the 1874 edition.

Wright II, 784.





Featuring an Interracial Romance
Forty Years Before the Repeal of California's Miscegenation Laws

46. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] FOSTER, Nancy K[ier]. *Not of Her Race*. Boston: Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press, 1911

Octavo. 279 pp. Photo reproduction frontispiece.

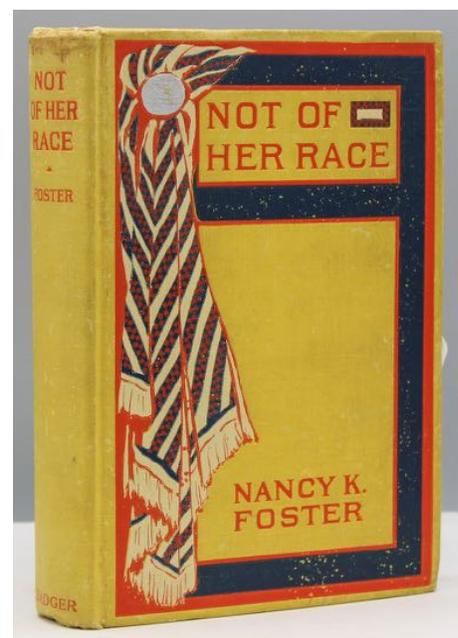
Original yellow pictorial cloth stamped in red, blue, cream, and silver. Titled in red on spine. Light rubbing to cloth and a bit of soiling at head of spine. Some light toning, mostly to endpapers. A very good, bright copy.

First edition.

\$100

Not of Her Race follows the romance of Ruth Hastings, a white American woman, and Esteban Ybarrando, a mixed-race Mexican man living in the Los Angeles neighborhood of Sonoratown. Though a white man, General Woodbridge, attempts to usurp Hastings' affections, she remains loyal to Ybarrando. Similarly, Ybarrando remains loyal to Hastings despite the advances of a Mexican woman named Francisca. The romance between Hastings and Ybarrando is particularly notable given that anti-miscegenation laws were in place in California until 1948.

In *Race, Place, and Reform in Mexican Los Angeles*, Stephanie Lewthwaite describes Foster's writing as part of



trend in which white American writers expressed anxieties over race and immigration by characterizing Sonoratown, the Los Angeles neighborhood that is now called Chinatown, as “no longer an idyllic ‘bit of Sunny Spain,’ but a low-caste Mexican slum,” (p. 58). These writers saw Sonoratown as an area in which “Mexican peons rather than Spanish Californios or Old World Europeans embody the new urbanism,” (p. 58).

Nancy Kier Foster (1865 – 1945) and her twin sister, the public health activist Maude Benney Foster (1865 – 1946), moved to Los Angeles after graduating from Wellesley College. Nancy began a career as a writer and taught in the English Department at the University of Southern California (Karman, p. 259).

Karman, James. *The Collected Letters of Robinson Jeffers* (2015), p. 259.

Lewthwaite, Stephanie. *Race, Place, and Reform in Mexican Los Angeles* (2009), pp. 58-59.



“Her Purpose Was to Lighten the Genre” of Nineteenth Century Women’s Fiction

47. [WOMEN’S FICTION.] HOLMES, Mary J[ane]. *Edna Browning; or, the Leighton Homestead*. A Novel. New York: G.W. Carleton & Co., Publishers. London: S. Low, Son & Co., 1872.

Octavo. 423, [9, ads] pp. With floral decorative initials throughout.

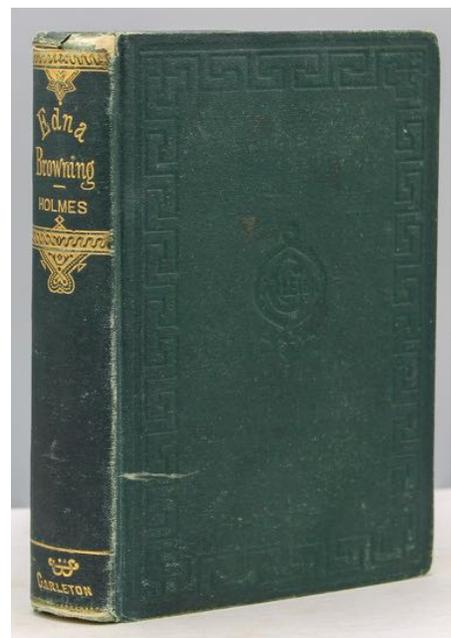
Publisher’s green cloth stamped in blind and with title in gilt on spine. Some rubbing to extremities and spine somewhat cocked. Purple endpapers with fading to edges. Early ownership signature of Mary M. Robinson on preliminary blank. A bit of light intermittent foxing, but overall a very good, clean copy.

\$200

First edition.

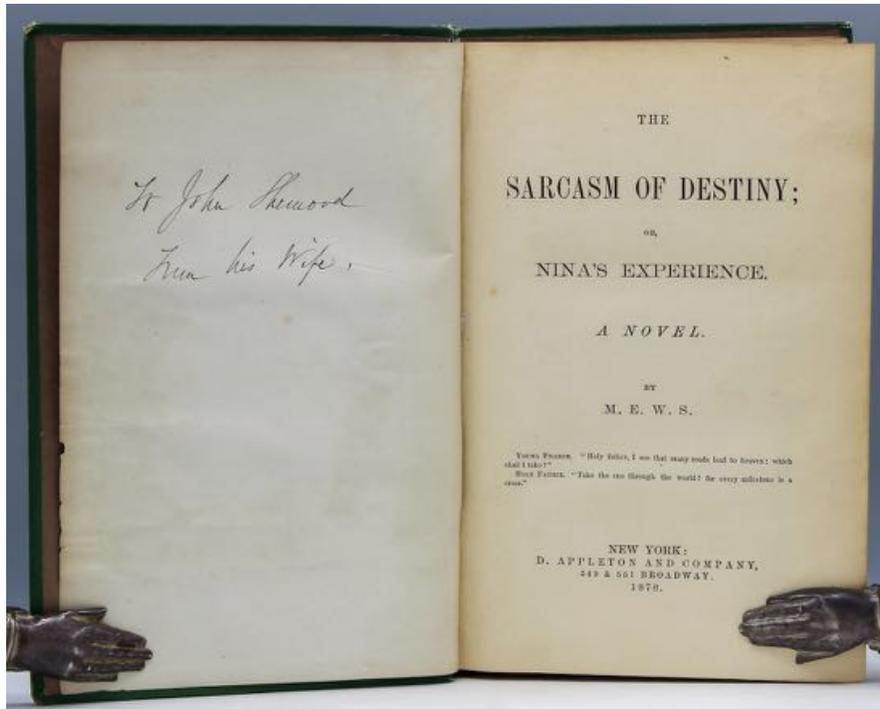
Edna Browning; or, the Leighton Homestead recounts multigenerational family tensions and town politics centered around Leighton Place, a fictional estate in Canandaigua, New York. The titular Edna Browning is a mischievous girl and a gifted artist who grows up in the orbit of the Leighton family and their various dramas, which range from marital jealousies to the thieving habits of teenage children to fights between brothers.

Mary Jane Hawes Holmes (1825-1907) was one of the most popular American novelists during the time of the Civil War, second only to Harriet Beecher Stowe. In *Woman’s Fiction*,



Nina Baym describes Holmes as “the funniest of all authors” writing for women at the time, and that her humor added levity to her clever and unconventional analyses of relationships between women and the complexities of moral “good” and “evil” (pp. 189-190). Baym writes that Holmes “had a shrewd, unorthodox intelligence that she made no effort to hide and an easy sense of the ridiculous that she shared with her readers. But her evident purpose was not to freight further a literary form that was already heavily burdened with moral earnestness. On the contrary, her purpose was to lighten the genre,” (p. 191).

Baym, *Woman's Fiction*, pp. 189-197. Wright II, 1237.



The Author's First Novel, Presentation Copy Inscribed to Her Husband

48. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] [SHERWOOD, Mary Elizabeth Wilson.] *The Sarcasm of Destiny; or, Nina's Experience*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1878.

Twelvemo. 389, 6 [ads] pp.

Publisher's green cloth stamped in black and titled in gilt. Some rubbing to extremities. Binding a bit loose. Press clipping (*St. Louis Times*, 1878) announcing the publication of the present work mounted on front flyleaf. Some staining around clipping (presumably from adhesive). Some

toning, and some foxing to edges. With contemporary ink annotation on page 159, possibly by the author's husband (describing a song in the text as "Words by M.E.W.S., put to music by Rubenstein"). A good copy, inscribed by the author to her husband.

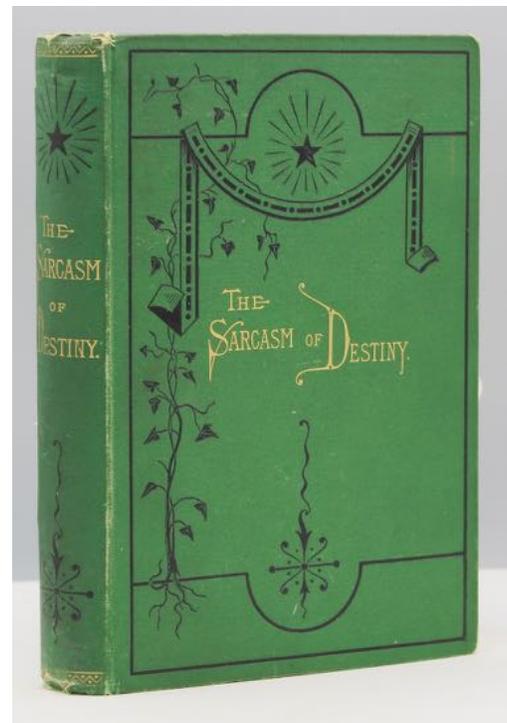
\$350

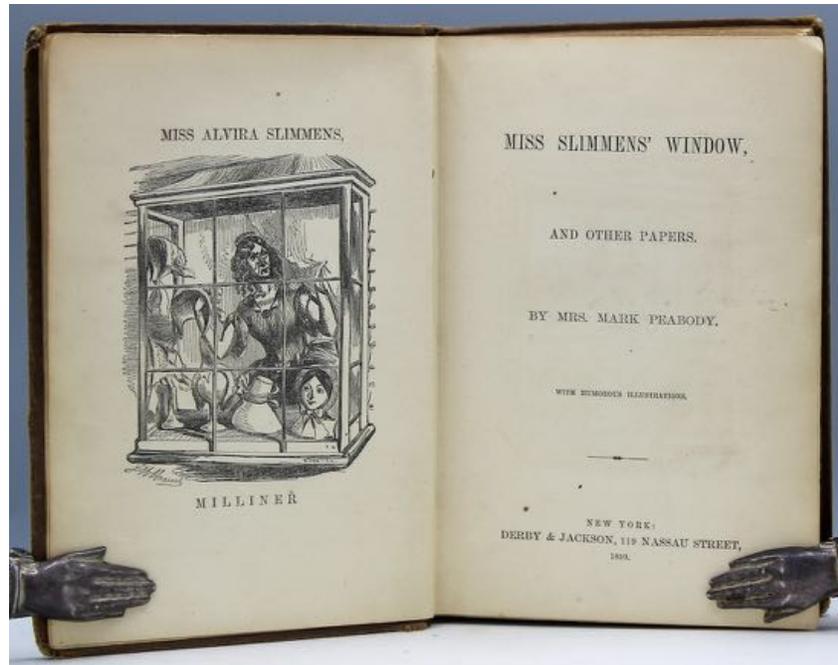
First edition of the author's first novel.

Mary Elizabeth Sherwood (1826 – 1903) was a prolific author and journalist. Over the course of her sixty-year career, Sherwood published novels, poems, plays, travel memoirs, her correspondence with prominent literary and social figures, essays, and articles. Her first published work, an essay on *Jane Eyre*, appeared in the *New York Tribune* when she was still a teenager. She became acquainted early in life with figures like George Bancroft, John Lothrop Motley, William Cullen Bryant, and William H. Prescott.

Sherwood went on to contribute extensively to the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Scribner's Magazine*, *The New York Times*, and more. She was also a correspondent with the *Boston Traveller*, and took many trips to Europe, where she became acquainted with Queen Victoria and interviewed Margherita of Savoy, the Queen of Italy, three times. The French Minister of Public Instruction awarded Sherwood the insignia of Officier d'Academie for her distinguished literary pursuits; she was likely the first American woman to receive the honor. She also served as a volunteer worker for the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War and, in the 1880s, held readings in her home to benefit the restoration of Mount Vernon. She later became the president of the Causeries, a literary club comprised of aristocratic New York women (*American National Biography*).

Sherwood's grandson was the playwright and screenwriter Robert E. Sherwood (1896 – 1955), author of *Waterloo Bridge* (1930), *The Petrified Forest* (1935), and Pulitzer Prize winning dramas *Idiot's Delight* (1936), *Abe Lincoln in Illinois* (1938), and *There Shall Be No Night* (1940).





Featuring Characters Out of Their Depth in New Settings and Roles,
By a Woman Author Praised by Abraham Lincoln and Edgar Allan Poe

49. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] [VICTOR, Metta Victoria Fuller]. *Miss Slimmens' Window, and Other Papers...* With Humorous Illustrations. New York: Derby & Jackson, 1859.

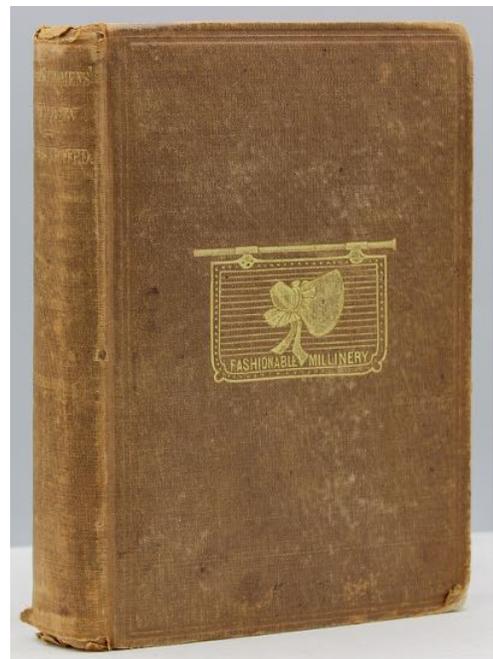
Octavo. 312, [24, publisher's catalogue] pp. With a frontispiece and eight half-page illustrations.

Publisher's light brown cloth with pictorial gilt. Cloth somewhat worn, some rubbing to extremities, some chipping to head and tail of spine. Binding a bit loose. Pale yellow endpapers. Light toning and occasional light foxing to margins. A very good copy.

\$200

First edition.

The present work collects four stories featuring characters out of their depth in new settings and roles. "Miss Slimmens' Window" is the story of a harried milliner and the hijinks of her young women employees. "The Tallow Family" shows the culture shock of an English family in the United States. In "Lucy in the City," a young woman moves from a farm and finds that city people including her uncle, her friends, and her Black servant are all perplexed by her country ways. "Mr. Fitz Foom in the Country" is the reverse of Lucy's story and features her cosmopolitan suitor.



Metta Victoria Fuller Victor (1831 - 1885) was the author of over a hundred fictional works and is credited as one of the first writers of detective fiction for her novel *The Dead Letter* (1866). Victor's works included the popular dime novel *Maum Guinea* (1862), which expresses abolitionist sentiments and was praised by Abraham Lincoln; and *Poems of Sentiment and Imagination* (1851), written with her sister Frances (1826 - 1902), which was acclaimed by Edgar Allan Poe. Another of Victor's popular works was the temperance novel *The Senator's Son or, The Maine Law: A Last Refuge* (1853). Baym writes that the novel uses the "inadequacy of feminine moral influence" in solving the protagonist's alcoholism to argue that "such influence as women have should be used where it may have an effect — on the voters and the legislature" to enact measures like the titular Maine Law."

Baym, *Woman's Fiction*, pp. 267-268. Wright II, 2588.
Orso, *Miranda*. "Victor, Metta Victoria Fuller," (2002).



Scarce Lecture on Pregnancy, Childcare, and Teaching Girls About Sex

50. [WOMEN'S HEALTH.] BARKER, Charles E. *A Mother's Responsibility to Her Daughter*. An Address...Delivered at Convention Hall, Rochester, N.Y. before nearly four thousand women, said to be the largest audience of women ever gathered together in that city. Chicago: International Association of Rotary Clubs, [1921].

3¾ in. x 7¾ in. 20 pp. (including wrappers).

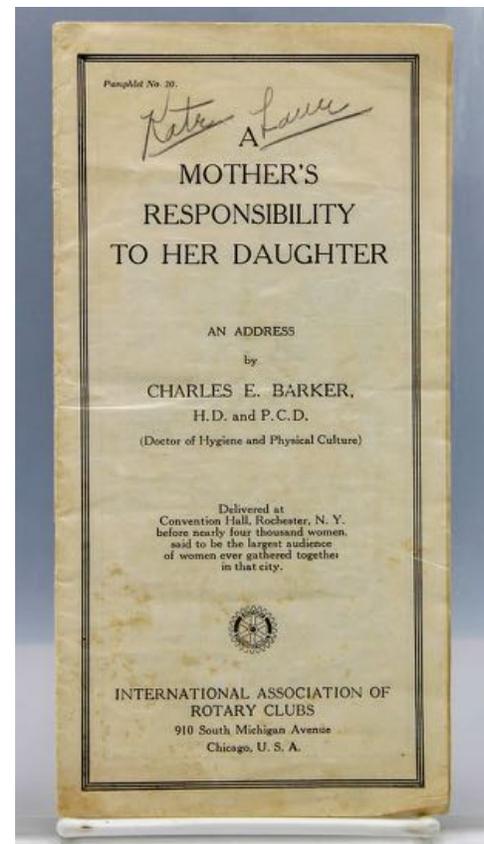
Printed paper self-wrappers, stapled. Foxing and some creasing to wrappers. Some toning and creasing inside. One leaf laid in at original position, as issued. A very good copy of a fragile item.

\$125

First edition.

A Mother's Responsibility to Her Daughter follows up on *A Father's Responsibility to His Son*, another lecture given by Dr. Charles E. Barker (1869 - 1948) at the 1919 International Rotary Convention in Salt Lake City. Barker opines on the duty of pregnant women to take care of themselves during pregnancy, how mothers should discipline children, how to discuss reproduction with daughters; chaperoning; and the dangers of "Familiarities, 'Spoonings,' etc."

Barker, who is identified in the present work as a Doctor of Hygiene and Physical Culture, was the health advisor to President Taft and a traveling lecturer for Rotary



International. After debuting the present lecture in Rochester, he traveled the East Coast, delivering it in conjunction with *A Father's Responsibility to His Son*.

"Dr. Barker gained the trust of his audience with lively humor and a promise to not be 'preachy,' but his message was straight forward, 'Vice is a monster dancing his way into every part of the United States and it is up to the older people to correct the social and moral standards of civilization which have been hanging in the balance since the world war [WWI].' Of particular concern for young women were: automobile rides at night, dancing to modern jazz, impure motion pictures, and immodest clothing," (*Memories of Mont Amoena*, UNC Charlotte, website).

OCLC records three copies: two in the United States (University of Rochester, UNC Wilmington) and one in Germany.



Quack Doctor's Advice for Women

51. [WOMEN'S HEALTH.] DAY, Bertha C. *Diseases of Women: Their Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment and the Home Medical Guide*. Fort Wayne, Indiana: Published by the Author, [1909].

5 in. x 7½ in. 121 pp.

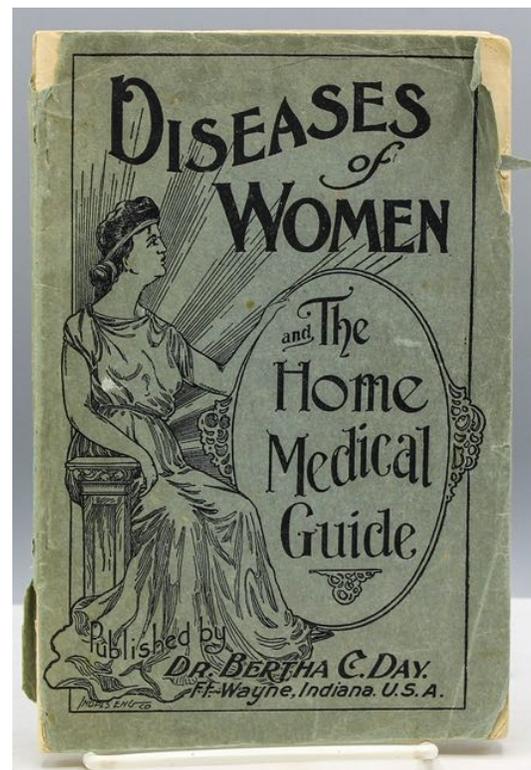
Original gray-blue printed paper wrappers. Somewhat chipped and creased. Minor occasional foxing. A very good copy of this scarce promotional material for the mail-order business of a woman quack doctor.

\$175

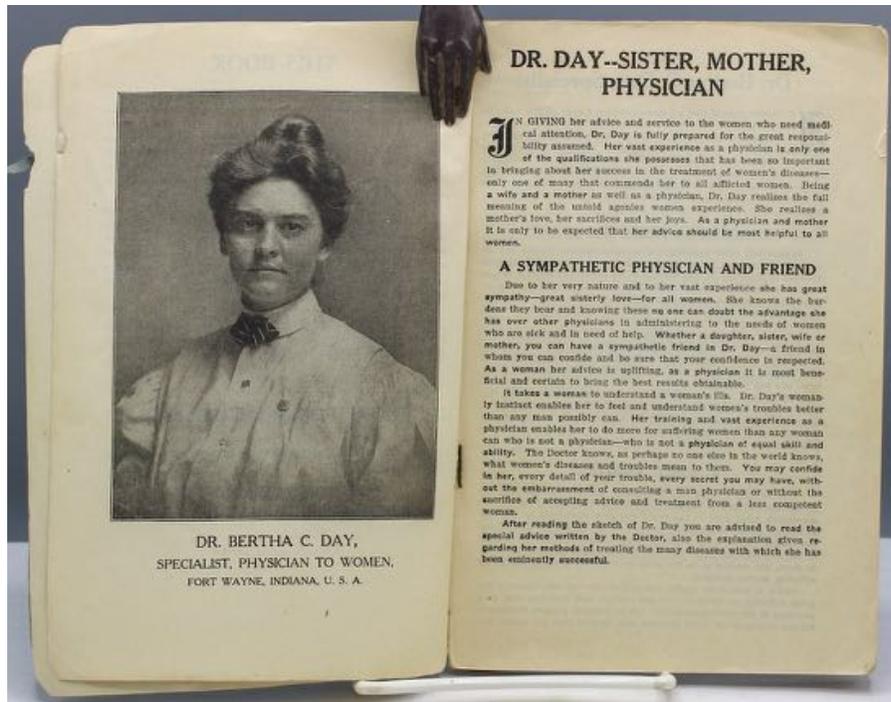
First edition.

Bertha C. Day was one of the faces of a mail-order medicine business that targeted women's health concerns. The enterprise, founded by a William M. Griffin, employed several other woman physicians to advertise to women. Day and her associates were considered by the American Medical Association to be quacks who sold ineffective patent medicines at inflated prices.

A lengthy chapter in the book *Nostrums and Quackery*, printed by the AMA in 1911, pointed out grandiose claims Day made about her education and



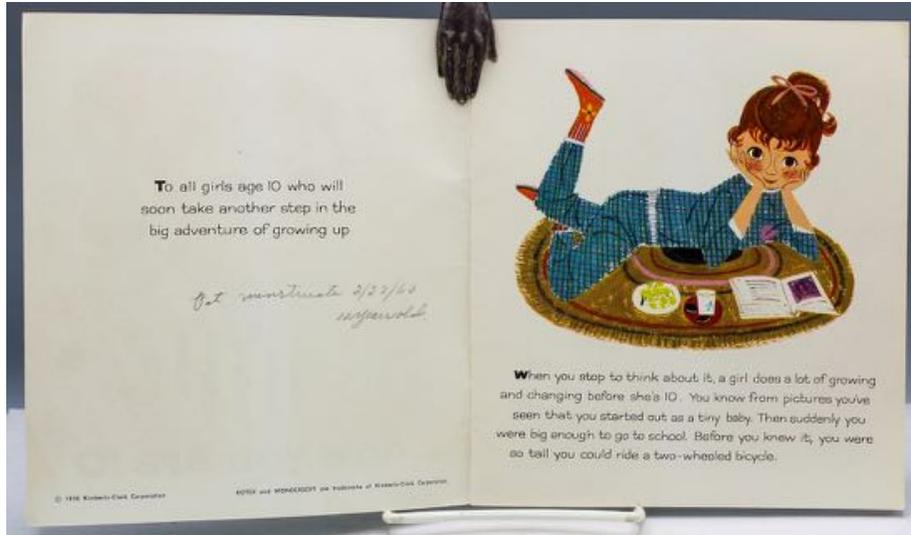
experience in the introduction to the present work: though she claimed to have accrued “vast experience” during “several years of active life as a general practitioner,” she had only graduated from a homeopathic college in 1907 and had been licensed to practice medicine in 1908 (p. 213). She also claimed to have studied at an elite medical school, been on staff at a major hospital, and to have studied at twenty different hospitals. The AMA also accused Day of prescribing the same expensive course of medicine to nearly all the women who contacted her, sending incomplete packages of medications, and using manipulative pricing techniques that were the signature of mail-order quacks (pp. 217-218).



A note in the second edition of *Nostrums and Quackery* points out that Day was no longer attached to Griffin's mail-order scheme after the scrutiny directed at her when the first edition was published. Future editions of the present work were published under the name Dr. Julia D. Godfrey, presumably to divert suspicion (p. 224).

OCLC locates two copies (Harvard and University of Rochester).





Kotex Promotional Booklet for Girls, Charmingly Illustrated on Every Page by a Prolific Woman Advertising Artist

52. [WOMEN'S HEALTH.] [FITCH, Winnie, illustrator.] *Now You Are Ten*. [Cover title.] [Milltown, New Jersey: Kimberly-Clark Corporation, 1958.]

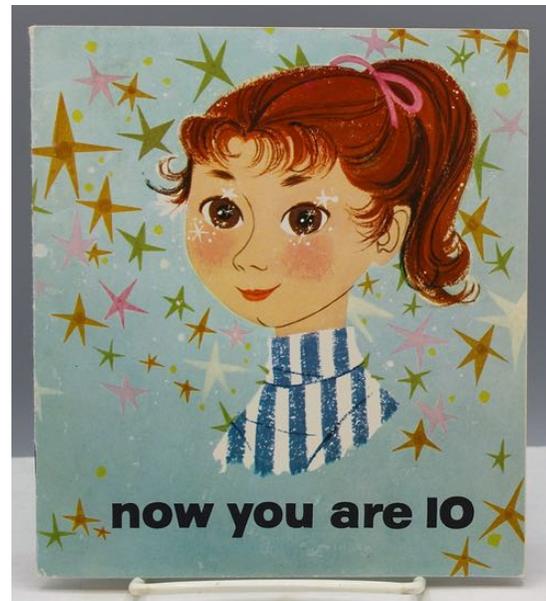
6¼ in. x 7 in. With charming full-color illustrations on every page.

Original pictorial wrappers printed in color with star pattern and illustration of a girl. Minor edgewear. Pencil ownership signature to inside of front cover: "Pat menstruate 2/22/60. 10 years old." With a printed "Note to Mother" and a blank order form for another educational booklet laid in. A near-fine copy of a scarce Kotex promotional booklet for girls.

\$100

First edition.

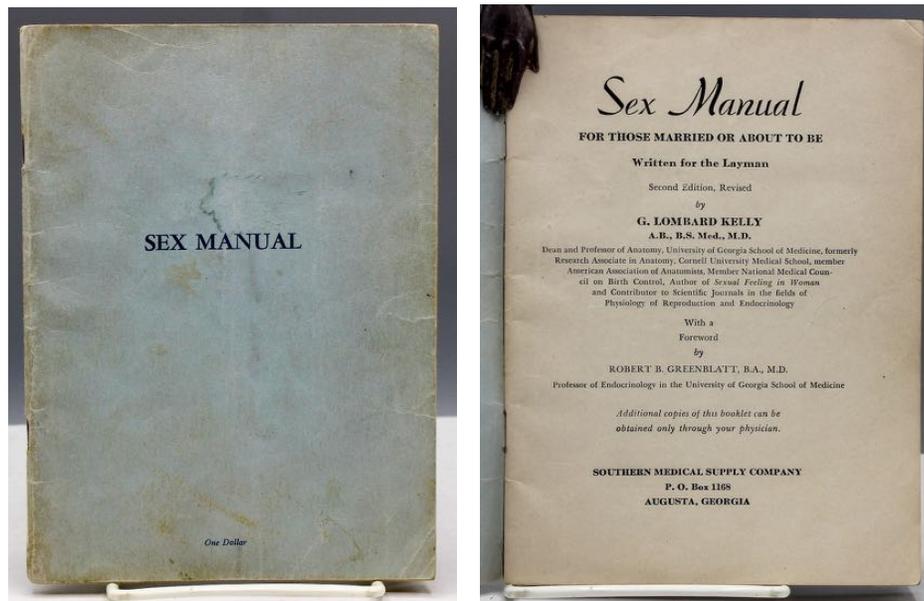
The makers of Kotex products issued informative booklets on menstruation targeted towards younger girls beginning with the *Marjorie May* series in the 1920s and 30s. These booklets took a lighthearted, reassuring tone to educate girls and dispel their fears about menstruation.



Like the *Marjorie May* booklets, the present item was sent to mothers to pass on to their daughters. The included "Note to Mother" card reads, "Since you have asked for our booklet...we know you believe it's important to tell your daughter about menstruation before it happens. You *want* her to accept menstruation as a natural, normal part of growing up. This charming picture book gives you an easy introduction to your mother-daughter talk on the subject."

Winnie Fitch is an Oregon-based musician and illustrator whose work appeared in ads for Dial Soap, Rice Krispies, Pillsbury, and many other products during the second half of the twentieth century. Her work has also appeared in children's books and promotional material for the music she makes with her husband, the jazz pianist John Houston (b. 1933). Fitch was educated at the Cooper Union School of Art in New York.

OCLC records two copies (Winterthur Museum and Harvard).



By Two Medical College of Georgia Professors,
Including the Chair of the First Endocrinology Department in the United States

54. [WOMEN'S HEALTH.] KELLY, G. Lombard. *Sex Manual for Those Married or About to Be*. Written for the Layman...With a Foreword by Robert B. Greenblatt...Augusta, Georgia: Southern Medical Supply Company, [1946.]

5½ in. x 7½ in. [iv], 84 pp. With nine full-page diagrams of reproductive organs.

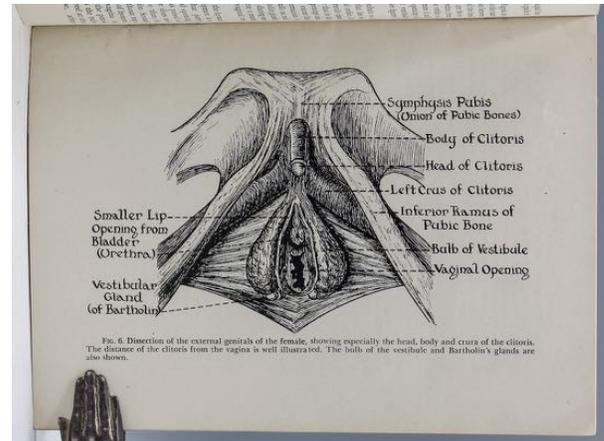
Publisher's light blue printed paper wrappers. Somewhat dampstained and soiled. Very clean throughout. Despite wear to binding, a very good copy of this scarce sex education manual.

\$175

Second edition, revised, with the first appearance of the foreword by Greenblatt (dated 1946). The first edition was published in 1945. All editions are scarce: OCLC records one copy of the first (University of Georgia) and seven copies of the present edition.

Covers the reproductive system, condoms, masturbation, pregnancy, menopause, and more. George Lombard Kelly (1890 – 1972), dean and president of the Medical College of Georgia, takes a thorough, scientifically-backed approach to these topics, and stresses the importance of sex education for people of all education levels and social classes, as well as for young people.

Robert Benjamin Greenblatt (1906 – 1987) was an important physician and medical researcher. He served as professor and chair of the endocrinology department at the Medical College of Georgia (later the Georgia Health Sciences University), which was the first endocrinology department in the United States. While teaching at the college, Greenblatt described *granuloma inguinale*, a rare sexually transmitted infection widely endemic in the American South at the time. His research into antibiotic cures for the disease led to its eradication in the area. His other major medical advancements include the development of treatments for endometriosis and polycystic ovary syndrome that are still in use today. Greenblatt was also one of the first United States scientists to travel to Nagasaki and investigate the effects of the atomic bomb.



New Georgia Encyclopedia.



Scarce Period Education and Kotex Promotional Booklet for Girls

54. [WOMEN'S HEALTH.] [KOTEX.] *As One Girl to Another.* [Cover title.] [Chicago: International Cellucotton Products Company, 1943.]

5¼ x 7½ in. [2], 17 pp. With illustrations in blue, gray, and black on every page, including a two-page spread comparing activities that are healthy and unhealthy during menstruation.

Original pictorial paper wrappers printed in black, gray, and blue. Some foxing and toning to wrappers and throughout. A very good copy of a scarce, fragile item.

\$100

First edition, third printing. Date from Kotex calendar for July 1943-December 1944 printed on inside of wrappers. First issued in 1940. OCLC records no physical copies of any earlier printings and only one physical copy of this printing (Duke).



The makers of Kotex products issued informative booklets on menstruation targeted towards younger girls beginning with the *Marjorie May* series in the 1920s and 30s. Later booklets included *You're a Young Lady Now* (1952) and *Now You Are Ten* (1958). These booklets took a lighthearted, reassuring tone to dispel girls' fears about menstruation and encourage them to think of it as a natural part of growing up.

The present booklet tells girls to avoid jumping rope, diving ("Cold water gives your system a shock") and swimming, playing tennis and basketball, hiking, getting their feet wet, and going in snow while on their periods. It also cautions that girls should consult their doctors before using tampons (and advertises Kotex-brand "Fibs" if they do).



Sex Education Manual by an Exploitation Film Lecturer:
 "An Eminent Sex Commentator"

55. McCREE, Jardine, [pseudonym?]. *Sex Problems and Advice from the Private Papers of Mrs. Jardine McCree*. [n.p.,] 1938.

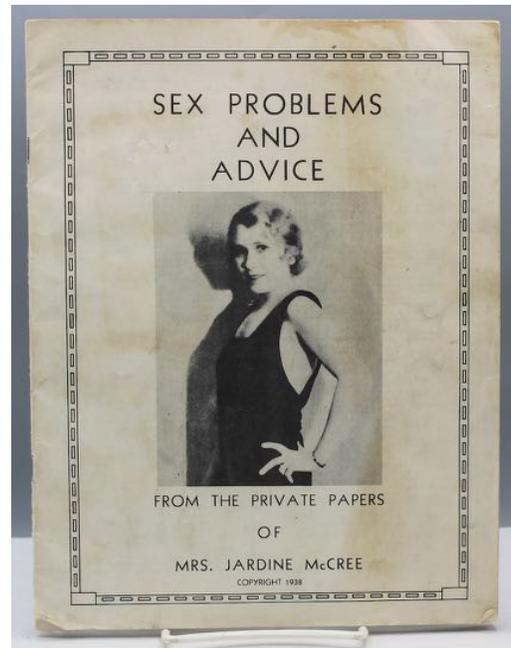
Quarto. [32] pp. Vignettes, diagrams of reproductive organs, and photo reproductions throughout.

Publisher's printed buff paper self-wrappers with photo reproduction of a woman on front cover. Toning to covers and first and last few leaves. A very good copy of this rare sex ed manual.

\$250

First edition.

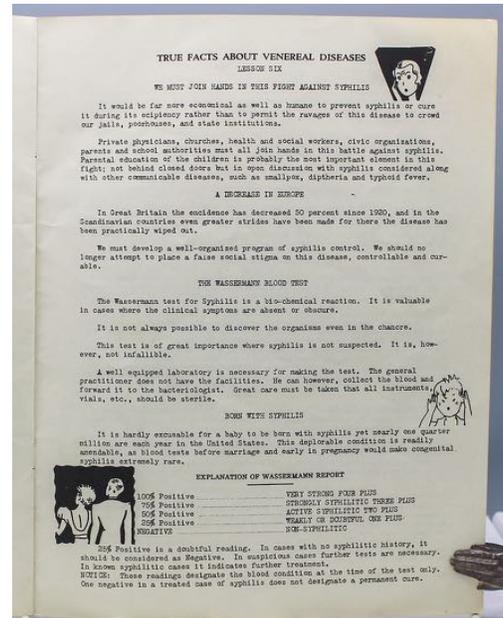
Jardine McCree was a Los Angeles-based health educator whose lectures accompanied the exploitation films of the 1920s and 30s. Her name was likely assumed to protect her identity, as exploitation films were age-restricted and separated from mainstream Hollywood



entertainment for their suggestive content. In his book on the history of exploitation films, Eric Schaefer writes, "At some point during the show...the lecturer would address the audience on the subject of the film...Lecturers were often given phony credentials or were affiliated with bogus health organizations. As the ploy evolved, the speaker was given a fake name and biography that announced [them] as 'an eminent sex commentator.' Though men dominated the lecturer role, women did speak at some films," (p. 16).

The present work was likely developed from the content of McCree's lectures. She takes a progressive view on sex, stating that "The organs of sex, are not mysterious, nor is there anything improper connected with their study...There is nothing unclean in the entire make up of sex or the subject." McCree speaks openly on topics like gay and lesbian sexuality, nudism, masturbation, pregnancy, and impotence, and even includes a lengthy "Dictionary of Sex" at the beginning of the work. She also encourages her readers to get the Wasserman blood test for syphilis, which was heavily promoted by exploitation film lecturers and discussed in the films themselves.

Schaefer, Eric. *"Bold! Daring! Shocking! True!" A History of Exploitation Films, 1919-1959.*



Fake Cure for Pregnancy Pain Endorsed by a "White-Robed Angel"

56. [WOMEN'S HEALTH.] *My Mama Wants to Tell You Something.* Buffalo, New York: Dr. J.H. Dye Medical Institute, ca. 1900.

4½ in. x 6 in. 64 pp. With several vignettes of women and children.

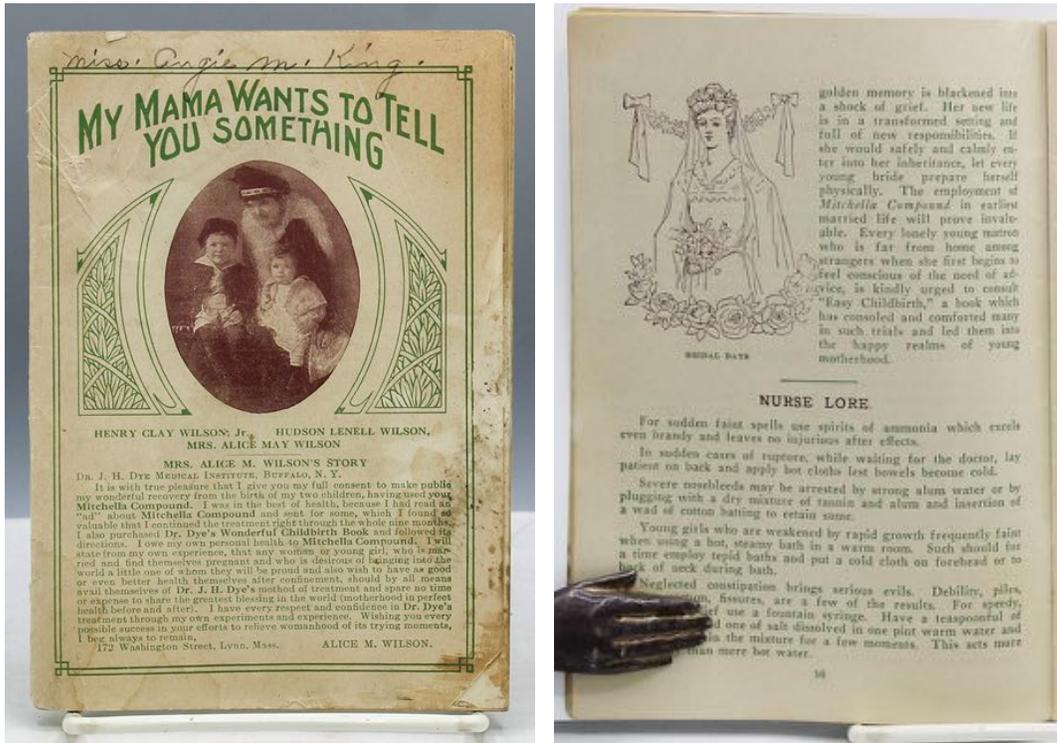
Original pictorial self-wrappers printed in green and with a vignette of a woman and her two children. Wrappers dustsoiled and somewhat chipped. Contemporary pencil signature to upper margin of front cover. Some dampstaining to bottom margin. A very good copy of a scarce advertising booklet full of women's testimonies on the efficacy of a patent medicine.

\$250

First edition.

The present work advertises the Mitchella Compound, an herbal remedy produced by patent medicine manufacturer J.H. Dye, that was purported to ease pain during pregnancy. Customer testimonials were essential to the sales of patent medicine—without the support of respected

doctors, scientific research, and the FDA, patent medicine distributors relied on these testimonials (which were often fabricated by the distributors anyway).



In a 1911 American Medical Association publication, *Nostrums and Quackery*, the AMA condemns the business of “Dr. Dye”: “Dye is one of the tribe that makes capital out of the fears of the expectant mother. After drawing lurid pictures of the ‘untold pains’ to which the young mother may be a martyr, relief is promised if the sufferer will but use Dye’s ‘Mitchella Compound.’ The value of ‘Dr.’ Dye’s nostrum is testified by a hypothetical Mrs. Dare, who relates how after losing her first child she had a vision. A ‘white-robed angel’ appeared, who delivered a flowery speech, concluding with the following peroration: ‘Go, sister, and seek freedom and peace in the use of *Mitchella Compound*,’” (pp. 236-237).

OCLC records four copies: University of Rochester, Bowling Green State in Ohio, the Ohio Historical Connection, and Harvard.



Women's Health Manuals by a Quack Doctor and Radio Star

57. [WOMEN'S HEALTH.] TAYLOR, M[arion] Sayle. "*Health and Happiness*" for Women. Chicago: [Dr. M. Sayle Taylor Hygienic Orificial Co., 1928.]

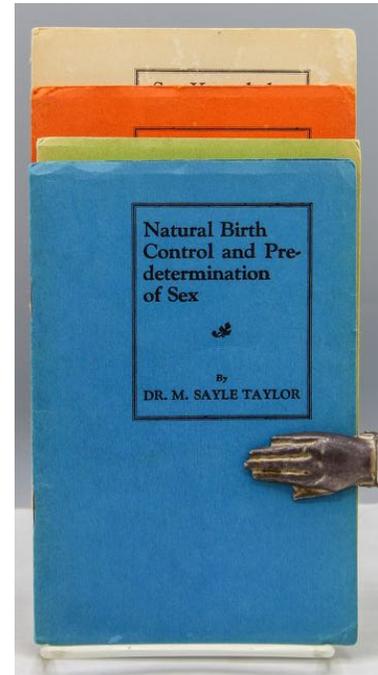
Four booklets (4" x 6¼"). 24 pp. (each of three booklets) and 16 pp. (one booklet). Booklet titles are *Natural Birth Control and Predetermination of Sex*, *How to Know Your Affinity: A Study of Glands*, *Facts for Wives: Plain Truths about Marriage*, and *Sex Knowledge for Children: A Parent's Duty to the Child*.

Original paper wrappers in blue, green, orange, and buff. Enclosed in the original envelope titled in blue. Envelope chipped at edges. Booklets are bright and clean. A very good set of rare women's health guides originating from the hugely lucrative radio quack industry of the early-to-mid twentieth century.

\$350

First edition.

Marion Sayle Taylor was a radio host, quack doctor, and patent medicine salesman. His CBS radio show commanded a wide audience, and Taylor received between ten and twenty thousand letters a week. He "treated" these patients in bulk by prescribing expensive patent medicine for common symptoms. Taylor's fellow radio hucksters included astrologers, matchmakers, and many other quacks. These stars sidestepped the FDA and FTC by setting up transmitters in northern Mexico, where the United States government had no jurisdiction, and broadcast at up to a million watts — about two hundred times the reach of radio broadcasts on US soil.



Taylor devotes plenty of pages to his slightly esoteric ideas about matchmaking and pregnancy. In *How to Know Your Affinity*, he proposes that every person can be sorted into one of eight categories named after various glands (pituitary, adrenal, etc.) that indicate one's appearance and character. Certain categories necessarily attract or repel each other, and the ideal match is found in two people who naturally attract one another. The author also posits in *Natural Birth Control and Predetermination of Sex* that parents can control the sex of a child by conceiving under "male" or "female" moons, which correspond to specific days of the month.

OCLC records no copies.

Fowler, Gene. *Border Radio: Quacks, Yodelers, Pitchmen, Psychics...* (2010) pp. 7-9.

Also see "Man of the People," *Reply All* (podcast) episode 86 (January 18, 2017).

