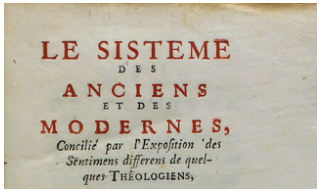


Women's Studies

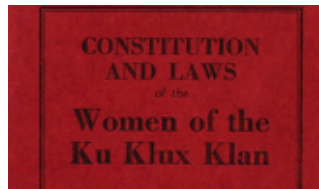


Michael R. Thompson Rare Books, ABAA / ILAB
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Theology that Influenced
Kant and Rousseau

Marie Huber
Item #13



Collection of Ephemera and
Membership Material

Women's Ku Klux Klan
Item #16



Suffrage Novel about a
Woman Governor

Frank M. Boyce
Item #31

Women's Studies

Fiction, Race, Slavery, Suffrage, Philosophy, Education, and More

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On the Culture and Rights of Persian Women

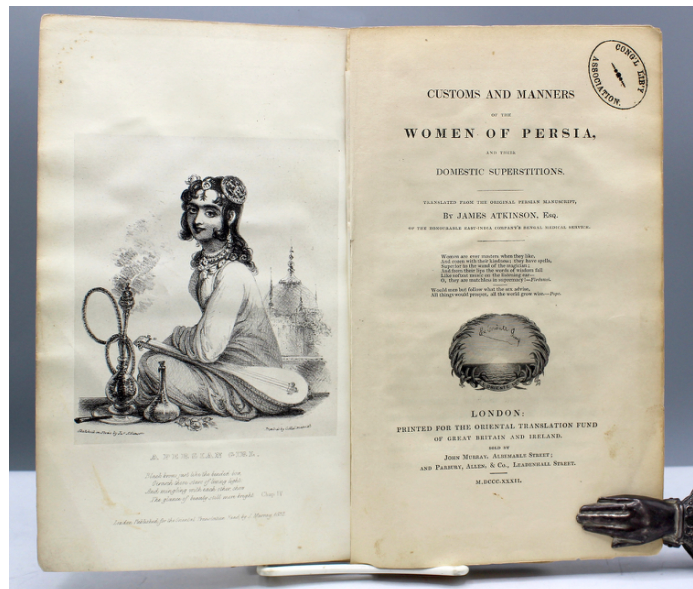
1. ATKINSON, James, translator. *Customs and Manners of the Women of Persia, and their Domestic Superstitions*. London: Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund...1832.

Octavo. xx, 93, 8 [ads] pp. With a lithograph frontispiece of a Persian girl.

Dark blue paper wrappers, disbound, lacking front cover. With a slip over front flyleaf announcing vendors of Oriental Translation Fund publishers. Library bookplate, small ink stamp, and card catalogue holder inside. Dustsoiling to flyleaf. Library ink stamp to top margin of title-page. A good copy, largely clean throughout, of an uncommon, fragile item.

\$250

First edition in English. In the preface, James Atkinson attributes the work to Kulsúm Naneh (or Kulšūm Nah'Nah) and six



other women, including “five matron law-givers.” That name may have been a pseudonym, as the work has also been attributed to Jamāl al-Din Khvānsārī.

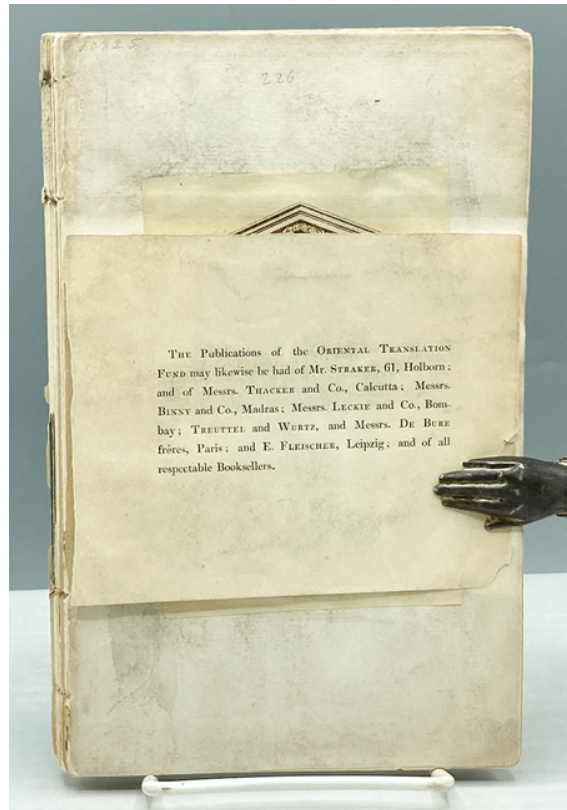
Details customs relating to religion, song and dance, marriage, pregnancy and childbirth, witchcraft, houseguests, friendships with men and women, and more. The work also includes sections on the rights of women in Persia and their important roles in religious practice.

The roster of the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland at the end of the work includes many high-profile figures like the King of Belgium, the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The organization published literature translated from a variety of languages including Persian, Chinese, Turkish, and Arabic, as well as as biographies of historical figures and travel accounts.

James Atkinson (1780 – 1852) was a surgeon, medical bibliographer, and scholar of Persian language, history, and culture. He was also a painter whose own self-portraits are included in his Dictionary of National Biography entry (Oxford DNB).

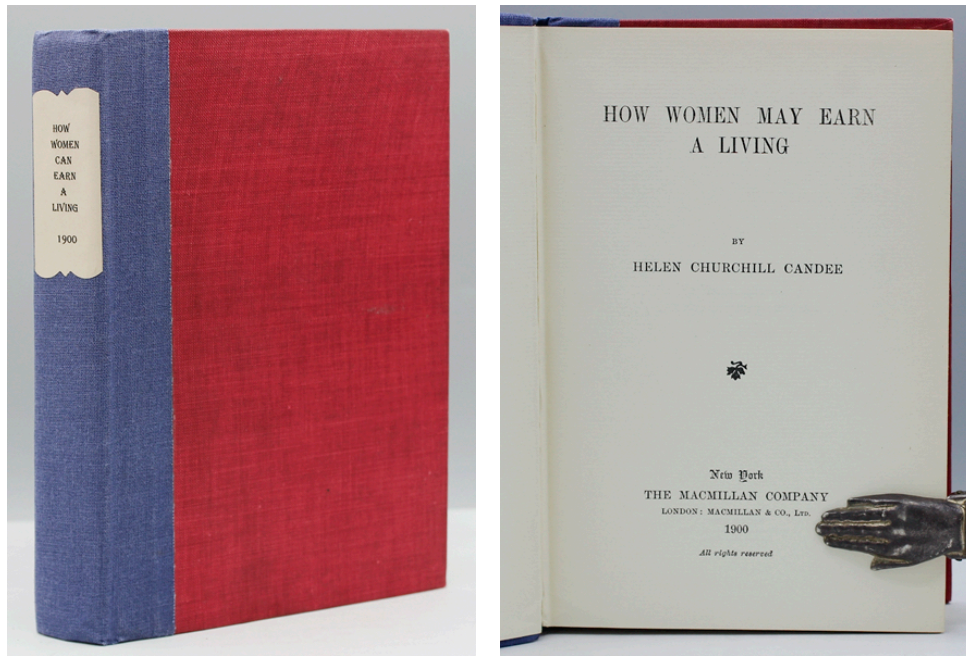
We could not locate any information on Kulṣūm Nah'Nah and Jamāl al-Din Khvānsārī in the sources available to us.

OCLC records five copies in North America: University of Toronto, Columbia, UCLA, University of Iowa, and University of Pennsylvania.



Brosterman, Norman. *Inventing Kindergarten* (1997).





Career Advice and Prospects for Women,
Written by a Survivor of the Titanic

2. CANDEE, Helen Churchill. *How Women May Earn a Living*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1900.

Octavo. ix, 342, [2, publisher's ads] pp.

Original quarter blue cloth over red cloth boards. Some dustsoiling to top edge and a few scuffs to back cover. Still a near-fine copy of an uncommon book.

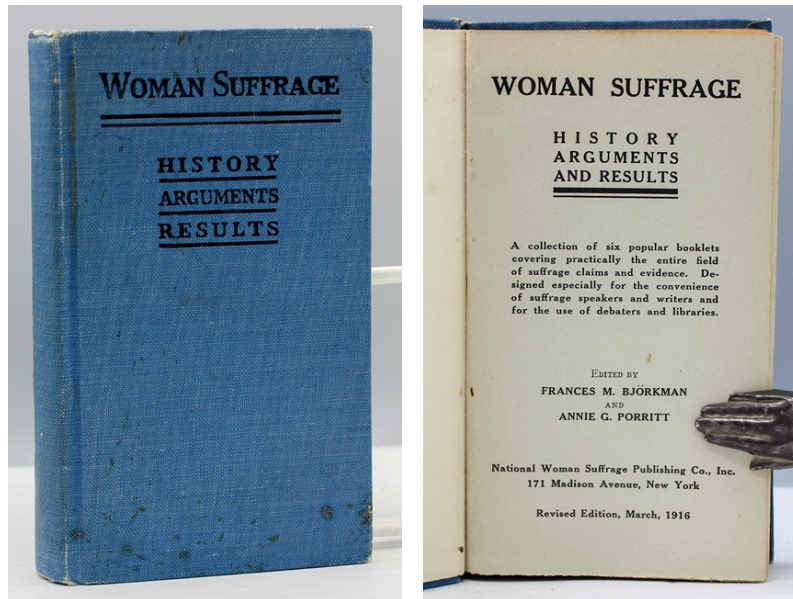
\$950

First edition.

The present work explores a variety of career prospects for women, including running a boarding house, nursing, typewriting and stenography, working in retail, "hack writing," editing, advertising, philanthropy, teaching, and more.

Helen Churchill Candee (née Hungerford, 1858 - 1949) was a journalist, feminist, travel writer, geographer, and survivor of the Titanic sinking. Her long and varied career included writing for periodicals like *Scribner's* and *Lady's Home Journal* and working as an interior decorator for clients like Secretary of War Henry Stimson and President Theodore Roosevelt. She served on many civic boards, was involved in Democratic politics, and had several political friendships, including William Jennings Bryan and First Lady Helen Herron Taft. In addition to being a trustee for the Corcoran Gallery of Art and a member of the American Federation of Arts, Candee authored eight books, including her biggest seller *The Tapestry Book* (1912).





With Chapters by Ida Husted Harper, Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Alice Stone Blackwell.

3. BJÖRKMAN, Frances M. and Annie G. Porritt. *Woman Suffrage: History, Arguments and Results*. New York: National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 1916.

3½ in. x 6 in. 235 pp.

Publisher's blue cloth titled in black. Some spotting to front cover. Slight silverfish damage to bottom edge of front pastedown. Ink ownership signature of a Mrs. Hughes, dated 1916. Toning from old clipping affecting verso of title and facing contents page.

\$300

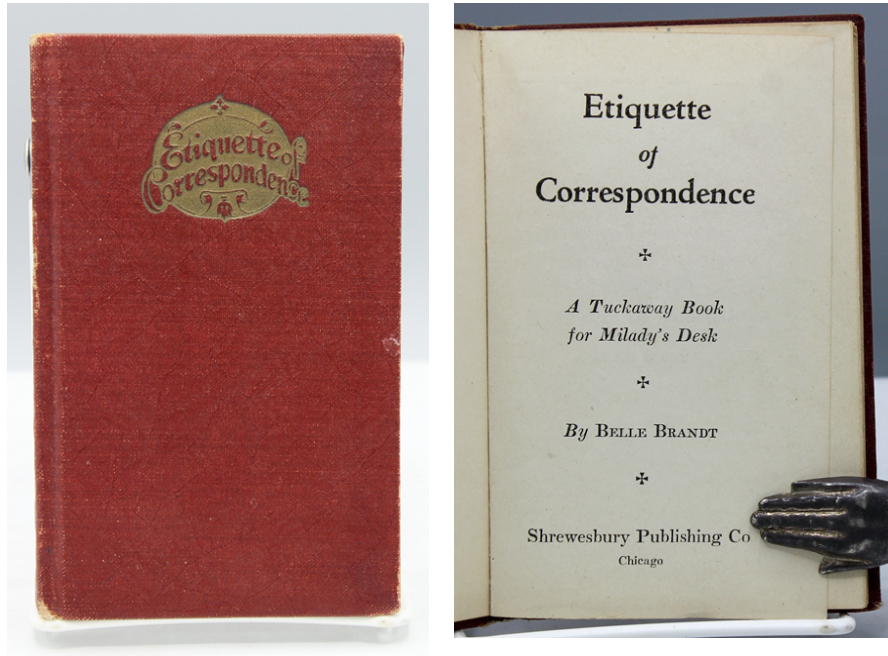
Revised edition, with an expanded section on "Where Women Vote" (i.e., where women were legally allowed to vote). First published in 1913.

A collection of pro-suffrage writings with chapters by Ida Husted Harper, Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Alice Stone Blackwell. The chapters address the history of suffrage in the United States, where in the world women are legally allowed to vote, and why women should vote, plus a rebuttal to anti-suffrage ideas.

Frances Maule Björkman (1879 – 1966) was a feminist and socialist organizer active in New York. She was a member of the National Woman Suffrage Association and of the Heterodoxy women's debate group, and lived at the Helicon Home Colony, an experimental community founded by Upton Sinclair.

Annie G. Porritt (1861 – 1932) was a journalist, author, and member of the Birth Control League and the managing editor of their official periodical, the *Birth Control Review* (under Margaret Sanger as editor).





Writing Wedding Invitations for Widows and Orphan Brides

4. BRANDT, Belle. *Etiquette of Correspondence. A Tuckaway Book for Milady's Desk*. Chicago: Shrewsbury Publishing Co., [1928].

3¼ in. x 5¼ in. 96 pp.

Publisher's red cloth stamped in gilt. Some wear to head and tail of spine. Some toning to endpapers. Contemporary ink signature of Marjorie Wilkins, St. Albans, N.Y. to front flyleaf. A very good copy of a scarce conduct manual for women.

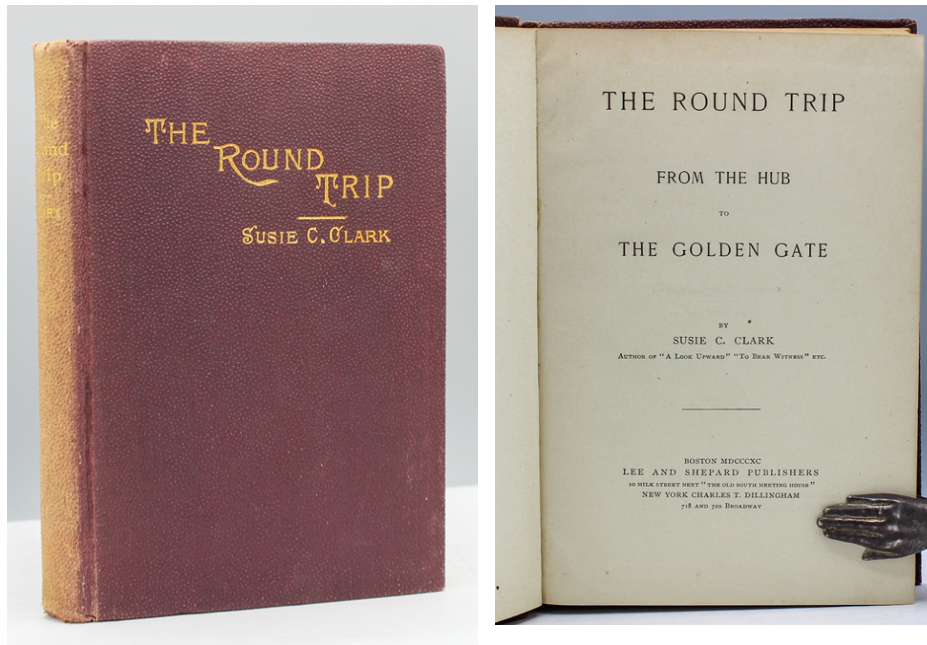
\$100

First edition, second printing. First printed in 1927. OCLC records two copies of the first printing (University of Arizona and University of Missouri) and no copies of this printing.

A detailed guide to correspondence in highly specific circumstances, including writing wedding invitations for an "Orphan Bride" and for widows re-marrying; "The Informal Note of Acceptance, or Regret"; and "Answering Garden Party Invitations."

We could not locate any information on Belle Brandt, including dates. This appears to be her only published book.





A Woman's Solo Rail Journey from Boston to California

5. CLARK, Susie C. *The Round Trip from the Hub to the Golden Gate*. Boston: Lee and Shepard, 1890.

Octavo. 193, [3, ads] pp.

Original purple pebbled cloth titled in gilt. Spine sunned. Very clean throughout. A very good copy of this memoir of a woman traveling alone by rail in California and the Southwest.

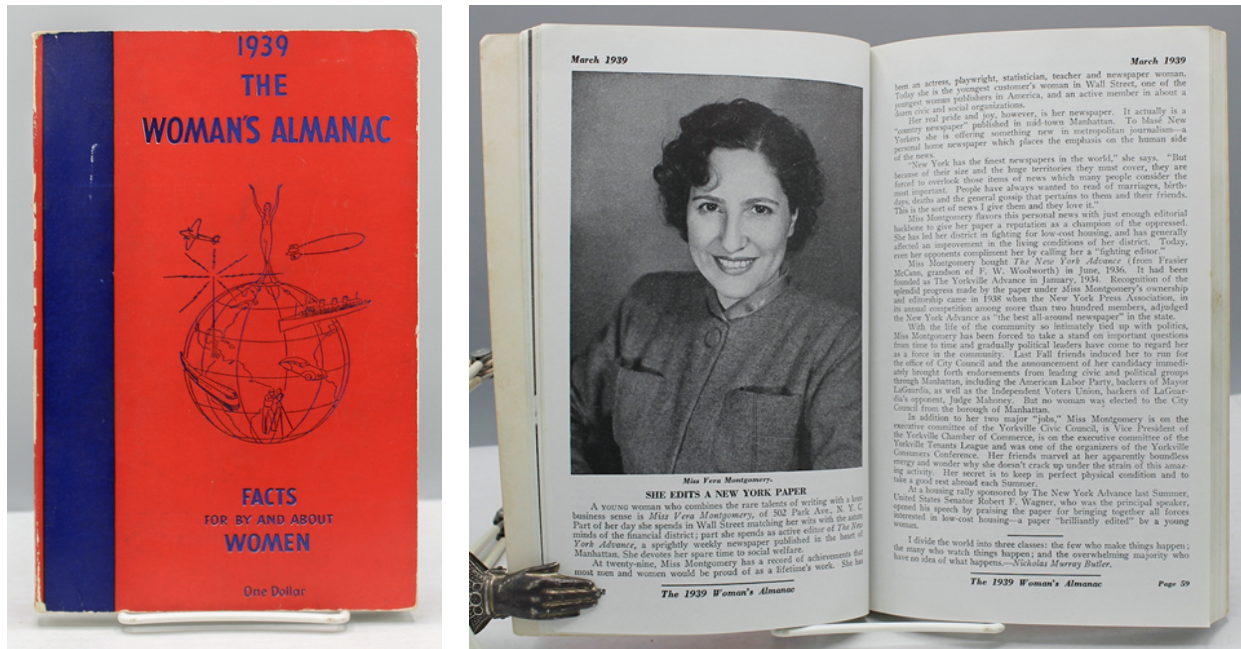
\$75

First edition.

Susie Champney Clark (b. 1856) recounts her train journey as she traveled alone on an organized rail tour from Boston to Los Angeles, up through San Francisco and Sonoma County, back down to Salt Lake City and home to New England. She expresses her awe of the landscape of the West, though occasionally comments on how much of the terrain is barren and unpopulated. During her disappointing visit to Salt Lake City, she notes, "the streets are thronged, the city's unattractive hotels are crowded, and there is a spirit of prophecy in the air that Mormonism is on the wane, its record a memory of the past..." (p. 162).

Clark was a Boston-born spiritualist, faith healer, lecturer, and author who wrote several travel memoirs, a biography of the Irish American actor John E. McCullough, and books on spiritualism and esoteric medical practices.





Almanac of Influential Women Including Journalists, Lawyers, Royals, and a Cryptographer

6. [DONNELLY, Antoinette, Alice Archibald, and Florence Brobeck, editors.] *The Woman's Almanac*. 1939. *The Third Annual Book of Facts for, by, and about Women*. New York: Oquaga Press, [1938].

6 in. x 9¼ in. [7], 3-292 pp. With forty-five full-page illustrations, mostly portraits of notable women (writers, social organizers, lawyers, performers, periodical editors, various royals, etc.), and many full-page advertisements throughout.

Original blue-and-red pictorial card wrappers. Light rubbing to extremities. Minor foxing to fore-edge and a bit of toning to insides of wrappers, otherwise clean inside. A very good copy of this uncommon almanac full of information on influential 1930s women.

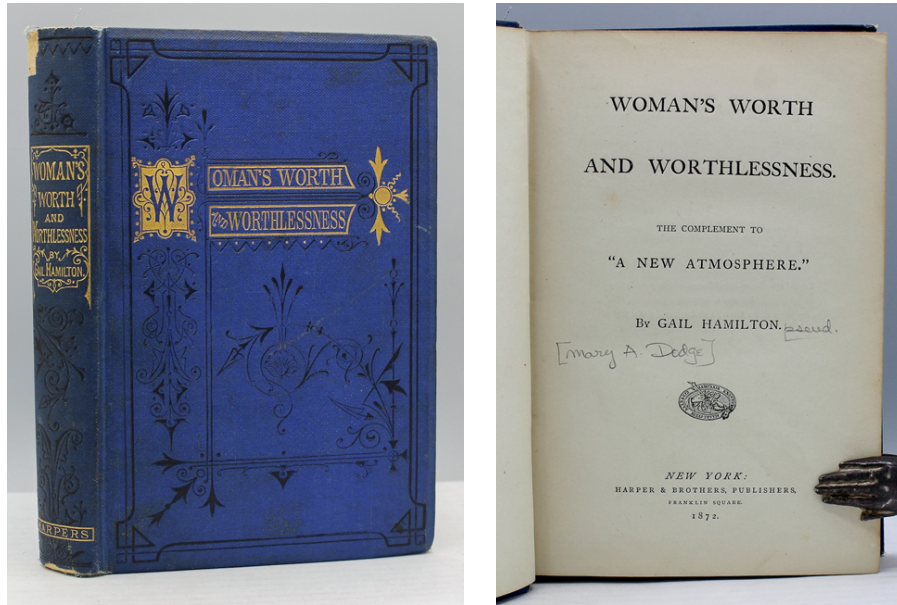
\$75

First edition of the third annual issue of this almanac.

With sections on figures like Edna Woolman Chase, editor of the London, New York, and Paris editions of *Vogue*; Elizabeth Smith Friedman, one of the leading American cryptographers of the time; the first lady of China and princesses of India and Sweden; and many more.

Antoinette Donnelly (1887 – 1964) was newspaper columnist for the *New York Daily News* and *The Chicago Tribune* whose work was nationally syndicated in forty-five newspapers. Florence Brobeck (1895 – 1979) was a cookbook author, columnist for the *New York Times Magazine*, and the women's editor of the *New York Herald Tribune*. We could not locate any information on Alice Archibald in the sources available to us.





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

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

Octavo. 291, 8 (publisher's ads) pp.

Publisher's blue cloth ruled and stamped in black and gilt. Spine lettered in gilt and stamped in black. Half-inch chip in cloth at head of spine. Brown endpapers. A bit of wear and toning to cloth and some rubbing to corners. Some light toning to margins and some light foxing, mostly to edges. A very good, bright, and tight copy.

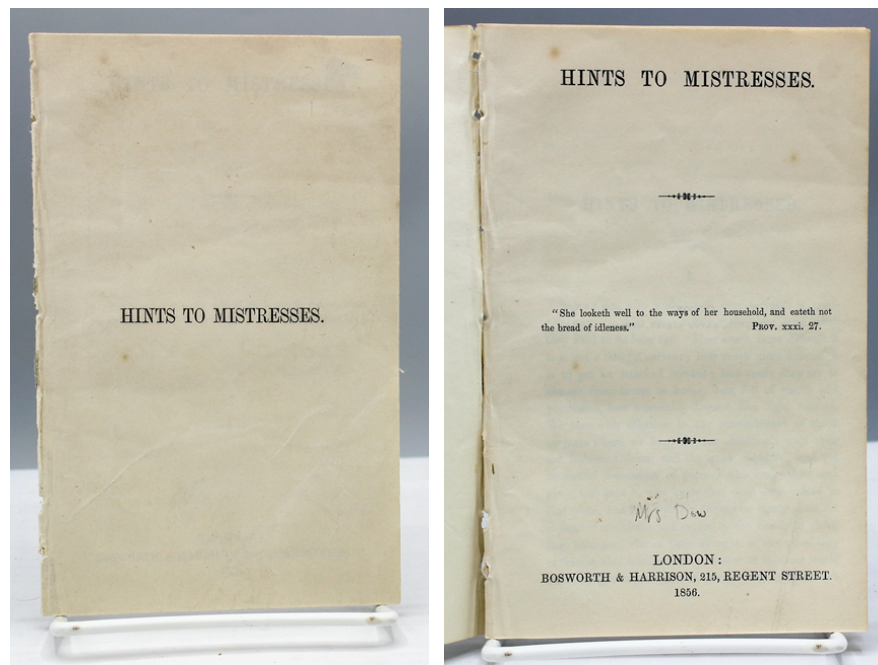
\$300

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

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

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





How to Hire and Manage Servants

8. [DOW, Mrs.] *Hints to Mistresses*. London: Bosworth & Harrison, 1856.

4 in. x 6½ in. 20 pp.

Cream-colored paper booklet. Lacking paper wrappers. Minor foxing and dustsoiling. Still a very good copy of a scarce, fragile item.

\$250

First edition.

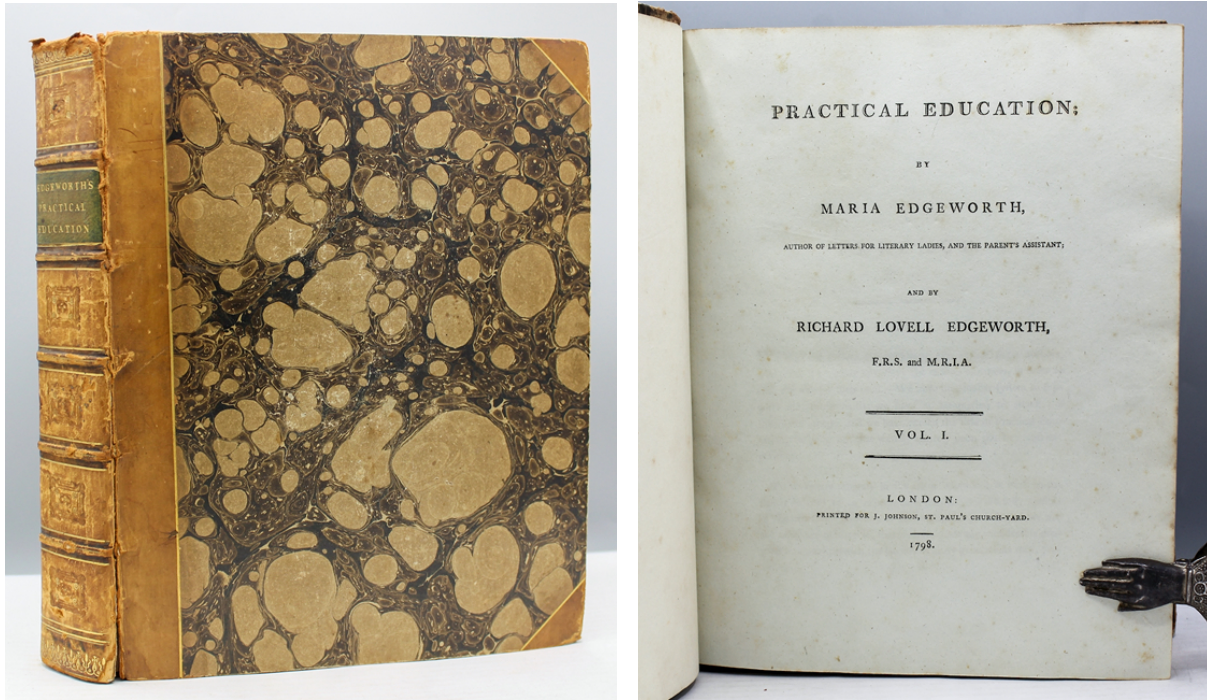
A guide for wealthy women on how to cultivate friendly and trustworthy relationships with their servants. The author observes that experienced servants are hard to come by and encourages her readers to set an example of moderation and religious observance when dealing with their household staff.

She writes, "Everyone who has to rule over servants is complaining now, how very different they are from what they used to be long ago. How much more difficult it is to get a faithful servant... to get an attached servant; how ready they are to change from house to house, how full of vanity and pretension, how unsuitably dressed, how light minded. We turn with affection to the remembrance of those servants whom we knew in our childhood, with their old-fashioned dress, and the quiet, dignified, and yet respectful demeanor of persons who knew their own place, and kept it..." (p. 5).

Mrs. Dow also wrote *Hints to Young Women About to Enter into Service* (1855) and *Scripture Lessons* (1859). We could not locate any information on Dow, including her dates and full name.

OCLC records three copies: National Library of Scotland, British Library, Cambridge.





“...The Most Important Work on General Pedagogy to Appear in [England] Between...
Locke's *Thoughts* ...and Herbert Spencer's *Essay* in 1861”

9. EDGEWORTH, Maria and Richard Lowell Edgeworth. *Practical Education*. London: Printed for J. Johnson, 1798.

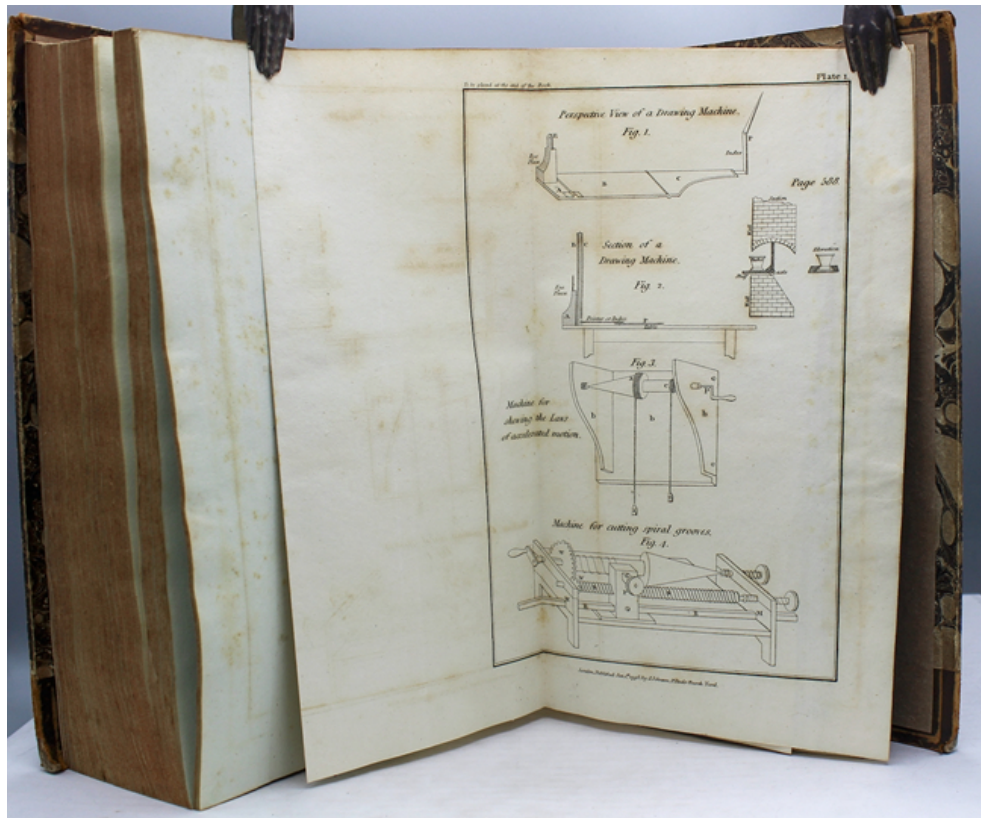
Two volumes in one, thick quarto. pp. [iii]-x, [2], 385, [1]; , [2], 387-775, [1, blank], [16, index], [2, corrections] pp. Wanting the half-titles. Illustrated with one diagram and two folding plates.

Slightly later half calf over marbled boards, gilt spine, tooled in compartments, olive morocco label, edges stained red, brown paper endpages. Binding extremities lightly rubbed with slight wear to boards. Both joints starting to crack, but sound. Intermittent very light foxing, slight offsetting to plates. Early armorial bookplate, ink signature dated 1872 on a preliminary blank. A very good copy. Possibly a large paper copy, with wide margins.

\$2,000

First edition of Maria Edgeworth's first publication, produced with her Lunar Society father. Muirhead calls this “the most important work on general pedagogy to appear in this country between...Locke's *Thoughts* ...and Herbert Spencer's *Essay* in 1861” (*The English School*, 57). The Edgeworths were the preëminent disciples of the educational theories of Rousseau in England.

“In the preface to *Practical Education* the authors stated that they chose the title in order to emphasize their entire reliance upon practice and experience. They considered that, to make progress in the art of education, it should be reduced to an experimental science...The chapters on science are specimens of the manner in which they thought young children should be taught...”



During Maria Edgeworth's (1768-1849) and Richard Lovell Edgeworth's (1744-1817) lifetimes, "...education...was limited in scope, with long lessons and parrot-fashion learning without well-arranged associations of subject...It is not possible to apportion credit between the 'partner' authors, father and daughter, but the lively chapters 'Toys' and 'Tasks' well display the attraction of their joint work. Broadly, Richard Edgeworth gave very clear instructions on the teaching of the more down-to-earth subjects (such as reading and arithmetic), while Maria dealt with the less technical (including 'Taste and imagination' and 'Memory and invention')...The most spirited section demonstrates Edgeworth's experimental system, with selections from the children's questions and answers, derived from the family 'registers'. These 'conversation lessons' show Maria Edgeworth's skill as a teacher, for example when the children are led to reinvent a component of a steam engine by asking them suitable questions" (Oxford DNB).

Slade 3A.





Life at a Girl's Boarding School in Photos, Letters, Poems, and More

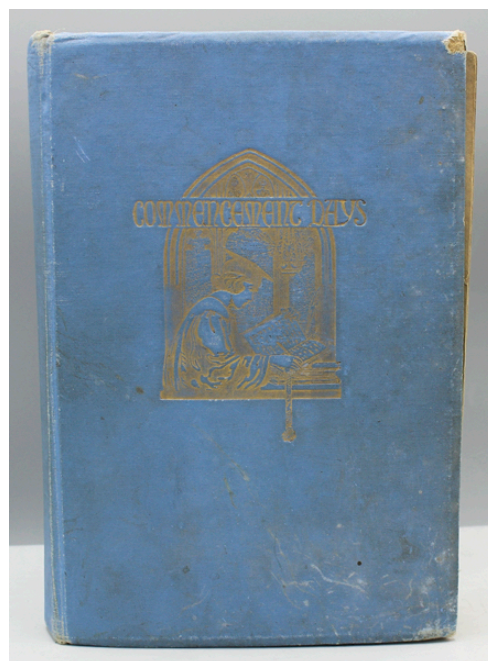
10. [EDUCATION.] MISNER, Irene G. [compiler]. *Commencement Days*. [Souvenir scrapbook photo album for Mt. Angel Academy and Normal School.] Akron, Ohio [and Mount Angel, Oregon:] Saalfield Publishing Co., [1917-1921].

Octavo. [120] pp. With forty-six mounted silver gelatin photos, plus letters (manuscript and typed) in envelopes, greeting cards, newspaper clippings, school report cards, theater programs, pressed flowers, business cards, and more. Fully annotated in manuscript with reminiscences, songs, poems, and lists of students. Gray paper stock printed in pink and gray-blue.

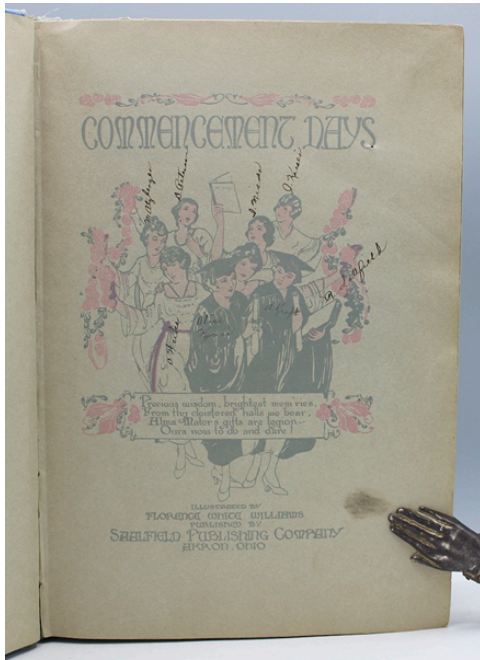
Original light blue cloth boards stamped in gilt. Boards rubbed at extremities and spotted on back cover. Some foxing and dustsoiling but largely clean throughout. A very good, charming, and remarkably comprehensive album recording life at a school for young women at the end of and immediately following World War I.

\$500

Irene G. Misner (1903 – 1970) played on the basketball team with her twin sister Arlene (1903 – 1975), attended drama productions put on by the Mt. Angel College Dramatic Club, enjoyed her courses in singing and athletics, and attended football games played by the

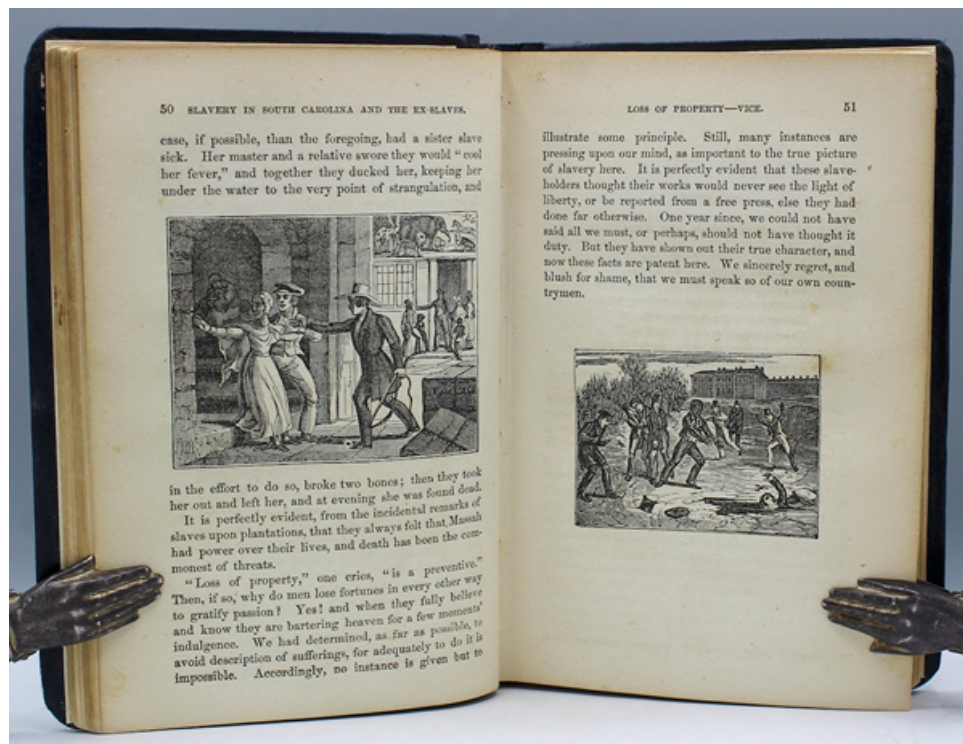


students of the Mt. Angel Prep School for Boys. After graduation, Misner worked as a stenographer, a bookkeeper, and then an office manager for a large wholesale grocery firm in Portland, Oregon and San Francisco.



Several items included in the album refer to World War I, like a spread of photos and recollections of a memorial event and a photo portrait of a soldier.





Memoir of the Port Royal Experiment by a Woman Abolitionist

11. FRENCH, A[usta] M[alinda]. *Slavery in South Carolina and the Ex-Slaves; or, the Port Royal Mission*. New York: Winchell M. French, 1862.

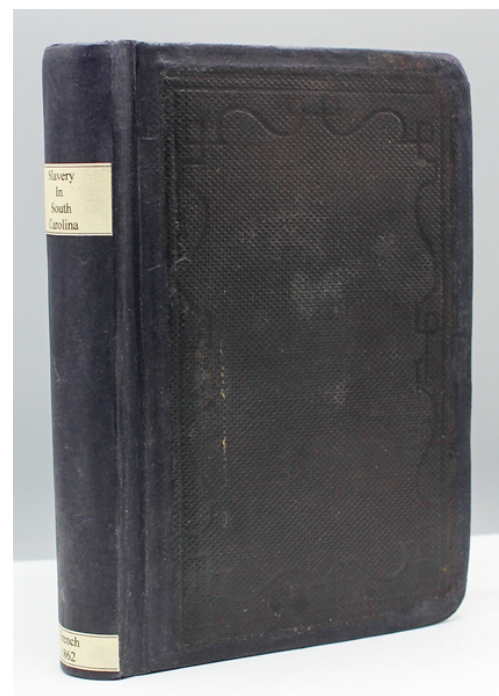
Twelvemo. 312 pp. Two dozen half-page and full-page illustrations throughout.

Original black pebbled cloth boards, rebacked, with recent paper spine label. Neat repairs to edges of boards. Some toning to margins and minor foxing to a few leaves. Yankton College Library ink stamp to top edge. Ink numerals to bottom edge of title-page. A very good copy of this memoir by an abolitionist living among free Black people after the capture of Port Royal.

\$1,250

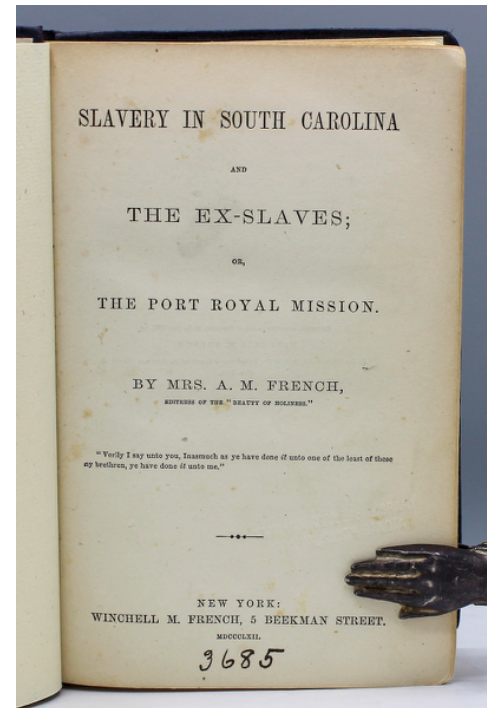
First edition.

Austa Malinda French (1810 – 1880) was an abolitionist who worked with her husband Mansfield French (1810 – 1876), friend of Abraham Lincoln and founder of the National Freedman's Relief Association, to send groups of educators, ministers, and doctors to Port Royal to assist the 10,000 Black people who had been freed from slavery after the capture of the port.



In 1861, The Union Army occupied South Carolina's Sea Islands and seized tens of thousands of acres of land from fleeing plantation owners. Free Black people were finally compensated for their labor and, in 1863, were allowed under Lincoln's new land redistribution policies to purchase land from the nearly 40,000 acres of abandoned Confederate plantations. Mitchellville, on Hilton Head, was established as the first of many all-Black communities that sprang up on the empty plantations. After Lincoln's death in 1865, Andrew Johnson sought to end the so-called Port Royal Experiment by ousting Black people from their land and restoring the property to the white former slaveholders who had fled. Not all these former slaveholders returned, however, and thousands of Black landowners remained to farm their land for decades to come.

The present memoir records French's observations on slavery, plantation owners and other white citizens of the Sea Islands, and on the interactions of the educators, ministers, and doctors with the free Black population.



Jackson, Joelle. "Port Royal Experiment (1862-1865)," June 23, 2011. BlackPast website.

Sabin 25847. LCP 3839. Work 371. Not in Blockson, Dumond, Bartlett.



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

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

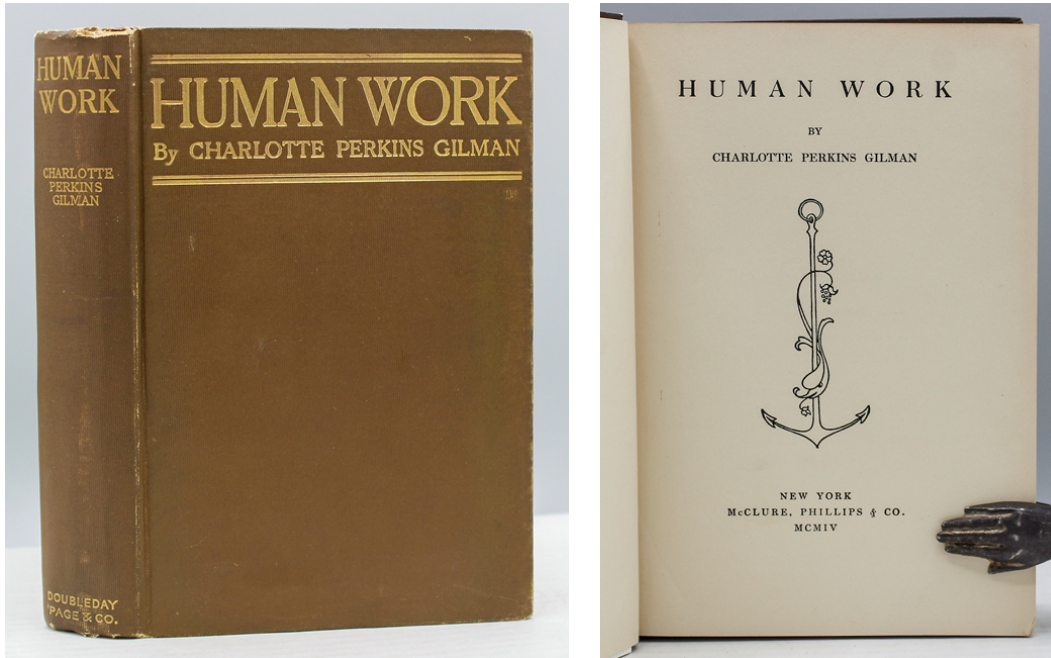
Octavo. [5], [1, blank], 389 pp.

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

\$750

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

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



Her non-literary works are characterized by a wit and clarity that is more frequently associated with poets and fiction writers. (Lester F. Ward said she had a “cosmological perspective” on society). In *Human Work*, Gilman focuses on society's blatant sexism and accuses men of falsely designating certain occupations as “men's work,” justifying the exclusion of women based on their supposed biological and physical limitations. This serves to inhibit women's economic independence and prevents them from becoming successful in the workplace.

Mrs. Gilman moved for a while to Southern California with her first husband, whose paintings of its landscape were characterized by a keen appreciation of its beauty of romantic atmosphere. At the end of her life, she returned to be with her daughter, who had also settled there. (See D.A.B. articles on Gilman and Charles Walter Stetson, and Eleanor Flexner's *Century of Struggle: The Woman's Rights Movement in the United States*, Harvard, 1968).

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



By a Woman Theologian Who Influenced Kant and Rousseau,
Untrimmed and in the Original Boards

13. [HUBER, Marie.] *Le Systeme des Anciens et des Modernes, Concilié par l'Exposition des Sentimens differens de quelques Théologiens, sur L'Etat des Ames Separe'es des Corps. En Quatorze Lettres. Nouvelle Edition augmentée par des Notes & queleues Pieces Nouvelles.* Amsterdam: Chez les Wetsteins & Smith, 1733.

Twelvemo. xii, 310, [1] errata pp.

Contemporary boards with ink manuscript title to spine. Hinges somewhat worn. Library label at foot of spine. Edges untrimmed. Early ink numerals to front pastedown. Faint university library stamp to title-page. A very good, clean, and crisp copy of this theological work by an accomplished Swiss Protestant thinker who influenced Kant.

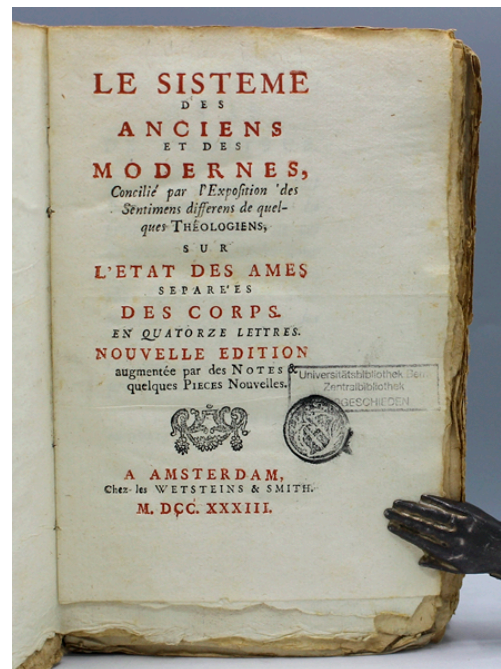
\$1,750

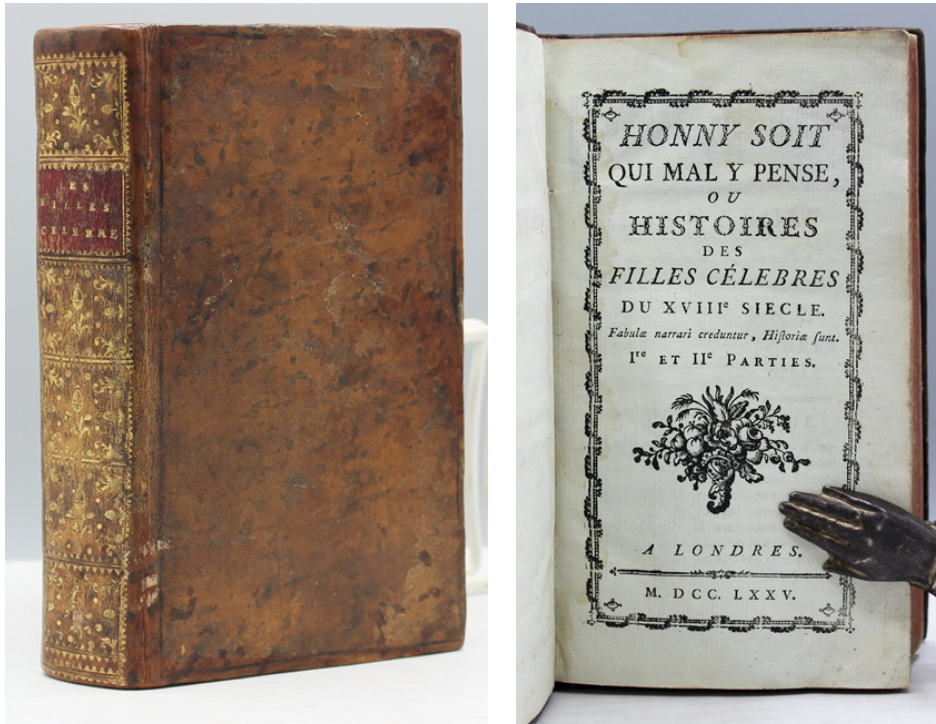
Uncommon expanded edition. First appeared in 1730 as *Sentiments Differens de quelques Theologiens, sur l'État des âmes séparées des corps*.

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

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

OCLC records five copies in North America: Arizona, UC Berkeley, Yale, Cornell, and Wayne State.





Adventures of Eighteenth-Century Courtesans

14. [JULLIEN, Jean-Augustin-Julien, dit DESBOULMIERS]. *Honny soit qui mal y pense, ou histoires des filles célèbres du dix-huitième siècle*. A Londres: 1775. Three volumes in one, twelvemo. 222, 183, [1, blank], 198 pp. Contemporary mottled calf. Gilt spine with red morocco label, edges stained red. Some staining to preliminary blanks, a little light foxing. A good, clean copy.

\$750

Most complete edition. This work was first published in 1761 in a one-volume edition that contained two parts. Other editions appeared in 1762 and 1766, but this appears to be the first printing of the complete work, in six parts.

Desboulmiers' (1731 - 1777) work is not, in fact, a history of famous women of his age, but a series of short novels dealing with the amatory adventures of courtesans. Desboulmiers also translated Hume's works (*Pensées philosophiques, morales, critiques, littéraires, et politiques de M. Hume*, 1767).

OCLC lists three copies of this edition (Smith, Yale, Montreal); ESTC lists the McMaster copy, a copy at Leeds, and three copies in Poland.

Cioranescu 34761. Gay/Lemonnyer, II, 615 ("Ce recueil de petites histoires qui, malgré le grand nombre de ses éditions, est peu commun."). Querard II, 496.



Tract on Child Labor by a Leading Labor Reformer and Feminist

15. KELLEY, Florence. *Persuasion or Responsibility*. *Political Equality Series Vol. 2 No. 8*. Warren, Ohio: National American Suffrage Association, [n.d., 1900-1910].

3½ in. x 6 in. [4] pp.

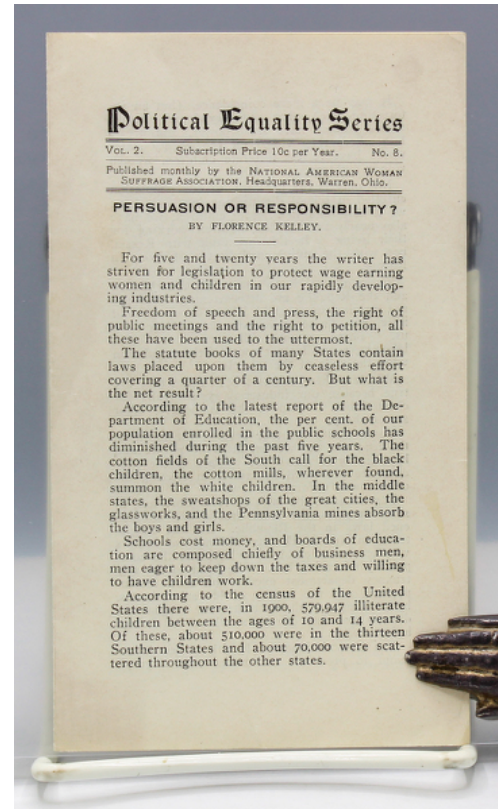
Single buff paper sheet folded in half. Minor toning. A bright, near-fine copy of a fragile and scarce item.

\$250

First edition of this tract that spotlights illiteracy among children and encourages women to become politically active to remedy the poor educational standards in the United States. Date inferred from the reference to 1900 census data in the text (but not 1910 census data).

Florence Kelley (1859 – 1932) was a lawyer, labor rights activist, and feminist who served as the vice president of the National American Women's Suffrage Association and helped organize the NAACP. The present item focuses on how a lack of education pushed children into exploitative, dangerous labor, and that mandatory education laws were essential to children's quality of life. Kelley's arguments are based on her own experience in enacting minimum wage laws, reforming factory working conditions, establishing the ten-hour workday, and founding the anti-child labor National Labor Committee. She also served as the Chief Factory Inspector for the state of Illinois — the first woman to hold the position — and as head of the National Consumers League. Her ardent allyship with Black workers led her to help establish the NAACP.

OCLC records only three physical copies (NYPL, University of Virginia, Wisconsin Historical Society) and many digital and microform copies.





Revealing the History of the Women's KKK

16. [KU KLUX KLAN.] [Collection of ephemera relating to membership in the Women of the Ku Klux Klan (WKKK).] [Little Rock, Arkansas and St. Louis, Missouri: 1927.]

Sixteen pieces of ephemera: "Constitution and Laws of the Women of the Ku Klux Klan" (46 pp.), "The Code of the Flag" booklet (16 pp.), "Installation Ceremonies" ritual instruction booklet (16 pp.), "Musiklan" songbook (24 pp.), "Oath of Allegiance" (4 pp.), WKKK letterhead (1 p.), "Application for Admission to the Second Degree... [of the] Women of the Ku Klux Klan," (two copies, 1 p. each), small general membership application card (1 p.), "Pledge of Loyalty" for a WKKK leadership position (1 p.), membership creed (1 p.), receipt forms (two copies, 1 p. each), notice of membership (1 p.), WKKK member identification card (1 p.), and a red-and-white cloth sash. All items are unused, and all forms have been left blank.

A clean, near-fine set of rare ephemera.

\$1,250

Latest date shown in this collection is 1927.

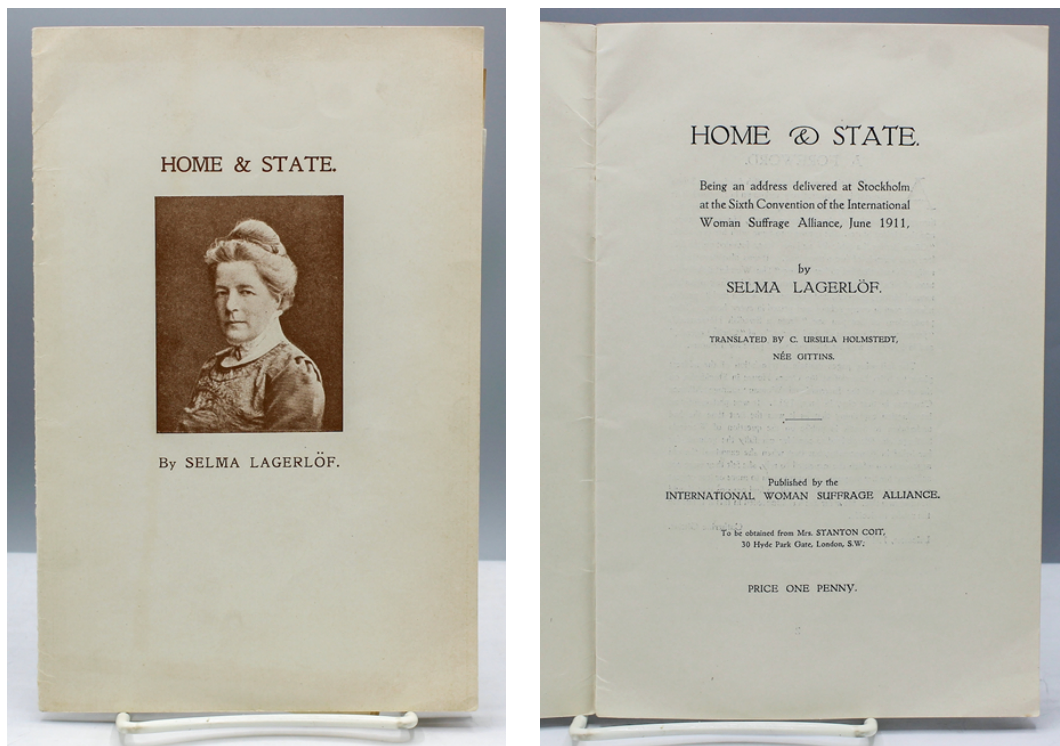
During the 1920s, at least half a million white Protestant women joined the Women of the Ku Klux Klan (WKKK). In some states, they made up half of the Klan's membership. In *Women of the Klan*, Kathleen M. Blee writes that WKKK members leveraged their influence on their communities to "spread hatred through neighborhoods, family networks, and elusive webs of private relations," (p. 3). Women significantly bolstered the Klan's violence, and were, as Blee writes, "major actors in the Klan, responsible for some its most vicious, destructive results," (p. 1).



Blee: “For thousands of native-born Protestant women...the women’s Klan of the 1920s was not only a way to promote racist, intolerant, and xenophobic policies but also a social setting in which to enjoy their own racial and religious privileges. These women recall their membership in one of U.S. history’s most vicious campaigns of prejudice and hatred primarily as a time of friendship and solidarity among like-minded women...In an effort to recruit members among women newly enfranchised in the 1920s, the Klan also insisted that it was the best guarantor of white Protestant women’s rights. The political efforts of a women’s order, the Klan claimed, could safeguard women’s suffrage and expand women’s other legal rights while working to preserve white Protestant supremacy,” (pp. 1-2).

Blee, Kathleen M. *Women of the Klan* (University of California Press, 2009).





Suffrage Lecture by the First Woman to Win a Nobel Prize in Literature

17. LAGERLÖF, Selma. *Home & State*. Being an address delivered at Stockholm at the Sixth Convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance...London: Published by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, [1912].

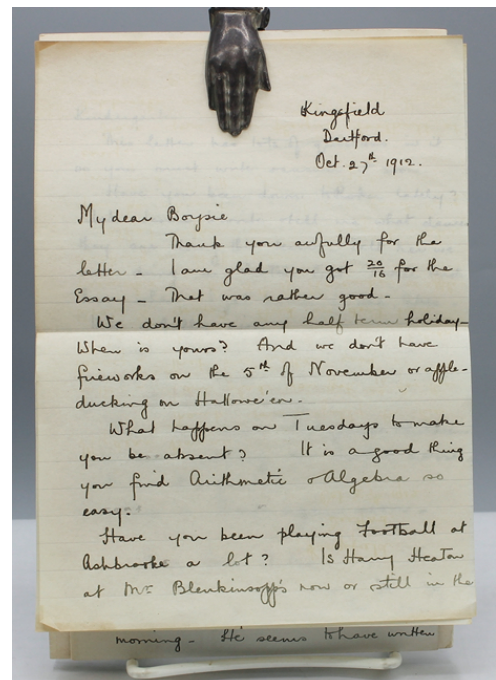
5½ in. x 11½ in. 11 pp. Translated by Catherine Ursula Holmstedt, née Gittins.

Original paper wrappers with sepia portrait of Selma Lagerlöf. Light dustsoiling and toning to wrappers. With three contemporary materials laid in: an October 1912 letter (4 pp.) from a suffragist named Ailsa to her mother, which Ailsa sent along with the Lagerlöf pamphlet; another October 1912 letter from Ailsa to a male friend or relative (4 pp.); and an announcement (1 p.) for a 1912-13 YMCA subscription lecture series. A very good, clean copy of a scarce item with relevant contemporary material enclosed.

\$250

First edition.

"The following pages contain a translation of the address given by Miss Lagerlöf at the Opera House in Stockholm, on the occasion of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congress in that city, in June, 1911. It was



prefaced by an introduction explaining that as it was the first time she had undertaken to speak in the public on the question of Women's Suffrage, she felt obliged to consider carefully the grounds for her belief in its necessity, but that when she examined the old arguments on which she expected to rely, she felt they were not sufficient for her purpose. All were open to more or less cogent counter arguments, so she set herself to find reasons that should be unanswerable. How far she has succeeded in this it is left for the reader to decide," (p. 2).

Selma Lagerlöf (1858 – 1940) was a Swedish educator, author, and suffragist who became the first woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1909, for the "lofty idealism, vivid imagination and spiritual perception that characterize her writings," (Nobel Foundation website). She was also the first woman to be granted membership in the Swedish Academy.

The lecture announcement and letters from Ailsa indicate that she attended a lecture by a Miss Granfeldt, a Finnish student of Lagerlöf, at the Sunderland YMCA.

OCLC records four copies of this edition: University of Leicester, National Library of Scotland, NYPL, and Harvard.



Scarce Suffrage Novel Exemplifying the Divide Between Radical and Moderate Suffragists

18. MOLLWO, Adrienne. *A Fair Suffragette*. London: Henry J. Drane, [1909].

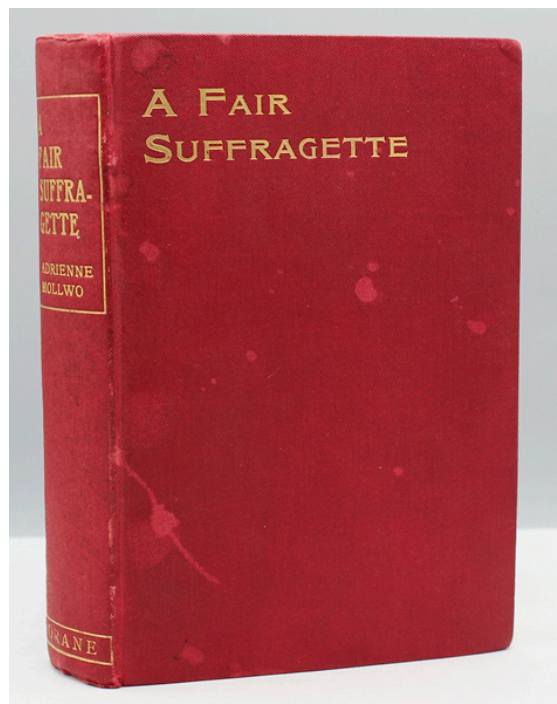
Octavo. 258 pp.

Original red cloth titled in gilt. Some soiling to front cover. Endpapers somewhat toned and foxed; otherwise, clean throughout. Contemporary pencil signature to half-title. A very good, tight copy of this scarce suffrage novel.

\$850

First edition.

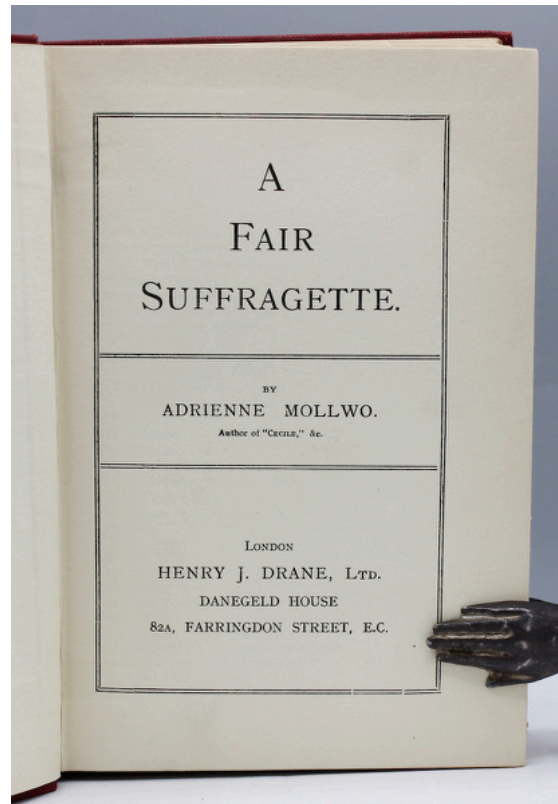
The suffrage movement empowered a new wave of women writers. Suffrage fiction, which portrayed the harrowing real-life experiences of suffragists as they fought for the rights in the streets, the courts, and the prisons, emerged in greater numbers than ever from this literary groundswell. Authors of suffrage fiction



gathered in organizations like the Women Writers Suffrage League, which encouraged women writers to use their writing to expose the mistreatment of suffragists by law enforcement, spread awareness of the suffragist cause, and advocate for justice for women.

In "Suffrage Fiction: Political Discourse in the Marketplace," Sowon S. Park compares two genres that were targeted toward (and dominated by) women at the time: "the structure of a suffrage fiction is parallel to that of a romantic fiction: a young girl coming to occupy a place in society, albeit a more precarious one that she would ostensibly achieve through marriage, by the means of a paid profession, thus attaining material independence and inner fulfillment...Suffrage fiction allowed women's desire to be predicated on something other than romance," (pp. 455-456)

The present work, however, takes a moderate view on suffrage. The protagonist, a dedicated suffragist, falls in love with a man who ardently opposes universal suffrage and instead believes the right to vote should be limited to women who pay income tax. The final paragraph of the work shows the protagonist giving up her radical ideals to side with her true love. The story exemplifies the political divide between radical and moderate suffragists within the movement.

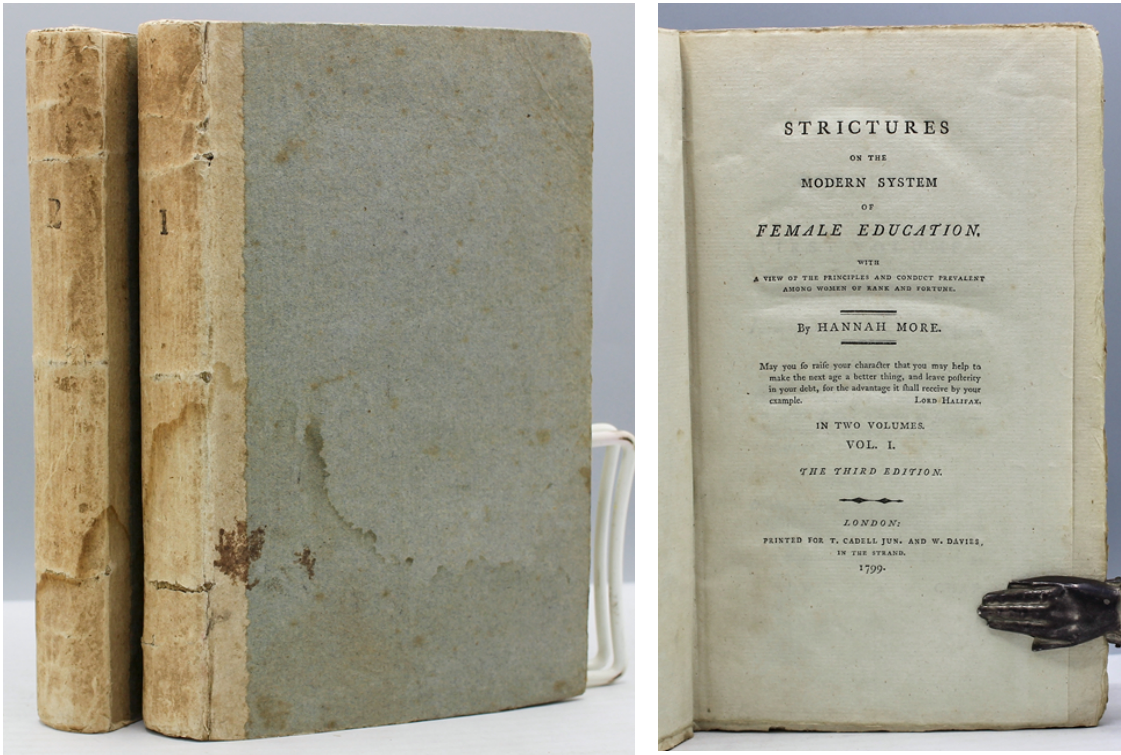


We could not locate any information on Adrienne Mollwo, including dates.

OCLC records six copies: four in the UK, one in Canada, and one at NYU.

Park, Sowon S. "Suffrage Fiction: Political Discourse in the Marketplace" in *English Literature in Transition, 1880-1920*. Vol. 39, No. 4 (1996), pp. 450-461.





The Theory of Women's Education
By One of The Most Learned Women of Her Day

19. MORE, Hannah. *Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education*. With the View of the Principles and the Conduct Prevalent Among Women of Rank and Fortune. London: Printed for T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies, 1799.

Two volumes, octavo. xix, [1, blank], 292; viii, [1, blank], 327, [1, publisher's ads] pp.

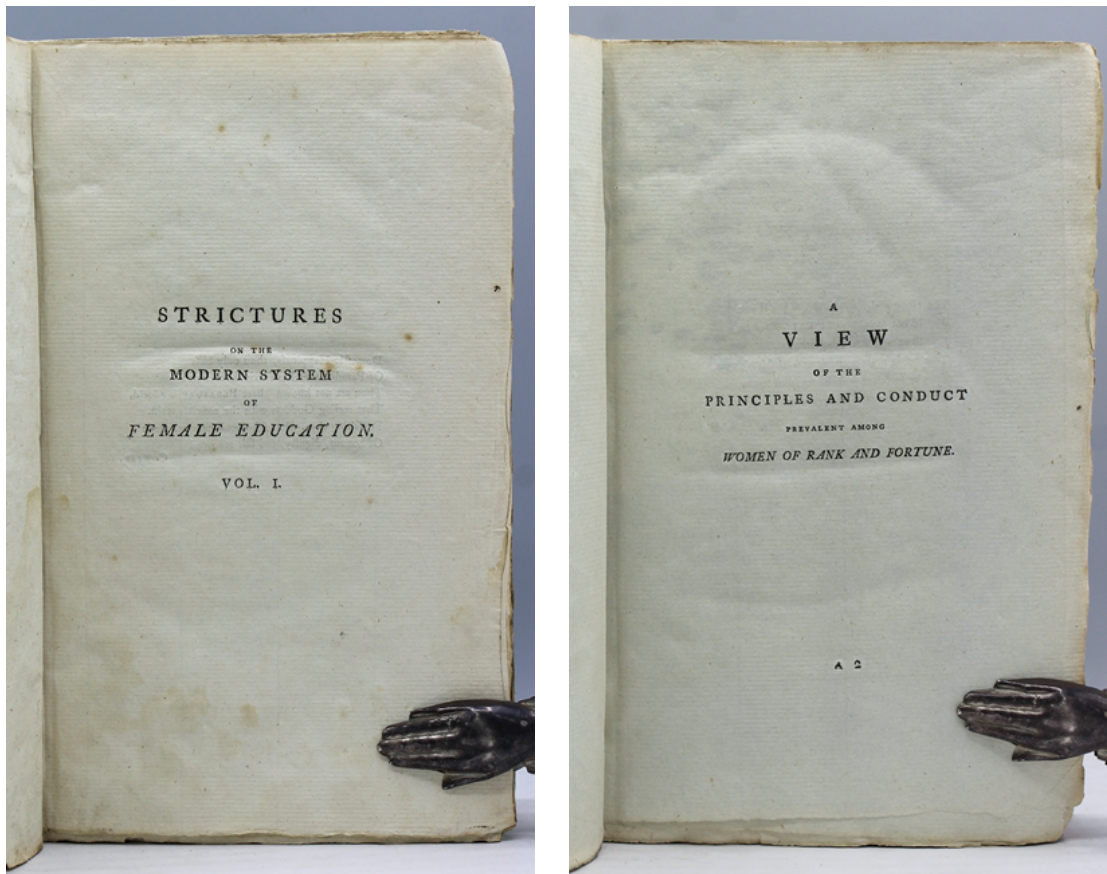
Original paper spine over boards, uncut, spines numbered. Binding extremities a bit rubbed, slight soiling to boards, spines slightly worn. Light foxing, very faint dampstaining to margins of a handful of gatherings in Vol. I. and faint staining to pp. 233-240 in Vol. II, not affecting legibility. Contemporary circulating library label on upper front pastedown of Vol. I that reads "sold by Thomas Dangerfield, No. 26 Berkeley Square, Bookseller and Stationer." A very good copy.

\$1,250

Third edition of More's important work on women's education, one of her best known and most important, published the same year as the first. *Strictures* proved immensely successful; a second "corrected" edition was soon published and it had reached a seventh edition within the first year. There are currently no copies of the first edition in commerce.

Hannah More (1745 - 1833) was one of the most prolific Bluestockings and the author of the poem "Bas Bleu" (1782), in which she saluted London's female intelligentsia. With her sisters, she ran a boarding school in Bristol. Under the patronage of David Garrick, she wrote a number of religious

dramas, including *The Inflexible Captive* (1774) and *Percy* (1777). More believed that the education of the upper classes was crucial because of their influence on society.



The present work emphasizes the acquisition of factual knowledge by young ladies, with warnings against “the dangers arising from an excessive cultivation” of imagination and of the fine arts. The study of history, geography, and “accuracy in language” is not only worthwhile in itself, but is also of religious and moral benefit, protecting young ladies from the “dissipation and the modern habits of fashionable life.” The book also “criticized both Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s doctrine of sensibility, which turned women into creatures of mere sentiment and Mary Wollstonecraft’s belief in female rights, which encouraged women to adopt an aggressive independence...At the heart of her educational ideals lay the evangelical conviction that children were tainted with mankind’s original sin and so should be considered ‘as beings who bring into the world a corrupt nature and evil dispositions, which it should be the great end of education to rectify’” (Oxford DNB).

Thomas Dangerfield is listed as one of London’s principal circulating libraries in *The Picture of London for 1802* by Feltham.





Wisconsin Suffragists Pass the First State Equal Rights Bill

20. PUTNAM, Mabel Raef. *The Winning of the First Bill of Rights for American Women*. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Published by Frank Putnam, 1924.

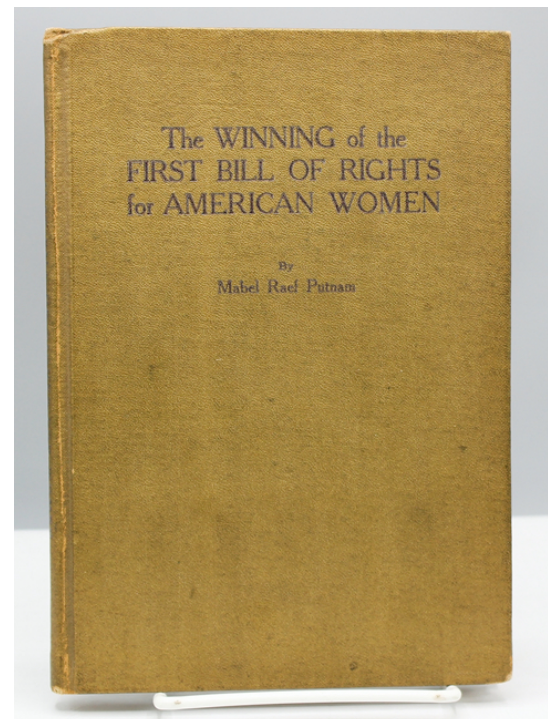
Octavo. 92 pp. With six double-sided photo plates, including two plates of women activists at the signing of the Wisconsin Equal Rights Bill.

Gold cloth boards titled in gray. Light soiling to cloth. A very good, clean copy.

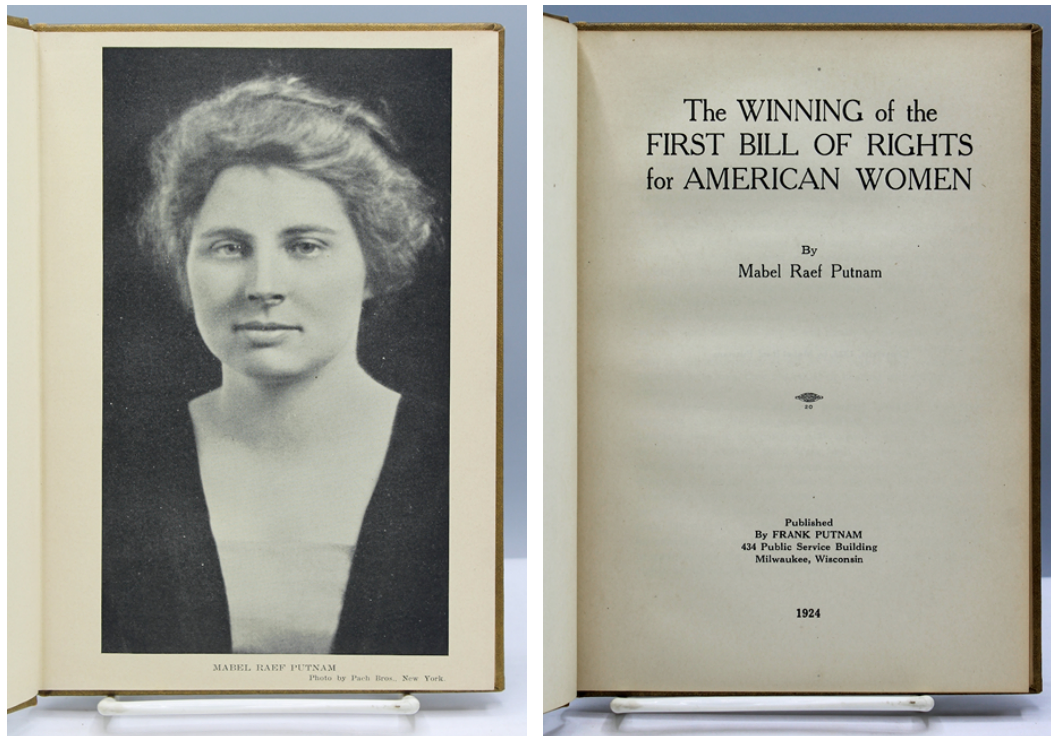
\$350

First edition. Printed in an edition of 1,000 copies.

The Wisconsin Equal Rights Bill, passed in early 1921, was the first state equal rights bill to pass in America. A National Women's Party bulletin at the time stated that, with the passage of the bill, "Wisconsin became the first State in the Union to remove women from a subject position in the law. It is also, so far as we know, the only place in the English-speaking world where women have equal rights with men. This is as significant for the women of the Nation as was the granting of suffrage by Wyoming in 1869," (p. 9).



The Wisconsin Equal Rights Bill focused on the rights of married women, whose rights to property, earnings, and custody over children were largely forfeit to their husbands. The present work records the history of the Wisconsin feminists who worked to pass the bill after the unsuccessful attempt of the National Woman's Party to pass nationwide equal rights legislation in 1921. The author notes that the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment spurred efforts to secure further legal rights for women, and the passage of the Equal Rights Bill served as a precedent for similar legislation in fourteen other states (pp. 87-89).



Mabel Raef Putnam was a suffragist and the President of the Wisconsin National Woman's Party. She also wrote *What Every Woman Should Know About Finance* (1954). We could not locate much more information on Putnam.

"Papers of Mabel Raef Putnam, 1919-1939" (webpage). Harvard Library website.

Cott, Nancy. "Historical Perspectives: The Equal Rights Amendment Conflict in the 1920s." In *Conflicts in Feminism* (Taylor & Francis, 2015), p. 54.



**An Englishwoman's Life in the American West,
Scarce in Commerce**

21. [RANDALL, Isabel.] *A Lady's Ranche Life in Montana*. London: W.H. Allen & Co., 1887.

Octavo. vii, 170, [2] pp.

Publisher's blue cloth titled in gilt and ruled in black. Some sunning and soiling to cloth. Light rubbing to extremities. Dark brown coated endpapers. Light toning inside. A very good copy of a book that is scarce in commerce.

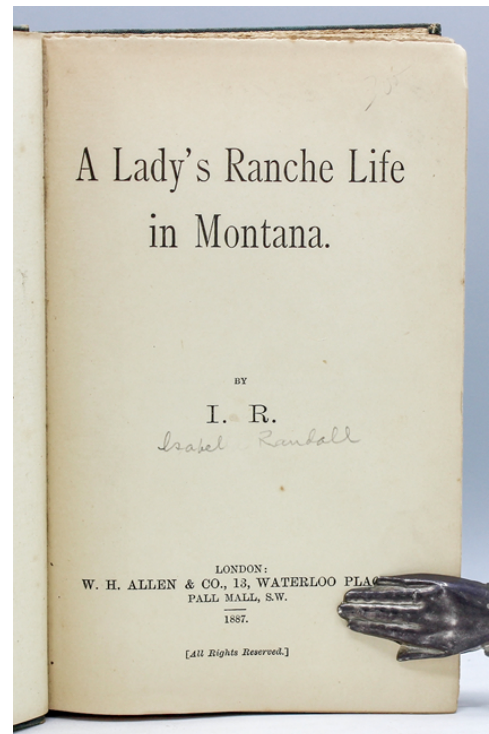
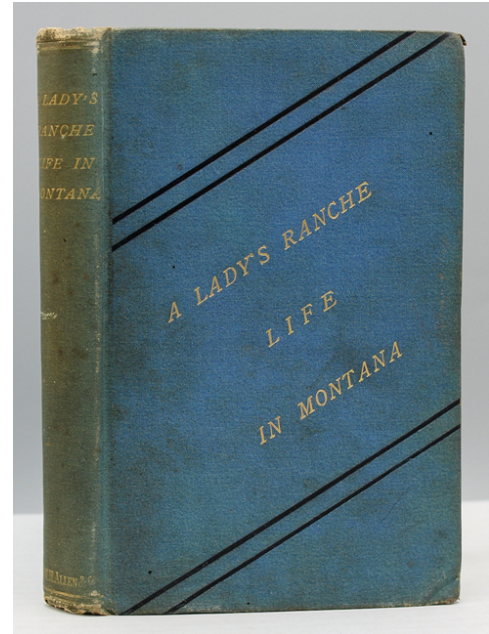
\$750

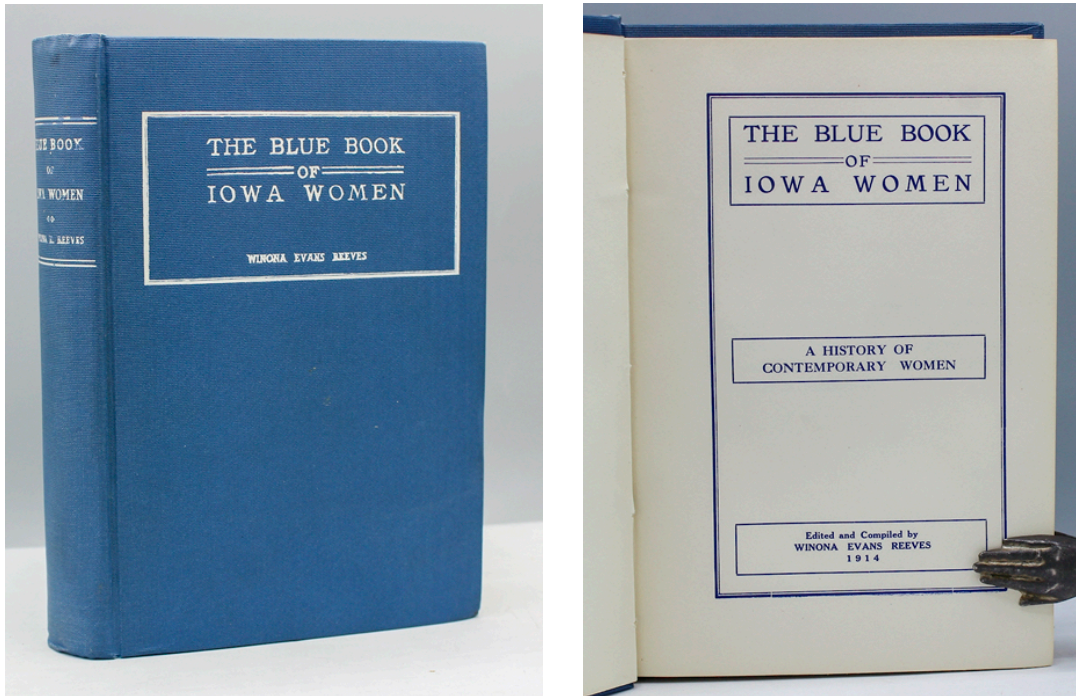
First edition.

Isabel F. Randall (1860 – 1933) lived in Montana between 1884 and 1886, when she returned to England and published her collection of letters on her American experience. From the preface: "Letters were written to friends at home by a young bride who went out with her husband immediately after her marriage. They are a faithful and unvarnished Record of a Settler's Life. We find in them a description of the daily record of work. There were hardships to bear, and struggles to be made. What we should chiefly gather from the Letters is that the firmness, and determination, and courage which to form the English character will carry even those who come from the comforts of an English home well through the hardships and the struggles," (pp. v-vi).

In the foreword to a 2004 University of Oklahoma Press edition of the present work, Shirley A. Leckie writes: "Many foreign travelers published accounts of their visits to the American West, but Randall was one of the few European women to write about the western experience from the inside. In 1884 Randall and her husband settled on a ranch in Montana hoping to make their fortune in the livestock boom. Randall's letters home to England describe the practical affairs of daily life, rural social interactions, and the natural world around her. Her letters are cheerful, but they also suggest why the Randalls ultimately failed to achieve financial success."

Howes R49. Adams, Herd 1860.





Encyclopedia of Important Iowa Women
Including Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Bird Babb

22. REEVES, Winona Evans. *The Blue Book of Iowa Women*. [Mexico, Missouri: Missouri Printing and Publishing Company,] 1914.

Octavo. 297, [3] pp.

Original blue cloth titled in white. A clean, near-fine copy.

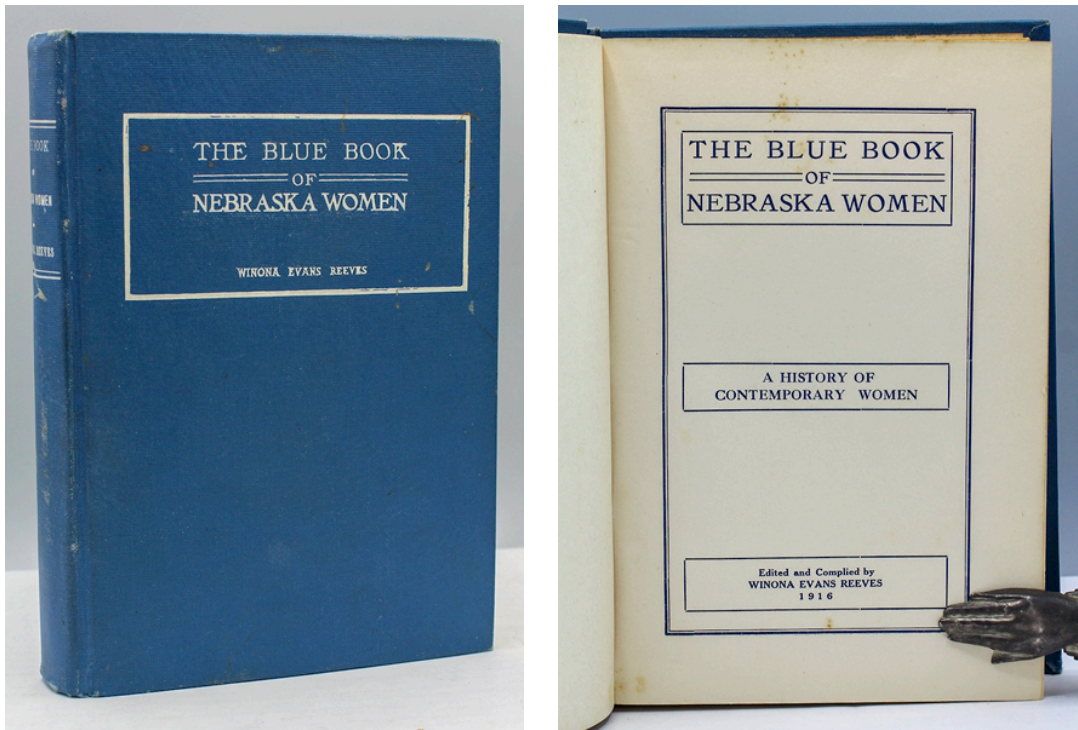
\$600

First edition.

A record of important Iowa women dating back to settlers in the early nineteenth century, including figures like Carrie Chapman Catt and pioneer and educator Alice Bird Babb. This is a comprehensive record of women physicians, religious officials, suffragists, journalists, authors, pioneers, educators, and more. Most of the women included in the present work are not well-known historical figures, so this is a valuable source of information on women whose histories might be otherwise undocumented.

Winona Evans Reeves (1871 – 1955) was a journalist, an editor, and the vice president of the National Federation of Press Women between 1939 and 1941. She was also a member of the American Association of University Women, Daughters of American Revolution, and served as the vice president of the Illinois Woman's Press Association between 1940 and 1941. She also published *the Blue Book of Nebraska Women* (1916).





Encyclopedia of Important Nebraska Women
Including Willa Cather and Clara Bewick Colby

23. REEVES, Winona Evans. *The Blue Book of Nebraska Women*. A History of Contemporary Women. [Mexico, Missouri: Missouri Printing and Publishing Company,] 1916.

Octavo. 235, [2, index] pp.

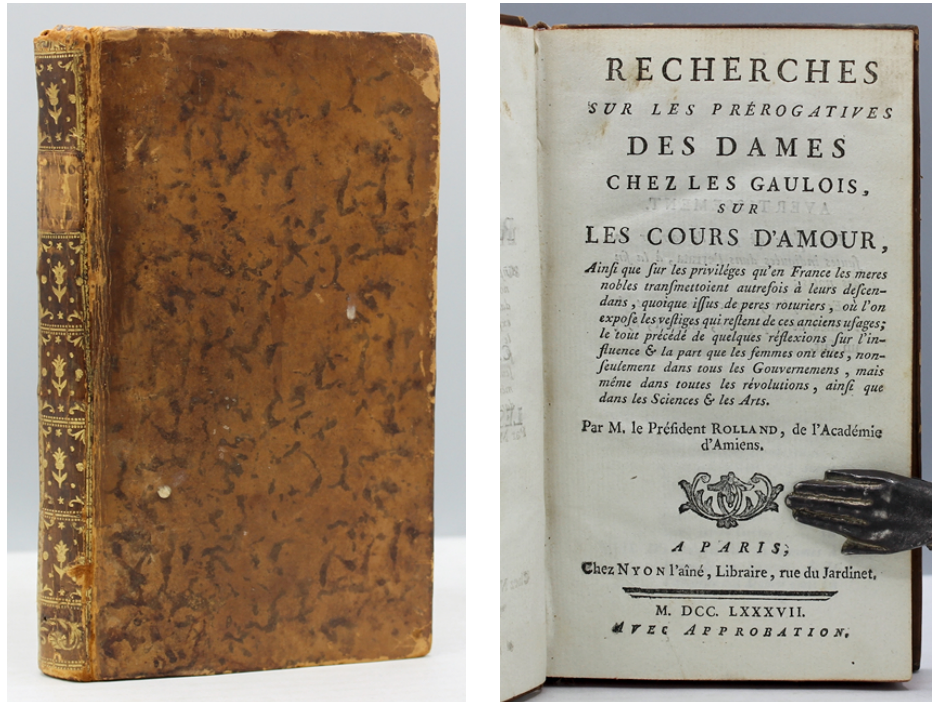
Original blue cloth titled in white. Some rubbing to spine and a few small spots of discoloration to cloth. Some foxing to edges. Contemporary bookplate to front pastedown with ink ownership signature on it (Sarah Weaver, May 1917). Offsetting from bookplate onto front flyleaf. A very good, tight, internally clean copy of an uncommon book.

\$600

OCLC locates twelve physical copies, seven of which are in Nebraska.

A record of important Nebraska women dating back to settlers in the early nineteenth century, including figures like Willa Cather and suffragist Clara Bewick Colby. This is a comprehensive record of women physicians, suffragists, journalists, authors, pioneers, educators, and more. The author also provides information on their families and traces the lineages of many of these women back to European immigrants. Most of the women included in the present work are not well-known historical figures, so this is a valuable source of information on women whose histories might be otherwise undocumented.





24. ROLLAND [d'ERCEVILLE]. *Recherches sur les prérogatives des dames chez les Gaulois, sur les cours d'amour, Ainsi que sur les privilèges qu'en France les meres nobles transmettoient autrefois à leurs descendans, quoique issus de peres roturiers, où l'on expose les ves.* [New York:] Delacorte usages ; le tout précédé de quelques réflexions sur l'influence et la part que les femmes ont eues, non seulement dans tous les gouvernemens, mais même dans toutes les révolutions, ainsi que dans les sciences et les arts. Paris: Nyon l'aîné, 1787.

Twelvemo. [4], xii, 212, [1, approbation and errata] pp.

Quarter mottled calf, edges stained red. Binding extremities rubbed, small tear at head of spine, endpapers slightly foxed. A very good, clean copy.

\$950

First edition of an interesting work on the place of women in France at the end of the eighteenth century. Includes chapters on the troubadours, the influence of women on the government, women in science and the arts, the course of love, etc.

Barthelemy Gabriel Rolland d'Erceville (1734-1794) was the first president of the Chambre de Requetes of the Parlement de Paris. He became an enemy of the Terror and was guillotined.

Cioranescu 53906. Gay III, 939.





Sixty Portraits of Nursing Program Students and Fourteen Photos of Nurses at Work

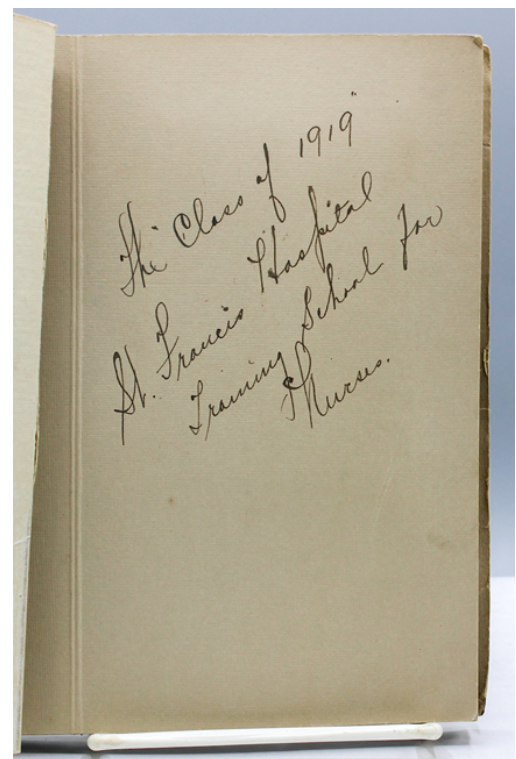
25. [SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.] HABENITCH, George, photographer. [Photo album of] *The St. Francis Hospital Training School for Nurses, Class of 1919* [and fourteen additional photos.] [With a second photo album of an unknown class year.] [San Francisco:] ca. 1919.

First album: 5½ in. x 7¼ in. [11] ff. with twenty striking photo portraits of nurses by well-regarded San Francisco portrait photographer George Habenitch. Also with fourteen loose photos (most 6¾ in. x 5 in.), six of which show nurses at work in what appears to be a training session with an actual patient (using an IV drip, assisting the doctor, etc.). Second album: 7½ in. x 9½. [19] ff. with thirty-eight photo portraits of nurses by Smart Studios.

Both albums in stiff grayish-beige wrappers bound with cord. Minor wear and soiling to wrappers. Clean and bright inside. A very good, attractive collection that captures nursing students and their work with patients.

\$450

At the end of the nineteenth century, standardized education for nurses was still a new concept in the United States, and the nursing programs that opened within that time period were considered experimental. These programs



offered both educational and administrative positions for women: though women were largely barred from being medical doctors at the time, many of the nursing programs were directed by women (especially those affiliated with religious orders made up of both men and women, like the Order of St. Francis).



We could not locate any information on the St. Francis Hospital Training School for Nurses in San Francisco specifically.

"School of Nursing History." St. Francis Medical (New Jersey) webpage.





Utopian Novel by the Sister of Elizabeth Montagu

26. [SCOTT, Sarah.] *The History of Sir George Ellison*. London: Printed for A. Millar...1766.

Twelvemo. viii, 331; 291 pp.

Nineteenth century blue half calf over marbled boards. Spines stamped in blind and ruled in gilt with red morocco labels. Some rubbing to boards. Ink ownership signature of an Elizabeth Marton to title-page of volume one, as well as an ink notation (probably by Marton) reading "By Miss Scott sister of Mrs. Montague." Some foxing to leaves. Ink mark to front free endpaper of volume one. Top margin of title-page and first page of volume two cut away, not affecting text. A very good, uncommon set by Sarah Scott, the sister of Elizabeth Montagu.

\$1,250

First edition.

Sarah Scott, née Robinson (1720 – 1795) wrote the present work as a follow-up to *A Description of Millennium Hall* (1762), a novel about a utopian community run by women that she wrote with Lady Barbara Montagu (no relation). The titular Sir George Ellison eventually finds his way to Millennium Hall, where he becomes involved in social and economic reform, after lengthy journeys that include owning a plantation in Jamaica.

Scott was a historian, translator, novelist, and social reformer. Her sister, Elizabeth Montagu, was better known than Scott, but Montagu herself considered Scott to possess the greater intellectual and literary skills out of the two of them (Oxford DNB). Along with her novels, Scott also wrote historical works like *The History of Gustavus Ericson, King of Sweden* (1760) and *The History of Meckleberg, from the First Settlement of the Vandals* (1762), and translated *Le laideur aimable* by Antoine, Marquis de La Place as *Agreeable Ugliness* (1754). Scott and Lady Barbara were close companions throughout their lives, and together they organized a small school to teach literacy, math, and needlework to poor children.

ESTC 71399. Raven, *British Fiction 1750 – 1770*, 1038. *Oxford DNB*.



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

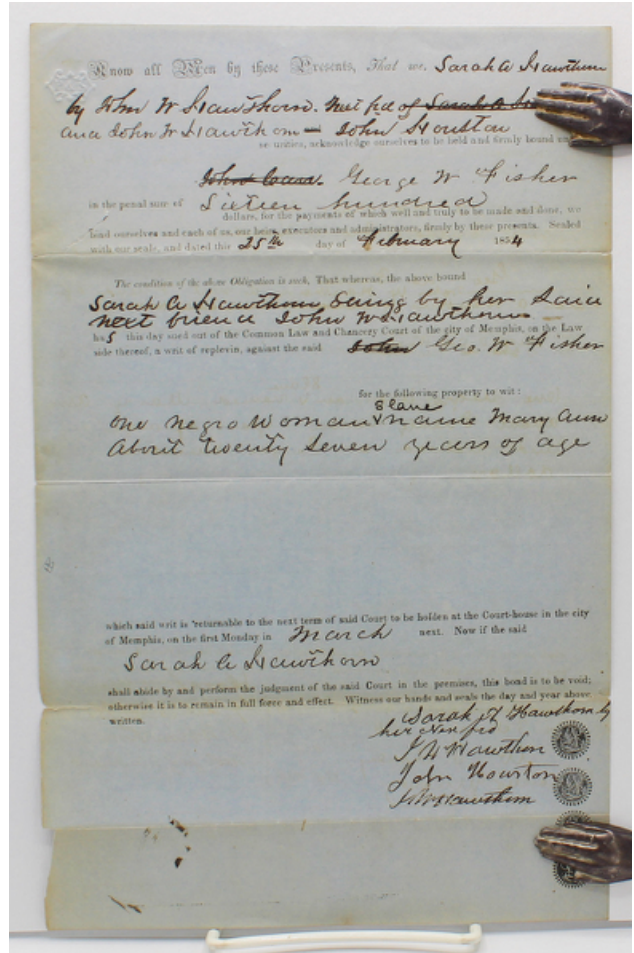
27. [SLAVERY.] [Writ of replevin and penal bond by Sarah A. Hawthorn, by her "next friend" John Hawthorn, against George W. Fisher, for illegally holding an enslaved woman named Mary Ann.] [Memphis, Tennessee: Memphis City Courthouse, February 25, 1854.]

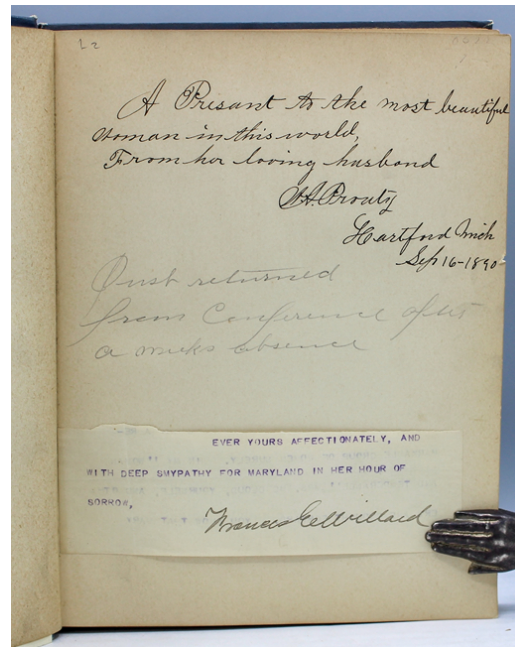
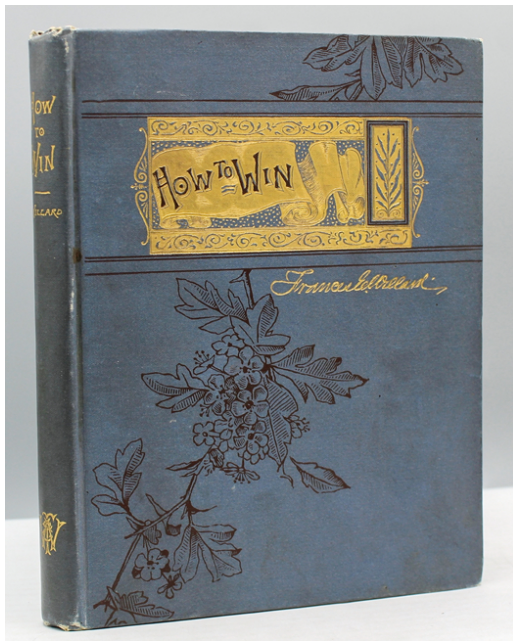
Broadside (7¾" x 12¼"). Printed on one side and completed in manuscript.

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

\$850

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





Advice for Girls with a Tipped-In Signature of Frances Willard And Interesting Provenance

28. WILLARD, Frances E. *How to Win. A Book for Girls. With an Introduction by Rose Elizabeth Cleveland.* New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1888.

Small quarto. 125 pp.

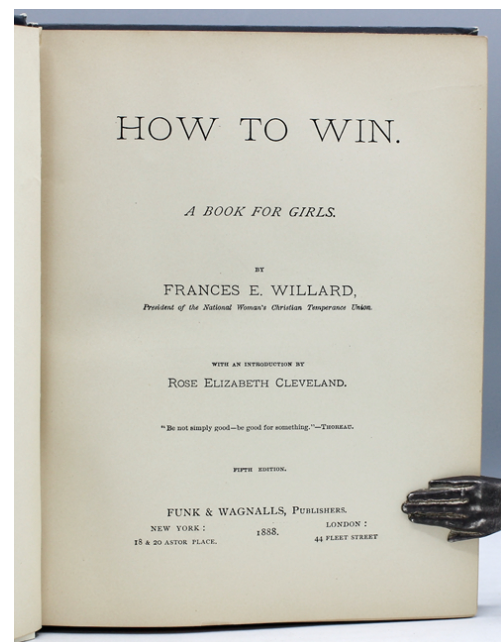
Publisher's blue cloth stamped with floral designs in brown and gilt. Minor soiling to cloth. Floral endpapers. With a clipped Frances Willard signature tipped in on preliminary blank, plus a laid in letter of provenance. Gift inscription on same blank reads, "A present to the most beautiful woman in this world, from her loving husband W.A. Prouty, Hartford, Mich., Sept. 16, 1890." Contemporary pencil notation to same blank and pencil notations on lower pastedown in the same hand. A very good, clean copy of this book of life lessons for girls.

\$300

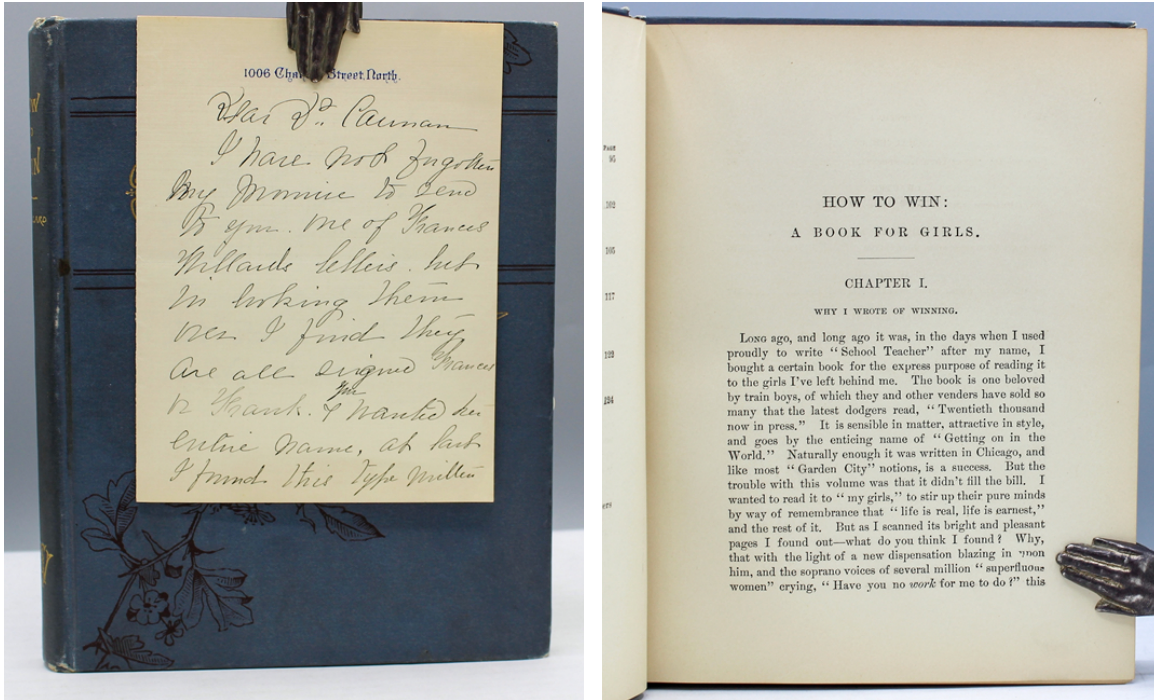
Fifth edition. First published in 1886.

Advice for girls on finding a career, having a positive and companionable marriage, embodying ideal womanhood and Christian character, avoiding novels, and more.

Frances Elizabeth Willard (1839 - 1898) was a temperance activist and suffrage leader who served as the WCTU president from 1879 until her death. Willard served



as president for nearly two decades and opened new horizons for the organization. She introduced dedicated suffrage efforts to the agenda of the WCTU and led the organization to the heights of its success, and expanded its platform to include labor laws, prison reform, and more. In 1891, Willard became the president of the World WCTU.



Her works include *A Woman of the Century*, which she wrote with journalist and abolitionist Mary A. Livermore; and *Occupations for Women* (1897), which demonstrates Willard's commitment to women's labor rights and employment opportunities. Hannah Whitall Smith, in the introduction to Willard's autobiography, wrote, "as President for nearly ten years of the...National Woman's Christian Temperance Union...Frances E. Willard has won a love and loyalty that no other woman...has ever before possessed," (p.vi).

This book was likely a gift from Methodist minister William A. Prouty (1839 – 1907) to his wife Sarah.





The Most Marvelous Discovery for the Blood and Nerves!

29. *Woman's Own Book of Toilet Secrets*. How Women Can Surely Become Beautiful by the Best Home-Made Articles for the Toilet. Contains the Most Valuable Information for Women. [Cover title.] [Boston: J.J. Arakeylan, Printer, n.d., ca. 1890s?]

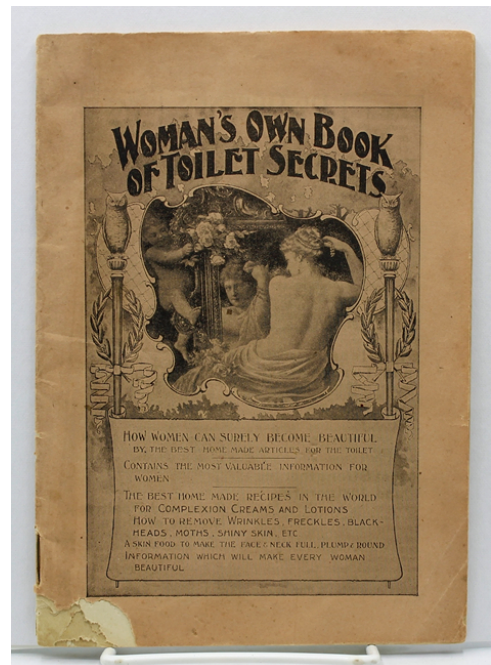
5¾ in. x 8 in. 32 pp. Illustrated on nearly every page with vignettes of women (socialites, actors, singers, social reformers, etc.) and their testimonials on the quality of Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy (The Most Marvelous Discovery for the Blood and Nerves!).

Original pale pink pictorial paper wrappers. Some damage to tail of spine and some dustsoiling to wrappers. A very good copy of a fragile, scarce item.

\$250

First edition.

The advertisements for Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy, a.k.a. The Medical Wonder of the Century, boast its cure-all properties for "All Who are Weak, Tired, and Nervous" and those with "Sleepless Nights and Tired Waking." Dr. Greene's remedy supposedly strengthens and invigorates the tired and depressed. The present item also advertises lotions, soaps, and constipation cures, some for purchase and some that can be made at home.



Testimonials from important woman like Clara Barton and Belva A. Lockwood support the effectiveness and healthfulness of the products.

We could not locate any information on the origins of Dr. Greene's Nervura Remedy, but many other laudatory advertisements at the time included testimonials from figures like the mayors of Montpelier, Vermont and Concord, New Hampshire, as well as religious figures and physicians.

OCLC records four copies. New York State Library, University of Rochester, University of Pennsylvania, and San Francisco Public Library.



Stories on the Colonial Life of the Puritans
By the Original Proponent of a Shakespeare Authorship Conspiracy

30. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] [BACON, Delia.] *Tales of the Puritans. The Regicides. — The Fair Pilgrim. — Castine.* New Haven, [Connecticut]: Published by A.H. Maltby, 1831.

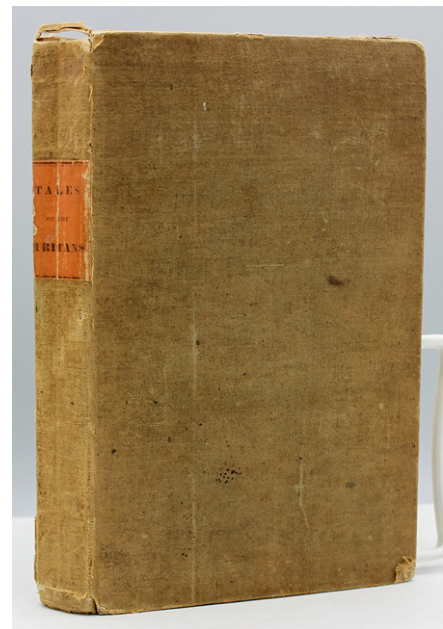
Twelvemo. [4], 13-300 pp. Despite odd pagination, work is complete.

Original light brown muslin with orange printed paper spine label. Light soiling and some rubbing to extremities and spine. Front free endpaper excised with toning at gutter (perhaps from glue). Foxing inside. A good, tight copy of the first book by the author who would later propose the Baconian theory of Shakespeare authorship.

\$300

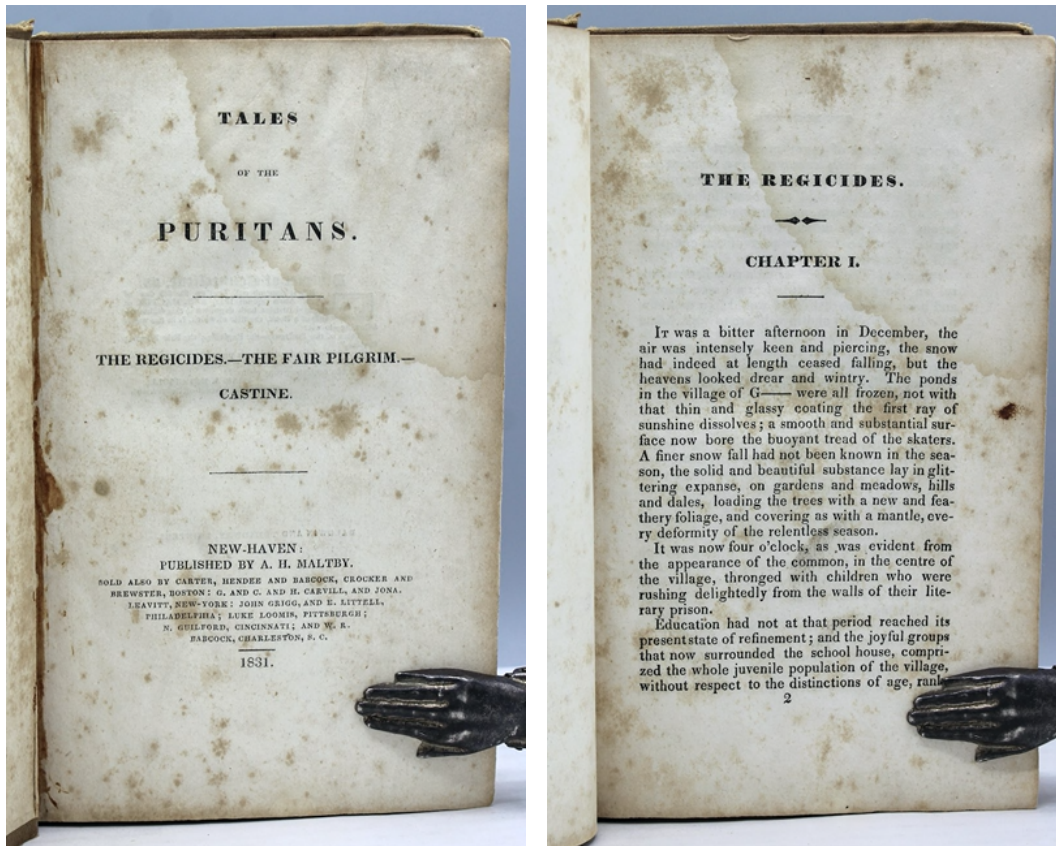
First edition of this collection of three long stories on colonial life.

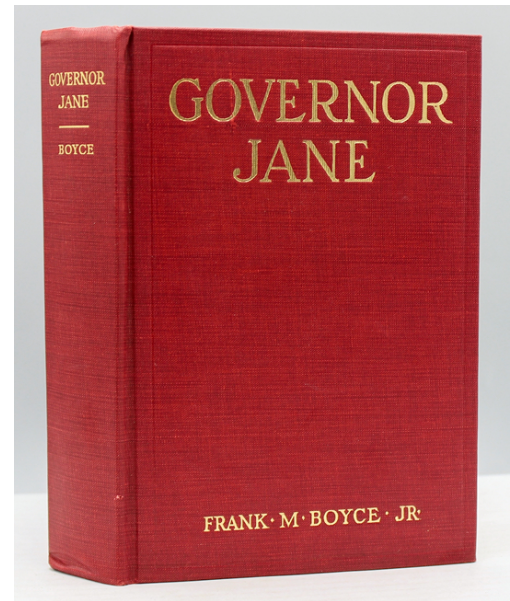
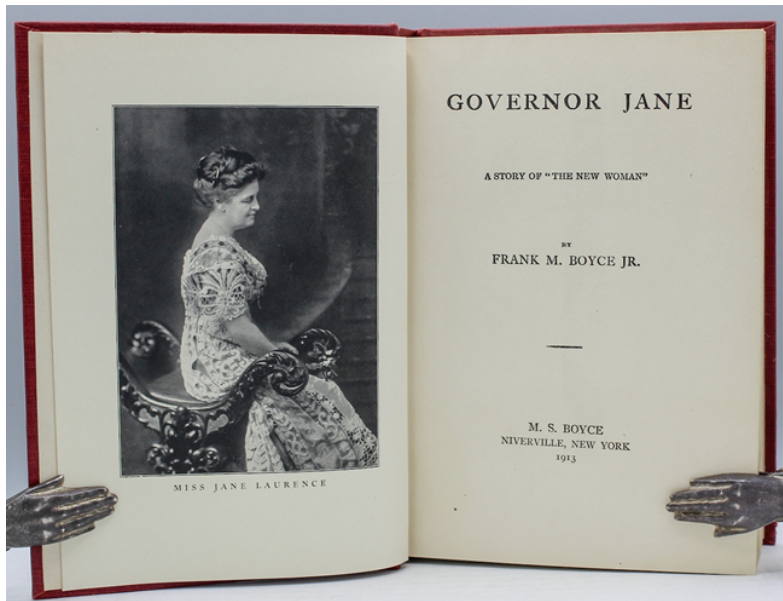
Delia Bacon (1811 – 1859) was an author, playwright, and Shakespeare scholar who, during her lectures, popularized the theory that Francis Bacon (no relation) was the true author of Shakespeare's works. In 1856, William Henry Smith became the first to publish work advancing the theory, and Bacon published her first book on the theory, *The Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded*, the next year. According to Bacon, "Shakespeare" was actually a group of writers including Francis Bacon, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Edmund Spenser.



Bacon began her career teaching at schools in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York. In 1832, she beat Edgar Allan Poe for a short-story prize sponsored by the Philadelphia *Saturday Courier*. Bacon eventually developed the story, "Love's Martyr," into a play with Ellen Tree in the leading role. The play was never performed, but Edgar Allan Poe and the *Saturday Courier* praised the text. Once she began writing her criticism of Shakespeare's works, Bacon became friends with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne, the latter of whom wrote an appreciative chapter in his *Our Old Home* (1863) after Bacon's death.

BAL 554. Wright, 219.





Scarce Suffrage Novel About the First Woman Governor in the United States,
A Remarkably Attractive Copy

31. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] BOYCE, Frank M[arcellus] Jr. *Governor Jane; a Story of the New Woman*. Niverville, New York: M.S. Boyce, 1913.

Octavo. 266 pp. Frontispiece and tipped-in dedication slip.

Publisher's dark red cloth lettered in gilt front cover and spine. Minor foxing to edges. A bright, clean, near-fine copy of this scarce suffrage novel.

\$1,250

First edition

We could find very little information on Frank M. Boyce Jr. (1879- ?). *Governor Jane* seems to be his only published book. Boyce's foreword states that "'Governor Jane' is a character of real life," and the frontispiece of a woman is labeled as "Miss Jane Laurence." Whether "Jane Laurence" is a fictionalized version of a real historical figure is unclear. The story describes Jane Laurence being elected governor of the "State of Columbia." At the time of this book's publication, a woman had never been elected governor of any state, though Carolyn B. Shelton (1876 - 1936) acted as governor of Oregon for one weekend in 1909 and Soledad Chávez de Chacón (1890 - 1936) served as governor of New Mexico for two weeks in 1924. The first woman elected governor in the United States was Nellie Ross (1876 - 1977), who served as the governor of Wyoming between 1925 and 1927.

OCLC records only seven copies (none west of the Mississippi).



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

32. [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.

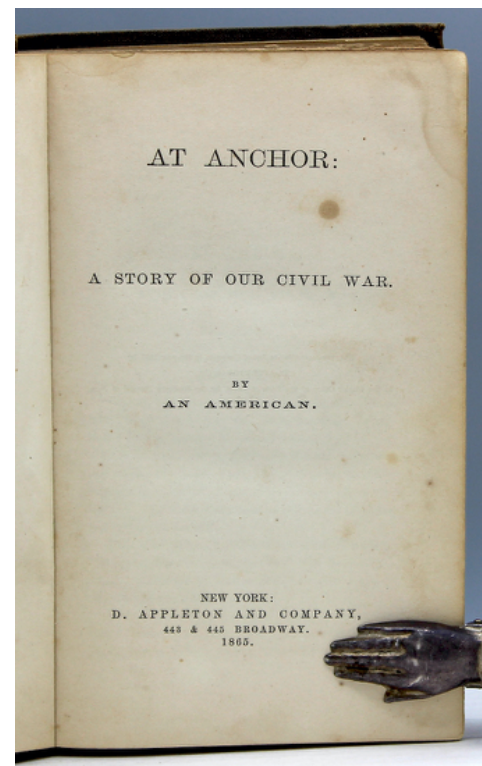
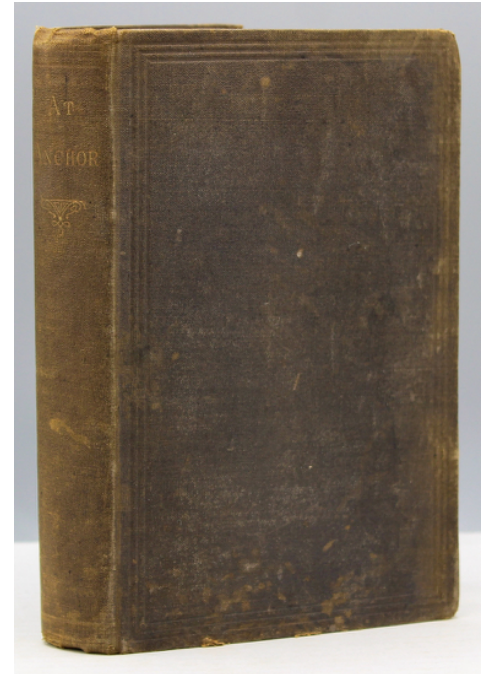
At Anchor follows the life of Georgie Vane, a young woman with abolitionist leanings, an ideal of cooperation between the Union and the Confederacy, and a lively sense of humor. When Southerner Carl Abernathy visits Georgie's family in Massachusetts, she convinces him of her abolitionist views and the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

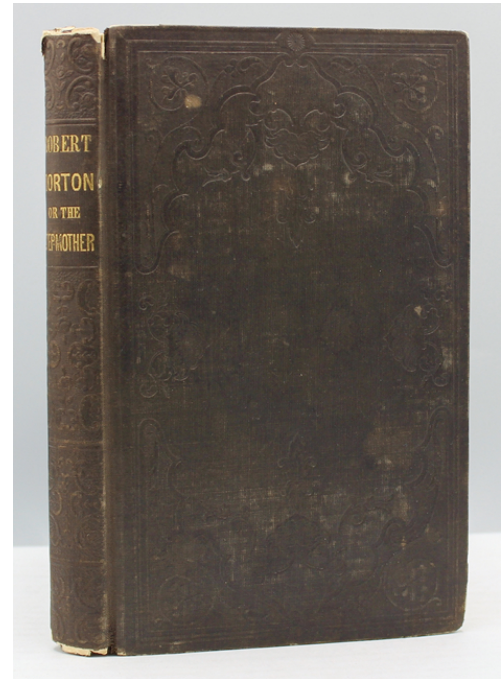
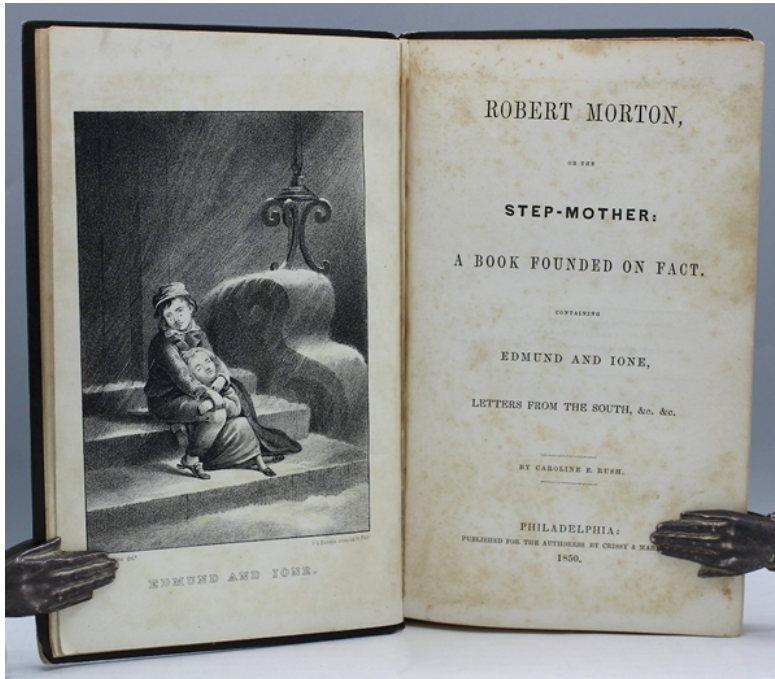
Sarah Nicolena Brownson (1839 – 1876) was an American Catholic writer best known for her *Life of Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin, Prince and Priest* (1873). She wrote the work with contributions from her father Orestes Brownson (1803 – 1876), a controversial Catholic writer and socialist who broke from 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*).





Proslavery Fiction and Poetry

33. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] RUSH, Caroline E. *Robert Morton, or the Step-Mother: A Book Founded on Fact. Containing Edmund and Ione, Letters from the South, &c. &c.* Philadelphia: Crissy & Markley, 1850.

Twelvemo. vi, [2, contents], 191 pp. With a lithograph frontispiece.

Publisher's dark brown cloth stamped in blind. Some rubbing to cloth and to head and tail of spine. Some foxing inside, as usual. Contemporary pencil ownership signature to front flyleaf. Open tear to page thirty-nine (with no loss). A very good copy.

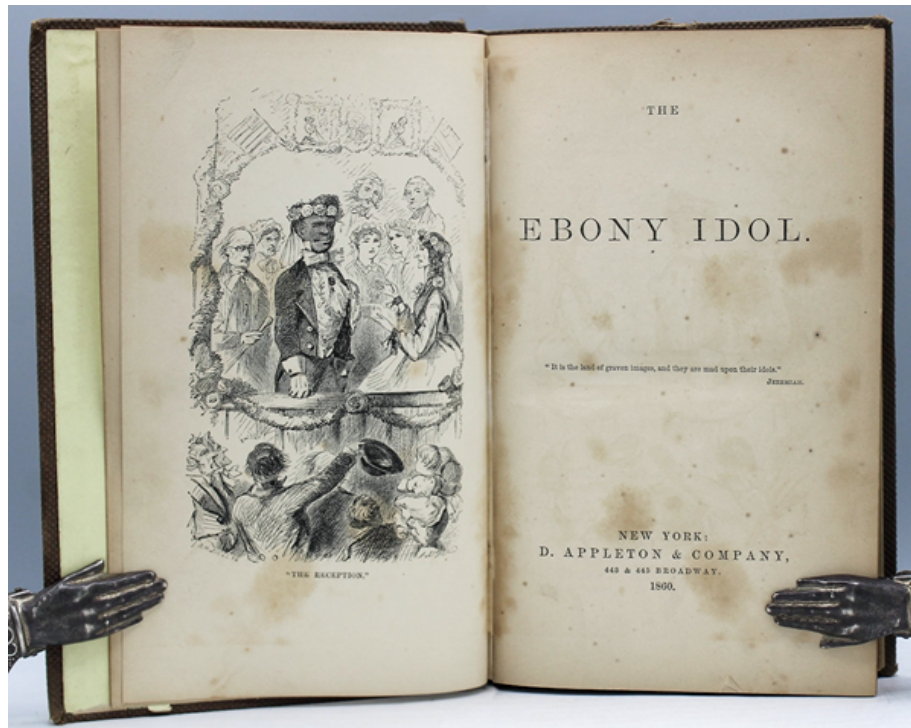
\$500

First edition of this collection of short stories, fictional letters (which espouse proslavery sentiments), and poetry.

Caroline E. Rush (b. ca. 1820s, fl. 1850s) was a New York-born author who traveled extensively in the South and wrote proslavery fiction based on her experiences there. She believed, like many of her contemporaries who opposed slavery, that enslaved Black people were better off than poor white people in the North. The "Letter from Charleston" included in the present work, which Rush writes from the perspective of a young Northern woman visiting the South, reflects Rush's beliefs about the benevolence of slavery (pp. 121-6).

Rush also wrote *The Dew Drop of the Sunny South; A Story Written From Every Day Life* (1851), *The North and the South; or, Slavery and Its Contrasts* (1852), and *Way-Marks in the Life of a Wanderer, The Incidents Taken From Real Life* (1855), which all express proslavery sentiments.





Satire on Abolition in Response to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

34. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] [STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER.] [FLANDERS, Mrs. G.M.] *The Ebony Idol*. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1860.

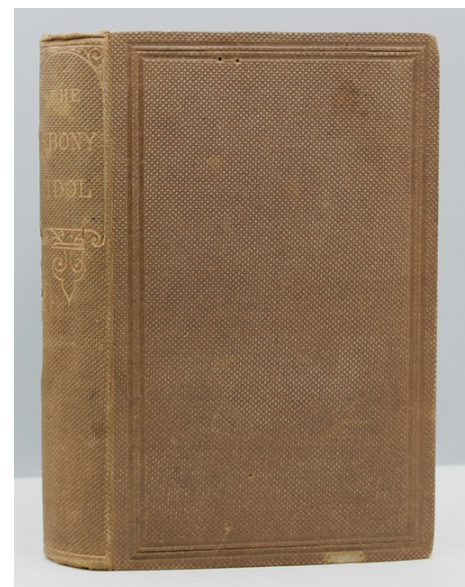
Octavo. 283 pp. With woodcut frontispiece and woodcut vignettes in text.

Publisher's brown blindstamped cloth with gilt spine. Boards and spine somewhat rubbed. Pale yellow endpapers. Contemporary pencil signature to front pastedown. Uniform toning due to paper quality. A very good copy of this anti-abolitionist response to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

\$200

First edition.

This is one of several responses to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by women who preached that New England abolitionists did not understand the issues of rural Southern society and were, therefore, unqualified to pass judgement on slavery. This novel is set in the fictional New England town of Minden, where slavery is illegal and abolitionist sentiment is popular among community leaders. When the Reverend Cary, who has embraced the abolitionist cause, brings Caesar, a fugitive from slavery, to town, he positions Caesar as an "idol" to be worshipped. The town reacts violently and is promptly torn apart between its abolitionist and pro-slavery factions.



Practically overnight the town transforms from an idyllic place to a violent slum. Eventually, Minden agrees to exile Caesar from the town into slavery on a Southern plantation, and the town is restored to its idyllic conditions.

In *Uncle Tom Mania*, Sarah Meer writes that these anti-*Uncle Tom's Cabin* novels “mount a fierce and focused ideological challenge to Stowe. Antislavery politics is their explicit target, and like minstrel shows they are much exercised by the question of fugitive slaves. Stowe’s attack on the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a central but not the sole impetus for this concern...The novels attempt to blame white agitators for black discontent...”

We could not locate any information on Flanders, including her first name.

Meer, Sarah. *Uncle Tom Mania: Slavery, Minstrelsy, and Transatlantic Culture in the 1850s* (Georgia UP, 2005), p. 76.

Wright II, 908.



In Response to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

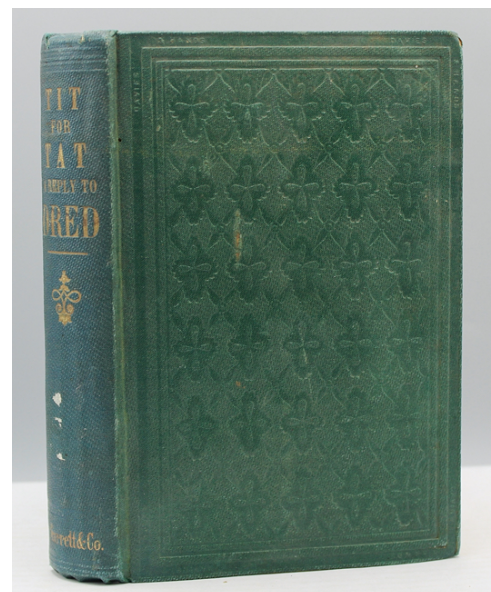
35. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] [STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER.] [SOUTHWOOD, Marion.] *Tit for Tat*. A Novel. By a Lady of New Orleans. New York: Garrett & Company...[1856].

Twelvemo. [iii], [vi], 356, [4] ads pp.

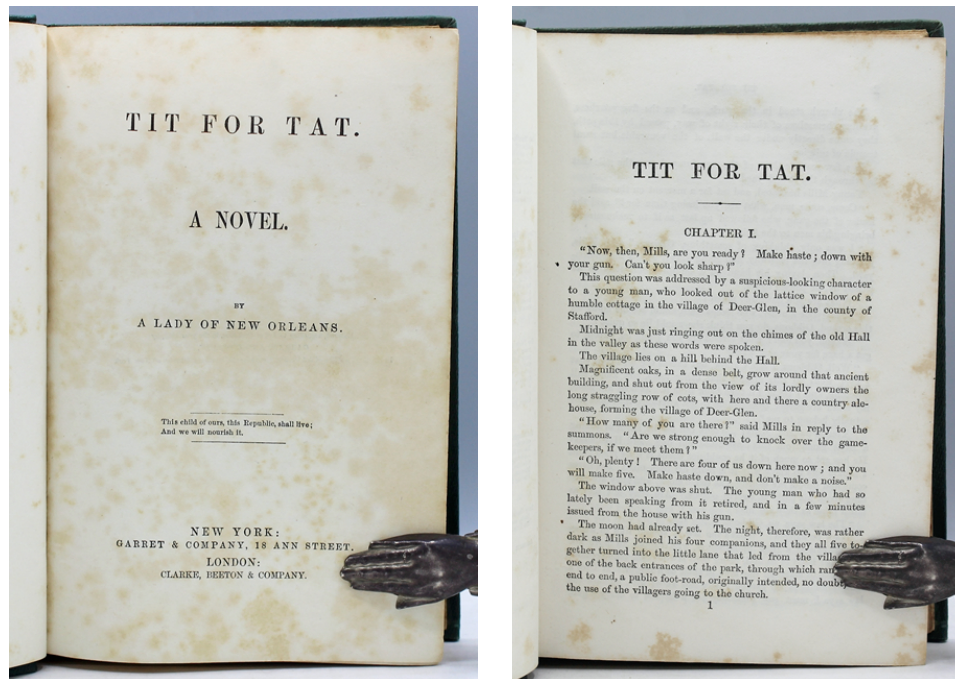
Original blindstamped green cloth. Spine somewhat sunned. Spine title reads *Response to 'Dred,'* referring to Stowe's novel (which was also published in 1856). A bit of light chipping to cloth. Foxing throughout. A very good, tight copy of this critical response to Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

\$500

First American edition, published in the same year as the London edition. The preface appears in this edition for the first time (Marion Southwood notes in the preface that she chose not to add one to the London edition).



This is one of the many novels written in reaction to the immense popularity of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Southwood, a supporter of the Confederacy, is highly critical of Stowe's book and the antislavery sentiment it engendered in England, where she, an American, had spent much time. In the preface, Southwood argues that English philanthropists should take their attention from enslaved Black people and instead focus on the impoverished chimney sweeps in their own country. She expresses that it was easy for English philanthropists to criticize the inequities of foreign countries while ignoring their own.



In *Uncle Tom Mania*, Sarah Meer writes that these anti-*Uncle Tom's Cabin* novels "mount a fierce and focused ideological challenge to Stowe. Antislavery politics is their explicit target, and like minstrel shows they are much exercised by the question of fugitive slaves. Stowe's attack on the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a central but not the sole impetus for this concern...The novels attempt to blame white agitators for black discontent..."

Southwood also wrote *Beauty and Bounty: The Watchword of New Orleans* (1867), a novel set during the governance of Union Army general Benjamin Butler (1818 – 1893) over New Orleans. Southwood, an ardent opponent of Butler, details her dislike for his government in the novel. She dedicated the work to the Confederate Army European Brigade.

Wright II, 2288.