“You And Your New Baby,”
Scarce Infant Care Advertising Material

1. [ADVERTISING.] [CHILDCARE.] [Set of twenty-two booklets advertising infant care products.] [ca. 1962-1971.]

Twenty-two booklets. Various sizes, 3¼ x 4¼ in. to 6 x 9 in. Most illustrated in color or black-and-white with vignettes and photo reproductions of infant care products. The companies represented include Gerber, Dial, Johnson & Johnson, Met Life, Procter & Gamble, and Carnation.

Publisher’s color-printed paper wrappers, many with photo reproductions of parents and babies. Some creasing and smudging to a few of the booklets. Overall, a near fine set of rare advertising material.

$200

These booklets, dated 1962 to 1971, advertise baby products including food, soaps, crib mattresses, clothing, and medicines.


All of these booklets are scarce, with no more than half a dozen copies of any recorded on OCLC. Ten of the booklets are not recorded on OCLC at all.

4½ x 6¼ in. 40 pp. With eight color plates.

Color-printed blue paper wrappers with an illustration of a Native girl in a dress patterned to look like a corncob. Dampstaining to fore-edge. Some marginal toning. With seven contemporary newspaper clippings (mostly of recipes) from a Chicago-area newspaper. A very good copy.

$100

An uncommon cookbook advertising Mazola corn oil, Karo syrup, and other corn products.

Emma Churchman Hewitt (1850 – 1921) was an author and journalist. Most of the information about her life survives in Frances Willard and Mary A. Livermore’s *A Woman of the Century* (1893), which includes a brief biography of Hewitt. In 1884, Hewitt became a journalist for the *Daily Evening Reporter* of Burlington, New Jersey, where she worked until the publication shut down. In 1885, she was solicited by the publisher of the *Ladies’ Home Journal* to write a series of articles under the title “Scribbler’s Letters to Gustavus Adolphus.” The next year, she began working as the associate editor of the *Ladies’ Home Journal*, which also published many of her articles about etiquette and the home. Her book *Ease in Conversation* (1887) was initially published in the *Ladies’ Home Journal* as a series of articles titled “Mildred’s Conversation Class.” She was also a contributor to *Lippincott’s Magazine* and about a dozen other publications. Hewitt later served as an editor of the *Home Magazine* in Washington, D.C., and contributed to the Philadelphia magazine *Leisure Hours.*

Advertising Kotex Products to Girls


Buff paper wrappers printed in light green with an illustration of two women reading. Some dampstaining and toning. A good copy of a rare item written by the author of the first Kotex educational pamphlets.

$125

Later printing. First printed ca. 1929. All printings are scarce, with OCLC recording only four physical copies of any earlier printings.

The *Marjorie May* series was published by Kotex in the 1920s and 30s to promote its products and educate girls about pregnancy, menstruation, and anatomy. *Marjorie May's Twelfth Birthday* teaches girls how to use menstrual products and keep a calendar of their periods. It also encourages mothers to put together a kit of Kotex products and *Marjorie May* booklets, leave it where a daughter would find it in private, and “she will immediately know that Mother has again proved to be her best friend.” *Marjorie May Learns About Life* is a more advanced follow-up that explains reproduction.

Mary Pauline Callender (1905 – 2005) is credited with writing the first Kotex educational booklets on menstruation. She may also have been the first actual person named in a menstrual hygiene ad in the United States. Along with her writing career, she also worked in television advertising and film (Museum of Menstruation website).
4. [ADVERTISING.] [LUCKY LAGER BREWING COMPANY.] Tap Your Big Beer Market with Lucky Lager Draft Supreme. [San Francisco, CA?: Lucky Lager Brewing Co., ca. 1958.]

11¾ x 15¾ in., folds out to 11¾ x 15¾ x 11¾ in [17] ff. (printed on one side only). Illustrated on every page in red, black, brown, and yellow, with some black and white photo reproductions (showing locations of Lucky Lager breweries and people at work in the breweries).

Original red cloth folding display stand. Metal ring binding. Minor foxing and dustsoiling to first leaf. A very good, bright copy of a rare item.

$900


This scarce salesman’s display targets bar owners as customers for Lucky Lager Draft Supreme beer. The Lucky Lager beer brand was launched in San Francisco in 1934—just a year after the end of Prohibition—by the General Brewing Company and became one of the most popular beers of the mid-twentieth century. As evidenced by the locations of the breweries, Lucky Lager distribution boomed in the western United States and Canada, but its popularity was nationwide. The aesthetics of Lucky Lager advertising can’t be discounted as a contributing factor in its success, and the brand invested in the artistry of its advertising: Charles Stafford Duncan (1892 – 1952), the winner of the 1937 Benjamin Altman Prize from the National Academy of Design and the designer of murals for Oakland’s Paramount Theater, is credited as the designer of the Lucky Lager red “X” logo (which appears several times in the present item). A page in the present item boasts, “Sales support by the finest advertising program for any beer in Western America! … in newspapers, on billboards, painted bulletins, television, and radio.”

The Lucky Lager brand was sold to Pabst in 1957. The brand was later sold several times to both Canadian and American companies, and its revival by 21st Amendment Brewery in San Leandro, California was announced in 2019.


OCLC records no copies.


Publisher’s stiff blue paper wrappers titled in blue and green. Some fading and toning to wrappers. Some marginal toning. A very good, clean copy.

$750

Catalogue no. 86. The earliest catalogue issued by Marshall Field & Co. recorded on OCLC is an 1887 Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry Department. All Marshall Field & Co. catalogues are rare. OCLC records no copies of this 1907 catalogue, and no more than a couple copies of any other catalogues issued by the company.

Marshall Field & Company, an upscale Chicago department store named for its founder Marshall Field (1834 – 1906), grew from a dry goods business founded in 1852. Field became a partner in the business in 1860 and renamed it to Marshall Field & Co. in 1881 after buying out the other major partner. At the time this 1907 catalogue was published, the department store was located at the Marshall Field and Company Building, a Beaux-Arts style complex built between 1901 and 1906. The structure, which occupies a full city block in the Chicago Loop area and was once the largest store in the world, was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1978. The department store
expanded into a chain in the 1920s, with business booming well into the 1980s, before being acquired by Macy’s in 2006.

In keeping with Field’s famous slogan, “Give the lady what she wants,” this catalogue markets a vast array of Marshall Field & Co. products including Edwardian-era women’s fashion, jewelry, fine stationery, furniture, linens, cutlery, and cosmetics. Since this catalogue was issued to retailers, one particularly interesting section advertises display cases, mannequins, jewelry stands, and other equipment for outfitting a department store.

Rare Advertising Booklet for a Covert Birth Control Device


3¼ x 5½ in. 16 pp. With six illustrations, two of the “Marvel Whirling Spray” vaginal douche.

Publisher’s color-printed paper self-wrappers. Some dustsoiling to wrappers, otherwise clean throughout. A very good copy.

$100

First edition. The Marvel Whirling Spray device was patented in 1899. Though a booklet was issued in 1900 (and reprinted in 1901 and 1902) to advertise the device, the text and illustrations are wholly different in the present booklet. OCLC records no copies of the present booklet and does not seem to record any other Marvel Company marketing material published between 1902 and the publication of this edition.

The present booklet advertises the Marvel Whirling Spray vaginal douche for “relief at menstrual periods,” for the treatment of infection and disease (using medicated liquid), and even “in infancy and childhood.” Though using the Marvel device as a method of birth control is not mentioned explicitly in this booklet, vaginal douching after sex was a common form of contraception in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and it was likely intended, in part, for that purpose. Though the language
is necessarily vague, the present booklet emphasizes the importance of the use of the Marvel Whirling Spray after marriage, implying that married women could use it to prevent pregnancy. An earlier Marvel Company booklet also advertises the device’s effectiveness against “secretions,” a euphemism for semen. With the passage of the Comstock laws in 1873 banning the distribution via mail of birth control and information on the topic, manufacturers of contraceptives had to rely on innuendo, implication, and word-of-mouth advertising among women to avoid prosecution and censorship.


Publisher’s black paper wrappers printed in orange. Tear to bottom corner of one leaf (about 3 x 3½”) with some loss of text. With five additional pieces of advertising ephemera laid in: booklet (12 pp., 10½ x 14”) of illustrated ads titled “Zanol Advertising Appearing in The Saturday Evening Post”; double-sided illustrated ad (12 x 9¼”) for American Products Co. glassware; illustrated ad (6¾ x 4”) for the Zanol “Sana-Genic Rubberized Apron”; and two copies of a hanging calendar (6½ x 10½”) advertising Zanol products. Still a bright, near fine copy of a scarce item.

Various editions of Catalog no. 20 were issued to Zanol salesmen ca. 1921-1928. OCLC records seven copies of Catalog no. 20: one dated 1921 (Cincinnati PL), two 1924 (Winterthur, Cincinnati PL), two 1925 (Ohio History Connection, Winterthur), one 1927 (Winterthur), and one 1928 (Cincinnati PL). We could not locate any other Zanol catalogues from the 1920s in OCLC.

Albert Mihalovitch (later Mills) and his two brothers founded the Mihalovitch Brothers Company in Cincinnati in 1907 to distribute food products, cosmetics, and home goods under their Zanol trademark. The Mihalovitch brothers, like Avon founder David H. McConnell, realized the cost efficiency of using door-to-door salesmen as distributors for their products, and the present item includes a page touting the benefits of “shopping in your own home the Zanol way.” An illustration on the page depicts a man displaying a case of products to a woman, presumably one of the “millions of housewives [who] use ‘Zanol’ products exclusively in their homes.”

According to this catalogue, the Zanol line comprised more than 350 items, including three main cosmetics lines: Fleur D’Orient, Dream Girl, and La Bara, the latter of which was named for Theda Bara (1885 – 1955), star of the silent film Cleopatra (1917). This catalogue also includes a two-page spread of celebrity endorsements by silent film stars and Ziegfeld follies performers. Zanol cosmetics were also endorsed by women’s magazines like Good Housekeeping.

Hetherington, Mike. “Cosmetics by the American Products Company.” Collecting Vintage Compacts blog (webpage), January 10, 2012 (updated April 12, 2024).

Photograph (10” x 8”) with leaf of typewritten commentary (by Underwood and Underwood) adhered to verso at bottom edge. The photograph shows aviator Bobbi Trout warming up the motor of a Commercial Aircraft Corporation “Sunbeam” plane at the Los Angeles Metropolitan Airport, where Trout and Elinor Smith took off on their refueling endurance flight. The typewritten commentary suggests the headline, “BOBBIE [sic] TROUT AND ELEANOR [sic] SMITH BURY THE HATCHET IN PREPARATION FOR REFUELING ENDURANCE FLIGHT.”

Some toning to edges and verso and some wear to the commentary leaf. Very good.

$750

On January 2, 1929, Evelyn “Bobbi” Trout (1906 – 2003) set the women’s endurance flight record with a time of twelve hours and eleven minutes. The record didn’t last a month, however, before being beaten by Elinor Smith (1911 – 2010) by over an hour. The next month, Trout reclaimed the record with a seventeen-hour flight; in April, Smith smashed the record with a time of twenty-six hours. Trout and Smith’s rivalry led them to collaboration: while participating in the Women’s Transcontinental Air Derby in the summer of 1929, they agreed to attempt a month-long endurance flight. The present photo commemorates their first attempt, which took place in November of 1929. Though Trout and Smith were able to successfully refuel the plane while in the air three times, mechanical issues grounded them after forty-two hours. They set the women’s endurance flight record with the time.

Both Trout and Smith had illustrious aviation careers. Trout set an altitude record for light-class aircraft in June of 1929 and set another women’s endurance flight record in 1931 by spending over
122 hours in the air with actress Edna Mae Cooper. Alongside Amelia Earhart, Phoebe Omlie, Louise Thaden, and Blanche Noyes, Trout co-founded the Ninety-Nines, an organization for women pilots. Trout also co-founded the Women’s Air Reserve with Pancho Barnes.

When she received her pilot’s license at sixteen, Smith became the youngest United States government licensed pilot in history. Some of her earliest feats of aviation were stunt flights under New York bridges. She set records in both altitude and speed, including a world altitude record of over 27,000 feet in 1930 and a women’s speed record of 190.8 miles per hour in 1929. Smith also worked as a radio commentator on aviation events for NBC for three years and helped establish an aviation museum on Long Island.
The History of Black Music Performed by Black Students


Printed paper self-wrappers. Creasing and some foxing. A good copy of a rare and fragile item. $250

Printed for a performance at the Macon City Auditorium on May 11, 1938.

*Broken Chains* is a showcase of Black musical history shown in a series of scenes set in “Darkest Africa,” America in 1620, the antebellum South, and the United States after the Emancipation Proclamation. In the first scene, set in “Darkest Africa,” the performers “show African source of the rhythm and melody in the song and dance of the American Negro.” In the final scene, the singers perform Russian folk music and classical choir songs alongside James Weldon Johnson’s “Lift Every Voice and Sing” to show how Black performers are “capable not only of singing the songs of their fore-parents but able to perform the works of the masters as well.”

From the foreword: “The Negro is known everywhere for his singing. From bush to cotton field, from jungle to civilization, his progress has been marked by song...The world listens—sometimes with curiosity, sometimes with amusement, always with a response to the haunting melody of his songs. We offer them to you for their intrinsic beauty, their artistic worth, and for their triumphant progress from low grounds of sorrow to a place on the heights of creative art.”

Fort Valley Normal Industrial School was founded in 1895 by a group of fifteen free Black men and three white men. The school trained Black teachers and served as a center of community organizing for both Black and white residents of Macon. The school, which still operates today as Fort Valley State University, has hosted figures like W.E.B. Du Bois, Martin Luther King, Jr. and Muhammad Ali (“Fort Valley State University History,” FVSU website).

OCLC records no copies.
One of the Leading Women’s Publications of the Early Twentieth Century,
Edited by Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Stone Blackwell


Fourteen volumes, 9 in. x 11¼ in. 32 pp. each volume. Eight issues from 1924 (January 12, January 26, February 23, March 8, June 14, June 28, August 9, December 13), one from 1925 (June 13), and five monthly issues from 1926 (April, May, June, July, and September).

Printed paper wrappers, most in color, each with a black-and-white illustration of an art piece by a woman (e.g., Portrait of Mrs. Nourse by Mary Beale). Light wear to wrappers, some creasing and chipping. Contemporary ink ownership signatures (first name Damaris, surname illegible) to the covers of some issues. Minor toning and some dampstaining to a few albums. A very good set of this early feminist magazine.

$650

The Woman Citizen was one of the most influential women’s publications of the early twentieth century. Carrie Chapman Catt founded the periodical in 1917 by merging the suffrage publications The Woman’s Journal (founded in 1870), The National Suffrage News, and Woman Voter. The initial funding for the magazine was provided by Mrs. Frank Leslie and allowed the wide circulation of The Woman Citizen: for example, every congressman was added to the mailing list free of charge. The periodical ceased publication in 1931.

The Woman Citizen covered topics like politics, women’s history, arts and culture, prohibition, universal suffrage internationally, and the growing presence of women in fields like athletics, law,
and government. Writers like Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Stone Blackwell, Alice Hamilton, Margaret Sanger, Cora Rigby, and Emily Newell Blair contributed their work to the periodical.

While these issues were published after the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, certain articles still contemplate what women’s suffrage looks like in practice: “Does Your Vote Count?” asks one piece in the January 26, 1924 issue, while another from June of 1924 contemplates “The Democratic Riddle.”

Encyclopedia Brittanica.

10 x 18 in. [7] ff. Illustrated in color on every page with paper doll clothing and accessories that can be cut out and used to style the paper dolls “Petunia” and “Patches.”

Color printed stiff paper wrappers featuring two paper dolls (each about 17” tall), one on the front cover (a Black girl with a stuffed bear) and one on the back cover (a Black boy with a puppy). The edges of the dolls are perforated. Toning to first and last leaf. Still a bright, near fine copy of this rare paper doll book.

$450

First edition.

We could not locate much information on the artist Betty Bell Rea, though she also illustrated several other titles for the Saalfield Publishing Company. Most notably, given the subject matter of the present item, Rea illustrated a 1938 edition of *Little Black Sambo*, which was featured in a digital exhibit on Little Black Sambo on the website of the University of Florida’s Baldwin Library. On Rea’s edition of the book, the curator remarks: “This version features Betty Bell Rea’s colored and black-and-white illustrations that feature an infantilized Sambo as well as an overly feminized Jumbo. Curiously, both Mumbo and Jumbo are wearing gold earrings, gold bracelets, and golden rings on
their fingers. Rea’s version also is one of the few to depict Sambo as completely naked during his ordeal with the tigers.”

Rea’s other Saalfield titles included Three Little Kittens (1938), The Little Red Hen (1938), Goldilocks and the Three Bears (1939), and Four Playmates Paper Dolls (1941).

OCLC records only one copy (British Library).


Instruction booklet (8 x 11”, 4 pp.), all three color-printed stiff paper dolls, eighteen sheets of patterned paper (10 x 7½”, eight cut, ten intact), five intact sheets of paper clothing patterns (11 x 5½”), three cutout paper dress patterns, seven cutout tissue paper dress patterns, ten collaged dresses cut from supplied patterned paper (some with buttons), ten illustrated dresses cut from other plain paper, and fourteen hats cut from various papers. Plus, one paper doll, five dresses, and three hats seemingly from another contemporary paper doll set.

With the original color-printed top panel of box (11½ x 7½”). Lacking the rest of the box. Some wear to box lid and to one of the three dolls. Instruction booklet creased. It is difficult to determine the completeness of the set, though it seems that this example includes all three paper dolls issued. A good set of rare paper dolls and patterns with an educational slant.

$250

First edition? Patented March 21, 1916. OCLC records no copies, though the Winterthur Museum does seem to hold a copy.

The instruction booklet emphasizes the educational value of these paper dolls, which challenge children to use paper-cutting and collage skills to design dresses “just like the product of a real dressmaker.” The booklet states that the kit provides “a new and interesting means of industrial occupation embodied in the most pleasing pastime known to childhood. They teach the child how to make dresses in just the same manner as its own little dresses are made, and assist her to cultivate a really educational discrimination in the selection of material, color schemes and styles.”
These paper dolls reflect the interest of educators in “manual work,” the practice of arts and crafts (like sewing, weaving, and paper folding), usually performed for artistic enrichment rather than economic gain. A contemporary guide on the use of manual work in childhood education explained that the “aim in manual work should be, not the making of things, but the making of more efficient boys and girls.” The same guide asserts the moral value of manual work, which was believed to teach self-control, patience, focus, and industriousness. Manual work played a crucial role in the pedagogies of educators like Friedrich Froebel (1782 – 1852) and Dr. Maria Montessori (1870 – 1952), both of whom emphasized the educational value of hands-on experience and learning through play in the development of creativity, motor skills, and problem-solving ability.


Original pictorial green paper wrappers, stitched, with publisher’s ad printed on rear wrapper. First and last leaves pasted down to insides of wrappers, as issued. Some toning to wrappers. Small piece missing from rear wrapper, just slightly touching the text of the ad. Some toning and dust-soiling throughout, as well as a previous owner’s scribbles (mostly in pencil, some in ink) on a few pages. Ink signature of “Master E.J. Hough” on first page. One page reinforced on blank recto. Still a good, bright copy of a fragile and scarce item.

$500

First edition, dated “12, 55” (December 1855) at bottom margin of lower wrapper. Copies were also printed with a later date of “8, 56” (August 1856). OCLC lists only two copies of the present 1855 edition (at the University of Michigan and the British Library) and three copies of the 1856 edition (at Yale, Princeton, and the University of Melbourne).

Pleasing Pastimes depicts games and activities for children with accompanying descriptive verse. The activities include playing marbles, skating, leapfrog, and fishing. The present item was published as one of the thirteen volumes in the “Brother Sunshine’s New Series” by Dean & Son. The other titles, as listed on the rear wrapper, include classics like Old Mother Hubbard, Cinderella and the Glass Slipper, and Jack and the Beanstalk, as well as slightly macabre Death & Burial of Cock Robin and various less-common titles.
“I’m Going to India, My Heart’s Heard a Call!”


6½ x 8¼ in. 16 pp. With ten headpieces illustrating the classic nursery rhymes.

Publisher’s red pictorial wrappers with a scene of Mother Goose and a group of children marching toward a pair of Chinese children (presumably with the goal of converting them). Previous owner’s mailing label (Reba Sanders of Richmond, California) affixed to corner of front cover. Some pencil marginalia inside. Foxing to margins of a couple leaves. With a four-page booklet outlining a performance for children based on the present book laid in. A very good copy of a scarce item.

$500

First edition.

The laid-in booklet describes a play developed from *Mother Goose and her Missionary Family*. The play “calls for a young woman to impersonate Mother Goose and twenty-two or more King’s Heralds and Little Light Bearers,” with the young woman playing Mother Goose leading the children in a series of call-and-response rhymes. In the first rhyme, Mother Goose asks, “Why, here are you going, dear babies and all?” To which a child replies, “I’m going to India, my heart’s heard a call! / I’m going to help in the Baby Folds there, / Where orphans are saved by the food and the care.” In a later rhyme, Mother Goose asks, “And you, too, are traveling, Lucy, I see?” A child replies, “Yes, I go to China to see Dr. Li. / Her mothers and babies are happy and clean! — / Try living in China, you’ll see what I mean!”
The Woman’s Foreign Missionary Society (WFMS) was founded in Boston in 1869. The organization, which funded and supported women missionaries abroad, began its work by sending Isabella Thoburn (1840 – 1901) on a missionary trip to India. By the time the present work was published, the WFMS was sending women into China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Angola, Argentina, and the Philippines. The WMFS was founded by eight women, with Lois Stiles Parker (1834 – 1925), who had been a missionary in India for nine years, leading the effort. Maria Taylor Rich (1829 – 1905) served as the first treasurer and Eliza Montague Flanders (1819 – 1900) as vice president.

OCLC records only three copies: Drew University (New Jersey), University of Wisconsin, and Toronto PL.

Rare Educational Brochures on the Newly Arrived Baby Boomers


Seven brochures, 9 x 6 in. (folded). The brochures are as follows: Where Will I Go to School? (September 1952); O.J. Goldrick Would Be Surprised (May 1952); Some Very Important People (April 1952); There’s More to Reading Than Meets the Eye (April 1949); two copies of Schools Must Follow the Moving Vans (April 1948); They’re Already Knocking at Our Doors! (April 1948). Printed in black and one color each with vignettes and maps of the Denver area. The text of There’s More to Reading Than Meets the Eye is attributed to A. Helen Anderson and the illustrations to Hero L. Conesny.

Some toning to a couple brochures. Contemporary ink signature of Carol Weale, a lifelong Denver resident and educator, in each brochure. Contemporary ink marking to one brochure. Still a near-fine set of rare brochures.

$250

These brochures were issued as the postwar baby boom hit Denver (and the rest of the country). Twice as many children were born in the city in 1950 than in 1940 (10,440 children compared to 5,462), according to the Where Will I Go to School? brochure. The population of Denver also increased by nearly a third between 1940 and 1950, going from about 322,000 people to almost 416,000. The population increase strained Denver infrastructure, requiring the installation of “thousands of new water taps and miles of new water mains” as well as “thousands of new telephones, gas and electric meters...[and] thousands of new homes on the tax rolls” (Where Will I Go to School?). Denver public schools were pushed to capacity by the flood of new students, and these brochures address the efforts of the Denver school board to increase school capacity and keep schools staffed. The brochures also address literacy and changing educational standards between generations.
(see *There’s More to Reading Than Meets the Eye*). The *O.J. Goldrick* brochure refers to a Denver folk hero who was the city’s first schoolteacher and helped establish early infrastructure (like the first library, Sunday school, and newspaper) and wonders whether he would be surprised by Denver’s recent growth.

OCLC records one copy of this edition of *O.J. Goldrick Would be Surprised* (BYU) and one copy of a 1957 printing of *There’s More to Reading Than Meets the Eye* (University of Alberta, Canada). OCLC records no other copies of any of these brochures.

9¼ in. x 11 in. 9 pp. (one side only). With three original color Provincetown method block prints by students (and signed by them). Also with five tipped-in hand-drawn diagrams depicting lines of symmetry. Typewritten image captions and introduction explaining the concept of “dynamic symmetry” and how it relates to art education.

Original orange portfolio bound with twine. Some shelfwear. Toning to first and last page; otherwise, very clean throughout. A teacher’s art lesson plan in very good condition.

$600

A unique item. Block printing was a fixture of many school art classes during the 1910s-30s. California was a hub of block print making during the Arts & Crafts movement, with iconic California artists like Pedro Lemos (1882 – 1958) publishing art education books that featured block print making in the San Francisco Bay Area.

A detailed and beautifully executed lesson plan compiled by educator Dorothy I. Murch, who developed the plan to teach the principles of “dynamic symmetry,” a term coined by art educator and scholar
Jay Hambige in the late 1910s. Murch notes that her dynamic symmetry lesson used magazine page layout as a model and encouraged students to make their own layouts.

Murch describes in detail her educational approach and the desired outcome of the lesson, as follows: “[The] lecture preceding the lessons covered the following points: 1. A brief introduction and history – to show that these principles were not new but had been used as far back as the days of the Egyptians. 2. Root Rectangles – the simplest method of obtaining them. 3. The construction of the trellis. 4. Nodal points...Outcome: An understanding of the simplest principles of dynamic symmetry. The ability to take these principles and apply them to a definite problem. Better appreciation of proportion, balance, variety of surface shapes and background spaces. An awakening of interest in good magazine layouts,” (pp. 2-3).”

Dorothy Ida Murch is listed as a student at the University of California, Berkeley in the university register for the 1931-1932 school year. This was likely her graduate education, as she is also listed as an undergraduate in Mills College records during the 1919-1920 school year.
17. [EDUCATION.] [SLOAN, Gladys, compiler.] [Teacher training school student workbook.] [San Diego, California: San Diego State Normal School Department of Manual Training, Gladys Sloan, ca. 1913-1917.]

Binder (10 x 6½") containing [52] pp. of manuscript student notes in ink and pencil (including over a dozen paper folding samples), plus five loose sheets of manuscript notes laid in; a [5] pp. typed syllabus for a 1917 Manual Arts course; three Milton Bradley school supply catalogues (two with over a dozen paper swatches each, one advertising classroom supplies including Froebel Gifts); five samplers of Milton Bradley cord, raffia, and yarn; small envelope with eight black-and-white wedding photographs; plus one large envelope (10¾ x 8½).

Two-ring brown cloth binder somewhat dampstained and foxed. Gladys Sloan’s manuscript notes on insides of both covers. Some toning and creasing to notes. A couple leaves detached from rings, laid in at original positions. Very good.

$1,350

Items within dated 1913-1917. Most of the notes seem to be from courses at the San Diego State Normal School Department of Manual Training, though the typed syllabus is from a University of California course, indicating that Gladys Sloan (b. 1892) re-used this binder for her work at multiple institutions over the course of a few years. The notes reveal that Sloan attended courses that would prepare her to teach manual work to students in first through sixth grades. The notes contain bibliographies of manual arts reference books, copied-out syllabi, and a textbook shopping list. Sloan went on to work as a public school teacher in San Diego.
The term “manual work,” or “hand work,” describes the practice of arts and crafts (like sewing, weaving, and paper folding), usually performed for artistic enrichment rather than economic gain. A contemporary guide on the use of manual work in childhood education explained that the “aim in manual work should be, not the making of things, but the making of more efficient boys and girls.” The same guide asserts the moral value of manual work, which was believed to teach self-control, patience, focus, and industriousness. Manual work played a crucial role in the pedagogies of educators like Friedrich Froebel (1782 – 1852) and Dr. Maria Montessori (1870 – 1952), both of whom emphasized the educational value of hands-on experience and learning through play in the development of creativity, motor skills, and problem-solving ability.

“Course in Successful Living for Women”


Eleven booklets, 32 pp. each. Ten of the booklets are numbered, plus one “Personal Analysis Guide” special issue. Each issue is fully illustrated in color and in black. This full set of eleven issues comprise a hundred-day “Course in Successful Living for Women.” Style icons of the day are credited as contributors on various articles: Diana Barrymore, Helena Rubinstein, Marguerite Benson, Clair Ogilvie, Charles Revson, Frankie Van, Lily Pons, Patricia Coffin, and others.

Bound together in a gray cloth binder with a white-and-red embossed illustration. Some edgewear and slight toning. A very good copy.

$500

First edition in this format. These course booklets were mailed to readers on subscription, with an additional fee to order the cloth binder separately. A “180-Day Course” edition was published from 1950 to 1951. All editions are scarce in the full set.

“Your appearance and personality are controlling factors in your life. The purpose of this course is to make your life more interesting, happier, and more successful by making you a more beautiful, graceful, and effective woman...Your finest and most charming self only you can realize. Your future is for you” (from the “Personal Analysis Guide”).
This mail-order guide promises to instruct women in fashion, weight loss, personal grooming, and social conduct using the “expertise” of celebrities and midcentury style icons. It seems that *The Charming Woman* was not a fashion magazine that circulated aside from these guides, but the aesthetics and content of the publication are consistent with the fashion magazine genre.

Helen Fraser was a model and businesswoman who founded the Barbizon Modeling and Acting School in New York in 1939. The school still operates today with a headquarters in Tampa, Florida, and trains performers who appear mostly in teen entertainment.
A Dentist’s Manuscript Records and Educational Material

19. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] [DENTISTRY.] [Collection of educational and manuscript material related to dentistry.] [Ohio and Pennsylvania, ca. 1900 – 1923.]

Seven booklets (various sizes, 3½ x 6¼ in. to 5¼ x 6¾ in.), two manuscript account books (3½ x 5¾ in., about 150 ff., and 2¼ x 5 in., about 50 ff.), and a business card. Also, with five contemporary publisher’s order forms for these dental booklets and seven prepaid Ohio stamps.

Booklets in publisher’s printed paper wrappers. Some discoloration to booklets. One manuscript account book bound in stiff cloth wrappers and the other in stiff paper wrappers. Both worn, with fraying to the cloth, and old tape repairs to the binding of the paper wrappers. A good set of manuscript material and rare ephemera documenting the practice of an Ohio dentist.

$250

Includes six booklets by dentist Charles R. Hambly: Dental Bridge Work Today (1901), Dollars and Sense in Bridge Work (1901), Tooth Facts (1902), Tooth Truth Plainly Told (1902), The American Dental Instructor (n.d., ca. 1900), and Dr. Earl E. Bird, Dentist (n.d., ca. 1900). The seventh booklet is the Bulletin of the Department of Industrial Relations and Industrial Commission of Ohio (1929), which includes a list of standard dental procedure charges and regulations on x-ray usage.

The business card is for Union Painless Dentists in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. These items presumably belonged to a dentist employed at Union Painless Dentists (possibly one of the proprietors), as one of the manuscript account notebooks contains a multi-
year list (1903 – 1907) of patients and how much they paid for each of their procedures (some of which are enumerated in the account). The notebook also contains several pages of notes on dental procedures and lists of prices of dental supplies. The other notebook is a personal account book (1917 – 1923) that also lists expenses relating to the operation of a dental clinic (“dental gas,” “Dental Society dinner,” “dental meeting,” or often just “dental”).

We could not identify the dentist who owned these items. A contemporary advertisement for Union Painless Dentists notes that German was spoken at the business, there was a “lady attendant,” and that patients could “report any dissatisfaction to Dr. Meade.” Interestingly, Superior Court of Cincinnati records also reveal that the proprietors of Union Painless Dentists filed an injunction against United Painless Dentists, an unlicensed dental practice that scammed its clients. Other than this drama, we could not locate much more information about the legitimate company.

Facts About Pregnancy and Infant Care
By a Public Health Official and Exploitation Film Lecturer


4½ x 6 in. 28 pp.

Publisher’s orange wrappers printed in black. Some splitting at head of spine. Toning to first and last leaf. A very good copy of a fragile, uncommon item.

$100

First edition.

This guide for pregnant women includes information on prenatal care, how to find a doctor to deliver the baby, and the care and feeding of newborns. The guide pays particular attention to food safety and hygiene, and stresses that “dirty play things, dirty nipples, dirty bottles, dirty floors” are dangerous for newborns.

Dr. Samuel Dana Hubbard (1869 – ?) was a dermatologist at the New York City Children’s Hospital and the Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of New York City. He wrote many short works on sex education and public health, including Sex Facts for Young Men, Truth About Quacks and Self Medication, and Infectious Diseases, the latter of which he wrote as part of a series for the New York City Department of Health. Hubbard’s work extended to the silver screen, as the present item contains an ad for the film Some Wild Oats, which “was furnished and produced under the supervision” of Hubbard. He also gave a cautionary lecture on “perversion” in the filmed prologue and epilogue screened at some showings of the exploitation film Children of Loneliness (1935), which featured gay and lesbian characters (Schaefer, p. 211).

The present item also advertises the Claremont Printing Company’s salesmanship opportunities. The ad reads, “Turn your spare time into money. The strong demand for these sex books...makes it necessary to appoint more representatives, to sell these books, to clubs, churches, health organizations, and other welfare bodies.”

OCLC records twelve physical copies, only one west of the Mississippi (the Huntington).

Advice by a Woman Doctor “for the Mother-to-Be and the Baby-to-Come,”
Issued by Good Housekeeping


Brown printed paper folder enclosing the eight “Letters.” Disbound, as issued, with punched holes in each leaf for compilation in a binder. Three items laid in: instructional sheet on sewing baby clothes (laid in to third “Letter,” as issued), order postcard for the second series of The Health and Happiness Club (left blank), and Good Housekeeping-issued card for recording a baby’s health information (also left blank). Some toning to a few leaves and creasing to the postcard. Enclosed in an envelope addressed from Good Housekeeping at the Hearst Magazine Building to Mrs. Lloyd S. Williams in Waite, Maine (postmarked April 1937). A very good set of rare ephemera.

$350

Third printing? Date from publisher’s mark on verso of first “Letter” (12-35). All printings are rare: OCLC records only two copies of a 1920 printing (Harvard, the Strong) and
two copies of a 1932 printing (Harvard, the Center for Research Library in Illinois). These eight “Letters” comprise the first series; a second series, The Baby’s First Year, was also issued.

Dr. Josephine Hemenway Kenyon, M.D. (1880 – 1965) received her undergraduate degree from Pritchett College in Missouri in 1898 and graduated from the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1904, one of only three women in her class. Kenyon trained at the Johns Hopkins Hospital for a year and the Babies’ Hospital in New York City for six years before opening her private practice, which she maintained until 1950. She also taught courses on childcare and social hygiene at the Columbia University Teachers College, helped organize the first International Conference of Women Doctors in 1919, and wrote the extremely popular manual *Healthy Babies are Happy Babies* (1934). Kenyon was a contributor of articles on childcare and women’s health to *Good Housekeeping* for thirty years.

“Josephine Hemenway Kenyon Collection” (webpage). Johns Hopkins Chesney Archives.
Sex Education Manual by an Exploitation Film Lecturer:
“An Eminent Sex Commentator”


Publisher’s printed paper wrappers with a woman’s portrait to front cover. Some creasing and toning. A very good copy of this rare sex ed manual.

First edition under this title. The content of the work was first published under the title Sex Problems and Advice from the Private Papers of Mrs. Jardine McCree in 1938. Both editions are rare: OCLC records only one copy of the 1938 edition (Cornell) and one copy of the 1941 edition (UC Davis).

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.

9¼ x 13 in. 12 pp. With twenty-four fabric samples of sewing, embroidery, and weaving. Each sample with a manuscript paper label.

Original blue stiff paper folder, somewhat toned and creased. Leaves bound together with purple ribbon. Some toning and foxing to fabric samples. Very good.

$450

This unique sample album was seemingly created by a student in a sewing or home economics class. Dates on the sample labels indicate that the class ran between November of 1937 and January of 1938.

The sewing samples include buttonholes, button loops on sleeves, cuffs, pleating, and an embroidered handkerchief, and the three weaving samples are blue thread woven through mesh.

We could not locate any information on Edith Veaux, the student who executed the samples and compiled this album.
24. [LYTTLETON, George, 1st Baron.] *Advice to a Lady.* London: Printed for Lawton Gilliver at Homer’s Head, 1733.

Folio. 8 pp. Wood engraved title page; engraved headband, tailpiece, and initial letter.

Marbled paper wrappers. Some light creasing and small tears. A near-fine copy.

First edition, published anonymously.

George, 1st Baron Lyttleton (1709 – 1773) was a British statesman and patron of literature. *Advice to a Young Lady* was written for Lady Diana Spencer (1710 – 1735), who became Duchess of Bedford. He was one of the politicians who opposed Robert Walpole as a member of the Whig Opposition in the 1730s. He was also a friend and supporter of Alexander Pope and Henry Fielding, who dedicated *Tom Jones* to him. *Advice to a Lady* was written for Diana Spencer (1710 – 1735), who became the Duchess of Bedford.

ESTC records twenty-four copies.

Foxon L328.
By the First Missionary Organization Managed Entirely by Women, With Dozens of Photographs of Missionaries in India, Jamaica, China & More

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

10¾ in by 7¼ inches. [32] pp. With black-and-white reproductions of photographs, drawings, and maps on every page, including dozens of portraits of missionaries. Also with images of people at work and in their homes in India, Jamaica, China, Mexico, and Puerto Rico, including Indian and Chinese converts to Christianity.

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

$200

Third edition. At least six editions were published in total. All editions were undated, with a date range of 1900-1920 on OCLC listings. Note that all copies would have had to predate 1919, as that was the year the Christian Woman’s Board of Missions and several other organizations were consolidated into the United Christian Missionary Society. All editions are scarce, with only one copy of the present edition on OCLC (in Tennessee) and only two copies of the second edition (one also in Tennessee and one in Kentucky). OCLC lists no copies indicated to be the first edition.
The Christian Woman’s Board of Missions was founded in 1874 by the American Christian Missionary Society. It was the first missionary organization of its type to be managed entirely by women. Mattie E. Pounds (d. 1917) was a member of its executive committee, serving as the secretary and then superintendent of the Young People’s Department of the Christian Woman’s Board of Missions. She died in Shanghai after three years of mission work in China.
Fifty-Year Archive of the Salvation Army in California and the Pacific Northwest

26. [SALVATION ARMY.] [Photographic archive of Salvation Army activities in California and the Northwestern United States.] [ca. 1904-1953.]

Fifty-seven photographs: thirty-two large photographs (8 x 10” or larger); three oblong photographs (6½ x 10½” or larger); twenty-two smaller photographs (3 x 4” to 5 x 7”). With multiple copies of some photos: two copies each of five photos, three copies of one photo, and four copies of one photo. Plus, an official Salvation Army certificate of achievement (10¾ x 11¼”), dated 1924 in Fresno, California, noting the promotion of Alexander Hall to the position of Adjutant; and an envelope addressed to Mrs. Major Alexander Hall (Elsie Hall), which encloses four of the photos.

Some black-and-white and some sepia photographs. Nine photographs are matted or mounted on board, and some have manuscript ink notes (dates, locations, and/or names of subjects) photographer’s ink stamps on versos. Some wear to corners. A very good set.

$950

The earliest item is dated June 1904 (three men seated at a table) and the latest is dated February 1953 (the envelope), with the bulk of the items dating from the 1920s-40s. The earliest item that indicates Salvation Army involvement is the 1924 certificate indicating Alexander Hall’s promotion. Most of the manuscript notes specify locations of Fresno and Seattle, Washington, with a few others noting locations of Aberdeen, WA and San Jose, CA. One photograph was taken in Phoenix, Arizona and another in Reno, Nevada.

The original owner of this archive was Alexander Hall (1876 – 1954). He was born in Ontario, Canada but lived most of his life in California and died in Seattle. His wife, Elsie Alberta, née Brown (1887 – 1980), also appears in many of the photos present in this archive. Elsie was born in Manitoba,
Canada and died in Seattle. She is shown in her Salvation Army uniform on a parade float, holding babies, posing amongst food donations with her husband, and attending Salvation Army events (conferences, picnics, fundraisers, and more). From 1934-35, Alexander commanded the local Corps in Bellingham, Washington, and he eventually rose to the rank of Major.

Perhaps the most impressive items in the collection are the group photos of Salvation Army members, both men and women, in their uniforms. One large sepia photo (13½ x 6½”) captures a group of dozens of members posed in front of an unnamed Salvation Army headquarters, and another, taken in Fresno, California in 1944, captures a similarly large group in front of a mural of the globe with the text “Christ for the World.”

The Salvation Army was founded in London in 1865 by William Booth (1829 – 1912) and his wife, Catherine Mumford (1829 – 1890). Booth, a Methodist minister, was incensed by the poverty and squalor of residents in the poorer parts of London and wanted to ameliorate their lives while strengthening their belief in evangelical Christianity. His work was extremely influential, and his book In Darkest England (1890) earned a space in Printing and the Mind of Man as one of the books with the greatest impact on the evolution of Western civilization (item 373). In 1880, Booth’s longtime secretary, George Scott Railton, brought the organization to the United States, where it quickly thrived. In 1882, the first branch was established in Canada, in Toronto. It is unclear whether the Halls, who were Canadian by birth, joined the Salvation Army in Canada or in the United States. They moved to the United States probably sometime in the 1910s, however, and would have been involved in the Salvation Army USA Western Territory branch, which was formed in 1882 in the California Bay Area (as the Salvation Army Pacific Coast Division).

*Printing and the Mind of Man,* 373.
Japanese Silk Sample Album with Seventy-Three Beautiful Fabric Swatches

27. [TEXTILES – JAPAN.] [Sample catalogue of Japanese kimono and obi silks.] 筒蘭表地寄集張 [Ran Omoteji yoseatsume-cho.] Kyoto: ca. 1890.

9½ x 6¾ in. [12] ff., including wrappers. With seventy-three mounted silk swatches, including richly embroidered and woven designs (pictorial, geometric, and patterned) in a variety of colors (red, green, blue, silver, and gold). Some of the swatches were dyed using the nagaita chūgata (rice paste resist dyeing) technique. Swatches vary in shape and size from 2 x 1½ in. to 9 x 6 ½ in.

Heavy paper stock album with woven silk overlay to covers. Silk patterned with Noh mask motif in red, black, brown, and gold. Chipped gilt label with manuscript title in black. Some rubbing and wear to covers and slight foxing to a couple leaves. The swatches themselves are clean and bright. Very good.

$1,500

This unique draper’s showroom catalogue was compiled during the Meiji period (1868 – 1912) to display kimono and obi fabrics. These silks are beautifully decorated in classic Japanese patterns including florals and leaves, geometric designs, and images of birds, dragons, and clouds.

The Meiji period brought rapid globalization and economic expansion to Japan. Feudalism was abolished and, within a generation, governmental reforms resulted in the establishment of an elected parliament, a surge in educational access, and the rapid growth of the industrial sector. In addition, the Japanese economy “opened” to the West again after having been closed to trade for over 250 years. One result of the government’s investment in
industry and the reopening of the economy was a boom in textile manufacturing and exporting. Textile manufacturers also began displaying their work at World Expositions in the late nineteenth century, which, essentially, reintroduced the West to the art of fine Japanese textiles.

Japanese art and design fascinated buyers and artists alike, leading to the “japonisme” craze in the West. The Tate Britain website explains that “The rediscovery of Japanese art and design had an almost incalculable effect on Western art. The development of modern painting from impressionism on was profoundly affected by the flatness, brilliant colour, and high degree of stylisation, combined with realist subject matter, of Japanese woodcut prints. Design was similarly affected in as seen in the aesthetic movement and art nouveau.” James Whistler, Christopher Dresser, and William Godwin were all heavily influenced by Japanese aesthetics.

“Meiji Restoration and Modernization.” Asia for Educators, Columbia University (webpage).

“Art Term: Japonisme.” Tate Britain (webpage).
Advice to Young Brides, On Matters from Domestic Economy to the Best Reading, Original Wrappers, Uncut


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).


6 x 9¼ in. [2], 19-64 pp. With seven-full page illustrations.

Publisher’s pale blue pictorial paper wrappers. Some chipping and soiling. Back cover illustrated with an imagining of the murder. Some dustsoiling to leaves, mostly to pp. 61-62. A very good copy of a fragile item.

$500

McDade #718 calls this the second edition.

“The Dukes-Nutt affair was an internationally famous murder case of romance, betrayal and honor. What started out as a small dispute and an unwanted engagement led to multiple murders…[T]he passion and recognition of this grandiose affair…at times seems fictitious, due to its many plot twists and scandals,” (Uniontown Public Library website).
In 1882, when Lizzie Nutt was in her early twenties, she was engaged to aspiring Democratic politician Nicholas Lyman Dukes (b. 1851). Their engagement was tumultuous, and Dukes sought to end the relationship by sending a letter (reproduced in the present item) to Nutt’s father, Captain Nutt. In the letter, Dukes alleged that Nutt had been unfaithful and promiscuous, and claimed there were rumors of her behavior going around the city of Uniontown. Captain Nutt reacted poorly, and he and Dukes exchanged hostile correspondence until Captain Nutt took matters into his own hands and confronted Dukes at his home on Christmas Eve of 1882. After a fight between the two men, Dukes shot Captain Nutt. In March of 1883, Dukes was tried for the murder of Captain Nutt and found not guilty. Controversy surrounded the trial due to what many saw as an unjust verdict.

In the aftermath of the killing and the trial, Lizzie Nutt’s reputation was destroyed. During the trial, Dukes alleged that Nutt was pregnant by another man, and that he had pressed her to get an abortion. The claim of her pregnancy was never verified, and it was later revealed that Dukes’ motive for ending the relationship was likely his affair with another local woman.
“Vinegar Valentines” Mocking Working Women


Three leaves (two sized 7” x 10”, one sized 6¼” x 11½”). Fully printed in color with caricatures mocking the appearance and character of three working women. With captions in verse.

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

$500

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

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

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

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


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

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

First edition.

$650

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

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

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

American Bar Association. “Women’s Suffrage Timeline.”
Fine Set of Rare Oregon Women’s Suffrage Ephemera


Three pamphlets (3½ x 6”), [4] pp. each; plus a typed letter (8½ x 11”), [1] p. addressed to voters from Oregon Equal Suffrage Association President Abigail Scott Duniway and other Oregon suffrage leaders. The pamphlets are as follows: “Is it Just?” (which argues that women should have the right to vote if Black men did, and cites the success of equal suffrage in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming), “Testimony from Governors of the Four States in which Women Vote,” and “Some Reasons Why Oregon Women Should Vote.”

Some creasing to letter and some minor toning. A fine set.

$850

Letter dated May 16, 1906. These items encourage voters to support the 1906 women’s suffrage ballot measure in Oregon. Women’s suffrage appeared on the ballot in Oregon six times (in 1884, 1900, 1906, 1908, 1910, and 1912), which was more than any other state.

According to Kimberly Jensen’s article in the Oregon Encyclopedia, the 1906 women’s suffrage effort in Oregon was well-funded and enthusiastically backed by national suffrage groups, with the NAWSA (National American Woman Suffrage Association) contributing $18,000 to the effort and NAWSA President Anna Howard Shaw making an appearance in Oregon for the campaign. “Despite all these efforts, the 1906 campaign met with defeat,” Jensen writes. “Liquor and business interests
used the press, public relations, and dollars to oppose the measure.” Conflicts between Abigail Scott Duniway and suffrage leaders also jeopardized the efforts of the movement. The measure failed with forty-four percent support in 1906 and failed again in 1908 and 1910. In 1912, most Oregon women finally gained the right to vote, though first-generation Asian immigrants (both male and female) and Native women were still ineligible for citizenship and could not vote.

Duniway (1834 – 1915) was a writer and suffrage leader who was mentored by Susan B. Anthony. She helped negotiate the 1890 merger of two suffrage organizations to form the NAWSA; ran a human rights newspaper, *The New Northwest*, for sixteen years; and saw Oregon women gain the right to vote in 1912 after decades of her efforts alongside other suffragists.

OCLC records three copies of “Testimony” (Cornell, University of Georgia, Utah State), one copy of “Some Reasons” (State Library of Oregon), and no copies of “Is it Just?”

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**Pro-Suffrage Arguments in Oregon**


$850

Published to encourage voters to support the 1906 women’s suffrage ballot measure in Oregon. Women’s suffrage appeared on the ballot in Oregon six times (in 1884, 1900, 1906, 1908, 1910, and 1912), which was more than any other state.

“When the pioneer mothers of Oregon toiled across the plains beside their weary and heart-sick husbands, beset with perils...did they think the coming generation would be ungrateful and selfish enough to deny them the fullest political prerogative in the State they helped to found?”

Compiles nearly forty excerpts from Oregon newspapers making pro-suffrage arguments, including one column discussing the support of “mayors of 150 cities in the five States where women suffrage now prevails—Colorado, Wyoming,
Utah, Idaho, and Kansas” (women’s voting rights in Kansas were restricted to municipal elections). The newspaper excerpts demonstrate various pro-suffrage arguments of the day: women would vote against child labor, white American women deserve the right to vote if immigrant men had it, women's involvement in politics would decrease rates of corruption, etc.

According to Kimberly Jensen’s article in the Oregon Encyclopedia, the 1906 women’s suffrage effort in Oregon was well-funded and enthusiastically backed by national suffrage groups, with the NAWSA (National American Woman Suffrage Association) contributing $18,000 to the effort and NAWSA President Anna Howard Shaw making an appearance in Oregon for the campaign. “Despite all these efforts, the 1906 campaign met with defeat,” Jensen writes. “Liquor and business interests used the press, public relations, and dollars to oppose the measure.” The measure failed with forty-four percent support in 1906 and failed again in 1908 and 1910. In 1912, most Oregon women finally gained the right to vote, though first-generation Asian immigrants (both male and female) and Native women were still ineligible for citizenship and could not vote.

OCLC records no copies.

“Corporate Interests, Acting with a Few Multi-Millionaire Women, Have Arrayed Themselves Against the Equal Suffrage Amendment”


Single sheet, folded. A fine copy. $400

Dated May 21, 1906 on last page. Women’s suffrage appeared on the ballot in Oregon six times (in 1884, 1900, 1906, 1908, 1910, and 1912), which was more than any other state.

“The Oregon Equal Suffrage Association intended to appeal for your vote simply because it is right and just that women should vote. However, in a recent Protest the corporate interests, acting with a few multi-millionaire women, have arrayed themselves against the Equal Suffrage Amendment. This is a direct blow to the wage-earners of Oregon...This Protest was designed to frighten the average voter upon the ground that equal suffrage would hurt the business interests of Oregon, limit railroad-building, and scare timid investors.”
This pamphlet addresses the argument that equal suffrage in Oregon would negatively impact business in the state. The pamphlet cites the economic prosperity of states where women already had the right to vote (Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho) to demonstrate that suffrage actually had a positive impact on trade, wages, and rates of child labor.

According to Kimberly Jensen’s article in the Oregon Encyclopedia, the 1906 women’s suffrage effort in Oregon was well-funded and enthusiastically backed by national suffrage groups, with the NAWSA (National American Woman Suffrage Association) contributing $18,000 to the effort and NAWSA President Anna Howard Shaw making an appearance in Oregon for the campaign. “Despite all these efforts, the 1906 campaign met with defeat,” Jensen writes. “Liquor and business interests used the press, public relations, and dollars to oppose the measure.” The measure failed with forty-four percent support in 1906 and failed again in 1908 and 1910. In 1912, most Oregon women finally gained the right to vote, though first-generation Asian immigrants (both male and female) and Native women (unless they were married to white men) were still ineligible for citizenship and could not vote.

OCLC records no copies.
Scarce WWI-Era Rationing Cookbook


5¾ x 8¾ in. 80 pp. Last four pages are blank for notes.

Publisher’s pictorial paper wrappers illustrated in blue and red. Some wear and staining to wrappers. A very good copy of a scarce item.

First edition. $600

“The Food Conservation Committee of St. Joseph County has collected and compiled this book of recipes with the hope that it will be of service to the housewives in conserving the foods much needed to win the war.”

This cookbook provides recipes and dietary guidelines in accordance with World War I rationing policies on meat, wheat, dairy, sugar, and butter. In August of 1917, the United States Food Administration was established by Executive Order of Herbert Hoover and began taking measures to limit the use of those ingredients in households. The measures included establishing committees down to the county level—including the Food Conservation Committee of St. Joseph County—to promote food conservation and implement measures that encouraged rationing (like a licensing system for restaurants that followed the food conservation policies).

The introductory material offers insight into how women were expected to serve on the American home front by saving resources that would be redirected to soldiers on the front lines. President Woodrow Wilson’s “Call to the Women of the Nation,” printed on the inside of the front cover, reads, “The women of the nation are already earnestly seeking to do their part in this our greatest struggle…and in no direction can they so greatly assist as by enlisting in the service of the Food Administration and cheerfully accepting its direction and advice. By doing so they will increase the surplus of food available for our own army and for export to the Allies.”

OCLC records only four copies: St. Joseph County PL, Kansas State, Harvard, and the University of Michigan.
Rare Cartoon Book Satirizing the Lives of WWII-Era Women Government Clerks


8 ½ x 5¼ in. [64] pp. Illustrated on every page with Dorothy Bond’s cartoons. “Dedicated with sincere admiration to that perfectly swell girl – THE GOVERNMENT CLERK.”

Original paper wrappers printed in black and red. Some chipping to edges of wrappers. Uniform toning to first and last leaf, but otherwise quite clean. A very good copy of a rare and fragile item. $200

First edition, third printing. First printed in September 1944. The second printing was issued in October of 1944 and the third in November of the same year.
These cartoons good-naturedly satirize the harried life of the World War II-era government clerk. The women portrayed by Bond in *Government Gertie* are overworked, bothered by their bosses, rushing to catch the train, stressed by their friendships and their relationships with their mothers, and stumbling in to work in the morning after a long night out. Bond’s irreverent humor is obvious in every page, especially in her parody profiles of the types of women one finds working in clerk positions, including “The Shy Timid One — Spends all day running around agreeing with everyone – when she gets home at night she horsewhips her old mother.”

Dorothy Anne Peterson Bond (1905 – 1982) was a newspaper cartoonist born in the United States to Hungarian immigrant parents. Her cartoons were inspired by her work as the secretary for a furnace manufacturer and, during World War II, as the secretary for a Navy admiral. She self-published the cartoon book series *Life with the Army* (1943), under the pseudonym “Navy Nora,” as well as the book *Office Daze!* (1945), which further lampooned the life of the working girl. Bond also illustrated the comic strips *The Ladies, Chlorine,* and *Champion of the Working Girl,* whose titular character was based on her own real-life secretary Dee Mulvey.

OCLC records only three copies: San Francisco PL, the Smithsonian, and Michigan State. It is unclear which printing is held by these institutions.

Rare Ephemera of a WWII-Era Pacifist Women’s Organization
Founded by Important Quaker Feminist Margaret S. Olmsted

37. [WORLD WAR II.] [WOMEN’S COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION.] [Collection of ephemera by an anti-conscription women’s organization.] [Philadelphia, PA: Women’s Committee to Oppose Conscription, 1945-1947.]

Five documents (8½” x 11”) and two printed postcards (5½” x 3¼”). The documents include four mimeographed letters to members (three one-page letters, one two-page letter, and one four-page letter) on Women’s Committee to Oppose Conscription (WCOC) letterhead and a four-page voter guide. The postcards are both addressed by hand to Mr. and Mrs. W.B. Rovner.

Minor toning to a couple documents. A near fine set of rare ephemera.  

$650

Items dated between December 1945 and April 1947.

The documents include a mimeographed letter on Women’s Committee to Oppose Conscription letterhead calling for support for an anti-conscription constitutional amendment (dated December 3, 1945); and four letters (dated between June 1946 and April 1947) opposing the Selective Service System and proposed legislation for mandatory military training during peacetime. One of the letters addresses the censorship of anti-conscription sentiment expressed by soldiers, who were forbidden “under threat of court martial” from sending anti-conscription letters to the War Department.

In 1942, Quaker pacifist and feminist Mildred S. Olmsted (1890 – 1990) founded the Committee to Oppose the Conscription of Women to challenge the Austin-Wadsworth Bill of 1943,
which proposed the conscription of men aged 18-65 and women aged 18-50 for assignment to military industry anywhere in the country. Once the immediate threat of drafting women had passed, the organization was renamed to the Women’s Committee to Oppose Conscription and focused more broadly on anti-conscription and pacifist efforts.

During World War I, Olmsted worked in Paris with the Young Women’s Christian Organization to plan recreational activities for soldiers stationed there. After the war, she joined the American Friends Service Committee in Berlin, where she worked in famine relief. She was a leader in the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, a founder of the pacifist and anti-nuclear warfare organization SANE (now Peace Action), the vice-chair of the Pennsylvania ACLU, and a member of the United Nations Council of Non-Governmental Organizations and the Main Line Birth Control League.