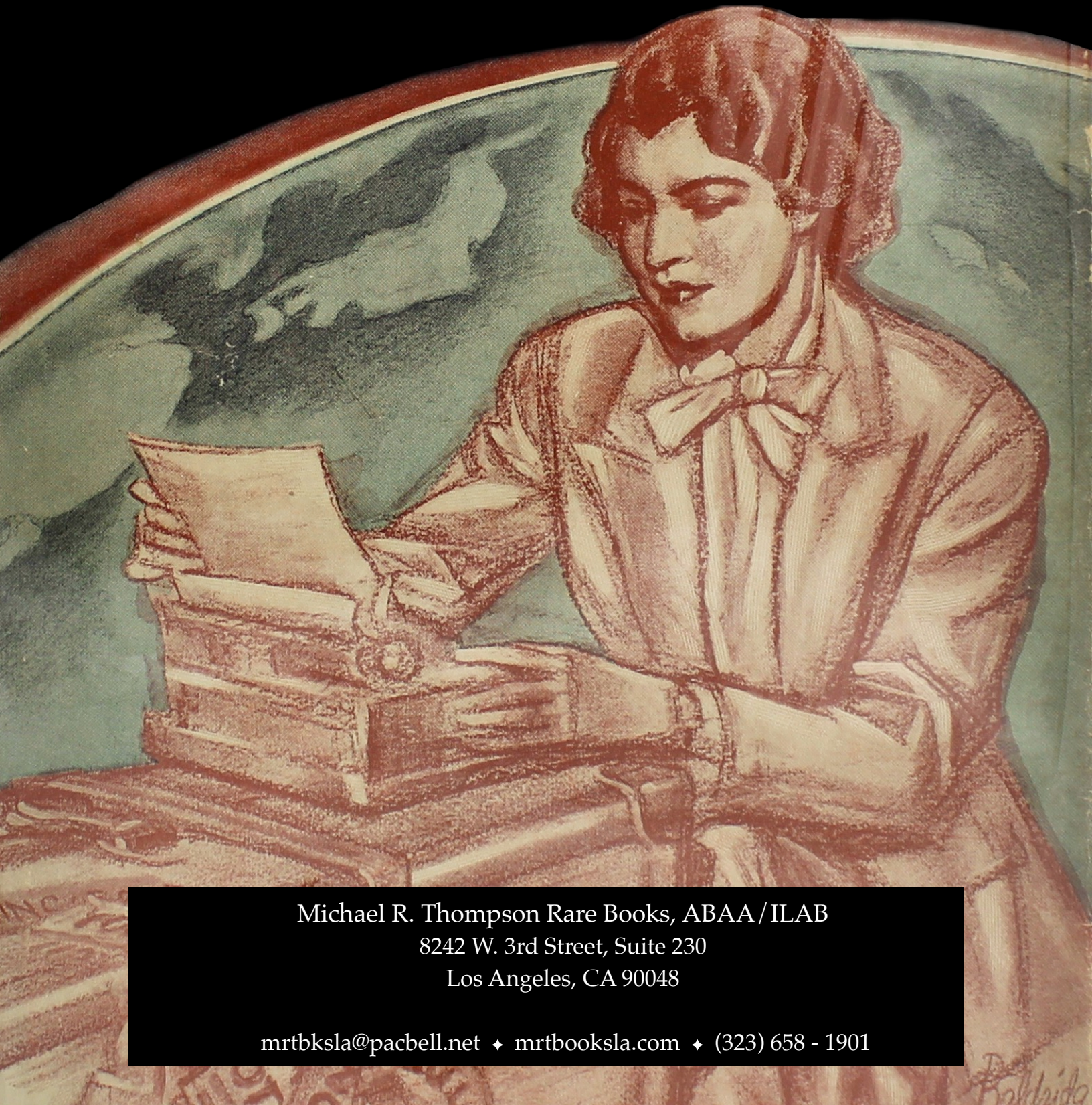


In Her Own Words

Memoirs, Correspondence, and Autobiographies by Women



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

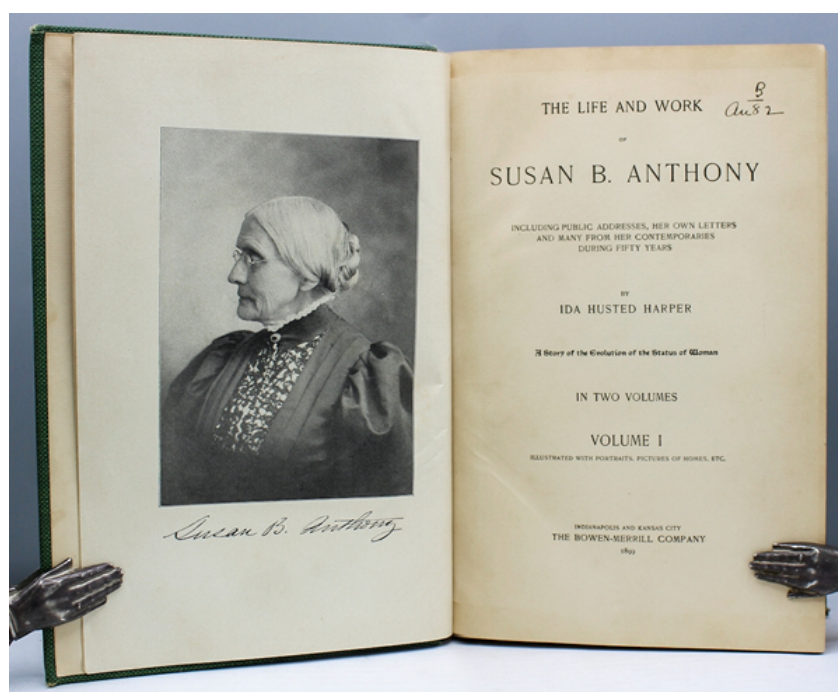
mrtbksla@pacbell.net ♦ mrtbooksla.com ♦ (323) 658 - 1901

In Her Own Words

Memoirs, Correspondence, and Autobiographies by Women

Michael R. Thompson Rare Books, ABAA/ILAB
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Susan B. Anthony, as Told by Herself And Fellow Suffragist Ida Husted Harper

1. [ANTHONY, Susan B.] HARPER, Ida Husted. *The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony*. Indianapolis: [vols. I and II:] The Bowden-Merrill Company, 1898-9, [vol. III:] The Hollenbeck Press, 1908.

Three volumes, octavo. xxiv, 513; xi, [3] pp. 515, 1116; xvi, [2], pp. 1111-1633. Frontispieces, plates, portraits. Many portraits throughout of Anthony and her colleagues along with reproductions of handwritten letters.

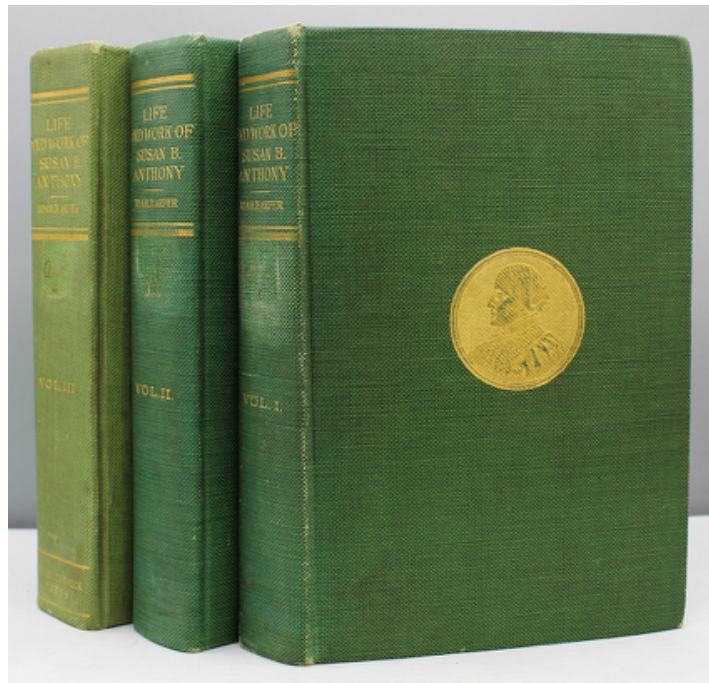
Publisher's green cloth, gilt portrait of Susan B. Anthony stamped on covers, gilt lettering on spines. 1916 library bookplates. Some wear on spines, rubbing on corners, and foxing on endpapers.

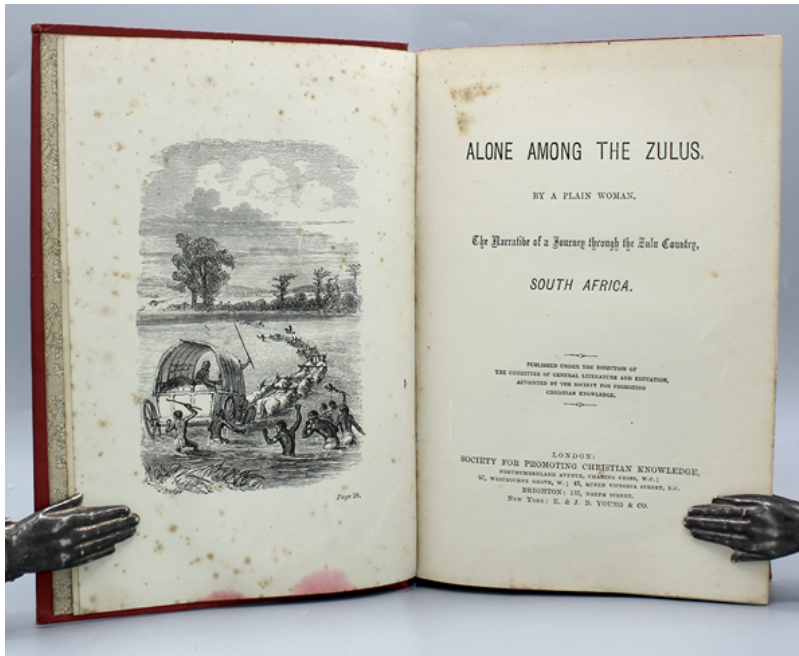
Stains on back of volume one and cover of volume three. Hinges starting to crack but all three volumes are very sound. A good set.

\$950

A thorough chronicle of Susan B. Anthony's life, social circle, and activist career in the women's suffrage movement, written by her colleague.

Ida Husted Harper (1851-1931) was born in Fairfield Township, Indiana and studied at Indiana University. She worked as an educator, a prolific journalist, and a newspaper editor, and advocated for women's suffrage through her lectures, writings, and as a chair of the International Council of Women. Harper was a colleague of Susan B. Anthony, with whom she wrote the six-volume *History of Woman Suffrage*.





Probably the First Travel Account of the Zulu Kingdom by a European Woman,
A "Migration Narrative" Promoting the Christianization of South Africa

2. [BARTER, Catherine.] *Alone Among the Zulus*. By a Plain Woman. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, [n.d., 1879].

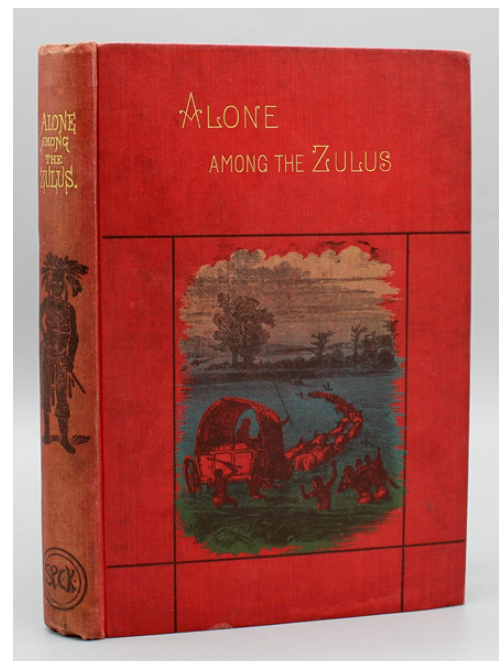
Small octavo. 184, [2, ads] pp. Engraved frontispiece and three plates.

Publisher's pictorial red cloth with color illustration on front cover and illustration in black on spine. Titled in gilt. Some darkening to spine and some light dampstaining. Some foxing to edges. Contemporary prize bookplate to front pastedown. Two stains to bottom edge of title-page. A very good copy of one of the first European accounts of travel in the Zulu kingdom, and probably the first by a woman.

\$450

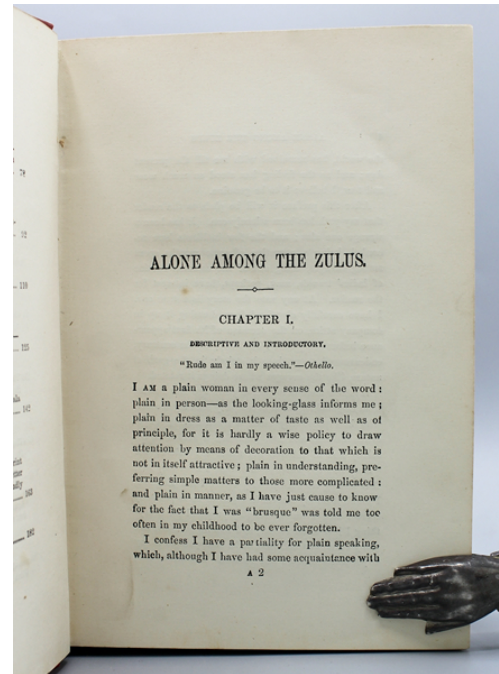
Second edition, with a new preface, in the new pictorial cloth binding. The first edition, published in 1866, was bound in plain cloth.

An account of Catherine Barter's (d. 1895) travels in the Zulu kingdom, what is now the KwaZulu-Natal region of South Africa, over the course of five months in 1855. Barter saw this account as a colonial project that would prepare English readers to immigrate to South Africa to spread Christianity and English culture. Migration narratives grew in popularity during the nineteenth century as the British



government began to encourage the migration of families and individuals (especially single women) to South Africa. In both the present work and her 1867 novel, *Home in South Africa*, Barter targets the English rural working class, who were deeply affected at the time by an agricultural depression. These migration narratives were often funded by the government or publishers of Christian literature like the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

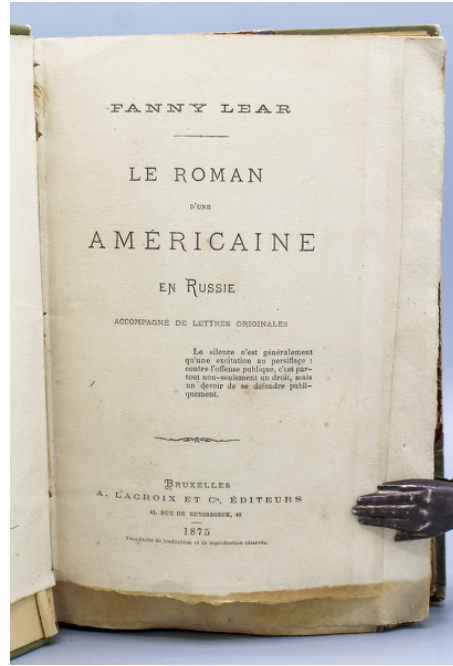
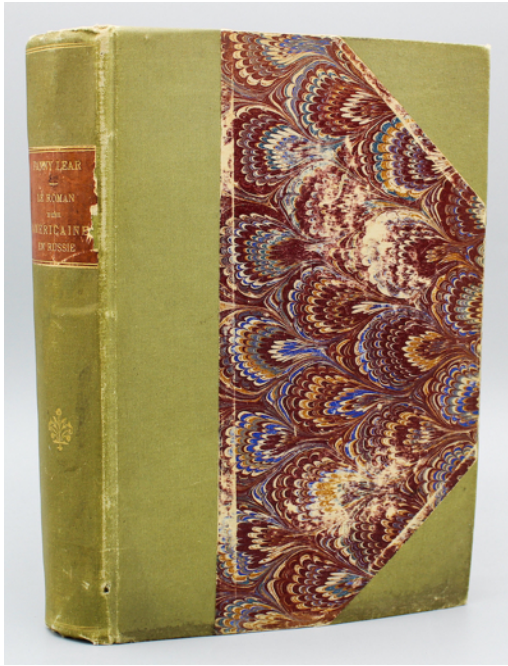
In her 1997 review of *Alone Among the Zulus*, Julie Parle writes that the book “is, on one level, an adventure story, at the center of which is an unlikely heroine. Catherine Barter is fully aware that she—a ‘plain’ woman—does not fulfill the usual heroic criteria. Her sex and her plainness are constant reference points throughout the narrative, the author invoking them with an irony which is one of the most appealing features of her writing...*Alone Among the Zulus* was reprinted six times between 1872 and 1889, reflecting the British public’s curiosity about the Zulu people... ‘savage heathens’ in need of Christianizing and civilizing.”



Dimock, Elizabeth, ed. *Women and Empire, 1750-1939. Volume III: Africa* (2021), p. lxxii.

Parle, Julie. Review of *Alone Among the Zulus*. In the *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*. Vol. 30, No. 2 (1997), p. 485.





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

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

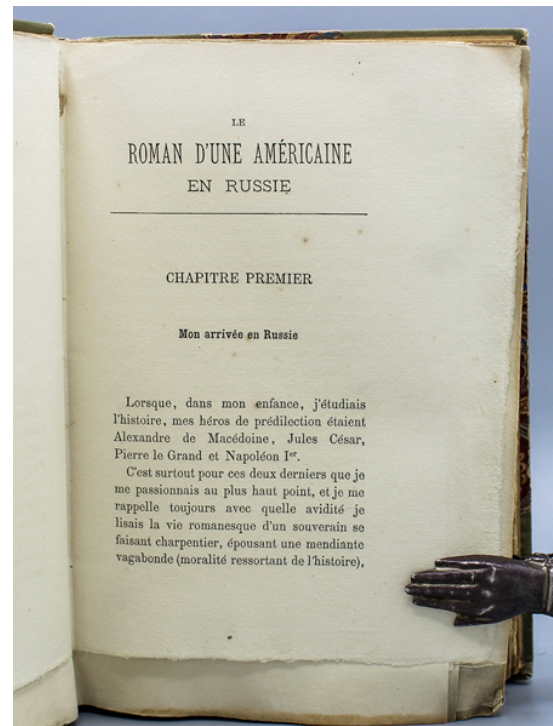
Twelvemo. 336 pp.

Contemporary half green cloth over marbled paper-covered boards with gilt spine label. Edge of spine label a bit chipped. Some toning to tail edge of lower board and some rubbing to the marbled paper. Some rippling to leaves at fore-edge and tail edge. Leaves untrimmed. Toning to endpapers, half-title, and final page. Occasional soiling to corners and bottom margin. Some toning to margins of the first and last few leaves. A very good, large copy of a scarce work.

\$450

First edition.

Harriet Clarissima Ely Blackford (1848 – 1886), alias Fanny Lear, was a Philadelphia-born writer whose affair with Grand Duke Nicholas Konstantinovich (1850 – 1918), nephew of Tsar Alexander II, prompted Blackford's arrest and expulsion from Russia. Soon after, Konstantinovich was exiled from Russia for stealing



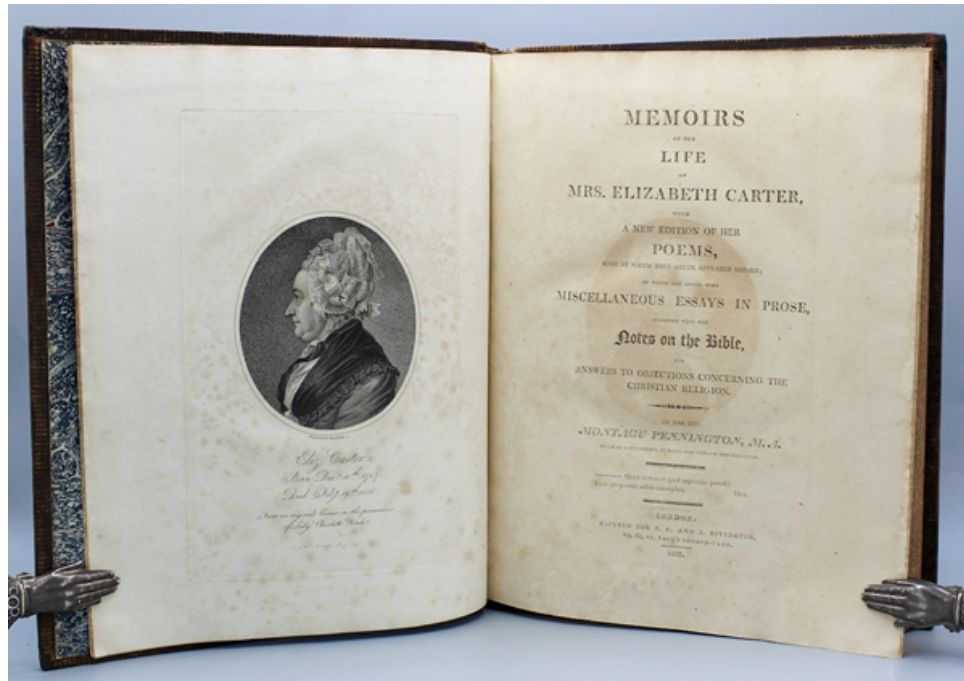
several diamonds from his parents' palace to pay the debts he had incurred by buying lavish gifts for Blackford.

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

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

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





“The Most Learned Lady in England During the Eighteenth Century”

4. CARTER, Elizabeth. *Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter*, with a new edition of her poems, some which have never appeared before; to which are added, some miscellaneous essays in prose, together with her Notes on the Bible...by Montagu Pennington M.A....London: Printed for F.C. and J. Rivington, 1807.

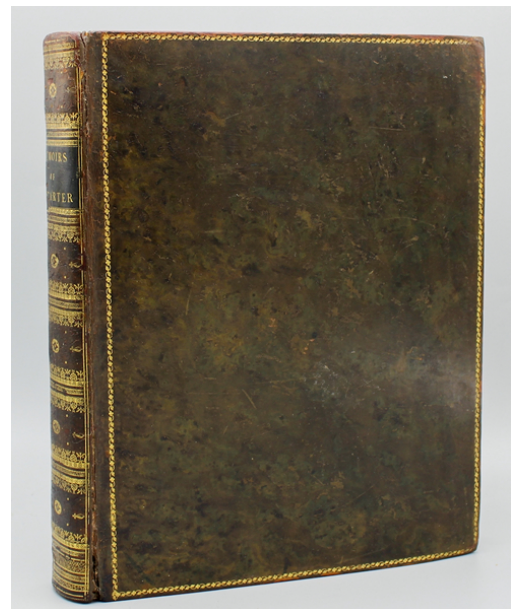
Quarto. [8], 643, [1] pp. Engraved frontispiece.

Contemporary calf, gilt decorated flat spine, gilt borders, edges sprinkled red. Joints expertly restored. Binding extremities rubbed, endpapers and plate lightly foxed, offsetting from portrait onto title-page. Nineteenth-century armorial bookplate. Very clean and fresh throughout aside from some minor foxing. A very good copy.

\$1,750

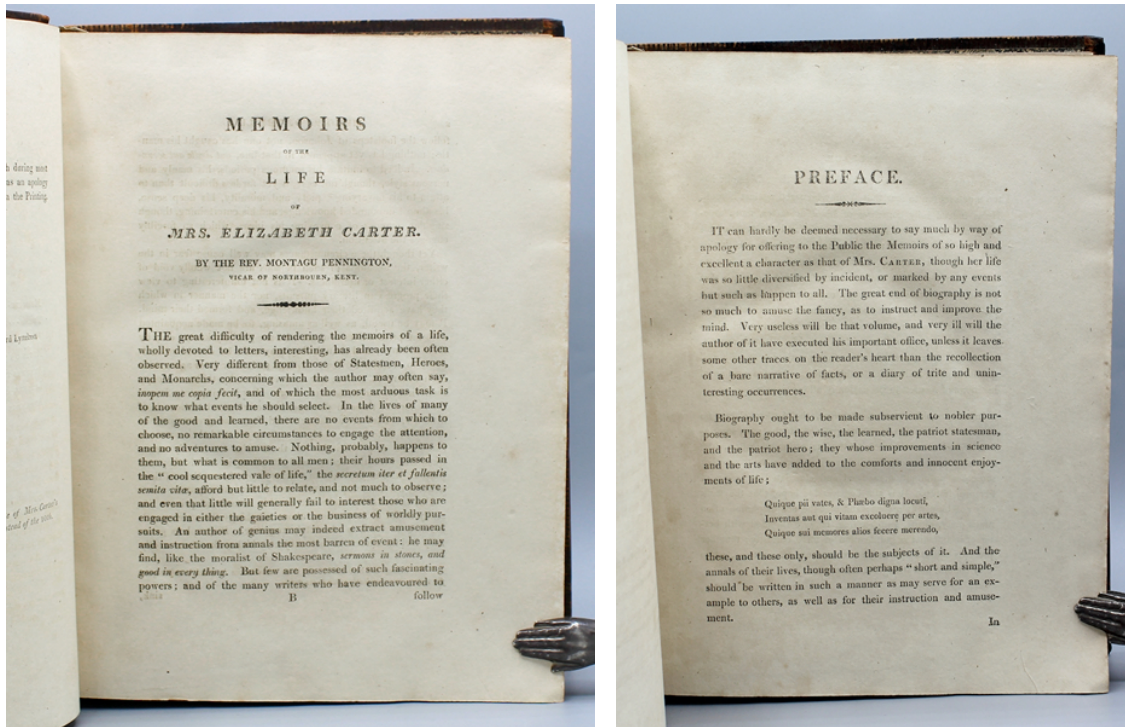
First edition.

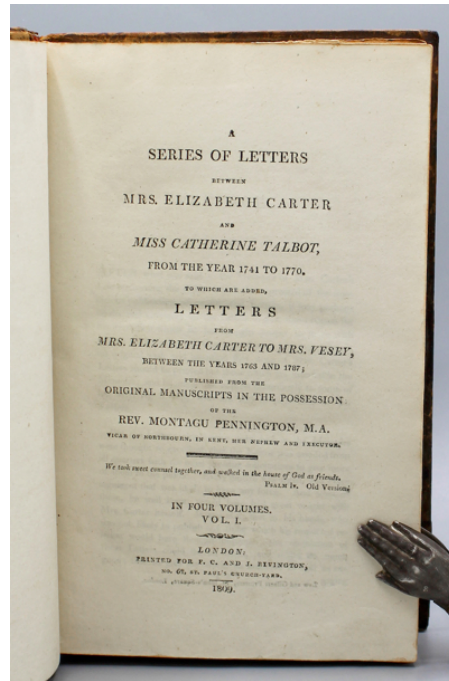
Elizabeth Carter (1717-1806) was, to quote Priscilla Dorr in Schleuter's *Encyclopedia of British Women Writers*, “the most learned lady in England during the eighteenth century.” She was one of the most famous members of the Blue Stocking Circle, which also included Catherine Talbot, Elizabeth Vesey, Elizabeth Montagu, Hester Chapone, and Hannah More. Despite an early learning disability and “with a persistence that won the praise of V. Woolf in *A Room of One's Own*,” (as Margaret Drabble reminds us in



the *Oxford Companion to English Literature*) she learned Latin, Greek, and Hebrew in childhood with her brothers, and later studied French, Italian, German, Portuguese, and Arabic. She was a friend of Samuel Johnson, who thought her one of the best Greek scholars he had known, and invited her to contribute to *The Rambler*. She made a number of translations, of which her Epictetus is the masterpiece.

Jackson, *Romantic Poetry by Women*, p. 52.





**Between Two Important Eighteenth Century Women Intellectuals,
A Near-Fine Set**

5. CARTER, Elizabeth, and Catherine Talbot. *A Series of Letters Between Miss Elizabeth Carter and Miss Catherine Talbot, from the year 1741 to 1770*. To which are added, Letters from Mrs. Elizabeth Carter to Mrs. Vesey, Between the Years 1763 to 1787; published from the original manuscripts in the possession of the Rev. Montagu Pennington...her Nephew and Executor...London: Printed for F.C. and J. Rivington, 1809.

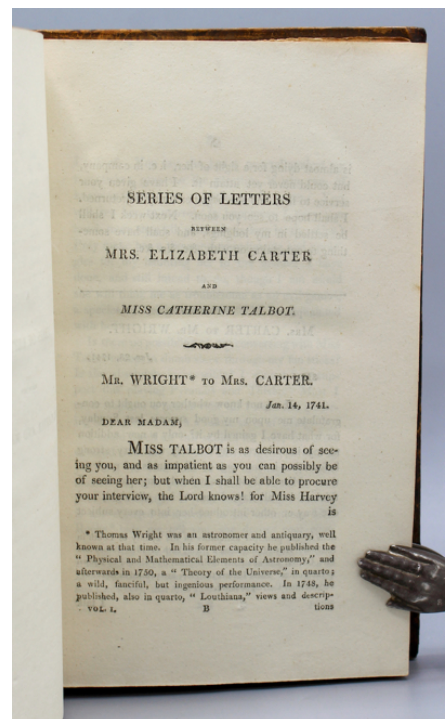
Four volumes, octavo. xvi, [2], 374; vi, [2], 395; vi, [2], 386; vi, [2], 373, [1], [16, index] pp.

Contemporary tree calf. Front hinge of volume one expertly repaired. Marbled edges and endpapers. A bright, fresh, near-fine set, complete with all four half-titles.

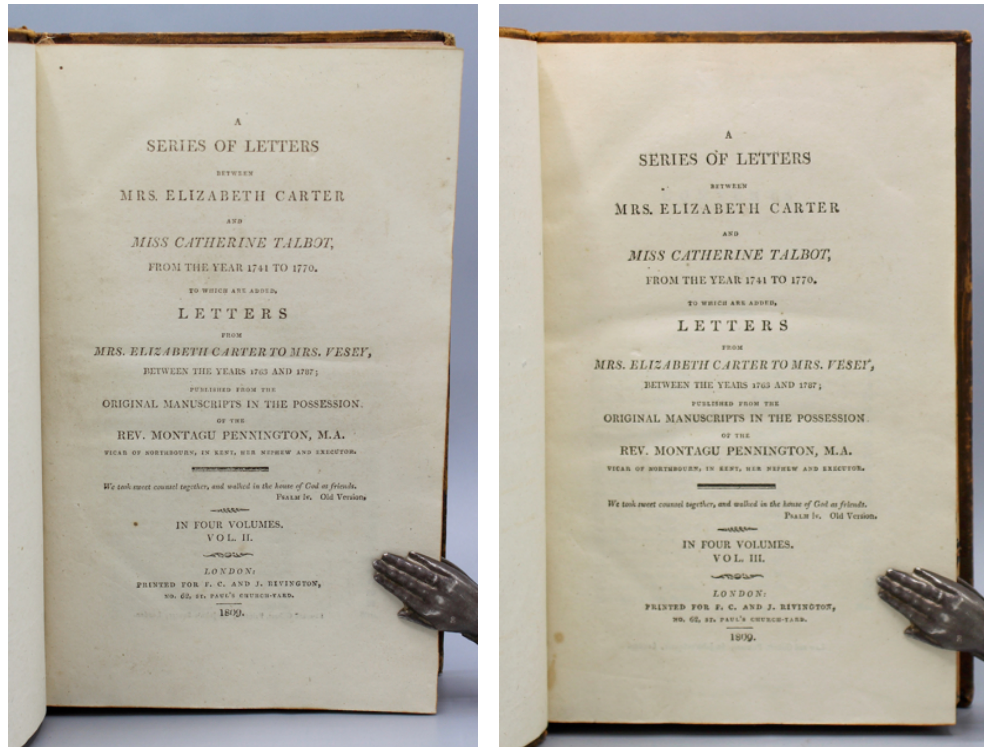
\$2,000

First octavo edition. A two-volume quarto edition appeared the previous year.

Elizabeth Carter (1717 – 1806) was, to quote Priscilla Dorr in Schleuter’s *Encyclopedia of British Women Writers*, “the most learned lady in England during the eighteenth century.” She was one of the most famous members of the Blue Stocking Circle, which also included Catherine Talbot, Elizabeth Vesey, Elizabeth Montagu, Hester Chapone, and Hannah More. Despite an early learning disability and “with a persistence that won the praise of



V. Woolf in *A Room of One's Own*," (as Margaret Drabble reminds us in the *Oxford Companion to English Literature*) she learned Latin, Greek, and Hebrew in childhood with her brothers, and later studied French, Italian, German, Portuguese, and Arabic. She was a friend of Samuel Johnson, who thought her one of the best Greek scholars he had known, and invited her to contribute to *The Rambler*. She made a number of translations, of which her Epictetus is the masterpiece; it is still regarded as one of the great English classical translations. It was undertaken at the request of Catherine Talbot (1721 – 1771), who arranged for publication and solicited subscribers, amongst which were many women.



Catherine Talbot wrote regularly throughout her life, though an essay in the *Rambler* ("Sunday," appearing June 30, 1750) was her only work published during her lifetime. *Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week* (1770), *Essays on Various Subjects* (1772), and the *Works of the Late Miss Catherine Talbot* (1780) were published posthumously.

Elizabeth Vesey (1715 – 1791) and Carter organized assemblies that brought together leading intellectuals for literary, philosophical, and artistic discussion. These assemblies drew figures like Anna Laetitia Barbauld, Sarah Fielding, Hannah More, Samuel Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Edmund Burke, David Garrick, James Beattie, and Horace Walpole.



6. CHATEAUROUX, [Marie Anne de Nesles, Marquise de la Tournelle]. *Correspondance inédite de Mme. De Chateauroux avec Le Duc de Richelieu, Le Maréchal de Belle-Isle, Mm. Duverney, De Chavigni, Madame de Flavacourt et autres*. Paris: Chez Léopold Collin, 1806.

Two volumes in one, twelvemo. xx, 218, 4 (ads); [4], 286, [1] pp.

Half later nineteenth-century calf over marbled boards, gilt spine. Occasional light foxing, a few short marginal tears. A very good copy.

\$950

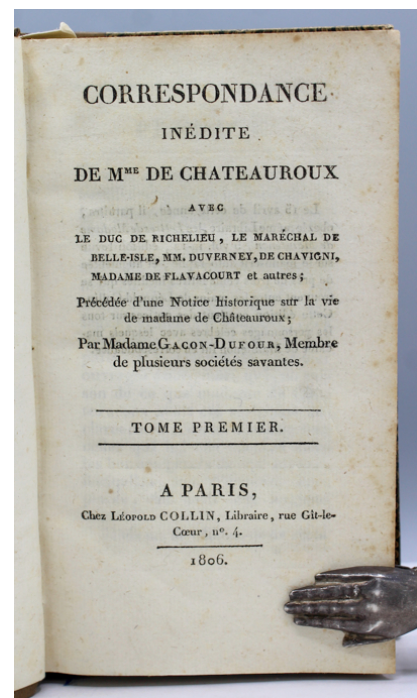
First edition of the correspondence of Louis XV's mistress (1717-1744), edited by Marie-Armande-Jeanne Gacon-Dufour (1753-1835).

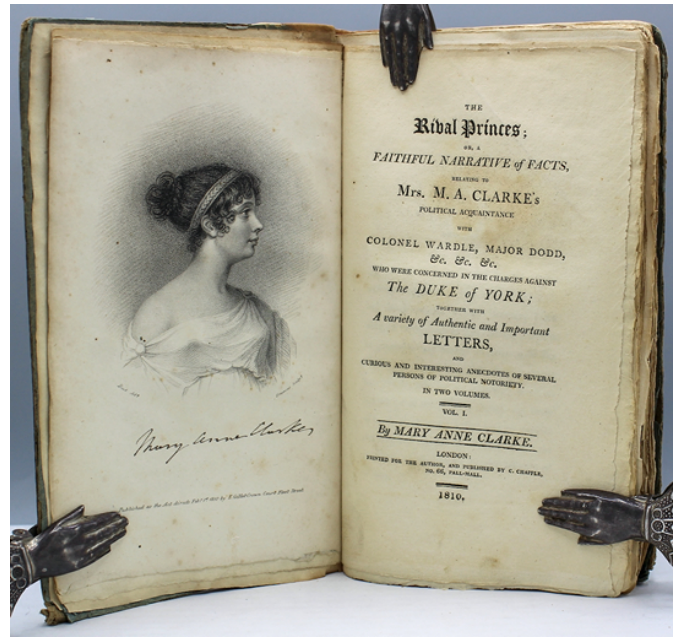
"Though blamed for the decline of the monarchy's prestige...[Madame de Cheauroux] upgraded the status of *maîtress en titre* (official mistress) to an institution of state, setting the stage for her successors. The widow of the marquis de Tournelle, she made use of her charms under the tutelage of the duc de Richelieu, her cousin and counselor in the game for power. She requested financial allowances, legitimization of any children she might bear the king, and the dismissal from the royal court of her eldest sister, Mme. de Mailly...[her] growing ambitions made her instrumental in Richelieu's marital politics. Frederick the Great considered her a stabilizing agent in Franco-Prussian relations..." (Satori, *The Feminist Encyclopedia of French Literature*).

Gacon-Dufour was a novelist, polemicist, agronomist, and expert on court life. Her works include political pamphlets and books relating to a woman's right to an education (*Contre le projet de loi de S*** M***, portant defense d'apprendre à lire aux femmes*, 1801: and *De la nécessité de l'instruction pour les femmes*, 1805). Her pamphlet, *Mémoire pour le sexe feminine contre le sexe masculine* (1787) accuses men, particularly the Chevalier de Feucher, of corrupting society and of blaming women for its decline. She wrote about the courts of Catherine de Medici and Louis XI. She also wrote *Les dangers de la coquetterie* (1788) and published manuals on the running of the household, perfume and soap-making, as well as advice on maintaining health.

OCLC notes six copies, four in America (Virginia, Stanford, Boston Atheneum and Michigan State).

Cioranescu 30002. Quérard II, 156.





7. CLARKE, Mary Anne. *The Rival Princes: or, A Faithful Narrative of Facts, Relating to Mrs. M.A. Clarke's Political Acquaintance with Colonel Wardle, Major Dodd, &c. &c. &c. Who Were Concerned in the Charges Against the Duke of York; Together with A variety of Authentic and Important Letters, and Curious and Interesting Anecdotes of Several Persons of Political Notoriety.* London: Printed for the Author, 1810.

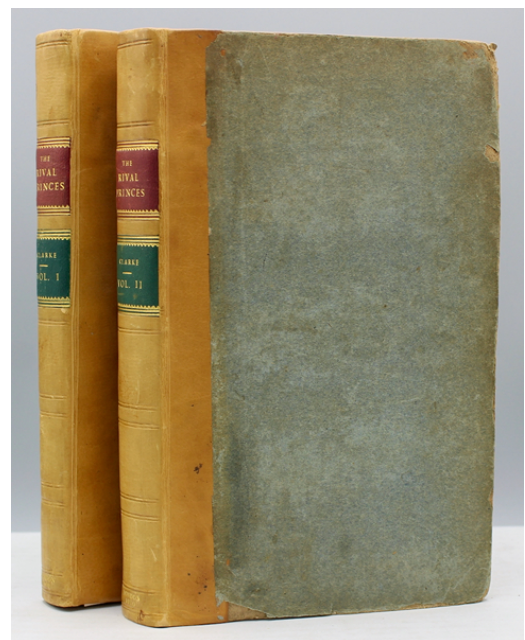
Two volumes, twelvemo. [12], 216; [4], 307, [1], [4, ads] pp. Engraved portrait.

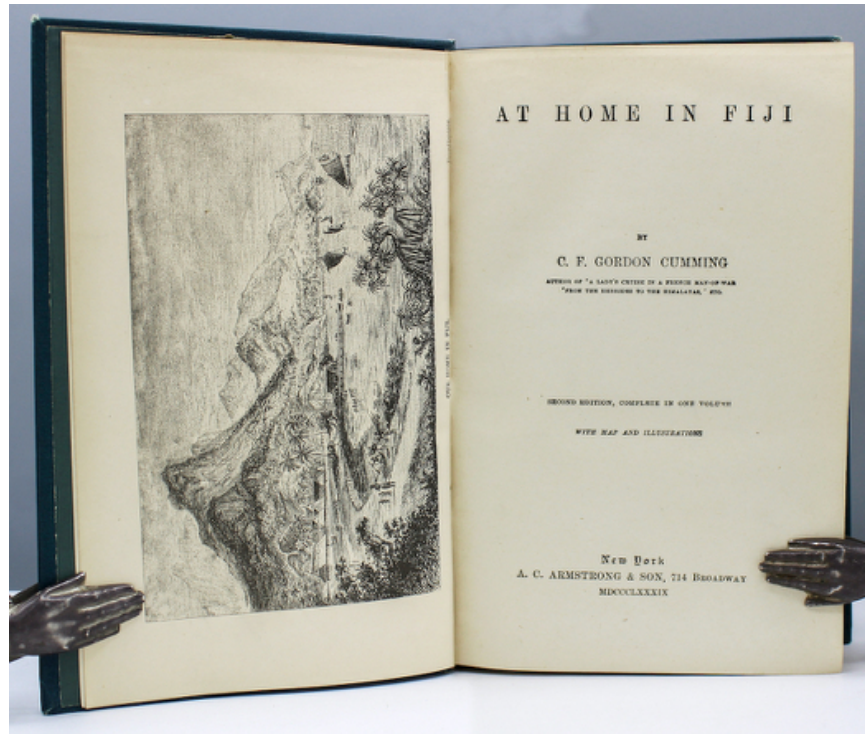
Original boards, uncut, rebacked in later tan calf with burgundy and green morocco labels. Volume II lacks front free endpaper. Light offsetting at a couple of spots in Volume II from old acidic inserts (I4-5, X6-Y1, Z2-3). Nineteenth-century bookseller's label on front pastedown of Volume I. Still, a very good, large copy, with half-titles and ads present.

\$500

First edition.

Mary Anne Clarke (1776?-1852), whose background remains obscure, was the mistress of Frederick, Duke of York (1763-1827). She was accused by Colonel Gwyllum Lloyd Wardle of soliciting bribes from the military in exchange for preferments and commissions from the Duke. The case became a great Regency scandal and resulted in a flurry of pamphlets. In more recent times, it became the subject of a novel, *Mary Anne* (1954), written by Mrs. Clarke's great-granddaughter, Daphne du Maurier. According to the D.N.B., it was ghost-written by P. F. McCallum.





One of the Earliest Accounts of British Life in the Colony of Fiji,
A Particularly Fine Copy in the Attractive Original Cloth

8. CUMMING, C[onstance] F[rederica] Gordon. *At Home in Fiji*. New York: A.C. Armstrong and Sons, 1889.

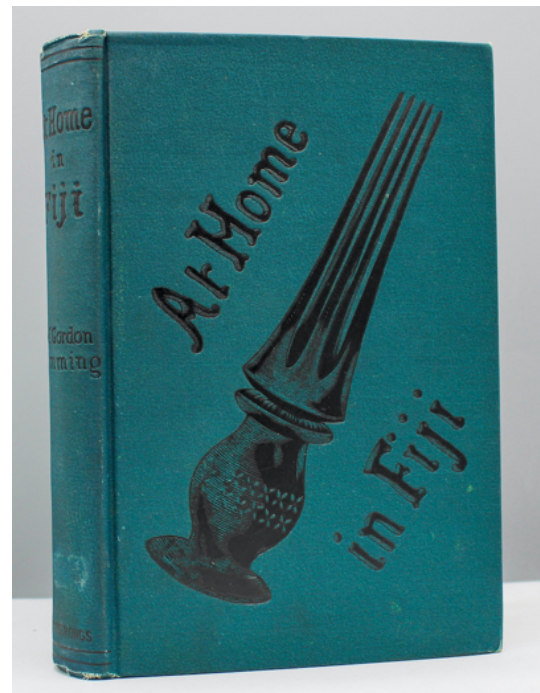
Octavo. x, [2], 365, [8, ads] pp. With four plates from the author's own illustrations of Fiji and a fold-out map (11" by 7¾").

Publisher's blue-green cloth stamped in black with image of a "cannibal fork" on both covers. Very minor rubbing to extremities. Blue-green endpapers. A bright, attractive, near-fine copy, uncommon in this condition, of this account of British life in the first years of the Colony of Fiji.

\$200

Later edition. The first edition was published in a two-volume set in Edinburgh in 1881. The title-page of the present item states that it is the second edition, though it seems that several earlier single-volume editions, published in both New York and Edinburgh, are stated on their title-pages to be the second edition.

Constance Frederica Gordon Cumming (1837 – 1924) was a skilled landscape painter and author of over

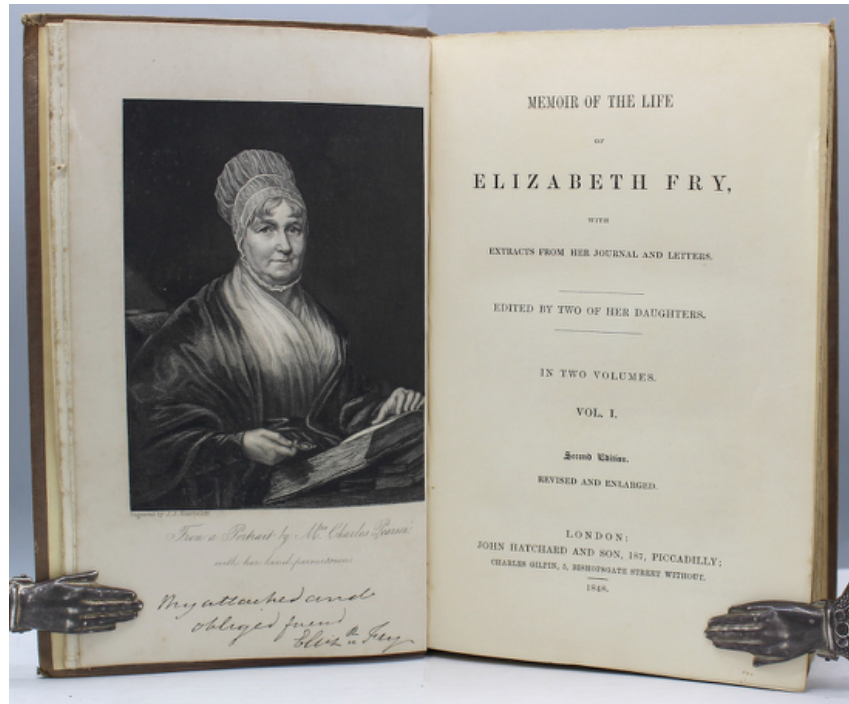


two dozen travel books. *At Home in Fiji* recounts her 1875 voyage into Fiji with Sir Alfred Hamilton-Gordon (no relation) and his wife, Rachel Emily, so Hamilton-Gordon could accept the governorship of the Colony of Fiji. When the first governor of the Colony of Fiji left the role after eight months, Hamilton-Gordon became the governor and held the position until 1880.

Along with her voyage to the island with Hamilton-Gordon and Lady Gordon, the present work also documents Cumming's extensive traveling in and around Fiji until August 1877. She records the language, dress, religion and ritual, art, and architecture she encountered, as well as her travels with missionaries in Fiji. A note at the beginning of the work explains the "cannibal fork" pictured on the covers and additionally details particular vegetables that would accompany meals of human flesh. In *Polynesia: The Mark and Carolyn Blackburn Collection of Polynesian Art*, Adrienne L. Kaeppler explains that the forks, locally called *cula ni bokola*, were used for ceremonies in which priests and chiefs ate human flesh. The forks were additionally used by high-ranking people who were considered too holy to come into contact with food in general.

Kaeppler. *Polynesia: The Mark and Carolyn Blackburn Collection of Polynesian Art* (2010), p. 225.





9. FRY, Elizabeth. *Memoir of the Life of Elizabeth Fry, with Extracts from her Journal and Letters*, Edited by Two of her Daughters, [Katherine Fry and Rachel Elizabeth Creswell]. In Two Volumes. London: John Hatchard and Son, 1848.

Two volumes, octavo. 16 (ads), xxii, 521; viii, 540 pp. Engraved frontispiece of Fry by J.J. Hinchcliff from a portrait by Mrs. Charles Pearson in Vol I.; engraved frontispiece in Vol. II and three text illustrations.

Publisher's purple cloth stamped decoratively and ruled in blind with a gilt-lettered spine. Binding extremities lightly rubbed with slight fading, toning, and soiling to cloth. Intermittent very light foxing. The occasional small chip or tear. Pencil signature on front flyleaf of both volumes. A very good, tight set.

\$250

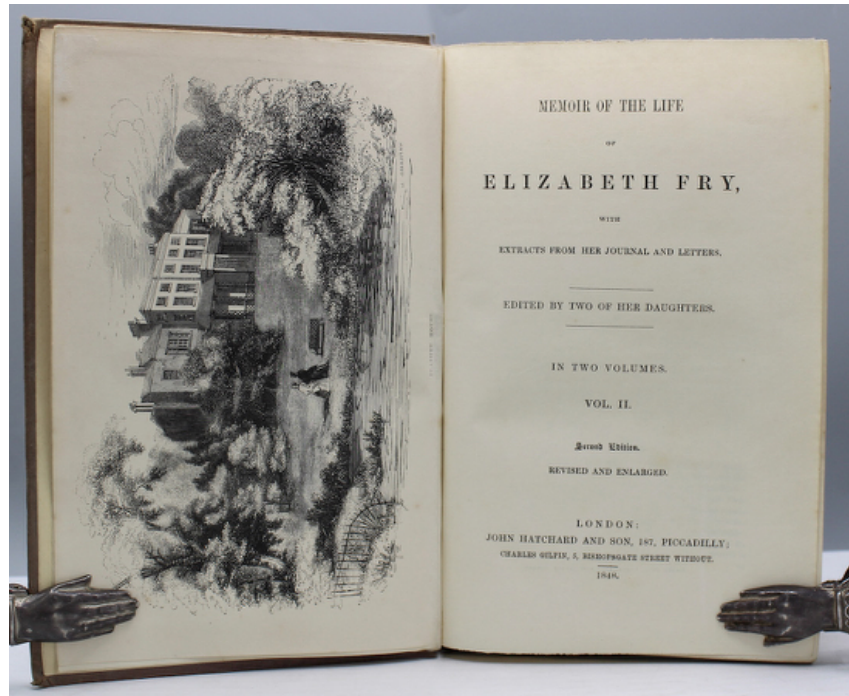
Second edition, revised and enlarged. The first edition was published in 1847.

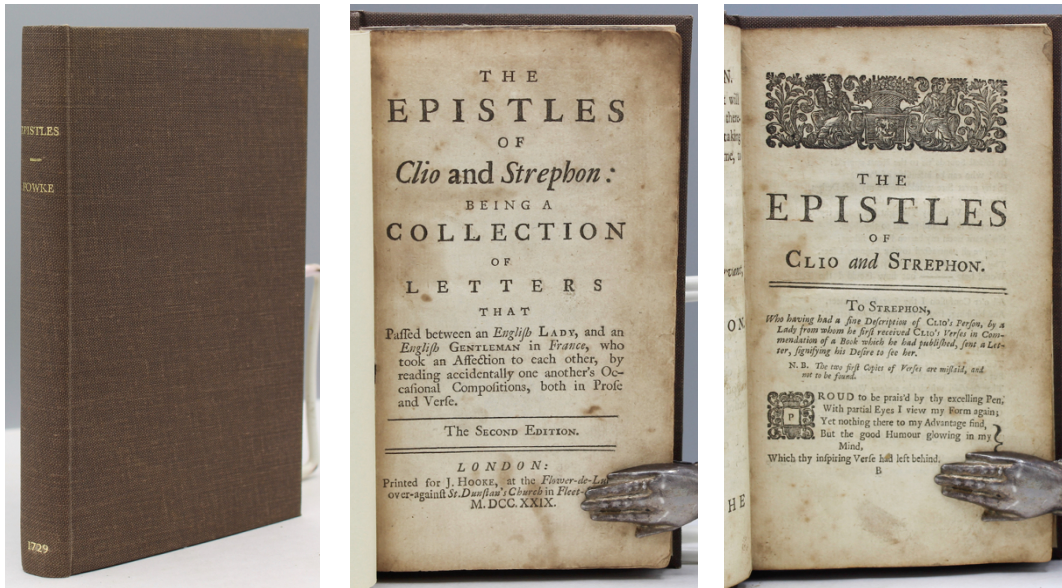
Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845) was a Quaker, reformer and philanthropist. She was a pioneer in the reformation of English prisons. Following meetings with prison authorities and prisoners, Fry and her assistants created a system of classification of the prisoners, prison dress, constant supervision by a matron and monitors, religious and elementary education, and paid employment. As a result of her



efforts, prisoner conduct improved considerably. Fry's work culminated in the founding of the Ladies Association for the Reformation of the Female Prisoners in Newgate in 1817; it became the British Ladies Society for Promoting the Reformation of Female Prisoners in 1821. It is likely the first nationwide women's organization in Britain. *Memoir of the Life of Elizabeth Fry* is a publication of her papers, chosen with the approval of various family members. The extracts from her journal and other writings highlight the religious nature of her mind and the development of her Christian character.

Oxford DNB.





A Woman's Love Letters

10. [FOWKE, Martha and William Bond]. *The Epistles of Clio and Strephon: Being a Collection of Letters that passed between an English Lady, and an English Gentleman in France, who took an Affection to each other, by reading accidentally one another's Occasional Compositions, both in Prose and Verse.* London: Printed for J. Hooke, 1729.

Twelvemo. xxiv, 176, [4, ads] pp. Engraved armorial headpiece on A2, the start of the dedication to Judith Bond by "Strephon" (William Bond).

Rebound in modern brown cloth. Some foxing and soiling, tear on E1 affecting text, but with no loss. Some light pencil markings. A very good copy.

\$850

Second edition, enlarged by the addition of some verses by "Strephon," according to a reference in the text to inserting certain poems "in their proper Place, in this new Edition." (The first edition was 131 pp. and published in 1720). All editions are uncommon.

Martha Fowke (1690-1736) was the author of the autobiographical work *Clio* (1752) who later wrote *The Epistles of Clio and Strephon* with *Tuscan Treaty* author William Bond (d. 1735). Fowke and Bond met in person only after the *Epistles* were exchanged. We could not find much information about Fowke in the sources available to us: Roger Lonsdale's account of Fowke in *Eighteenth-Century Women Poets: An Oxford Anthology* is the most detailed that we could find. He describes Fowke's poetry as "pleasantly individual and unpretentious."

ESTC lists half a dozen copies of the first edition in American institutions, and eight copies of the present edition.

Foxon, *English Verse 1701-1750*, p. 282.





The Only Contemporary Published Record of Margaret Fuller's "Conversations"

11. [FULLER, Margaret.] [DALL,] Caroline Healey. *Margaret and Her Friends or Ten Conversations with Margaret Fuller upon the Mythology of the Greeks and its Expression in Art*. Held at the House of the Rev. George Ripley, Bedford Place, Boston. Beginning March 1, 1841. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1895.

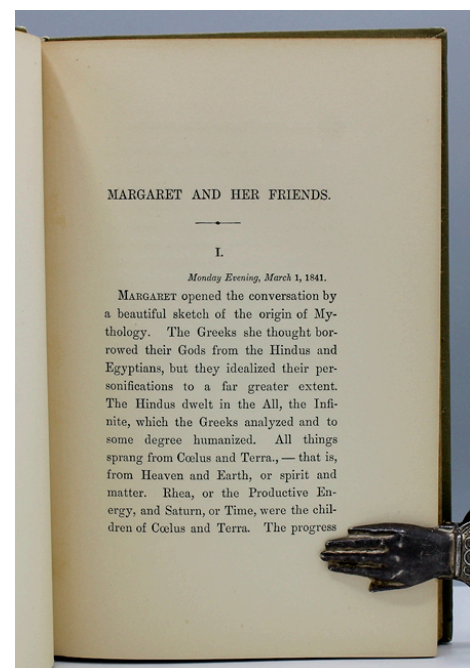
Octavo. [2], 162 pp.

Publisher's olive-green cloth stamped in gilt. Smudge to back cover and light rubbing to extremities. Minor foxing to edges and endpapers. A very good, clean, and tight copy.

\$600

First edition. In the preface, Dall writes that the present work was the only published record of Fuller's "conversations" at the time.

Margaret Fuller (1810 – 1850) was a Transcendentalist writer and the author of *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* (1845), which is considered the first major feminist work written in America. In 1840, she took the helm of *The Dial*, the new Transcendentalist quarterly; a month later, she began hosting her "conversations," during which Boston intellectuals, mostly women, joined to discuss literature, art, philosophy, abolitionism, and women's rights. The conversations took place at the home of Elizabeth Palmer Peabody and were attended by women like Maria White Lowell, Caroline Sturgis, Lydia Maria

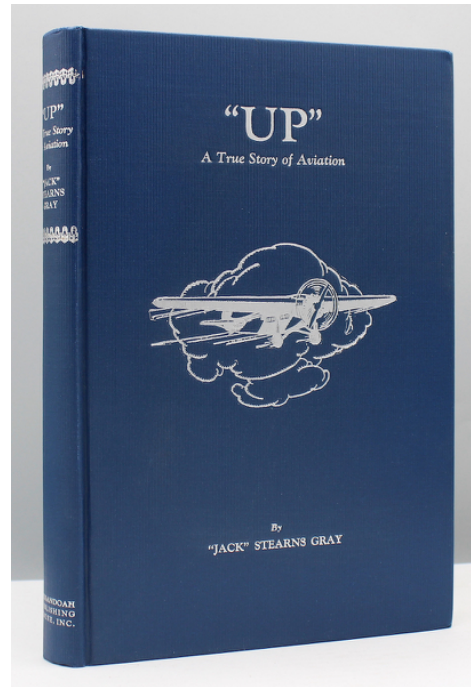
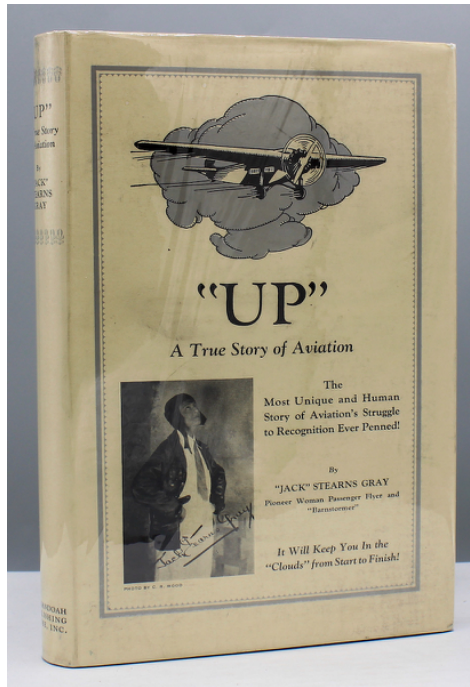


Child, Julia Ward Howe, Sophia Dana Ripley, and many others. Mary Channing, cousin of William Henry Channing, and Sarah Clarke, wife of James Freeman Clarke, also attended.

Caroline Wells Healey Dall (1822 – 1912) was an early follower of Fuller and a member of her literary circle. Dall went on to produce her own feminist works such as *Woman's Right to Labor* (1860) and *The College, the Market, and the Court: or, Woman's Relation to Education, Labor, and Law* (1867). The latter work, which were based on a series of lectures she delivered in Boston between 1859 and 1861, was her most important. She used a social-scientific mode of analysis to argue for coeducation, economic opportunity, and equality under the law. Dall was also a founding member of the American Social Science Association in 1865 and served on its executive committee until 1905.

American National Biography. BAL 6510.





History of Early Aviation by a Woman Barnstormer,
A Fine Copy, Signed by the Author

12. GRAY, Jack [Edith Jacqueline] Stearns. *Up*. A True Story of Aviation. Strasburg, Virginia: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1931.

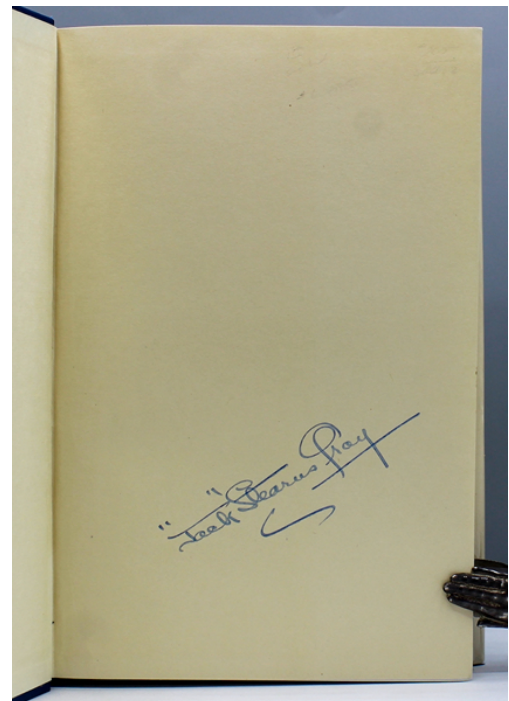
Octavo. xv, [1], 384 pp. With frontispiece and dozens of illustrations throughout, including many full- and half-page photo reproductions.

Publisher's pictorial blue cloth stamped in silver. Binding is clean and attractive. A remarkably bright and fine copy, signed by the author ("Jack Stearns Gray"), in the very good original dustjacket.

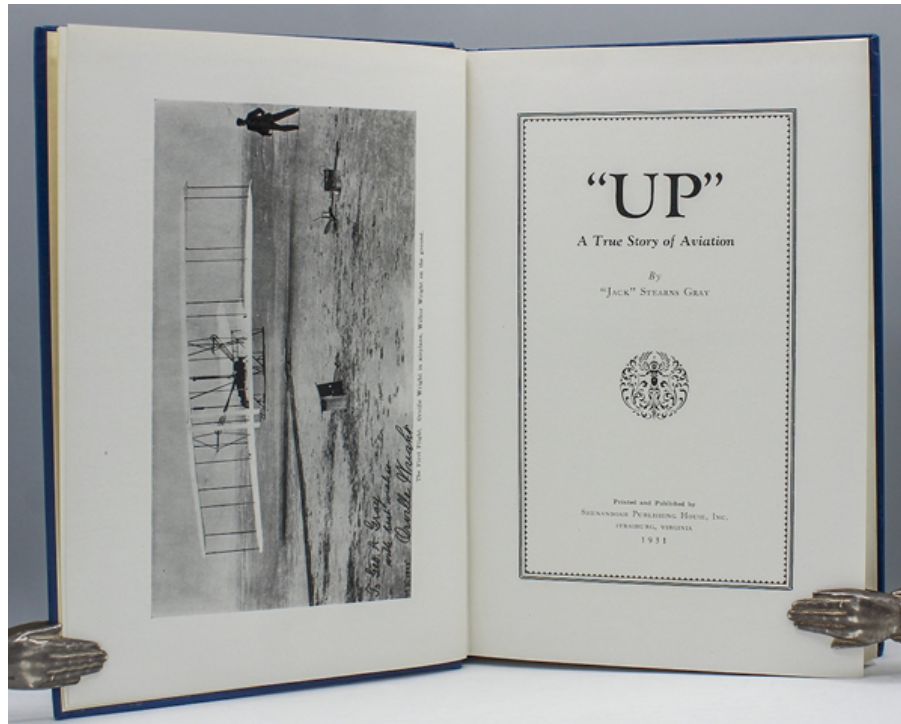
\$300

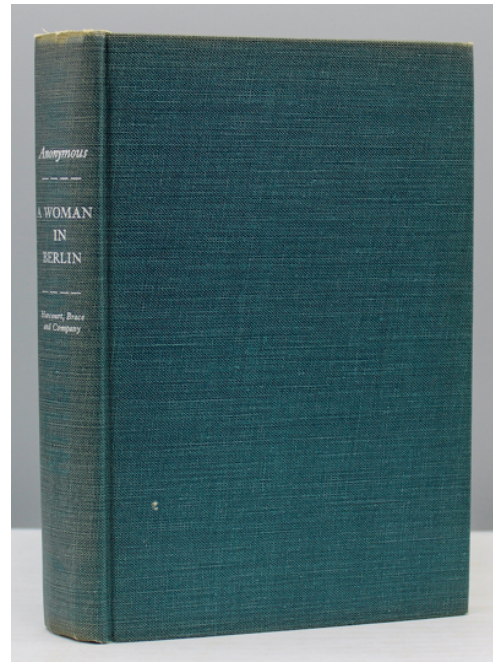
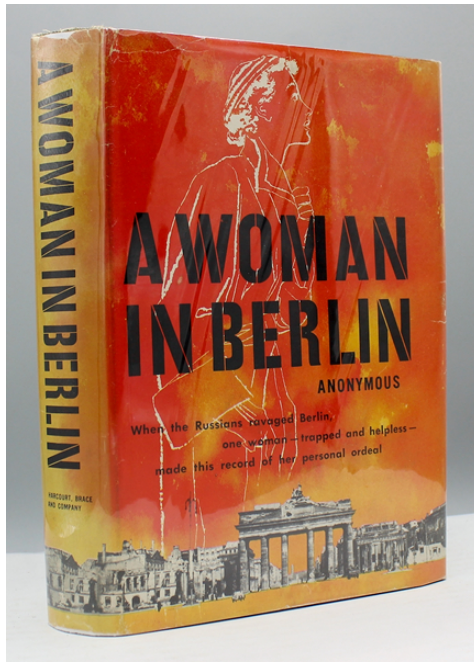
First edition of this history of early aviation.

In the foreword, Jack Stearns Gray (1890 – 1961) writes, "My first flight was over a part of the Adirondack Range in 1912; my last flight over Washington, D.C. in 1927. The first was made sitting on the wing—the last in a cockpit." Gray was the first Virginia woman aviator to fly from Virginia soil and, along with her husband George A. Gray, traveled all over the eastern United States as barnstormers in their Wright Model B. Gray knew many of the major aviation pioneers, including Amelia Earhart, Charles Lindbergh, Glenn Curtis, and the Wright brothers,



and she records their stories in the present work. She also discusses her contemporary woman aviators including Elinor Smith, Ruth Nichols, Ruth Elder Camp, Opal Kunz, and many others. Gray writes in the foreword: "'Jack' is my nickname. I have borne with it, flown with it, and now I feel like it. Edith is my real name, but on only three rare occasions have I used it," including "when I visited Ethel Roosevelt at the White House in 1908." The present work was also praised by Lieutenant Commander Earle Ovington, the first U.S. Air Mail pilot, and Congressman R. Walton Moore.





A Woman Journalist's Brutal Account of the Battle of Berlin

13. [HILLERS, Marta.] *A Woman in Berlin*. With an Introduction by C.W. Ceram [Kurt W. Marek]. Translated from the German by James Stern. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, [1954].

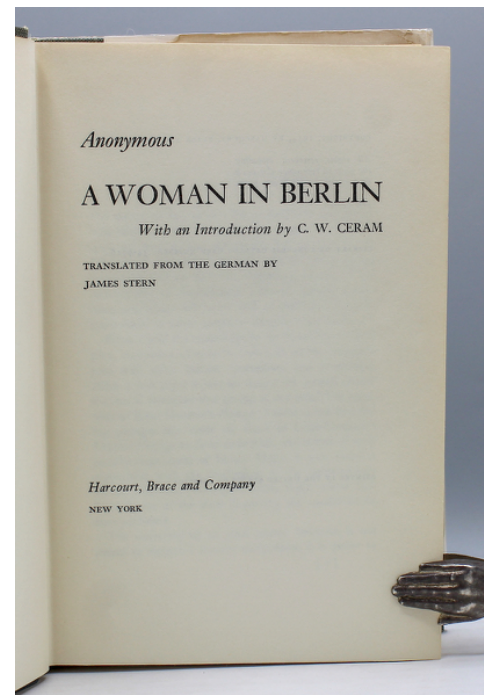
Octavo. 319 pp.

Publisher's teal cloth. Minor sunning to spine. Otherwise, a fine copy in the near-fine original dust jacket.

\$275

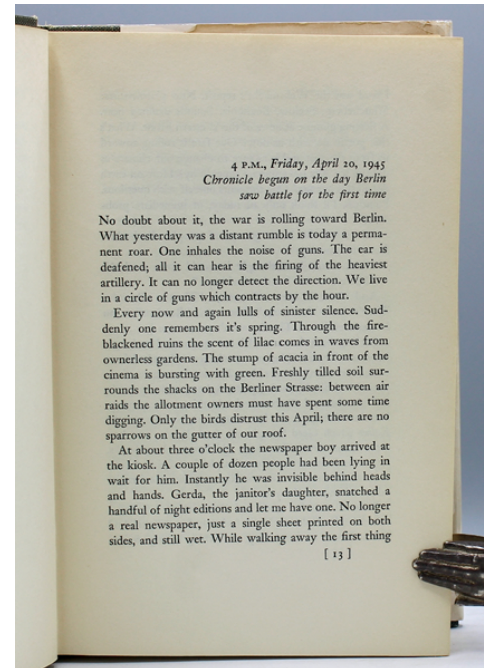
First edition, which precedes the British edition by a year. The German edition (*Ein Frau in Berlin*) was not published until 1959, and was the last edition published in Marta Hillers' (1911 – 2001) lifetime. After the vitriolic response to the book's German publication, Hillers refused to print further editions.

A Woman in Berlin collects the journal entries written by journalist Marta Hillers between April 20 and June 22, 1945. During those eight weeks, she endured the Red Army occupation during and after the Battle of Berlin. Hillers recounts the mass rape, starvation, and forced prostitution that she and other German women faced during the occupation. The present work is an unflinching firsthand account of the brutality of the Battle of Berlin and its disastrous effects on the some hundred thousand civilian women raped during the Red Army occupation.



In the preface to the 2003 German edition, Hans Magnus Enzensberger wrote, "German readers were obviously not ready to face some uncomfortable truths... German women were not supposed to talk about the reality of rapes; and German men preferred not to be seen as impotent onlookers when the victorious Russians claimed their spoils of war. The author's attitude was an aggravating factor: devoid of self-pity, with a clear-eyed view of her compatriots' behavior before and after the Nazi regime's collapse, everything she wrote flew in the face of the reigning post-war complacency and amnesia."

Hillers was educated in Germany and at the Sorbonne. As a journalist, she traveled across Europe and into the Soviet Union. She spoke French and Russian along with her native German. Though she counted among her friends the archaeologist, author, and former Nazi Party propagandist Kurt W. Marek (1915 – 1972), Hillers was likely not a member of the party.





Rare Privately Printed and Illustrated Woman's Journal,
Inscribed by the Author's Daughter

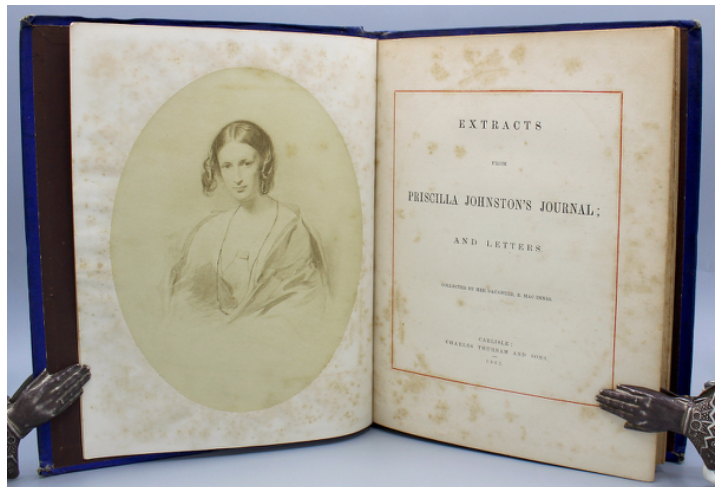
14. JOHNSTON, Priscilla. *Extracts from Priscilla Johnston's Journal; and Letters*. Carlisle: Charles Thurnam and Sons, 1862.

Small quarto. xi, [1], 203 pp. Illustrated with four mounted photographs, including a frontispiece portrait of Johnston from a painting, two other portraits from life, two portraits of other people, and a study of her grave. Also with four lithograph plates. Text ruled in red throughout.

Blue cloth, blocked in black, title printed in gilt, beveled edges. Expertly rebacked, with old spine laid down. First and last few leaves lightly foxed. Former owner's ink signature, dated 1867, on a preliminary blank.

\$750

First edition of a rare private family publication, with a presentation inscription, dated 1863 from Effie MacInnes, Priscilla Johnson's daughter, who, according to an inserted note, died in 1914.



Priscilla Johnston (née Buxton, 1852 - 1896) was the daughter of eminent Quaker reformer, politician, and philanthropist Thomas Buxton (1786 - 1845). There are sections in her journal about the anti-slavery campaign and about the noted Quaker prison reformer Elizabeth Fry.

OCLC records eight copies of this publication in libraries, four in the United Kingdom and four in the U.S.



“A Small Masterpiece” of Anti-Slavery Writing

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

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

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

\$600

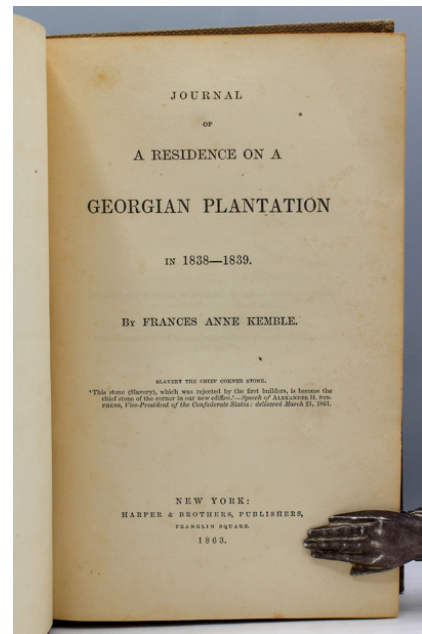
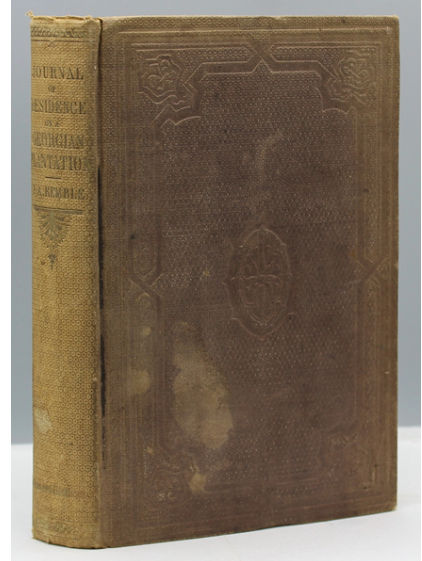
First American edition. A London edition was published in the same year. OCLC records no physical copies of the present edition and seven copies of the London (four in North America).

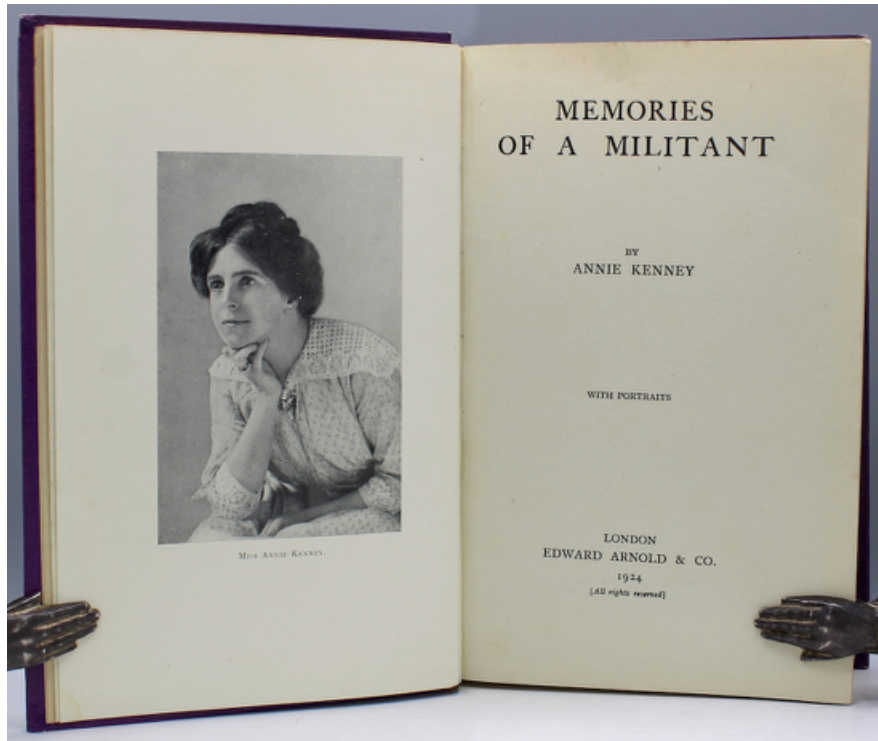
Writer and abolitionist Frances Anne Kemble (1809 – 1893) was a successful Shakespearean actress before marrying the heir to multiple lucrative plantations (whom she would divorce in 1848). Kemble and her husband moved to Georgia to live on one of the plantations, where Kemble was appalled by the treatment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

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

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

Howes K69. CBEL 627. *Feminist Companion to Literature in English* (p. 604).





One of the First Autobiographies of a Militant Suffragist,
With Eight Portraits of Suffrage Leaders like the Pankhursts and Constance Lytton

16. KENNEY, Annie. *Memories of a Militant*. With Portraits. London: Edward Arnold & Co., 1924.

Octavo. xi, 308 pp. 16 pp. publisher's ads. With 8 plates from portrait photographs of Christabel Pankhurst, Emmeline Pankhurst, Constance Lytton, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, and other important women's suffrage figures.

Original purple cloth stamped in green and white (a color scheme often used by suffragists). Fading to cloth at spine. Faded rectangular mark to cloth of front board, probably from a removed library label. Some toning to endpapers, but otherwise very clean throughout. A very good, tight, and bright copy of an important work by a leader of the militant women's suffrage movement.

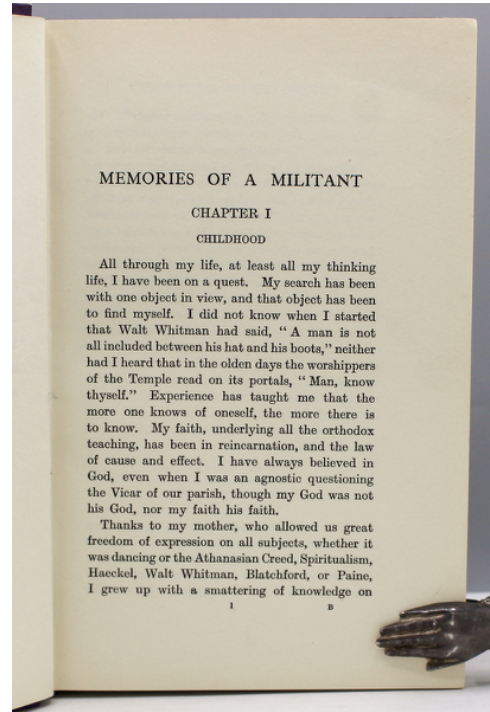
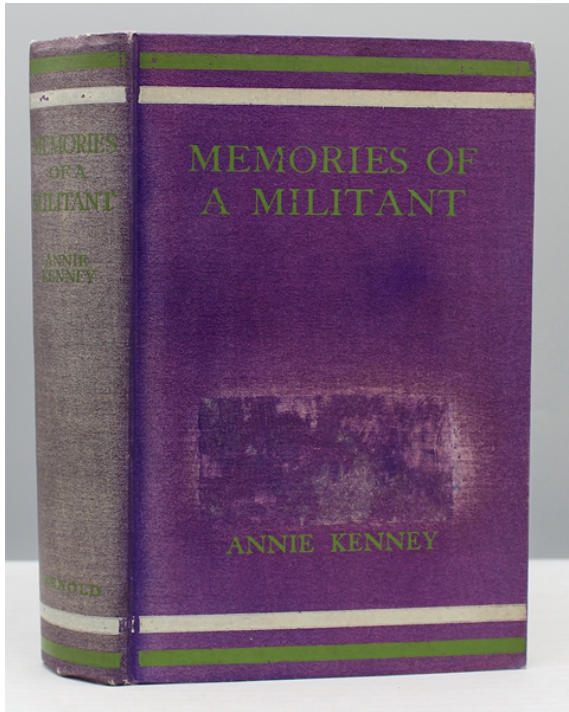
\$1,250

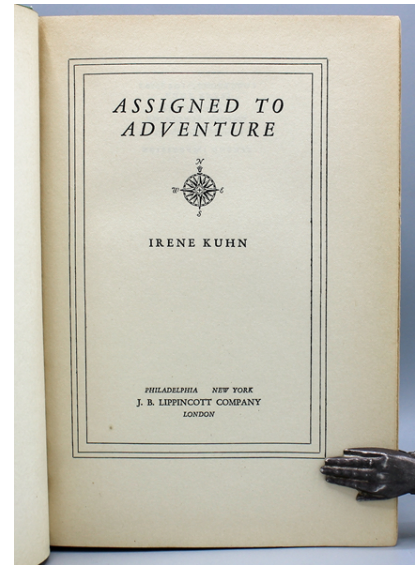
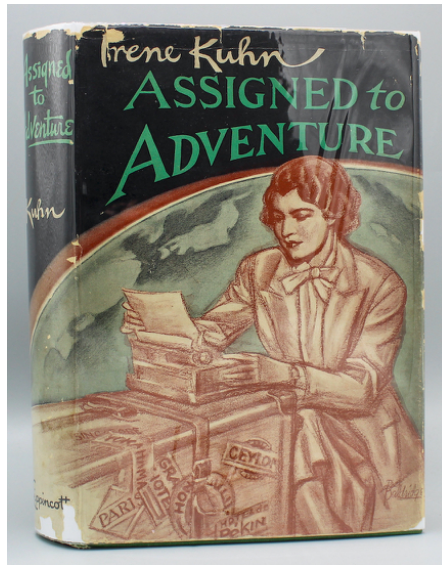
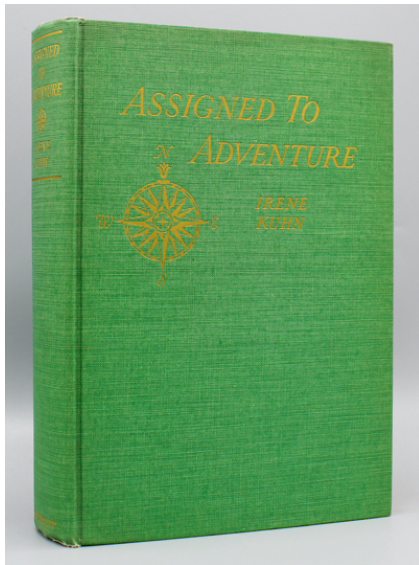
First edition.

Annie Kenney (1879-1953) was a suffragist and the right hand of Women's Social and Political Union leaders Christabel and Emmeline Pankhurst. Unlike many suffrage leaders at the time, Kenney came from a working-class background: she was employed at a mill for fifteen years and, along with her suffrage activism, was also committed to trade union organizing and socialism. One of Kenney's most important acts as a member of the WSPU was the historic interruption of a political meeting at the Manchester Free Trade Hall in 1905, when Kenney and Christabel Pankhurst unfurled a flag reading "Votes for Women" and demanded that Sir Edward Grey and Winston Churchill address the issue of women's suffrage. Kenney was also a co-founder of the first branch of the

WSPU, which she and Minnie Baldock (1864-1954) established in Canning Town, London in 1906. Kenney's *Memories of a Militant* was the second autobiography by one of the militant suffragists, preceded only by Emmeline Pankhurst's *My Own Story* (1914).

Oxford DNB.





“Fresh, Unhackneyed, Breathless, Racy,”
The Memoir of a Pioneering Woman Journalist, Rare in the Dustjacket

17. KUHN, Irene. *Assigned to Adventure*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, [1938].

Octavo. 432 pp.

Publisher's green cloth titled in gilt. Binding is bright and attractive. In the original color-printed dust jacket, a bit chipped (very good). Some toning to endpapers and margins. A very good copy, in remarkably attractive condition, rare in the original dust jacket.

\$250

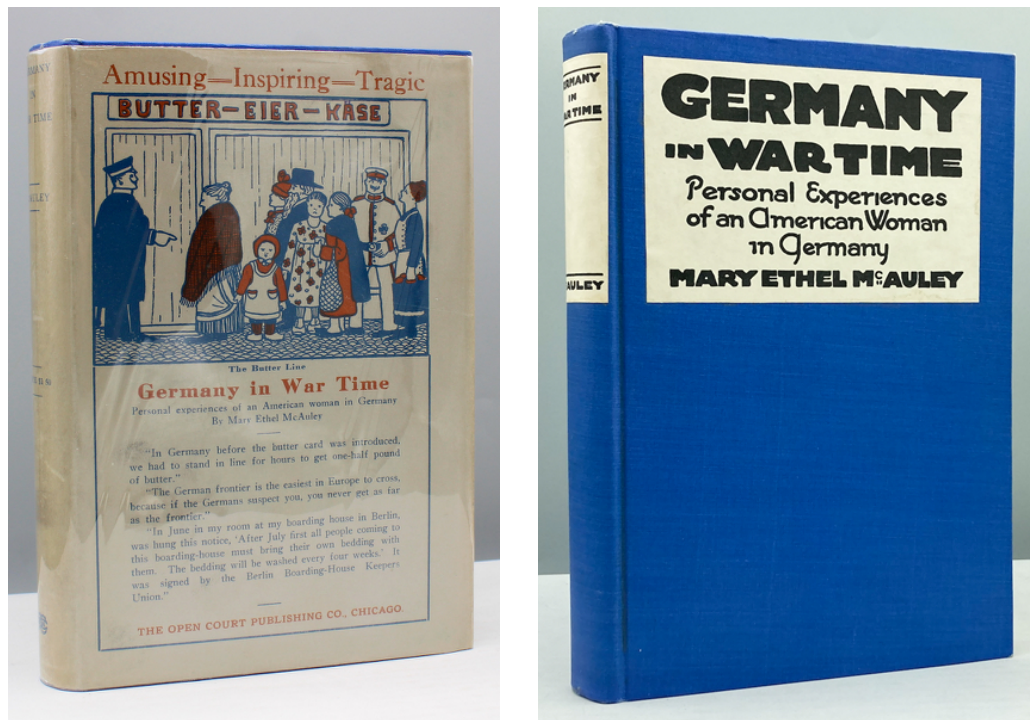
First edition, second printing, of this memoir by journalist, author, and pioneering radio reporter Irene Corbally Kuhn (1898 – 1995). Kuhn tells the story of her international reporting career, from Paris and London to Shanghai and Manila.

Kuhn was the first reporter to broadcast from a United States Navy vessel, probably the first woman radio announcer, and the first western reporter to broadcast from liberated Shanghai. Kuhn wrote for the *Chicago Tribune*, *New York Daily News*, *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, Shanghai's *Evening Star*, and was the first woman to write for the *Stars and Stripes*. She also wrote scripts and columns for production companies including Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Paramount.

In the 1920s, Kuhn reported on Charles Lindbergh, the Hall-Mills and Snyder-Gray murder cases, the Frances Heenan and Edward West Browning scandal, and the murder trial of reporter Leonard Cline. During the 1940s, Kuhn became much more conservative, and served as the associate director of publicity for the Republican National Committee during Wendell Wilkie and Thomas E. Dewey's presidential bids in 1940 and 1944, respectively. Kuhn also contributed to many magazines, including *Reader's Digest*, *Town and Country*, *Cosmopolitan*, and *Good Housekeeping*.

“Fresh, unhackneyed, breathless, racy — the lusty, gusty chronicle of a young newspaperwoman not yet 40 whose dish is life,” (from the dust jacket).





Reports of a Woman Journalist in WWI-Era Germany,
A Fine Copy in the Original Dust Jacket

18. McAULEY, Mary Ethel. *Germany in War Time*. What an American Girl Saw and Heard. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company, 1917.

Octavo. 297 pp. With over a hundred full- and half-page photo reproductions, particularly highlighting industry, manufacturing, and commerce in Berlin during the war. Includes many photos of women at work (as carriage drivers, mail carriers, surveyors, laborers, and more).

Publisher's blue cloth with white printed paper labels. Binding is clean and attractive. A fine, bright copy, scarce in the original dust jacket, illustrated by the author (very good).

\$350

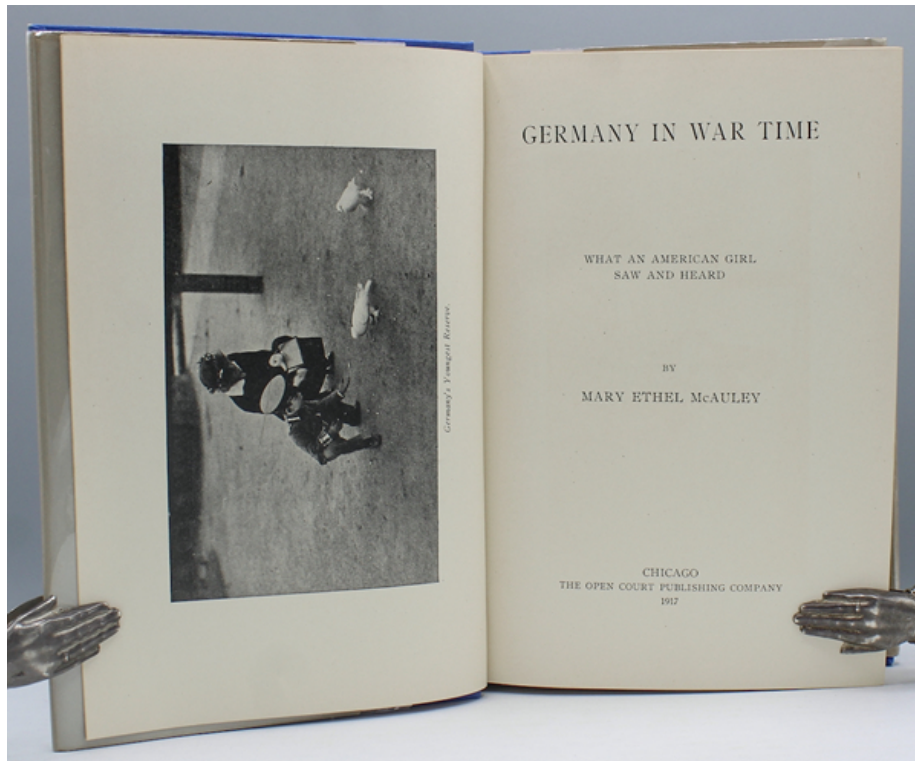
First edition.

During World War I, journalist and painter Mary Ethel McAuley (1882 – 1971) spent two years in Germany as a correspondent for the *Pittsburgh Post-Dispatch*. Her time in Germany resulted in not only extensive investigative reporting on wartime life, but also numerous paintings based on her personal observations. In 2020, the University of Pittsburgh hosted an exhibit of McAuley's paintings, which the university website describes as such: "The paintings that form the core of this exhibition were created around 1919 to illustrate McAuley's



A Collection of Copper.

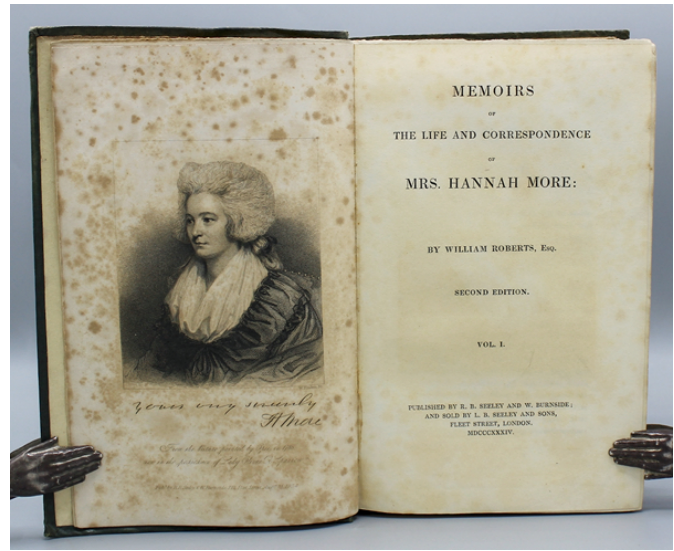
first-hand account of life in wartime Germany. McAuley's paintings depict scenes that she witnessed as an American woman. Her paintings depict German soldiers in uniform standing alongside chimney sweeps in town squares, women shoveling coal, mothers and children alone on the streets while fathers and brothers were on the front line. She captures the nuances of quotidian life at that time, paying special attention to women in wartime."



Along with her descriptions of labor and industry, McAuley also details the economic hardships of wartime, including the rationing, dramatic inflation, and shortages of food and supplies faced by civilians. She also highlights the experiences of wounded soldiers returning from battle, prisoners of war in Germany, and refugees seeking shelter in the country.

Mary Ethel McAuley: Behind the German Lines. University of Pittsburgh exhibition (February 13-March 28, 2020). Accessed on the University of Pittsburgh Art Gallery website.





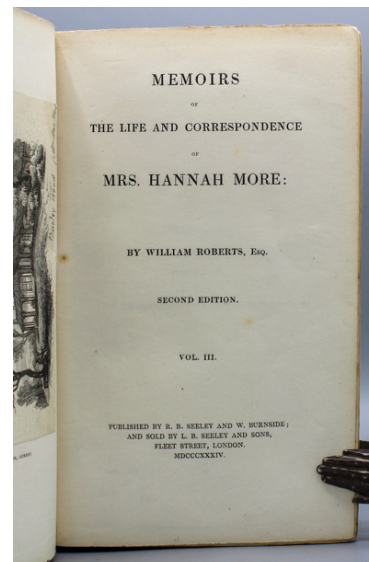
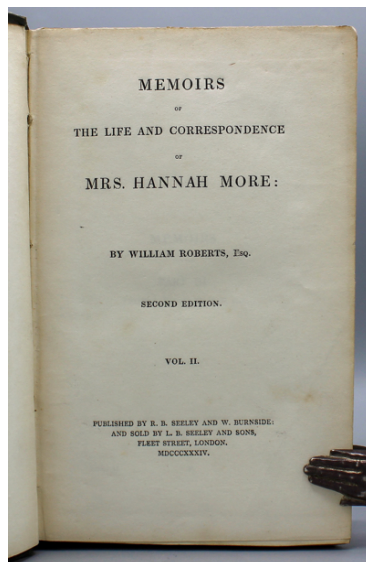
19. [MORE, Hannah]. ROBERTS, William. *Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Mrs Hannah More...* London: R B Seeley and W Burnside, 1834.

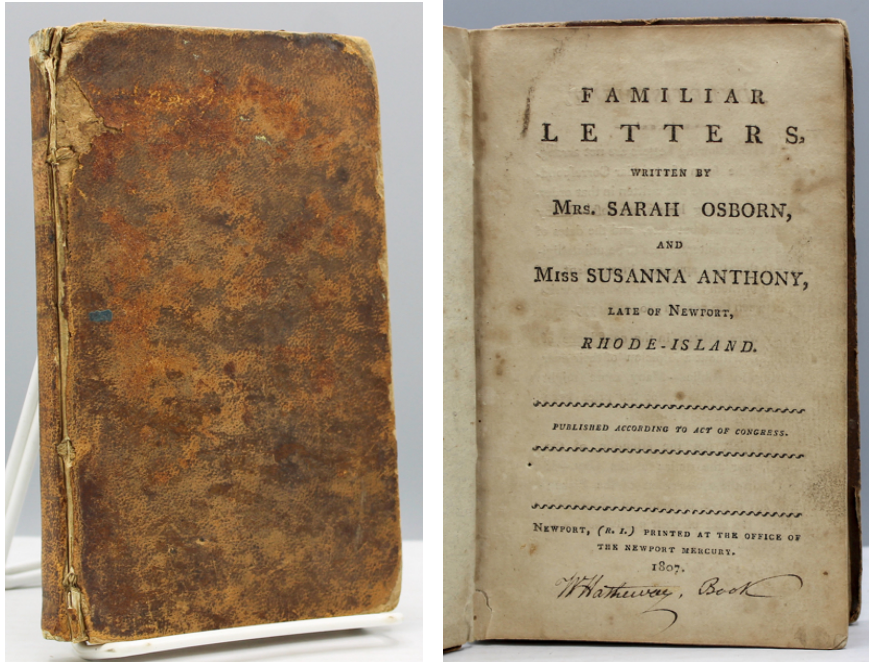
Four volumes, octavo. xxiii, [3], 407, [1]; [4], 478; [4], 466; [4], 448 pp. Second edition, corrected from the first of the same year, of the standard biography of Hannah More. Engraved frontispiece in Volume I.

Publisher's green patterned cloth. Binding extremities rubbed, some hinges cracking, but sound. Frontispiece foxed, a little light foxing otherwise, contemporary ownership signature on front pastedown of each volume. Relevant clippings neatly affixed to opening pages in both Volume III and Volume IV. A good, clean copy.

\$450

The author is William Roberts (1767 - 1849), barrister and editor of the *British Review*, who famously quarreled with Byron. Roberts' sister was the executrix of Hannah More's estate.





Letters on Abolition, Education, and Quakerism
Exchanged Between Two Rhode Island Women, 1740-1779

20. OSBORN, Sarah and Susanna Anthony. *Familiar Letters*...Newport R.I.: Printed at the Office of the Newport Mercury, 1807.

Twelvemo. 170 pp.

Contemporary sheep with gilt spine label. Some chipping and rubbing to sheep. Joints somewhat fragile. Largely a clean copy aside from some light occasional foxing. Two ink ownership signatures, one dated 1829 and one dated 1875, to front flyleaf. A very good, internally clean copy of this uncommon collection of letters.

\$750

First edition.

A collection of correspondence exchanged between two close friends, Sarah Osborn and Susanna Anthony, between 1740 and 1779. Osborn and Anthony were both devout Congregationalists — Anthony, in fact, broke with her parents' Quaker faith to join Osborn in the Congregationalist church. The two friends were also both teachers and abolitionists: the present collection includes Osborn's accounts of her experience teaching classes to the Black population in Newport, as well as letters exchanged between Anthony and the abolitionists Rev. Samuel Hopkins.



The First Practicing Woman Doctor in the Pacific Northwest:
A Eugenicist, Suffragist, and Oregon Trail Migrant

21. OWENS-ADAIR, [Bethenia Angelina]. *Some of Her Life Experiences*. [Gleanings from a pioneer woman physician's life.] [Portland, Oregon: Mann & Beach, ca. 1906.]

Octavo. 537 pp. With seven photo plates, including a portrait of the author.

Publisher's olive-green ribbed cloth titled in black. Minor edgewear. Minor foxing to edges. Modern ink ownership signature to front pastedown. Very good.

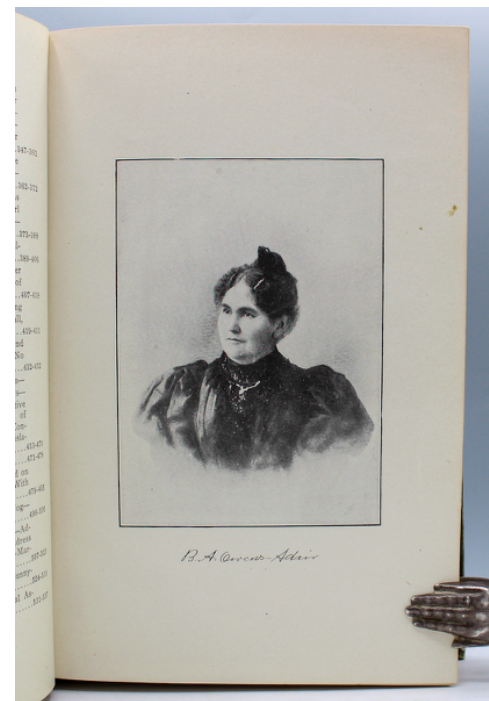
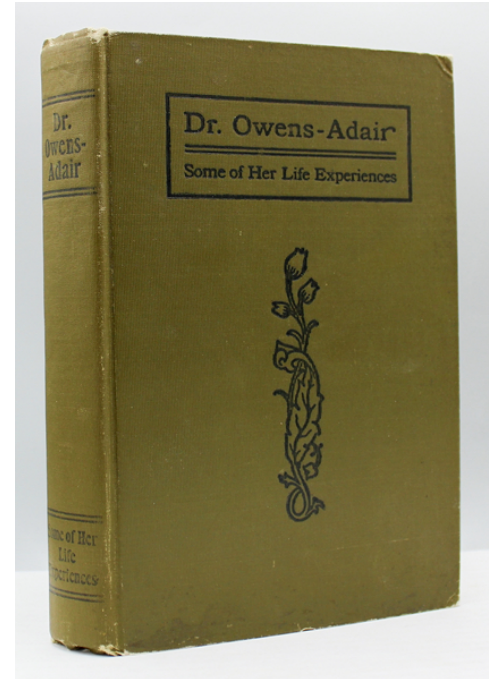
\$250

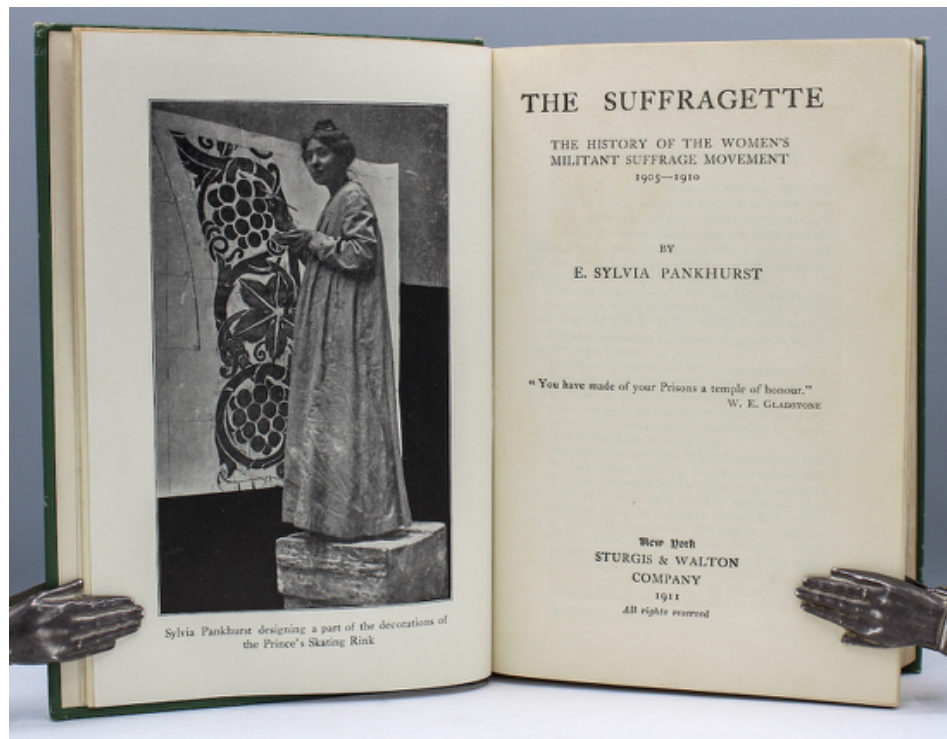
First edition.

The present work documents the life of Dr. Bethenia Angelina Owens-Adair, M.D. (1840 – 1926), beginning with her migration to Oregon on the first major wagon train led by Jesse Applegate. In Oregon, Dr. Owens-Adair became the first practicing woman medical doctor in the Pacific Northwest, a vocal proponent of women's suffrage, and an ardent advocate for eugenics. In 1922, Dr. Owens-Adair published a collection of letters and testimonials, in which one of her friends describes her as "a remarkable woman...she was responsible for the passage of the 'sterilization law' for degenerates and criminals in Oregon, and has made this her work for many years. She has written and worked entirely for the adoption of eugenic and hygienic laws in Oregon as well as in other states," (*A Souvenir*, p. 63).

Owens-Adair campaigned for the passage of a sterilization law, authored by her, for ten years until it was finally passed by the Oregon Legislature in 1917. The law, which reached its final form in 1923, permitted the sterilization of people deemed "feeble-minded, insane, epileptic, habitual criminals, moral degenerates and sexual perverts." About 2,650 people were forcibly sterilized under the law before its repeal in 1983.

Kaelber, Lutz. "Eugenics: Compulsory Sterilization in 50 American States." See Oregon.





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

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

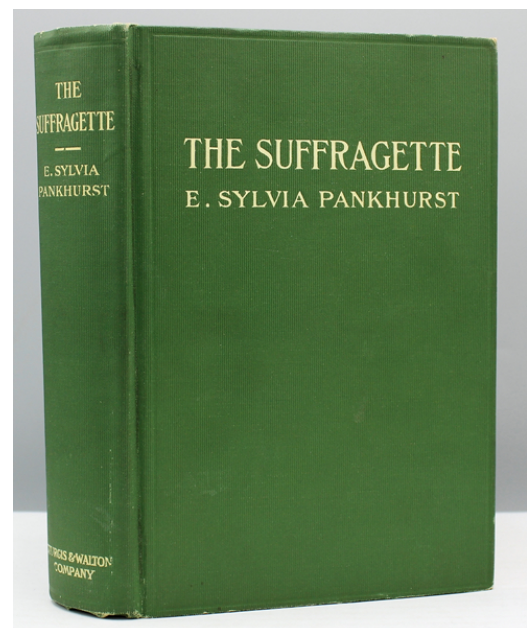
Octavo. [8] pp., pp. [1-2], 3-517. With frontispiece and 31 photograph plates, plus two unnumbered full-page reprintings of other political material (a 1908 political cartoon and an undated Women's Social and Political Union event announcement) after pages 236 and 262.

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

\$850

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

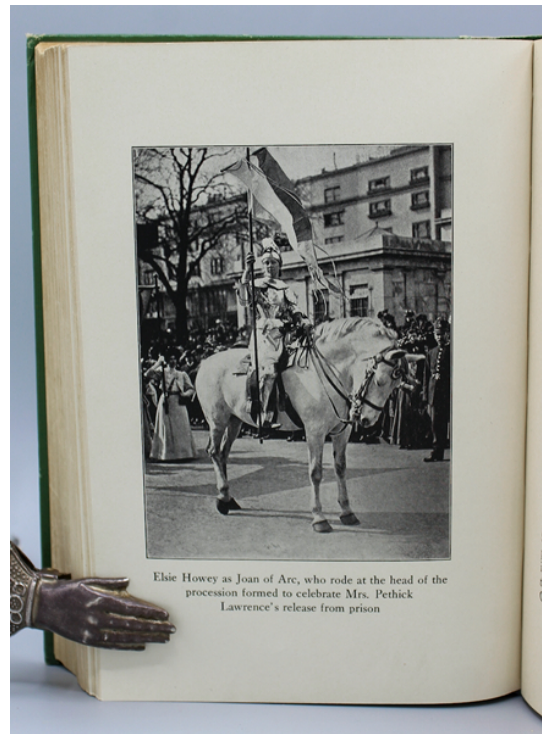
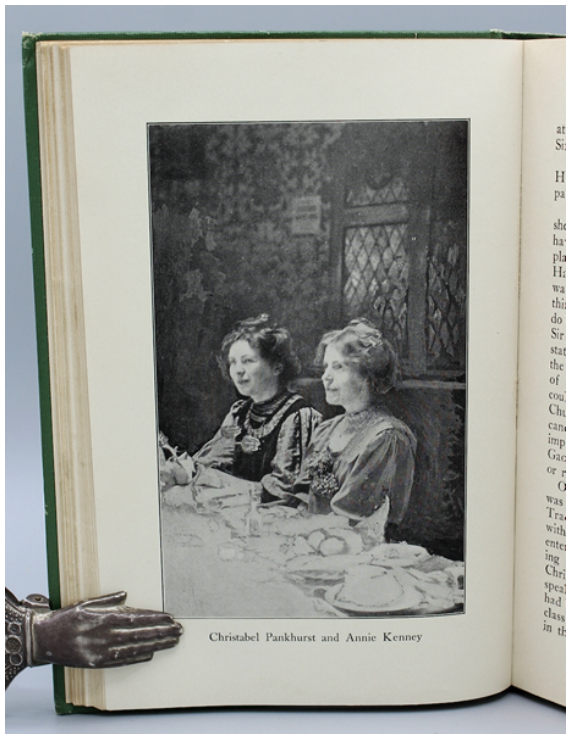
After being expelled from the Women's Social and Political Union in 1913 over her vocal support for the

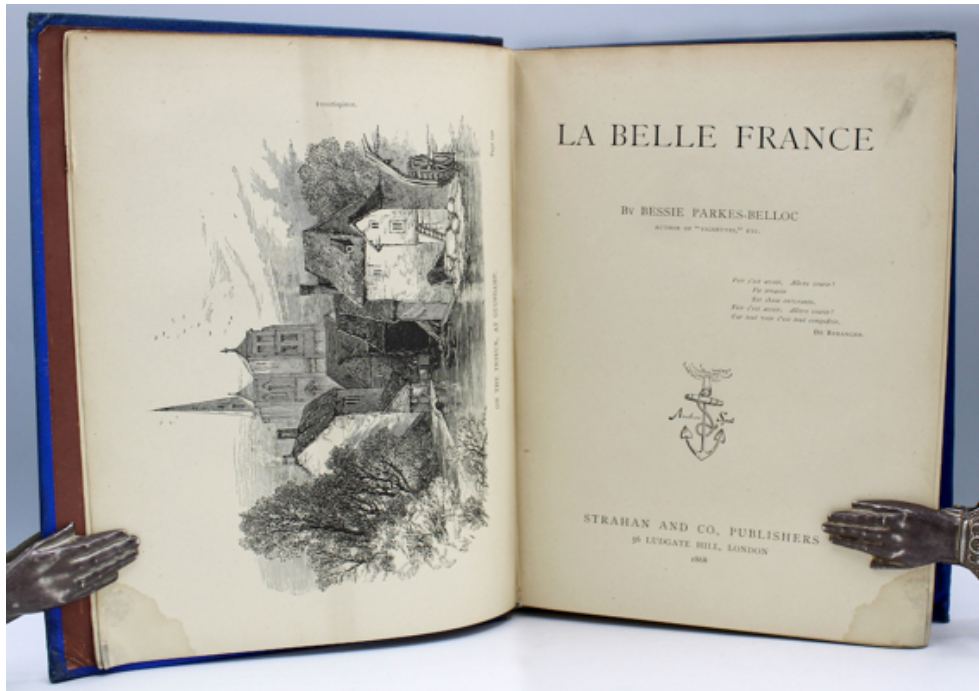


Dublin Lockout, E. Sylvia Pankhurst (1882-1960) founded the East London Federation of Suffragettes, which she renamed the Women's Suffrage Federation and then the Workers' Socialist Federation as its goals evolved. During World War I, Pankhurst's newspaper *The Woman's Dreadnought* was considered one of the leading sources for information on anti-war organizing. Pankhurst lived the last five years of her life in Ethiopia, where she organized against fascism and colonialism and edited a periodical, the *Ethiopia Observer*. When Pankhurst died in Ethiopia, the emperor insisted that she be given a state funeral, and she was buried in a special plot reserved for the nation's heroes. Along with *The Suffragette*, Pankhurst wrote *The Suffragette Movement* (1931) and *The Home Front* (1932), and many of her articles and essays were collected by editor Katherine Dodd in *A Sylvia Pankhurst Reader* (1993).

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

Oxford DNB.





Presentation Copy Signed by the Author for a Fellow Women's Rights Activist

23. PARKES-BELLOC, Bessie Rayner. *La Belle France*. London: Strahan and Co., 1868.

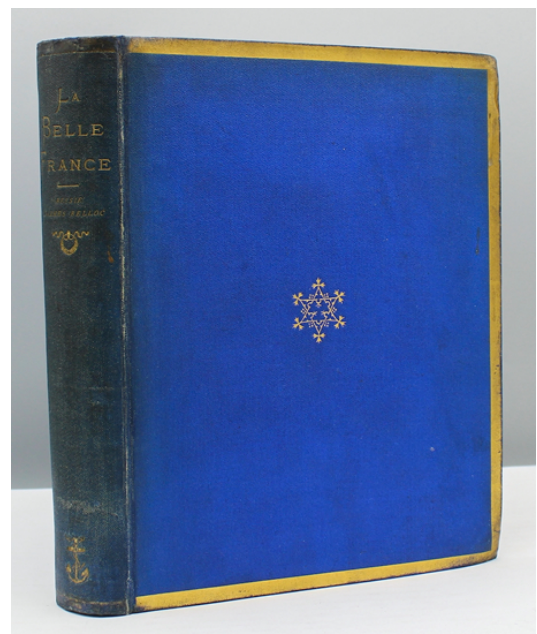
Octavo. xxvi, [errata slip], 320 pp. With a frontispiece and eight plates.

Publisher's blue cloth boards stamped in gilt. Spine darkened. Top edge gilt. Neatly recased preserving original brown endpapers. Bookplate (ca. 1903) to front pastedown. Some soiling to endpapers. Author's presentation inscription to front flyleaf, as well as a separate gift inscription (of Caroline Fletcher Smith, gifting this book to the South Place Ethical Society in 1902). Some dampstaining to edges of leaves. Faint marginal toning. A good copy of a book that is scarce in commerce, presented by the author "To Sarah Lewin, from her affectionate friend," dated 1868.

\$500

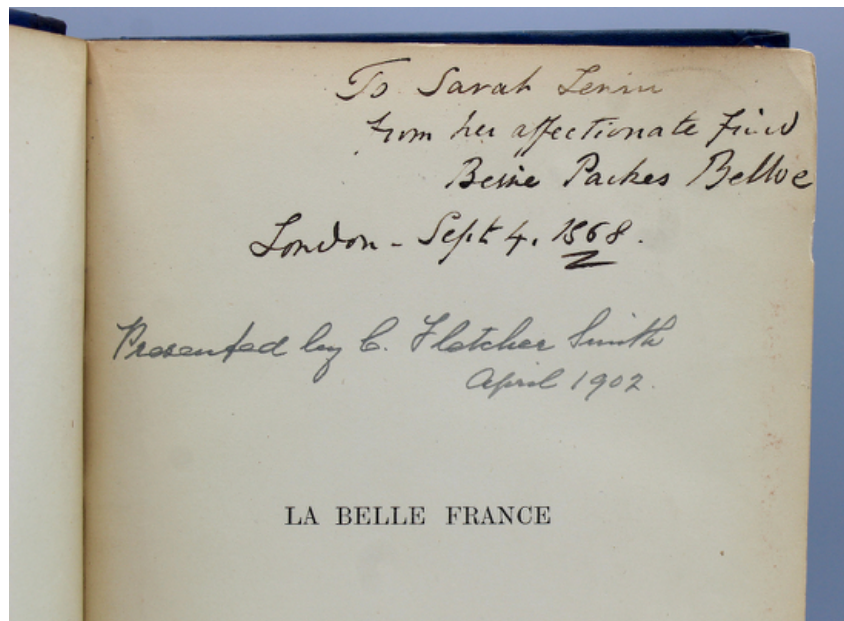
First edition of this book of poetry and prose based on the author's travels in France.

Bessie Parkes-Belloc (1829 – 1925) was a writer, journalist, and women's rights activist who advocated for women's employment opportunities. Emily Faithfull, Victoria Press founder and Queen Victoria's official printer, credited Parkes-Belloc as the inspiration for the Victoria Press: Parkes-Belloc had purchased and taught herself how to use a printing press, which Faithfull also



used to learn how to print. The experience convinced Faithfull that printing and publishing were viable careers for women. Parkes-Belloc was also a friend of George Eliot, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Adelaide Procter, Jessie Boucherett, Maria Rye, and Isa Craig. She was the mother of the writer and historian Hilaire Belloc (1870 – 1953).

Along with women's employment rights, Parkes-Belloc was also enthusiastic about education and property rights for married women. She wrote *Remarks on the Education of Girls* in 1854 and her *Essays on Women's Work* in 1864. In 1855, Parkes-Belloc and Barbara Leigh Smith campaigned for the passage of a Married Women's Property Bill. Their action was unsuccessful, but the effort finally culminated in the passage of the Married Women's Property Act in 1874. Parkes-Belloc was also one of the founders of the *English Woman's Journal*.



Sarah Lewin (1812 – 1898) was a writer for the *English Woman's Journal* and the secretary of the Society for the Employment of Women. Lewin lived most of her life in a flat above the offices of the SEW on Berners Street, which makes it likely that this book remained there until passing to Caroline Fletcher Smith, secretary of the South Place Ethical Society. Smith presented this copy to the Ethical Society in 1902.



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

24. [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

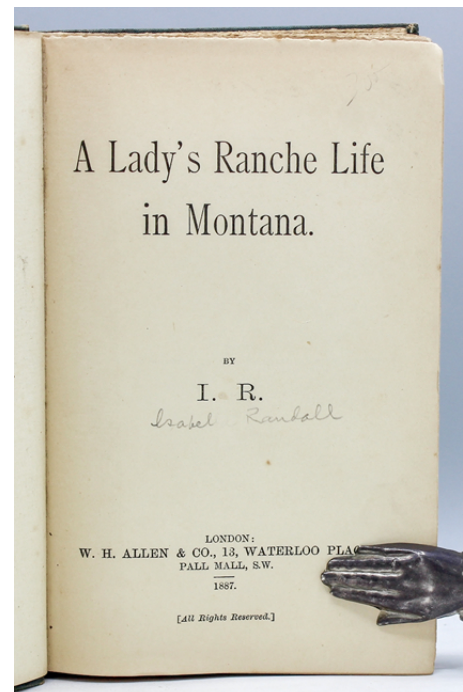
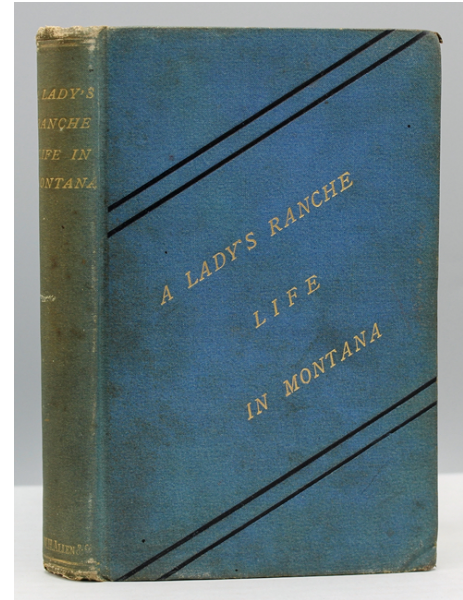
First edition.

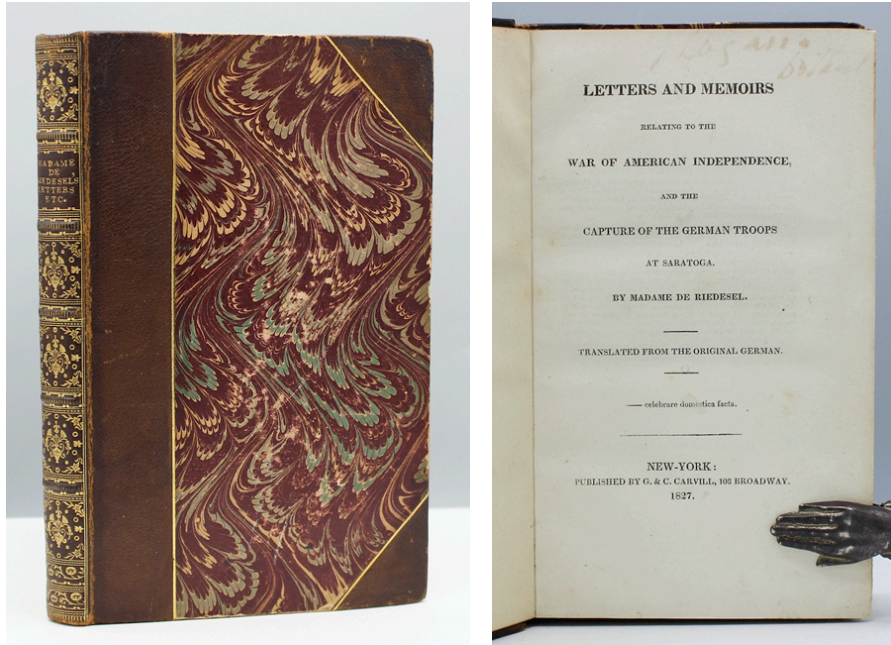
Isabel F. Randall (1860 – 1933) lived in Montana between 1884 and 1886, when she returned to England and published her collection of letters on her American experience. From the preface: "Letters were written to friends at home by a young bride who went out with her husband immediately after her marriage. 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.





A Foreign Woman's Memoir of the American Revolution

25. RIEDESEL, [Friederike Charlotte Luise]. *Letters and Memoirs Relating to the War of American Independence, and the Capture of the German Troops at Saratoga...* Translated from the Original German. New York: G. & C. Carvill, 1827.

Twelvemo. 323 pp.

Late nineteenth century half brown leather over marbled paper boards. Gilt spine. Light wear to joints and edges. Edges untrimmed. Marbled endpapers with armorial bookplate (E. Turner) to front pastedown. Some foxing. A very good, tight copy.

\$850

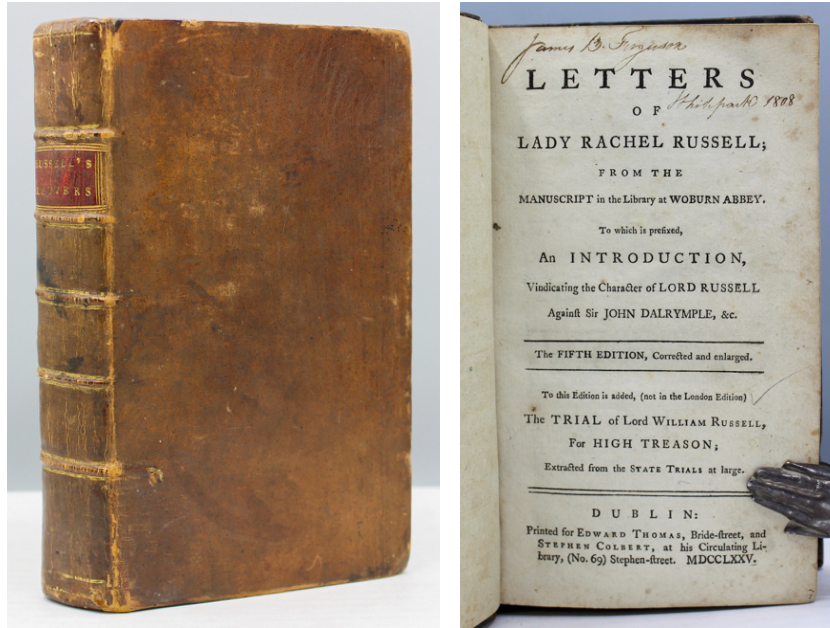
First edition in English. Translated from the German of 1800.

Frederike Charlotte Luise, Baroness of Riedesel (1746 – 1808) traveled to America from Germany in 1777 to join her husband, who was the commander of the Hessian army — about 30,000 German soldiers hired by the British to fight on their side during the American War of Independence — all the way up until the defeat of the British and German forces at Saratoga. Frederike returned to Germany in 1783 and wrote this account of her life in America and her experiences during the war, including her care of injured soldiers and her help preparing food for the army. The present work is a valuable record of a foreign woman's role in the War of Independence that centers not around the logistics of battle but around the human experiences that ran beneath the surface of the conflict.

Howe R-284.

Brown, Marvin L. "Baroness on the Battlefield." *American Heritage*, vol. 16, no. 1 (December 1964), pp. 64-79.





First Irish Edition with Added Material

26. RUSSELL, Rachel. *Letters of Rachel Russell: from the Manuscript in the Library at Woburn Abbey. To Which is Prefixed an Introduction, Vindicating the Character of Lord Russell Against Sir John Dalrymple, &c. The Fifth Edition, Corrected and Enlarged. To This Edition is Added, (Not in the London Edition) the Trial of Lord William Russell, for High Treason, Extracted from the State Trials at Large.* Dublin: Printed for Edward Thomas, Stephen Colbern, 1775.

Twelvemo. [8], lxxiv, 238, 74 pp.

Contemporary calf, gilt spine with red morocco label. Binding extremities a bit rubbed, small crack along back joint. A very good, tight copy.

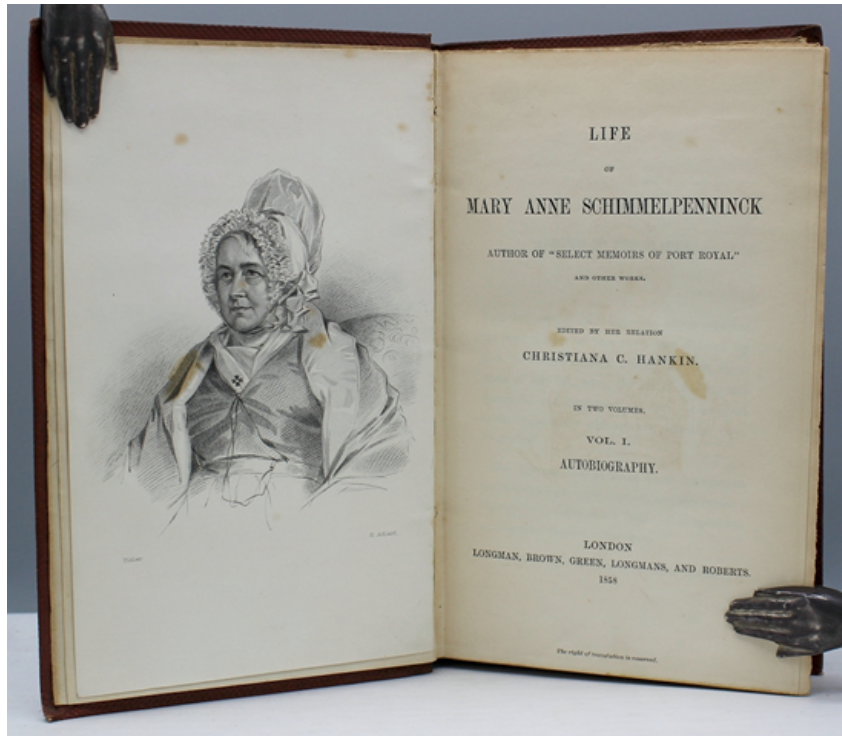
\$300

First Irish edition, with added material.

Lady Russell, born Rachel Wriothsley (1636 - 1723) was an English noblewoman and heiress. In 1669, she married William, Lord Russell, who was three years her junior. In 1683, he was involved in the Rye House Plot to ambush King Charles II and his brother James, Duke of York, on their way back to London from the Newmarket races. Lord Russell was sent to the tower of London and convicted of treason. Lady Russell, who acted as his secretary during his trial, worked diligently to save his life, but the king was unmoved, and her husband was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Lady Russell was an avid letter writer throughout her life. First published in 1773, these letters were admired for being very well written, and for giving a glimpse into seventeenth century domestic life (Oxford DNB).





A Fine Copy

27. SCHIMMELPENNINCK, Mary Anne. *Life of Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck*. Edited by her relation Christiana C. Hankin. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts, 1858.

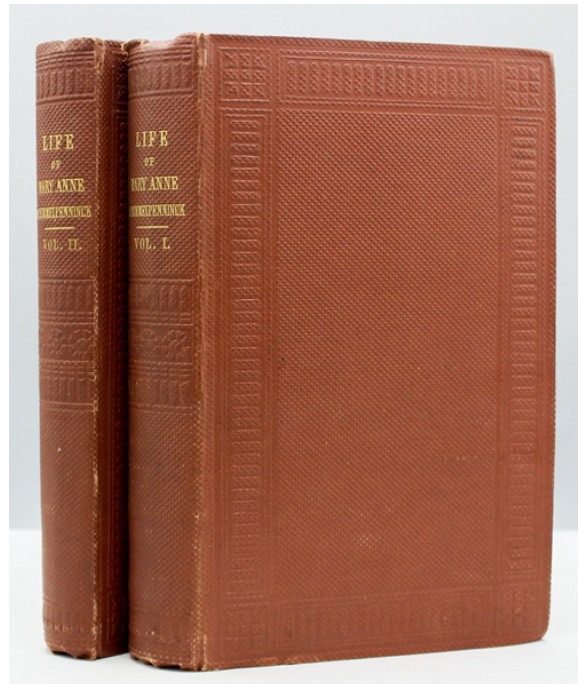
Two volumes, octavo. ix, [1, blank], 345, [1, colophon]; ix, [1, blank], 275, [1, colophon] pp. Frontispiece of Schimmelpenninck in first volume. Pastedowns of both volumes printed with ads.

Original brick red cloth, stamped and ruled in blind, gilt lettered spine, brown coated endpapers. Binding extremities very lightly rubbed, spines slightly toned. Very minor foxing to a handful of leaves in both volumes, light creasing to margins, small binder's ticket on lower rear pastedown of first volume. A fine set.

\$850

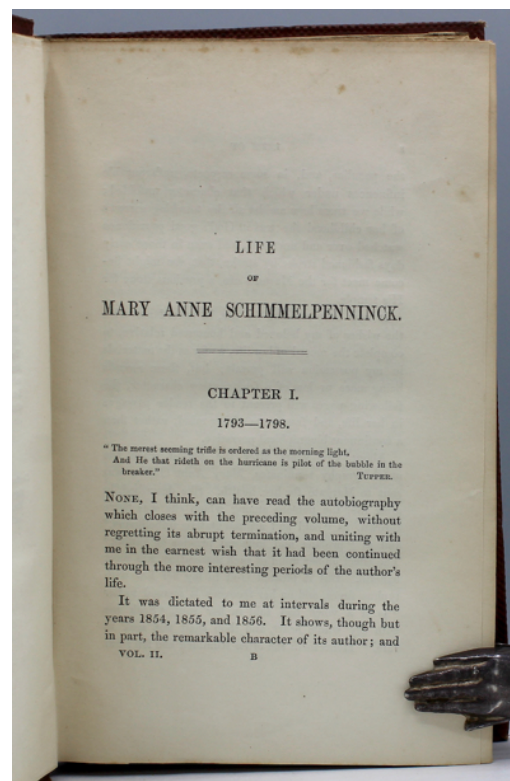
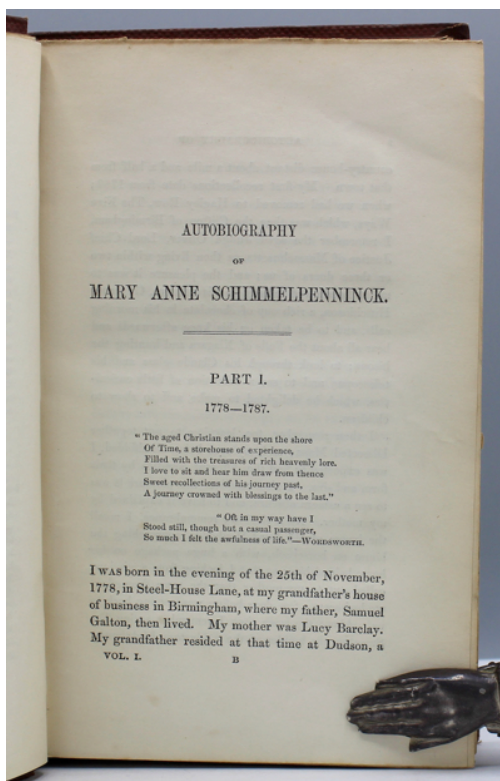
First edition.

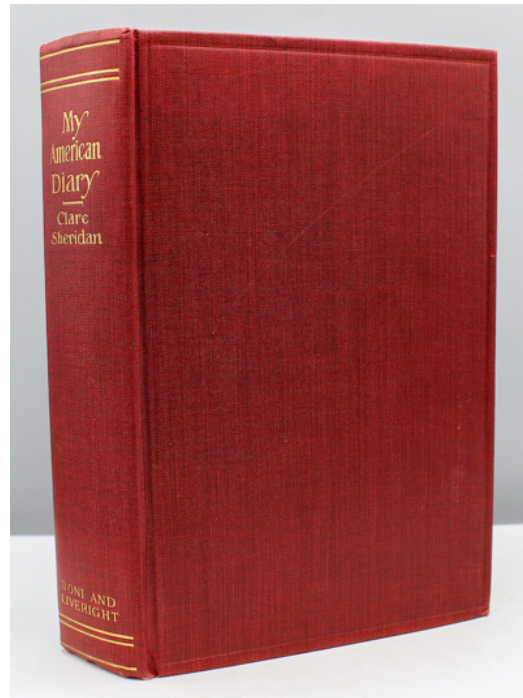
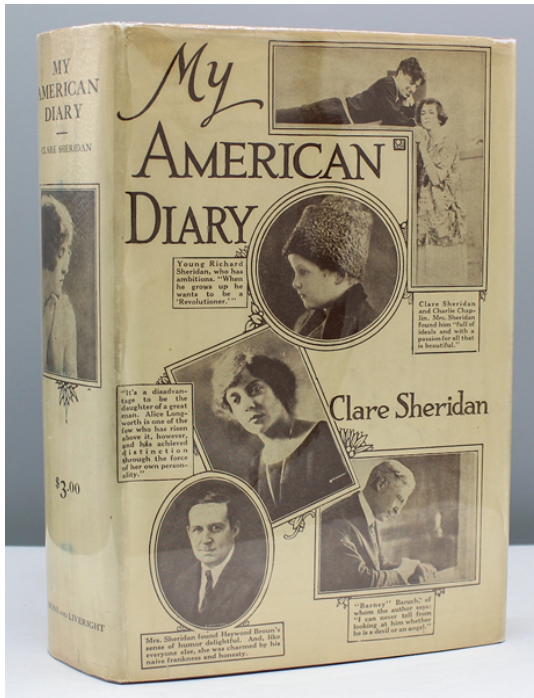
Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck (1778-1856) was the daughter of the Birmingham Quaker and gunmaker, Samuel Galton, a member of the Lunar Society, at whose house such intellectuals as Joseph Priestley, Samuel Parr, Richard Lovell Edgeworth, and Erasmus Darwin were frequent visitors. In 1805, she wrote a pamphlet on the education of the poor, against



her mother's advice. A year later, she married a Bristol shipping merchant of Dutch descent, and became active in local charities and educational projects. Her interest in the Port Royal group, which flourished in France at the end of the seventeenth century, was prompted by some books sent to her by Hannah More. Her other works include the artistic treatise *The Theory and Classification of Beauty and Deformity* (1815). Between 1854-1856, Schimmelpenninck's niece Christiana C. Hankin took down from dictation the former's autobiography; the memoir portion of the work, which occupies the second volume, was compiled with the utmost pains in order to "procure the materials with a view to continue the detail from the period when the autobiography of her early years concludes" (p. vi). Schimmelpenninck's personal correspondence was used as a source and provides the reader with both her character and her views on a variety of topics.

Oxford DNB; *The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, p. 952.





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

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

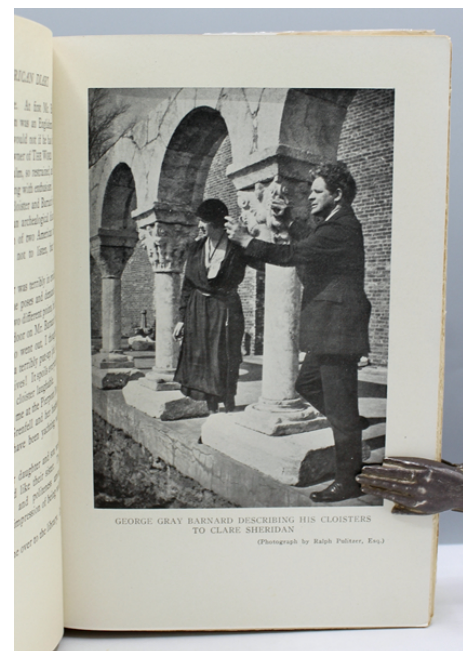
Octavo. 359 pp. With eight photo plates (including frontispiece of Sheridan).

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

\$500

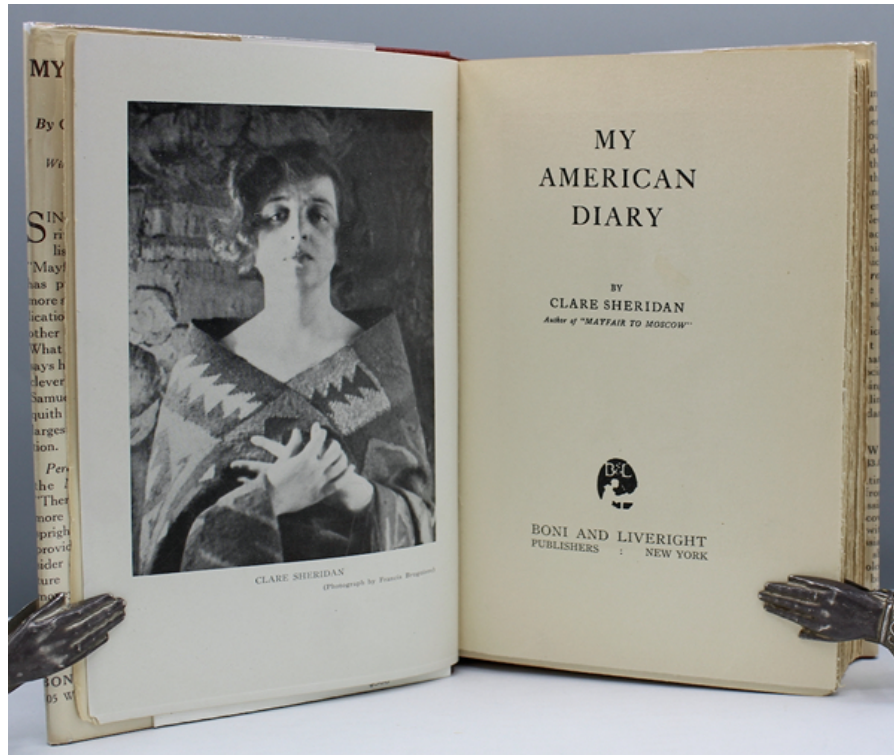
First edition.

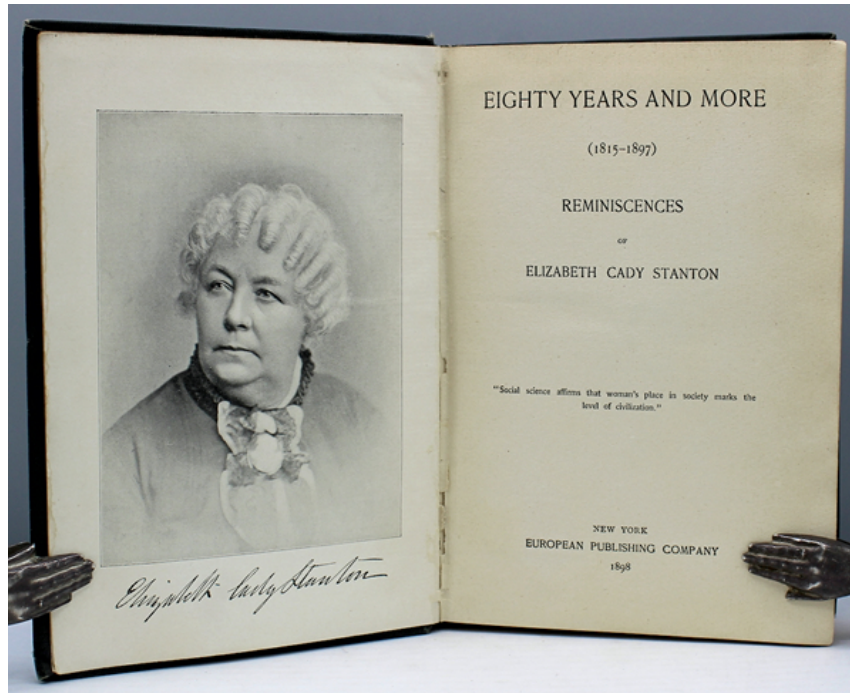
Clare Sheridan (1885 – 1970) details, in a stream-of-consciousness style, her travels in America, including her acquaintances with the Vanderbilt, Whitney, and Morgan families, as well as with Otto Kahn. She also interviewed financier and statesman Barney Baruch, who helped her recover the busts of Lenin and Trotsky that she had sculpted while visiting Soviet Russia before they were impounded in customs. While sculpting a bust of Charlie Chaplin, the two began a relationship, which Sheridan discusses in the present work.



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

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





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

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

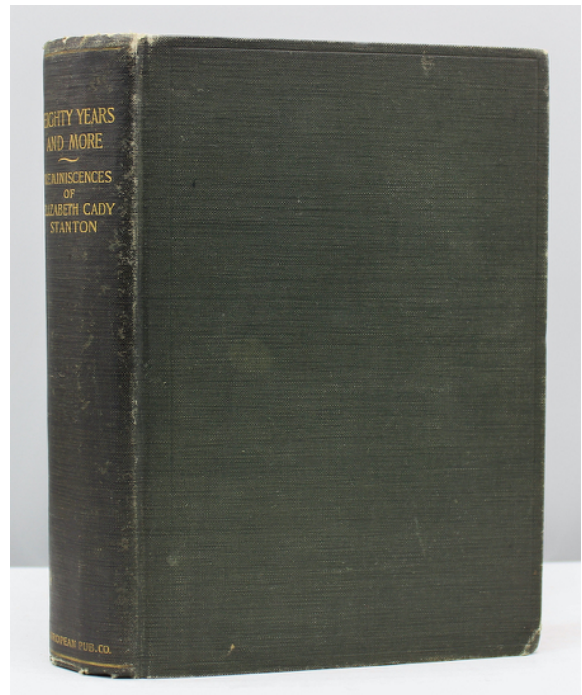
Octavo. ix, 471, [2 ads] pp. With eleven plates, including a photo frontispiece of Stanton. Plates include portraits of Margaret Livingston Cady, many of Stanton's other relatives, and Susan B. Anthony. The second page of ads is for both parts of *The Woman's Bible* (1898). Dedicated to Anthony, Stanton's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

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

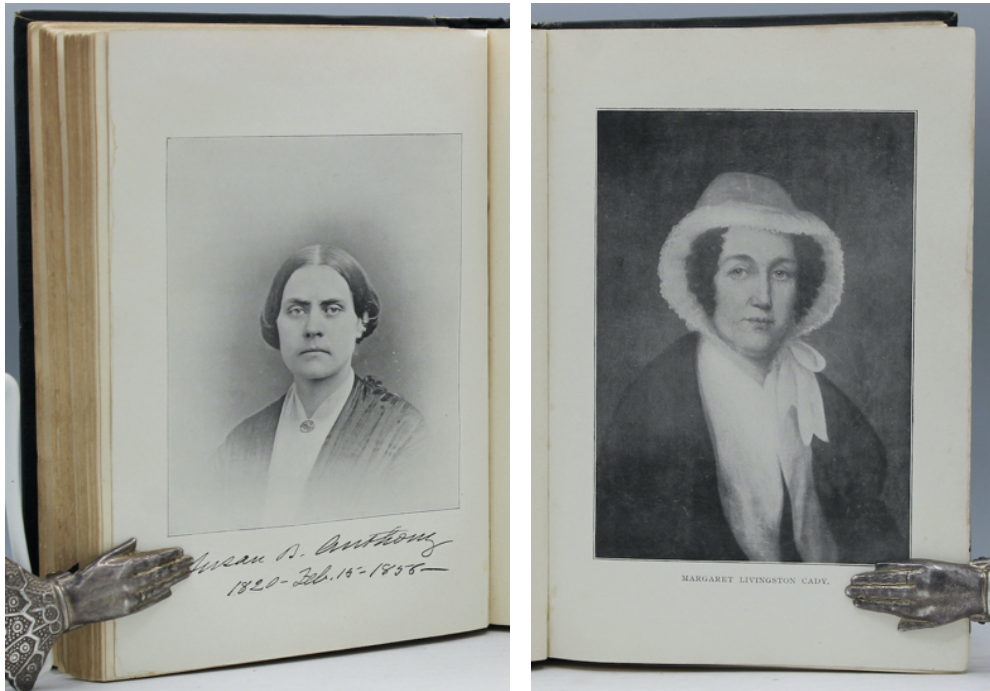
\$950

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

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



approach to churches in the last years of her career. In the ANB, Ann D. Gordon describes the present work as a “companion volume” to *The Woman’s Bible*, which Stanton published in full in the same year. The present work is particularly valuable for its account of Stanton’s later years, when she began to focus more on her criticism of religion and on “impeaching the Christian theology—as well as all other forms of religion, for their degrading teachings in regard to woman” (p. 383).



Gordon writes, “What set Stanton apart most of all in her last decades was her conviction that the next great struggle would occur not against the state but against churches. In 1885 she tried to shepherd the [National Women’s Suffrage Association] into the fray...At about the same time she solicited contributors to a critical exegesis of the Bible. But when she published part one of *The Woman’s Bible* in 1895, the [NWSA] repudiated her ideas as damaging to the cause. Opposition from within the movement had no effect on her ambitions. In her mind critics of a struggle with orthodox religion simply echoed those who laughed at a woman’s right to vote in 1848.”





30. [TONNA,] Charlotte Elizabeth. *Personal Recollections*. By Charlotte Elizabeth. London: published by R. B. Seeley and W. Burnside, and sold by L. and G. Seeley, 1841.

Twelvemo. [viii], 367, [1] pp. With added engraved title-page.

Half black calf over marbled boards, gilt spine with burgundy morocco label, edges sprinkled brown. Binding extremities rubbed, engraved title foxed, printed title slightly foxed. Old ink signature on printed title. A very good copy.

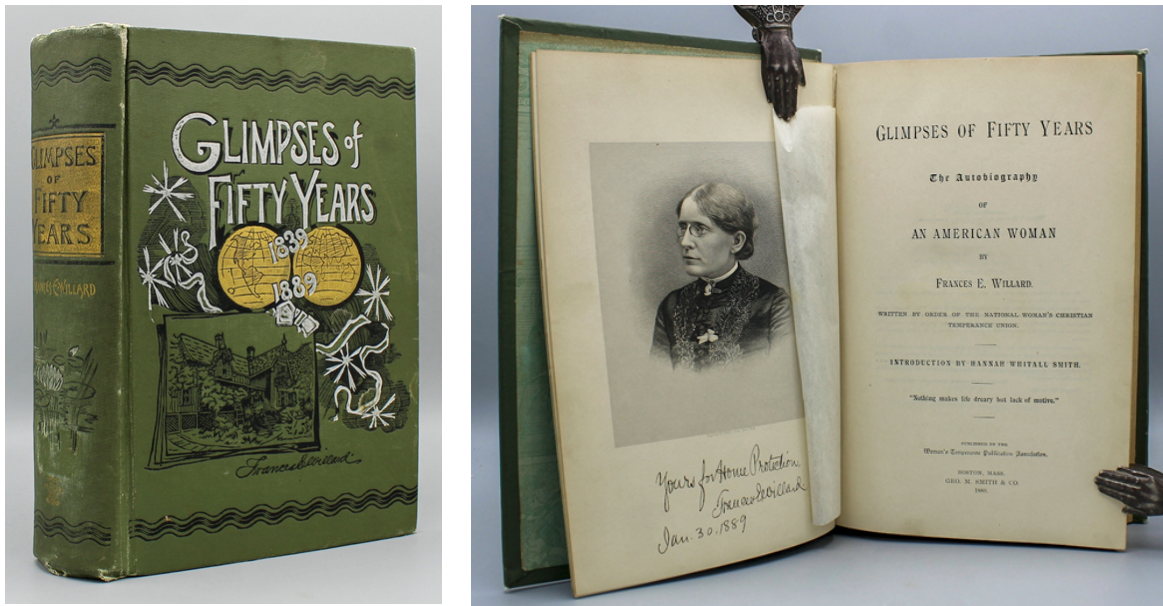
\$1,250

First edition.

Charlotte Tonna (1796 - 1846) was a writer, social reformer, and friend of Hannah More. She married an army officer, George Phelan, and accompanied him to his estate in Ireland. She then began publishing religious tracts for the Dublin Tract Society, using the name Charlotte Elizabeth. In 1843 she wrote a novel called *Judah's Lion*, in which she argued that the Jews could fulfill their religion only by recognizing Jesus Christ, but she also recognized them as recipients of God's covenant. She later campaigned against anti-Semitism, presenting a petition to Tsar Nicholas I on behalf of his 'oppressed and burdened Jewish subjects' in 1844. On Phelan's death, she married Lewis Hippolytus Joseph Tonna, a religious writer twenty years her junior, who encouraged her writing. In the 1840s, she became convinced that industrialism threatened the physical and spiritual welfare of the poor, and she attacked the factory system in *Helen Fleetwood* (serialized 1839–40), *The Wrongs of Woman* (1843–4), and the anonymous, non-fictional *Perils of the Nation* (1842). "Tonna's contributions to social reform literature and her use of the *Christian Lady's Magazine* as a forum to influence politics through her female readers mark her as a significant nineteenth-century figure, especially for other women social reform writers, such as Harriet Beecher Stowe (who wrote the introduction for her collected works in 1844) and Elizabeth Gaskell" (Oxford DNB).

This is a surprisingly scarce book: OCLC lists four copies in North America (SUNY Buffalo, Library Company of Philadelphia, University of Texas, and Acadia University in Nova Scotia), and three in the UK.





31. WILLARD, Frances E. *Glimpses of Fifty Years*. The Autobiography of an American Woman. Written by Order of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Introduction by Hannah Whitall Smith. Boston, Mass.: Geo. M. Smith & Co., 1889.

Octavo. xvi, [2], 698, + 6 (appendix) pp. Steel engraved frontispiece of Frances Willard with a facsimile presentation beneath; five photogravure plates; seven reproductions of photographs and aquarelles; two chromolithographic plates, one double-page; folding facsimile letter on blue paper; numerous illustrations.

Olive green cloth stamped decoratively in silver, black, and gilt with a gilt-labeled, illustrated spine. Binding extremities lightly rubbed and worn. Front hinge has been crudely repaired. Minor stains and soiling to front and rear endpapers. Occasional minor stain, at times touching text. Light creasing to pp. 417-424. A good copy.

\$125

First edition.

Frances E. Willard (1839-1898) was a New York-born temperance activist and suffrage leader. She became President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. With Mary A. Livermore, she wrote the influential *Woman of the Century* (1893). According to Hannah Whitall Smith's introduction, "How this story came to be told is as follows: 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. It was natural that the many members of this widespread organization...should desire to read the story of her life, and for some time she has been besieged with requests to write her own biography" (p.vi).

See *The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, p. 1168.





Woman Medical Doctor and Nurse Imprisoned in the Philippines During WWII

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

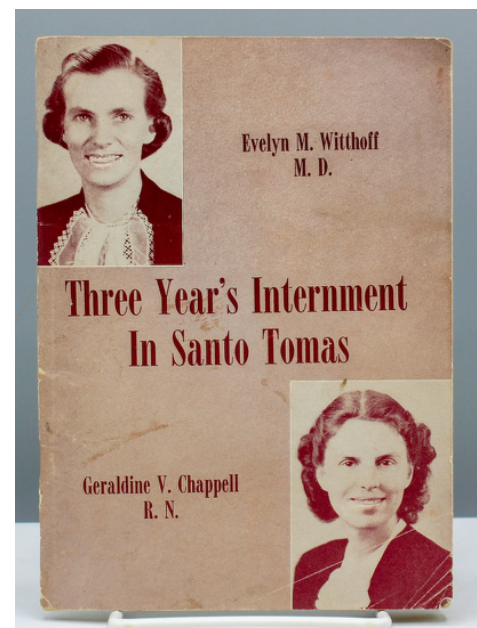
Octavo. 82 pp. Photo reproduction of Witthoff, Chappell, and two other women on inside of front cover.

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

\$475

First edition.

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



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

OCLC records nineteen copies, though only seven are located west of the Mississippi.

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

