Rare Educational Toy Featuring a Movable Color-Printed Scroll


   Box (7 x 7 x 1½”) containing paper scroll (approx. 5” wide). Scroll is color-printed with twenty-six vignettes, one for each letter of the alphabet, with accompanying verse (“B is for Benjamin, making a bow”). Illustrated by William Momberger.

   Original wooden box with color-printed paper onlay. Two wooden knobs on the side of the box allow readers to turn through the scroll. Some rubbing to edges and soiling. Old crack to box lid repaired with adhesive. Bottom of box reinforced with tape at two corners. A child’s old pencil scribbles to bottom. Scroll itself is clean and bright. A very good copy.

   $1,250

   First edition. The illustrations seem to be the same as those that appear in the McLoughlin children’s book *Major’s Alphabet* (1870).

   Companies like McLoughlin Bros. in New York and Milton Bradley in Massachusetts employed creative formats for alphabet books during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The present item is an unusual book that introduces an element of tactile play to learning the alphabet. While McLoughlin, Milton Bradley, and other companies were distributing these alphabet books, the Educational Toy Manufacturing Company, also in Massachusetts, experimented with a movable metal multiplication tool “Consul the Educated Monkey,” and British company H.G. Clarke released their “Magic Toymaker” booklet, which could be assembled into a paper puppet. These books utilized the concept of learning through play, a staple of early childhood education since Friedrich Froebel innovated the kindergarten in early nineteenth century.
William Momberger (1829 – 1895) was a German-born painter and lithographer who immigrated to the United States in 1848. He and his partner John Coughey established their own lithography firm in New York in the early 1850s. Momberger created lithographs for newspapers, banknotes, and books, including Evart Duyckinck’s *Cyclopedia of American Literature* (1856). He also illustrated Civil War scenes and traveled through Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. His travels in Indiana led him to illustrate Robert Carlton’s *New Purchase, or Early Years in the Far West*.

OCLC records only two copies (Indiana University and the Library of Congress).

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2. [ARISTOTLE.] GILLIES, John. *Aristotle’s Ethics and Politics, Comprising His Practical Philosophy, Translated from the Greek.* Illustrated by Introductions and Notes; the Critical History of His Life; and a New Analysis of His Speculative Works...In Two Volumes. London: Printed for A. Strahan; and T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davis...1797.

Two volumes, quarto. xv, [1, errata], 416 pp.; vi, [1, errata], [1, blank], 434, [1, ads] pp. With both half-titles present. Includes the translator’s life of Aristotle and extensive commentary.

Contemporary tree calf with gilt morocco spine labels. Some edgewear, closed crack to calf on upper board of second volume, hinges tender but holding. Ink gift inscription, dated 1945, to preliminary blank of volume one. Very clean and fresh throughout aside from some slight toning and foxing, mostly to first few leaves of volume one. A very good, clean set, scarce in commerce.

$1,250

First edition of this groundbreaking and generally respected translation of the political and philosophical parts of Aristotle’s output. The analysis by ancient historian and classical scholar John Gillies (1747 – 1836) draws from Aristotle’s work a concept of democracy in opposition to the liberal enlightenment that had sparked recent revolutions in America and France.

In 1778, Gillies published a translation of Lysias and Isocrates, his first work under his own name. He was a respected classicist and fellow of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a corresponding member of the Institut de
France and of the Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Göttingen. A trip to Germany in 1784 as a tutor to two of the Earl of Hopetoun’s sons prompted Gillies to write *A View of the Reign of Frederick II of Prussia* (1789). In 1793, he was appointed historiographer royal for Scotland.

Gillies’ principal work was a history of ancient Greece published in two parts, *The History of Ancient Greece, its Colonies, and Conquests* (1786) and *The History of the World, from the Reign of Alexander to That of Augustus* (1807). In the Oxford DNB, W.W. Wroth writes of the work, “The first part was immediately translated into French and German, and both were reprinted until the 1820s. Gillies was thoroughly acquainted with modern works in several languages and with the ancient literary sources, both histories and other genres, and he constructed from them (with rather arbitrary choice or amalgamation where they differed) a continuous narrative of events, including sections on cultural matters.”
“White Slavery” Pulp Novel by a Suffragist and Friend of Ida B. Wells


Twelvemo. 127 pp.

Publisher’s yellow stiff paper wrappers. Titled in red and illustrated in black with a portrait of a young woman. Slight dustsoiling to wrappers and a couple spots of dampstaining. A very good copy of a rare pulp novel.

First edition of this “white slavery” novel “expressly intended as an exposé of law enforcement conditions in Oregon and especially in Portland.”

White slavery narratives centered around the downfall of young white women as they were drawn into vice, usually prostitution, in major American cities. These stories were rooted in white captive narratives of the nineteenth century, which featured white women kidnapped by Native or Black men and expressed similar anxieties about women’s sexuality and the degradation of white femininity, but evolved in the early twentieth century to reflect fears of big-city corruption. The present work typifies the genre: Tilly lives on a modest dairy farm with her family until the promise of earning extra money draws her into a life of gambling and prostitution in the bustling, vice-ridden city of Portland, Oregon. Tilly becomes involved with a group of prostitutes playing strip poker and witnesses the suicide of her friend Mitzie after she is raped by her employer. Tilly is eventually reformed by a YWCA case worker, who helps her establish a vocational school for girls.

Virginia Brooks (1886 – 1929) was a suffragist, temperance advocate, and friend of civil rights leader Ida B. Wells. In 1913, Wells, Brooks, and Belle Squire established the Alpha Suffrage Club, a group that worked to involve Black women in the suffrage movement. Brooks lived in Illinois for the majority of her life, where she penned *My Battles with Vice* (1915) and her white slavery play *Little Lost Sister* (1914). She also lectured across Indiana for the Equal Suffrage League and was elected president of the West Hammond Board of Education district 156 in West Hammond, Illinois in 1912. In the early 1920s, she moved to Portland, Oregon, where she continued her anti-vice advocacy.

4. BRYAN, Margaret. *A Compendious System of Astronomy, in a Course of Familiar Lectures...Also Trigonometrical and Celestial Problems, with a Key to the Ephemeris, and a Vocabulary of the Terms of Science Used in the Lectures...* London: Printed for the Author and Sold by Leigh and Sotheby... and G. Kearsley, 1797.

Quarto. xxx, 311 pp. With seventeen plates illustrating astronomical principles and equipment, plus mathematical diagrams. Lacking the frontispiece.

Contemporary polished calf. Gift inscription (to an Isabella Bell Junior, 1821) to preliminary blank. Red morocco spine label. Upper hinge fragile, as usual. Minor toning to some leaves, and toning to versos of plates, but largely clean throughout. Aside from the lacking plate, which is often not present, a very good, fresh copy of a scarce book.

$1,500

First edition.

*A Compendious System of Astronomy* is made up of the lectures that Margaret Bryan (fl. 1795 – 1815) delivered to her students in the early years of her position running a girls’ boarding school in Blackheath. The present work was admired by the mathematician Charles Hutton, whose written endorsement is included...
in the preface. He praised that “even the learned and more difficult sciences are...beginning to be successfully cultivated by the extraordinary and elegant talents of the female writers of the present day,” (p. xi). The list of subscribers in the present work notes hundreds of individuals including the Archbishop of Canterbury; scholars at Cambridge and Oxford; celebrated mathematicians and astronomers including Hutton and Nevil Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal of England; and many women, including many of Bryan’s own pupils.

Margaret Bryan was a writer of texts on chemistry, astronomy, and mathematics and an early example of a woman teaching science to women. She ran the Blackheath School between 1795 and 1806, opened her own school in London in 1815, and then took another position running a school in Margate the next year. Along with the present work, Bryan also published Lectures on Natural Philosophy (1806), which was compiled from her lectures at the Blackheath School on hydrostatics, optics, pneumatics, and acoustics; and An Astronomical and Geographical Class Book for Schools (1815).

ESTC T113598.
The Linda Hall Library website. “Scientist of the Day: Margaret Bryan” (January 6, 2020).
Groundbreaking Study of Black Midwives in the Depression-Era South


Octavo. x, 245 pp. Title-page vignette and text illustrations throughout, plus a five-page reproduction of a midwife’s journal. Illustrated by Claire Leighton.

Publisher’s national linen stamped in brown with vignette of a baby. Brown cloth spine label titled in gilt. Patterned endpapers. An unusually fine copy in the fine illustrated dust jacket, which is rarely found in this condition.

$500

First edition (“R” on verso of title above copyright).

This groundbreaking work by Marie Campbell (1907 – 1980) examines the roles of Black “granny-midwives” in rural Georgia. Campbell, a Tuskegee University professor, utilized oral interviews to research the culture, birthing practices, medical knowledge, and folklore of these midwives in Georgia while working under a Guggenheim Fellowship. Tuskegee University had begun to emphasize the importance of public health and connecting healthcare providers to Black midwives across
the south during the Great Depression, and *Folks Do Get Born* presents Campbell’s essential research into the topic.

Campbell was a professor of folklore, a collector, and a researcher of Southern Appalachian culture. She received Julius Rosewald and Guggenheim Fellowships to perform her research, which was some of the earliest academic study on Black Appalachians. She also wrote the novel *A House with Stairs* (1950), which was set against the backdrop of a Black family in Civil War-era Alabama.

Claire Leighton (1898 – 1989) was a British American illustrator, decorative artist, and author known for her woodcuts of rural workers. In the 1950s, she designed stained glass, including for the Stueben Glass company, and Wedgewood plates.

Beautiful Gift Book with Ten Richly Chromolithographed Plates, 
From the Publisher of a “Masterpiece of French Chromolithography” (McLean)


Small octavo. [10], 636 pp. With eleven plates, ten of which are beautifully chromolithographed, including three plates with richly illustrated ornamental borders and hand-drawn gilt accents. The eleventh plate is printed in brown with a floral frame for an ownership signature. That plate is attractively hand-illustrated in color and gilt, with the text “Laure & Oscar, 29 Octobre 1862” in manuscript.


$1,250

First edition in this format.

Henri Léon Curmer (1801 – 1870) is best remembered for publishing a landmark chromolithographed edition of L’Imitation de Jesus-Christ (1856) printed by Joseph Lemercier
and Jules Claye. McLean calls Curmer’s publication a “masterpiece of French chromolithography… in which over four hundred pages are decorated in almost every known style of ornamentation in up to fourteen colors” including medieval, Renaissance, and Islamic examples (Victorian Book Design, p. 166). In A History of Chromolithography (2013), Michael Twyman wrote that the book “took chromolithography into new territory” and required an enormous amount of labor and resources (p. 158). An average of ten to twelve impressions were required for each page, and the printing process used over nine hundred stones.

OCLC records only two copies: NYPL and the Bibliothequè Nationale.
By the First Modern Philosopher of Science, 
The First Edition in English


$200


Comte begins with a definition of mathematics, as follows: “We are now able to define mathematical science with precision, by assigning to it as its object the indirect measurement of magnitudes, and by saying it constantly proposes to determine certain magnitudes from others by means of the precise relations existing between them. This enunciation, instead of giving an idea of only an art...characterizes immediately a true science, and shows it at once to be composed of an immense chain of intellectual operations, which may evidently become very complicated, because of the series of intermediate links which it will be necessary to establish between the unknown quantities and those which admit of a direct measurement…” (p. 25).

Auguste Comte (1798 – 1857) was a philosopher, mathematician, and writer who developed the concept of positivism in the wake of the French Revolution. He was also an innovator in the field of sociology, even coining the term in the early 1850s. Comte’s work influenced John Stuart Mill, Harriet Martineau, Herbert Spencer, and eventually the sociological theories of Émile Durkheim. He also developed innovative theories on religion, humanism, and altruism (a term he may have coined) and contributed to utopian literature and thought. Comte is considered the first philosopher of science in the modern sense of the term, and the present work represents his exploration of philosophical principles in the field of mathematics.
South American Travel Account
By a British Woman Explorer, Journalist, and Scientist


Octavo. 336 pp. With thirty-six photo reproductions (including frontisportrait) and three maps showing the Cressy-Marcks’ routes.

Publisher’s teal cloth. Some toning and foxing. Some foxing to edges and margins. A very good copy in the original pictorial dust jacket (very good).

$250

First edition.

The South American travel account of British explorer, journalist, and Royal Geographical Society member Violet Olivia Cressy-Marcks (1895 - 1970). She also recounts the experiences that led to her embarking on her voyage to South America: partying in a Chicago jazz club, meeting Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks in Los Angeles, and a trip to Mexico. She then traveled on a ship from New York to Brazil, where she began a voyage by foot and canoe down the Amazon River. She trekked over the Andes to Peru, surveying part of the northwest Amazon Basin on her journey.
Cressy-Marcks was already a world traveler by the time she visited South America. She had traveled around the world three times, completed an overland journey from Cairo to Cape Town in 1925, traveled through the Balkans and Saudi Arabia in 1928, and spent the winter of 1929-30 north of the Arctic circle travelling by sledge in Sápmi (then known as Lapland). As a journalist during the 1930s and 40s, Cressy-Marcks filmed the Eritrean and Ethiopian war fronts, interviewed Mao Zedong, and worked as a correspondent for the *Daily Express* in Chongqing during World War II and at the Nuremberg trials. Cressy-Marcks was broadly skilled and well-educated, and maintained a scientific grounding to her travels: she was well-respected as an archaeologist and ethnologist, having conducted widespread studies across Southwest Asia and Latin America, and was a fellow of both the Royal Asiatic and Zoological Societies.

Folio, three volumes. XXI, [1, blank], 126, [+1, colophon]; XVIII, 138, [+4, index], [2], [+1, colophon]; XV, [1], 190, [+1, colophon] pp. Heavily illustrated and featuring over 1,500 bindings. The set is illustrated with two color frontispieces, three tipped-in color illustrations, numerous text illustrations, and nearly 1,000 collotype plates, including nine folding plates printed on both sides and fourteen double-page illustrations.

Original half blue morocco over blue linen with gilt-lettered spine. Top edges gilt. Endpapers have minor offsetting. A few minor spots to some boards and slipcases. A fine set.

$3,500

One of 500 sets printed at the Stamperia Valdonega in Verona.

Tammaro de Marinis (1878 - 1969) was a Neapolitan bibliographer, book collector, and binding scholar. He is considered by many to be the leading Italian bibliophile of the twentieth century. After the war, he devoted himself to his work as a bibliographer. He founded the *Cento Amici del Libro* ("One Hundred Friends of the Book") in Milan with Ugo Ojetti. De Marinis’ *La Legatura* is deemed the authoritative work
on fifteenth and sixteenth century Italian bookbindings, as it offers a tremendous amount of material on the subject. The result of close collaboration amongst the experts in the field, this heavily illustrated set contains thousands of detailed descriptions of books in public and private libraries in Europe and the United States with a prefatory essay on each city and indexes. All of the bindings are described in the letterpress section of each volume. This work also contains more than 3,000 meticulous descriptions of books.

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.
With Seventeen Plates of Suffrage Leaders


Twelvemo. xvi, [2], 297 pp. Seventeen photo plates, including frontisportrait, illustrating equal suffrage leaders. List of illustrations erroneously calls for fifteen plates.

Publisher’s yellow cloth titled in black. Contemporary ink inscription to front flyleaf gifting the book from a Sister Agnes to Alma Hall Lindville in Yachats, Oregon. A near-fine copy. $225

Second edition, with added material. Both editions are copyright 1914.

Abigail Scott Duniway (1834 - 1915) published almost two dozen novels, including *Captain Gray’s Company* (1859), which was the first novel commercially published in Oregon. Several of her novels, including *From the West to the West* (1905), were inspired by her experience of traveling from Illinois to Lafayette, Oregon along the Oregon Trail as a teenager. The present work recounts Duniway’s journey along the Oregon Trail and her eventual settlement on a farm in the Pacific Northwest. Duniway was also an important women’s suffrage activist and worked with the Governor of Oregon to write and sign the proclamation when Oregon became the seventh state to pass a women’s suffrage amendment in 1912.
W.E.B. Du Bois’ Landmark History of Black Americans, Anticipating the His Most Important Historical Work


Twelvemo. 349 pp.

Publisher’s blue cloth titled in gilt. Binding is bright and attractive aside from some slight darkening to spine and minor rubbing to corners. Minor marginal toning. A fresh, near-fine copy of a historical work that detailed the contributions of Black people to the United States from the first colonies to the present.

$3,750

First edition. Part of the Knights of Columbus Racial Contribution Series.

In 1899, W.E. Burghardt Du Bois (1868 – 1963) published The Philadelphia Negro, his first major study of Black life in the United States. The monumental study was the result of over eight hundred hours of interviews in 2,500 households in Philadelphia’s seventh ward. Du Bois’ work in Philadelphia “prefigured much of the politically engaged...
scholarship that Du Bois pursued in the years that followed and...reflected the two main strands of his intellectual engagement during this formative period: the scientific study of the so-called Negro Problem and the appropriate political responses to it,” (ANB).

After completing the Philadelphia study and a study of southern Black life in Farmville, Virginia, Du Bois began teaching sociology and directing research at Atlanta University. He published the hugely influential collection of essays *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903) while at Atlanta, which brought Du Bois to the forefront of revolutionary Black scholarship in the United States. In 1910, Du Bois left Atlanta to join the NAACP as an officer, its only Black board member, and to edit its monthly magazine, the *Crisis*. By the publication of the present work, Du Bois was enmeshed in the study of Pan-Africanism, Marxism, and the colonization of Africa, and had begun to publish more radical contributions in the *Crisis*.

The present work marks the midpoint of Du Bois’ career as a sociologist, historian, and activist. It is a precursor to Du Bois’ most important historical work, *Black Reconstruction in America: An Essay toward a History of the Part Which Black Folk Played in the Attempt to Reconstruct Democracy in America*, which he published in 1935. *The Gift of Black Folk* also includes a lengthy chapter on Black soldiers, which reflects Du Bois’ advocacy during World War I. He fought for officer training for Black soldiers, and, in 1919, launched an NAACP investigation into charges of discrimination against Black troops in Europe. Another chapter, “The Freedom of Womanhood,” explores “how the black woman from her low estate not only united two great human races but helped lift herself and all women to economic independence and self expression,” (p. 259). The present work both reflects Du Bois’ early-career sociological studies of Black American life and anticipates his major historical works, including *Black Reconstruction in America* as well as *The World and Africa: An Inquiry into the Part Which Africa Has Played in World History* (1947).

American National Biography.
Original Milton Bradley Activity Kit Teaching Embroidery


Box (5¼ x 7¼ x 1″) containing eleven (4 x 5½) embroidered sewing cards. With five cardboard spools of colorful thread and two wooden awls for perforating cards.

Paper-covered card box with chromolithographed lid. Wear and some staining to box. Chip missing from lid at one edge. All but one of the cards has been embroidered (the other is perforated, but not sewn). A very good copy of this rare teaching tool.

$450

Undated. The ad printed on the bottom of the box is for the Milton Bradley *Bible Panorama,* published in 1897.

“This box, besides the cards, contains a variety of colored threads for working the designs. These cards are made by a patented process and are ready for working, the holes being already perforated by the proper points. The lines to be sewed are represented by the printed dots. After the design is completed tell the child what it presents, its history, etc.” (from the interior of box lid). Milton Bradley published the first American book on the kindergarten, *Paradise of Childhood,* in 1869 and within the next few years was publishing activity kits (like the present item, as well as Froebel Gift kits), plus kindergarten manuals, newsletters, and children’s books.

OCLC records no copies.
14. [EDUCATION.] [CONNOLLY, Kathryn.] Musical Alphabet. [Board game prototype.] [Beverly, Massachusetts: Kathryn Connolly, 1958.]

Paper-covered box (10¾ x 15½”) enclosing two game boards, two smaller decorated boxes containing game pieces, an instruction sheet, and a metal bell. Plus, a typewritten instruction sheet. All other text in manuscript.

Paper-covered box with color illustrated onlays and the title spelled out on cardboard discs. Foxing and toning to box. Materials inside are quite clean and well-preserved. Very good.

$600

A unique prototype for a board game that uses quick matching to teach children letters, numbers, and colors. The title might refer to the fast-moving party game musical chairs, as the game does not appear to have a musical component aside from a couple lines of verse written in manuscript on the game boards (“now I know my ABCs / I’m as happy as can be”).

According to the dealer who originally sold this item, Kathryn Connolly was a Milton
Bradley employee, though the *Musical Alphabet* game was never produced by the company. Nevertheless, Kathryn Connolly has a place in the storied tradition of women game developers, the most notable of whom is probably Lizzie Magie, who originally patented the game that would become Monopoly. Magie, a leftist and feminist, developed the “Landlord’s Game” as a microcosm and satire of capitalism. She filed a patent for the game in 1903 and published it two years later through the Economic Game Company that she co-owned. It was Charles Darrow and Parker Brothers that would take the credit for the game, though, buying up the rights to Magie’s successful Landlord’s Game in the 1930s and reissuing it as Monopoly.

The full instructions for the Musical Alphabet game are as follows: “Two, three, or four players may take part in this game. (This sample is assigned for two players). One person is chosen to start the game. One card is given to each person participating in the game, and one box containing three sets of alphabet letters. The letters are tossed on the table in front of each player. (Pink, yellow, green discs.) When the players have the cards and letters placed on the table, the person chosen to start the game rings the bell, and the game starts. Place the discs on the card on the corresponding letters and colors. The player who completes an alphabet first all yellow disks/all pink discs/all green discs rings the bell and becomes the winner.”
With Forty-Three Photos of Korean Students Building Their School

15. [EDUCATION.] [KOREA.] 가좌 농민 학교 (Kajwa nongmin haggyo). [Souvenir photo album of South Korean students farming and building the Kajwa Farmers’ School.] [Kajwa-dong, Gyeonggi, South Korea: Kajwa Farmers’ School, ca. 1948-1950.]

Quarto (10¾ x 7¾”). [46] ff. Forty-three silver gelatin photos (approx. 5 x 3½”), most with typewritten captions in English and manuscript Korean translations. Also, with an original watercolor painting (of the proposed finished school) and a manuscript title-page in English, with the following text: “I believe there will be friendly assistance from the American friends for the Korean farmers’ boys and girls who are eager to learn in the adverse conditions and poverty.”

Quarter green cloth over black boards. Slight edgewear and a bit of soiling to cloth. One photo missing. Very clean aside from some offsetting at corners of photos from old mounting tape. Very good.

$1,750

This unique scrapbook documents the work of students (mostly elementary- and middle-school-aged students, with some help from local high schoolers) and area residents to build a school and educational farm in Kajwa-dong from 1948-1950. The photographs preserved here show students clearing land, making bricks, hauling stones, cultivating the new fields, and more. Several photos also show the old Kajwa Farmers’ School that existed before the renovation: a small, windowless building where students sat
on the floor during lessons. The photo of the nearly completed new schoolhouse is impressive, with brick walls and large windows.

At the time this scrapbook was compiled, South Korea was a United Nations-designated least developed country, and almost exclusively an agricultural economy. It was not until after the Korean War ended in 1953 that the economy of South Korea began to flourish (in a period known as the Miracle on the Han River), with the country seeing a ten percent annual growth in its economy between 1962 and 1994. By that time, South Korea had the best-educated workforce of any comparable nation, which likely contributed to the rapid economic growth of the country.

The compiler was likely a teacher at the school, though there are no specific identifying marks in the scrapbook.
First Edition of the First Book Printed at the Victoria Press:
Published, Edited, Typeset, Proofread, and Engraved by Women


Large octavo. x, 349 pp. With initial letters (designed and engraved by women) throughout. Dedicated to Queen Victoria (the present work earned Emily Faithfull her position as the official printer and publisher to the Queen).

Original beveled-edge blue cloth with boards and spine elaborately decorated in gilt. Gilt on upper board is dulled. All edges gilt. Some rubbing to extremities. Dark red coated endpapers. Ink gift signature, dated 1861, to front flyleaf (a man gifting the book to his mother for her birthday). Light occasional foxing. A very good copy of an anthology produced by an important woman publisher to promote the employment of women in printing.

$1,250

First edition of the first book printed at the Victoria Press, which was founded by Emily Faithfull (1835 - 1895) in 1860. Faithfull’s preface details her motivations in establishing the Victoria Press, the process of training women as compositors, and the contributions of women to the printing of the present work. Aside from acting as compositors, Faithfull notes that a woman designed the initial letters for the work, and that they were engraved by women, some of whom were pupils at the Royal Female School of Art (p. vii).
Faithfull also cites Bessie Rayner Parkes Belloc (1829 – 1925) as the inspiration for opening the press: Belloc “was so convinced of the opening afforded by the printing trade, and that nothing but sufficient capital and a fair trial were required for success, that she purchased a small press, in order to make herself practically acquainted with the art of printing, and capable of assisting in the direction of any effort that might be made for training female compositors,” (pp. vi-vii). Faithfull worked at the press for several weeks, which convinced her that “any intelligent industrious girl, under a proper apprenticeship, could earn her living as a compositor,” (p. vii). Upon establishing the Victoria Press, she provided training for women interested in printing and employed mostly women as typesetters and proofreaders.

With previously unpublished contributions by over fifty writers, including Tennyson, Harriet Martineau, Thackeray, Isa Craig, Anthony Trollope, Bessie Parkes Belloc, and Adelaide Procter.

Emily Faithfull was Queen Victoria’s official printer, a founding member of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, and a popular novelist and memoirist. Other significant Victoria Press publications include Te Deum Laudamus (1868), illuminated by Faithfull’s sister Esther Faithfull Fleet (1823 - 1908); and A Welcome, a collection of poetry edited by Isa Craig that included the first appearances of poems by the Rossettis, Harriet Martineau, Trollope, and more. Faithfull also published the periodical Victoria Magazine, which ran from 1863 to 1880 and often featured her own writing on the importance of employment opportunities for women.

Adelaide Anne Procter (1825 – 1864) was a poet, philanthropist, and member of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women. She was Queen Victoria’s favorite poet and achieved literary fame on par with Tennyson. Her philanthropy centered around homelessness and poverty and their effects on women.
Album of Over a Hundred Remarkably Attractive Froebel Gift Samples, Both Paper-Folding and Weaving, Challenging Students’ Abstract Thinking and Creativity


13½ x 10½ in. 56 pp. (10 pp. blank). With forty-two pages of over a hundred mounted paper-weaving (Froebel Gift number fourteen) and paper-folding samples (number eighteen). Most of the samples are labelled with the real-world items that they are supposed to represent (a hat, a duck, the sun, a wardrobe, and even a remarkably complex folded-paper crab). With a paper insert laid in, outlining the project: “Principe: contraires reliés par les intermédiaires.”

Gray flexible card self-wrappers bound with braided cord. Titled in white. Some samples peeling from the pages. One sample missing (glue marks left behind). A very good, bright example of a Froebel Gift sample album.

$1,500

The present album focuses on one of the central tenets of Froebel’s theories: the translation of real-world objects into simple shapes and vice versa, which challenges students to think abstractly and creatively. Gifts fourteen (paper-weaving) and eighteen (paper-folding), along with Gift thirteen (paper-cutting), represent an increase in difficulty, as well as an increase in the aesthetic value of the finished products. Froebel valued beauty and artistry in learning, and the later Gifts encourage students to pay greater attention to color, design, and
craft. These later Gifts have been particularly influential to figures like Frank Lloyd Wright and Kandinsky, as well as book artists like Barbara Hodgson and Claudia Cohen.

Friedrich Froebel (1782 - 1852), the inventor of the kindergarten concept, developed his Gifts between about 1830 and 1850. These twenty activities, which varied in complexity, were intended for young children to preteens. Many of the Gifts could be fashioned through materials available at home or in any classroom, but publishers like the Milton Bradley Company also distributed the materials for the Gifts in kits for parents and teachers. Through the Gifts, educators were able to use the concept of “learning through play” to teach students abstract reasoning, problem-solving, artistry, and many more skills that would prepare them for a life of creativity and independent thinking.
Over Three Hundred Remarkably Skillful Froebel Gift Samples, A Beautiful Set of Three Albums

18. [FROEBEL GIFTS.] [DOWD, Helen B.] [Three sample albums of paper cutting, folding, and weaving.] [New York: n.p., ca. 1910]

Three volumes, two sized 11 x 11 x 1¼ in. and one sized 9 x 9 x 1¼ in. [32]; [32]; [26] ff. With nearly three hundred beautiful samples of paper cutting, weaving, and folding (Froebel Gifts thirteen, fourteen, and eighteen, respectively). Some weaving samples are in cloth, and some of the paper samples incorporate illustrations. With a couple leaves of manuscript text noting paper weaving patterns at various levels of difficulty. One paper-weaving sample spells out “JHTS Class of 1910,” and another sample spells out “Froebel” adjacent to a folded paper lighthouse. Includes a two-page spread of thirty-two paper-weaving samples labelled with students’ names.

Original straight-grained gray cloth. Slight staining to cloth and some minor tears to a few samples. Still a near-fine set of unusually attractive Froebel Gift albums.

$2,500

The samples included in these albums are executed with a remarkable level of skill, precision, and attention to aesthetics. The manuscript text explaining paper weaving patterns, plus the expertise on display in these albums, indicate that these were created by a teacher or a teacher-in-training. As a part of their training, aspiring kindergarten instructors were often expected to complete large-scale portfolio projects demonstrating their mastery.
of the Froebel Gifts and their ability to teach the concepts to students. We were unable to determine the exact meaning of “JHTS,” but the “TS” likely stands for “training school” or something similar. The students named in one volume may have been the young students in the model classroom at the training school, as teacher training institutions often had associated classrooms where the aspiring instructors were able to gain practical teaching experience.

Helen B. Dowd (1886 – 1975) was born in New York and lived in New Jersey.

Gifts thirteen (paper-cutting), fourteen (paper-weaving), and eighteen (paper-folding), represent an increase in difficulty, as well as an increase in the aesthetic value of the finished products. Froebel valued beauty and artistry in learning, and the later Gifts encourage students to pay greater attention to color, design, and craft. These later Gifts have been particularly influential to figures like Frank Lloyd Wright and Kandinsky, as well as book artists like Barbara Hodgson and Claudia Cohen.
By a Nineteenth-Century Female Lathe Technician,
With Fourteen Plates


Twelvemo. 135, 8 [publisher’s ads] pp. With fourteen plates, three of which fold out.

Publisher’s brown cloth titled in gilt. Some wear to corners and chipping to head and tail of spine. Early twentieth century library bookplate to front pastedown. Some foxing, mostly to first and last few leaves and to versos of plates. A very good copy of an uncommon work.

$350


Mary Isabella Gascoigne (ca. 1810-1891) lived in West Yorkshire on the estate she had inherited from her grandfather, the last baronet of Gascoigne. In *Women and the Machine*, Julie Wosk explains that Mary Isabella Gascoigne “wished to encourage other women to use the lathe to imitate beautiful designs in wood and ivory, but it she felt that it was necessary to reassure them that they could be
competent without losing their femininity... she draws on gender stereotypes about a woman’s delicate touch while affirming women’s special abilities and sense of self.” Wosk also notes that female aristocrats like Gascoigne were among the few women who knew how to use turning lathes and other machine tools before World War I; for the most part, women who worked with machine tools were skilled decorative artists who used the tools to make snuffboxes, vases, and other decorative art pieces.

OCLC records no copies of this edition.


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.
Anti-Uncle Tom Novel Advocating for the “Back to Africa” Movement


Twelvemo. 343 pp. Frontispiece and five plates.


$500

First edition of one of the earliest anti-Uncle Tom novels, published in the same year as Stowe’s book.

The present work was one of the many novels published in response to Uncle Tom’s Cabin. It tells the story of Frank, who is persuaded by abolitionists to flee from slavery in the south. The abolitionists promise that Frank can find a prestigious career in the north, but, instead, they press him into the enslavement of low-wage work. In the end, members of the American Colonization Society pay for Frank’s passage to Liberia, where he can supposedly find a better life.
Like Sarah J. Hale’s *Liberia* (1853), the present work asserts that enslaved people should be freed on the condition that they migrate to the colony of Liberia. The notion that free Black people could not coexist with white people in the United States was the guiding principle behind the “Back-to-Africa” movement, which was spearheaded by the American Colonization Society. The movement was widely opposed by free Black people and abolitionists in general, as the families of many enslaved people had lived in the United States for generations. The movement was a failure, and thousands of Black people who had been falsely “repatriated” to Liberia died of local diseases.

Bayard Rush Hall (1793 – 1863) was a Pennsylvania-born Presbyterian minister and academic. He was educated at Union College and the Princeton Theological Seminary and served several churches and institutions in the northeast before moving to Indiana. He was the first faculty member of what is now Indiana University. In his later years, he moved back to Pennsylvania and published his final book, *The New Purchase* (1863), an account of pioneer life in Indiana.

BAL 6912. Wright II, 1068.

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**Rare Home Economics Workbook Filled Out by a 1930s Student**

22. [HOME ECONOMICS.] [MOORE, June.] *Portland Home Economics Work Book. 7th Grade.* Portland, OR: Portland Public Schools, 1931.

Octavo. [68] pp. With tables and diagrams. The activities have been completed in manuscript throughout by the student.

Original gray paper wrappers. The student’s name (June Moore) and her school (Terwilliger) written in pencil on front cover. A couple open tears to first and last leaf. Toning throughout. A good copy of a rare workbook offering insight into home economics curriculum.

$250

Revised edition. OCLC records no copies of this workbook in any edition.

This workbook addresses cooking, food safety, budgeting, personal hygiene, appliances and repairs, caring for the sick, laundry, and cleaning the home. The exercises
throughout prompt students to list grocery options, make budgets, and plan menus, as well as test reading comprehension and recollection of facts (“Unclean milk may cause sickness and disease such as ___ and ___”). The lessons presented here illuminate not only the social norms of the era but also the practical concerns of budgeting and cleanliness. The focus on food safety and the science of housekeeping (why different meals require different temperatures, the role of certain chemicals in cleaning, etc.) also belies the breadth of knowledge required of women in their everyday lives.
Original Home Economics Course Workbook
With Sixteen Pages of Sewing, Crochet, and Weaving Samples


7¼ x 10 in. [33] ff. With sixteen pages of sewing, crochet, and weaving samples, plus hand-drawn text figures illustrating sewing and weaving patterns, different kinds of stitches and knots, and more. Manuscript and typewritten text describes different fiber craft techniques.

Original black three-ring binder. The spine of the binder is damaged, causing tears to a few leaves but no loss of meaning. Toning to some of the fabric samples. Red pencil manuscript note on title-page reads “Excellent.” With one sample (of a woven shade pull) missing. Overall, a good, clean example of a unique sewing workbook.

$250

The samples include, as follows: embroidery, applique, stitches (blanket, chain, feather, French knot, etc.), quilting, needlepoint, crocheting, and more. The “Excellent” note on the title-page indicates that this was a school assignment, likely belonging to a junior high student, that received a good grade.

In 1918, the United States mandated elementary school education. This legislation coincided with a rise in
public schooling in the United States, which, in turn, led to the development of home economics programs across the country. Home economics programs for young women, as well as the equivalent shop programs for young men, brought education in the trades into a classroom environment at a time when the percentage of students who would attend universities was much lower — in 1940, 3.8% of women and 5.5% of men in the United States graduated from college, compared to 39.1% and 36.6%, respectively, in 2021. Teaching work skills in classrooms was both a practical concern and an indication of the philosophy of public education of the early twentieth century, which tended to prioritize students’ viability as members of a labor force over scholastic and personal advancement through education.

On Suffrage, Infidelity, Abolition, and Murder


5¾ x 9 in. 16 pp.


$950

First edition. The author originally wrote these satirical pieces for the *Troy Whig.*

The author takes on the persona of the “Honorable A. Hunker,” resident of Hunkerville, to deliver his satirical observations on abolition, marriage and infidelity, the suffrage movement, and a fictional murder case in which a woman shot her cheating husband and his lover.

The fictional murder case likely had a real-life inspiration, as Hunker wrote his four epistles after the murder trial of Daniel McFarland. McDade (652) explains that “McFarland a rascal and a drunkard whose wife Abby finally divorced him, planning to marry Richardson, a popular author and *New York Tribune* editor. Richardson was shot by McFarland in the office of the *Tribune,* and on his deathbed was married to Abby McFarland by no less a person than Henry Ward Beecher. A deliberate campaign to vilify Richardson and whitewash McFarland had the effect of acquitting the latter, providing again that you can get away with murder if you claim to be defending the American home. The case was a cause célèbre in 1869 and 1870.”

Hunker makes fun of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Susan B. Anthony, and other women’s rights advocates. He accuses them of being “free-lovers,” though, he notes, Anthony “never loves any man, nor permits any man to love her; but it’s all the same: she’s a free-lover, and so is my venerable Quaker wife, Samantha Hunker.”
Mandeville’s First Prose Work in English,
A Commentary on Marriage and Women’s Independence, Scarce in Commerce

25. MANDEVILLE, Bernard. *The Virgin Unmask’d: or, Female Dialogues Betwixt an Elderly Maiden Lady and her Niece on several Diverting Discourses on love, marriage, memoirs, and morals, &c. of the Times.* London: Printed, and sold by G. Strahan…1724.

Octavo. [24], 200 pp.

Late nineteenth century half calf over brown pebbled cloth. Black leather spine label titled in gilt. Slight edgewear. Marbled endpapers. Two contemporary ink ownership signatures to title-page. Toning and some staining and foxing. A good copy.

$1,500

Second edition of Mandeville’s first prose work in English and his first foray into social commentary. Originally published in 1709. The second edition was the last published during Mandeville’s lifetime. All editions are scarce in commerce.

Bernard Mandeville (1670 – 1733) was born in Dordrecht, Holland. After attending the University of Leiden and earning a medical degree, he came to England to learn the language, but ended up staying. He is best known for *The Fable of the Bees*, which was first published as a 433-line poem *The Grumbling Hive, or Knaves Turn’d Honest* in 1705 and was expanded into a prose work in 1714. The work was controversial upon its publication, being criticized as cynical and degrading, but it was popular for years and has since been praised by critics for the cuteness of Mandeville’s perceptions and the strength of his style. It influenced George Berkeley, who responded to it in the *Alciphron*, as well as Samuel Johnson, Adam Smith, and the Utilitarians.

The *Virgin Unmask’d* is a dialogue between an elderly spinster, Glen — who may have been modelled after English feminist and philosopher Mary Astell (1666 - 1731) — and her niece, in which Glen advises her niece to remain unmarried. Glen argues that marriage is an oppressive and abusive trap for women, and that women should prioritize education and independence over reliance on a husband. In the Oxford DNB, M.M. Goldsmith notes that the work begins with “an initial suggestion of pornographic content” before “the discussion turned to the undesirability of marriage and the harmful effects of childbirth on women, two proto-novels, and a discussion of the dangers posed by Louis XIV to Europe’s peace and security.”

Quarto. 12” x 12”. 24 pp. The text block measures 6½” x 12” to interlock with the bas-relief inside the front cover. Blindstamped decoration of birds in flight on title and following leaf. A two-color woodcut of the Galapagos birds folds out vertically to 12” x 36”. On the facing page, there is an artist’s note and key to the birds depicted, which include the Galapagos Penguin, Brown Pelican, Waved Albatross, Antarctic Whale-bird, Swallow-tailed Gull, Galapagos Storm Petrel, etc. Printed in Bembo on handmade Fabriano paper.

Hand-bound in tan Belgian linen partially screen printed in tan and gray to resemble breaking waves. The front pastedown is a cast paper bas-relief sculpture of the rock and birds in flight. With the prospectus. A fine copy.

$950

"The fascinating Galapagos Islands are the setting for the book, *Rock Rodondo*...Taken from Herman Melville’s tale, *The Encantadas, or the Enchanted Isles*, the text is a depiction of a small rock pinnacle that is host to countless raucous oceanic birds...Our book is a natural history of these ‘strange sea-fowl’ and a panoramic view of this equatorial archipelago. The desolate Galapagos have been fertile ground for writers and researchers since before Darwin’s visit, but surely *The Encantadas*, with its vivid, powerful images, stands out among all the works inspired by this unique natural area...Throughout the design and format of this book we have attempted to suggest this rock tower, and textural devices have been used to exploit its rugged aspect,” (from the prospectus).
“The Link...Between the Generations of Mary Wollstonecraft and Mary Shelley,”
A Health Manual that was “Unequalled” for the Next Century,
Shelley Biographer William St. Clair’s Copy

27. [MOORE, Margaret King.] A Grandmother’s Advice to Young Mothers on the Physical Education of Children. London: Baldwin and Cradock, 1835.

Octavo. xvi, 383 pp.

Publisher’s green cloth. Spine titled in gilt. Some sunning to spine and bubbling to cloth. Pale yellow endpapers, dustsoiled. Ownership signature to front pastedown (Mary Gates, 1837) and two modern ownership signatures to front flyleaf. One of the signatures is that of the biographer William St. Clair, author of The Godwins and the Shelleys (1989), who wrote on the importance of the present work. Some toning and foxing. A very good copy of a scarce book.

$2,250

Revised edition, expanded by the author with about thirty pages of new material. First published in 1823 as Advice to Young Mothers on the Physical Education of Children. In the preface to this edition, the author notes that she was encouraged to revise her work by the Italian surgeon and professor Andrea Vaccà Berlinghieri (1772 – 1826), with whom she was close friends. All editions are scarce in commerce and uncommon in institutions.

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

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

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

OCLC records twelve copies of this edition, only five of which are located in the United States: NYU, NYPL, University of Florida, Duke, and the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Rare Book Hub records no auction records of either this edition or the first.
One of the Most Attractive and Ambitious Ninja Press Productions, 
One of 160 Copies Signed by the Poet


4 in. x 13 ½ in. Fifty-five paper panels, plus paper wrappers, fold out to about fifteen feet in length. Printed by Carolee Campbell in handset Samson Uncial on kakishibu, a persimmon-washed and smoked handmade paper from the Fuji Paper Mills Cooperative in Tokushima, Japan. A five-color printed river design runs parallel to the text of Merwin’s poem, which is printed in black. The river design was printed from photopolymer plates.

Handmade brown stiff paper wrappers titled in black. Enclosed in a cream-colored sheet of heavyweight flax paper handmade at the Center of the Book Papermaking Facility at the University of Iowa. The enclosure is lined with kakishibu on which is printed a map of the world drawn by Athanasius Kircher in 1665, which was the first map to show the world’s currents. The map is hand-tinted with pencil in five colors that echo the colors of the river design. The enclosure is fastened with alum-tawed goatskin and bone. Housed in an acrylic slipcase. A fine copy.

$2,500

One of 160 copies signed and numbered by W.S. Merwin (1927 – 2019). Eighteen lettered hors commerce copies were also produced. “The Real World of Manuel Córdova” was inspired by the experiences of Manuel Córdova-Rios, a vegetarian (herbalist and shaman in indigenous Peruvian Amazon traditions), in the forests at the headwaters of the Amazon River in 1907.

In The Art of the Book in California (2011), Robert Bringhurst writes, “One of my favorites among [Carolee Campbell’s] books is her edition of W.S. Merwin’s long poem, The Real World of Manuel Córdova...It is a poem about a river, printed as a river, so it becomes the map of a river, on
paper that ripples like a river and is as richly colored as water gorged with red Amazonian mud. It is a river of words and a map of the mind, but it is also, first and last, a book, and so the sheet...folds into something as compact as a Javanese or Tibetan sutra.”

In her essay “The Ideal Book: In Search of a Book Design” (Book Club of Washington Journal, 2014), Campbell wrote that “Of the number of books I published before 1995, none approached what was to become my ideal book: a work that both embodied my personal encounter with the literature, as well as one that extended the reader’s perspective through its tactile and visual form. With The Real World of Manuel Córdova by W.S. Merwin, I moved closer to that ideal. The Real World of Manuel Córdova is a long, single poem consisting of forty-three fourteen-line stanzas. Upon reading it for the first time I knew I wanted to spend deep time working on it. As it turned out, I would.”

Campbell has been the sole proprietor of Ninja Press since its founding in 1984. She publishes limited editions of contemporary poetry that she designs, handsets in metal type, prints letterpress, binds, and often illustrates. Campbell, who focuses on printing contemporary poetry, has printed the work of numerous important poets, including former United States Poets Laureate W.S. Merwin, Billy Collins, Philip Levine, and Natasha Trethewey. Ninja Press books can be found in the collections of libraries including the Getty, the Library of Congress, UCLA, and the British Library.

 Dispatches from the Lizard Brain: A Descriptive Bibliography of Ninja Press, A12.
The First Practicing Woman Doctor in the Pacific Northwest:
A Eugenicist, Suffragist, and Oregon Trail Migrant

29. 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. A very good, tight copy.

$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.

A Fine Copy in the Rare Original Box


Octavo. [170] pp. Title-page vignette, illustrated table of contents, and fourteen half-page illustrations (one for each of the chapters, e.g., breads, beverages, soups, and so on). Printed in black and orange. Otherwise, blank for readers’ notes.

Publisher’s cream-colored cloth illustrated in black, orange, and green. Fore-edge with fourteen indented tabs, each labelled with a chapter title. In a glassine dust jacket and the original pictorial color-printed card box (in good condition, some toning and foxing). A fine, bright copy of an uncommon work, rare in the original box.

$250

First edition of this charming blank recipe book.

Louise Perrett (fl. 1900 - 1920) was educated at the Art Institute of Chicago, where she studied with Impressionist painter John Carlson, and was influenced by the art of illustrator Howard Pyle. Perrett eventually taught at the Art Institute of Chicago and was a member of the Chicago Society of Art and the Austin Art League of Illinois. Two of her paintings, *Mother and Child* and *Resting*, were exhibited in Chicago.

Perrett illustrated several other titles for Reilly and Lee (later Reilly and Britton), including *The Housekeeper’s Scrapbook* (1911).

Octavo. 324 pp.

Publisher’s red cloth titled in black. In the original color-illustrated dustjacket (chip missing from bottom edge at back cover). A couple leaves toned, seemingly from a bookmark or piece of paper once left inside. Presentation copy inscribed in 1931 Ione Quinby: “To Katherine Davis, With the hope that you will have lots of love, but no murder in your life.” A very good copy of a work that is scarce in commerce.

$375

First edition of this anthology of murders by women. Featuring Belle Gunness, the Norwegian American “Hell’s Belle” who killed at least fourteen people; serial killer Tillie Klimek; assistant district attorney Wanda Stopa, who accidentally shot her lover’s gardener; as well as Ruth Snyder, Clara Smith Hamon, Grace Lusk, and Catherine Cassler.

Ione Quinby Griggs (1891 – 1991) began her career as a journalist with the *Chicago Evening Post*. She primarily covered crime, interviewing such figures as Al Capone, but also reported extensively on politics. During the Great Depression,
she reported on homeless and unemployed women. Griggs had over a thousand bylined stories during her time at the paper, and at the peak of her career she bylined in a third of the daily papers. In 1934, while working at the Milwaukee Journal, Griggs pioneered a new kind of column: the “Dear Mrs. Griggs” advice column, which presaged the “Ask Ann Landers” and “Dear Abby” columns of the 1950s, as well as decades of imitators. Griggs wrote over 15,000 “Dear Mrs. Griggs” columns before her retirement in 1985, upon which she was inducted into the Milwaukee Press Club’s Hall of Fame. The University of Wisconsin now offers the Quinby Griggs Journalism Scholarship in honor of her career.
32. [QUINTILIAN,] Quintilianus, Marcus Fabius. *Oratoriarum Institutionum Libri XII. Opera ac Studio Joachimi Camerarii, Joannis Sicardi...Adiecimus Guihelmi Philandri...Castigationes...* Basel: [Robertum Winter, 1543].

Quarto. 24], 754, [2] pp. With the colophon leaf, but without the final blank.

Contemporary blind-tooled pigskin. Fore-edge clasps lacking. Half in chip in pigskin at the head of the spine, corners worn. Ink ownership annotation, dated 1597, on front pastedown, subsequent early ownership annotation on front free endpaper. A very good, attractive copy.

$1,250


Quintilian’s (c. 35 – c. 100) work is a twelve-volume textbook on the theory and practice of rhetoric, first written about 95 CE. It was widely influential in its own time, and throughout the Middle Ages and Renaissance. Though he was less popular from the early modern period onwards, he has been praised by John Stuart Mill and modern post-structuralist critics and continues to be included in anthologies of literary criticism.

VD 16. Not in Adams or BL German STC. OCLC lists three locations in North America—Berkeley, the University of Chicago, and Saint Bonaventure University in New York.


Original blue cloth titled in white. Slight toning to spine and edges. Inscribed by the author to a Miss Younker, dated 1922. Pencil signature reading “Mrs. Samuel Younker, Page 171” to front free endpaper. A very good copy, inscribed by the author to a relative of one of the important Iowa women honored in the work.

First edition.

$450

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

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

Mrs. Samuel Younker (1839 – 1909) is described on page 171 of the present work as the wife of the founder of the first synagogue in Iowa. She was born in Prussia and immigrated to the United States with her parents at the age of fifteen. Her father, Falk Cohen, was a rabbi, college professor, author, and well-regarded linguist. Though Mrs. Yonker died before the present work was published, this copy probably belonged to one of her two daughters, Nettie or Gertrude, or a granddaughter.

Two Pieces of Ephemera Relating to Ted Shawn and Ruth St. Denis


8 x 10½ in. folded. Single leaf folded to thirds. Season program with photo portraits of the dancers and musicians involved in Ted Shawn’s company.
Front cover printed with an illustration of dancers by Ray F. Coyle, with a gold ink accent. Some chipping to edges. Crease at center. A very good copy of a rare and fragile item.

[with:]

[SHAUN, Ted and Ruth St. Denis.] [Photo postcard of Shawn and St. Denis in Coronado, signed by Shawn.] [Coronado, CA: ca. 1920s.]

5½ x 3½ in.

A fine copy.

$300

In 1915, Ted Shawn (1891 – 1972) and Ruth St. Denis (1879 – 1968) founded the Denishawn School of Dancing and Related Arts in Los Angeles, which would go on to achieve international renown. Denishawn grew from St. Denis’ own Ruth St. Denis Company, with which Shawn toured, and the small company that had supported Shawn during his first individual concert tour in 1913. Shawn and St. Denis operated the school together until 1919, when Shawn took over (though St. Denis was still influential on the business). Denishawn’s many elite students included performers like Doris Humphrey, Louise Brooks, Lillian Powell, Evan-Burrows Fontaine, and Charles Weidman. St. Denis and Shawn were also instrumental in the founding of the Jacob’s Pillow dance center and the festival hosted there.

The program included here notes that the 1921-22 season offerings include Shawn’s “Dance Church Service,” in which “a composite of the familiar Protestant church rituals is presented entirely in rhythmic movements.” The other offerings included “music visualizations,” “a term invented by Ruth St. Denis to replace the much-abused word ‘interpretation.’”
First Edition of Southworth’s Social Drama

35. SOUTHWORTH, Emma D.E.N. *Vivia; or, the Secret of Power*. Philadelphia: T.B. Peterson, 1857.


Publisher’s brown cloth stamped in blind. Gilt spine. Some edgewear. Ink signature (1857) to front flyleaf. Foxing. A good copy. $225

First edition.

The story of an orphaned young woman, her life in a Maryland convent, the mystery of her parentage, and her connections with friends.

In *Woman’s Fiction*, Baym writes that the work of E.D.E.N. Southworth (1819 - 1899) “contains a proliferation of feminine characterizations...Southworth’s women are all shapes, sizes, and colors, all equally beautiful. Some of her types are conventional, but others are thoroughly individual...The major, repeated, varied story is that of the struggle of good women against the oppressions and cruelties, covert and blatant, of men,” (p. 115). Baym also describes Southworth as a “flagrant transgressor” of nineteenth century literary norms with “high spirits and good humor in [her] lawlessness” (Baym, p. 110).

Baym, pp. 110-126. Wright II, 2328.
Wood Engravings of the Sierra Nevada Mountains by a Student of Landacre, Inscribed Twice by the Author, with Eight Pieces of Related Ephemera


With eight pieces of related ephemera, including five Christmas keepsakes, one of which (a printing of Walker’s sonnet “High Choice,” illustrated with the same headpiece used on the title-page of the present work) is inscribed on the verso in ink by Walker: “For Hugh and my girlfriend because in the past, they found time for my poetry...September 7, 1969.” Also, with a prospectus (7¾ x 10¼”) and a publication announcement (5½ x 4”) for the present work and a card announcing the publication of the Castle Press book *Sierra Trails*. 
Housed in a dark green cloth chemise with gilt-lettered spine and front board, handmade by Bela Blau. Minor wear to corners minor toning to a couple leaves. A near-fine copy.

One of 107 copies, numbered in ink on the colophon.

Ardis Manly Walker (1901 - 1991) was a California-born engineer, civil servant, local historian and poet. He was educated at Fresno State College, UCLA, and USC. After graduating from USC’s School of Engineering, he relocated to New York City, where he was employed as an engineer. He eventually returned to Kern County, California, where he became active in civil affairs and served as a justice of the peace. He also became a conservationist and wrote about local history. Walker published many books, works of prose and poetry. His papers are currently housed at Syracuse University. *Sierra Nevada Sequence* contains thirty-two of Walker’s sonnets.

Kirk Martin (1906 - 1991) was a Southern California-based artist, best known for his western paintings and wood engravings, and the brother of artist Fletcher Martin. He spent his early years learning printing from his father. After five years at Occidental College and the University of Southern California, he began his career as a wood-engraver under the tutelage of Paul Landacre.
Women’s Fashion Guide Criticizing Consumerism and the Male-Dominated Fashion Industry


Octavo. 200 pp. With a frontispiece and nine photographic fashion plates.

Publisher’s red cloth with printed paper labels. Toning and some dustsoiling to labels. Clean throughout. A very good copy of a book that is scarce in commerce.

$375

First edition.

Belle Armstrong Whitney (1861 – 1922) was a writer and dress reformer. She was a forward thinker who condemned the male-dominated fashion industry, criticized consumerism, and supported designers who created practical clothing for women. A year before the publication of the present work, Whitney sponsored a fashion show in New York that showcased more modern and practical clothing, especially lingerie.

The present work combines advice on styling and grooming while encouraging women to shop less and focus on practical, comfortable, and modern garments. She also
criticizes the nascent ready-to-wear industry for selling clothes wholesale in a set range of sizes that did not correspond to the actual proportions of women’s bodies.

In the preface to the present work, she writes, “Fashions come and go each season because of feminine caprice, and because men manufacturers and merchants wish to make money. There are billions of dollars invested all over the world in making things to wear and supporting places to sell them...If women were allowed to wear out what they bought last season it would be impossible to sell them new goods...Therefore, men change the styles each season to force the sale of new clothes. Women lend themselves to this commercial whirligig.”
A Scandalous Case of Seduction


5¼ x 8¾ in. 20 pp.


$450

First edition.

Mary Carew and her sister Nancy van Haun were employed as servants in the home of Silas E. Burrows, “an eminent and wealthy merchant.” Van Haun was the plaintiff in the case, but it was Carew whose “illicit amours” with Burrows in the summer of 1833 resulted in her pregnancy. During the trial, it was revealed that Burrows had refused to financially support Carew during her pregnancy, and that he had previously broken off an engagement to Carew’s younger sister Henrietta. The case was sensational, and, on the day of the trial, the courtroom was packed with onlookers: “Perhaps on no similar occasion in this country has such an immense number of persons assembled, as were gathered together on this occasion…[T]here were not less than three thousand persons in court,” (p. 20). Though throngs of people were also present to hear the verdict the day after the trial concluded, the court could not reach a conclusion and a re-trial was scheduled.

AI 22461 [4]. Harvard Law Catalogue 1215. BEAL 12073.
Sixty-Year Archive of a Leading Los Angeles WCTU Member, Radio Broadcaster, and Civil Rights Advocate

39. [WOMEN’S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.] [RANCK, Anna M.] [Archive of correspondence, periodicals, newspaper clippings, manuscript records, and journals recording the career of a missionary and WCTU member.] [Los Angeles, California and Tokyo, Japan: Anna M. Ranck, 1895-1956.]

Archive contains eighteen radio broadcast scripts (plus multiple corrected drafts), hundreds of newspaper clippings; two journals (1895 and ca. 1930s); twenty-three published records of WCTU meetings (1930-1947); a ten-page typewritten document, dated 1932, arguing against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; and an additional scrapbook of hundreds of leaves of letters, clippings, and other records of Ranck’s work as the director of missions for the WCTU, including her involvement with Asian American WCTU members in the United States. Also, Ranck’s business cards listing her positions in the WCTU, citizenship documentation she carried while on mission trips, and copy of her obituary.

Housed in an archival box (18¾ x 14¾ x 3¼”). Some fragile leaves of paper (leading to tears in a couple documents), occasional toning and foxing, and some staining from old paperclips (now removed). A very good collection documenting a leading WCTU member whose sixty-year career spanned the rise and fall of prohibition, both World Wars, and the period when the WCTU was the largest women’s organization in the United States.

$3,000

Items dated from 1895 to 1956.
Anna M. Ranck, *née* Kammerer (1874 – 1956) was a missionary, educator, radio broadcaster, and a member of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union for over fifty years. She was the Director of Temperance and Missions for the National WCTU for ten years and held the title of Special Worker with Orientals for at least twenty years, during which she organized with Asian American members of the WCTU, supported Asian Americans displaced by Japanese internment, and held WCTU Interracial Friendship Meetings in efforts to integrate the ranks of the organization. Ranck was also the secretary of the WCTU Home for Women in Los Angeles and a lead overseer of the Iota WCTU, the young women’s branch of the organization.

Ranck’s career runs parallel to the period that the WCTU was at the height of its influence. During the early twentieth century, WCTU membership peaked at over 750,000 members, and it became the largest women’s organization in the United States. Her involvement with the organization began during her thirty-year tenure as a missionary in Japan and China. During the trip, Ranck founded the Tokyo Bible School, which became one of the largest Christian schools in the country. She spoke both Chinese and Japanese, and she worked with a Japanese writer to compile a textbook on the geography of the Bible. During her mission trip, Ranck met her future husband, the missionary Rev. Charles E. Ranck. They married and moved to Hollywood, where they worked together for decades in organizing, teaching, and writing. Ranck had earned an undergraduate degree at a seminary in her home state of Kansas, and she continued to study at the university level in Los Angeles, where she earned a Master’s degree in philosophy. This archive includes several examples of her coursework in a History of Chinese Philosophy Course taught by a Professor Long, including papers on Confucian analects and the history of logic in Chinese philosophy.

Beginning in 1936, Ranck worked as the Director of the Radio Department of the WCTU of Southern California. Until at least 1944, she delivered lectures on air, eighteen of which are preserved in this archive. As the lectures began three years after the fall eighteenth amendment, they document the response of the WCTU to their greatest victory and the greatest blow to their organization. Ranck continues to criticize the detrimental effects of alcohol on people’s health and the stability of society, but also expands her view to encompass broader social efforts of the WCTU worldwide.

Ranck held high-level positions at both the local and national levels of the WCTU, and her career spanned the most important years of the WCTU’s history. She was a highly educated woman with an international consciousness that she brought to every aspect of her WCTU activism. Her work in the WCTU speaks to the ideological advancements of the organization in the early twentieth century and recalls the radical women’s rights and antislavery activism of the organization’s founding members. Ranck was undoubtedly one of the most influential and hardworking WCTU members, abut remains an unsung figure in the history of the largest American women’s organization of its day.
Rare Ephemera of a WWII-Era Pacifist Women’s Organization
Founded by Important Quaker Feminist Margaret S. Olmsted

40. [WOMEN’S COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION.] [Collection of ephemera by an anti-conscription women’s organization.] [Philadelphia: 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. $650

Items dated December 1945- 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; and four letters opposing the Selective Service System and proposed legislation for mandatory military training during peacetime. One of the letters addresses the censorship of 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.

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 in color 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 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.

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


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.