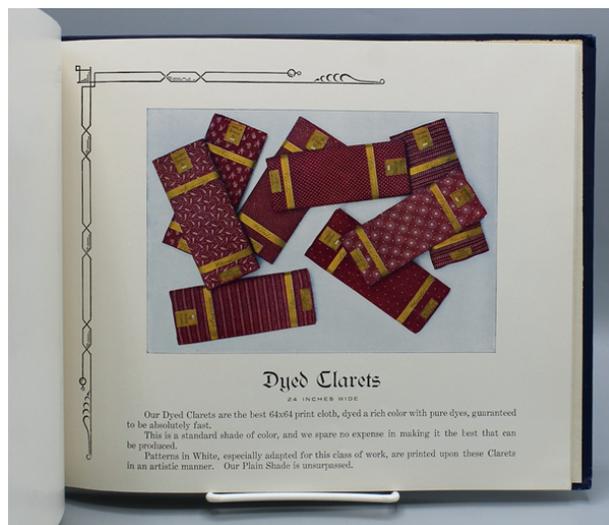

Summer Miscellany

*Mostly New Arrivals in Advertising, Fine Printing, Literature,
Slavery, Women's Health, and More*

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



Attractive Catalogue of Printed Textiles

1. [ADVERTISING.] [AMERICAN PRINTING COMPANY.] *Fabrics we are printing, and How we do it.* [Cover title.] [Fall River, Mass: American Printing Co., n.d., ca. 1905-1910?]

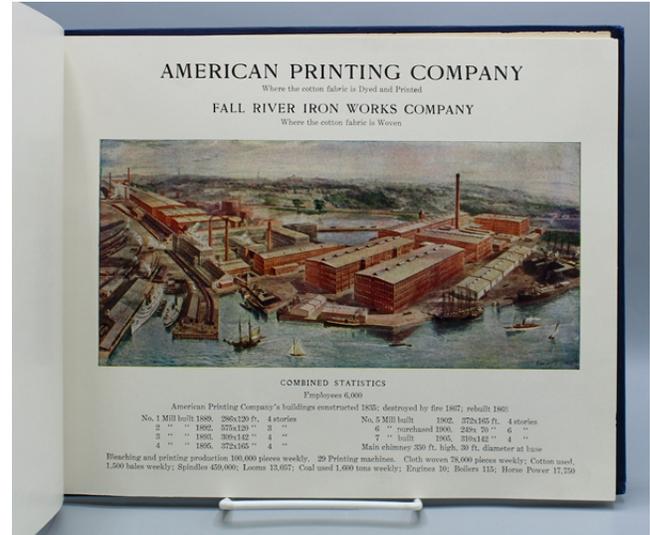
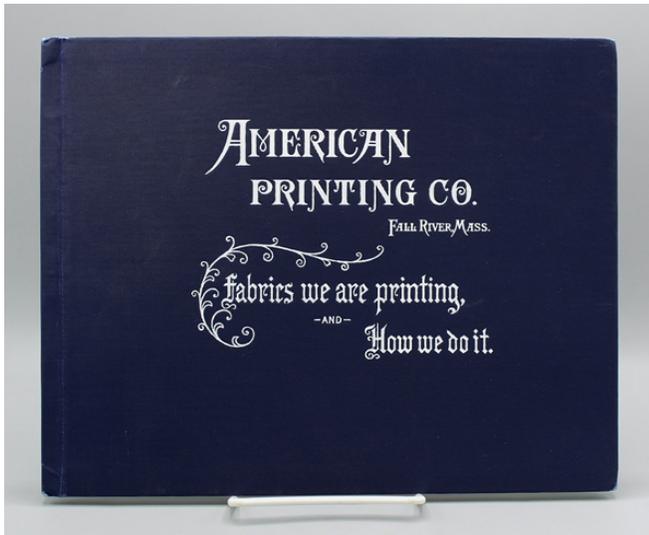
Oblong quarto. [28] ff., printed on one side only. With color-illustrated title-page, fourteen illustrations of fabric swatches (ten in color), and seventeen black-and-white photo reproductions (machine shops, a dye house, printing rooms, etc.).

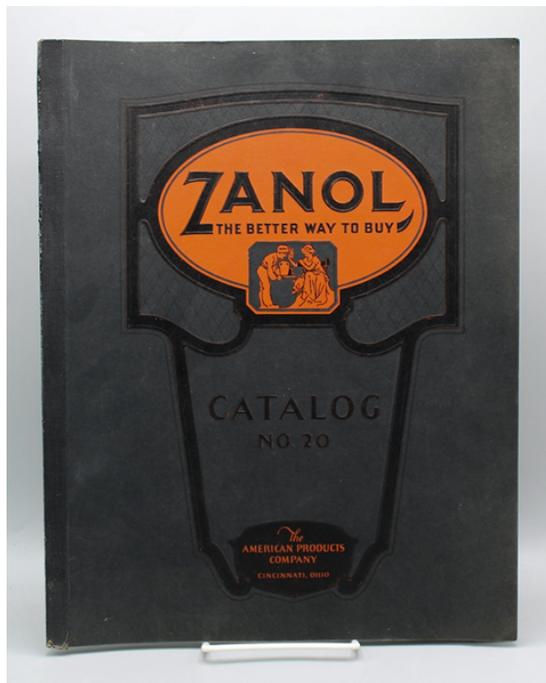
Publisher's blue cloth titled in white. Some wear to corners and a bit of smudging to cloth. Printed card with two mounted fabric swatches (from B.O. Case & Co.) laid in. A near fine copy of a scarce book.

\$500

First edition? OCLC records three copies of what seems to be the same Fall River, Massachusetts edition (Syracuse, Winterthur Museum, SMU). A 1920 edition with no place of publication specified was also published.

This illustrated promotional catalogue includes descriptions of the facilities and production process of the American Printing Company. The company was established in 1835 (as American Print Works) by Holder Borden as an offshoot of the Fall River Iron Works company, which had been established in 1821 by his father, Colonel Richard Borden. During its peak in the 1870s, the American Print Company was one of the most successful textile companies in the world. In large part due to the success of the company, Fall River, Massachusetts became the leading textile city in the United States. At the time the present book was published, the company employed six thousand workers. The company maintained its success into the 1910s but began to decline in the 1920s and closed its Fall River mills in 1934.





Cosmetics, Food, and Home Goods Salesman’s Catalogue
With Five Pieces of Rare Advertising Ephemera

2. [ADVERTISING.] [AMERICAN PRODUCTS COMPANY.] *Zanol, the Better Way to Buy.* Catalog no. 20. [Cover title.] Cincinnati, Ohio: The American Products Company, [1925].

11 x 14 in. 77, [2] pp. Illustrated on every page with Zanol products, mostly printed in black on color backgrounds, plus sixteen full-color pages.

Publisher’s black paper wrappers printed in orange. Tear to bottom corner of one leaf (about 3 x 3½”) with some loss of text. With five additional pieces of advertising ephemera laid in: booklet (12 pp., 10½ x 14”) of illustrated ads titled “Zanol Advertising Appearing in *The Saturday Evening Post*”; double-sided illustrated ad (12 x 9¼”) for American Products Co. glassware; illustrated ad (6¼ x 4”) for the Zanol “Sana-Genic Rubberized Apron”; and two copies of a hanging calendar (6½ x 10½”) advertising Zanol products. Still a bright, near fine copy of a scarce item.

\$500

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



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



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

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





Scarce Early Avon Brochure

3. [ADVERTISING.] [AVON PRODUCTS INC.] *For You and Your Home*. [Cover title.] New York: California Perfume Co., Inc., [n.d., ca. 1928-1929.]

Brochure (3¾ x 8¾ in., folds out to 22½ x 8¾ in.) [12] pp. Illustrated in color with over forty Avon products.

Color-printed cream paper folding brochure. Illustrated front and back panels. Fine.

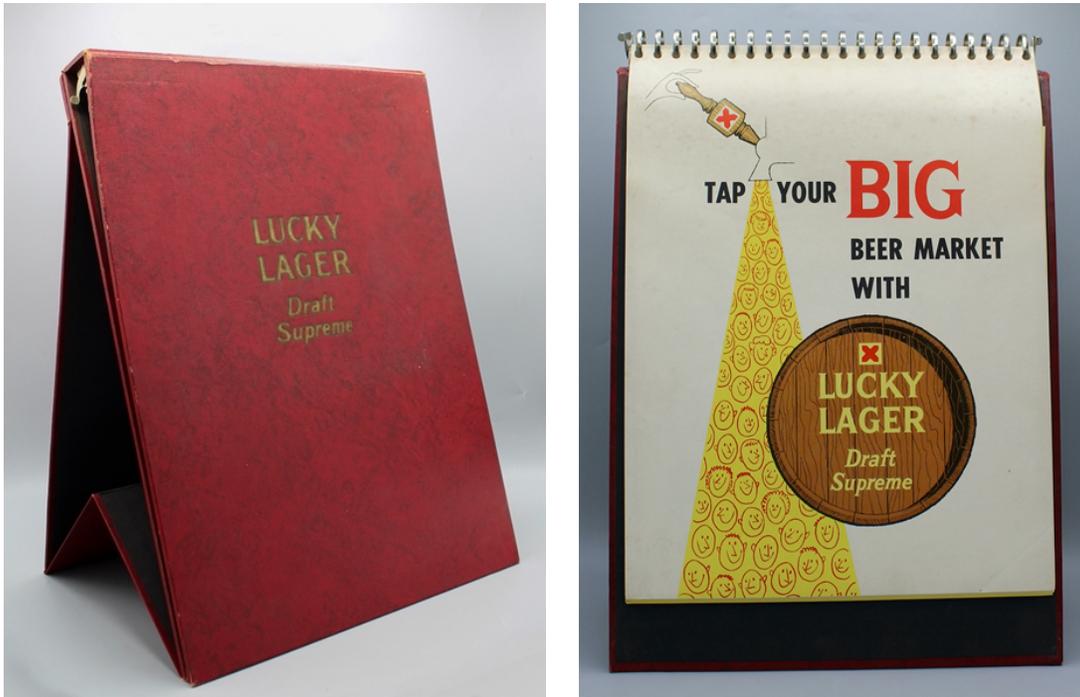
\$100

First edition in this format? Date implied by the illustration of Gertrude Recordon's Facial Treatment, Avon's first skincare collection, which was launched in 1928 and failed just a year later. OCLC records two copies of a longer booklet (32 pp.) under the title *For You and Your Home: A Pictorial Selection from the Many Choice Products of the California Perfume Company*, one record dated 1926 and the other 1928 (both at the Hagley Museum). OCLC also records two copies of what seems to be the present brochure, one record dated 1929 and the other 1935 (both at the Hagley).

In 1886, David H. McConnell (1858 – 1937) founded the company that would become Avon Products Inc. when he decided to sell perfumes door-to-door rather than books. In 1892, he changed the name of the company to the California Perfume Company on the suggestion of his business partner. In 1939, the company changed its name to Avon. The company has used the “direct sales” model—in which customers, mostly women, purchase products to resell to other customers—since its inception and counted around 25,000 resellers among its ranks by the 1920s. Along with avoiding the operating costs of physical stores, Avon's model also allowed the brand to reach customers who couldn't access luxury retail establishments: about eighty percent of Avon's representatives lived in rural areas, more than two-thirds of them in the western United States.

Manko, Katina. *Ding Dong! Avon Calling!* Oxford UP, 2021.





Rare Salesman's Folding Display Advertising Lucky Lager Beer

4. [ADVERTISING.] [LUCKY LAGER BREWING COMPANY.] *Tap Your Big Beer Market with Lucky Lager Draft Supreme.* [San Francisco, CA?: Lucky Lager Brewing Co., ca. 1958.]

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

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

\$900

First edition. The Lucky Lager Brewing Company operated four brewery locations: San Francisco, CA from 1933 – 1978; Vancouver, WA from 1939 – 1985; Azusa, CA from 1949 – 1966; and Salt Lake City, UT from 1957 – 1967. The Salt Lake City brewery is pictured in this item.

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

by the finest advertising program for any beer in Western America! ...in newspapers, on billboards, painted bulletins, television, and radio."

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

OCLC records no copies.

"History of the Lucky Lager Breweries (1933 - 1985)." Brewery Gems (webpage).





5. [ADVERTISING.] [MARVEL COMPANY.] PUGH, Winfield Scott. *The Correct Practice of Feminine Hygiene*. [Cover title.] [New Haven, Connecticut: The Marvel Company, 1931.]

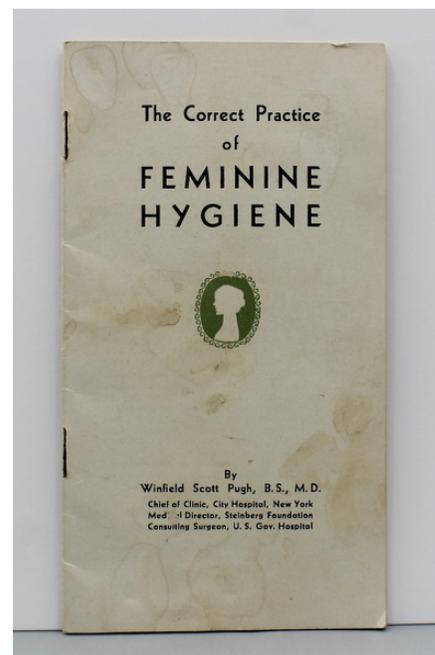
3¼ x 6 in. 16 pp. With eight illustrations (one full-page) of the Marvel Whirling Spray and Marvel Whirling Fountain vaginal douche devices.

Publisher's printed paper self-wrappers. Dampstaining to front cover. Otherwise, clean and fresh throughout. A good copy of a rare item.

\$100

First edition. All Marvel Company marketing material is rare: OCLC records only one copy of this item (Duke) and only a few copies of a 1900 Marvel Company booklet and its reprints (1901 and 1902). Though there was another Marvel Whirling Spray promotional booklet published in the 1920s, there are no copies of the item recorded on OCLC.

The present booklet advertises the Marvel Whirling Spray and the Marvel Whirling Fountain, as well as suppositories and a medicated powder. The Marvel Whirling Spray device was patented in 1899, but the Marvel Whirling Fountain appears to be a newly released product. The Marvel Company advertised their products for "relief at menstrual periods" and for the treatment of infection and disease (using medicated liquid). Though using the Marvel device as a method of birth control is not mentioned explicitly in this booklet, vaginal douching after sex was a common form of contraception in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and it was likely intended, in part, for that purpose. Though the language is necessarily vague, the present booklet emphasizes the importance of the use of the Marvel Whirling Spray after marriage, implying that married women could use it to prevent pregnancy. An earlier Marvel Company booklet also advertises the device's effectiveness against "secretions," a euphemism for semen. With the passage of the



Comstock laws in 1873 banning the distribution via mail of birth control and information on the topic, manufacturers of contraceptives had to rely on innuendo, implication, and word-of-mouth advertising among women to avoid prosecution and censorship.

Li, Melody. "The Whirling Spray – A Secret Contraceptive Device." The Old Operating Theatre Museum (webpage), October 3, 2021.

Marvel Syringe Whirling Spray for Women. Chicago, Illinois: The Marvel Company (1901). PDF accessed on the Museum für Verhütung und Schwangerschaftsabbruch (Museum of Contraception and Abortion, Vienna, Austria) website.



Rare Paper Dolls of Black Children

6. [CHILDREN'S BOOKS.] REA, Betty Bell. *A Paper Doll Book*. Petunia [and Patches]. Akron, [Ohio]: The Saalfield Pub. Co., 1937.

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

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

\$450

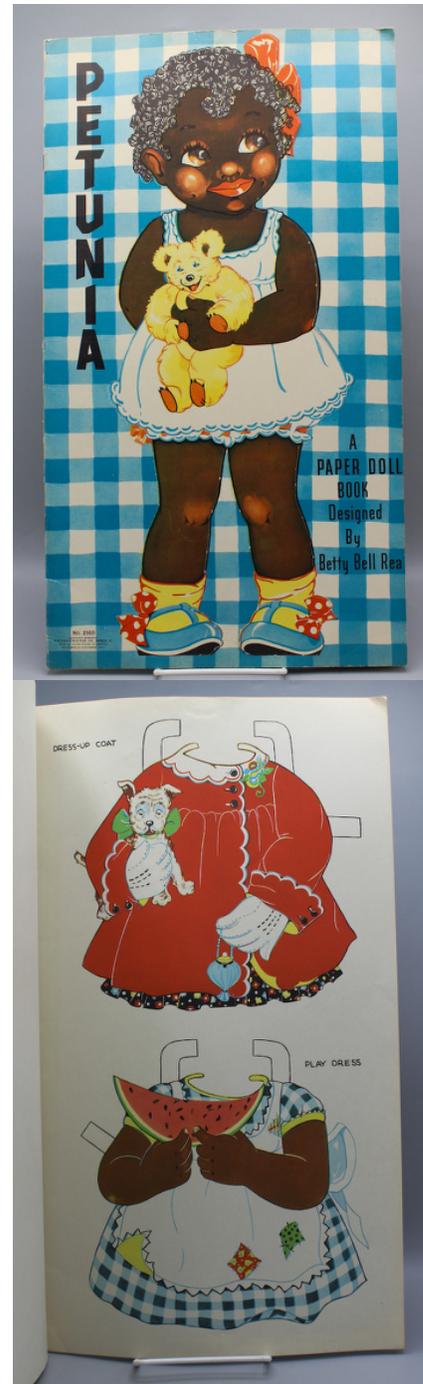
First edition.

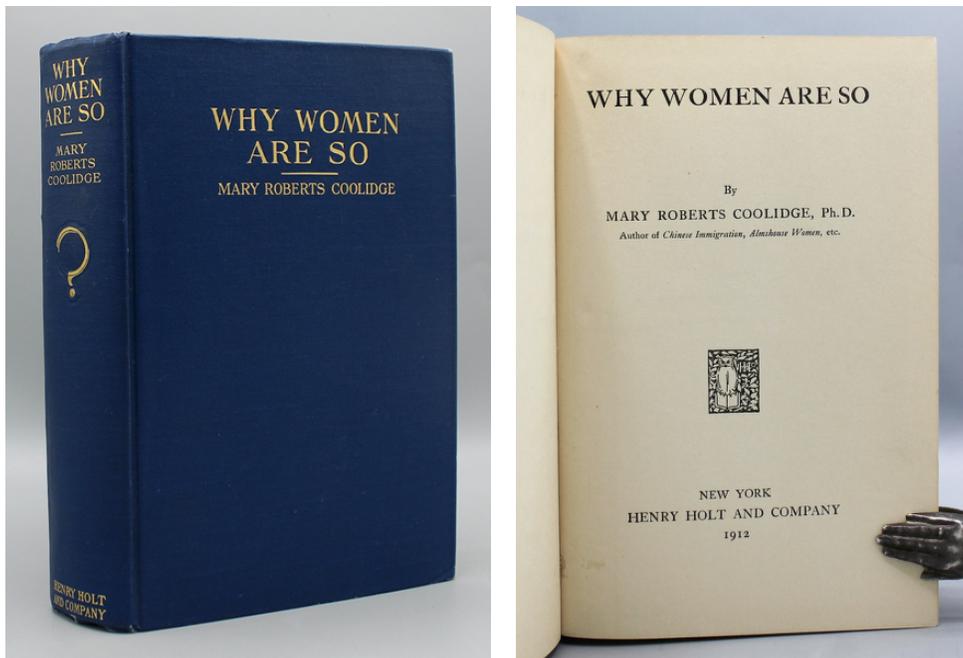
We could not locate much information on the artist Betty Bell Rea, though she also illustrated several other titles for the Saalfield Publishing Company. Most notably, given the subject matter of the present item, Rea illustrated a 1938 edition of *Little Black Sambo*, which was featured in a digital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

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

OCLC records only one copy (British Library).

"Little Black Sambo – Betty Bell Rea." Little Black Sambo digital exhibit. The University of Florida's Baldwin Library of Historical Children's Literature (webpage).





Sociological Study of Women’s Gender Roles,
A Near Fine Copy of the Uncommon First Edition

7. COOLIDGE, Mary Roberts. *Why Women Are So*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, [1912].

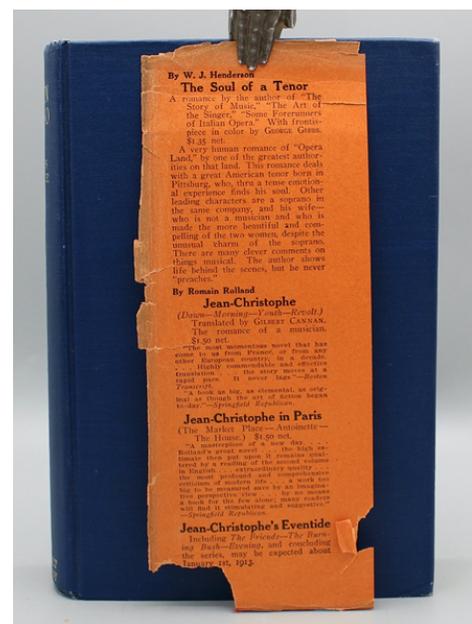
Octavo. viii, 371, [3, ads] pp.

Publisher’s blue cloth titled in gilt. Ink ownership inscription of Harriet S. Cole, dated 1913, to front flyleaf. Small later ownership label of an Ernest R. Carwood to front pastedown. Scattered contemporary pencil marginalia and list of page numbers on rear pastedown. With a single flap of the original dust jacket laid in. A bright, clean, near fine copy of the uncommon first edition.

\$450

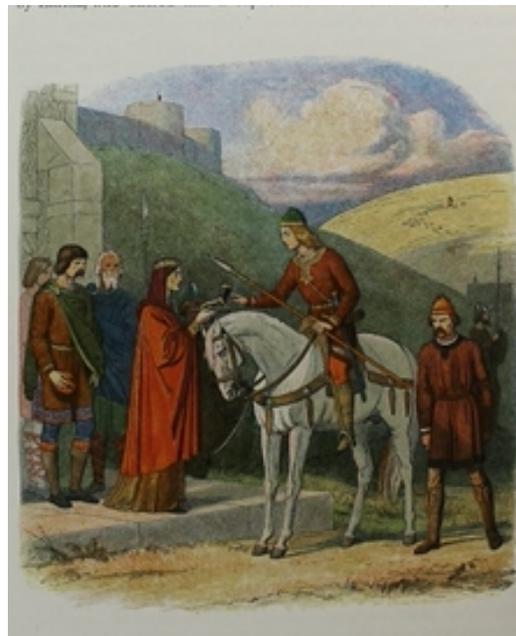
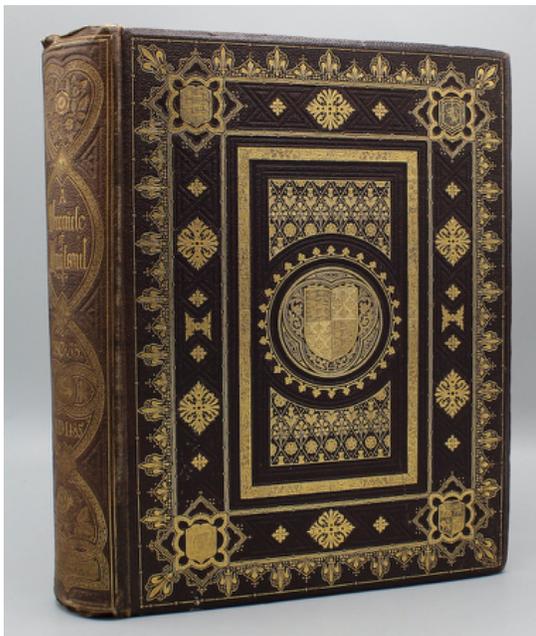
First edition, first printing. This edition is scarce in commerce.

Mary Roberts Coolidge (1860 – 1945) became the first full-time sociology professor in 1896 when she took a position at Stanford University, where she worked until 1904. She founded and chaired the sociology department at Mills College, where she taught from 1918 to 1926. Coolidge also served as an instructor at Wellesley College; was a research assistant at the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D.C.; and worked at the San Francisco Settlement Association, a social welfare organization. When her first husband, Albert W. Smith, was an assistant professor at the University of Wisconsin,



Coolidge performed research with Dr. Clelia Duel Mosher (1863 – 1940) on the sex lives of women college students. Coolidge also performed sociological research on the lives of Chinese people in the United States, which she published as *Chinese Immigration* in 1909, when the Chinese Exclusion Act was in full force. Coolidge's writings on gender and sexuality were groundbreaking, and they echo the work of feminists like Margaret Sanger.

Coolidge writes: "These chapters are neither a defense nor an arraignment of womankind; they are, rather, a first-hand study of the ordinary, orthodox, middle-class women who have constituted the domestic type for more than a century...They try to answer the question: why are women so? Is the characteristic behavior which is called feminine an inalienable quality or merely an attitude of mind produced by the coercive social habits of past times?" (p. v).



"Evans's Colour Printing at its Very Best" (McLean)

8. DOYLE, James. *A Chronicle of England B.C. 55 – A.D. 1485*. The designs engraved and printed in colours by Edmund Evans. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, & Green, 1864.

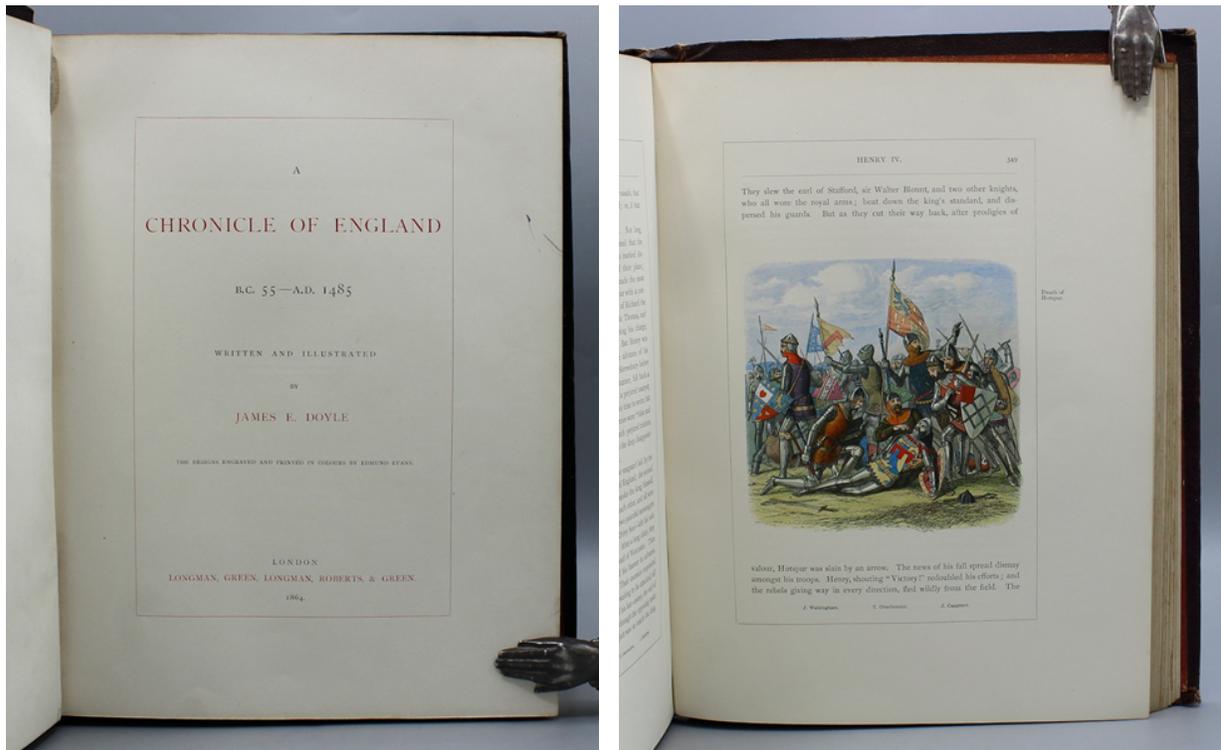
Quarto. viii, 462 pp. With eighty-one color-printed woodcuts by Edmund Evans after original drawings by James Doyle.

Publisher's brown cloth elaborately decorated in gilt. Binding is bright and fresh despite some sunning to spine. All edges gilt. Red coated endpapers. Armorial bookplate of "A.F.F.N. and R.H.N." with the motto "*spes salus decus*" (the Neshem family?) to front flyleaf. Foxing to blanks and half-title. Otherwise, very clean throughout. A very good, bright, and attractive copy.

\$850

First edition with the woodcuts printed by Evans.

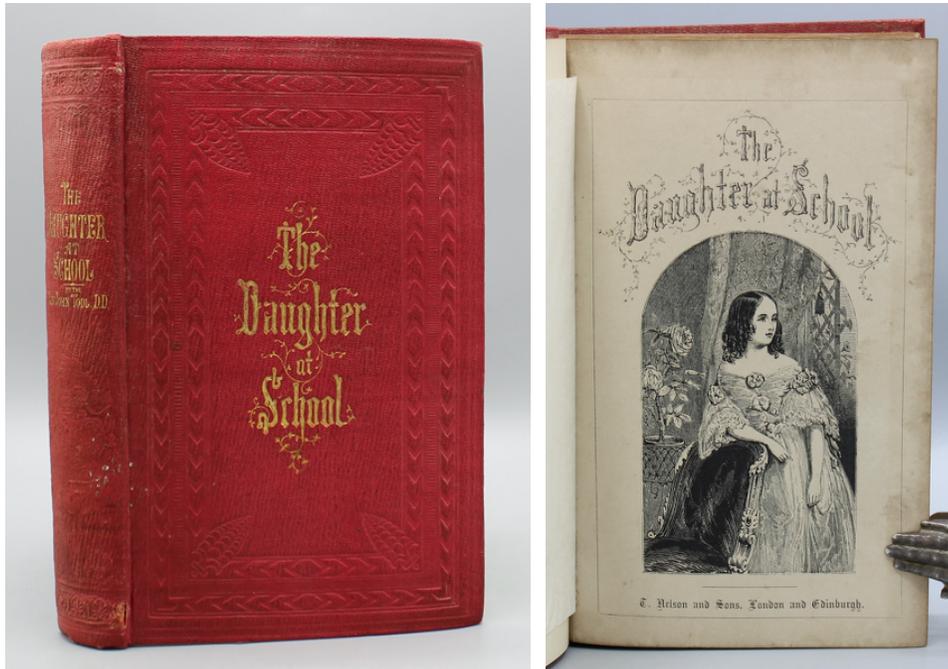
"Evans colour printing at its very best is seen again in *A Chronicle of England*, written and illustrated by James Doyle, elder brother of Richard, and published by Longman in 1864...the numerous small illustrations are set in the text and printed in up to ten colours, as bright as if they had just been painted. As well as being a most gifted draughtsman, Doyle was a heraldic expert (his *Official Baronage of England* is still a standard work) and made full use of his knowledge. And no one throughout the nineteenth century could mix such bright and clear inks as Evans. These small illustrations rival anything that even Baxter ever did" (McLean, *Victorian Book Design*, p. 184).



Martin Hardie states that this was the last volume printed by Evans on a handpress, and "Mr. Evans told me that he considered this to be the most carefully executed book he had ever printed" (*English Coloured Books*, p. 270).

Ray, *The Illustrator and the Book in England*, 241.





On the Education of Young Women

9. [EDUCATION.] TODD, Rev. John. *The Daughter at School*. London: T. Nelson and Sons, 1853.

268, 4 [ads] pp. Engraved title-page with illustration of a young woman.

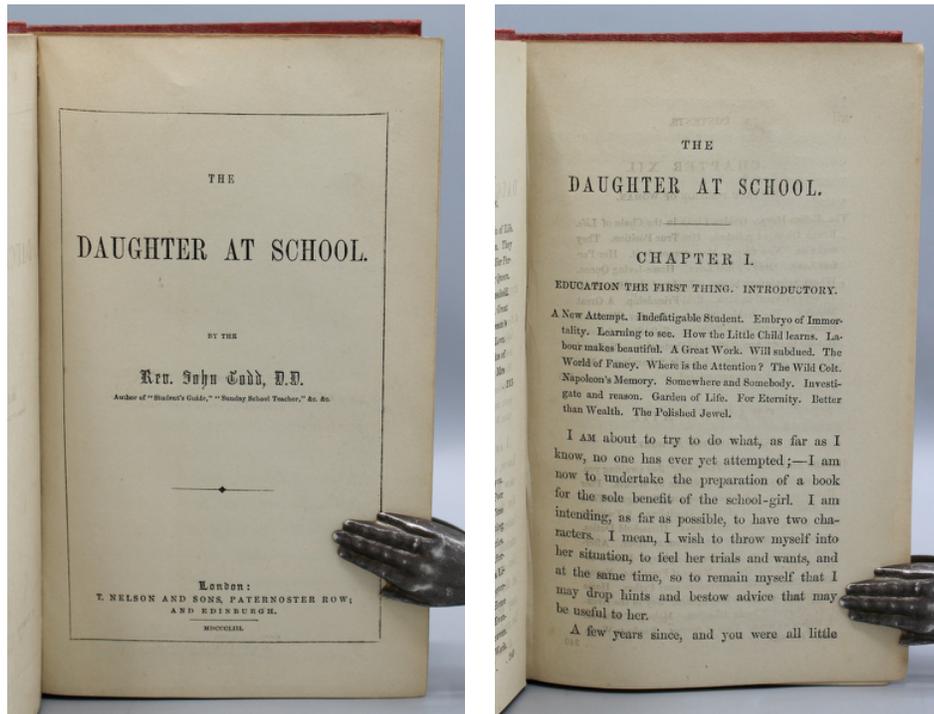
Publisher's red cloth titled in gilt. All edges gilt. Yellow coated endpapers. Old bookseller's ticket to corner of front pastedown. Gift inscription, dated 1854, to front flyleaf ("To Catherine Agnes Johnston from her affectionate Aunt Mary Matt"). Slight toning. A very good, bright copy of the scarce first edition.

\$950

First edition. Though the author, the Rev. John Todd (1800 – 1873), was American, this edition predates the first American edition (Northampton, Mass: Hopkins and Bridgman) by a year.

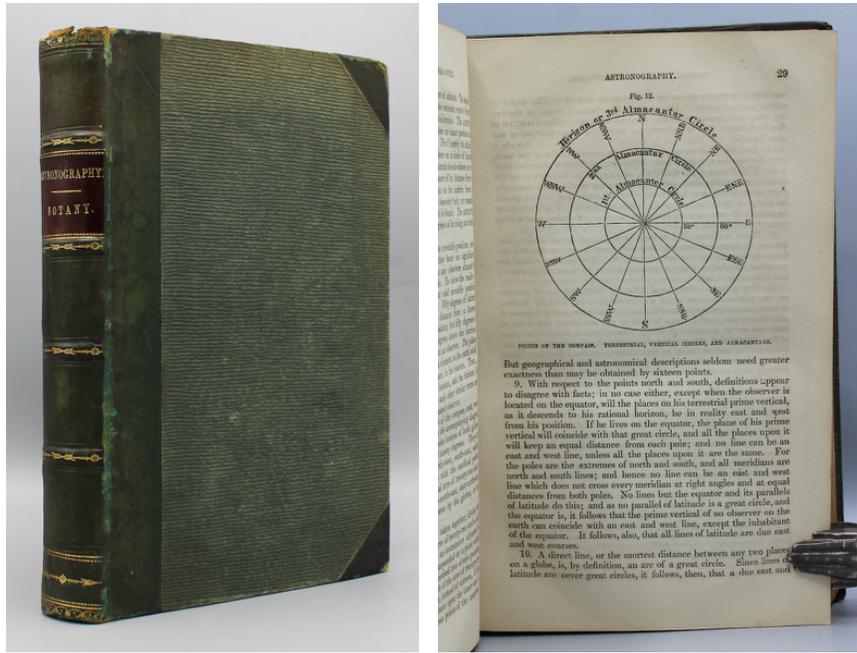
In the preface, Todd states that he wrote the present work for young women leaving home for schooling in seminaries. Todd, a founding trustee of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, discusses the importance of educating young women in mathematics, rhetoric, Latin, Greek, and theology, as well as the benefits of a seminary education over homeschooling with a potentially untrained mother or an expensive, narrow-minded tutor. Citing Elizabeth Montagu ("whose name will long be honoured") and Hannah More as role models, Todd encourages young women to discipline their minds and, in the words of Montagu, "to drink deep of philosophy" (p. 259). Though Todd ultimately argues that the role of an educated woman is to marry, assist her father, and keep a household, he also emphasizes the importance of education in expanding a woman's opportunities: after quoting Montagu, he writes, "You will soon find the sphere of your duties enlarging around you...Shew [your father] that that your years spent upon mathematics have not been wasted; that they enable you to add columns of figures accurately; that you can balance his books."

Todd was a Congregationalist minister and a prolific author. His best-known work was *The Student's Manual* (1835), a sort of precursor to *The Daughter at School* that addresses the education of boys. He also addressed women's education in his 1867 pamphlet *Woman's Rights*, which was thoroughly criticized by journalist Abigail Dodge (1833 – 1896), writing as Gail Hamilton, in *Woman's Wrongs* the next year. Todd's other works included the hugely successful *Lectures to Children* (1834) and *Serpents in the Doves Nest* (1867), the latter of which addressed abortion.



OCLC records no physical copies of this edition. Jisc (COPAC) records five: BL, Cambridge, London School of Economics Library, National Library of Scotland, and Oxford.





10. WILLARD, E[mma]. *Astronography; or, Astronomical Geography: With the Use of Globes*. Arranged either for simultaneous reading and study in classes, or for study in the common method. London: W. Kent and Co., [1856]. [Bound with:] SCOFFERN, J[ohn]. *Outlines of Botany*. Including a description of mosses, lichens, fungi, ferns, and seaweeds. London: Kent and Co., [n.d., ca. 1857?]

Two volumes in one, octavo. x, 197; vi, 297 pp. With fifty text figures, plus tables, in the Willard work.

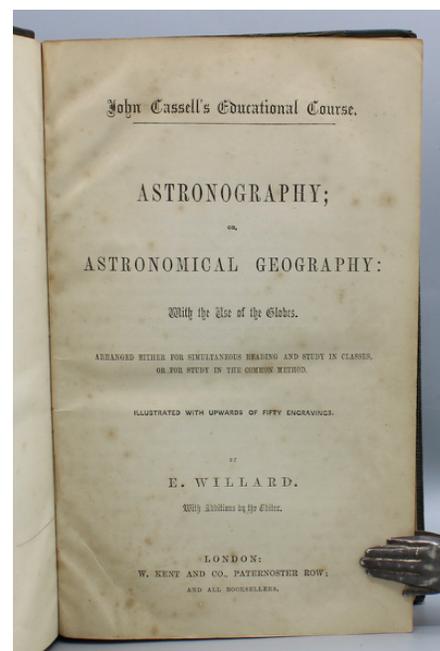
Contemporary half polished calf over green cloth. Red leather spine label titled in gilt. Some edgewear. Brown endpapers. Some toning and foxing throughout. A good, tight copy.

\$250

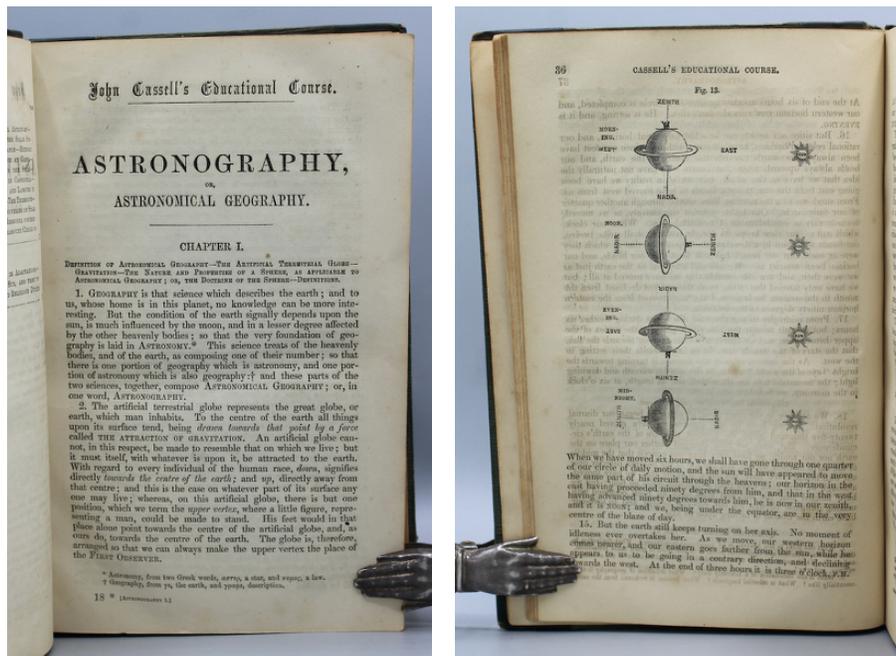
First British edition of *Astronography*. Date from editor's preface. First published in Troy, New York in 1854. Both this edition and the first American edition are uncommon. *Astronography* was the second book in John Cassell's Educational Course series, following *Science Popularly Explained*. *Outlines of Botany* was also part of the series.

Astronography covers topics including gravitation, the nature and properties of a sphere, equinoxes in time, diurnal rotation, nations that first cultivated astronomy, and more.

Emma Willard (1787 – 1870) was an educator, writer, and women's rights advocate who founded the Troy Female Seminary, the first institution for women's higher education in

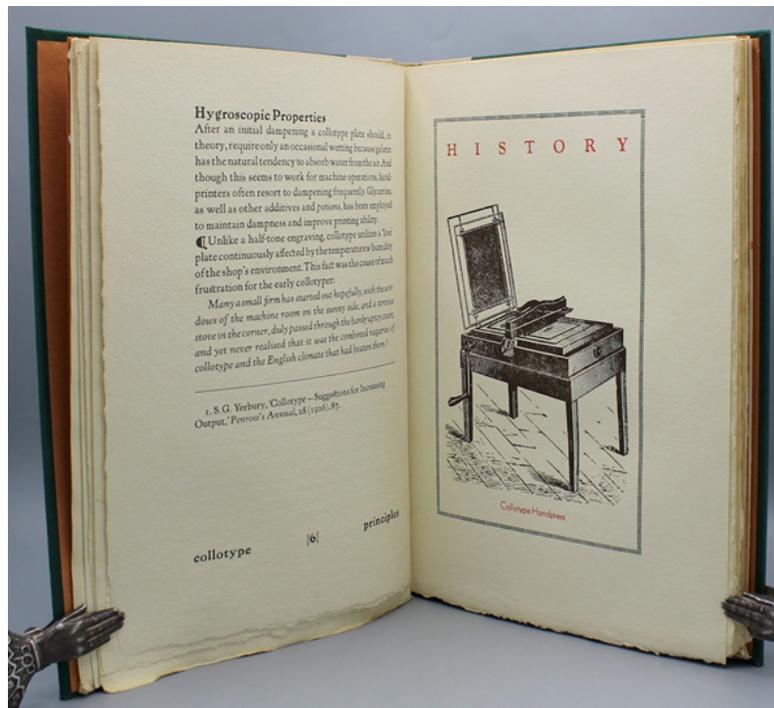


the United States, in 1821. Willard began teaching when she was only seventeen and took charge of a young women’s academy in Middlebury, Vermont when she was twenty. She wrote numerous textbooks on history, anatomy, biology, and astronomy, as well as *A Plan for Improving Female Education* (1819), which she presented to members of the New York Legislature. Willard convinced the legislature of the importance of women’s education and, in response, they chartered the Academy for Young Ladies that she had opened in Waterford. Willard’s other works include *History of the United States, or Republic of America* (1828), *A Treatise on the Motive Powers which Produce the Circulation of the Blood* (1846), and *A System of Universal Geography on the Principles of Comparison and Classification* (1822), the latter of which she co-authored with the geographer and educational reformer William Channing Woodbridge (1794 – 1845). Troy Female Seminary still operates today as the Emma Willard School.



John Scoffern (1814 – 1882) was a surgeon, a science writer, and newspaper correspondent during the Franco-Prussian War. He also wrote on metallurgy, chemistry, and warfare.





One of Only Eighty-Five Copies

11. [FINE PRINTING.] CHAYT, Steven and Meryl Chayt. *Collotype: Being a History-Practicum-Bibliography*. Winter Haven, Florida: Anachronic Editions, 1983.

Small folio. [12], [106] pp. Text illustrations, plates (nyloprint engravings made at Anachronic Editions). Printed on dampened Penshurst & Langley handmade paper on a Washington handpress and a Vandercook proof press.

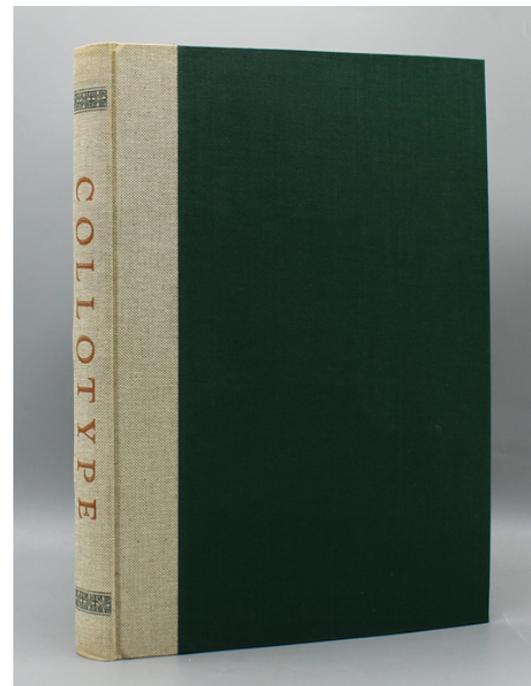
Green cloth boards with natural linen spine. In the glassine dust jacket. Fine.

\$2,500

One of eighty-five copies. Signed in pencil on the colophon by the Chayts.

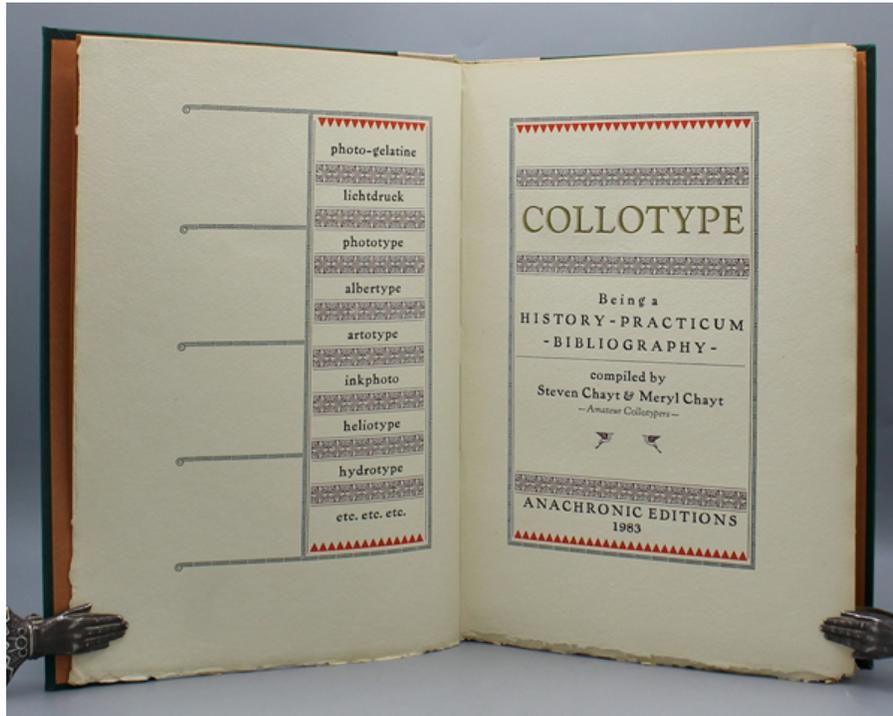
This is the only work, that we know of, devoted completely and exclusively to this very important photographic and printing process, invented in 1856 by the French photographer, chemist, and engineer Alphonse Poitevin, and appreciated for its very rich results.

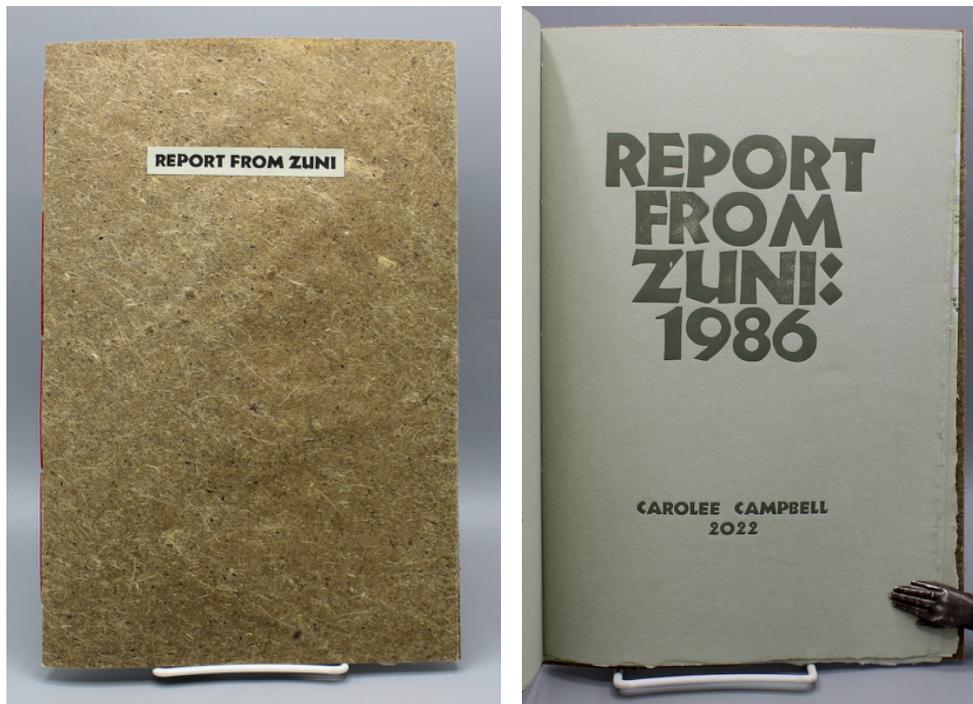
Steven and Meryl Chayt are a couple from Pasadena (who were quite young when this book was produced) that were devoted to every aspect of the printing arts. They published modern poetry under the imprint Anachronic Editions, but spent most of their time



and energy writing works like *Collotype* and *A Ludlow Anthology* (1986), which they printed in very small editions. They subsequently gave up printing and work in public education in Florida.

OCLC records fifty-five copies of this book in libraries. Considering that the edition is only eighty-five copies, there are not many chances to purchase a copy of this book, and it is indeed very scarce in commerce.





Carolee Campbell's Most Recent Book,
One of Seventy Copies from Ninja Press

12. [FINE PRINTING.] [NINJA PRESS.] CAMPBELL, Carolee. *Report from Zuni: 1986*. [Sherman Oaks, CA:] Ninja Press, 2022.

7¾ x 11½ in. [8] ff. Type is hand set Meridien and Neuland printed letterpress by Carolee Campbell on dampened Charter Oak handmade at the now-closed Barcham Green Hayle Mill in Kent, England (1808 – 1987). The Charter Oak used here was made in 1986.

Bound by Carolee Campbell in Indiana Corn paper, which was made by Andrea Peterson at Hook Pottery Paper in La Porte, Indiana from local cornstalks and leaves. The endpapers are maps of the Zuni Indian Reservation (Pueblo of Zuni) in western New Mexico, with the lower endpaper folding out to a width of 12½ in. A fine copy, as new.

\$275

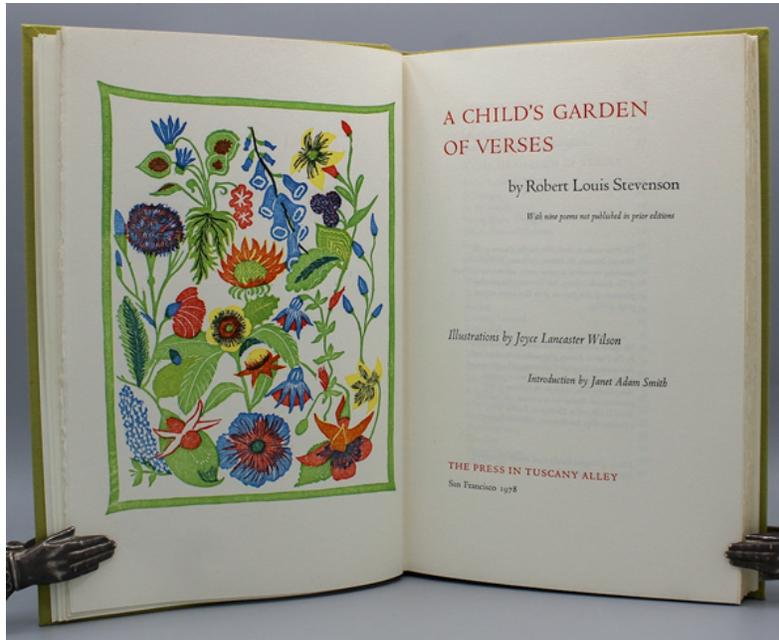
One of seventy numbered copies signed by Carolee Campbell. Five lettered artist's proofs were also produced.

From the colophon: "*Report from Zuni: 1986* came about after a trip to observe the culmination of the Shalako, an ancient tribal ceremony taking place near the Winter Solstice and marking the end of the Zuni ceremonial year. With the exception of invited guests, the Shalako is closed to outsiders."

Carolee Campbell founded Ninja Press in Sherman Oaks, California in 1984 and has been the sole proprietor ever since. She publishes limited editions of contemporary poetry that she designs, handsets in metal type, prints letterpress, binds, and often illustrates. The Ninja Press website recounts that Campbell began bookmaking as a result of her experience as a photographer

using nineteenth- and twentieth-century photographic techniques in the darkroom, which led to her exploring experimental book structures and, eventually, letterpress printing. 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.





One of Five Hundred Copies from the Press in Tuscany Alley,
With a Keepsake of Specimen Leaves Compiled for the Roxburghe and Zamorano Clubs

13. [FINE PRINTING.] [THE PRESS IN TUSCANY ALLEY.] STEVENSON, Robert Louis. *A Child's Garden of Verses*...With nine poems not published in prior editions. Illustrations by Joyce Lancaster Wilson. Introduction by Janet Adam Smith. San Francisco: The Press in Tuscany Alley, 1978.

Octavo. 114 pp. With nine full-page illustrations (including frontispiece), two tailpieces, and thirty-eight decorative initials, all printed in color. Adrian Wilson at the Press in Tuscany Alley with the assistance of Maria Poythress Epes, Jerry Reddan, Adriane Bosworth, and Myra Levy. Typeset by the Mackenzie-Harris Corporation in Centaur and Arrighi types and printed on a Colt's Armory press on Arches Laid Text.

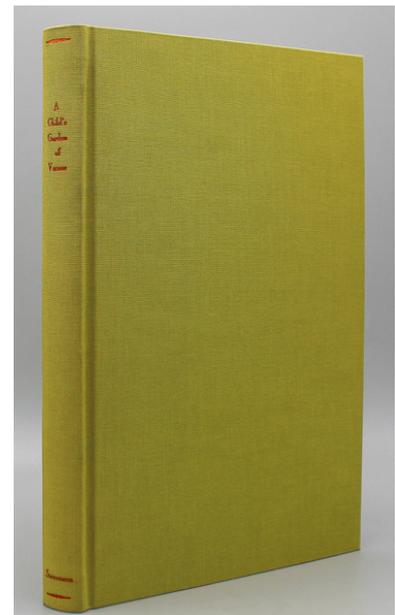
Bound by the Schuberth Bookbindery in green silk. Fine.

One of five hundred copies, three hundred of which were bound by the Schuberth Bookbindery. The remaining two hundred copies were issued in folded gatherings for hand bookbinders. Signed on the colophon by Joyce Lancaster Wilson and Adrian Wilson.

[with:]

[THE PRESS IN TUSCANY ALLEY.] *Specimens from the Press in Tuscany Alley's Edition of a Child's Garden of Verses*. [Novato, California: The Tuscan Press, 1996.]

7½ x 12¼ in. [16] pp., plus five specimen leaves (about twenty of the original book's pages). With an "About the First Edition" explainer by Earl Emelson, Jeffrey Thomas, and James Wehlage, plus



Janet Adam Smith's original introduction. Printed on Adrian Wilson's Heidelberg cylinder press. The page with the heading "A page of initials from the book" is otherwise blank.

Bound by John Demeritt in a stiff card paper folder with color-printed paper label. Some soiling to folder. Near fine.

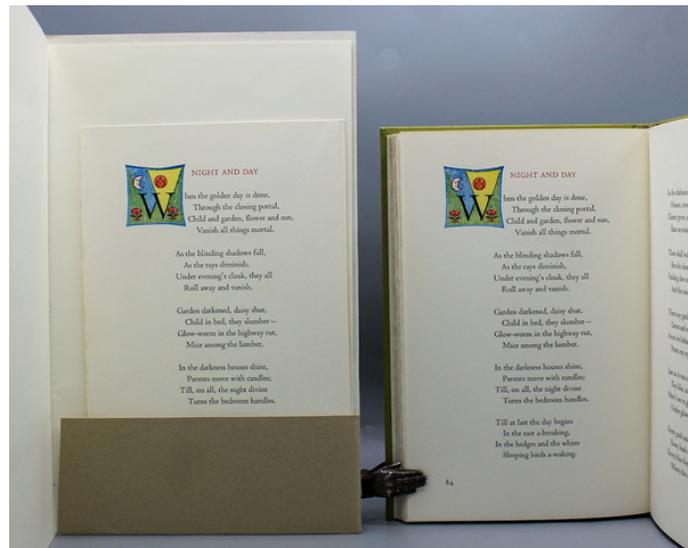
One of 150 copies. This keepsake was presented to the members of the Roxburghe and Zamorano Clubs at their meeting in October of 1996 in memory of Joyce and Adrian Wilson.

\$400

Adrian Wilson (1924 – 1988) was encouraged to print the present work by Norman Strouse, founder of the Silverado Museum (now part of the Robert Louis Stevenson Museum), and Ellen Shaffer, the museum's curator. Shaffer also encouraged Wilson to contact the Beinecke Library, which housed a set of galley proofs of nine Stevenson poems that had not yet been published. Marjorie Wynne, a Beinecke research librarian, sent photocopies of the poems to Wilson so they could be included in the present work. In addition, Wynne suggested that Janet Adam Smith, a noted English scholar of Stevenson, write the introduction. In *The Work and Play of Adrian Wilson*, Wilson notes that the press mark, "the white painted wrought iron gate to our garden," appears for the first time in the present work, printed on a green background above the colophon.

Adrian Wilson and Joyce Lancaster Wilson (1914 – 1996) were co-proprietors of the Press in Tuscany Alley. The couple printed books by Ansel Adams, Imogen Cunningham, and many others on presses including a Colt's Armory, a Vandercook, and a Kelly B. One of the Wilsons' most important contributions was *The Making of the Nuremberg Chronicle* (1976), which they co-wrote. The Wilsons also co-founded the Interplayers, a San Francisco theater company that staged the first American production of *No Exit*, along with other plays by Sartre, Lorca, Pinter, and Dylan Thomas.

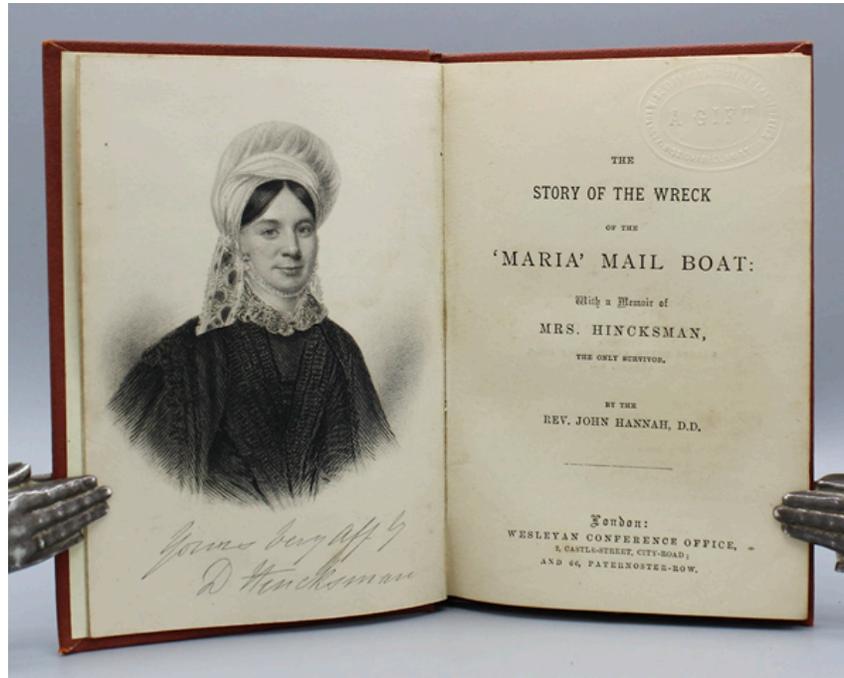
The keepsake colophon reads, "The idea for this keepsake was being actively discussed at the Press in Tuscany Alley in the early months of 1996. Earl Emelson and Joyce agreed that the over-runs from the book would make an interesting keepsake highlighting the collaborative work she and Adrian produced. Her death on 11 April 1996 closed those talks just as the project had been finalized. The ensuing sale of One Tuscany Alley and the move of the press equipment and library delayed the production of this keepsake until the press could be erected and powered."



The Work and Play of Adrian Wilson, 182.

Burgess, Charles. "Joyce Lancaster Wilson" (obituary). *SF Gate* (April 17, 1996).





14. [HINCKSMAN, Dorothy Hobson Jones.] HANNAH, Rev. John. *The Story of the Wreck of the 'Maria' Mail Boat: with a Memoir of Mrs. Hincksman, the Only Survivor*. London: Wesleyan Conference Office, [n.d., ca. 1875].

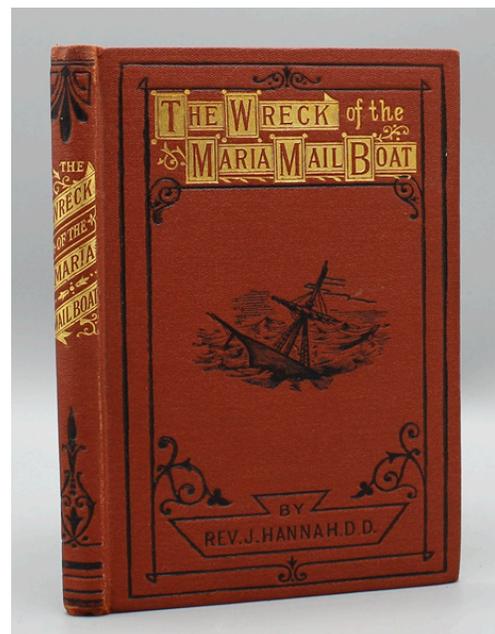
Twelvemo. 96 pp. With a frontispiece of Hincksman and three full-page illustrations of scenes from the shipwreck.

Publisher's brick red cloth. Binding is remarkably clean and bright. Some toning to first and last few leaves. Ink ownership inscription dated 1879. Blind embossed gift stamp of the Wesleyan Methodist Home and Foreign Missionary Committee to corner of title-page. A near-fine copy.

\$175

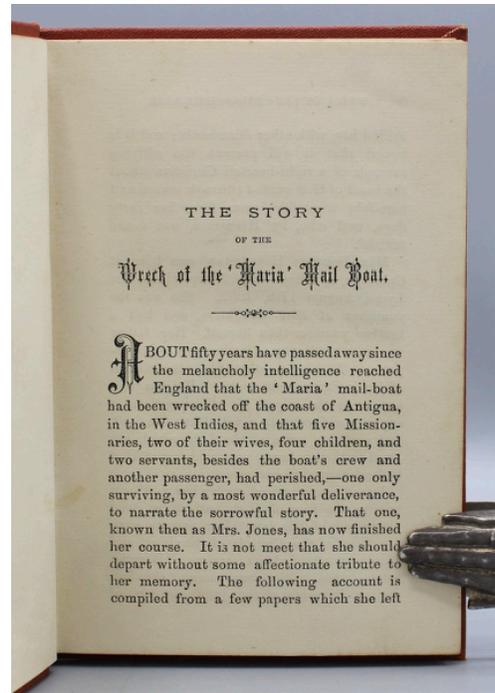
First edition? Undated, but the text refers to the 1826 wreck occurring "about fifty years" previous. OCLC records four copies of this edition, only one in the US (University of Miami), and two copies of another undated London (Charles Kelly) edition, neither in the US.

In 1826, the *Maria* shipwrecked off the coast of Antigua. Aboard the *Maria* were "five Missionaries, two of their wives, four children, and two servants, besides the boat's crew and another passenger," but only Dorothy Jones Hincksman (1802 – 1859), one of the missionary wives, survived the ordeal. Though many of the passengers survived the wreck itself, all but Hincksman drowned over the course of the two days it took to conduct a rescue. The tragedy received quite a bit of press at the time: reports of



the wreck appeared in *The Missionary Register*, *The Wesleyan-Methodist Magazine*, and other Christian publications, and the event had somewhat of an afterlife in publications like *Stories, Sketches, Facts and Incidents: Illustrative of the Providence of God in Connexion with the Missionary Enterprise* (1868), which cited Hincksman's miraculous survival as an act of God.

The first half of the book gives a history of Hincksman's life and her career as a Methodist missionary. In 1825, she and her husband sailed to Antigua, where they established a school. Hincksman taught the young Antiguan women how to read and led religious instruction classes. On the night of February 28, 1826, Hincksman, her husband, and the other missionaries were returning from a meeting in St. Kitts when their mail boat was caught in a storm and shipwrecked. The second half of the book describes the wreck and the aftermath in detail, ending with Hincksman's eventual rescue. After returning to England and remarrying in 1832, Hincksman remained in poor health, and seemingly did not return to missionary work, though she and her second husband were Methodist leaders. The couple organized Sunday school meetings for local boys and were described in a contemporary source as the "life and soul" of their Methodist community in the town of Preston (Kirkman, *Memorials of Mr. Thomas Crouch Hincksman*, 1885, p. 43).



Household Management Manual for the English Middle Class

15. *A New System of Practical Domestic Economy; Founded on Modern Discoveries, and the Private Communications of Persons of Experience.* London: Printed for Henry Colburn and Co., 1823.

Twelvemo. xii, 402, 76 [addenda], [22, index] pp.

Contemporary marbled boards rebaked in modern calf with red spine label. Some rubbing to boards. Very fresh throughout. A very good, unusually clean copy.

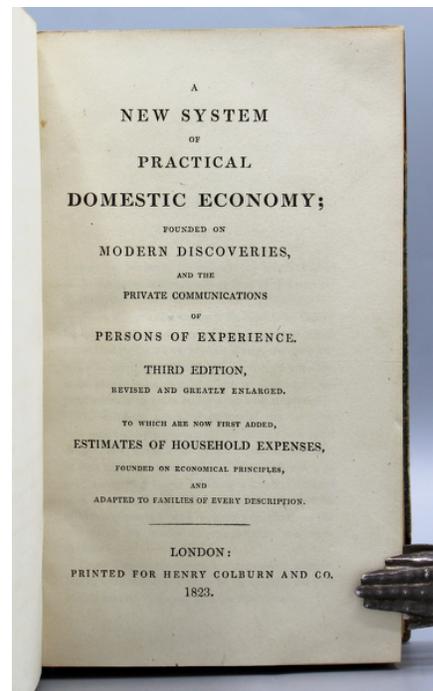
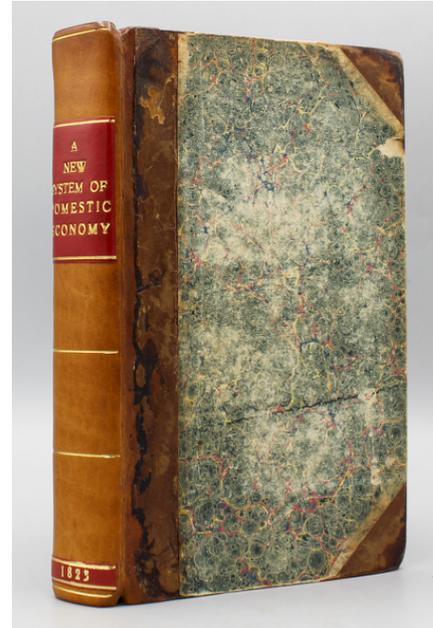
\$350

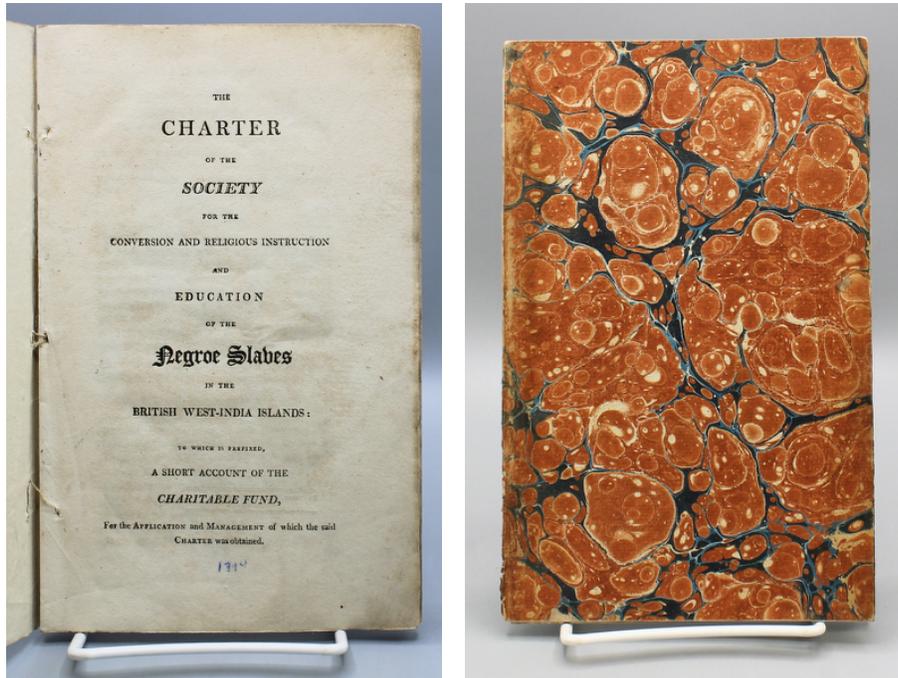
Third edition, "revised and greatly enlarged. To which are now first added, estimates of household expenses, founded on economical principles, and adapted to families of every description." OCLC records no copies of any earlier editions and only eight copies of this edition in North America. Jisc (COPAC) also does not record copies of any earlier editions.

A household management manual that gives advice on the inner workings of the English middle- and upper middle-class home—everything from preparing tea to preventing mold growth. The manual is organized in chapters according to parts of the household: Residences, Principal Apartments, Auxiliary Apartments, Domestic Offices, External Conveniences (i.e., gardens), and Servants' Hall, plus chapters of general advice and the lengthy section on budgeting in annual income brackets from £55 to £5,000. The budgeting section lists full estimates of expenses for each of these income brackets: the lower income brackets list just simple purchases like food, clothing, and candles, while the highest includes the salaries of twenty-two servants.

The introduction indicates a patriotic motive to the maintenance of the English household. The author implies that members of the British middle class were moving to France for cheaper housing and education, but cautions against this decision, arguing that French values would corrupt the minds of the English youth and erode their patriotism. The morals of young Englishwomen, in particular, needed to be protected: the author writes, "It is chiefly for them that we have undertaken our task, to unite elegance with economy, not only in the highest, but in the middle walks of life; and to shew that good old English housewifery is still a good old English virtue" (p. vii).

We could not locate any information on the author of the present work.





On the Education and Christianization of Slaves

16. [SLAVERY.] *The Charter of the Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction and Education of the Negroe Slaves in the British West-India Islands: to which is prefixed a short account of the Charitable Fund, for the Application and Management of which the said Charter was obtained.* [London: J. Brettell, Printer, Marshall-Street, Golden-Square, n.d., ca. 1805-1808.]

Octavo. ix, [1] blank, 18 pp.

Contemporary marbled paper wrappers. Spine cracking. Corner of last leaf repaired with document tape (with no loss). Some toning and dampstaining. A good copy of a scarce item.

\$850

Second edition? Undated, but Brettell printed at the Marshall Street address from 1805-1808 (see *British Book Trade Index*). The text seems to follow an edition published without imprint around the time the Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction and Education of the Negroe Slaves in the British West India Islands was chartered in 1794.

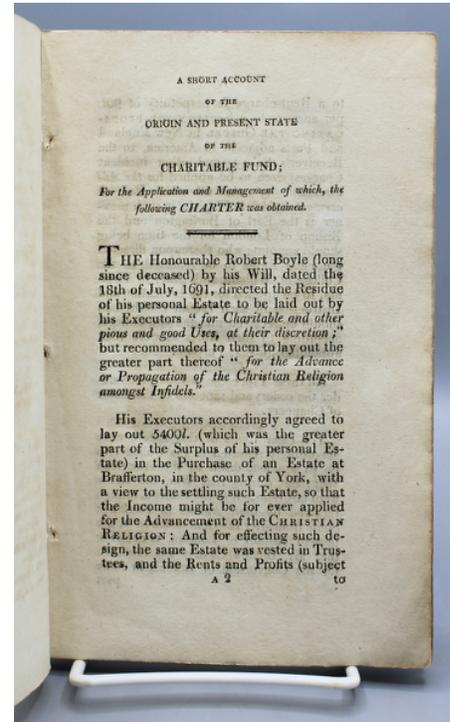
The present item was probably printed for circulation to the forty officers and governors of the society and for distribution to solicit donations. Founding members of the society included slavery reformers Beilby Porteus (1731 – 1809) and Henry Dundas (1742 – 1811).

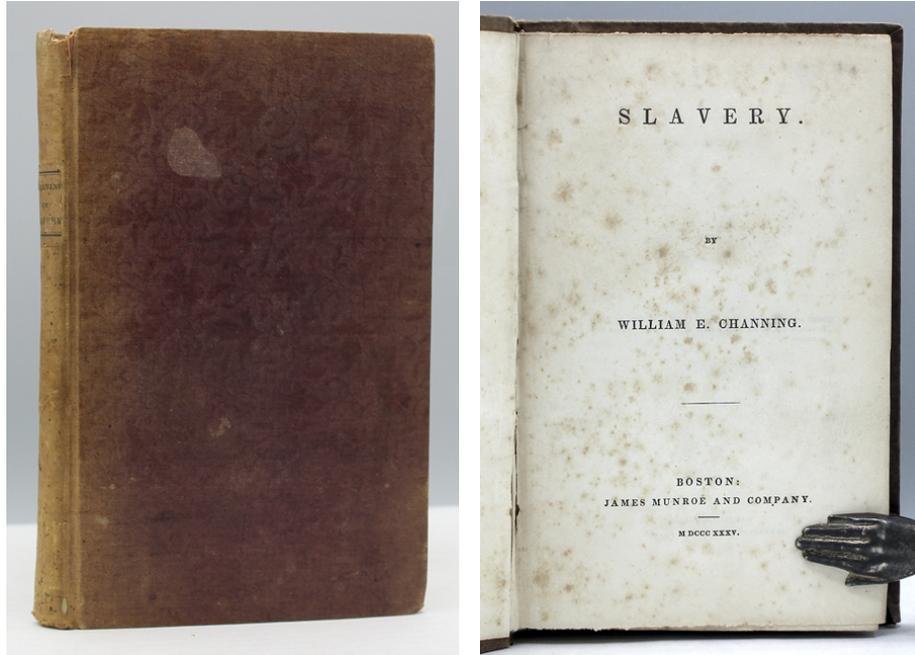
The society was founded to administer a fund willed by the Hon. Robert Boyle in 1691 “for the Advance or Propagation of the Christian Religion amongst Infidels.” Part of the fund was also allocated to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England for “the Advancement of the Christian Religion amongst Infidels in Virginia.” Later reports of the society indicate that they

were able to raise between a thousand and two thousand pounds per year in addition to the base fund and were supported by groups like the West India Planters and Merchants of London. The society used the funds to build schools and churches and employ clergymen in the West Indies. After the passing of the Slavery Abolition Act in 1833, the society was issued a new charter as the Incorporated Society for Advancing the Christian Faith in the British West Indies.

The text of the present work, as well as the society's association with slaveholder groups like the West India Planters and Merchants of London, makes clear that the Christianization of the Black population of the West Indies was a method of controlling the workforce: "Religion, diffused among the Negroe Slaves, would tend more effectually than anything else can do, to check and extinguish those pernicious and destructive vices so prevalent among them...it has been found by experience, that those Slaves who have been made real Christians, are much better Servants, more sober, more honest, more industrious, more tractable, more faithful, and more obedient to their Masters, than those who remain Heathens" (p. 2).

OCLC records five physical copies, seemingly all of this edition: Western Reserve Historical Society, Southern Methodist University, John Carter Brown Library, Sidney Martin Library (Barbados), and the University of the West Indies (Trinidad). Jisc (COPAC) records an additional copy, seemingly of the first edition (Lambeth Palace Library).





Antislavery Work by “the Single Most Important Figure
in the History of American Unitarianism”

17. [SLAVERY.] CHANNING, William E[llery]. *Slavery*. Boston: James Munroe and Company, 1835.

Octavo. [iv], 167 pp.

Publisher’s blindstamped purple cloth. Sunned at spine and back cover. Front flyleaf coming loose. Some foxing. A good copy of an important antislavery book.

\$175

First edition.

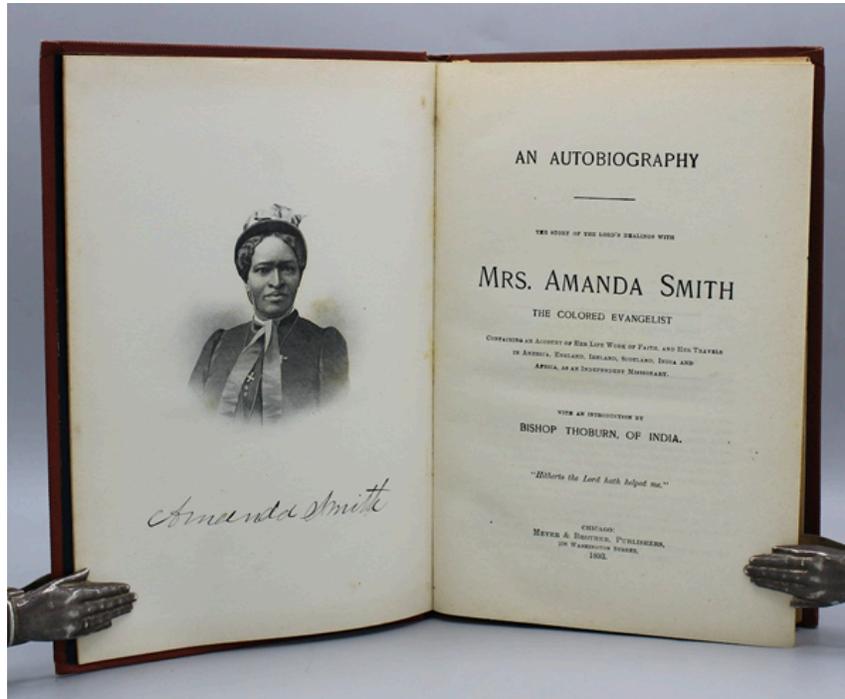
William Ellery Channing (1780 – 1842) was a theologian, antislavery writer, lecturer, and Unitarian clergyman. In *The Unitarians and the Universalists* (1985), David Robinson described him as “the single most important figure in the history of American Unitarianism,” (p. 229, quoted in Oxford DNB). Channing’s most important theological writings include “The System of Exclusion and Denunciation in Religion Considered” (1815) and “The Moral Argument against Calvinism” (1820). He also wrote several essays on literature, including “Remarks on a National Literature” (1830), which called for an authentic American literary tradition, and essays on Milton (1826), Napoleon (1827 – 1828), and Fénelon (1829). Channing influenced Transcendentalists like Ralph Waldo Emerson and Margaret Fuller, and other contemporaries like Horace Mann, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Lydia Maria Child, and Dorothea Dix (Oxford DNB).

Afro-Americana (Library Company of Philadelphia), 2185.

American Imprints, 2185.

Sabin 11920.





The Autobiography of a Groundbreaking Black Preacher and Missionary
With Interesting Ephemera

18. SMITH, Amanda. *An Autobiography*. The Story of the Lord's Dealings with Mrs. Amanda Smith. The Colored Evangelist...With an Introduction by Bishop Thoburn, of India. Chicago: Meyer & Brother, 1893.

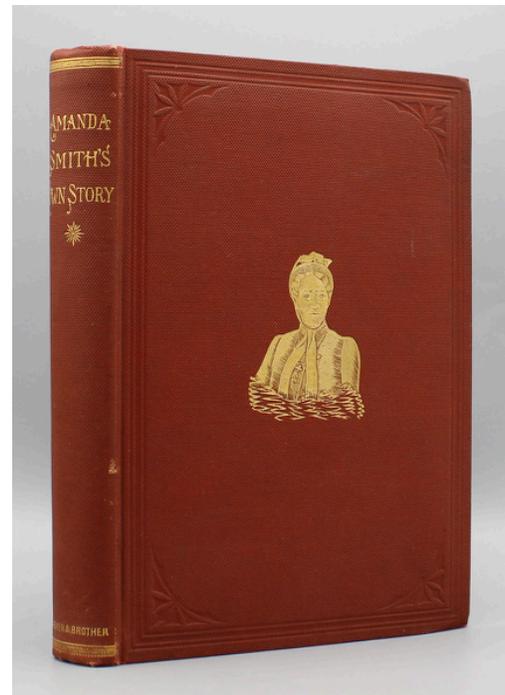
Octavo. xvi, 17-506 pp. With frontispiece and twenty-five full-page engravings.

Publisher's brick red cloth stamped in gilt with portrait of Amanda Smith. Binding is unusually clean and bright. Small stain to lower board. Dark blue coated endpapers. Some marginal toning, as usual. With a prayer card (3¼ x 5½") seemingly printed to commemorate a benefit for the Amanda Smith Industrial Orphan Home. A very good copy of this important autobiography.

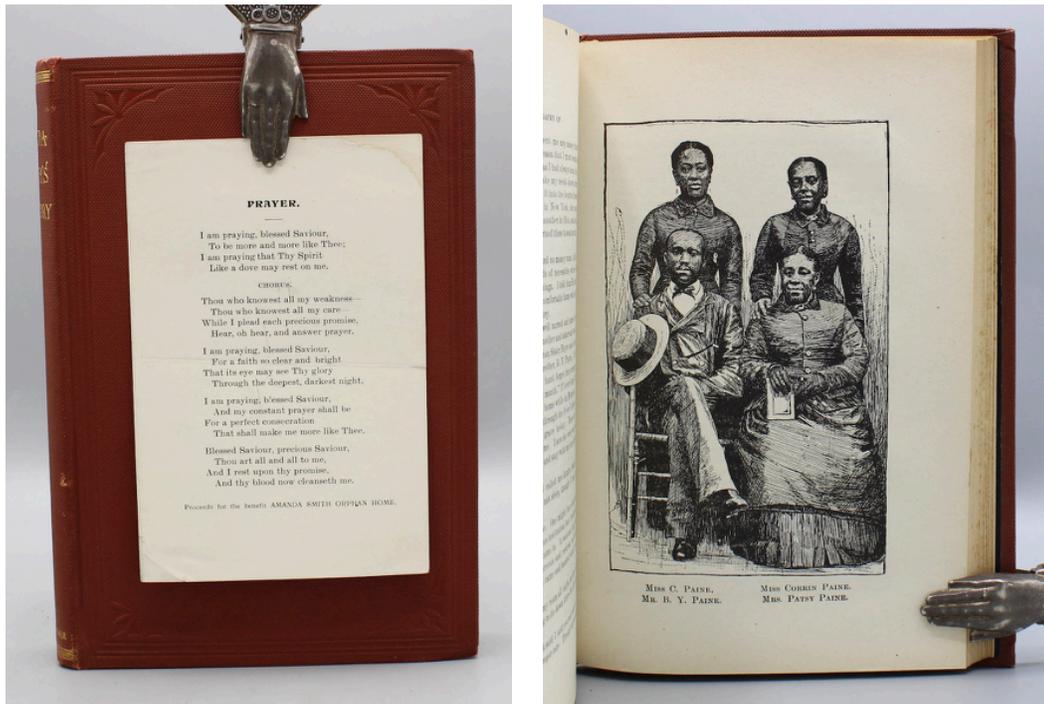
\$500

First edition.

Amanda Berry Smith (1837 - 1915) was a missionary, Methodist preacher, evangelist for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and founding member of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Smith was born into slavery in Maryland and, after her father bought the freedom of their family, she married a Methodist deacon and became a preacher in black churches in New York and



New Jersey. Smith spent eight years as a missionary in West Africa and, upon returning to the United States, established the Amanda Smith Industrial Orphan Home, an orphanage and school for Black children in Chicago. The Amanda Smith Industrial Orphan Home, founded in 1899, appears in *Efforts for Social Betterment Among Negro Americans* (1909), the report of an Atlanta University sociological study directed by W.E.B. Du Bois. Between 1899 and 1909, the orphanage had housed and educated sixty Black children.

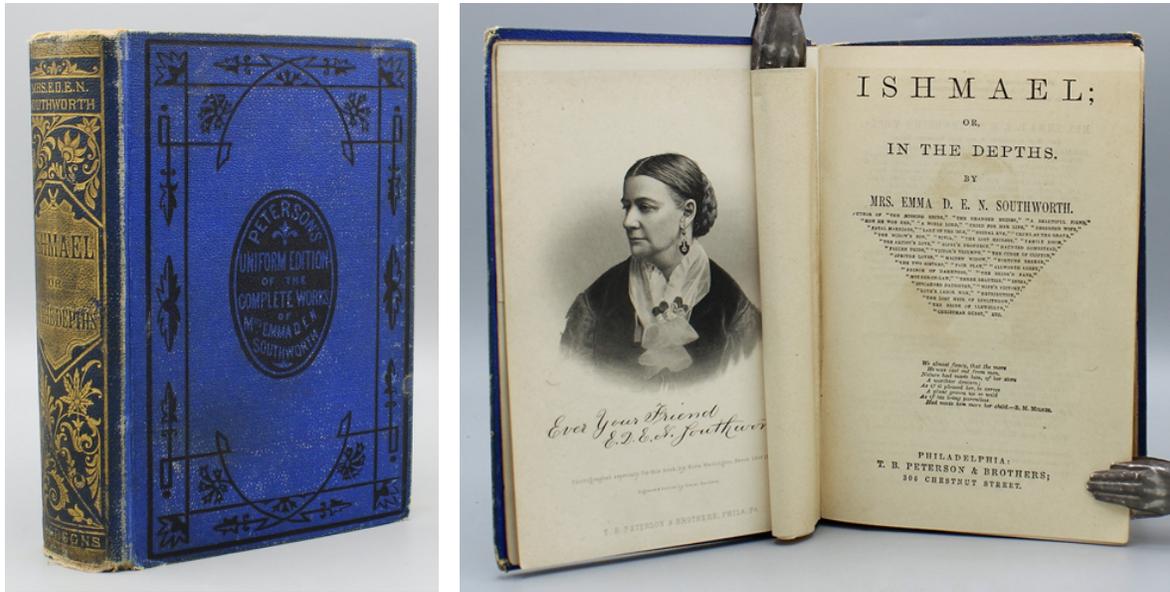


In this book's introduction, Smith's colleague Bishop J.M. Thorburn attested to Smith's striking presence and command of an audience: "During the many years that I have lived in Calcutta, I have known many famous strangers to visit the city...but I have never known anyone who could draw and hold so large an audience as Mrs. Smith," (p. vi).

Du Bois, W.E.B., editor. *Efforts for Social Betterment Among Negro Americans* (1909), pp. 79-80.

Israel, Adrienne. *Amanda Berry Smith: From Washerwoman to Evangelist* (1998), p. 2.





First Separate Edition of Southworth's *Ishmael*

19. SOUTHWORTH, Emma D.E.N. *Ishmael; or, In the Depths*. Philadelphia: T.B. Peterson & Brothers, [1876].

Octavo. [6], 21-718, [2, publisher's ads] pp. With frontispiece of Southworth. Despite odd pagination, work is complete.

Publisher's blue cloth with gilt spine. Some wear to corners and head and tail of spine. Brown coated endpapers. Uniform toning due to paper quality. A good copy.

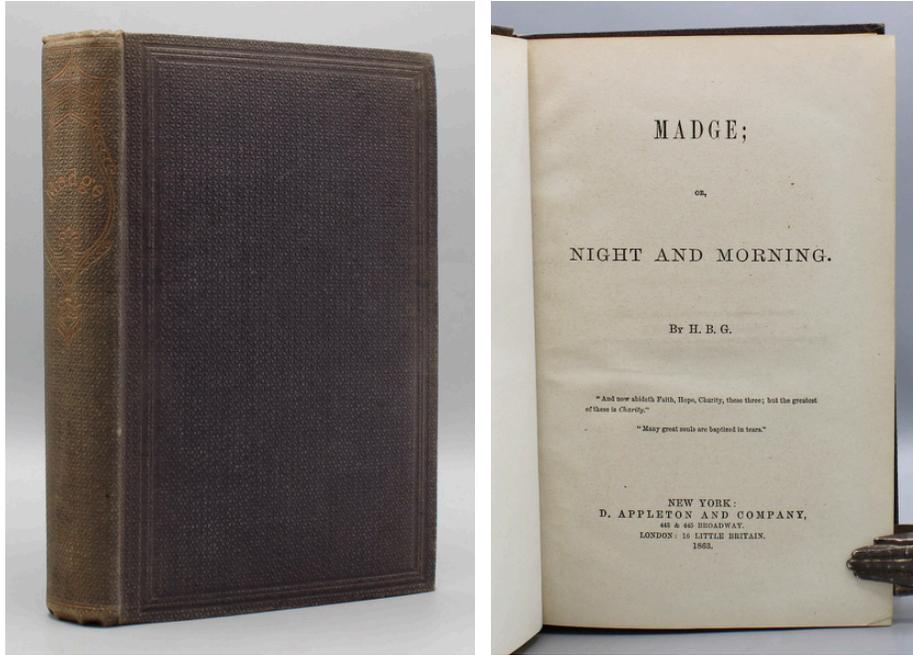
\$225

First separate edition. *Ishmael* and its sequel *Self-Raised* were initially published together as two halves of one work, *Self-Made*, which was serialized once in 1863 and again in 1864. In 1876, *Ishmael* and *Self-Raised* were published as separate works.

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). Southworth wrote over sixty novels over the course of her fifty-year career and was, along with Harriet Beecher Stowe and Mary Jane Hawes Holmes, one of the most popular American writers of the Civil War era.

Wright III, 5091.





20. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] [TALCOTT, Hannah Elizabeth Bradbury Goodwin.] *Madge; or, Night and Morning*. By H.B.G. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1863.

Octavo. 407 pp.

Publisher's purple cloth. Spine a bit sunned. Yellow coated endpapers. Lacking front flyleaf. Minor dustsoiling. A very good, tight copy, scarce in commerce.

\$350

First edition.

Hannah Elizabeth Bradbury Goodwin Talcott (1827 – 1893) was a novelist and educator. She wrote under several names (H. B., H. E. B., H. B. G., Mrs. H. B. Goodwin, and Mrs. Goodwin-Talcott) and published eleven novels. Her other publications included *Sherbrooke* (1866), which was a popular success, and *Dr. Howell's Family* (1869), her most critically acclaimed work. She served as the principal of the Charlestown Female Seminary in Massachusetts and wrote educational essays on art and culture for her students. During the last fifteen years of her life, she was closely associated with Wellesley College, serving as a member of the board of trustees and of the executive committee.

Willard, Frances, and Mary A. Livermore, eds. *A Woman of the Century: Fourteen Hundred-seventy Biographical Sketches Accompanied by Portraits of Leading American Women* (1893), p. 325.

Wright II, 2418 (under the surname Talcott).



Uncommon Novel Criticizing Mormonism and Marriage

21. [WOMEN'S FICTION.] [TODD, Mary Ives.] *Deborah*. The Advanced Woman. Boston: Arena Publishing Company, 1896.

Octavo. 233, [4, ads] pp.

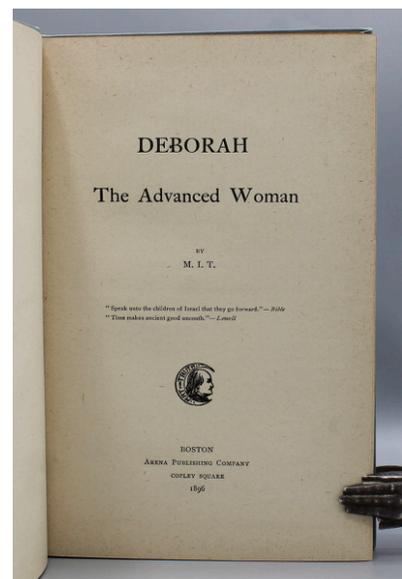
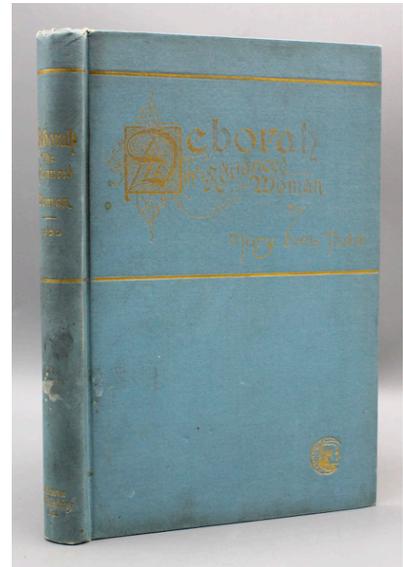
Publisher's light blue cloth titled in gilt. Some dustsoiling and slight dampstaining to cloth. Toning to edges. A very good copy of an uncommon book.

\$450

First edition of the author's first novel.

Deborah is the story of a young woman living in Salt Lake City during the early years of Mormon settlement there. Deborah's mother, Hannah, had lived in Kirtland, Ohio, the site of the first Mormon temple and the headquarters of the movement in the 1830s. In 1838, Joseph Smith relocated to Missouri, and Brigham Young led the movement westward shortly after Smith's killing in 1844. The novel is critical of Mormonism, which the author portrays as a faith of "ignorance and fanaticism": Deborah does not want her husband, Jedediah, to leave home on his mission, nor does she want to practice polygamy. The oppression of women under traditionalist Mormon doctrine is also struggle for Deborah, and she disapproves of the leadership of Brigham Young: "Mormonism was fast becoming a hopeless slavery of the priesthood of Brigham Young, of men to the priesthood, and of the women to the men" (p. 161). The follow-up novel, *The Heterodox Marriage of a New Woman* (1898), pushes the critiques of marriage and of organized Christianity even further, with the heroine and her fiancé marrying outside the Christian tradition and even eschewing a standard legal marriage. A third novel in the series, *The Orthodox Marriage of the New Woman*, was planned but seemingly never published.

Mary Van Lennup Ives Todd (1849 – ca. 1915?) was born in Iowa to early settlers of the region. By the late 1890s, Todd was a Los Angeles resident and an active member of the Southern California Women's Press Club. She was a suffragist and a supporter of divorce reform and often questioned the ethics of marriage and explored nontraditional relationships in her novels, which also included *Abelard & Heloise*, *An American Madonna* (1908), and its sequel *An American Paradise* (1912). In the early 1910s, Todd moved from Los Angeles to New York, where she died soon after the publication of *American Paradise*.



OCLC records ten physical copies, only two west of the Mississippi (the Huntington, BYU).

Wright III, 5505.



The Company-Run Women's Health Course that Concealed a Labor Rights Crisis

22. [WOMEN'S HEALTH.] [AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.] *Health—Appearance—Personality*. General Health Course for Women of the Bell System. [n.p., New York?] American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 1939.

6½ x 9¼ in. [4], 97 pp. With nine unpaginated leaves for notes.

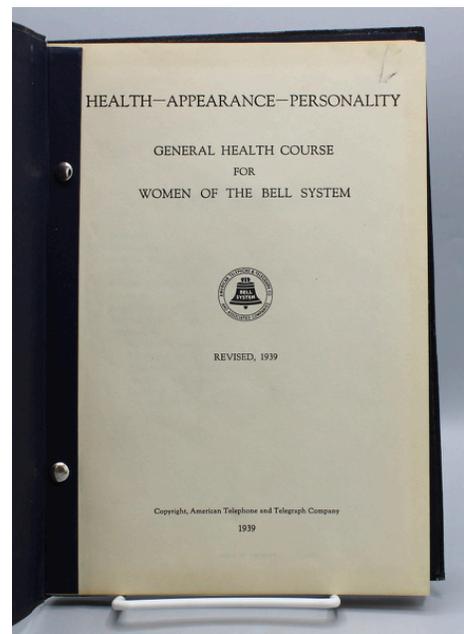
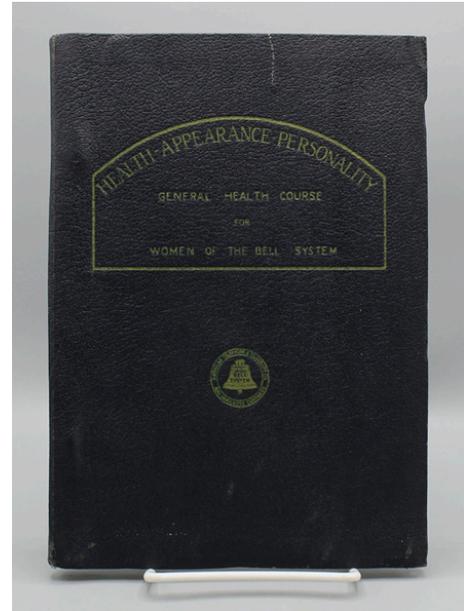
Original black cloth binder titled in yellow. Some wear to binder and some marginal toning. A very good copy of a scarce item.

\$150

Revised (second) edition. First published ca. 1925. OCLC records only three copies of this edition (National Library of Medicine, Virginia Tech, McGill) and three copies of any other edition (Center for Research Libraries, Harvard, University of Michigan).

The present item is a coursebook containing information for women on dieting, exercise, hygiene, proper attitude and work ethic, and illness prevention. Women employees of the Bell System were encouraged to attend after-work wellness courses like the General Health Course, which was a dubiously effective intervention launched by the Bell System in an attempt to remedy high rates of illness and disability among its women workers.

For decades, the Bell System employed almost exclusively women as telephone and telegraph operators. These women often worked long, stressful hours in poor conditions that lead to physical and mental strain, and for much lower pay than male managers and executives. In *Race on the Line: Gender, Labor, and Technology in the Bell System* (2001), Venus Green explains that mass layoffs within the Bell System in the early 1920s led to overwhelming workloads and skyrocketing rates of long-term disability leave among the women operators. Rather than addressing the poor working conditions of its employees, the Bell System sought cheaper solutions to the health crisis and high employee turnover rate. In addition to interventions like after-work courses, the company also codified employment discrimination policies that excluded disabled and older women, as well as any woman deemed "frail" or "nervous." Married, divorced, and separated women also faced employment discrimination, as did immigrants and people of color.



23. [WOMEN'S HEALTH.] DUFFEY, E[liza] *What Women Should Know: A Woman's Book About Women.* Containing practical information for wives and mothers. Philadelphia: J.M. Stoddart & Co., [1873].

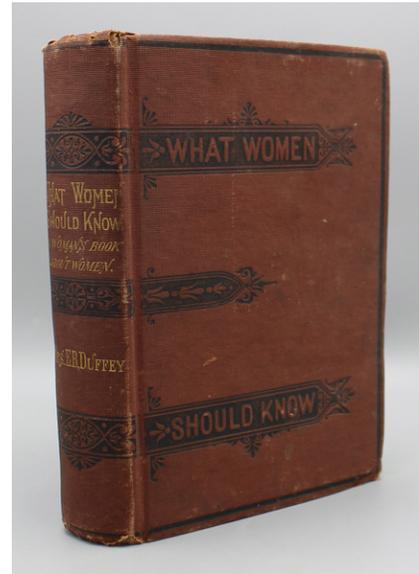
Octavo. 320 pp.

Publisher's brick red cloth stamped in black. Spine titled in gilt. Some dampstaining to cloth and rubbing to extremities. Brown coated endpapers. Some marginal toning and a bit of foxing. A few gatherings somewhat loose. A good copy of an uncommon book.

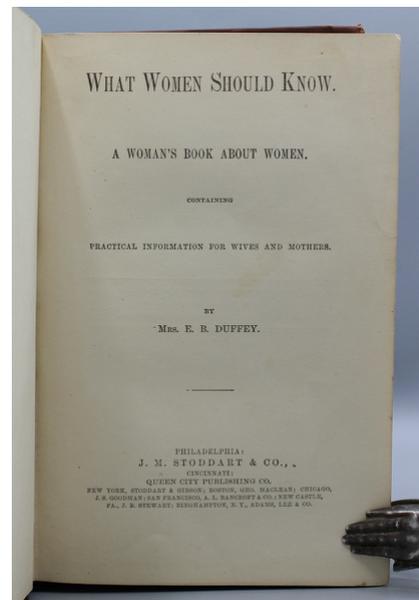
\$350

First edition.

This women's health manual "begins with the physical development of the girl into womanhood, and points out all the dangers which attend it and mistakes which may be committed. It treats of love in its various phases, and fearlessly attacks immorality in every form. It discusses marriage in all its bearings, denounces criminal abortion, attacking it and pointing out its remedy...It treats of pregnancy and delivery and the management of the newborn babe...One chapter is devoted to an infant's dress...Another chapter is devoted to the diseases of infants...The concluding chapter treats of the moral responsibilities of motherhood..."



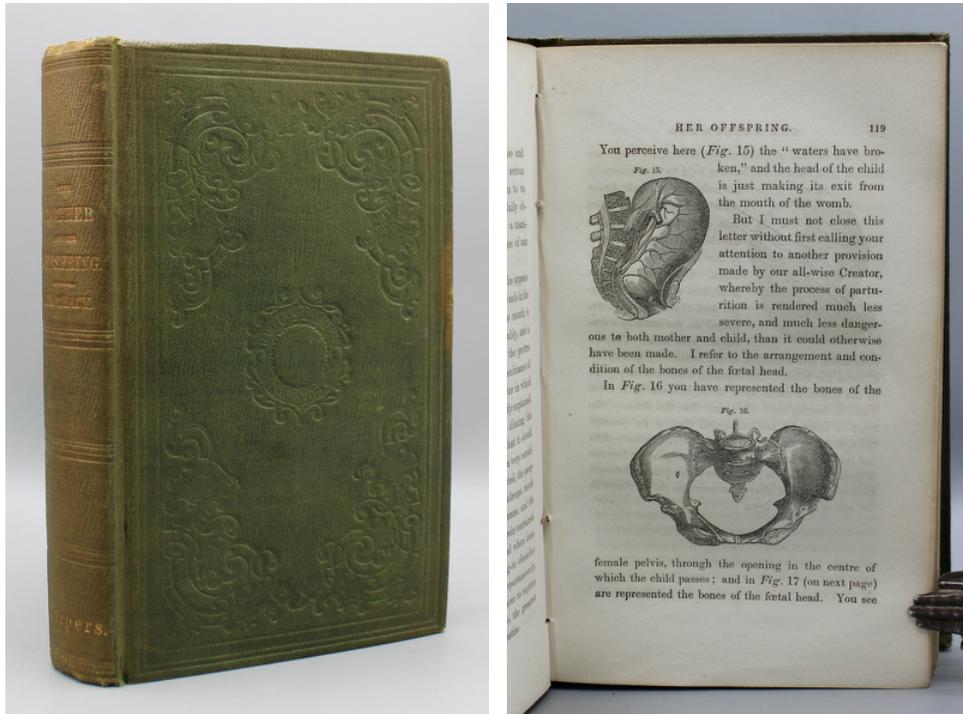
Eliza Bisbee Duffey (1838 – 1898) was an essayist, a painter, and a printer and editor of periodicals. Much of her writing, including the present work, challenged misogynistic myths about women's health. Her later book, *No Sex in Education* (1874), was a response to Edward Hammond Clarke's *Sex in Education* (1873), in which Clarke argued that educating girls could cause underdeveloped ovaries, sterility, and all manner of psychological disorders. Duffey's response challenged the scientific basis of Clarke's arguments, argued for equal educational access for girls and boys, and presented a call to action to her readers: "Let us now adopt a system which recognizes no sex in education and gives to boys and girls an equal chance, and see if the results will not prove advantageous to both," (p. 139). Along with her advocacy for education and women's health, Duffey was also respected as a still life and landscape painter, and her work was exhibited at the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy and the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts. She was made a member of the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts in 1869.



OCLC records sixteen physical copies, only seven west of the Mississippi.

Weidman, Jeffrey. *Artists in Ohio, 1787-1900: A Biographical Dictionary.* Kent State UP, 2000.





Women's Health Manual Focusing on Pregnancy and Childcare

24. [WOMEN'S HEALTH.] TRACY, Stephen. *The Mother and Her Offspring*. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1853.

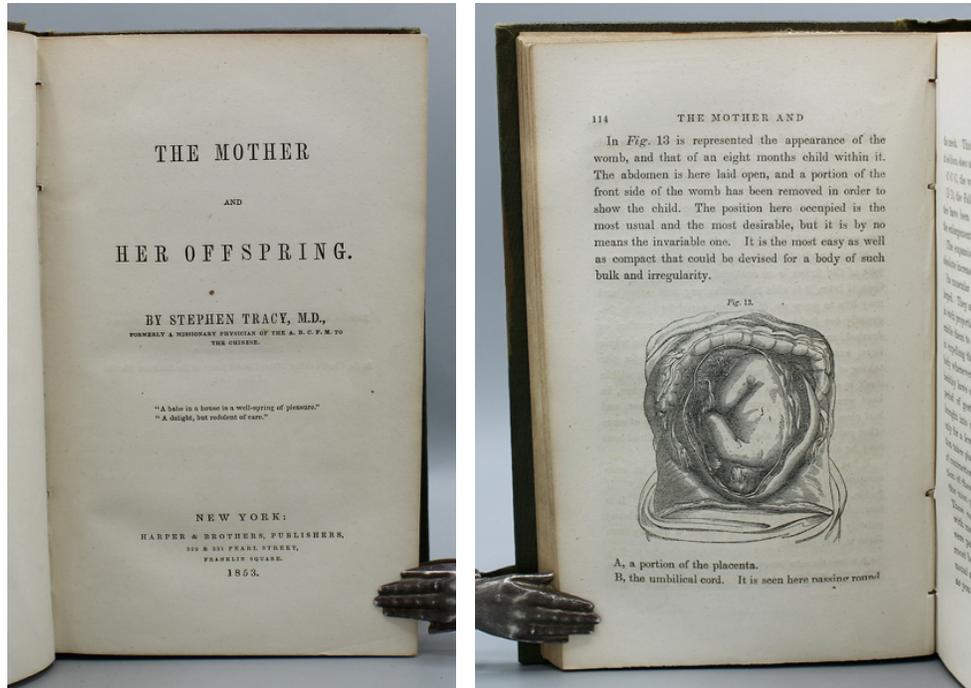
Twelvemo. 361, [3], [6, publisher's ads] pp. With seventeen text figures.

Publisher's blindstamped green cloth titled in gilt. Sunning to spine and a spot of discoloration to upper board. Unusually clean throughout. A very good, tight copy.

\$350

First edition. This edition is uncommon, particularly in commerce. OCLC records eighteen copies, mostly in older East Coast libraries, and only three copies west of the Mississippi (the Huntington, the Stark Center in Texas, and Brigham Young).

The Mother and Her Offspring is a women's health manual focusing on pregnancy, childbirth, nursing, and the care of infants and children in general. The first few chapters are dedicated to the science of reproduction, covering plants and animals as well as humans, and female reproductive anatomy. Dr. Stephen Tracy (d. 1873) also expresses the notion that life began at conception, rather than quickening, which illustrates the shifting medical opinion of the time; he goes on to warn against abortion. The present work also advances the concept that women and men had substantially different physiologies that dictated not only their physical abilities but also their mental and emotional capacities. Tracy writes, "The nervous system [of women] has also its peculiar properties. The nerves themselves are smaller, and of a more delicate structure...[Women] are endowed with greater sensibility, and, of course, are liable to more frequent and stronger impressions from external agents or mental influences," (p. xv).

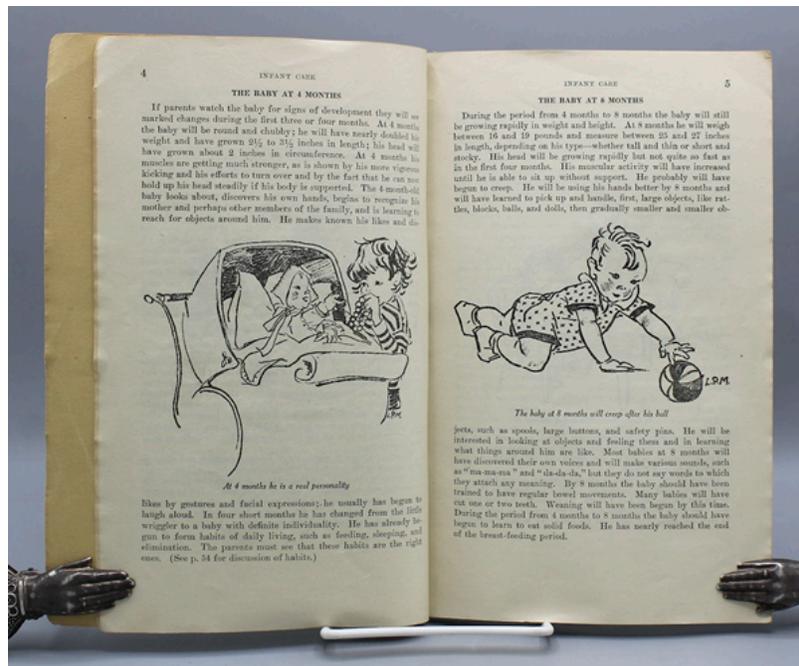


Tracy traveled as a missionary with the Andover Theological Seminary to Singapore and Bangkok, and then became a professor of obstetrics at the New England Female Medical College in Boston. When the Civil War began, he was appointed as a coroner and a doctor for the Union Army, as well as a doctor for soldiers at home on convalescent leave in Andover, Massachusetts.

Andover and the Civil War (webpage). Atwater 3554.

Also see: Smith-Rosenberg, Caroll, and Charles Rosenberg. "The Female Animal," *The Journal of American History*, vol. 60, no. 2 (September 1973), pp. 332-356.





25. [WOMEN'S HEALTH.] [WEST, Mary Mills.] *Infant Care*. Bureau Publication No. 8. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1932.

6 x 9¼ in. iv, 138 pp. Text figures throughout.

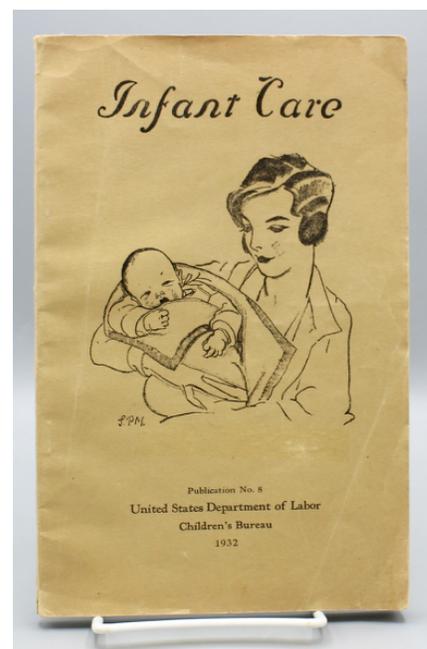
Original pictorial tan paper wrappers. Some toning and creasing. Very good.

\$100

Revised edition. First published in 1914 as the follow-up to *Prenatal Care* (United States Government Printing Office, 1913). All editions are scarce in commerce.

Mary Mills West of the Children's Bureau wrote the present booklet at the request of Julia Julia Clifford Lathrop (1858 – 1932), the first Chief of the bureau. The booklet provided women with information on normal infant development and how to feed, clean, and treat common illnesses in infants.

Lathrop was appointed the Chief of the Children's Bureau by President Taft in 1912, which made her the first woman bureau chief in the federal government. During her tenure, she prioritized child labor law reform; saw a tenfold increase in the Children's Department budget; and worked to pass the Sheppard-Towner Act, the first federally funded social welfare measure in the United States. The Sheppard-Towner Act, which was in effect between 1921 and 1928, sought to curb infant mortality rates in the United States, particularly in rural areas. Copies of this booklet, as well as *Prenatal Care*, were distributed with funds allocated by the act. The Arizona State University Embryo Project



Encyclopedia notes that “for some women, particularly those living in rural areas, the booklets were the only source of pregnancy and birth information available.”

When Lathrop retired in 1922, she convinced President Harding to appoint Grace Abbott (1878 – 1939) as her successor. Lathrop went on to serve as president of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

“Prenatal Care (1913), by Mary Mills West.” Arizona State University Embryo Project Encyclopedia (webpage).

“Lathrop, Julia Clifford.” VCU Libraries Social Welfare History Project (webpage).

