Women’s Studies

Fashion, Advertising, Health and Medicine, Suffrage, Fiction, Illustration, and More

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Richly Illustrated Avon Saleswoman’s Catalogue


Blue faux leather wrappers titled “Avon” in silver. Some edgewear. With some foxing and dustsoiling to a few leaves, mostly first and last leaves. With faint ink annotations on a couple leaves, suggesting that the present item belonged to an Avon saleswoman. A very good copy.

$650

Date from verso of final leaf.

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 year after McConnell’s death, 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.

In the post-World War II economic boom, companies like Avon, Amway, and Tupperware rushed to harness the marketing potential of middle-class women who had both the disposable income to invest in home and beauty products and the social connections to market them. These midcentury companies laid the groundwork for today’s multilevel marketing industry and codified a type of word-of-mouth marketing style that mobilizes consumers as advertisers and underlies modern online advertising strategies.

The present item likely belonged to an Avon saleswoman who used it to advertise the beauty products to her peers. An ink annotation on the Avon Toilet Waters page (p. 16) adds “Lavender (4oz)... $0.78” below a list of other scents (including Lily of the Valley, White Rose, and so on).

OCLC records only two copies (University of California, Irvine and the Hagley Museum).
Early Self-Help Publication


The Gist of Coué


Original purple paper wrappers titled in red. Toning to edges and to margins. With a newspaper clipping laid in (“Prof. Coué Lauded by Physician”). A very good copy of a scarce item.

$250


“For one year Miss Aram was a regular attendant at the Coué clinic in Nancy. She gives, in few words, the gist of the marvelously successful method of self-healing taught by the famous Frenchman. The book also includes ‘Fundamentals’ and mantrams by Elizabeth Towne” (cover).

Genevieve V. Aram was a pupil of Coué and a frequent contributor to *Nautilus* magazine, the leading periodical of the New Thought movement.

Elizabeth Towne (1865 - 1960) was a writer and prominent member of the New Thought movement. She founded *Nautilus* magazine in 1898 and edited the periodical for over fifty years. Under her Elizabeth Towne Company imprint, she published numerous books by writers like William W. Atkinson, Wallace Wattles, and many other early figures in the self-help genre. She was also the president of the International New Thought Alliance for one year and was the first woman elected to the board of aldermen (the predecessor to the city council) of Holyoke, Massachusetts.

OCLC records only two copies (BL and Cambridge).

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

Publisher’s dark red cloth. Titled in gilt. In a glassine dust jacket. A remarkably fine, bright copy of an uncommon book.

First edition

We could find very little information on Frank M. Boyce Jr. (1879- ?). *Governor Jane* seems to be his only published book. Boyce’s foreword states that “‘Governor Jane’ is a character of real life,” and the frontisportrait of a woman is labelled as “Miss Jane Laurence,” though it is unclear if the character was based on a real historical figure. The novel tells the story of Jane Laurence being elected governor of the “State of Columbia.”

At the time of this book’s publication, a woman had never been elected governor of any state, though Carolyn B. Shelton (1876 - 1936) acted as governor of Oregon for one weekend in 1909 and Soledad Chávez de Chacón (1890 - 1936) served as governor of New Mexico for two weeks in 1924. The first woman elected governor in the United States was Nellie Ross (1876 - 1977), who served as the governor of Wyoming between 1925 and 1927.

OCLC records eight physical copies, only one west of the Mississippi (University of Washington).

9 x 12 in. [24] ff. With seventeen leaves of richly color-illustrated fashion designs (including dresses, accessories, and shoes), fifteen leaves of mounted fabric swatches, and a two-page manuscript inventory table (noting the costs, colors, and occasions of various articles of clothing). Teacher’s grading note in red pencil to first page and a bit of red pencil marginalia throughout.

Original folder with black front cover and brown card back cover. With a paper-and-fabric cut-out of a woman in a dress. Paper cut-out manuscript label. Some wear to folder and chipping to the cut-out (with one of the figure’s hands missing). A bit of toning and some offsetting from adhesive. Very good.

$1,250

The present item seems to have been made for a final assignment in a spring semester “Textiles and Clothing” course. A major component of the assignment was the financial aspect of fashion, with the inventory in the back detailing the cost of various fabrics, materials, and the ready-to-wear clothing that the student was not able to make for herself. The manuscript introduction (titled “My Fashion Needs”) details how the student’s schedule, including her summer school classes and her job, impacted her
clothing needs, and how she was reusing parts of a previous season’s wardrobe to save money. The introduction also states that her budget for buying ready-to-wear clothing was twenty dollars, plus the cost of supplies for making her own dresses.

Billie Jean Bumgarner Vogel (1918 – 2014) was a Missouri-born home economics and vocational class teacher. She was a member of the Lutheran Women’s Missionary League and the American Legion Auxiliary.
Biography of a Leading Pennsylvania Abolitionist by His Friend,  
A Near Fine Copy in a Custom Case


Twelvemo. xvi, 493 pp. With frontisportrait and one plate (both of Hopper) with tissue guards.

Publisher’s brown cloth titled in gilt on spine. Minor edgewear. Yellow coated endpapers. Some foxing to plates and title-page, but otherwise very clean throughout. Two early pencil ownership signatures to front flyleaf. A near fine copy, unusually fresh and tight, of Child’s biography of her friend, in a custom cloth slipcase.

First edition.

$1,500

Isaac Tatem Hopper (1771 – 1852) was a leading Pennsylvania abolitionist who protected free Black people and fugitives from slavery. Between 1841 and 1845, he served as the treasurer and book agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society. Hopper was also a prison reformer, an overseer of the Negro School for Children in Philadelphia, and a teacher in a free school for Black adults.

Lydia Maria Child (1802 – 1880) was a women’s rights activist, novelist, educator, and dedicated abolitionist. She authored numerous anti-slavery publications, edited Harriet Ann Jacobs’ classic memoir *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* (1861) and offered protection and shelter to Black people fleeing slavery. Child was also a member of the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society and an editor of *The National Anti-Slavery Standard*, the society’s periodical.

BAL 3174.

Octavo. 68 pp. With a photo plate of Ellerbe. Introduction by Elsie Noble Caldwell.

Publisher’s quarter black cloth over gray marbled boards. Titled in gilt. Toning to edges of boards and to endpapers. Some light contemporary pencil marginalia throughout. A very good copy of an uncommon book.

$125

First edition of the author’s final book.

In March of 1894, ten women met at the home of Tessa Kelso, librarian of the city of Los Angeles, and organized a branch of the Pacific Coast Woman’s Press Association. Within a year, the name “Southern California Woman’s Press Club” was proposed by a member, Mary E. Hart, and the club was formed under president M. Burton Williamson. Journalist, author, and historian Rose Ellerbe (1862 – 1928) held many offices in the club before being elected president in 1916, “an office which she filled with grace and fairness, and with but a single principle in view—that of the greatest good to the Club,” (p. 8).

Ellerbe was born in New York and spent her early life in Mississippi, Minnesota, and Chicago before moving to California in 1884 to work as a teacher. In Los Angeles, she became a journalist and contributed regularly to the *Los Angeles Times, Ladies Home Journal, Colliers, Lippincotts,* and other publications. In the introduction to the present work, Caldwell praises her historical novel *Ropes of Sand* (1925) and her nonfiction works *History of San Bernardino County* (1904) and *History of the Santa Monica Bay Cities* (1908), which “earned for her the reputation of an authority on the history of California and the West,” (p. 8). Ellerbe, a supporter of the arts, was also involved with the Pasadena Center for Russian Handicrafts.

Five Works on Etiquette and Society Bound Together


Five volumes in one, twelvemo. [4], [9]-58; 62; [6], [9]-77; vi, [2], 64; xx, 161, [3] pp. Despite odd pagination, the text is complete.

Contemporary half brown calf over marbled boards, rebacked in modern brown calf with gilt spine title. Edgewear. New endpapers. Clean and fresh throughout. A very good copy of this unusual collection of rare works on conduct and propriety.

$850

First editions of all these works aside from The Philosophy of Courtship and Marriage, which is the “second thousandth.”

OCLC records only one copy of The Philosophy of Manner (British Library), one copy of The Young Husband’s Book (British Library), and no copies of The Philosophy of Courtship and Marriage and The Established Church. OCLC records seven copies of The Science of Etiquette, only three of which are located outside the United Kingdom (NYPL, Athenaeum of Philadelphia, University of Quebec).
“Amazing New Course in Successful Living for Women,”
The Scarce Full First Edition Set


Twenty-one booklets (32 pp. each) bound together in two binders (8¾ x 11¼”). Each issue is fully illustrated in color and in black. The first binder contains the “Personal Analysis Guide Number 1” and nine numbered “Lesson” booklets. The second binder contains “Personal Analysis Guide Number 2,” nine numbered “Lesson” booklets, and a topical index booklet titled “Where to Find the Answers to Your Special Problems.” This full set of twenty issues (plus the index) comprise a 180-day “Course in Successful Living for Women.” Style icons of the day are credited as contributors on various articles: Diana Barrymore, Helena Rubinstein, Marguerite Benson, Clair Ogilvie, Charles Revson, Frankie Van, Lily Pons, Patricia Coffin, and others.

Textured brown cloth binders with a pink embossed illustration. Slight edgewear and some occasional toning to edges of a few booklets. With a laid-in envelope (addressed to a Mrs. W.H. Reedy in Spokane, WA) containing the booklet *For Women After 40* (24 pp.), a printed sheet of testimonials illustrated in pink, a mail-order return envelope, and a three other pieces of advertising ephemera. Near fine.

$1,250

First edition. These course booklets were mailed to readers on subscription over the years 1950-1951, with an
additional fee to order the cloth binders separately. A hundred-day course edition (in eleven booklets) was published in 1952. All editions are scarce in the full set.

“You are invited to gain a whole world of new friends...new confidence and poise...new health and vitality...new prestige and pleasure...In short, you are invited to discover the new ‘YOU,’ that wonderfully Charming Woman latent within the present ‘you.’ To help you achieve these aims, this ‘CHARMING WOMAN’ Course has enlisted not one or two, but no less than 14 foremost experts from New York and Hollywood—specialists in each of the 14 major phases of success training,” (from the laid-in advertising brochure). This mail-order guide promises to instruct women in fashion, weight loss, personal grooming, and social conduct using the “expertise” of celebrities and midcentury style icons. It seems that The Charming Woman was not a fashion magazine that circulated aside from these guides, but its aesthetics and content are consistent with the genre.

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

Octavo. [2], 299, [1], [12, ads] pp. With a frontispiece and three photo plates.

Publisher’s pale green cloth titled in green. Some fading to spine and edges. Top edge coated red. Minor marginal toning. Ink gift signature, dated 1933, to front flyleaf. A near fine copy, scarce in the original dust jacket (very good).

$400

First photoplay edition. Also published without the illustrations by Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith in the same year, though we have not been able to establish priority.

Sob Sister features Jane Ray, a big-city sleuth and newspaperwoman, as its hero. Ray was played by Linda Watkins in the 1931 pre-Code Fox film, accompanied by Garry Webster as her love interest. The film was directed by Alfred Santell with a screenplay by Edwin J. Burke.

Mildred Gilman Wohlforth (1896 – 1994) was one of the highest-paid reporters in New York during the 1920s and 30s. She launched her career while working as the secretary to columnist Heywood Broun before writing for Hearst’s New York Evening Journal. As one of journalism’s
first “sob sisters,” she covered dozens of murders, including the famous Triple X murder case, in which a serial killer targeted couples in lovers’ lanes. Gilman Wohlforth was friends with figures like Harold Ross, the first editor of The New Yorker magazine, as well as Dorothy Parker, Robert Benchley, Christopher Morley, and other members of the Algonquin Round Table. She also wrote eight novels, including Fig Leaves (1919) and Headlines (1928).

OCLC records only five copies of this edition: USC, Ohio State, East Tennessee State, Frank Phillips College, and UT Austin.

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.

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 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.

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11. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] CARR, Norman. Birth Control. Plain Medical Information. [Chicago:] Medical Bureaus of Information on Birth Control, [Lanteen Laboratories] [ca. 1931].

3¼ in. x 6¼ in. 24 pp. With illustrations of birth control methods printed in color.

Original pale yellow self-wrappers printed with color text and a portrait of Norman Carr. Some dustsoiling and discoloration around staples. A very good copy of a scarce item.

$375


The present work advocates for the use of birth control methods like diaphragms, spermicide, and sponges. These methods were often considered at the time to be “unnatural” (i.e., containing synthetic materials) and thus disruptive to bodily functions. They were distributed discreetly by Lanteen Laboratories to circumvent laws that prohibited the sale of birth control outside of medical clinics. The text debunks myths about ineffective birth control methods, asserts the safety and reliability of proper birth control, and promotes the Medical Bureau clinics, which employed only women physicians.

The Comstock Act of 1873 made it illegal to sell, give away, or possess “obscene” material, which included any information on birth control or abortion. Many physicians were arrested and convicted for distributing medical material before Margaret Sanger and other feminists successfully lobbied for its repeal in 1936.

We could not locate much information on Norman Carr (which may have been a pseudonym). He wrote several other booklets on birth control that promoted the Lanteen Laboratories brand.

OCLC records no copies of this edition.

Comstock Act entry in The First Amendment Encyclopedia (webpage). Middle Tennessee State University website.

Prostitution and Public Health in Minneapolis


Octavo. 134 pp.

Dark green paper wrappers titled in gold. Front hinge partially splitting and some edgewear. A very good, bright, and clean copy.

$400

First edition of this thorough report on prostitution, gambling, drug use, and reform strategies in Minneapolis.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, prostitution was a major concern for the city of Minneapolis. For decades, prostitution had been decriminalized and regulated by the city government in certain neighborhoods of Minneapolis — the Main Street “red-light district,” for example, operated for thirty years (until it was shut down by the city in 1904). As Penny Petersen explains in Minneapolis Madams, “Under this system, the madams had an obligation to run orderly businesses, with the knowledge that they could call the police for help when trouble arose. Monthly fines for prostitution offered the city a way of controlling the sex industry and allowed scarce police resources to be allocated to other more serious crimes. The fines also provided revenue for the city, which, at the time, had relatively few sources of income. Still, there were disadvantages to the system of monthly fines as it made the city a partner in the sex trade...This inherent conflict of interest would be a recurring theme in Minneapolis politics for decades to come.”

The report also discusses the impact of segregation on the sex trade (pp. 72-73, 88-89), police brutality and corruption (p. 52), the “white slave trade” (pp. 93-94), and the varying impact of anti-prostitution laws on women and men (p. 54-55). Proposed reforms included increased policing, shutting down licensed brothels, and regulating hotels and dance halls. The appendix to the work discusses sex education programs for young people.


Octavo. x, 241 pp. With three folding plates.

Publisher’s dark red cloth. A couple small dust smudges to cloth. Otherwise, a fine copy.

First edition.

"By clinical observation, alcoholic women are much more abnormal than alcoholic men...The reason for the difference probably lies in the fact that even in this sophisticated age women are still subject to more repressions than men, and in attempting to solve their conflicts, they must seek outlets that are still within the limits of conventional social acceptance of their sex...And it must be further stated that as alcoholic women are more abnormal than alcoholic men, they are, by the same token, also more difficult to treat," (p. vii).

The present work contains a series of three case studies of alcoholic women in treatment with Dr. Benjamin Karpman. The case studies analyze the life circumstances that may have contributed to their addiction (including childhood instability and experiences of violence) and, in keeping with psychotherapy trends of the time, each includes an analysis of the patients’ dreams.

Benjamin Karpman (1886 – 1962) was a psychiatrist and New York Academy of Sciences member known for his work on sexuality. He served as a professor and Head of Psychiatry at the Howard University College of Medicine for twenty years, where he introduced the concept of dynamic psychiatry into the curriculum. He was also a critic of both law and medicine, and saw psychiatric healthcare as a remedy for lawbreaking (rather than imprisonment).
Public Health Program for Women Nurses Honoring First Lady Ellen Wilson


$400

First edition of this fundraising brochure for the Ellen Wilson Chair of Rural Nursing, “the most far-reaching memorial to the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.”

After the death of First Lady Ellen Axson Wilson (1860 – 1914), who was born and raised in Georgia, Peabody College established a chair position with a hundred-thousand-dollar endowment in her honor. The funding, which would allow nurses to receive training for service in rural areas, was raised by “the whole womanhood of the South, organized and unorganized.” Marie Bankhead Owen (1869 – 1958), the Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History and the Chair of the Country Life Committee of the National Civic Federation, led the fundraising efforts.

This brochure highlights the importance of public health intervention in the South, where healthcare access was handicapped by racism, scarce resources in rural areas, and food insecurity. The course described would train nurses in tending to the sick, identifying causes of disease (“mosquito breeding places, polluted water supply, sources of typhoid infecting flies”), training parents and home healthcare providers, assisting government officials in developing public health programs, and more.

Though Ellen Wilson died just seventeen months into her tenure as First Lady, she is remembered for her efforts to improve housing conditions for Black residents of Washington, D.C. Her efforts resulted in the passage of a minimum housing standards law for the area in 1914.

OCLC records two copies: Birmingham Public Library in Alabama and Loma Linda University in California.
With Illustrations of WWI-Era Women Office Workers


Quarto (8¾ x 10½”). 31 pp. Illustrated on nearly every page with photo reproductions showing the operation of the Burroughs Adding Machines (including some that show women operators).

Original color-printed paper wrappers illustrated with a woman operating a Burroughs machine. Ink stain at bottom margin and some creasing to spine. The ink stain is visible (though small) at the bottom edge of most of the leaves. Otherwise, clean throughout. A very good copy of a rare item.

$400

Tenth edition, as stated. OCLC records no copies of any editions.

The Burroughs Visible Adding and Listing Machine was invented by William Seward Burroughs in 1885 and first produced in 1888. Though the early models were unreliable, Burroughs was able to produce a more successful model by 1892. During World War I, these machines were often used by women office workers, who are portrayed in the present item.

The Bullock Texas History Museum holds a turn-of-the-century Burroughs adding machine that was used by Maggie Walker (1864 – 1934), a Black entrepreneur who founded the St. Luke’s Penny Savings Bank in Richmond, Virginia in 1903. The bank served the Black residents of Richmond, who were barred under Jim Crow laws from doing business at segregated banks. The St. Luke’s bank remained in business as the oldest continuously Black-owned bank in the United States until it was purchased by a national chain in 2005.

Scarce Book of Ten Floral Chromolithographs


Quarto. [26] ff. (plus interleaving). With a chromolithographed floral title-page and ten chromolithographs of white flowers. Each floral plate is accompanied by a leaf of text from the Bible printed in black and red with gold accents.

Publisher’s white cloth stamped in gilt. Foxing to cloth and some rubbing to head of spine. All edges gilt. Some foxing and toning to leaves. One leaf loose (laid in at original position). A good copy of a scarce work.

$1,250

First edition.

We could not locate much information on Charlotte Elizabeth Keddle (1833 – ?). She helped run a girls’ Sunday school in Beaminster, Dorset and used her art sales to raise money for the church, including for the building of St. Peter’s Church in Eype. White Apparel seems to be her only published book.

Thomas Harrild (1822 – 1867) was the son of Robert Harrild, co-inventor (with John Baxter) of the composition roller. Thomas, who began his career as a chromolithographer for Joseph Cundall with books like The Two Doves (1845), was a
prolific printer, but the present work is one of just a few titles that bear his name as a publisher. His only other major work under his imprint seems to be a chromolithographed edition of Thomas à Kempis' *Imitation of Christ*, which he printed and published in 1866.

OCLC records seven copies: four in the UK (Cambridge, BL, National Library of Scotland, and Manchester Metropolitan University) and three in the US (Columbia, the Claremont Colleges, and the Huntington).

Scarce Nancy Drew Board Game


Box (17 x 9 x 1½”) housing game board (16½ x 16½”), instruction sheet (8½ x 16”), forty “Mystery Cards” (2½ x 1¾”), two dice, four metal car-shaped game pieces, and about 120 round plastic game pieces (about thirty each in four colors).

Box is richly printed in color with illustration of Nancy Drew. Slight wear to corners and a bit of discoloration to box lid. Game board also illustrated in color. Instruction sheet slightly toned and with a small open tear to one margin. A near fine copy of this charming and scarce board game.

$450

First edition, thus. An earlier version of the game with different box art was released in 1957.

An early Nancy Drew collectible published as the original series of books (1930 – 1959) were being revised and reissued for a new generation of readers. Harriet Stratemeyer Adams (1892 – 1982), the daughter of Nancy Drew creator Edward Stratemeyer, oversaw the revision process and served as a creative guide for the series until her death.

The locations illustrated on the game board correspond to mysteries in the Nancy Drew books: *The Haunted Bridge*, *The Ghost of Blackwood Hall*, *The Mystery of the Tolling Bell*, *The Secret of Red Gate Farm*, and more.

OCLC records one copy of this 1959 issue (Duke) and no copies of any other issues.
Scarce Collection of Didactic Children’s Tales Including a “Story of an African Negro”


Publisher’s brown pebbled cloth titled in gilt. Some rubbing to cloth and cracking to joints (though binding holds firm). New endpapers. Ink gift signature (dated 1905) to preliminary blank. Some dustsoiling and toning. A very good, tight copy of a scarce book.

$750

First edition.

A collection of didactic stories for children featuring virtuous figures (both real and fictional) like “Father of Railways” George Stephenson (1781 – 1848) and an elderly man named Bob, the titular character of the chapter “The Story of an African Negro.” When the main character of “The Story of an African Negro,” a young white boy named Walter, arrives by ship to Barbados, he meets the kind and docile Bob. Walter takes care of the ninety-seven-year-old Bob when he is sick, and Bob teaches Walter about the virtues of patience and piety.
Lady Henrietta Charlotte Law (1798 – 1866) was the daughter of George Harry Grey, 6th Earl of Stamford and Warrington and his wife, Henrietta. She married Rev. James Thomas Law in 1820. This appears to be her only published book.

The short story *Sympathy* is probably the work of Elizabeth Anne Maling (1829 – 1866), the author of almost a dozen books on home gardening, flower arranging, and birdkeeping, as well as novels. *Sympathy* reflects Maling’s interest in horticulture and birdkeeping: the story focuses on a young girl’s adventures in her family’s garden as she learns about flowers and birds. Maling’s other books include *In-door Plants and How to Grow Them* (1861); the novel *Cragstone Cottage* (1862); and *Birds and Flowers* (1862), a gardening guide for children published by Emily Faithfull’s Victoria Press. Maling was also distantly related to Charles Darwin: before Maling’s father married her mother, he had been married to Harriet Darwin, Charles Darwin’s sister.

OCLC records only two physical copies (BL and University of Florida).
Scarce Prostitution Novel, Fine in the Original Dust Jacket


Octavo. 305 pp.

Publisher’s purple cloth titled in gilt. A fine, bright copy, rare in the original illustrated dust jacket (very good).

$600

First edition.

A novel framed as an autobiography of “an exceptionally beautiful woman, carefully brought up and exceedingly well-educated by a respectable master of a New England school. Some wild strain in her leads her to a runaway match with the son of a wealthy banker. But the marriage does not last. Then begins her sensational career.” After the failure of her marriage, the protagonist falls into a life of prostitution and high-society adventure.

We could not locate any information on Amber Lee, and the name is likely a pseudonym.

OCLC records nine copies, only one west of the Mississippi (UCLA).
Hospital Murder Mystery, Scarce in the Original Dust Jacket


Octavo. [10], 274 pp.

Publisher’s buff cloth titled in red. Slight fading to edges. Otherwise, a fine copy in the very good original dust jacket (unclipped) illustrated by Boris Artzybasheff.

$350


This Cyrus “Hard Boiled” Harvey mystery follows the detective as he investigates the murder of Miss Caroline Faine, the “sadistic directress of nurses at the big city hospital,” with the help of social worker Sally Pepper, “a less fragile girl than she looked” (from the dust jacket). Cyrus Harvey and Sally Pepper are led “way back into the indiscreet and thoroughly tangled pasts of the hospital’s most dignified and great.”

Elizabeth Head Fetter, who wrote under the pseudonym Hannah Lees (1904 – 1973), was the author of seven novels, including *Women Will Be Doctors* (1940) and *Help Your Husband Stay Alive* (1958). She was also a regular contributor to
periodicals including the *Saturday Evening Post, Collier’s*, and the *New Yorker*, and lectured on experimental literature at Bryn Mawr from 1952 to 1956.

Though Fetter was not a physician, the dust jacket of the present item notes that “she has been receiving an informal medical education her whole life. For her father is a doctor, her husband is one, also her sister, two sisters-in-law and a brother-in-law. So she can always get proper guidance and criticism at home, to say nothing of doctor shop talk and controversy.”

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**The Scientific Approach to Fashion Design,**
*With a Lengthy Incription to the Author’s Friend*


Octavo. 107 pp. With eleven fashion diagrams (most full-page, including one folding plate) and nine text illustrations.
Publisher’s quarter gray-blue cloth over brown boards with brown printed paper label. With a lengthy ink inscription by the author to a friend (Mrs. Monroe) to front flyleaf. Some toning to endpapers. Otherwise, a fine copy of a scarce work, in the near fine original dust jacket.

First edition.

This fashion design manual takes a scientific approach to style, construction, and patterning. In the introduction, Franc Lewis writes, “My advanced method of cutting architectural patterns for woman’s costume is based upon the employment of mathematical ratios in the measurements of the human body obtained through the science of geometry.” The manual also discusses color theory and fine art, and urges each woman to use her artistic skills to “execute her creative ideas of beauty and loveliness…to master the architectural structure of the thing she is going to build.”

The inscription to Mrs. Monroe reads, “I am so happy to share this precious idea with you – your experience, which to some might be a scar, has softened your spirit of feeling for the finer things – to such a degree that I know yours must be a ‘voice of tears’ that means so much to every lover of art. Just one thing can develop this feeling – when the mortal hopes are crushed and automatically adjust to the ‘real.’ Lovingly, Franc Lewis.”

We could not locate any information on Franc Lewis in the sources available to us, including dates. This appears to be his only published book.

OCLC records only four copies: Columbia, Library of Congress, Seattle Public Library, and the University of Washington.
Essays by Eighteen Women’s Rights Advocates


Octavo. viii, 457 pp.

Publisher’s blue cloth titled in gilt on spine. Ink signature (Lillian Salomon, April 1891) to front flyleaf. A fine copy.

$450

First edition of this collection of essays that includes chapters by eighteen women, including Clara Barton (“Work of the Red Cross Society”), Frances Willard (“Work of the WCTU”), Ednah Dow Cheney (“Care of the Sick”), and Mary A. Livermore (“Woman in the State”).

“This book is nothing else than a history of woman’s slow, but sure, training to stand balanced upon her own feet. She has looked upon the thousands of falling sisters, and has very reasonably reached the conclusion that the only way to make sure of standing is to make use of her own feet” (introduction).

Annie Nathan Meyer (1867 – 1951) was writer and activist who successfully campaigned for the formation of Barnard College. In contrast to her sister, the suffragist Maud Nathan (1862 – 1946), Meyer did not support suffrage and was a critic of women in business, arguing that most women were uneducated and unable to make wise political choices. Her impact on the equal education movement, however, was undeniable, and New York mayor Fiorello LaGuardia called her “New York’s first high-pressure group” at a Barnard function in 1940 due to her role as a fundraiser and longtime trustee for the college.

Julia Ward Howe (1819 – 1910) was a poet and suffrage leader. She is best remembered for her poem “The Battle Hymn of the Republic,” which became the rallying song of the North during the last year of the Civil War, and for being the co-leader (with Lucy Stone) of the American Woman Suffrage Association. She was also a founder of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, and served as its president for nine years. Her works include *Sex and Education* (1874), *Is Polite Society Polite?* (1895), and the pro-suffrage weekly *Woman’s Journal*.


Publisher’s red cloth stamped in blind with central gilt floral pattern and gilt lettering. Gilt spine. Some wear and some darkening, mostly to lower board. Brown coated endpapers. Some foxing, mostly to first and last few leaves. A good or better copy.

$1,250

First edition of this women’s manual of beauty regimes, cosmetics, and hygiene. Also included is the chapter “Hints to Gentleman on the Art of Fascinating,” which consists of tongue-in-cheek advice that men might use to attract women. For example, Montez encourages men to act more feminine, gravitate toward shallow conversation, and to behave rudely while at the table. This humorous tone that pokes fun at gender norms pervades the text, as does Montez’s wisdom gained from being a much-maligned figure in the global spotlight.

Lola Montez, born Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert (1821 - 1861) was a dancer, entertainer, public speaker, and sex worker. She was born to an Irish family in British India and was educated at finishing schools in the United Kingdom. At the age of twenty-one, she assumed the name of Lola Montez and became a dancer in Europe, primarily Paris, where she joined Bohemian circles that included Franz Liszt, Alexandre Dumas, and George Sands. In Munich, she began an affair with King Ludwig I of Bavaria, who gave her the title of Countess of Landsfeld in 1847 and granted her a large annuity. As the king’s mistress, she wielded significant political power and influence, and used it in favor of liberalism. When the revolution came in 1848, however, she fled Germany and eventually relocated to California, where she became a sensation. Her home in Grass Valley is a California historical landmark.

The present work and Montez’s memoir, published in the same year, were both ghostwritten by Charles Chauncey Burr (1817 – 1883), a journalist, editor, and friend of Edgar Allan Poe.
Sparked the Controversy Over Gustave Whitehead’s Claim to “First in Flight,”
A Fine Copy in the Original Dust Jacket


Octavo. 95 pp. With twelve photo plates (including frontispiece) and two maps. With an eight-page appendix that compiles affidavits and periodical articles on Whitehead’s inventions.

Publisher’s black cloth titled in gilt. A fine copy in the near fine pictorial dust jacket. $450

First edition of the book that elevated the theory that Gustave Whitehead (1874 – 1927) achieved powered flight two years before the Wright brothers.

In the present work, Stella Randolph (1895 – 1983) argues that Whitehead achieved powered flight two years before the Wright brothers and that the Wright brothers were directly influenced by his engineering. Randolph investigated Whitehead’s workers, his family (including his wife Louise Tuba Whitehead), and his inventions to state her case, which she presents here along with a collection of supporting affidavits, articles, and diagrams. While Whitehead’s claim to the title of “First in Flight” has been debunked by the Royal Aeronautical Society and *Scientific American,* the controversy over the timeline of the invention of powered flight persisted for over a century.
Randolph was an Illinois-born freelance writer and clerk who worked primarily for welfare organizations and schools. In the late 1920s, she worked as the head of the Commercial Department of the American Women’s College in Istanbul before returning to the United States to work as Assistant Director of the Cleveland Child Health Association. She established and directed children’s health clinics and care centers, wrote publications for the Association, and wrote freelance while working on her Ph.D. in Cleveland. Randolph wrote the present book while working in public health in Washington, D.C. She went on to serve as the Director of Health Education for the local chapter of the American Cancer Society; then wrapped up her working life with ten years for the Department of the Army, doing research and writing for the Office of the Surgeon General. In 1966, she published a second book on Whitehead, titled *Before the Wrights Flew.*

Masal, Mary. “Guide to the Stella Randolph Collection on Gustave Whitehead.” University of Texas at Dallas Special Collections and Archives Division, History of Aviation Collection.

The Causes of Prostitution — Rare in the Dust Jacket


Octavo. xiii, 200 pp. With a fold-out chart that tracks the age at which women in different careers (farmworkers, shop assistants, typists, actors, etc.) entered into sex work.

Publisher’s reddish-orange cloth. Some dustsoiling to cloth and some foxing to edges. A very good, tight copy in the original pale blue dust jacket (in good condition).

First edition.

“This little book is published under a Trust, and the several writers who have contributed to produce it are women who, realizing that knowledge is the first need of the reformer, have sought at least to make a beginning, and to study the conditions of a great and terrible problem which society must ultimately attempt to solve” (dustjacket).

Agnes Maude Royden (1876 – 1956) was an Anglican preacher and suffragist. She was involved in the Church League for Women’s Suffrage and served as the vice president of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom.
She was also staunchly antifascist, and renounced pacifism later in life, believing that Nazism was a greater evil than war. In 1931, the University of Glasgow conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Royden, making her the first woman to become a Doctor of Divinity in Britain. Her other works include *Women and the Sovereign State* (1916), *Sex and Common-Sense* (1922), and *Political Christianity* (1923).


Publisher’s beige paper boards titled in dark brown. Some wear to joints and extremities, back cover slightly soiled. Partially unopened. Tear to fore-edge of advertisement leaf, not touching text. A very good, clean copy, inscribed by the author.

$150

First American edition. First published by G.P. Putnam’s Sons in London the previous year.
Agnes Maude Royden (1876 – 1956), Anglican preacher and suffragist, wrote the present work in the wake of the dual tragedies of World War I and the 1918 influenza pandemic. She argues that the Christian virtues of charity, humility, and pacifism can be used for social good. For example, Royden disavows greed and the political agendas, and implores the governments of Europe and the United States to retire their hatred of Communism and send aid to Russia to prevent famine (pp. 85-86). Royden also calls English ceasefire in Ireland: “But to-day we [the English] stand before the world as oppressors of a little people...” she writes, “You cannot kill the soul of a nation. You can never conquer Ireland,” (p. 73). Here, Royden expresses something similar to what would, decades later, be dubbed liberation theology in Latin American and Black contexts: the notion that Christian theology can be used to achieve justice and freedom for oppressed peoples worldwide.

Royden advocated for women’s ordination and involvement in the Anglican Church, suffrage, and pacifism. Royden was involved in the Church League for Women’s Suffrage and served as the vice president of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom. She was also staunchly antifascist, and renounced pacifism later in life, believing that Nazism was a greater evil than war. In 1931, the University of Glasgow conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Royden, making her the first woman to become a Doctor of Divinity in Britain.
The Autobiography of a Groundbreaking Black Preacher and Missionary


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

Publisher’s reddish-purple cloth stamped in gilt with portrait of Amanda Smith. Slight edgewear. Dark blue coated endpapers. Some marginal toning, as usual. A very good, clean copy of this important autobiography of a Black preacher and missionary.

$650

First edition.

Amanda Smith (1837 - 1915) was a Methodist preacher, writer, and missionary who traveled through England, India, and West Africa advocating for the education of girls and women. 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 an orphanage and school for black children in Chicago. 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).

Octavo. [8], 371 pp.

Publisher’s dark blue cloth. In the original dust jacket with the original price on the front flap and war bonds ad on rear flap. A fine copy in the near fine dust jacket. $650


With the publication of *Strange Fruit*, Lillian Smith (1897 – 1966) became a famous writer and an in-demand speaker. This “record-breaking bestseller” was banned in Boston and Detroit and was banned from being mailed through the United States postal service until Franklin D. Roosevelt intervened at the request of his wife Eleanor. The working title of the book was *Jordan is So Chilly*, but Smith made the change to *Strange Fruit* before publication; in her 1956 autobiography, Billie Holiday wrote that Smith named the novel after her 1939 song about lynching, but Smith maintained that the book’s title referred to “the damaged and twisted people (both black and white) who are the products or results of our racist culture.”

Smith was a white Southern liberal who vocally criticized segregation and opposed Jim Crow laws. She spoke on radio programs, colleges, and before political groups including the NAACP and the Americans for Democratic Action. Her essays appeared in publications including the *New York Times*, *The New Republic*, and *The Nation*. While Smith is best remembered for *Strange Fruit*, she also
published several other controversial novels that analyzed topics of race, gender, and sexuality, including *Killers of the Dream* (1949), which “effectively psychoanalyzed the South’s rigid commitment to racial segregation like no other” (ANB). She also wrote *Now Is the Time* (1955), which urged support for *Brown v. Board of Education*; and her last book *Our Faces, Or Words* (1964), which focused on the inner conflicts of civil rights activists and “the complexities and difficulties of creating new kinds of human relationships with one’s fast changing world.”

Scarce Pro-Suffrage Broadside


Broadside (7¼ x 9½”).

Green paper sheet printed in black. Uniform toning due to paper quality. Creased in the middle. With a small chip missing from one edge and a bit of discoloration at one edge. Small open tear (about 1”), not affecting legibility. Housed in a modern black wooden frame (10 x 12”). Two small pieces of tape (about ½”) on verso. A very good copy of a scarce and fragile item.

$650

Probably printed ca. 1915-1919. The Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government (BESAGG) campaigned for women’s suffrage between 1901 and 1920. In 1915, a state constitutional amendment that would have given women the right to vote in Massachusetts failed, and this broadside may have been printed in the wake of the failure.

The broadside presents ten arguments for why women should have the right to vote, including “because women have to obey the laws just as men do, they should vote equally with men” and “because women pay taxes just as men do, thus supporting the government, they should vote equally with men.” Other arguments include the fact that over five million women worked industrial jobs at the time, so they deserved a voice in improving workplace legislation; and that “mothers need every help in making their children’s environment good.”

The BESAGG was founded by Maud Wood Park, Pauline Agassiz Shaw, and Mary Hutcheson Page. Shaw also founded the College Equal Suffrage League, and both organizations targeted younger women who were more aggressive in their tactics. The BESAGG took inspiration from the Pankhurst in England and hosted impromptu public demonstrations, recruited members from their workplaces in factories, and sold pro-suffrage newspapers on the street with newsboys. The organization also successfully campaigned for the defeat of two anti-suffrage state senators in Massachusetts. In 1920, the organization became the Boston League of Women Voters.

Broadside (7¼ x 9½”).

Pale orange paper sheet printed in black. Creased in the middle. Small open tear (about 1”) not affecting legibility. Chipping to edges in a couple places. Housed in a modern black wooden frame (10 x 12”). Two small pieces of tape (about ¼”) on verso. A very good copy of a scarce and fragile item.

Probably printed ca. 1915-1919. The Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government (BESAGG) campaigned for women’s suffrage between 1901 and 1920. In 1915, a state constitutional amendment that would have given women the right to vote in Massachusetts failed, and this broadside may have been printed in the wake of the failure.

This broadside argues that women were unable to properly care for their homes and families without the right to vote. A mother “can cook her food well, BUT if dealers are permitted to sell poor food, unclean milk or stale eggs, she cannot make the food wholesome for her children....She can take every care to avoid fire, BUT if the house has been badly built, if the fire-escapes are insufficient or not fireproof, she cannot guard her children from the horrors of being maimed or killed by fire...Alone, she cannot make these things right. Who or what can? The city can do it—the city government that is elected by the people, to take care of the interests of the people.”
“I Would Advise All the Workers of America to Work for Woman Suffrage,”
Rare Broadside from Carrie Chapman Catt’s Woman Suffrage Party


Broadside. 7 x 9½ in.

Sheet of purple paper toned at edges. Chip missing from top edge (touching a couple letters but not affecting meaning). Mounted on a larger piece of blue paper with adhesive at corners. A good copy of a rare and fragile item.

$2,500

This broadside was issued by the Woman Suffrage Party to demonstrate solidarity between the labor movement and suffragists. Quotes by three labor leaders are printed here, including one by UK Labour Party founder Keir Hardie that reads, “I would advise all the Workers of America to work for Woman Suffrage…My message to them is COURAGE.” Another quote by American Federation of Labor president Samuel Gompers reads, “I am for unqualified woman suffrage as a matter of human justice…MEN would feel that they were used badly if they did not have that right, and WOMEN naturally feel the same.”

The present broadside exemplifies the efforts of the Woman Suffrage Party (WSP) to build solidarity with other political movements. The WSP was founded in New York by Carrie Chapman Catt in 1909 as a union of suffrage organizations in the city. The WSP was notable for its broad campaign that brought in women from immigrant and working-class backgrounds, Black and Chinese women, and Catholics. In 1917, women gained the right to vote in New York, and the WSP helped women exercise their voting rights through education, literacy efforts, and helping immigrant women gain citizenship.

OCLC records no other copies.
32. [SUFFRAGE.] [STONE, Lucy, Frances Willard, Anna Howard Shaw, and Mary A. Livermore.] [Four suffragist autograph sentiments matted with photo plates.] [ca. 1880-1900.]

Four art board folios (11 x 13 in.), each with a photo plate and brief autograph sentiment of a famous suffragist. The four suffragists are Frances Willard, Lucy Stone, Anna Howard Shaw, and Mary A. Livermore.

Cream-colored art board folios. Two are mounted on the board behind a plastic sheet and two are mounted without plastic. Minor foxing to a couple of the signatures. Otherwise, a fine set.

$950

It is unclear when these folios were made, but the photo plates and signatures themselves are likely ca. 1880-1900. The Frances Willard sentiment reads, “For God and Home and Native Land...October 19, 1883,” and the Lucy Stone reads, “Equal rights for all.”

These four folios represent a group of women whose combined efforts played a central role in the
women’s suffrage movement, the temperance movement, and first wave feminism in the United States. Lucy Stone (1818 – 1893) and Mary Livermore (1820 – 1905) were both founders of the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), which was the rival organization to the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). Anna Howard Shaw (1847 – 1919) was recruited into the NAWSA by Susan B. Anthony, though she had also been courted by Stone and by Frances Willard (1839 – 1898), the latter of whom sought Shaw’s membership in the Women’s Christian Temperance Union. Shaw became the vice president of the NAWSA in 1892 and the president in 1904, after the end of Carrie Chapman Catt’s tenure.
Women as Seafarers


Publisher’s brown cloth. Gilt spine. Some wear to corners. Yellow endpapers printed with publisher’s ads. Late nineteenth century bookplate to front pastedown. Some toning to margins. A very good copy of a book that is scarce in commerce.

$200

First edition of one of the author’s lesser-known titles.

The drama of the novel takes place in large part on the sea. The plot features several women as seafarers, including Barbara, a ship’s captain who renounces “the quiet land life” for adventures at sea. During a scene in which Barbara must convince a nobleman that she is as skilled in business as any man, she says, “Have you noticed in your reading, that whenever the reins of government have fallen into the hands of woman, they have been less successful than men in enforcing their authority and putting down revolt? Did England’s magnificent Elizabeth ever quail before her ministers, or her people, or fail to enforce her own royal will?
—or Russia’s terrific Catherine, blench in the bloodiest scenes of her time? There are such Elizabeths and Catherines at the present day, and in the humblest walks of life,” (p. 90).

In Woman’s Fiction, Nina 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).

Wright II, 2312.
Contemporary quarter red roan over yellow marbled boards. Some rubbing to boards. Contemporary pencil ownership signature to preliminary blank. Clean and fresh throughout aside from some minor foxing. A very good, bright copy of a scarce work.

First edition.

In an article about Mary Anne Venning (fl. ca. 1815 - 1830) and other contemporary woman science writers, Megan A. Norcia writes that *Rudiments of Conchology* transcends the conventions of science writing for children and “suggests a sophisticated audience; her stated intention in the text was to compare the classification systems of Linnaeus and Jean-Baptiste Lamarck to aid young persons’ understandings. This showcases Venning’s conversance with the scientific arguments of her day. Considered within this framework, Venning’s work becomes more erudite, cosmopolitan, and current…”

Venning was the author of *A Geographical Present: Being Descriptions of the Principal Countries of the World* (1817), *A Botanical Catechism: Designed to Explain the Linnean Arrangement to Children* (1825), as well as other works on minerology domestic education, all published by the Dartons. She also wrote supplemental material for an 1826 revised edition of Goldsmith’s *History of England, Abridged* (1815). Venning’s major work was *A Geographical Present*, which “skillfully blends quantitative statistics about manufactures and major rivers with qualitative judgments about national greatness” (Norcia). The work is notable for its place in the pre-Darwinian scientific conversation on the origins of humanity and exemplifies the scientific justifications for the British colonial project in Africa and South Asia.

*The Dartons, G976(1). Also see G391(4) for the revised edition of Goldsmith.*


Octavo. 331 pp.

Publisher’s green cloth titled in black. Minor edgewear and some sunning to spine, mostly at head and tail. Minor marginal toning. A near fine copy, scarce in the original dust jacket (very good).

First edition.

Mary Vaughn, an overworked secretary at a big-city financial firm, is tasked with caring for both herself and her “selfish and dazzling” younger sister Bonnie. As the dust jacket reads, Mary “could not remember a time she did not have to give the best of everything to selfish Bonnie. But when it came to giving her the man she loved—ah! that was different. Read this very real and dramatic story of two sisters who were totally different. What would you do if you were Mary?”

Edna Robb Webster was an explorer of the Mayan ruins on the Yucatán Peninsula and the author of seventeen books, including *Early Exploring in Lands of the Maya* (1973). Webster traveled with her sister, Marjorie, who was interested in the myth of Atlantis. Webster’s novels, mostly romances and mysteries, included *Occasional Wife: Married, Yet Living Apart* (1932) and *Dad’s Girl* (1933). In the 1930s, Webster was living in Illinois, where she wrote for the *Urbana Daily Courier*, which also serialized her novel *The Love Wager* (1934).

OCLC records only four copies: NYU, UCLA, Penn State, and the British Library.

Octavo. 204 pp. With five plates, including a frontispiece of Mary Wollstonecraft.

Publisher’s purple cloth. In the original pink dust jacket printed in purple. Inscribed by the author, “To my good friend, Andrew McCauce / In memory of many happy hours spent among his books” (January 1930). With one TLS and one ALS laid in, both discussing the present work, from Wellington to McCauce (in Wellington’s letterhead envelope). A near fine copy in the near fine original dust jacket, with additional material laid in.

First edition of this history of feminist literary tradition in the English language. Each chapter focuses on a key literary figure (Mary Wollstonecraft, the Brontës, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Rebecca West, and more).

The two letters discuss Wellington’s writing of the present work, the positive reviews she received in the *Boston Herald* and other publications, and her friendship with Andrew McCauce (who, she writes, was the first to send her a letter after the publication of the present work). In the TLS, she writes, “God knows how I managed to build that little book—chapter by chapter, sometimes not knowing whether I should ever be able to write the next… Already the next book is shaping up, and
somehow I feel sure that it will be completed more quickly and easily than *Women Have Told.*" In the ALS, Wellington notes that the present work would “head the woman section” of the next edition of Charles and Mary Beards’ bibliography *Rise of American Civilization.*

Amy Wellington was the editor of the magazine *Current Opinion* and a close friend of Charlotte Perkins Gilman. She edited Gilman’s poetry and was an ardent promoter of her work. In an 1899 letter, Gilman praised Wellington’s “pure love and discipleship” toward her after Wellington helped secure funding for one of Gilman’s books. *Women Have Told* appears to be Wellington’s only published book, though she also published articles in *Woman Citizen* and other periodicals.

We could not locate any information about Andrew McCauce, though the letters from Wellington imply that he was a Boston writer or editor, possibly for the *Herald.*

37. [WOMAN’S BUILDING.] [Sixteen “Cross Pollination Commissions Project” posters.] [Los Angeles: Woman’s Building, 1986.]

Sixteen posters (fifteen 17” x 22”, one 18½” x 24¼”), fourteen of which are signed. All printed in color, some letterpress and some screenprinted. The posters were printed as part of the Cross Pollination Commissions Project and feature the following artists: Hyunsook Cho (signed), Diane Gamboa (signed), Linda Nishio (not signed), Mary Bruns Gronenthal (signed), Janau Noerdlinger (signed), Amani Fliers (signed and numbered, 5/224, with annotation “with special thanks to Rose and Wally”), Mari Umekubo (signed), Cyndi Kahn and Michelle T. Clinton (signed by both), Suzan Ocona (signed and numbered, 97/1000), Nelvatha Dunbar (signed and numbered, 130/275-500, with annotation “first of series”), Robin Price (signed and numbered, 66/400), Carol Chen (signed), Patricia Gaines (signed), Linda Lopez (signed), and Linda Vallejo (signed and numbered, 122/200). Two posters (featuring the work of artist Amani Fliers) are duplicates, one signed and one not signed. Twenty posters were issued: this set lacks the posters of Sylvia Delgado, Anne Finger, Patssi Valdez, May Sun, and Elfie Wilkings-Nacht.

$1,500

A fine set.

Cross Pollination was the fourth Commissions Project conducted by the Woman’s Building since 1982. It
was funded in part by the National Endowment for the Arts, the California Arts Council, the Cultural Affairs Department of Los Angeles, and other government organizations. Along with these posters produced to commemorate the project, an art exhibit was held in the Bridge Gallery at the Los Angeles City Hall in April of 1986. A contemporary flier for the project reads, “Cultural diversity is one of the greatest resources of the city of Los Angeles. Among women, the exploration of cultural differences has led to renewed understanding of and appreciation for the commonalities we share as women. The Woman’s Building is proud to produce this series of posters which reveals the experiences of women and the communities with which they are identified.”

The Woman’s Building was a feminist art space founded in Los Angeles in 1973 by artist Judy Chicago, CalArts Women’s Design Program founder Sheila Levrant de Bretteville, and art historian Arlene Raven. The Woman’s Building, which occupied the Chouinard Building near MacArthur Park until 1975 and then 1727 Spring Street in Downtown Los Angeles until 1991, was conceived as a multidisciplinary space where women artists, writers, performers, and educators could come together to share resources. Several collaborative projects and groups emerged from the Woman’s Building, including the Feminist Art Workers, Mother Art, The Waitresses, Sisters of Survival, Ariadne: A Social Art Network, the Lesbian Art Project, the women’s culture magazine Chrysalis, and the Woman’s Building monthly newsletter Spinning Off. The Woman’s Building closed its space in 1991, but remains a registered nonprofit.
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.
“This is a rollicking and uninhibited story of what happened when four Hollywood ‘glamour girls’ set out to entertain American fighting forces in Bermuda, Britain and Africa...They played in chilling rainstorms and under a burning desert sun, before wounded fighters and the crowned heads of Europe. In the midst of it all, Miss Landis even found time to fall in love and get married” (from the dust jacket).

In the film version of *Four Jills in a Jeep*, actors Kay Francis, Carole Landis (1919 – 1948), Martha Raye, and Mitzi Mayfair reenact the events of their 1942 USO tour through England, Ireland, and North Africa with the Feminine Theatrical Task Force. Their tour of North Africa was the first conducted by the USO in the area. Landis and the publisher Edwin Seaver (1900 – 1987) wrote the present work about Landis’ experience on the tour.

Landis began her career as a singer and actor with an appearance as an extra in *A Star is Born*. She later appeared in *One Million BC* (1940), *Moon Over Miami* (1941) and the crime films *Behind Green Lights* (1946) and *Noose* (1948). She also wrote several newspaper and magazine articles about her USO tour and contributed a foreword to Victor Herman’s cartoon book *Winnie the WAC*. Before the end of the war, she appeared as Winnie in the film version of Herman’s cartoon, which was released under the same title.

An American Girl in Wartime Germany,  
A Near Fine Copy in the Original Dust Jacket


Octavo. xii, [4], 319, [2, ads] pp. With seventeen photo plates, including a frontispiece and a multi-page facsimile of the author’s passport.

Publisher’s teal pictorial cloth binding titled in gold and red. Binding is attractive despite minor edgewear. In the original color-illustrated dust jacket (strip missing from top margin, with partial loss of title). A bright, attractive, near fine copy, rare in the original dust jacket (good).

$250

First edition.

Josephine Therese (1897 - ?) was a Boston music student who traveled to Germany in 1916 to study opera. She lived in Berlin for over a year, including eight months after the United States had declared war on Germany. She recounts her experiences facing hunger, the danger of being an “enemy alien” in Berlin, and the process of her escape back to the United States in 1917. “Josephine Therese” was a pseudonym, and we could not locate any information about her after the war.