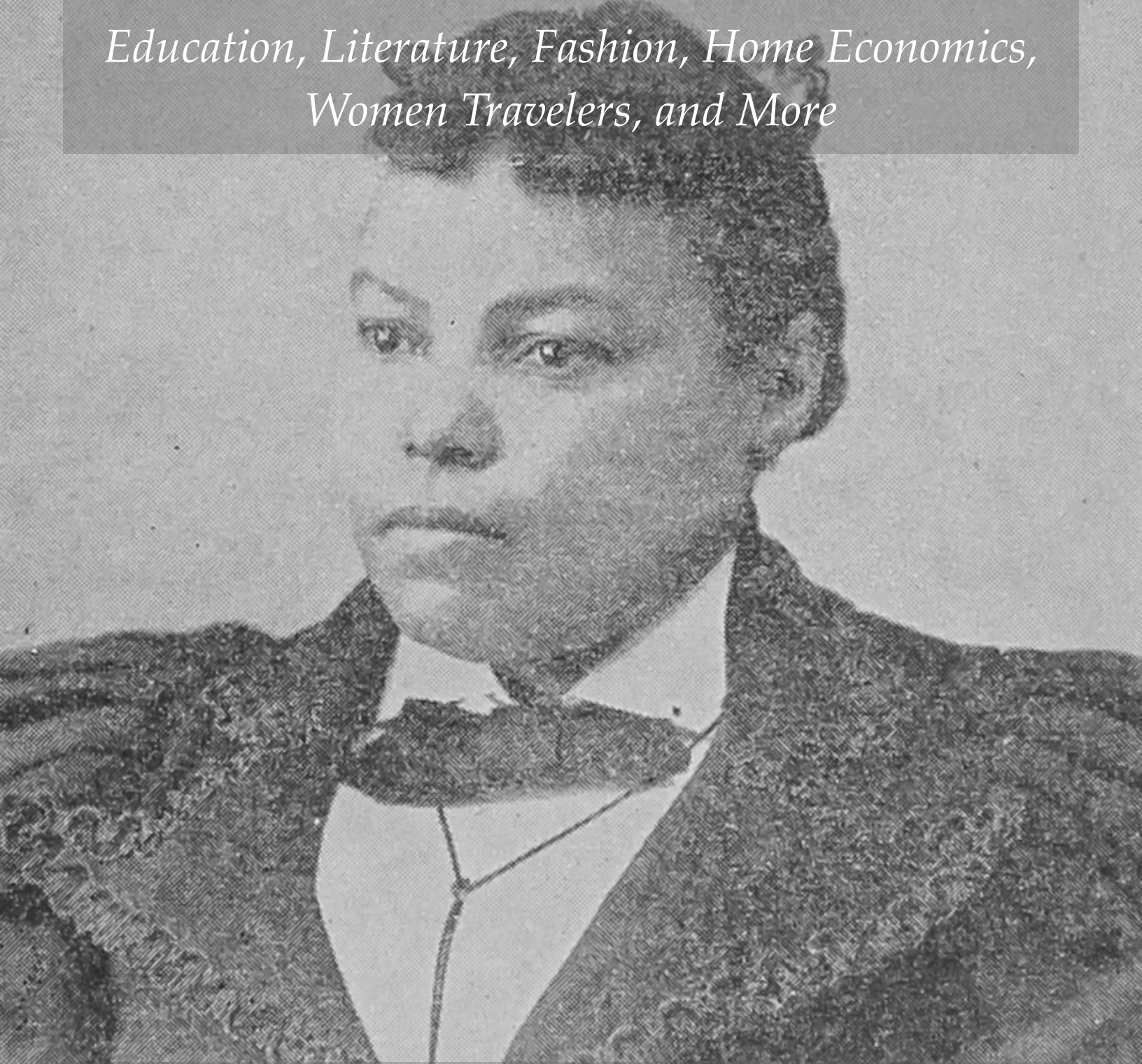


Women's Studies

*Education, Literature, Fashion, Home Economics,
Women Travelers, and More*



Michael R. Thompson Rare Books, ABAA/ILAB
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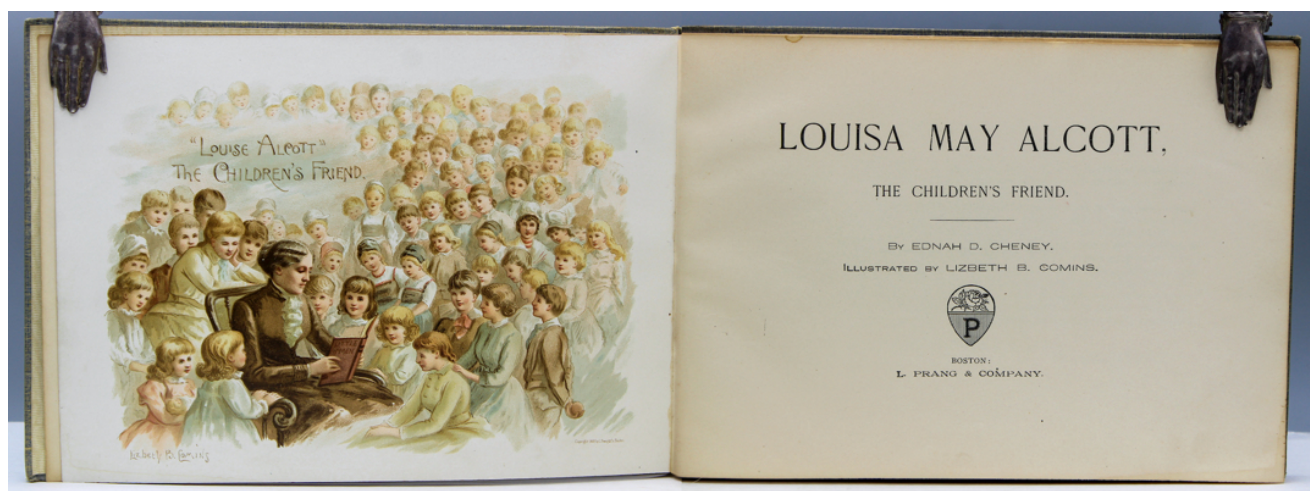
mrtbksla@pacbell.net ♦ mrtbooksla.com ♦ (323) 658 - 1901

Women's Studies

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The First Biography of Louisa May Alcott, with Selections from Her Now-Lost Diary, By Alcott's Friend, a Leading Suffragist, Abolitionist, and Educator

1. [ALCOTT, Louisa May.] CHENEY, Ednah D[ow]. *Louisa May Alcott: The Children's Friend*. Boston: L. Prang & Company, [1889].

Oblong quarto. 58 pp. With a charming chromolithograph frontispiece, four plates, and four half-page illustrations, all by Lizbeth B. Comins. Chromolithographed by Louis Prang (1802 – 1929).

Publisher's light blue linen stamped in silver and bordered in dark blue. Some toning and soiling to cloth. Light dampstaining to lower edge of about ten leaves. A very good copy of the scarce first biography of Alcott.

\$450

First edition of "the first biography of the celebrated author, [which] includes important selections of Louisa May Alcott's now lost diary on life at the Fruitlands commune—the ill-fated social experiment of... [her father] Amos Bronson Alcott," (ANB).

Ednah Dow Littlehale Cheney (1824 – 1904) was an educator, suffragist, abolitionist, and overall social reformer. She established numerous important institutions including the New England

Hospital for Women and Children, which offered medical education and surgical experience for women doctors; the Boston School of Design, a coeducational training school for art careers; and the Horticultural School for Women in Boston, as well as the Massachusetts Women's School Suffrage Association. Cheney was the secretary of the New England Hospital for Women and Children for twenty-seven years and its president for fifteen years.



Along with Alcott, Cheney was also a friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson, as well as Margaret Fuller, Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, Julia Ward Howe, and James Freeman Clark. She admired Emerson and published important essays on his work as well as that of Goethe. Cheney's passion for philosophy eventually led her to a teaching position at the Concord School of Philosophy.

Louis Prang was the preeminent American chromolithographer of his day. In *Victorian Book Design*, McLean notes that his printing was as skillful as the "masterpieces" of Owen Jones and Racinet (p. 138). He was also a "rival" of Raphael Tuck and De la Rue in selling Christmas cards.





**Manuscript Article on Italian Literary Women
From the Fifteenth to Nineteenth Centuries, with Six Cabinet Photographs**

2. [CADY, Alice Howard.] *The Literary Women of Italy*. [Manuscript article.] [New York: n.d., ca. 1892.]

8½ x 14 in. 39 ff. (text on rectos only). Six cabinet photographs: three are approx. 5¼ x 8 in.; two approx. 5 x 6 in., one 7 x 9¾ in. Five of the photographs show Italian women writers discussed in the essay (labelled in ink), and one (taken in Florence) shows an unidentified woman seated amongst a group of men. Also, with a manuscript note by the author. The names of women writers in the article are highlighted in a darker ink.

Manuscript written in black ink. A bit of toning and some wear to edges of leaves. Chipping to edges of three of the photographs. All in very good condition.

\$3,000

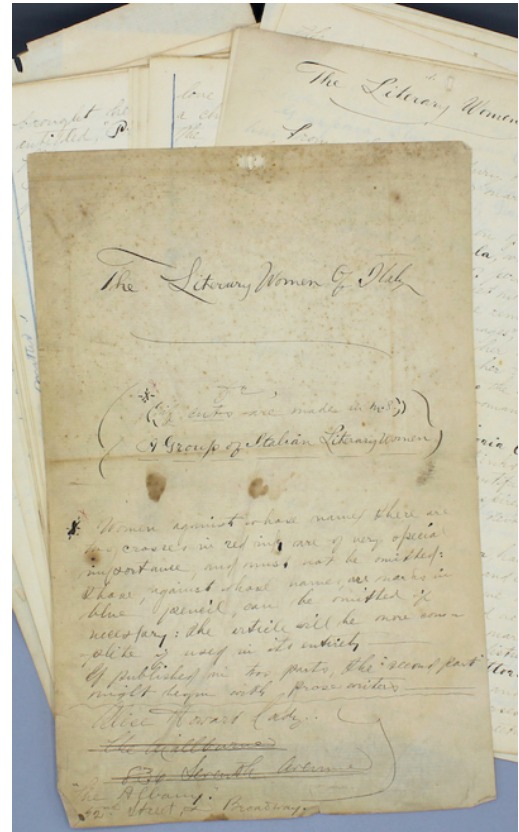
Both the article and the manuscript note are undated, but were likely written around 1892, when Alice Howard Cady (1855 – 1901) returned from a trip to Italy. During the trip, she met with Italian women writers and encouraged them to send their books to the World's Fair for a special display. It is unclear whether this article was ever published.

Cady discusses dozens of Italian women writers in the present article. She details their individual literary careers, as well as their literary circles and their connections to the broader European literary and artistic world. Writers discussed include Florentine humanist scholars Alessandra Scala (1475 – 1506) and Cassandra Fidele (c. 1465 – 1558), the latter of whom has been described as the most renowned woman scholar in Italy during the last decades of the fifteenth century. Cady also writes in detail about Alinda Bonacci Brunamonti (1841 – 1903), a poet and scholar who was the first woman in Italy to vote, and the premier Italian woman poet of the day. The

cabinet card photographs capture contemporary women writers also profiled in the article: Virginia Treves (a writer and publisher who used the pseudonym Cordelia), Emma Viola Ferretti, Ginevra Almerighi, Marchioness Teresa Venuti, and Irma Melany Scodnick. Many of these writers had professional, personal, or even familial connections to each other, and Cady outlines a full ecosystem of literary and social influences across Italy. Cady incorporates women of many regions of Italy in the article — as far north as Padua and Milan, then down to Ravenna and Rome, and into Naples — and women with ancestry in Poland, France, Spain, and more.

Despite her remarkable thoroughness in recording her original research on the literary women of Italy, Cady writes, “It would be difficult under any circumstances, and in this sketch impossible, to do full justice to the literary movement in Italy, at present. Every phase of literature is being carefully studied, from close application to archaeology, history and sciences, to drama, journalism, poetry, realistic and imaginative fiction, each branch has worthy representatives.” Indeed, Cady’s article is full of information that is difficult or impossible to obtain from other sources, but it also suggests great potential for further study using her research as a foundation.

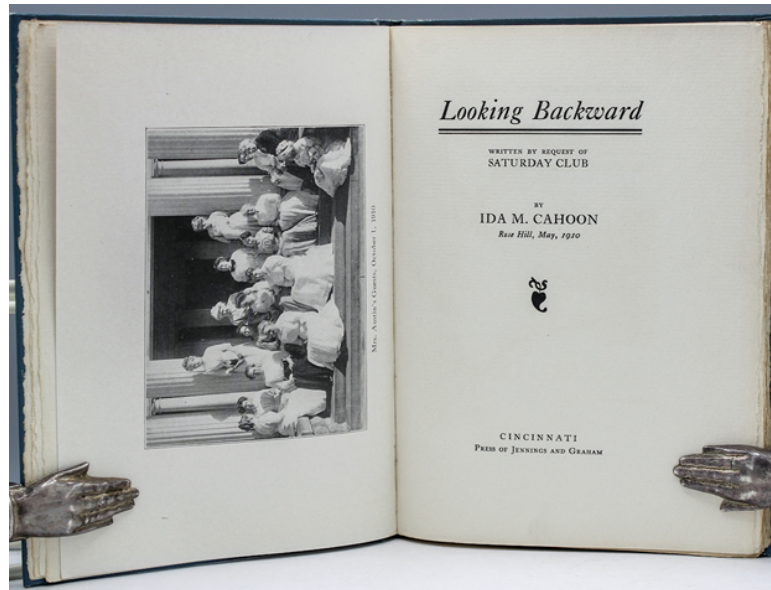
Cady was a playwright, translator, historian, and author of books on games (checkers, whist, hearts, dominoes, and more). She was also an advocate for the education of women and a suffragist. The record of the World’s Congress of Representative Women records her as the head of the Home Advisory Council in 1892 and 1893; the council also counted Clara Barton, Elizabeth Cady Stanton (no known relation), and Clara Bewick Colby among its members during those years. It was under the auspices of the World’s Congress of Representative Women that Cady helped source books by Italian women writers for a World’s Fair display.



Cady wrote profusely and thoroughly about Italian literature and history. She contributed articles on Italian culture to periodicals including *Peterson's Magazine*, which featured an article by her on the Girls' Professional School in Rome, which she visited earlier that year. In the article, Cady further comments on Italian women writers, including Brunamonti, and notes their importance in the Girls' Professional School curriculum. Brunamonti was of particular interest to Cady, who wrote an article for *Peterson's Magazine* about Brunamonti's life and literary influences. Cady's translations included Edmondo de Amicis' *Ricordi d'Infanza e di Scuola*.

A local of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Cady attended the Pittsfield Young Ladies' Institute. Her sister, Wilhelmina Cady Scotti, was also a writer and translator of Amicis' work. According to ancestry records, Cady never married. She moved to New York, where she wrote the present article, and worked as a translator until her death.





3. CAHOON, Ida M. *Looking Backward*. Cincinnati: Press of Jennings and Graham, 1910.

Octavo. 35 pp. With a photo frontispiece and one photo plate.

Publisher's blue cloth lettered in gilt. Minor wear to head and tail of spine and some toning to endpapers. A very good, bright, and fresh copy of a scarce book.

\$200

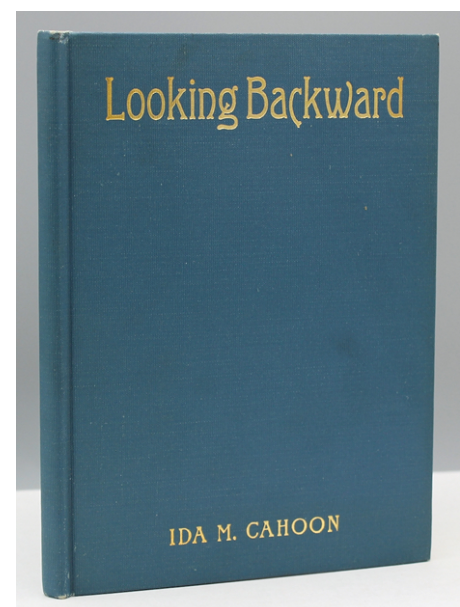
First edition.

Ida M. Cahoon wrote the present work to record the history of the Saturday Club, a literary and educational club for women. The club formed from the attendees of a course of lectures for women given during 1896. The lectures covered American literary history, including the writings of abolitionists, scientists, and women authors. At the end of the course, many of the attendees wished to continue the literary discussion, and the Saturday Club was established in September of 1896. The club hosted regular lectures and activities centered around literature, art, history, science and music. Some of their lecture topics included George Eliot, the Brontë sisters, and the art of Rosa Bonheur.

Membership was waning by the publication of the present work, but Cahoon notes that some would still travel (from as far away as California) to attend the occasional meeting.

We could not locate much information on Ida M. Cahoon. She was a member of the Ohio Teacher's Association and a historian of Ohio.

OCLC records only three copies.



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

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

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

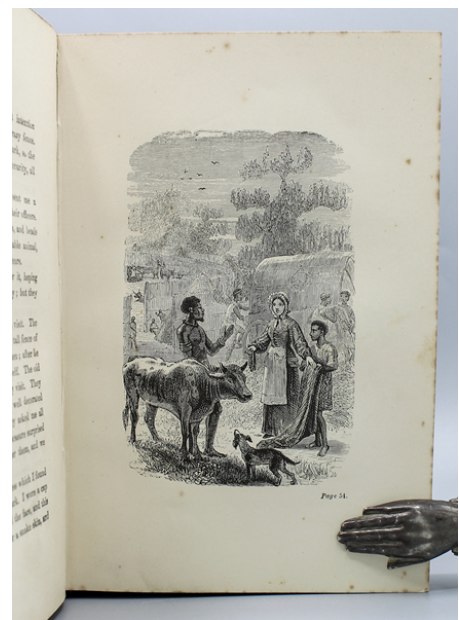
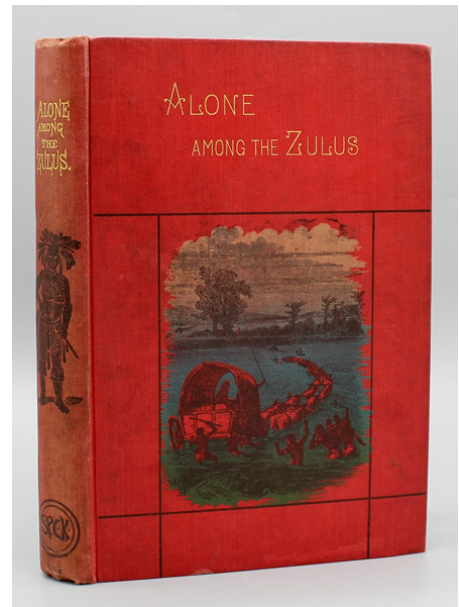
Publisher's pictorial red cloth with color illustration on front cover and illustration in black on spine. Titled in gilt. Some darkening to spine and some light dampstaining. Some foxing to edges. Contemporary prize bookplate to front pastedown. Two stains to bottom edge of title-page. A very good copy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

\$450

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

An account of Catherine Barter's (d. 1895) travels in the Zulu kingdom, what is now the KwaZulu-Natal region of South Africa, over the course of five months in 1855. Barter saw this account as a colonial project that would prepare English readers to immigrate to South Africa to spread Christianity and English culture. Migration narratives grew in popularity during the nineteenth century as the British government began to encourage the migration of families and individuals (especially single women) to South Africa. In both the present work and her 1867 novel, *Home in South Africa*, Barter targets the English rural working class, who were deeply affected at the time by an agricultural depression. These migration narratives were often funded by the government or publishers of Christian literature like the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

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





5. [BRUYS, Francois]. *L'art de connoître les femmes, avec une dissertatio sur l'adultère*. Par le Chevalier Plante-Amour. A la Haye: Chez Jaques Vanden Kieboom, Libraire dans le Pooten, 1730.

Twelvemo. [xxxii], 349, [1] pp. Contemporary mottled sheep. Gilt spine, tooled in compartments, burgundy morocco label, edges sprinkled red. Binding extremities lightly rubbed, intermittent light browning. A very good copy.

\$750

First edition.

Bruys (1708-1738) was born at Serrieres in the Maconnais, studied in Geneva, and then went to the Hague, where he became a Calvinist. A dispute with some divines led to his leaving Holland, from whence he retired to Germany and ultimately returned to France, where he decanted before dying at Dijon. He published a five volume history of the popes (1730) and several historical works.

The present work, an attempt to understand the female character, includes chapters on the education of girls, religion and devotion, love, continence and chastity, marriage, fashion, lying and flattery, friendship, pride, etc. It concludes with a dissertation on adultery. The author does not always regard women favorably. This book was quickly reprinted and translated into English and Dutch.

OCLC lists four copies in North America: Berkeley, UCLA, Kansas and Princeton.

Cioranescu 14393.



“500 Dollars Reward!”
Hired Gun Wanted for Killing over the Love of an Actress

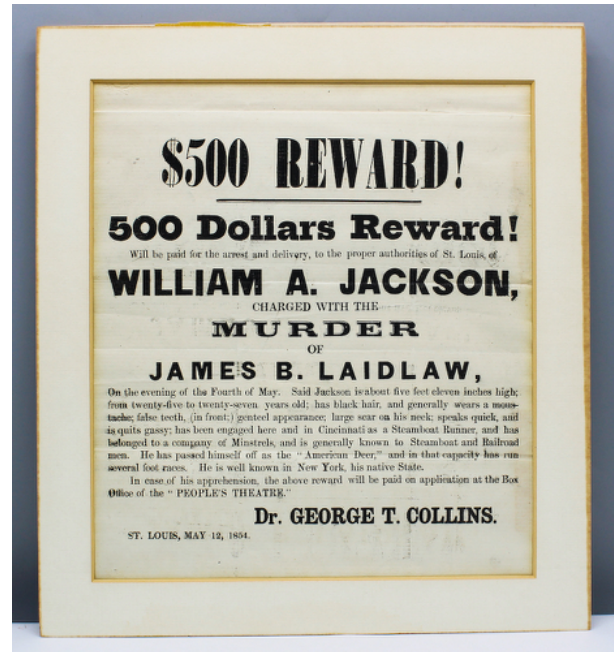
6. [CRIME.] “\$500 Reward! 500 Dollars Reward! Will be paid for the arrest and delivery, to the proper authorities of St. Louis, of William A. Jackson, Charged with the Murder of James B. Laidlaw, On the evening of the Fourth of May...” St. Louis, [MO]: 1854.

Broadside (8" x 9").

Matted on cream-colored board. Some toning and some smudging to ink. A very good copy of a rare and fragile item.

\$750

In the spring of 1854, William A. Jackson was hired to kill James B. Laidlaw, a scene painter employed at the Varieties Theater in St. Louis, Missouri. A young actress at the theater had fallen in love with Laidlaw, which prompted her spurned lover (not named here) to hire Jackson for the murder. According to the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* (December 21, 1854), Jackson “had killed James B. Laidlaw on the Olive Street plank road, about four miles from St. Louis.”



The *Times-Picayune* reported, “About 11 o’clock yesterday morning, the jury in the case of Wm. A. Jackson brought in a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner as immediately discharged, and the jury, at his invitation, adjourned with him to the cell in the jail which he had occupied, and spent an hour or two in drinking and coursing. More than one-half of them went away drunk...The verdict of the jury created great astonishment, which...was not lessened by the subsequent conduct of Jackson and his companions, the sworn jurors who joined him in his drunken revelry.”

The full text of the present item continues from the title: “Jackson is about five feet eleven inches high; from twenty-five to twenty-seven years old; he has black hair and generally wears a moustache; false teeth, (in front;) genteel appearance; large scar on his neck; speaks quick, and is quits [sic] gassy; has been engaged here and in Cincinnati as a Steamboat Runner, and has belonged to a company of Minstrels, and is generally known to Steamboat and Railroad men. He has passed himself off as the “American Deer,” and in that capacity has run several foot races. He is well known in New York, his native State. In case of his apprehension, the above reward will be paid on the application at the Box Office of the ‘People’s Theater.’”

Bay, Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar in Missouri (St. Louis, 1876), pp. 502-503.





Unique, Beautifully Illustrated Maps by Three Teenaged Sisters
Reflecting Recent Pacific Exploration & the British Reoccupation of South Africa

7. CROMPTON, Elizabeth Jane. [Manuscript polar projection map of the Northern Hemisphere.] Esholt Hall [Yorkshire:], October 21, 1807.

[with:]

CROMPTON, Henrietta Matilda. [Manuscript map of Asia.] Esholt Hall [Yorkshire:], May 1808.

[and:]

CROMPTON, Mary Frances. [Manuscript polar projection map of the Southern Hemisphere.] Esholt Hall [Yorkshire:], 1807.

3 maps (2 have the dimensions 19" by 16" and the other is 16¼" by 16¼"). The maps, drawn in black ink, are very detailed, with delicate hatchwork and careful calligraphy. On paper watermarked "E&P 1801" for the papermaking firm Edmeades and Pine.

Cream-colored paper illustrated on one side only. Small, circular holes in the centers of both polar projection maps (probably made by the artists to assist in making measurements). Some small tears to edges. One edge of the map of Asia has been reinforced on verso with document tape. Light intermittent dust soiling. A very good set of unique, richly detailed maps by three young women.

\$2,850

These are unique works, most likely based on the maps of contemporary English cartographers. A possible source is James Wyld the Elder (1790 – 1836), who was known for his

prompt publications of newly updated maps. Also note that, while the polar projection of the Southern Hemisphere is signed with the name of Mary Frances Crompton, the handwritten text on the map itself may be in Elizabeth's hand. The two might have collaborated on the map or it may have been created by Elizabeth exclusively.

The Crompton sisters' maps reflect the contemporary boom in Pacific exploration that filled in the blank spots on European maps and, similarly, include areas in the interior of Africa and the South Pacific that are marked as "unknown" to the British. A notable absence from the map of the Southern Hemisphere is most of Antarctica, since the first confirmed landing on the Antarctic mainland did not occur until January of 1820. In addition, these maps are fairly early representations of the political geography of South Africa after British ousted the Dutch colonial government and reoccupied the colony in 1806. The names of the locations recorded, like "New Holland" rather than Australia and "Prince William Land" rather than King William Island, reflect the geographical understanding of the early nineteenth century.



Elizabeth Jane, Henrietta Matilda (1793 – 1881), and Mary Frances Crompton (1792 – 1866) grew up in their family's estate, Esholt Hall, in Yorkshire with six other siblings. As aristocratic young women, the sisters were educated by governesses and private tutors, and these maps were likely part of their schooling. Upon the death of their father, a wealthy banker, each of the nine Crompton siblings inherited their own fortune of £11,000 pounds. Mary became the wife of Sir William Lewis Herries (1785 – 1857) in 1828 and had two sons.

We could not find more information about Elizabeth and Mary in the sources available to us, but Henrietta never married and spent much of her life traveling through Britain and Europe. She was a skilled painter and illustrator who continued to study art throughout her life and took lessons from notable painters like Copley Fielding and David Cox. Several of Henrietta's sketchbooks, as well as her letters and papers, are held by the Yale Center for British Art.



The Hidden Histories of the Real-Life Women Behind *Charlotte Temple* and *Eliza Wharton*,
By a Feminist Affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science

8. DALL, [Caroline Wells Healey]. *The Romance of the Association; or, One Last Glimpse of Charlotte Temple and Eliza Wharton*. A curiosity of literature and life. Cambridge [Massachusetts]: Press of John Wilson and Son, 1875.

Octavo. xii, [2], 114 pp. With the supplement *The 'Romance of the Association' for the Last Time* (paginated continuously with the rest of the work). The supplement was written a few months after the death of Whitman's last surviving family member on July 30, 1875.

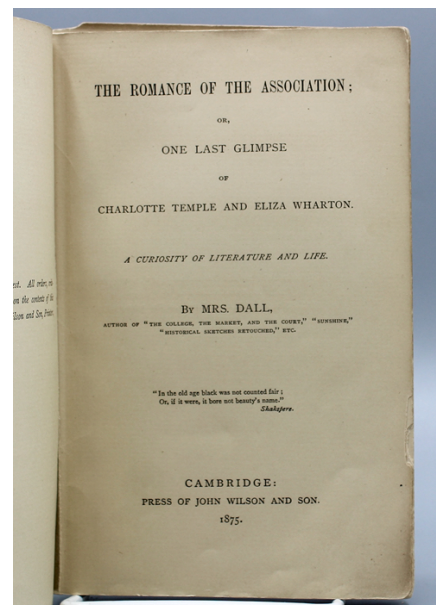
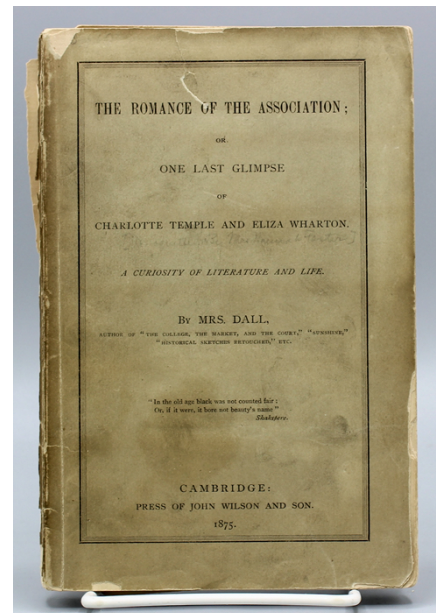
Original printed paper wrappers. Dust soiling to front cover. Back cover is loose along with last gathering. Back cover chipped. Later manuscript numerical paper label to spine. Slight chipping at fore-edge of the first few leaves. A good copy, very clean throughout.

\$375

First edition.

In the present work, Caroline Wells Healey Dall (1822 – 1912) seeks to rehabilitate the reputations of two real-life women who were unflatteringly portrayed in fiction and pop culture: Elizabeth Whitman (1752 – 1788), the inspiration for Hannah Webster Foster's novel *The Coquette; or, The History of Eliza Wharton* (1797); and Charlotte Stanley, granddaughter of the Earl of Derby, who inspired the novel *Charlotte Temple* by Susanna Rowson (1791). Dall asserts in the introduction that the present work is the first to reveal Stanley's identity and claims that Stanley was the cousin of Whitman's mother (p. vii). It also seems that the present work contains the first printing of some of Whitman's letters; Dall was able to access the letters after she met Whitman's brother, William, at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) in 1874.

Dall was a women's rights advocate, labor reformer, transcendentalist, and a founder of the American Social Science Association. She was also affiliated with the National Women's Rights Convention, the New England Women's Club, the American Social Science Association, and, of course, the AAAS. She was a contemporary of Elizabeth Peabody, Margaret Fuller, Paulina Davis, and Aurora H.C. Phelps, the latter of whom she met at the AAAS meeting in 1874. With Davis, Dall founded *Una*, the first journal devoted to women's rights. Dall was also the author of several books on history, including *Historical Pictures Retouched: A Volume of Miscellanies* (1861), which highlighted previously ignored women in history.





Women's Education Considered by a Rousseau Disciple

9. DARWIN, Erasmus. *A Plan for the Conduct of Female Education, in Boarding Schools, Private Families, and Public Seminaries...* to which are added, the rudiments of taste, in a series of letters from a mother to her daughters. Philadelphia: Printed by John Omrod, 1798.

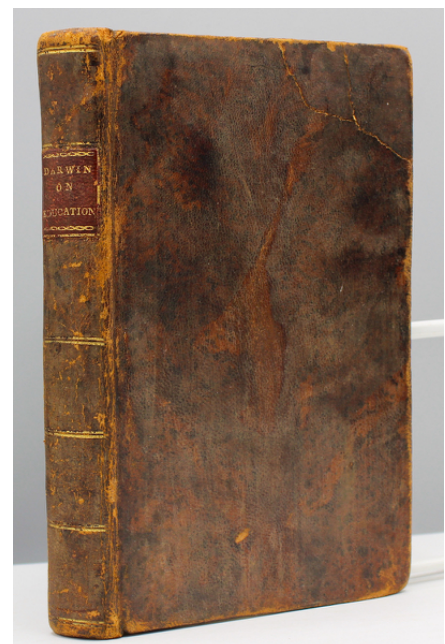
Twelvemo. [4], 188 pp.; [2], [199]-308 pp. Pages 189-198 omitted in pagination, but the work is complete. Separate title-page for Mrs. M. Peddle's *The Rudiments of Taste*.

Contemporary tree sheep with red morocco spine label. Gilt-ruled spine. Some wear to binding and a couple cracks to sheep on upper board. Quite a fresh copy despite some foxing to first few leaves and some slight toning throughout. A very good, tight copy of a fragile book that is scarce in commerce.

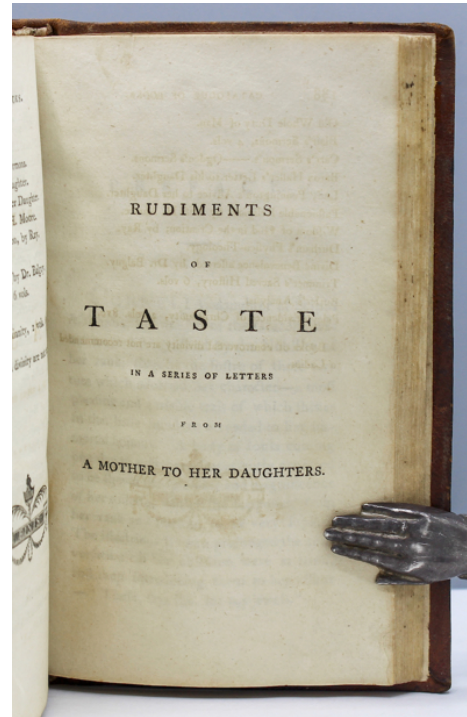
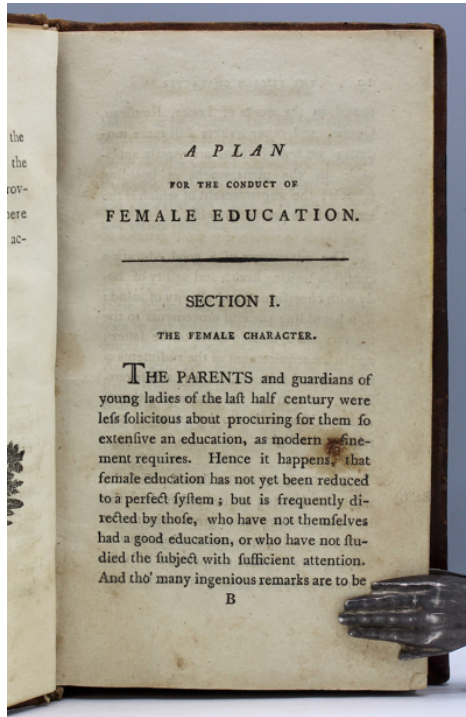
\$1,250

First American edition of this educational classic that shows the influence of Rousseau on the work of Erasmus Darwin (1731 – 1802). First published in London the previous year. Included in this edition is an American printing of Mrs. M. Peddle's *Rudiments of Taste*, a popular conduct book was first published in London in 1789 and in the United States in 1790.

Darwin wrote the present work after helping his daughters, Susan and Mary Parker, establish a boarding school



for young women in 1794. Here, he draws on the theories of Rousseau, Locke, and Genlis to advocate for the education of women in schools in topics like philosophy, the natural sciences, history, art, manufacturing, and language. Darwin believed that women should be educated for the purpose of becoming better wives and companions to men, but promoted progressive notions that women's education would take place in well-resourced schools (rather than in the home) and that women should be educated in the concepts of finance, industry, and manufacturing.



In Peddle's *The Rudiments of Taste*, "Classical influence blends with Christian...[Peddle] recommends reading ancient and modern history, travels, biography, science and good poetry, not novels, which leave their readers incapable of 'relishing anything superior,'" (Blain, Grundy, and Clements, eds., *The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, p. 841).

Evans, 33601.
Oxford DNB.



10. [EDUCATION.] SIBLEY, Ruth. [Collection of ephemera relating to a beginning kindergarten teacher.] [Froebel League of New York City, 1912- 1915.]

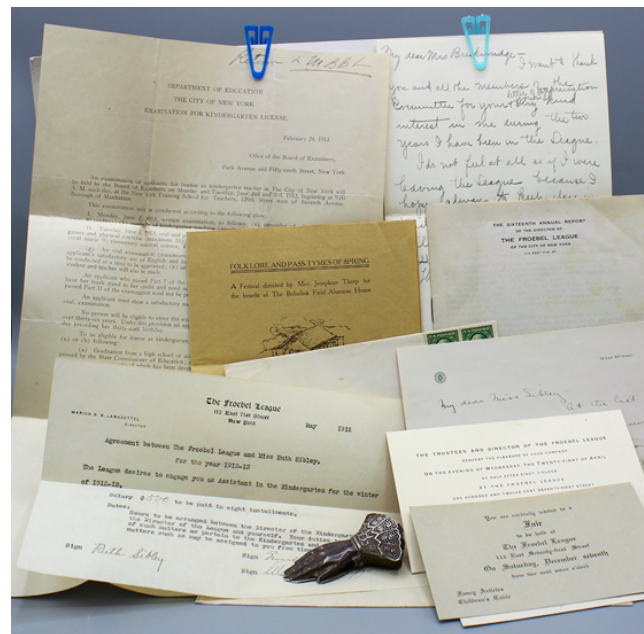
With eleven pieces of ephemera: two ALS (in envelopes), three invitations to events held by the Froebel League of New York City, one typed and signed employment contract for the Froebel League, a brochure on the Department of Education of New York City kindergarten teacher's license exam, and the sixteenth annual report of the Froebel League (April 1915).

White, tan, and buff paper leaves. Some toning and creasing. Scrapbook glue remnants on versos of a few items. A very good set of ephemera documenting a kindergarten teacher's employment by the Froebel League of New York City.

\$500

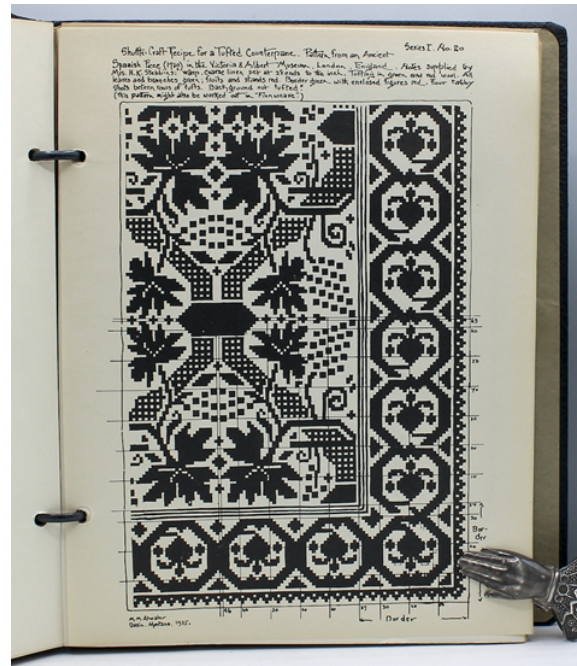
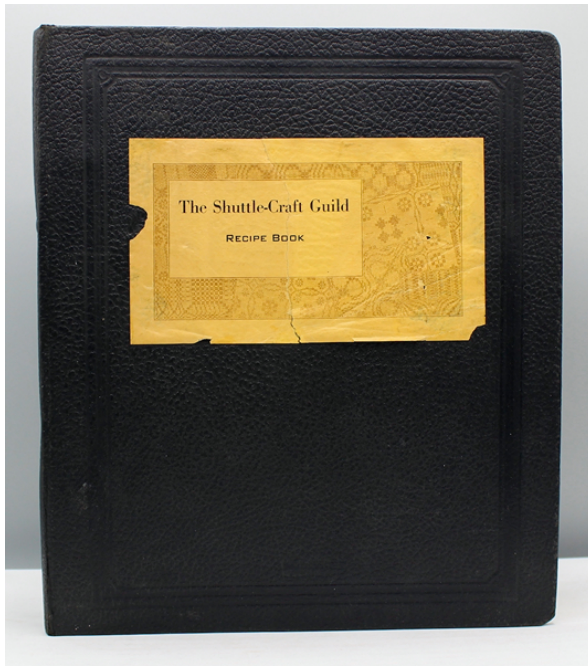
The date on the employment contract indicates that Ruth Sibley was hired by the Froebel League of New York City as an assistant in the kindergarten in May 1912. The two letters (between Sibley and Isabella Goodrich Breckenridge, the secretary of the Froebel League) indicate that Sibley departed in May of 1914, seemingly for another teaching position. Breckenridge expresses her appreciation for Sibley's work with the organization. It also seems that Sibley took the test for her teacher's license in June of 1913, though it's unclear whether she achieved her license at that time.

The Froebel League of New York City was comprised of a kindergarten; training classes for teachers, mothers, and governesses; and lectures in literature, science, music, and more. The goal of the organization was both to teach children in a classroom environment and provide mothers and other caretakers with the tools to teach children at home. The organization taught courses in educational theory using Froebel's *Mother Play*, *Education of Man*, and *The Pedagogics of the Kindergarten* as central texts, as well as courses in philosophy, psychology, childhood development, and health. The Froebel League employed many women educators, including Susan Blow, Vassar College professor and physician Dr. Elizabeth B. Thelberg, and University of Chicago professor Ella Flagg Young.



Kindergarten Review, vol. 14 (1903), pp. 52-56.





Correspondence Course Curriculum by the Woman Artist
Who Revived American Handweaving,
Profusely Illustrated with Weaving Designs

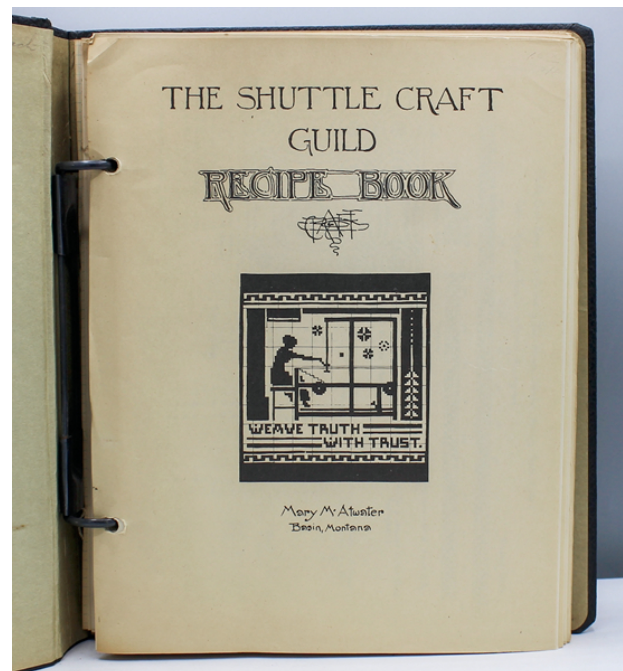
11. [FASHION AND DESIGN.] [BEACH, Marilyn, artist.] ATWATER, Mary M[eigs]. *The Shuttle Craft Guild Recipe Book*. Basin, Montana: Mary M. Atwater, [1932-1936].

Quarto. [132] pp. Series of printed correspondence lectures profusely illustrated throughout with dozens of pattern designs and diagrams.

Black pebbled cloth two-ring binder with paper label. Label chipped. Contemporary pencil ownership signature of Marilyn Beach (b. 1922) to front pastedown. Very clean throughout aside from toning to first and last leaves. A very good item.

\$750

Mary Meigs Atwater (1878 – 1956) was an important Montana textile artist who revived the craft of handweaving in the United States. She studied painting in Paris and drawing at the Chicago Art Institute School of Design. After experimenting with weaving and purchasing looms for her home workshop in Basin, Montana, Atwater traveled to museums in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia to seek out the designs that she would later revive.



Atwater formed the Shuttle-Craft Guild in Basin, Montana prior to World War I, through which she taught weaving classes to local women and developed correspondence courses. The present work includes her designs for the double weave and the Bronson weave, which were both revived by Atwater's work.

Marilyn Beach Bishop was a weaving and culinary enthusiast whose own textile designs were very inspired by Atwater's work. In 1956, she married William Bishop (b. 1922), whose family owned and operated Pendleton Woolen Mills. She lived in Portland, Oregon.

Biehl, Betty Atwater. *Tribute to Mary M. Atwater* (1973).

Reiter, Mary Jo. *Weaving a Life: The Story of Mary Meigs Atwater* (1992).

Also see the Mary Meigs Atwater Weaving Guild's biography of Atwater (website).



With Over Fifty Textile and Weaving Samples
And an Original Weaving Design Manuscript

12. [FASHION AND DESIGN.] [BEACH, Marilyn, artist.] [Original weaving manuscript with samples.] [Portland, Oregon: ca. 1940-1947.]

8 in. x 10½ in. [50] pp. With thirty-one original weaving samples. Pencil manuscript text on graph paper.

[together with:]

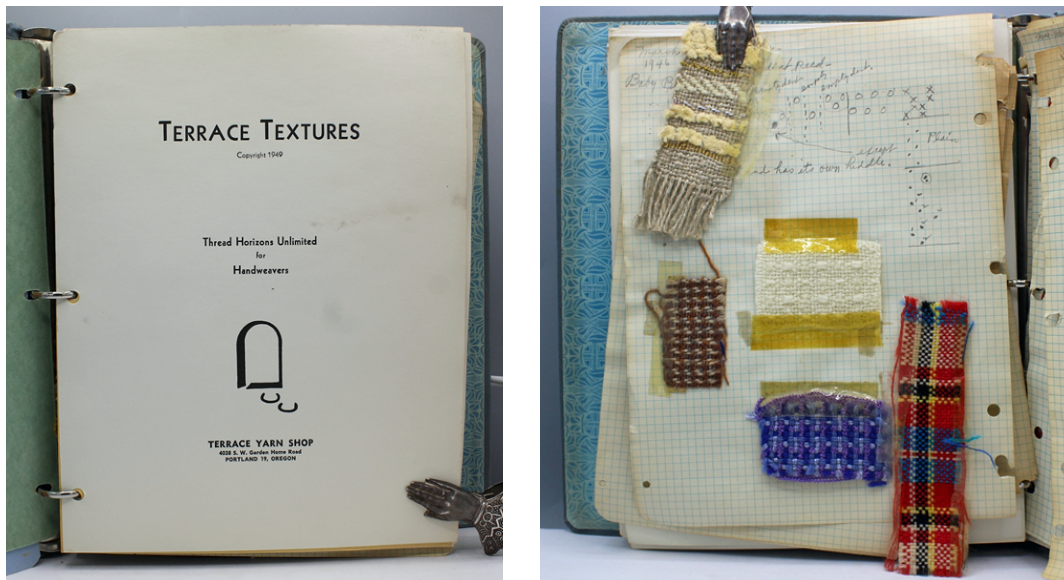
[PAYTON, Dorothy and Curtis.] *Terrace Textures*. Thread Horizons Unlimited for Handweavers. [Weaving instruction and pattern book.] Portland, Oregon: Terrace Yarn Shop, 1949.

8½ in. x 11 in. [30] pp. With twenty textile samples including linen, cotton, and wool. Also with two full-page charts. Disbound, as issued.

All enclosed in a contemporary blue cloth three-ring binder (9½" x 11½") from the library of Marilyn Beach Bishop (b. 1922). Some discoloration to cloth. Toning to graph paper. Very good.

\$750

The Terrace Yarn Shop issued the *Terrace Textures* guidebooks beginning in 1949. OCLC records two similar titles, a 1957 issue at the Smithsonian and an undated issue at San Francisco State, and a series of issues (1949 – 1954) at Surrey Public Library in BC, Canada.



The shop was founded in Portland, Oregon near the end of World War II by Dorothy Payton (1908 – 1998) and Curtis Payton (1906 – 1983). Their large shop sold thousands of fabrics, yarns, design books, manuals, and looms. Dorothy Payton developed and sold their own small loom that was sized to fit into apartments, schools, and other small spaces, and could be used to create smaller pieces like afghans and small rugs.

The manuscript and samples by Marilyn Beach Bishop were influenced by Mary Meigs Atwater (1878 – 1956), who revived handweaving in the United States beginning in the 1920s. Bishop had taken a correspondence course by Atwater. Bishop was also a culinary and weaving enthusiast who, in 1956, married William Bishop (b. 1922), whose family owned and operated Pendleton Woolen Mills.

"Weaving a Spell." *The Oregonian*, Oct. 10, 1964.



By the Author of *Gigi*,
An "Internationally Known Stylist, Dress Designer, and Fashion Authority"

13. [FASHION AND DESIGN.] COLETTE, [Sidonie-Gabrielle]. *Fashion Do's and Don'ts in Hats Hairdo's and Makeup*. Chicago: Consolidated Book Publishers, 1943.

Octavo. 48 pp. Illustrated on every page with vignettes of women in black. The illustrations indicate what personal style women should adopt to accentuate their physical features, e.g., a woman with a "short fat nose, high forehead, oval face" shouldn't part their hair down the middle; a woman with a slightly crooked eyebrow should "emphasize it if it gives a roguish expression."

Original pink paper wrappers printed in color with an illustration of a stylish blonde woman. Minor marginal toning. A near-fine copy of this attractive fashion guide.

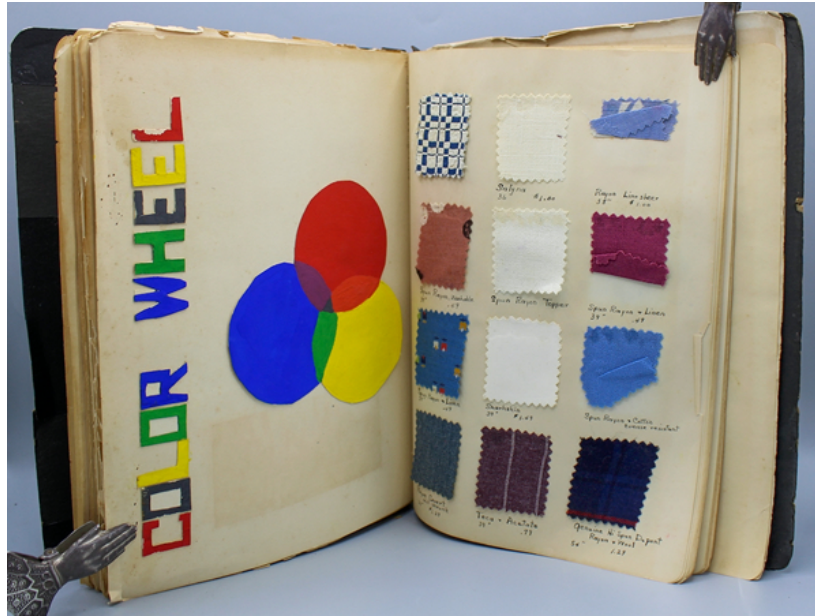
\$200

First edition.

Sidonie-Gabrielle Colette (1873 – 1954) was a French author, actress, and journalist. She was a prolific writer, primarily of semi-autobiographical novels interested in sexuality and life in French society. She is best remembered for her novella *Gigi* (1944), and for personally selecting the then-unknown Audrey Hepburn for the book's 1951 stage adaptation. The 1958 musical film adaptation of *Gigi* also won the Academy Award for Best Picture. Katherine Anne Porter, a contemporary of Colette, wrote in the *New York Times* in 1951 that she was "the greatest living French writer of fiction; and that she was while Gide and Proust still lived." Colette was also well known for her striking style and presence in French social circles, both aristocratic and Bohemian; the title-page of the present item describes her as "the internationally known stylist, dress designer, and fashion authority."

OCLC records four copies: two in the United States (Cincinnati Art Museum, Franklin & Marshall Collection in Pennsylvania), one in Australia, and one in Quebec, Canada.





Fashion Design Course for the New Ready-to-Wear Industry
With Over 150 Fabric Swatches

14. [FASHION AND DESIGN.] SCHROEDER, Lena. *Clothing Textiles*. [Fashion design and sewing instruction workbook with fabric swatches.] [n.d., ca. 1930s.]

9 in. x 11½ in. [130] ff. (approximately). With over 150 fabric swatches (most mounted, some laid in); pencil illustrations on ten pages; and sixteen pages with photo reproductions, periodical clippings, and fashion advertising material. Leaf count includes a [6] ff. packet, laid in, on "Wool Washing Experiments." Typewritten text.

Original black card three-hole binder. Chipping to edges. Some toning throughout. Some swatches have come loose and are laid in. Graded "A+" on title-page. A remarkably thorough and well-executed fashion design workbook in very good condition.

\$175

This workbook, compiled by a student named Lena Schroeder, represents an advanced curriculum in design, sewing, and fashion merchandising. The typewritten text, seemingly written by Schroeder from a variety of cited sources, details the history, production, and uses of a variety of consumer textiles including silk, wool, cotton, and flax. The fabric swatches include dozens of different types of fabrics (including denim, wool, velvet, percale, crinoline, silk, and many more) in a rich array of colors. Some of the textiles included here are annotated with drawings of how the fibers appear under a microscope, seemingly copied from Schroeder's own observations.

The fashion advertising materials, as well as sections of text on current fashion trends and designing clothing for the mass market, offer an insight into the purpose of the course: to train students for careers in design, fashion merchandising, and professional sewing and tailoring. In the 1920s, mass-market fashion was still in its infancy, with companies including Chanel and Sears just beginning to sell ready-to-wear designs. The present item represents how the evolving desires of customers and a shift in the economics of fashion shaped sewing and design curriculum in schools.



Scarce Seduction Novel

15. [FICTION.] *The Milliner's Girl; or, Authentic and Interesting Adventures of Fanny Bilson, a Country Clergyman's Daughter*; describing, the circumstances which induced her to leave her father, her journey to London, and remarkable occurrence at the inn; with her preservation from ruin, and further particulars of her life to her marriage. London: Dean & Munday, [ca. 1820s].

4½ x 7½ in. 36 pp. With a hand-colored frontispiece of two women dressed in early twentieth century gowns.

Modern gray paper wrappers. Remarkably clean aside from offsetting to title-page. A very good, fresh copy of a scarce seduction novel.

\$600

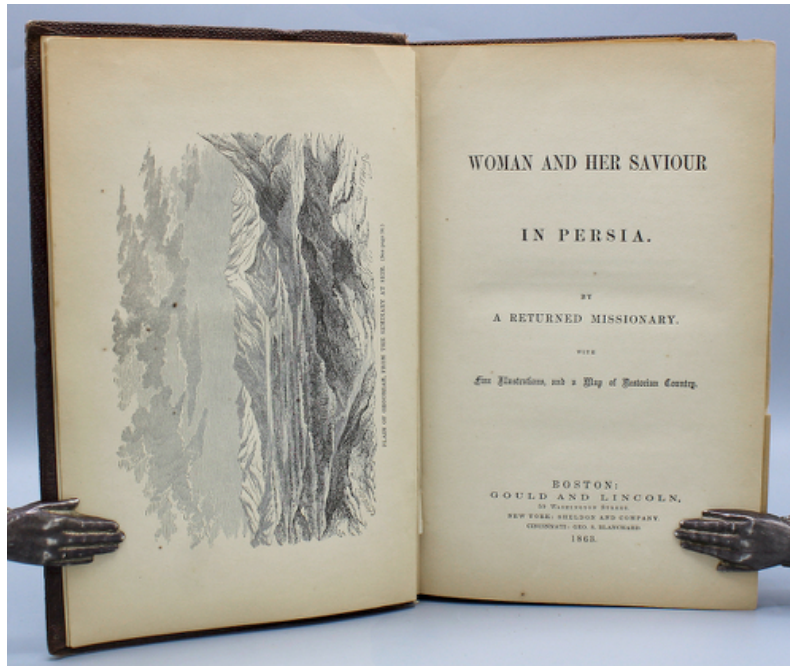
First edition? There is also a twenty-four-page Derby edition from T. Richardson. We have been unable to establish priority. Both editions are scarce: OCLC records only three copies of this edition (UCLA, the Huntington, Princeton) and three of the T. Richardson (University of Alberta, Cambridge, NYPL, University of Kentucky).

A sensational novel of a young woman who leaves her modest country life to find employment in the corrupt and fast-paced city. Though besieged by the advances of men, Fanny Bilson maintains her honor and escapes back to the safety of her father's home, now with a reputable gentleman on her arm.

Seduction novels — in which a young woman is exposed to corrupting forces and either escapes with her honor or, much more often, dies without it — were a popular staple of late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century literature. These novels provided their largely female readership with both salacious stories and the “moral” endings that kept public outrage at bay. Hallmarks of the genre include Susanna Rowson's *Charlotte Temple* (1791) and Hannah Webster Foster's *The Coquette* (1797), as well as early blueprints like Samuel Richardson's *Clarissa* (1747).

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





The Career of the First Single Woman Missionary in Iran

16. [FISK, Fidelia.] [LAURIE, Thomas.] *Woman and Her Saviour in Persia*. By a Returned Missionary. With Fine Illustrations, and a Map of Nestorian Country. Boston: Gould and Lincoln, 1863.

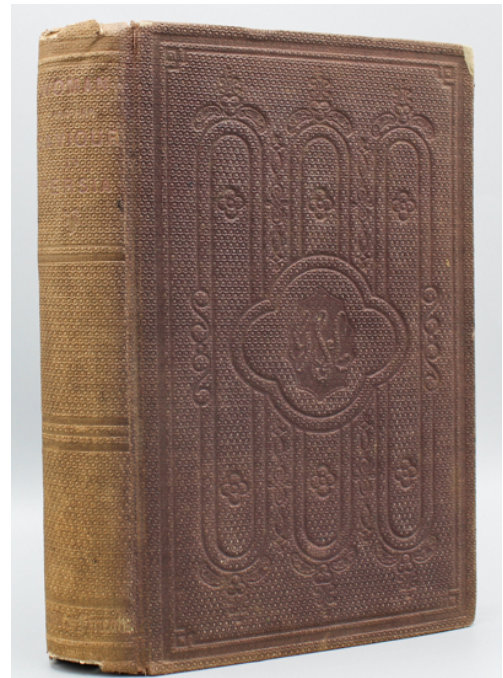
Twelvemo. 303, [8, publisher's ads] pp. With a large folding map of the "Country of the Nestorians" (i.e., the area occupied by the Assyrian people), a frontispiece, a full-page illustration, and five text illustrations. Aside from the map, the illustrations were done by a missionary who traveled with the author.

Publisher's purple cloth stamped in blind. Spine sunned, some rubbing to corners and tail of spine. Spine somewhat cocked. Brown coated endpapers. Some toning, mostly marginal. A good copy of this account of the life of an American woman in Iran, rare in commerce.

\$300

First edition.

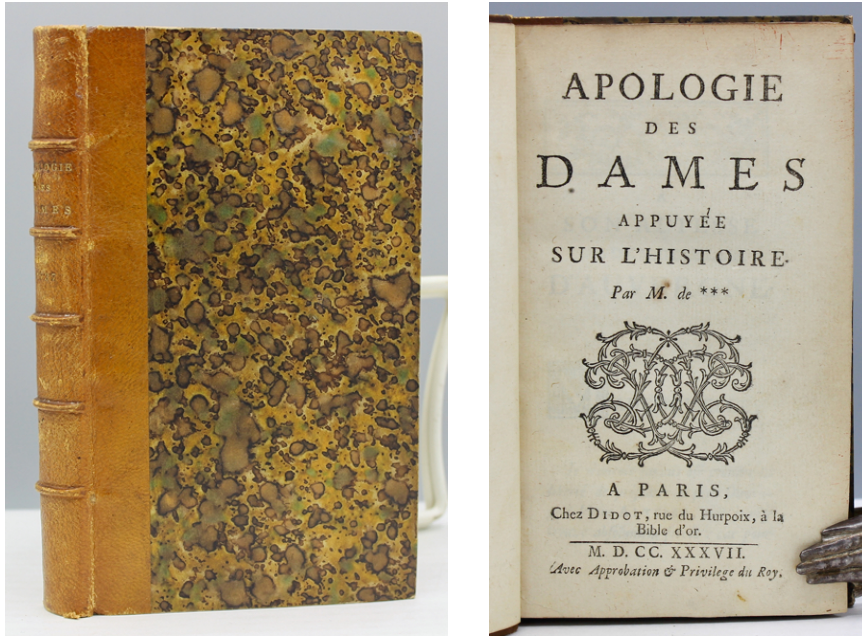
Fidelia Fisk (also known as Fidelia Fiske, 1816 – 1864) worked as a Congregationalist missionary, educator, and nurse in Iran for fifteen years, beginning in 1843. Fisk was recruited by Presbyterian missionary Justin Perkins, the first United States citizen to reside in Iran, leading her to resign from her position at Mount Holyoke Seminary to pursue missionary work. She was the first single woman to work as a missionary in Iran. Fisk spent most of her time at the Urmia Seminary (later the Fiske Seminary, in her honor), the first girls' school founded by missionaries in Iran.





The present work was compiled by Thomas Laurie, who gathered accounts of Fisk's work from her friends and fellow missionaries. Descriptions of the landscape, cities, and people of Iran supplement the account of Fiske's work, with particular attention given to the lives of Iranian women, as observed by white American missionaries. These descriptions generally demean the practices of Assyrians (historically known as "Nestorians"), Islam, and local customs, and argue for the swift Christianization of Iranians by way of seminary schooling by missionaries.





17. [GALIEN DE CHATEAU-THIERRY, Madame]. *Apologie des Dames appuyée sur l'histoire*. Par M. de***. A Paris: chez Didot, 1737.

Twelvemo. [4], xxiii, [1, blank], 270, [4, privilege du Roy], [1, errata] pp.

Late nineteenth-century quarter morocco over decorative boards, gilt spine with raised bands, marbled endpapers. Spine a bit scuffed, just a hint of foxing. Tipped in bookseller's description. A very good copy.

\$950

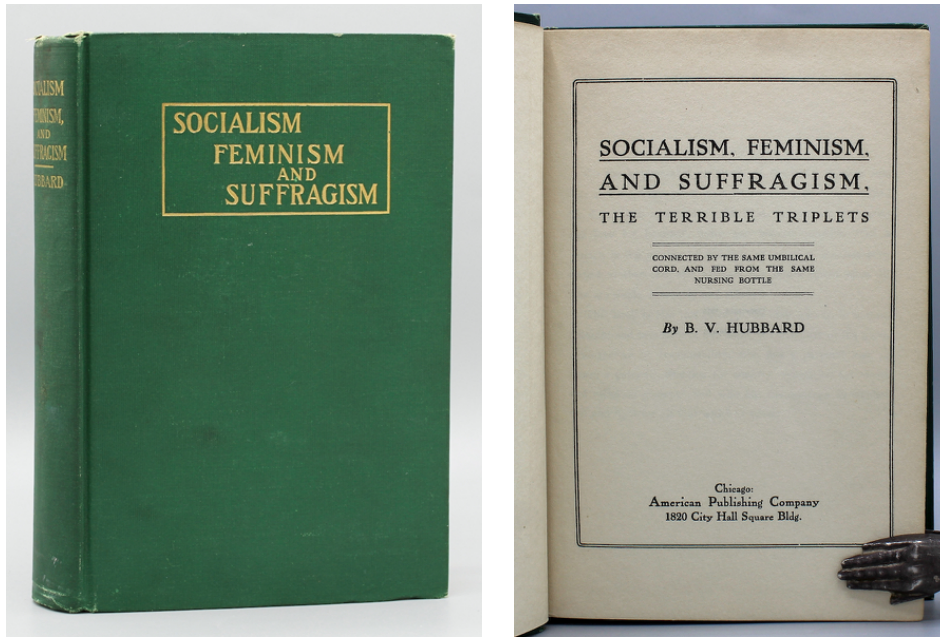
First edition of this comprehensive history of women and their accomplishments from classical times to near-contemporaries like Madame de Sevigné and Madame Dacier. This is one of many such studies on the "women question" or "querelle des femmes," published from the late sixteenth century onward about the nature and value of women, and questioning whether women's rights were included in the "rights of man."

Barbier, I, 245.

Quérard III, p. 242.

Albistur and Armogathe, *Histoire du féminisme française*, I, p. 266.





Antifeminist Arguments,
Scarce in Commerce

18. HUBBARD, B[enjamin].V[estal]. *Socialism, Feminism, and Suffragism, the Terrible Triplets*. Chicago: American Publishing Company, [1915].

Twelvemo. 301 pp.

Green cloth titled in gilt. Binding is bright and attractive, despite a couple spots of darkening to spine. Light toning to edges. Rubber bookstore stamp to front flyleaf. A very good, clean copy of a book that is scarce in commerce.

\$300

First edition.

Benjamin Vestal Hubbard (1854 – 1934) lambasts what he sees as the evils of society: along with the titular socialism, feminism, and suffragism, Hubbard also takes issue with atheism, divorce, the temperance movement, and the idea of women having any social power in general.

Hubbard was a publisher, *Indianapolis Morning Sentinel* reporter, and lawyer. He wrote prolifically on insurance law, but this seems to be the only book he wrote outside of that field. We could not locate much information on Hubbard in the sources available to us.



The Influence of Gender, Scholarship, and Parenting in British Education
By a Pioneering Educational Theorist and Early Promoter of Pestalozzi

19. HAMILTON, Elizabeth. *Letters on Education*. Bath: Printed by R. Cruttwell, 1801.

Octavo. viii, 413 pp.

Contemporary tree calf. Gilt spine with dark blue morocco spine label. Blue speckled edges. Darkening to top edge. Quite clean overall despite some light occasional foxing and some toning. A very good, attractive, and wide copy of this important book by pioneer of educational theory in Britain.

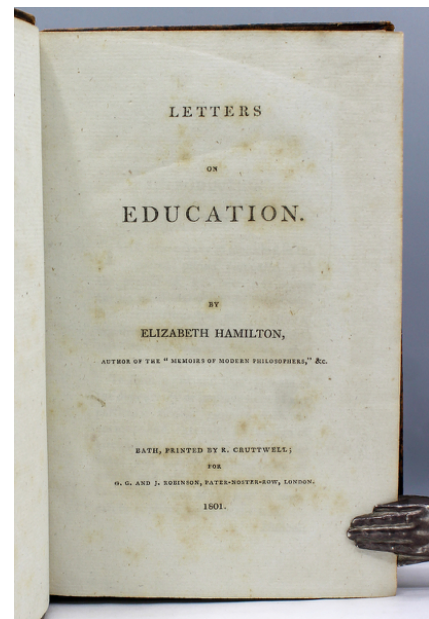
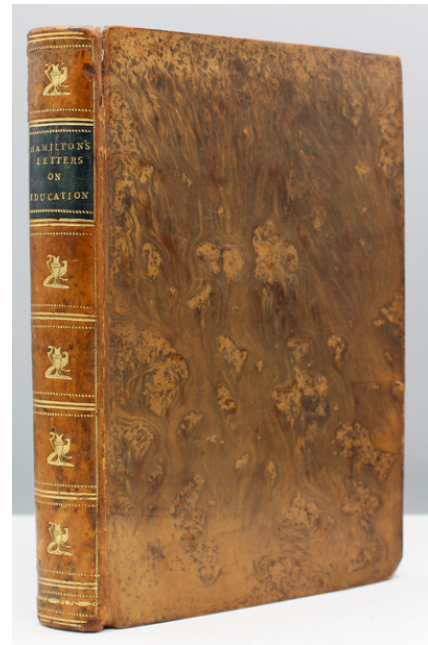
\$375

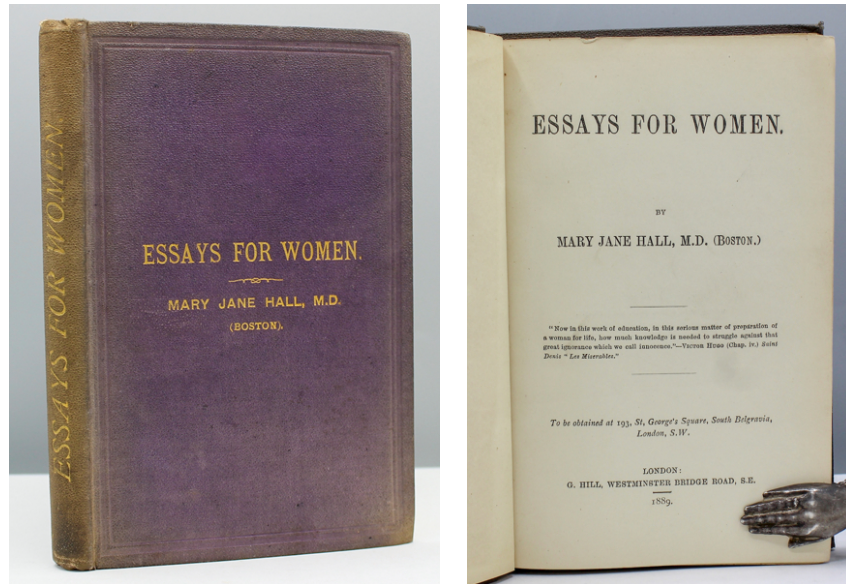
First edition.

The present work details the theories of Elizabeth Hamilton (1758 – 1808) on the roles of gender, scholarship, religion, and parenting in British education, and the influence of proper education on societal development. She also writes on education, religion, and culture in areas she considered to be “savage,” i.e., South Asia and parts of Africa. Hamilton’s observations of India are based on her own travels there.

Hamilton is best known for her works on education such as *Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education*. She was “one of the earliest British pioneers of the theories of Pestalozzi” (Steward & McCann, p. 14) and was much admired by Maria Edgeworth. She also wrote social criticism, somewhat in the style of Goldsmith’s *Citizen of the World*, and books on Scottish manners and customs, which earned the praise of Sir Walter Scott. Hamilton’s three-volume *Life of Agrippina* has been called “an important attempt to deal seriously with the life of an admirable Roman woman,” (Blain, Clements and Grundy, *Feminist Companion to Literature in English*).

Hamilton was a precursor to other important women educators and theorists like Emily Shirreff, Baroness Bertha von Marenholtz-Bülów, Elizabeth Peabody, and Mary Peabody Mann. Hamilton’s work also played an important role in early conceptions of British domestic education — the theory that education should be tailored to national identity so all students would receive the same distinctly British schooling. Domestic education included not only school subjects but also proper manners, character, and modes of thinking that would distinguish students as appropriate British citizens in the ever-changing atmosphere of the industrial revolution.





**“The Man Cannot Understand the Woman as the Woman Can,”
Women’s Health Manual by a Homeopathic Doctor**

20. HALL, Mary Jane, M.D. *Essays for Women*. London: G. Hill, 1889.

Octavo. 139 pp. With two illustrations of the female reproductive system and a full-page illustration of a pessary.

Original purple cloth with gilt title. Sunning to spine and edges. Yellow endpapers. A very good, clean, and fresh copy of an uncommon health manual for women. \$1,250
First edition.

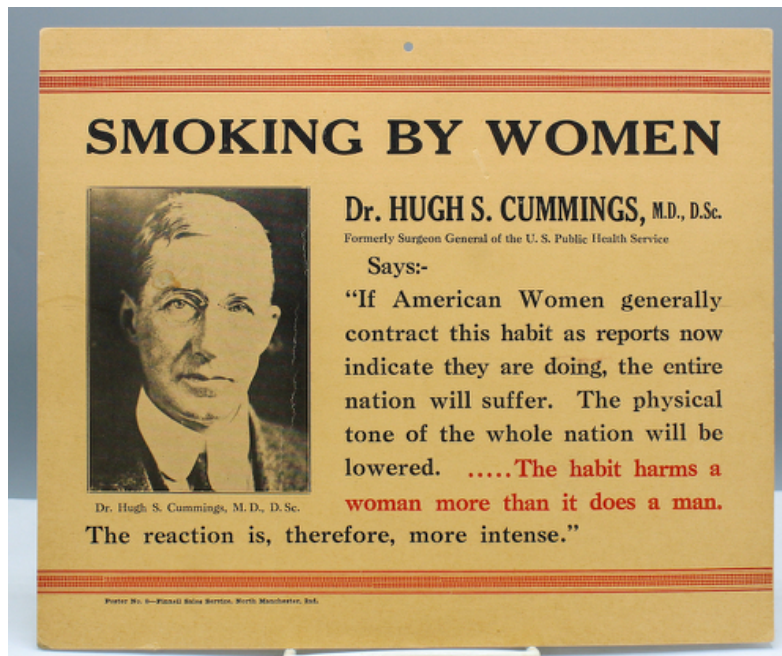
The present work seeks to educate women about their bodies, as well as motherhood and childcare, and offer women a greater sense of independence. The author also encourages women to find the “common power” among themselves: “Being of the same sex, we may, by a commonality of interest and feeling, understand each other...The womanhood forms the bond between us — we are all bearing the same yoke — we may all draw at the harvest. When we speak of ourselves, we know what is meant though the thing be only half-way spoken, because we share...the man cannot understand the woman as the woman can,” (p. 12-13). The text covers anatomy (including the skeleton, muscles, nerves, and circulatory system), the reproductive system, treatments for women’s health concerns, pessaries, and homeopathy.

Mary Jane Hall-Williams was a Kansas-born homeopathic doctor who graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine in 1880. Dr. Hall-Williams later moved to Kensington, England, where she lived in Phillimore Terrace. She was also an anti-vivisection advocate who hosted the Friends’ Anti-Vivisection Association at her home.

The Animal’s Defender and Zoophilist (June 1, 1891), p. 32.

King, William Harvey. *History of Homeopathy and its Institutions in America* (1905), p. 200.





Anti-Smoking Broadside Targeting Women

21. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] "Smoking by Women." North Manchester, Indiana: Finnell Sales Service, [n.d., ca. 1940].

Broadside (9¼" x 11"). With a halftone illustration of Dr. Hugh S. Cummings, former Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

Tan stiff card printed in black and red. Some toning. Light vertical crease. A very good copy of a rare broadside.

\$200

First edition. Poster number eight in what seems to be a series of public health broadsides printed by Finnell Sales Service.

This broadside addresses women smokers. The full text is a statement by Dr. Cummings, as follows: "If American Women generally contract this habit as reports now indicate they are doing, the entire nation will suffer. The physical tone of the whole nation will be lowered. The habit harms a woman more than it does a man. The reaction is, therefore, more intense."

OCLC records no copies.





"Women of America Have Created Standards of Living, Finest in the World"

22. [HOME ECONOMICS.] *Min-a-Kit Book. Now You Can Plan your Kitchen the Youngstown Way.* [Warren, Ohio: Mullins Manufacturing Corp., 1945.]

Oblong quarto. 18 pp. Illustrated throughout with kitchen scenes featuring Youngstown cabinets, with accents in red and yellow and two pages printed in full color. Also with six pages of paper models of appliances that can be cut out and folded to create model kitchens.

Original fully color-printed paper wrappers illustrated with a design of a woman arranging a model kitchen. A near-fine copy of a rare item.

\$275

First edition.

Before World War II, Youngstown steel cabinets were too expensive for middle-class homes, but wartime innovations in assembly-line manufacturing drove costs down. By the end of the war, then, Youngstown products could be marketed to a much broader audience of women. In the present item, women are cast as homemakers not just in the sense of cooking, cleaning, and taking care of the family, but also in the sense of literally making the structure of the home. Here, consumer culture and domestic labor become intrinsic to American femininity in the postwar era.

"Women of America have created standards of living, finest in the world. Their personality, taste and ingenuity are expressed in their homes. Their ideas for making work easier have guided Science and Industry in producing modern materials, equipment, and conveniences available today. Wide-spread feminine appreciation and purchase of work-saving items have created such a demand that manufacturers are producing them in large quantities and at reasonable prices so the great mass of American people can enjoy them," (p. 3).

OCLC records only one copy (Winterthur Museum).





Time and Motion Studies in the Kitchen

23. [HOME ECONOMICS.] [EMERSON, Harrington.] *Scientific Studies of Kitchen Work*. [Cover title.] [Nappanee, Indiana: Published with the Permission of the Emerson Engineers, Coppes Brothers & Zook, 1920s.]

9 x 12 in. [16] pp. With four full-page photo reproductions and a two-page table. Headings and borders printed in light blue.

Publisher's gray paper wrappers titled in light blue. Slight soiling and creasing to wrappers. Clean and fresh throughout. With a color-printed advertisement laid in. A very good copy of this rare promotional catalogue.

\$450

First edition.

The present item advertises the Napanee Dutch Kitchenet, a labor-saving kitchen outfit, and explains the time and motion studies conducted to test the utility of the outfit. The Napanee was a set of cabinets, storage containers, and workspaces built in accordance with new discoveries in sanitation and food safety. It could supposedly save overworked homemakers over 1,500 steps in their kitchens every day by using the Napanee, which centralized kitchen workspaces.



The time and motion study reported here measured the movements made by women as they prepared various meals with and without the Napanee. The study concludes that preparing breakfast with the Napanee required 349 fewer steps than without it, luncheon required 509 fewer steps, and dinner required 734 fewer steps.

Time and motion studies, based on the work of Frederick Winslow Taylor and Frank and Lillian Gilbreth, are used to standardize labor practices, save time, and reduce physical strain on workers. These studies are especially relevant in industrial jobs, as well as in banks, schools, hospitals, and restaurants.

OCLC records no copies.



Scarce Cookbook Published by a Mills College Home Economics Class

24. [HOME ECONOMICS.] [MILLS COLLEGE.] *Favorite Recipes Compiled by the Home Economics Senior Class*. Oakland, California: Mills College, 1916.

4¼ in. 8¼ in. 61 pp. With a vignette of the Mills College clock tower facing title-page. The last page is blank except for the heading "Additional Recipes."

Original buff paper wrappers titled "White & Gold Recipes" in gold. Some foxing and dust soiling to wrappers. Quite clean throughout aside from some minor toning to leaves. A very good copy of a scarce cookbook made by a Mills College home economics class.

\$650

First edition. Each of the ten sections (salads, vegetables, cakes, etc.) opens with a quote from a Shakespeare play, like "A morsel for a monarch" from *Antony and Cleopatra* for the entrees section.

An interesting glimpse into the work of home economics program students at Mills College. Students in the program were very active in campus life, and hosted fundraisers for the college in which they sold candy and sandwiches, served Sunday breakfasts, and made dolls. In 1925, home economics students raised nearly four hundred dollars to outfit one of the Mills dorms with a hearth. At that point, the students were members of the California Home Economics Association, which allowed them to attend meetings and lectures hosted by the organization, as well as the annual conventions for both the California and national Home Economics Association branches.

OCLC records only five copies.

News Letter of the California Home Economics Association (1925).



Rare Cookbook Issued by a Women's Educational Organization

25. [HOME ECONOMICS.] [PHILANTHROPIC EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION.] *Chapter HB P.E.O. Cook Book.* [Cover title.] [San Francisco: Philanthropic Educational Organization, n.d., ca. 1930s.]

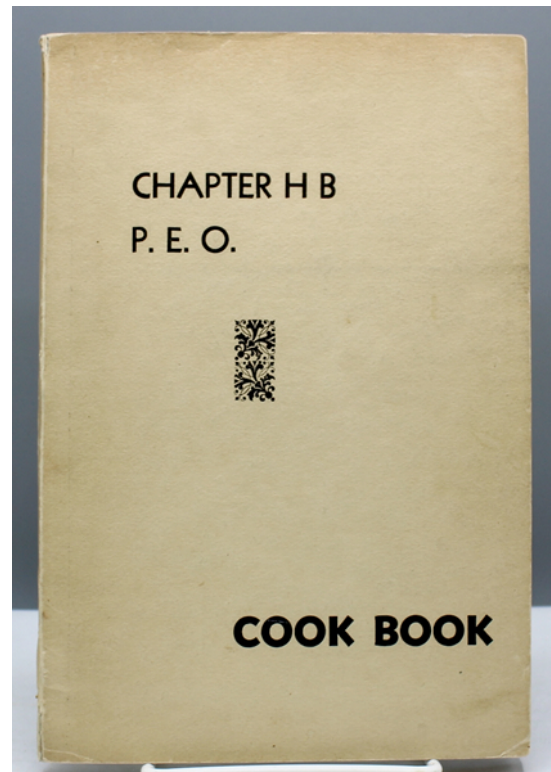
6 in. x 9 in. [2], 100 pp.

Original buff paper wrappers printed in black. Some toning and smudging to wrappers. Slight staining around staples inside. Otherwise, very clean inside. A very good copy of a rare cookbook published by the San Francisco chapter of the Philanthropic Educational Organization, a women's group focused on providing educational opportunities for female students.

\$500

First edition.

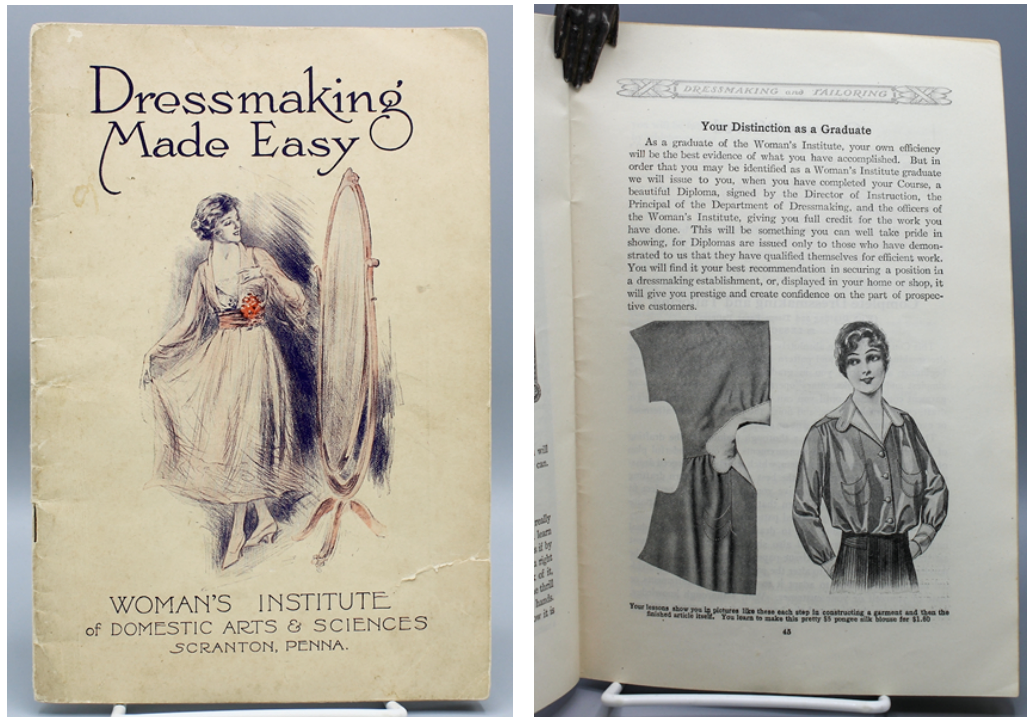
The Philanthropic Educational Organization was founded in 1869 as a sorority at Iowa Wesleyan University. It was the second sorority founded in the United States (after Pi Beta Phi in 1867). The founding members of the PEO included Alice Bird Babb (1850 – 1926) and University of Nebraska, Lincoln art program founder Franc Roads Elliott (1852 – 1924). The organization still operates today as PEO International, which has five scholarship and grant programs for women and operates Cottey College, a liberal arts college in Missouri. The PEO has about six thousand chapters (in all fifty states, as well as in Canada) and over two hundred thousand members.



This cookbook includes recipes provided by members of the San Francisco PEO chapter, like Danish recipes for *æbleskiver* and *klejner-fattigmands* (griddle cakes) from Elsa Andersen, tamale pie from Alice Martin, and "pineapple cheese salad" from Jean Sinclair. Also includes local advertisements for the San Francisco area, including ads for the Scandinavian food import business Andersen & Meyer and Hans V. Andersen, Jeweler.

Not in OCLC.





Rare Sewing Correspondence Course Advertising Booklet
With a Detailed Explanation of the Entire Curriculum

26. [HOME ECONOMICS.] *Woman's Institute of Domestic Arts and Sciences Department of Dressmaking and Tailoring*. Mrs. Mary Brooks Picken, Principal. Scranton, Pennsylvania: Women's Institute of Domestic Arts and Sciences, [1916].

Octavo. 64 pp. Illustrated on twenty-five pages with fashion designs, diagrams of patterns, scenes of women sewing, and more. One of the illustrations is a photo portrait of Mary Brooks Picken, the Director of Instruction and Principal at the Department and Tailoring. Pages forty-nine to sixty are a detailed explanation of the sewing, dressmaking, and tailoring course curriculum.

Original pictorial buff paper wrappers printed in purple and orange with an illustration of a woman in a fashionable dress. Titled *Dressmaking Made Easy* in purple. Some foxing and dustsoiling to wrappers. A couple tears, one at head of spine and one at fore-edge. Clean inside. A very good copy of a rare and fragile item advertising a correspondence course in sewing and tailoring.

\$100

First edition.

The Woman's Institute of Domestic Arts and Sciences in Scranton, Pennsylvania offered courses in sewing, cooking, millinery, and other related topics. They operated both a physical location and correspondence courses. The correspondence course in sewing, dressmaking, and tailoring outlined here emphasizes how women can use sewing skills to find employment, gain financial independence, and start their own dressmaking and millinery businesses.

OCLC records no copies.



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

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

Octavo. 432 pp.

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

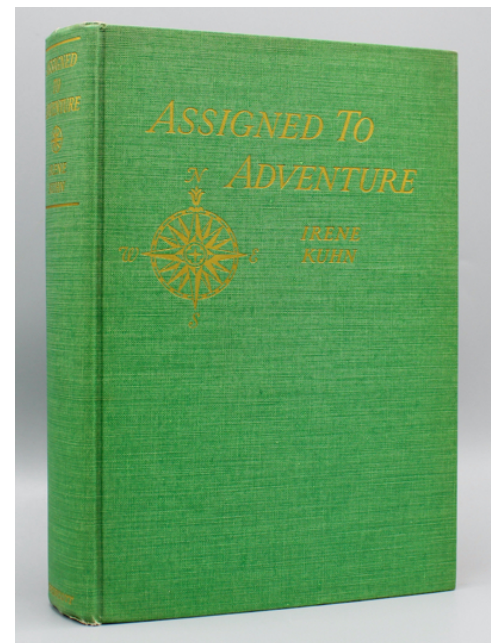
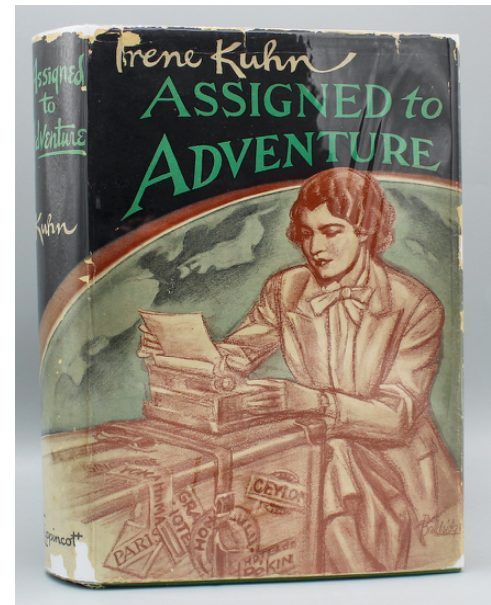
\$250

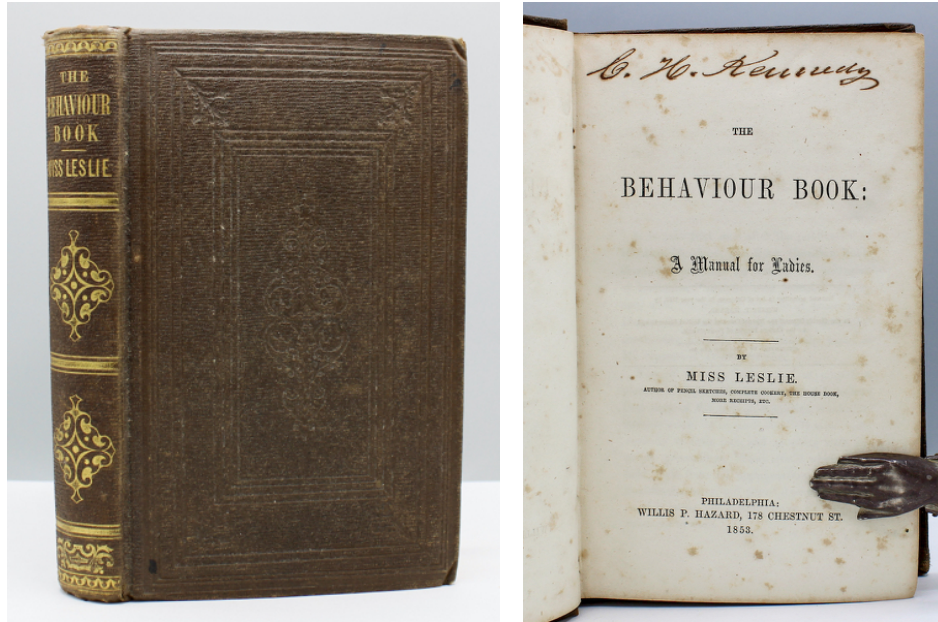
First edition, second printing, of this memoir by journalist, author, and pioneering radio reporter Irene Corbally Kuhn (1898 – 1995). Kuhn tells the story of her international reporting career, from Paris and London to Shanghai and Manila.

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

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

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





Etiquette Book for Women, Scarce in Commerce

28. LESLIE, [Eliza.] *The Behaviour Book: A Manual for Ladies*. Philadelphia: Willis P. Hazard, 1853.

Twelvemo. 310 pp.

Publisher's blindstamped dark brown cloth with gilt spine. Some rubbing to corners. Contemporary ink signature to top margin of title-page. Foxing. A good, tight copy of a book that is scarce in commerce.

\$450

First edition.

Eliza Leslie (1787 – 1858) was a prolific author of cookbooks, novels, etiquette books, short stories, children's books, and articles for magazines and newspapers. Between 1836-1845, she edited an annual gift book, aptly titled *The Gift: A Christmas and New Year's Present*; the contributors included Edgar Allan Poe, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Ralph Waldo Emerson. Some of her cookbooks include *Seventy-Five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes, and Sweetmeats* (1828), *Miss Leslie's Lady's New Receipt-Book* (1840), and *Miss Leslie's Directions for Cookery* (1851).

"*The Behaviour Book* is more than just a look at mid-19th-century rules of etiquette. Leslie covers the wide range of daily life: four pages are devoted to selecting an umbrella (green silk ones weren't colorfast); she includes instructions for making a good black ink; and bed-making gets half a page. It's a chatty book, full of anecdotes (George Washington telling a tall tale to a credulous traveler) and one-paragraph essays on subjects like having a bedroom window open and how to refer to black servants. It's also a wealth of anecdotal information about Leslie's native Philadelphia, including a child's rhyme listing its principal streets. The two chapters on how to treat writers and how to *become* a writer probably answered questions Leslie had heard over and over." ("Voices from 19th-Century America" online archive, merrycoz website.)



By a Scottish Woman Author who Corresponded with Sir Walter Scott;
Untrimmed and in a Remainder Binding

29. [LOGAN, Eliza.] *St. Johnstoun; or, John, the Earl of Gowrie*. In Three Volumes. Edinburgh: McLachlan and Stewart...1823.

Three volumes, twelvemo. iv, 304; 300; 292 pp.

Publisher's mauve cloth remainder binding (no earlier than mid-1830s; see below) with paper spine label. Spines uniformly faded; some fading to top edge as well. Edges untrimmed. Foxing to edges in all volumes (more significantly in volume three) Some dust soiling at fore-edge in volume three. White endpapers with some toning and bubbling. A very good, tight, wide-margined set.

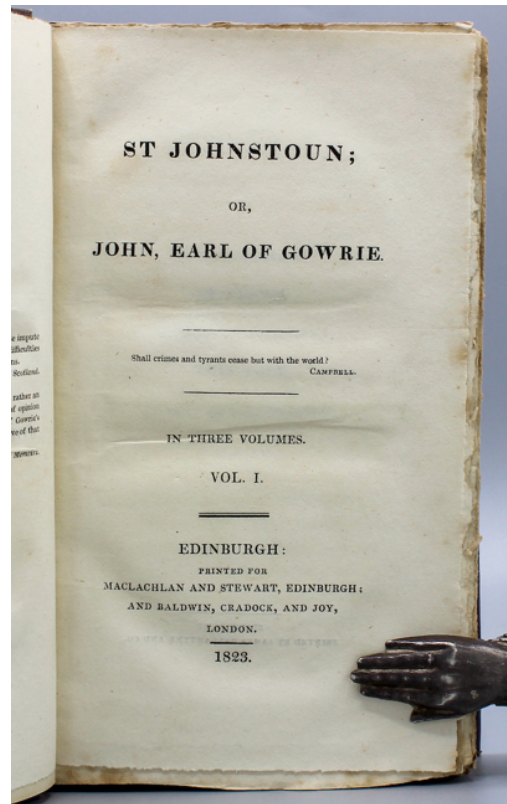
\$500

First edition. Wolff describes a binding identical to this one: "Mauve patterned sand-grained cloth, labels (price one guinea), white endpapers," (*Nineteenth Century Fiction*, 4178). The Wolff entry does not note the binding as a remainder, though it clearly is.

St. Johnstoun is a historical novel based on an alleged conspiracy to assassinate King James of Scotland in 1600. Appropriately for the setting, several of the characters speak in Scots throughout the work. The title refers to Perth, Scotland, which was historically known as St. Johnstoun.

The novel is influenced by the work of Sir Walter Scott, with whom Eliza Logan (1779 - 1861) exchanged letters in 1824. Scott was knowledgeable about the conspiracy and its historical context and offered insight into the topic for Logan's follow-up novel *Restalrig; or, The Forfeiture* (1829). Though Scott explained that he had "not yet had the good fortune to read" *St. Johnstoun*, he noted that he knew of Logan's work before her letter and that *St. Johnstoun* was a "well-esteemed" novel (Grierson).

We could not find much information on Eliza Logan (1779 - 1861). She lived in Coldingham, Berwickshire on the southeastern coastline of Scotland.



Garside et al., *English Novel*, 123:58.

Grierson, ed. *The Letters of Sir Walter Scott* (1979), vol. 8, pp. 456-459.

Wolff, *Nineteenth Century Fiction*, 4178.



“The Tyranny of Matrimony,”
Unopened and Untrimmed

30. NOYES, John Humphries. *Slavery and Marriage*. A Dialogue. [Oneida, NY: Oneida Community,] 1850.

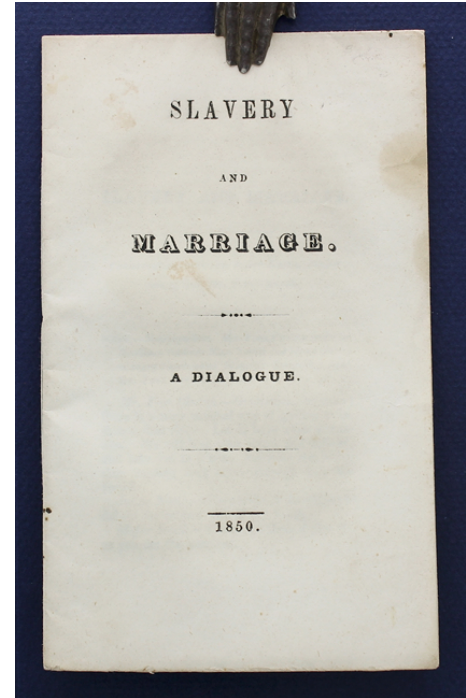
Sixteenmo. 14, [2, blank] pp.

White paper self-wrappers titled in black. A couple spots of staining to wrappers. Unopened. A very good, fresh copy of a fragile item arguing for the abolition of both slavery and marriage.

\$650

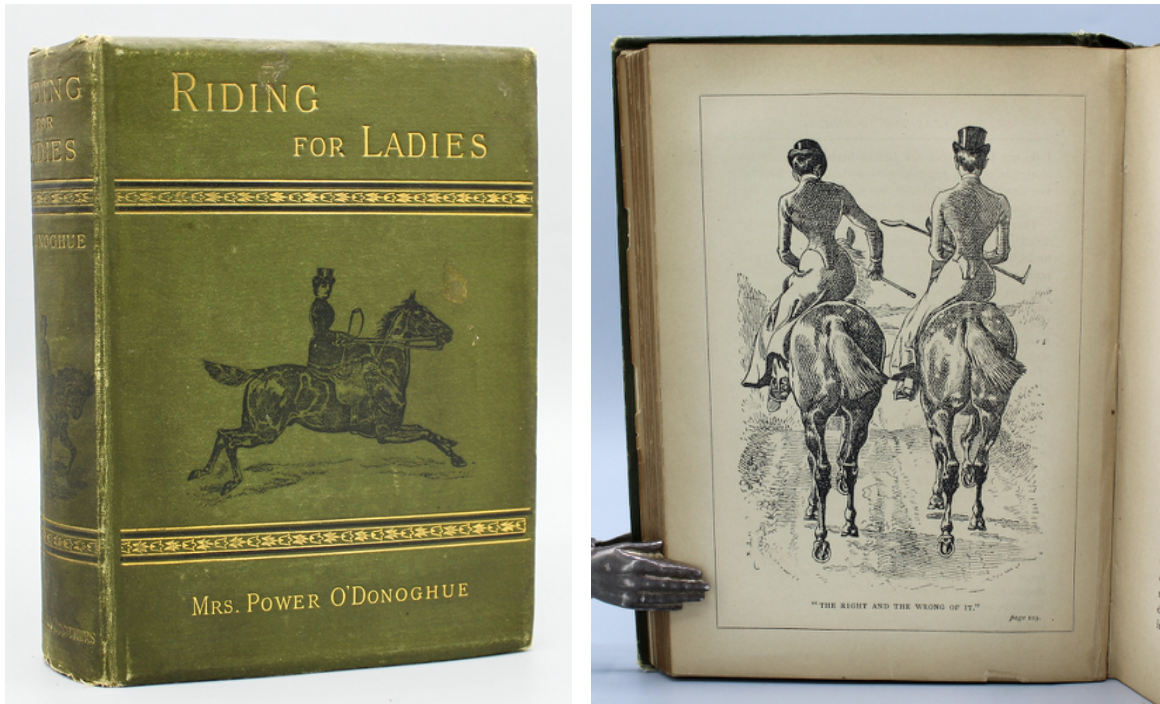
First edition. Uncommon in commerce.

A metaphorical dialogue between three figures: Judge North, who speaks from an anti-slavery perspective; Major South, who is pro-slavery; and Mr. Free Church, who is both anti-slavery and promotes free love and equality within marriage. Mr. Free Church presents the perspective that women are subjugated within marriage as Black people are within slavery, and argues, on Biblical grounds, that both marriage and slavery are antiquated institutions that prevent social progress.



The present item is usually attributed to John Humphrey Noyes (1811 - 1886), who founded the utopian socialist Oneida Community in New York in 1848. The Oneida Community was a Christian religious group that practiced free love and communalism, and advocated for abolition, equal education, and women's rights. About three hundred people lived in the community at the peak of its membership.





“Covering Dress, Tackle, Mounting, Seat, and All Aspects of Riding and Care for Horses,”
By One of the Most Notable Equestrians of Her Day

31. O'DONOGHUE, [Nannie Lambert] Power. *Riding for Ladies*. The Common Sense of Riding. With hints on the stable. Illustrated by A[lfred] Chantrey Corbould. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1887.

Octavo. xii, [2], 378 pp. With frontispiece of the author, 13 plates, and 55 illustrations (most half-page). Pages 346 to 378 are richly illustrated ads for equestrian gear like saddles, boots, habits, and hats; books on hunting and the care of horses; and books on the food, culture, and wildlife of India.

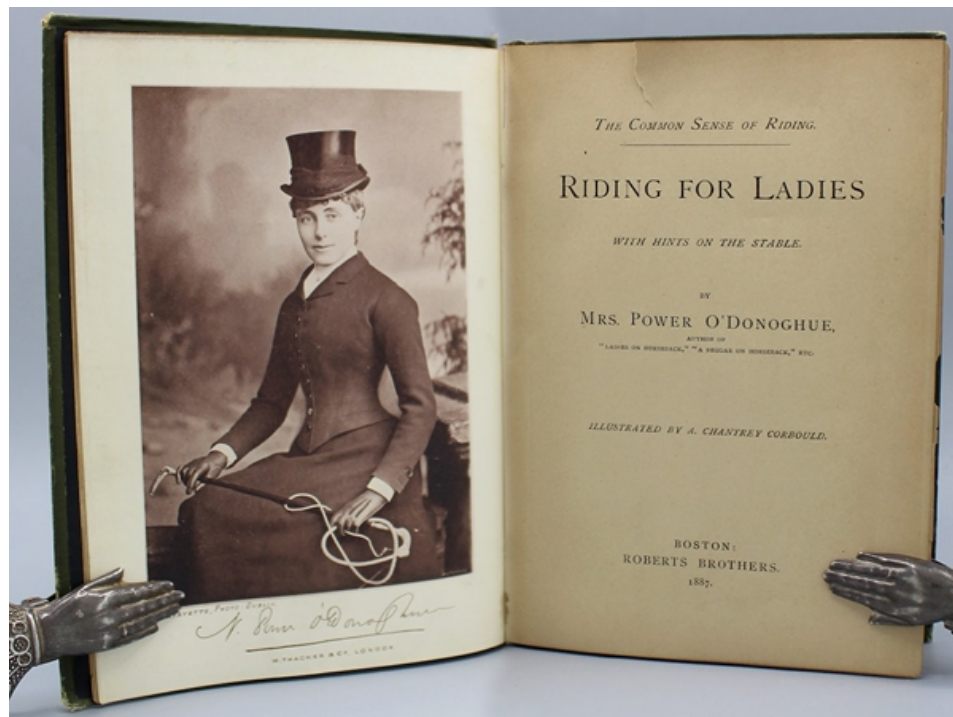
Publisher's olive-green pictorial cloth with gilt lettering and decoration on upper board and spine. Some rubbing to extremities and spine. Black coated endpapers. Ownership signature of Alice Jones Willock (1867 – 1939) and armorial bookplate of her son Franklin Jones Willock (1891 – 1952), members of a family of skilled American steeplechase riders and hunters. Binding a bit loose, a couple leaves coming loose at beginning of book. Some marginal toning. A very good, bright copy.

\$500

First American edition. A London edition was published in the same year. The present edition is uncommon with only eight copies on OCLC (seven in the Northeast and one in Ohio).

Nannie Lambert Power O'Donoghue (1843 – 1940) was an Irish journalist, novelist, poet, and the first person to ride Ireland's three most formidable steeplechase courses without a refusal or a mistake. As one of the most notable equestrians of her day, O'Donoghue observed the subpar skills of other woman equestrians and wrote the present work as an “exhaustive” guide “covering dress,

tackle, mounting, seat, and all aspects of riding and care for horses," (Hourican). She also included stories of her own riding career and adventures in the Meath and Kildare foxhunting clubs.

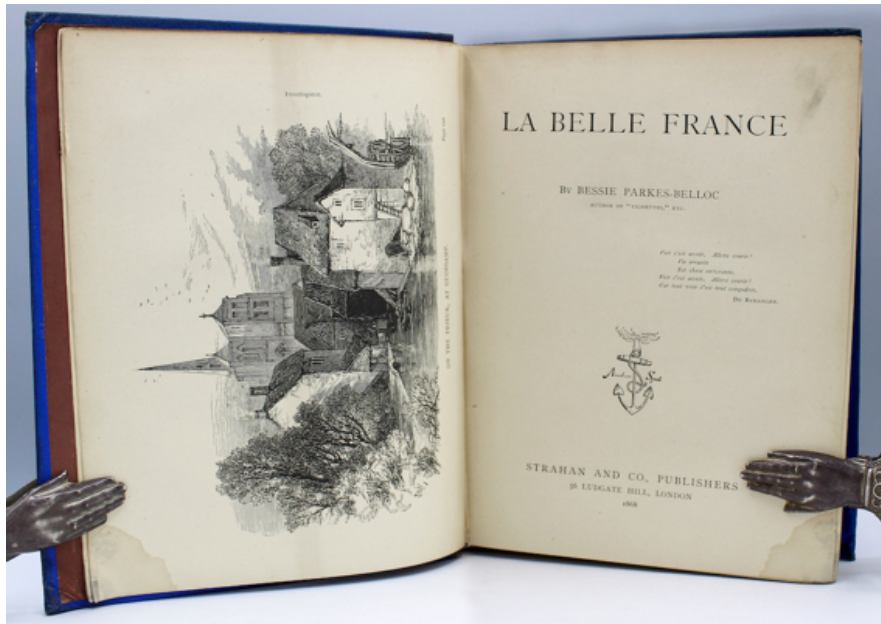


O'Donoghue's journalism career included writing for the *Irish Times*, the *Lady's Pictorial*, and other periodicals, as well as editing the *Irish Society*. Her novels included *The Knave of Clubs* (1868); *Unfairly Won* (1882); and *A Beggar on Horseback* (1884), her best and most successful novel.

Alfred Chantry Corbould (1852 – 1920) was a sporting artist, caricaturist, *Punch* contributor, and a correspondent during the Russo-Turkish War with his uncle Charles Keene. He was member of the Royal Society of British Artists and exhibited his work at the Royal Academy.

Hourican, Bridget, in the *Dictionary of Irish Biography*.
The Nannie Power O'Donoghue website.





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

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

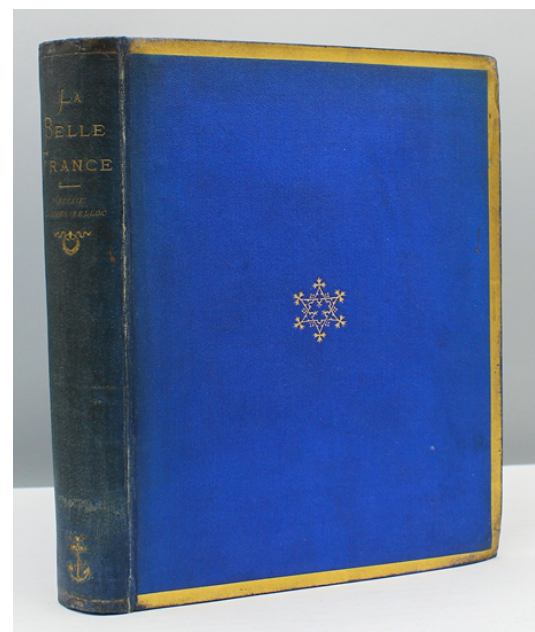
Octavo. xxvi, [errata slip], 320 pp. With a frontispiece and eight plates.

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

\$500

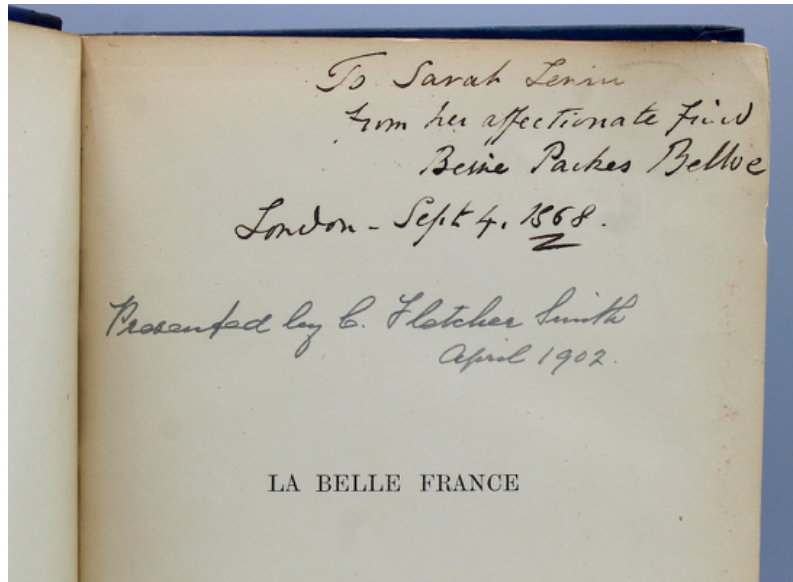
First edition of this book of poetry and prose based on the author's travels in France.

Bessie Parkes-Belloc (1829 – 1925) was a writer, journalist, and women's rights activist who advocated for women's employment opportunities. Emily Faithfull, Victoria Press founder and Queen Victoria's official printer, credited Parkes-Belloc as the inspiration for the Victoria Press: Parkes-Belloc had purchased and taught herself how to use a printing press, which Faithfull also used to learn how to print. The experience convinced Faithfull that printing and publishing were viable careers for women. Parkes-Belloc was also a friend of George



Eliot, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Adelaide Procter, Jessie Boucherett, Maria Rye, and Isa Craig. She was the mother of the writer and historian Hilaire Belloc (1870 – 1953).

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



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



“Woman is Not the Inferior of Man; She is His Superior”

33. RALEIGH, A[ibert] S[ydney]. *Woman and Super-Woman*. A Trumpet Call to the Women of the Present Generation to Come Out of the Shell and Create the Humanity of the Future...San Francisco: Hermetic Publishing Company, 1916.

Octavo. 121, [3, ads] pp.

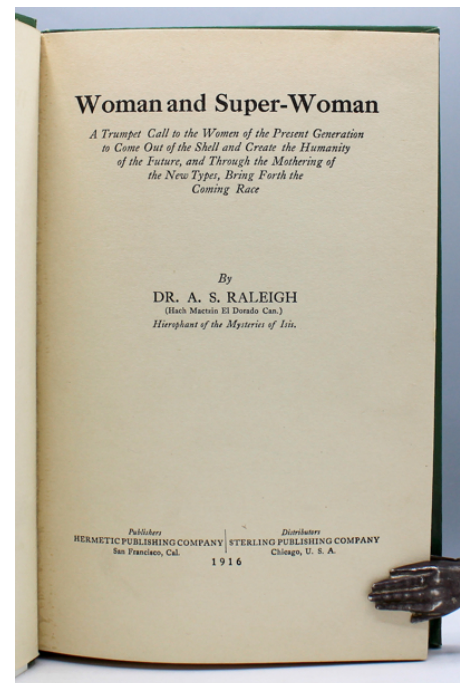
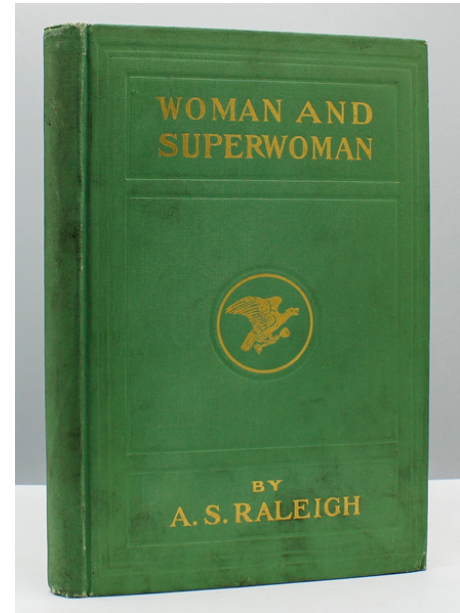
Publisher's green cloth stamped in gold and ruled in blind. Some dustsoiling to cloth. Minor toning to leaves. A very good copy, rare in commerce.

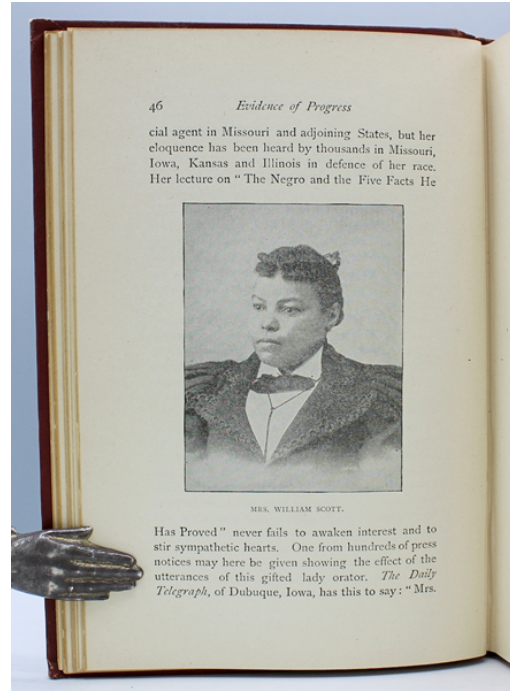
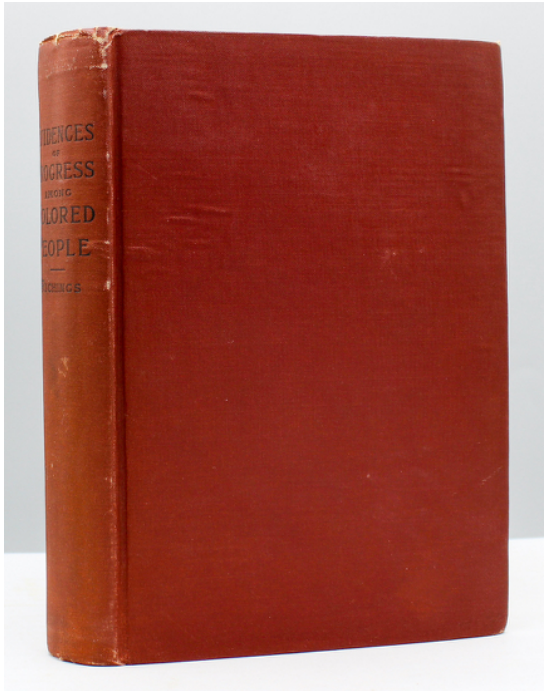
\$450

First edition of this offbeat philosophical and spiritual treatise on the rights of women. The title is presumably inspired by George Bernard Shaw's 1903 play *Man and Superman* (which was, in turn, inspired by Nietzsche's concept of the *Übermensch*). Albert Sydney Raleigh likely referenced *Man and Superman* to invoke Shaw's notion that women are the true "Life Force" of humanity, as they drive natural selection and thus the evolution toward the ideal "superman." In the preface to the present work, Sydney writes, "Woman is not the inferior of man; she is his superior," (p. 6).

From the preface: "For ages woman has been ground down and oppressed by the tyranny of man. She has been degraded into the position of merely being the wife of a man. There has been no thought that she had an individuality of her own, and that she had a life of her own to live. The whole thought has been that her destiny was realized in being the mere satellite of a man...However, after her long slumber, she is waking up. She is beginning to realize that she has a soul of her own, which she must individualize to the highest possible point, and that she has a life of her own that best be lived... Woman is, in reality, the Alchemist of life," (p. 5).

Raleigh, who names himself in the present work as "Hach Mactzin El Dorado Can, Hierophant of the Mysteries of Isis," was a Chicago-based writer on Theosophical and Hermetic topics. His works include *The Hermetic Art: An Introduction to the Art of Alchemy* (1919) and *The Philosophy of Alchemy* (1924), which were both developed from private lessons Raleigh taught on "the science of soul-transmutation." Raleigh was a member of the Official Hermetic Brotherhood of Atlantis and offered his private lessons under the auspices of that organization.





**Groundbreaking Study of Black Life in the Reconstruction Era,
With Accounts of Important Black Women Educators, Businessowners, and More**

34. RICHINGS, G[eorge] F. *Evidences of Progress Among Colored People*. Philadelphia: Geo. S. Ferguson Co., 1896.

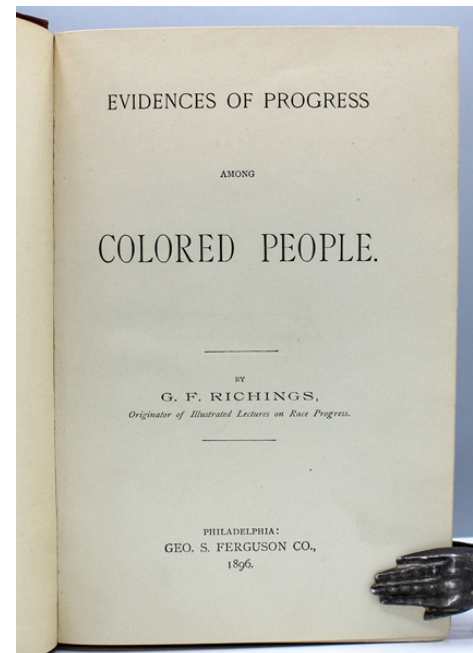
Octavo. 416 pp. With over 150 illustrations, mostly photo portraits of Black men and women who have found career success as educators, lawyers, businesspeople, doctors, lecturers, writers, religious leaders, and more. The illustrations also include photos and drawings of Black-owned schools, businesses, and churches, like the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School and the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, both in Philadelphia.

Publisher's brick red cloth titled in black on spine. Slight rubbing to extremities. Light green floral endpapers. Minor toning to leaves. A very good copy.

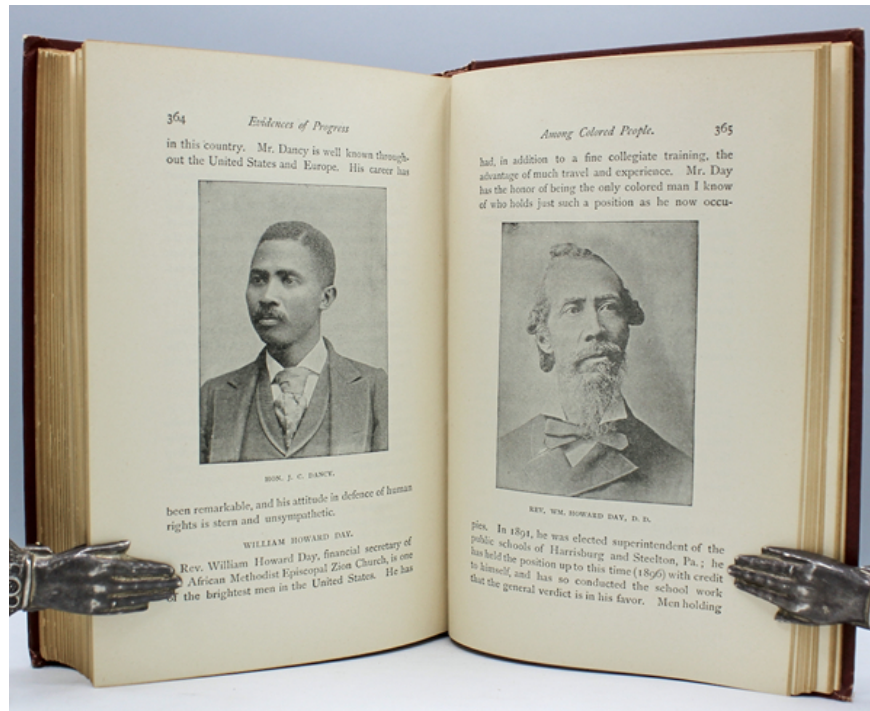
\$1,750

First edition of this groundbreaking examination of Black life in America that advocates for equal education and career opportunities for Black people. This edition is scarce in commerce.

George F. Richings spent sixteen years compiling the personal narratives of Black people in the post-Civil War United States. Richings, a white man, wrote the present work "to demonstrate that the color of the skin, the texture of the



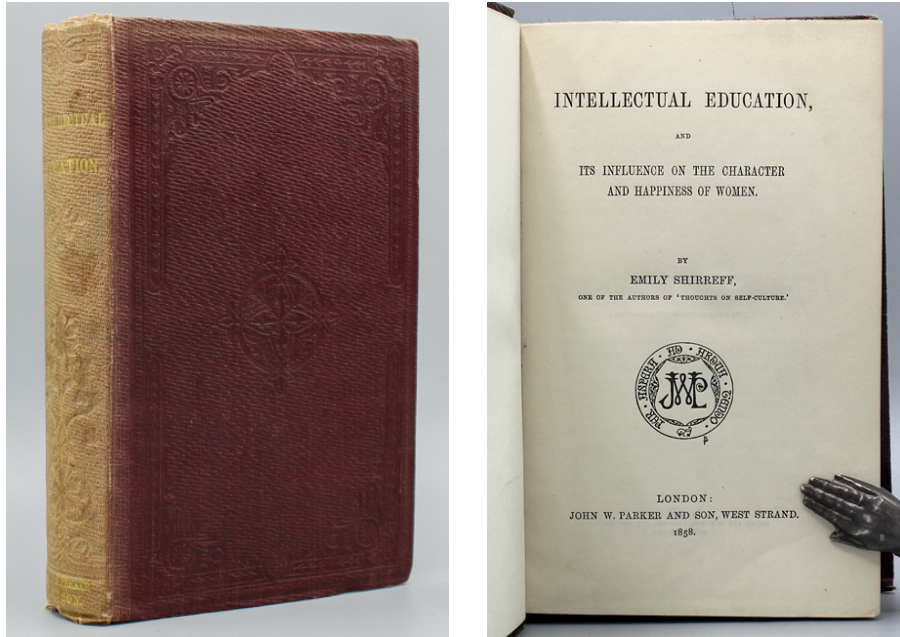
hair, and the formation of the head, have nothing whatever to do with the development and expansion of the mind," and to convince white people that "the colored people are entitled to more consideration and ought to be given a better opportunity to fill the places...in the commercial and business life of this country;" (p. 12).



The Black Americans profiled in the present work include figures like Mary C. Terrell, a member of the Board of Trustees of Public Schools for the District of Columbia (Richings comments that she "is the first colored lady to be so honored in any city in the United States to my knowledge"); and businessman W.Q. Atwood, one of the largest lumber distributors in the country and "the only colored member of the Board of Trade." Richings also spotlights many schools, including Howard University and its president Rev. Jeremiah Rankin (p. 80).

United States Senate. *Hearings, Reports and Prints of the Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity*, Parts 11-15 (1971), p. 6102.





The Scarce First Edition
With a Suggested Curriculum for the Education of Girls
And with Insights on the “Peculiarities of Woman’s Social Position”

35. SHIRREFF, Emily [Ann Eliza]. *Intellectual Education, and its Influence on the Character and Happiness of Women*. London: John W. Parker and Son, 1858.

Octavo. vii, 424, [8, ads] pp.

Publisher’s purple cloth stamped in blind, gilt-lettered spine. Minor cracking at hinges; binding is still tight. Spine sunned. An attractive copy, internally bright and fresh. Very good.

\$2,500

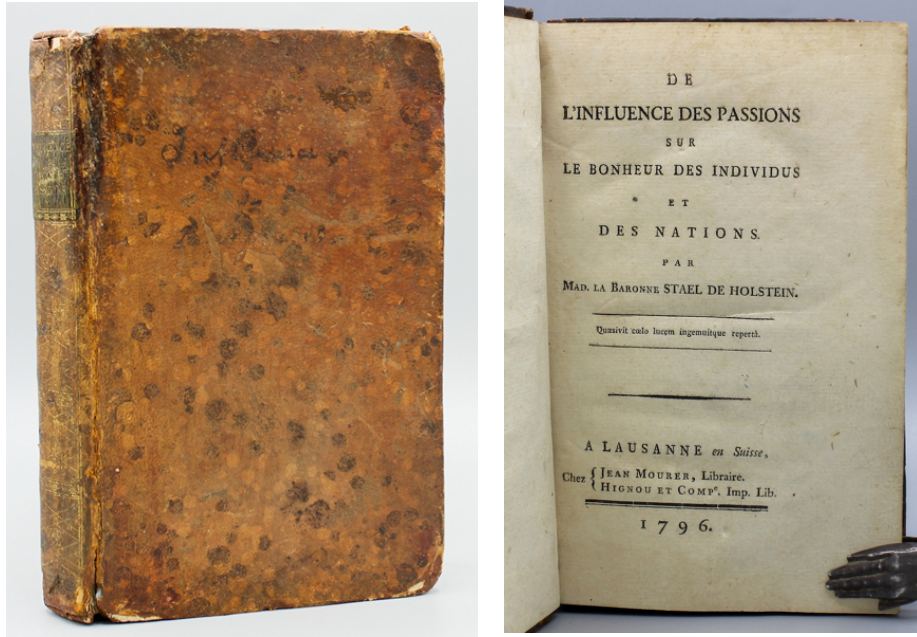
First edition. This edition is scarce in commerce.

Emily Shirreff (1814 - 1897) was a suffragist, abolitionist, and pioneering educator who played a crucial role in bringing the kindergarten to the English-speaking world. She helped establish the Froebel Society, lecturing and writing extensively on the kindergarten system, and served as its president from 1876 to her death. Shirreff’s other works included *Letters from Spain and Barbary* (1835/36) and a novel, *Passion and Principle* (1841), both written with her sister. The two also collaborated on *Thoughts on Self-Culture, Addressed to Women* (1850), in which they argued that defective education and inactive lives were the main reasons for women’s lack of power and that marriage is not essential to women’s “happiness...and self-respect” (*Thoughts on Self-Culture*, p. 14).

Shirreff was also one of the most important advocates for women’s education of her day. In 1871, she and her sister Maria Grey (1816 – 1906) founded the Women’s Education Union. She also served for one year as the second principal of Emily Davies’ Women’s College, which is now Girton College at Cambridge.

The Feminist Companion to Literature in English, p. 978.





36. STAEL-HOLSTEIN, [Germaine]. *De l'influence des passions sur le bonheur des individus et des nations*. Lausanne: Chez Jean Mourer...[et] Hignou et Compe., 1796.

Octavo. 376 pp. Lacks the final errata leaf.

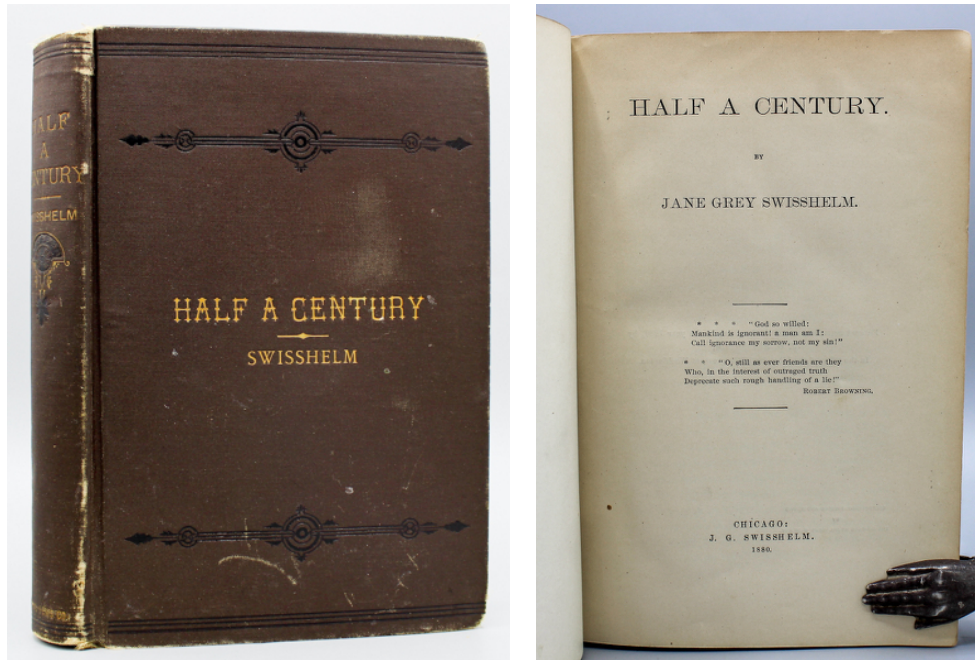
Contemporary mottled calf, gilt spine with black morocco label. Binding extremities lightly worn, joints starting to crack, but cords sound. A good, clean copy.

\$650

First edition, one of Madame de Staël's first important works. The author intended it to go to two volumes, the first dealing with the influence of the passions upon individuals, and the second dealing more with the influence of the passions on nations. The second volume was never completed.

De l'Influence was written while Madame de Staël was immersed in the study of Schlegel. It became an important document in the corpus of Romantic thought, and it laid the foundation for her two most important works, *De la littérature* (1800) and *De l'Allemagne* (1810, 1813).





An Abolitionist in the Antebellum South

37. SWISSHELM, Jane Grey. *Half a Century*. Chicago: J.G. Swisshelm, 1880.

Octavo. 363 pp.

Publisher's brown cloth titled in gilt. Rubbing to extremities and a couple scuffs to cloth. Dark brown endpapers. Ink inscription, dated 1880, to preliminary blank. Marginal toning. A good copy of the uncommon first edition.

\$600

First edition.

Documents the author's personal history with the abolitionist movement and her travels in the antebellum South, where she learned about the evils of slavery and recorded her interactions with enslaved people and Native people.. The author emphasizes the Christian motivations of many abolitionists, as well as the crossover between abolitionism and the struggle for women's rights.

Jane Grey Swisshelm (1815 - 1884) was a Pittsburgh-born social reformer, journalist, and editor. In 1847, she used a legacy from her mother to establish the *Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor*, a political and literary journal advocating women's suffrage, abolitionism, and temperance. In 1857, she sold her paper, divorced her husband, and took up residence in Minnesota, where she founded the *St. Cloud Visitor* and later the *St. Cloud Democrat*. In 1863, she moved to Washington, D.C., where she became a close friend of Mary Todd Lincoln and eventually founded the *Reconstructionist*. She was always an individualist, preferring to "forge her own thunderbolts. Her firm convictions, her powers of sarcasm, her stinging yet often humorous invective, and her homely, vigorous style, made her a trenchant journalist," (DAB).





38. THOMAS, Antoine Léonard. *Essai sur le caractere, les moeurs et l'esprit des femmes dans les différens siècles...* Paris: Chez Moutard...1772.

Octavo. [4], 210, [2] pp. Engraved frontispiece.

Contemporary French sheep, gilt spine with burgundy morocco label, edges stained red. Back cover expertly rehinged, corners expertly restored, front joint starting to crack. Light dampstain, affecting foot of pages intermittently throughout, stronger in the last two gatherings. Still quite a good, clean copy.

\$850

First edition? One of four editions on OCLC with the 1772 date. Cioranescu 61765 cites the present edition.

In this well known plea for the emancipation of women, Thomas examines the role of women from antiquity through the eighteenth century in order to determine to why women have not equalled men in fame and power, and to what extent their character, behavior and capabilities are influenced by nature and how much by nurture. He praises the greatness of women writers through the ages and argues in favor of women's equality, though he also criticizes women for their timidity and frivolity. This important tract was translated into English and reprinted in both England and America, and Diderot issued a response to it.

Thomas (1732-1785), a member of the French Academy and habitué of Mme. Necker's salon, is known particularly for his éloges of great men, including Marcus Aurelius, Sully, and Descartes. He also wrote an *Essai sur les éloges* (1773), which discusses the nature of the genre.

Gay Lemonnyer II, 167. Gerritsen Collection, p. 8.



Rare Women's Christian Temperance Union Memorabilia
Commemorating the Passage of the Prohibition Amendment

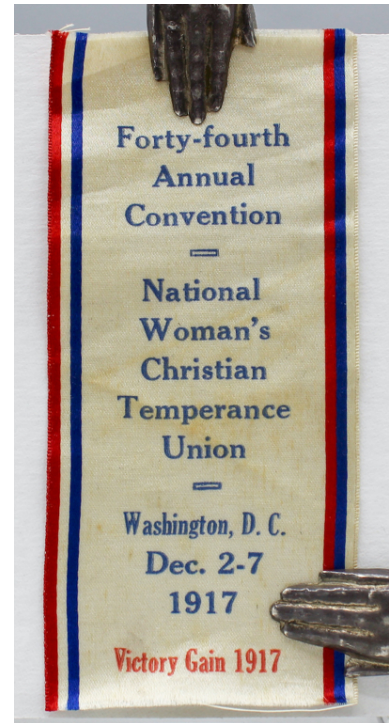
39. [WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.] *Forty-fourth Annual Convention. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union... Victory Gain 1917.* [Commemorative ribbon.] Washington, D.C.: National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Dec. 2-7, 1917.

Silk ribbon (2½ in. x 5½ in.), plus flexible card slip (2½ in. x 5¾ in.) printed with the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union Pledge."

Cream silk ribbon ruled in red and blue. Some foxing. Top and bottom edges a bit frayed. Buff card slip, a bit toned. Both items in very good condition.

\$250

This ribbon commemorates one of the most important moments in the history of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which was founded in 1874. On December 17, 1917, just ten days after the end of the Forty-Fourth Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the House of Representatives passed the Constitutional Prohibition Amendment. The passage of the Prohibition Amendment (the Eighteenth Amendment) was perhaps the greatest victory in the history of the WCTU. Prohibition laws went into effect in January of 1920 and was struck down in December of 1933.



The WCTU was the largest women's organization of any kind in the United States during the peak of its membership in the early twentieth century. The WCTU had over 750,000 members worldwide. Along with temperance advocacy, the WCTU was also committed to women's rights, and saw temperance as a necessary step in curbing violence against women, as well as poverty and widowhood. Though temperance advocates are often thought of now as dour conservatives, especially the women who campaigned for the passage of prohibition laws in the early twentieth century, many of those women were suffragists, abolitionists, and overall political radicals who saw temperance as a crucial facet of the fight for women's equality.



**Women's Army Corps Recruitment Material,
Illustrated on Every Page with Women in the War Effort**

40. [WORLD WAR II.] [WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS.] *A book of facts about the WAC.* [n.p., 1944].

5¾ in. x 8½ in. Illustrated on nearly every page with photo reproductions of Women's Army Corps members at work, plus two pages of illustrations showing WAC uniforms. Inside of front cover illustrated with a full-page photo reproduction of Oveta Culp Hobby, Colonel, General Staff Corps, and the Director of the WAC.

Original color-printed paper wrappers illustrated with a woman in a WAC uniform. Contemporary ink stamp of the US Army Recruiting Office in Dayton, Ohio, on back cover. Slight toning to edges of wrappers. A bright, near-fine copy of an uncommon item.

\$100

First edition.

"What the Wacs do — they are making a glorious war record — in all three army forces!"

A Women's Army Corps recruiting booklet discussing the impact of WAC members working as mechanics, medical professionals, switchboard operators, mapmakers, welders, cryptographers, and in many more essential positions during World War II.

The WAC, the women's branch of the United States Army, was established in 1943. Its predecessor was the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which was formed in 1942 in large part through the efforts of women political figures like Eleanor Roosevelt and Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers. The WAAC mobilized the many women who wanted to participate directly in the war effort, and put women in Army positions both in the United States and on the front in Europe, East Asia, and North Africa. The WAAC became the WAC when the organization was converted to active-duty status. The WAC remained active through WWII and the Korean and Vietnam wars, after which women were permitted in the general ranks of the United States Army.

Yellin, Emily. *Our Mother's War*, pp. 111-133.

