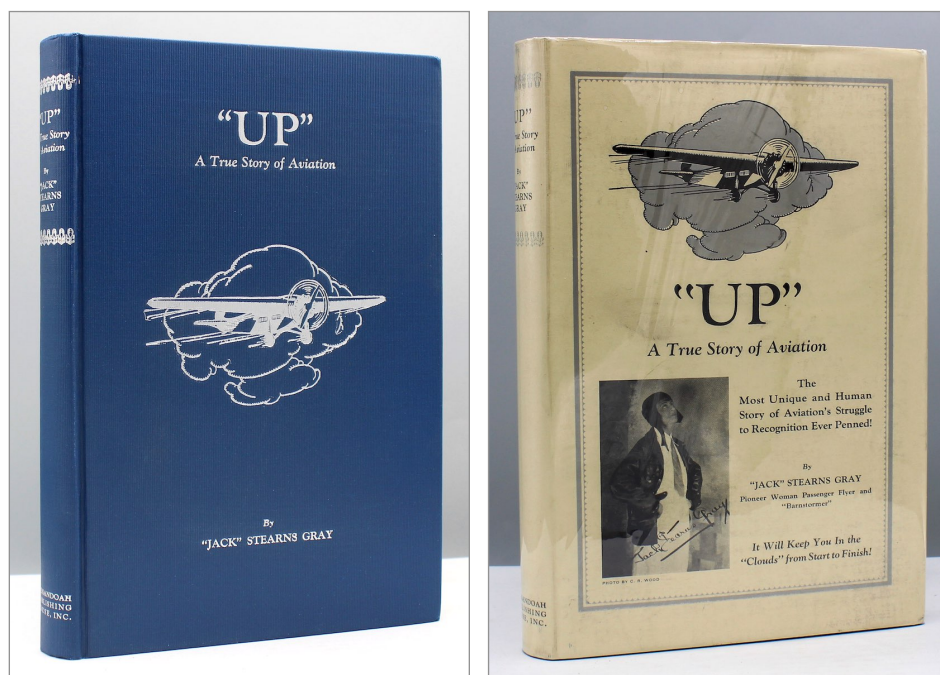

Women's Studies

A Summer Miscellany, 1758-1958

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

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



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

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

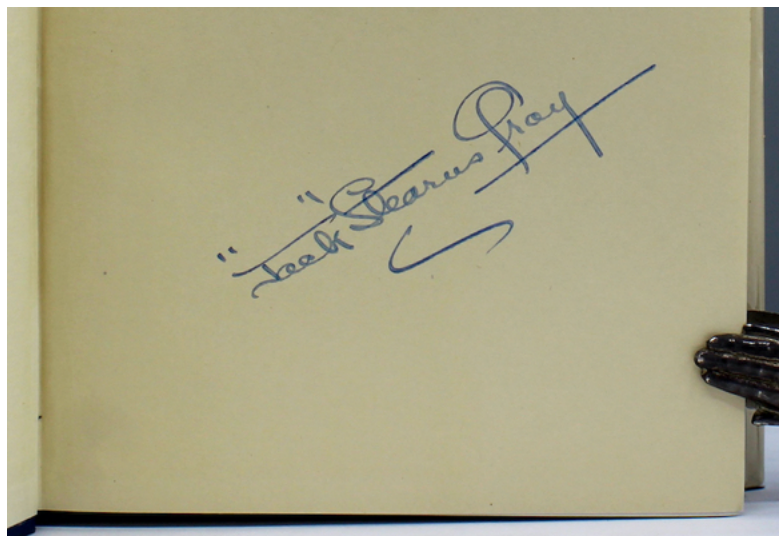
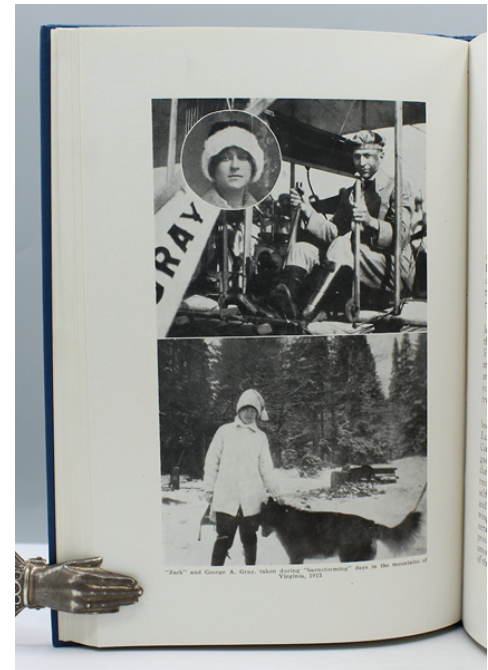
Octavo. xv, [1], 384 pp. With frontispiece and dozens of illustrations throughout, including many full- and half-page photo reproductions.

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

\$300

First edition of this history of early aviation.

In the foreword, Jack Stearns Gray (1890 – 1961) writes, “My first flight was over a part of the Adirondack Range in 1912; my last flight over Washington, D.C. in 1927. The first was made sitting on the wing—the last in a cockpit.” Gray was the first Virginia woman aviator to fly from Virginia soil and, along with her husband George A. Gray, traveled all over the eastern United States as barnstormers in their Wright Model B. Gray knew many of the major aviation pioneers, including Amelia Earhart, Charles Lindbergh, Glenn Curtis, and the Wright brothers, and she records their stories in the present work. She also discusses her contemporary woman aviators including Elinor Smith, Ruth Nichols, Ruth Elder Camp, Opal Kunz, and many others. Gray writes in the foreword: “‘Jack’ is my nickname. I have borne with it, flown with it, and now I feel like it. Edith is my real name, but on only three rare occasions have I used it,” including “when I visited Ethel Roosevelt at the White House in 1908.” The present work was also praised by Lieutenant Commander Earle Ovington, the first U.S. Air Mail pilot, and Congressman R. Walton Moore.



**The First English Translation of Epictetus,
By One of the Most Learned Women of Her Day**

2. [CARTER, Elizabeth.] EPICETETUS. *All the Works of Epictetus, which are Now Extant, Consisting of His Discourses, preserved by Arrian, in Four Books, The Enchiridion, and Fragments.* Translated from the Original Greek, by Elizabeth Carter. With an Introduction, and Notes, by the Translator. London: Printed by S. Richardson...1758.

Quarto. [16], xli, 505, [11] pp.

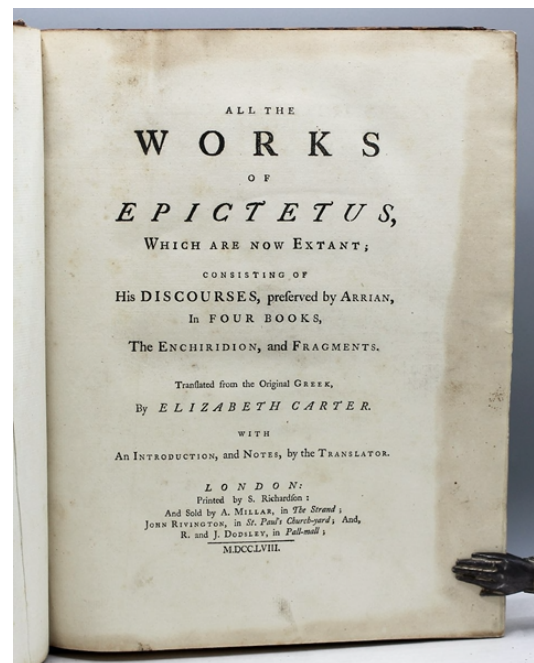
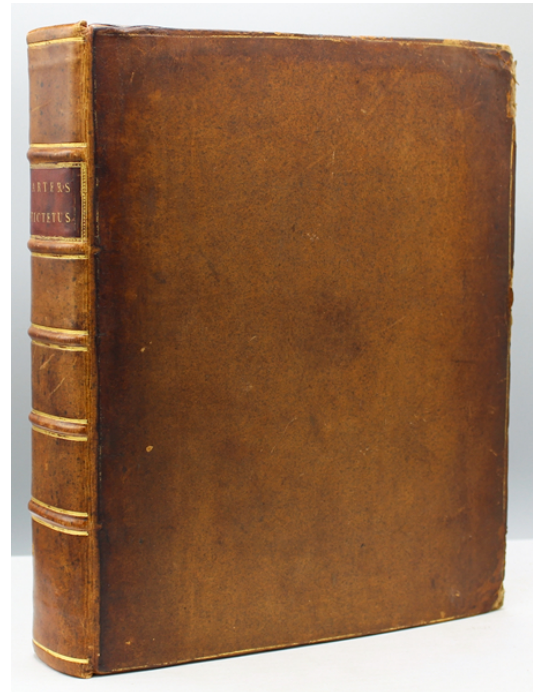
Contemporary brown calf. Binding expertly restored. Some edgewear. Joints tender. Contemporary ink ownership signature to edge of title-page and later numerical inscription to bottom margin of title-page. Some toning. A very good copy of the masterpiece translation of Elizabeth Carter, a prominent literary and cultural figure and one of the leading members of the Bluestocking circle.

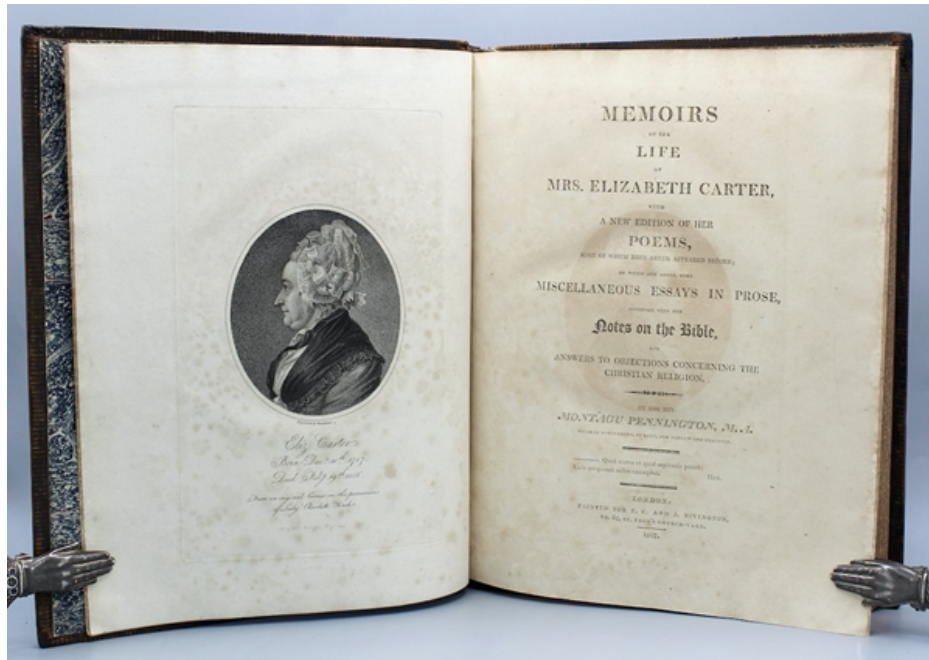
\$3,250

First edition of the first English translation of the complete works of Epictetus. This esteemed work was the standard English version prior to Oldfather's translation (1925-8). (See Long, *Epictetus: A Stoic and Socratic Guide to Life*, Oxford: 2002.)

Elizabeth Carter (1717 - 1806) was one of the leading members of the Bluestocking Circle and a close friend of Elizabeth Montagu. With a persistence that won the praise of Virginia Woolf in *A Room of One's Own*, she learned Latin, Greek, and Hebrew in childhood with her brothers, and later studied French, Italian, German, Portuguese, and Arabic (Drabble, *Oxford Companion to English Literature*). She was a friend of Samuel Johnson, who thought her one of the best Greek scholars he had known and invited her to contribute to *The Rambler*. She made a number of translations, of which this is considered her masterpiece. It was undertaken at the request of her friend, Catherine Talbot, who arranged for publication and solicited subscribers, amongst which were a large number of women, and members of the Johnson circle.

Oldfather 47. Lowndes 745 ("a most admirable translation"). NCBEL II, 1595.





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

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

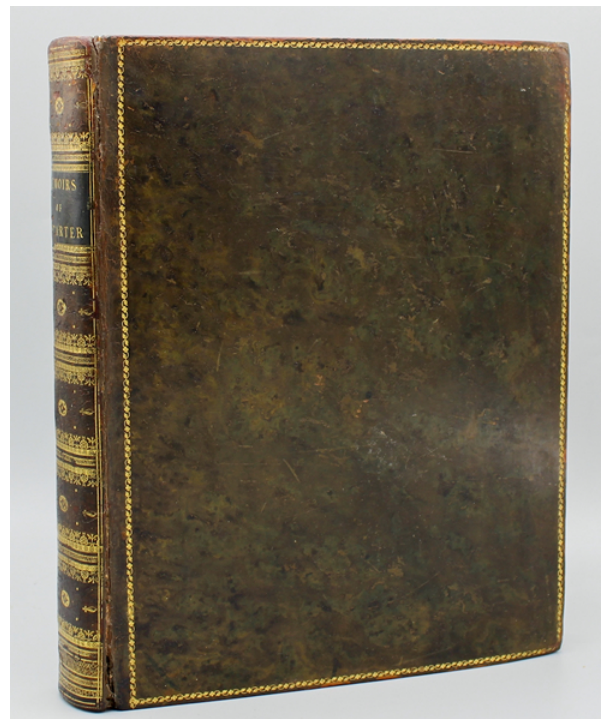
Quarto. [8], 643, [1] pp. Engraved frontispiece.

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

\$1,750

First edition.

Elizabeth Carter (1717-1806) was, to quote Priscilla Dorr in Schleuter's *Encyclopedia of British Women Writers*, “the most learned lady in England during the eighteenth century.” She was one of the most famous members of the Blue Stocking Circle, which also included Catherine Talbot, Elizabeth Vesey, Elizabeth Montagu, Hester Chapone, and



Hannah More. Despite an early learning disability and “with a persistence that won the praise of V. Woolf in *A Room of One's Own*,” (as Margaret Drabble reminds us in the *Oxford Companion to English Literature*) she learned Latin, Greek, and Hebrew in childhood with her brothers, and later studied French, Italian, German, Portuguese, and Arabic. She was a friend of Samuel Johnson, who thought her one of the best Greek scholars he had known, and invited her to contribute to *The Rambler*. She made a number of translations, of which her Epictetus is the masterpiece.

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



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

4. CARTER, Elizabeth. TALBOT, Catherine. *A Series of Letters Between Miss Elizabeth Carter and Miss Catherine Talbot, from the year 1741 to 1170*. To which are added, Letters from Mrs. Elizabeth Carter to Mrs. Vesey, Between the Years 1763 to 1787; published from the original manuscripts in the possession of the Rev. Montagu Pennington...her Nephew and Executor...London: Printed for F.C. and J. Rivington, 1809.

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

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

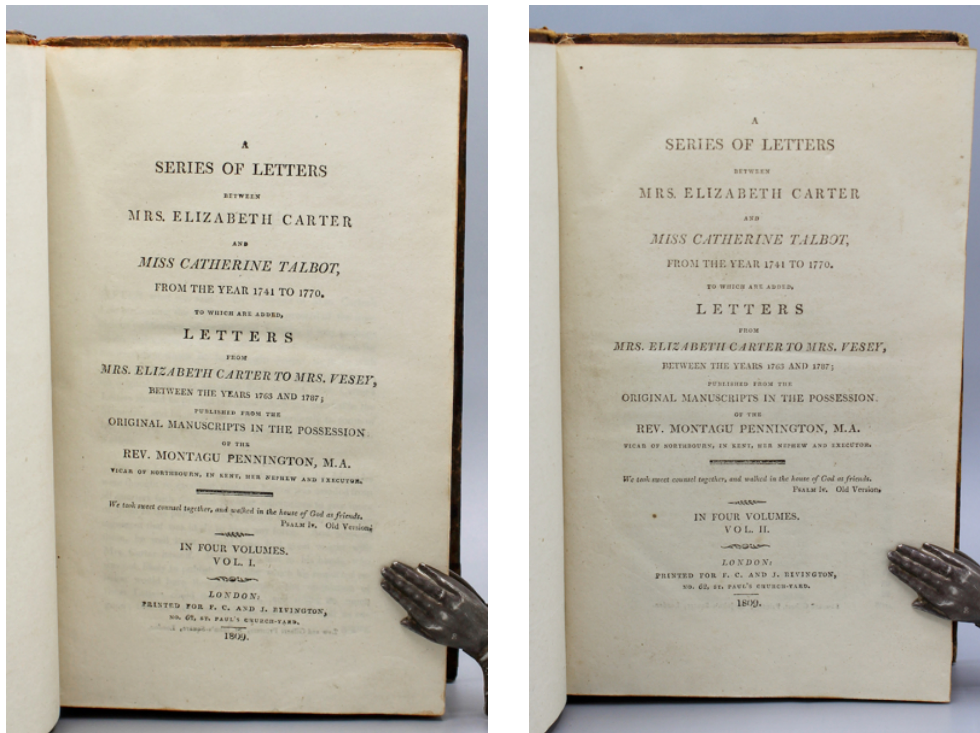
\$2,000

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

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



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



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

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





Scarce Compilation of Three Important Courtesy Books

5. CHAPONE, [Hester], [John] Gregory, and [Sarah] Pennington. *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind: Addressed to a Lady...A Father's Legacy to His Daughters...[and] A Mother's Advice to Her Absent Daughters, with an Additional Letter, on the Management and Education of Infant Children...* London: F.C. and J. Rivington, 1821.

Twelvemo. xiii, 240 pp. With an engraved title and frontispiece.

Modern marbled paper boards with paper spine label. Minor occasional foxing and toning. A very good, tight copy of this uncommon imprint.

\$200

Second edition of this compiled work and the first from this publisher. First published by Walker and Edwards in 1816. All editions are uncommon. OCLC records only seven copies of the 1816 edition and five copies of this edition in North America.

An Unfortunate Mother's Advice to Her Absent Daughters by Lady Sarah Pennington (1720 – 1783) was first published in 1761, *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind* (1773) by Hester Chapone (1727 – 1801) in 1773, and *A Father's Legacy to His Daughters* by Dr. John Gregory (1724 – 1773) was published posthumously by Gregory's son in 1774.

All three of the titles compiled here are crucial examples of didactic writing for young women. In *Desire and Domestic Fiction: A Political History of the Novel* (1987), Nancy Armstrong called the period between 1760 and 1820 “the age of courtesy books for women,” during which the books were so popular that “everyone knew the ideal of womanhood they proposed,” (p. 61).





Beautifully Chromolithographed

6. [COLOR PRINTING.] HOWARD-VYSE, Elizabeth and Fanny Greville, illuminators. *The Gathered Lilies*. The Original Poem by F.H. London: H. Hering, [n.d., 1857].

Oblong quarto. [14] ff. (printed on one side only). Richly color printed on every leaf. Illumination inspired by the work of Owen Jones and Noel Humphreys. The designs incorporate medieval illumination-inspired initial letters and decorative bands. Text in Gothic script.

Publisher's color-printed white pictorial boards with blue cloth spine. Foxing to boards and some edgewear. Pale yellow endpapers. Contemporary ink ownership signature (Eliza Maude Widdas) to front flyleaf and twentieth century bookplate (Edward J. Law) to front pastedown. Very clean and bright throughout. A very good copy of a scarce book.

\$950

First edition. Undated, but the December 12, 1857 issue of *Bent's Literary Advertiser* lists the book as recently published. The identity of the poet is unclear, though a children's phonic reading book published in 1876 reprints the poem and attributes it to a Frances S. Hodgson (not to be confused, of course, with *Secret Garden* author Frances E. Hodgson Burnett).



We could not locate much information on Elizabeth Howard-Vyse, *née* Seymour (1815 – 1892) and Fanny Lucy Cecilia Greville (1831 – 1912) in the sources available to us. Howard-Vyse also published a travel account, *A Winter in Tangier and Home Through Spain* (1882). This appears to be Greville's only published book. Howard-Vyse was married to Lt. Col. George Howard-Vyse at the time the present work was published; the couple lived in Windsor, which was likely also the home of Greville, who was the daughter of a Vice-Admiral in the British Navy.



Henry Hering (1814 – 1893) was a publisher, society photographer, and the last in a family line of bookbinders. Though his primary business venture was not printing, he did dabble in printing religious texts and gift books (often with his partner Remington) and was a promoter of Achille Colas' relief printing process.

OCLC records four copies: National Library of Scotland, Cambridge, University of Alberta, and University of Delaware.





Unique Educational Board Game Prototype
Teaching Letters, Numbers, Pattern Matching, and Quick Reflexes

7. [CONNOLLY, Kathryn.] *Musical Alphabet*. [Board game prototype.] [Beverly, Massachusetts: Kathryn Connolly, 1958.]

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

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

\$600

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

According to the dealer who originally sold this item, Kathryn Connolly was a Milton



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

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



**Uncommon Beekeeper's Manual by a Woman Beehive Designer,
Published to Accompany Her New Invention**

8. COTTON, Lizzie E. *Bee Keeping for Profit. A New System of Bee Management.* West Gorham, Maine: Lizzie E. Cotton, 1883.

Octavo. 150 pp. With four plates (including frontisportrait) and eight vignettes illustrating bees and beehives. Illustrations include a beehive design developed by the author.

Contemporary purple cloth. Spine faded, some dampstaining to cloth. Early ink ownership signature to front pastedown (Marcus J. James, agricultural and mining engineer in Colorado). A very good, clean copy.

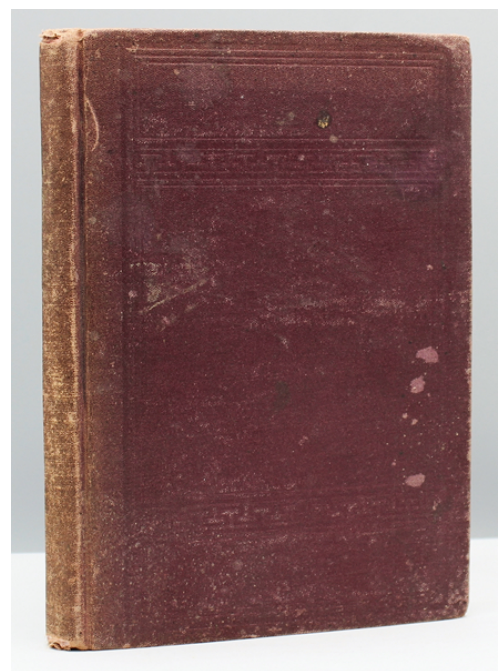
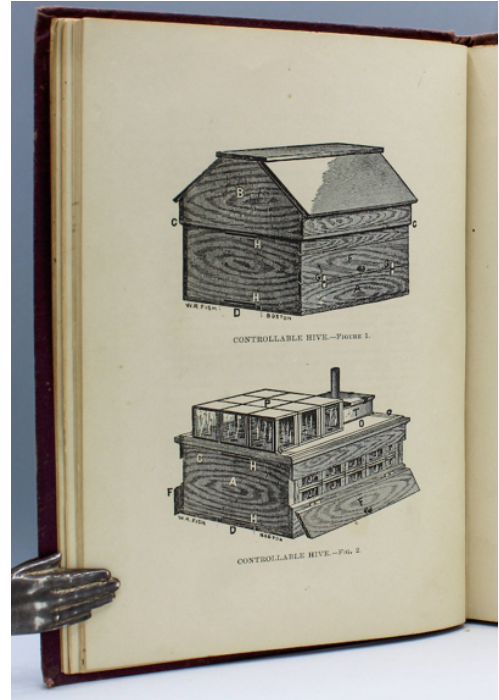
\$350

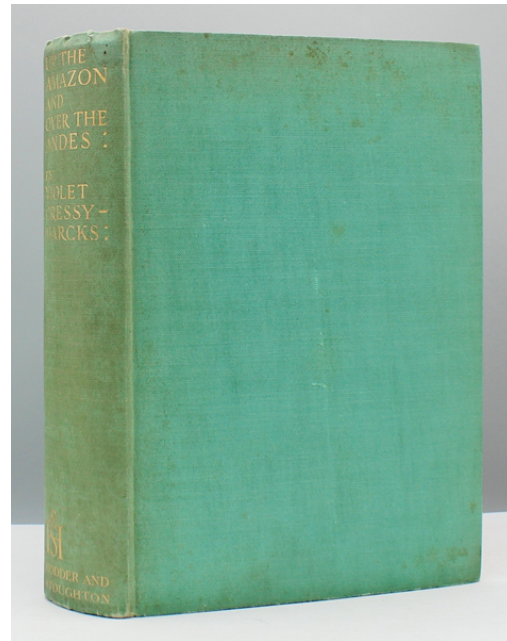
Second edition. First published in 1880. All editions are uncommon in institutions and rare in commerce.

Lizzie E. Cotton wrote the present work to accompany her "Controllable Hive" invention, which is illustrated in the plates. In the words of Wyatt A. Mangum in the *American Bee Journal*, Cotton's hive consisted of "glass honey boxes on top, over the brood frames...the location of a honey super on a modern hive. Cotton also situated glass honey boxes on the sides of the hive, knowing that bees stored honey on the periphery of the brood nest." Surviving examples of Cotton's Controllable Hive are rare today, and the specifications included in the present work seem to be the only published designs.

Mangum continues, "Cotton's spring management [of her hives] sought to grow the colony so the bees covered all the brood frames by feeding the colony with her special syrup feeder situated on top of the frames. Cotton described early spring feeding to produce early swarming to increase hive numbers...Increasing hive numbers by swarming was an old method before Langstroth's frame in America, which dated back to European skep beekeeping. Increasing by swarming would have been familiar and acceptable to beekeeper customers buying her book and hives."

Mangum, Wyatt A. "Mrs. Lizzie E. Cotton: Beehive Designer from the 1880s." *American Bee Journal*, June 1, 2022.





South American Travel Account
By a British Woman Explorer, Journalist, and Scientist

9. CRESSY-MARCKS, Violet O. *Up the Amazon and Over the Andes*. With an Introduction by Admiral Sir William Goodenough, G.C.B. (President of the Royal Geographical Society). London: Hodder and Stoughton, Limited, 1932.

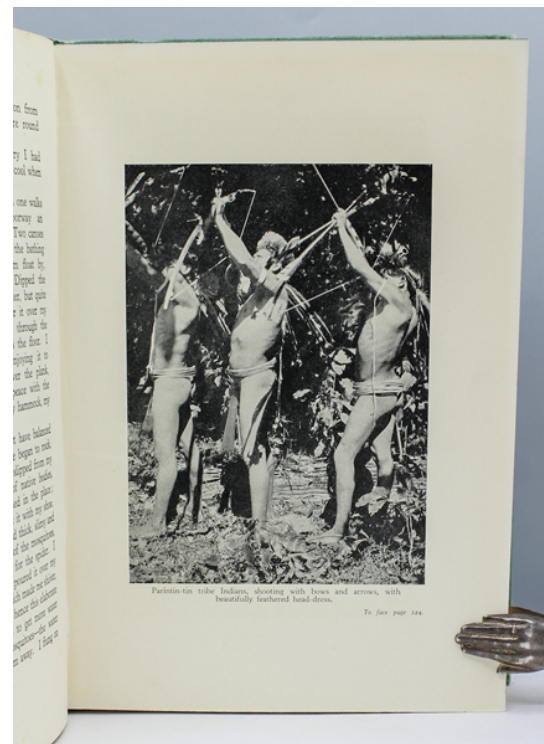
Octavo. 336 pp. With thirty-six photo reproductions (including frontispiece) and three maps showing the Cressy-Marcks' routes.

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

\$250

First edition.

The South American travel account of British explorer, journalist, and Royal Geographical Society member Violet Olivia Cressy-Marcks (1895 - 1970). She also recounts the experiences that led to her embarking on her voyage to South America: partying in a Chicago jazz club, meeting Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks in Los Angeles, and a trip to Mexico. She then traveled on a ship from New York to Brazil, where she began a voyage by foot and canoe down the Amazon River. She trekked over the Andes to Peru, surveying part of the northwest Amazon Basin on her journey.





Cressy-Marcks was already a world traveler by the time she visited South America. She had traveled around the world three times, completed an overland journey from Cairo to Cape Town in 1925, traveled through the Balkans and Saudi Arabia in 1928, and spent the winter of 1929-30 north of the Arctic circle travelling by sledge in Sápmi (then known as Lapland). As a journalist during the 1930s and 40s, Cressy-Marcks filmed the Eritrean and Ethiopian war fronts, interviewed Mao Zedong, and worked as a correspondent for the *Daily Express* in Chongqing during World War II and at the Nuremberg trials. Cressy-Marcks was broadly skilled and well-educated, and maintained a scientific grounding to her travels: she was well-respected as an archaeologist and ethnologist, having conducted widespread studies across Southwest Asia and Latin America, and was a fellow of both the Royal Asiatic and Zoological Societies.



**“An Internationally Famous Murder Case
Of Romance, Betrayal, and Honor”**

10. [CRIME] *Lizzie Nutt's Sad Experience*. A Heart Broken, and a Family Plunged in Grief. WRECK AND RUIN! The Shooting and Tragic Death of Noble-Hearted Captain Nutt...Who Flinched Not, Like a True Soldier, to Die in Defence of His Daughter's Honor. The Great Dukes Trial at Uniontown, PA. Full Account, and all "Those Terrible Letters." Philadelphia: Barclay & Co., 1883.

6 x 9¼ in. [2], 19-64 pp. With 7 full-page illustrations.

Publisher's pale blue pictorial paper wrappers. Some chipping and soiling. Back cover illustrated with an imagining of the murder. Some dustsoiling to leaves, mostly to pp. 61-62. A very good copy of a fragile item.

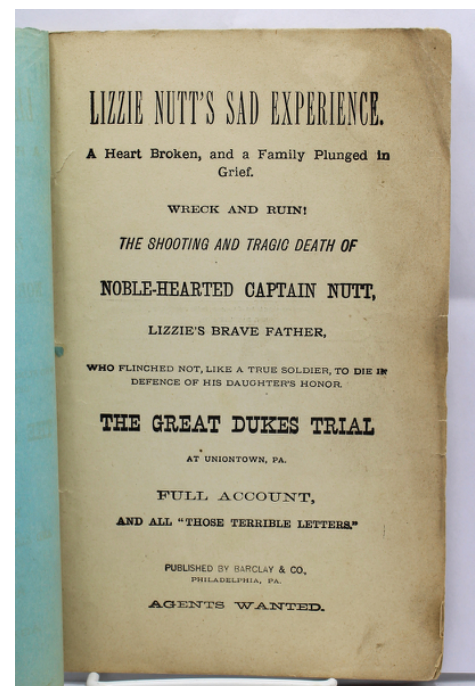
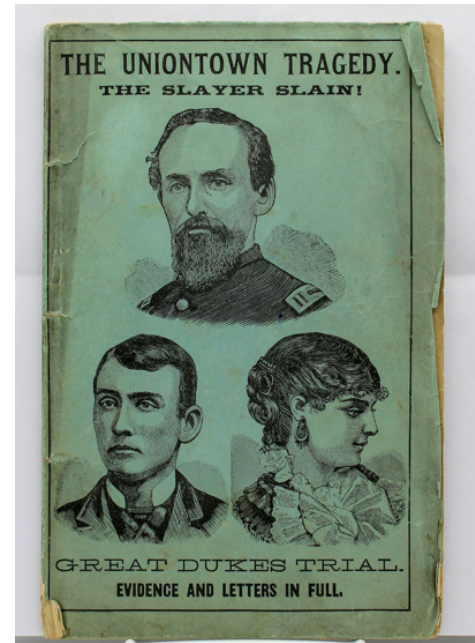
\$500

McDade #718 calls this the second edition.

"The Dukes-Nutt affair was an internationally famous murder case of romance, betrayal and honor. What started out as a small dispute and an unwanted engagement led to multiple murders...[T]he passion and recognition of this grandiose affair...at times seems fictitious, due to its many plot twists and scandals," (Uniontown Public Library website).

In 1882, when Lizzie Nutt was in her early twenties, she was engaged to aspiring Democratic politician Nicholas Lyman Dukes (b. 1851). Their engagement was tumultuous, and Dukes sought to end the relationship by sending a letter (reproduced in the present item) to Nutt's father, Captain Nutt. In the letter, Dukes alleged that Nutt had been unfaithful and promiscuous, and claimed there were rumors of her behavior going around the city of Uniontown. Captain Nutt reacted poorly, and he and Dukes exchanged hostile correspondence until Captain Nutt took matters into his own hands and confronted Dukes at his home on Christmas Eve of 1882. After a fight between the two men, Dukes shot Captain Nutt. In March of 1883, Dukes was tried for the murder of Captain Nutt and found not guilty. Controversy surrounded the trial due to what many saw as an unjust verdict.

In the aftermath of the killing and the trial, Lizzie Nutt's reputation was destroyed. During the trial, Dukes alleged that Nutt was pregnant by another man, and that he had pressed her to get an abortion. The claim of her pregnancy was never verified, and it was later revealed that Dukes' motive for ending the relationship was likely his affair with another local woman.





Women's Education Considered by a Rousseau Disciple

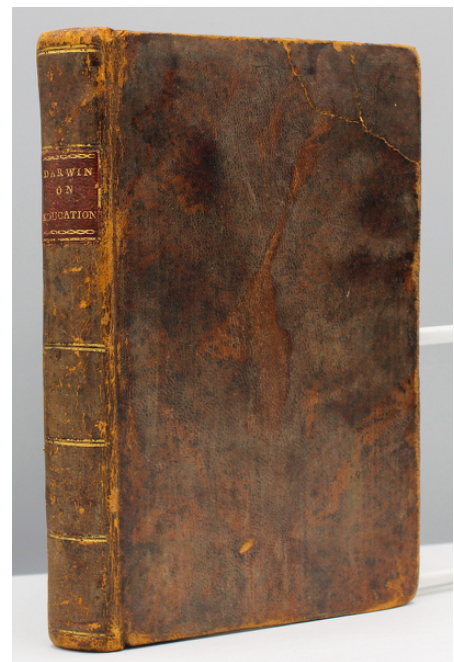
11. DARWIN, Erasmus. *A Plan for the Conduct of Female Education, in Boarding Schools, Private Families, and Public Seminaries...to which are added, the rudiments of taste, in a series of letters from a mother to her daughters*. Philadelphia: Printed by John Omrod, 1798.

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.



Runaway Girls Become Pirates, Male Impersonators, and Actresses

12. [FICTION.] *Runaway Girls, and Their Startling Adventures*. True Narratives of Actual Occurrences. With Real Names of Many Young Women Who Imbibed Romantic Notions of Life, through Reading Sensational Novels in a Class of Highly Injurious Weekly Story Papers, and Left Their Homes. Philadelphia: Barclay & Co., [1886].

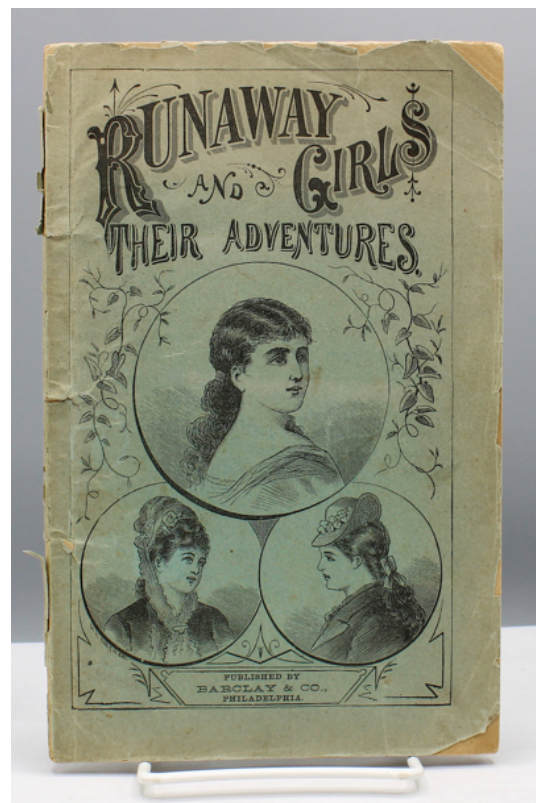
6 in. x 9½ in. [3], 19-64 pp. With three plates captioned in both English and German.

Publisher's blue paper wrappers elaborately printed with title and engraved portraits of three young women. Back cover printed with the same design as plate three, which shows a young woman threatening a villainous man with a gun. Some fading and soiling to wrappers and chipping to edges. Toning to leaves. Library ink stamp to title-page. A very good copy of a fragile, scarce item.

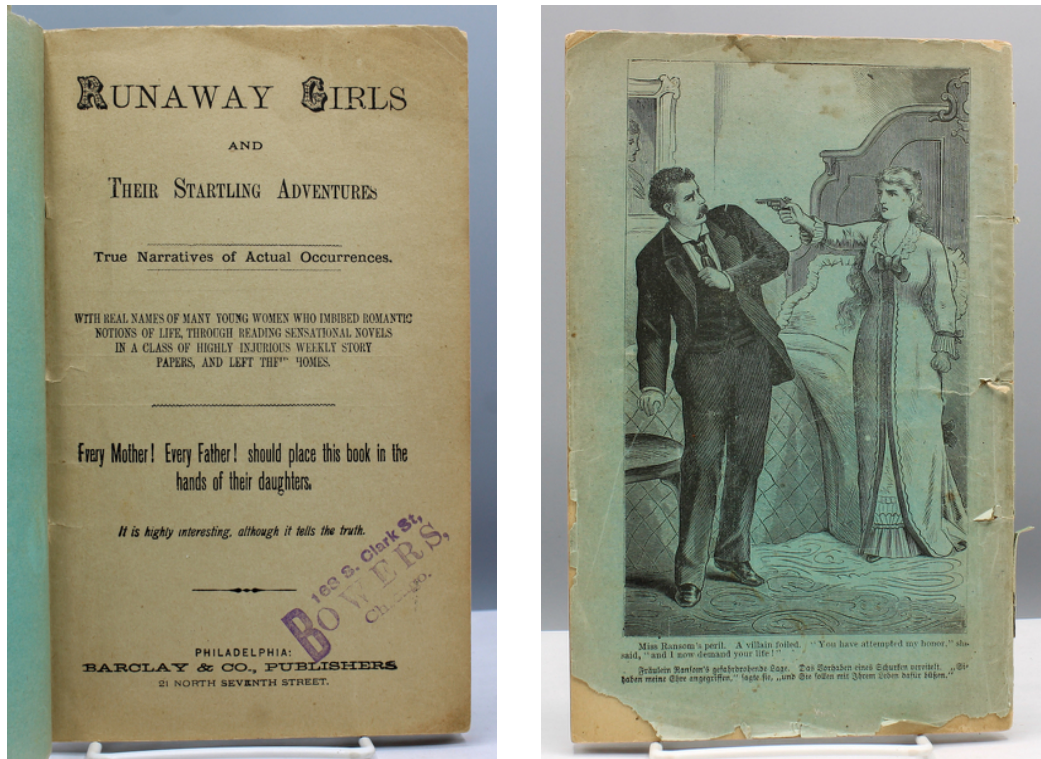
\$650

Later printing. First printed in 1878. Physical copies of all printings are scarce.

Runaway Girls, and Their Startling Adventures is a collection of sensational Victorian fiction centering around young women who ran away from home to become



pirates, male impersonators, actresses, and more. The collection is framed as conversations between an unnamed journalist and various sources, including police officers and a cab driver, reporting on the misadventures of these runaways. The young women have supposedly been led to moral corruption by their love of lurid fiction and are saved from ruin only at the last minute by those cab drivers and police officers.



The full caption on the title-page reads, "Every Mother! Every Father! Should place this book in the hands of their daughters. It is highly interesting, although it tells the truth."

We could not find any information on the author or compiler of the present work.

Wright III, 4781.





13. [FICTION.] CHESEBRO', Caroline. *Dream-Land by Daylight*. New York: Redfield, 1852.

Octavo. ix, 428, [16, ads] pp. Frontispiece and pictorial title.

Publisher's green cloth titled in gilt on spine. Some rubbing to cloth. Free endpapers missing, removed at gutter. Strip of lower pastedown torn away. Quite clean aside from some marginal toning. A good, tight copy, scarce in commerce.

\$500

First edition, second issue of the author's first book. The title page states in small type "second edition," but this is clearly printed from the same sheets of the first edition.

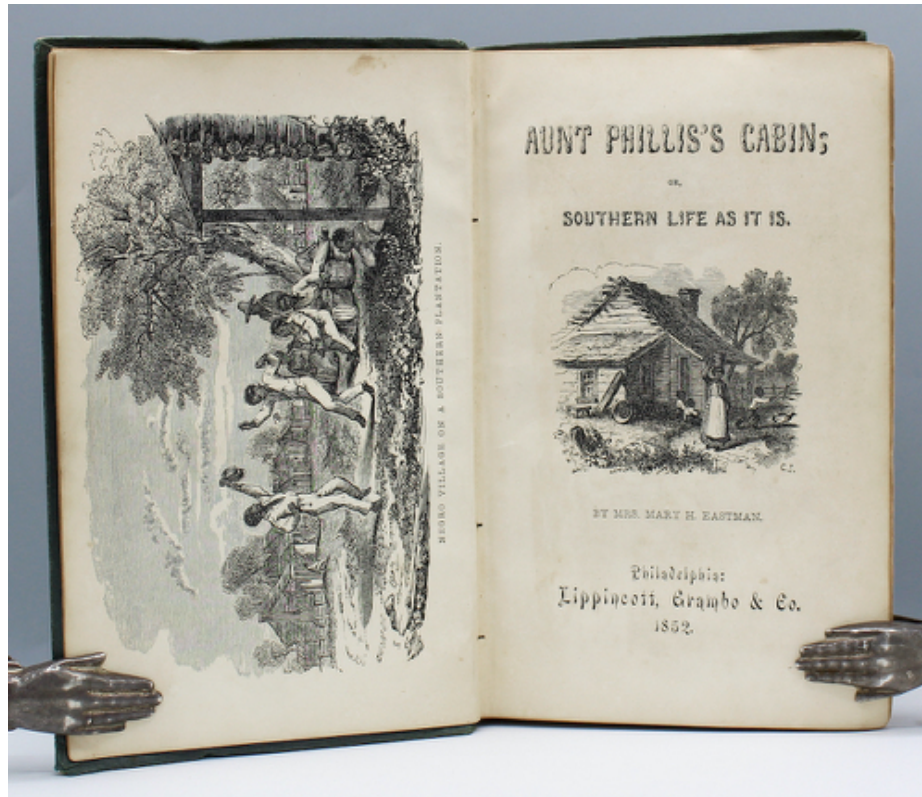
Caroline Chesebro' (1825-1873) was a New York-born teacher and author who published approximately twenty volumes of fiction. This includes *Dream-Land by Daylight*, a collection of short stories that explores a variety of genres that range from conventional drama to ghost stories and the supernatural. Chesebro' also published *The Children of Light* and *Foe in the Household*.

"Her characters emerge as complex beings with depths and unpredictability and give her novels a resonance not usually found in nineteenth-century women's fiction, where the formula's requirements radically restrict character development," (Baym, p. 209).

Wright II, 511, noting the 1851 issue.

See *Woman's Fiction* by Nina Baym and *The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*.





One of the Earliest and Most Popular Anti-Uncle Tom Novels,
Scarce in Commerce

14. [FICTION.] [STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER.] EASTMAN, Mary H[enderson]. *Aunt Phillis's Cabin; or, Southern Life as it Is*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1852.

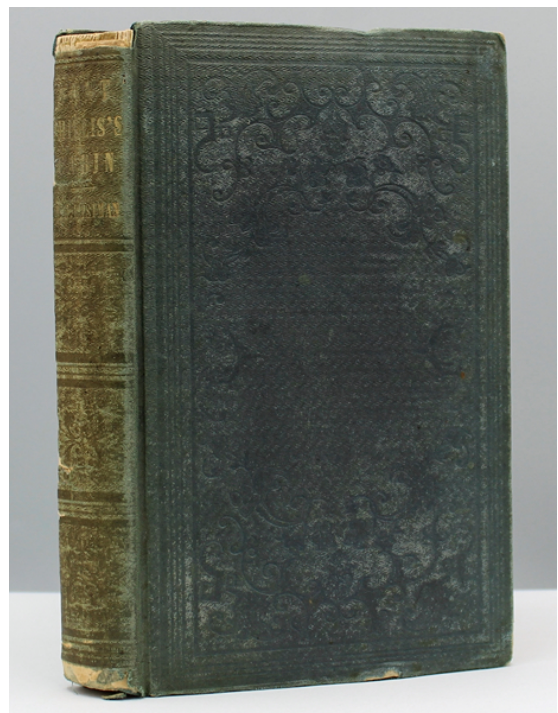
Twelvemo. 280, 24 [publisher's catalogue] pp. With three engraved plates (including frontispiece) and title-page vignette.

Publisher's green cloth titled in gilt. Chipping to head and tail of spine, and some sunning. Some edgewear. Pale yellow endpapers. Foxing. A good copy.

SOLD

First edition.

Mary Henderson Eastman (1818 – 1887) portrays Southern slavery as a benevolent system that white Northerners did not understand and thus did not appreciate. One passage in the novel, spoken from the perspective of an enslaved man to his master, criticizes Northerners for a lack of piety: "...if dese Abolitioners, dat has so much larnin, if they only had some of the Bible larnin my wife has, how much good 'twould do



'em. My wife says, 'God put her here a slave, and she's a gwine to wait for Him to set her free; if he ain't ready to do so till he calls her to Heaven, she's willin to wait.' Lord, sir, my wife, she sets at the feet of Jesus, and larns her Bible...I reckon de Abolitioners ain't willin to do that; they don't want to get so down low," (p. 219).

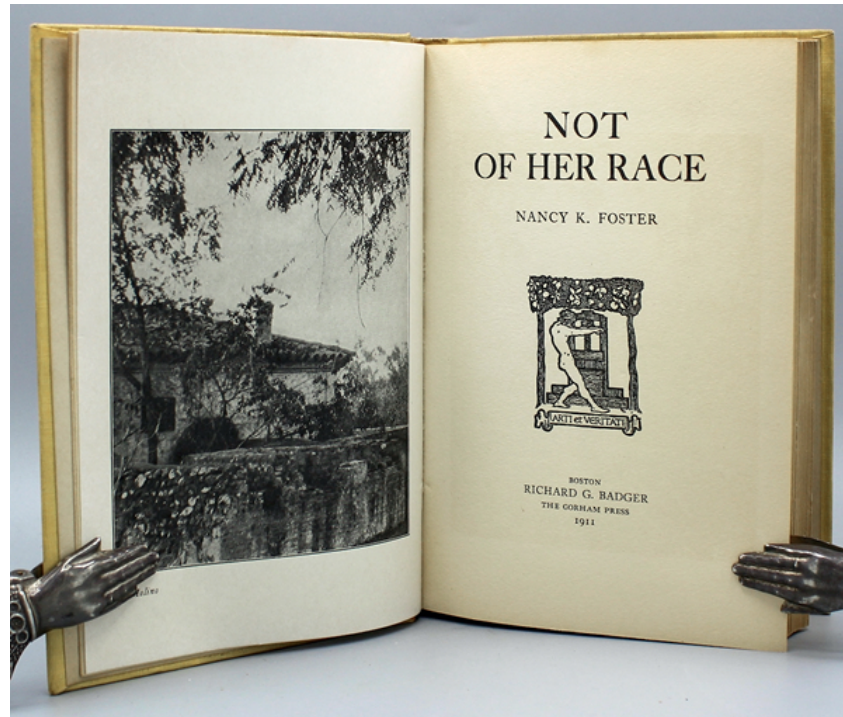


In *Uncle Tom Mania*, Sarah Meer writes that these anti-*Uncle Tom's Cabin* novels "mount a fierce and focused ideological challenge to Stowe. Antislavery politics is their explicit target, and like minstrel shows they are much exercised by the question of fugitive slaves. Stowe's attack on the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a central but not the sole impetus for this concern...The novels attempt to blame white agitators for black discontent..." Along with the present work, another early example of an anti-*Tom* novel is Caroline E. Rush's *The North and South, or, Slavery and its Contrasts* (1852). Later examples include Marion Southwood's *Tit for Tat* (1856) and Mrs. G.M. Flanders' *The Ebony Idol* (1860).

Along with her career as a novelist, Eastman was also a historian who studied the culture and language of the Sioux people. In 1841, she accompanied her husband to a post at Fort Snelling in Minnesota, where Eastman learned the Sioux language. Eastman eventually changed her stance on slavery became a Unionist, and her 1864 book *Jennie Wade of Gettysburg* praises a Union heroine.

Wright II, 831. Sabin, 21683.





Featuring an Interracial Romance
Forty Years Before the Repeal of California's Miscegenation Laws

15. FOSTER, Nancy K[ier]. *Not of Her Race*. Boston: Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press, 1911.

Octavo. 279 pp. Photo reproduction frontispiece.

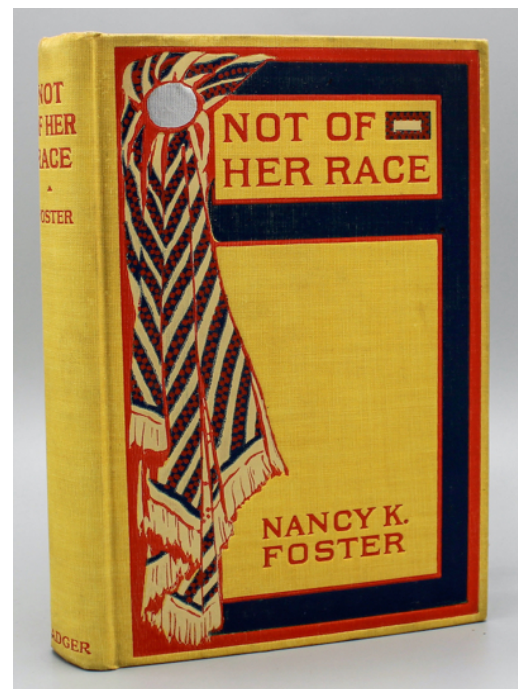
Original yellow pictorial cloth stamped in red, blue, cream, and silver. Titled in red on spine. A fine, fresh copy in a glassine dustjacket.

\$250

First edition.

Not of Her Race follows the romance of Ruth Hastings, a white American woman, and Esteban Ybarrando, a mixed-race Mexican man living in the Los Angeles neighborhood of Sonoratown. Though a white man, General Woodbridge, attempts to usurp Hastings' affections, she remains loyal to Ybarrando. Similarly, Ybarrando remains loyal to Hastings despite the advances of a Mexican woman named Francisca. The romance between Hastings and Ybarrando is particularly notable given that anti-miscegenation laws were in place in California until 1948.

In *Race, Place, and Reform in Mexican Los Angeles*, Stephanie Lewthwaithe describes Foster's writing as part of



trend in which white American writers expressed anxieties over race and immigration by characterizing Sonoratown, the Los Angeles neighborhood that is now called Chinatown, as “no longer an idyllic ‘bit of Sunny Spain,’ but a low-caste Mexican slum,” (p. 58). These writers saw Sonoratown as an area in which “Mexican peons rather than Spanish Californios or Old World Europeans embody the new urbanism,” (p. 58).

Nancy Kier Foster (1865 – 1945) and her twin sister, the public health activist Maude Benney Foster (1865 – 1946), moved to Los Angeles after graduating from Wellesley College. Nancy began a career as a writer and taught in the English Department at the University of Southern California (Karman, p. 259).

Karman, James. *The Collected Letters of Robinson Jeffers* (2015), p. 259.

Lewthwaite, Stephanie. *Race, Place, and Reform in Mexican Los Angeles* (2009), pp. 58-59.



Scarce First Edition Kotex Promotional Booklet for Girls

16. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] [KOTEX.] *As One Girl to Another*. [Cover title.] [Chicago: International Cellucotton Products Company, 1940.]

5¼ x 7½ in. [2], 18 pp. With illustrations in blue, gray, and black on every page, including a two-page spread comparing activities that are healthy and unhealthy during menstruation.

Original pictorial paper wrappers printed in black, gray, and blue. Slight toning. A very good copy of a scarce, fragile item.

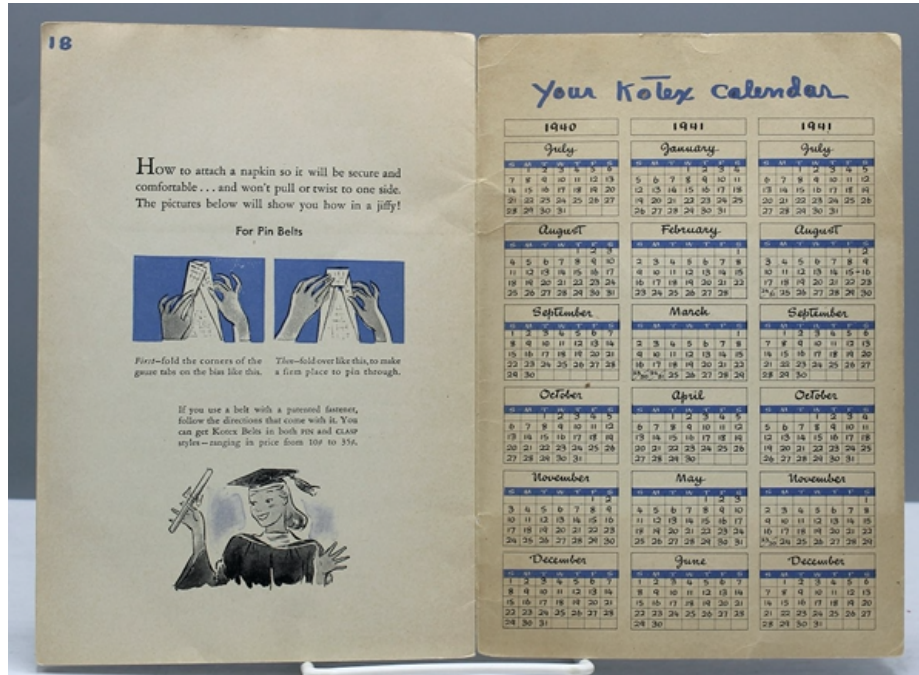
\$100

First edition.

Kotex was seemingly the first American brand to advertise specific branded menstrual products directly to girls. Advertising booklets that marketed menstrual products to adult women first appeared in the United States in the early 1920s (Kotex was also one of the first companies to distribute these booklets in general, both in the U.S. and abroad), but Kotex seems to be the first



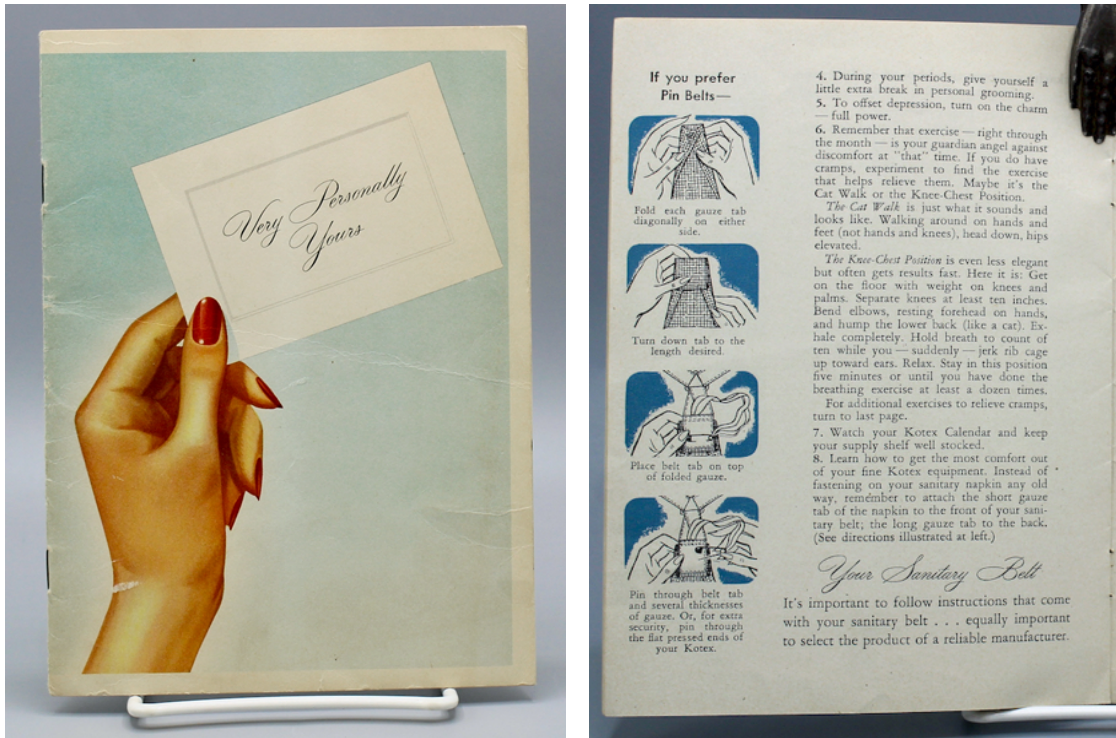
brand that addressed pubescent girls as a market for menstrual products. Early Kotex advertising material for girls also includes their Marjorie May series (ca. 1928-1938), which targeted girls from ages ten to twelve.



The present booklet tells girls to avoid jumping rope, diving ("Cold water gives your system a shock") and swimming, playing tennis and basketball, hiking, getting their feet wet, and going in snow while on their periods. It also cautions that girls should consult their doctors before using tampons (and advertises Kotex-brand "Fibs" if they do).

See the "Company Booklets" page on the Museum of Menstruation (MUM) website for more information.





Rare Booklet Advertising Kotex Products to Girls

17. [WOMEN'S HEALTH.] [KOTEX.] *Very Personally Yours*. [Cover title.] [Neenah, Wisconsin: Kimberly-Clark Corporation, 1948.]

5 x 6½ in. 20 pp. Illustrated on every page with vignettes printed in blue and black. Inside of back cover printed with a period tracker calendar.

Color printed pictorial wrappers. A few pinpoint holes in near spine and fore-edge, otherwise a fine, bright copy.

\$100

Second (?) edition. First published in 1946. All printings are rare, with no more than one or two physical copies of any printing recorded on OCLC.

A Kotex advertising booklet that gives advice for girls on personal care during menstruation. Printed on the inside of the front cover is an advertisement for the Disney movie *The Story of Menstruation*, an early educational film on the topic that was screened in classrooms into the 1960s.

See the "Company Booklets" page on the Museum of Menstruation (MUM) website for more information.



Health Guide for Girls by the Author of the First Kotex Educational Pamphlets

18. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] [KOTEX.] CALLENDER, Mary Pauline. *Marjorie May's Twelfth Birthday*. Chicago: Kotex Company, [1935].

3¼ in. x 4¾ in. [12] pp.

Light green paper wrappers printed with an illustration of two women reading. Some marking from a paperclip. A very good, clean copy of this informative pamphlet about menstruation for girls.

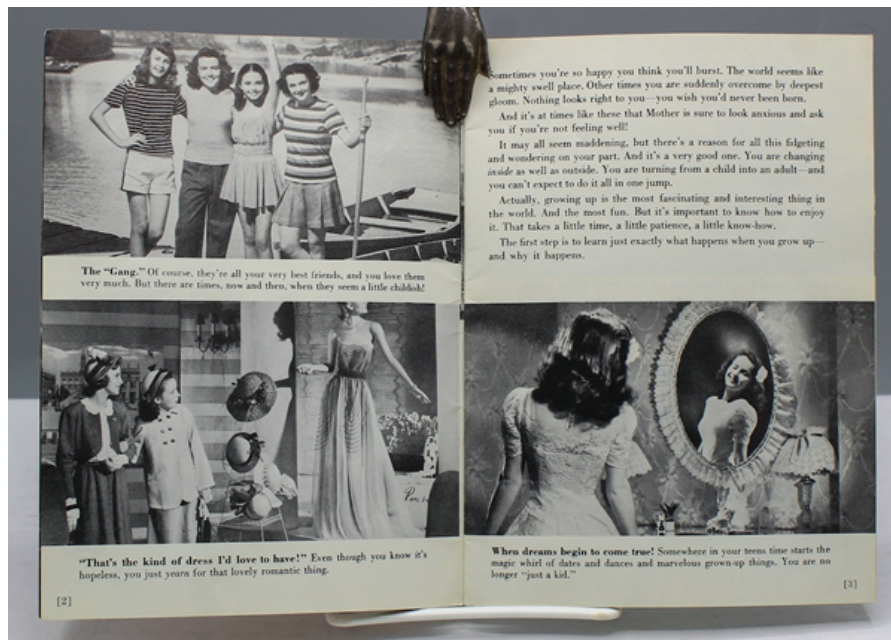
\$125

Later printing. All printings are scarce, with OCLC recording only nine physical copies total of the earlier printings.

The *Marjorie May* series was published by Kotex in the 1920s and 30s to promote its products and educate girls about pregnancy, menstruation, and anatomy. *Marjorie May's 12th Birthday* teaches girls how to use menstrual products and keep a calendar of their periods. It also encourages mothers to put together a kit of Kotex products and *Marjorie May* booklets, leave it where a daughter would find it in private, and "she will immediately know that Mother has again proved to be her best friend." *Marjorie May Learns About Life* is a more advanced follow-up that explains reproduction.

Mary Pauline Callender (1905 – 2005) is credited with writing the first Kotex educational booklets on menstruation. She may also have been the first actual person named in a menstrual hygiene ad in the United States. Along with her writing career, she also worked in television advertising and film (Museum of Menstruation website).





Rare Advertising Booklet Promoting Modess-Brand Products to Girls

19. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] [MODESS.] *Growing Up and Liking It*. [Milltown, New Jersey: Personal Products Corporation, 1950.]

5¼ x 7¼ in. Illustrated on nearly every page with photo reproductions and vignettes.

Original pictorial paper wrappers with a photo reproduction decorated in orange. Minor wear to edges of wrappers. A bright, near-fine copy of a scarce item.

\$100

Later (fourth?) edition. All editions are scarce. OCLC records only one copy of the first edition (Harvard) and only one or two copies of any other editions.

Educational booklet with information on puberty for girls. During the late 1920s, Kotex became the first American brand to advertise specific branded menstrual products directly to girls (as opposed to advertising only to adult women). By the 1940s, brands including Tampax and Modess were publishing similar items, which combined puberty education with advertising.



See the “Company Booklets” page on the Museum of Menstruation (MUM) website for more information.





Advertising the New “Teen-Age by Modess” Menstrual Products

20. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] [MODESS.] [BROOK, Alexander, illustrator.] *How Shall I Tell My Daughter?* [Cover title.] [Milltown, NJ: Personal Products Corporation, 1957.]

6½ x 8¼ in. 18, [2] pp. With five full-page and five half-page illustrations from paintings by Alexander Brook.

Publisher's color-printed paper wrappers with an illustration by Brook. A fine, bright copy.

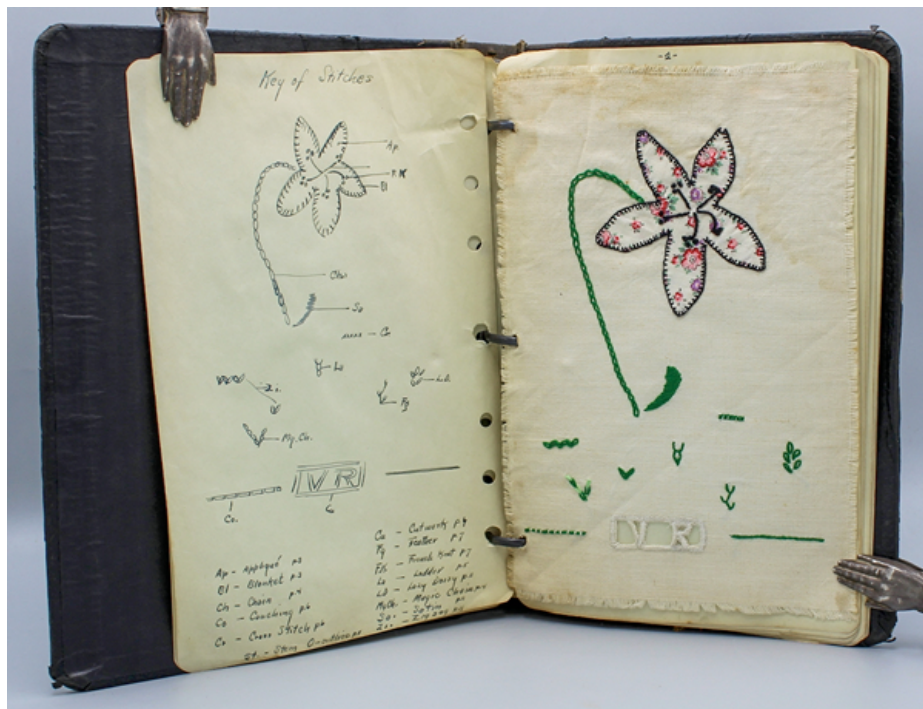
\$100

Third printing? First published in 1951, with another printing dated 1954. All printings are scarce, with no more than a few copies of any printing on OCLC.

Educational booklet with information on puberty for mothers to share with their daughters. The booklet specifically advertises Teen-Age by Modess, a line of menstrual products designed to appeal to young women. During the late 1920s, Kotex became the first American brand to advertise specific branded menstrual products directly to girls (as opposed to advertising only to adult women). By the 1940s, brands including Tampax and Modess were publishing similar items, which combined puberty education with advertising.

Alexander Brook (1898 – 1980) was a renowned realist painter who studied with painters including Kenneth Hayes Miller, John Christen Johansen, Frank DuMond, and George Bridgman. Brook won the Frank G. Logan prize at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1929, the Carnegie Prize at the Carnegie International exhibition in 1939, and gold medal from the Pennsylvania Academy and the Paris International Exhibition. His work can be found at the Whitney, the Metropolitan Museum, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Albright-Knox Gallery.





Original Home Economics Course Workbook
With Sixteen Pages of Sewing, Crochet, and Weaving Samples

21. [HOME ECONOMICS.] [SEWING.] RUTLEDGE, Virginia. *Needlework Notebook*. [n.p., ca. 1940s.]

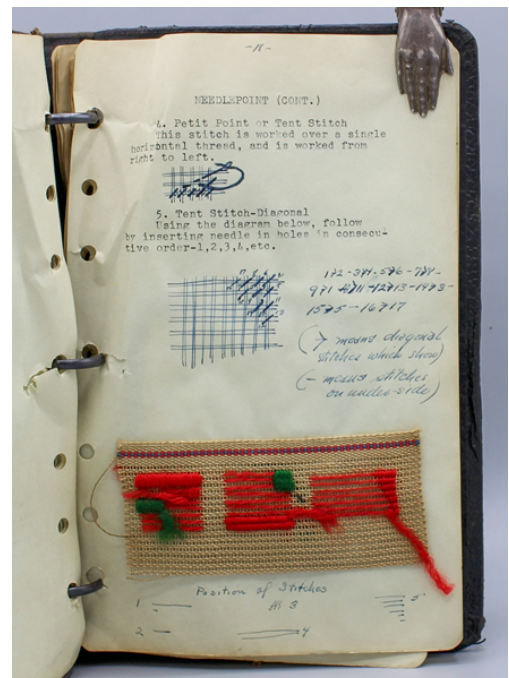
7¼ x 10 in. [33] ff. With sixteen pages of sewing, crochet, and weaving samples, plus hand-drawn text figures illustrating sewing and weaving patterns, different kinds of stitches and knots, and more. Manuscript and typewritten text describes different fiber craft techniques.

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

\$250

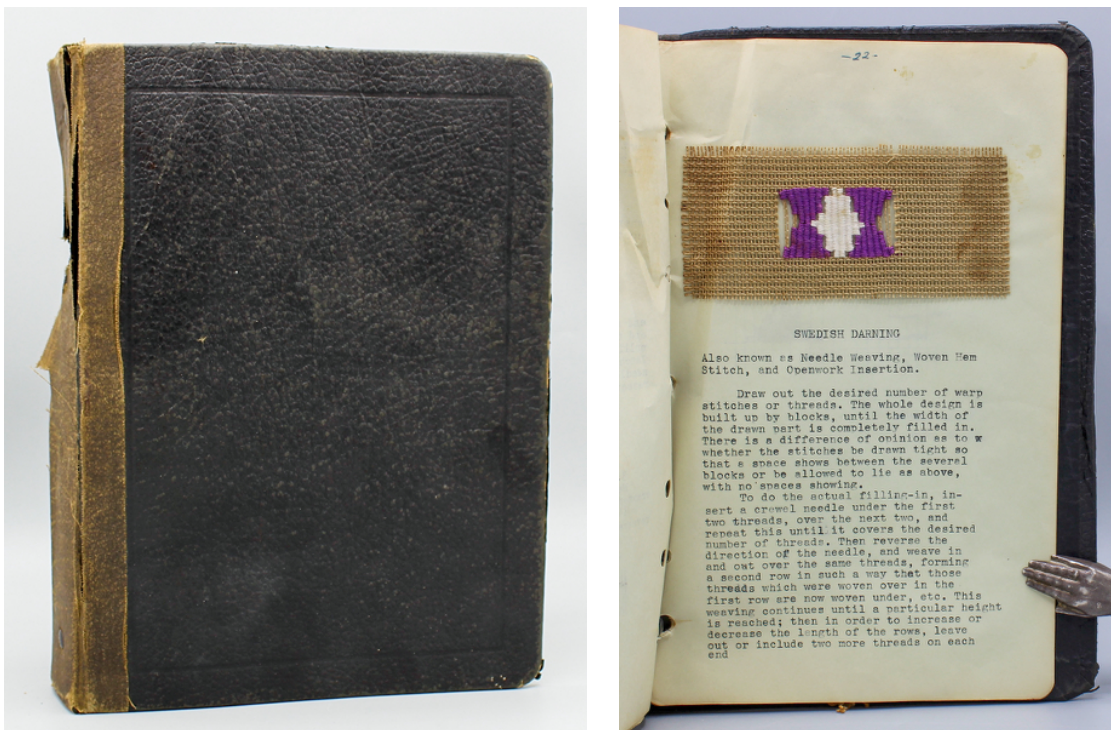
The samples include, as follows: embroidery, applique, stitches (blanket, chain, feather, French knot, etc.), quilting, needlepoint, crocheting, and more. The "Excellent" note on the title-page indicates that this was a school assignment, likely belonging to a junior high student, that received a good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

In 1918, the United States mandated elementary school education. This legislation coincided with a rise in



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

Duffin, Erin. "Percentage of the U.S. population with a college degree, by gender 1940-2021." Accessed on the Statisa website.



Mandeville's First Prose Work in English,
A Commentary on Marriage and Women's Independence, Scarce in Commerce

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

Octavo. [24], 200 pp.

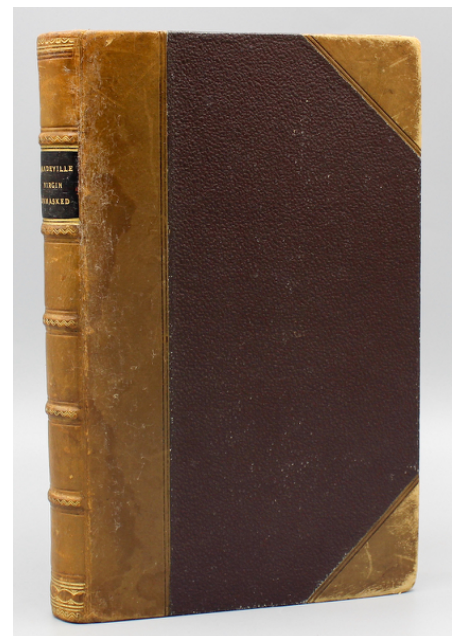
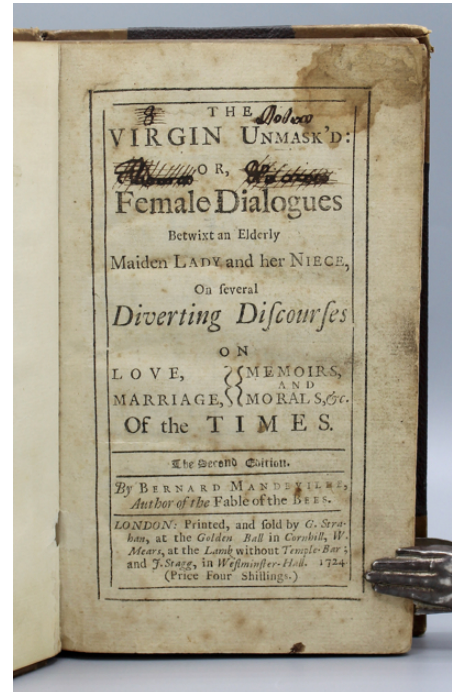
Late nineteenth century half calf over brown pebbled cloth. Black leather spine label titled in gilt. Slight edgewear. Marbled endpapers. Two contemporary ink ownership signatures to title-page. Toning and some staining and foxing. A good copy.

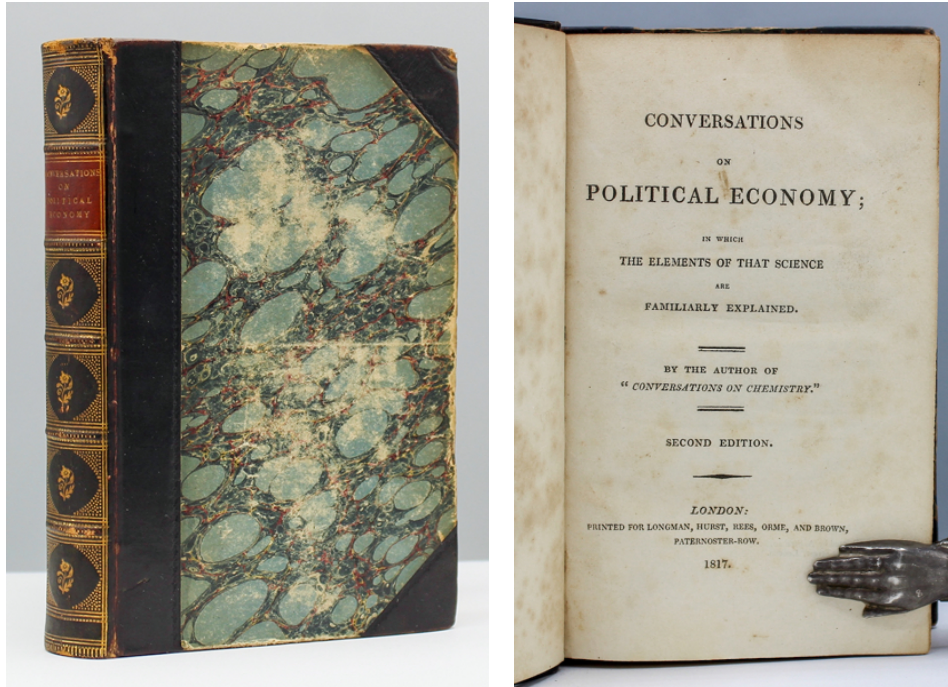
\$1,500

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

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

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





[Influential Work on Political Economy, Inspired by Ricardo,
By a Pioneer of Women's Education and a Friend of Edgeworth and Martineau](#)

23. [MARCET, Jane.] *Conversations on Political Economy; in which the Elements of that Science are Familiarly Explained.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1817.

Twelvemo. xii, 485 pp.

Late nineteenth or early twentieth century half calf over blue marbled boards. Gilt spine with red label. Twentieth century bookplate (Dwight Carpenter) to front pastedown. Contemporary ink signature (Phipps Hornby, probably Sir Admiral Phipps Hornby) to preliminary blank. Some toning and foxing, mostly to first and last few leaves, but overall quite clean throughout. A very good copy.

\$1,250

Second edition, as stated. First published in 1816.

The present work uses the format of a conversation between a teacher and her young pupil Caroline. In the Oxford DNB, Elizabeth J. Morse writes, "*Conversations on Political Economy* utilized Ricardian principles before the publication of Ricardo's *Principles on Political Economy*. "As in all her works Marcet laid no claim to original through, but she wrote in a lucid, pleasant style, incorporating the latest, often controversial, theories in her popular works. *Conversations on Political Economy* was praised by Macaulay and Say, and was approved by Malthus, McCulloch, and Ricardo. Her confident presentation of complex ideas in the form of appealing dialogue repelled later economists (notably Alfred Marshall) and led others to conclude that hers was economics for schoolgirls (Schumpeter), but the book's popularity with adult readers grateful for a simple introduction to a new and forbidding field of knowledge indicates Marcet's accurate perception of a wide and generally sophisticated readership for an introductory economics text." Macaulay added that "every

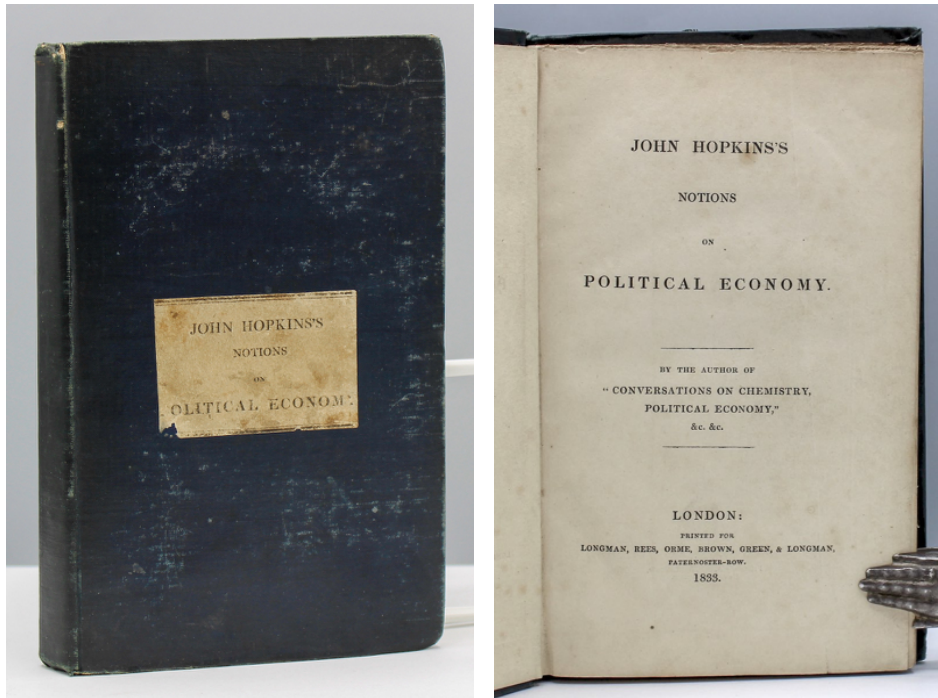
girl who has read Mrs. Marcet's little dialogues on political economy could teach Montagu or Walpole many lessons in finance."

Jane Haldimand Marcet (1769-1858) was a writer on science and economics and an important figure in the history of women's education. Her *Conversations on Chemistry* (1805) was one of the first elementary science textbooks, written after Marcet attended the lectures of Sir Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution. Michael Faraday read it while working as a bookbinder's apprentice. Though the author insists in the Preface that her knowledge of the subject is "but recent" and she "can have no real claims to the title of chymist," her work was popular and influential. Marcet was also a friend and colleague of many important women intellectuals, including Maria Edgeworth and Harriet Martineau. Morse notes that *Conversations on Political Economy* inspired Martineau to begin writing fiction with economic themes, like her *Illustrations of Political Economy* (1832). Marcet was married to the important physician Alexander Marcet (1770 – 1822).

The signature "Phipps Hornby" may refer to Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby (1785 – 1867), a prominent Naval officer who played a vital role in many English victories during the Napoleonic Wars, including the Battle of Lissa. He served under important Naval officers like Horatio Nelson, on the flagship HMS *Victory*; William Hoste, on the HMS *Volage*; and the Duke of Northumberland. For a time, he was a commander of the Pacific Fleet, and later one of the Lords of the Admiralty. He concluded his naval career in 1853, but continued to receive honors during his retirement. He was eventually promoted to a full admiral in 1858 and became a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Bath in 1861.

The Feminist Companion to Literature in English, p. 713.





*Short Stories "for the Improvement of the Labouring Classes,"
by a Friend and Colleague of Maria Edgeworth*

24. [MARCET, Jane Haldimand.] *John Hopkins's Notions on Political Economy*. London: Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1833.

Small octavo. [ii] pp., 188 pp.

Original dark blue cloth with printed paper label. Some rubbing and light fading to cloth. Toning to label. Some creasing at gutter. Some toning to endpapers and some light foxing to edges, but a very good, bright, and tight copy of an important work.

\$1,250

First edition.

John Hopkins's Notions on Political Economy was published during a period of anxiety in Britain over a potential working-class rebellion. The stories bear titles like "Wages" (pp. 11-26); "Emigration" (pp. 81-99); and "The Rich and the Poor" (pp. 5-10), which is the first story in the collection and expresses a belief in the mutual interests of the upper and lower classes. The final lines of "The Rich and the Poor" assert that "the rich and the poor have but one and the same interest...I am convinced that the comforts of the poor are derived from the riches of the rich," (p. 10). Though members of the working class were the intended audience of *John Hopkins's Notions on Political Economy*, and the author's prefatory note states that its goal is "the improvement of the labouring classes" (p. [ii]), it is unlikely that many working people could have afforded a copy of the book (Oxford DNB).

Jane Haldimand Marcet (1769-1858) is remembered as an important figure in the history of women's education and as a friend Maria Edgeworth. Marcet was also a scientist and a political

writer who wrote *Conversations on Chemistry, Intended More Especially for the Female Sex* (1806), one of the first elementary science textbooks. Her *Conversations* books, which also include the *Conversations on Political Economy* (1817) and *Conversations on Natural Philosophy* (1819), are considered the “early nineteenth century’s best-known introductory science texts for women and young persons” (*The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, p. 713).

The Feminist Companion to Literature in English, p. 713.
Oxford DNB.



25. PERRETT, Louise, illustrator. *The Housekeeper's Scrapbook*. Chicago: The Reilly and Britton Co., [1911].

Quarto. 125 pp. Each page blank except for a heading and, on about a third of all pages, half- or full-page illustrations in orange and black. The headings correspond to different locations in a house (kitchen, attic, nursery, etc.) and the illustrations show housekeepers tending to the home and caring for their employers. Brown leaves.

Publisher's tan pictorial cloth illustrated in black and orange. Binding is bright and attractive. With four newspaper clippings (recipes, other information about food, and a guide to keeping aphids

out of a garden) laid into the "kitchen" section and one clipping laid into the attic section ("Home Brightener: Finishing the Attic Room"). A fine, clean copy.

\$250

First edition.

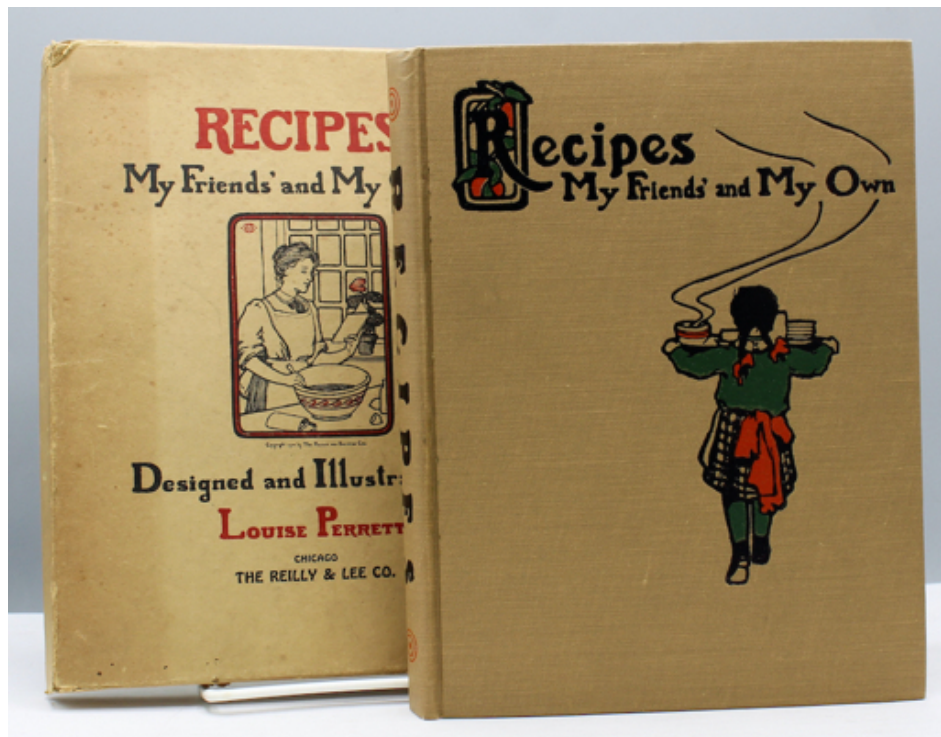
As the laid-in newspaper clippings indicate, the present work was intended to preserve recipes, instructions for home improvement, and other information that would help housekeepers better tend to the homes and families of their employers.



Louise Perrett (fl. 1905 - 1920) was educated at the Art Institute of Chicago, where she studied with Impressionist painter John Carlson, and was influenced by the art of illustrator Howard Pyle. Perrett eventually taught at the Art Institute of Chicago, and was a member of the Chicago Society of Art and the Austin Art League of Illinois. Two of her paintings, *Mother and Child* and *Resting*, were exhibited in Chicago.

OCLC records only two copies (one in Missouri and one in Ohio).





A Fine Copy in the Rare Original Box

26. PERRETT, Louise. *Recipes: My Friends' and My Own*. Chicago: The Reilly & Lee Co., [1904].

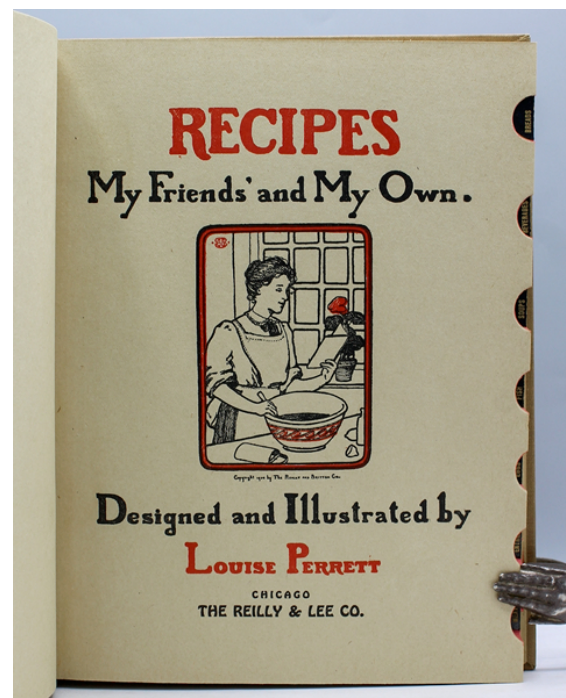
Octavo. [170] pp. Title-page vignette, illustrated table of contents, and fourteen half-page illustrations (one for each of the chapters, e.g., breads, beverages, soups, and so on). Printed in black and orange. Otherwise, blank for readers' notes.

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

\$250

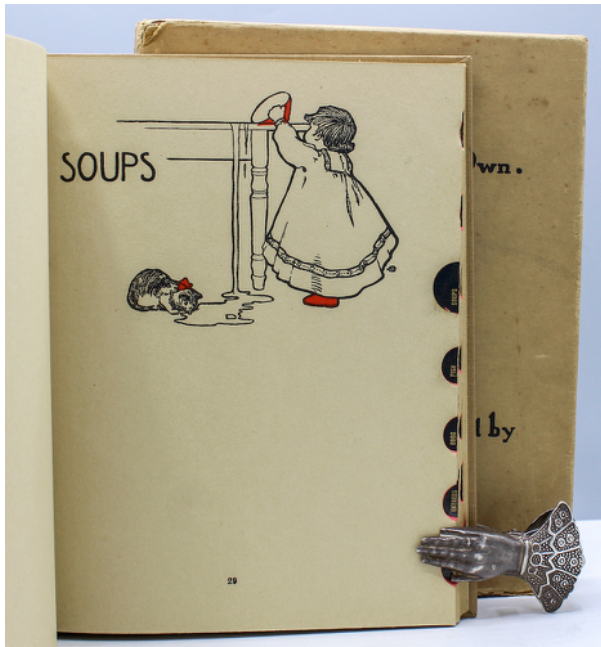
First edition of this charming blank recipe book.

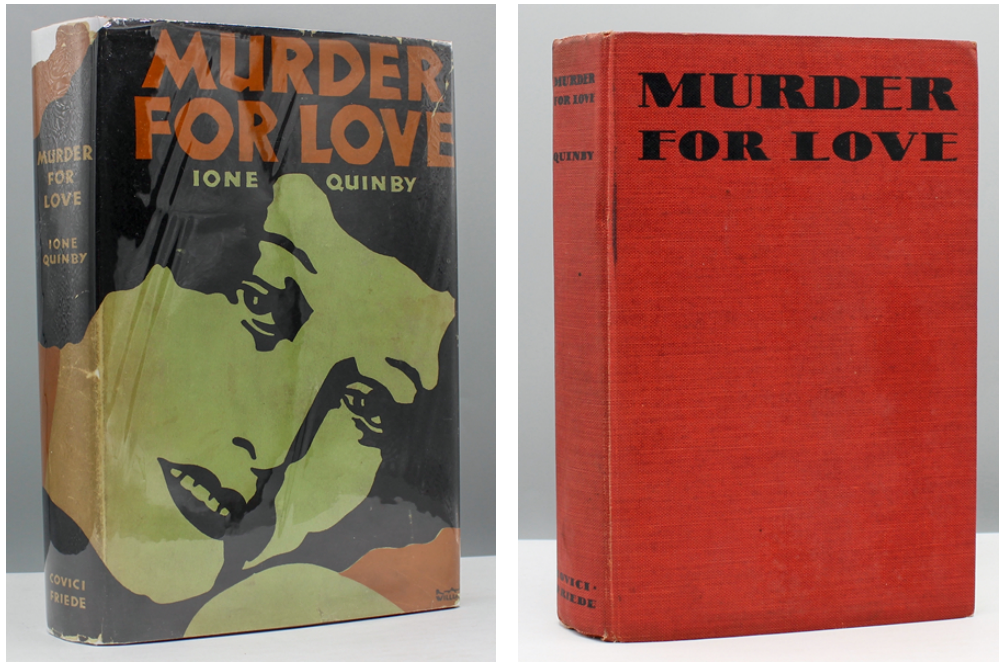
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member of the Chicago Society of Art and the Austin Art League of Illinois. Two of her paintings, *Mother and Child* and *Resting*, were exhibited in Chicago.

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





Presentation Copy of an Anthology of Murderesses,
By a Groundbreaking Crime Reporter and Advice Columnist

27. QUINBY, Ione. *Murder for Love*. New York: Covici Friede, 1931.

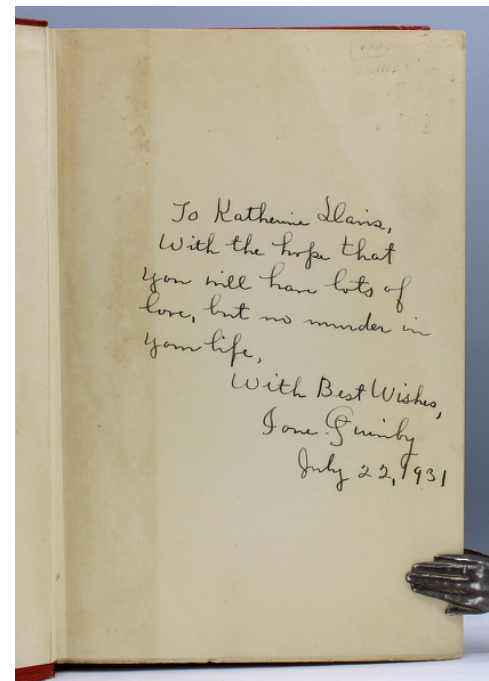
Octavo. 324 pp.

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

\$375

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

Ione Quinby Griggs (1891 – 1991) began her career as a journalist with the *Chicago Evening Post*. She primarily covered crime, interviewing such figures as Al Capone, but also reported extensively on politics. During the Great Depression, she reported on homeless and unemployed



women. Griggs had over a thousand bylined stories during her time at the paper, and at the peak of her career she bylined in a third of the daily papers. In 1934, while working at the *Milwaukee Journal*, Griggs pioneered a new kind of column: the "Dear Mrs. Griggs" advice column, which presaged the "Ask Ann Landers" and "Dear Abby" columns of the 1950s, as well as decades of imitators. Griggs wrote over 15,000 "Dear Mrs. Griggs" columns before her retirement in 1985, upon which she was inducted into the Milwaukee Press Club's Hall of Fame. The University of Wisconsin now offers the Quinby Griggs Journalism Scholarship in honor of her career.



Encyclopedia of Important Iowa Women,
Presentation Copy Inscribed by the Author

28. REEVES, Winona Evans. *The Blue Book of Iowa Women*. [Mexico, Missouri: Missouri Printing and Publishing Company,] 1914.

Octavo. 297, [3] pp. Printed in blue.

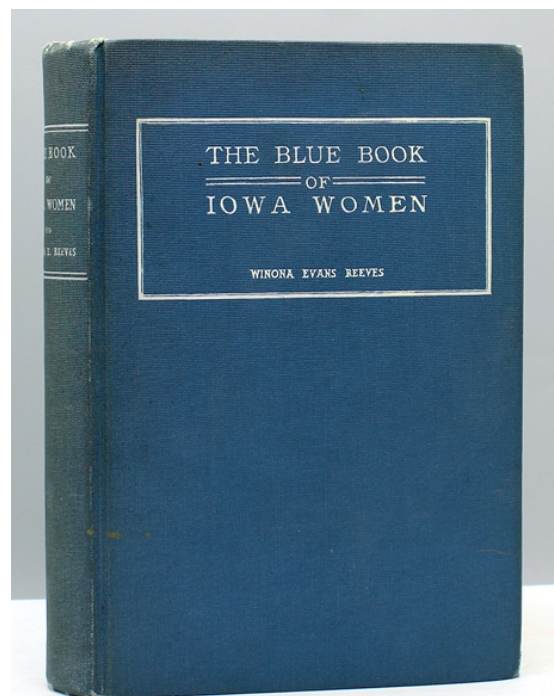
Original blue cloth titled in white. Slight toning to spine and edges. Inscribed by the author to a Miss Younker, dated 1922. Pencil signature reading "Mrs. Samuel Younker, Page 171" to front free endpaper. A very good copy, inscribed by the author to a relative of one of the important Iowa women honored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

\$450

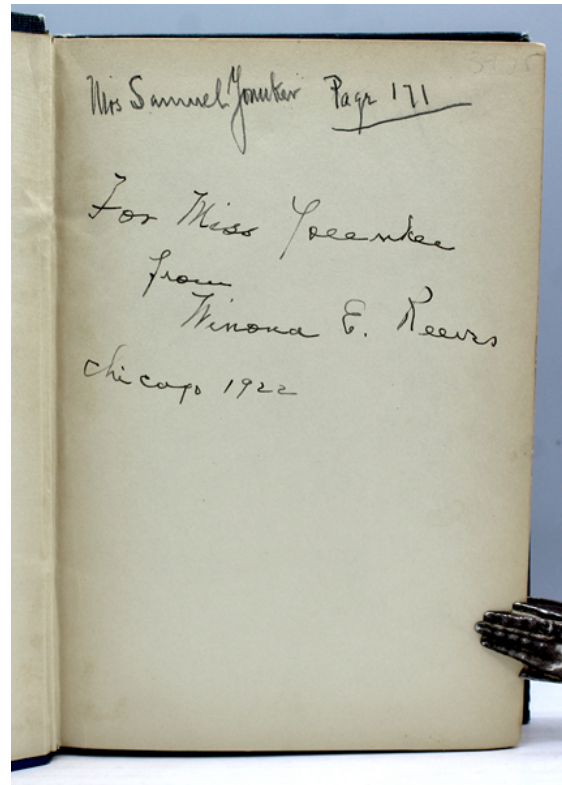
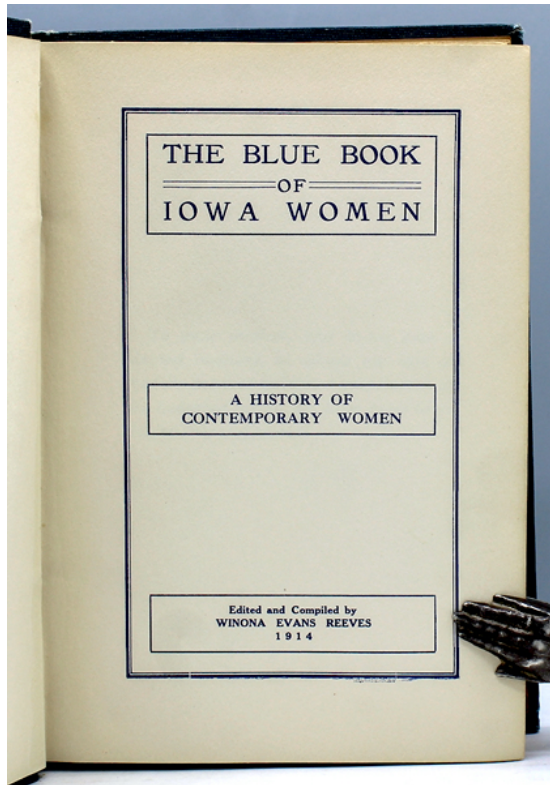
First edition.

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

Winona Evans Reeves (1871 – 1955) was a journalist, an editor, and the vice president of the National Federation of Press Women between 1939 and 1941. She was also a member of the American

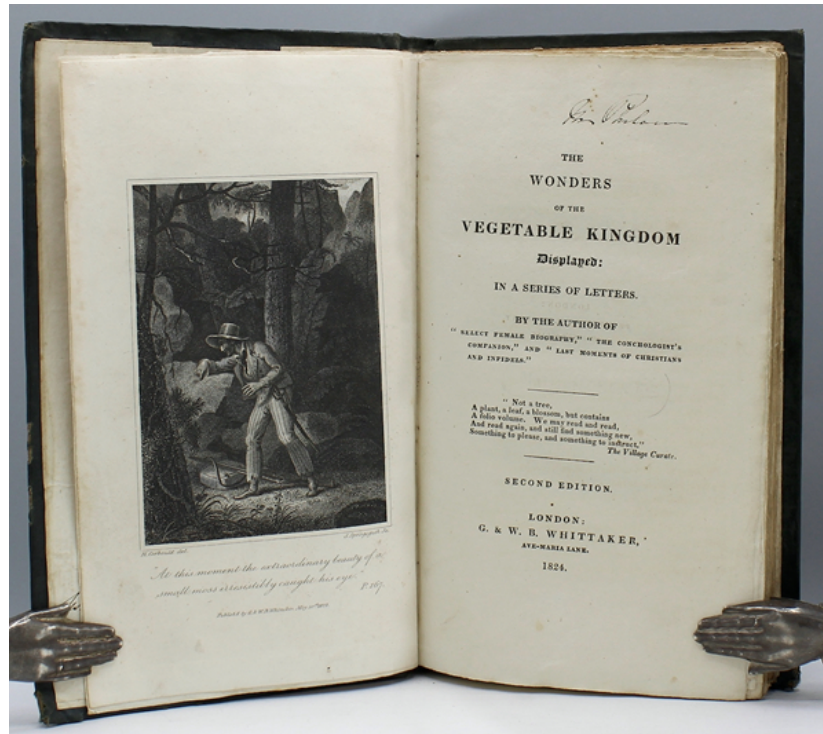


Association of University Women, Daughters of American Revolution, and served as the vice president of the Illinois Woman's Press Association between 1940 and 1941. She also published *the Blue Book of Nebraska Women* (1916).



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





Multidisciplinary Approach to Botany By a Quaker Woman Writer

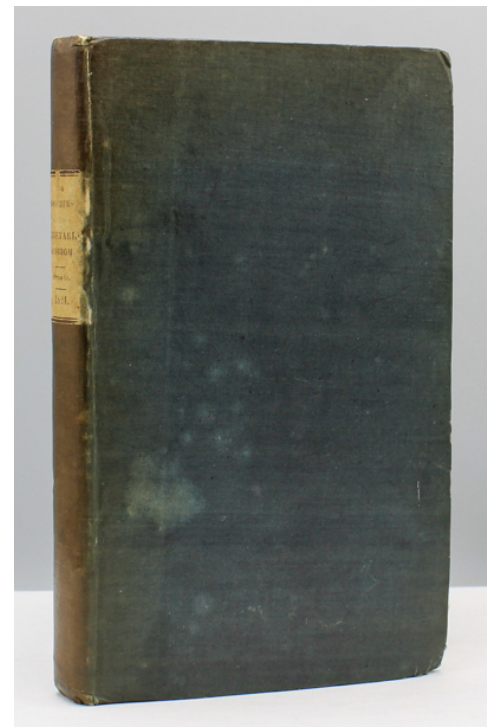
29. [ROBERTS, Mary.] *Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom Displayed*. London: G. & W.B. Whittaker, 1824.

Twelvemo. 4 [publisher's ads], viii, 242, [2] pp. With a frontispiece.

Contemporary blue cloth with printed paper spine label. Spine toned, and some spotting to cloth. Prize bookplate (Ursuline Convent, St. Mary's near Waterford, dated 1833) to front pastedown, awarding the book to a Miss Phelan. Early ink stamp (St. John's College Library, Waterford) to first leaf of ads. Clean throughout aside from some dampstaining to a few leaves. A very good, fresh copy of an uncommon work.

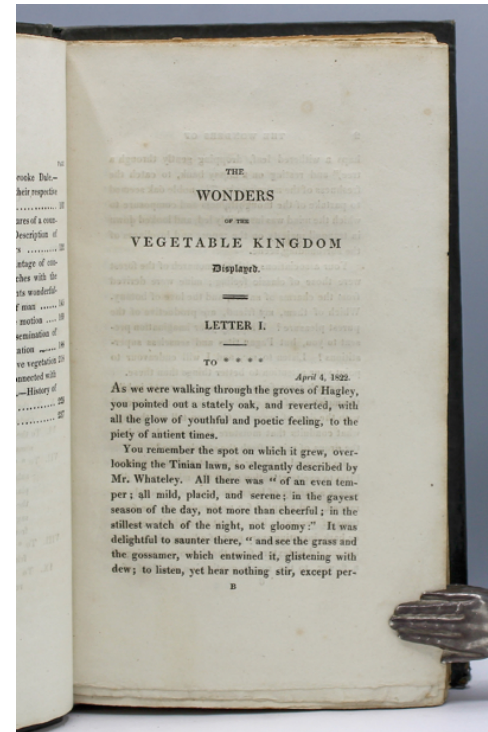
\$500

Second edition of a work on botany for young readers. With chapters on the structure of a tree, sap vessels, the formation and function of leaves, names and functions of roots, descriptions of different kinds of flowers, and the dissemination of seeds. Mary Roberts (1788 – 1864), who also wrote works of history and theology, takes a broad approach to her discussion of botany: the present work covers the political and economic history of farming; details the use of



plants in medicine, spirituality, dyeing and tanning, and trade; and ties in other scientific fields including astronomy and geography. Though this work was intended for youth, the complexity of the scientific principles indicates an audience of older teens rather than children.

Roberts was a Quaker author whose ancestors included the botanist Thomas Lawson (1630 – 1691) and the humorist John Roberts (1623 – 1684). Growing up in the countryside, Roberts developed an interest in natural history, which served as the basis for her best-known work, *Annals of My Village* (1831), which described daily rural life in the village of Sheepscombe and provided valuable insights into natural history. She also wrote *The Conchologist's Companion* (1824), *Ruins and Old Trees Associated with Remarkable Events in English History* (1843), and *Select Female Biography* (1821), the latter of which surveys historical women who were “some of the brightest rays of moral and intellectual excellence.” She published her final work, *Popular History of the Mollusca*, in 1851.



The Feminist Companion to Literature in English, p. 910.
Oxford DNB.





Rare Booklet of Knitting Designs

30. TERRY, Miss. *Receipts on Knitting, Netting, and Crochet*. By Miss Terry. London: W.S. Orr & Co., [1847].

Sixteenmo. 16 pp. Folding hand-colored frontispiece.

Original paper wrappers chromolithographed in blue and gold. Some wear and chipping to wrappers. A very good copy of a rare and fragile item.

\$450

First edition.

A collection of patterns for fiber craft designs, as follows: "Elizabethan Collar," "A Useful Carriage Bag," "A Netted Shell Mat," "A Novel and Very Pretty Pen-Wiper," and three designs for infants (a hat, slippers, and shoes). The designs are illustrated on the frontispiece.

OCLC records only two copies, both in England (BL and University of Southampton).



**On the Selection and Management of Female Servants,
A Near-Fine Copy**

31. WATKINS, Henry George. *Hints and Observations Seriously Addressed to Heads of Families, in Reference, Chiefly, to Female Domestic Servants*. London: Published by T. Hamilton, 1816.

Twelvemo. viii, 100 pp.

Contemporary half tan calf over marbled boards. Gilt spine. Ink ownership signature (dated 1841); early nineteenth century bookplate of collector Frances, Viscountess Norton (1755 – 1841); and modern bookplate of bookseller Peter Stewart Young to front pastedown. Offsetting to preliminary blank. Remarkably fresh throughout. A bright, near-fine copy.

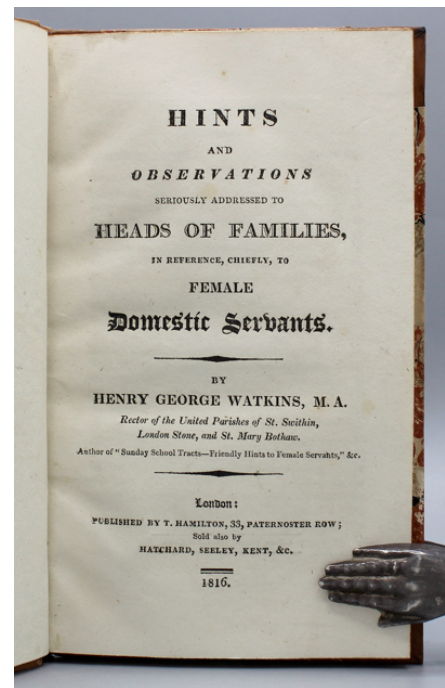
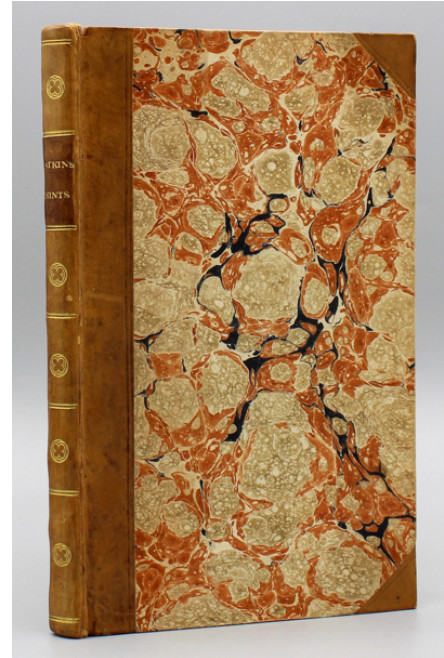
\$1,250

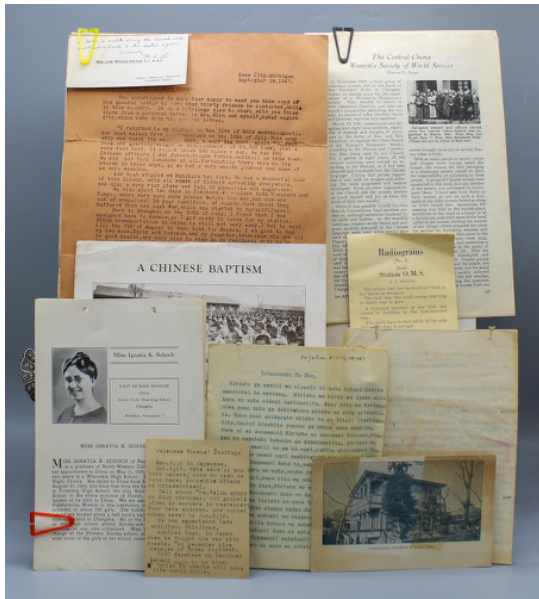
First edition.

A guide for wealthy households on the selection, training, and management of female servants. Henry George Watkins (1765 – 1850) stresses the importance of placing high standards on female servants, whose behavior, he believed, contributes to the moral character of a household. "The habits of our domestic female servants require to be as good as possible," he writes. "Their good qualities must be more numerous than those of any other species of servant." While male servants should be allowed freedom and privacy outside work hours, Watkins writes, the moral duties of female servants require higher standards of conduct: "It is absolutely necessary for our safety and repose, that mistresses should have considerable knowledge of [female servants'] minds and manners in their leisure hours, as well as while employed in the especial duties of their station. Hence, all that concerns them must...be subject to a more accurate and rigid scrutiny," (pp. 7-8).

Reverend Watkins was the rector of St. Swithin's Church on Cannon Street in London and the chaplain to the Mayor of London. Through his sermons and by distributing tracts, he promoted the London Society for the Protection of Female Servants. His other works include *Friendly Hints to Female Servants* (1814) and the series *Sunday School Tracts* (1810 – 1813).

OCLC records only three physical copies: Cambridge, the University of Glasgow, and the Huntington Library.





Sixty-Year Archive of a Leading Los Angeles WCTU Member, Radio Broadcaster, and Civil Rights Advocate

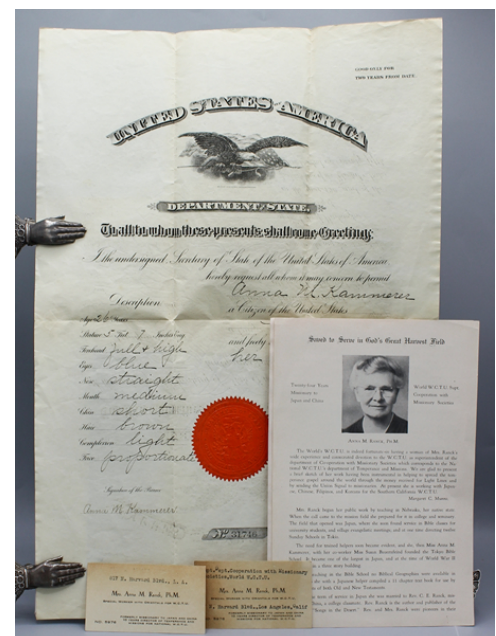
32. [WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.] [RANCK, Anna M.] [Archive of correspondence, periodicals, newspaper clippings, manuscript records, and journals recording the career of a missionary and WCTU member.] [Los Angeles, California and Tokyo, Japan: Anna M. Ranck, 1895-1956.]

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

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

\$3,000

Items dated from 1895 to 1956.

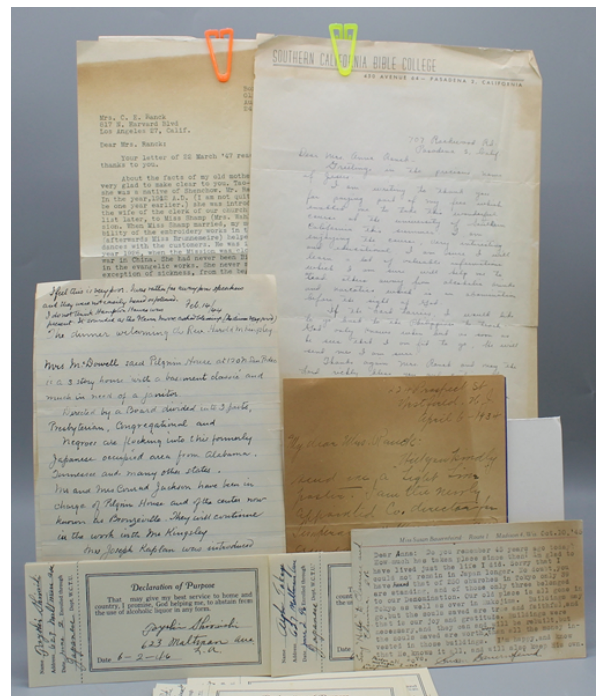


Anna M. Ranck, *née* Kammerer (1874 – 1956) was a missionary, educator, radio broadcaster, and a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union for over fifty years. She was the Director of Temperance and Missions for the National WCTU for ten years and held the title of Special Worker with Orientals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

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

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

Ranck held high-level positions at both the local and national levels of the WCTU, and her career spanned the most important years of the WCTU's history. She was a highly educated woman with an international consciousness that she brought to every aspect of her WCTU activism. Her work in the WCTU speaks to the ideological advancements of the organization in the early twentieth century and recalls the radical women's rights and antislavery activism of the organization's founding members. Ranck was undoubtedly one of the most influential and hardworking WCTU members, but remains an unsung figure in the history of the largest American women's organization of its day.



Rare Ephemera of a WWII-Era Pacifist Women's Organization
Founded by Important Quaker Feminist Margaret S. Olmsted

33. [WOMEN'S COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION.] [Collection of ephemera by an anti-conscription women's organization.] [Philadelphia: 1945-1947.]

Five documents (8½" x 11") and two printed postcards (5½" x 3¼"). The documents include four mimeographed letters to members (three one-page letters, one two-page letter, and one four-page letter) on Women's Committee to Oppose Conscription (WCOC) letterhead and a four-page voter guide. The postcards are both addressed by hand to Mr. and Mrs. W.B. Rovner.

Minor toning to a couple documents. A near-fine set.

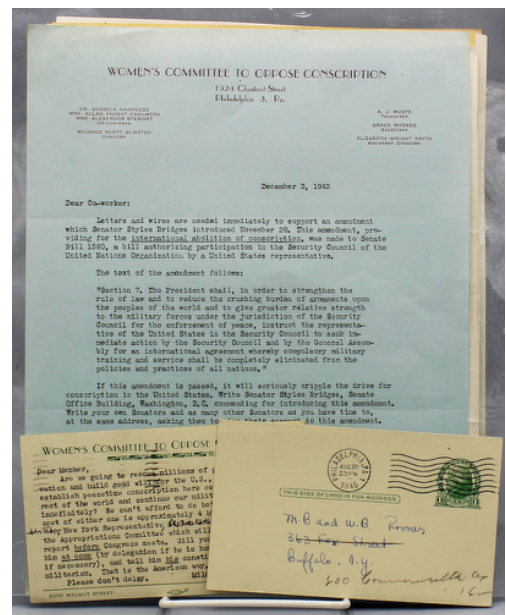
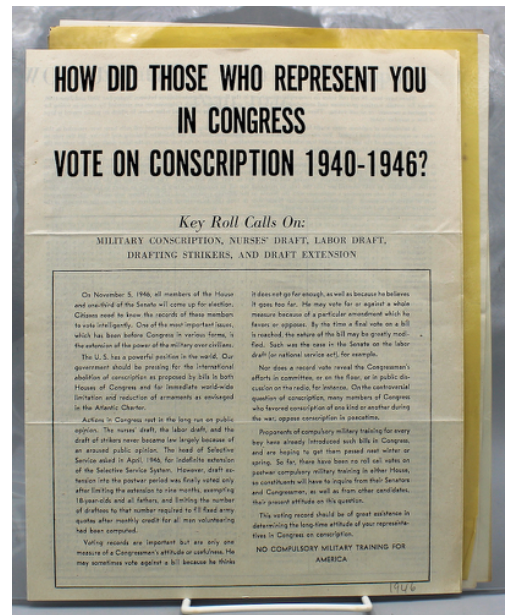
\$650

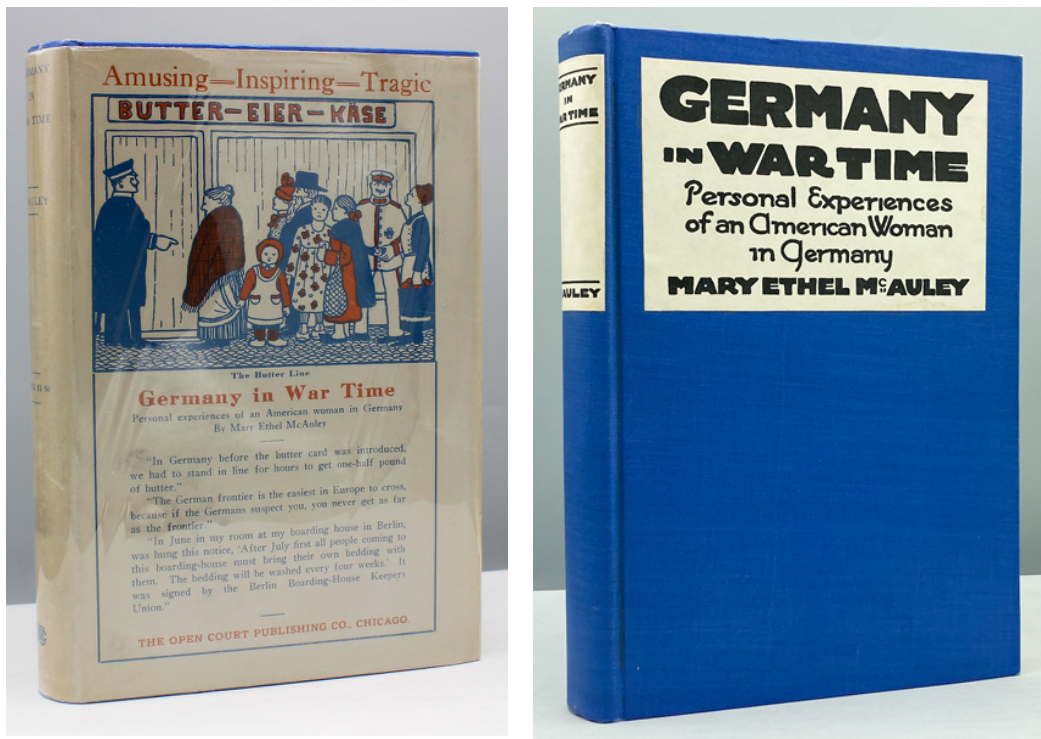
Items dated December 1945- April 1947.

The documents include a mimeographed letter on Women's Committee to Oppose Conscription letterhead calling for support for an anti-conscription constitutional amendment; and four letters opposing the Selective Service System and proposed legislation for mandatory military training during peacetime. One of the letters addresses the censorship of soldiers, who were forbidden "under threat of court martial" from sending anti-conscription letters to the War Department.

In 1942, Quaker pacifist and feminist Mildred S. Olmsted (1890 – 1990) founded the Committee to Oppose the Conscription of Women to challenge the Austin-Wadsworth Bill of 1943, which proposed the conscription of men aged 18-65 and women aged 18-50 for assignment to military industry anywhere in the country. Once the immediate threat of drafting women had passed, the organization was renamed to the Women's Committee to Oppose Conscription and focused more broadly on anti-conscription and pacifist efforts.

During World War I, Olmsted worked in Paris with the Young Women's Christian Organization to plan recreational activities for soldiers stationed there. After the war, she joined the American Friends Service Committee in Berlin, where she worked in famine relief. She was a leader in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a founder of the pacifist and anti-nuclear warfare organization SANE (now Peace Action), the vice-chair of the Pennsylvania ACLU, and a member of the United Nations Council of Non-Governmental Organizations and the Main Line Birth Control League.





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

34. [WORLD WAR I.] McAULEY, Mary Ethel. *Germany in War Time*. What an American Girl Saw and Heard. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company, 1917.

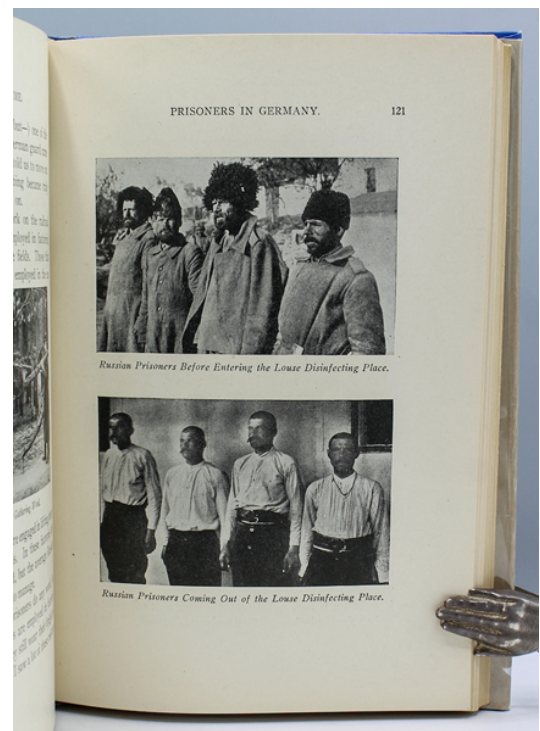
Octavo. 297 pp. With over a hundred full- and half-page photo reproductions, particularly highlighting industry, manufacturing, and commerce in Berlin during the war. Includes many photos of women at work (as carriage drivers, mail carriers, surveyors, laborers, and more).

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

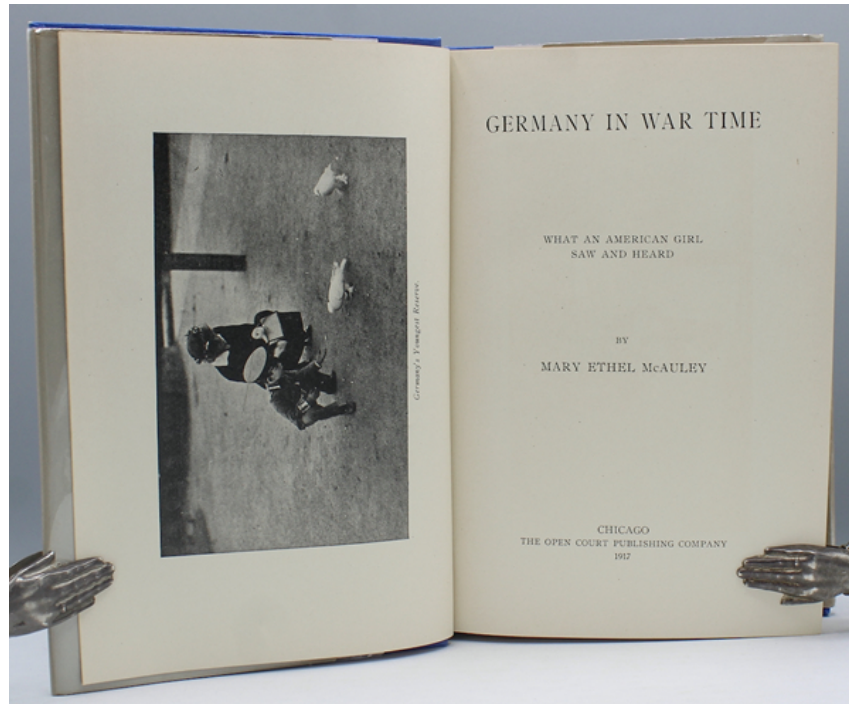
\$350

First edition.

During World War I, journalist and painter Mary Ethel McAuley (1882 – 1971) spent two years in Germany as a correspondent for the *Pittsburgh Post-Dispatch*. Her time in Germany resulted in not only extensive



investigative reporting on wartime life, but also numerous paintings based on her personal observations. In 2020, the University of Pittsburgh hosted an exhibit of McAuley's paintings, which the university website describes as such: "The paintings that form the core of this exhibition were created around 1919 to illustrate McAuley's first-hand account of life in wartime Germany. McAuley's paintings depict scenes that she witnessed as an American woman. Her paintings depict German soldiers in uniform standing alongside chimney sweeps in town squares, women shoveling coal, mothers and children alone on the streets while fathers and brothers were on the front line. She captures the nuances of quotidian life at that time, paying special attention to women in wartime."



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

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