Women’s Studies

New Arrivals in Education, Fiction, Health and Medicine, and More

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Scarce Household Management Guide for Working Class Women


Twelvemo. iv, 176 pp.

Publisher’s green cloth over flexible card wrappers. Titled in gilt. A couple spots of fading to cloth. Pale yellow endpapers. Some dustsoiling to endpapers and some faint toning to leaves. A very good copy of a scarce book.

$450


This is almost certainly the work of Esther Copley (1786 – 1851), the author of the Religious Tract Society publication The Family Book (1833). The Religious Tract Society published many of Copley’s books, some of which, like The Young Women of the Factory (1845) and The Young Servant, were also written for
working class women. Other Copley titles published by the society include *Female Excellence, or Hints to Daughters* (1838) and *The Young Mother, or Affectionate Advice to a Married Daughter*. Copley also edited the *Domestic Visitor*, a periodical published by the society for a working-class audience, between 1828 and 1833.

Copley wrote many other didactic works for children, including *The Young Reviewers* (1821) and *Scripture Natural History for Youth* (1828). One of her most important works was *A History of Slavery* (1836), which Rosemary Mitchell describes in the Oxford DNB as “tracing the course of slavery from scriptural times to [Copley’s] own day. Her youthful audience was spared neither graphic descriptions of the sufferings of black slaves in the West Indies nor lengthy accounts of the proceedings of the anti-slavery movement.” Mitchell also notes that the work remains “a witness to the significant commitment of nonconformist women to the anti-slavery cause.”

OCLC records seven copies, only three in the United States (Winterthur Museum, Duke, and the Union Presbyterian Seminary in Virginia).


Scarce WWI-Era Rationing Cookbook


5¾ x 8¾ in. 80 pp. Last four pages are blank for notes.

Publisher’s pictorial paper wrappers illustrated in blue and red. Some wear and staining to wrappers. A very good copy of a scarce item. $600

First edition.

“The Food Conservation Committee of St. Joseph County has collected and compiled this book of recipes with the hope that it will be of service to the housewives in conserving the foods much needed to win the war.”

This cookbook provides recipes and dietary guidelines in accordance with World War I rationing policies on meat, wheat, dairy, sugar, and butter. In August of 1917, the United States Food Administration was established by Executive Order of Herbert Hoover and began taking measures to limit the use of those ingredients in households. The measures included establishing committees down to the county level—including the Food Conservation Committee of St. Joseph County—to promote food conservation and implement measures that encouraged rationing (like a licensing system for restaurants that followed the food conservation policies).
The introductory material offers insight into how women were expected to serve on the American home front by saving resources that would be redirected to soldiers on the front lines. President Woodrow Wilson’s “Call to the Women of the Nation,” printed on the inside of the front cover, reads, “The women of the nation are already earnestly seeking to do their part in this our greatest struggle...and in no direction can they so greatly assist as by enlisting in the service of the Food Administration and cheerfully accepting its direction and advice. By doing so they will increase the surplus of food available for our own army and for export to the Allies.”

OCLC records only four copies: St. Joseph County PL, Kansas State, Harvard, and the University of Michigan.


Publisher’s red cloth titled and ruled in black. In the original printed dust jacket, which is somewhat toned and has been reinforced with paper at corners and head and tail of spine. Some
toning to edges and first and last leaf. Midcentury bookplate to front pastedown. A very good copy, rare in the dust jacket.

First edition.

This cookbook and household manual includes recipes for food, hair and skincare products, and home remedies, plus instructions on how to preserve fruits, clean silverware and furniture, and “how to shorten the duration of a cold.” Many of the recipes, like “War Plum Cake” and “War Marmalade,” hint at World War I-era rationing policies, which began in the United Kingdom in the year this book was published and were not fully released until 1921. The plum cake relies on “drippings” and honey rather than butter and sugar, and the marmalade contains dates to add sweetness. That said, the marmalade recipe also calls for nearly two pounds of sugar, so it seems the recipe predates the strictest rationing of the WWI era.

The book is also, as the title suggests, concerned with saving money, and contains recipes like “Apples Stewed Economically” and instructions on how to mend, wash, and preserve clothes, which would have been particularly relevant information in a period of wartime austerity.

We could not locate much information on Mrs. John J. Webster, including her first name. Her more popular work was *The Apsley Cookery Book for the Uric-Acid-Free Diet* (1914).

This is a scarce book. OCLC records only two copies in the United States (NYPL, National Agricultural Library) and four copies in the United Kingdom (BL, Cambridge, Oxford Brookes University, National Library of Scotland).
Beautiful Manuscript Atlas by a Student of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus


6½ x 9 in. [43] ff. With forty hand-drawn, partially colored maps annotated in calligraphic hand. Also, with a manuscript title-page with large calligraphic initial in red, blue, and gold and a page illustrated with the arms of Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, and the Papal States. The maps illustrated here include both physical and political maps of Europe, Britain, several individual European nations, South America, the Indian subcontinent, and Palestine. Plus, maps of Asia, Africa, Australia, Central America, Russia, the United States, and more.

Full green morocco stamped with gilt initials “J.M.E.” Gilt spine with raised bands in five compartments. Binding somewhat sunned and bumped, with some scratches and some wear at edges of boards. Still a clean, bright item, remarkably fresh and attractive. Very good.

$1,850

Date estimated from watermark on paper (J. Whatman, 1863).

This unique, beautifully illustrated manuscript atlas was produced by a student at the Convent of the Holy Child Jesus, a Catholic teaching convent and religious order founded by the American-born educator Cornelia Connelly, née Peacock (1809 – 1879). At the convent, which Connelly opened in St. Leonard’s-on-Sea 1848 after leaving St. Mary’s Church in
Derby, students were instructed not just in theology but also in geology and other sciences, Greek and Latin philosophy, art, dance, and music. The impressive artistry and attention to detail present in these maps clearly speak to the educational standards established by Connelly in the convent, where young women trained to be teachers as well as nuns. The date of the present item suggests that Julia Mary Eyre may have been instructed by Connelly herself, or at least by the Sisters working under her direct supervision.

Connelly was born in Philadelphia and spent the first twenty-five years of her life as a Protestant. She married Pierce Connelly, an Episcopal priest, in 1831, and the couple both converted to Catholicism in 1835. Their marriage was tumultuous, involving multiple crises of faith by Pierce, who was pursuing Catholic priesthood, and the deaths of two of their young children. In 1845, the couple moved to England, with Pierce taking the position of chaplain to Lord Shrewsbury. In England, Connelly began drawing up rules for a new religious order, which she established as the Society of the Holy Child Jesus in Derby in October of 1846. In 1848, Connelly relocated the order’s mother house to St. Leonard’s-on-Sea in Sussex, leading to the establishment of the convent there. The Society was approved in 1887 by Pope Leo the XIII, and, over the course of the next century, Sisters of the order opened schools and convents in the United States (1862), Nigeria (1930), Ghana (1947), Chile (1967), Chad (1992), and the Dominican Republic (1995).

In 1959, Connelly was proposed for beatification, and she was proclaimed Venerable by Pope John III in 1992.


“Convent of the Holy Child Jesus, Magdalen Road, St Leonard’s-on-Sea, school diaries” (catalogue description). The National Archives (webpage).
Conduct Manual for Young Women
Particularly Concerned with Education


$185

First edition.

An advice manual chiefly concerned with guiding a young woman’s approach to her education and intellectual development. Most chapters include a short didactic story with explication by the author, who urges young women (aged fourteen to seventeen) to cultivate their skills in languages, math, and the sciences. One of Cox’s main pieces of advice is that girls should cultivate one skill they are particularly talented in rather than wasting their efforts attempting to develop skills to which they have no natural inclination. Cox writes, “A girl will save herself much pain and mortification by not attempting to play or sing unless her talent lies in that direction...As regards drawing and painting, too, if you possess any talent for either, by all means cultivate it; but otherwise...Surely it would be better to devote yourself to the acquirement of a language, or the study of astronomy, or history, or botany, or whatever your one talent may be” (p. 27). Cox also offers advice on marriage, friendships, etiquette, dress, and religion.

We could not locate much information on Sydney Cox, including dates. His only other work appears to be *The Young Lady’s Guide* (1870).

Box (9 x 7 x 4½”) containing 140 color-painted wooden spherical beads (1” diameter). Out of a total set of 144.

Green wooden box with printed paper label on one side of box identifying this as the “470-D” variant. Some rubbing and general wear. Some of the beads have letters written on them in ink in a childish hand and some are strung on a cord. The box also contains also contains seventeen wooden beads that are similar in appearance but seem to be from a different set, plus two additional lengths of cord. A very good set despite a few missing beads.

[with:]


Box (9 x 7 x 4½”) containing about 850 half-inch beads (about 600 spheres, 120 cylinders, and 130 cubes). Probably out of a total set of 1,000.

Green wooden box seemingly lacking paper label. Some rubbing and general wear. Good.

$950

The earliest advertisement for these beads (which were also referred to as “Mrs. Hailmann’s Colored Wooden Beads”) that we could locate appears in a January 1889 issue of *School Education*, though Eudora Lucas Hailmann (1835 - 1904) devised these beads sometime around 1882. That year, Hailmann’s husband William (1836 – 1920) organized a national “Friends of Froebel” meeting, at which the Hailmanns demonstrated multiple innovative materials to other kindergarten educators. The beads were “widely demonstrated and exhibited” after that point (Hewes, p. 103).
Ads for a line of nine variant sets begin to appear in the early 1920s: the Milton Bradley Co. offered sets of ½” beads numbered 464-466, 473, and 470A-470C (by weight or in sets of 1,000), plus sets of 1” beads numbered 470D-E (in sets of 144 and 500 beads, respectively). The unlabeled box included here seems to be set 470-A, which is described in a 1923 advertisement as “1,000 ½ in. (spheres, cubes, cylinders), wood box.”

Notably, these beads utilize the same three basic geometric forms as the second Froebel Gift—the sphere, cylinder, and cube—which Froebel “considered to be the most profound of all, claiming that to understand the second gift was to understand kindergarten” (Brosterman). Froebel theorized that learning was only possible through the act of comparison and saw the relationship between the three shapes as demonstrating both contrast and unification: “The sphere with no flat planes, the cube with no curves; the sphere an expression of motion, the cube of absolute rest...The cylinder, curved and flat, motion and rest, variable and static, was synthesis” (Brosterman). While the second Froebel Gift presents students with only one sphere, cylinder, and cube (plus a wooden stand and string), the numerous beads allow students more options in experimentation and play.

Hailmann was an early childhood educator who studied Froebelian pedagogy in Europe. Both she and her husband were some of the earliest promoters of the philosophy of Froebel in the United States. Together, the Hailmanns developed curricula for both children and teachers, established two of the first normal schools in the country, and published New Education (1876 – 1893), the primary periodical for Froebelian educators across the United States. They also established the Froebel Institute, which later became the Kindergarten Department of the National Educational Association (NEA) in 1884. As president of that department in 1888, Eudora was the first woman to sit on the NEA governing board. Between 1894 and 1897, while Hailmann’s husband was serving as the Superintendent of Indian Schools under President Cleveland, she developed three normal schools and forty reservation kindergartens with training programs for aides and parents.

OCLC records no copies.

Women Educators and Activists in the Reconstruction Era South, The Uncommon First Edition


5½ x 9 in. 300 pp. With a detailed table of contents. Many tables throughout presenting data on school funding, numbers of students, teaching staff, etc.

Publisher’s printed paper wrappers. Disbound with a few leaves loose. Leaves somewhat brittle. Some toning and foxing. Stamp of the Hammond Library/Chicago Theological Seminary to bottom edge. A good copy of a rare and fragile item.

$950


The three main sections of the report are “Schools for the Education of Southern White Girl,” “Northern and Southern Women in the Education of the Negro in the South,” and “Southern Women in the Southern Common School.” The focus of the report is the role of women in the history of Southern education: teachers, missionaries, and activists like Mary Hemenway (1820 – 1894) and Mary Peabody Mann (1806 – 1887). The second section is perhaps the most interesting, as it covers the establishment of schools for free Black people in the Reconstruction Era South. There is also some mention of early Black educational institutions like Spelman College, which was founded by Sophia B. Packard (1824 –1891) and Harriet E. Giles (1828 – 1909) in 1881. The report characterizes the education of Black people as primarily a means of Christianization and civilization: “The attempt at educating the emancipated Negro for American citizenship [was] one of the most interesting
experiences in history...” the table of contents reads, stating that the “American Republic [is the] only country where [the] Negro savage has been civilized.” Section two also reframes slavery as both a moral good and a positive force in the history of education in the South, arguing that slavery was a “great university” that taught Black people English, work skills, and Christian values.

Amory Dwight Mayo (1823 – 1907) was a Massachusetts-born educator and reformer who spent two decades developing public education programs in the South. He was an editor of the New England Journal of Education, a writer for the National Journal of Education, and a lecturer at many institutions across the south. He was married to the author Sarah Edgerton Mayo (1819 – 1848).

Not in Work, Blockson, LCP.

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

8. EPICTETUS. [CARTER, Elizabeth, translator.] 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.


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.

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.
Woman “Tramp Journalist” Investigates Big-City Corruption, Inspired by the Author’s Own Experiences


Publisher’s black cloth stamped in yellow. Wear and some discoloration to cloth at edges of boards and spine. Spot of slight bubbling to lower board. Toning to edges, but otherwise quite clean throughout. A very good, tight copy of the uncommon first edition.

First edition. This edition is scarce in commerce.

First edition. This edition is scarce in commerce.

Inspired by the author’s own experiences as a journalist in San Francisco, this collection of loosely intertwined stories featuring Rhoda Massey, a “tramp journalist; once a reporter, not yet a desk man” working in the big city (p. 147). Massey investigates a Black maid accused of forging a dead woman’s will, illegal gambling in Chinatown, nuns, mobsters, and Japanese art collectors.

Miriam Michelson (1870 – 1942) was journalist and novelist. She was the daughter of Jewish immigrant parents who fled Poland to escape antisemitic persecution and settled in California, where Michelson was born. Over the course of a forty-year journalism career, Michelson wrote for three San Francisco newspapers (Arthur McEwen’s Letter, the Call, and the Bulletin) and the Philadelphia North American. She drew on her own experiences in the writing of the present work, especially the time she spent on a team of San Francisco Bulletin writers covering corruption in the city’s Chinatown neighborhood. Her work often addressed women’s employment, education, voting
rights, and marriage status, as well as racism, imperialism, and poverty. Some of her most important reporting covered conditions at Indian boarding schools in the Southwest, the protests of Native Hawaiians against American annexation, and Black soldiers in the Spanish-American War.

Michelson also engaged with the work of contemporary feminists like Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1860 – 1935): in a San Francisco Bulletin review of Gilman’s Women in Economics (1898), Michelson agreed with the tenets of Gilman’s work while disapproving of her radicalism. Gilman did not appreciate the review, but the two writers remained in the same professional circles for decades. In fact, Gilman’s utopian feminist novel Herland (1915) was likely inspired by Michelson’s similarly themed 1912 novel The Superwoman (Harrison-Kahan). Michelson’s other novels include In the Bishop’s Carriage (1904), which inspired a stage play and two Hollywood films.


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

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

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

In Woman’s Fiction, Baym writes that the work of E.D.E.N. Southworth (1819 - 1899) “contains a proliferation of feminine characterizations…Southworth’s women are all shapes, sizes, and colors, all equally beautiful. Some of her types are conventional, but others are thoroughly individual…The major, repeated, varied story is that of the struggle of good women against the oppressions and cruelties, covert and blatant, of men,” (p. 115). Baym also describes Southworth as a “flagrant transgressor” of nineteenth century literary norms with “high spirits and good humor in [her] lawlessness” (Baym, p. 110). Southworth wrote over sixty novels over the course of her fifty-year career and was, along with Harriet Beecher Stowe and Mary Jane Hawes Holmes, one of the most popular American writers of the Civil War era.

Wright III, 5091.
Frontierswomen and Actresses Solve a Murder in the Rocky Mountains,  
The Rare First Edition

11. [FICTION.] [VAN DEVENTER, Emily Murdoch.] Mountain Mystery; or The Outlaws of the Rockies.  


Publisher’s pictorial brown cloth stamped in black. General wear to cloth, particularly to extremities, and some fraying. Binding somewhat loose. Green floral endpapers. Marginal toning. A good copy of the rare first edition.

$400

First edition.

A large cast of women must investigate a stagecoach robbery and a murder that occur in and around their Rocky Mountain town. The cast includes colorful characters like Mountain Mag, a gun-toting frontierswoman born in the Rocky Mountains who “can manage her ranch as well as the best ranchman in the country,” (p. 34), and Stella Aubrey, who performs under the stage name “La
Belle Florine” in a local variety show. The most interesting illustrations in the novel depict the adventures of the women characters, who are shown testifying in court (p. 95) and riding on horseback through the frontier (p. 421).

Emily “Emma” Murdoch Van Deventer (1853 – 1914) was an Illinois-born mystery author who published at least two dozen detective novels under the pseudonym “Lawrence L. Lynch (of the Secret Service).” Many of Van Deventer’s books featured women in lead roles, including the titular girl detective in Madeline Payne, the Detective’s Daughter (1884) and, of course, the raucous cast of Mountain Mystery. The present work was later picked up by publishers Laird & Lee and reprinted as an entry in their Pinkerton Detective Series (Laird & Lee had published Allan Pinkerton’s A Life for a Life in 1886, though the books in the ensuing series were written by a variety of authors).

OCLC records only four physical copies of this edition: the Huntington, the Montana Historical Society Library, UNC Greensboro, and UPenn.

Adams, Six-Guns and Saddle Leather, 1378. Wright III, 5645.

“How Oswego’s Emily Murdock became mystery writer Lawrence L. Lynch.” Little White School Museum (Oswego, IL) website.

Scarce Women’s Reproductive Health Guide


Octavo. 415 pp.

Publisher’s green cloth titled in gilt. Minor rubbing and fading to cloth. Foxing and toning to endpapers and first few leaves. Slight marginal toning. Faint contemporary pencil signatures to front flyleaf and some scattered contemporary pencil marginalia. A very good, tight copy.

$250

First edition? One of two editions published in 1869, the second being an American News Co. edition. We could not establish priority between the two editions. OCLC records two copies of this edition (Columbia, AAS).

This advice book for women presents Dr. W.W. Bliss’ observations on puberty, menstruation, and pregnancy. In
the present work, Bliss coins the titular “thirty-year pilgrimage,” which referred to the period in a woman’s life between menarche and menopause. In The Eternally Wounded Woman, Patricia Vertinsky writes, “The periodic draining of a woman’s energy which began at menarche and continued through multiple pregnancies was regarded by many physicians as a ‘thirty-year pilgrimage’ which disqualified women from all but the main task of maternity…Because of… menstruation and maternity, a woman was often considered to be a natural invalid for most of her adult life, lacking the strength for sustained physical or mental effort.”

The present work seems to offer more insight into the beliefs and practices of Bliss and other contemporary male physicians than into actual medical fact. Bliss’ views were “typical” of male physicians in his day, and he credits the behavior and character of women almost entirely to their reproductive system (Ehrenreich & English). He writes, “Accepting, then, these views of the gigantic power and influence of the ovaries over the whole animal economy of the woman, that they are the most powerful agents in all the commotions of her system, that on them rest her intellectual standing in society, her physical perfection, and all that lends beauty to those fine and delicate contours which are constant objects of admiration…” (p. 96).

Vertinsky, Patricia. The Eternally Wounded Woman: Women, Doctors and Exercise in the Late Nineteenth Century (Manchester UP, 1990), p. 69.

Also see: Ehrenreich, Barbara and Deirdre English. For Her Own Good: Two Centuries of the Experts’ Advice to Women (Anchor Books, 2005), p. 134.
Full Set of Women’s Health Publications by an Early Wellness Guru, Rarely Found Complete


Twelve volumes, seven measuring 5 x 7½ in., two 6 x 8½ in., and three 6¼ x 9 in. 61, [2]; 95; 50; 102, [4]; 32; 42; 156, [4]; 65, [1]; 315, [2]; 70; 119, [4]; 167, [4] pp. Black-and-white photo plates and many text illustrations (anatomical diagrams, exercise instructions, etc.) printed in black. Also, one volume (*Body Manikin*) with three full-color illustrations, including an anatomical model plate of a human torso with many fold-out flaps (revealing the body parts below).

Publisher’s paper wrappers. Three volumes bound with cord, as issued. Some dampstaining to spines and to a few volumes, particularly the *Self-Sufficiency* booklet, which has spots of staining to front cover. Some toning and chipping to wrappers of a couple volumes. Overall, a very good set of these self-help booklets for women, rarely found in the complete series.

$600


This set is rarely found complete, and OCLC does not record a complete physical set of these booklets at any institution. Oberlin, the University of Rochester, and UT Austin are seemingly the only institutions that hold more than half of the set.

Susanna Cocroft, later Russell (1862 – 1940) was an entrepreneur and writer who was involved in the physical culture movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In correspondence from the 1910s, Cocroft described herself as the “originator” of the Physical Culture Extension Society in Chicago, which also counted inventor John Harvey Kellogg (1852 – 1943) among its directors. The society published writings on the topic of wellness and women’s health, including the present set. According to a School Journal article from 1895, the society also organized clubs in “all the major cities” to administer a nine-month fitness course written by “twelve of the leading teachers of physical culture in America” (p. 132). Like the broader physical culture movement, the society promoted fitness, nutrition, and outdoor activity to both improve the health of individuals and to bolster the moral character of the nation.

Cocroft herself was something of a prototype of the modern wellness influencer. Under the auspices of her Susanna Cocroft Laboratories, Inc., she authored and administered the Grace-Mildred Culture Course, a women’s wellness correspondence course that included fitness classes on phonograph records, informational booklets, and letters that gave personalized health and weight loss advice to her customers. In a 1914 letter to Jane Addams (1860 – 1935), Cocroft claimed that her course had reached “about 70,000 women all over the world, but mostly in America, correcting physical ailments through exercise, breathing, bathing, and diet.” By the early 1920s, she claimed to have reached over 110,000 women (CSUN Library). Like modern wellness influencers, Cocroft provided her many followers not just with dubious health advice but also with motivation, purpose, and a sense of camaraderie. And, like modern influencers, Cocroft charged amply for her product: in
1922, the course cost $25, the equivalent of over $450 in 2024 (CSUN Library). If her self-reported data on her number of customers is accurate, Cocroft would certainly have been a multimillionaire.

Cocroft was also active in the women’s peace movement at the beginning of World War I. Meeting minutes of the Emergency Peace Committee in Chicago in December 1914 show Cocroft listed as a representative of the Woman’s Constructive Peace Committee, which would later invite her to attend the January 1915 Women’s Peace Party conference in Washington, D.C. Before attending the conference, she wrote to Jane Addams, the conference organizer, and offered to use her correspondence course’s mailing list to spread the word of the Addams’ cause. It is unclear whether she followed through with the offer, though she did personally attend the conference.

We could not find much record of Cocroft’s career after WWI, though she operated her correspondence course until at least 1923 (CSUN Library).

CSU Northridge University Library. “Corresponding Culture: Bringing American Culture to Shanghai Through Distance Learning,” Peek in the Stacks blog (August 29, 2017).


Full Set of “Sex Facts” Booklets in the Rare Original Envelope


Seven volumes, 4½ x 6 in. 44; 28; 27; 29; 18; 31 pp. This is a full set of all seven booklets in the *Sex Facts* series: *Facts About Marriage Every Young Man and Woman Should Know, Facts About Motherhood, Sex Facts for the Adolescent and Matured Woman, Sex Facts for Young Men, Sex Facts for Young Boys, Truth About Quacks and Self Medication,* and *Sex Knowledge for the Mature Mind.*

Publisher’s paper wrappers printed in black. Some toning to wrappers of a couple volumes. Toning to first and last page of most volumes, due to paper quality. In the scarce original envelope printed with the series title and the list of seven booklets. A very good set of these uncommon booklets, rarely found complete.

$650

First edition of these educational booklets on sex, pregnancy, puberty, and marriage.

Dr. Samuel Dana Hubbard (1869 – ?) was a dermatologist at the New York City Children’s Hospital and the Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of New York City. Along with his educational booklets, Hubbard’s work extended to the silver screen, as these booklets contain ads for the film *Some Wild Oats,* which “was furnished and produced under the supervision” of Hubbard. He also gave a lecture on “perversion” in the filmed prologue and epilogue screened at some showings of the exploitation film *Children of Loneliness* (1935), which featured gay and lesbian characters (Schaefer, p. 211).

These booklets also advertise the Claremont Printing Company’s salesmanship opportunities. The ad reads, “Turn your spare time into money. The strong demand for these sex books...makes it
necessary to appoint more representatives, to sell these books, to clubs, churches, health organizations, and other welfare bodies.”

OCLC records only four institutions holding the full set of seven pamphlets in the envelope: University of Rochester, UChicago, University of Virginia, and the British Library.

Advice by a Woman Doctor “for the Mother-to-Be and the Baby-to-Come,”
Issued by Good Housekeeping

15. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] [KENYON, Josephine Hemenway.] The Health and Happiness Club. [Cover title.] [A Service for the Mother-to-be and the Baby-to-come.] New York: Good Housekeeping, [1935].


Brown printed paper folder enclosing the eight “Letters.” Disbound, as issued, with punched holes in each leaf for compilation in a binder. Three items laid in: instructional sheet on sewing baby clothes (laid in to third “Letter,” as issued), order postcard for the second series of The Health and Happiness Club (left blank), and Good Housekeeping-issued card for recording a baby’s health information (also left blank). Some toning to a few leaves and creasing to the postcard. Enclosed in an envelope addressed from Good Housekeeping at the Hearst Magazine Building to Mrs. Lloyd S. Williams in Waite, Maine (postmarked April 1937). A very good set of rare ephemera.

$350

Third printing? Date from publisher’s mark on verso of first “Letter” (12-35). All printings are rare: OCLC records only two copies of a 1920 printing (Harvard, the Strong) and two
copies of a 1932 printing (Harvard, the Center for Research Library in Illinois). These eight “Letters” comprise the first series; a second series, *The Baby’s First Year*, was also issued.

Dr. Josephine Hemenway Kenyon, M.D. (1880 – 1965) received her undergraduate degree from Pritchett College in Missouri in 1898 and graduated from the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1904, one of only three women in her class. Kenyon trained at the Johns Hopkins Hospital for a year and the Babies’ Hospital in New York City for six years before opening her private practice, which she maintained until 1950. She also taught courses on childcare and social hygiene at the Columbia University Teachers College, helped organize the first International Conference of Women Doctors in 1919, and wrote the extremely popular manual *Healthy Babies are Happy Babies* (1934). Kenyon was a contributor of articles on childcare and women’s health to *Good Housekeeping* for thirty years.

“Josephine Hemenway Kenyon Collection” (webpage). Johns Hopkins Chesney Archives.
Sex Education Manual by an Exploitation Film Lecturer: “An Eminent Sex Commentator”


Publisher’s printed paper wrappers with a woman’s portrait to front cover. Some creasing and toning. A very good copy of this rare sex ed manual.

$250

First edition under this title. The content of the work was first published under the title *Sex Problems and Advice from the Private Papers of Mrs. Jardine McCree* in 1938. Both editions are rare: OCLC records only one copy of the 1938 edition (Cornell) and one copy of the 1941 edition (UC Davis).

Jardine McCree was a Los Angeles-based health educator whose lectures accompanied the exploitation films of the 1920s and 30s. Her name was likely assumed to protect her identity, as exploitation films were age-restricted and separated from mainstream Hollywood
entertainment for their suggestive content. In his book on the history of exploitation films, Eric Schaefer writes, “At some point during the show…the lecturer would address the audience on the subject of the film…Lecturers were often given phony credentials or were affiliated with bogus health organizations. As the ploy evolved, the speaker was given a fake name and biography that announced [them] as ‘an eminent sex commentator.’ Though men dominated the lecturer role, women did speak at some films,” (p. 16).

The present work was likely developed from the content of McCree’s lectures. She takes a progressive view on sex, stating that “The organs of sex, are not mysterious, nor is there anything improper connected with their study…There is nothing unclean in the entire make up of sex or the subject.” McCree speaks openly on topics like gay and lesbian sexuality, nudism, masturbation, pregnancy, and impotence, and even includes a lengthy “Dictionary of Sex” at the beginning of the work. She also encourages her readers to get the Wasserman blood test for syphilis, which was heavily promoted by exploitation film lecturers and discussed in the films themselves.

The History of an Early Women’s Exercise Club,  
Inscribed by the Author


Octavo. [10], 3-240 pp. Eight plates, including photographic frontisportrait of Mary Meta Bagot Stack (1883 – 1935), founder of the Women’s League of Health and Beauty.

Publisher’s black cloth titled in silver on spine. Some rubbing to cloth and some dustsoiling to first and last few leaves. A near fine copy in the very good dust jacket, inscribed by Prunella Stack on the front flyleaf.

First edition.

Mary Meta Bagot Stack (1883 – 1935) established the Women’s League of Health and Beauty, which Jill Matthews describes in the Oxford DNB as “the first and most significant of the mass keep-fit movements of the inter-war period.” The league hosted exercise classes for women (combining dance, stretching, and calisthenics) and published a magazine that ran pacifist and feminist political articles. “The league was a self-supporting commercial enterprise, with the motto ‘Movement is life’; its stated aim was ‘racial health,’ later changed, in 1936, to the more explicit ‘racial health leading to peace’...The league’s success was based on its judicious appeal to an older, class-
bound, service-motivated, maternal femininity, while having a modern, mass-market, commercial style, mixed with Stack's shrewd business sense and flamboyant publicity.” By 1935, the league claimed about sixty thousand members, and over 170,000 by 1937.

Prunella Stack (1914 – 2010), Mary Stack’s daughter, was a socialite and fitness instructor. Stack had cultivated a fan following for her daughter, boasting that Prunella was “the most physically perfect girl in the world” as a testament to the success of the league’s methods. Prunella carried on the management of the Women’s League of Health and Beauty after her mother’s death and, in 1936, organized a display at London’s Olympia with a troupe of five thousand league members. Norah Blake Cruickshank was Prunella’s aunt, though we could not locate much more information about her, including dates. She also wrote Health and Beauty for Children (1938).

OCLC records eight copies in North America: six in the United States (NYPL, UC Irvine, University of Kansas, National Library of Medicine, SMU, UT Austin Stark Center) and two in Canada (McMaster University, Toronto PL).
Two Sets of Rare Sex Ed Manuals by a Quack Doctor and Radio Star


Four volumes (4” x 6¼”). 24 pp. (each of three booklets) and 16 pp. (one booklet).

Original paper wrappers. Enclosed in the original envelope titled in blue. Envelope worn at edges. A fine set, unusually bright and clean.

First edition. Complete set of four booklets, titled *Natural Birth Control and Predetermination of Sex; How to Know Your Affinity: A Study of Glands; Facts for Wives: Plain Truths about Marriage; and Sex Knowledge for Children: A Parent’s Duty to the Child.*


Three volumes (4” x 6¼”). 12; 24; 32 pp.

Original paper wrappers. Enclosed in the original envelope titled in blue. With original order form laid into one booklet. Slight rust marking from contemporary paperclips. Otherwise a fine, fresh set of these rare booklets.
First edition. Includes the booklets *Social Diseases: A National Menace; Sex Vigor: How Retained, How Regained;* and *The Secret of Youth and Charm: Plain Sex Truths for Women.* It is unclear whether these three booklets comprise the full set of *Sex Truths for Men,* though it seems likely, as these are the only three booklets by the author published in Akron in 1927.

Marion Sayle Taylor (1889 – 1942) was a radio host, quack doctor, and patent medicine salesman. His CBS radio show commanded a wide audience, and Taylor received between ten and twenty thousand letters a week. He “treated” these patients in bulk by prescribing expensive patent medicine for common symptoms. Taylor devotes much of these booklets to his esoteric ideas about matchmaking and pregnancy. In *How to Know Your Affinity,* he proposes that every person can be sorted into one of eight categories named after various glands (pituitary, adrenal, etc.) that indicate one’s appearance and character. Certain categories necessarily attract or repel each other, and the ideal match is found in two people who naturally attract one another. The author also posits in *Natural Birth Control and Predetermination of Sex* that parents can control the sex of a child by conceiving under “male” or “female” moons, which correspond to specific days of the month.

The “Other Books by Dr. Taylor” listed in these booklets are *The Male Motor* (1927), seemingly Taylor’s longest work (96 pp.); *The Story of Life and How to Tell it to Children;* and *The Lindsay-Taylor Debate on Marriage,* though we could not locate any copies of the latter two publications. It’s possible that they were never published.

OCLC records one institution with a full set of the “Health and Happiness” booklets (Cornell) and three institutions with all three *Sex Truths for Men* booklets (Duke, Rochester, Winterthur).

“The Smoking of Marijuana Cigarettes Had Led Directly to Her Downfall”


5½ x 7¾ in. 96 pp. Many text illustrations.

Publisher’s pictorial paper wrappers with portrait of a young woman. Some creasing. Contemporary ink inscription to top margin of title-page. Clean and fresh throughout. A very good copy of a fragile, uncommon item.

First edition. $150

“Only a few months ago a twenty-year-old girl stood before a New Jersey court and confessed the slaying of a man from whom she and an eighteen-year-old girl companion had stolen an automobile. Asked how and why she had gotten into a life of crime...she declared that the smoking of marijuana cigarettes had led directly to her downfall...So she stood before the law a confessed murderess, and listened to the district attorney demand the death penalty both for her and for her girl companion” (pp. 5-6).
This anti-drug booklet warns young women about the deleterious effects of drinking and smoking on their health, appearance, career, education, and relationships. The booklet includes plenty of stories of young women falling into lives of crime after smoking or drinking: the opening anecdote describes the downfall of a young woman whose “‘boy friend’ had given her some ‘reefer’ cigarettes,” which leads her to murdering a man and being sentenced to life in prison.

Belle Wood-Comstock (1880 – 1961) was an educator, Los Angeles Times columnist, and physician who graduated from the University of Southern California with a specialty in endocrinology. She worked as the head woman physician at the Glendale Sanitarium and Hospital for seven years and maintained a private practice in Pasadena for twelve years. Wood-Comstock was a member of the American Medical Association, the Professional Woman’s Club of Los Angeles, and the Los Angeles County Medical Society.

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

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

$175

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

In 1826, the *Maria* shipwrecked off the coast of Antigua. Aboard the *Maria* were “five Missionaries, two of their wives, four children, and two servants, besides the boat’s crew and another passenger,” but
only Dorothy Jones Hincksman (1802 – 1859), one of the missionary wives, survived the ordeal. Though many of the passengers survived the wreck itself, all but Hincksman drowned over the course of the two days it took to conduct a rescue. The tragedy received quite a bit of press at the time: reports of the wreck appeared in *The Missionary Register, The Wesleyan-Methodist Magazine*, and other Christian publications, and the event had somewhat of an afterlife in publications like *Stories, Sketches, Facts and Incidents: Illustrative of the Providence of God in Connexion with the Missionary Enterprise* (1868), which cited Hincksman’s miraculous survival as an act of God.

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


Octavo. 275 pp. With thirty-two plates, including frontispicture of the author.

Publisher’s green cloth titled in green. Very minor wear to head and tail of spine and some faint marginal toning. A near fine copy in the very good pictorial dustjacket.

$250

First edition.

Helen Hull Jacobs (1908 – 1997) published this autobiography at the peak of her fame as a tennis champion. She was ranked in the top ten tennis players in the world from 1928 to 1939, reaching number one with her 1936 Wimbledon win, and was the top-ranked American tennis player from 1932 to 1935. She was also a member of the US Wightman Cup team from 1927 to 1937 and again in 1939.

The present work tells the story of tennis career from her youth in Globe, Arizona to her 1935 Wimbledon loss and subsequent US National Championships win. Jacobs recalls her decade-long rivalry with Helen Wills Moody (1905 – 1998), to whom she lost six major singles finals, as well as her experience playing alongside other tennis champions
like Sarah Palfrey Cooke and Carolin Babcock. In one interesting section, Jacobs recalls her decision to wear men’s shorts (instead of the typical skirt) while competing at the US National Championships in 1933. Soon after, she became the first woman to wear shorts while competing at Wimbledon—a controversial decision that sparked a fashion trend both on and off the court. Later that year, she was named the Associated Press Female Athlete of 1933.

Jacobs also wrote over a dozen books including *Modern Tennis* (1933) and *Gallery of Champions* (1949), the latter of which was a collection of biographies of female tennis players. During World War II, she served as a commander in US Naval intelligence, becoming one of only five women to achieve the rank. Her novel *By Your Leave, Sir: The Story of a WAVE* (1943) was inspired by her experiences in the Navy. Jacobs was inducted into the International Tennis Hall of Fame in 1962.

“Class of 1962: Helen Hull Jacobs.” International Tennis Hall of Fame (webpage).

Twelvemo. [2, ads], vii, 136 pp. With six hand-colored aquatint plates, including large folding frontispiece (11 ¼ x 7 ¼”).

Publisher’s rose-colored boards. Expertly rebacked with printed paper spine label. Wear to corners. A very good, unusually bright and wide copy.

$750

Third edition, enlarged, of this gardening guidebook that was among the first of its kind written for women by a woman. The second and third editions are significantly expanded from the first edition (1816), which is about half as many pages and contains only two plates.

Maria Elizabetha Jacson (1755 – 1829) was a botanical writer and the daughter of a clergyman who owned land in Derbyshire and Cheshire. Her family had connections to Enlightenment culture in the midlands through Erasmus Darwin and her cousin, Sir Brooke Boothby. She also knew Maria Edgeworth, who described Jacson as a “gay garden lady” and was undoubtedly an influence on Jacson’s work. Jackson took an interest in botany from a young age, but did not publish her first
book, the children’s educational volume *Botanical Dialogues* (1797), until she was in her forties. She later published *Botanical Lectures* (1804) and *Sketches of the Physiology of Vegetable Life* (1811) for an adult audience, the former book being an introduction to the translation of Linnaeus’s *System of Vegetables* (1783) by Erasmus Darwin. *The Florist’s Manual* was her most popular and influential work.

*Abbey Life* 17. Henry 872.
“The Only Use of a Gentleman in Travelling is to Look after the Luggage,”
A Remarkably Fine, Bright Copy


Octavo. xi, [1, blank], 265, 32 [publisher’s ads] pp. With four chromolithograph plates (including frontispiece) by Thomas Picken.

Publisher’s purple cloth with gilt spine. Cloth expertly repaired at hinges and head and tail of spine. Pale yellow endpapers. With the bookplate of Larry McMurtry. Foxing to verso of first plate and some toning to leaves. A bright, fine copy of an uncommon book, particularly scarce in this condition.

$950

First edition.

This is the second of two books by Emmeline “Emily” Lowe (ca. 1835 – 1897) on the topic of “unprotected” women travelers—that is, women who traveled without the supervision of a man. Lowe had previously recorded her travels in Europe with her mother, Helen E. Lowe (d. 1882), in Unprotected Females in Norway (1857), and returned to the topic for the present work, which narrates the journey they took to Italy in late 1857.

The two women proudly traveled without men, and Lowe remarked in her first book, “ladies alone get on in traveling much better than with gentlemen…men are sure to go into passions and make rows, if things are not right immediately.
Should ladies have no escort with them, then every one is so civil, and trying of what use they can be...The only use of a gentleman in travelling is to look after the luggage, and we take care to have no luggage,” (Unprotected Females in Norway, p. 3).

OCLC records ten physical copies, only three in North America (Yale, University of Toronto, University of Alberta).

Robinson, Jane. Wayward Women, p. 117.


Rare Women’s Entrepreneurship Guide


6 x 8½ in. 31 pp.

Publisher’s brown paper wrappers titled in black. Minor toning to leaves. A near fine copy of a rare item.

$150

First edition.

The present work suggests at-home entrepreneurship opportunities for women seeking to “make a little extra money at home” (p. 2). The author suggests business endeavors including photography, sewing, raising cattle, producing health foods, leading exercise classes, taking care of pets, and typing. The final section of the book includes five “plans” — lists of health foods, remedies, cleaners, and other products that women can prepare in their homes and sell. “Plan 2,” for example, is the “Farm Home Medicine and First Aid
Packet...Of especial appeal to farmers and should be a good mail-order seller” (p. 25). The “Farm Home Medicine” plan includes recipes for “Catarrh Remedy,” “Grandma’s Wild Cherry Cough Syrup,” and “Indian Herb Laxative and Tonic.”

We could not locate much information on Lillie Gilliland McDowell (fl. 1915 – 1945). The present item advertises her Book of Beauty Secrets (“reveals the secrets of ‘beauty without cost’”), also published by the Power Press, which specialized in self-help books “that point the way to knowledge, wealth, beauty, personality, poise, practicality, etc.” McDowell also wrote short prose pieces for periodicals and several books for girls, including Stories I Told Louise (1915), Cousin Caroline (1945) and Elsie, a Mostly True Story (1945).

OCLC records no copies.

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

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

$500

First edition.

Amanda Berry Smith (1837 - 1915) was a missionary, Methodist preacher, evangelist for the Women’s Christian Temperance Union, and founding member of the Federation of Colored Women’s Clubs. Smith was born into slavery in Maryland and, after her father bought the freedom of their family, she married a Methodist deacon and became a preacher in black churches in New York and New Jersey. Smith spent eight years as a missionary in West Africa and, upon returning to the United States, established the Amanda Smith Industrial Orphan Home, an orphanage and school for Black children in Chicago. The Amanda Smith Industrial Orphan Home, founded in 1899, appears in *Efforts for Social Betterment Among Negro Americans* (1909), the report of an Atlanta University
sociological study directed by W.E.B. Du Bois. Between 1899 and 1909, the orphanage had housed and educated sixty Black children.

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


Narrow octavo. Unpaginated. With a frontispiece of a bookplate design by Agnes Castle (printed in black on Japan vellum) and thirty-five other bookplate designs (printed in black on Enfield deckle-edge paper) by woman bookplate designers.

Publisher’s gray boards, titled in gilt, with green cloth spine. Some rubbing to extremities. Inscribed by the author, dated 1913, to his friend Sheldon Cheney (1886 – 1980). A very good, clean copy, inscribed by the author.

$450

First edition.

From the introduction: “This essay is not one of history or criticism but rather of appreciation of the work of the women of today in this field of design, although in the last century there were some excellent book-plates made by women. Prominent in the richer collections of the present are a couple of designs by Agnes Berry, made in 1793 for Anna Damer of England; while in France, Louise le Daulceur, Thérèse Brochery, Madame Jourdan and others..."
are known to have signed ex libris. Germany also has a few eighteenth century designs to ger credit. The most celebrated woman of the past (and with a past) to do a book-plate is Madame Pompadour who not only designed the little label for her library at Crecy but also etched it.” The included checklist of woman designers notes dozens of contemporary artists and engravers active in Austria, Germany, France, Sweden, Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, as well as a few eighteenth-century designers. They are identified by name, country of origin, and (when known) the number of bookplates they had designed. The list of bookplate designs printed in the present book also note the individuals for whom the plates were made.

Wilbur Macey Stone (1862 – 1941) was a designer, writer, and art critic who also authored *Some Children’s Bookplates* (1901), *Bookplates of To-Day* (1902), and five other books on bookplates.

Sheldon Cheney was a writer and art critic. He served as the main editor for *Theater Arts Magazine* (1916 – 1921) and published several books on theater and modern art. While Cheney was an undergraduate at UC Berkeley, he founded a quarterly magazine for bookplate collectors (just a few years before Stone inscribed the present book to him).

Fuller, George and Verna B. Grimm. *A Bibliography of Bookplate Literature*, p. 100.

Three pamphlets (3½ x 6”), [4] pp. each; plus a typed letter (8½ x 11”), [1] p. addressed to voters from Oregon Equal Suffrage Association President Abigail Scott Duniway and other Oregon suffrage leaders. The pamphlets are as follows: “Is it Just?” (which argues that women should have the right to vote if Black men did, and cites the success of equal suffrage in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming), “Testimony from Governors of the Four States in which Women Vote,” and “Some Reasons Why Oregon Women Should Vote.”

Some creasing to letter and some minor toning. A fine set.  

$850

Letter dated May 16, 1906. These items encourage voters to support the 1906 women’s suffrage ballot measure in Oregon. Women’s suffrage appeared on the ballot in Oregon six times (in 1884, 1900, 1906, 1908, 1910, and 1912), which was more than any other state.

According to Kimberly Jensen’s article in the Oregon Encyclopedia, the 1906 women’s suffrage effort in Oregon was well-funded and enthusiastically backed by national suffrage groups, with the NAWSA (National American Woman Suffrage Association) contributing $18,000 to the effort and NAWSA President Anna Howard Shaw making an appearance in Oregon for the campaign. “Despite all these efforts, the 1906 campaign met with defeat,” Jensen writes. “Liquor and business
interests used the press, public relations, and dollars to oppose the measure.” Conflicts between Abigail Scott Duniway and suffrage leaders also jeopardized the efforts of the movement. The measure failed with forty-four percent support in 1906 and failed again in 1908 and 1910. In 1912, most Oregon women finally gained the right to vote, though first-generation Asian immigrants (both male and female) and Native women were still ineligible for citizenship and could not vote.

Duniway (1834 – 1915) was a writer and suffrage leader who was mentored by Susan B. Anthony. She helped negotiate the 1890 merger of two suffrage organizations to form the NAWSA; ran a human rights newspaper, The New Northwest, for sixteen years; and saw Oregon women gain the right to vote in 1912 after decades of her efforts alongside other suffragists.

OCLC records three copies of “Testimony” (Cornell, University of Georgia, Utah State), one copy of “Some Reasons” (State Library of Oregon), and no copies of “Is it Just?”
Pro-Suffrage Arguments in Oregon


$850

Published to encourage voters to support the 1906 women’s suffrage ballot measure in Oregon. Women’s suffrage appeared on the ballot in Oregon six times (in 1884, 1900, 1906, 1908, 1910, and 1912), which was more than any other state.

“When the pioneer mothers of Oregon toiled across the plains beside their weary and heartsick husbands, beset with perils...did they think the coming generation would be ungrateful and selfish enough to deny them the fullest political prerogative in the State they helped to found?”

Compiles nearly forty excerpts from Oregon newspapers making pro-suffrage arguments, including one column discussing the support of “mayors of 150 cities in the five States where women suffrage now prevails—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Kansas” (women’s voting rights in Kansas were restricted to municipal elections). The newspaper excerpts demonstrate various pro-suffrage arguments of the day: women would vote against child labor, white American women deserve the right to vote if immigrant men had it, women’s involvement in politics would decrease rates of corruption, etc.

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OCLC records no copies.