

Women's Studies

*Education, Health and Medicine, Fashion,
Literature, World War II, and More*



Michael R. Thompson Rare Books, ABAA / ILAB

8242 W. 3rd Street, Suite 230 ♦ Los Angeles, CA 90048

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

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"Sometimes She Has the Car Lubricated...While Having Her Hair Done"

1. *Alice in Motorland. The Woman Behind the Wheel.* By Zelia Zigler. [n.p.] Shell Oil Company, [n.d., ca. 1940-1945].

48 pp. 5 in. x 7½ in. Illustrated on every page with vignettes in black and green. With a two-page "Diary for Car" chart for tracking car maintenance (printed in black and green).

Publisher's paper wrappers printed in gray, red, green, and blue with a vignette of a woman and a car in front of a large mirror. Some rubbing to spine. Minor toning inside. A very good, bright copy of a scarce guide to car ownership for women.

\$150

First edition.

This guide was published by Shell Oil during or shortly after World War II. The first paragraph asserts that the work of women in the armed forces and in factories encouraged a greater interest in cars among women. "Never before have women been so interested in mechanics," reads

the first paragraph, "we see our sisters doing new work with strange tools, and complicated machinery...with complete understanding and skill."

The guide uses domestic metaphors to explain car mechanics and maintenance, ranging from the innocuous to the condescending (comparing a carburetor to a kitchen mixer, and illustrating car suspension with a drawing of a boy in a little wagon). The intersection of traditional gender roles and the reality of car maintenance comes into particular focus in the final section of the work (titled "Between us girls"), which reads, "[My friend] makes appointments for her car in the same advance regularity that she makes dates for her hair and nails. In fact, sometimes she has the car lubricated, or serviced in some other way, while having her hair done."

OCLC records three copies (California State Library, Cal State Fresno, and the Winterthur Museum in Delaware).



Voter Guide Published the Year After Women Got the Vote in California

2. BEATTY, Bessie. *A Political Primer for the New Voter*. Introduction by William Kent. San Francisco: Whitaker & Ray-Wiggin Co., 1912.

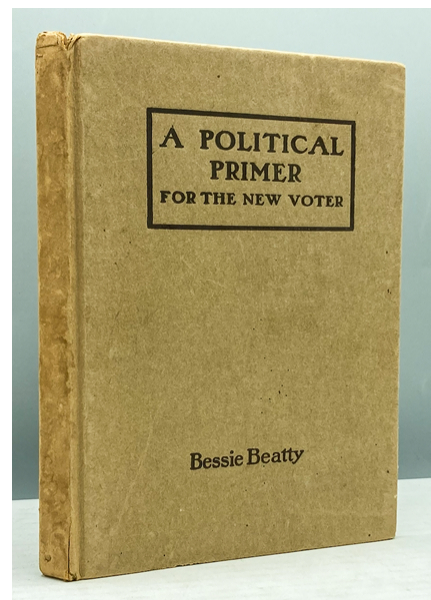
Octavo. 76 pp.

Publisher's brown paper boards titled in dark brown. Some rubbing to extremities and a bit of wear to spine. Flyleaves toned. Otherwise, very clean throughout. A very good copy of a book that is scarce in commerce.

\$650

First edition.

In October of 1911, California became the sixth state to grant women the right to vote. The present work explains to new voters — in this case, predominantly women — how to register to vote, where and when to vote, the branches of government, political parties, and other information necessary to ensure that women knew how to exercise their rights. The present work also covers topics like immigration (including how to gain citizenship as an immigrant), prison reform, women's property rights, labor rights, and socialism. Bessie Beatty (1886 – 1947) dedicates the book to her mother, Jane Mary Beatty, "the woman who represents to me the best in womanhood—she who was my comrade in the California woman's struggle for the ballot."



Beatty was a journalist, editor, and popular radio host from Los Angeles. In 1917, she was part of a group of American journalists who visited Russia, where Beatty interviewed Trotsky and members of the Women's Battalion. She published a book about the trip, *The Red Heart of Russia*, in 1918. Beatty was also a member of Heterodoxy, a feminist debate group known for its radical politics that often stood outside the mainstream feminist opinion at the time. The group was founded by Mary Jenney Howe in 1912 and counted Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Alice Kimball, and Mary Ware Dennett among its members.



Exploring the Role of Women in Literature, Philosophy, and Religion
From Antiquity to the Eighteenth Century,
A Near-Fine Copy

3. BOUSSANELLE, [Louis] de. *Essai Sur Les Femmes*, Par M. de Boussanelle. Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal & Militaire de S. Louis, Mestre de Camp de Cavalerie, Capitaine au Régiment du Commissaire-Général, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences & beaux Arts de la Ville de Beziers. Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris: 1765.

Twelvemo. [2], xxv, [1], 139 pp. Engraved title-page vignette.

Contemporary mottled calf, gilt-tooled spine with repeating floral design, brown morocco label lettered in gilt. Some rubbing to corners. Edges stained red, original ribbon page-marker still present, marbled endpapers. Small bookseller's ticket to top margin of upper pastedown.

Unobtrusive contemporary ink signature to bottom margin of title-page. A near-fine copy, remarkably bright and clean, of a scarce book.

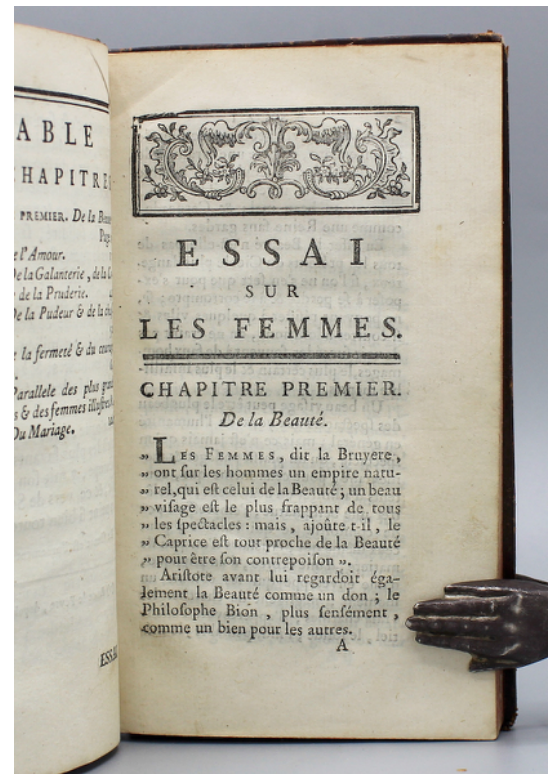
\$750

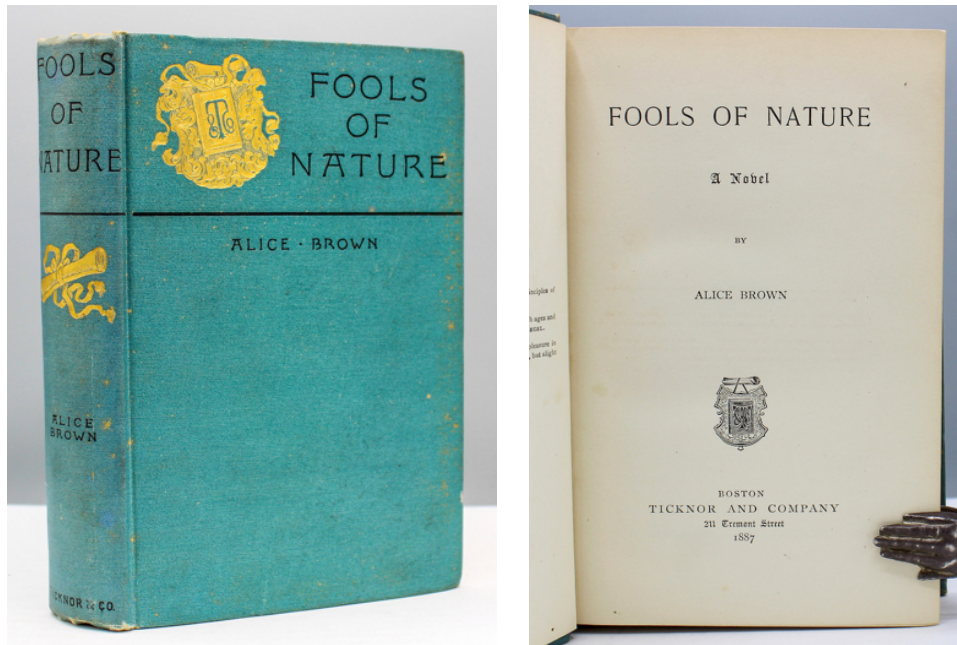
First edition of a work that explores the role of women in literature, philosophy, and religion from antiquity to the eighteenth century.

Louis de Boussanelle (1720-1788) was a soldier, knight of the Order of St. Louis, field master, and commissioner general. He wrote several works, including *Comments on the cavalry* (1758), *Military Observations*, *Military Reflections* (1754), *The Good Military* (1770), *Principles of Military Art* (1763). *Essai Sur Les Femmes*, a departure from de Boussanelle's previous works, is divided into chapters that focus on the following subjects: love, beauty, coquetry, prudery, modesty, chastity, gallantry, courage, marriage. Also includes a comparison of several great philosophers with illustrious women.

OCLC records eight copies, four in North America: Rice University, UCLA, Harvard, and the University of Chicago.

Gay III, 222. Querard I, 478. Cioranescu 13685.





Debut Novel by a Prolific American Regionalist Author

4. BROWN, Alice. *Fools of Nature*. Boston: Ticknor and Company, 1887.

Octavo. 430 pp.

Publisher's blue-green cloth boards titled in black and stamped in gilt. Binding is quite attractive despite some rubbing to extremities and some fading in places. Dampstaining to front endpapers and first leaf. Quite clean throughout. A very good copy.

\$250

First edition of Brown's debut novel.

Alice Brown (1876 - 1935) was born in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire and educated at Robinson Female Seminary in Exeter. She wrote over thirty-five novels, plays, and collections of poetry and short fiction, as well as a number of uncollected stories. Brown was a prolific writer in the American regionalism movement and wrote primarily about New England, often including fantastical and supernatural elements in her work.

Wright II, 698.



Obituary of an Important Woman Abolitionist
With Contributions by Lydia Maria Child, Martha V. Ball, and Others

5. [CHAPMAN, Ann Greene.] "Ann Greene Chapman, of Boston (From the Liberator) [sic]." [Boston: Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, 1837.]

Broadsheet (8" x 9¾"). 2 pp.

Buff paper sheet. Quite clean despite minor toning. A near-fine copy of the obituary of an important member of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society.

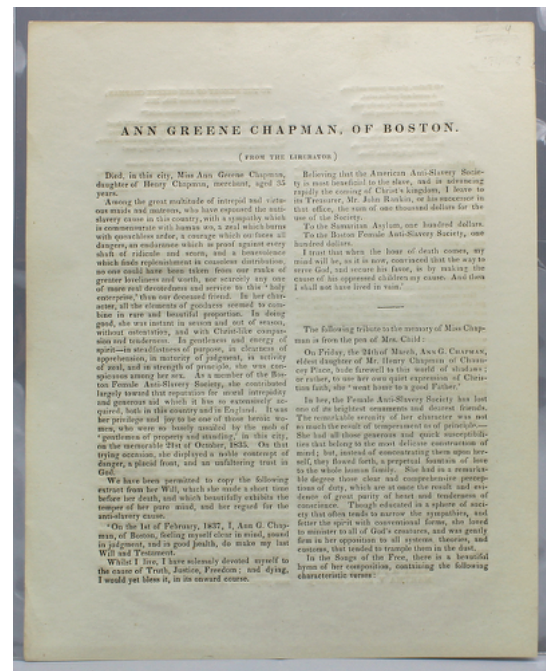
\$750

Parts of this obituary first appeared in *The Liberator* (April 7, 1837) and *The Reformer* (April 1937). The version printed here, which includes additional writing from members of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, later appeared in the *Annual Report of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society* for 1837 (pp. 110-116).

The present item reprints a passage from the will of Ann Greene Chapman, who died on March 24, 1837 at the age of thirty-five. Chapman was a member of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society and the sister-in-law of Maria Weston Chapman (1805 – 1886), a prominent abolitionist who served on the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society from 1839 to 1842.

In her will, Ann Greene Chapman leaves one thousand dollars to the American Anti-Slavery Society and one hundred dollars each to the Samaritan Asylum and the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society. The present item also includes a eulogy by Lydia Maria Child; a poem by Anne Warren Weston (Maria Weston Chapman's sister-in-law) memorializing Chapman; and resolutions expressing the sympathy of Mary S. Parker and Martha V. Ball, the president and secretary, respectively, of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society.

Chapman is lauded as a standout "among the great multitude of intrepid and virtuous maids and matrons, who have espoused the anti-slavery cause in this country, with a sympathy which is commensurate with human woe, a zeal which burns with quenchless ardor, an endurance which is proof against every shaft of ridicule and scorn..."



The First Psychology Textbook Written Expressly for Women Students

6. [EDUCATION.] RICORD, Elizabeth. *Elements of the Philosophy of Mind, Applied to the Development of Thought and Feeling*. Geneva [New York]: John N. Bogert, 1840.

Octavo. vi, 408 pp. Errata slip tipped in.

Publisher's brown cloth, ruled and stamped in blind, gilt-lettered spine. Expertly recased. Binding is very attractive. Some foxing to endpapers, as usual. Museum stamps and ink notation on front endpapers. Uniform toning to title page. Small contemporary ink ownership signature to upper margin of title-page. Otherwise very clean and fresh throughout. A very good, bright copy of this uncommon milestone work in the history of women's education.

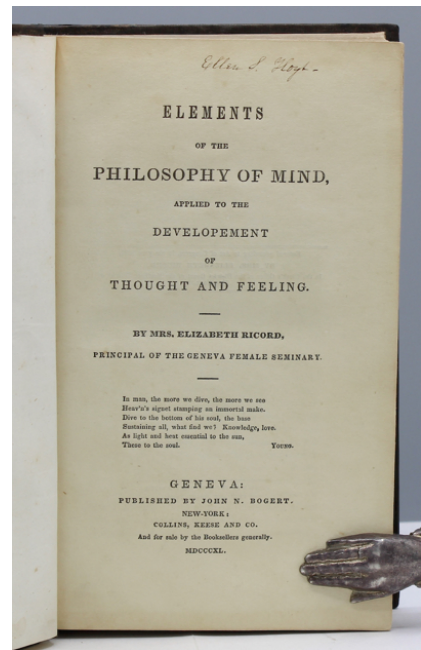
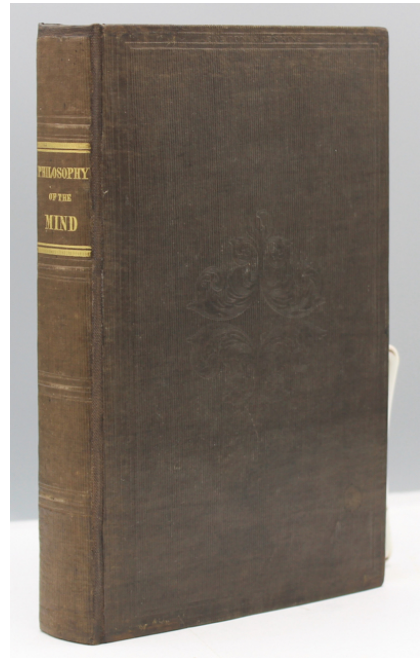
\$1,250

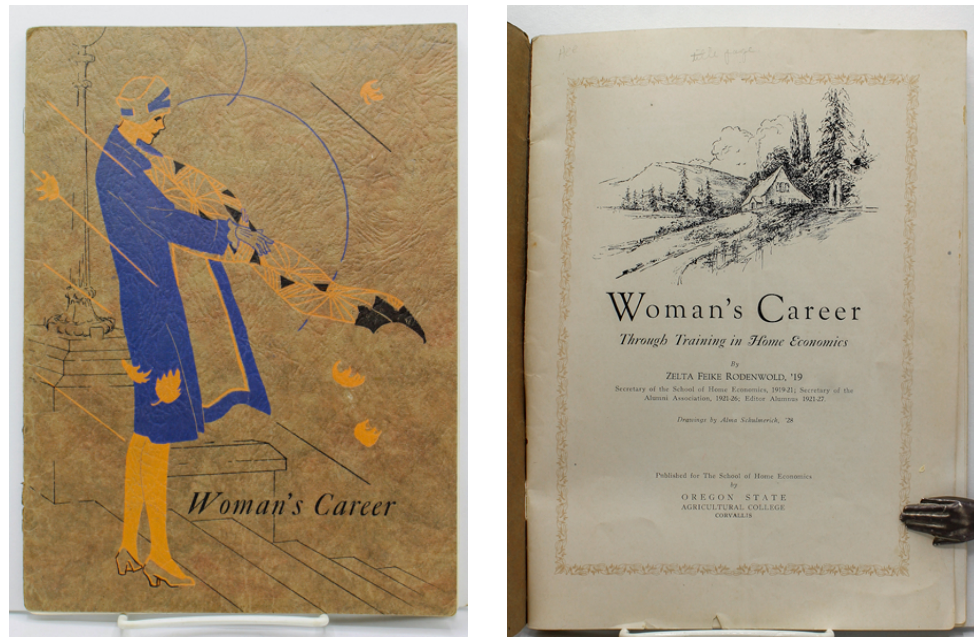
First edition.

Elizabeth Stryker Ricord (1788 - 1865) was an educator and philanthropist who founded the Geneva Female Seminary in New York in 1829. She served as the principal of the seminary, which focused on training teachers, from its founding until 1840. Since Ricord believed that women should receive an equal education to that of men, the courses she designed for the seminary formed a more rigorous curriculum than was typically offered to female students. The core of the program included courses in geography, math, history (ancient and modern), science (astronomy, botany, geology, natural history, geology and chemistry), philosophy, and psychology. Students could also take courses in modern languages, classics, and art. The present work is based on the lecture notes that Ricord used for teaching mental philosophy at the seminary.

After leaving her post at the Geneva Female Seminary, Ricord moved to Newark, where she became involved with charity work and founded the Newark Orphan Asylum. Ricord was also the wife of Jean Baptiste Ricord (1777 - 1837) and the mother of author Frederick William Ricord (1819 - 1897) and lawyer and traveler John Ricord (1813 - 1861).

Lippincott, Kerry. "Mrs. Ricord's Geneva Female Seminary." Geneva Historical Society website (March 12, 2013).





College Education in “Homemaking [and] General Scientific Culture” for Women

7. [EDUCATION.] RODENWOLD, Zelta Feike. *Woman's Career Through Training in Home Economics*. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State Agricultural College, [1927].

Quarto. 40 pp. Illustrated on nearly every page with photo reproductions of young women in home economics classes, plus vignettes by Alma Schulmerich printed in black.

Publisher's pictorial brown paper wrappers printed in blue, orange, and black. Spine split about halfway up, causing some leaves to come loose (laid in at original positions). Contemporary pencil marginalia seemingly made by an editor (correcting word choice, layout, etc.). A good, clean, and fresh copy of a rare item.

\$100

Issue 437 of the Oregon State Agricultural College Bulletin (December 1927).

The present item describes the home economics program at the Oregon State Agricultural College (now Oregon State University), which had opened its doors to women within the last decade. Women who entered the home economics program at the college studied “the principles of homemaking together with general scientific culture,” as well as general education courses in English, art, history, chemistry, zoology, and languages. Students could earn a Bachelor of Science degree through the program, which was meant to prepare women for careers as costume designers, restaurant managers, cooks, dieticians, journalists, teachers, and more.

Zelta Feike Rodenwold (1895 – 1987) is identified on the title-page as the Secretary of the School of Home Economics, 1919-21; Secretary of the Alumni Association, 1921-26; and Editor Alumnus 1921-27. She graduated from Oregon State Agricultural College in the class of 1919. Illustrator Alma Schulmerich was part of the class of 1928.

OCLC records one copy (National Agricultural Library in Maryland).





From Emily Faithfull's Victoria Press, Queen Victoria's Official Publisher,
With Twenty-Nine Chromolithograph Plates Designed by Faithfull's Sister

8. [FAITHFULL, Emily, publisher.] *Te Deum Laudamus*...Illuminated by Esther Faithfull Fleet. Chromolithographed by M. & N. Hanhart. [London]: Emily Faithfull, Victoria Press, [n.d., 1868].

Large octavo. [4] pp., 9 pp. With 29 chromolithograph plates (interleaved with protective blanks). The ornate, vivid plates include depictions of the Ark of the Covenant with cherubim, enclosed in a fifteenth-century-style border (plate #4); the emblems of twelve saints, including Saint Peter's keys (plate #7); and church windows with symbols worked into the glass (plate #10).

Original blue cloth stamped in gilt. Neatly rebacked with original spine laid down. Some bubbling and wear to cloth. All edges gilt. Dark brown endpapers. Ink ownership signature (dated 1889) to top edge of title-page. Some foxing to blanks, as usual. A very good, clean copy of a beautiful book.

\$1,500

First edition.

Emily Faithfull (1835 - 1895) was Queen Victoria's official printer, the founder of Victoria Press, a founding member of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, and a popular novelist and memoirist. Upon establishing the Victoria Press in 1860, she provided training for women interested in printing and employed mostly women as typesetters and proofreaders. Other important Victoria Press publications included *The Victoria Regia* (1861), which earned Faithfull her position as the official printer to



Queen Victoria, and *A Welcome*, a collection of poetry edited by Isa Craig that included the first appearances of poems by D.G. Rosetti, Harriet Martineau, and more. Faithfull also published the periodical *Victoria Magazine*, which ran from 1863 to 1880 and often featured Faithfull's own writing on the importance of employment opportunities for women.

Esther Faithfull Fleet (1823 - 1908) was also the illustrator of *38 Texts* (1872), which was published by her younger sister Emily and included contributions by their father Ferdinand (1789 - 1871); *Roses With and Without Thorns* (1878); and *The Dayspring from on High* (1904).

Michael Hanhart (1788-1865) and his son Nicholas Hanhart also chromolithographed the plates for Welby Pugin's *Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume* (Henry Bohn, 1844), which McLean calls "one of the outstanding color books of the Victorian period" (McLean, p. 115).

McLean, *Victorian Book Design*, p. 115. Oxford DNB.





Fully Illustrated Saleswoman's Catalogue of Women's Lingerie

9. [FASHION.] [Catalogue of lingerie, sleepwear, and hosiery designs.] Reading, Pennsylvania: Noe-Equ Textile Mills, [1925.]

Folio. [36] pp. (unpaginated), including a full-page "Guarantee Bond" certifying the credibility of a Noe-Equ salesperson. Seven color-tinted photo plates of women modeling lingerie (with original tissue guards). Twenty-seven mounted samples of hosiery fabric in different colors. Otherwise, fully illustrated throughout with photos of the mills (staffed mostly by women), photos of the lingerie line, and advertisements for other Noe-Equ products.

Limp black faux leather binder stamped in gilt. Lettering faded. Some dampstaining and toning to leaves. A very good copy of this rare and attractive salesperson's catalogue.

\$1,250

First edition of this catalogue advertising Noe-Equ products including "Sports Bloomers," chemises, slips, nightgowns, stockings, and more.

The "Guarantee Bond" included here implies that the catalogue was intended to be carried by a door-to-



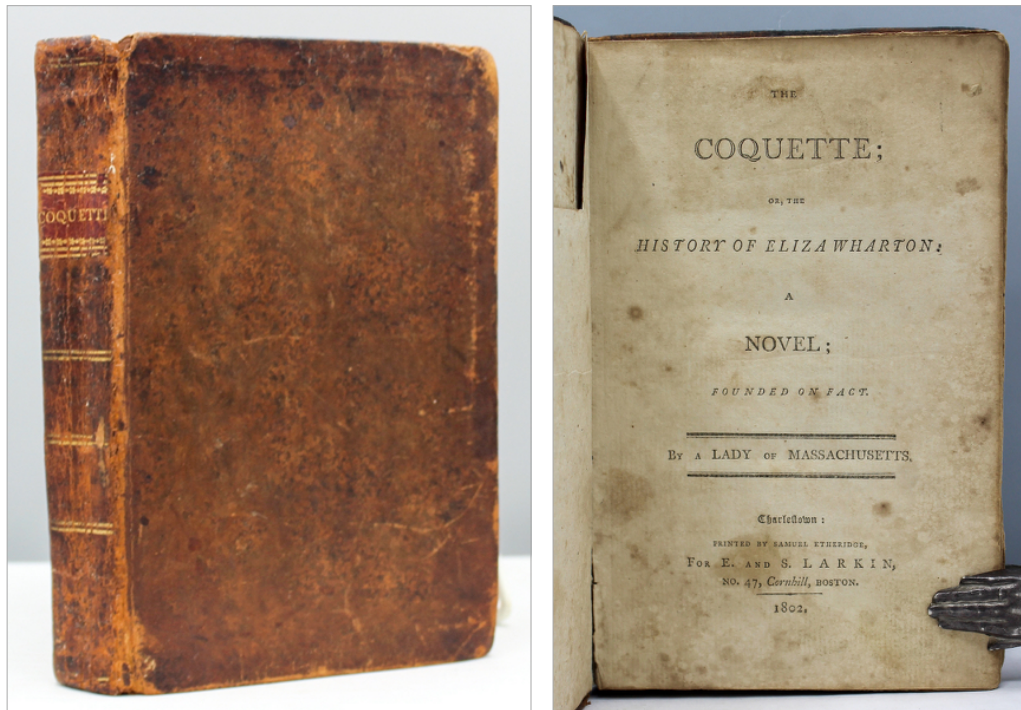
door salesperson, likely a saleswoman, as demonstrated by an illustration in the catalogue that shows a saleswoman selling lingerie to another woman in her home. Makeup, perfume, haircare products, home goods, and women's clothes were often sold by saleswomen, who were a crucial part of the sales force because they could enter women's homes comfortably and without arousing suspicions of impropriety.



By the 1910s, Black entrepreneur Madam C.J. Walker (1867 – 1919) employed several thousand women as sales agents for her Black haircare line, many of them traveling door-to-door in the United States and the Caribbean to sell her products. In the 1950s, Tupperware saleswoman Brownie Wise (1913 – 1992) pioneered the “home party” sales model by inviting women to parties in her home, where she sold Tupperware products in a social context. Social marketing of the kind pioneered by Wise remains a tenet of today’s multilevel marketing schemes, which rely on women selling products to other women in their homes, as well women convincing their social circles to buy into the schemes. The present item represents a marketing innovation of the early twentieth century, which brought thousands of women into the workforce as door-to-door sales agents and located commerce within social and domestic contexts in women’s lives.

OCLC records no copies of any Noe-Equol marketing materials.





One of the “Canonical Representations of Seduction Novels by Women,”
The Twenty-Fifth American Novel (Wright), and a Crucial Example of Early American Fiction

10. [FOSTER, Hannah Webster.] *The Coquette; or, the History of Eliza Wharton: a Novel: Founded on Fact.* By a Lady of Massachusetts. Charlestown: Printed by Samuel Etheridge for E. and S. Larkin, 1802.

Twelvemo. 261, [1] pp.

Contemporary brown tree calf with red morocco spine label. Rubbing to extremities. Rectangular segment cut from front free endpaper (seemingly to excise an ink signature). Ink gift signature to first page: “Love, Folger. January 11 1832. Ruth Pinkham.” Foxing and toning throughout. A good, tight copy of an early American novel, one of the most popular novels of its day, and a work that shaped decades of fiction by and about women.

\$1,500

Second edition. First published in 1797. The first edition is rare in commerce and last appeared at auction in 1954. The second edition is rare as well and last appeared at auction in 1982.

The present work is one of the most important examples of early fiction by women in the United States. Hannah Webster Foster (1758 – 1840) and Susanna Rowson were the two bestselling novelists of the 1790s (ANB) in the United States. New editions of *The Coquette* were published regularly until 1874. In “The Voice of the Preceptress,” Shelley Jarenski called it one of the two “canonical representations of seduction novels by women,” with Rowson’s *Charlotte Temple* (1791); it was also an “instant bestseller” (ANB) that acted as both an affirmation of and sly challenge to the notion that novels would degrade the morals of young women.

Hannah Webster Foster (1758 – 1840) based the present work on the real Elizabeth Whitman, a wealthy young woman whose tragic story had gripped the press a decade previous when she eloped with an unsuitable bachelor and died during childbirth. Whitman's death was repeatedly invoked as the result of novel-reading, which corrupted her character and led her into suffering. Foster retells Whitman's life loosely: she focuses the fictional Eliza Wharton's story on her flighty, romantic character and the negative influences that prompted her poor decision-making. One of these influences, of course, is Wharton's novel-reading: in *Founded in Fiction*, Thomas Koenigs calls *The Coquette* "a tale about the profound effect that novels can have on female conduct." Koenigs also notes that a crucial aspect of Foster's novel is that it differentiates between the purely fictional, corruptive novels read by women like Eliza Wharton and the honest, "founded on fact" novel that Foster wrote. The dichotomy between novels that were "founded on fact" and those that were seen as purely fanciful shaped the landscape of American fiction and conversations about the propriety of novel-reading well into the nineteenth century.

Foster's one other novel was *The Boarding School* (1798), which advocated for the same kind of boarding school education that she received as a young woman. Her earliest works were the political pieces she published in Boston newspapers in the 1780s. Foster's two daughters, Eliza Lanesford Cushing and Harriet Vaughan Cheney, both pursued literary careers in Canada.

Cherniavsky, Eva. In the *American National Biography*.

Jarenski, Shelley. "The Voice of the Preceptress: Female Education in and as the Seduction Novel," in *The Journal of the Midwest Modern Language Association*, vol. 37, no. 1 (2004), p. 59.

Koenigs, Thomas. *Founded in Fiction: The Uses of Fiction in the Early United States* (Princeton UP, 2021), p. 41.

Wright I, 986 (first edition).



Interactive Broadside Promoting "Natural"

11. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] *Birth Control: Nature's Discovery*. [n.p., n.d., ca. 1930s.]

Broadside (8½ x 11"). Illustrated in black with three wheel diagrams for tracking menstrual cycles and fertility (one for a twenty-eight-day cycle, one for thirty days, and one for thirty-one). The directions printed on the sheet encourage women to track their cycles by placing a pin into the center of a diagram and using it to mark the days of the month. Also illustrated with a vignette of a naked woman, which is labeled with erogenous zones.

Single sheet of buff paper. Minor toning. A near-fine copy of a rare broadside.

\$150

First edition. It's unclear when and by whom this item was published, but it may have been the work of the Marriage Hygiene Publishing Foundation in New York. OCLC locates no other copies of this item, but a booklet titled *Nature's Discovery: The Natural Method of Birth Control* was published by the foundation in 1936, which provides an indication of the present item's origin.



The first half of the twentieth century saw the advent of the birth control movement, during which feminists and doctors like Margaret Sanger, Mary Dennett, and Dr. Marie Equi broke ground (and broke the law) by expanding birth control and abortion access and fighting oppressive legislation that restricted the use of contraceptives. A central argument against birth control access was the belief that methods like condoms, spermicides, and diaphragms were both physically and emotionally dangerous to couples because they interfered with "natural" sexual activity. The present item provides insight into the public anxiety about modern birth control methods — which were also, in some cases, opposed on moral or religious grounds — and into the unreliable methods encouraged by supporters of "natural" birth control.





Unique Album with Sixteen Original Photos
Of Women's Work as Healthcare Providers

12. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] [*"A Century of Health Visiting" – an exhibition.*] [Album of sixteen photos documenting a midwifery and home healthcare exhibit.] [England, ca. 1962.]

12 in. x 9½ in. [17] ff. With sixteen mounted (8¼" x 6½") photos, nine of which are in color. The photos depict about a dozen exhibits showing the work of women midwives, nurses (in the home, in schools, and other settings), doctors, and educators. Includes a group photo of fifteen women (plus their names and roles) that made up the board of an unspecified organization (possibly Home Helps, an organization that employed women healthcare workers and may have organized the exhibition documented here).

Original gray photo album. Gray leaves. Photos and leaves are clean and bright. Fine.

\$350

The latest date that can be seen in the photos is 1962. The full title and summary of the exhibit can be seen on a display in the second photograph in the album: "A Century of Health Visiting" – an exhibition – mainly about Health Visiting – which includes section showing some of the work of the following services – School Nursing. Domiciliary Midwifery. Home Helps. District Nursing. Day Nurseries."

The photos of the exhibition capture displays that promote vaccination, proper nutrition, education for disabled



students, hygiene, and more. Many displays feature images of women healthcare providers at work with mothers, babies, and the elderly, and two displays feature staged scenes with mannequins (one shows the contents of a midwife's bag and a baby in a crib, and the other shows a midwife, a pregnant woman, and the materials necessary for a home birth). Other displays include clothing, toys, and shoes for kids to demonstrate age-appropriate apparel and activities for different stages in childhood development. The final photo in the album shows five people walking through the exhibition (two men and three women).



Guide to Puberty and Menstruation for Girls

13. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] GOSLETT, Clare. *The Era of Womanhood*. Hints to Girls on Self-Management. London: Allman & Son, Limited, [1912].

12 x 7½ in. 12 pp.

Original green paper wrappers titled in black. Some foxing inside. A very good copy of a scarce item.

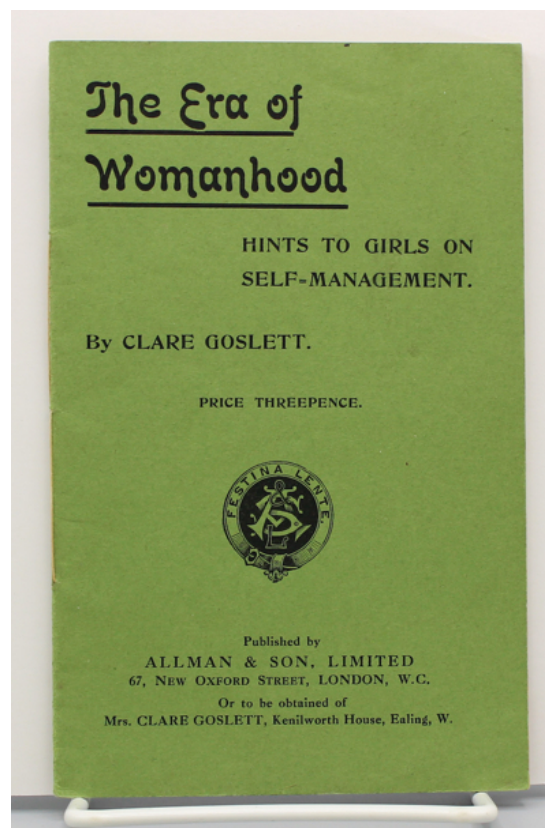
First edition.

Sold

A guide for girls on puberty and the changing gender expectations of girls during puberty and adolescence. Goslett writes, "We shall have reached another stage of life's journey, and things *cannot be just the same as before*. Hitherto, perhaps, we have lived very much the same life as our brothers and boy friends, sharing their pursuits and games; but men and women are differently constituted, and when childhood is over there *must* be a change in many things," (p. 6).

Goslett also shares some dubious guidance on menstruation: "I know of one girl who caught a cold from sitting on damp grass during this time," she writes, "and who has had for years to bear the disfigurement of an incurable face rash, which the doctors attribute entirely to the effects of the chill," (p. 9).

OCLC records two copies (British Library).



Sex Education Manual by an Exploitation Film Lecturer:
"An Eminent Sex Commentator"

14. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] McCREE, Jardine, [pseudonym?]. *Your Sex Problems Answered*. [New York: The American Social Hygiene Association,] 1941.

Quarto. [32] pp. Vignettes, diagrams of reproductive organs, and photo reproductions throughout.

Publisher's printed paper wrappers with a woman's portrait to front cover. Some toning to back cover and margins. 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.

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.

Schaefer, Eric. *"Bold! Daring! Shocking! True!" A History of Exploitation Films, 1919-1959*.



Fake Cure for Pregnancy Pain Endorsed by a "White-Robed Angel"

15. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] *My Mama Wants to Tell You Something*. Buffalo, New York: Dr. J.H. Dye Medical Institute, ca. 1900.

4½ in. x 6 in. 64 pp. With several vignettes of women and children.

Original pictorial self-wrappers printed in green and with a vignette of a woman and her two children. Some foxing and toning to wrappers. A very good copy of a scarce advertising booklet full of women's testimonies on the efficacy of a patent medicine.

\$250

First edition.

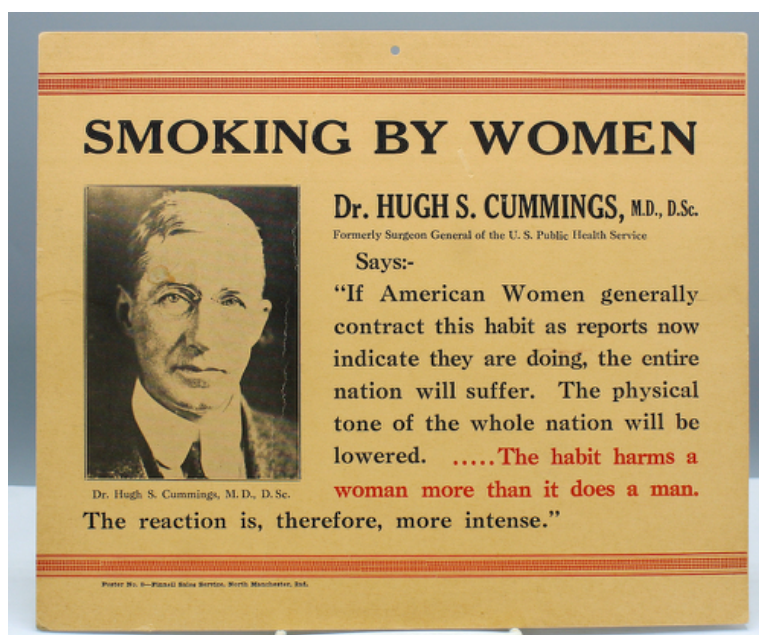
The present work advertises the Mitchella Compound, an herbal remedy produced by patent medicine manufacturer J.H. Dye, that was purported to ease pain during pregnancy. Customer testimonials were essential to the sales of patent medicine—without the support of respected doctors, scientific research, and the FDA, patent medicine distributors relied on these testimonials (which were often fabricated by the distributors anyway).



In a 1911 American Medical Association publication, *Nostrums and Quackery*, the AMA condemns the business of "Dr. Dye": "Dye is one of the tribe that makes capital out of the fears of the expectant mother. After drawing lurid pictures of the 'untold pains' to which the young mother may be a martyr, relief is promised if the sufferer will but use Dye's 'Mitchella Compound.' The value of 'Dr.' Dye's nostrum is testified by a hypothetical Mrs. Dare, who relates how after losing her first child she had a vision. A 'white-robed angel' appeared, who delivered a flowery speech, concluding with the following peroration: 'Go, sister, and seek freedom and peace in the use of *Mitchella Compound*,'" (pp. 236-237).

OCLC records four copies: University of Rochester, Bowling Green State in Ohio, the Ohio Historical Connection, and Harvard.





Anti-Smoking Broadside Targeting Women

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

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

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

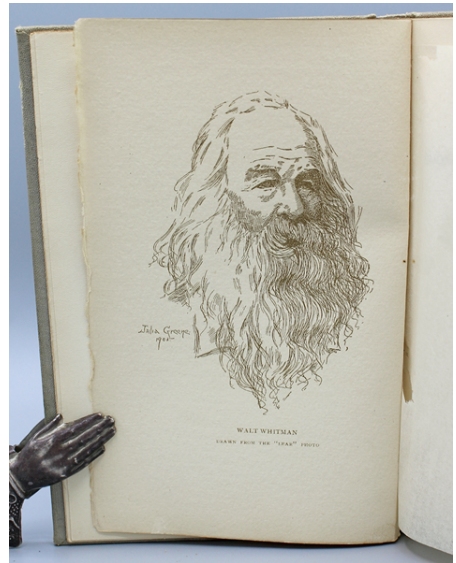
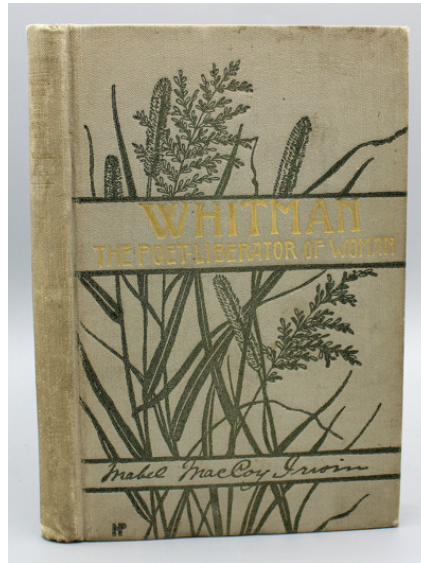
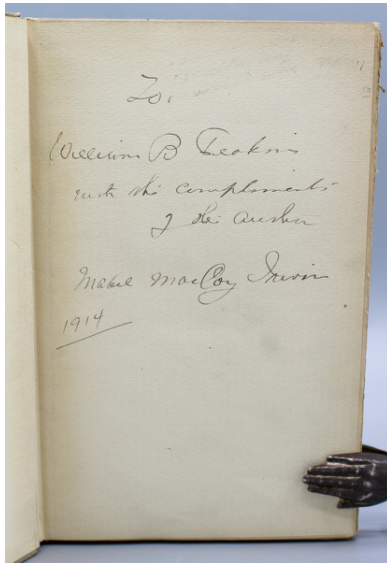
\$200

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

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

OCLC records no copies.





Inscribed by the Author

17. IRWIN, Mabel MacCoy. *Whitman: The Poet-Liberator of Women*. New York: The Author, 1905.

Octavo. 72 pp. With a frontispiece of Walt Whitman.

Publisher's pictorial gray cloth stamped in green with a design of reeds and grass. Titled in gilt. Some dustsoiling to cloth and sunning to spine. Clean and fresh throughout. A very good, clean copy, inscribed by the author (dated 1914).

\$300

First edition. One of five hundred copies. Uncommon in commerce.

Rev. Mabel MacCoy Irwin (1856 – 1928) reads Whitman through the lens of women's rights. She analyzes the language and themes of poems like "Leaves of Grass" and "Children of Adam" to argue that Whitman's writing belies his empathy toward women. Irwin also identifies themes of independence, pleasure, self-determination, and sexuality in Whitman's work, and argues that those themes are crucial components of women's freedom. In Irwin's view, Whitman's writing supports women's struggle for bodily autonomy, reproductive rights, and equality in marriage, and inspires women to explore those themes in their own writing.

Irwin was a Universalist pastor, lecturer, women's rights activist, and one of the first woman graduates of Tufts Divinity School. She was a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Movement and the Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage. In 1915, she served as a representative for the Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage at the International Conference of Women in the Hague.



Scarce Tract on Prostitution and Labor Laws

18. LOCKE, Charles Edward. *White Slavery in Los Angeles*. Some Startling Disclosures. A Timely Note of Warning Especially for Women and Girls...Los Angeles: Published by Request, 1913.

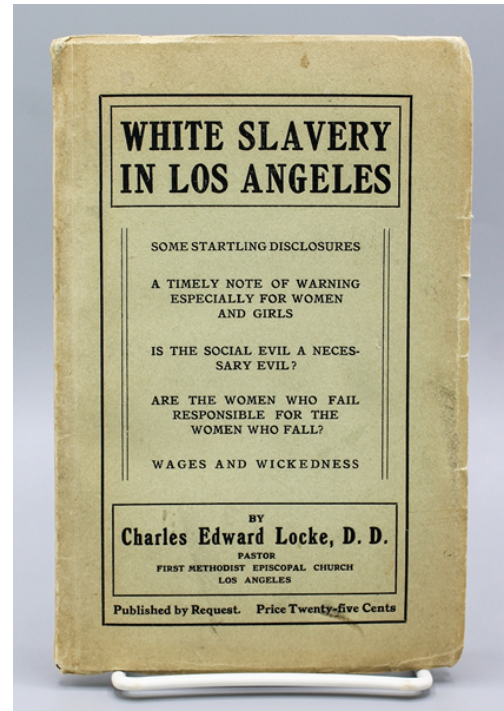
4½ in. x 7 in. 68 pp.

Publisher's pale blue paper wrappers. Wrappers faded. Some edgewear and light soiling. Clean throughout. A very good copy of a scarce and fragile item.

\$375

First edition.

A treatise on prostitution, which Locke refers to alternately as "the social evil" and "white slavery," its effects on women, and the conditions that drive women into sex work. Charles Edward Locke (1858 - 1940), a pastor at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Los Angeles, argues that low wages in legal employment push women to perform sex work to survive, and those same low wages cause immorality and alcoholism in men. Locke notes that the California Legislature was considering the passage of minimum wage laws and states that he supports such legislation. In 1916, California became one of the first states to pass a minimum wage law.



Though Locke cites poverty as a major issue, he also blames the supposed decline of morality on women who "shirk their social and domestic obligations" by going out dancing, following fashion trends, deciding not to marry or have children, and choosing to work outside the home when that work is not strictly necessary for survival. The term "white slavery" is also indicative of Locke's priorities in eliminating social inequality, and he writes, "While the nation was busy overthrowing negro slavery, the saloon evil entrenched itself."

We could not locate any copies in commerce at this time. OCLC records only ten copies.



“A Pioneering Work of Sociological Analysis”

19. MARTINEAU, Harriet. *Society in America*. London: Saunders and Otley, 1837.

Three volumes, twelvemo. xix, 364; vi, 369; vi, 365 pp.

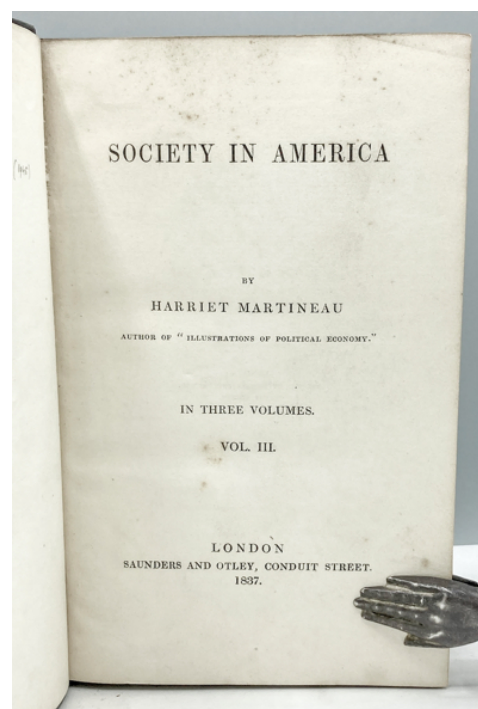
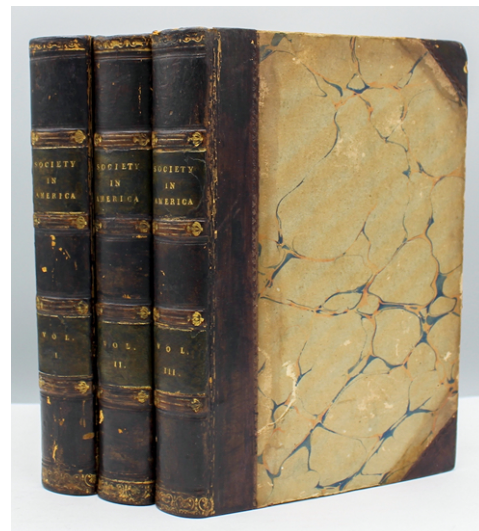
Contemporary half dark brown calf over marbled boards. Gilt spines with raised bands. Some rubbing and darkening to boards. Dustsoiling to top edges. Very clean and fresh throughout. A very good set.

\$650

First edition of Harriet Martineau's (1802 – 1876) assessment of American society developed during her travels between August 1834 and August 1836. In the ODNB, R.K. Webb writes that, “other than Alexis, comte de Tocqueville's contemporaneous *Democracy in America* (1835; trans. 1835–40), [Martineau's *Society in America*] be regarded as the best book among the vast outpouring of travel writing on the great transatlantic experiment.”

In the introduction to the present work, Martineau states that her goal is to facilitate understanding and communication between the Americans and the British. This is a frank and thorough analysis of American life that evaluates the government, politics, race, women's rights, the economy, rural life, slavery, religion, and many more topics. R.K. Webb writes that Martineau “had originally intended [*Society in America*] to promise an explicit discussion of theory and practice, and, partisan and personal though the book is, the acute observation and the high level of generalization transcend a mere travel account to make it a historical document in its own right and a pioneering work of sociological analysis,” (Oxford DNB).

Martineau was a journalist, translator, and a prolific writer on the economy and travel. She wrote *Illustrations of Political Economy* (1831), *Poor Laws and Paupers Illustrated* (1833), *Illustrations of Taxation* (1834), as well as another record of her American travels, *Retrospect of Western Travel* (1838). Martineau was a highly learned woman and a pioneer in the fields of economics and sociology.



Rare Broadside Supporting Temperance as a Women's Rights Issue

20. [NORRIS, Frances B.] *The Inebriate's Wife's Reason for Hating Strong Drink*. [Boston? ca. 1858-1860.]

Broadside (6½" x 13¼").

Buff paper sheet. Wear to edges. Some foxing and toning. Bottom right corner torn away, touching one letter but not affecting meaning. A good copy of a rare and fragile item.

\$450

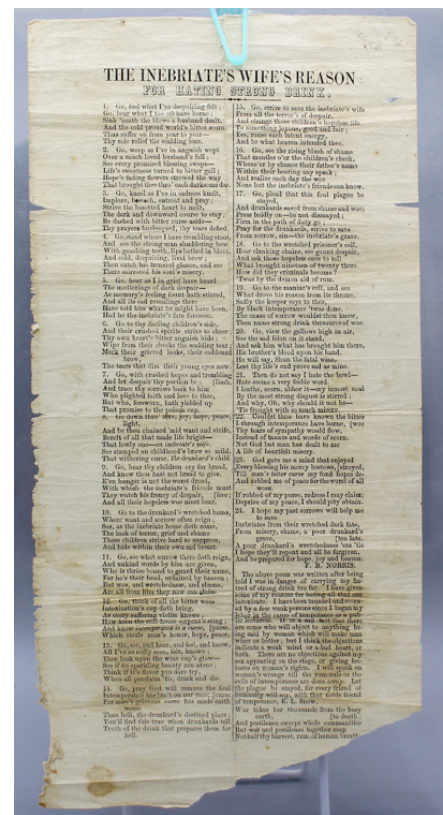
First edition. Date and publisher location inferred from the author's other publications.

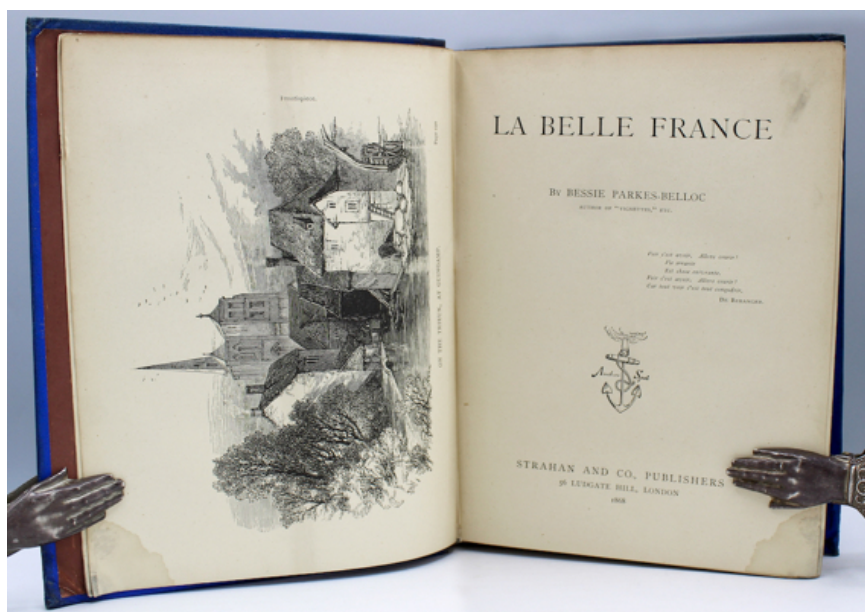
A twenty-four-stanza poem that argues for temperance laws on the grounds that alcoholism results in domestic violence. Temperance advocate and lecturer Frances B. Norris writes, "The above poem was written after being told I was in danger of carrying my hatred of strong drink too far... It is a sad fact that that there are some who will object to anything being said by a woman who will make a man wiser or better." One stanza of the poem reads,

"Go, strive to save the drunkard's wife
From all the terrors of despair
And change those children's hopeless life
To something joyous, good and fair;
Yes, rouse each latent energy,
And be what heaven intended thee."

This poem clearly documents the connection between temperance advocacy and the struggle for women's rights. Major groups like the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which was the largest women's organization of any kind in the United States during the peak of its membership, saw temperance as a necessary step in curbing violence against women, as well as poverty and widowhood. Though temperance advocates are often thought of now as dour conservatives, especially the women who campaigned for the passage of prohibition laws in the early twentieth century, many of those women were suffragists, abolitionists, and overall political radicals who saw temperance as a crucial facet of the fight for women's equality.

OCLC records only two physical copies of the present item, both in New England (AAS, Middlebury College).





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

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

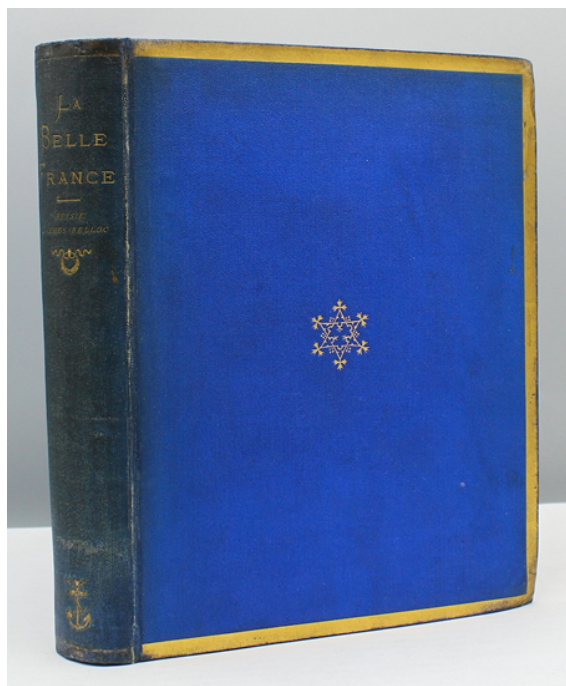
Octavo. xxvi, [errata slip], 320 pp. With a frontispiece and eight plates.

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

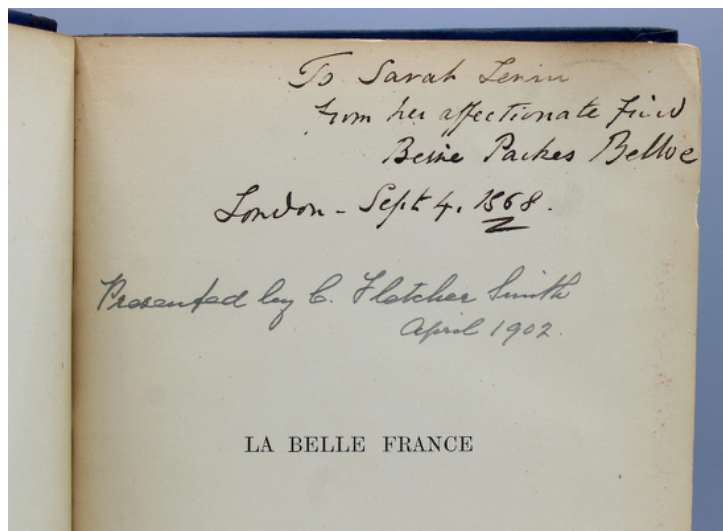
\$500

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

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



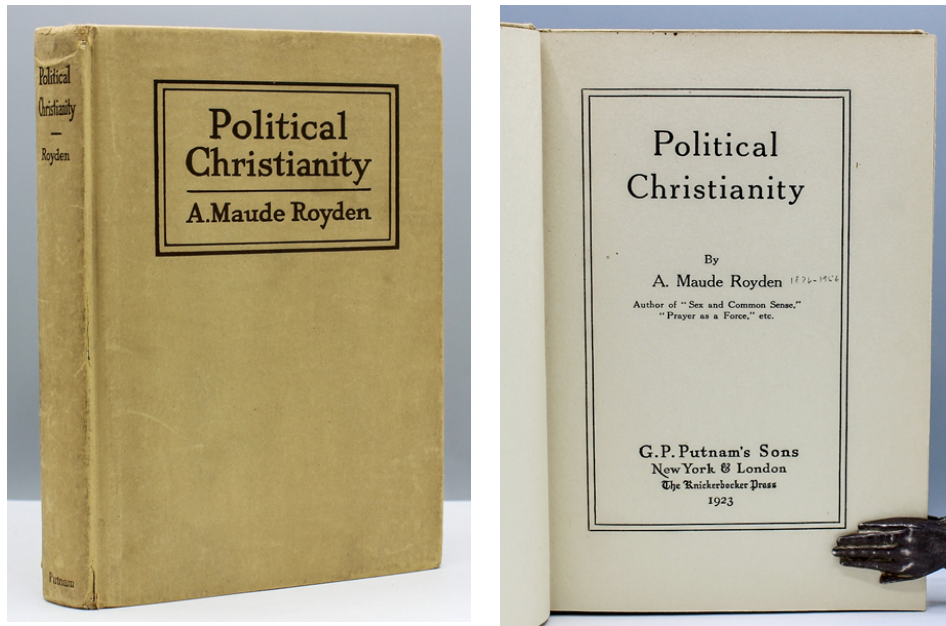
publishing were viable careers for women. Parkes-Belloc was also a friend of George Eliot, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Adelaide Procter, Jessie Boucherett, Maria Rye, and Isa Craig. She was the mother of the writer and historian Hilaire Belloc (1870 – 1953).



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

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





Christianity for Liberation, Justice, and Pacifism, Inscribed by the Author

22. ROYDEN, A. Maude. *Political Christianity*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1923.

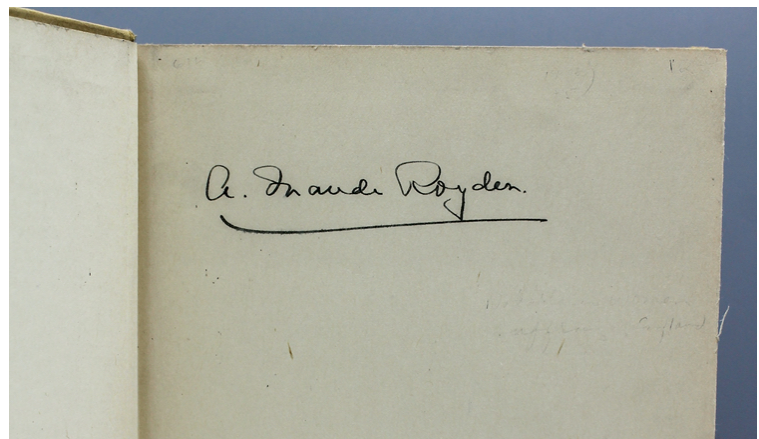
vii, 143, [2, ads] pp.

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

\$150

First American edition. First published by G.P. Putnam's Sons in London the previous year.

Agnes Maude Royden (1876 – 1956), Anglican preacher and suffragist, wrote the present work in the wake of the dual tragedies of World War I and the 1918 influenza pandemic. She argues that the Christian virtues of charity, humility, and pacifism can be used for social good. For example, Royden disavows greed and the political agendas, and implores the governments of Europe and the United States to retire their hatred of Communism and send aid to Russia to prevent famine (pp. 85-86). Royden also calls English ceasefire in Ireland: "But to-day we [the English] stand before the world as oppressors of a little people..." she writes, "You cannot kill the soul of a nation. You can never conquer Ireland," (p. 73). Here, Royden expresses something similar to what would,



decades later, be dubbed liberation theology in Latin American and Black contexts: the notion that Christian theology can be used to achieve justice and freedom for oppressed peoples worldwide.

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



Rare Serialized Sensational Novel

23. [STEWART, Agnes M.] *Alone in the World*. The True Story of Lucille. A Beautiful Orphan. No. 1. [Cover title.] South Manchester, Conn.: Lewis Premium Co., [n.d., ca. 1870s].

6 in. x 9 in. 32 pp. With one plate.

Publisher's pictorial light pink wrappers. Front cover faded. Back cover printed with an advertisement for the "absolutely free" gifts available to subscribers of this book (including furniture, kitchenware, and jewelry). Some dampstaining at fore-edge of leaves. A good copy of a rare and fragile dime novel.

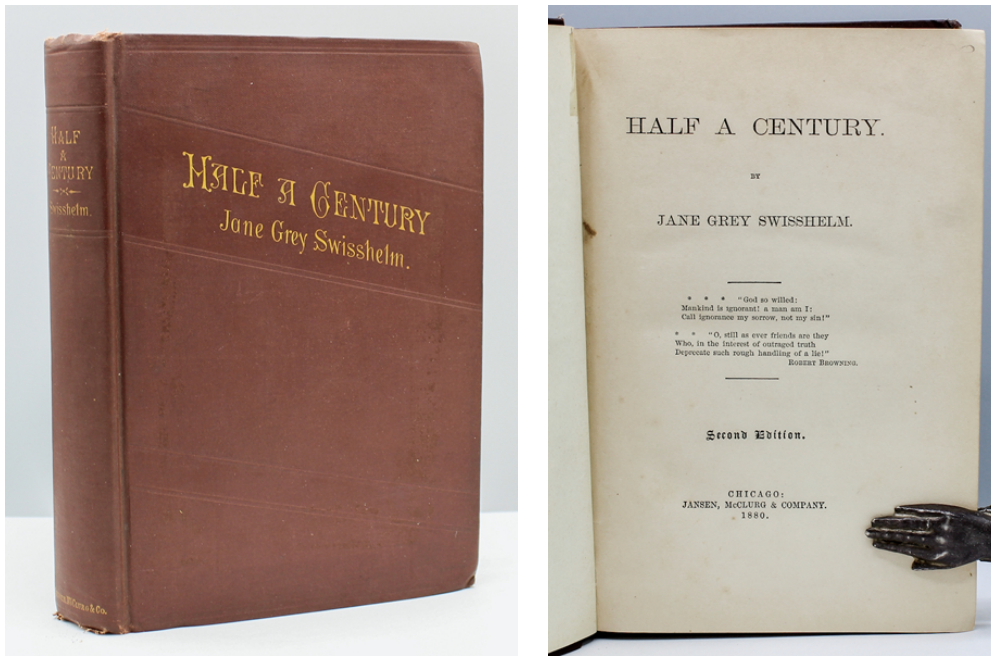
\$150

First American edition. *Alone in the World* was first published in London in 1870 by Burns and Oates as a single-volume novel (288 pages). The present item is the first part (of eight) of the first American edition, which was published as a serial. All editions are rare. OCLC records only one copy of any other part of the serialized version (the eighth and final part, at Yale) and only three copies of the London edition (BL, Cambridge, Boston College).

Agnes M. Stewart (fl. 1848 – 1887) was an Irish author of at least a dozen novels, many of which featured historical settings and clergy members as characters. She was also a historical writer, and authored titles including *The World and the Cloister* (1852) and *General Questions on History...Church Chronology, the Constitution of Great Britain, [etc.]* (1871). Her sister, Mary Stewart Hibbert-Ware (1835 – 1911), was also a prolific novelist.

We could not locate any copies of the novel in commerce at this time (in both serial and single-volume formats).





An Abolitionist in the Antebellum South

24. SWISSELM, Jane Grey. *Half a Century*. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Company, 1880.

Octavo. 363, [5, ads] pp.

Publisher's brown cloth titled in gilt. Some rubbing to head and tail of spine and some faint soiling to cloth. Dark brown endpapers. Some marginal toning. A very good copy of a book that is uncommon in commerce.

\$150

Second edition, published in the same year as the first.

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

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





Food Safety for Homemakers

25. WITHERSPOON, Alice Joy. *Through Different Eyes*. A Modern Fable for Up-to-Date Homemakers. [n.p.: Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, 1934.]

5¼ in. x 8¼ in. 30 pp. With two full-page illustrations and eleven vignettes strikingly printed in magenta, teal, and black.

Original cream-colored printed paper wrappers illustrated in magenta, teal, and black. Minor toning to wrappers. A bright, clean, near-fine copy of a scarce item.

\$100

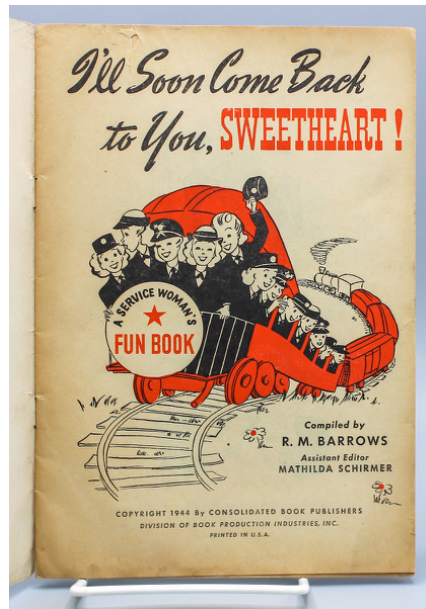
First edition.

A marketing item from Westinghouse Electric promoting their new refrigerators as tools for ensuring food safety. This “fable” discusses the health risks of spoiled food, as well as the budgetary strain of food waste, and argues that Westinghouse products are cheaper and more effective than traditional iceboxes.

The first electric refrigerators for home use were introduced onto the market in 1913. The earliest residential refrigerators used electric coolers in conjunction with ice, which required consumers to regularly purchase ice as they would with traditional iceboxes. The first residential refrigerator to see widespread use was sold by General Electric beginning in 1927. By the 1930s, when the present item was published, Freon was common in refrigeration, which offered a coolant option that was both safer than previous chemical coolants and more convenient than ice.

OCLC records no copies.





Cartoons Depicting Women in the Military in WWII

26. [WORLD WAR II.] BARROWS, [Marjorie], [compiler]. SCHIRMER, Mathilda, editor. *I'll Soon Come Back to You, Sweetheart! A Servicewoman's Fun Book*. [Chicago:] Consolidated Book Publishers, Division of Book Production Industries, Inc., 1944.

6 x 8¾ in. Illustrated throughout with single-color cartoons printed alternately in blue, red, yellow, and green. The illustrations are compiled from *Collier's Weekly* and *This Week*, as well as from individual cartoonists (mostly Bo Brown and Jeff Keate). The comedic articles and short stories printed here include writing by Nina Wilcox Putnam and Emily J. Sheppard.

Original color-printed paper wrappers designed by Sue Simmons. Some toning and light foxing. Chip to top margin of title-page. A very good copy of a scarce and fragile item.

\$125

Cartoons satirizing the life of women in the military during World War II, particularly in women's divisions like the WAVES, the women's reserve of the US Navy, and the Women's Auxiliary Corps (WAC). The cartoons depict (sometimes fondly and sometimes critically) women in army barracks, lined up for a dress parade, playing dice games, and even fighting alongside men at the front lines. Other cartoons poke fun at left-behind military husbands, at leering male soldiers, and at the gender roles that women broke by enlisting in the military.

OCLC records three physical copies: University of Rochester, University of Southern Mississippi, and Penn State.



*"We Will Give Our Lives to Lead All Nations Toward Human Harmony,"
Rare WWII Women's Army Corps Songbook*

27. [WORLD WAR II.] [WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS.] *Songs for the Women's Army Corps*. Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Virginia: Compiled by Special Service Branches, Army Service Forces, 1944.

4¼ in. x 5¼ in. 53 pp.

Original paper wrappers printed in black. Wrappers detached at spine, but fully intact, with all leaves still bound together and laid in. A very good, clean copy of a rare and fragile item.

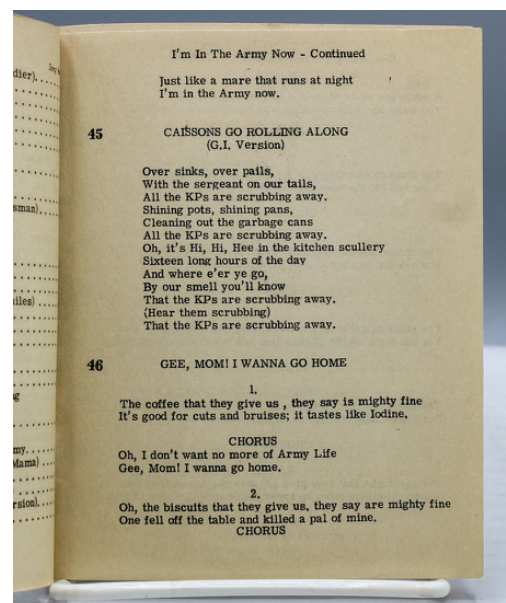
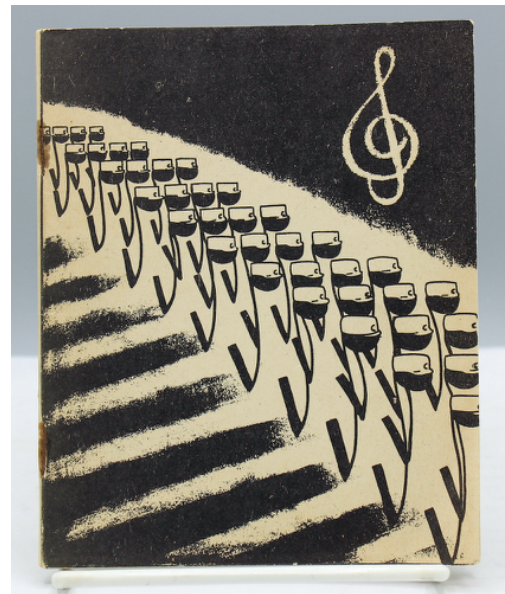
\$275

This item seems to have been published for distribution among members of the Women's Army Corps (WAC) stationed at the Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation in Newport News, Virginia. Ephemeral publications like this songbook are rare today, given their fragility, but regionally specific publications that captured the spirit of local WAC branches were an important part of WAC culture. OCLC records no copies.

Includes WAC songs ranging from the patriotic ("We're the Women's Army Corps" and "Stouthearted Girls") to the humorous ("Gee, Mom! I Wanna Go Home"). "The Women's Army Corps March" goes, "Here we use our arts / And we give our Hearts / As we have done before / We are dedicated to the liberty / To the grand ideal of a world made free / We will give our lives to lead all nations / Toward human harmony," (p. 3).

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

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



*“While You Fight for Us, We’ve a Part We Can Play,
For the WAC is a Soldier Too”*

28. [WORLD WAR II.] [WOMEN’S ARMY CORPS.] *WAC Song Book*. Iowa: Fort Des Moines, [ca. 1943 – 1945.] [Cover title.]

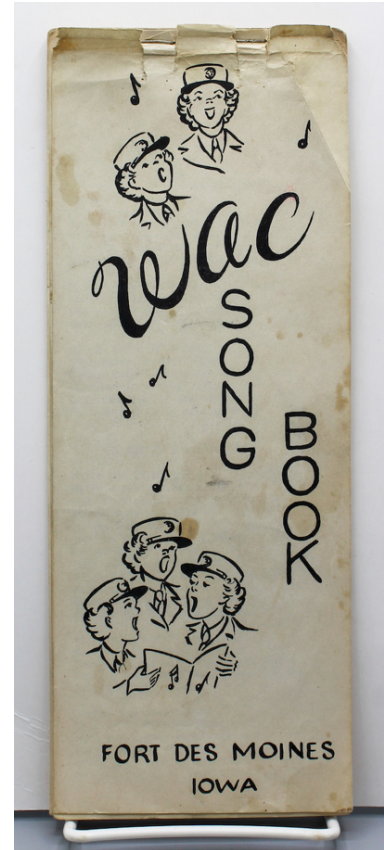
4 in. x 10½ in. 24, [2, index] pp. Mimeographed text.

Original pictorial wrappers illustrated with vignettes of women in uniform singing. Bound with staples at top edge. Chipping to top edge of front cover. Some toning to wrappers and first leaf. A very good copy of a rare and fragile item.

\$300

First edition. This item appears to have been published for distribution among members of the Women’s Army Corps (WAC) stationed at Fort Des Moines. Ephemeral publications like this songbook are rare today, given their fragility, but regionally specific publications that captured the spirit of local WAC branches were an important part of WAC culture. OCLC records no copies.

The present item compiles patriotic and humorous songs with original lyrics. The songs include “The WAC is a Soldier Too,” “I Fell in Love with a WACy in Khaki,” “We’re the Women’s Army” (set to the “Victory March”), and about two dozen others. The lyrics of “The WAC is a Soldier Too” read, “While you fight for us, / We’ve a part we can play / For the WAC is a soldier too. / We can type and file / In the Army way / For the WAC is a soldier too. / We can drive a truck / Take our place in the mess / We’ll be here to see this through. / We’ll replace you men / While you fight at the front / For the WAC is a soldier too.”





Uncommon WWII Broadside with a Full-Color Illustration
Of a Woman Medical Technician at Work

29. [WORLD WAR II.] [WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS.] *Women...Our Wounded Need Your Care!* [Recruiting broadside.] [Washington, DC:] United States Army Recruiting Publicity Bureau, 1945.

Broadside (17" x 25"). With full-color printed illustration of a woman medical technician, in uniform, carrying a tray of medical instruments. Also with two medallions, printed in bronze, bearing the emblems of the U.S. Army Medical Corps.

Text printed in blue, black, and gray. Some creasing. A very good, bright, and clean copy of this uncommon item encouraging women to serve in Army hospital assignments.

\$375

First edition.

Full text as follows: "Women...our wounded need your care! You can serve as medical technicians, surgical technicians, and other Army hospital assignments. Join a hospital company. Other assignments available at Army Air Forces, Ground Forces, and Service Forces installations."



Rare WWII Recruitment Poster for the Women's Branch of the Royal Navy

30. [WORLD WAR II.] [WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE.] "Join the Wrens and Free a Man for the Fleet." [London: Stationery Office, ca. 1939-1944.]

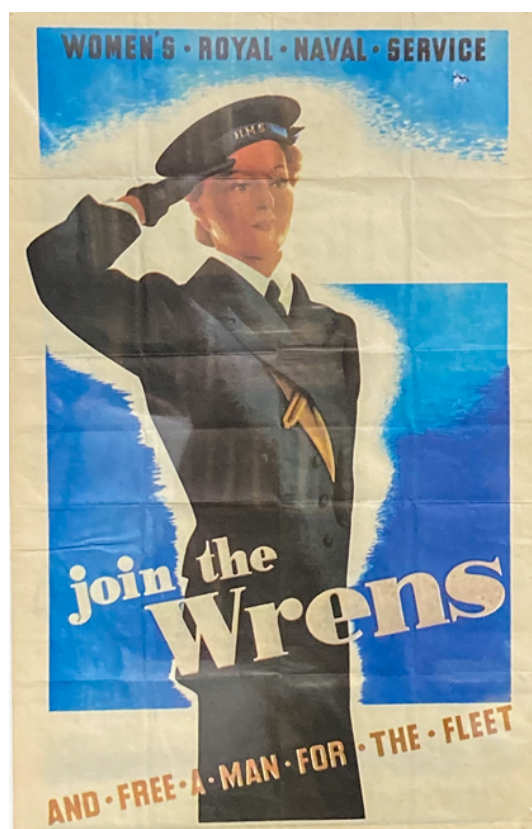
Broadside (15½" x 23"). Richly color-printed with an illustration of a Wrens member saluting. Lettered in black, silver, and gold.

Buff paper sheet. Creased, but now stored flat. Pinpoint holes at corners (where poster was hung up). A very good, bright, and clean copy of a fragile and scarce recruiting poster for the Wrens, the women's branch of the British Royal Navy.

\$400

First edition. The publisher and location of the present item are uncertain, but similar recruitment posters were printed by the Stationery Office in London.

The Women's Royal Naval Service, popularly known as the Wrens, was formed during World War I. It was disbanded in 1919, then revived in 1939 for World War II under the direction of Dame Vera Laughton Mathews. At its peak in 1944, there were 75,000 enlisted Wrens, who filled a wide variety of roles including transport plane pilots, weapons analysts, mechanics, engineers, and as staff at the Government Code and Cypher School, where both men and women worked to crack the German Enigma and Lorenz codes. The Wrens were one of several branches of women in the British armed forces, along with the Women's Royal Air Force and the British Women's Army Corps. Other nations had similar branches, including the WAVES and the WASPs, the women's branches of the United States Navy and Air Force, respectively. The Wrens remained active until their incorporation into the Royal Navy in 1993.



OCLC records no copies.