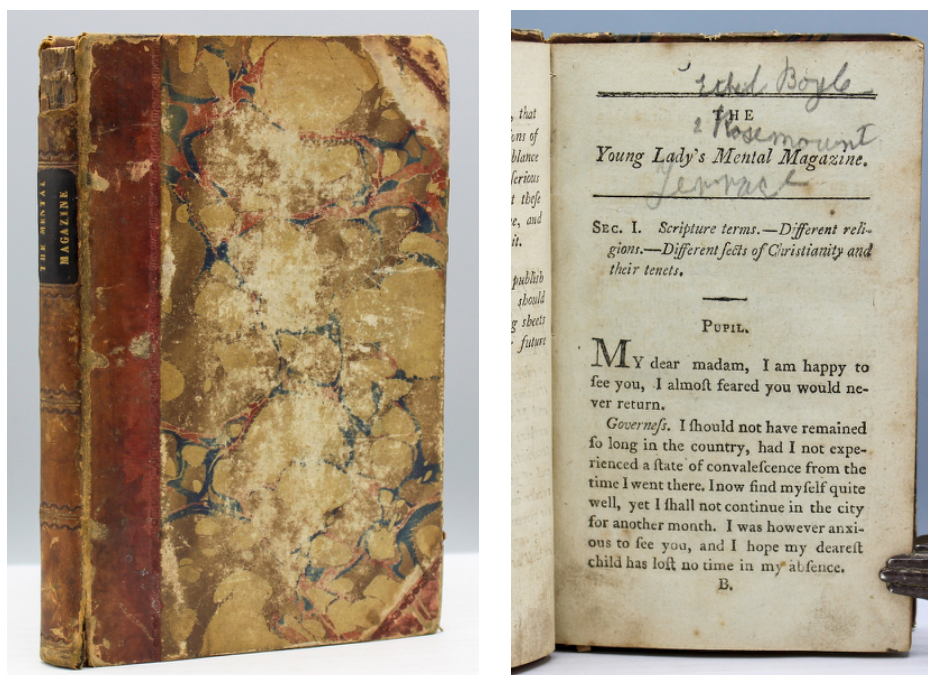

Women's Studies

Women's Suffrage, Health, Education, Employment, and Fiction

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



Rare Educational Work on Science, History, and Geography for Girls

1. ASHE, Sarah. *The Mental Magazine: or, Young Lady's Repository of Arts and Sciences*. Dublin: A. Stewart, 1801.

Twelvemo. iv, 186 pp. Frontispiece. With an epigraph by Hannah More on title-page.

Contemporary quarter red calf over marbled boards. Wear to extremities and chipping to head of spine. Contemporary ink signature (Elizabeth Catherine Shaw) to front flyleaf. A child's pencil scribbles to preliminary blanks. Foxing and toning, mostly to first and last few leaves. A good copy of a rare educational work.

\$950

First edition.

The present work “was first intended for the instruction of young ladies [the author] had the honor to educate. The questions on scripture, astronomy, heathen mythology, and heraldry, are all taken from the best authors; and an attempt made by some alterations, to reduce the language to the level of youthful capacities...[Y]oung minds receive stronger impressions of instructions, conveyed under the semblance of amusement, than from the most serious precepts,” (preface). The work, which is staged as a conversation between a young pupil and a teacher, also covers geography, classical Greek and Roman history, European history, law, and government.

We could not locate much information about Sarah Ashe in the sources available to us, including dates. The preface to the present work notes that she intended to publish a history of Rome, but *The Mental Magazine* appears to be her only published work.

OCLC records only one copy (National Library of Ireland).



Rare Ephemera Remembering Clara Barton's Work with Other Civil War Nurses

2. [BARTON, Clara]. [WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS]. [Clara Barton memorial ribbon]. "Thirtieth National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps / Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic." Los Angeles, Cal.: 1912.

3 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. x 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Printed on one side with vignette of Clara Barton and facsimile signature.

Cream-colored ribbon. Minor fraying along bottom edge, some faint toning. A near-fine piece of rare ephemera.

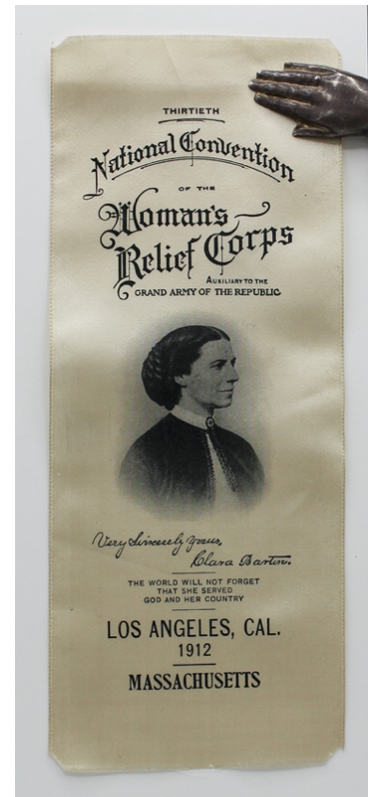
\$250

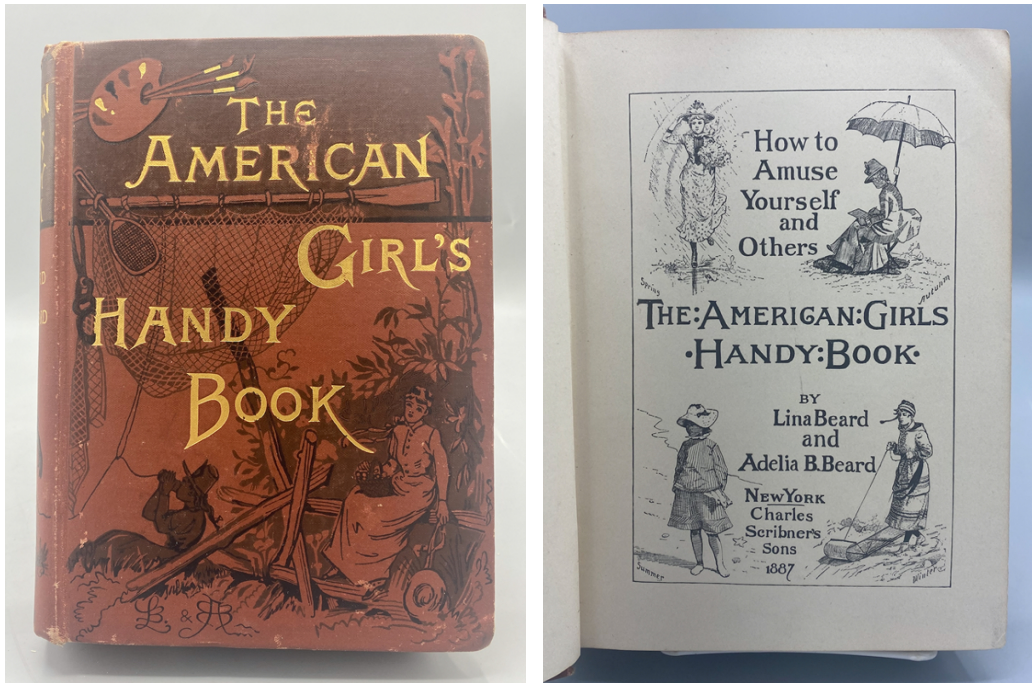
Created shortly after Clara Barton's death for distribution at that year's Woman's Relief Corps Convention in Los Angeles.

Barton (1821 – 1912) was one of the earliest members of the Woman's Relief Corps (WRC), which was founded in 1883 as an auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, an advocacy group for veterans of the Union Army. The WRC focused on establishing pensions for the women who provided medical care to the Union Army and on supporting the families of soldiers who had been killed or injured during the Civil War. In 1892, the WRC and its president, Annie Wittenmeyer (1827 – 1900), successfully lobbied Congress to pass the Army Nurses Pension Law, which granted pensions to Wittenmeyer and other Civil War nurses.

Barton's involvement in the WRC was a natural extension of her work to establish the American Red Cross, which she founded in 1881. Barton was also an acquaintance of both Susan B. Anthony and Frederick Douglass, and was involved in suffrage and civil rights activism — two causes also in accordance with the work of the WRC. Barton was the most decorated woman in America, who counted among her awards the International Red Cross Medal, the Prussian Iron Cross, the Cross of Imperial Russia, and the Golden Cross of Baden.

American National Biography.





*Activity Book for Girls,
Written by Founders of The Girl Scouts*

3. BEARD, Lina and Adelia B. Beard. *The American Girl's Handy Book*. How to Amuse Yourself and Others. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1887.

Octavo. xii, 474 pp. including index. [8 pp]. advertisements for "Scribner's Books for the young." Illustrated titlepage with decorative and instructional illustrations throughout, on almost every page.

Rust colored cloth boards, with title and spine stamped in gilt. Slight shelf wear. Cover features girls engaged in outdoor activities. Minor tear to first leaf. Includes a former owner's contemporary inscription, dated 1888. Very good copy.

\$300

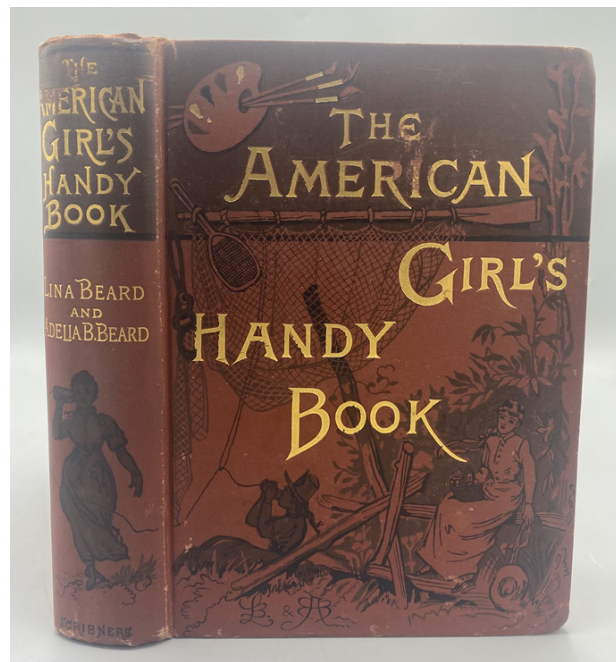
First edition. Rare. OCLC lists only 2 copies in libraries worldwide.

This activity book aims to encourage girls to be creative and find engaging activities indoors and outdoors. The preface explains that the Beard sister's inspiration was "The American Boy's Handy Book," and wanting to write a similar book for girls. "We desire to help awaken the inventive faculty, usually uncultivated in girls, and, by giving detailed methods of new work and amusements, to put them on the road which they can travel and explore alone." The chapters are divided by seasons, and include activity instructions such as "Easter egg dolls" for spring and Christmas games for winter.

Sisters Adelia Beard (1857-1920) and Lina Beard (1852-1924) were authors and co-founders of the Girl Scout Society, America's first girl scouting group. Their brother, Daniel, founded the Sons of Daniel Boone, which later became the Boy Scouts of America. Together, the sisters published several how-to books for girls, encouraging their capability, confidence, and self-sufficiency, such as *On the Trail: An Outdoor Book for Girls* (1915) and *Things Worth Doing and How to Do Them* (1906.)

Exodus Books. *Amelia B. Beard.*

Wikipedia. *Daniel Carter Beard.*





Rare Cartoon Book Satirizing the Lives of WWII-Era Women Government Clerks

4. BOND, Dorothy [Anne Peterson]. *Government Gertie*. By One. [Cover title]. [Chicago:] Dorothy A. Bond, 1944.

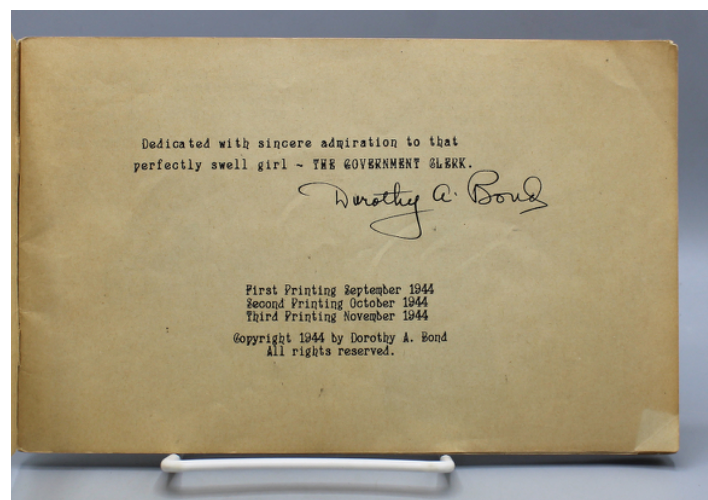
8 ½ x 5¼ in. [64] pp. Illustrated on every page with Dorothy Bond's cartoons. "Dedicated with sincere admiration to that perfectly swell girl – THE GOVERNMENT CLERK."

Original paper wrappers printed in black and red. Some chipping to edges of wrappers. Uniform toning to first and last leaf, but otherwise quite clean. A very good copy of a rare and fragile item.

\$200

First edition, third printing. First printed in September 1944. The second printing was issued in October of 1944 and the third in November of the same year.

These cartoons good-naturedly satirize the harried life of the World War II-era government clerk. The women portrayed by Bond in *Government Gertie* are overworked, bothered by their bosses, rushing to catch the train, stressed by their friendships and their relationships with their mothers, and stumbling in to work in the morning after a long night out. Bond's irreverent humor is obvious in every page, especially in her parody profiles of the types of women one finds working in clerk positions, including "The Shy Timid One — Spends all day running around agreeing

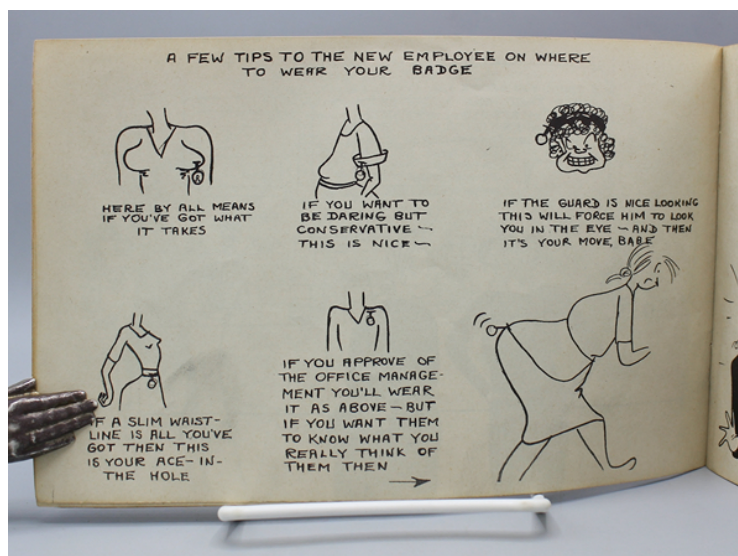


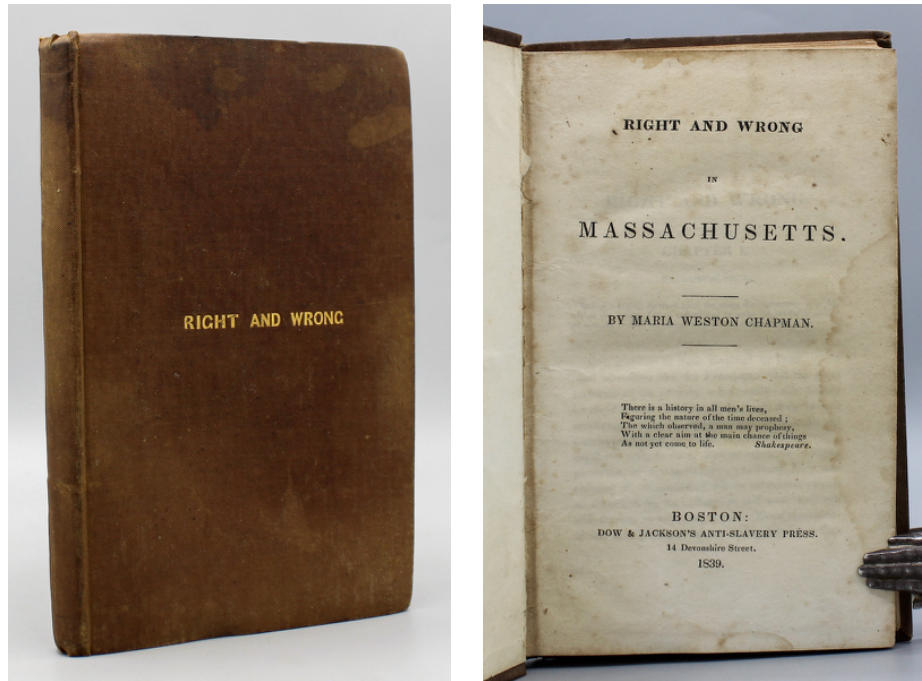
with everyone – when she gets home at night she horsewhips her old mother.”

Dorothy Anne Peterson Bond (1905 – 1982) was a newspaper cartoonist born in the United States to Hungarian immigrant parents. Her cartoons were inspired by her work as the secretary for a furnace manufacturer and, during World War II, as the secretary for a Navy admiral. She self-published the cartoon book series *Life with the Army* (1943), under the pseudonym “Navy Nora,” as well as the book *Office Daze!* (1945), which further lampooned the life of the working girl. Bond also illustrated the comic strips *The Ladies*, *Chlorine*, and *Champion of the Working Girl*, whose titular character was based on her own real-life secretary Dee Mulvey.

OCLC records only three copies: San Francisco PL, the Smithsonian, and Michigan State. It is unclear which printing is held by these institutions.

Robbins, Trina and Catherine Yronwode. *Women and the Comics* (1985).





*Leading Abolitionist Maria Weston Chapman's First Book,
Scarce in Commerce*

5. CHAPMAN, Maria Weston. *Right and Wrong in Massachusetts*. Boston: Dow & Jackson's Anti-Slavery Press, 1839.

Twelvemo. 177 pp.

Publisher's brown linen. Some fading and dampstaining. Black paint stain to cloth on lower board. Some toning and dampstaining to leaves. Lacking front flyleaf. A good copy of a book that is scarce in commerce.

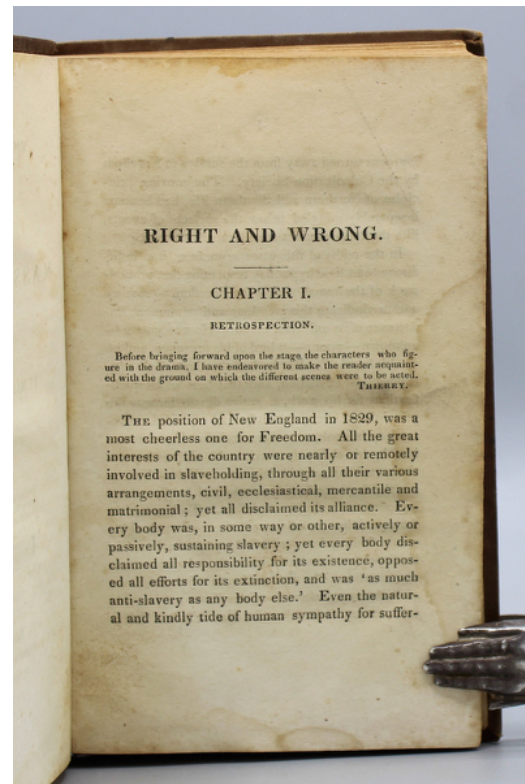
\$1,250

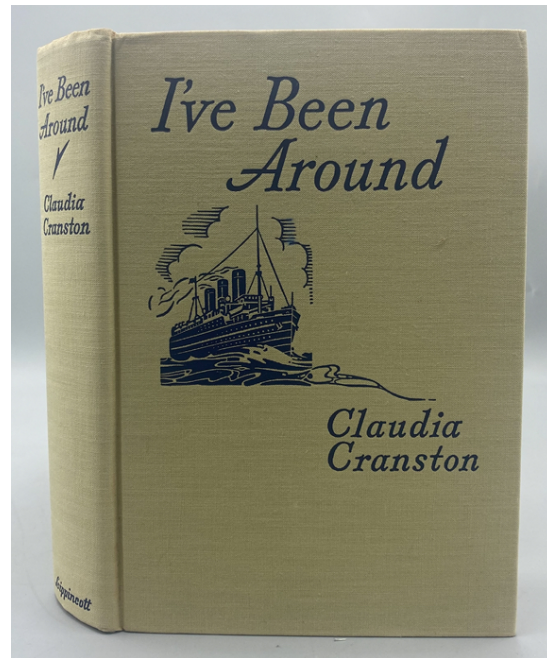
First edition of the author's first book.

Maria Weston Chapman (1806 – 1885) was an important abolitionist who played a major role in antislavery organizations including the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society (of which she was the corresponding secretary and the writer of annual reports), the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and the New England Anti-Slavery Society, among others. Chapman's early organizing efforts included a series of extremely successful fundraisers for antislavery groups: beginning in 1835, Chapman managed the annual Antislavery Fairs of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which raised four thousand dollars a year for the organization. In the ANB, Gerald Sorin writes, "That the fairs were the antislavery movement's major source of income was largely due to the energy and vision of Chapman, who ran them virtually single-handedly..." Chapman also edited the *Liberty Bell*, an antislavery gift book, for nearly twenty years, and served as acting editor of the *Liberator* when William Lloyd Garrison was ill or traveling.

Between 1848 and 1855, while Chapman was traveling abroad with her daughters, she solicited aid for the antislavery cause from many Europeans, including Lady Byron, Madam de Stael, the Duchess de Broglie, Harriet Martineau, Alexis de Tocqueville, and Alphonse de Lamartine. Upon her return to the United States, Chapman began advocating for the Republican party, its antislavery stance, and military aggression against the Confederacy. Soon after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, Chapman largely disappeared from the antislavery movement, though she maintained an interest in the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

American National Biography.
Sabin 11995.



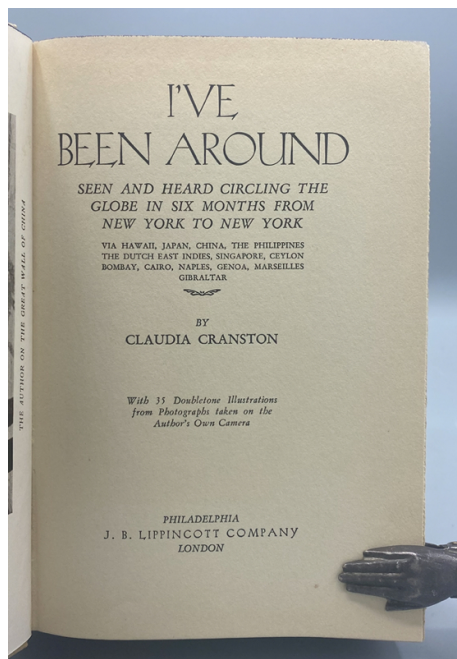


A 1930s Female Solo Traveler's Trip around the Globe

6. CRANSTON, Claudia. *I've Been Around*. Seen and Heard Circling the Globe in Six Months from New York to New York. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1937.

Octavo. 336 pp. With a reproduced photo frontispiece and 6 reproduced photo plates throughout.

Original dust jacket in bright blue, with the title in yellow and photos on the cover. Minor shelf wear and one chip to spine. Top edge stained dark blue. Tan cloth with front cover and spine stamped in blue. Includes photos taken by the author on her travels. A solid, very good copy.



\$200

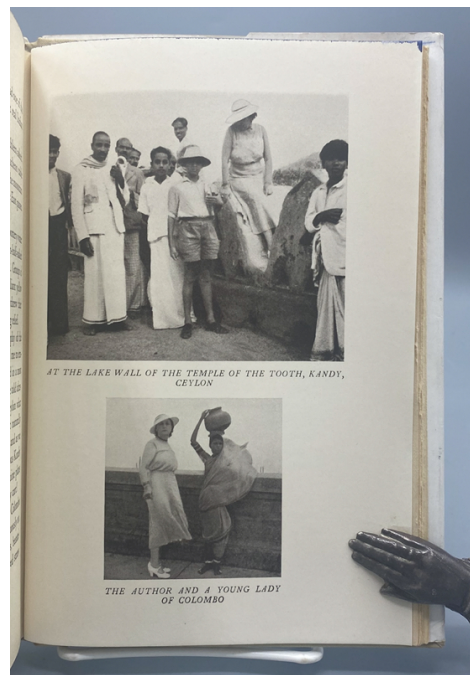
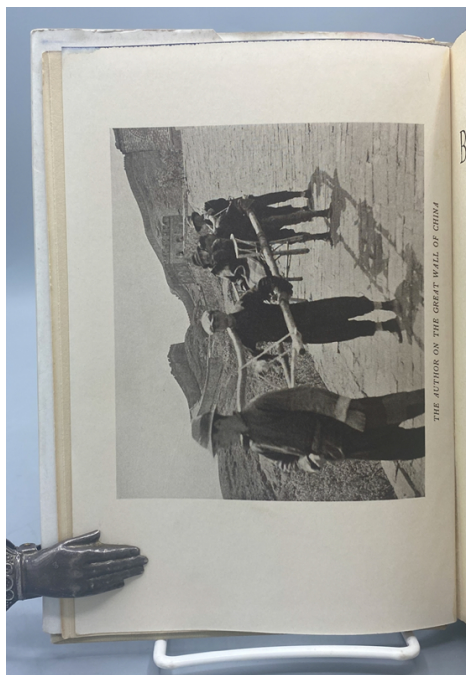
First edition.

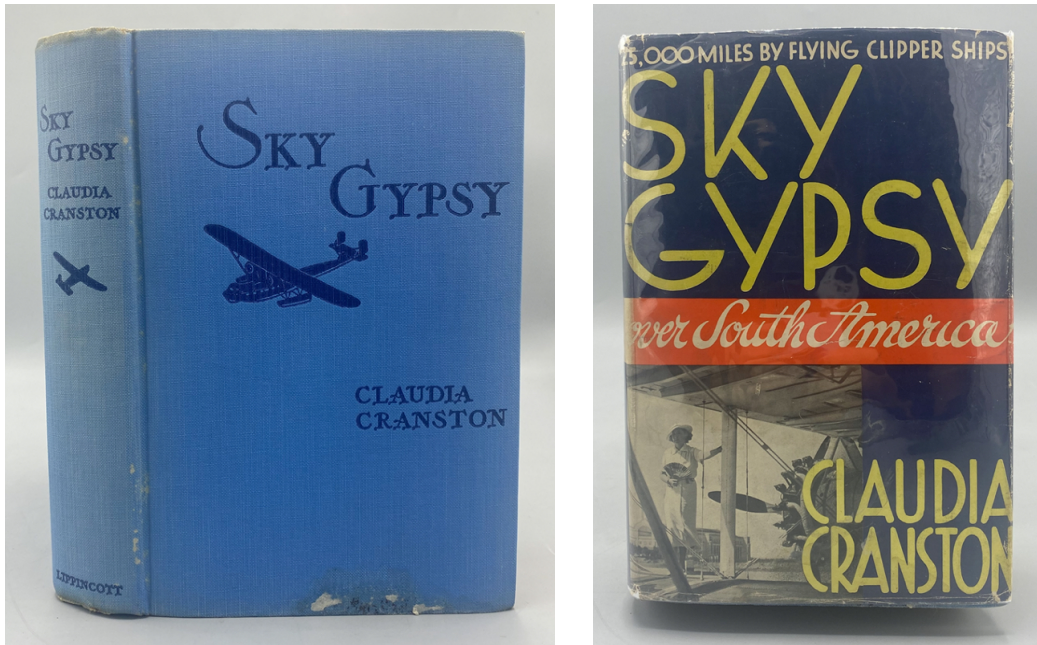
I've Been Around is Cranston's account of her six-month travel through Japan, China, the Philippines, Bali, India, and Egypt. She shares anecdotes, as well as initial impressions and final reflections on each stop of her trip. The book's contents are divided by country and include chapters with intriguing titles such as "The Japanese Women Pack a Wallop!" and "The Men of Baguio They Wear No Pants." The dust jacket describes: "To read Claudia Cranston's words about these places—and she has set her descriptions against a background of adventure and

amusing incident—will make the reader feel as if he had visited and enjoyed in person these far-flung lands.”

Claudia Cranston (1886-1947) was a writer and frequent traveler. She was an editor of *Good Housekeeping Magazine*, *Vogue*, and *Atlantic Monthly*. She also wrote novels often inspired by what she saw and experienced in her travels. Her mystery novels include *Murder Maritime* about eerie sea voyage and *The Murder on Fifth Avenue* about the murder of a disliked stylist. Cranston wrote nonfiction, too—I've Been Around was “a book on her travel jaunt” according to the writer's *NY Times Obituary*. This was her second book on travel, *Sky Gypsy* being her first.

“Claudia Cranston. Author and Editor.” *The New York Times*. June 28, 1947.





Travel Diary from Frequent Female Flier of the 1930s

7. CRANSTON, Claudia. *Sky Gypsy: 25,000 Miles by Flying Clipper Ships Over South America, Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean*. Philadelphia: J.B Lippincott Co., [1936].

Octavo. 325 pp. Aquatone frontispiece, 29 aquatone photo plates, 3 aquatone pictorial maps.

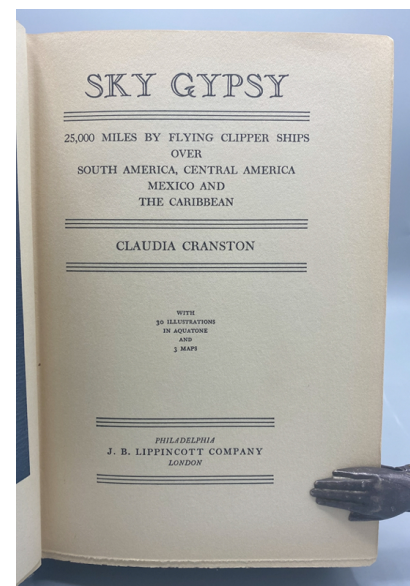
Original blue-gray cloth. Original dust jacket in blue, features reproduced photograph of author standing near the engine of Pan Am Clipper Ship. Designed by Georges Schreiber. Minor edgewear. Minor chipping to spine and sunning to spine. A very good copy in very good dust jacket. Scarce in jacket.

\$375

First edition.

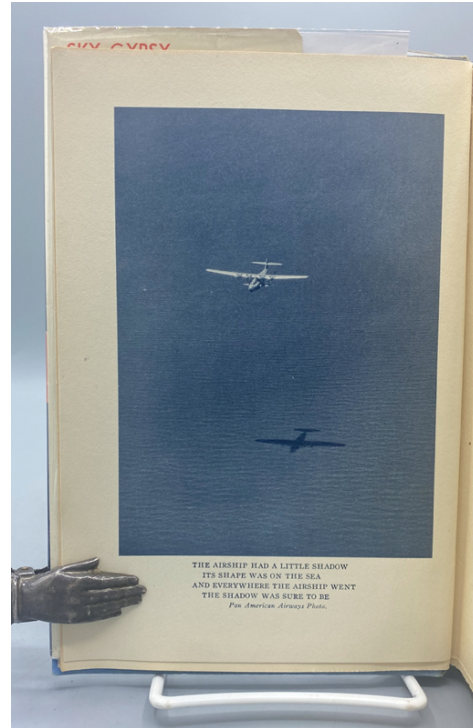
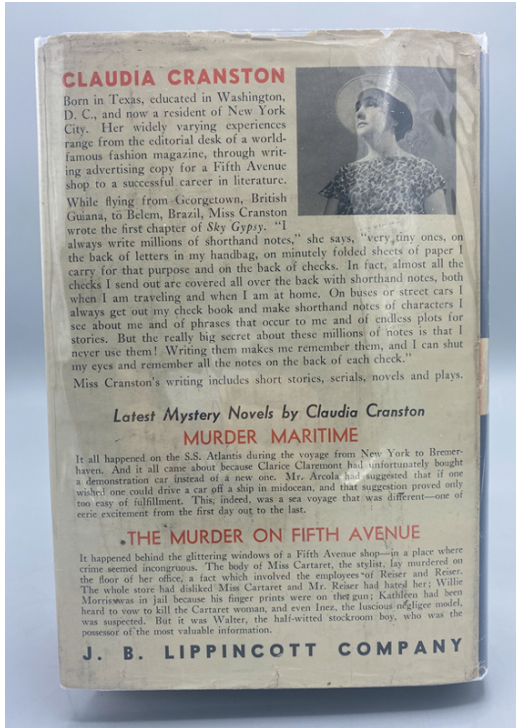
Sky Gypsy was written after Cranston completed a 25,000 mile trip, making her the woman with the second-most flier miles over Latin America in the 1930s. According to the dust jacket description, Cranston's youthful and enthusiastic tone make for a celebratory narration of her trip: "The reader will enjoy her vivid, colorful descriptions and her delightfully feminine reactions." She recounts the customs of each country as well as including topographical descriptions.

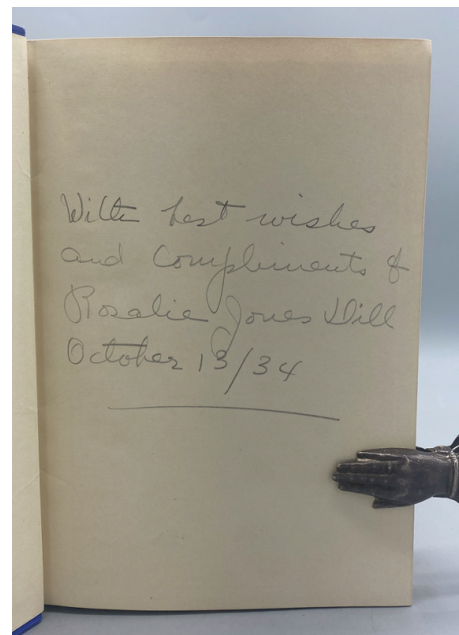
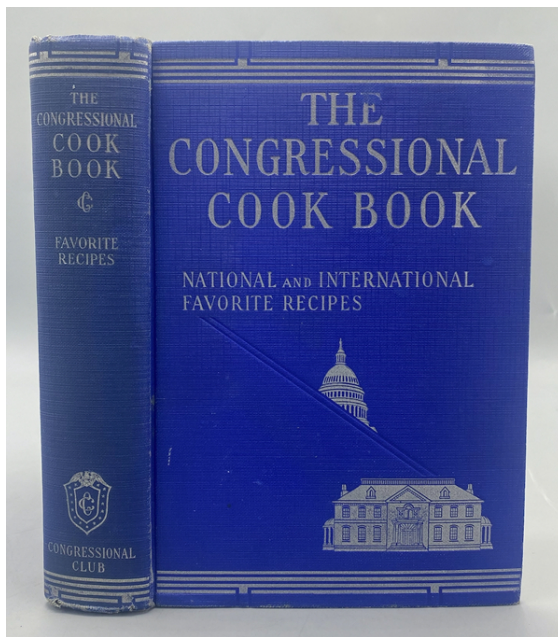
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"Claudia Cranston. Author and Editor." *The New York Times*. June 28, 1947.





Congressional Cookbook Featuring Recipes from Suffragette "General Rosalie Jones"

8. *The Congressional Cook Book*. National and International Recipes. Revised Edition. Forward by Eleanor Roosevelt. Preface by Mrs. Clarence C. Dill. Introduction by Mrs. Ross A. Collins. Washington, D.C.: The Congressional Club, 1933.

Octavo. xlvi, 834 pp. including index and advertisements. Reproduced photo frontispiece of the United States Capitol.

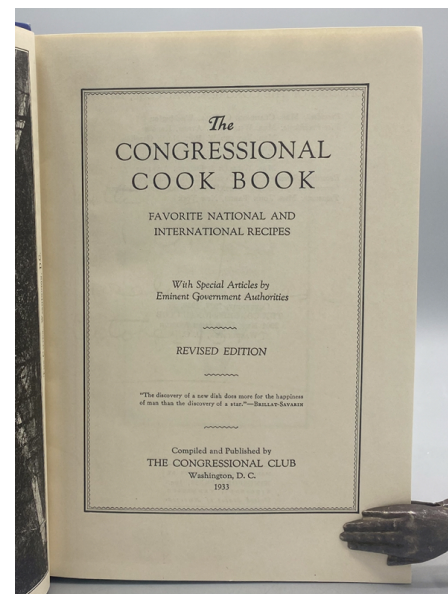
Publisher's blue cloth stamped in silver, featuring Capitol and a house. A bit of wear to spine. Clean throughout. Tight, very good copy. Inscribed by Rosalie Jones Dill: "With the best wishes and compliments of Rosalie Jones Dill, October 13/34."

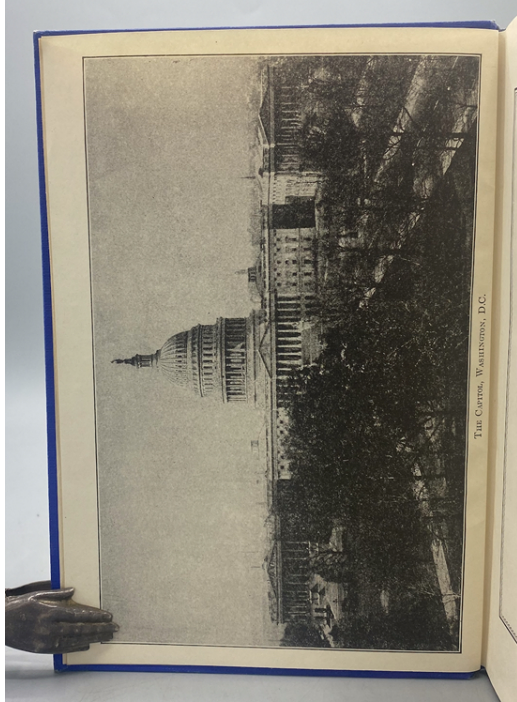
\$250

Second edition.

The Congressional Club, founded in 1908, is a non-partisan social club for the spouses of senators and representatives. They host annual events honoring the first ladies of the United States. The Club's cookbook, containing recipes from the club members, is a tradition that continues today. The 1933 cookbook includes advice for table decoration, and recipes for a range of "Favorite American Dishes." Pages 725-748 feature advertisements for food and kitchen products.

Rosalie Gardiner Jones Dill (1883-1978) was a suffragette from New York. Influenced by the Pankhurst sisters, Jones

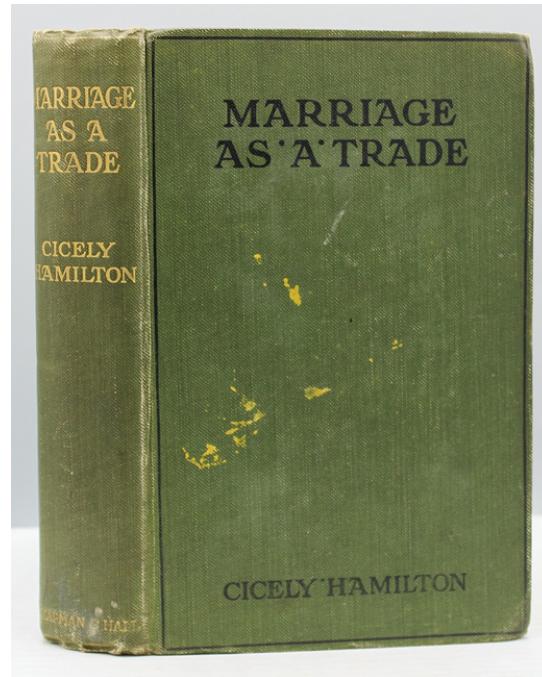




organized marches for the cause. She participated in the famous 1913 suffrage procession along Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington DC. Jones' fearlessness won her the nickname "General Jones" from her fellow suffragettes. For nine years, Jones was married to Clarence Dill (1884-1978). They had a widely publicized and bitter divorce in which Jones called Dill a "political coward." Jones continued fighting for social causes in her later years, including protesting the appropriation of housing without warning.

Rosalie Gardiner Jones Dill. *Find a Grave Memorials*.





Labor Rights for Married Women

9. HAMILTON, Cicely. *Marriage as a Trade*. London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1909.

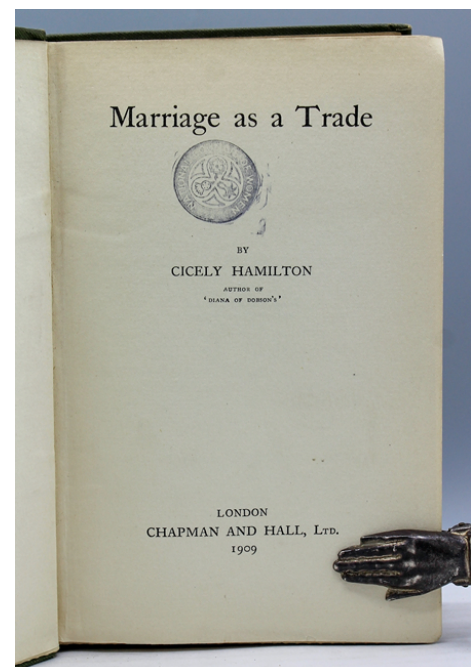
Octavo. vi, 284, [8, ads] pp.

Publisher's green cloth titled in black. Some stains, likely paint, to front cover. Contemporary bookplate to front pastedown and four contemporary ink ownership stamps of the National Council of Women (two to front flyleaf, one to half-title, one to title-page). Toning to endpapers. A very good, tight, internally clean copy.

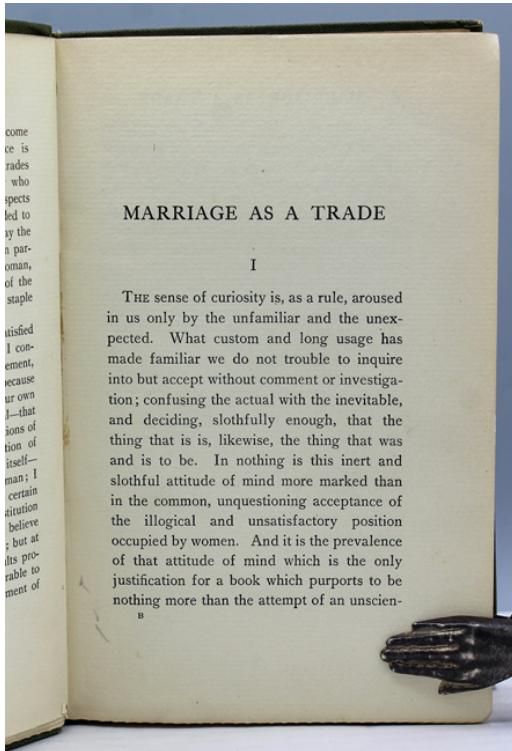
\$650

First edition.

Argues that women should be considered workers in a marriage and, therefore, extended the same rights as workers outside the home. In the preface, the author writes, "The love of man and woman is, no doubt, a thing of infinite importance; but also of infinite importance is the manner in which woman earns her bread and the economic conditions under which she enters the family and propagates the race. Thus an inquiry into the circumstances under which the wife and mother plies her trade seems...necessary and justifiable...It will not be disputed that the manner in which a human being earns his livelihood tends to mold and influence his character—to warp or improve it. The man who works amidst brutalizing surroundings is apt



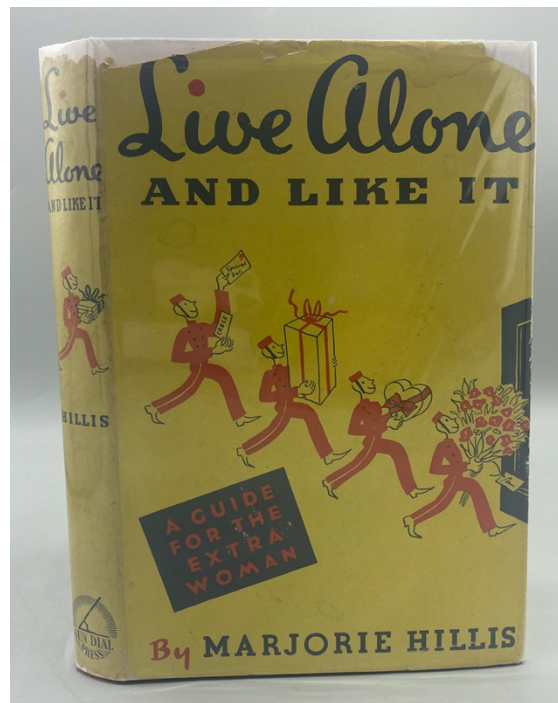
to become brutal; the man from whom intelligence is demanded is apt to exercise it...In the same way the trade of marriage tends to produce its own particular type; and my contention is that woman, as we know her, is largely the product of the conditions imposed upon her by her staple industry.



"I desire to see an alteration in the conditions of our staple industry...[T]here are certain grave disadvantages attaching to that institution as it exists today. These disadvantages I believe to be largely unnecessary and avoidable; but at present they are very real and the results produced by them are anything but favorable to the mental, physical and moral development of woman."

Cicely Hamilton (1872 – 1952) was a suffragist, writer, and actress. In 1908, she and Bessie Hatton founded the Women Writers' Suffrage League, which eventually counted Alice Meynell, Olive Schreiner, and numerous other important women writers. She performed in Fanny's First Play by George Bernard Shaw and wrote important suffrage plays like *How the Vote was Won* and *A Pageant of Great Women*. Hamilton was also one of four directors of the Lena Ashwell Players upon its founding in 1923.





*Witty Guide for Women Living Alone,
In Original Dust Jacket*

10. HILLIS, Marjorie. *Live Alone and Like It*. A Guide for the Extra Woman. With an introduction by Frank Crowninshield and drawings by Cipe Pineles. New York: Sun Dial Press, [1936].

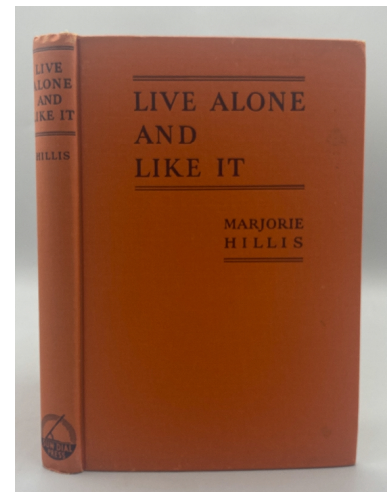
Octavo. 149 pp. Illustrated title page and illustrations throughout.

Original red cloth boards, in dust jacket. Light soiling and chipping to dust jacket. A very good copy in very good dust jacket.

\$200

First Sun Dial edition.

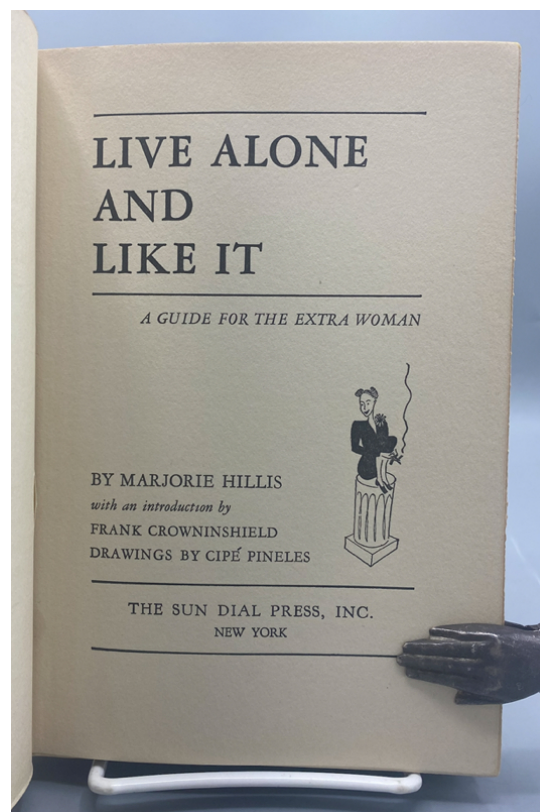
Live Alone and Like It takes a practical and amusing tone to the topic of women's independence. The book advises women on how to make living alone a comfortable experience. Hillis encourages women to not look at solitude as lonely, but instead "the chance of a lifetime to do as you please." The book portrays living alone as an opportunity for self-improvement, and promises to "turn you into a more interesting and amusing person." Hillis intends this book only for women though, as the dust jacket bans men from reading the book: "It will do them no good and might easily give them a lot of bad ideas." The book's chapters include "Pleasures of a Single Bed" and "A Lady and her Liquor," and range from advice about



designing one's bedroom to saving money.

Marjorie Hillis (1889-1971) was a writer of several nonfiction bestsellers in the 1930s. The daughter of a preacher, Hillis embraced New York City and the upcoming lifestyle of independent womanhood. She worked as an assistant editor for Vogue. Her nonfiction publications, including *Live Alone and Like it* and *Orchids on Your Budget: Live Smartly on What You Have* encouraged women to live well and independently. *Live Alone and Like It* was 1936's eighth nonfiction bestseller. The book's popularity sunk after World War II, in the midst of post-war criticism of single women.

Joanna Scutts. *The Extra Woman: How Marjorie Hillis Led a Generation of Women to Live Alone and Like it*. 2017.



Suffragists React to Legislative Failures

11. HOAR, Geo[rge] F[risbie]. Woman's Co-operation Essential to Pure Politics. [Boston: American Woman Suffrage Association, n.d., 1885].

9½ x 10½ in. 4 pp.

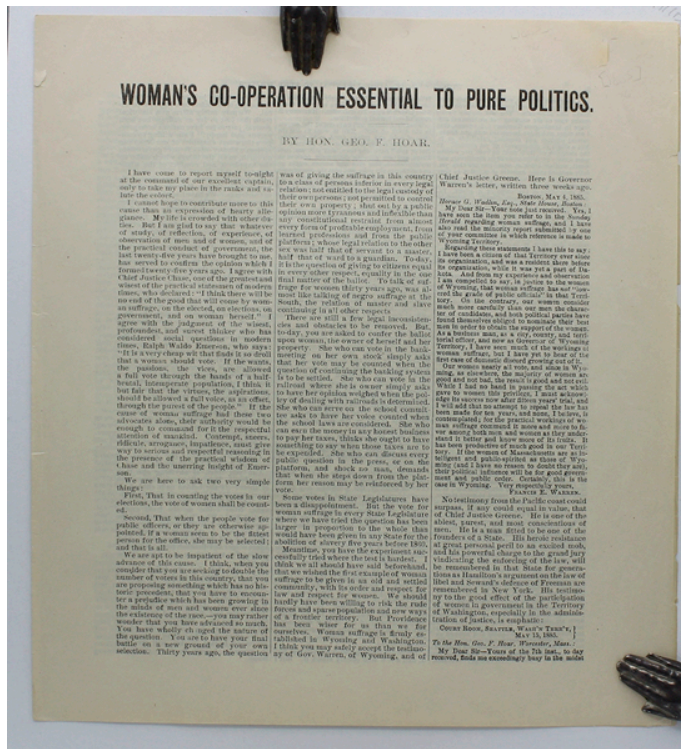
Single sheet, folded. A couple chips to edges and some faint toning. A very good copy of a fragile, uncommon item.

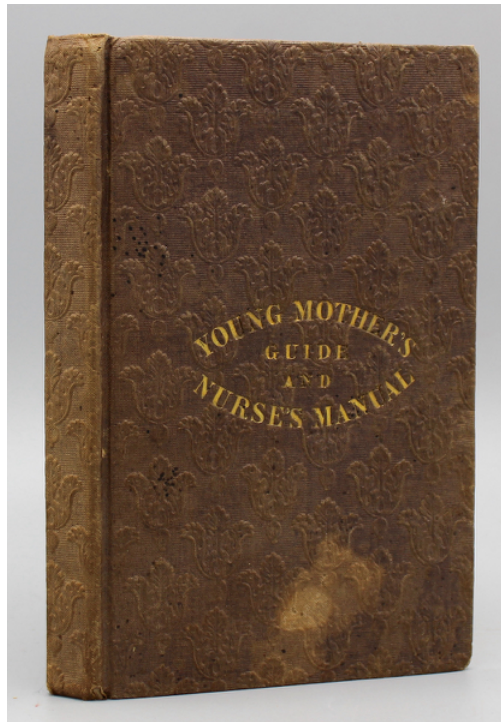
\$450

First edition. Printed at the offices of the Woman's Journal for the American Woman Suffrage Association.

First delivered as an address to the American Woman Suffrage Association after several states had denied suffrage amendments. George Frisbie Hoar (1826 - 1904) reminds the audience of their victories and projects a positive future for the cause. Hoar says, "I believe that every step in human civilization has been marked by the nearer approach of woman to her just and equal place of influence in the State... Everywhere she has 'moved with us to our good.' No nation, no city, no household, ever took a lofty place where the influence of woman did not inspire it..." (p. 4). Includes letters from Chief Justice Greene of the Washington Territory and Governor Warren of the Wyoming Territory announcing the success of women's suffrage in the west.

George Frisbie Hoar was a Massachusetts senator, a supporter of women's suffrage, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and a president of the American Antiquarian Society. He also actively opposed United States imperialism, most notably through his presentation of the Kū'ē Petitions to Congress in 1897 to protest the annexation of Hawaii. The Woman's Journal also printed his address Woman Suffrage Essential to the True Republic, which he delivered at the annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association in 1873.

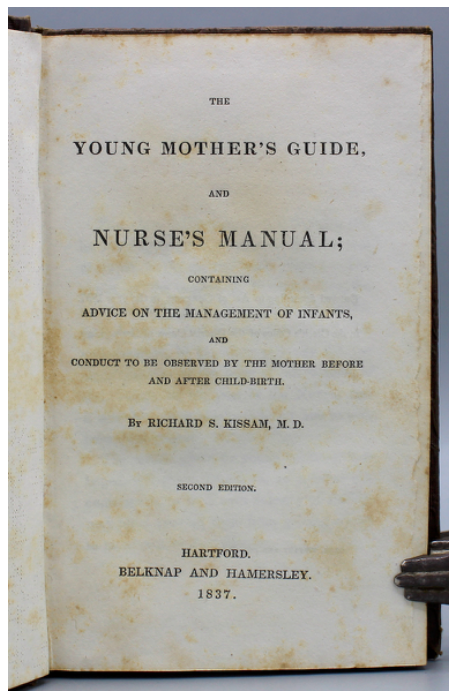




Medical Care for Infants and New Mothers

12. KISSAM, Richard S. *The Young Mother's Guide, and Nurse's Manual*; containing advice on the management of infants, and conduct to be observed by the mother before and after child-birth. Hartford [Connecticut:] Belknap and Hamersley, 1837.

Twelvemo. 152 pp.



Contemporary floral patterned brown cloth titled in gilt. Spot of staining to cloth. Foxing to leaves. A good copy of an uncommon book.

\$450

Second edition. First published in 1834.

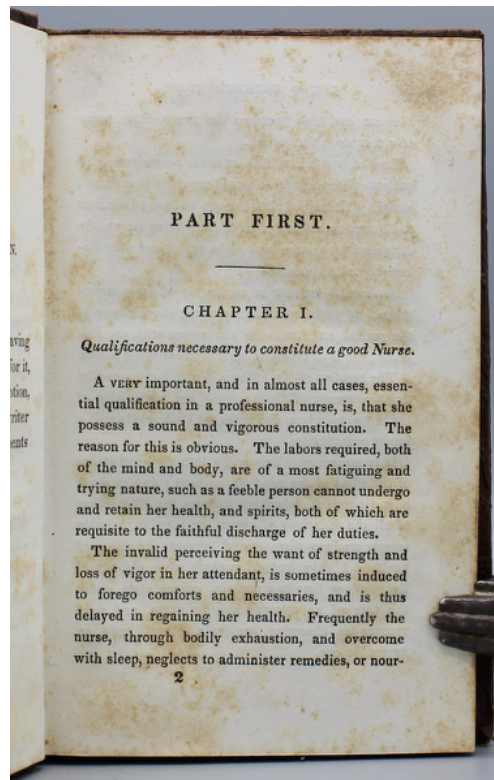
"The object of the author is, to enter into the minute details of the Nurse's duty to the Infant, during the first month of its life. In his own practice, he has often seriously felt the inconvenience of the want of information, in this respect, on the part of the Nurse; and it was this which chiefly induced him to prepare these pages" (preface). The present work details the "qualifications necessary to constitute a good Nurse," "conduct of the Nurse in the sick room," "duties of the nurse during labor," and instructs nurses and mothers in a range of infant care topics from proper feeding and clothing to common

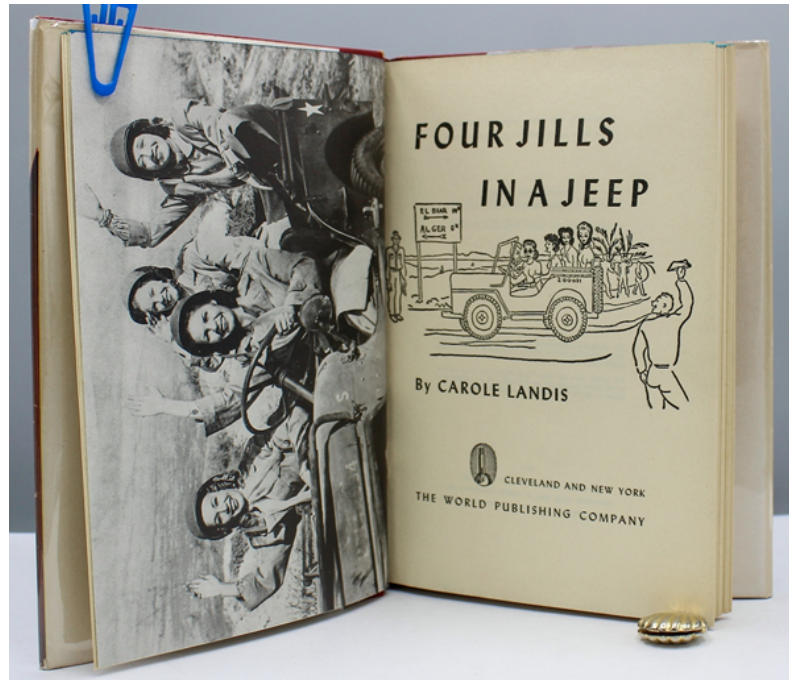
ailments. It also contains information on pregnancy and postpartum care for mothers, including illnesses experienced after birth and their remedies.

Dr. Richard Sharp Kissam (1808 – 1861) was a surgeon, lecturer, and educator. He served as a Professor of Surgery at Castleton Medical College beginning in 1845 and, around the same time, undertook a major project to revitalize Bellevue Hospital in New York, which was then a pauper's hospital that had fallen into disrepair and poor management. He was also one of the earliest members of the New York Academy of Medicine, which was founded in 1847.

OCLC records only one physical copy of the first edition (NYU) and ten physical copies of this edition, only one west of the Mississippi (University of Texas).

Gardner, Augustus Kinsley. *Eulogy on Richard Sharp Kissam...read before the New York Academy of Medicine*. New York: C. Alvord, 1863. Accessed on the National Library of Medicine Digital Collections website.





*Four Actresses on Tour in World War II,
A Fine Copy in the Original Dust Jacket*

13. LANDIS, Carole. *Four Jills in a Jeep*. Cleveland: The World Publishing Company, [1944].

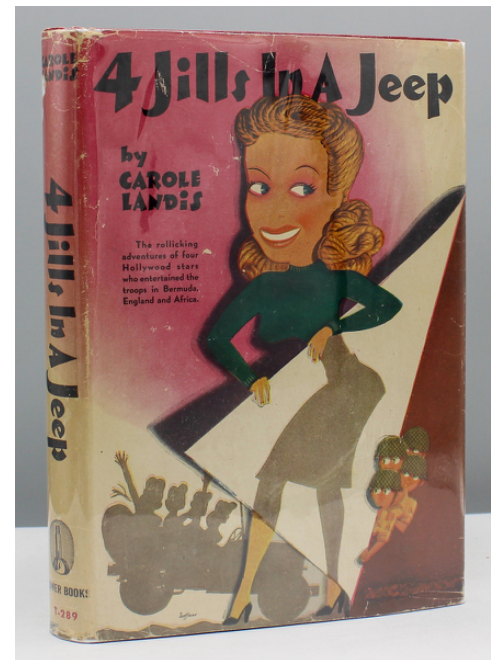
Octavo. viii, 180 pp. With two double-sided photo plates (including frontispiece) capturing stills from the Twentieth Century Fox film *Two Jills in a Jeep* (1944) and about two dozen charming text vignettes by Lily Cushing.

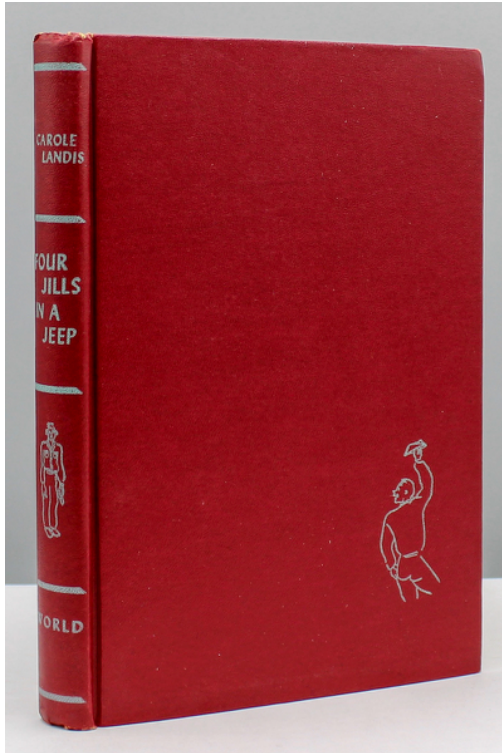
Publisher's red cloth binding titled in teal on spine. Contemporary bookplate (Norma Scheurer) to front flyleaf. In the color-printed original dust jacket (a bit of creasing and a chip missing from back panel very good). A strip of toning to front pastedown. Otherwise, a fine copy in the scarce dust jacket.

\$300

First collected edition. First serialized in the *Saturday Evening Post* in the same year.

"This is a rollicking and uninhibited story of what happened when four Hollywood 'glamour girls' set out to entertain American fighting forces in Bermuda, Britain and Africa...They played in chilling rainstorms and under a burning desert sun, before wounded fighters





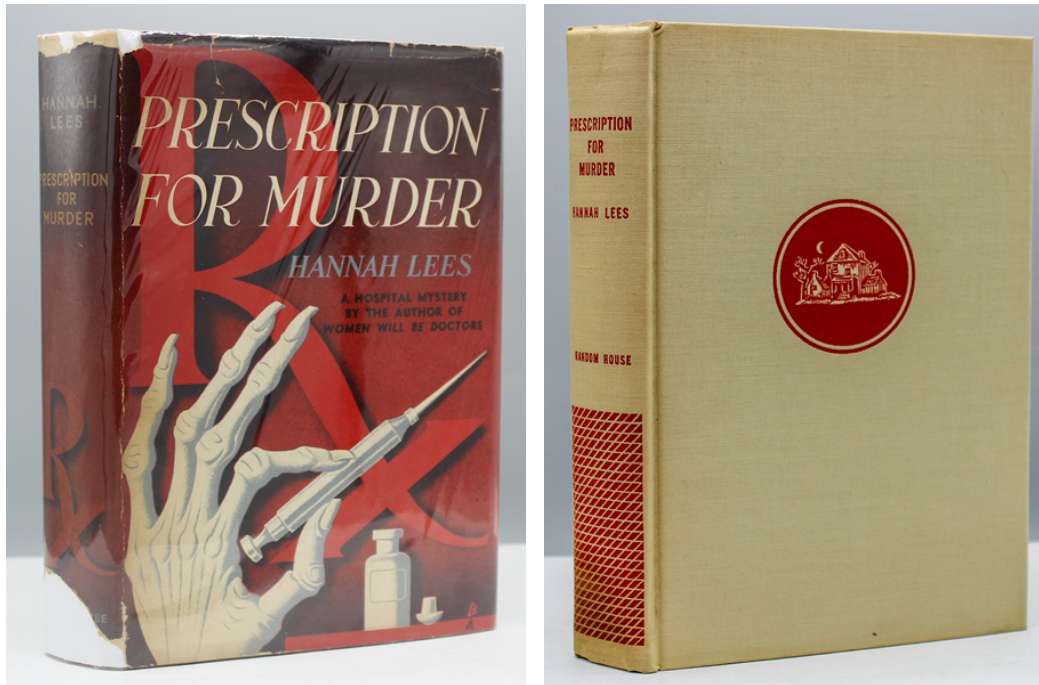
and the crowned heads of Europe. In the midst of it all, Miss Landis even found time to fall in love and get married” (from the dust jacket).

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

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

Harvey, R.C. “Winnie the WAC.” *The Comics Journal* (March 4, 2015).





*Hospital Murder Mystery,
Scarce in the Original Dust Jacket*

14. LEES, Hannah, [pseudonym]. *Prescription for Murder*. New York: Random House, [1941].

Octavo. [10], 274 pp.

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

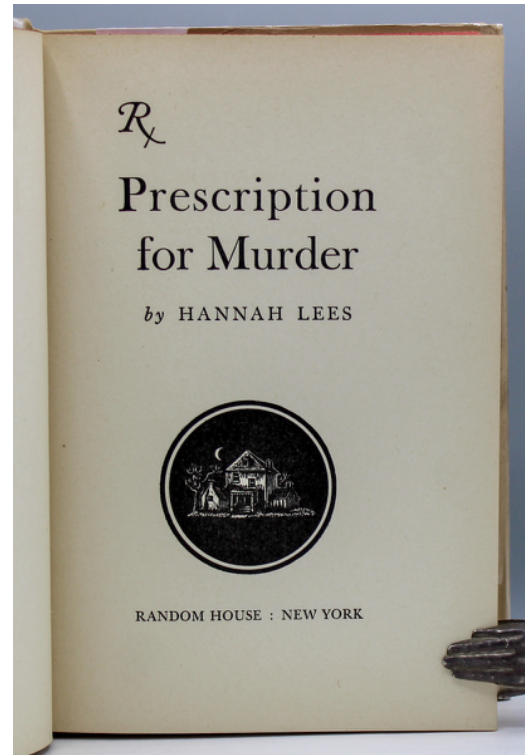
\$350

First book edition. Originally serialized in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

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

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

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





Rare Advertising Booklet for a Covert Birth Control

15. [MARVEL COMPANY]. *Feminine Hygiene*. The Marvel Way. [New Haven, Connecticut: The Marvel Company, n.d., ca. 1920s].

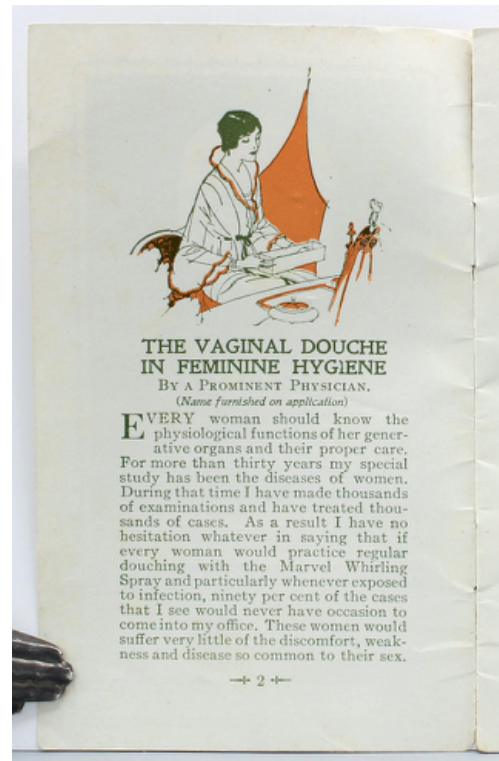
3¼ x 5½ in. 16 pp. With six illustrations, two of the “Marvel Whirling Spray” vaginal douche.

Publisher’s color-printed paper self-wrappers. Some dustsoiling to wrappers, otherwise clean throughout. A very good copy.

\$100

First edition.

The Marvel Whirling Spray device was patented in 1899. Though a booklet was issued in 1900 (and reprinted in 1901 and 1902) to advertise the device, the text and illustrations are wholly different in the present booklet. OCLC records no copies of the present booklet and does not seem to record any other Marvel Company marketing material published between 1902 and the publication of this edition.



The present booklet advertises the Marvel Whirling Spray vaginal douche for “relief at menstrual periods,” for the treatment of infection and disease (using medicated liquid), and even “in infancy and childhood.” Though using the Marvel device as a method of birth control is not mentioned explicitly in this booklet, vaginal douching after sex was a common form of contraception in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and it was likely intended, in part, for that purpose. Though the language is necessarily vague, the present booklet emphasizes the importance of the use of the Marvel Whirling Spray after marriage, implying that married women could use it to prevent pregnancy. An earlier Marvel Company booklet also advertises the device’s effectiveness against “secretions,” a euphemism for semen. With the passage of the Comstock laws in 1873 banning the distribution via mail of birth control and information on the topic, manufacturers of contraceptives had to rely on innuendo, implication, and word-of-mouth advertising among women to avoid prosecution and censorship.

Li, Melody. “The Whirling Spray – A Secret Contraceptive Device.” The Old Operating Theatre Museum (webpage), October 3, 2021. Marvel Syringe Whirling Spray for Women. Chicago, Illinois:

The Marvel Company (1901). PDF accessed on the Museum für Verhütung und Schwangerschaftsabbruch (Museum of Contraception and Abortion, Vienna, Austria) website.





Pamphlet Debunking Menstruation Myths

16. [MENSTRUATION]. *Accent on you... Your Personal Questions Answered about Menstruation*. New York, N.Y.: Tampax Incorporated, [n.d., ca 1960].

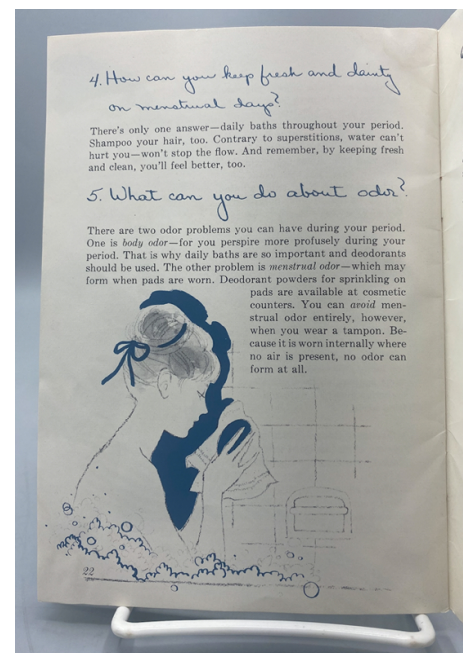
11 ½ cm. x 18 cm. pamphlet. 23 pp. Illustrations and graphics throughout.

Blue publisher's wrapper featuring reproduced photograph of young woman. Stapled at spine. Small stains on front wrapper. Clean throughout. A very good copy.

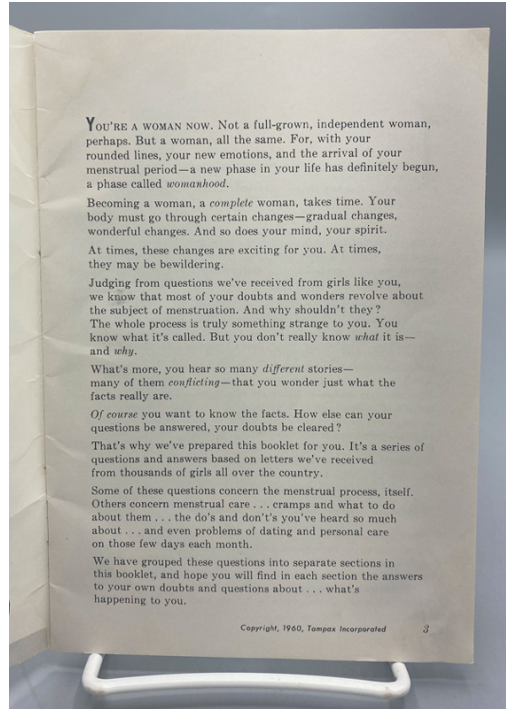
\$100

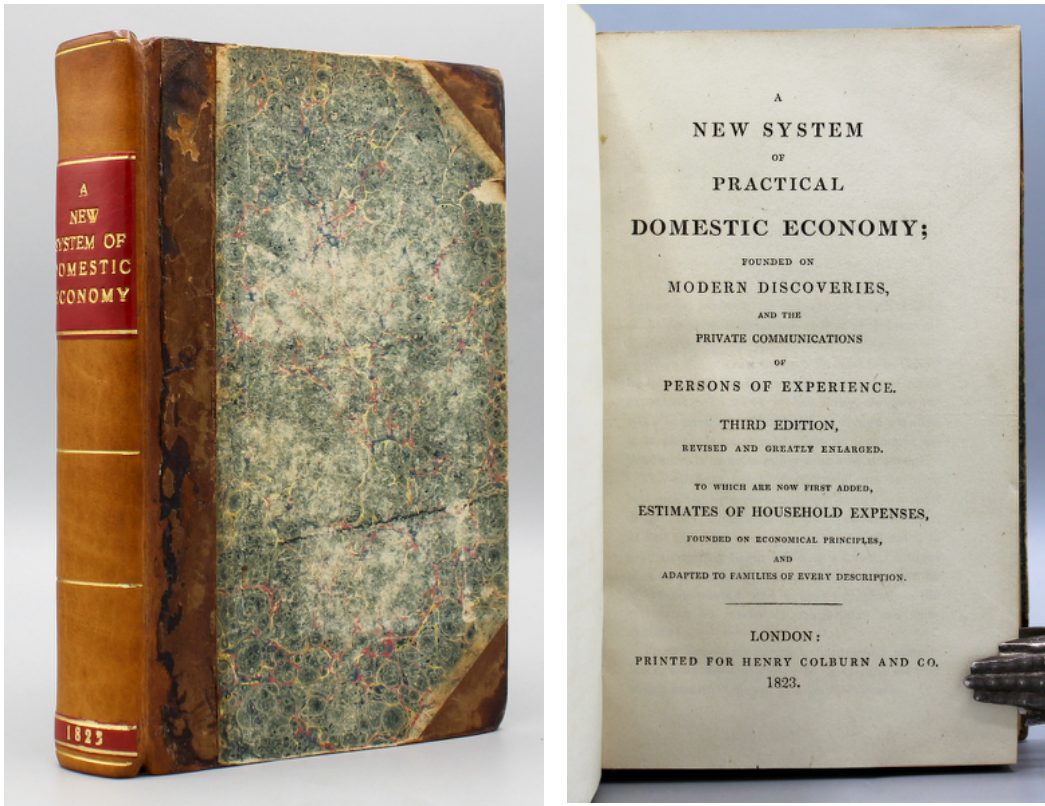
This booklet was issued over a number of years, apparently from 1960 through the early 1980s, with the content and illustrations altered to fit the period in which it was issued. The later versions look quite different. Though undated, this booklet has the content of the 1960 version. Interestingly, the copies noted on the Museum of Menstruation website are only from the 1970s.

The pamphlet is aimed at answering young women's questions about menstruation and debunking common myths.



“Now that you have the *facts* about menstruation, you’ll be better able to separate truth from half-truth, fact from downright fiction on this subject.” These myths include “that a plant will die if you touch it while menstruating” or “that it’s harmful to bathe or wash your hair while menstruating.” Through a question-and-answer format, the authors explain issues such as different types of sanitary products, what you can do for cramps, and what to do for pimples.





Household Management for the English Middle Class

17. *New System of Domestic Economy; Founded on Modern Discoveries, and the Private Communications of Persons of Experience*. London: Printed for Henry Colburn and Co., 1823.

Twelvemo. xii, 402, 76 [addenda], [22, index] pp.

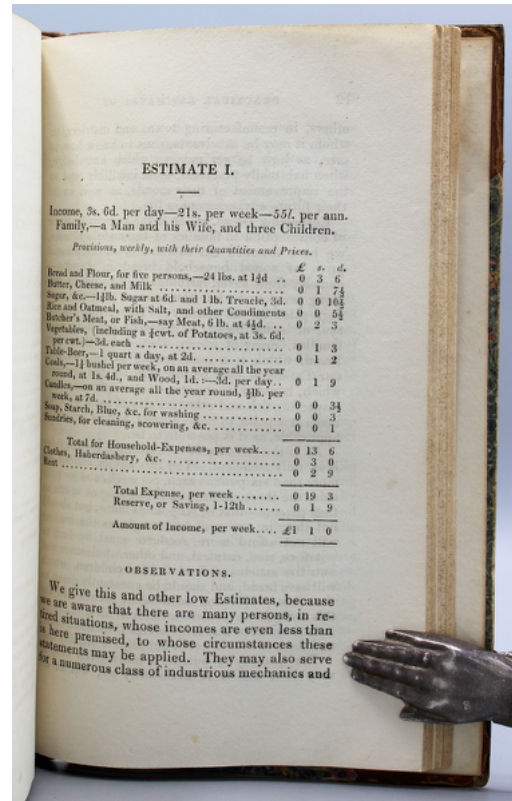
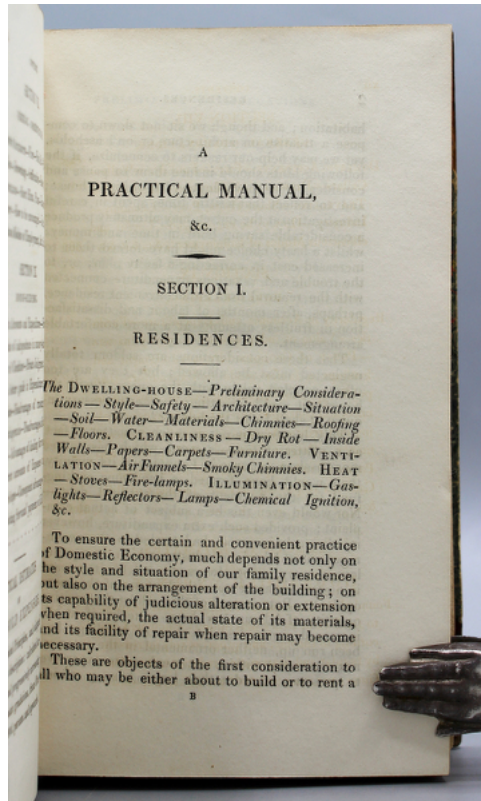
Contemporary marbled boards rebaced in modern calf with red spine label. Some rubbing to boards. Very fresh throughout. A very good, unusually clean copy.

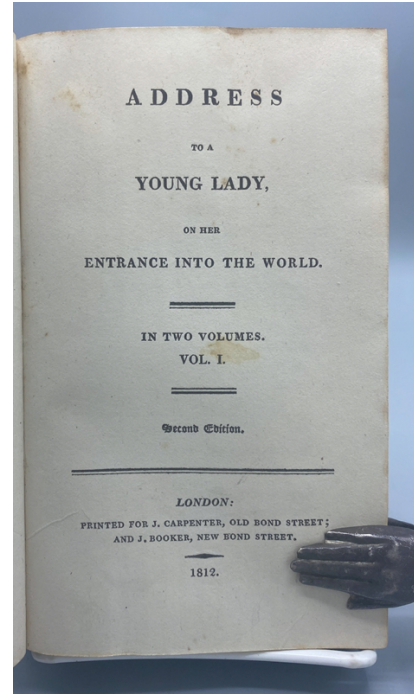
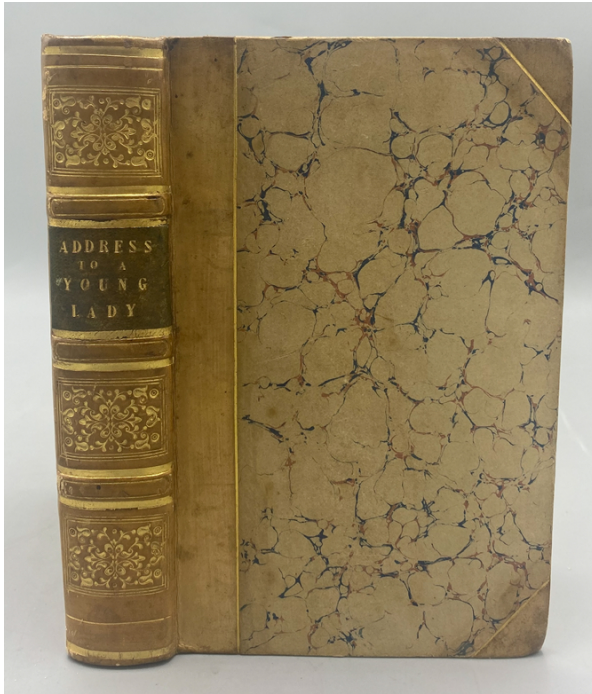
\$350

Third edition, "revised and greatly enlarged. To which are now first added, estimates of household expenses, founded on economical principles, and adapted to families of every description." OCLC records no copies of any earlier editions and only eight copies of this edition in North America. Jisc (COPAC) also does not record copies of any earlier editions.

A household management manual that gives advice on the inner workings of the English middle- and upper middle-class home—everything from preparing tea to preventing mold growth. The manual is organized in chapters according to parts of the household: Residences, Principal Apartments, Auxiliary Apartments, Domestic Offices, External Conveniences (i.e., gardens), and Servants' Hall, plus chapters of general advice and the lengthy section on budgeting in annual income brackets from £55 to £5,000. The budgeting section lists full estimates of expenses for each of these income brackets: the lower income brackets list just simple purchases like food, clothing, and candles, while the highest includes the salaries of twenty-two servants.

The introduction indicates a patriotic motive to the maintenance of the English household. The author implies that members of the British middle class were moving to France for cheaper housing and education, but cautions against this decision, arguing that French values would corrupt the minds of the English youth and erode their patriotism. The morals of young Englishwomen, in particular, needed to be protected: the author writes, "It is chiefly for them that we have undertaken our task, to unite elegance with economy, not only in the highest, but in the middle walks of life; and to shew that good old English housewifery is still a good old English virtue" (p. vii).





*Rare Advice Book to Young Women on Entering Society, with Strong Christian Overtones,
Written by a Retiring Governess*

18. [NICKLIN, Susan]. *Address to a Young Lady on Her Entrance into the World*. London: Printed for J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street; and J. Booker, New Bond Street, 1812.

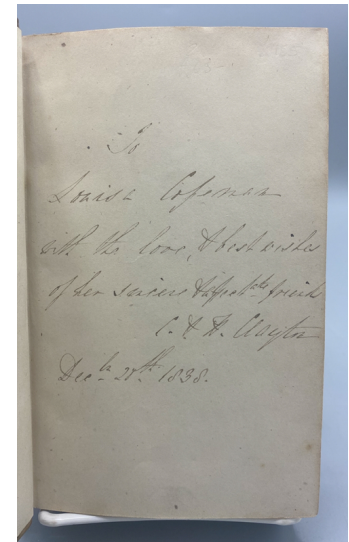
Octavo. [8 pp]., 243 pp.

19th century tan calf over marbled boards. Gilt leather spine. Marbled end papers. Old donor's inscription dated Dec. 28th, 1835. Minor stains to title page. Minor damp stains to edges. A good copy.

\$600

Second edition. Rare. OCLC lists no copies in America of the second printing. The first edition is uncommon, with only 11 copies listed on OCLC in American libraries.

Address to a Young Lady advises maturing young girls on entering society as Christians. Nicklin writes about reading the scriptures, sabbath, and protecting truth and virtue. This seems to be the only book written by Susan Nicklin. In the introduction, she introduces herself as a retiring governess: "The time is not far distant when the name of Governess shall be no longer mine." Nicklin's addresses young girls, explaining that her hopes for sharing advice are to "add stability to your principles, to elevate your sentiments, and to guard against every seduction, the purity of your heart."





Rare Advertisement for a Women's "Cure-All" Tonic

19. [PINKHAM, Lydia E]. *Stretching Your Dollar*. [n.p., Lynn, Massachusetts: Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, n.d., ca. 1920s].

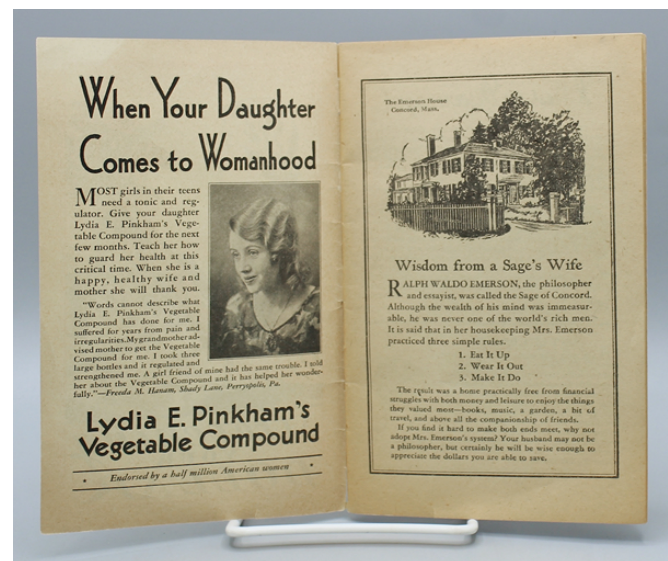
4½ x 7 in. 32 pp. Illustrated on nearly every page.

Publisher's pictorial paper wrappers printed in black and orange. Some toning. Uniform toning due to paper quality. A very good copy of a scarce and fragile item.

\$125

First edition.

This booklet combines money saving tips with advertisements (targeted towards women) for patent medicines sold by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company. The remedies include a vaginal douche, laxatives, and "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound," a popular cure-all for women that was supposedly able to



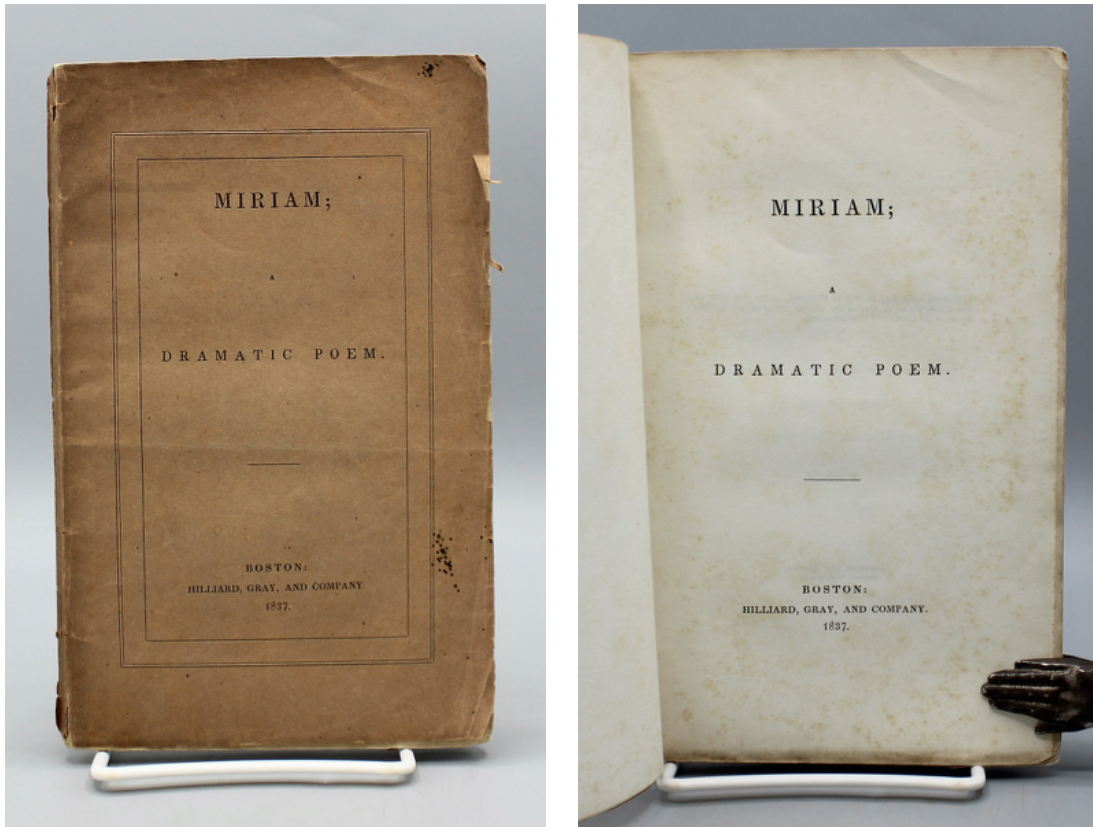
regulate mood, improve sleep, and cure physical discomforts relating to menstruation, menopause, pregnancy, and childbirth. The booklet includes many testimonials by grateful women who used the remedy. One such testimonial reads, "All my life I have felt tired and run down. Housework was a burden. But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has chased that feeling away...My color is good. I sleep well and eat well. I recommend this wonderful medicine to any suffering woman" (p. 18).

Lydia Estes Pinkham (1819 – 1883) was an inventor and patent medicine distributor made famous by creating and selling Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of the most popular patent medicines of the late nineteenth century. The remedy utilized five herbal ingredients traditionally used to treat menstrual issues, plus alcohol. She managed a large business to distribute the compound along with other remedies and publications like *Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text Book*, a sexual health manual for women. The tonic was so popular that it was eventually memorialized in a drinking song known as "The Ballad of Lydia Pinkham" and, later, "Lily the Pink."

Pinkham was also a lifelong supporter of abolition and women's rights. She had grown up in a family of abolitionists in Lynn, Massachusetts who counted Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison among their friends.

OCLC records nine copies, only six in the United States.





20. [HALL, Louisa Jane]. *Miriam; a Dramatic Poem*. Boston: Hilliard, Gray, and Company, 1837.

Twelvemo. vi, [2], 124 pp.

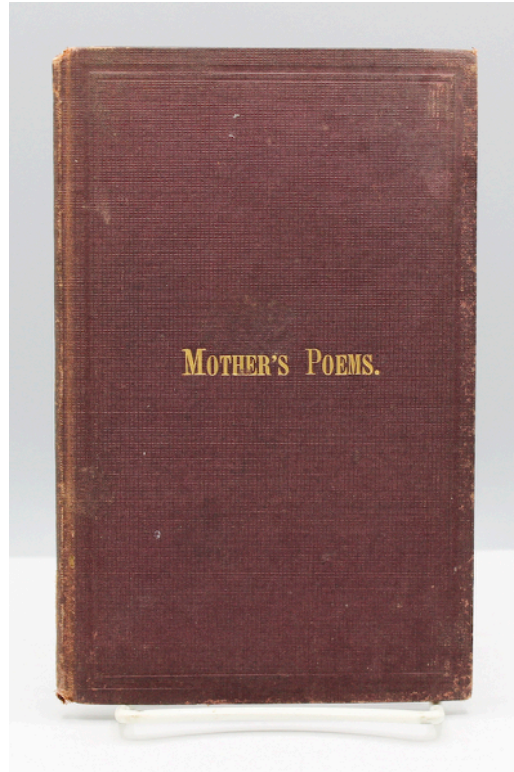
Publisher's brown paper wrappers. Slight chipping to edges and some dustsoiling. Back cover coming loose at head of spine. Some slight foxing. A very good copy of a fragile item.

\$275

First edition of a lengthy narrative poem, set in classical Rome, which is "aimed at an illustration of the state of things which actually existed when Christianity was struggling, almost for life, under the persecution of triumphant Heathenism."

Louisa Jane Hall, née Park (1802 – 1892) was a poet and novelist. Her father, the physician and American Antiquarian Society member John Park (1775 – 1852), founded the Boston Lyceum for Young Ladies, which Hall attended for seven years (Margaret Fuller and Frances Sargent Osgood also attended the school shortly after she graduated). Hall started publishing her poetry anonymously in the 1820s and composed most of her work between 1830 and 1845. Throughout her writing career, Hall had a strong interest in history: she also wrote the historical novel *Joanna of Naples* (1838) and *A Memoir of Elizabeth Carter: Illustrating the Union of Learning and Piety* (1844), which advocated for young women's educational access.





By the First Woman to Completely Translate the Bible into English

21. SMITH, Julia E[velina] and Hannah H[adassah]. *Selections from the Poems of Mrs. Hannah H. Smith, by her Daughter, Julia E. Smith, the Only Survivor of the Family.* Hartford, Conn: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, 1881.

Twelvemo. [7] pp., pp. 6-55.

Publisher's purple cloth lettered in gilt (cover title: *Mother's Poems*). Some rubbing to spine and a bit of soiling to cloth. Green endpapers. Front free endpaper coming loose. Contemporary pencil signature on preliminary blank and a second pencil signature on front free endpaper of "Pamela Hale," possibly the Washington State businesswoman and educator Pamela Case Hale (1834-1915). A bit of foxing and some light toning to pages, but overall a very good, clean, and tight copy of a rare book edited by the first woman to completely translate the Bible into English.

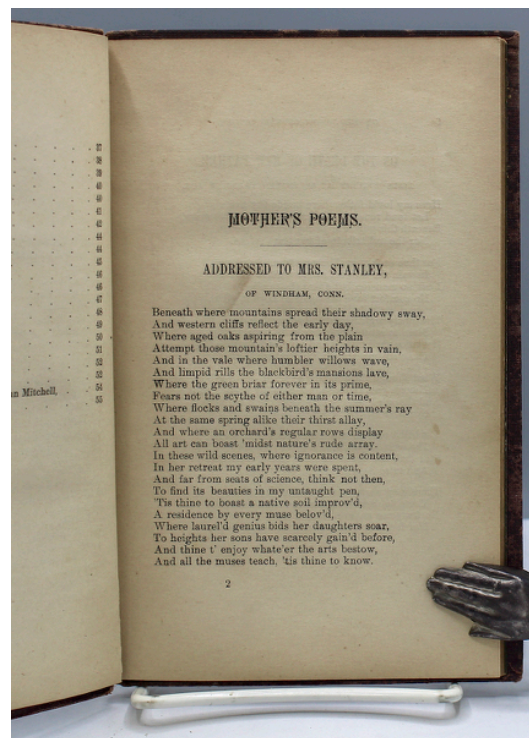
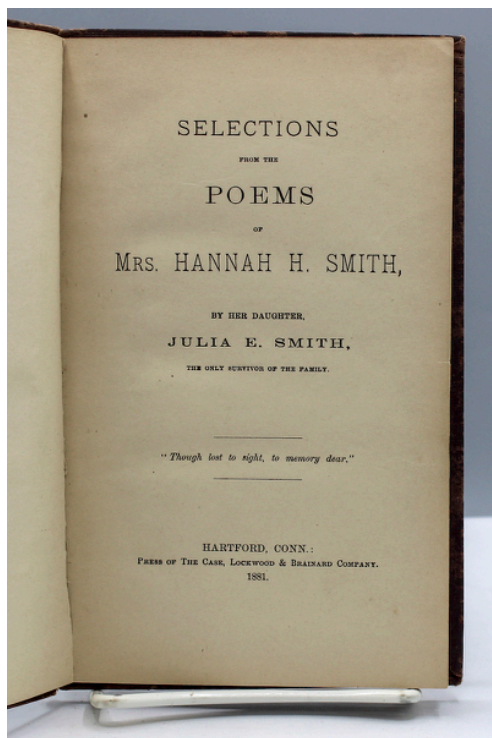
\$2,500

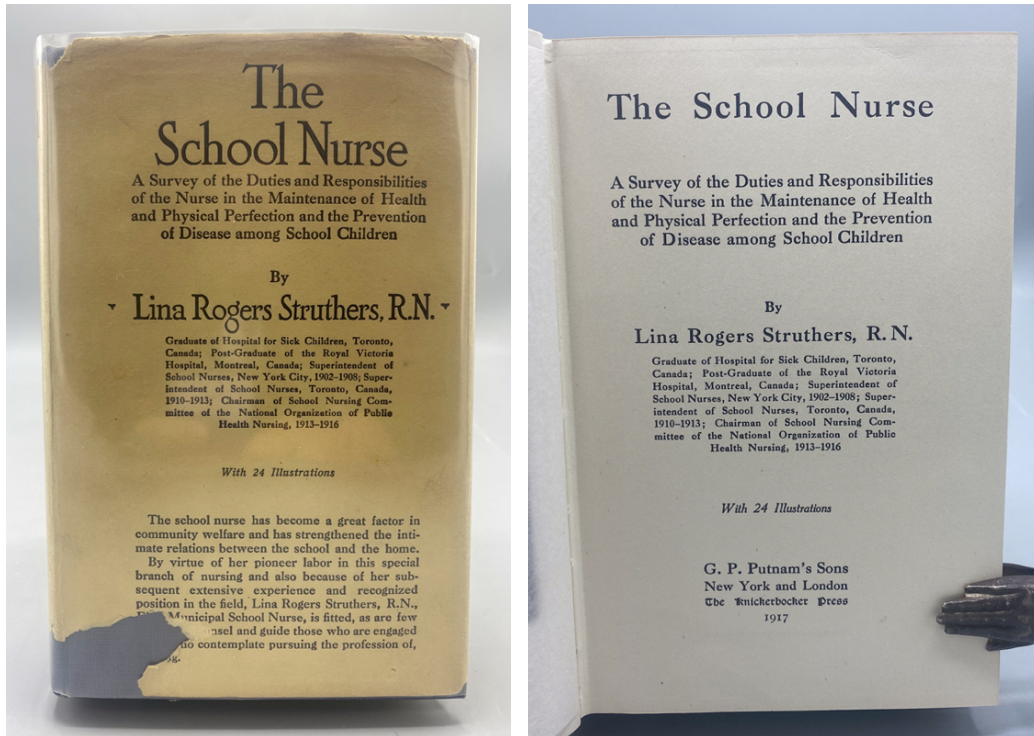
First edition of this rare work by Julia Evelina Smith (1792-1886), a suffragist and the first woman to publish her own complete translation of the Bible. Julia's sister, the suffragist Abby Hadassah Smith (1797-1879), was the original collector of the poems, which were written by their mother Hannah Hadassah Smith (1767-1850). Some of the poems collected here were written by Hannah in Italian and translated by Julia.

In 1876, Julia and Abby Smith independently funded the publication of their edition of the Bible, which Julia had translated over the course of eight years with a particular attention toward literalism. The edition was significant in part because it was one of the most easily accessible contemporary Bible translations in English until the publication of the British Revised Version in 1881; it now remains a milestone in women's history.

According to Julia's introduction to the present work, Hannah was an astronomy enthusiast who was well-versed in Latin, French, and Italian. Most of the poems are in response to psalms and books of the Bible, and several, including "To Julia" (pp. 31-32), include Scottish slang that reflects the roots of the family and their involvement in the Sandemanian sect of the Church of Scotland. The present book offers a perspective on the later work of Julia E. Smith as well as on her relationships and collaboration with her family. All the women of the Smith family, including Abby and Julia's three older sisters, were inducted into the Connecticut Women's Hall of Fame in 1994 for their commitment to suffrage, women's education, and abolitionism.

OCLC lists one physical copy of this work (at Yale).





Seminal Work by Pioneer in School Nursing

22. STRUTHERS, Lina Rogers. *The School Nurse*. A Survey of the Duties and Responsibilities of the Nurse in the Maintenance of Health and Physical Perfection and the Prevention of Disease Among School Children. New York and London: G.P. Putman's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1917.

Octavo. xvi, 293 pp., [8 pp]. The last 32 pages include example "card system of reports," sample treatment logs, and advertisements for other books on nursing. Includes photo frontispiece and 23 reproduced photographs throughout, as well as occasional illustrations.

Original dust jacket. Tan with black lettering. Chipping to spine and front. Blue cloth boards stamped in white lettering. Includes a former owner's contemporary inscription. Clean throughout. Very good item, with good dust jacket.

\$450

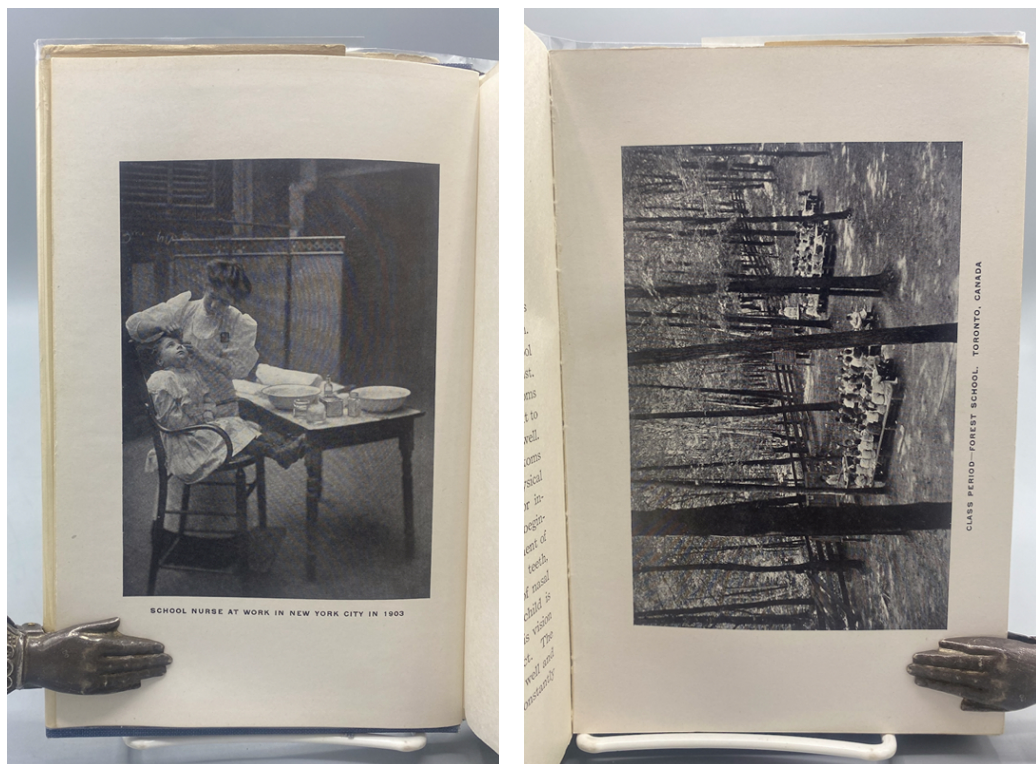
First edition. Especially with the dust jacket, this item is rare in commerce.

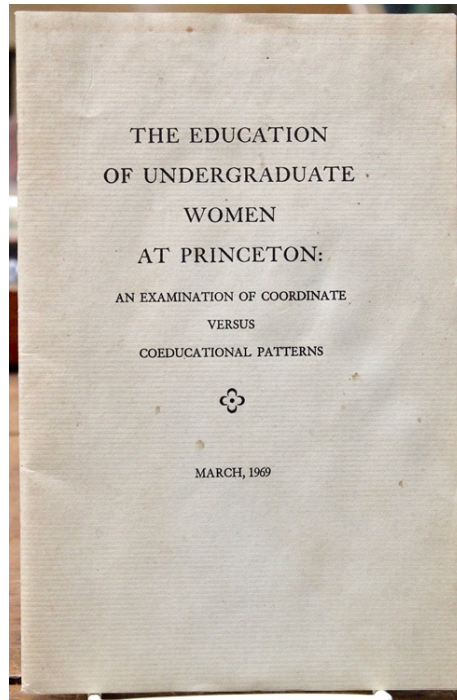
The *School Nurse* describes the importance of school nursing as a connector between the school and the home, at the time of its inception. Struthers includes instruction on how physicians should treat the common ailments of children as well as suggestions for state regulations.

Lina Rogers Struthers, R.N. (1870-1946) is thought of as the first school nurse in the United States. She was born in Ontario, Canada and attended nurse school in Toronto. She later lived and worked at the Henry Street Settlement in New York, which consisted of a group of nurses who

provided home health visits. They were also active in several economic and social causes, including advocating for women's suffrage and upgraded housing codes. In the late 19th century, the population of New York City was rapidly increasing, and illnesses were spreading in schools. The city health officials consulted the nurses of the Henry Street Settlement about this issue. They suggested bringing nurses into schools to treat children—and Struthers led this mission. In makeshift conditions, Struthers served children in schools as well as doing home visits and educating families. After the success of Struthers's work, other cities began appointing school nurses, including Los Angeles in 1904.

Lina Rogers Struthers: The First School Nurse. *Journal of School Nursing*. Volume 10, Number 1. February 1994, pages 34-36.





Princeton Plans for a Coeducational Future

23. *The Education of Undergraduate Women at Princeton: An Examination of Coordinate Versus Coeducational Patterns*. [Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University,] March 1969.

Octavo. 24 pp. With a full-page table comparing educational models.

Pale blue printed paper wrappers. Fading and light foxing to front cover. Very bright and clean throughout. A very good copy of an uncommon item reporting the results of a study on how Princeton University could implement their decision to admit women.

\$125

First edition. OCLC records ten physical copies, only eight of which are located in the United States. Only one is located west of the Mississippi (Stanford). Also scarce in commerce.

A committee of Princeton students, faculty, and administrators considered five models for incorporating women into the college: (1) "Separate educational institutions, joined by a 'treaty' which makes possible some sharing of facilities and faculty"; (2) "Two institutions with separate formal identities, but with one faculty identified with the men's college"; (3) "A separate women's residential college (or zone) within the University"; (4) "A single institution, with an established ratio of women to men students, but with no separate residential college"; and (5) "A single institution with no established ratio of women to men students." The present item summarizes the characteristics, advantages, and disadvantages of the five models.

Princeton began admitting undergraduate women in the fall of 1969 under the fourth proposed model. The model allowed women to choose between living on campus in designated spaces (women-only dorms or women's sections in larger dorms) or living off campus and between eating and socializing in communal spaces with men or in their own dorms and private residences. The text reads: "This model avoids any connotations of 'segregation' and thus is attractive on grounds of principle to those who believe it is important that men and women students learn how to know each other simply as 'people,'" (p. 9).

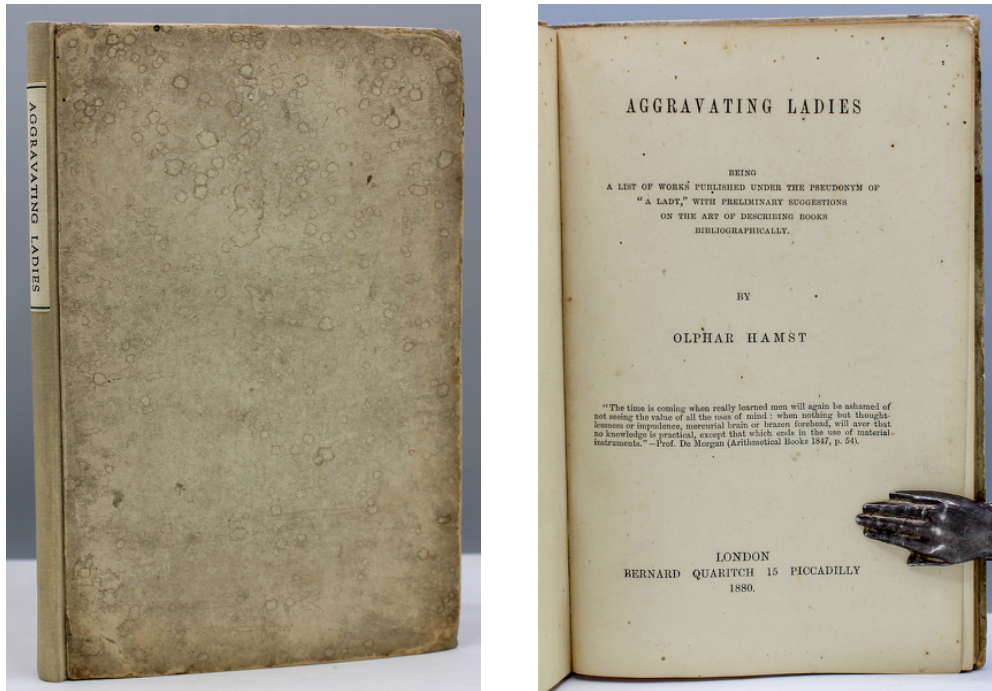
Other advantages listed include the benefits of co-ed classrooms and mixed-gender lectures, clubs, and social events: "intellectual as well as social interchange...is a primary objective of having women students at Princeton," (p. 10). Students would also become more equipped for a mixed-gender workplace as more women entered careers previously dominated by men.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FIVE MODELS

Characteristics	<i>Model 1</i> Separate Institutions Sharing some Facilities	<i>Model 2</i> Two Institutions With One Faculty	<i>Model 3</i> Separate Women's Residential College Within One University	<i>Model 4</i> Single Institution With Established Ratio of Women to Men Students	<i>Model 5</i> Single Institution With no Established Ratio of Women to Men Students
A) Corporate Structure					
Names of Institutions	separate	separate	same—separate college	same	same
Boards of Trustees	separate	separate	same	same	same
Degrees	separate	separate	same	same	same
B) Formal Educational Structure					
Faculty	two faculties	one faculty	one faculty	one faculty	one faculty
Classes	most separate	mixed	mixed	mixed	mixed
C) Informal Educational Structure					
Extra-curricular	largely separate	some separate, some mixed	some separate, more mixed	mixed	mixed
Social and Dining	separate	separate	separate	mixed	mixed
Residential	separate campus	separate campus	separate area on same campus	"associated" dorms	"associated" dorms
D) Admissions	established ratio	established ratio	established ratio	established ratio	"open"—no established ratio
E) Costs (first = most expensive, etc.)					
Operating	first	second	fourth	fifth	third
Capital	first	second	third/fourth	fifth	third/fourth

Model 1—Separate educational institutions, joined by a "treaty" which makes possible some sharing of facilities and faculty.
 Model 2—Two institutions with separate formal identities, but with one faculty identified with the men's college.
 Model 3—A separate women's residential college within the University.
 Model 4—A single institution, with an established ratio of women to men students, but with no separate residential college for women.
 Model 5—A single institution with no established ratio of women to men students.





*"Every Gentleman Will Agree with Me That Ladies Really Are Very Aggravating,"
An Unusual Bibliography and Guide to Book Cataloguing*

24. [THOMAS, Ralph, compiler]. *Aggravating Ladies*. Being a list of works published under the pseudonym of "a Lady," with preliminary suggestions on the art of describing books bibliographically. By Olphar Hamst [pseud]. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1880.

Octavo. 58 pp.

Original cream-colored paper boards, neatly rebacked, with modern paper spine label. Toning to end papers. Very clean inside. A very good copy.

\$400

First edition.

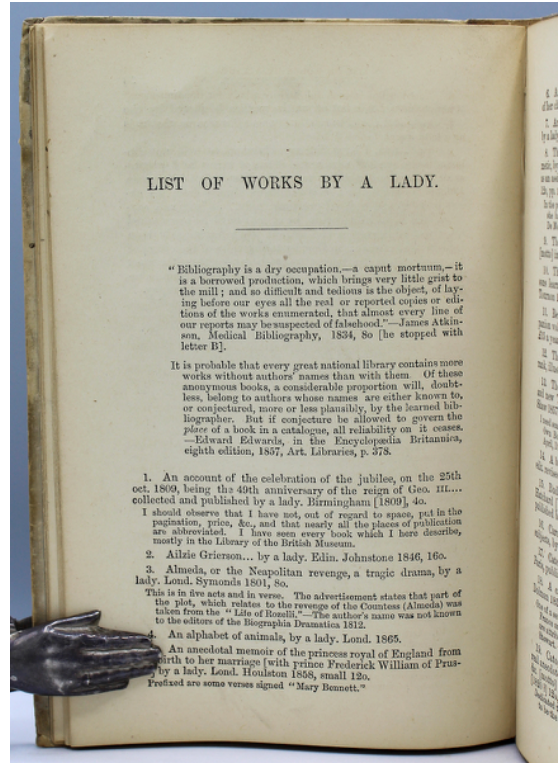
"After a perusal of my list I think every gentleman will agree with me that Ladies really are very aggravating. It would be curious to hear the exclamation of any lady who has written as 'A lady,' upon looking it over. She would probably exclaim that when she wrote as 'A lady,' she thought she was the only one, at all events one of the first...

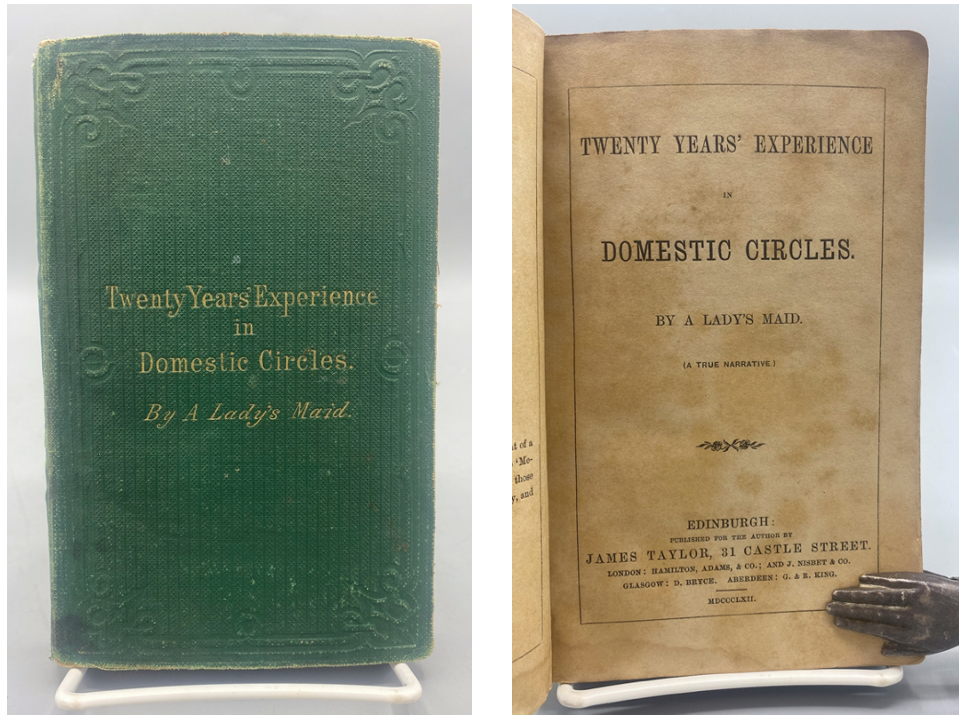
"...[T]hough these ladies do not like placing their names on their books, yet there is little desire to disguise the authorship, and enquiries are generally soon satisfied if a work has attained any success. They like to see themselves in print, so long as there is no infringement of the patent of modesty," (p. 7).

The list of works makes up only twelve pages of the book, while the rest is dedicated to how

to describe a book, catalogue, and identify the authors of anonymous publications, as well as conventions in formatting bibliography entries.

Ralph Thomas compiled the present work from the list of anonymous women authors he could not identify while compiling his *Handbook of Fictious Names of Authors of the Nineteenth Century* (1868). The bibliography is also limited to nineteenth-century authors.





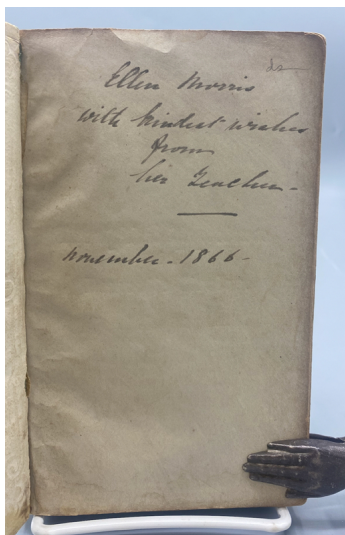
Rare Women's Social History

25. *Twenty Years' Experience in Domestic Circles. By a lady's maid. (A true narrative.)* Edinburgh: James Taylor, 1862.

Twelvemo. 191 pp.

Ink inscription to front flyleaf reads: "Ellen Morris with kindest wishes from her teacher. November 1866." Uniform toning due to paper quality. Foxing to title page and few leaves throughout. Some light creasing to leaves. A good, tight copy of this rare social history. Publisher's green cloth over flexible card wrappers, titled in gilt. Twelvemo. 191 pp.

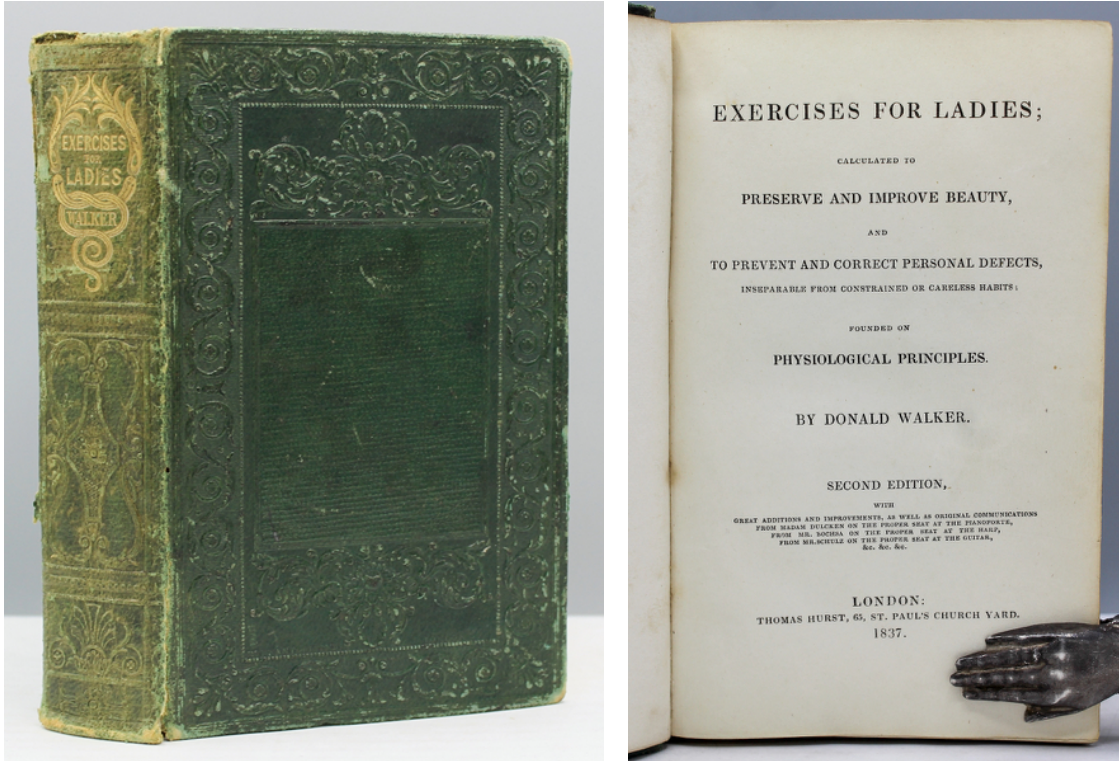
\$1,250



First edition. OCLC records only one copy (University of Aberdeen).

The present work follows the lives of sisters Helen, Julia, and Margaret. The narrative details the sisters' close relationship in childhood, their early attempts at finding husbands, Helen and Julia mourning Margaret after her death, Helen's unhappy marriage and eventual escape, and, finally, Helen finding a position as a lady's maid after Julia's death. The work explores the sisters' personal growth, ever-changing relationships with one another, and of Helen's eventual happiness and financial independence even after her sisters' deaths. We could not locate any information on the author of the present work.





"A Fine Specimen of British Woman"

26. WALKER, Donald. *Exercises for Ladies*; calculated to preserve and improve Beauty, and to prevent and correct personal Defects, inseparable from constrained or careless Habits; founded on physiological Principles...London: [J. and C. Adlard for] Thomas Hurst, 1837.

Small octavo. xxxvi, 306 pp. Steel engraved frontispiece and title-page; thirty-six steel engraved plates.

Publisher's decorative binding by Remnant & Edmonds of full green morocco with raised blindstamped ornaments and gilt-tooled spine, recently rebacked with the original spine laid down. All edges gilt. Binding extremities lightly rubbed and worn. A minor stain to gilt fore edges of pp. viii- xxxii, not touching text. Very light offsetting from plates. Occasional minor stain or crease. Contemporary ink inscription at the top of front flyleaf. A very good copy.

\$750

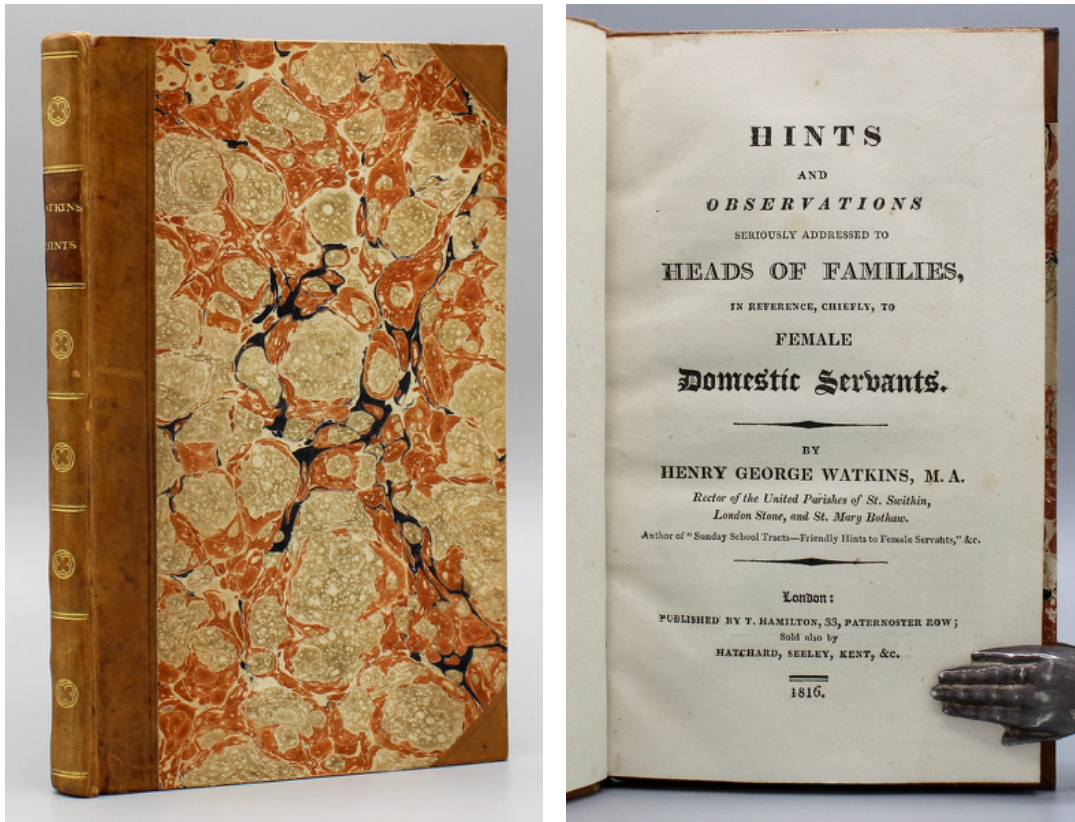
Second edition, which is substantially enlarged from the first edition (1836) with additions and improvements, including various original communications.

"Donald Walker rose to prominence as an expert on physical training with the publication of an extremely successful book, *British Manly Exercises*...When Walker published a companion volume...*Exercises for Ladies*, it received close attention from the upper classes. It also served as a

guidebook to those women aspiring to the upper classes. Page after page of endorsements appear in the second edition of *Exercises for Ladies*, all uniformly praising Walker for defining a system that would enable a woman to become 'an ornament to her sex, an honour to her race, a fine specimen of British woman'" (Jan Todd, *Physical Culture and the Body Beautiful*, p. 96).

The binders, Remnant & Edmonds, started as partners about 1829, producing embossed bindings in the French technique, usually *à la cathedrale*. They became the leading manufacturer of embossed bindings in England. After several name changes, the company was taken over by Simpson and Renshaw.





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

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

Twelvemo. viii, 100 pp.

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

\$1,250

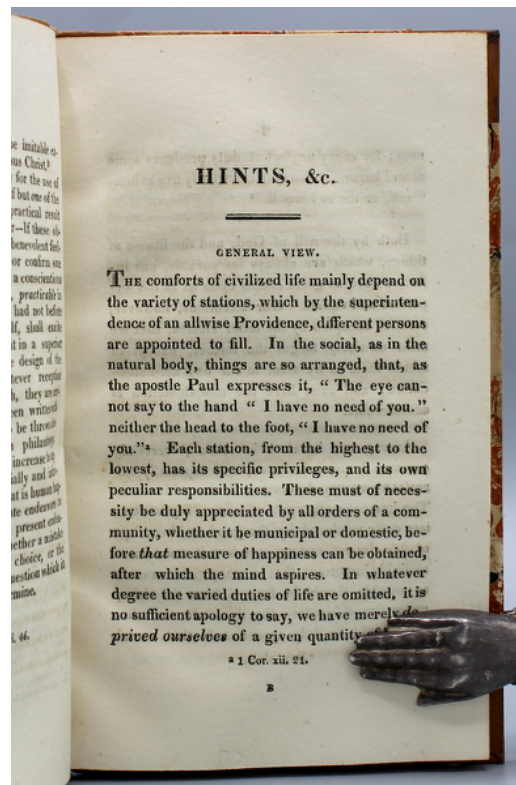
First edition.

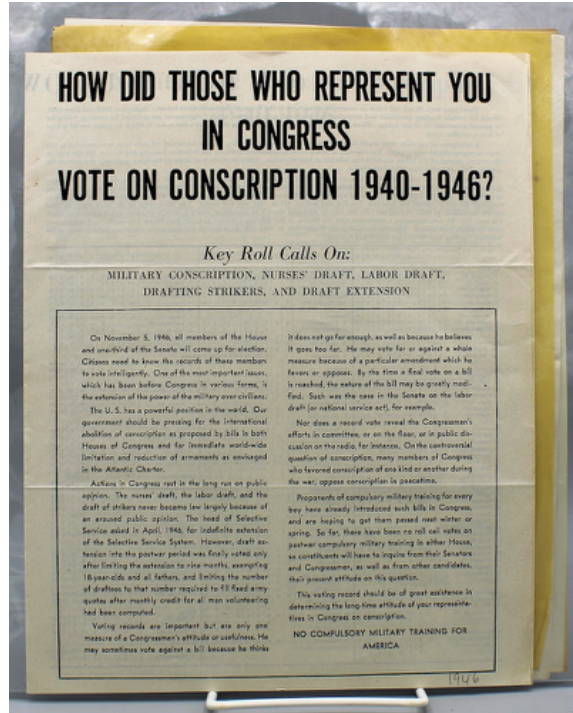
A guide for wealthy households on the selection, training, and management of female servants. Henry George Watkins (1765 – 1850) stresses the importance of placing high standards on female servants, whose behavior, he believed, contributes to the moral character of a household. "The habits of our domestic female servants require to be as good as possible," he writes. "Their good qualities must be more numerous than those of any other species of servant." While male servants should be allowed freedom and privacy outside work hours, Watkins writes, the moral

duties of female servants require higher standards of conduct: "It is absolutely necessary for our safety and repose, that mistresses should have considerable knowledge of [female servants'] minds and manners in their leisure hours, as well as while employed in the especial duties of their station. Hence, all that concerns them must...be subject to a more accurate and rigid scrutiny," (pp. 7-8).

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

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





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

28. [WOMEN'S COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION]. [Collection of ephemera by an anti-conscription women's organization]. [Philadelphia, PA: Women's Committee to Oppose Conscription, 1945-1947].

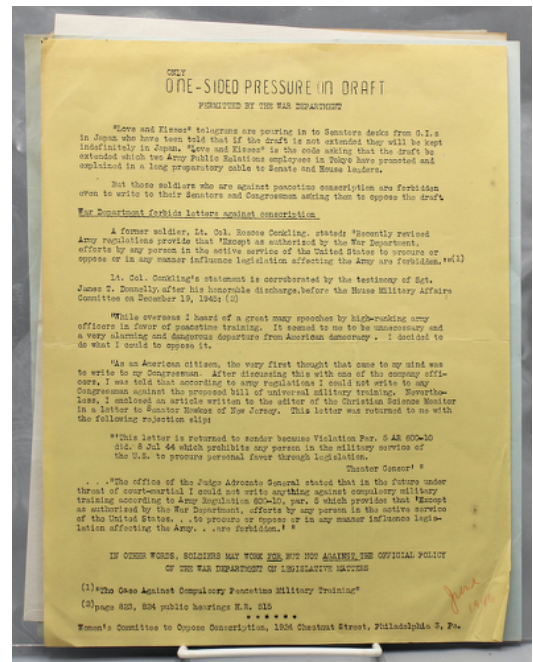
Five documents (8½" x 11") and two printed postcards (5½" x 3¼"). The documents include four mimeographed letters to members (three one-page letters, one two-page letter, and one four-page letter) on Women's Committee to Oppose Conscription (WCOC) letterhead and a four-page voter guide. The postcards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

Minor toning to a couple documents. A near fine set of rare ephemera.

\$650

Items dated between December 1945 and April 1947.

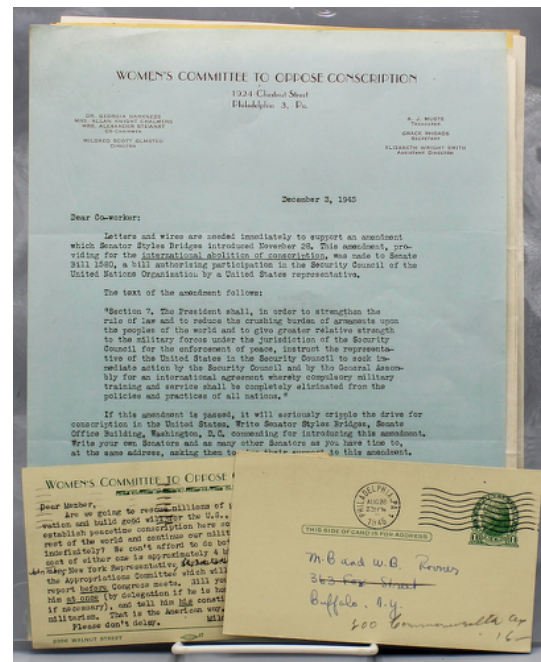
The documents include a mimeographed letter on Women's Committee to Oppose Conscription letterhead calling for support for an anti-conscription constitutional amendment (dated December 3, 1945); and four letters (dated between June 1946 and April 1947) opposing the

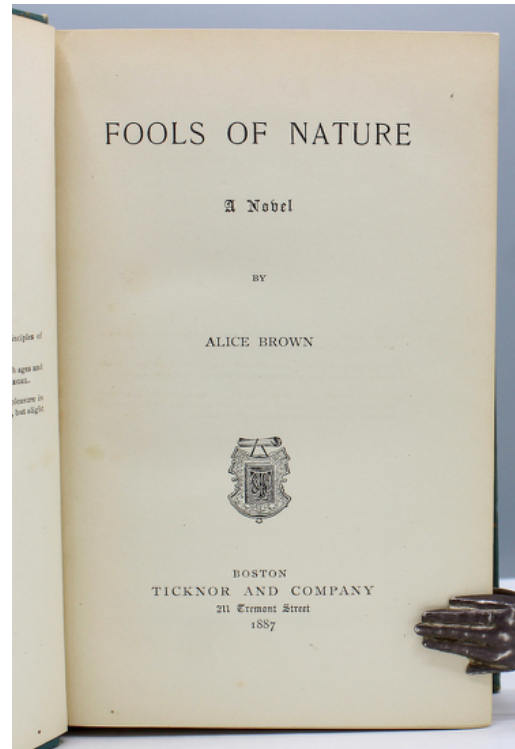
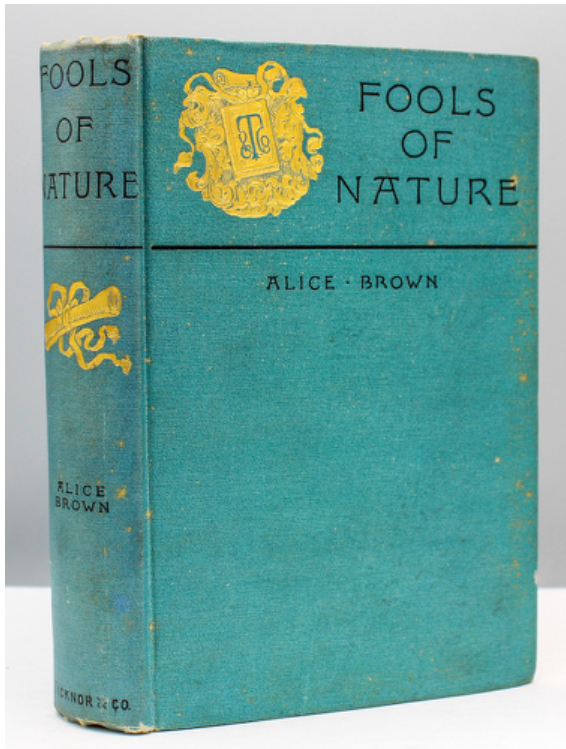


Selective Service System and proposed legislation for mandatory military training during peacetime. One of the letters addresses the censorship of anti-conscription sentiment expressed by soldiers, who were forbidden "under threat of court martial" from sending anti-conscription letters to the War Department.

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

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





Debut Novel by a Prolific American Regionalist Author

29. [WOMEN'S FICTION]. BROWN, Alice. *Fools of Nature*. Boston: Ticknor and Company, 1887.

Octavo. 430 pp.

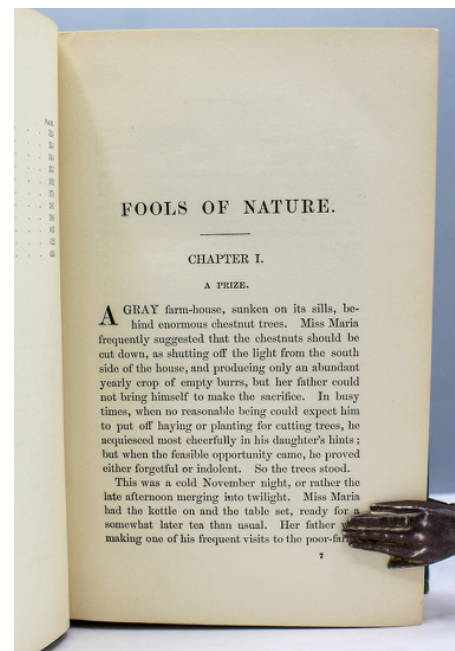
Publisher's blue-green cloth boards titled in black and stamped in gilt. Binding is quite attractive despite some rubbing to extremities and some fading in places. Dampstaining to front endpapers and first leaf. Quite clean throughout. A very good copy.

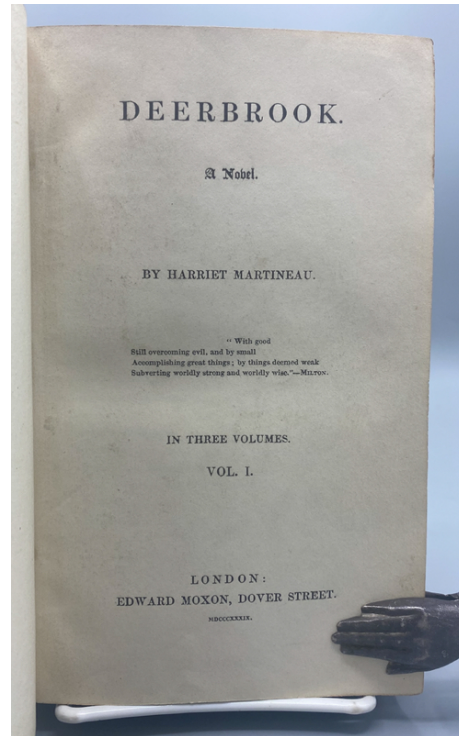
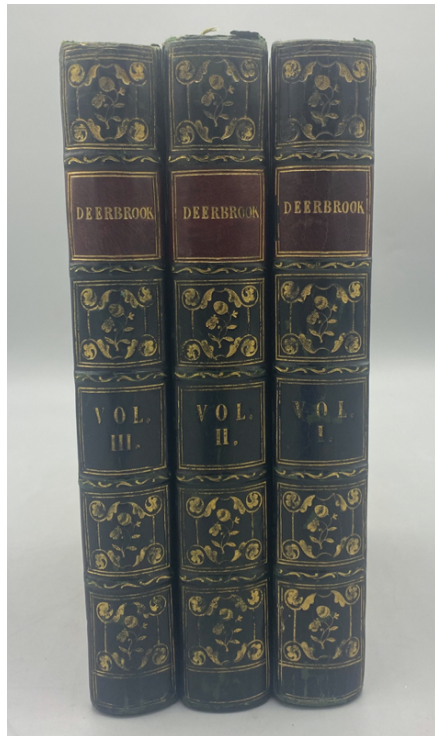
\$250

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.



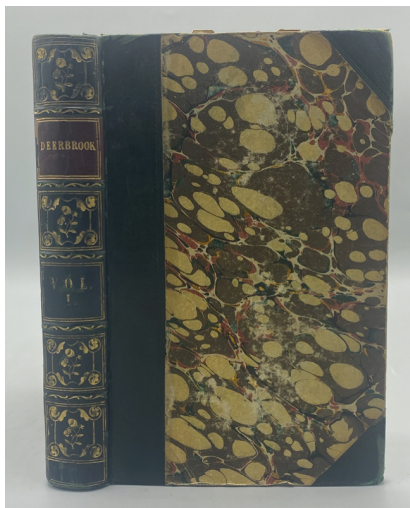


Social Novel by Prominent Victorian Social Theorist

30. [WOMEN'S FICTION]. MARTINEAU, Harriet. *Deerbrook*. A Novel. London: Edward Moxon, 1893.

Three volumes, octavo. 336 pp.; 331 pp.; 304 pp.

Marbled boards with very light smudging. Dark green, gilt leather spine. Light rubbing to corners. Clean throughout. Front hinge is slightly loose on volume two. A very good copy.



\$750

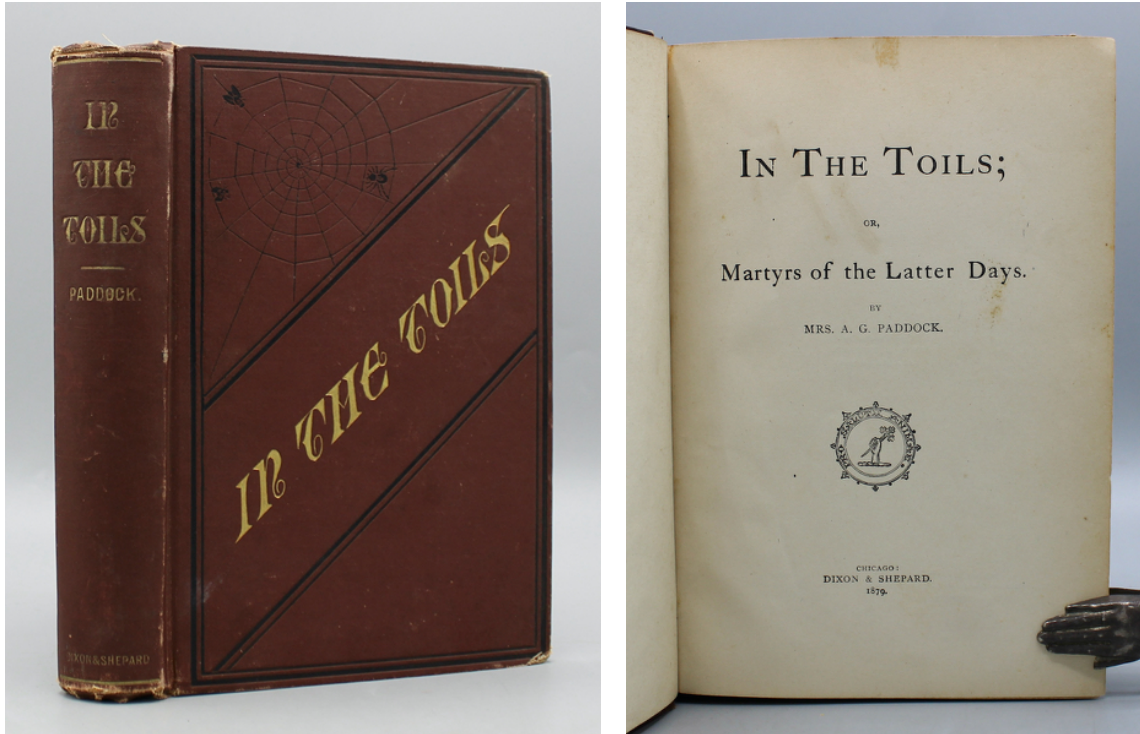
First edition of an uncommon Victorian novel.

This novel follows the Ibbotson sisters, Hester and Margaret, upon their arrival in a town called Deerbrook. The town speculates that one of the sisters might attract the local apothecary—and romance, an unhappy marriage, and rumors of a grave-robbing ensue. The novel contains depictions of village life and social issues such as women's agency.

Harriet Martineau (1802-1876) was an English social theorist and writer, who is now thought of as an early sociologist and feminist, as well as a lifelong abolitionist. She was also a translator of Auguste Comte. Martineau's writing generally focused on women's status in society, and was successful enough that she was able to financially support herself. Arguably, *Deerbrook* is Martineau's most notable work of fiction.

Sadleir 1632.





Sensational Anti-Polygamy Novel by a Utah Writer

31. [WOMEN'S FICTION]. PADDOCK, [Cornelia]. *In the Toils; or, Martyrs of the Latter Days*. Chicago: Shepard, Tobias & Co., 1879.

Octavo. 301, [1, ads] pp.

Publisher's brick red cloth stamped in black. A few spots of wear and smudging to lower board. Some toning. Ink ownership signature (Geo. H. Raymond, 1886, Salt Lake City) to front flyleaf. A very good copy of the author's first book.

\$350

First edition, second state? Two versions were published in 1879, one with a Dixon & Shepard imprint and one with the Shepard, Tobias & Co. imprint, both published in Chicago. Otherwise, the versions seem to be the same, and we could not determine priority.

The story of a woman who flees Utah with her daughter to spare her the fate of marrying a Mormon man "who had half a score of wives already." The stakes are life-and-death: the author claims that the Mormon Church would hunt down the fleeing family and murder them before they were able to escape the Utah Territory.

Cornelia Paddock (1840 – 1898) was an anti-polygamy activist and suffragist living in Salt Lake City. Paddock was not a Mormon and was highly critical of the church, particularly the practice of polygamy, which she saw as morally deviant. In the present work, she writes, "Why are those

whose homes have not been invaded by polygamy the first to cry out against it? What business is it of theirs? ... It is my business because I am a woman, and polygamy degrades my sex below the level of humanity; because I am a wife, and polygamy makes that sacred name a byword; because I am a mother, and polygamy makes maternity a curse, puts the brand of shame on the innocent foreheads of little children" (p. 5).

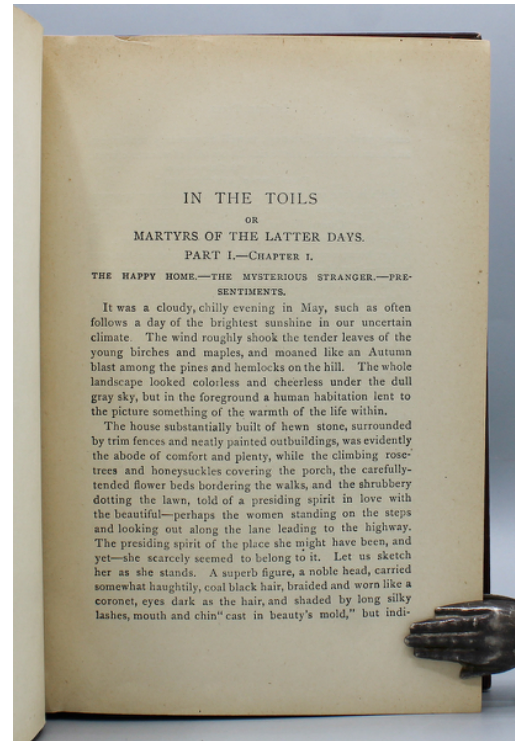
Paddock was the president of the Women's Home Association of Salt Lake City, which provided housing and education to women attempting to leave the sex trade. She also wrote another sensational anti-Mormon novel, *The Fate of Madame La Tour: a Tale of Great Salt Lake* (1881).

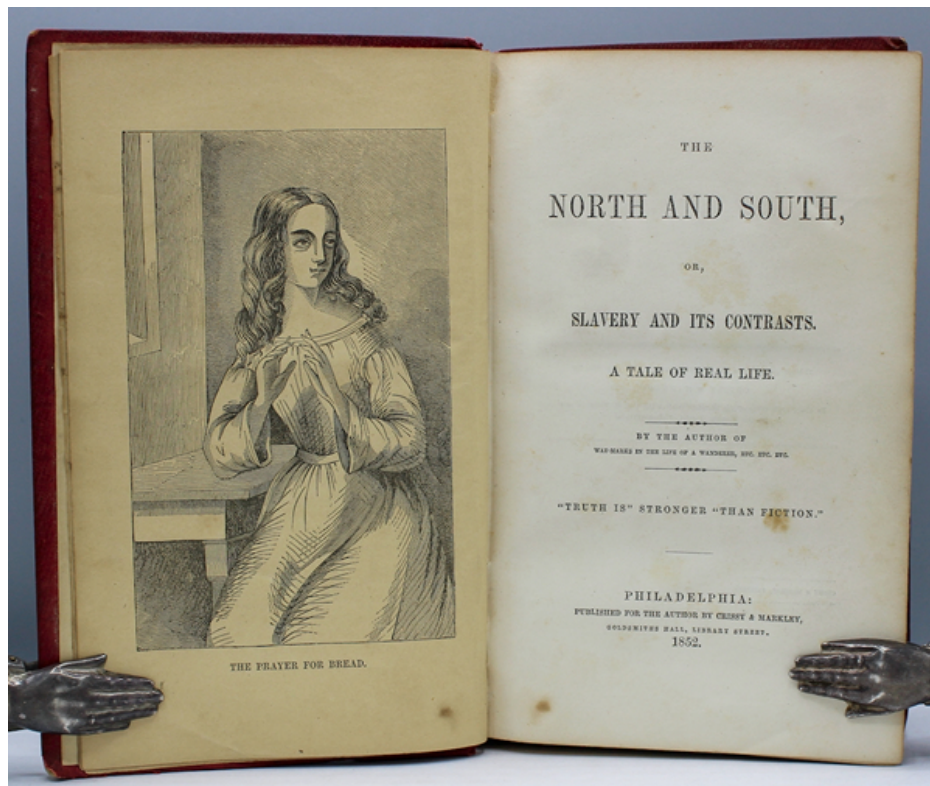
Flake, *Mormon Bibliography*, 6048. Wright II, 4062.

Karras, Christy. *Remarkable Utah Women* (2022), p. 41.

Nichols, Jeffrey D. *Prostitution, Polygamy, and Power* (2002), pp. 110-112.

Wright III, 4062.





*One of the Earliest Anti-Uncle Tom Novels,
Published in the Same Year as Stowe's Book*

32. [WOMEN'S FICTION]. [RUSH, Caroline E]. *The North and South, or, Slavery and its Contrasts. A Tale of Real Life*. Philadelphia: Published for the author by Crissy & Markley, 1852.

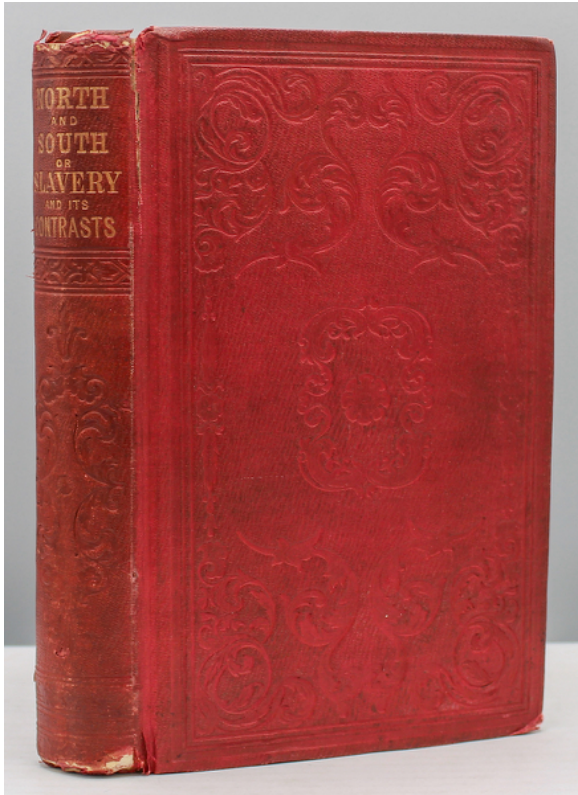
Twelvemo. 350 pp. With five plates (including frontispiece).

Publisher's red blindstamped cloth titled in gilt on spine. Cloth at upper joint cracking slightly and some chipping to head and tail of spine. Quite clean and fresh throughout aside from the usual toning to first and last few leaves and to edges. A very good copy.

\$400

First edition of one of the earliest anti-*Uncle Tom's Cabin* novels.

The main argument of the present work is that antislavery sentiments were better directed at the working classes of the North. The protagonists are the once-prosperous Frank and Gazella Harley and their nine children. Bad investments led to the family's bankruptcy, then poverty, then Frank's untimely death. Finally, Gazella is forced to work as a seamstress to provide for her children, two of which have since moved to live on a plantation in Mississippi and are regaining their wealth. Gazella suffers many forms of abuse from those who had once been her equals.



Caroline E. Rush (b. ca. 1820s, fl. 1850s) was a New York-born author who traveled extensively in the South and wrote proslavery fiction based on her experiences there. She believed, like many of her contemporaries who opposed slavery, that enslaved Black people were better off than poor white people in the North.

Rush also wrote *Robert Morton, or the Step-Mother* (1850), *The Dew Drop of the Sunny South* (1851), and *Way-Marks in the Life of a Wanderer* (1855), which all express proslavery sentiments.

Wright II, 2138.



*"I Would Advise All the Workers of America to Work for Woman Suffrage,"
Rare Broadside from Carrie Chapman Catt's Woman Suffrage Party*

33. [WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE]. [WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY; CATT, Carrie Chapman]. "'Woman Suffrage Co-Equal with Man Suffrage.'" (Quoted from the Platform of Principles of the American Federation of Labor)." New York: Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York, [n.d., ca. 1910].

Broadside. 7 x 9½ in.

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

\$2,500

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

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

OCLC records no other copies.

