
Women's Studies

Women in Business, Labor History, Fiction, Illustration, Education, and More

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

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Two Women Aviators "Bury the Hatchet in Preparation for Refueling Endurance Flight"

1. [AVIATION.] [TROUT, Bobbi and Elinor Smith.] [Press photograph for the refueling endurance flight attempted by two women aviators.] [New York:] Underwood and Underwood, [n.d., 1929].

Photograph (10" x 8") with leaf of typewritten commentary (by Underwood and Underwood) adhered to verso at bottom edge. The photograph shows aviator Bobbi Trout warming up the motor of a Commercial Aircraft Corporation "Sunbeam" plane at the Los Angeles Metropolitan Airport, where Trout and Elinor Smith took off on their refueling endurance flight. The typewritten commentary suggests the headline, "BOBBIE [sic] TROUT AND ELEANOR [sic] SMITH BURY THE HATCHET IN PREPARATION FOR REFUELING ENDURANCE FLIGHT."

Some toning to edges and verso and some wear to the commentary leaf. Very good.

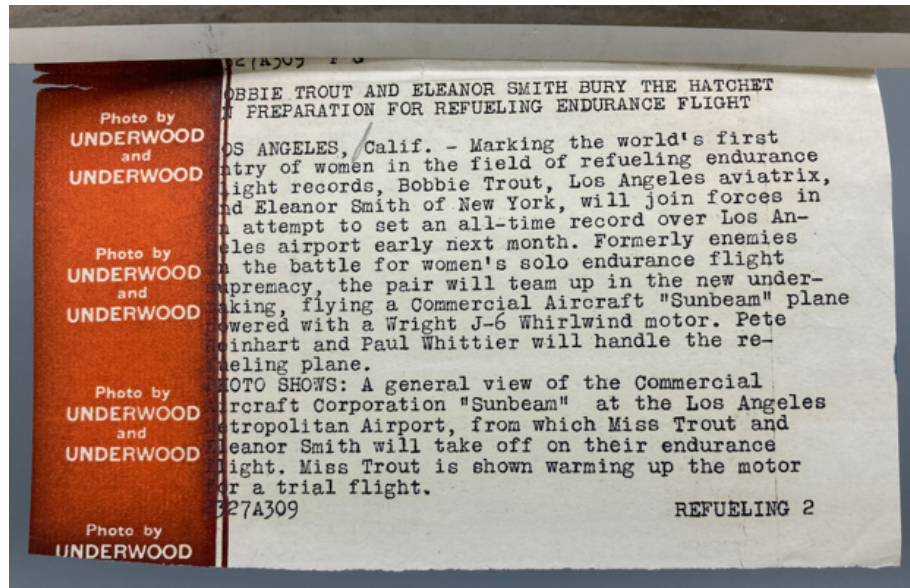
\$750

On January 2, 1929, Evelyn "Bobbi" Trout (1906 – 2003) set the women's endurance flight record with a time of twelve hours and eleven minutes. The record didn't last a month, however, before being beaten by Elinor Smith (1911 – 2010) by over an hour. The next month, Trout reclaimed the record with a seventeen-hour flight; in April, Smith smashed the record with a time of twenty-six hours. Trout and Smith's rivalry led them to collaboration: while participating in the Women's Transcontinental Air Derby in the summer of 1929, they agreed to attempt a month-long endurance flight. The present photo commemorates their first attempt, which took place in November of 1929. Though Trout and Smith were able to successfully refuel the plane while in the air three times, mechanical issues grounded them after forty-two hours. They set the women's endurance flight record with the time.

Both Trout and Smith had illustrious aviation careers. Trout set an altitude record for light-class aircraft in June of 1929 and set another women's



endurance flight record in 1931 by spending over 122 hours in the air with actress Edna Mae Cooper. Alongside Amelia Earhart, Phoebe Omlie, Louise Thaden, and Blanche Noyes, Trout co-founded the Ninety-Nines, an organization for women pilots. Trout also co-founded the Women's Air Reserve with Pancho Barnes.



When she received her pilot's license at sixteen, Smith became the youngest United States government licensed pilot in history. Some of her earliest feats of aviation were stunt flights under New York bridges. She set records in both altitude and speed, including a world altitude record of over 27,000 feet in 1930 and a women's speed record of 190.8 miles per hour in 1929. Smith also worked as a radio commentator on aviation events for NBC for three years and helped establish an aviation museum on Long Island.





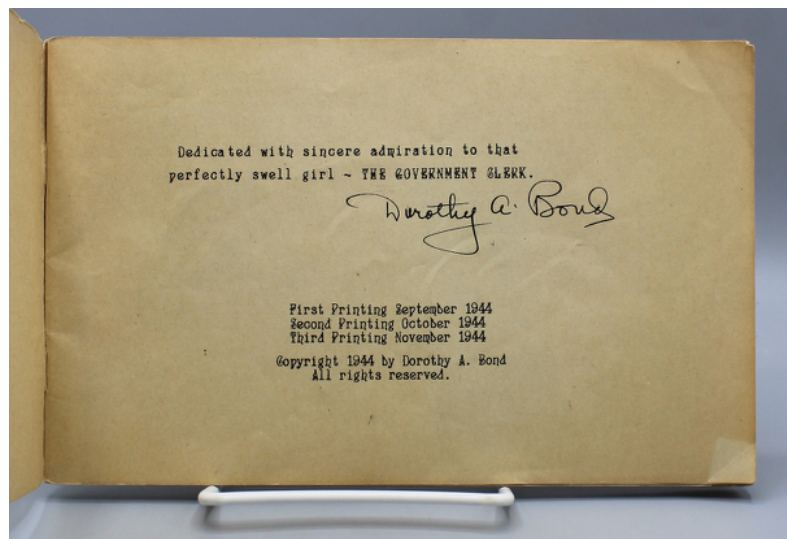
Rare Cartoon Book Satirizing the Lives of WWII-Era Women Government Clerks

2. 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

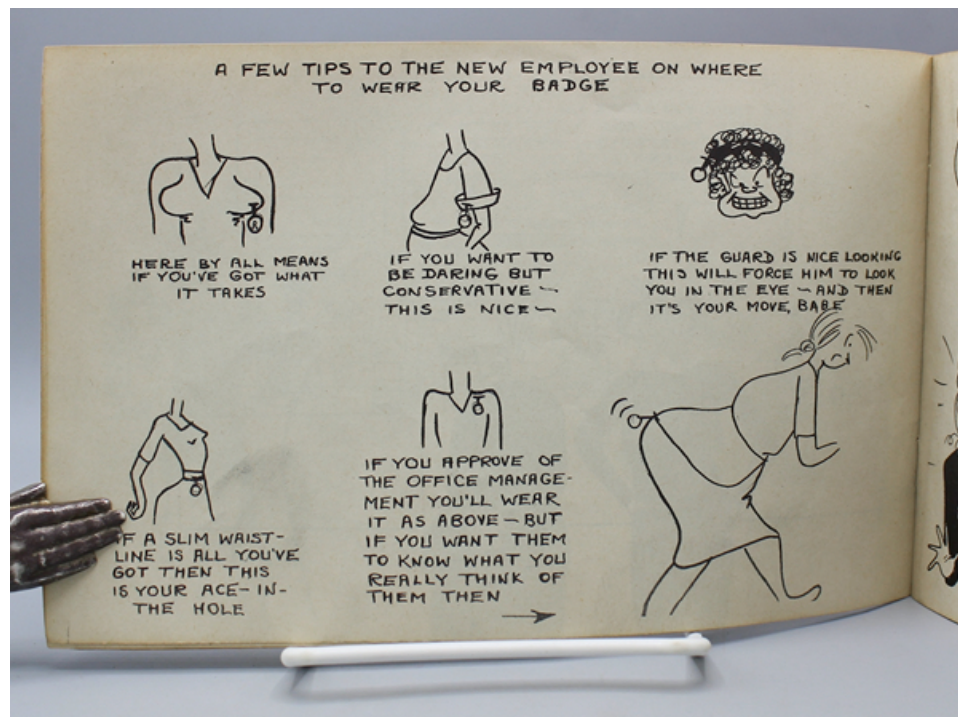


First edition, third printing. First printed in September 1944. The second printing was issued in October of 1944 and the third in November of the same year.

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).





Remarkably Fine Set of "Vassar Girls" Novels in Attractive Publisher's Bindings

3. CHAMPNEY, Lizzie W. *Three Vassar Girls Abroad*. Rambles of Three College Girls on a Vacation Trip Through France and Spain for Amusement and Instruction. With Their Haps and Mishaps. Boston: Estes and Lauriat, 1885.

Quarto. 236 pp. With nearly a hundred and fifty illustrations, mostly by "Champ" (J. Wells Champney, the author's husband), including frontispiece.

Publisher's brown pictorial cloth elaborately decorated in black and gilt. Endpapers illustrated with maps of France and the Mediterranean. Contemporary ownership signature ("Edith") to preliminary blank. A fine, bright copy.

[with:]

CHAMPNEY, Elizabeth W. *Three Vassar Girls in France*. A Story of the Siege of Paris. Boston: Estes and Lauriat, [1888].

Quarto. 240 pp. Over a hundred illustrations, mostly by "Champ," including frontispiece.

Publisher's green pictorial cloth elaborately decorated in black and gilt. Endpapers illustrated with maps of Paris and the surrounding area. Contemporary ownership signature ("Edith") to preliminary blank. A fine, bright copy.

[and:]

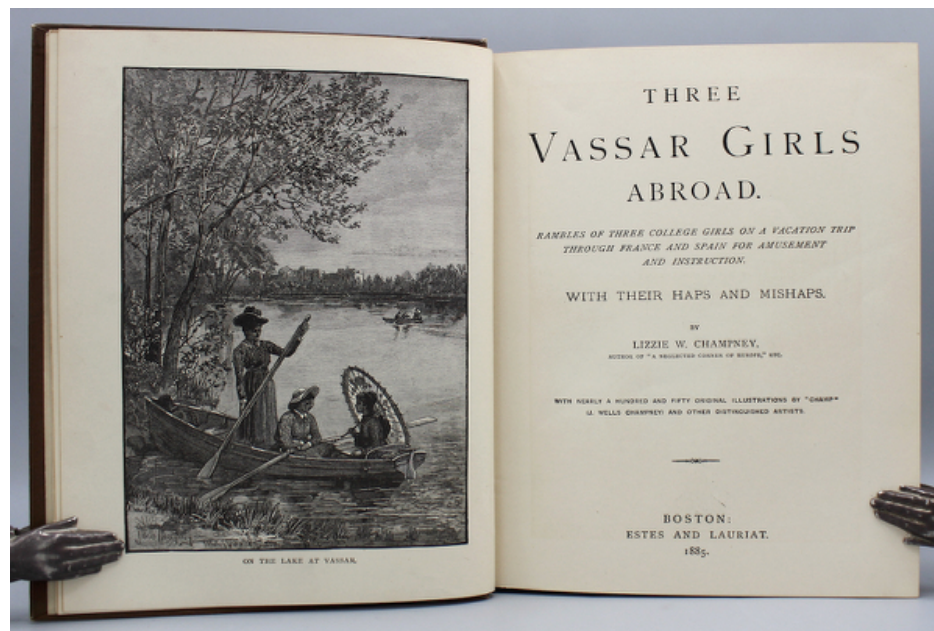
CHAMPNEY, Elizabeth W. *Three Vassar Girls in Switzerland*. Boston: Estes & Lauriat, [1890].

Quarto. 239 pp. With about eighty illustrations, mostly by "Champ," including frontispiece.

Publisher's red pictorial cloth elaborately decorated in black and gilt. Endpapers illustrated with maps of Paris and the surrounding area. Contemporary ownership signature ("Edith") to preliminary blank. A fine, bright copy.

\$1,100

Second edition of *Three Vassar Girls Abroad*, which was first published by Estes and Lauriat in 1883, and first editions of the other two titles. These are the first, seventh, and ninth books in the *Three Vassar Girls* series, respectively. The series, which was published by Elizabeth Williams Champney (1850 – 1921) between 1883 and 1892, follows "three Vassar students – Maud Van Vechten, the wealthy society girl; Barbara Atchison, the equally wealthy yet slightly eccentric West coaster; and Cecilia Boylston, the starving artist from Boston – on a leisurely romp across Europe...In a typical *Three Vassar Girls* novel, the main characters tackle pertinent issues like bigotry and career development, while swooning over cute boys and attending garden parties," (Vassar Encyclopedia). The other titles in the series see the Vassar girls traveling to locations including South America (1885), Russia and Turkey (1889), and the Austrian state of Tyrol (1891).



Champney graduated from Vassar in 1869. She was a prolific writer of over a hundred books and articles, including the *Vassar Girls* series, the *Witch Winnie* series of children's books, and the nine-book series of romance novels for adults that began with *The Romance of the Feudal Chateaux* (1899). Her husband, James Wells Champney (1843 – 1903), was an illustrator and portrait painter who studied under Edouard Frère in Ecouen. The couple often collaborated on books and articles, including a series of travel articles written for *Century Magazine* that chronicled the Champneys' travels in North Africa, Spain, and Portugal in the 1880s.





Biography of a Leading Pennsylvania Abolitionist by His Friend,
A Near Fine Copy in a Custom Case

4. CHILD, L[ydia] Maria. *Isaac T. Hopper: A True Life*. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co., 1853.

Twelvemo. xvi, 493 pp. With frontispiece and one plate (both of Hopper).

Publisher's brown cloth titled in gilt on spine. Minor edgewear. Yellow coated endpapers. Some foxing to plates and title-page, but otherwise very clean throughout. Two early pencil ownership signatures to front flyleaf. A near fine copy, unusually fresh and tight, of Child's biography of her friend, in a custom cloth slipcase.

\$1,500

First edition.

Isaac Tatem Hopper (1771 – 1852) was a leading Pennsylvania abolitionist who protected free Black people and fugitives from slavery. Between 1841 and 1845, he served as the treasurer and book agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society. Hopper was also a prison reformer, an overseer of the Negro School for Children in Philadelphia, and a teacher in a free school for Black adults.

Lydia Maria Child (1802 – 1880) was a women's rights activist, novelist, educator, and dedicated abolitionist. She authored numerous anti-slavery publications, edited Harriet Ann Jacobs' classic memoir *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* (1861) and offered protection and shelter to Black people fleeing slavery. Child was also a member of the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society and an editor of *The National Anti-Slavery Standard*, the society's periodical.

Dumond. *Bibliography of Antislavery in America*, p. 38.
BAL 3174.



Career Success for Boys and Girls

5. CLARK, F[rancis] E., S[hirley] D[are] Power, and Sallie Joy White. *A Book for Boys and Girls Consisting of...Our Business Boys...Art of Good Manners...[and] Business Openings for Girls*. Akron, Ohio: The Werner Company, 1899.

Octavo. [301] pp. (unpaginated).

Publisher's buff linen stamped in red, black, and mustard yellow. Some minor toning to cloth, edges, and margins. Toning to two facing pages in twelfth gathering. A near fine copy.

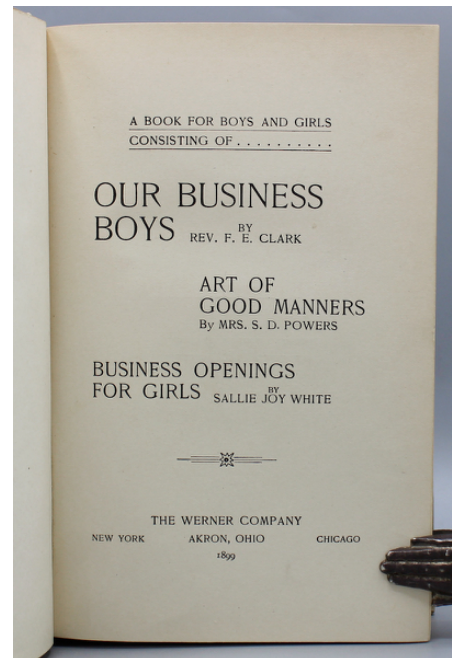
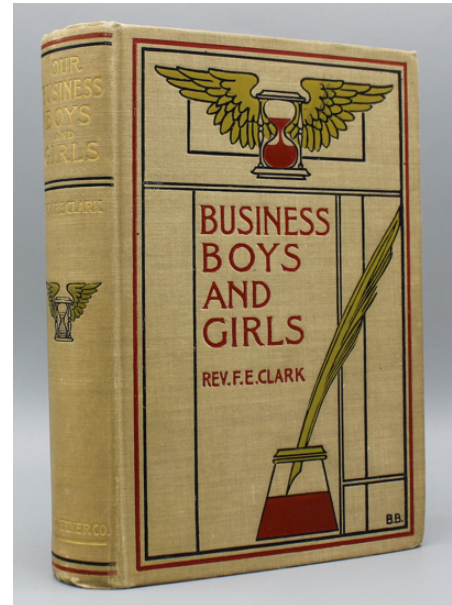
\$150

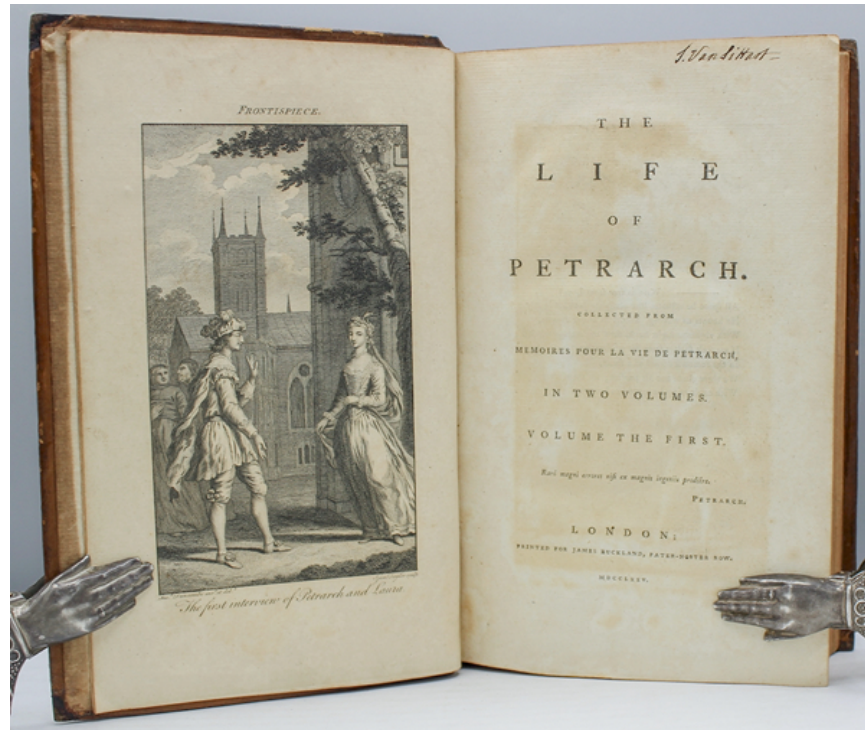
Second collected edition. First published in this format by the Werner Company in 1895. These three titles were all first published by D. Lothrop: *Our Business Boys* in 1884, *Art of Good Manners* in 1890, and *Business Opening for Girls* in 1891.

"A book on morals, manners and business occupations, is one of the needs of the times. The mass of the people are breadwinners seeking a competency through suitable employments. All young men and young women should be upright in conduct, polite in their intercourse with others and skillful in their several pursuits, and if they do not acquire such habits in youth, when and where will these be acquired? How to start in the world, how to act and how to succeed, are matters of much moment" (preface).

Our Business Boys by Rev. Francis E. Clark (1851 – 1927) compiles the advice of "eighty-three business men," who instruct boys to read the Bible, avoid buying dime novels and cigarettes, and work hard to achieve success in school and their careers. *Business Openings for Girls* by Sallie Joy White (1847 – 1909), a journalist and suffragist who co-founded the New England Women's Press Association, explains possible careers for young women in fields including sales, journalism, stenography, dressmaking, cooking, real estate, insurance, and advertising. *Art of Good Manners* by Shirley Dare Power is an etiquette guide for children.

This is an uncommon book. OCLC records nine copies of the first edition and only one copy of this edition (Harvard).





“The Directress of Rational Conversation...
Epitomised a Very Bulky French Life of Petrarch” (Samuel Johnson)

6. DOBSON, Susanna, [translator]. *The Life of Petrarch*. Collected from the *Memoires pour la vie de Petrarch* [by Jacques François Paul Aldonce, abbé de Sade.] London: Printed for James Buckland, 1775.

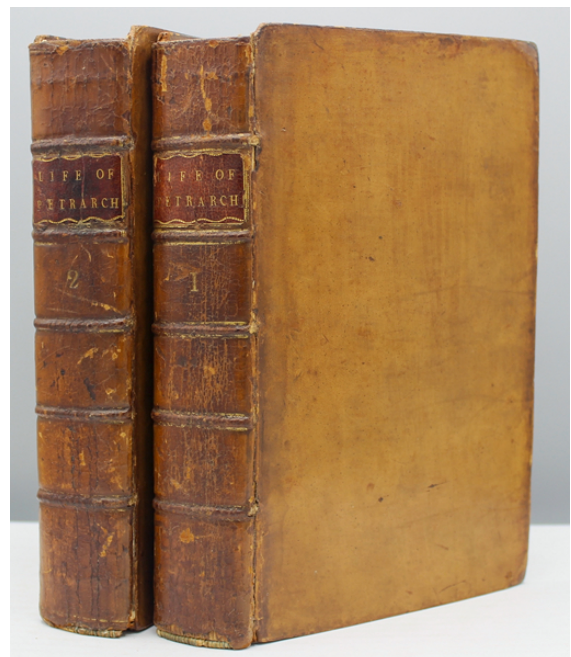
Two volumes, octavo. xxxii, 544; [2], 560 pp. Engraved frontispiece in Volume I.

Contemporary calf, lightly worn at spine extremities. Gilt spine with burgundy morocco label, edges sprinkled red. Light foxing to first and last few leaves of each volume, old ink signature on title-page of Volume I. A very good, clean copy.

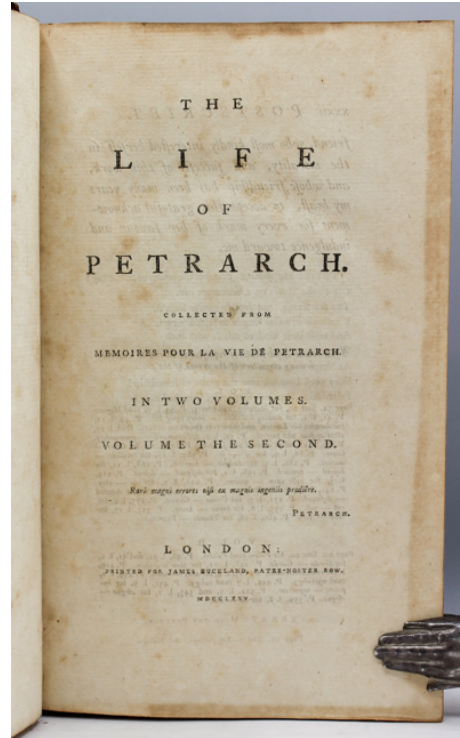
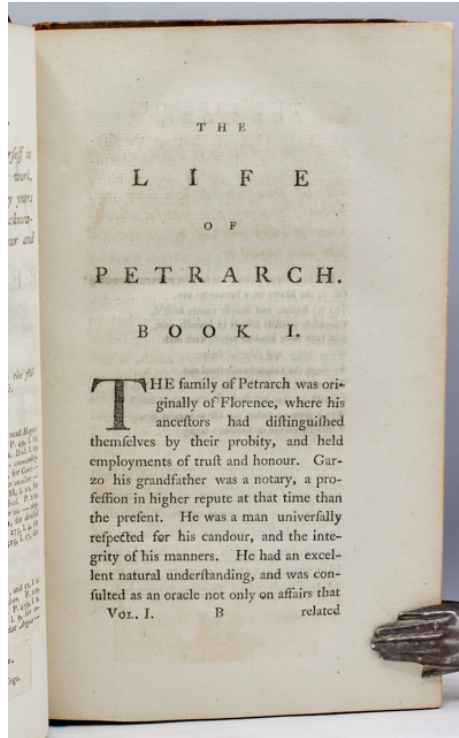
\$500

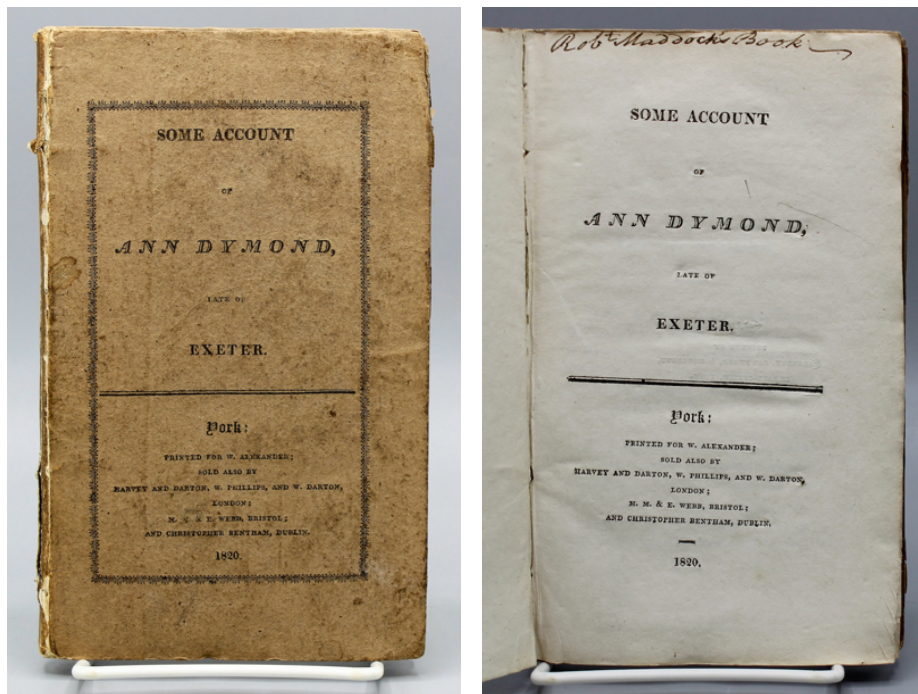
First edition.

Susanna Dobson (d. 1795) was the wife of Matthew Dobson, author of several medical treatises. Susanna Dobson's first book was her *Life of Petrarch*, which was based in part on de Sade's *Mémoires pour la vie de Petrarch*. According to Samuel Johnson, “Mrs Dobson, the Directress of rational conversation, did not translate Petrarch; but epitomised a very bulky French life of Petrarch” (*Letters of Samuel Johnson*, p. 249).



Sade's work was controversial; he claimed to prove the true identity of Petrarch's Laura and identified her with the Laura de Noves, wife of Hugues de Sade, on the basis of a sonnet found in her tomb in the De la Croix Chapel in Avignon. Dobson's work was very popular, going into a sixth edition by 1805. Roderick Marshall wrote, "this book restored Petrarch, after a hundred and fifty years of banishment, to an active part in English literature" (Marshall, p. 124, quoted in DNB). Dobson's other works were less well received, and she was never accepted into the literary circles that she desired to join. Fanny Burney famously referred to her as "coarse, low-bred, forward, self-sufficient, and flaunting."





Memoirs of a Quaker Woman Preacher

7. DYMOND, Ann. *Some Account of Ann Dymond, Late of Exeter*. York: Printed for W. Alexander; Sold also by Harvey and Darton...[et al.], 1820.

Twelvemo. 124 pp.

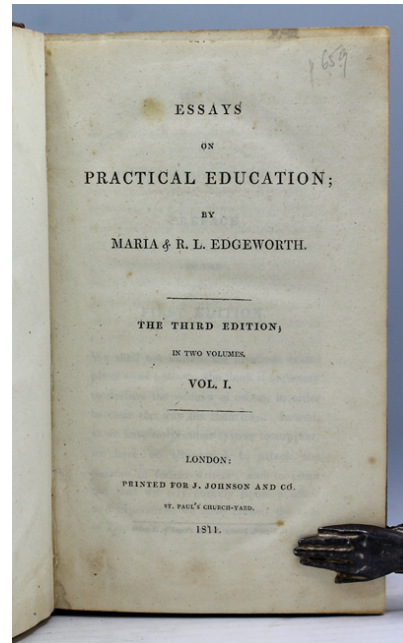
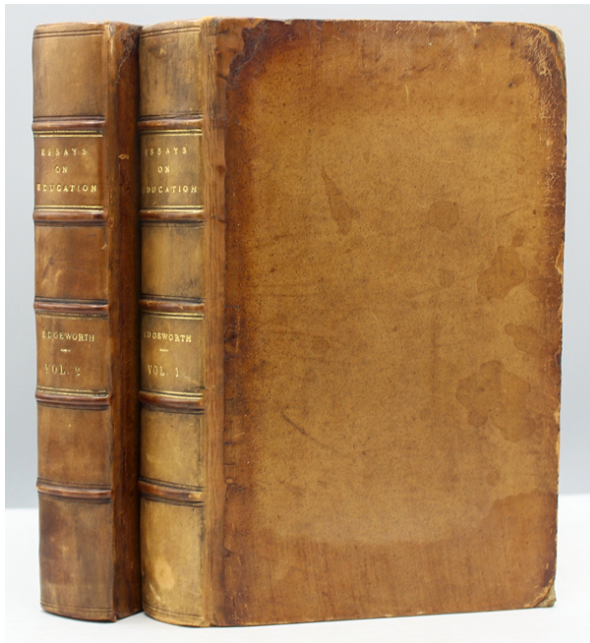
Original light brown boards, with title and publication information printed in black on front cover. Joints rubbed, and front joint starting to crack, rubberstamps of the Friends' Lending Library, Ifield, and Friends Metting House, East Grinstead. Another owner's ink signature. A very good, clean copy, uncut.

\$300

First edition of this posthumous account. The anonymous editor says: "It may be proper to inform the reader, that the following Memoir is chiefly composed of Extracts from the Diary of the valued Individual whose experiences it records, or from Letters addresses by her, to her relations and intimate friends."

Ann Dymond (1768 - 1816) was a Quaker minister who traveled throughout south and central England, participating in prayer meetings. This is a narrative of her travels and spiritual progress.





“The Most Important Work on General Pedagogy to Appear in this Country
Between...Locke's *Thoughts*...and Herbert Spencer's *Essay* in 1861”

8. EDGEWORTH, Maria, and Richard Lovell Edgeworth. *Essays on Practical Education*...The third edition, in two volumes. London: Printed for J. Johnson and Co, 1811.

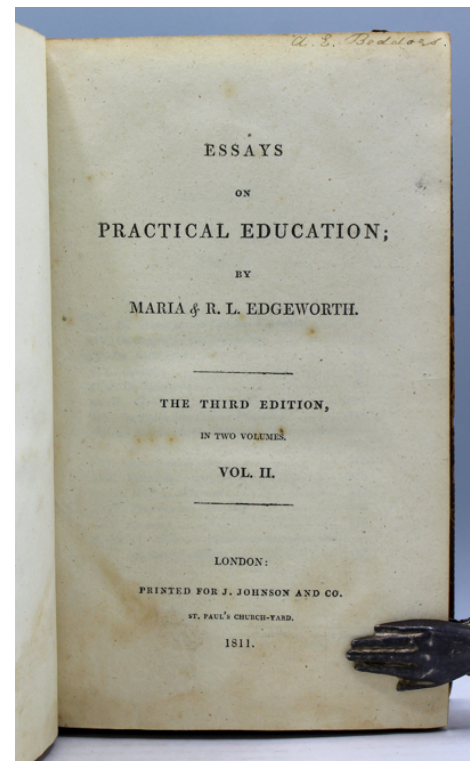
Two volumes, octavo. xv, [1], 491, [1, ads]; [4], 501, [1, ads] pp. With one plate in Volume I, opposite p. 56, and two folding plates at the end of Volume II.

Contemporary calf, neatly rebacked, spines stamped in gilt. Light dampstain to lower edges of covers, extending to text occasionally. Maria Edgeworth's sister Anna Beddoes' copy, signed by her on the front pastedown of Volume I, and on the title-page to Volume II. She later gave the volumes away, adding in the first volume “to C.H. Blandford.” A good copy.

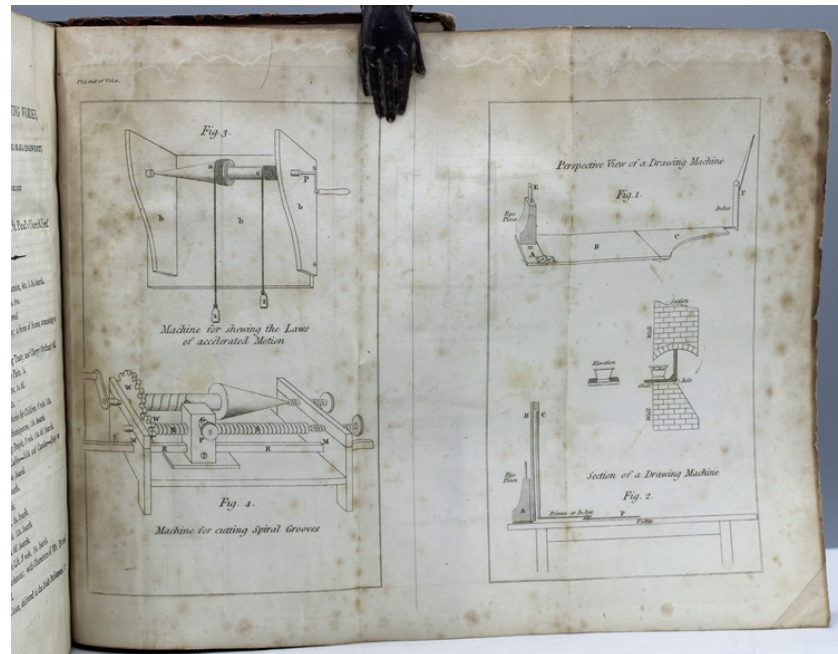
\$1,250

Third edition of “the most important work on general pedagogy to appear in this country between...Locke's *Thoughts*...and Herbert Spencer's *Essay* in 1861” (Muirhead, *The English at School*, p. 57). This edition, like the second, was revised by the authors, as enumerated in the “Advertisement to the Third Edition.” It contains additions and omissions, and the chapter on arithmetic has been revised.

“This book...has a real value in the history of education. Mr. Edgeworth's interest in the subject had been inspired by the study of Rousseau and by his friendship with Thomas Day.



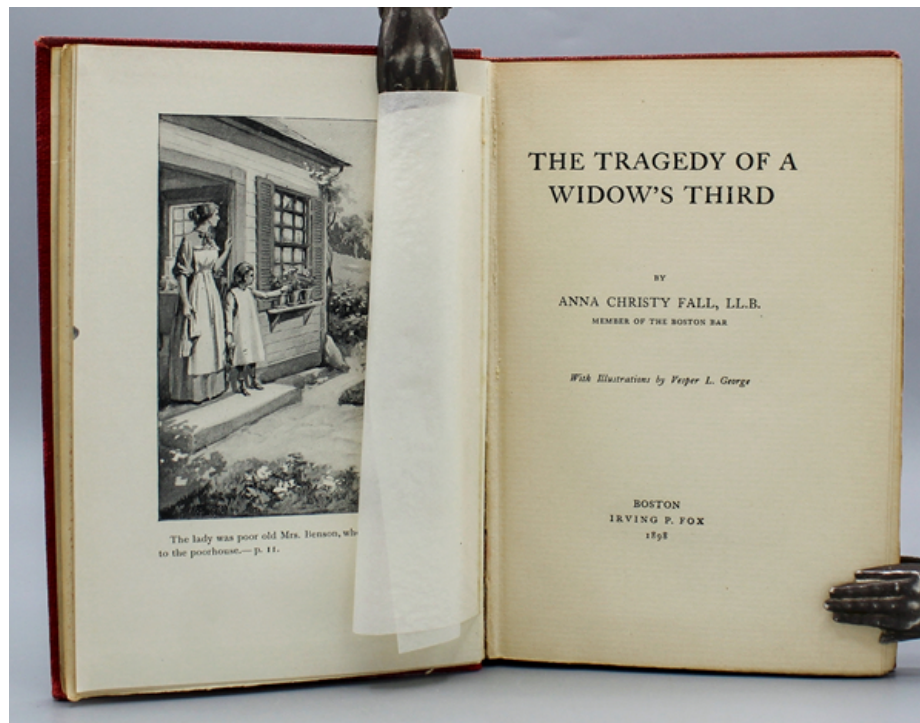
But he went beyond Rousseau, who developed his theories from his own ingenious mind and related an imaginary process. The Edgeworths brought a scientific method to their work. The second Mrs. Edgeworth (Honora Sneyd) began the collection of actual examples of conversations between the children and their elders. This was continued patiently by the writers of the book; and their reasonings were thus founded on an accurate record of childish methods of thought..." (Encyc. Brit., 13th ed.).



Anna Beddoes (1773 - 1824) was one of the younger children of Richard Lovell Edgeworth's first marriage, to Anna Maria Elers, so the sisters shared their mother's Christian names. In 1794 she married Thomas Beddoes, physician and chemist, and onetime radical political associate of Coleridge and Southey. Their son was Thomas Lovell Beddoes.

Slade 3C.





On the Inheritance Rights of Widows

9. FALL, Anna Christy. *The Tragedy of a Widow's Third*. Boston: Irving P. Fox, 1898.

Twelvemo. 117 pp. With three plates (including frontispiece) by Vesper L. George.

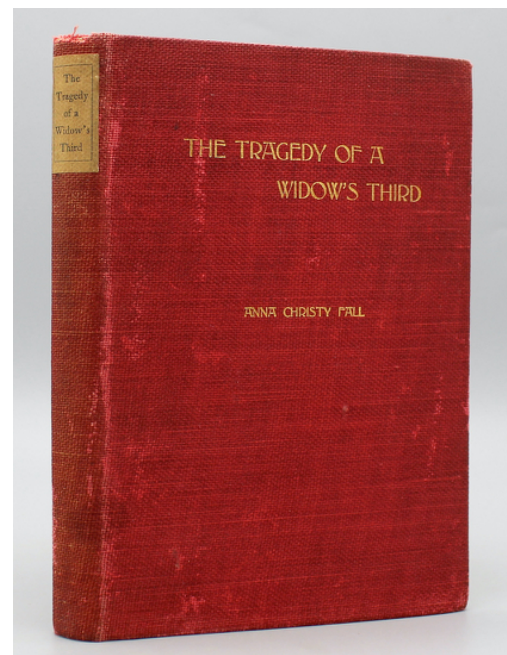
Publisher's red cloth with printed paper spine label. Some wear and fading to cloth. Contemporary ink gift signature to front pastedown. Some toning to edges. A very good, clean copy, uncommon in commerce.

\$450

First edition.

The Tragedy of a Widow's Third critiques unequal inheritance laws that left women, like the protagonist of the novel, impoverished after the deaths of their loved ones. The "widow's third" of the title refers to the portion of a couple's wealth left to a widow after a husband's death in the state of Massachusetts. The wealth accrued by a married woman was also often legally counted as her husband's, which could result in her own property being stripped from her after his death.

Other parts of the United States (mostly states and territories in the west including Arizona, California, and Colorado) guaranteed a widow half of the couple's wealth,

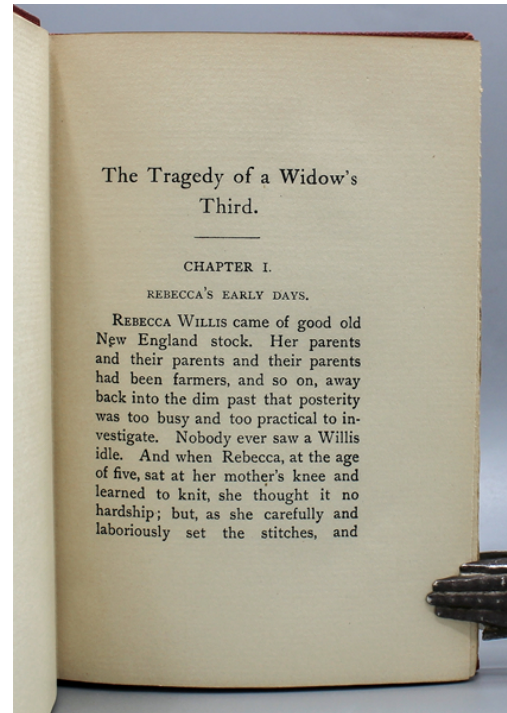


but it wasn't until 1902 that an equal guardianship bill passed in Massachusetts. The bill was introduced by George Howard Fall, the husband of Anna C. Fall (1855 – 1930).

Anna Christy Fall was a lawyer, suffragist, the first woman to plead a jury case in Massachusetts, and the first woman to argue a case before the Massachusetts Supreme Court. She graduated *magna cum laude* with her Juris Doctor degree from the Boston University School of Law in 1891. Fall and her husband had a law practice and worked together to improve women's legal rights. Their daughter, Emma Latimer Fall Schofield, became the first woman judge in New England.

Vesper Lincoln George (1865 – 1934) was a painter, muralist, and educator who founded the Vesper Lincoln George School of Art in Boston in 1914. Some of his best known murals are located at the Pollard Memorial Library in Lowell, Massachusetts and the Bristol Trust Company in Bristol, Connecticut.

Wright III, 1791.



Economic Fables by the Leader of the Constitutional Women's Suffrage Movement in Britain

10. FAWCETT, Millicent Garrett. *Tales in Political Economy*. London: Macmillan and Co., 1874.

Octavo. 104, [32 publisher's catalogue] pp. With a text diagram.

Original brick red cloth titled and bordered in black. Gilt-lettered spine. Some rubbing to extremities. Dark blue coated endpapers. Some foxing to endpapers and first couple leaves and some marginal toning. A very good, tight copy of this work by the leader of the constitutional women's suffrage movement in Britain.

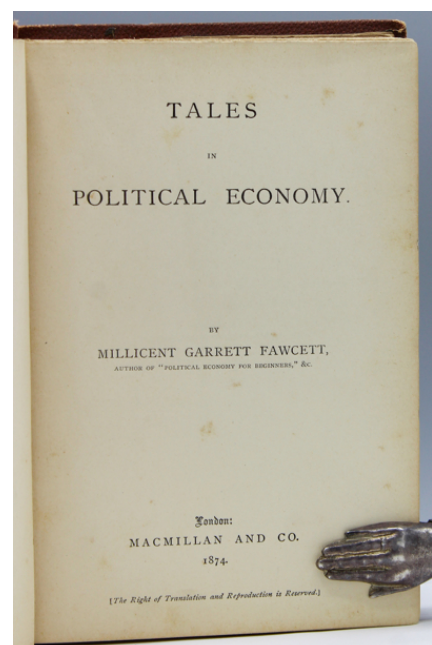
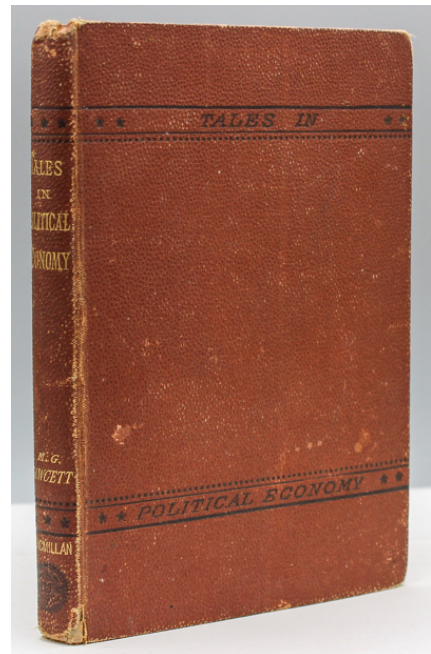
\$375

First edition of this collection of fable-like short stories illustrating economic principles. In the preface, Fawcett credits Harriet Martineau for "the idea, which she made so popular thirty years ago, of hiding the powder, Political Economy, in the raspberry jam of a story."

Millicent Garrett Fawcett, LL.D. (1847 – 1929), was one of the most important figures in the women's suffrage movement both in Britain and across the world. She supported a wide variety of causes including equal education, equal pay, ending the exploitation of working women, and creating legislation against child marriage and sex trafficking. Early in her career, Fawcett founded Newnham College, a women's college at Cambridge, and supported early bids to open Cambridge degrees to women. She was also a supporter of adult education who served as a governor of Bedford College, a teacher training school; in 1899, the University of St. Andrews awarded her an honorary LL.D.

Oxford DNB: Fawcett was a "committee member of the London National Society for Woman (later Women's) Suffrage from its foundation in 1867...[she] made her debut as a speaker for the cause at the first public suffrage meeting held in London on 17 July 1869 and in a lecture in March 1870 to a large audience at the town hall in Brighton...She became well known as a speaker and lecturer—on political and academic subjects as well as women's issues—in the 1870s, when women rarely ventured onto public platforms. She continued to speak and write for women's suffrage and, after the death of Lydia Becker in 1890, emerged as the movement's leader, presiding from 1893 over a committee...which led to the foundation of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) in 1897...

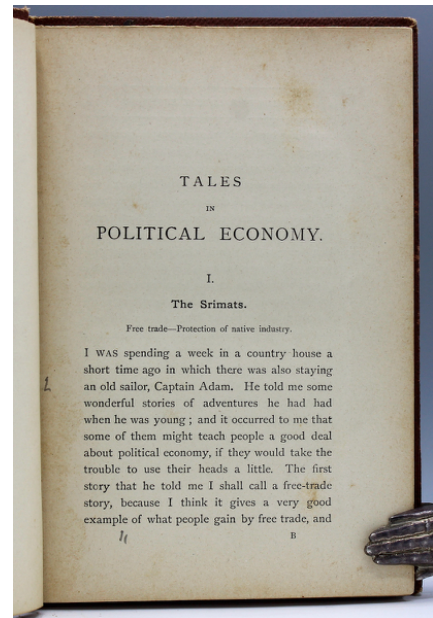
"The NUWSS, reorganized under [Fawcett's] presidency in 1907, and much the largest of the suffrage societies with more

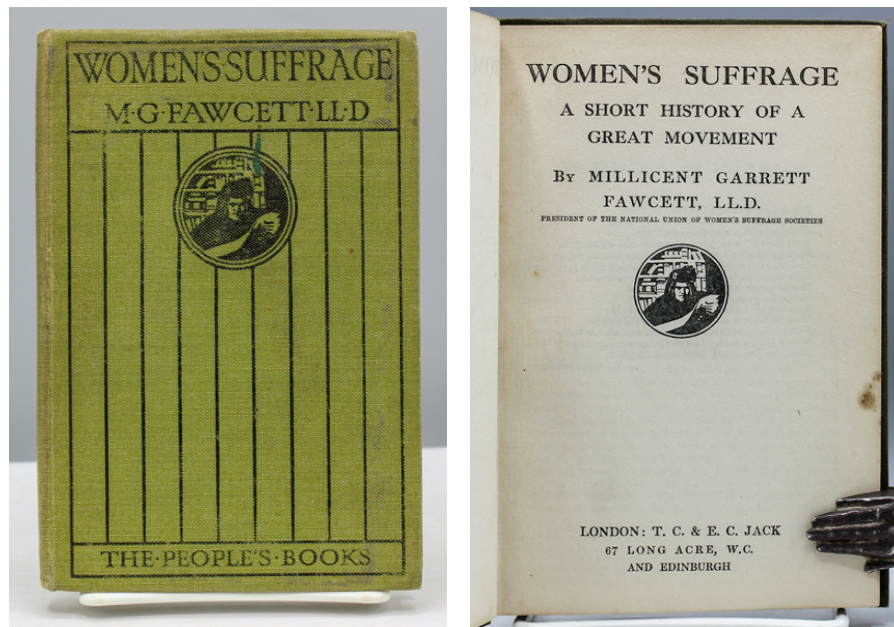


than 50,000 members by 1913, was committed to constitutional methods...Her connections with higher education helped to recruit the university educated women who were prominent in the leadership of the movement and to give it credibility among educated men: in 1908 she became the first woman to address the Oxford Union."

Along with authoring books like *Political Economy for Beginners* (1870), *Essays and Lectures on Social and Political Subjects* (1872), and *The Life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria* (1895), and *The Women's Victory* (1920), Fawcett was a journalist who wrote for numerous suffrage publications and women's magazines. She also reported on the Boer War: "A patriotic critic of Liberal 'pro-Boer' opponents of the war, she was nominated to lead the commission of women sent out in 1901 to South Africa to investigate Emily Hobhouse's indictment of atrocious conditions in concentration camps where the families of Boer soldiers were interned. Never before had women been charged with such a responsible mission in wartime. Their report, published in 1902, was unsympathetic to the 'insanitary habits' of the Boers but by no means uncritical of the British authorities," (Oxford DNB).

Oxford DNB.





"I Cannot Say I Became a Suffragist. I Always Was One,"

The Leader of the Constitutional Women's Suffrage Movement Reflects on Her Efforts

11. FAWCETT, Millicent Garrett. *Women's Suffrage: A Short History of a Great Movement*. By...[the] President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. London: T.C. & E. Jack, [1912].

Small octavo. 94, [2 ads] pp. With a list of other important suffrage texts, including works by John Stuart Mill, Sylvia Pankhurst, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman (p. 90).

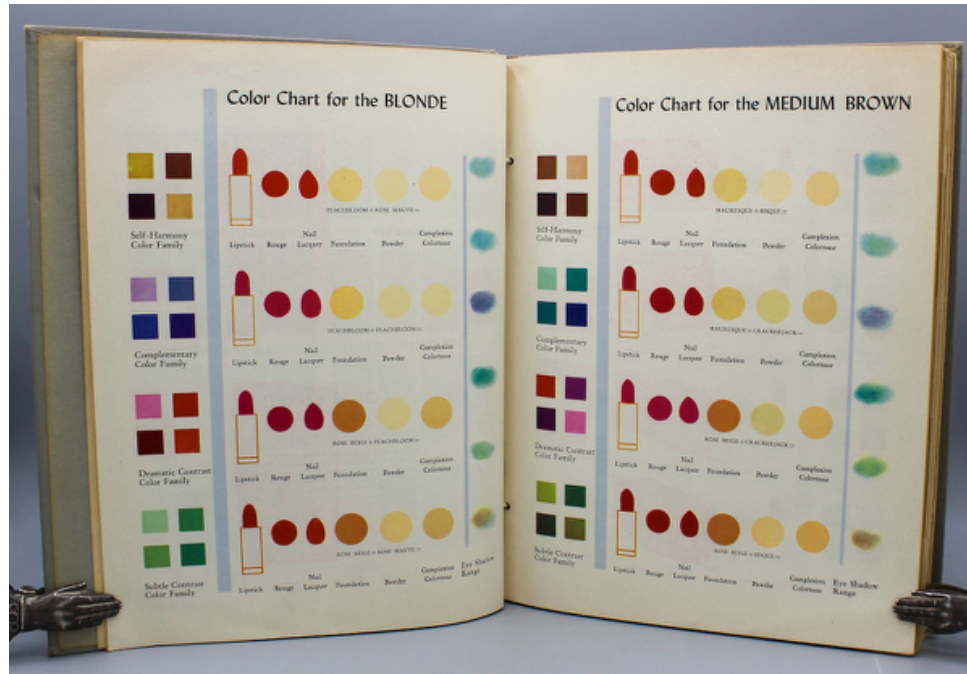
Publisher's olive-green cloth stamped in black. Some rubbing to cloth. Some foxing to edges. Toning to rectos of flyleaves, as usual. Otherwise, clean throughout. A very good, tight copy of a suffrage memoir by the leader of the constitutional women's suffrage movement in Britain.

\$950

First edition. Date from publisher's stamp (1/12).

"I cannot say I *became* a suffragist. I always was one, from the time I was old enough to think at all about the principles of Representative Government," (NUWSS typescript, n.d., Manchester Central Library, M50/2/10/20).





“Course in Successful Living for Women”

12. FRASER, Helen. *The Charming Woman*. New York: [1952].

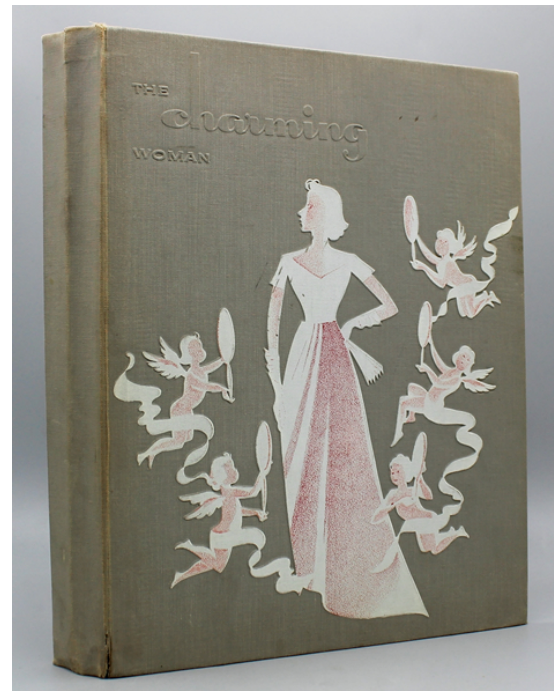
Eleven booklets, 32 pp. each. Ten of the booklets are numbered, plus one “Personal Analysis Guide” special issue. Each issue is fully illustrated in color and in black. This full set of eleven issues comprise a hundred-day “Course in Successful Living for Women.” Style icons of the day are credited as contributors on various articles: Diana Barrymore, Helena Rubinstein, Marguerite Benson, Clair Ogilvie, Charles Revson, Frankie Van, Lily Pons, Patricia Coffin, and others.

Bound together in a gray cloth binder with a white-and-red embossed illustration. Some edgewear and slight toning. A very good copy.

\$500

First edition in this format. These course booklets were mailed to readers on subscription, with an additional fee to order the cloth binder separately. A “180-Day Course” edition was published from 1950 to 1951. All editions are scarce in the full set.

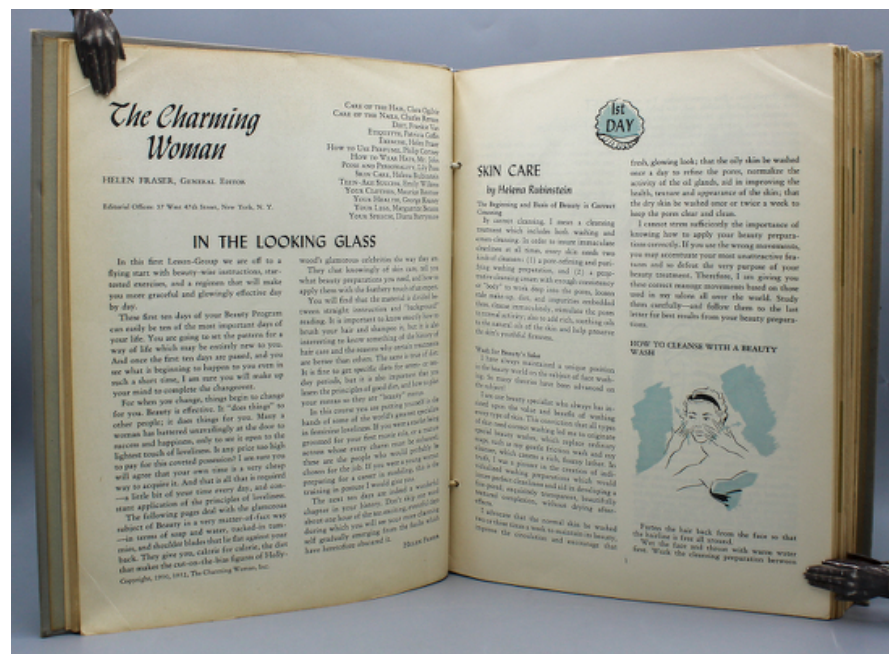
“Your appearance and personality are controlling factors in your life. The purpose of this course is to make your life more interesting, happier, and more successful by making you a more beautiful, graceful, and effective woman...Your finest and most charming self only you can realize” (from the “Personal Analysis Guide”).



This mail-order guide promises to instruct women in fashion, weight loss, personal grooming, and social conduct using the “expertise” of celebrities and midcentury style icons. It seems that *The Charming Woman* was not a fashion magazine that circulated aside from these guides, but the aesthetics and content of the publication are consistent with the fashion magazine genre.



Helen Fraser was a model and businesswoman who founded the Barbizon Modeling and Acting School in New York in 1939. The school still operates today with a headquarters in Tampa, Florida, and trains performers who appear mostly in teen entertainment.



First Edition of a Landmark Reference Work
By the First Scholar to Define Children's Games as a Separate Genre of Folklore

13. GOMME, Alice Bertha. *The Traditional Games of England, Scotland, and Ireland with Tunes, Singing-Rhymes, and Methods of Playing According to the Variants Extant and Recorded in Different Parts of the Kingdom*. Collected and Annotated by Alice Bertha Gomme. London: David Nutt, 1894.

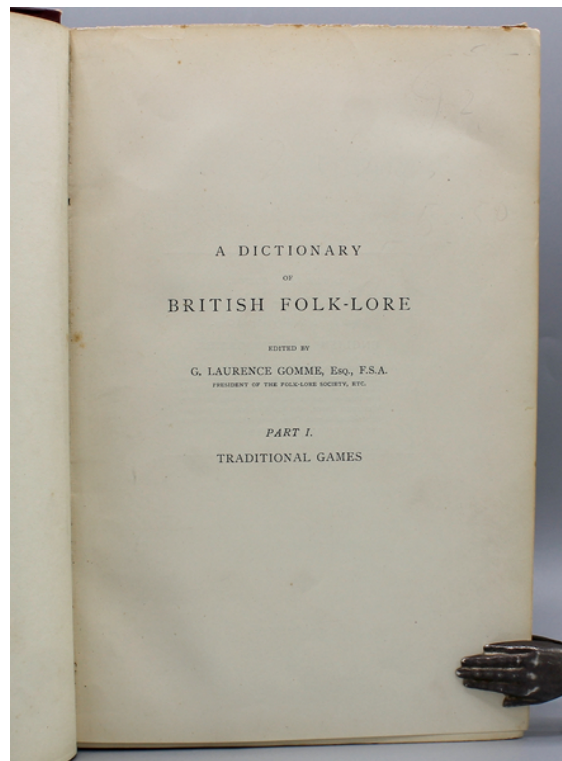
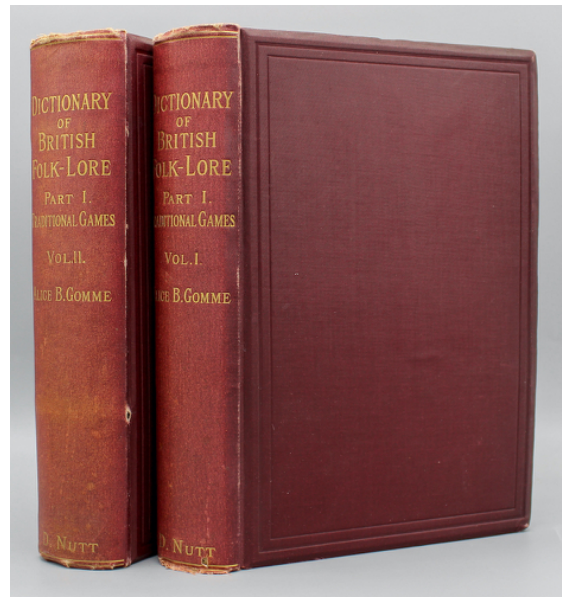
Two volumes, octavo. xix, [1, errata], 433, [1, blank], [1, colophon]; xv, [1, blank], 531 pp. Numerous textual illustrations, diagrams, and tables.

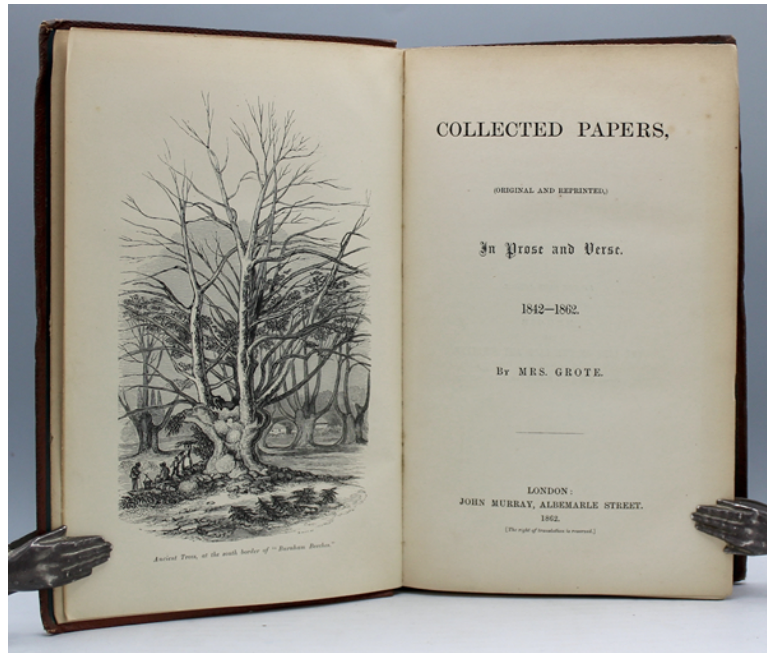
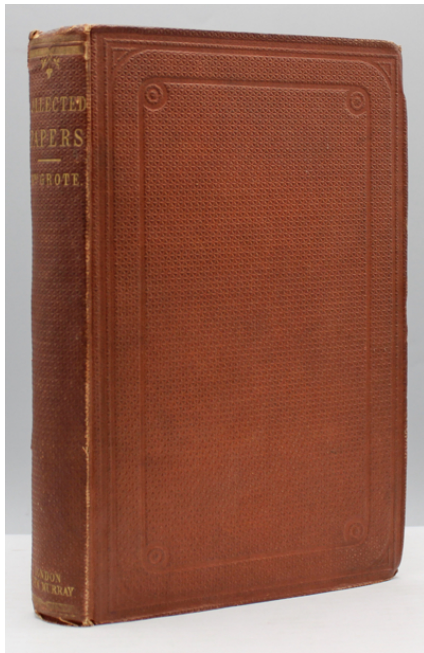
Publisher's maroon cloth, double ruled in blind with beveled edges, gilt spine. Black coated endpapers. Binding extremities lightly rubbed. Spine slightly toned with minor wear to crown and tail. Very light foxing and offsetting to endpapers in both volumes. The occasional minor tear to lower or outer margins. A very good set.

\$500

First edition of a seminal reference work by the first scholar to define children's games as a separate genre of folklore; Gomme's *Traditional Games* has preserved many now-lost British children's games and is a landmark publication in British folklore studies.

Alice Bertha Gomme, Lady Gomme, (1853-1938) was a folklorist, suffragist, founding member of the Folklore Society, and wife of George Laurence Gomme (1853-1916), who also was a folklorist and public servant. *Traditional Games* focuses on the history, formal structures, and cultural significance of games. In it, Gomme has also created a comprehensive system for their classification. Though she edited and wrote other works, *The Traditional Games* is her most notable. It includes singing rhymes, methods of playing, and descriptions of eight hundred games that children were known to play in the latter half of the nineteenth century, with comparisons of variants, that were collected by Gomme's nearly eighty correspondents in 112 locations. In addition to being an advocate for women, she thought that games were a valuable and significant part of childhood and collected games herself. Gomme was known for teaching various games to schoolchildren (Oxford DNB).





Literary, Political, and Economic Essays "in Accordance with the Old Radical Views"

14. GROTE, Harriet. *Collected Papers*, (original and reprinted,) in Prose and Verse. 1842-1862. By Mrs. Grote. London: John Murray, 1862.

Octavo. [2], iv, [2, contents with verso blank], 293, [1, blank], [1, colophon], [1, blank], 12 [advertisements, dated November, 1861] pp.

Original terra cotta cloth with covers blocked in blind and spine blocked and lettered in gilt. Half-inch tear along back joint, contemporary ownership signature, remains of glue from an old bookplate. A few light pencil marks in margins. Overall a very good, bright copy.

\$300

First edition.

"The brilliant daughter of Thomas Lewin, an Indian civil servant, and a Miss Chaloner, Harriet Lewin [1792-1878] fell in love with the son of a neighbour near Bexley in Kent, George Grote [1794-1871], under whose careful tuition she prepared to share in his historical and political interests and whom she married in 1820. Harriet Grote devoted her considerable intellectual and practical talents to furthering her husband's political career as a Radical Member of Parliament and later became closely involved in the preparation of his celebrated *History of Greece* (1845-56). Her vivacity and attested conversational skills made their home a natural centre for the parliamentary Radicals and for George Grote's later literary and administrative activities...Her friend and biographer Elizabeth Eastlake once pronounced her 'the cleverest woman in London' [and] in 1862 she published her *Collected Papers in Prose and Verse*, mainly essays on literary, political, and economic subjects, many of them in accordance with the old Radical views" (Joanne Shattock, *The Oxford Guide to British Women Writers*, p. 195f).



Novels, Sex, and Social Standing:
Revealing the Anxieties of Wealthy Georgian-Era Women

15. [HAKE, Lucy.] *Something New on Men and Manners, a Critique on the Follies and Vices of the Age; interspersed with amusing anecdotes, biographical sketches, and useful suggestions...*Hailsham, [England]: G. Breads, 1828.

Octavo. [xvi], 295 pp. With the two leaves of subscribers and errata slip pasted down on otherwise blank page [xvi]. Dedicated to Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773 – 1843).

Contemporary half purple calf over marbled boards. Gilt title and rule to spine. Red speckled edges. Some rubbing to boards and corners. Some foxing and dust soiling, mostly to first and last few gatherings. A very good, tight copy.

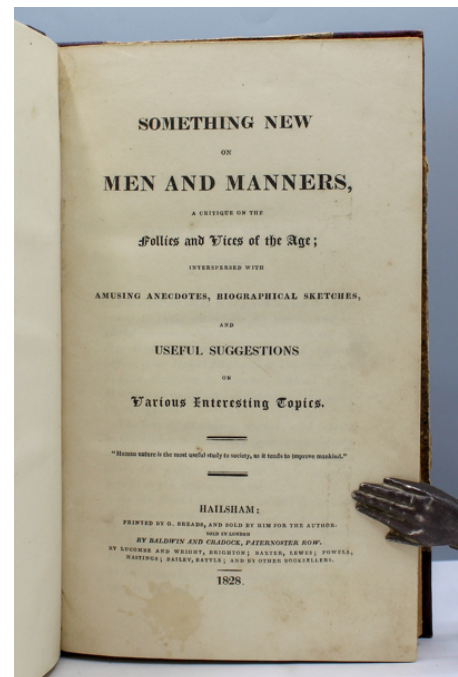
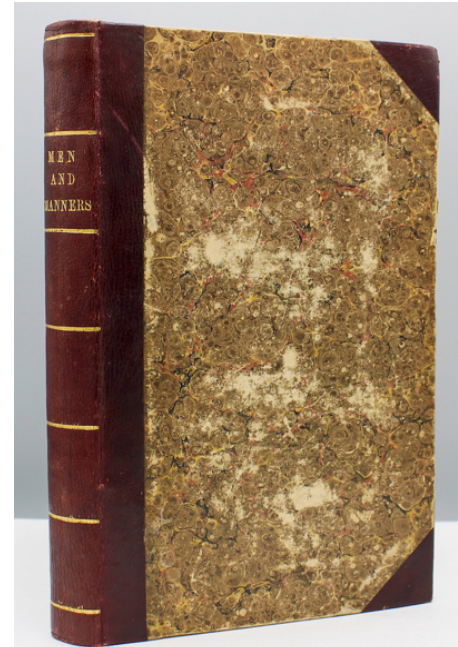
\$850

First edition.

Didactic essays on social class, education of the poor, partygoing, bookselling, patriotism, religion, sex and romance, and more. Lucy Hake expresses Georgian anxieties over the decline of British society under the weight of decadence, novel-reading, sex, and social climbing: "Poets and historians may talk of the golden age and the silver age; but the commentators of the present day will be more correct, perhaps, in styling ours the brazen age," she writes (p. 151). The list of subscribers, which consists of mostly women and clergy, underscores Hake's focus on the behavior of wealthy British women, especially young, marriageable women.

We could not locate much information on Lucy Hake, including dates. Her only other works seem to be the children's books *An Exposition of the Ten Commandments* (1812) and *An Exposition of the Lord's Prayer* (1821).

OCLC records only eight copies in North America: NYPL, Stanford, UCLA, Newberry Library, University of Kansas, Princeton, Bryn Mawr, and Western University in Canada.





Scarce Kotex Promotional Booklet

16. [HEALTH AND MEDICINE.] [KOTEX.] *Are you in the know?* [Chicago: International Cellucotton Products Company, 1951.]

5 x 6¾ in. [32] pp. Illustrated on all but two pages. Full cover title reads, "Are you in the know? about etiquette / dating / grooming / fashions / this 'n' that."

Pictorial paper self-wrappers. Slight smudging to wrappers. Contemporary pencil ownership signature (Patty Long) to front cover. A near fine copy.

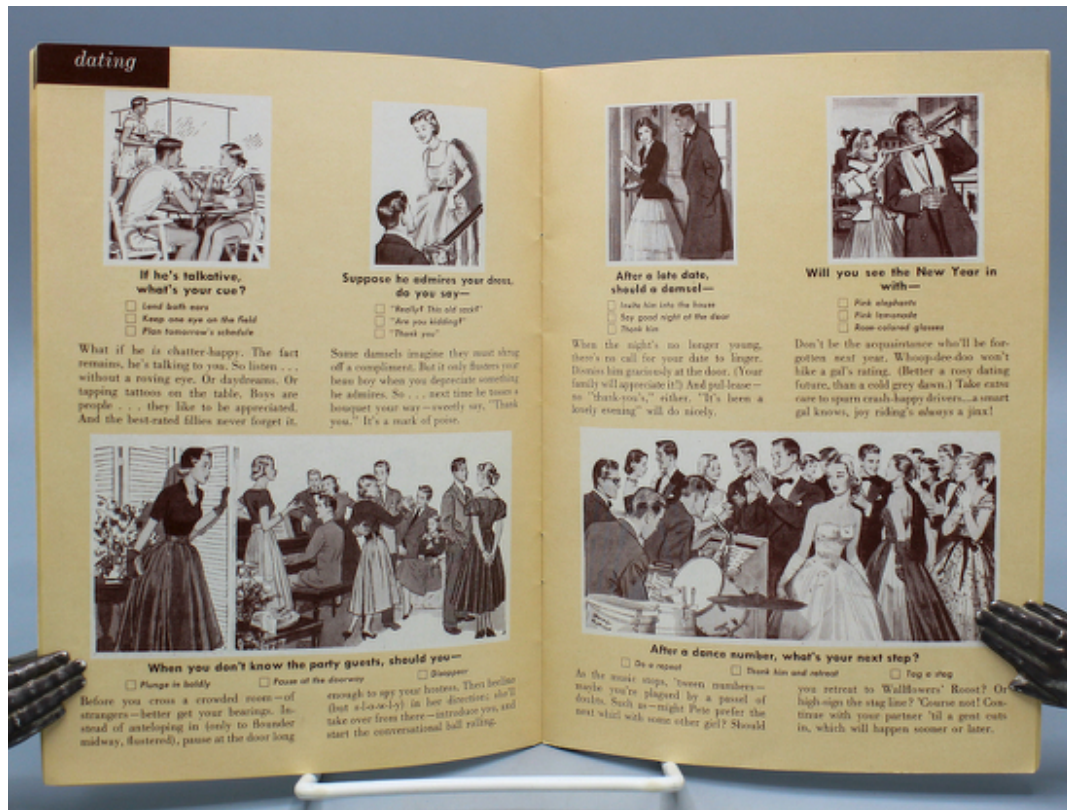
\$250

First edition.

This booklet, which advertises Kotex products, is formatted as a multiple-choice quiz that asks readers questions about etiquette, personal grooming, and fashion. For example, readers are prompted with the question "After a dance number, what's your next step?" (paired with an illustration of a confused-looking girl at a party) and given the answer options "Do a repeat," "Thank him and retreat," and "Tag a stag." The answer reads, "As the music stops, 'tween numbers—maybe you're plagued by a passel of doubts. Such as—might Pete prefer the next whirl with some other girl? Should you retreat to the Wallflowers' Roost? Or high-sign the stag line? 'Course not! Continue with your partner 'til a gent cuts in, which will happen sooner or later."

The two questions on the last page are related to Kotex products. One reads, "How to choose Kotex in the size best for you?" with the answer options, "By the 'eenie-meenie' method," "Echo

your gal pal's choice," and "Try all 3." The answer reads, "Different girls have different needs—so Kotex comes in 3 sizes...Try all 3: see which one's for you."



Kotex was seemingly the first American brand to advertise specific branded menstrual products directly to girls. Advertising booklets that marketed menstrual products to adult women first appeared in the United States in the early 1920s (Kotex was also one of the first companies to distribute these booklets in general, both in the U.S. and abroad), but Kotex seems to be the first brand that addressed pubescent girls as a market for menstrual products. Early Kotex advertising material for girls includes their Marjorie May series (ca. 1928-1938) and *As One Girl to Another* (1940).

OCLC records only one copy (Harvard).

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



Medical Care for Infants and New Mothers

17. 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.

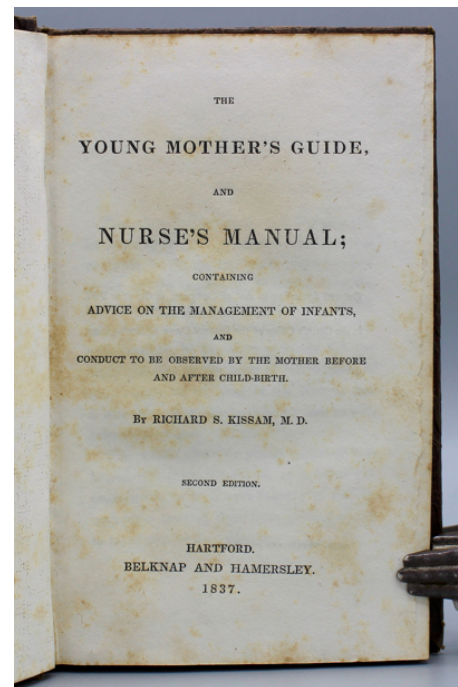
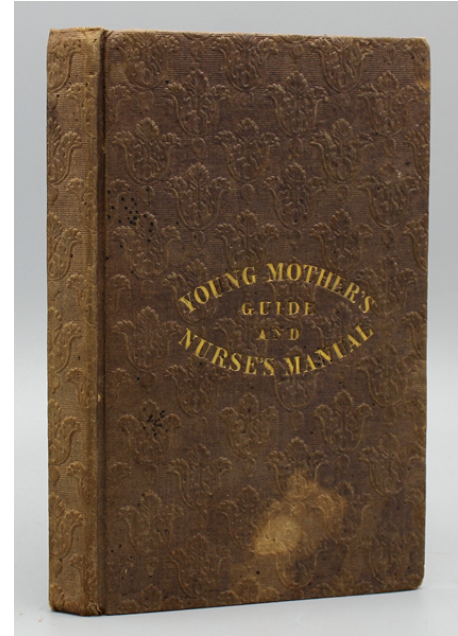
\$450

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.





Survey of Historical Women Authors, Political Leaders, and Intellectuals

18. KNAPP, Samuel L. *Female Biography: Containing Notices of Distinguished Women, in Different Ages and Nations*. Philadelphia: Published by Leary & Getz, [n.d., ca. 1830-1835?].

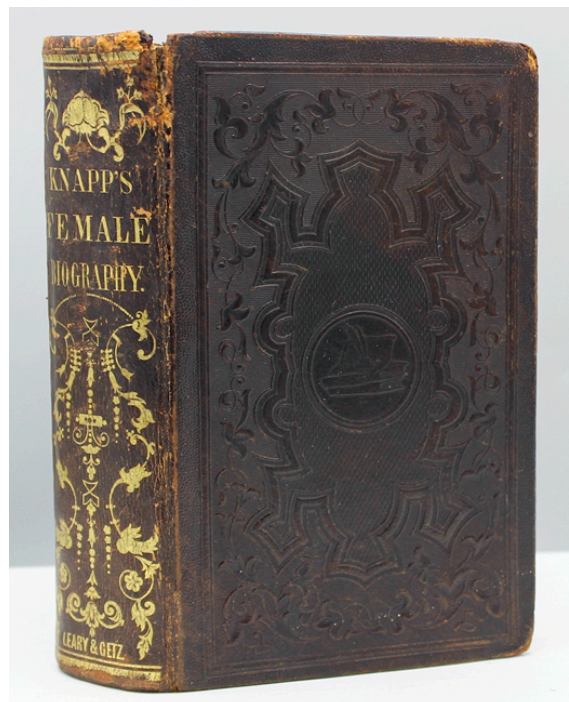
Octavo. 501, [3], [48, ads] pp. Twelve hand-colored plates (including frontispiece) of important historical women.

Original calf stamped in blind with gilt spine. Some edgewear and some cracking to joints. Marbled edges. Chipping to endpapers. Some dustsoiling. A good copy of an uncommon book.

\$300

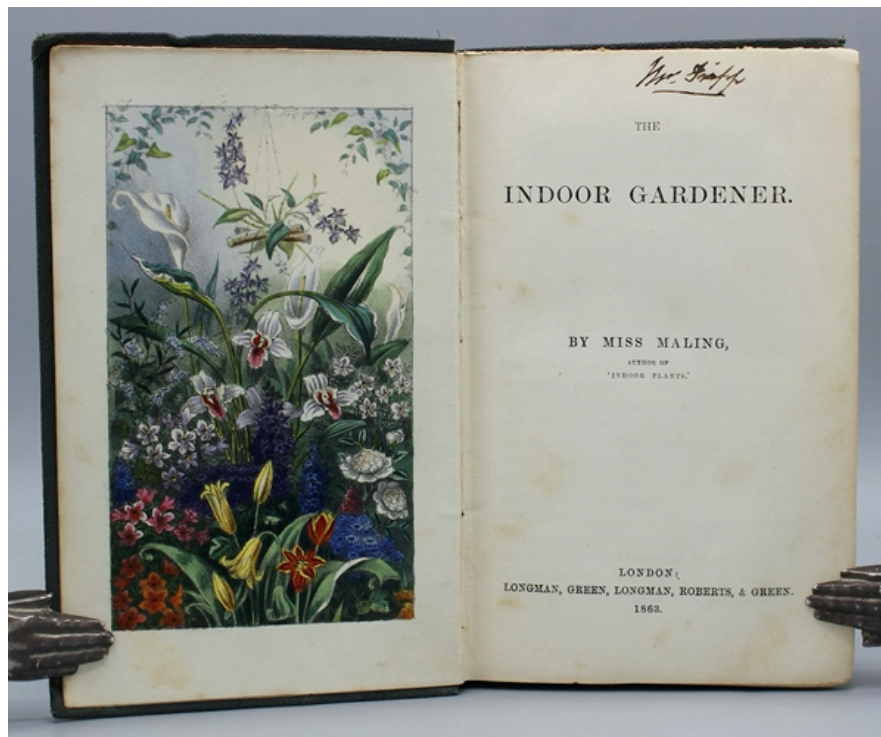
We could not establish priority between the present edition and the Thomas Wardle (also Philadelphia) edition published in 1833. All editions are uncommon.

Survey of historical women including Anne Bradstreet, Martha Washington, Esther Burr, Mary Wortley Montague, Susanna Rowson (author of *Charlotte Temple*), and Madame de Staël.



Samuel Lorenzo Knapp (1783 - 1838) was an American lawyer, politician, author, and newspaper editor. He commanded a regiment of militia on the coast defenses during the War of 1812 and served as a representative in the Massachusetts legislature between 1812 and 1816. Knapp began his newspaper career editing the *Boston Gazette* and the *Boston Monthly Magazine* in 1824, then started his own periodical, the *National Republican*, in 1826. Some of his other works include *The Polish Chiefs: An Historical Romance* (1832), *The Bachelors and Other Tales* (1836), and *The Tales of the Garden of Kosciuszcko* (1834).





Houseplant Care Guide for Victorian Women
With a Lovely Hand-Colored Lithograph Frontispiece by Noel Humphreys

19. MALING, [Elizabeth Anne.] *The Indoor Gardener*. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green, 1863.

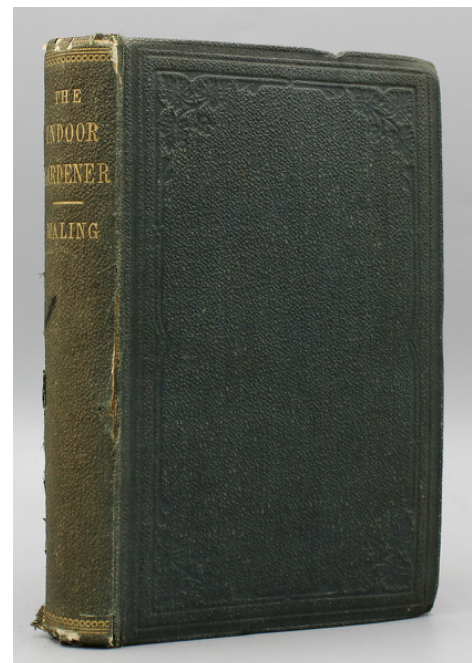
Octavo. xix, 274, 32 [publisher's catalogue] pp. With a beautiful hand-colored lithograph frontispiece by Noel Humphreys. Includes commentary by Humphreys on his frontispiece design (p. viii).

Publisher's green cloth with gilt title on spine. Some cracking to cloth along lower joint. Brick red coated endpapers with binder's ticket on lower pastedown. Some soiling to endpapers. Small contemporary ink signature to upper margin of title-page. Some occasional light foxing but overall a very good, clean copy of an uncommon work.

\$650

First edition.

The present work was written for middle-class Victorian women at a time when the concept of the "houseplant" was still emerging in Britain. The first twelve chapters detail which plants are appropriate to grow in each month of the year; the second half of the book explains topics

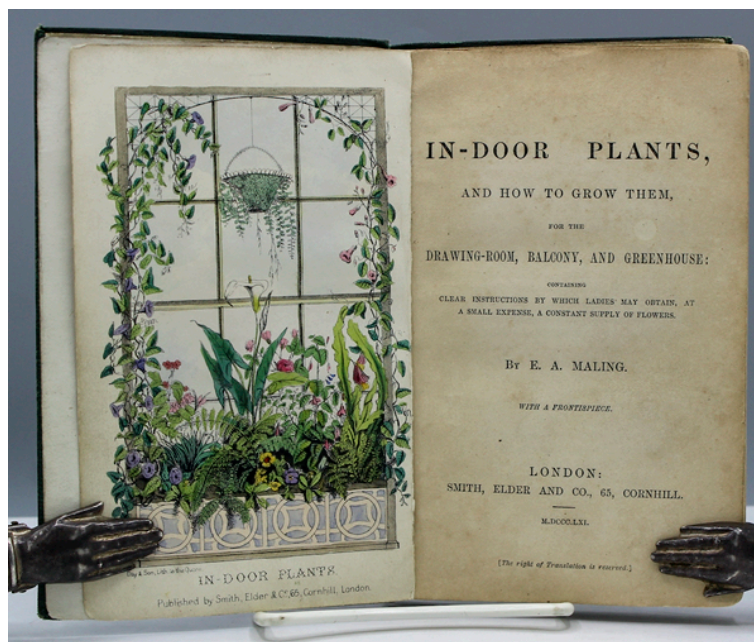


like how to plant from seeds and cuttings, the correct pots in which to grow plants, ideal locations for growing inside the home, and remedies for fungus and insects.

Elizabeth Anne Maling (1829 – 1866) was the author of almost a dozen books on home gardening, flower arranging, and birdkeeping, as well as novels. Her books include *Song-birds, and How to Keep Them*; the novel *Cragstone Cottage*; and *Birds and Flowers*, a gardening guide for children published by Emily Faithfull's Victoria Press. *In-door Plants and How to Grow Them* (1861), Maling's first work on houseplants, was a staple of the Victorian "cactus craze," during which cacti and other succulents gained popularity as houseplants and began to appear in British art and poetry.

OCLC records thirteen copies: six in the United States, one in Canada, and six in the UK.

Wells, Lindsay. "The Victorian Cactus Craze? Succulents in Nineteenth-Century Poetry." Baylor University Armstrong Browning Library webpage (February 27, 2019).



Houseplant Care Guide for Victorian Women
With a Lovely Hand-Colored Lithograph Frontispiece

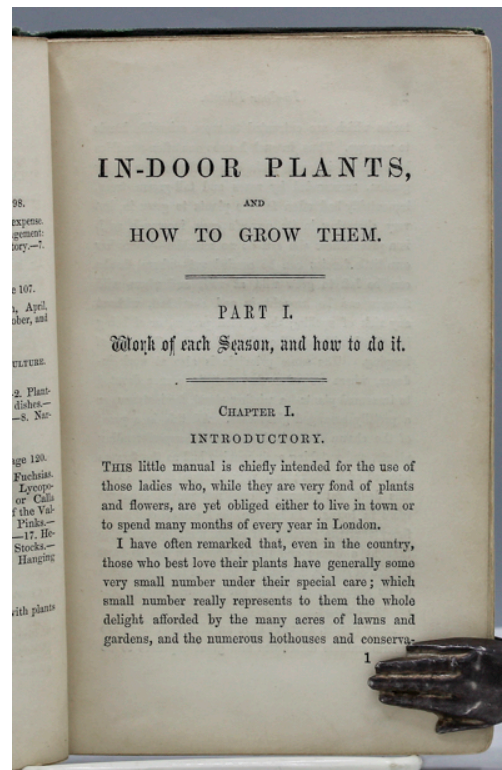
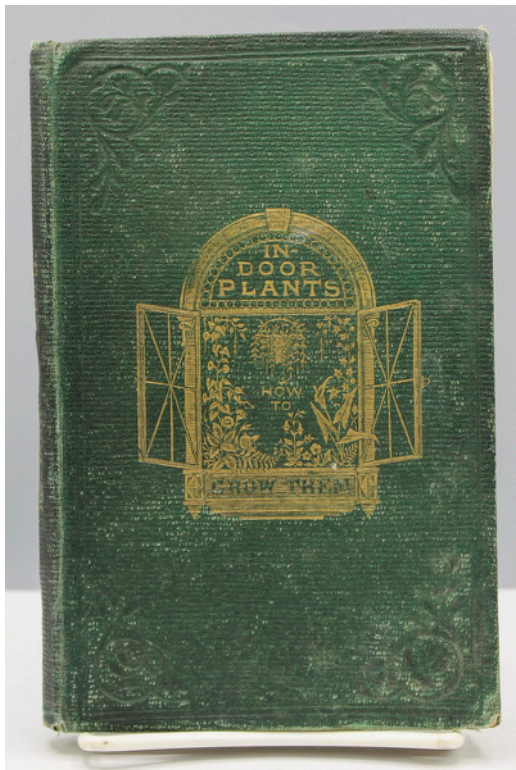
20. MALING, [Elizabeth Anne.] *In-door Plants and How to Grow Them, for the Drawing-Room, Balcony, and Greenhouse...* London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 1861.

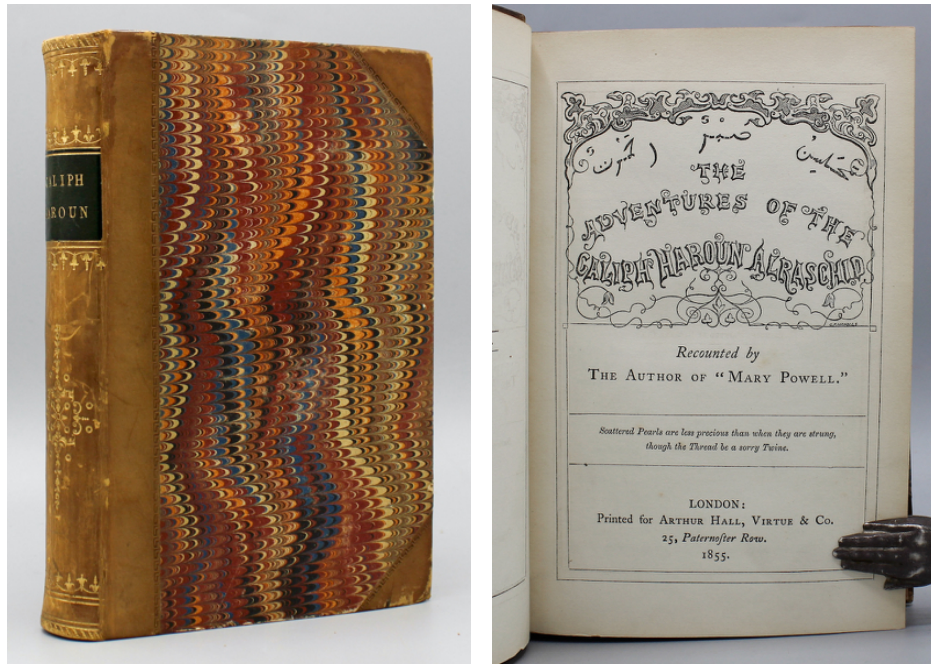
Octavo. viii, 150, 2 [publisher's ads] pp. With an attractive hand-colored lithograph frontispiece. It may have been the work of Noel Humphreys, who supplied frontispieces for several of Maling's other books.

Publisher's green cloth stamped in gilt with design of plants in a window. Light edgewear. Pale yellow endpapers. Lacking front endpapers. Some toning to title-page. A very good copy of an uncommon book written for middle-class Victorian women at a time when the concept of the "houseplant" was still emerging in Britain.

\$650

First edition of Elizabeth Anne Maling's (1829 – 1866) first work on houseplants. It was a staple of the Victorian "cactus craze," during which cacti and other succulents gained popularity as houseplants and began to appear in British art and poetry.





21. [MANNING, Anne]. *The Adventures of the Caliph Haroun Alraschid*. Recounted by the Author of *Mary Powell*. London: Printed for Arthur Hall, 1855.

Octavo. vii, [1, blank], 291, [1, colophon] pp. Decorative title-page. Text ruled in black.

Contemporary tan half calf over marbled boards, gilt spine with black morocco label lettered in gilt. Binding extremities lightly worn, some minor scuffing to boards. Light offsetting from bookplate, preliminary and terminal blanks very slightly foxed. Contemporary engraved armorial bookplate on front pastedown. A very good copy of a scarce work.

\$250

First edition of a work about the fifth Caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate, Harun al-Rashid.

Anne Manning (1807-1879) was a novelist, historian, and painter, who wrote more than fifty books. She was educated by her parents in languages, painting, science, and history. As a child, she won three gold medals for her paintings, one from the Royal Academy of Her earliest work was *A Sister's Gift: Conversations on Sacred Subjects* (1826). Manning's first major work was *The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell*, a fictionalized diary of Milton's first wife. Manning's *The Adventures of the Caliph* is a fictionalized account of its titular character (translated, his name means "Aaron the Just"), who reigned from 786 to 809, which is considered the peak of the Islamic Golden Age, a time marked by scientific, cultural, and religious prosperity. He established the legendary library Bayt al-Hikma (the "House of Wisdom") in Baghdad, now present day Iraq. *The Book of a Thousand and One Nights* is set in Harun's court and some its stories feature him as a character. Both the life and court of Harun al-Rashid have appeared in numerous works, both historical and fictitious.

Oxford DNB. *The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, p. 710. *An Encyclopedia of British Women Writers*, pp. 425-426.



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

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

Twelvemo. xii, 485 pp.

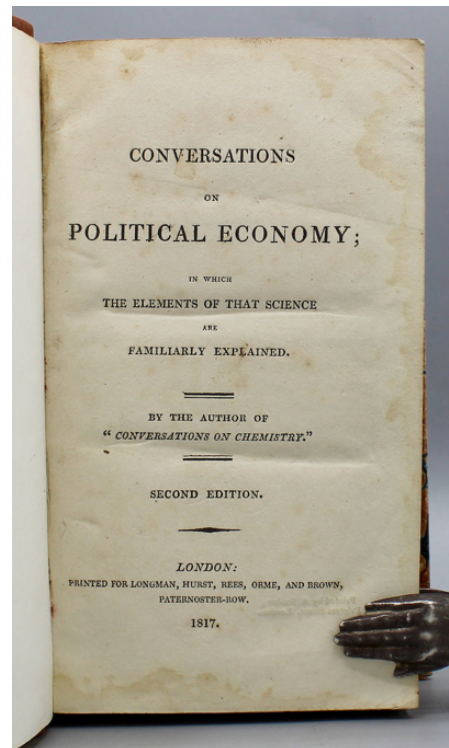
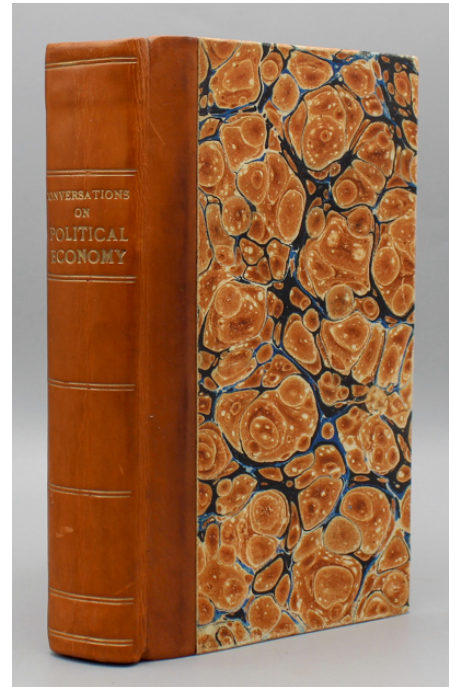
Stylishly rebound in modern light brown calf over marbled boards. Spine titled in gilt. Slight edgewear. Some toning and dustsoiling, as usual, but overall quite clean. A very good copy.

\$950

Second edition, as stated. First published in 1816.

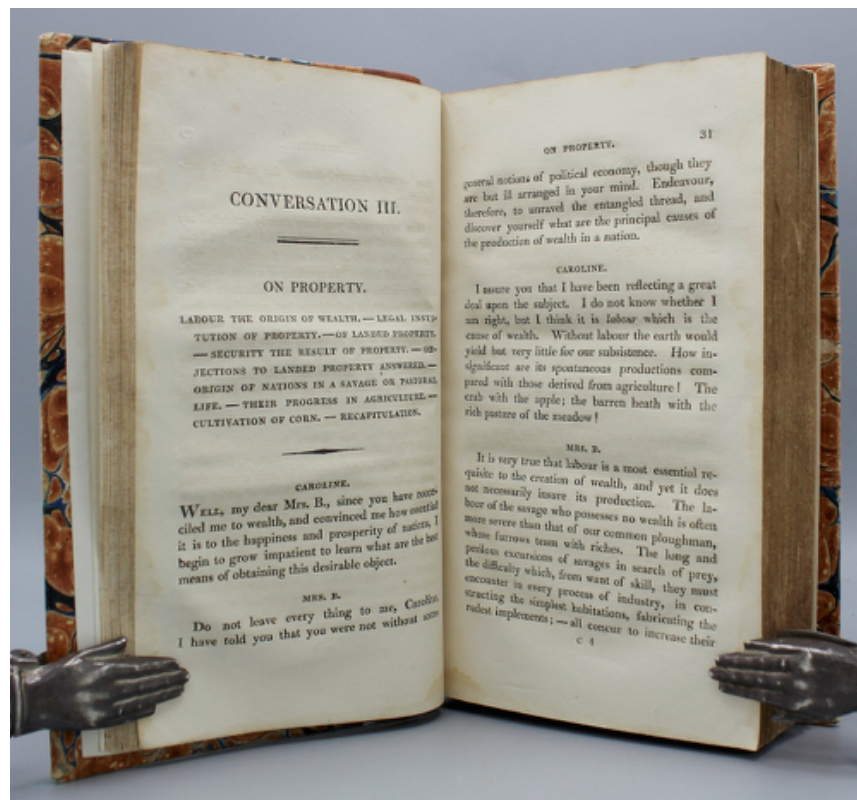
The present work uses the format of a conversation between a teacher and her young pupil Caroline. In the Oxford DNB, Elizabeth J. Morse writes, "*Conversations on Political Economy* utilized Ricardian principles before the publication of Ricardo's *Principles on Political Economy*. "As in all her works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

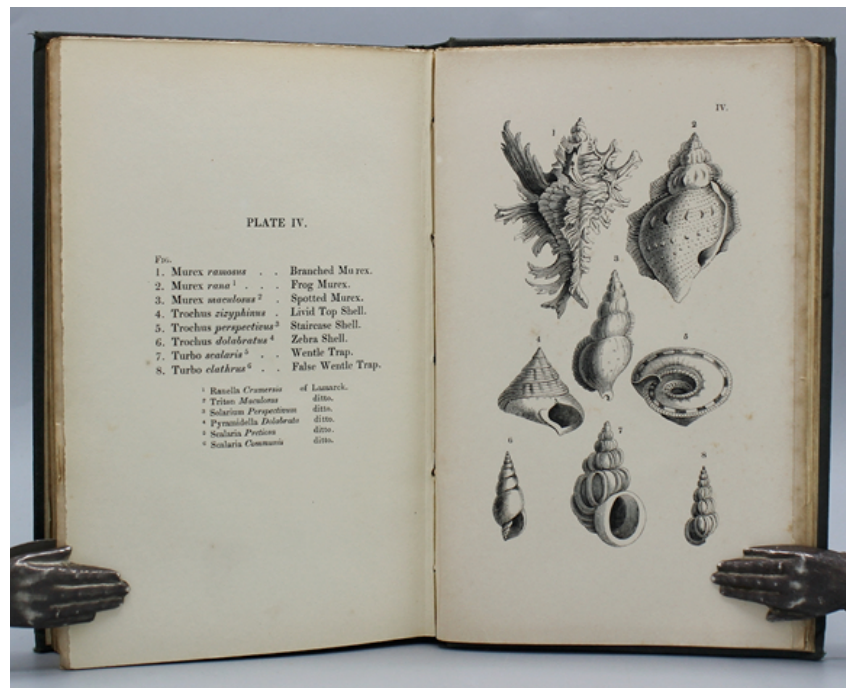
Jane Haldimand Marcet (1769 - 1858) was a writer on science and economics and an important figure in the history of women's education. Her *Conversations on Chemistry* (1805) was one of the first elementary science textbooks, written after Marcet attended the lectures of Sir Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution. Michael Faraday read it while working as a bookbinder's apprentice. Though the author insists in the Preface that her knowledge of the subject is "but recent" and she "can have no real claims to the title of chymist," her work was



popular and influential. Marcet was also a friend and colleague of many important women intellectuals, including Maria Edgeworth and Harriet Martineau. Morse notes that *Conversations on Political Economy* inspired Martineau to begin writing fiction with economic themes, like her *Illustrations of Political Economy* (1832). Marcet was married to the important physician Alexander Marcet (1770 – 1822).

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





Popularized the Object Lesson and Influenced a Generation of Teachers

23. [MAYO, Elizabeth.] *Lessons on Shells, as Given to the Children Between the Ages of Eight and Ten, in a Pestalozzian School*. London: Seeley, Burnside, and Seeley, 1846.

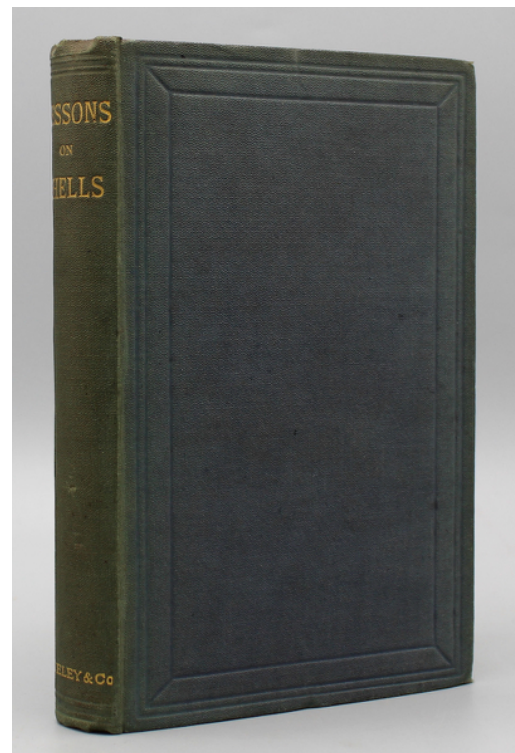
Octavo. xiii, [2], 228 pp. With ten lithographed plates of shells. Preface by Charles Mayo, the author's brother. Also, with the author's preface to the second edition.

Publisher's blue cloth. Some sunning to spine and dustsoiling to top edge. Some foxing to plates and to first few leaves and light marginal toning. A very good, unopened copy.

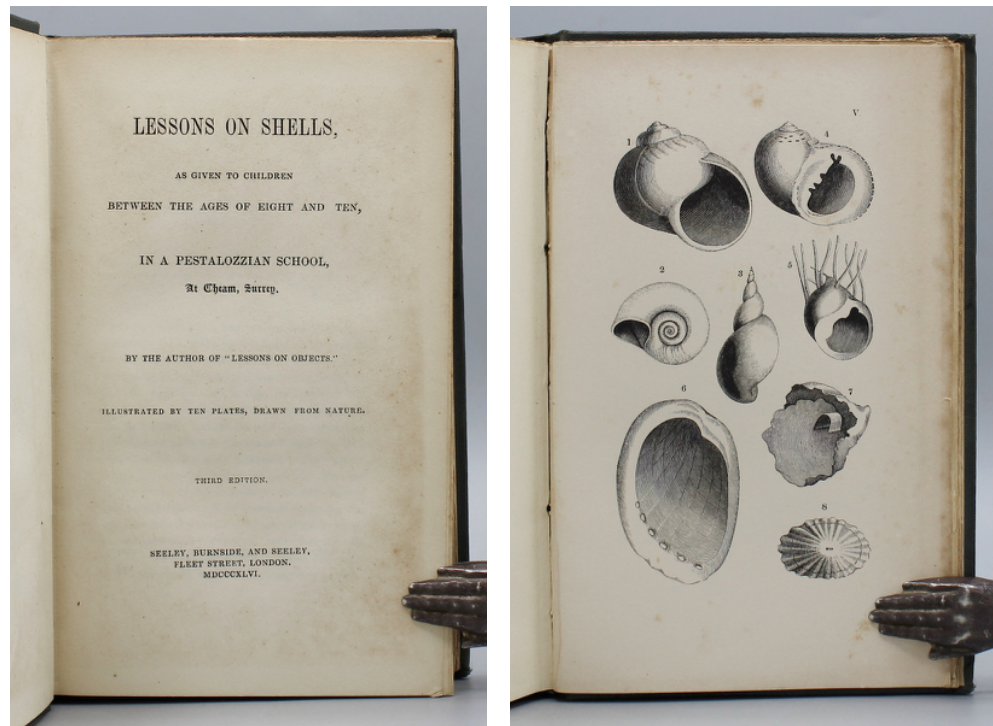
\$450

Third edition. First published by Seeley in 1832.

Elizabeth Mayo (1793 – 1865) was an educational reformer and writer who played a major role in popularizing the theories of Pestalozzi in England. Mayo and her brother Charles (1792 – 1846) also ran an evangelical school based on theories that Charles had learned from Pestalozzi. Mayo wrote her two most successful books, *Lessons on Objects* (1830) and the present work, based on the Pestalozzian method of the object lesson, which developed observational skills through the careful examination of objects. These two books were the first of their kind in England, and popularized the use of the object lesson for generations of teachers.

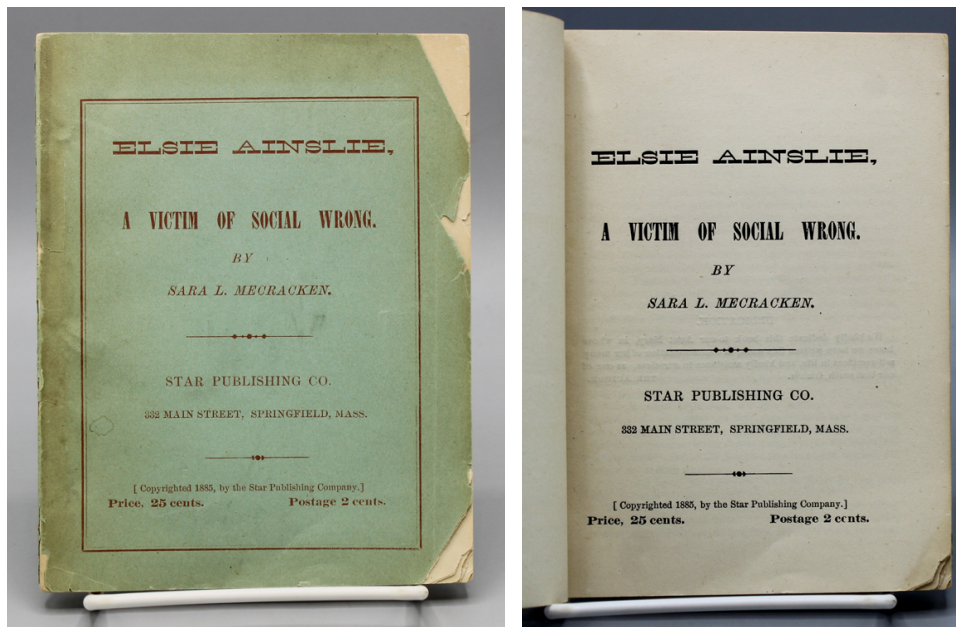


While running the school in Cheam with her brother, Mayo developed a lifelong interest in early childhood education and the teaching methods best suited for that age group. In 1843, Mayo began working at the Home and Colonial Infant School Society in London, where she became the first woman in England to be employed in teacher training. She developed lesson plans, supervised curricula, and acted as a general consultant at the institution. The institution offered a broad course to prepare students to teach grammar, math, geography, the arts, and physical education. By the late 1840s, the Home and Colonial Society provided teachers to early childhood education programs all across England, and was widely distributing lesson plans and teaching materials to schools as well.



In the Oxford DNB, Janet Shepherd writes, "Elizabeth's emphasis on structure, at a time when early years teaching tended to be unsystematic, secured her importance in the history of infant education."





Scarce Mystery Novel Decrying the Dangers of Marriage in a Patriarchal Society

24. MECRACKEN, Sara L. *Elsie Ainslie, a Victim of Social Wrong*. Springfield, Mass[achusetts]: Star Publishing Co., [1885].

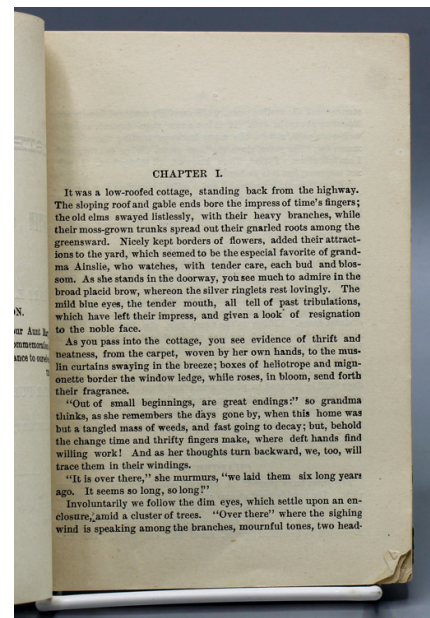
4¾ x 6 in. 108 pp.

Blue paper wrappers printed in red. Some toning and chipping to wrappers. Very clean throughout. A very good copy of a scarce sensational novel that critiques the dangers and injustices of marriage under the patriarchy.

\$750

First edition.

The titular Elsie Ainslie is pressured into marriage at the age of sixteen by an older man named Albert. After their wedding, he isolates her from her family and keeps her trapped inside his home, sometimes drugging her. Unbeknownst to Elsie, Albert also victimizes two young Black women, Mira and Dora, who are pushed to suicide in part due to Albert's abuse. Albert eventually murders Elsie's father (and three other people) and, at the end, faces narrative retribution through his death by alcoholism.



We could not locate any information about Sarah L. Mecracken, including dates. This appears to be her only published work.

OCLC records eight physical copies, only one west of the Mississippi (the Huntington).

Wright III, 3679.



With a Suggested Curriculum for the Education of Girls
And with Insights on the "Peculiarities of Woman's Social Position"

33. SHIRREFF, Emily [Ann Eliza]. *Intellectual Education, and Its Influence on the Character and Happiness of Women*. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1862.

Octavo. xii, 276 pp.

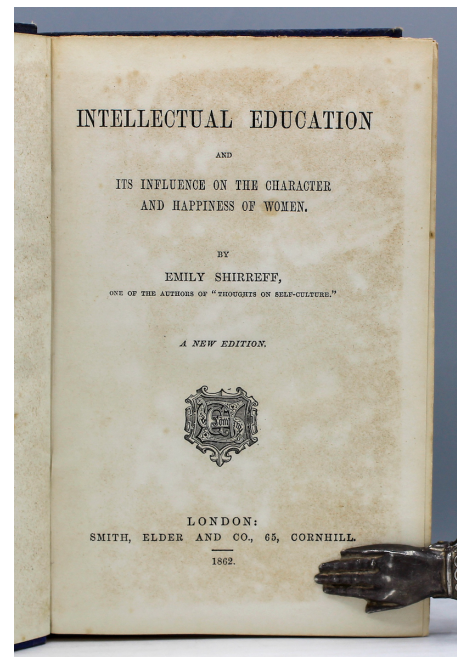
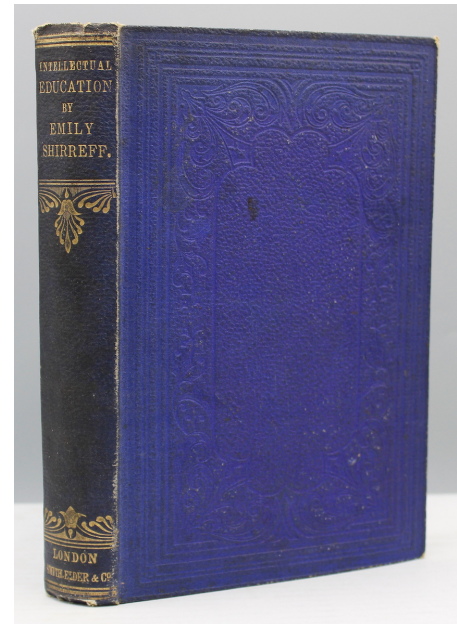
Publisher's purple cloth stamped decoratively in blind, gilt-lettered spine, yellow endpapers. Spine somewhat toned. Binding a little loose. Contemporary pencil signature to front free endpaper. A bit of light foxing. A very good, clean copy

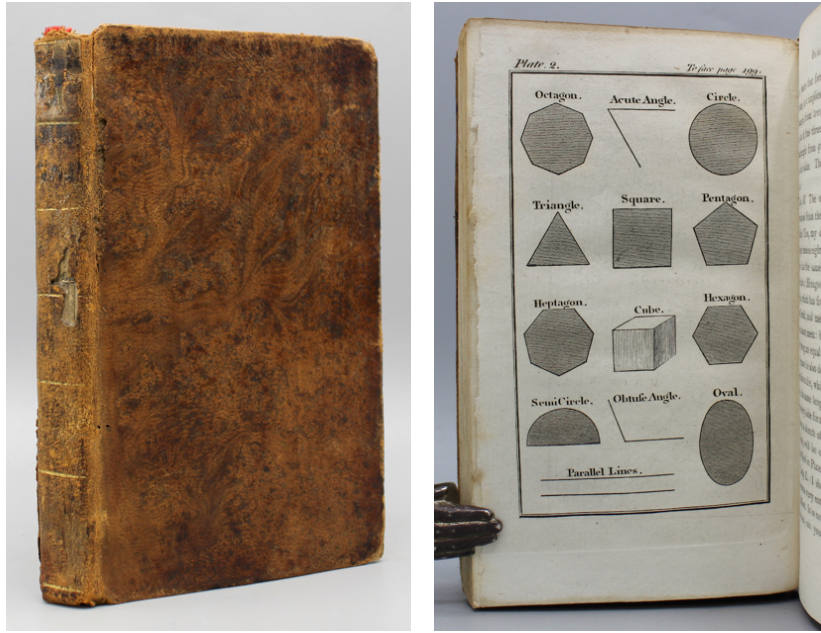
\$1,500

Second edition. With a new preface by Shirreff in which she defends her strategy for the education of girls from the criticism that the recommended lessons (in Greek, Latin, arithmetic, history, and more) were too challenging for the average girl (pp. iii-v). The work also includes guides on time management and a chapter on "Some Peculiarities of Woman's Social Position" including the need to compete with men and the challenges of securing employment and further education (pp. 255-276). Note that the work otherwise contains "no alterations" to the rest of the text (p. iii).

Emily Shirreff (1814 - 1897) was a suffragist, opponent of slavery, and pioneering educator. In 1871, she and her sister Maria Grey (1816 - 1906, founded the Women's Education Union. She also served for one year as the second principal of Emily Davies' Women's College, which is now Girton College at Cambridge. Shirreff was also an early proponent of Froebelian education in England. She helped establish Froebel Society, lecturing and writing extensively on the kindergarten system, and served as its president from 1876 to her death. Shirreff's other works included *Letters from Spain and Barbary* (1835/36) and a novel, *Passion and Principle* (1841), both written with her sister. The two also collaborated on *Thoughts on Self-Culture, Addressed to Women* (1850), in which they argued that defective education and inactive lives were the main reasons for women's lack of power and that marriage is not essential to women's "happiness...and self-respect" (*Thoughts on Self-Culture*, p. 14).

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





Conduct Book for Young Women Admired by Jane Austen

26. MURRY, Ann. *Mentoria; or The Young Ladies' Instructor; in Familiar Conversations, on Moral and Entertaining Subjects*. Calculated to improve young minds in the Essential as well as Ornamental Parts of Female Education. The Tenth Edition. London: Printed for J. Mawman...[et al.], 1807.

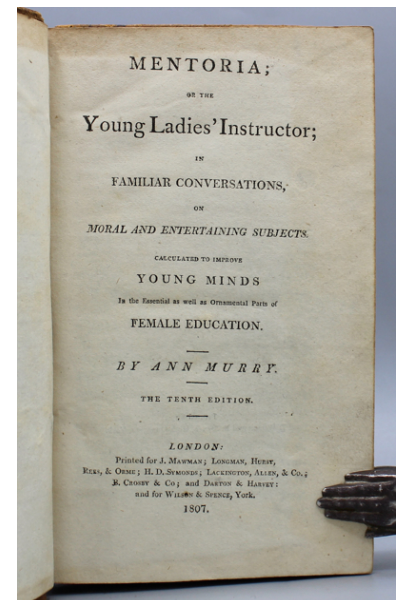
Twelvemo. xii, 252 pp. Two engraved plates, one of a generic map, and one of geometrical shapes. Full mottled sheep, spine ruled in gilt. Old manuscript label on spine. A very good copy.

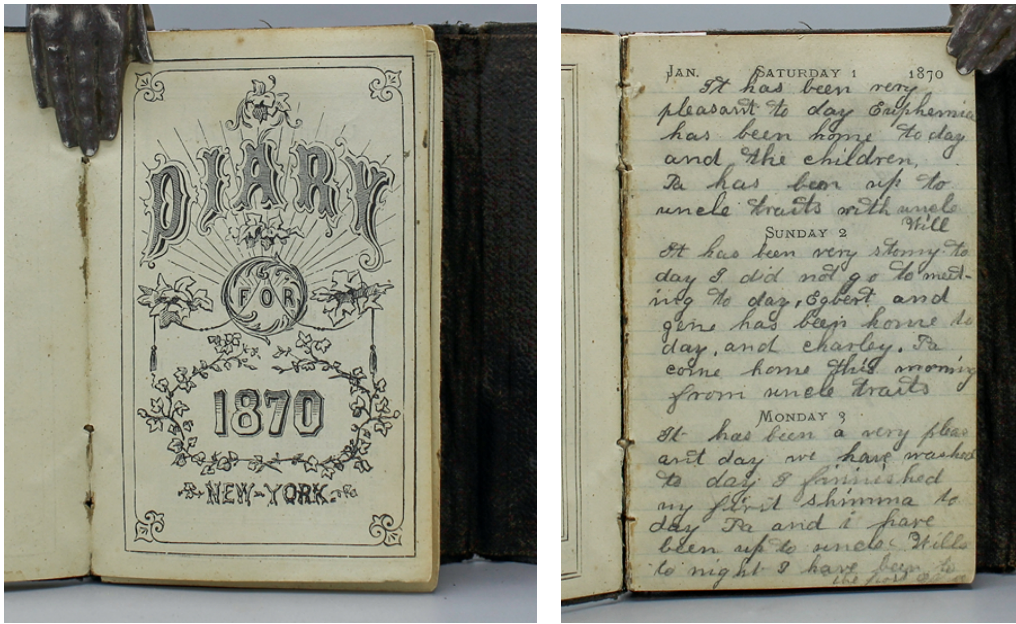
\$250

Later edition of a popular conduct book for young women, called the “tenth edition” on the title-page, but actually a bit later. First published in 1778, it went through eleven editions and a sequel by the end of the eighteenth century. The second edition (1780) was owned by Jane Austen and was given to her niece Anna in 1801. It is now on display at Chawton. All editions are uncommon.

The text is a series of dialogues between the teacher, Mentoria, and her two aristocratic and precocious pupils, Lady Mary and Lady Louisa. Subjects include orthography, elocution, history, politeness, geography, the derivation of words, church-service, and the virtues of industry, truth and sincerity.

See Alston III, 338, Darton G691, listing other editions.





Young Woman's Manuscript Diary
Documenting Life in a Multiracial New York Community

27. [NEW YORK HISTORY.] WEED, Mary Eva. *Diary for 1870*. [Manuscript diary.] New York: Mary Eva Weed, 1870.

2½ x 4 in. [120] pp. Manuscript text in pencil and ink. With a printed title-page and a few other printed pages (a calendar, list of holidays, and list of postage rates). A few leaves are blank at the end, but, overall, the diary was diligently filled out almost every day until about mid-October. The last eight pages, each with the printed heading "Memoranda," are filled out with recipes, quotes, grocery lists, and budgets.

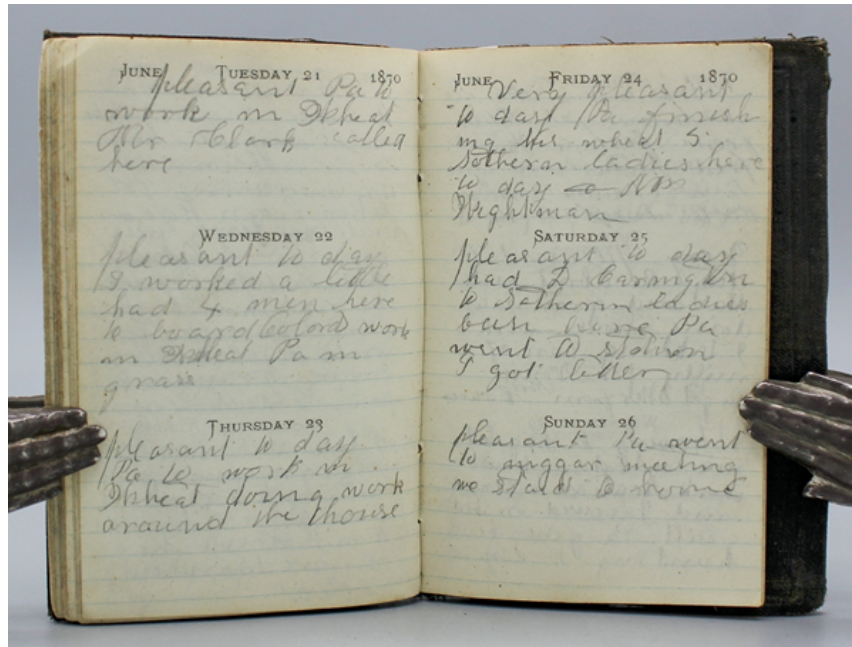
Original black stiff cloth wrappers, dustsoiled, with some edgewear. Marbled edges. Endpapers dustsoiled and somewhat toned. One leaf loose (laid in at original position). Occasional toning throughout. Good.

\$450

This diary documents the life of a young woman, Eva Mary Weed (1854 – 1888), and her family in the village of Windsor in Broome County, New York. Eva writes about her chores, her schooling, and the activities of her parents, her grandmother, and her brother Egbert, but perhaps the most interesting of her observations are those she makes about the multiracial community she lives in. She mentions numerous times that her family hires a Black woman to help with laundry, notes that her father attends a "n-gger meeting" in June, and goes to a "n-gger baptizing" in September. One

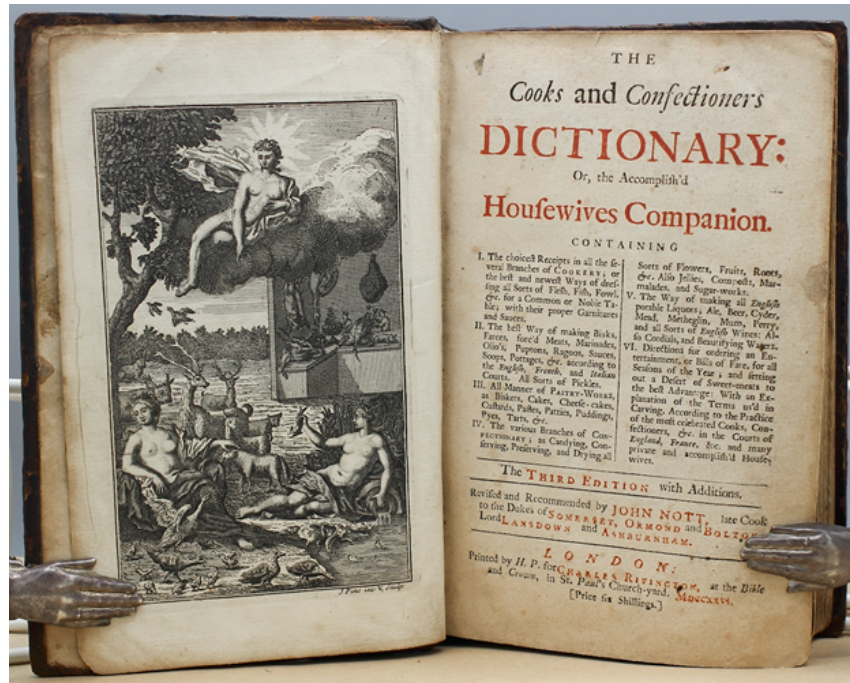


entry in March reads, "Pa + ma + grandma + I went to take a walk...[and] Mr. Watkins called to say color[ed] people have missing [from] school." The March entry is brief, and somewhat unclear, but the diary taken as a whole indicates that Eva observed white and Black residents coexisting in her rural New York village, where they worked together and attended each other's events.



Eva was born in Broome County, New York in 1854 to Orin Weed, a grocer, and Mary Wilber Weed. At the age of twenty-six, Eva married Byron Charles Barnum (1852 – 1937). The couple lived in Colesville, where Byron was a farmer. Eva died at the age of just thirty-four and was buried in Binghamton, New York, the seat of Broome County.





Scarce Eighteenth-Century Cookbook for Women

28. NOTT, John. *The Cooks and Confectioners Dictionary: or, the Accomplish'd Housewives Companion*. London: Printed by HP for Charles Rivington, 1726.

Octavo. 632 unnumbered pp. Engraved frontispiece. Title-page printed in red and black. Publisher's ad printed on front pastedown.

Contemporary paneled calf with raised bands, neatly rebacked. A few scratches on back cover. Pages slightly toned throughout; text remains very clear. Some dark staining to fore-edge and to last pages of index in back of volume. Two dark stains to front pastedown, one at hinge and one at tail. Overall a very good copy.

\$1,500

Third edition, largely unchanged from the first, of a cookbook containing followable recipes for omelets, meats, soup, sauces, and many more savory dishes and pastries. It also includes recipes for candy, jellies, beer, mead, and ciders.

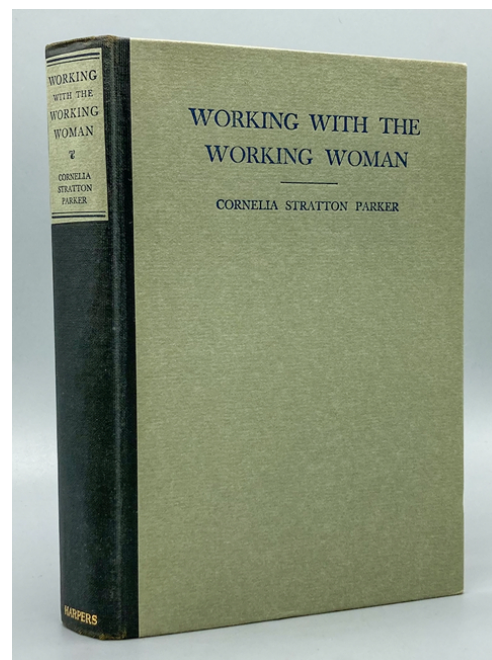
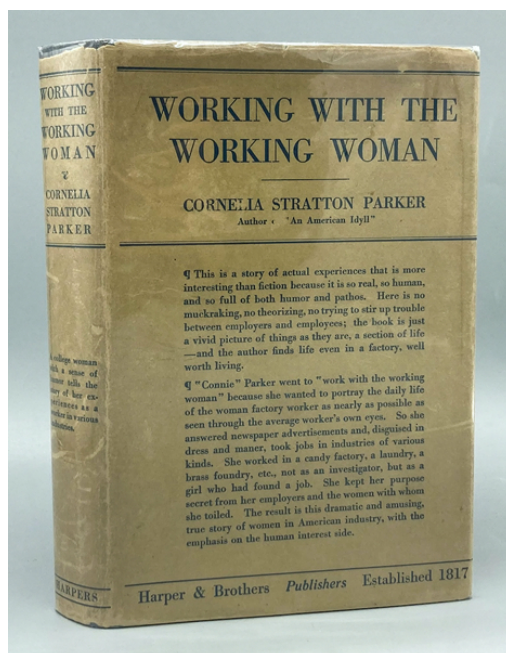
We could find little information about John Nott in the sources available to us, but the title-page of the present volume asserts that Nott was the "late cook to the Dukes of Somerset, Ormond, and Bolton; Lord Lansdown and Ashburnham." Nott's recipes live on, though, in the culinary world: in May 2011, *The Telegraph* reported that chef Marcus Wareing serves an



adapted version of Nott's "Queen's Pottage" recipe at his London restaurant, The Gilbert Scott. The *Telegraph* article on The Gilbert Scott notes that Wareing's dish remains true to the original flavors of Nott's recipe, though Wareing omits the traditional cockscombs in his version.

The first edition is scarce in commerce. ESTC lists 11 copies in libraries in North America. The second and third editions are scarcer, with 7 and 3 copies in North America listed in ESTC, respectively. The fourth and final edition appears in 4 libraries in North America on ESTC.

"The Gilbert Scott Restaurant Preview." *The Telegraph*. May 6, 2011.



Undercover Reporting on Women Workers, Scarce in the Dust Jacket

29. PARKER, Cornelia Stratton. *Working With the Working Woman*. New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1922.

Octavo. xxi, [3], 246, [2, ads] pp.

Publisher's bluish-gray paper boards with black cloth spine and printed paper spine label. In the original dust jacket, not price-clipped and in remarkably attractive condition. Minor marginal

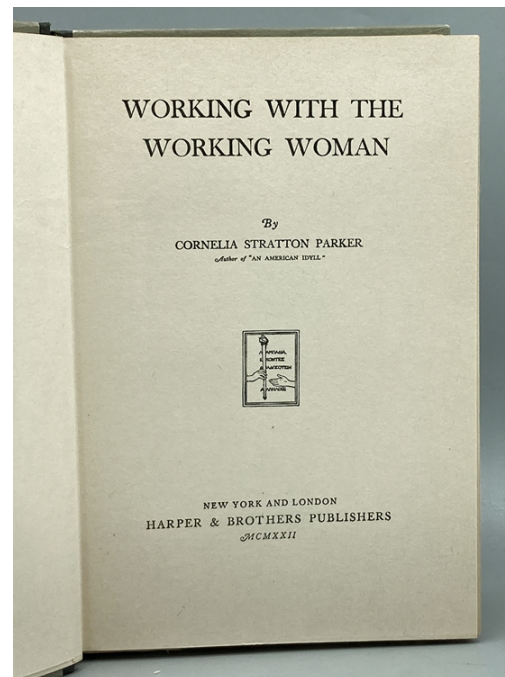
toning. Small ink or paint smudges to two pages. Unobtrusive contemporary bookplate to lower pastedown. A very good, clean copy, scarce in the original dust jacket.

\$600

First edition. Originally published as a series of six articles in *Harper's Magazine* between June and December of 1921.

Journalist Cornelia Stratton Parker (1885 – 1972) posed as a low-wage worker in six industries in the writing of the present work. Undercover, she found employment in a chocolate packing plant, a brass parts factory, a laundry, a dress factory, a fabric bleaching plant, and a hotel to observe the lives of the women who worked there. In the introduction, she writes, "I wanted to feel for myself the general 'atmosphere' of a job, several jobs. I wanted to know the worker without any suspicion on the part of the girls and women I labored among that they were being 'investigated.' I wanted to see the world through their eyes—for the time being to close my own altogether." Parker's reporting followed in the tradition, dating back to the 1880s, of women journalists working undercover to observe the working conditions of low-wage women workers: her predecessors included Helen Campbell, Nell Nelson, Nellie Bly, Elizabeth Banks, Eva Valesh, Rheta Childe Dorr, and Bessie and Marie van Vorst.

Parker was born in Oakland, California and studied psychiatry in Boston, Chicago, Berlin, New York, Zurich, Budapest, and Vienna. She was best known for her nonfiction book *An American Idyll: The Life of Carleton H. Parker* (1920), an account of her marriage to a professor who specialized in labor politics. She also lectured, wrote for *The Atlantic*, and wrote novels including *Joyous* (1924) and *Fabulous Valley: A Novel of Historical Pennsylvania* (1956).



"'Working with the Working Woman.' – Cornelia Stratton Parker." New York University "Undercover Reporting" database (webpage).

Drew, Bernard A. "When author Cornelia Stratton Parker made Berkshires her home, she found a place to 'mix manure with music, cultivation and culture.'" *Berkshire Eagle* (March 7, 2023).





With Forty Hand-Colored Fashion Plates

30. PROD'HOMME, J[acques] G[abriel]. *La Toilette Féminine à Travers les Ages* (1490 – 1645). [with:] *La Toilette Féminine à Travers les Ages, 1645-1720*. Paris: Editions Nilsson, [1932].

Two volumes, quarto. 25; 27 pp. Each volume with twenty hand-colored fashion plates.

Printed stiff paper wrappers illustrated in color. Binding extremities lightly rubbed. Front hinge a bit loose in the second volume. Minor toning at the edges, a few creases internally. Ink ownership inscription on front flyleaf of second volume. Very minor foxing. A very good, bright, and clean set.

\$200

First edition. According to the ad on the back cover of both volumes, these works were the first two entries in a twelve-volume series on women's fashion from 1490 to 1920. OCLC records only these two volumes, and it seems that these were the only two published.

Jacques-Gabriel Prod'homme (1871 – 1956) was a French musicologist. *La Toilette* is both a descriptive and historical view on women's fashion. His other publications are mostly music-related.

OCLC records six copies of this two-volume set in the United States, none west of the Mississippi (NYPL, Emory, Newberry Library, Newark PL, UPenn, University of South Carolina, RISD).





Career Opportunities for Women
By a Journalist Who Helped Free Mary Todd Lincoln from a Psychiatric Institution

31. RAYNE, M[artha] L[ouise]. *What Can a Woman Do; or, Her Position in the Business and Literary World*. Detroit: F.B. Dickerson & Co., 1885.

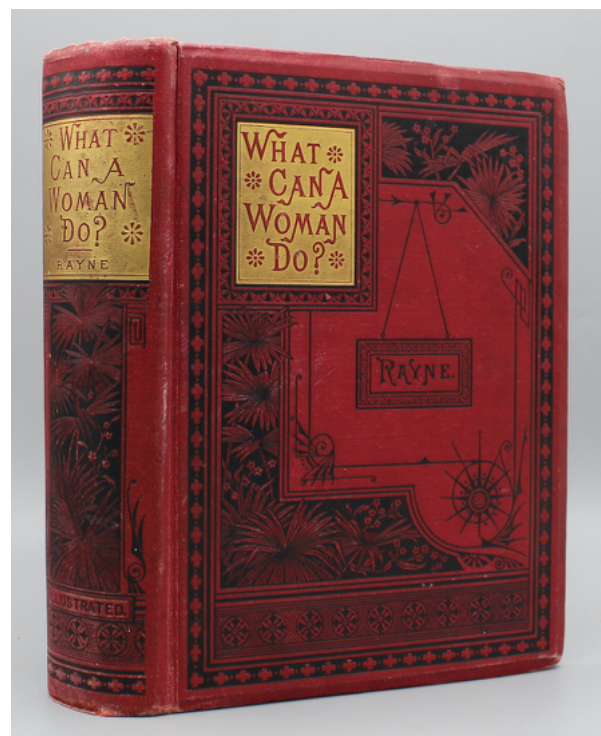
Large octavo. viii, [1], 12-528 pp. Despite odd pagination, work is complete. With eighteen plates (including frontisportrait of Rayne).

Publisher's red cloth stamped in black with floral border and title in gilt. An unusually attractive copy despite some edgewear and a bit of rubbing to cloth. All edges gilt. Joints neatly reinforced with red cloth. Contemporary ink signature to front flyleaf. A very good, bright copy of a book that is rarely found in this condition.

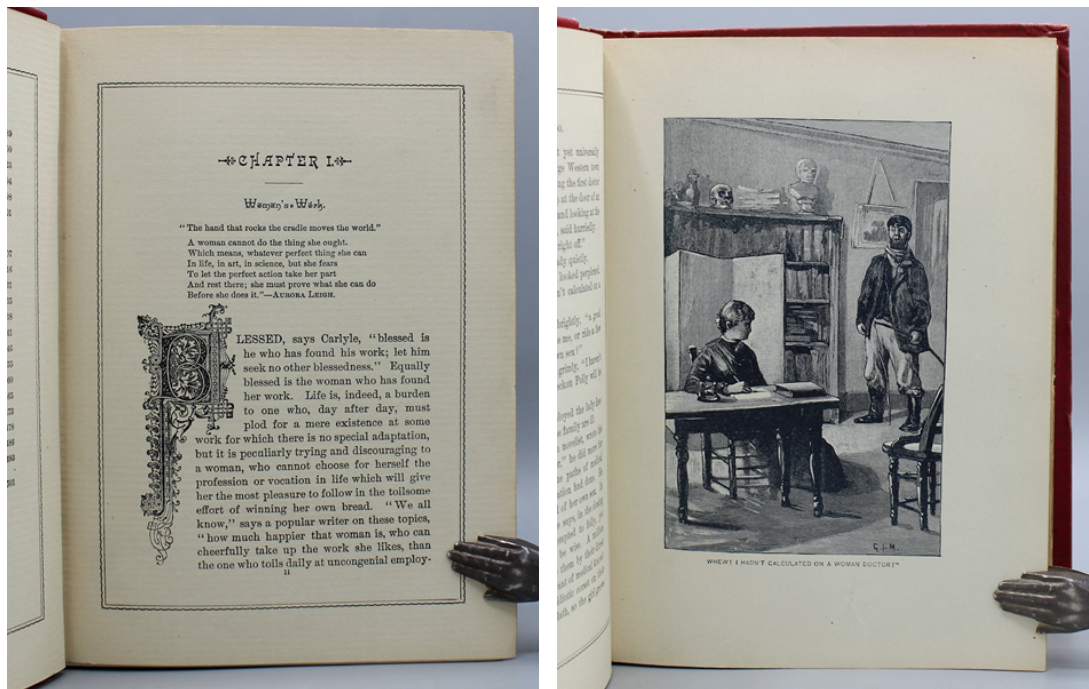
\$350

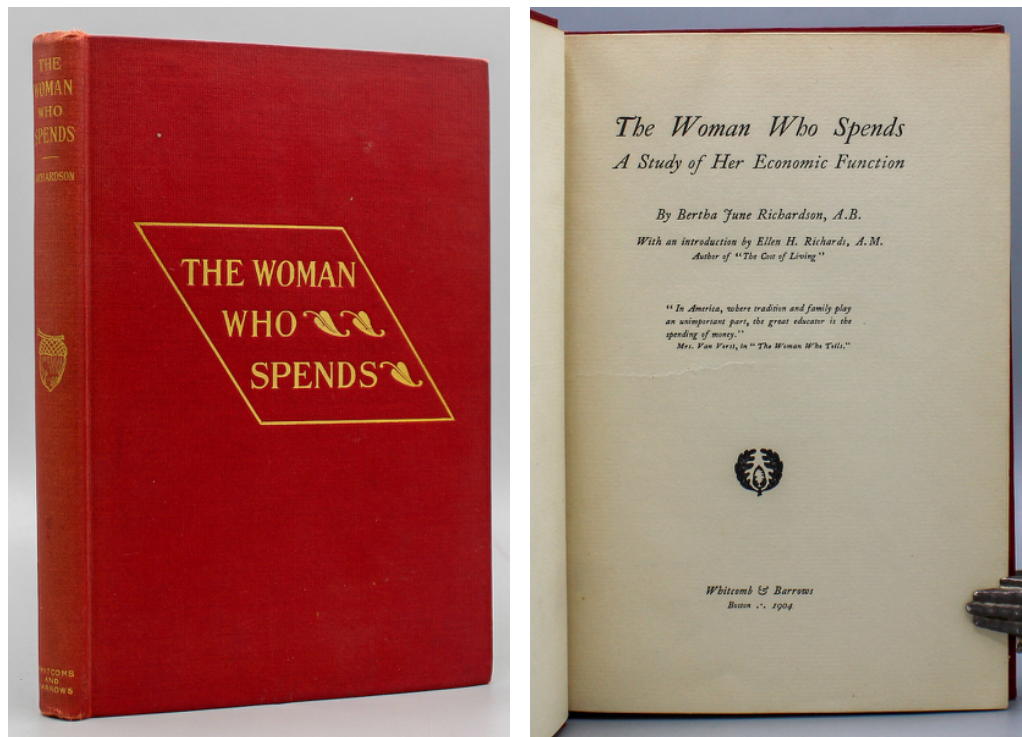
First edition, second printing. First published in 1884.

A review of the areas of employment open to women, supplemented with examples of women's prose and poetry to illustrate women's literary achievements. Possible areas of employment listed in the book include journalism, law, medicine, government and politics, printing, dressmaking, farming, and more.



Martha Louise Rayne (1836 – 1911) was one of the earliest woman journalists in the United States. She wrote for and edited multiple Chicago newspapers, including the *Chicago Tribune*, and the culture magazine *Fashion, Music and Home Reading*; she also serialized short stories in the *Detroit Free Press* and the *Los Angeles Herald*. Rayne gained recognition by reporting on the weddings of Frederick Grant, son of Ulysses S. Grant, and Union general Philip Sheridan, which allowed her to secure an interview with Mary Todd Lincoln. At the time, Lincoln was confined to a psychiatric institution, and the piece Rayne wrote on Lincoln led to her release from the institution. In 1886, Rayne established the first women's journalism school in the United States, and, four years later, became a founding member and first vice president of the Michigan Woman's Press Association.





On the Economic State of Women in America,
Scarce in Commerce

32. RICHARDSON, Bertha June. *The Woman Who Spends: A Study of Her Economic Function*. With an introduction by Ellen H. Richards, A.M. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows, 1904.

Octavo. 147, [2, ads] pp.

Publisher's red cloth. Slight fading to spine. Top edge gilt. Minor marginal toning. Mid-twentieth century bookplate (Hattie G. Ricker) to front pastedown. A near fine copy.

\$750

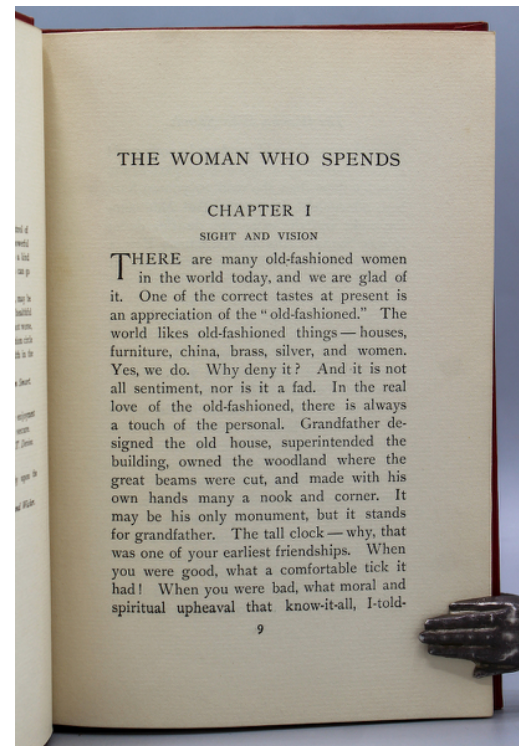
First edition.

In this book on the economic state of women in America, Bertha June Richardson Lucas (1878 – 1945) analyzes the impact of education, employment, technology, and home life on financial stability and independence. Citing Mill and Ruskin, she discusses the aesthetic, social, and psychological value of women's purchasing habits and the motivations that drive their spending. Both Lucas and Ellen Swallow Richards (1842 – 1911), who wrote the introduction, stress the personal and social responsibilities conferred on women by their increasing economic power.

Bertha June Richardson, a writer and lecturer, graduated from Smith College in 1901. During World War I, she spent two years doing relief work with the Red Cross in Switzerland and France, and served as the Director of Foreign Publicity for the American Red Cross. Her organizing efforts included roles in the San Francisco Emergency Peace Campaign, Pan-Pacific Women's Association,

the San Francisco Classroom Teachers Association, and other women's and pacifist organizations. *The Children of France and the Red Cross* (1918) is her only other published book.

Ellen Swallow Richards was an industrial engineer, environmental chemist, and MIT instructor. In 1873, she earned her B.S. from MIT and became the first woman to receive a degree from the school. It was largely Richards' efforts, including her establishment of a women's lab at MIT, that led to the equal admission of women beginning in 1883. Richards also undertook the first scientific study of America's drinking water in 1887, and her survey of 40,000 samples of Massachusetts drinking water remains a benchmark in pollution studies. Richards was a pioneer in the field of food science and home economics, and she worked to professionalize the field. In the words of Sarah Stage in the ANB, "Under Richards's leadership home economics moved beyond emphasis on the household arts of cooking and sewing to train women in scientific principles and develop careers for college-educated women in university teaching and institutional management."



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

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

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

Publisher's purple cloth stamped in blind, gilt-lettered spine, brown coated endpapers. Minor cracking at hinges, but binding remains very tight. Spine sunned. Otherwise, a clean and attractive copy, internally bright and fresh. Very good.

\$2,500

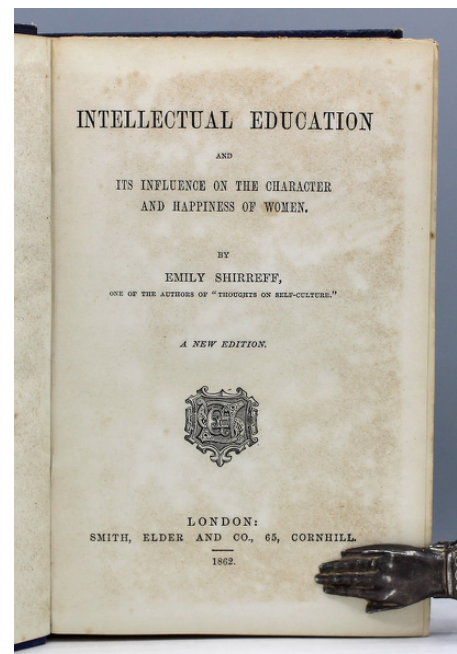
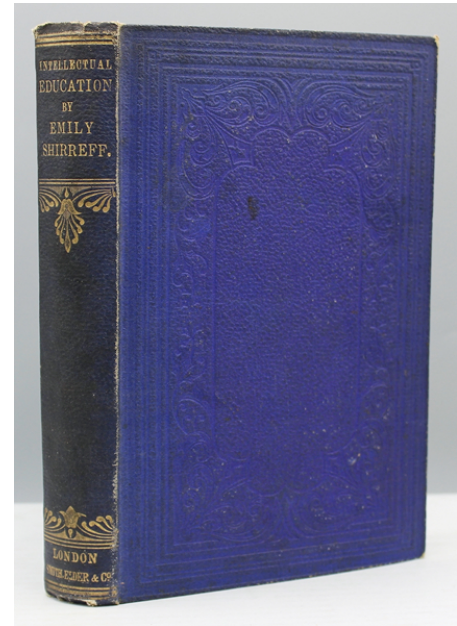
First edition. This edition is scarce in commerce.

Emily Shirreff (1814 - 1897) was a suffragist, abolitionist, and pioneering educator who played a crucial role in bringing the kindergarten to the English-speaking world. She helped establish the Froebel Society, lecturing and writing extensively on the kindergarten system, and served as its president from 1876 to her death. Shirreff's other works included *Letters from Spain and Barbary* (1835/36) and a novel, *Passion and Principle* (1841), both written with her sister.

Shirreff and her sister also collaborated on *Thoughts on Self-Culture, Addressed to Women* (1850), in which they argued that defective education and inactive lives were the main reasons for women's lack of power and that marriage is not essential to women's "happiness...and self-respect" (*Thoughts on Self-Culture*, p. 14).

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

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





The Autobiography of a Groundbreaking Black Preacher and Missionary

34. SMITH, Amanda. *An Autobiography*. The Story of the Lord's Dealings with Mrs. Amanda Smith. The Colored Evangelist...With an Introduction by Bishop Thoburn, of India. Chicago: Meyer & Brother, 1893.

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

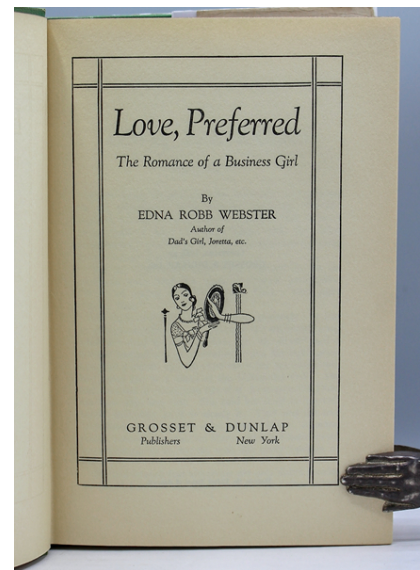
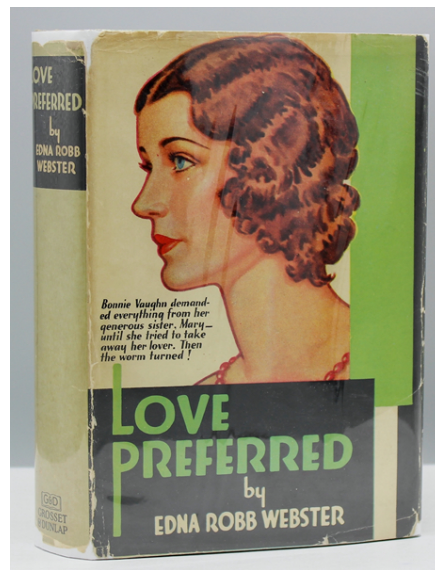
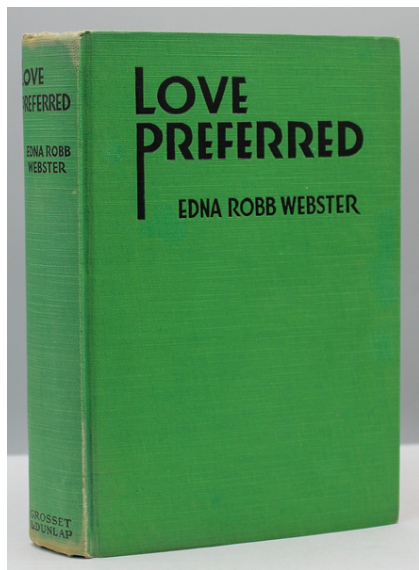
Publisher's reddish-purple cloth stamped in gilt with portrait of Amanda Smith. Slight edgewear. Dark blue coated endpapers. Some marginal toning, as usual. A very good, clean copy of this important autobiography of a Black preacher and missionary.

\$650

First edition.

Amanda Smith (1837 - 1915) was a Methodist preacher, writer, and missionary who traveled through England, India, and West Africa advocating for the education of girls and women. Smith was born into slavery in Maryland and, after her father bought the freedom of their family, she married a Methodist deacon and became a preacher in black churches in New York and New Jersey. Smith spent eight years as a missionary in West Africa and, upon returning to the United States, established an orphanage and school for black children in Chicago. In this book's introduction, Smith's colleague Bishop J.M. Thorburn attested to Smith's striking presence and command of an audience: "During the many years that I have lived in Calcutta, I have known many famous strangers to visit the city...but I have never known anyone who could draw and hold so large an audience as Mrs. Smith," (p. vi).





Romance Novel by a Woman Explorer of the Mayan Ruins,
Scarce in the Original Dust Jacket

35. WEBSTER, Edna Robb. *Love, Preferred: The Romance of the Business Girl*. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, [1932].

Octavo. 331 pp.

Publisher's green cloth titled in black. Minor edgewear and some sunning to spine, mostly at head and tail. Minor marginal toning. A near fine copy, scarce in the original dust jacket (very good).

\$200

First edition.

Mary Vaughn, an overworked secretary at a big-city financial firm, is tasked with caring for both herself and her "selfish and dazzling" younger sister Bonnie. As the dust jacket reads, Mary "could not remember a time she did not have to give the best of everything to selfish Bonnie. But when it came to giving her the man she loved—ah! that was different. Read this very real and dramatic story of two sisters who were totally different. What would you do if you were Mary?"

Edna Robb Webster was an explorer of the Mayan ruins on the Yucatán Peninsula and the author of seventeen books, including *Early Exploring in Lands of the Maya* (1973). Webster traveled with her sister, Marjorie, who was interested in the myth of Atlantis. Webster's novels, mostly romances and mysteries, included *Occasional Wife: Married, Yet Living Apart* (1932) and *Dad's Girl* (1933). In the 1930s, Webster was living in Illinois, where she wrote for the *Urbana Daily Courier*, which also serialized her novel *The Love Wager* (1934).

OCLC records only four copies: NYU, UCLA, Penn State, and the British Library.





Original Armorial Manuscript, 117 Leaves Illustrated in Pen and Ink
With Color Wash and Other Graphic Processes

36. WOODWARD, Alice J. [Original Manuscript]. *Arms, Crests, and Monograms*. Collected, and Illustrated in Design by Alice J. Woodward. [n.p., Birmingham, England?]: 1878.

Folio (14 x 11½"). 118 ff. Text on versos only. 117 leaves, each illustrated in pen, ink, color wash, and other graphic processes with crests, arms, or flags in gold and color. Color and gilt title-page.

Armorial manuscript in wooden covers, front board carved in a central decorative floral pattern with tiny pearl-colored onlays in each corner, black leather spine with raised bands in six compartments. Blue silk endpapers, gilt turn-ins. Binding extremities lightly worn, two very small 2" cracks on lower front board. A few small tears and light chipping to spine, lacking two pearl-colored onlays, front joint cracked but sound. A few portions of turn-in worn away on inner front cover. Minor toning and light staining to silk endpapers. Very small dampstain to lower margins of leaves, not affecting text or illustrations. In very good condition.

\$2,000

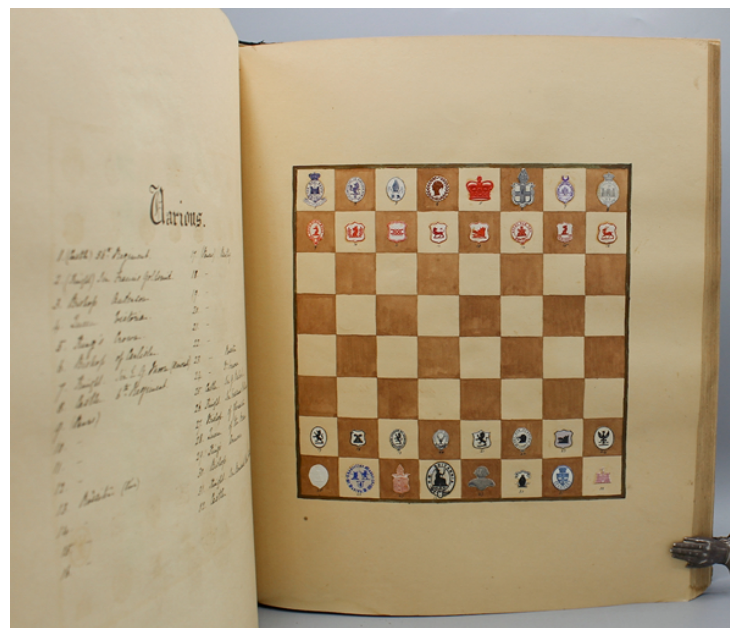
We were unable to find any information about Alice J. Woodward, including her dates, in the resources available to us. The only indication of

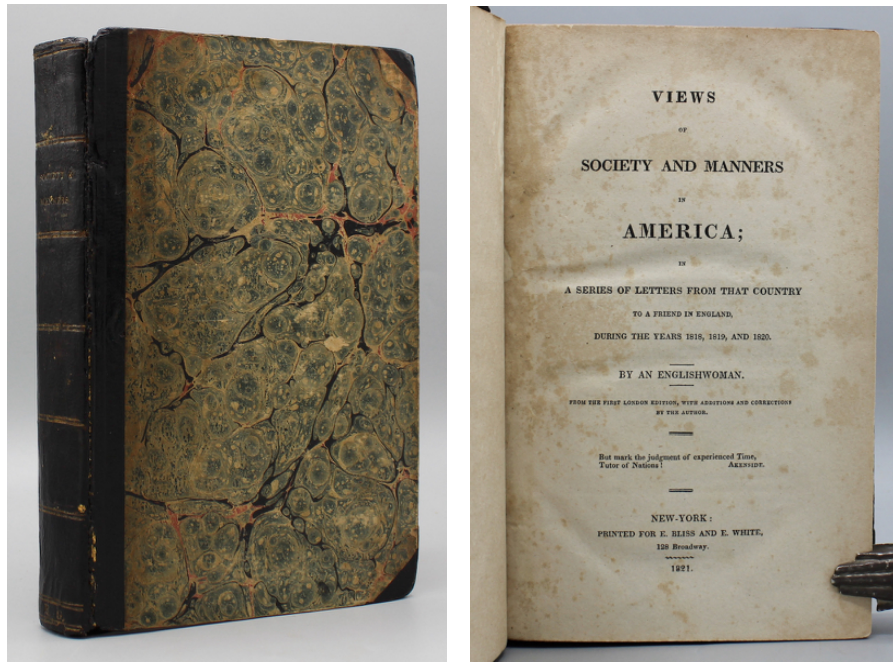


where this manuscript was produced is a small pencil note, "Rowney," on the final page, which could refer to the village of Rowney Green in Birmingham, England.



The present work includes the coats of arms, crests, monograms, flags, and insignias of various organizations, institutions (mostly in the UK and Ireland), dukes, earls, marquises, viscounts, barons, titled ladies, clubs, and schools, some of which are set against different backgrounds (a ship, scrolls, a castle, interlocking rings, shields, flowers, leaves, a cup, swords, a painting easel, geometric shapes, a basket, grapes, hearts, and more). One page represents the arms of titled ladies, including the Duchess of St. Albans, the Duchess of Beaufort, and the Marchioness of Huntley. "Miss Alice Woodward" is written among the arms of the noblewomen, though it does not seem that Woodward was a member of the nobility.





By the Women's Rights Activist and Nashoba Commune Founder

37. [WRIGHT, Frances]. *Views of Society and Manners in America; in a Series of Letters from that Country to a Friend in England, During the Years 1818, 1819, and 1820. By an Englishwoman.* New York: Printed for E. Bliss and E. White, 1821.

Octavo. xii, 387 pp.

Original half black morocco over marbled boards in red, green, and black; spine lettered in gilt. Front hinge expertly repaired. Some toning to boards. Later bookplate on front pastedown. Foxing throughout, as usual; overall a very good, tight copy of an important work.

\$850

First American edition with the author's additions and corrections from the first London edition. *Views of Society and Manners in America* is a memoir in letters by the Scottish-born abolitionist Frances Wright on government, culture, slavery, and women's rights in the United States.

Frances Wright (1795 - 1852) became a citizen of the United States in 1825 and dedicated her life to advocating for women's rights, socialism, universal education, and the abolition of slavery. Wright was a playwright, newspaper editor, political lecturer, and memoirist, though her writing and public speaking were ardently opposed by many who thought her outspoken nature was inappropriate for a woman. Between 1825 and 1830, she attempted to establish the Nashoba Commune, a socialist utopian community in Tennessee where enslaved people could live and receive an education. The Nashoba Commune project was ultimately unsuccessful, but Wright is remembered as a dedicated social reformer, and was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1994.