
Women's Studies

Suffrage, Beauty, Education, Naturalism, and More

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

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



1. Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. "Votes for Women! The Woman's Reason Because..." [Broadside.] Boston: The Libbie Printing Co., [n.d., ca. 1915-1919].

Broadside, 7 x 9 in. Green paper sheet printed in black.

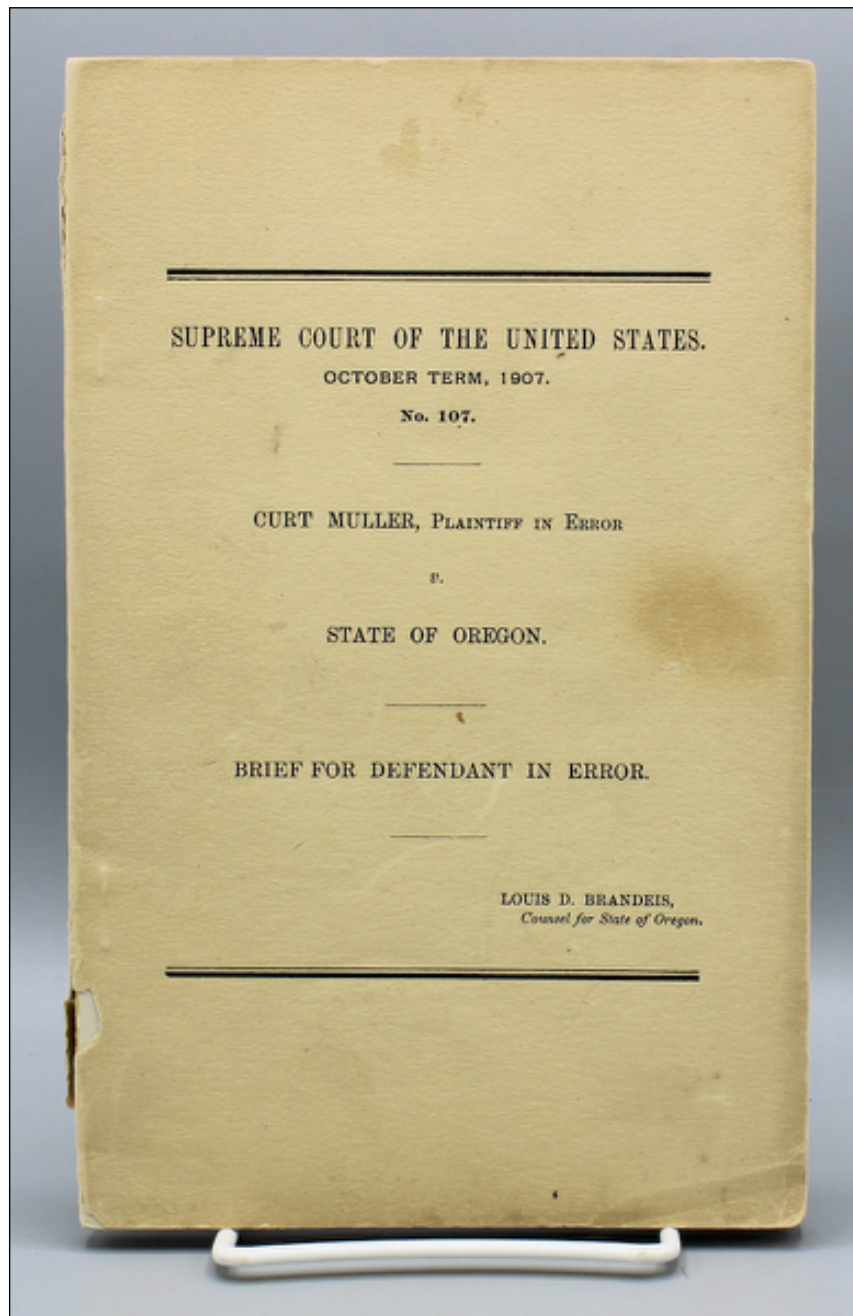
Uniform toning due to paper quality. Creased in the middle. With a small chip missing from one edge and a bit of discoloration at one edge. Small open tear (about 1"), not affecting legibility. Housed in a modern black wooden frame (10 x 12"). Two small pieces of tape (about ") on verso. A very good copy of a scarce and fragile item.

\$650

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government (BESAGG) campaigned for women's suffrage between 1901 and 1920. In 1915, a state constitutional amendment that would have given women the right to vote in Massachusetts failed, and this broadside may have been printed in the wake of the failure.

The broadside presents ten arguments for why women should have the right to vote, including "because women have to obey the laws just as men do, they should vote equally with men" and "because women pay taxes just as men do, thus supporting the government, they should vote equally with men." Other arguments include the fact that over five million women worked industrial jobs at the time, so they deserved a voice in improving workplace legislation; and that "mothers need every help in making their children's environment good."

The BESAGG was founded by Maud Wood Park, Pauline Agassiz Shaw, and Mary Hutcheson Page. Shaw also founded the College Equal Suffrage League, and both organizations targeted younger women who were more aggressive in their tactics. The BESAGG took inspiration from the Pankhurst in England and hosted impromptu public demonstrations, recruited members from their workplaces in factories, and sold pro-suffrage newspapers on the street with newsboys. The organization also successfully campaigned for the defeat of two anti-suffrage state senators in Massachusetts. In 1920, the organization became the Boston League of Women Voters.



*The "Brandeis Brief," a Landmark in the History of Women's Labor Law,
By the First Jewish Person to Sit on the U.S. Supreme Court*

2. [BRANDEIS, Louis Dembitz.] *Curt Muller, Plaintiff in Error v. State of Oregon*. Brief for Defendant in Error. Louis D. Brandeis, Counsel for the State of Oregon. Supreme Court of the United States. October Term, 1907. No. 107. [Boston: n.p., 1908].

Octavo. [2, contents], 113 pp.

Original buff paper wrappers, a bit toned, with some chipping to back cover. Spine worn away at head and tail, but binding holds firm. Some toning around staples on first page. Still a very

good, clean copy of the "Brandeis brief," a landmark document in the history of women's labor rights, penned by Louis D. Brandeis, the first Jewish person appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

\$1,750

Dated January 1908 (see p. 113).

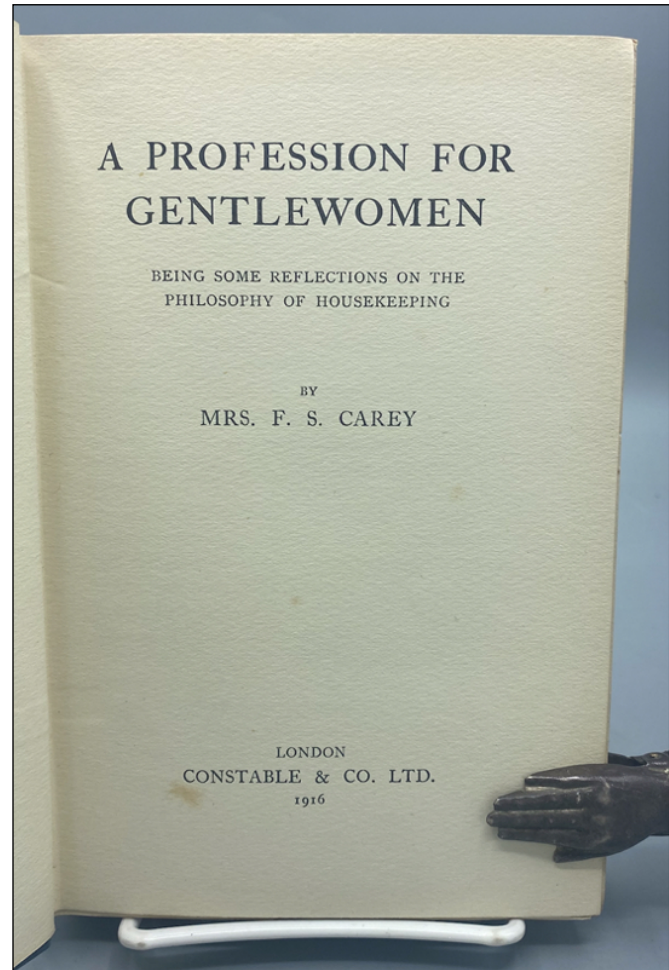
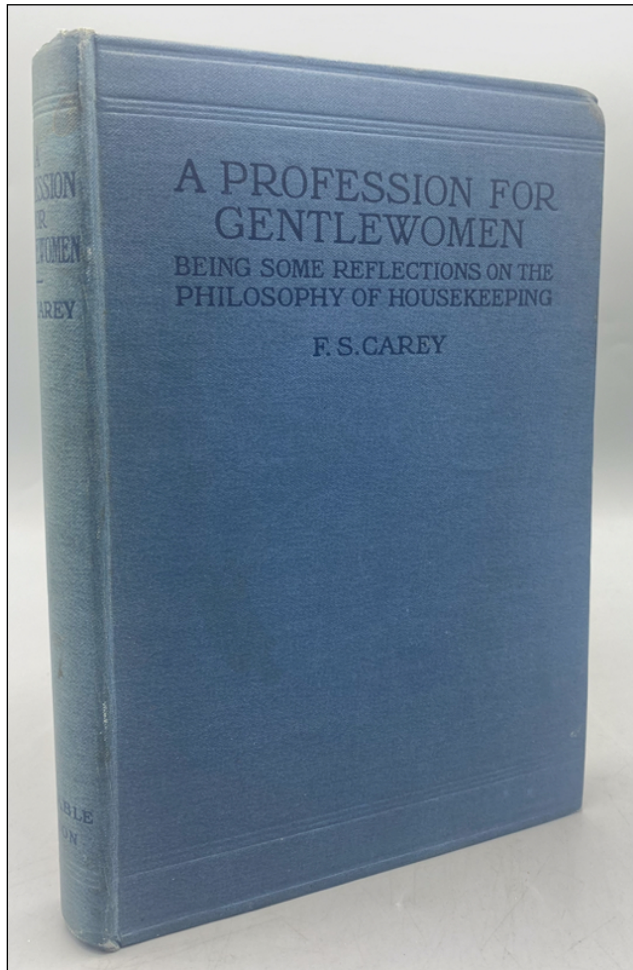
In February 1903, Oregon enacted a law that prohibited women from working in "any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry" for more than ten hours a day. Curt Muller, a laundry owner, was charged in 1905 with requiring his employee, Mrs. E. Gotcher, to work a ten-hour day. Muller's attorney argued that the law violated Gotcher's Fourteenth Amendment rights by preventing her from freely contracting with her employer, but attorney Louis D. Brandeis (1856 – 1941) successfully contested that women workers needed special protections because of their perceived physical differences from men.

"In what became known as the 'Brandeis brief,' a 113-page document outlining quasi-scientific data on the negative effects of long working hours on both women and men, [Brandeis] focused particularly on women's dependent and biologically reproductive roles as opposed to economic issues. The court, referring to the 'proper discharge of her maternal functions' and the 'well-being of the race,' wrote that a woman 'is properly placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men, and could not be sustained,'" (Encyclopedia Britannica). The brief contains statements from social workers, medical professionals, factory inspectors, and other supposed experts, and lists eighteen states with labor laws likely to be impacted by the court decision in *Muller v. State of Oregon*.

In the prefatory note to the brief, Brandeis writes, "The decision in this case will, in effect, determine the constitutionality of nearly all the statutes in force in the United States, limiting the hours of labor of adult women," (p. 1). The case did, in fact, go on to serve as a harmful precedent for later restrictions on the labor rights of women.

Brandeis was a lawyer and associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1916 – 39). He was the first Jewish person to sit on the court and was well known for opposing monopolies, abuses by insurance firms, and violations of workers' rights. He was appointed to the Supreme Court by Woodrow Wilson, and despite "bitter opposition by numerous business interests and anti-Semites, the nomination was confirmed by the U.S. Senate," (Encyclopedia Britannica). Brandeis University was named in his honor.

See article from the Louis D. Brandeis School of Law Library on the Brandeis brief (University of Louisville website).



The Gentlewoman's Guide to Improving One's House and One's Life

3. CAREY, Mrs. F. S. [née Jessie Mein]. *A Profession for Gentlewomen*. Being Some Reflections on The Philosophy of Housekeeping. London: Constable & Co. Ltd, 1916.

Octavo. viii, 175 pp.

Publisher's blue cloth boards with blue title. One gathering slightly loose. Very good copy.

\$600

First Edition. Uncommon. Only four copies currently held in US libraries.

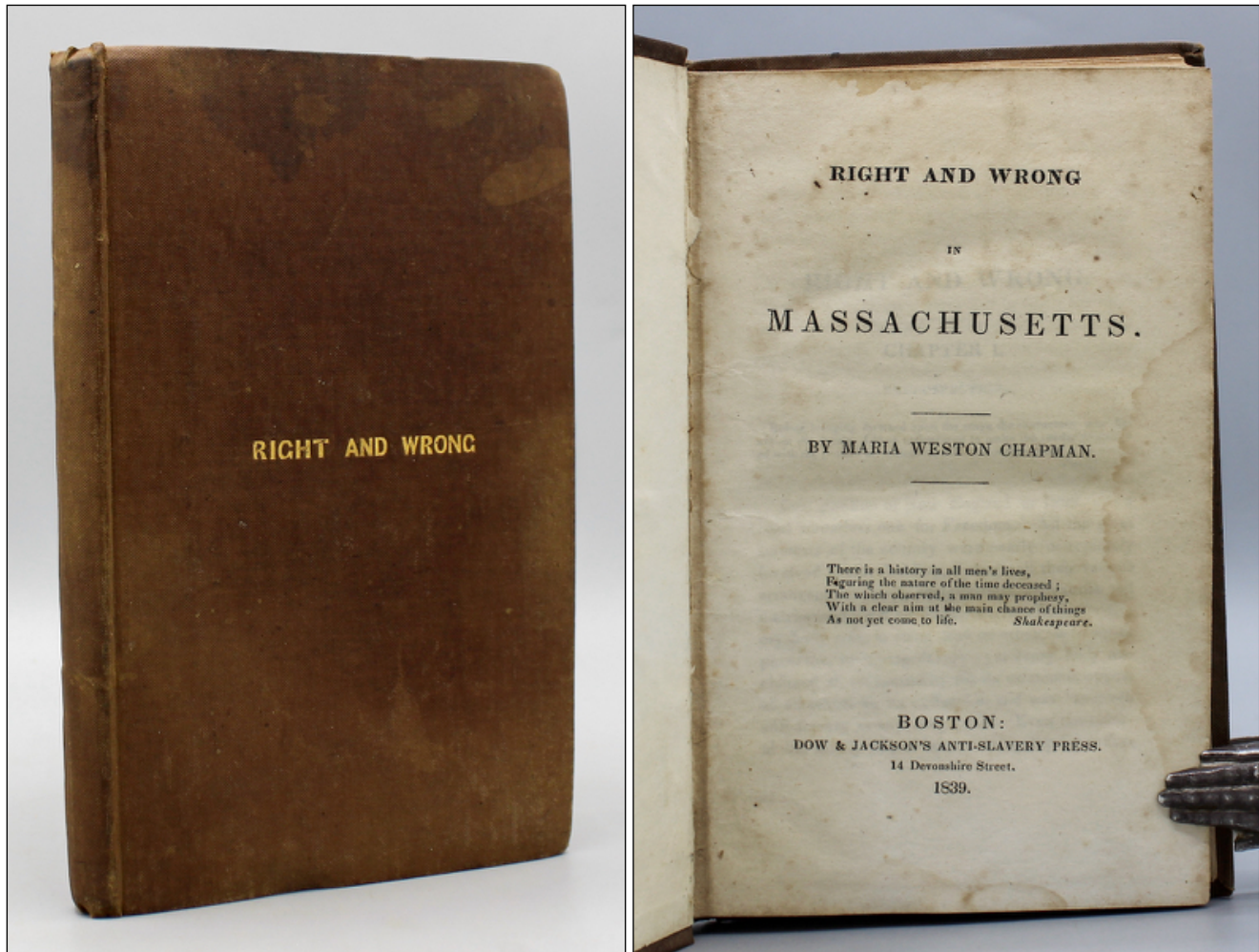
Little information could be found about the author of the present work. Born Jessie Mein (1861-1941) in Liverpool, she later married Frank Stanton Carey, a professor of mathematics at University of Liverpool who published several undergraduate textbooks. Mr. and Mrs. Carey had four sons, one of whom, Richard, studied at Cambridge, became a schoolmaster, and eventually authored *A School Algebra*. The present title was likely Mrs. Carey's only published work.

A Profession for Gentlewomen instructs women on creating attractive and well-run homes, therefore improving the conditions of their lives. The foreword states that the book is intended for "gentlewomen with modest incomes." Chapters range from "The Woman and the House," "A Chapter on Maids," to "Laundry and Dish-washing." In the conclusion, Carey explains her main purpose for the book: the emancipation of women within the domestic sphere. "I dream of a time when it will be as difficult to find a bad house as it is now to find a good one, and when the life of sordid drudgery now imposed on millions of women will be an impossibility."

See St. Andrews "Maths History" page on Frank Stanton Carey.

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

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

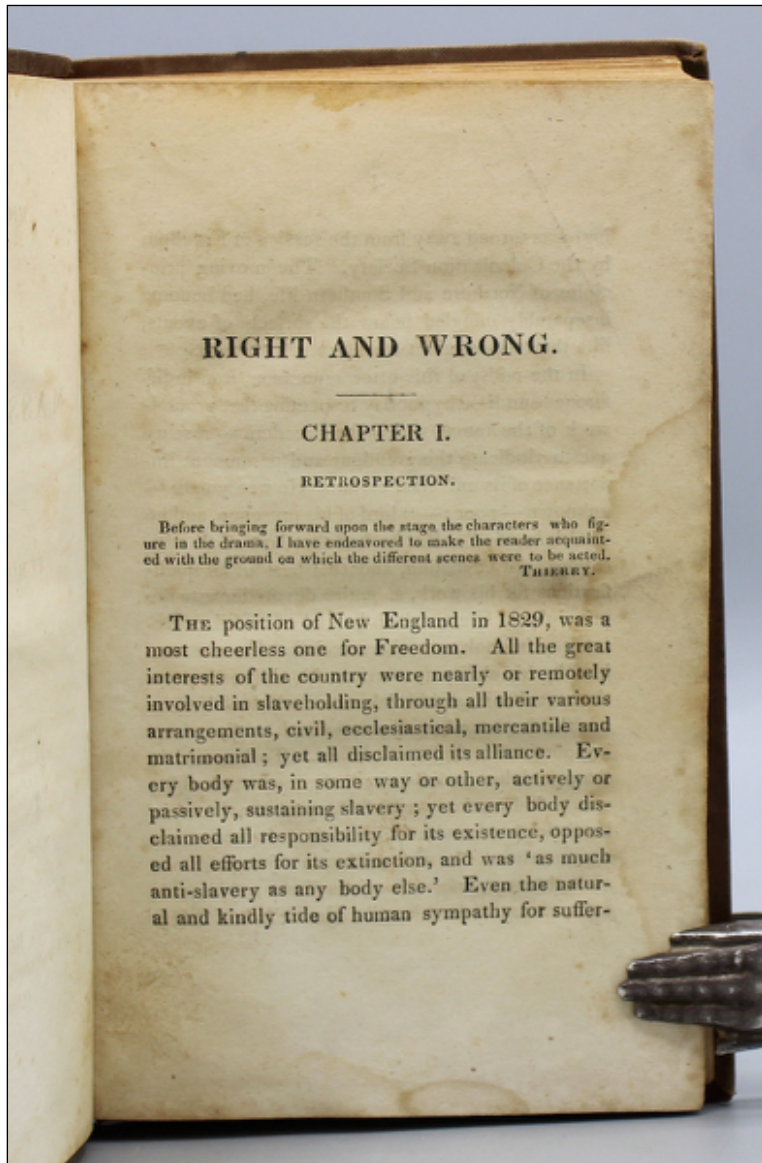
Twelvemo. 177 pp.

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,

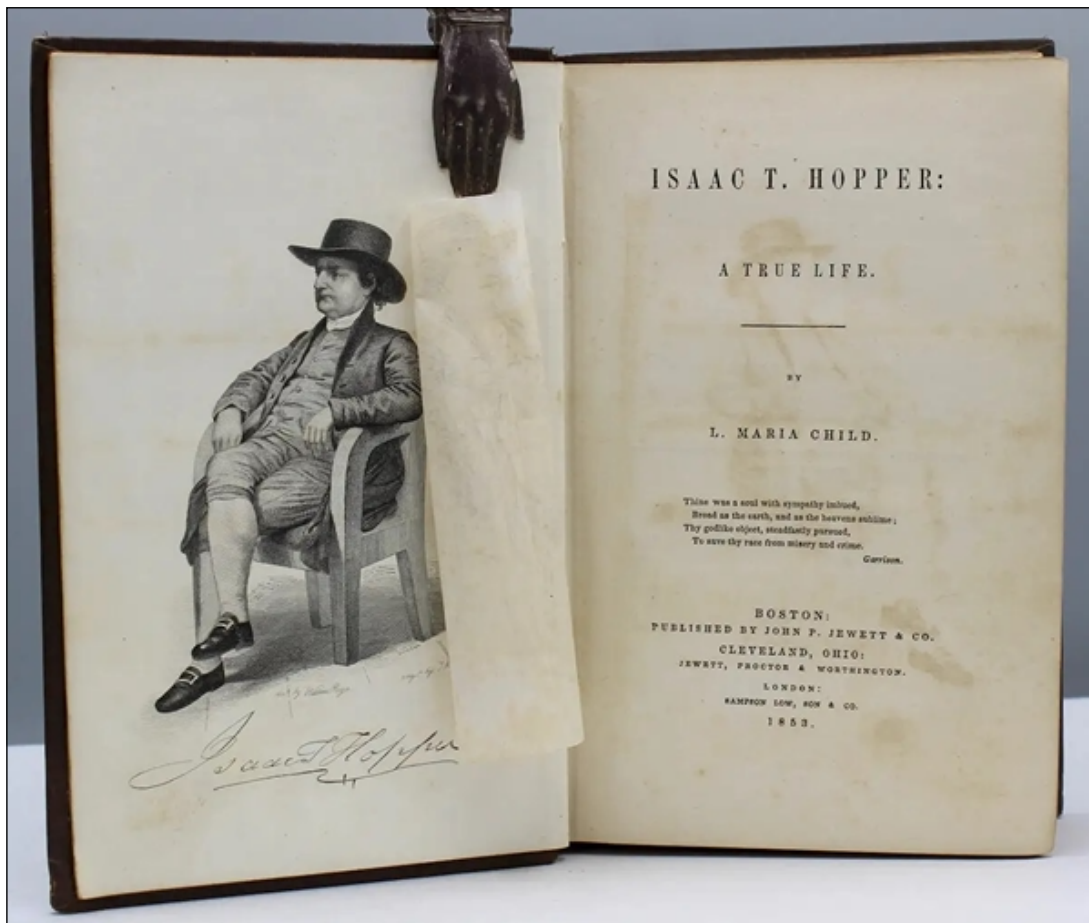


and the New England Anti-Slavery Society, among others. Chapman's early organizing efforts included a series of extremely successful fundraisers for antislavery groups: beginning in 1835, Chapman managed the annual Antislavery Fairs of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which raised four thousand dollars 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.



5. Child, Lydia Maria. *Isaac T. Hopper*. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co., 1853.

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

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 open-end slipcase. Publisher's brown cloth titled in gilt on spine.

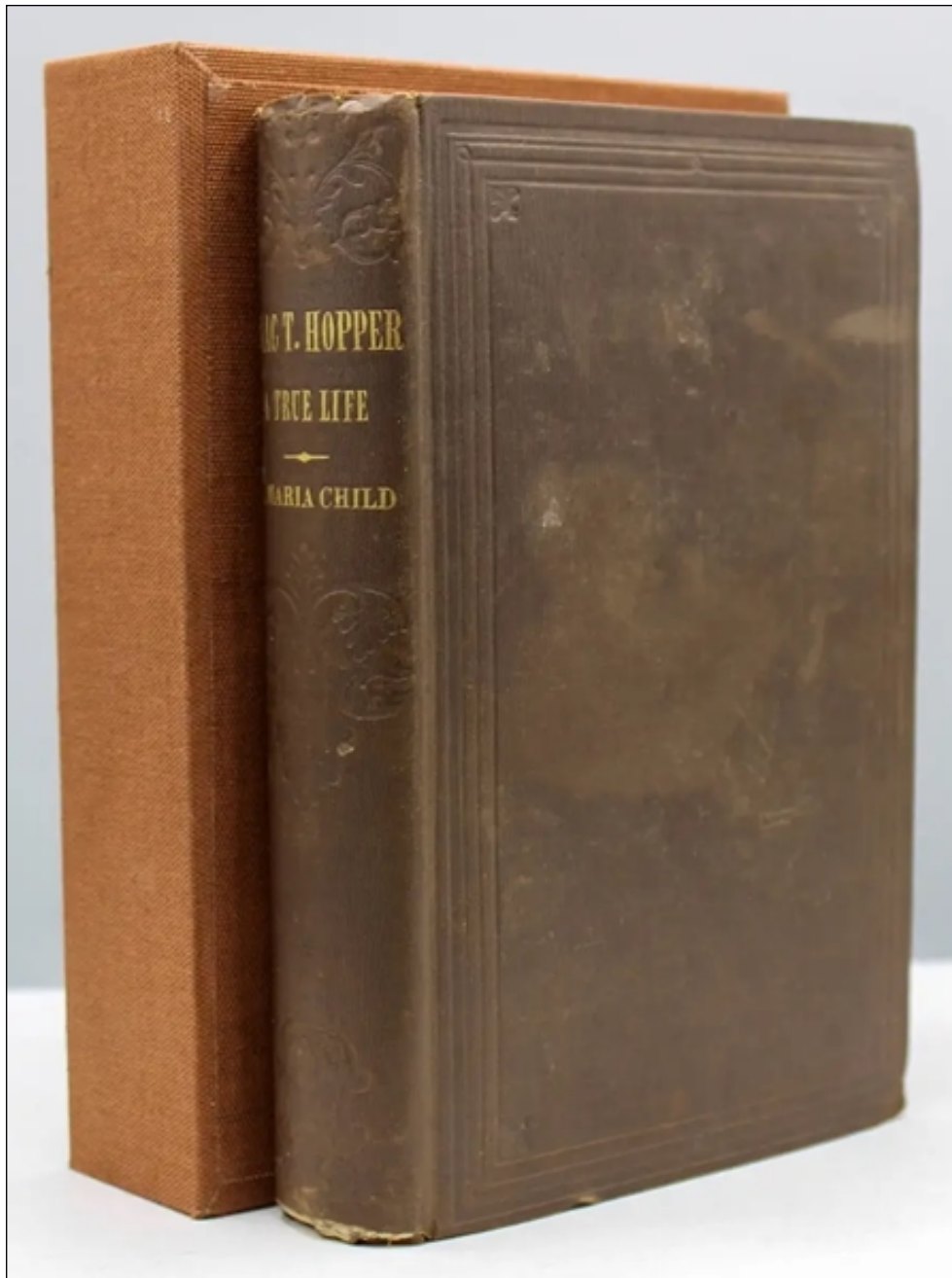
\$1,250

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. Item #17532

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.

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





*One of 100 Specially Bound Copies, with an Extra Engraving
Printed for the Golden Cockerel Press, with Color Engravings by John Petts*

6. CYNWAL, Wiliam. *In Defence of Woman*. A Welsh Poem Translated by Gwyn Williams. Engravings by John Petts. [London]: The Golden Cockerel Press, [1960].

Tall twelvemo. 29 pp. Frontispiece, title-page, and nine wood-engravings by John Petts, all in color. Composition and presswork by the Chiswick Press. Printed on mould-made paper.

Bound in blue morocco by Hiscox. Central gilt design on front board, gilt-lettered spine. Spine and boards edges slightly toned. Minor offsetting to edges of endpapers, light toning to margins. A near fine copy, the illustrations fresh and bright, in a slightly worn pink board slipcase.

\$650

One of 100 copies, specially bound with an additional engraving. A total of 500 copies were published. Designed by Christopher Sanford.

"This reply to the [Welsh] satire *Against Women* [composed during the first half of the sixteenth-century] was written by the poet Wiliam Cynwal (d. 1587/8)...For [him], the highest purpose of poetry was to praise and this is a poem in praise of women...

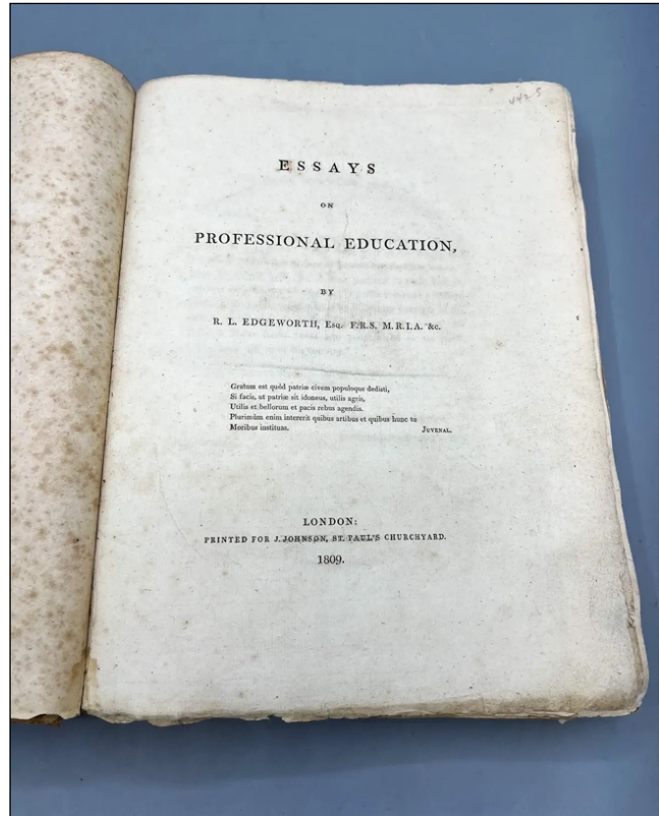
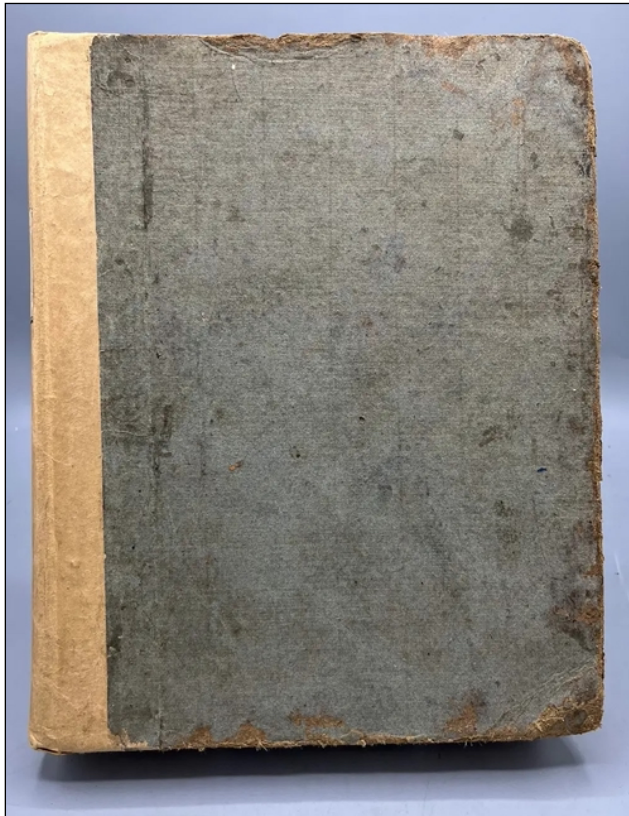
"...Cynwal was satisfied with the knowledge possessed by the fourteenth century poets and nothing could be more medieval than his mingling here of women from the Bible, from Welsh legend

and from classical antiquity. The curious assembly here of Mary, Abisag, Gwenfrewi (Winifred in English), Catherine of Alexandria, Isis and the Sibyls seems centuries more old-fashioned than the exciting new use of classical mythology about to be embarked on by Marlowe, Spenser, and Shakespeare...

"...[Cynwal] forgoes the classical Welsh measures and employs a free metrical form of the old wandering rhymester tradition...The stanza is of six lines, five end-rhymed and one rhymed internally. The last couplet is a rough *awdl-gywydd*, in which the last word in the line rhymes with a word near the middle of the next" (Introduction, pp. 5-6).

Cock-a-Hoop, 210; Cave and Manson, *A History of the Golden Cockerel Press*, 210.





7. [Edgeworth, R.L.](#) [Richard Lovell, with Maria Edgeworth]. *Essays on Professional Education...* London: Printed for J. Johnson, 1809.

Quarto. viii, 496 pp. With an Appendix of notes, and an index.

Original boards, uncut, sympathetically rebaked in later board spine, new printed paper label, back pastedown filled in at lower corner, to style. Endpapers foxed, occasional minor foxing to text, a couple of clean tears in text, with no loss. A very good copy With the bookplate of John Lawson (1932-2019), esteemed British bookseller who succeeded his father in the firm E.M. Lawson & Co. The younger Lawson served as I.L.A.B. president from 1982 to 1984.

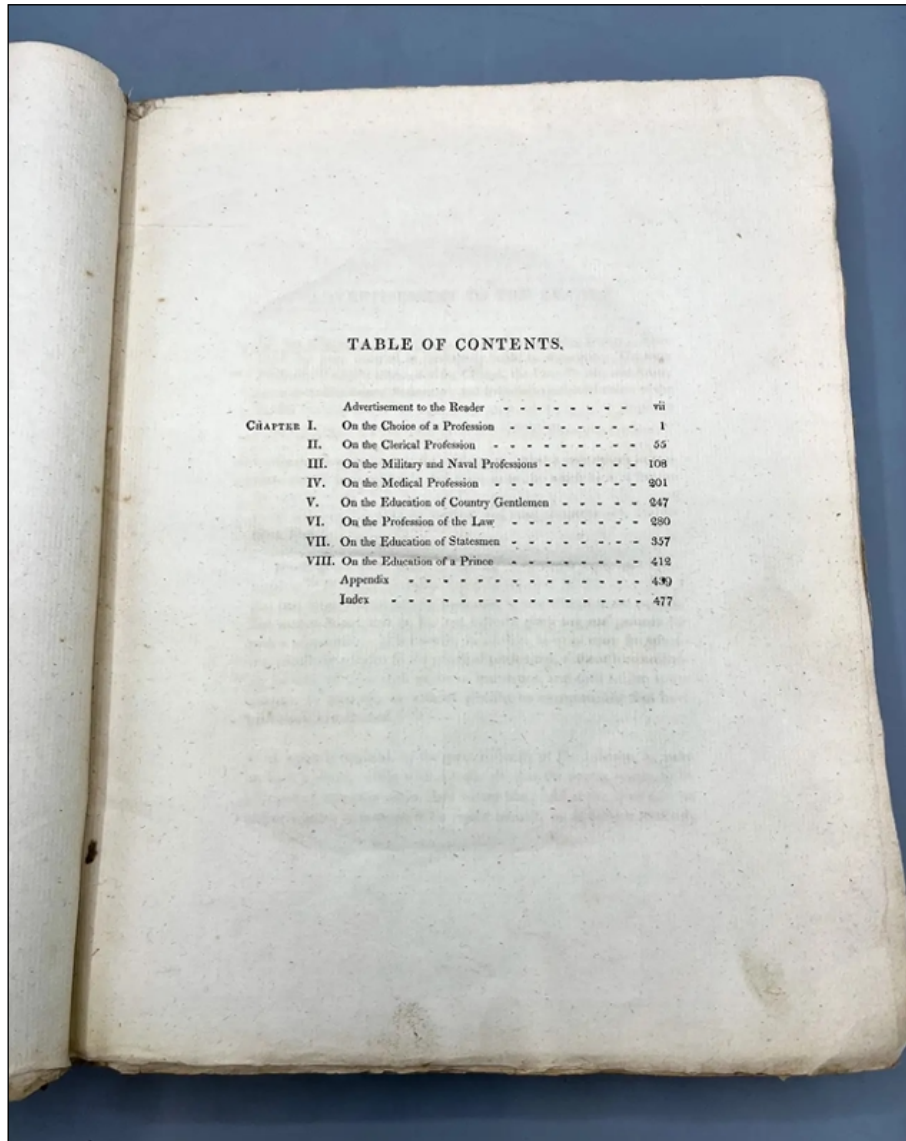
\$1,500

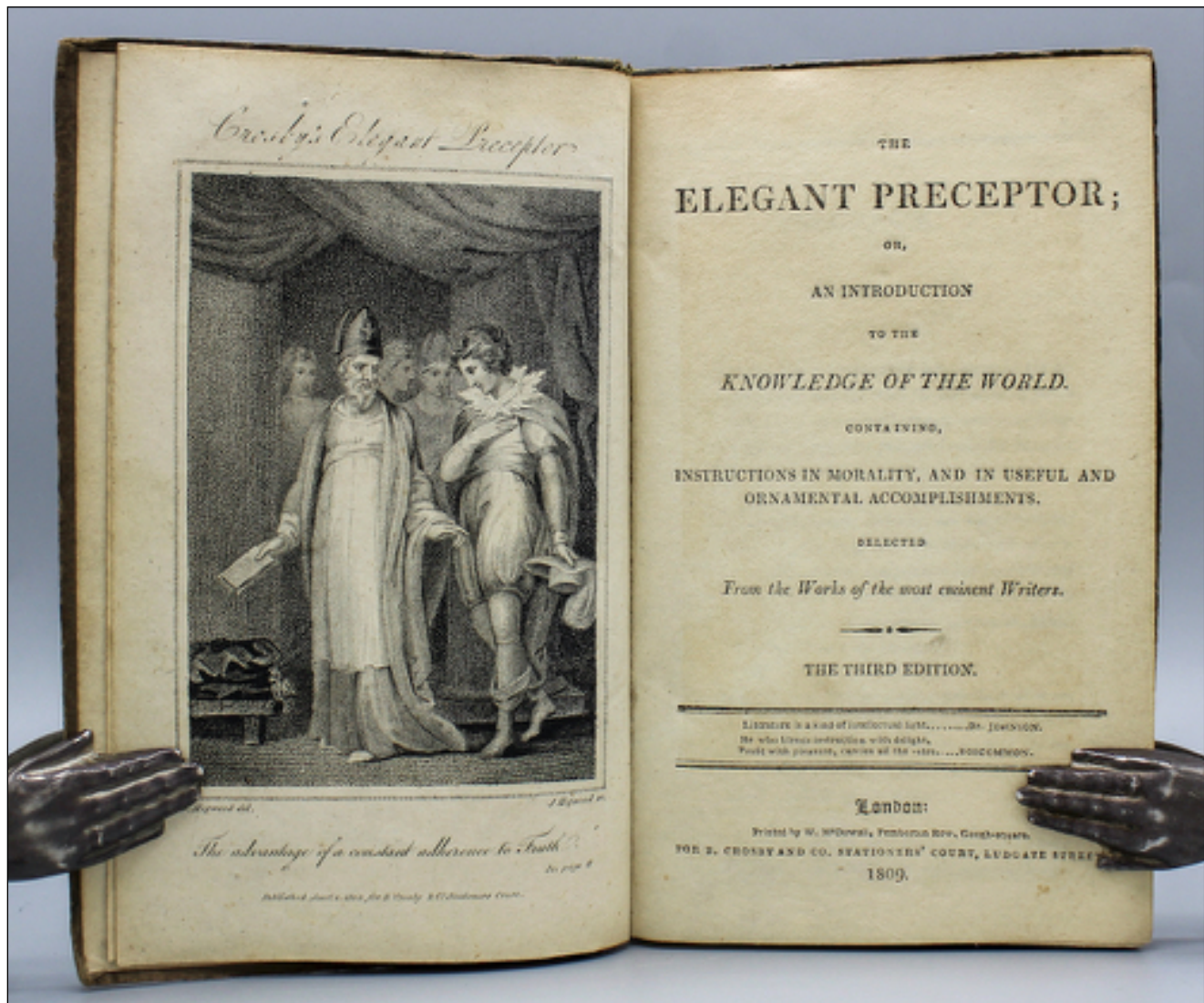
First edition of one of the rarer books in the Edgeworth canon. This work was conceived by Richard Lovell Edgeworth (1744-1817), leading British disciple of Jean-Jacques Rousseau in the area of education, and finished by his daughter, novelist and pioneering education writer Maria Edgeworth (1768-1849). A second edition was published in 1812.

Maria Edgeworth bibliographer Bertha Coolidge Slade notes: "Professional Education is another one of the volumes included in the list of Miss Edgeworth's works in which Mr. Edgeworth expresses the advanced ideas of his fertile mind. Although the heaviest work in the volume fell on Maria's shoulders, her father's name is alone on the title-page." Slade goes on to quote an 1808 letter of Maria's in which she states "Professional Education...is the object of my waking and sleeping thoughts." Some if not all of the chapters were completely rewritten by her. Slade comments: "Maria

made no secret of her assistance to her father, but feared the book would not be considered of value if it were known that a woman had so much part in the writing of it." Some of the chapters include: "On the Choice of a Profession;" "On the Clerical Profession;" "On the Military and Naval Professions;" "On the Education of Country Gentlemen;" "On the Education of Statesmen;" and "On the Education of a Prince."

The Edgeworths, of course, had collaborated on their early exposition of their educational theories, *Practical Education* (1798). That was followed by a number of books that were conceived by the father, but really finished and seen through the press by the daughter Maria. Another such book was *Readings on Poetry* (1816). Though it is sometimes difficult to separate the contributions of the two Edgeworths, there is no doubt that Maria played the role of writer as well as editor. OCLC lists only a handful of copies of this book worldwide. In North America, we have located copies at UCLA, Yale, New York Public Library, and the University of Alberta. Slade 13.





*A Conduct Book for Youth,
Including a Section Criticizing Contemporary Female Education by Ms. More*

8. *The Elegant Preceptor; or, an Introduction to the Knowledge of the World.* Containing, Instructions in Morality, and in Useful and Ornamental Accomplishments. Selected from the Works of the most eminent Writers. London: Printed by W. M'Dowell for B. Crosby and Co., 1809.

Twelvemo. iv, 104 pp. Engraved frontispiece.

Contemporary quarter green sheep over drab boards. Binding extremities worn or rubbed. Spine slightly toned with a few small chips and tears. A bit of dampstaining to rear boards and last few leaves, touching text but not affecting legibility. Light foxing and intermittent slight browning, the occasional minor marginal tear. A very good copy.

\$500

Third Edition. Includes a section by Ms. More (Hannah More?) criticizing contemporary

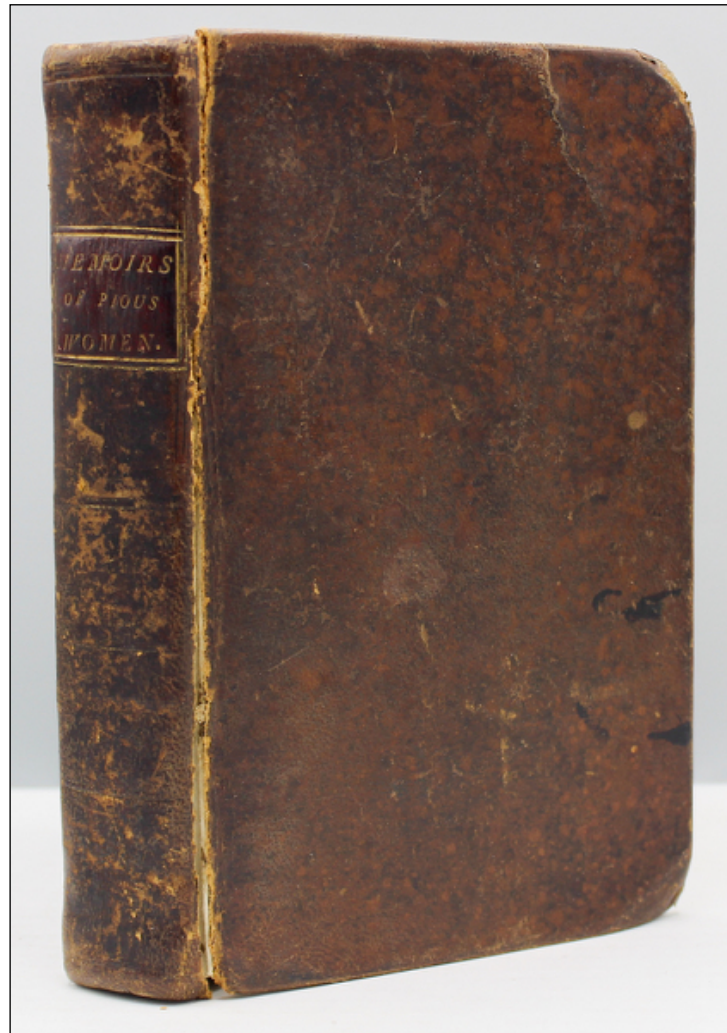


female education, which was entirely focused on the arts. The first edition was published in 1803.

We were unable to find any information about the author of the present work with the resources that are available to us. *The Elegant Preceptor* is divided into five sections: morals (regulation of the passions, sensuality and temperance contrasted charity, sympathy, etc.). manners (i.e. true politeness, rules for propriety of behaviour, rules for conversation), amusements (i.e. exercise, the benefit of study, frivolous amusements censurable), accomplishments, and knowledge of the world (travel, conversation, irregular pleasures, error in the education of youth, a portrait of mankind, etc.). The writers referenced in the present work include Godwin, Chapone, Aiken, Edgeworth, and Wollstoncraft.

OCLC does not record any copies of the first edition. It records two copies of the 1806 edition and three copies of the present edition, two in North America.



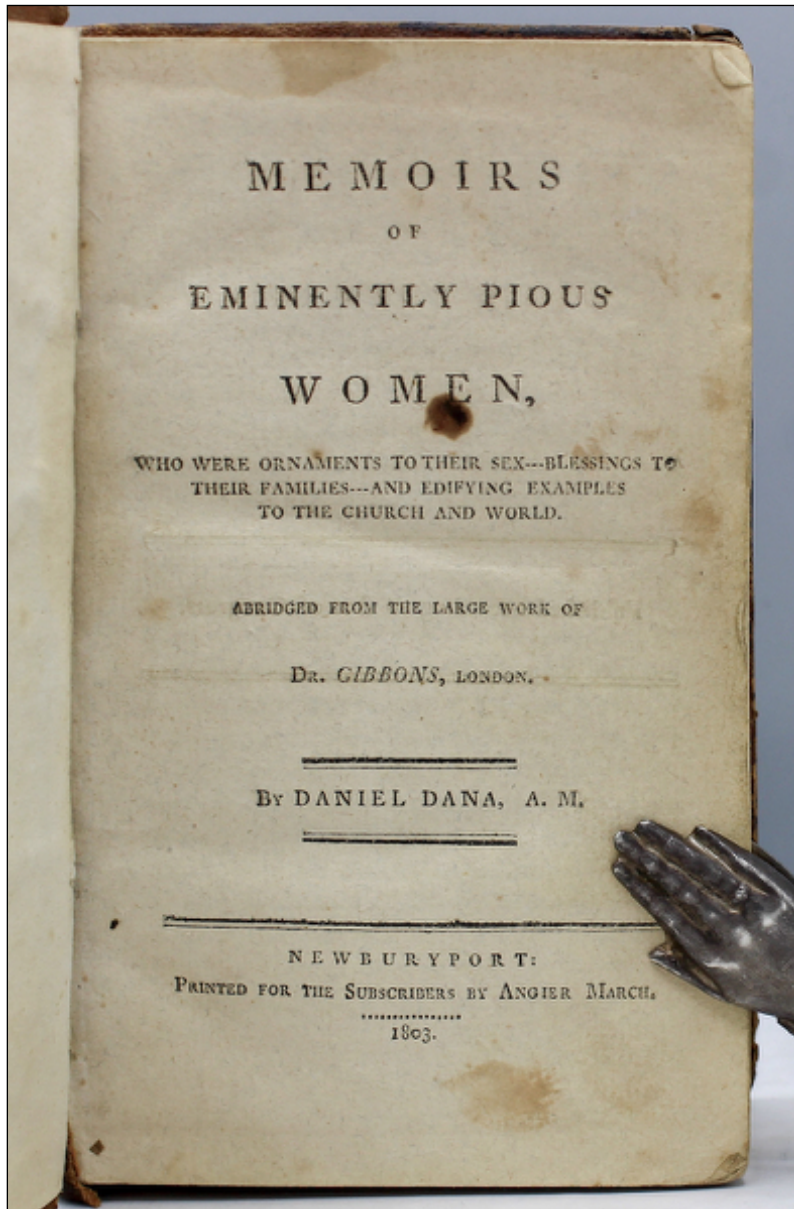


9. [GIBBONS, Thomas](#). *Memoirs of Eminently Pious Women, Who Were Ornaments to Their Sex -- Blessings to Their Families -- and Edifying Examples to the Church and the World*. Abridged from the Large Work of Dr. Gibbons, London. By Daniel Dana, A.M. Newburyport: Printed for the Subscribers by Angier March, 1803.

Twelvemo. 396 pp.

Contemporary calf with a gilt-ruled and gilt-lettered burgundy spine label. Binding extremities have some rubbings and wear. Front joint is cracked, but sound. Gilt on spine is slightly faded. Light foxing and browning, slight offsetting, and intermittent slight dampstaining. Small tear to lower margin of page 57, not affecting text. Small hole on page 113, slightly affecting text. Small marginal hole and stain on page 349, resulting in the loss of a few letters. Small marginal stain on page 351, affecting text. Contemporary bookplate on front end pastedown and contemporary signature on preliminary blank. A very good copy.

\$300

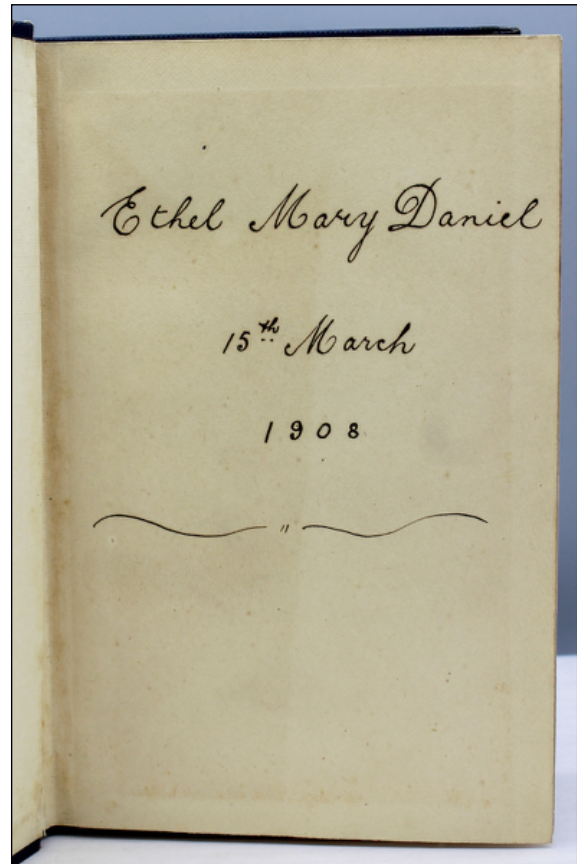
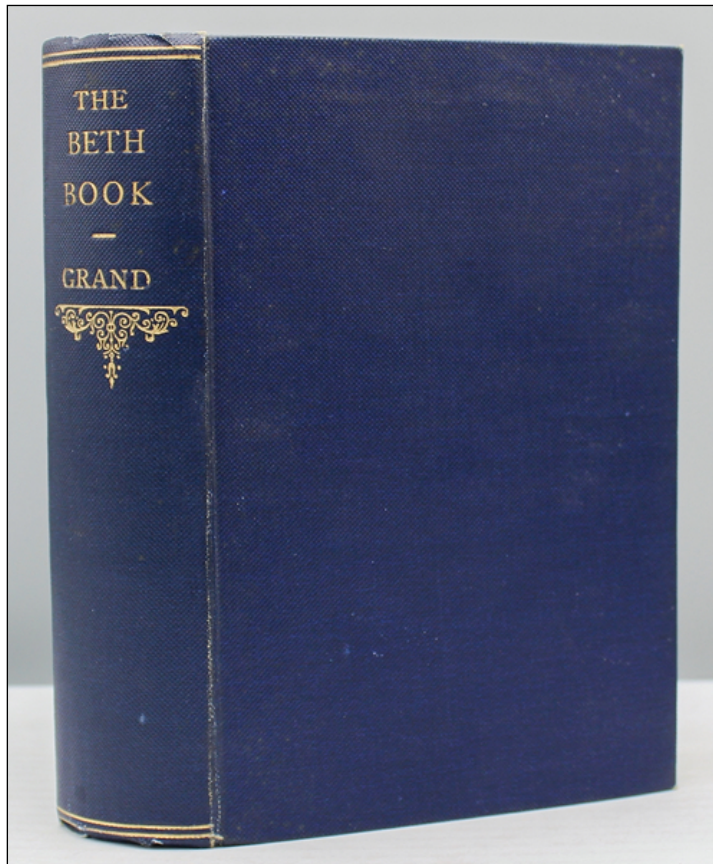


First edition, thus. Dana revised Thomas Gibbons' text, the first edition of which was entitled *Female Worthies; or, the Lives and Memoirs of Eminently Pious Women* (1775/1776)...because he felt that "certain obvious infelicities attached to the work seem much calculated to obstruct its circulation and usefulness. To remedy these infelicities, has been the aim of the editor of this volume." (Preface).

Daniel Dana (1771-1859) further states, "the usefulness of biography is equally obvious and acknowledged. No species of writing seems so happily calculated at once to inform the mind, to improve the taste, to meliorate the heart. By exhibiting goodness in an alluring but practical form; by presenting excellence actually attained, with the various means and steps to its acquisition; it furnishes us with some of the best possible excitements to be what we ought to be." (Preface). The women featured in Dana's revision include Lady Jane Grey, Mary, Queen of Great Britain, Queen Catharine Parr, and others. The majority of the subjects are of English nobility.

Dr. Thomas Gibbons (1720-1785) was a nonconformist minister and writer of Gibbons other works include *Juvenilia; poems on various subjects of devotion and virtue* (1750) and *Sermons on evangelical and practical subjects* (3 vols, 1787).

American Bibliography 1803, #4275



10. [Grand, Sarah](#). *The Beth Book: being a study from the life of Elizabeth Caldwell Maclure, a woman of genius*. London: William Heinemann, 1898.

Octavo. [6], 527, [1], [6, ads], [16, publisher's catalog, dated 1897] pp.

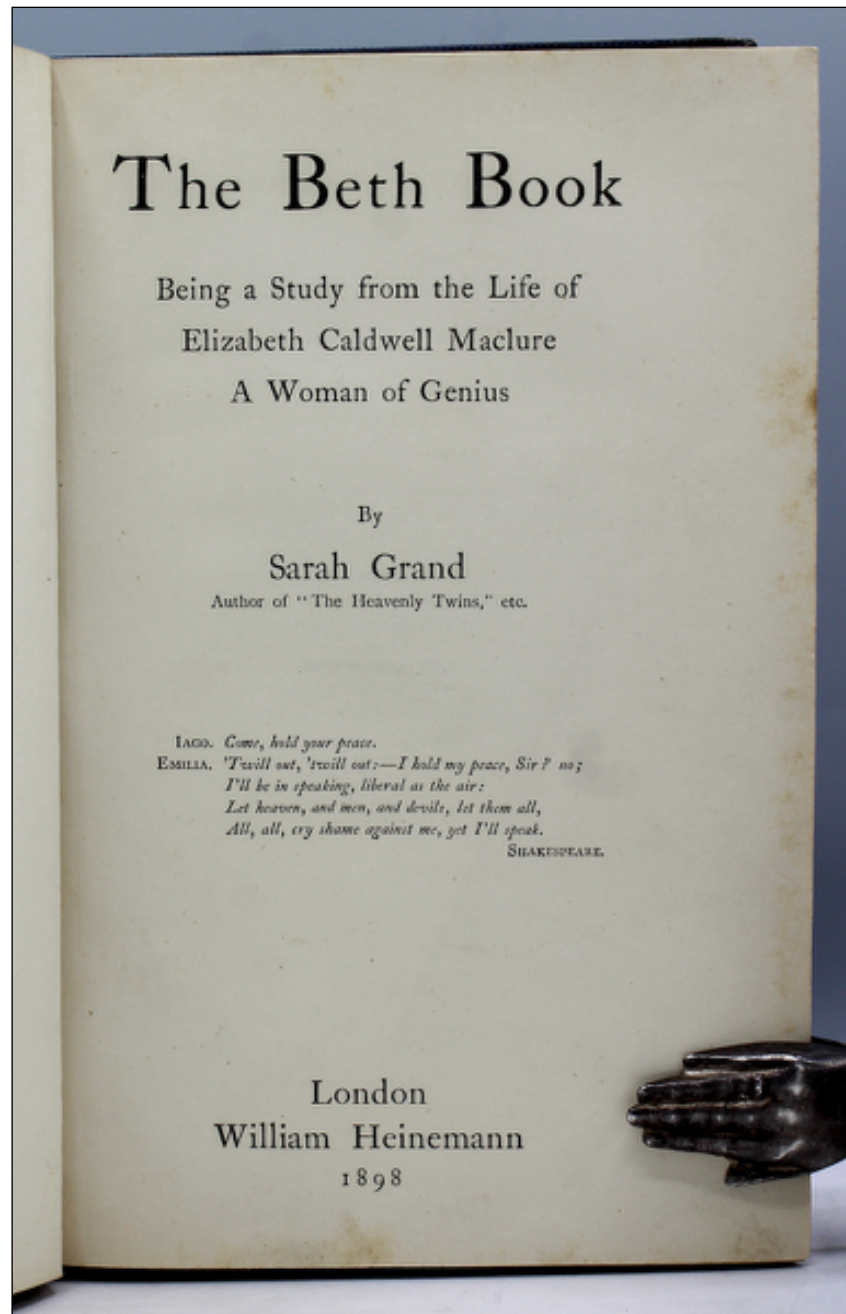
In a publisher's variant binding of dark blue cloth with gilt spine. Edges lightly foxed, light shelfwear. Former owner's signature, dated March 15th 1908. A very good, bright copy.

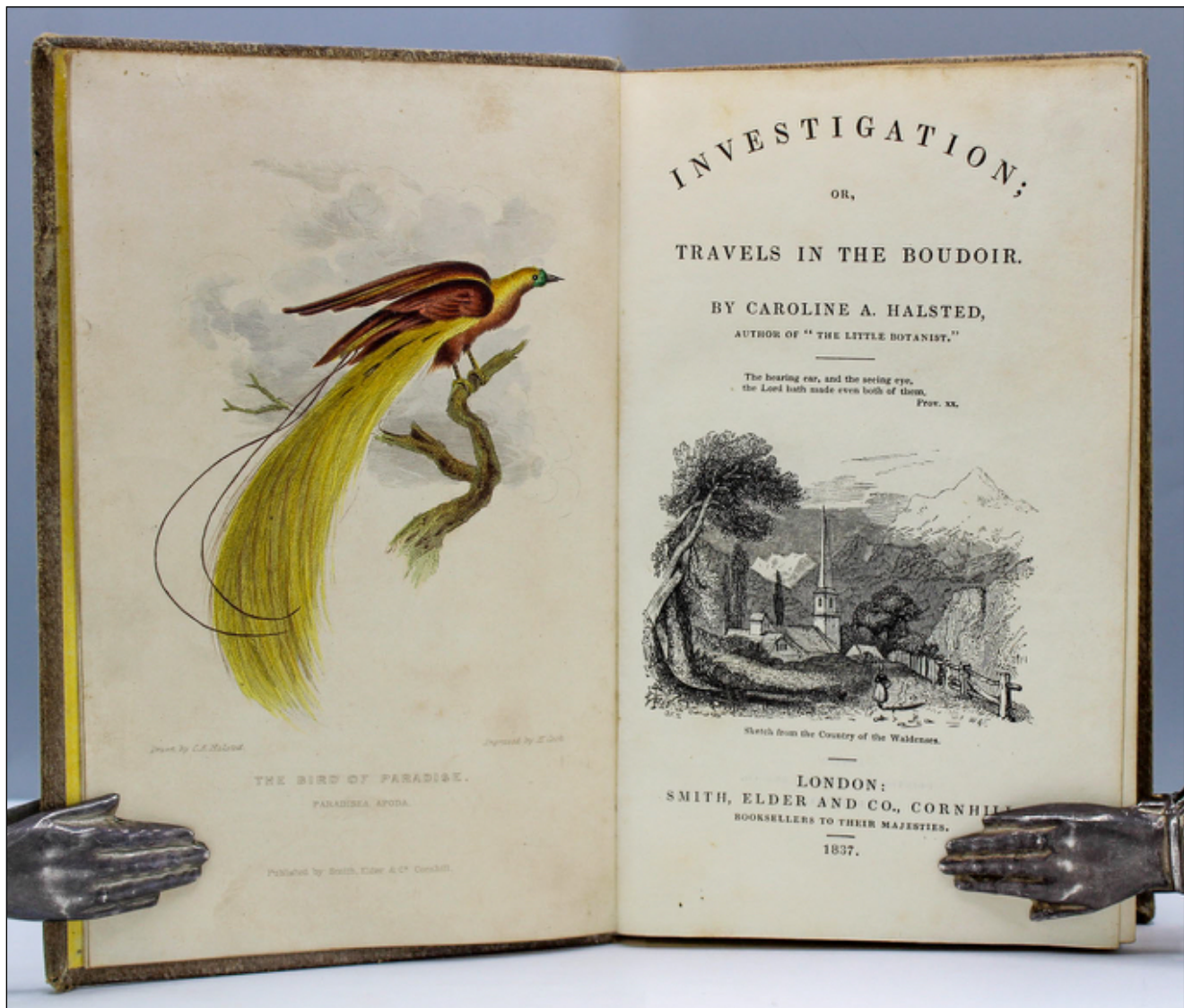
\$250

First U.K. edition. Though the author was British, this book was first published in America by Appleton in 1897.

Sarah Grand (Frances Elizabeth Bellenden Clarke, later McFall, 1854-1943) was a feminist writer whose work revolved around the New Woman ideal. She wrote over a dozen works between 1888 and 1922, mostly fiction, but including several treatises on the woman's plight. A frequent topic in her work is the failure of marriage, and its tendency to put women in a subservient role and keep her ignorant. Born in Ireland of English parents, she had only a sporadic education. *The Beth Book* is a fictionalized account of her early experience of life with an alcoholic father, then marriage to a doctor who serviced an institution for the incarceration of prostitutes with venereal disease. She served as Vice President of the Woman's Suffrage Society and, after moving to Tunbridge Wells in

1898, President of the local branch of the National Council of women. (See *The Frminist Companion to Literature*).





*"Unusual Textbook" for Young Women
On the History of Household Objects*

11. HALSTED, Caroline A[melia]. *Investigation; or, Travels in the Boudoir*. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1837.

Twelvemo. xiv, 296, 32 [publisher's catalogue] pp. Hand-colored engraved frontispiece, eleven wood-engraved or steel engraved plates, engraved vignette title-page.

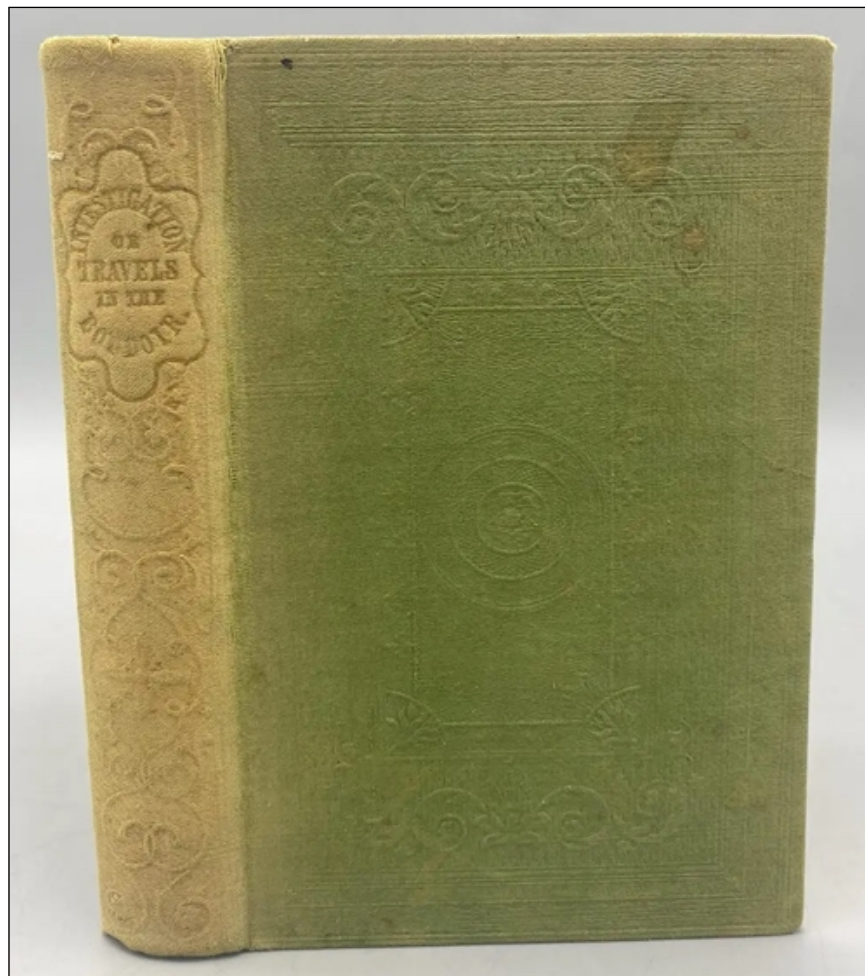
Original brown cloth blindstamped in a moiré pattern, gilt lettered spine, all edges gilt. Some wear and soiling to cloth. Yellow endpapers with some soiling. Otherwise very clean and fresh throughout. A very good copy of an uncommon educational book for young women.

\$500

First edition. OCLC records only nine copies of this edition in the United States.

Caroline Amelia Halsted (1803/4-1848) was a historian and author. Her first book was *The Little Botanist, or Steps to the Attainment of Botanical Knowledge* (1835). She won the Greshman commemoration prize in 1839 for her biographical work *Life of Margaret Beaufort*, the mother of Henry VII. It was also reviewed favorably in *Gentleman's Magazine*, in which she was deemed a "worthy successor to Lucy Aikin." Her most significant work was *Life of Richard III* (2 volumes, 1844), an impassioned defense of the last Plantagenet king. Halsted's *Investigation; or, Travels in the Boudoir* is an "unusual textbook" in which a girl and her mother take a domestic "grand tour" of their living room in order to learn about the origins and nature of everyday objects (Oxford DNB). In the Preface, Halsted writes, "[*Investigation's*] chief design...is to prove to young persons of active imaginations, that happiness and knowledge depend not...on a foreign tour; but that much valuable information may be obtained in...their own homes...

"How many young persons...are, nevertheless, totally unacquainted with the origin, history, or progress into general use, of the most ordinary articles with which they are surrounded..." Objects discussed in *Investigations* include carpets (Asian and European), tapestry and woven hangings, modern paper hangings, plumes and feathers, the early history of idolatry, rise and progress of the art of writing, examining the contents of a writing desk, etc.





12. [HAVILAND, Mary S. and Fanny L. Warren, illustrator.] [*Healthy Habits.*] New York: National Child Welfare Association, 1923.

3 posters, 11 in. by 16 in. Includes posters one, two, and five of a larger set, though we were unable to determine how many posters were originally included in the series. With lovely half-page color illustrations by Fanny L. Warren and verse by Mary S. Haviland.

Printed card stock richly illustrated in color. Some light creasing at corners and small holes from removed tacks. A very good, bright example of these rare posters.

\$450

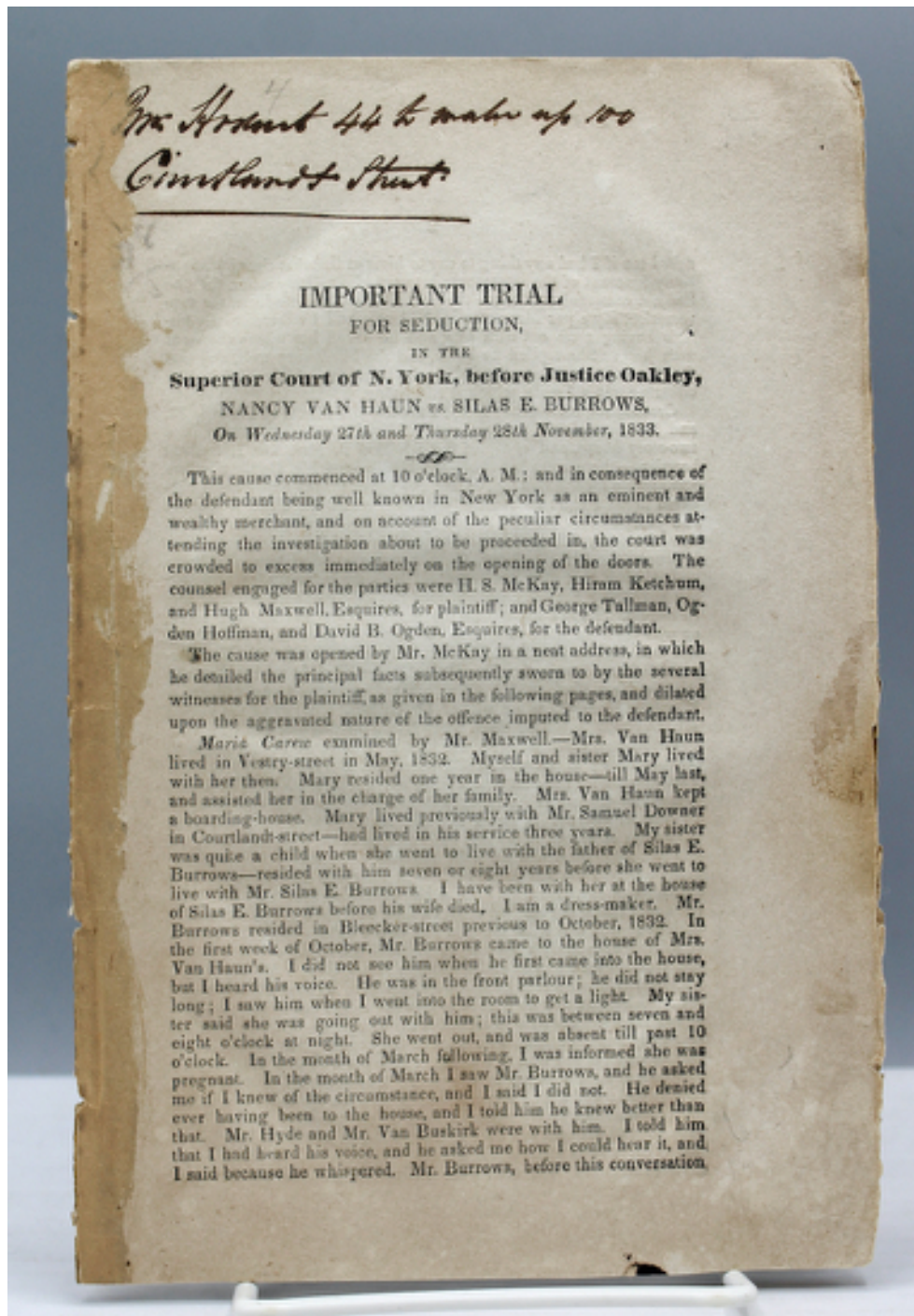
First edition.

The National Child Welfare Association published the present posters during the height of the Progressive Movement in America. They illustrate the importance of health eating for children, based on recent innovations in nutrition science, and would have been used as teaching tools.

The Progressive Movement focused on federal welfare programs and was responsible for mother's pension laws, forerunners of the Social Security Act; and the founding of the National Child Labor Committee. The Children's Bureau, a federal agency that focuses exclusively on children's welfare, was also a result of the movement; its first chief, Julia Lathrop (1858 – 1932), was the first woman selected by a President to head a federal agency (Children's Bureau website).

Mary S. Haviland and Fanny L. Warren frequently collaborated on materials for the National Child Welfare Association. The poster sets *Nursery Rhymes for Healthy Habits* (1921 – 1922) and *Children from Many Lands* (1923) both featured illustrations by Warren and verse by Haviland. The latter set was created as a tool to teach children racial and cultural acceptance as immigrant populations continued to increase in the United States. Haviland also wrote manuals on health and childhood development like *Modern Physiology, Hygiene and Health* (1921) and *A Study of Babyhood* (1927). Warren also illustrated *Little Neighbors of Many Lands* (1926), a book of paper dolls themed around cultural acceptance.

OCLC records no copies.



A Scandalous Case of Seduction

13. *Important Trial for Seduction, in the Superior Court of N. York, before Justice Oakley, Nancy Van Haun vs. Silas E. Burrows, on Wednesday 27th and Thursday 28th November, 1833.* [New York: Superior Court of New York, 1833.]

5¾ x 8¾ in. 20 pp.

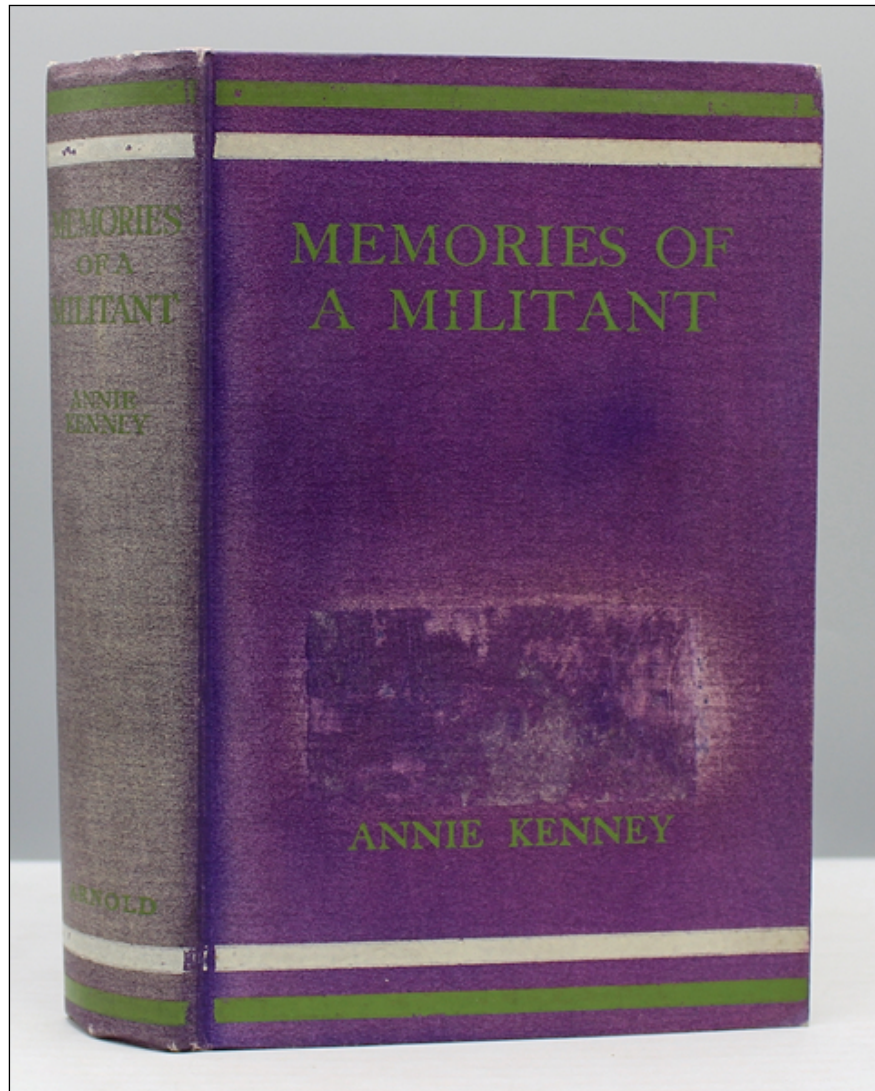
Printed paper self-wrappers. Toning to first and last leaf at spine. Splitting at spine. Contemporary ink ownership signature to top margin of first page. Some foxing and dustsoiling. A good copy of a fragile and uncommon item.

\$450

First edition.

Mary Carew and her sister Nancy van Haun were employed as servants in the home of Silas E. Burrows, "an eminent and wealthy merchant." Van Haun was the plaintiff in the case, but it was Carew whose "illicit amours" with Burrows in the summer of 1833 resulted in her pregnancy. During the trial, it was revealed that Burrows had refused to financially support Carew during her pregnancy, and that he had previously broken off an engagement to Carew's younger sister Henrietta. The case was sensational, and, on the day of the trial, the courtroom was packed with onlookers: "Perhaps on no similar occasion in this country has such an immense number of persons assembled, as were gathered together on this occasion...[T]here were not less than three thousand persons in court," (p. 20). Though throngs of people were also present to hear the verdict the day after the trial concluded, the court could not reach a conclusion and a re-trial was scheduled.

AI 22461 [4]. Harvard Law Catalogue 1215.
BEAL 12073.



*One of the First Autobiographies of a Militant Suffragist,
with 8 Portraits of Suffrage Leaders like the Pankhursts and Constance Lytton*

14. KENNEY, Annie. *Memories of a Militant*. With Portraits. London: Edward Arnold & Co., 1924.

Octavo. xi, 308 pp. 16 pp. publisher's ads. With 8 plates from portrait photographs of Christabel Pankhurst, Emmeline Pankhurst, Constance Lytton, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, and other important women's suffrage figures.

Original purple cloth stamped in green and white (a color scheme often used by suffragists). Fading to cloth at spine. Faded rectangular mark to cloth of front board, probably from a removed library label. Some toning to endpapers, but otherwise very clean throughout. A very good, tight, and bright copy of an important work by a leader of the militant women's suffrage movement.

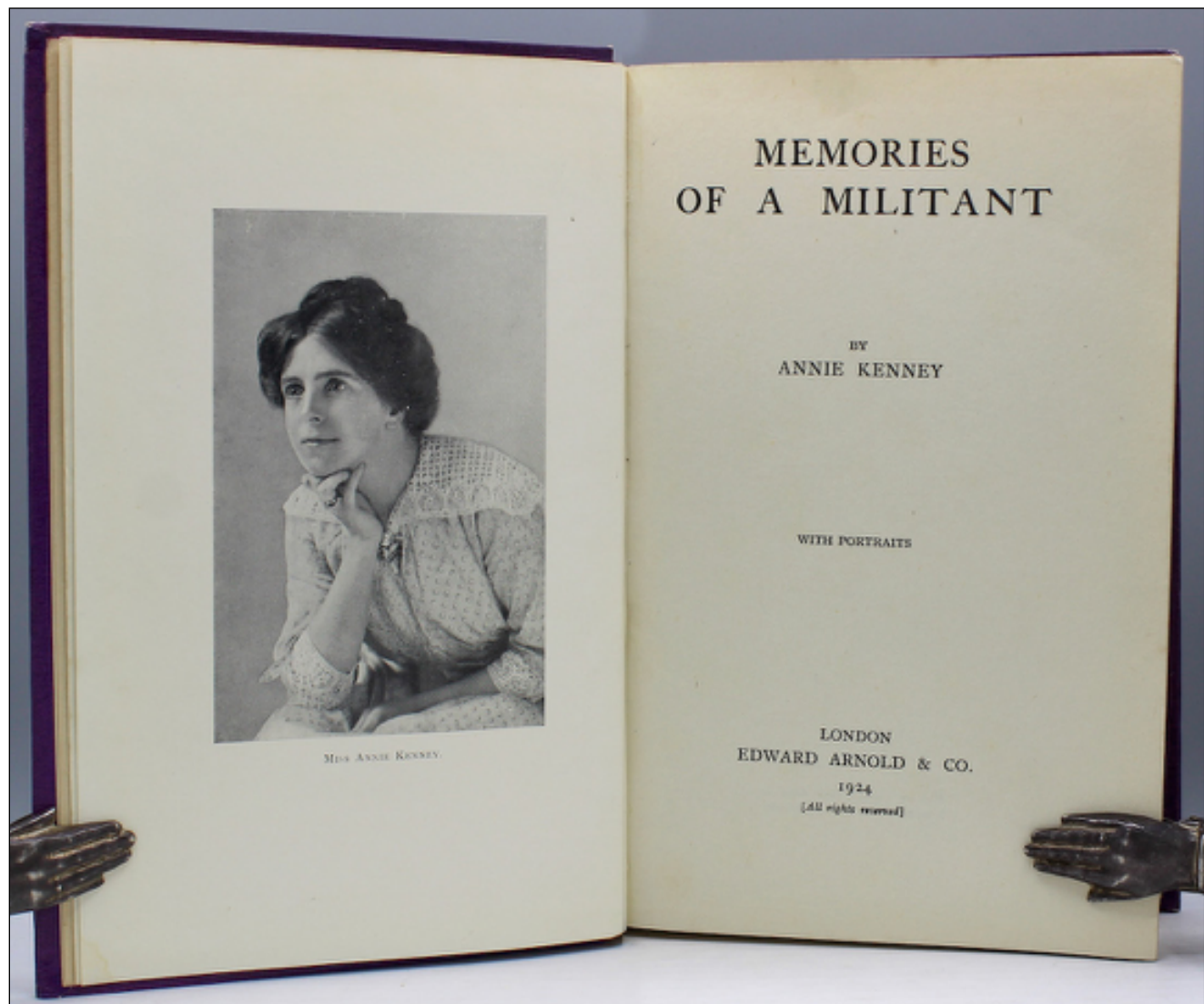
\$1,250

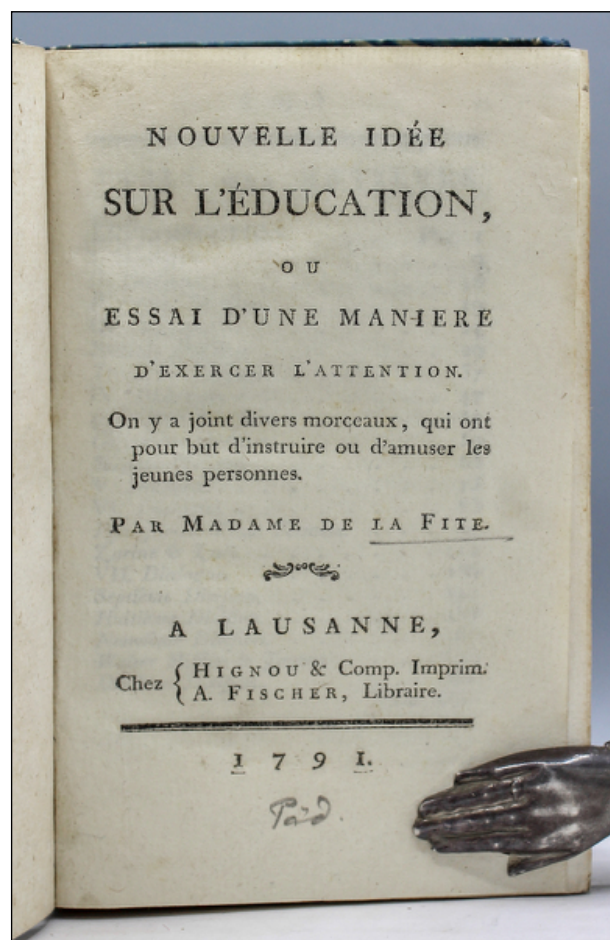
First edition.



Annie Kenney (1879-1953) was a suffragist and the right hand of Women's Social and Political Union leaders Christabel and Emmeline Pankhurst. Unlike many suffrage leaders at the time, Kenney came from a working-class background: she was employed at a mill for fifteen years and, along with her suffrage activism, was also committed to trade union organizing and socialism. One of Kenney's most important acts as a member of the WSPU was the historic interruption of a political meeting at the Manchester Free Trade Hall in 1905, when Kenney and Christabel Pankhurst unfurled a flag reading "Votes for Women" and demanded that Sir Edward Grey and Winston Churchill address the issue of women's suffrage. Kenney was also a co-founder of the first branch of the WSPU, which she and Minnie Baldock (1864-1954) established in Canning Town, London in 1906. Kenney's *Memories of a Militant* was the second autobiography by one of the militant suffragists, preceded only by Emmeline Pankhurst's *My Own Story* (1914).

Oxford DNB.





Women's Education

15. LAFITE, [Marie-Elisabeth Bouée de]. *Nouvelle Idée Sur L'Éducation, ou Essai D'Une Maniere D'Exercer L'Attention*. On y a joint diverse morceaux, qui ont pour but d'instruire ou d'amuser les jeunes personnes. Par Madame De La Fite. A Lausanne: Chez Hignou & Comp. Imprim. A. Fischer, Libraire, 1791.

Octavo. iv, 271 pp.

Later decorative blue boards. Binding extremities lightly rubbed and slight soiling to boards. Contemporary ink inscription on upper front board. Light foxing and light intermittent toning. Leaves in gathering B slightly loose. Bookplate on front pastedown. A very good copy of a rare book, clean and tight.

\$750

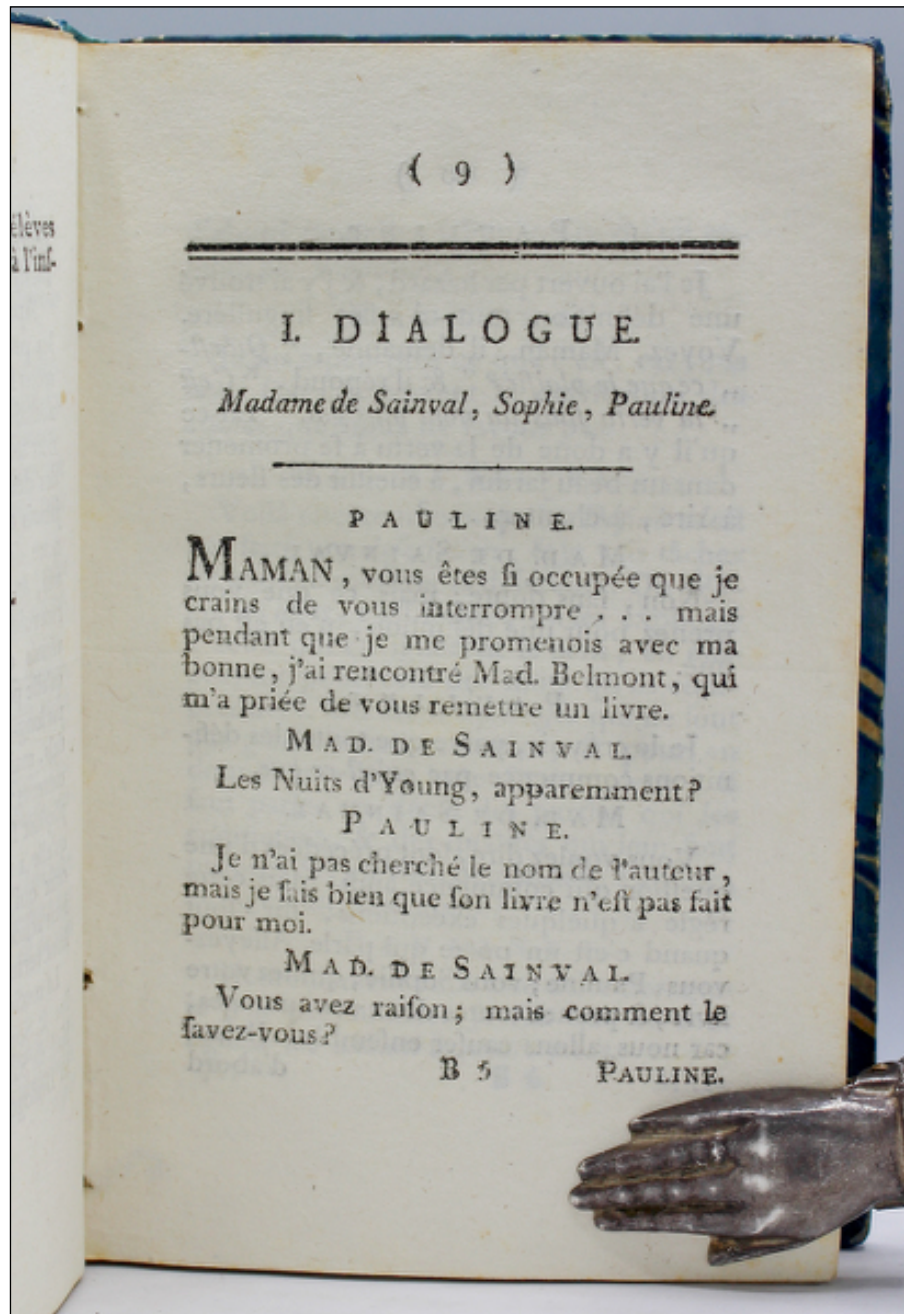
First edition.

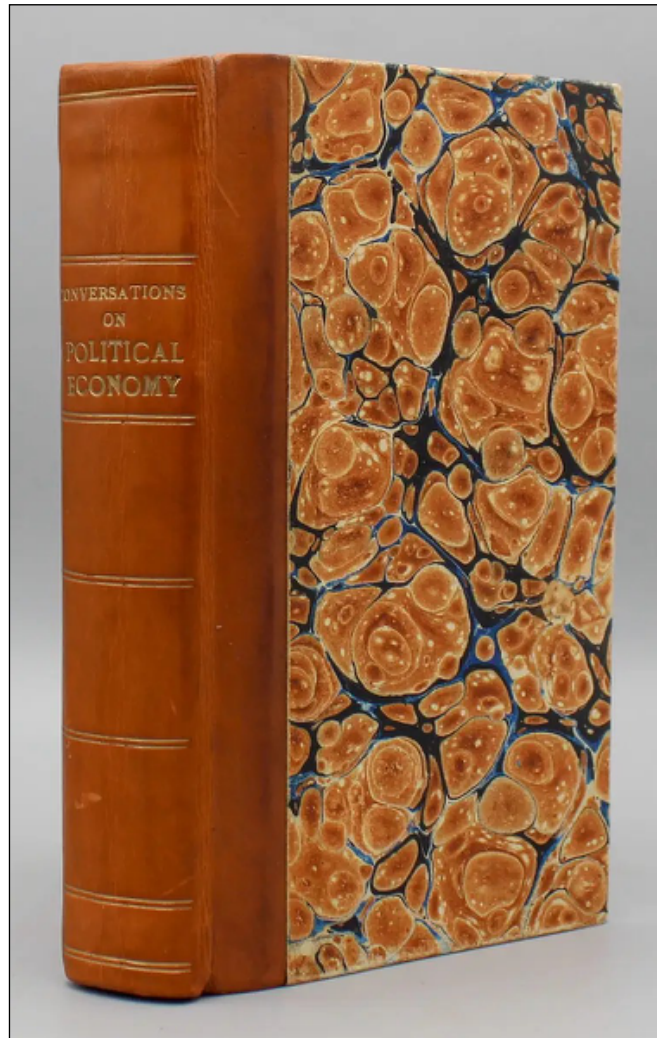
Marie-Elisabeth Lafite (1737-1794), who was born in Hamburg, became the wife of a Huguenot minister from La Haye. She collaborated with her husband to produce the periodical *Bibliothèque des sciences et des beaux arts*. She also wrote several books on education, including *Nouvelle Idée Sur*

L'Education, strongly influenced by Madame de Genlis. The work is divided into several sections, including seven didactic dialogues between two girls, Pauline and Sophie, and their mother Madame de Sainval; each dialogue is followed by a series of questions relating to the informational content of the dialogues and their corresponding correct answers.

Not in Cioranescu.

OCLC lists only four copies, one of which is in North America at Stanford.





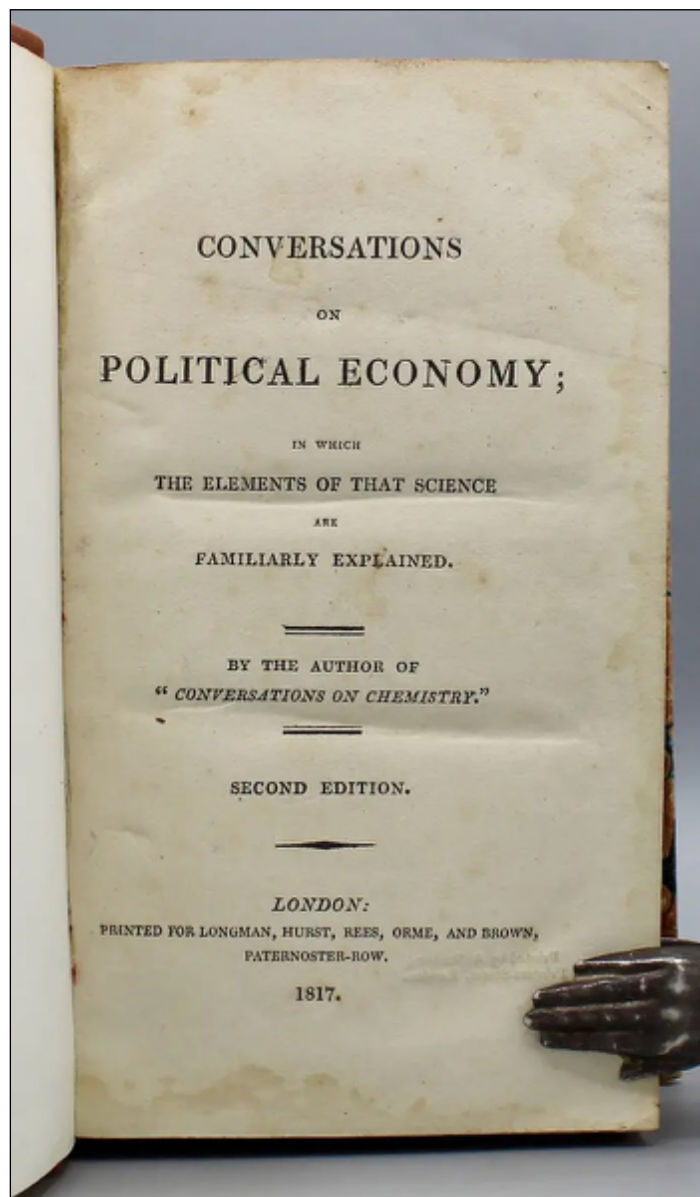
16. [Marcet, Jane]. *Conversations on Political Economy; in which the Elements of that Science are Familiarly Explained*. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1817. Second edition. Twelvemo. xii, 485 pp.

Attractively 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

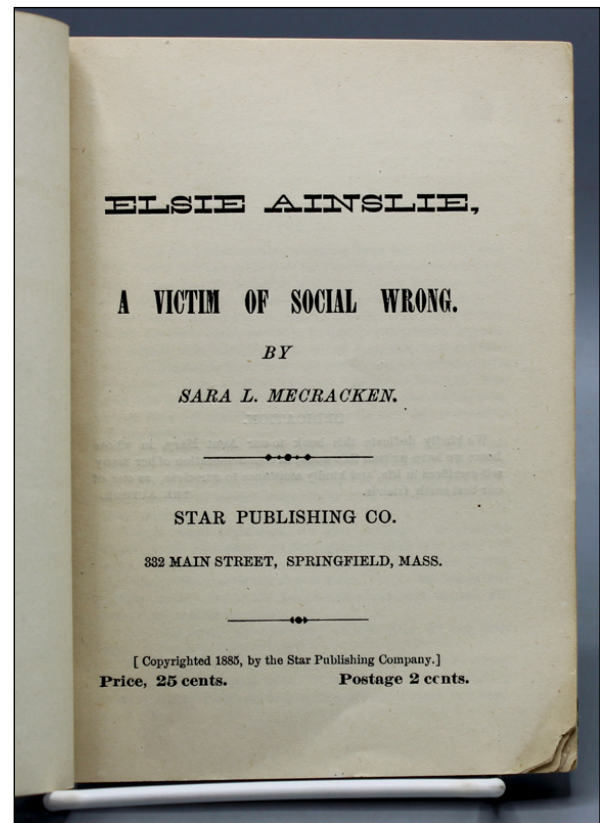
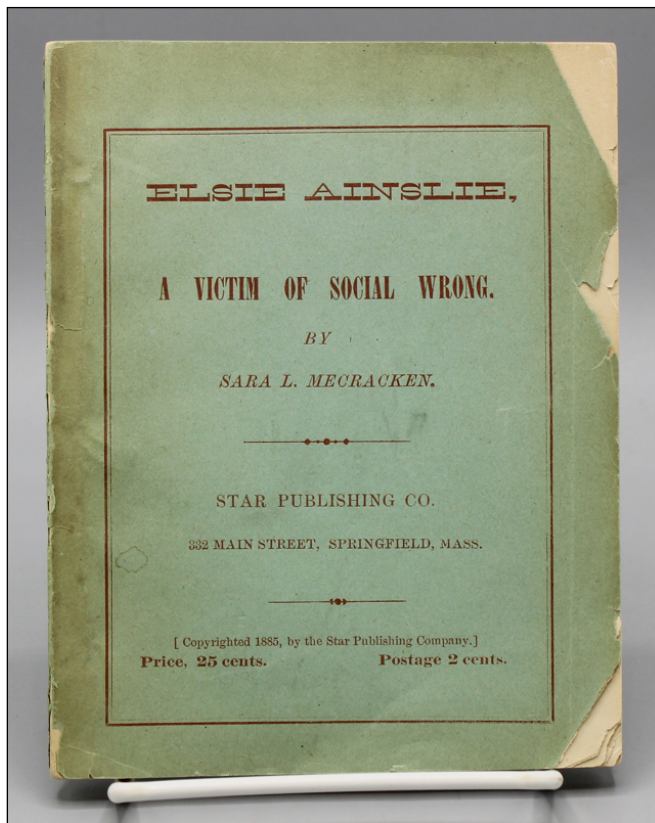


economists (notably Alfred Marshall) and led others to conclude that hers was economics for schoolgirls (Schumpeter), but the book's popularity with adult readers grateful for a simple introduction to a new and forbidding field of knowledge indicates Marcet's accurate perception of a wide and generally 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.



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

17. 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).



*Beauty Guide for Women by a Notorious Nineteenth-Century Celebrity
Who Dabbled in Dancing, Public Speaking, and Political Reform*

18. MONTEZ, Lola. *The Arts of Beauty; or, Secrets of a Lady's Toilet with Hints to Gentlemen on the Art of Fascinating*. By Madame Lola Montez, Countess of Landsfeld. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, [1858].

Twelvemo. 132, [12, ads] pp.

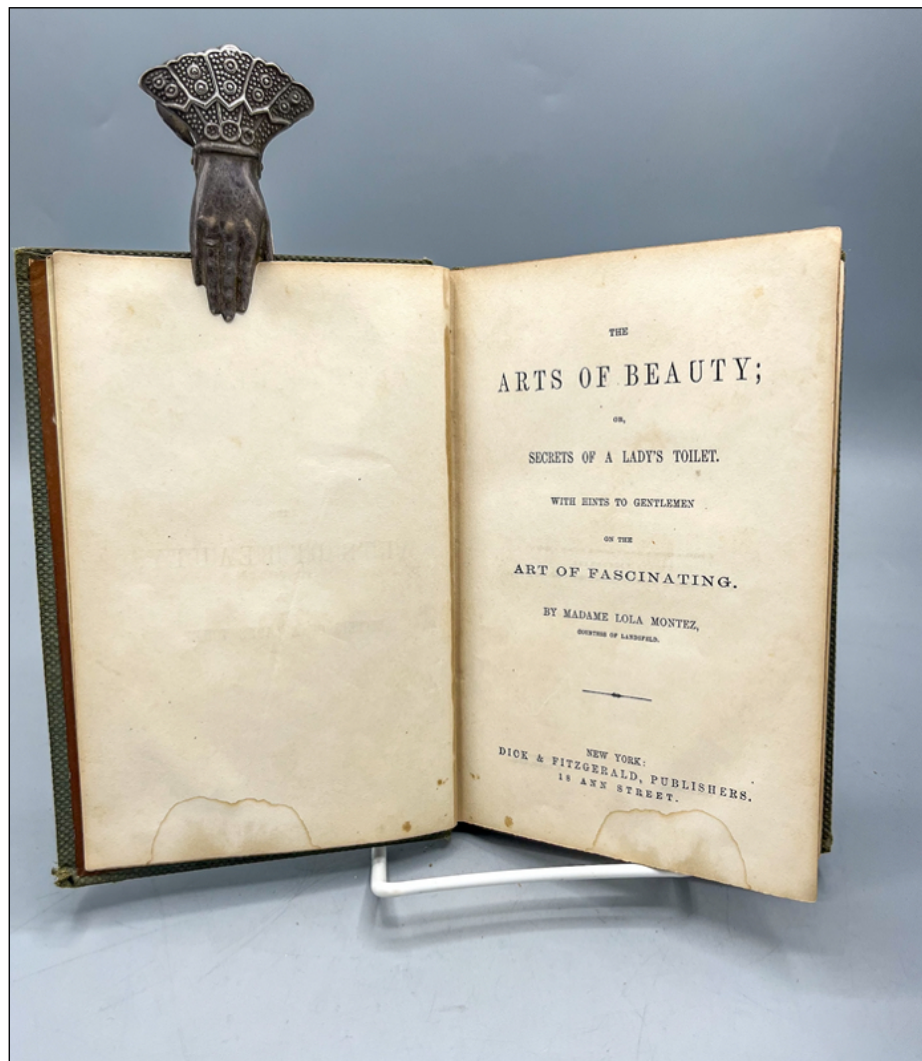
Publisher's light brown pebbled cloth stamped elaborately in blind with central gilt floral pattern and gilt lettering. Gilt spine. Minor dampstaining to front cover and lower margins of first twenty leaves. Loose front-hinge. Light foxing throughout. Otherwise, a bright, good copy.

\$1,250

First edition of this women's manual of beauty regimes, cosmetics, and hygiene. Also included is the chapter "Hints to Gentleman on the Art of Fascinating," which consists of tongue-in-cheek advice that men might use to attract women. For example, Montez encourages men to act more feminine, gravitate toward shallow conversation, and to behave rudely while at the table. This humorous tone that pokes fun at gender norms pervades the text, as does Montez's wisdom gained from being a much-maligned figure in the global spotlight.

Lola Montez, born Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert (1821 - 1861) was a dancer, entertainer, public speaker, and sex worker. She was born to an Irish family in British India and was educated at finishing schools in the United Kingdom. At the age of twenty-one, she assumed the name of Lola Montez and became a dancer in Europe, primarily Paris, where she joined Bohemian circles that included Franz Liszt, Alexandre Dumas, and George Sands. In Munich, she began an affair with King Ludwig I of Bavaria, who gave her the title of Countess of Landsfeld in 1847 and granted her a large annuity. As the king's mistress, she wielded significant political power and influence, and used it in favor of liberalism. When the revolution came in 1848, however, she fled Germany and eventually relocated to California, where she became a sensation. Her home in Grass Valley is a California historical landmark.

The present work and Montez's memoir, published in the same year, were both ghostwritten by Charles Chauncey Burr (1817 – 1883), a journalist, editor, and friend of Edgar Allan Poe.



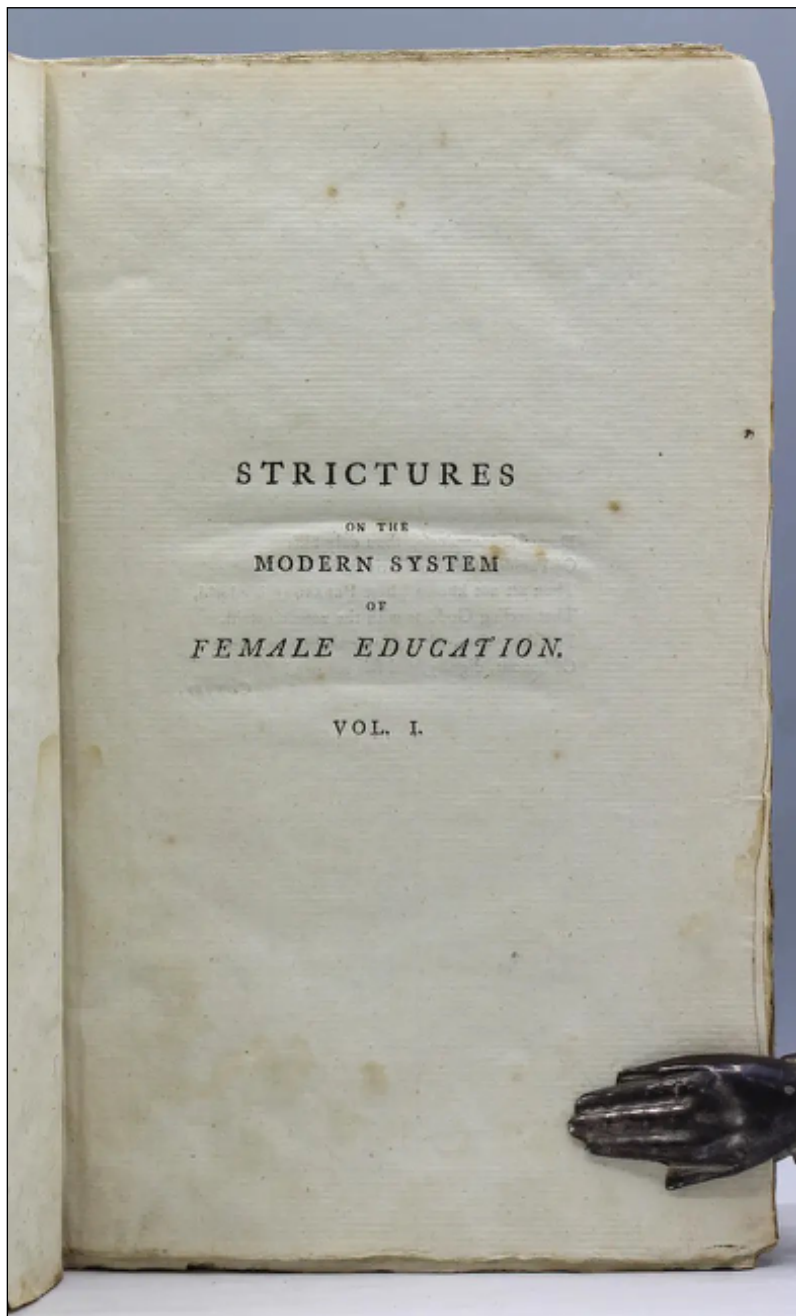


19. [More, Hannah](#). *Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education. With the View of the Principles and the Conduct Prevalent Among Women of Rank and Fortune*. London: Printed for T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies, 1799.

Two volumes, octavo. xix, [1, blank], 292; viii, [1, blank], 327, [1, publisher's ads] pp.

Original paper spine over boards, uncut, spines numbered in black. Binding extremities a bit rubbed, slight soiling to boards, spines slightly worn. Light foxing, very faint dampstaining to lower and outer margins of a handful of gatherings in Vol. I. and faint staining to pp. 233-240 in Vol. II, not affecting legibility. Contemporary circulating library label on upper front pastedown of Vol. I that reads "sold by Thomas Dangerfield, No. 26 Berkeley Square, Bookseller and Stationer." A very good copy.

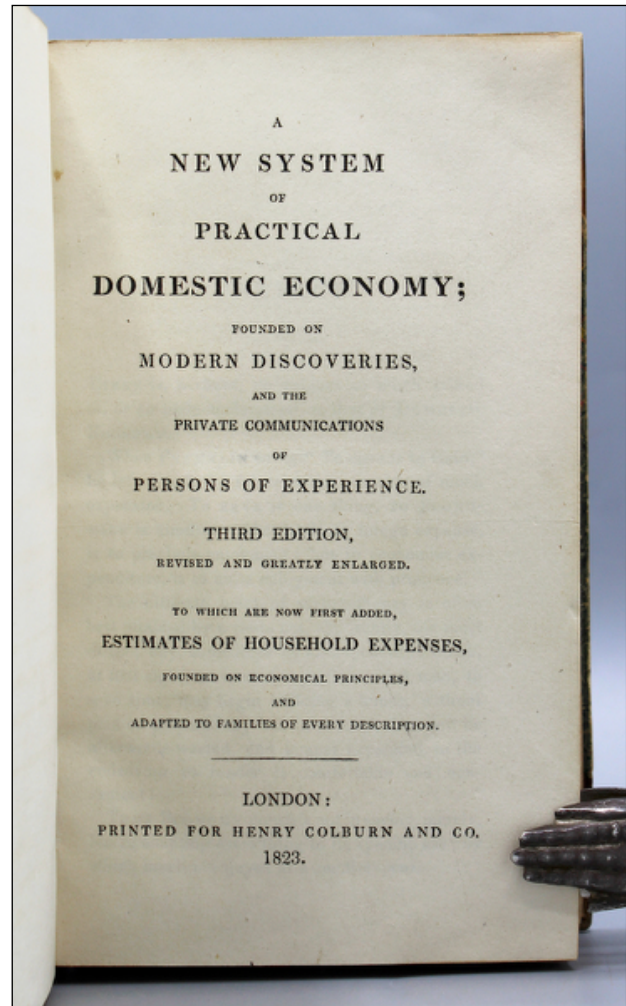
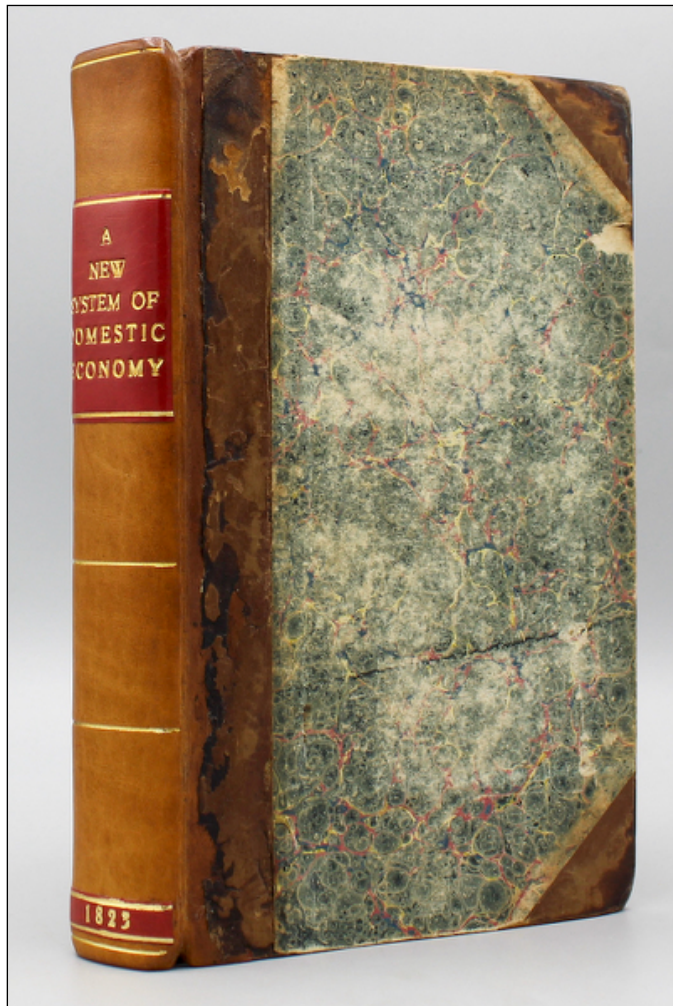
\$1,250



Third edition of More's important work on women's education, one of her best known and most important, published the same year as the first. Strictures proved immensely successful; a second "corrected" edition was soon published and it had reached a seventh edition within the first year. There are currently no copies of the first edition in commerce.

Hannah More was the most prolific and one of the most famous of the Bluestockings and the author of the poem "The Bas Bleu," (1782), in which she saluted London's female intelligentsia. With her sister she ran a boarding school in Bristol. Under the patronage of David Garrick, she wrote a number of religious dramas, including *The Inflexible Captive* (1774) and *Percy* (1777), but after Garrick's death in 1779, her interest in the theatre waned, and she wrote a series of prose works relating to the obligations of Christianity, particularly among the moneyed classes. More believed that the education of the upper classes was crucial because of their influence on society. Written in the vivacious style that made her popular, the book emphasizes the acquisition of factual knowledge by young ladies, with

warnings against the "dangers arising from an excessive cultivation" of imagination and of the fine arts. The study of history, geography, and "accuracy in language" is not only worth while in itself, but of religious and moral benefit, helping to protect young ladies from the "dissipation and the modern habits of fashionable life."



Household Management Manual for the English Middle Class

20. *A New System of Practical 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

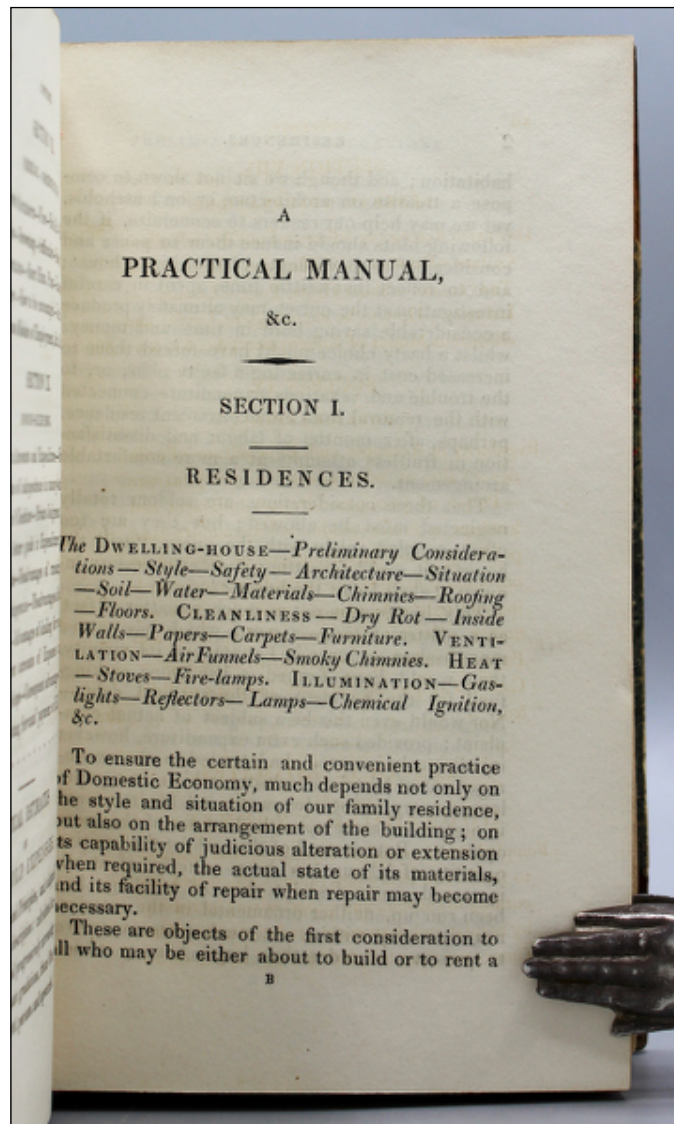
Third edition, "revised and greatly enlarged. To which are now first added, estimates of household expenses, founded on economical principles, and adapted to families of every description." OCLC records no copies of any earlier editions and only eight copies of this edition in North America. Jisc (COPAC)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

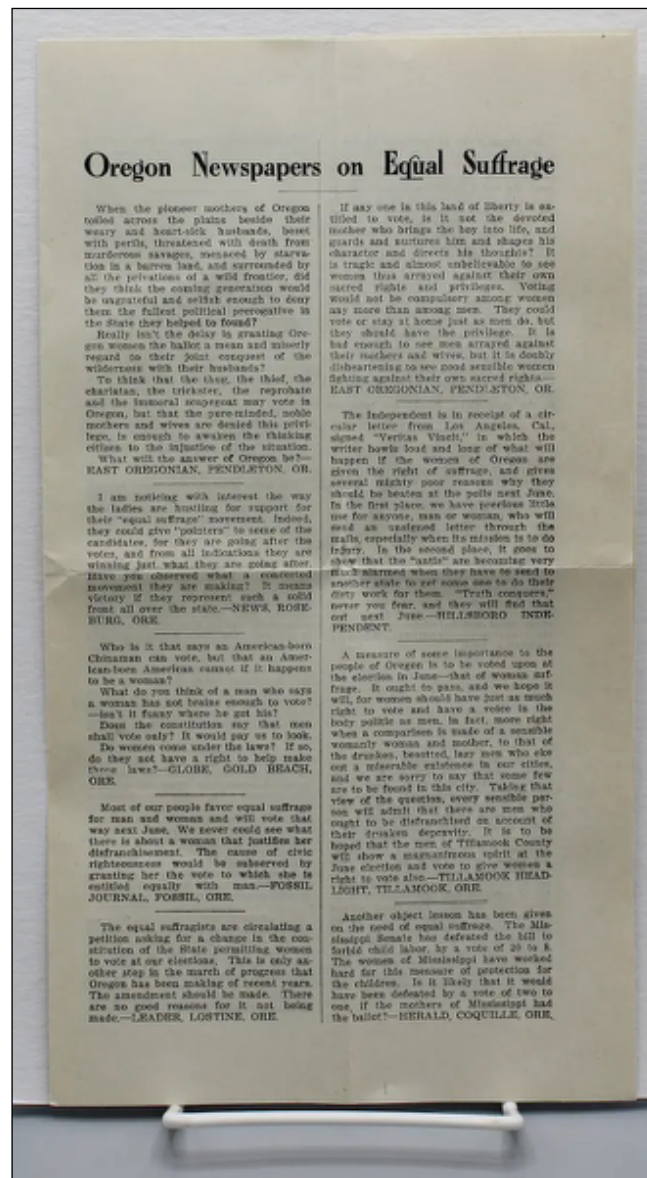
A household management manual that gives advice on the inner workings of the English middle- and upper middle-class home—everything from preparing tea to preventing mold growth. The manual is organized in chapters according to parts of the household: Residences, Principal

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).

We could not locate any information on the author of the present work.





Pro-Suffrage Arguments in Oregon

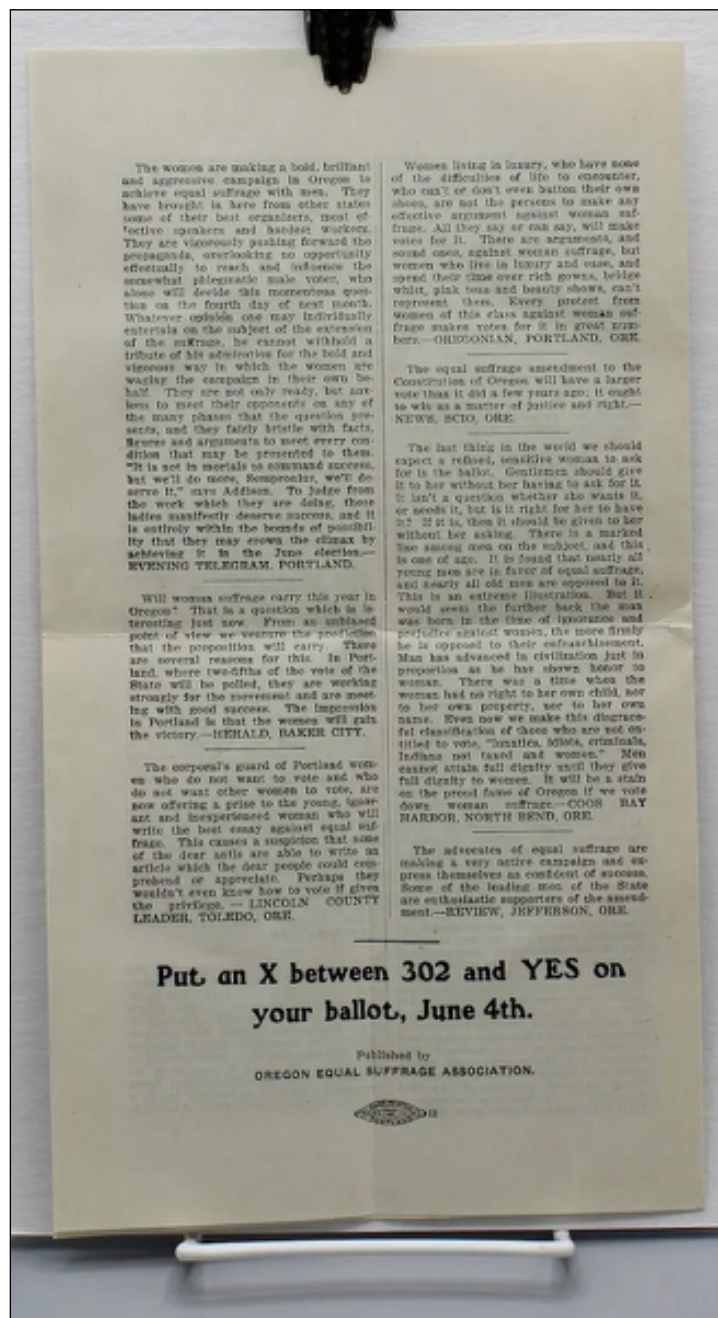
21. [SUFFRAGE.] *Oregon Newspapers on Equal Suffrage*. [Portland, Oregon: Oregon Equal Suffrage Association, 1906.]

6¼ x 11 in. [4] pp.

Single sheet, folded. Some toning and creasing. Near fine.

\$850

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



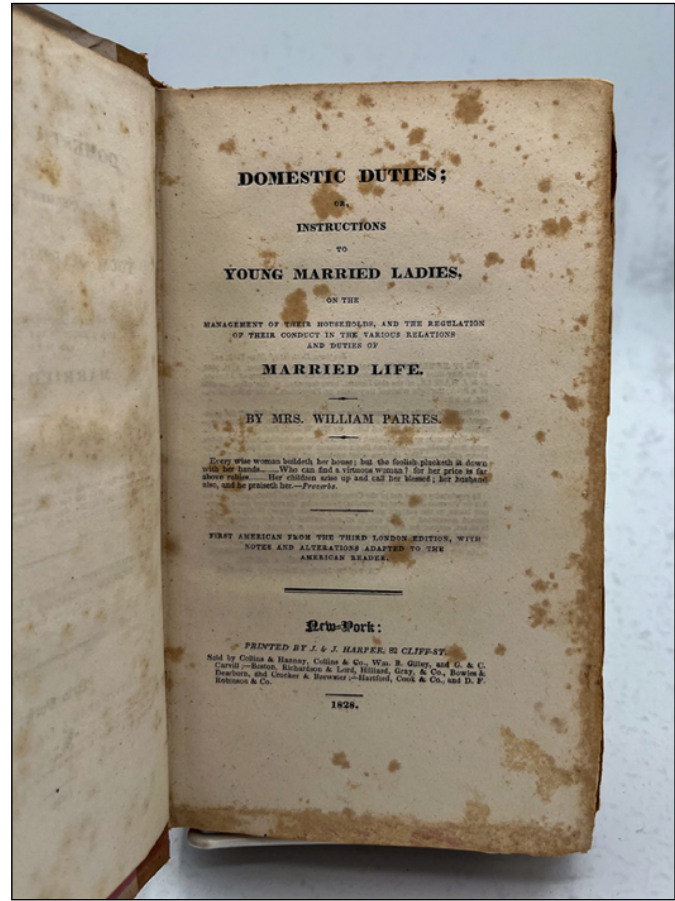
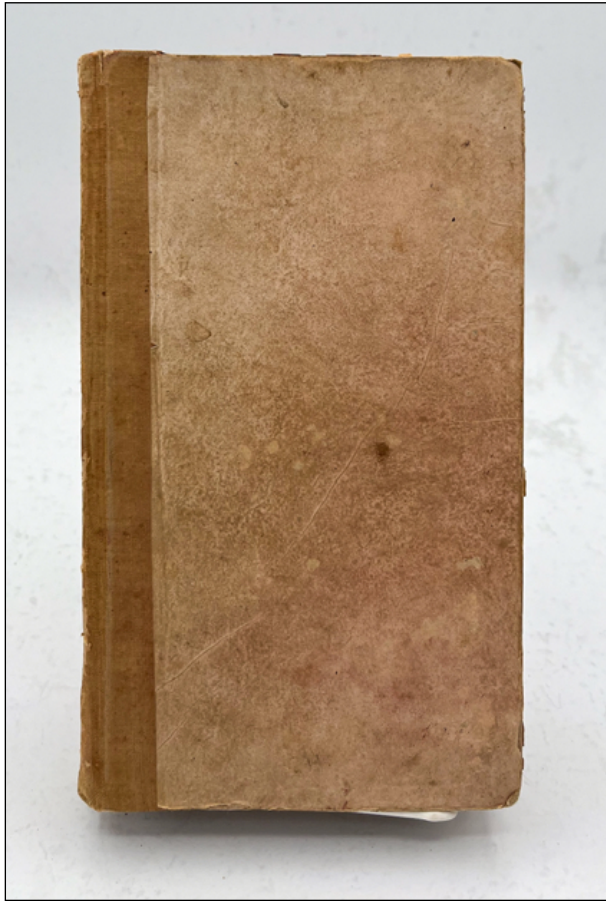
"When the pioneer mothers of Oregon toiled across the plains beside their weary and heart-sick husbands, beset with perils...did they think the coming generation would be ungrateful and selfish enough to deny them the fullest political prerogative in the State they helped to found?"

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

According to Kimberly Jensen's article in the Oregon Encyclopedia, the 1906 women's suffrage effort in Oregon was well-funded and enthusiastically backed by national suffrage groups, with the NAWSA (National American Woman Suffrage Association) contributing \$18,000 to the effort and NAWSA President Anna Howard Shaw making an appearance in Oregon for the campaign. "Despite all these efforts, the 1906 campaign met with

defeat," Jensen writes. "Liquor and business interests used the press, public relations, and dollars to oppose the measure." The measure failed with forty-four percent support in 1906 and failed again in 1908 and 1910. In 1912, most Oregon women finally gained the right to vote, though first-generation Asian immigrants (both male and female) and Native women were still ineligible for citizenship and could not vote.

OCLC records no copies.



*Popular Domestic Guidebook for Young Women
With Original Boards and Uncut Pages*

22. PARKES, Mrs. William [Frances Byerley]. *Domestic Duties*. Or, Instructions to Young Married Ladies, on the Management of their Households, and the Regulation of their Conduct in the Various Relations and Duties of Married Life. New York: J & J Harper, 1828.

Octavo. 400 pp.

Muslin spine over original drab boards. Original printed paper spine label, some cracking/chipping. Moderate wear to board extremities. Corners of rear board bent inwards. Uncut pages. Intermittent foxing throughout text. Strong binding. A very good + copy.

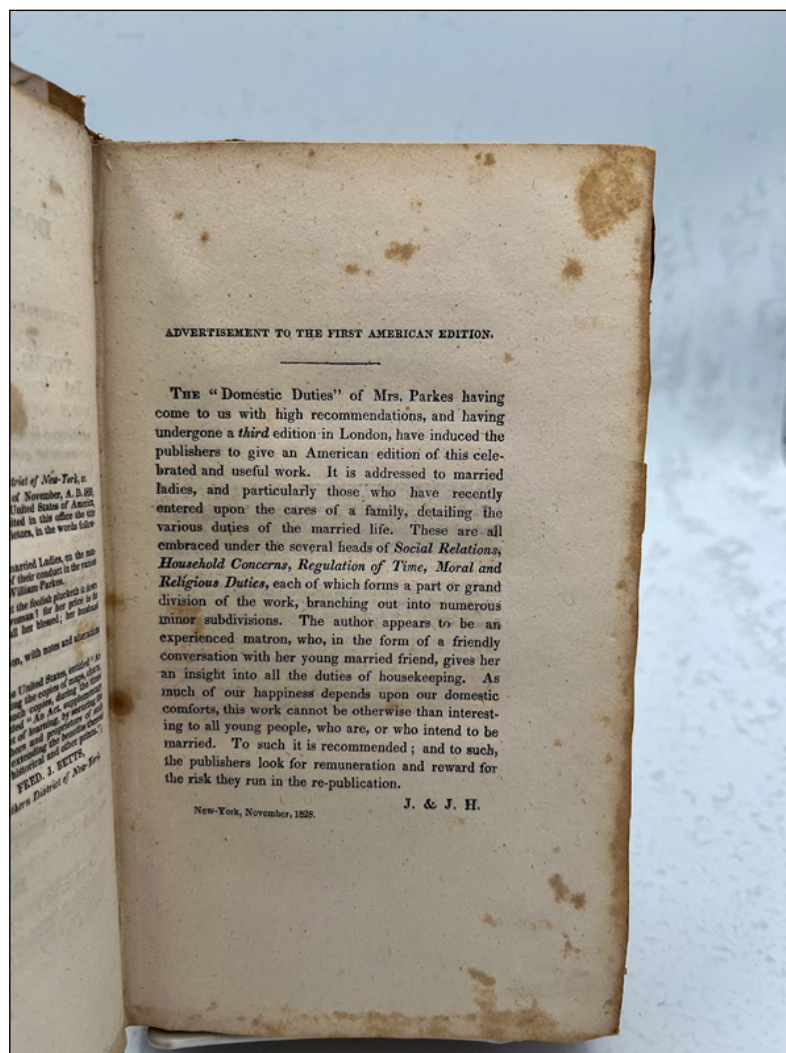
\$650

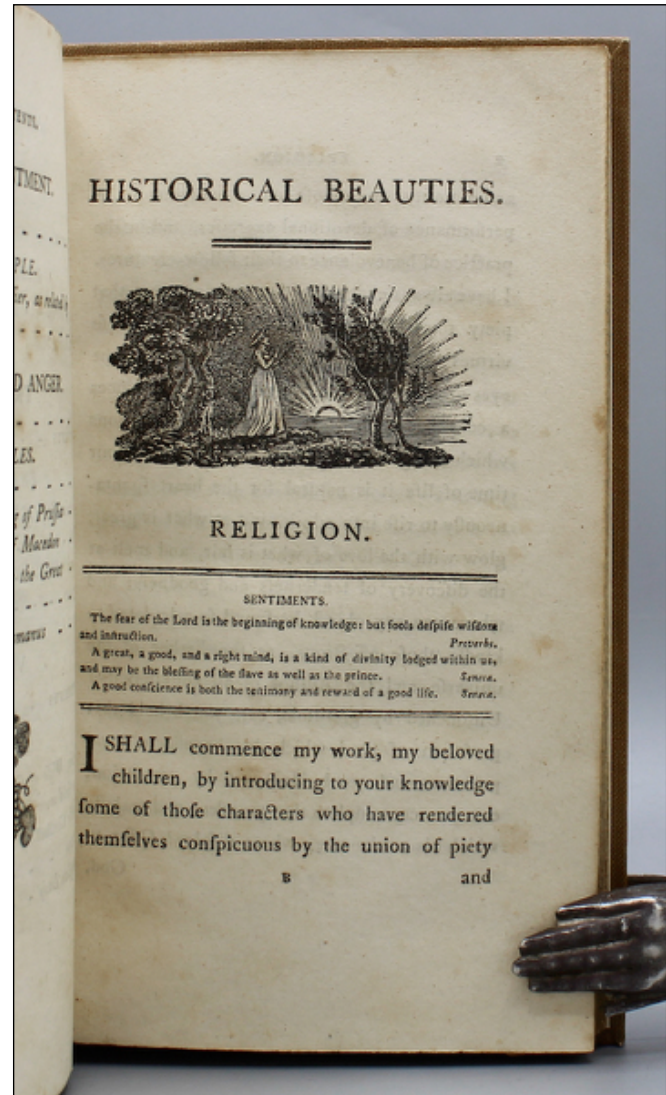
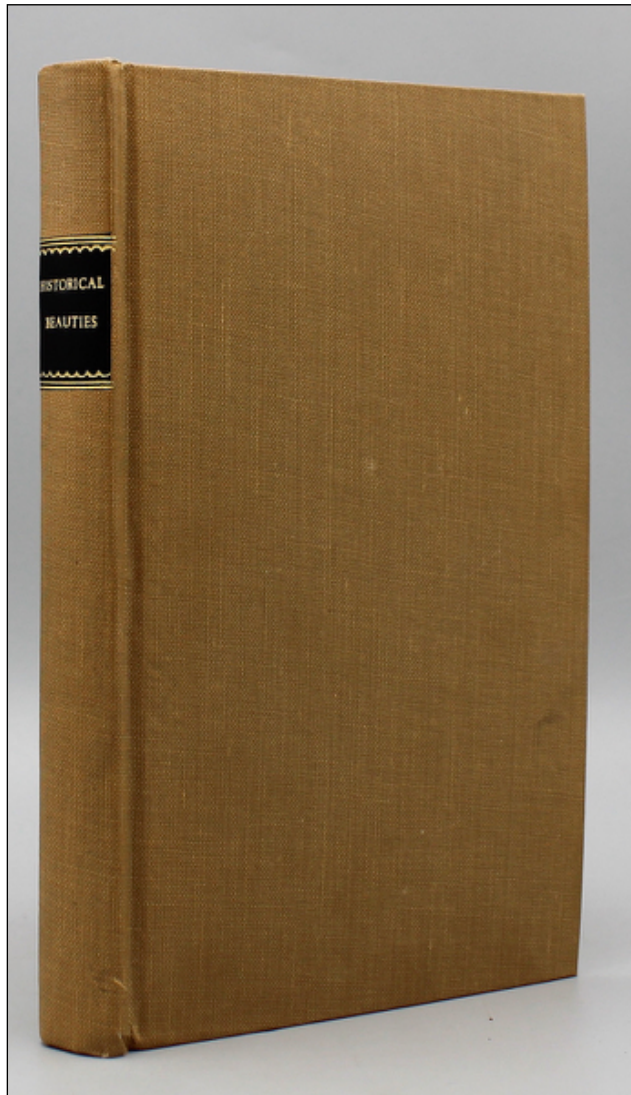
First American edition, adapted from the third English edition (first English edition published in 1825). Very scarce. No copies of the particular edition in OCLC.

Frances Byerley (1786-1842), was the daughter of Thomas Byerley, nephew of Josiah Wedgwood, and his wife Frances. After Wedgwood's death and the subsequent decline of the Byerley fortune, Frances and her sister Katherine established a school in order to make a living. "On paper the school's curriculum was a conventional female one: 'Instruction in English Reading,

Spelling, Grammar, Composition, in Geography...and in Ancient and Modern History' (Hicks, 14), with French, Italian, music, dancing, drawing, writing and arithmetic as extras. However, it appears to have been taught to a standard sufficient to attract those enthusiasts for female education, the Unitarians. Although the Misses Byerley were Anglican, their pupils included Harriet Martineau's niece, Joseph Priestley's granddaughters Marianne and Sarah, sent over from America, Julia Leigh Smith, and from 1821 to 1826 Elizabeth Stevenson, the future novelist Mrs. Gaskell."

The present work represents the ethos of the Byerley's school, and seeks to guide newly married women in the establishment of their households. It was very popular—with four English editions being printed, as well as several American editions. Subjects discussed (all structured as conversations between an older married woman and a younger newlywed) include relationships with friends, dinner parties, the choice of servants, the nursery, clothing and linen, furniture, the supply of groceries and provisions, the making of preserves and pickles, the wine cellar, cookery, the sick room, vaccination, exercise, evenings at home, dancing, card-laying, and "moral and religious duties." This scarce American edition includes a publisher's address to American readers, ensuring them of Byerley's bona-fides, and requesting "remuneration and reward for the risk they run in re-publication."





*Survey of Historical Women
by a Writer Who "Echoed Both Hannah More and Mary Wollstonecraft"*

23. PILKINGTON, [Mary]. *A Mirror for the Female Sex. Historical Beauties for Young Ladies...* Designed Principally for the Use of Ladies' Schools. London: Printed for Vernor and Hood...1798.

Twelvemo. xxiv, 226, [2, ads] pp. With a frontispiece and woodcut head- and tailpieces sometimes attributed to Thomas Bewick.

Rebound in modern light brown cloth with black leather spine label. Ink gift signature (dated 1822) to preliminary blank. Some toning and foxing. A very good copy of the uncommon first edition.

First edition.

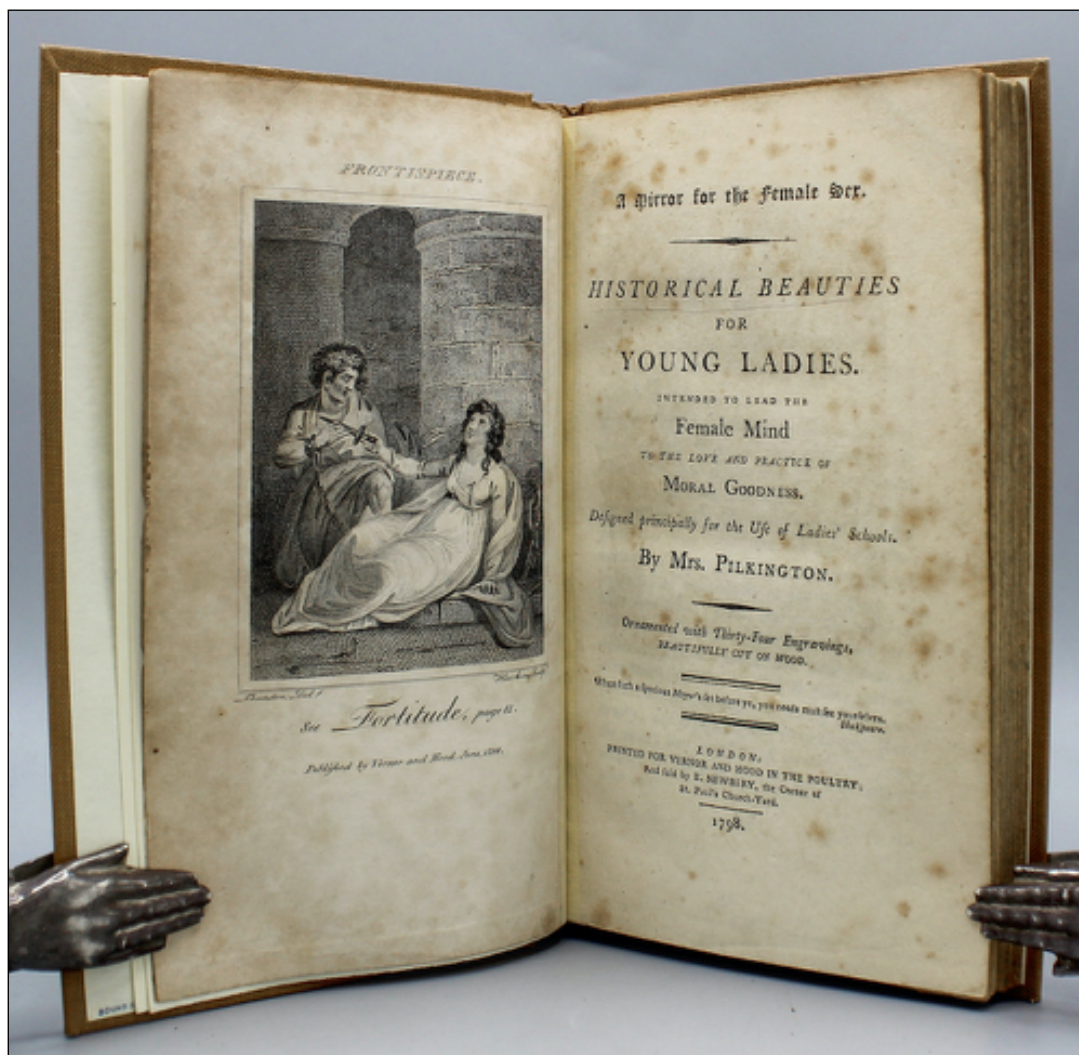
\$375

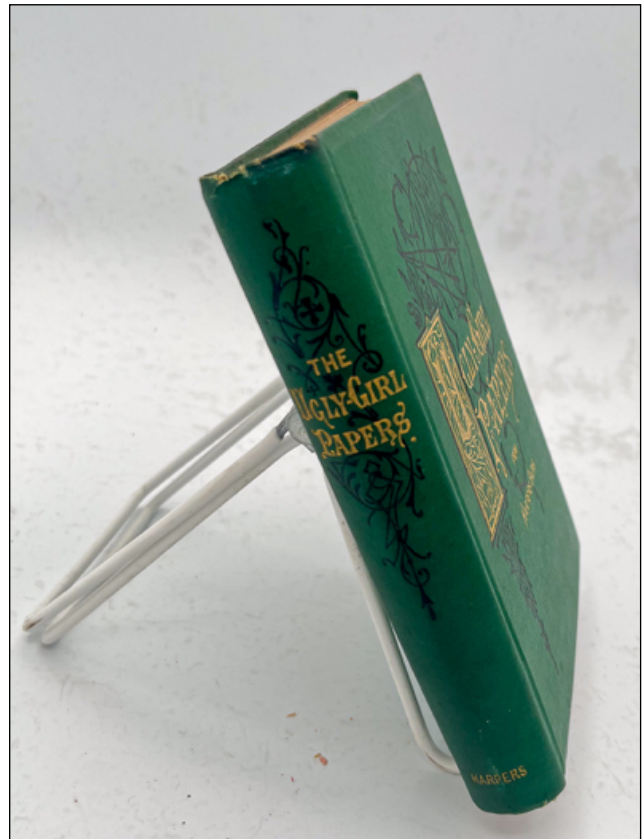
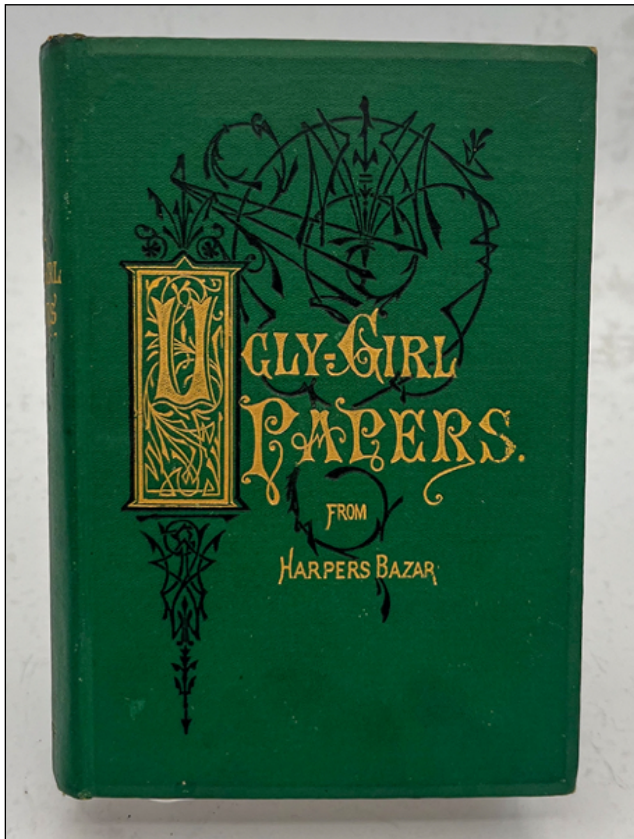
A Mirror for the Female Sex is an educational work for young women that advocates for the importance of thorough education, sisterly love, friendship, and religious piety. The “historical beauties” noted in the present work include many learned women like the translator and scholar Margaret Roper (1505 – 1544), daughter of Sir Thomas More; and the Dutch painter, women’s educational writer, and poet Anna Maria van Schurman (1607 – 1678).

Mary Susanna Pilkington (née Hopkins, 1761 – 1839) was a poet, author, and educational writer. After three of her moralistic works were published by Elizabeth Newbery in 1797, she pivoted to writing educational works for women’s schools and published the present work, *Biography for Girls* (1798), and *Mentorial Tales* (1802). In the Oxford DNB, S.J. Skedd writes that Pilkington “echoed both Hannah More and Mary Wollstonecraft in arguing that girls should be given an intellectual education and in asserting that ‘the female mind is certainly as capable of acquiring knowledge as that of the other sex,’ (*A Mirror for the Female Sex*, p. 61).”

Note that Hugo attributes the engravings in the present work to Bewick (*The Bewick Collector*, 123), but Tattersfield does not include the present work in his 2011 Bewick bibliography.

Roscoe. *John Newbery*, J284.





*Nineteenth Century Beauty Guide Compiled from Harpers Bazar Columns
A Remarkably Bright Copy*

24. [POWER, Susan Dunning]. *The Ugly-Girl Papers*. Or, Hints for the Toilet. New York: Harper & Brothers, [1874].

Octavo. 283 pp + 2 publisher's ads. Index.

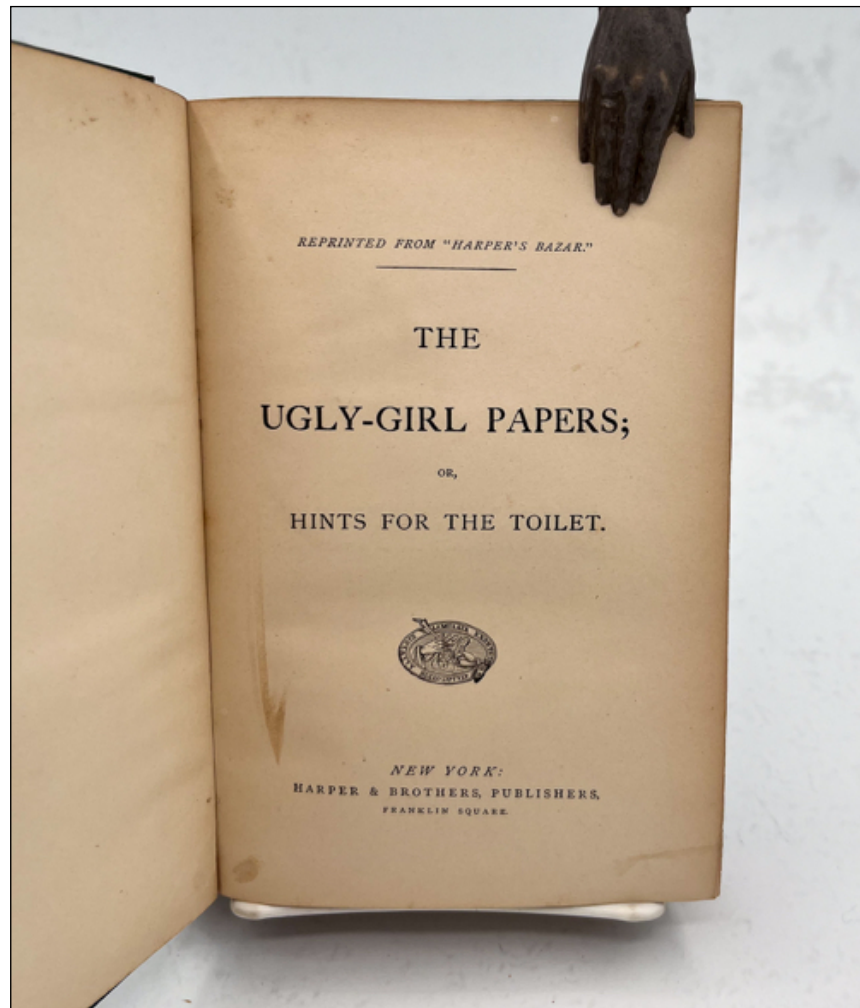
Green publisher's cloth. Bright, ornate title design stamped in gilt and black to front cover and spine. Publisher's device in blind on back board. Beveled edges. Dark brown coated endpapers. Minor shelfwear to head and foot of spine, as well as tips. Text bright and clean. An unusually nice, very good + copy.

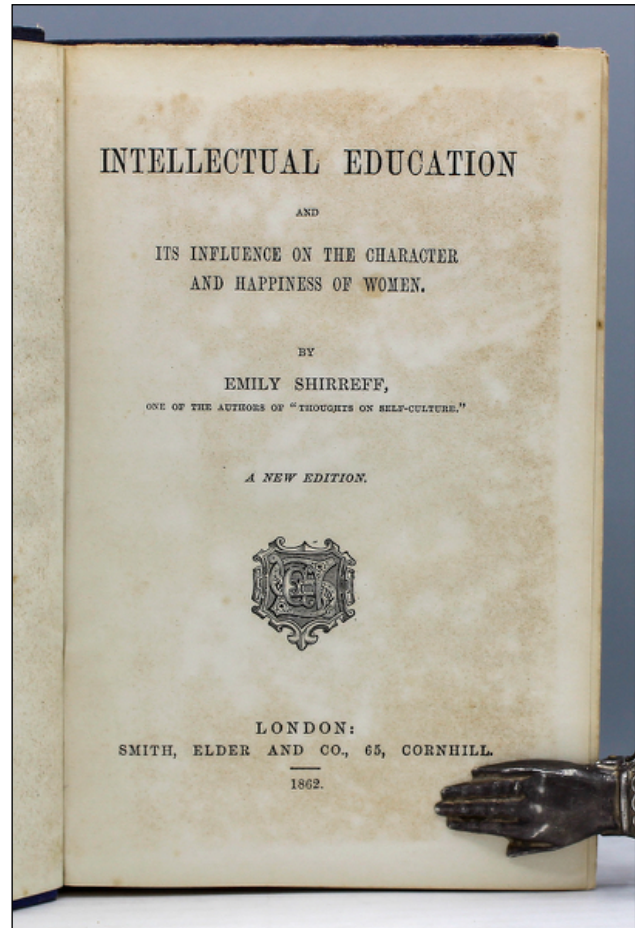
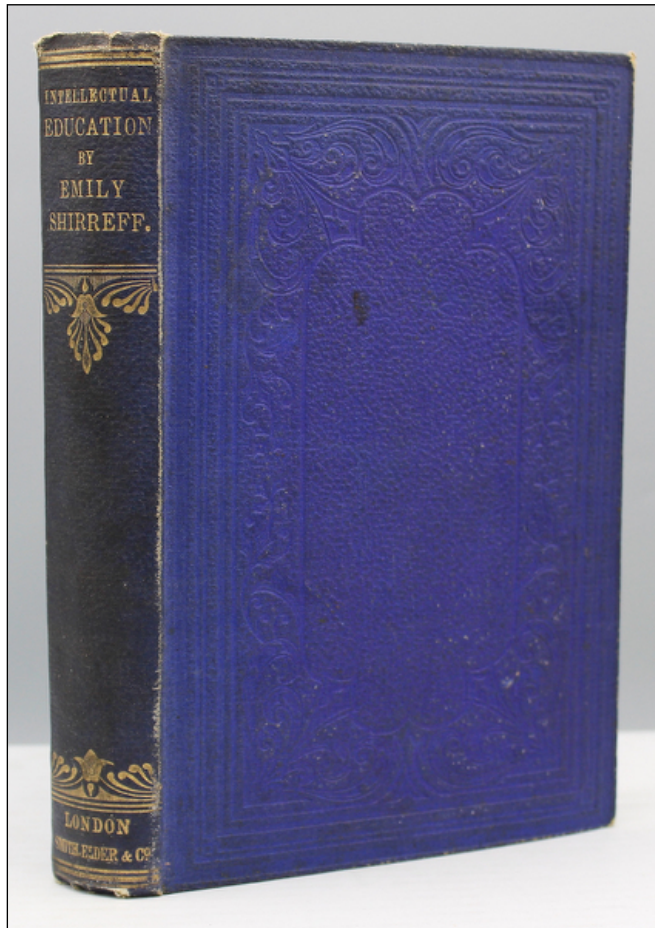
First edition.

\$375

A collection of columns originally published in *Harpers Bazar* on the subject of women's beauty. Chapter contents range from "Regimen for Purity of the Blood," to "Fashionable Gray Hair," to "Hope for Homely People." Powers concludes her Preface, "The science of the toilet is well-nigh as delicate as that of medicine; and as no prescription has yet proved a specific for disease, no recipe can reach all cases of complexion. I could wish for this book the good-will and consideration of physicians, under whose advice it may be hoped its suggestions will approve themselves of wide service."

Little could be gleaned of Susan Dunning Power (1843?-1922), other than that she began her writing career for various Chicago newspapers before assuming her role as columnist at *Harpers Bazar*. Many of these columns formed the basis for her subsequent books, including (in addition to the present work) *The Arts of Beauty*, and *Children's Etiquette*. She frequently published simply under "S.D.P" or, sometimes, her pseudonym, Shirley Dare.





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

25. 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

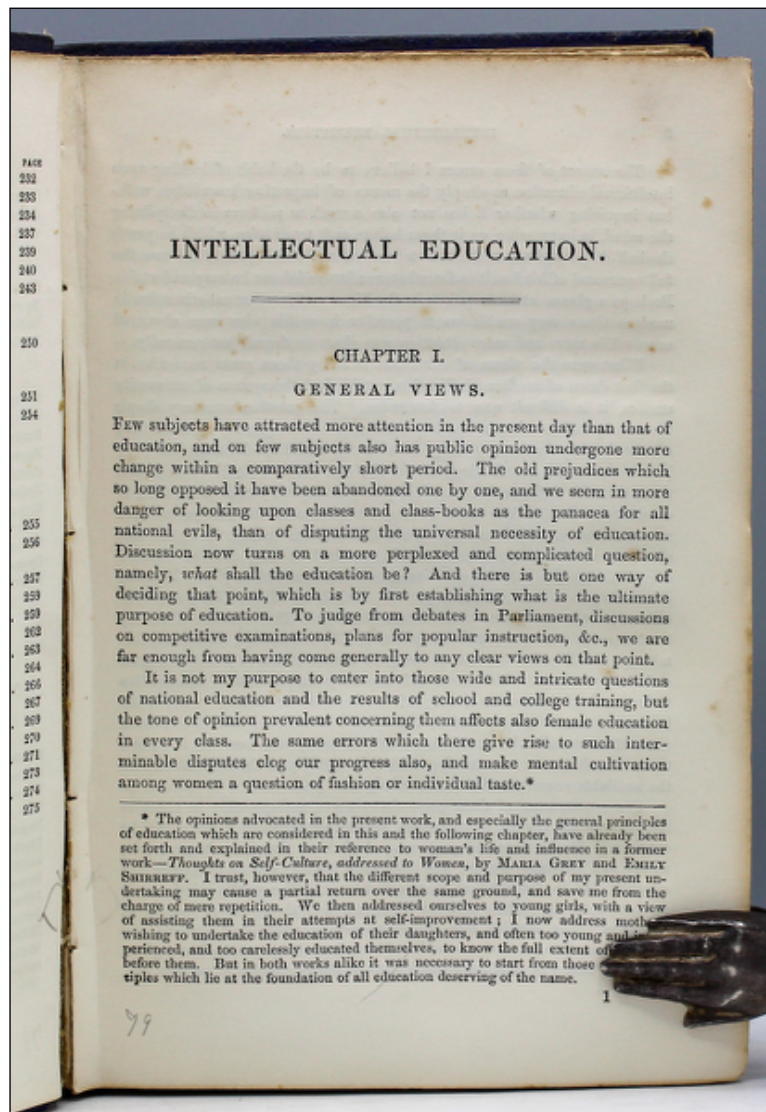
\$1,500

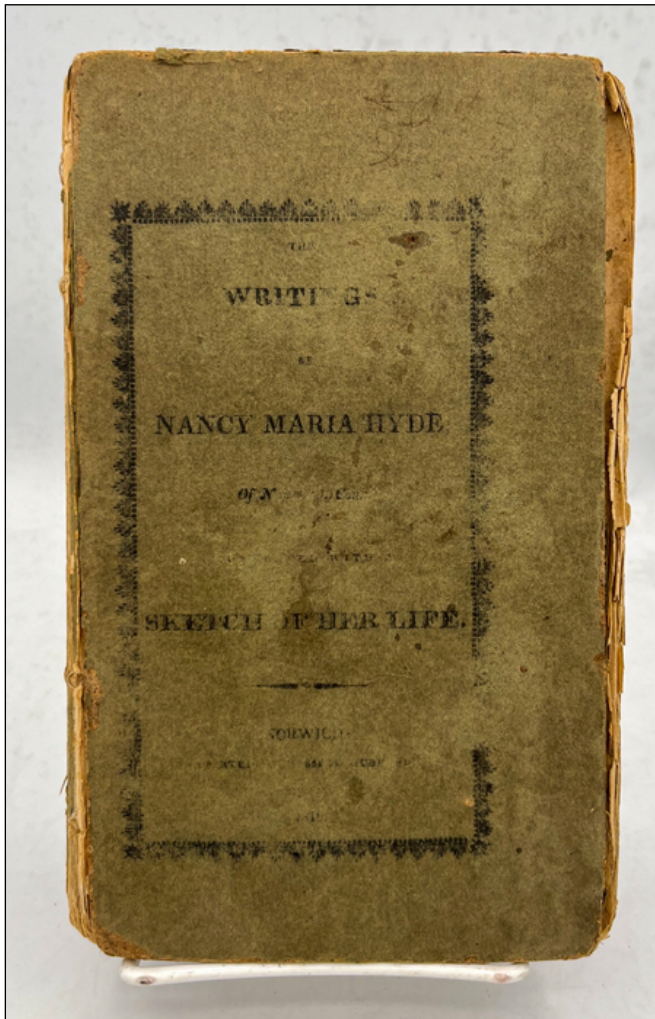
Second edition. With a new preface by Shirreff in which she defends her strategy for the education of girls from the criticism that the recommended lessons (in Greek, Latin, arithmetic, history, and more) were too challenging for the average girl (pp. iii-v). The work also includes guides on time management 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.





Original Boards, Uncut
Lydia Huntley Sigourney's Second Published Work
An Anonymous Tribute to Her Departed Friend and Fellow Educator

26. HYDE, Nancy Maria & [Lydia Huntley Sigourney, editor]. *The Writings of Nancy Maria Hyde, of Norwich, Conn. Connected with a sketch of her life.* Norwich, [CT]: Printed by Russell Hubbard, 1816.

Twelvemo. [5], 6-252 pp. With dedication poem and ten page subscriber list.

Original printed paper boards, uncut. Perished spine with cords holding. Front joint cracked. Covers rubbed. Some foxing and toning to text, consistent with 19th century American paper. Ownership inscription on title-page reads "Charles P. Huntington." (While several Huntingtons appear in the subscriber list, there is no Charles P.) A very good copy.

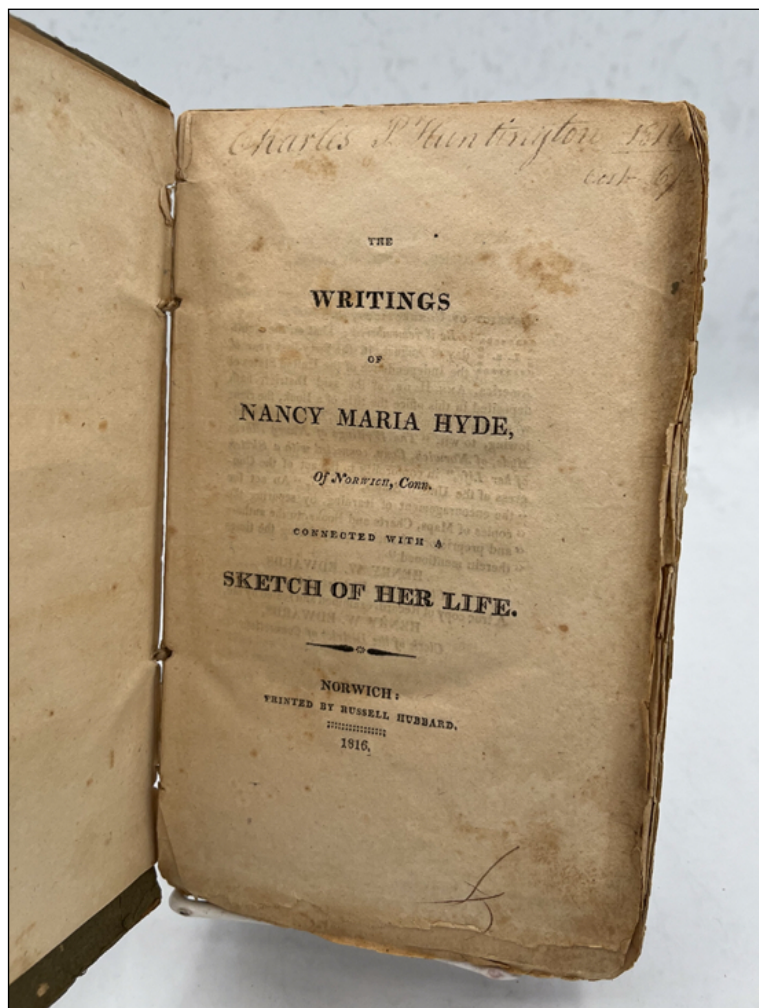
\$950

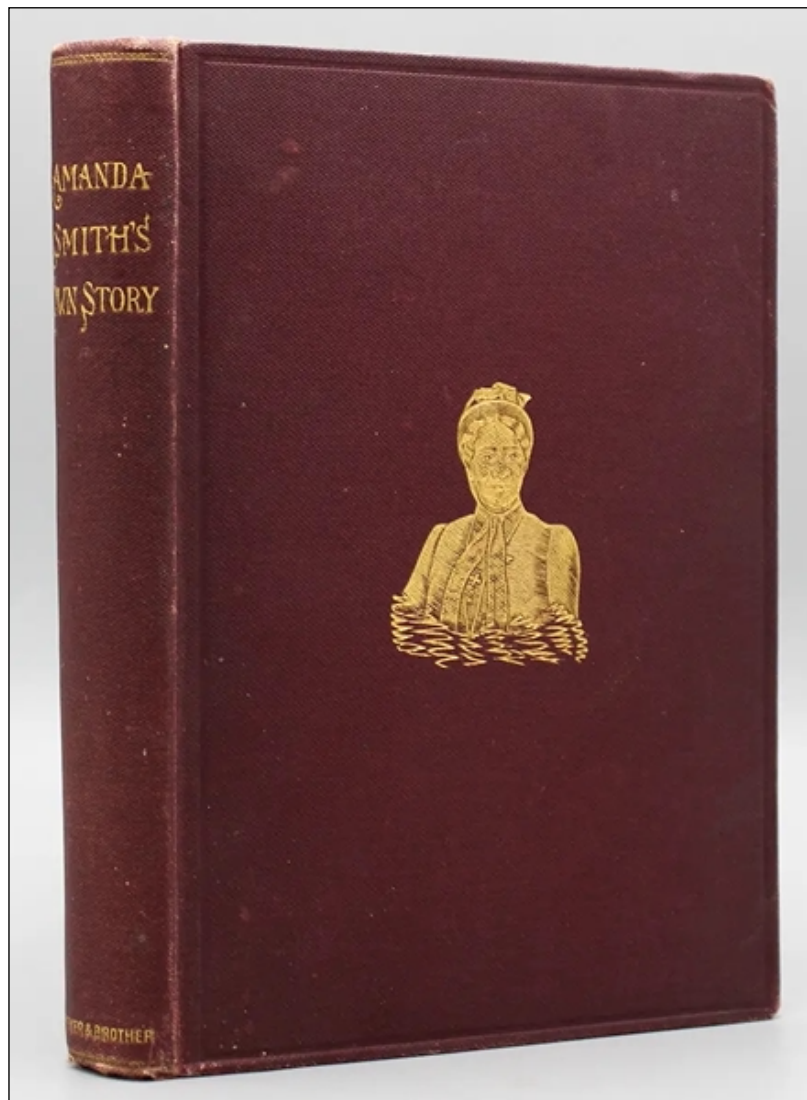
First and only edition of Sigourney's second published work. While OCLC lists numerous copies, copies in this native state are very rare.

Nancy Maria Hyde (1792-1816) was born in Norwich, CT. An early friend of Lydia Huntley — later famous as Lydia Huntley Sigourney — the two young women opened a local school in 1811. When Hyde fell ill in 1814 the school was closed. At the age of twenty-four, she contracted a severe cold and fever and her final days were marked with paroxysms and violent convulsions. Upon Hyde's death in 1816, Sigourney anonymously published the present work, a collection of Hyde's writings with the addition of some dedicatory verse, to honor her friend and to support Hyde's widowed mother.

Lydia Huntley Sigourney was a Connecticut-born poet and educator. Along with her friend Nancy Hyde (1792-1816), she opened schools for young women in both Norwich and Hartford. She was also a lifelong friend of women's rights activist Emma Willard (1787-1870) and traveled to Europe, meeting Maria Edgeworth, Carlyle, and Wordsworth. Though her conservative husband demanded her early work be published anonymously, his business failures ultimately led her to publish under her own name. Fame and prosperity followed. Some of her best work appears in *Poems* (1834) and she was hailed by contemporary critics as the "female Milton" (*Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, pp. 982-983). In her lifetime she published over thirty books, as well as hundreds of magazine articles.

BAL 17616, Sabin 34125.





27. 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 frontisportrait 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.

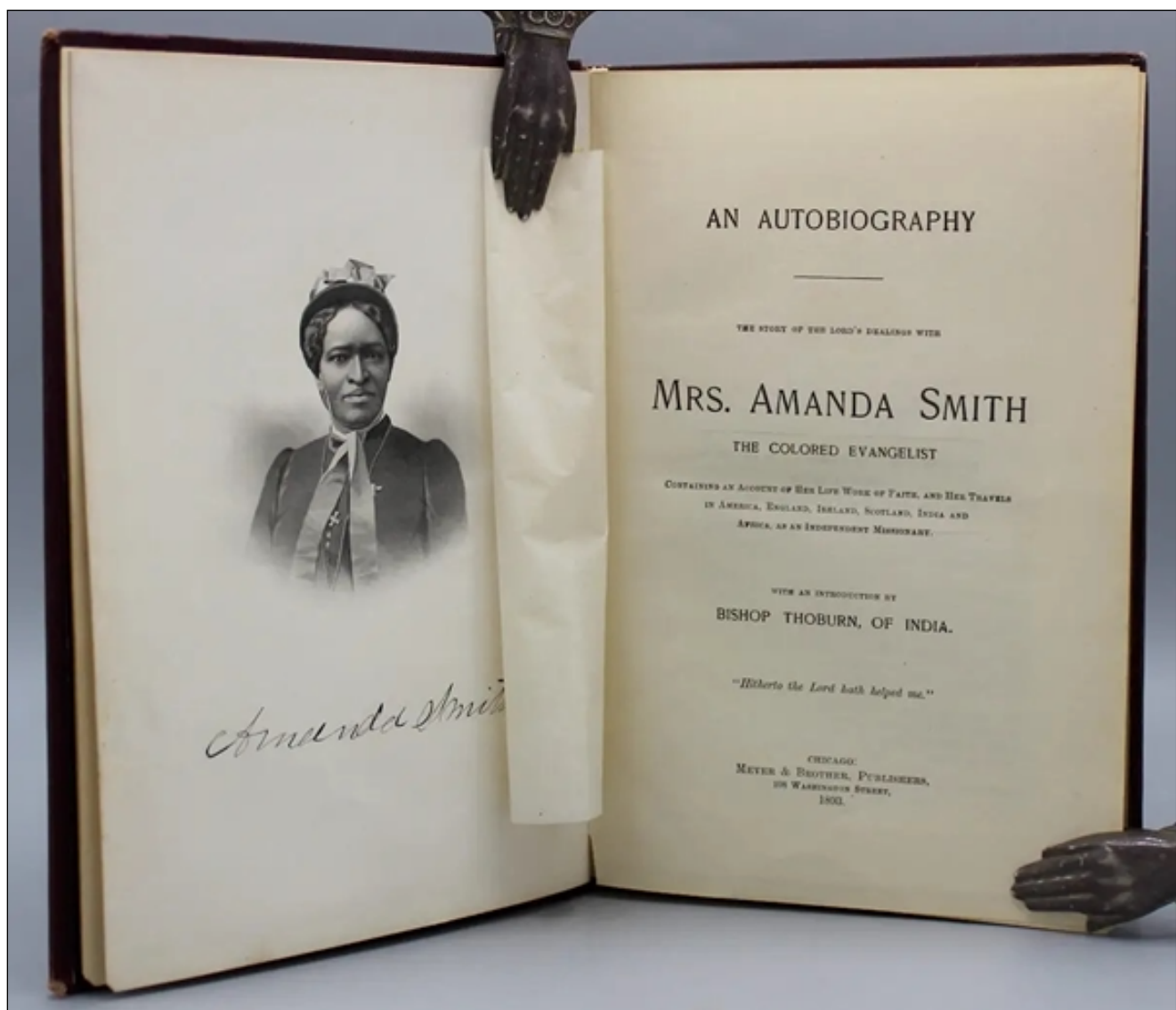
\$650

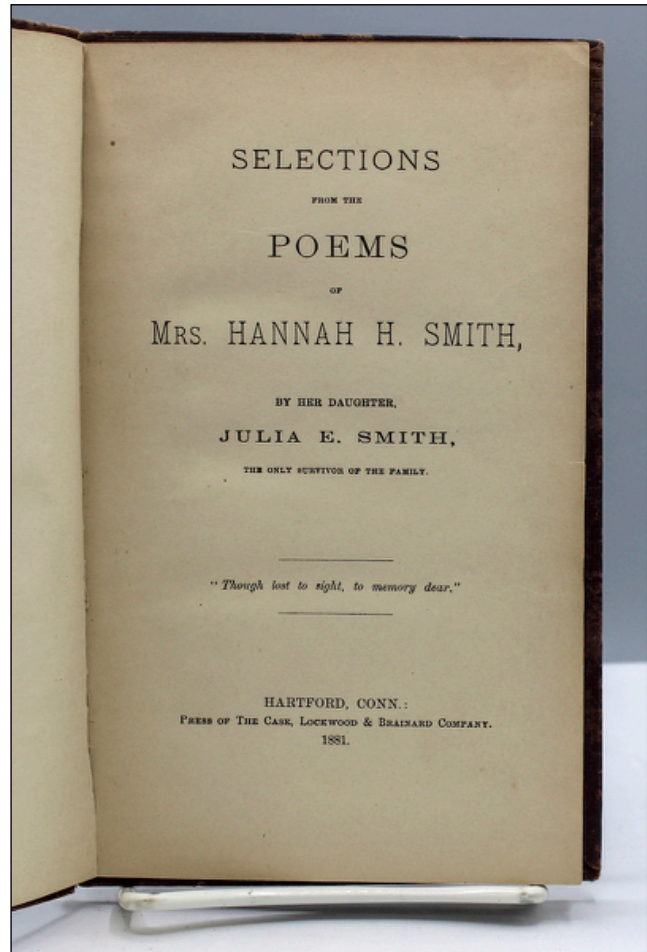
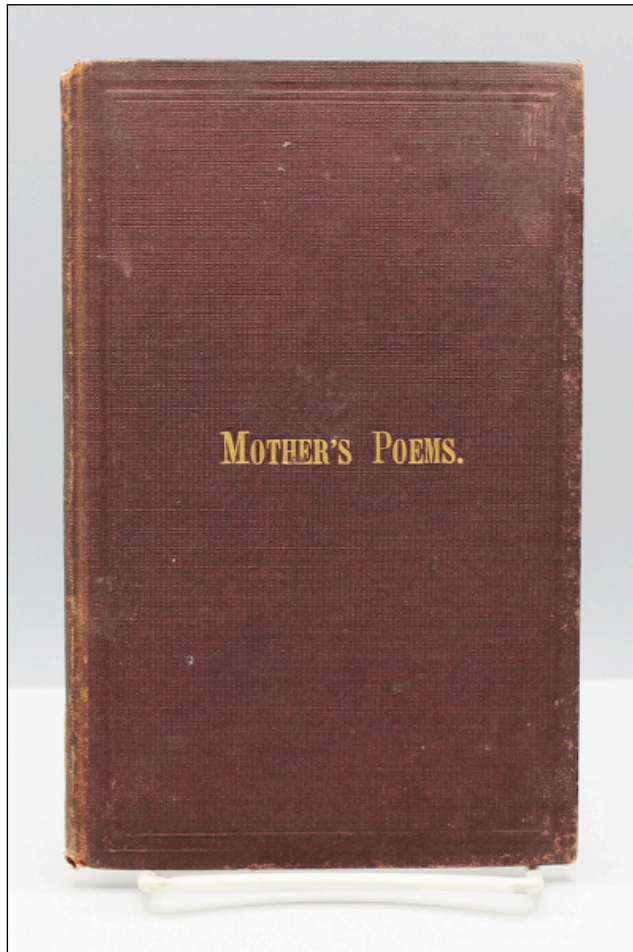
First edition.

Amanda Berry Smith (1837 - 1915) was a missionary, Methodist preacher, evangelist for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and founding member of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Smith was born into slavery in Maryland and, after her father bought the freedom of their

family, she married a Methodist deacon and became a preacher in black churches in New York and New Jersey. Smith spent eight years as a missionary in West Africa and, upon returning to the United States, established the Amanda Smith Industrial Orphan Home, an orphanage and school for Black children in Chicago. The Amanda Smith Industrial Orphan Home, founded in 1899, appears in *Efforts for Social Betterment Among Negro Americans* (1909), the report of an Atlanta University sociological study directed by W.E.B. Du Bois. Between 1899 and 1909, the orphanage had housed and educated sixty Black children.

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





By the First Woman to Completely Translate the Bible into English

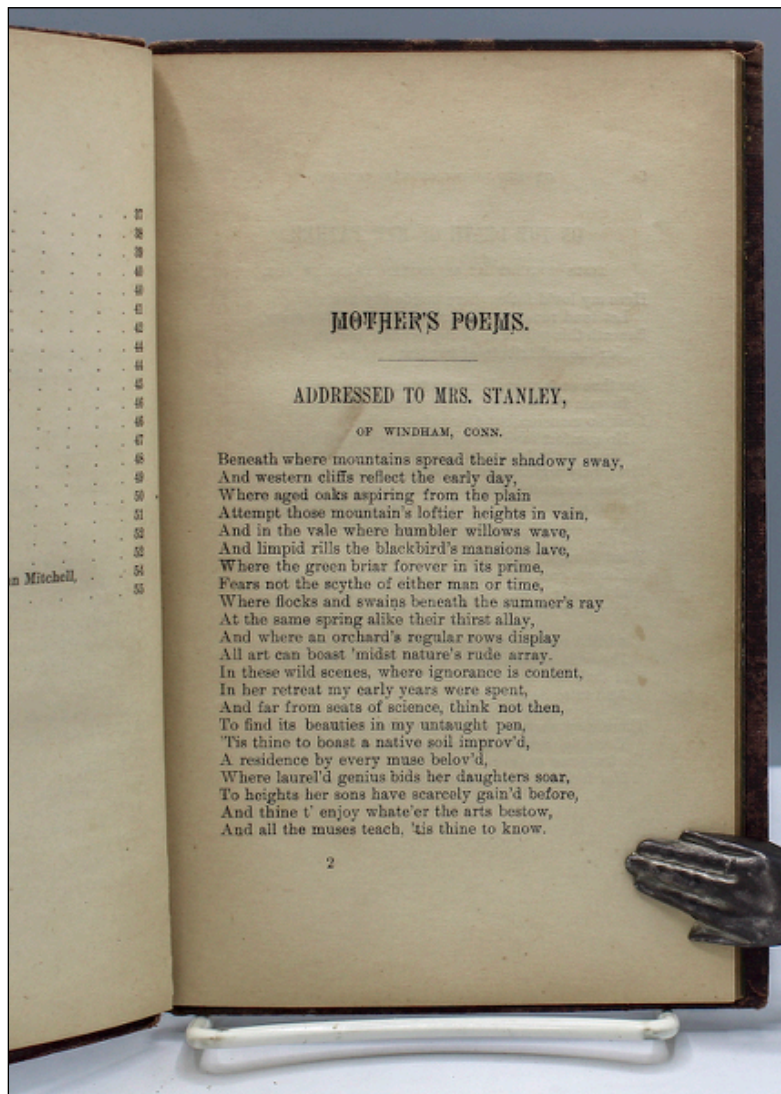
28. SMITH, Julia E[velina] and Hannah H[adassah]. *Selections from the Poems of Mrs. Hannah H. Smith, by her Daughter, Julia E. Smith, the Only Survivor of the Family.* Hartford, Conn: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, 1881.

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



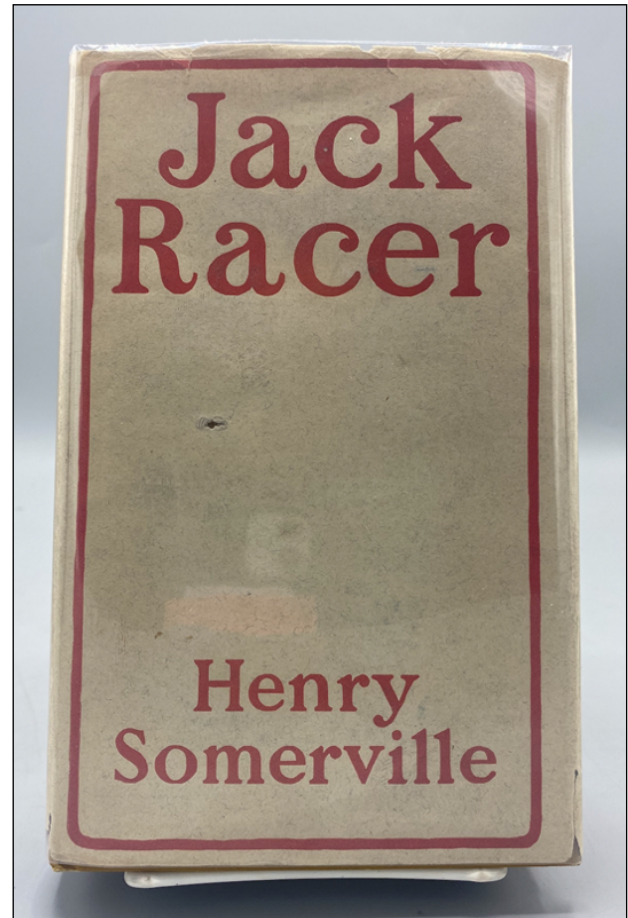
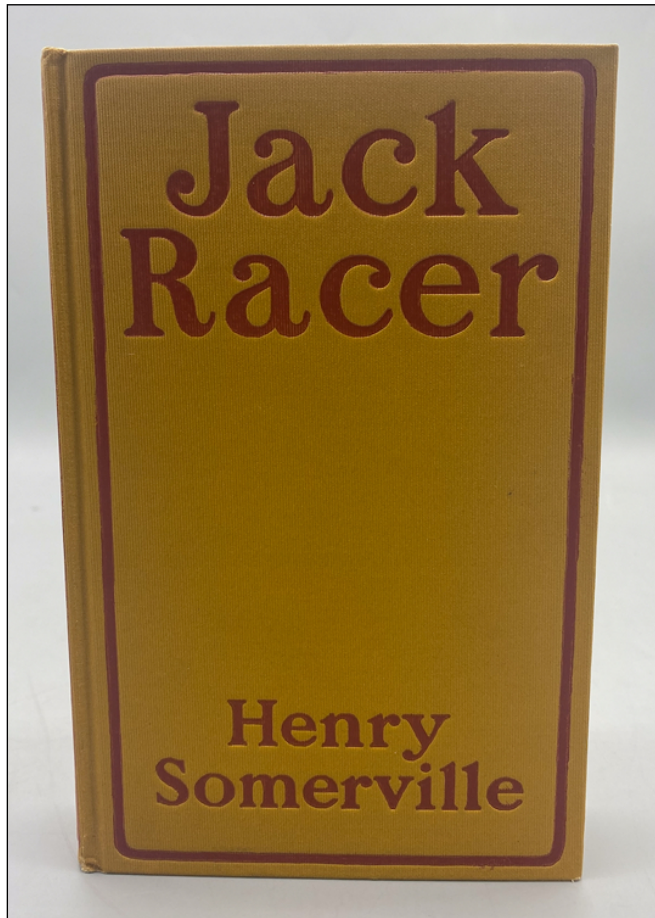
mother Hannah Hadassah Smith (1767–1850). Some of the poems collected here were written by Hannah in Italian and translated by Julia.

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).



Romantic, Political Novel Written by Female Author Using a Pseudonym

29. SOMMERVILLE, Henry. [Pseudonym for Mary Gay Humphreys]. *Jack Racer*. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1901.

Octavo. ix. 429 pp. Includes decorations on title page and throughout by Anne Goldthwaite.

Publisher's tan dust jacket with title in red. Minor tearing to spine and to second leaf. Light damp stain to upper margin. Clean throughout. Tight binding. A very good copy. Advertisement for "new fiction," including the present work, laid in.

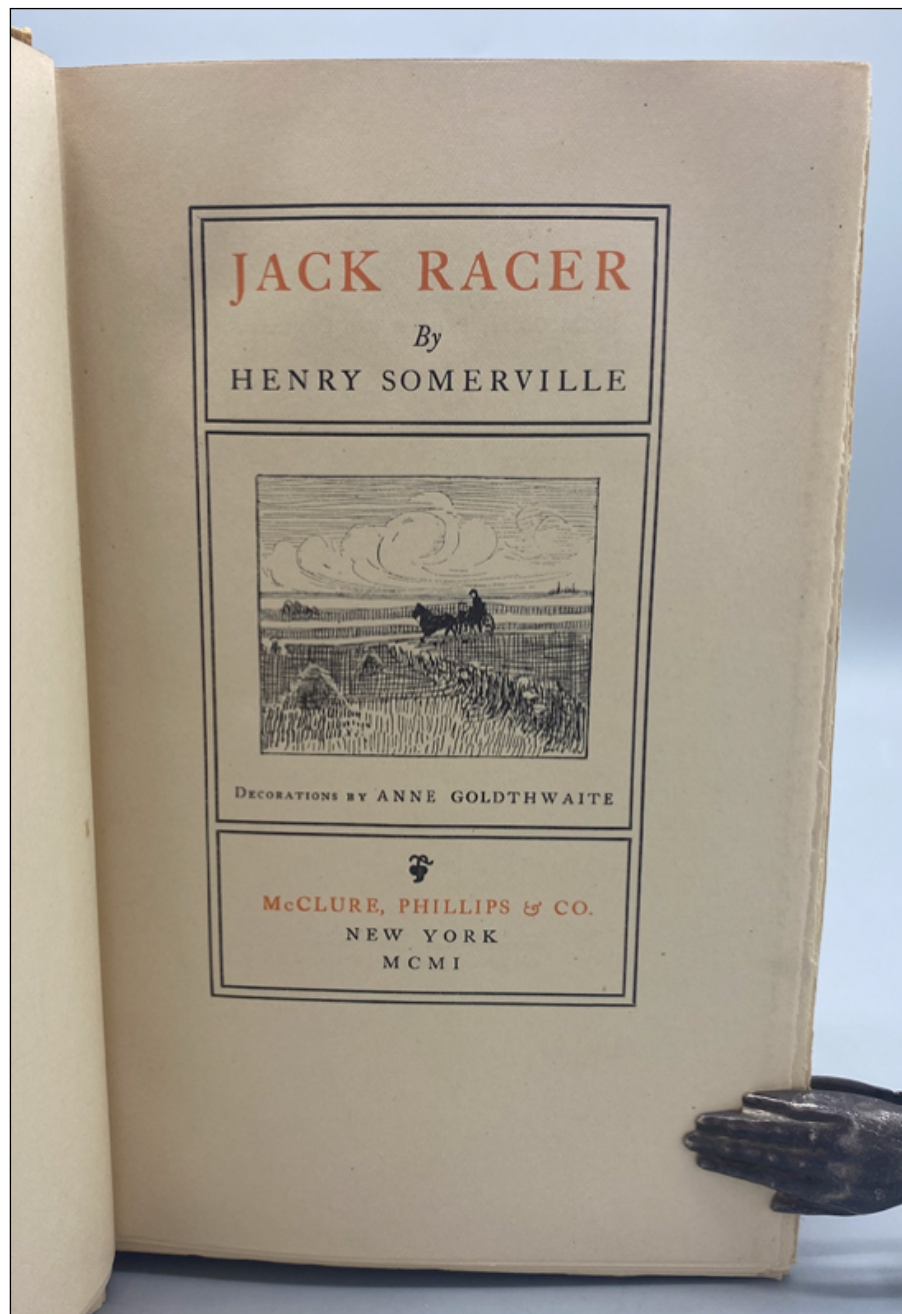
\$450

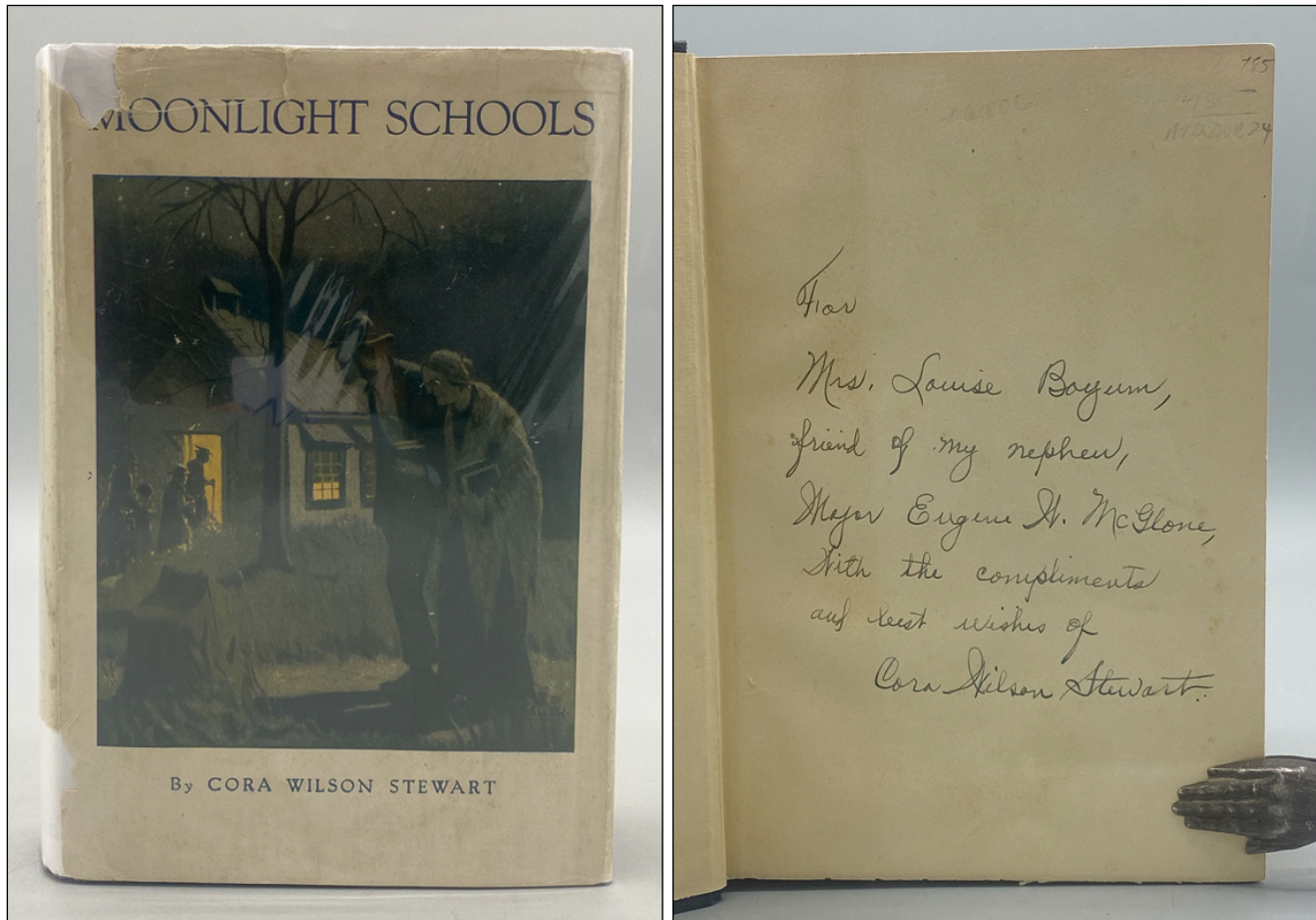
First edition. Rare in commerce. Scarce in dust jacket.

Jack Racer follows the titular character, an Illinois lawyer who runs for political office. Jack is also a ladies-man and the novel chronicles his flirtations. His political success is halted when his romantic relationships become suspect. According to a contemporary review from the Los Angeles Evening Press, the novel contains "clever character sketches" and "is tainted with so ambitious a root of aspiration as politics."

Mary Gay Humphreys (1843-1915) was a journalist and author from Ohio. She also served as a nurse during the Civil War. Her writing was published in periodicals such as Harper's Bazaar and Scribner's Sons. In addition to journalism, she wrote several novels using various pen-names. Under the pseudonym Elinor Gray she co-authored *Skillful Susy: A Book of Fairs and Bazars* which reviewed household craft-work. Humphreys later published *Jack Racer* under the name Henry Somerville. The news believed Henry Somerville to be an Ohio-native working in the newspaper business: a biography not far off from Humphrey's own.

Los Angeles Evening Press. *Reviews of New Books*. Sept. 21, 1901.





*Memoir From Cora Wilson Stewart, Pioneer in Adult Education Reform:
Presentation Copy, Inscribed by the Author*

30. STEWART, Cora Wilson. *Moonlight Schools*. For the Emancipation of Adult Illiterates. New York: E.P. Dutton & Company, 1923.

Octavo. [xvi], 193, [1] + [2] pp. publisher's ads. With frontispiece and 25 plates reproduced from photographs.

Publisher's dust jacket includes atmospheric cover art of adults attending night school. Chipping to spine, front and back cover. Minor foxing to spine. Overall, a clean, tight copy. Very good condition. Scarce in dust jacket.

\$300

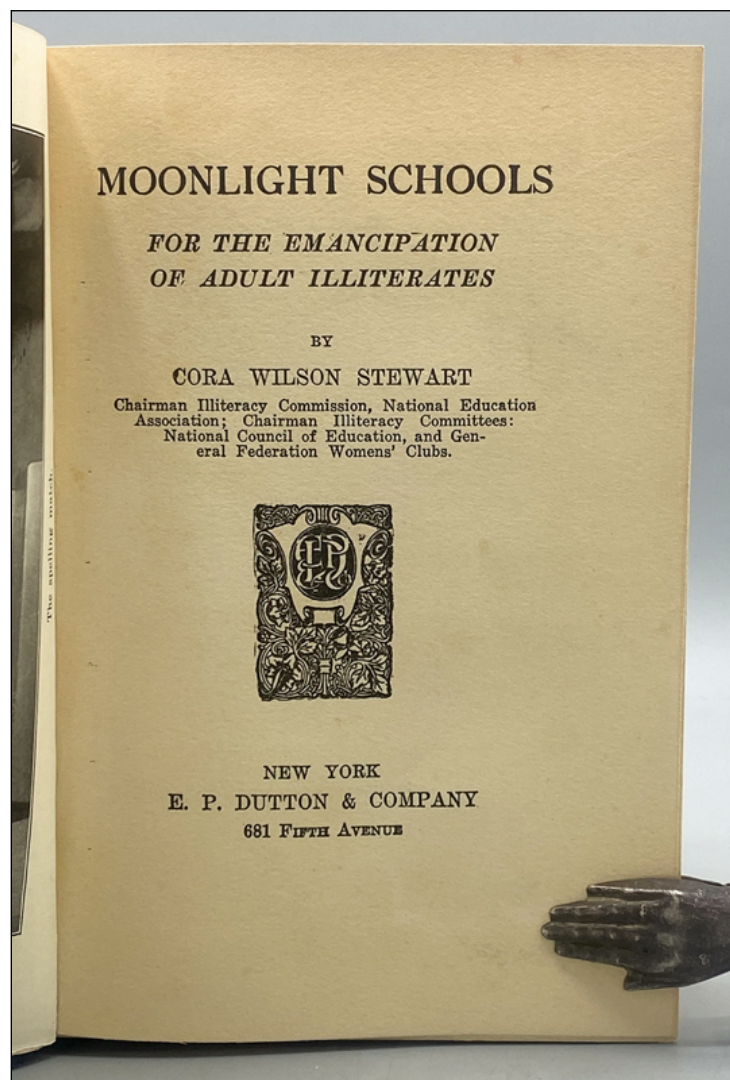
Third printing. Inscribed by the author "For Mrs. Louise Bayum, friend of my nephew, Major Eugene W. McGlone, with the compliments and best wishes of Cora Wilson Stewart."

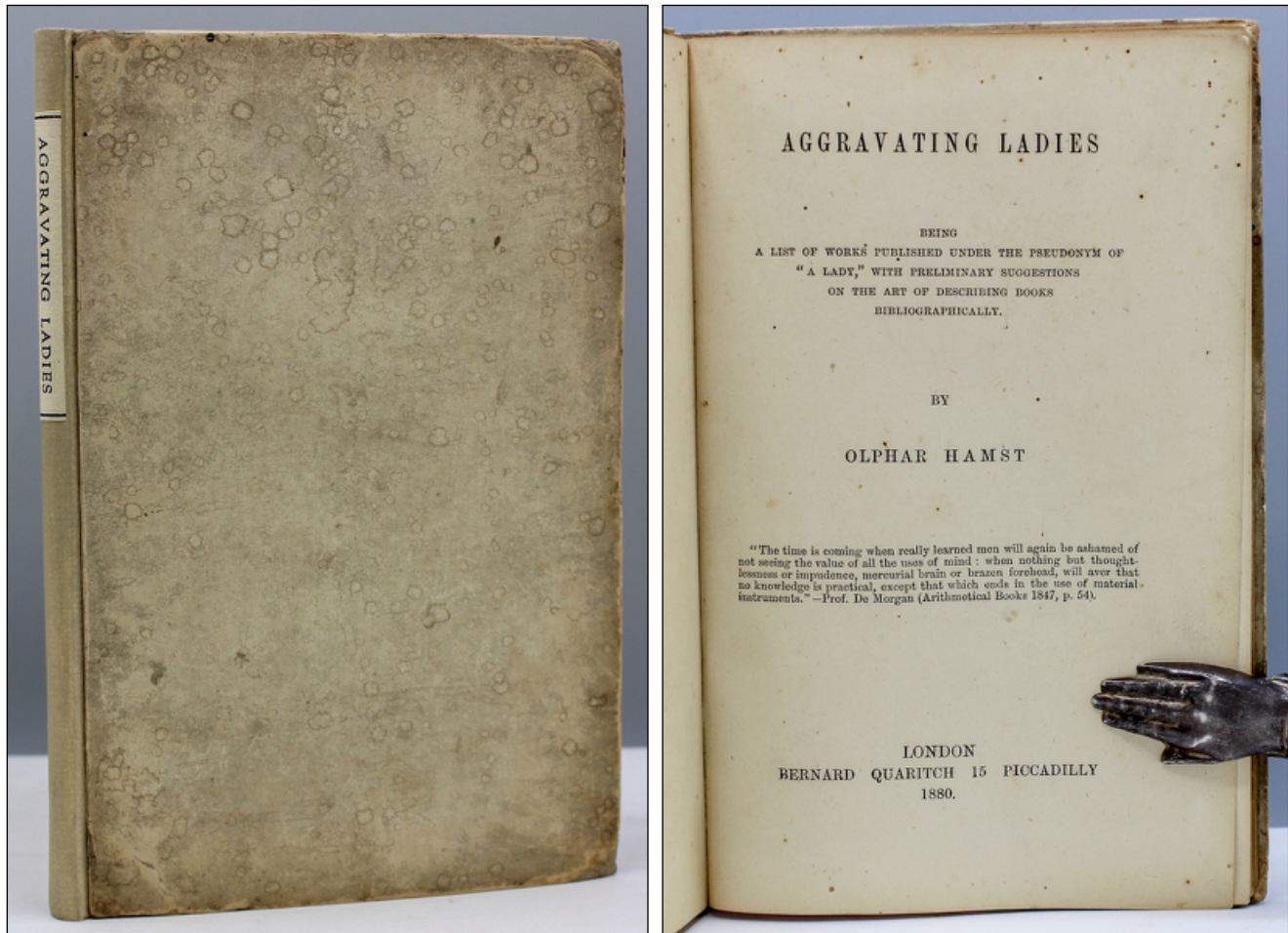
A foundational work in education pioneering, Stewart's memoir chronicles the creation of "moonlight schools" for illiterate adults. Stewart describes her work to fight widespread illiteracy in

rural communities, as she spearheaded the opening of moonlight schools first in rural Kentucky, then Tennessee, the Carolinas, Alabama, and Minnesota.

Cora Wilson Stewart (1875-1958) was a social reformer and educator during the American Progressive Era. She was born to farmers in Rowan County, Kentucky, and became an advocate for adult education to combat illiteracy in her community. After being the first female elected superintendent of schools in Rowan County in 1911, Stewart opened night classes for adults. She wrote reading primers aimed at her target groups such as rural workers, mothers, and soldiers, which included topics of civic responsibility and Christian morality. During her travels to lecture on the issue of illiteracy, she said that Moonlight Schools took a mountain community in Kentucky "from moonshine and bullets to lemonade and Bibles." Her Moonlight Schools ultimately taught thousands of working-class people to read and write. Inspired by Stewart, other educators opened Moonlight Schools throughout the Midwest and south.

Yvonne Honeycutt Baldwin. *Cora Wilson Stewart and Kentucky's Moonlight Schools: Fighting for Literacy in America*. University Press of Kentucky, 2006.





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

31. [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. Dampstaining to boards. Toning to endpapers. Very clean inside. A very good copy.

\$400

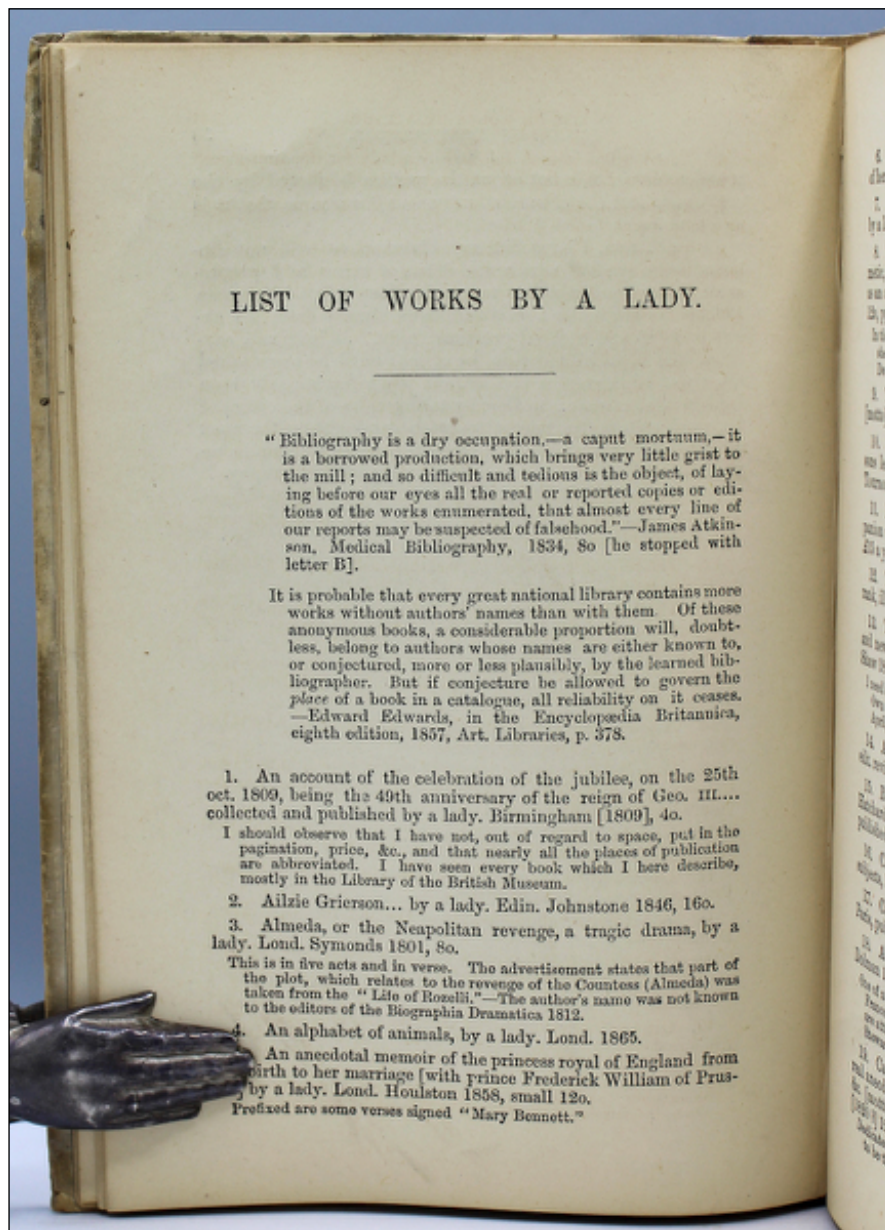
First edition.

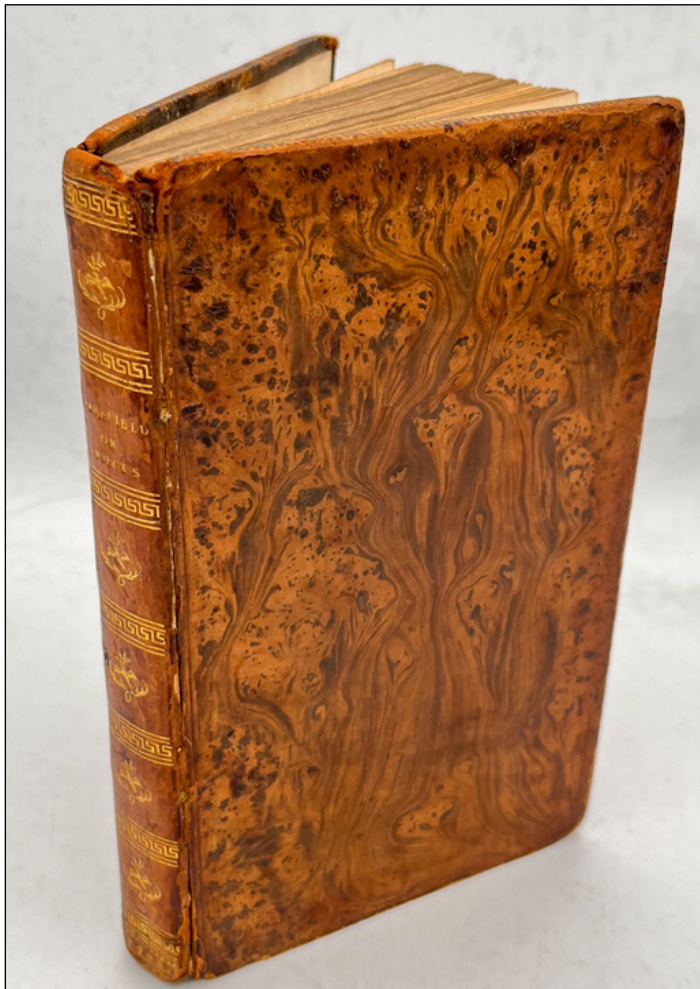
"After a perusal of my list I think every gentleman will agree with me that Ladies really are very aggravating. It would be curious to hear the exclamation of any lady who has written as 'A lady,' upon looking it over. She would probably exclaim that when she wrote as 'A lady,' she thought she was the 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 present bibliography is also limited to nineteenth-century authors.





With Twelve Color Engraved Plates of Insects

32. WAKEFIELD, Priscilla. *An Introduction to the Natural History and Classification of Insects, in a Series of Familiar Letters*. With illustrative engravings. London: Printed for Darton, Harvey, and Darton, 1816.

Twelvemo. x, 192 pp. Has index. Twelve engraved color plates of insects, each with accompanying descriptive leaf.

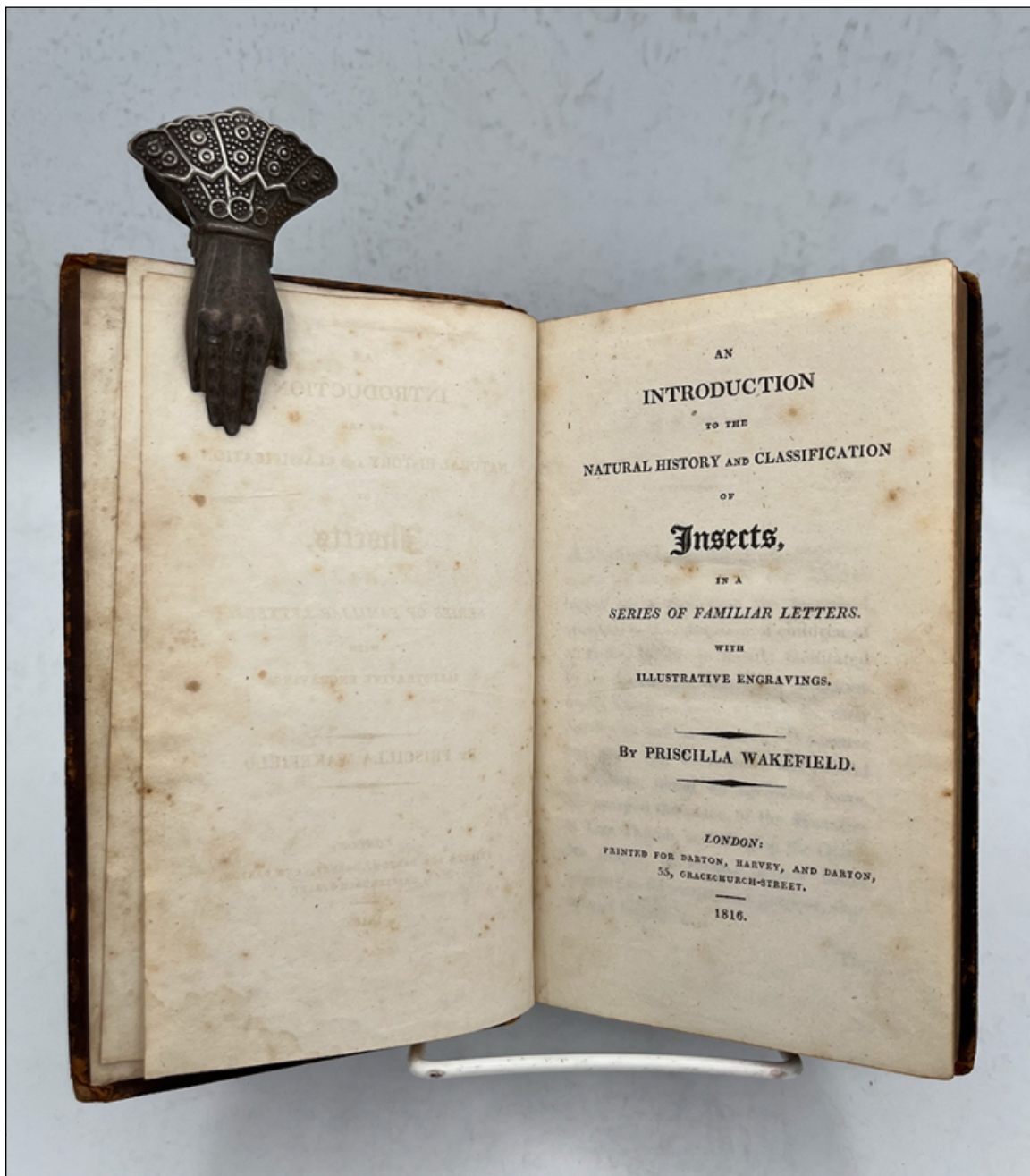
Contemporary full tree sheep, with gilt flat spine. Joints cracked but sound. Some rubbing to board extremities. Tips exposed. Moderate offsetting to leaves opposite plates. Bookplate and 1820 ink signature to front paste down. A very good copy.

\$600

First Edition

Priscilla Wakefield (1750-1821) was the great-granddaughter of the Quaker martyr Robert Barclay (author of *An Apology for the True Christian Divinity*), the mother of authors and philanthropists Edward Wakefield (1774-1853), and Daniel Wakefield (1776-1846), and the aunt of

English prison reformer Elizabeth Fry. She herself founded a maternity hospital, a Female Benefit Club, and a Penny Bank for children, which developed into England's first savings bank. She took to writing in the 1790s, when her husband's business was floundering, producing 15 books by 1817. She distinguished herself as a science writer, publishing *An Introduction to Botany* (1796), an account of Linnaean botany in the form of letters between sisters, and the present work. Her introductory texts, along with those of other female writers like Janet Marcet, Maria Jacson, and Almira Lincoln Phelps, were instrumental in introducing science to a wider audience, and one which included



women.

