

BY HER OWN HAND

RARE BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS BY WOMEN



TO THE R E A D E R.

I Printed this Play with all the impatient haste one ought to do, who would be vindicated from the most unjust and silly aspersion, Woman could invent to cast on Woman; and which only my being a Woman has procured me; *That it was Bawdy*, the least and most Excusable fault in the Men writers, to whose Plays they all crowd, as if they came to no other end then to hear what they condemn in this: *but from a Woman it was unnaturall*: but how so Cruell an unkindness came into their imaginations I can by no means guess; unless by those whose Lovers by long absence, or those whom Age or Ugliness have rendered a little distant from those things they would fain imagin here — But if such as these durst profane their Chast ears with hearing it over again, or taking it into their serious Consideration in their Cabinets; they would find nothing that the most innocent Virgins can have cause to blush at: but confess with me that no Play either Ancient or Modern has less of that Bug-bear Bawdry in it. Others to show their breeding (as *Bays* sayes,) cryed it was made out of at least

A. four.



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RARE BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS BY WOMEN

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Archive of 10 handwritten diaries of Sarah Ann Sargent, 1882-1912. p. 24

Introduction

*"We were once fam'd in Story; Cou'd govern, nay cou'd fight. We still have
Valour. So pray tell me then: Why should Women not write as well as men?"*
--Aphra Behn

Women have had a hand in shaping history, through their roles as activists, educators, laborers, scientists, artists, and intellectuals. The writing they leave behind is a physical and lasting manifestation of their ideas. It teaches us about the diversity of their experiences and desires; and it guides us in building and improving upon their work.

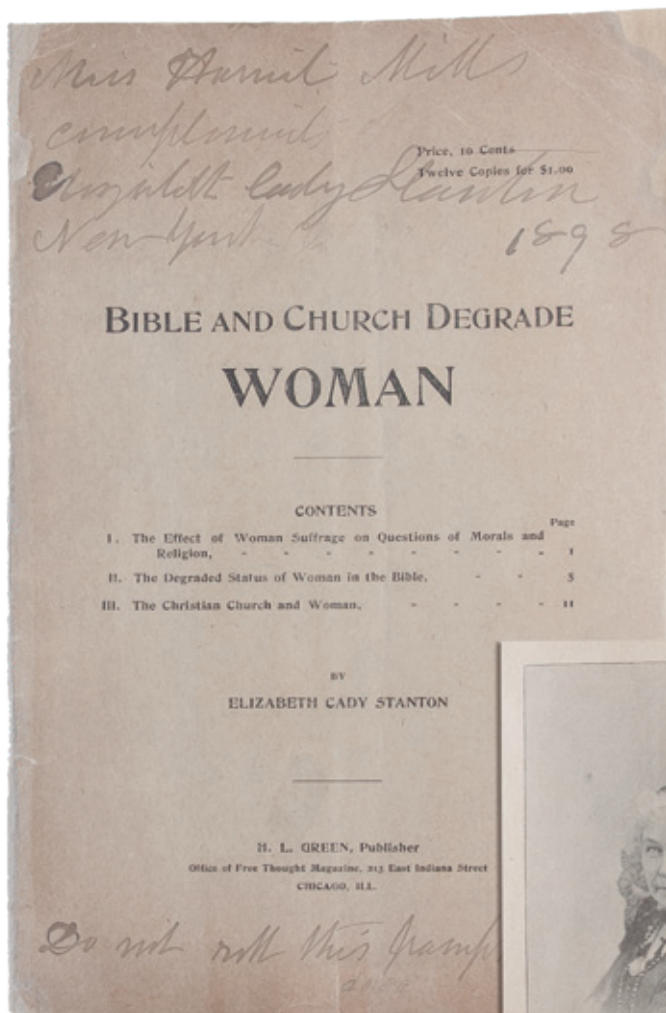
By Her Own Hand is a celebration of manuscript and print materials by women. The rare documents gathered here speak to women's complex identities, and to how women infuse themselves into their efforts to improve the world. Some women, like Aphra Behn, Lydia Huntley Sigourney, and Angelina W. Grimke broke through glass ceilings by creating art that also set new literary precedents—the first professional female playwright, the first commercially successful American female poet, the first African American woman to publish a play. Some, like scientists Mary Roberts, and Mary and Elizabeth Kirby, combined their expertise with a desire to make their fields accessible, producing works that invited new demographics to engage in biological study. And still others, like Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jane Addams, Frances Willard, and Angela Davis, dissatisfied with the damaging political systems around them, protested vocally and in print, encouraging women readers to continue passing along their books to grow their movements. In her own way, each of these women published to improve conditions for other women—even in circumstances where sexual identity or race put them at risk for increased persecution compared to what their more privileged sisters faced.

Feminist icons, Nobel Prize laureates, and public leaders are not the only women who bring about change, however. This catalogue also pays tribute to the daily and grassroots contributions of everyday women whose hands leave behind evidence of their work. These women, like mathematics student Mary Ann Wilder and teacher-in-training Ida Wagner, left behind extensive manuscripts on their educations; as they learned and took that knowledge into the world, they and women like them made it possible for activists' goals to come to fruition. Women like Anna Gardner and Edith Lockwood put pen to paper to create poetry and art that expressed their individuality, inviting friends to share their pages and do the same. And most especially, women like Sarah Sargent, who meticulously kept manuscript diaries across decades, left behind their mark; in believing that their daily lives were worth documenting, they provided later generations with critical information on how women transmitted knowledge, dealt with disease, felt joy and loss, and supported their families through otherwise undocumented labor.

By Her Own Hand is a companion and complement to last year's catalogue *In Pursuit of Equality: Rare Books by Women & their Allies*. During two years with Whitmore Rare Books, I am thrilled to have collaborated on an inventory so rich in women's history that we can focus specifically on presenting a cohesive and well-curated collection documenting women's participation across fields that include art, education, employment, law, literature, medicine, science, social activism, and suffrage. The work of these women's hands is truly exceptional.



--Miranda Garino Nesler
Whitmore Rare Books



An important work on equality, presented to a long-time women's rights collaborator, Harriet May Mills

1. [Activism] Stanton, Elizabeth Cady

BIBLE AND CHURCH DEGRADE WOMAN

Presentation Copy

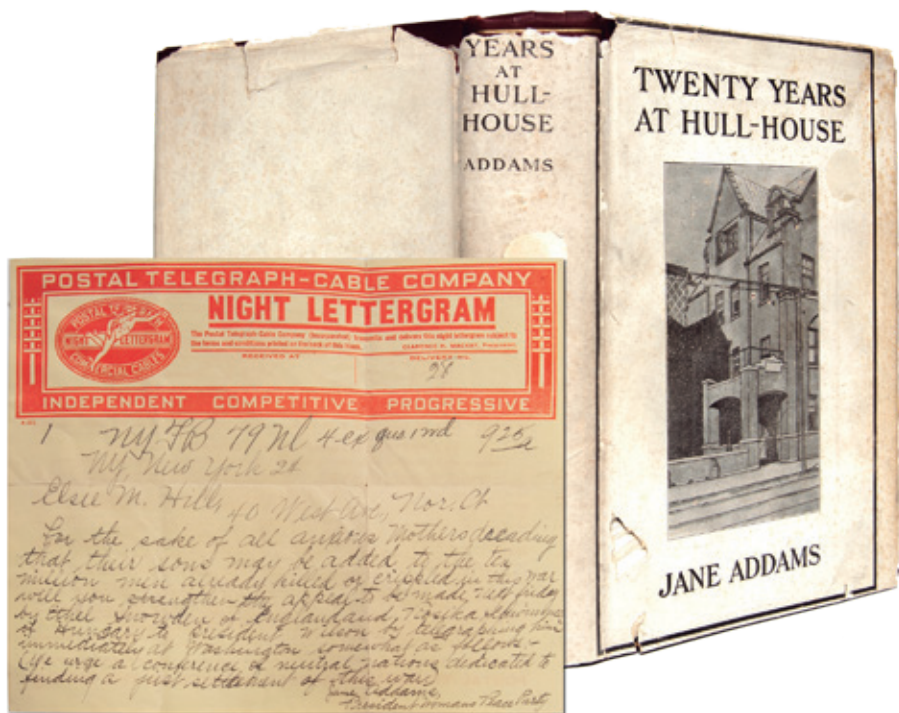
Chicago: H. L. Green Publisher, [1898]. First Thus. Original paper wraps with small tissue repairs to spine and front and rear margins not affecting text or signatures. 20 pages. Gently toned throughout. Signed and inscribed on the top of the front wrap in the year of publication by Stanton to known suffragist and NWSA collaborator Harriet May Mills: "Miss Harriet Mills compliments of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. New York. Oct 1898." She additionally leaves a notation on the wrap's foot "Do not roll this pamphlet." The first pamphlet reprint of portions of Stanton's notorious *The Woman's Bible*, the present work made her revolutionary argument easier to distribute and exchange among activists. With OCLC reporting only 15 institutional copies of the work and the title making no appearance in the modern auction record, by itself it has become a scarce title. Stanton signed items with strong suffrage associations have become quite rare on the market, making this piece an important example of how activists built networks to exchange and spread ideas.

One of the most recognizable figures in the American women's movement, Elizabeth Cady Stanton "participated in a variety of reform initiatives during her lifetime. Setting her sights on women's emancipation and equality in all arenas – political, economic, religious, and social – she viewed suffrage as an important but not a singular goal" (LOC). While the right to vote would allow women's voices to shape government policy in meaningful ways, she also realized that the oppression of women in Christianity was a

root problem of multiple social ills. Taking aim at the Church in 1895, Stanton released her revolutionary book *The Woman's Bible* to draw attention to the problematic links between scriptural teaching and gendered oppression. "The Bible teaches that woman brought sin and death into the world, that she precipitated the fall of the race, that she was arraigned...tried, condemned and sentenced...in silence and subjection she was to play the role of dependent on man's bounty" (Stanton).

The present pamphlet was designed for easy distribution and it emphasizes three key areas of Stanton's larger argument: the role woman suffrage played in highlighting problems of religion, the degraded status of women in the Bible that feeds into social oppression, and the present status of women in the Church. Inscribing and presenting this work to Harriet May Mills, Stanton acknowledges the women's long-standing collaboration on issues including and beyond suffrage. Raised in an abolitionist New York family, Mills entered Cornell University only two years after it opened its doors to women; and she became one of their first female graduates. She was in demand for public appearances and travelled nationally to speak and promote causes of equality. Following the 19th Amendment, Mills remained prominent in government and served as an advisor to FDR, particularly when he addressed women's issues or majority female audiences.

Feminist Companion 1022. Not in Krichmar.



Nobel Prize laureate Jane Addams' autobiography, documenting her advocacy for women, with a handwritten telegram

2. Addams, Jane

TWENTY YEARS AT HULL-HOUSE, WITH AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

New York: Macmillan, 1910. First edition. Fine book in the exceptionally scarce dust jacket. Red cloth binding with bright gilt to front cover and spine; central color illustration of Hull House to front cover. Top edge gilt; extremely light wear to extremities. Text block tight; internally clean and complete, with frontispiece, 11 plates, and 51 illustrations. Very Good dust jacket with some chipping and minor tears to edges; ¼ inch loss to crown; ¾ inch snag to front cover with no loss; small circular discoloration to front cover and spine where auction tags were likely removed; minor soiling and foxing. The first known copy in jacket on the market in over 30 years. With laid in Night Lettergram handwritten and signed by Addams in her capacity as President of the Woman's Peace Party.

Jane Addams' global advocacy for women's economic, educational, and social equality made her the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize. In her autobiography *Twenty Years at Hull-House*, Addams recounts her domestic activism as the founder of the second and most innovative

settlement house in the U.S. Originally conceived in 1889 as a space where women of privilege could share their knowledge in humanistic fields such as art, literature, and music with the less fortunate, Hull House rapidly transformed into a community support system where working women could learn practical job skills, obtain medical and legal services, and locate affordable housing. Addams' two decades working in inner-city Chicago ultimately inspired her to take a global approach to advocacy; and she founded the Women's League for Peace and Freedom in addition to serving as President of the Woman's Peace Party. The enclosed Night Lettergram to Elsie M. Hill documents this work, as Addams writes in her hand, "Will you strengthen the appeal to be made next Friday by Ethel Snowden of England and Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary to President Wilson by telegraphing him immediately at Washington somewhat as follows: 'We urge a conference of neutral nations dedicated to finding a just settlement of this war.' Jane Addams, President, Woman's Peace Party."

Krichmar 4411.

Women
at the
Hague

✽

Addams
Balch
Hamilton

Women at the Hague

*The International Congress
of Women and its Results*



GREAT many conflicting opinions have been advanced not only as to the purpose of the Hague Congress of Women but also as to what it actually accomplished. In this book the facts of these matters are set forth by Miss Jane Addams, President of the International Congress of Women, with the assistance of Emily Greene Balch, Professor of Economics and Sociology in Wellesley College, and Alice

Disease The vo Impres at the Capital tors in Making Peace and Women and Internationalism. In the appendix are contained various opinions on the Congress, the official call and the resolutions that were adopted.

By Jane Addams, Emily G. Balch
and Alice Hamilton

Price 75 Cents

✽

Macmillan

Henry M. Soule Bullwell
from Miss Kiska

Scarce first edition authored by the first two American women Nobel Peace Laureates & signed by the first women's studies professor in the U.S.

3. Addams, Jane; Emily G. Balch, and Alice Hamilton

WOMEN AT THE HAGUE: THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN AND ITS RESULTS, BY THREE DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESS FROM THE UNITED STATES

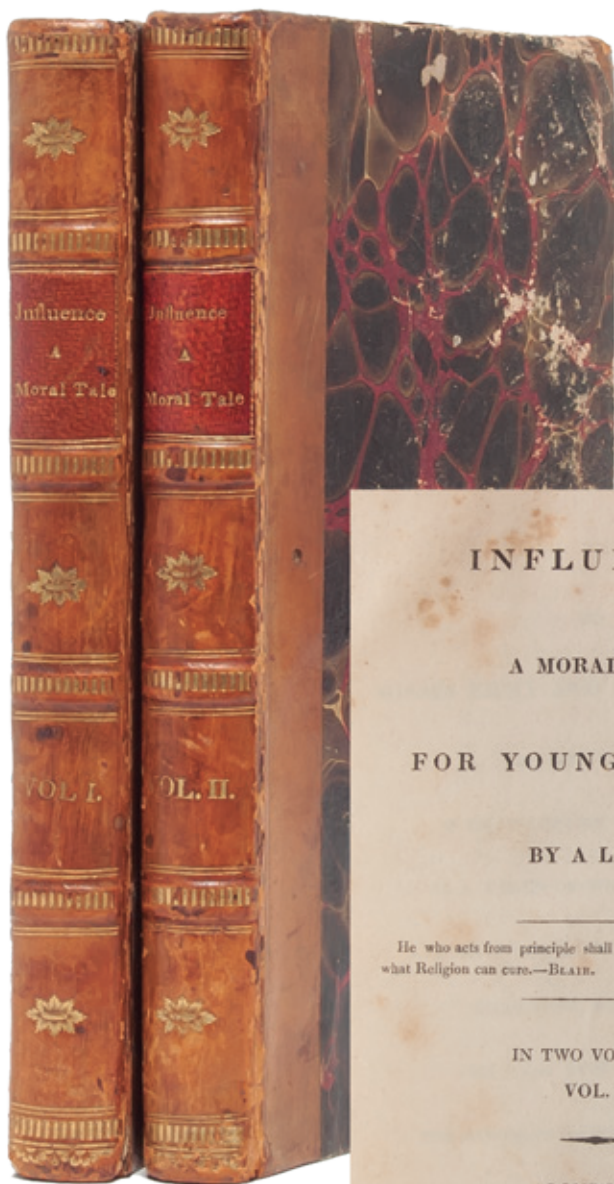
Association Copy

New York: The MacMillan Company, 1915. First edition. Inscribed inside the front cover by Sophinisba Preston Breckinridge. Near Fine in like jacket. Scarce original brown paper dust jacket; light toning to spine with small chips to head and foot. Publisher's tan and white binding with paper labels fully intact on spine and front cover; slight soiling to paper on spine; minor edgewear on boards; some darkening to top outer edges of text block. Text block tight; internally complete and clean. An excellent association copy of this rare book, which does not appear in the modern auction record.

In April 1915, the International Congress of Women convened in the Netherlands, drawing women's rights activists from around the globe. Among those delegates who gathered to discuss women's diplomatic importance to the post-WWI peace process were the two who would become the first American women to win the Nobel Peace

Prize: Jane Addams and her protégé Emily Balch. With their co-author Alice Hamilton, Harvard's first female professor, these American representatives published *Women at the Hague* to present the outcomes of the congress to their national audience. Sophinisba Breckinridge, affectionately known as "Miss Nisba," was another of Addams' protégés. One of the earliest U.S. female lawyers and PhD recipients, she was active in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom [WILPF]; and she became the first professor to teach a women's studies course. Signing her name "Miss Nisba," she presented this book to Henry McDowell Bullock, descendant of the infamous "Great Compromiser" Henry Clay. An exceptional copy of a rare book with important women's movement associations.

Smithsonian Institute First Women in American History. Not in Krichmar.



INFLUENCE:

A MORAL TALE

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

BY A LADY.

He who acts from principle shall be exposed to no wounds but
what Religion can cure.—BLAIR.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

Printed by A. J. Valpy, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.
SOLD BY HATCHARD AND SON, PICCADILLY; SEELEY
AND SON, FLEET STREET; AND NISBET,
CASTLE STREET, OXFORD STREET.

1822.

A didactic novel designed to educate young women who were going to gravitate toward the genre despite parental objections

4. [Anley, Charlotte] *A Lady*

INFLUENCE: A MORAL TALE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

In 2 Vols

London: A. J. Valpy, Red Lion Court, 1822. First edition. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, with morocco labels and gilt to spines. Some rubbing and edgewear to boards; small cracks to front hinge of volume I and rear hinge of volume II but both holding firmly. Marbled endpapers. Contemporary ownership inscription on verso of front endpaper in volume I: "Jeanette Hamilton received this book of Mr. Wheems, the English Ambassador at Copenhagen." Additional ownership signature of Esther Henckel on front endpaper of volume II. Collating xi, [1, blank], 255, [1, blank]; [4], 248: lacking the half title in volume I, else complete. Some light scattered foxing to preliminaries of both volumes, but overall a clean, neat, tight set. The only copy currently on the market, Charlotte Anley's scarce didactic novel is held by only 12 institutions according to OCLC.

A Quaker, and a protege of English prison reformer Elizabeth Frye, Charlotte Anley sought to use her writing to encourage kindness and humility among her readers. While a contemporary review characterized *Influence* as "a covert vehicle for the conveyance of certain theological opinions and rules of life," Anley was indeed quite transparent about her goal of using an imaginative tale to teach Christian lessons (*New Monthly Magazine & Literary Journal*). "If then a moral tale can be made a vehicle of religious influence, as well as amusement, are to exclude the benefits which it may produce?" she asks of her critics in the Preface. Selecting a genre noted at the time for frivolity and sensation, Anley's novel she hopes will exist as part of a different class of novels that encourage upright behaviour

rather than romance or scandal. After all, she reasons, young people (and young women especially) are going to find ways of reading novels, so why not supply them with something wholesome: "Many parents exclaim against novel reading, and would very properly exclude all romances from the libraries of their children; yet there is scarcely a young woman who at eighteen is not conversant with every novel of the last two or three years' standing."

A travel and coming of age tale focused on the young female protagonist Ellen, *Influence* was released before Anley herself entered a new phase in life, when she would be "commissioned by Elizabeth Fry to investigate the condition of women prisoners in Australia...[using] her connections to gain access to female prisoners in Sydney and the notorious Female Factory in Parramatta" (Richardson). Her 1841 report "was influential in raising awareness of the treatment of female convicts and influencing policy. In particular Anley supported proposals for the building of new female penitentiaries to act as institutions to reform rather than to punish" (Richardson). Signs of these ideas already exist as early as *Influence*, as much of Anley's novel does not condemn novels or novel readers, but rather proposes taking the form and using it for more educational means.

Gifted to Jeanette Margrete Steenbock Hamilton by the Ambassador to Denmark Sir Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, a Grenville, who after a tumultuous youth "served with great tact and dignity in Copenhagen" (*History of Parliament*).



An important and accessible work on astronomy, seeking to encourage a more diverse population of children to enter the field

5. [Astronomy] Proctor, Mary

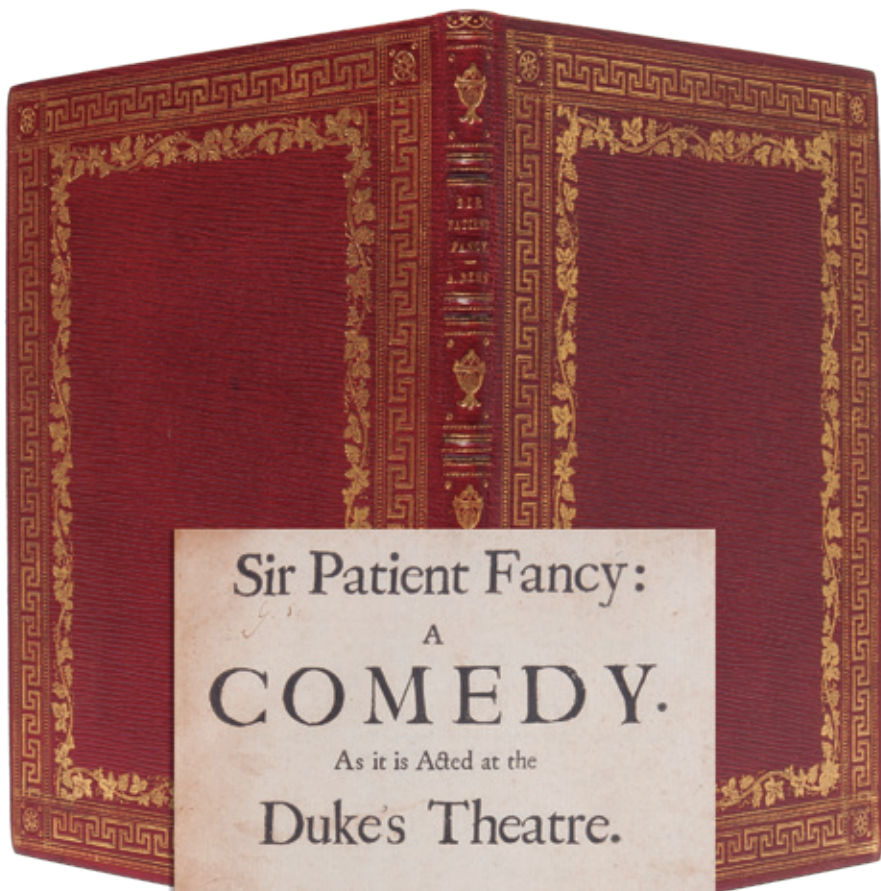
EVENINGS WITH THE STARS

London and New York: Cassell and Company, 1924. First edition. Original publisher's pictorial cloth binding with gilt to spine and front board. An exceptionally pretty book that is square, tight, and clean, with the exception of some spotting to pages 125-137. Contemporary gift inscription on the front endpaper, "K. K. Belleness Xmas 1924." Complete, including frontis and 8 plates. With OCLC reporting only 15 copies in the U.S., no appearance in the modern auction record, and no others on the market, this important work on popular astronomy has become quite scarce.

For her deep love of the stars, Mary Proctor credited her father, the famous astronomer Richard Proctor, and Caroline Herschel, the first woman to present an astronomy paper at the Royal Society. At an early age, she began writing articles for the popular science periodical *Knowledge* under the pen name *Stella Occidens*, and by 1893 she began using her own name to speak and publish work on astronomy. Renowned for her conversational lectures, she was most comfortable delivering talks without the use of notes, relying instead on her expertise in the work of her father and her desire to make that complex information accessible and interesting to non-specialist audiences. A degree from Columbia University added to her credentials and increased her interest in speaking; a year later, in 1898 she was elected a member of the American Association of Astronomical Studies (ODNB). "By 1901 she

had delivered nearly 500 lectures, and she has been identified as one of 288 professional lecturers on the Lyceum circuit in the US -- one of just 23 women (8%) and the only woman on the list who lectured on astronomy" (Prosser).

The present work, *Evenings with the Stars*, was part of Proctor's project of encouraging people to find opportunities in daily life for understanding the movement of stars. "This book is specifically written for those who have not made study of astronomy, but who may wish to know something about the stars -- when and where to look for them in the sky, the origin of their names, and a few facts of interest concerning them from an observer's standpoint...The idea is to stimulate a desire to know more about a subject which fascinated the great Herschel, who first adopted it merely as a hobby, as to lead to becoming one of the greatest pioneers of this science which the world has ever known." To this end, Proctor blended her engaging and conversational tone with references to the humanities (including poetry from the likes of Milton and Tennyson) with charts, diagrams, and illustrations from some of the most powerful telescopes of the time. An important work in its time, *Evenings with the Stars* can teach us much today about making scientific fields welcoming to a more diverse population, and encouraging a broader range of children to become curious and grow into the field. Fine.



G. S.
Sir Patient Fancy:
A
COMEDY.

As it is Acted at the
Duke's Theatre.

Written by *M^{rs}. A. BEHN*, the Authour
of the *ROVER*.

Licenced Jan. 28. 1678. *ROGER L'ESTRANGE*.

L O N D O N,
Printed by *E. Fleſher* for *Richard Tonſon*, within
Grays-Inn-gate in *Grays-Inn-lane*, and *Jacob*
Tonſon, at the *Judge's Head* in
Chancery-lane. 1678.

*"Why in this age has heaven allowed you more and Women less...
Why should Women not write as well as men?"*

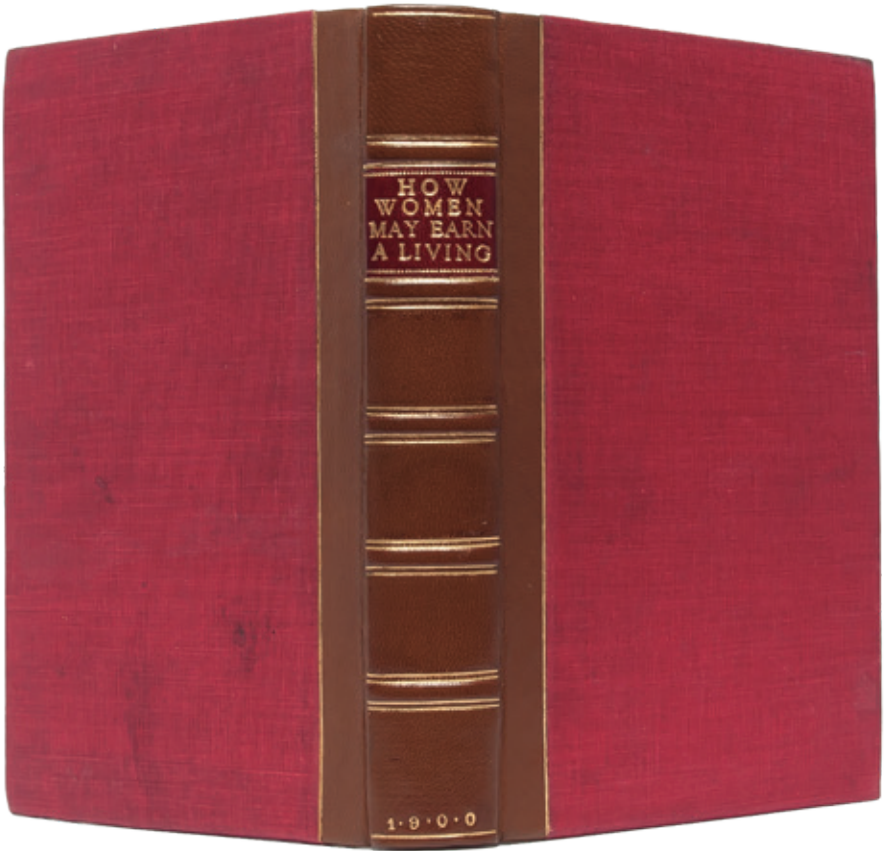
6. Behn, Mrs. A. [Aphra]

SIR PATIENT FANCY: A COMEDY

London: Printed by E. Flesher for Richard Tonson, 1678. First Edition. Expertly bound in full red straight-grained morocco, gilt stamping to boards and spine, marbled endpapers, page edges stained yellow. Small quarto (pages 204 x 152 mm): [vi], 91, [i, epilogue], complete. Preliminary leaves A and A2 bound out of order. Minor foxing throughout, a few leaves with a small ink-blot (including the title), some leaves trimmed a bit close, just touching the header, a number of internal leaves with a small marginal slice professionally closed (no loss, no text affected). In all an excellent copy of a truly rare book with only two copies appearing at auction since the 1930s (one apparently defective).

Released eight years into Behn's dramatic career, *Sir Patient Fancy* bears the marks of its author's success. Preceding her play with an epistle to the Reader and concluding it with an Epilogue, Behn acknowledges that she has created both a stage play and a lasting work of literature -- that her audience includes both the viewing audience and the reading public. As a contributor to the canon, she also claims the right to speak both under her own name and in her own voice to shape how her text is received. "I printed this play with all the impatient haste one ought to do, who would be vindicated from the most unjust and silly aspersion Woman could

invent to cast on Woman; and which only my being a Woman has procured me; that it was Baudy, the least and most excusable fault in Men writers, to whose plays they all crowd." In her front matter, she positions herself as author and authority, and she calls upon readers to judge her play not based upon her sex, but upon its merit. Like her contemporaries, Behn makes good comedic use of female actors on the stage. Still considered a new and intriguing addition to the English theater, women having been banned until 1660, the presence of women's bodies onstage heightened the hilarity of the young Lucretia's attempt to cavort with her strapping lover Charles despite constant interruptions and hurdles posed by her aging husband. As the play ends, Behn once more speaks to her readers, and the text notes that, onstage, the final words were voiced by the infamous actress and royal mistress Nell Gwynne: "What has poor Woman done that she must be Debar'd from Sense and Sacred Poetrie? Why in this age has heaven allowed you more and Women less...We were once fam'd in Story, and could write Equall to men; Cou'd govern, nay cou'd fight. We still have passive Valour...pray tell me then, Why should Women not write as well as men?" An important and exceptionally rare piece of early feminist work, produced by England's first professional female playwright.



An important work on women's employment options, with an association to one of Canada's early technical institutes.

7. Candee, Helen Churchill

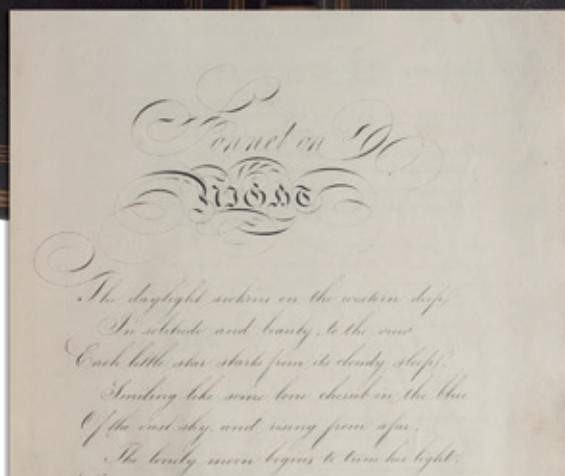
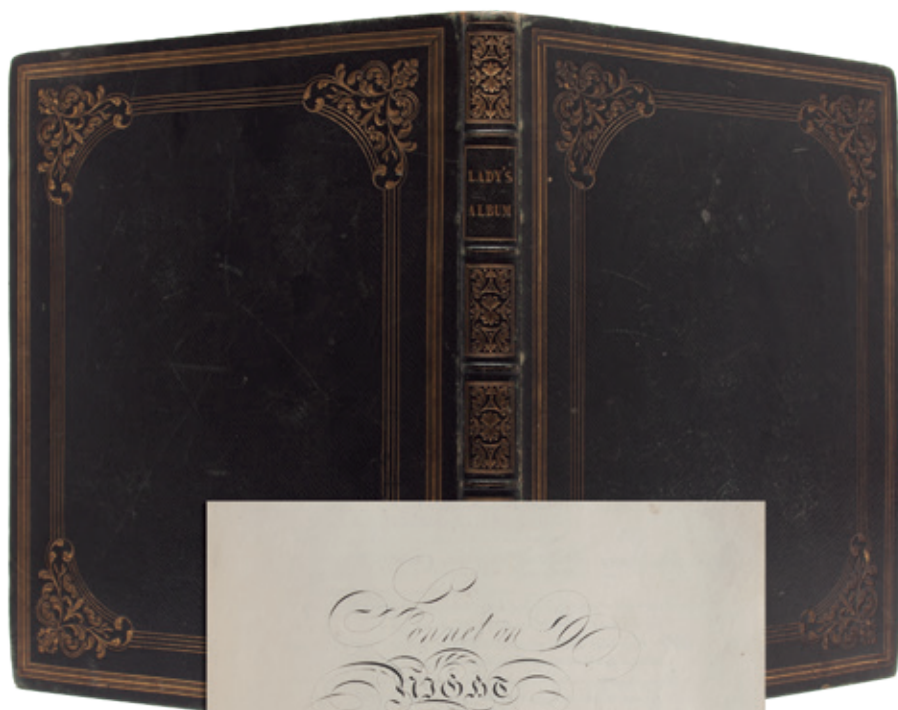
HOW WOMEN MAY EARN A LIVING

New York: Macmillan, 1900. First edition. Quarter morocco over red cloth with gilt to spine. Faint soiling to rear board and gentle bumps to corners. Bookplate on the front pastedown identifies this copy as a gift of entrepreneur John H.R. Molson to the newly established Fraser Institute, which had been designated for technical training of Canadian men and women. Small Fraser Institute stamp to title page. Collates ix, [1], 342, [2, publisher's ads]: complete. Pages 137-140 trimmed short on right margin not affecting text. Overall an exceptionally tight and neat copy of this rare work on women's employment, which is the only one on the market and is reported by OCLC to be held at 10 US institutions.

How Women May Earn a Living explores the variety of reasons why women may need to work, and presents readers with diverse career opportunities for women across a range of education and experience levels. Written by feminist Helen Candee, the book was born out of first hand experience: following her separation from her abusive husband, Candee took up work as a writer to support herself and her family. A journalist and travel writer, she later began a lucrative career as a decorator which earned her such illustrious clients as President Teddy Roosevelt. In the present work, Candee speaks directly to a female audience, providing logical and supportive input on how they can take control of their circumstances. "In a confidential feminine

way we will consider the interests of the woman who is about to determine the extent of her monetary value to the world...Years ago, when there were but half a dozen occupations that society sanctioned, the talented followed art, the practical took boarders, the well-educated taught school. It was easy to know which of these things suited the case. But now, with a long list unfolded, there is a feeling of confusion which brings indirection."

Candee advises her readers to consider a number of factors in settling on a profession, and she urges women to consider both fiscal opportunity and satisfaction in the job itself. Across the book she proposes careers ranging from stenography and secretarial work, to nursing, to architecture, to advertising. In each, Candee addresses practical concerns about the type of training, skills, and interests necessary to enter the field. Notably, this copy was gifted by Canadian entrepreneur and brewer John H. R. Molson to as part of the founding collection for the Fraser Institute library, where he served on the board. "The Fraser Institute hardly compared in distinction to the great libraries in Edinburgh or Boston, but it signaled a firm commitment by leading Montreal businessmen to the diffusion of popular education" (Fong). Candee's inclusion in the Institute library further signaled that working women were included as an audience and beneficiary group of its goal of public education. Near Fine.



An exceptionally vivid document created by group of young men and women expressing their literary tastes, scientific curiosities, and political leanings

8. [Commonplace Book] Anna H. Gardner

EXCEPTIONAL ARTISTIC AND POETIC COMMONPLACE BOOK OF AN EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN, INCLUDING ORIGINAL VERSE, COPIED POETRY, AND HANDPAINTINGS.

Edinburgh, Glasgow: 1828-1832. Full morocco Ladies' Album bound by Carss of Glasgow. Edinburgh imprint to album title page. Gilt details on the boards, spine and turn ins, all edges gilt, silk end papers and paste-downs. Measures 11" x 8.5". Comprised of 74 manuscript pages in varying hands, 17 hand drawings and paintings, and 3 inserted ephemeral pieces (one ribbon and two blank postcards). An exceptionally vivid document, this commonplace book created by group of creative young men and women provides a glimpse into their generation's literary tastes, scientific curiosities, and political leanings.

According to Debrett's Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Anna was the daughter of Thomas Gardner, Esq and wed John Thomas Perceval in 1834. At the time of this commonplace book, which ends two years before her marriage, Anna would have been a young woman in her mid-twenties. Educated and elegant in their tastes, Anna and her friends compose original verses about Change, Adversity, and Youth, with one cheeky contributor also rhapsodizing

about Anna's own beauty: "O lovely Anna your form and face Display such a sweet and native grace As would defy the poet's verse Or painter's pencil to express!" In a range of copperplate, italic, and secretary hands, they also cite works of some of their favorite authors, including Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, and Addison. Notable among the entries are a series of detailed pencil drawings and watercolor paintings. While some satirize Scottish and English politics (including a Highland Outlaw), others depict local flora; most, however, are landscapes of locations throughout Scotland where the contributors have visited (including Lochleven Castle, Largs, and Salton Hall). In all, it is an exceptional gathering of the places and ideas that shaped this group of friends.

With research rich possibilities including but not limited to paleography, botany, poetry, the history of countryside travel and tourism, gender studies, education, and art.

Debretts 258-259.

To Walk with You.

Oh, some men's lives are laughter-etched
And some are etched in rue;
But I care not what ways men walk
So I but walk with you;
The skies may darken overhead,
The leuven-bell flash through,
But I - Ill know it not at all,
So but I walk with you.

Oh, happy days are short, short days,
And fleet are skies of blue;
But I will laugh to see them go
So but I walk with you!
Oh, who would care to live long days?
What makes life long, but rue,
I'll make life's way both glad and oh
So but I walk with you

So put your wee white hands in mine -
Give me the other, too -

*You have me, and the best
Of human blessing! Thus the way
So but I walk with you.*

And, oh, your breath comes sweet to me
As blue perfumes do -

Oh, life is short, but what o' that
So I but walk with you!
I pray that Heaven's gates may swing
So we may both pass through!
I'll go with mine a backward glance
So I but walk with you.

I would not win
For Heaven were
If I were there and



NANCY

1910.



Important historical evidence of the changing attitudes of the modern generation compared to their Victorian parents

9. [Commonplace Book] Edith G. Lockwood

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC COMMONPLACE BOOK OF A YOUNG BRITISH WOMAN IN THE YEARS LEADING UP TO WWI

[United Kingdom]: 1910-1917. Very Good+ manuscript commonplace book measuring 6.5 x 5 inches, with extremities of binding somewhat rubbed but textblock tight and fairly clean. Comprised of 20 handwritten pages and 16 original ink and watercolor art pieces. A total of 36 pages of content largely commenting on turn of the century gender relations and contemporary literature. A testament to the intellect and interests of young women and men not yet touched by war, this commonplace book provides important historical evidence of the changing attitudes of the modern generation compared to their Victorian parents.

Edith G. Lockwood clearly valued this album, claiming both the first and last pages for her own marks. On the first page she writes "Steal not this book away for fear of shame, For here you see the owner's name, Miss Edith Lockwood." Clearly, though, Edith did pass the book among her community of friends, allowing several artists to take it home and spend significant time with it. Among the pages are beautifully colored watercolor landscapes of the UK and the Netherlands, detailed ink drawings of women in hats and headscarves, and humorous anthropomorphized animals that required time and talent to complete. Edith even contributes three artworks of her own, including a satirical cartoon about men and women's relationships during the early

women's rights movement; she captions it "Woman was made after man -- and she's been after him ever since." The notes and poetry written by her friends signal a less formal, more free relationship to gender and sex than in prior eras. "Men, men, humbugging men, You're impossible nine out of ten -- You're hopelessly mad things , But still, you're not bad things! I do rather love you, you men" a girl named Flossie declares on a page dated 1911. "King Solomon was the wisest man; but keep him from the girls you couldn't. He loved 'em all, great and small, And who the D---- wouldn't?" notes Thomas Jones in 1913. Getting increasingly cheeky as the years go by, Anna Jackson in 1916 illustrates 18 types of fruit, noting what messages each send about the relationship you share with to the person you eat them with. An educated group, the contributors to the album also quote authors such as Robert Louis Stevenson and at least one translates a contribution from English to German.

With research possibilities including but not limited to gender and sexuality pre WWI, education and reading at the turn of the century, history of education, literature, art, gender studies, and cross-continental influence leading up to the modern period. An exceptional manuscript capturing the rising generation's humor, intellect, and optimism before being cast into war. Very Good +.

Archive of 10 handwritten diaries by Sarah Sargent, documenting 30 years of the daily responsibilities and work shaping women's lives before WWI

10. [Commonplace, Diaries] Sarah Sargent

ARCHIVE OF 10 HANDWRITTEN DIARIES OF SARAH ANN SARGENT, 1882-1912

[Norwich, Vermont] : 1882-1912. Comprised of a total of 1,339 pages in the hand of Sarah Sargent, all in pencil. Set of 10 Standard Diary Company cloth and leather bound diaries in varying sizes; each containing almanacs and calendars for the year bound at front and space for accounts and memoranda at rear. With a total of 26 itemized and handwritten receipts for purchases made at Child & Leavitt Grocers inserted in rear pockets. An exceptional account of women's day-to-day living in a rural American community leading up to WWI and revealing the diverse responsibilities taken on by women in and out of the home.

A committed diarist, Sarah's journals from 1882-1912 detail three decades in the life of a rural woman as the centuries turned and the First World War approached. Sarah provides daily information about the weather and her health; and she reports on visiting neighbors and family members, the letters she receives, and the births and deaths of those important to her. Within her own home, Sarah documents the types of meals she cooks, particularly on holidays, and at the back of each journal she keeps meticulous records of money spent on food and clothing for herself and her family. Notably, she also documents the type of employment she takes on to support her family financially, remarking on her progress at rug-making, needlepoint for pillows to sell, and jotting down measurements and costs for her work as a seamstress. Her 1911 and 1912 diaries contain a trove of 26 handwritten, itemized receipts from local grocer Child & Leavitt, providing even more evidence of the materials she purchased for labor in and out of the home.

A unique glimpse into one woman's life across 30 years. This archive of journals further provides valuable insight into the labor girls and women did in and beyond the home at the turn of the century. Providing research opportunities into topics including but not limited to women's early employment, fashion and clothing, cookery and domestic economics, genealogy, religious history and practice, and familial relationships in small rural communities.



Designed to provide a young woman with guidance throughout her adult life

11. [Commonplace Book] Mary Ann White

COMMONPLACE BOOK OF A YOUNG REGENCY ERA ENGLISH-WOMAN, REFLECTING ON THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION, CURIOSITY, AND READING IN THE AGE OF JANE AUSTEN

[England]: 1813. Comprised of 65 handwritten pages, including a 2 page index of content. Ownership signature on the verso of the front cover, "Mary Ann White October 20th 1813." A commonplace book all in one hand, recording short essays by White on topics including "On Economy," "On Benevolence," "On Education," "On Curiosity," and "On Reading." 34 essays in total. Red sheep over stitched card, measuring 7 x 8.5 inches, with light wear to covers and spine. Text block separating from spine but holding, with internal contents tight and clean. Throughout, an exceptionally organized and thoughtful commonplace book, designed to provide a young woman with guidance throughout her adult life.

Mary Ann White's notebook documents the thoughts and aspirations of a young, educated Englishwoman living at the tail end of the Regency era. Writing in the time of Jane Austen, Maria Edgeworth, and Fanny Burney, Mary Ann could have been the character in any of these women's novels, spending her spare time composing thoughtful essays that helped her to reflect on her current role as a daughter and her future roles as a wife and mother. In her neat, well-formed hand, Mary Ann draws on examples ranging from biblical books including Genesis and Paul's Epistles, to historical figures including Queen Elizabeth I and Lady Jane Grey, to authors including James Thomson and Sir Walter Raleigh. While her breadth of sources reveal her education, it is also telling that while topics such as "Fashion" and "Modesty" are typically limited to a half or single page, issues such as "Education," "Curiosity" and "Reading" tend to span 2-3 pages in length. Within these fields, she focuses on the knowledge and moral growth people can obtain as they expand their minds. She also writes enthusiastically: "In the numerous assembly of books you may choose what company you please, join any party without form or ceremony, and quit it whenever you have a mind." Suggesting that she herself is a reader whose library extends beyond philosophical and historical texts, Mary Ann posits that novels open a more equal social space, where one can participate without the fears, anxieties, and formalized etiquette that governed people's lives at the time. Notably, at a time when the slave trade was ongoing in the Empire, Mary Ann deals with race in at least one essay "On Humanity," suggesting tacitly that humanness supersedes and is not tied to whiteness or blackness.

A unique glimpse into an educated Englishwoman's thoughts, this commonplace book has research potential including but not limited to the history of women's education, Regency era etiquette and fashion, conduct and marriage manuals, Regency era reading practices, race and slavery predating the Slavery Abolition Act, and gender studies.





*An example of women's ability to deploy domestic spaces
for diplomacy and political change*

12. [Cookery] American Army Wives of Rawalpindi – Pakistan

AMERICAN-PAKISTANI COOK BOOK

Rawalpindi: The Star Press, [c. 1955]. First Edition. Urdu translation by Mr. Manzoor A. Daniel. Original publisher's red quarter cloth over printed boards, with title and publication information to front cover. Light rubbing and minor soiling to edges and mild foxing to endpapers. Internally Near Fine, overall text block clean and complete. With attached bookmark tag advertising the publisher's array of wedding invitations, EID cards, and letterheads for purchase. Comprised of over 200 recipes in both English and Urdu, and containing two laid in contemporary news-clipped recipes, two receipts from the Hassain Khan coal dealer, three handwritten recipe cards for American style dishes, and four loose sheets with handwritten Pakistani style recipes. An exceptional rarity, this first and only edition of this multi-lingual cookery book is the only copy on the market, with OCLC reporting only 4 at institutions.

Produced during the early years of Pakistan's independence, the American-Pakistani Cook Book is an important example of the cultural alliances being formed in the Punjabi region prior to the rise of military dictatorship of Ayub Khan in 1958. For the US it was of critical importance to strengthen Pakistan's relationship to the democratic west rather than the Communist regimes of Russia and the east. The cookery book includes a mixture of traditional American and Pakistani

dishes, with clear instructions in both languages, so that the wives of US soldiers and local women could develop common ground founded in "new adventures in the culinary arts." For American women, the cook book "provides a compilation of recipes whose ingredients are readily available in the local markets," so that kitchens are easier to manage while for local women it provides "Urdu, thereby enabling Pakistani cooks to follow the directions more easily." More importantly, the book aims to help women from both cultures share their traditions and participate in cross-cultural transmission. "Many of the recipes are old family favorites which have appeared in menus for generations. We hope that our friends in Pakistan...will find pleasurable satisfaction in these epicurean delights. Representative Pakistani dishes have also been included... this book is, in a sense, a souvenir of Pakistan because for those who will someday return to their home countries it will help them prepare those dishes they enjoyed here." In this sense the Cook Book encourages women on both sides to learn each other's cultures, and to carry those lessons with them in whatever country they land. The good will fostered during this period in Rawalpindi and the Punjab region helped to found a long-standing and strategic diplomatic relationship between the US and Pakistan. Very Good +.

A bilingual cookery positioned at a critical political moment for the women of both cultures

13. [Cookery] [American Women's Club] Sollid, Faye

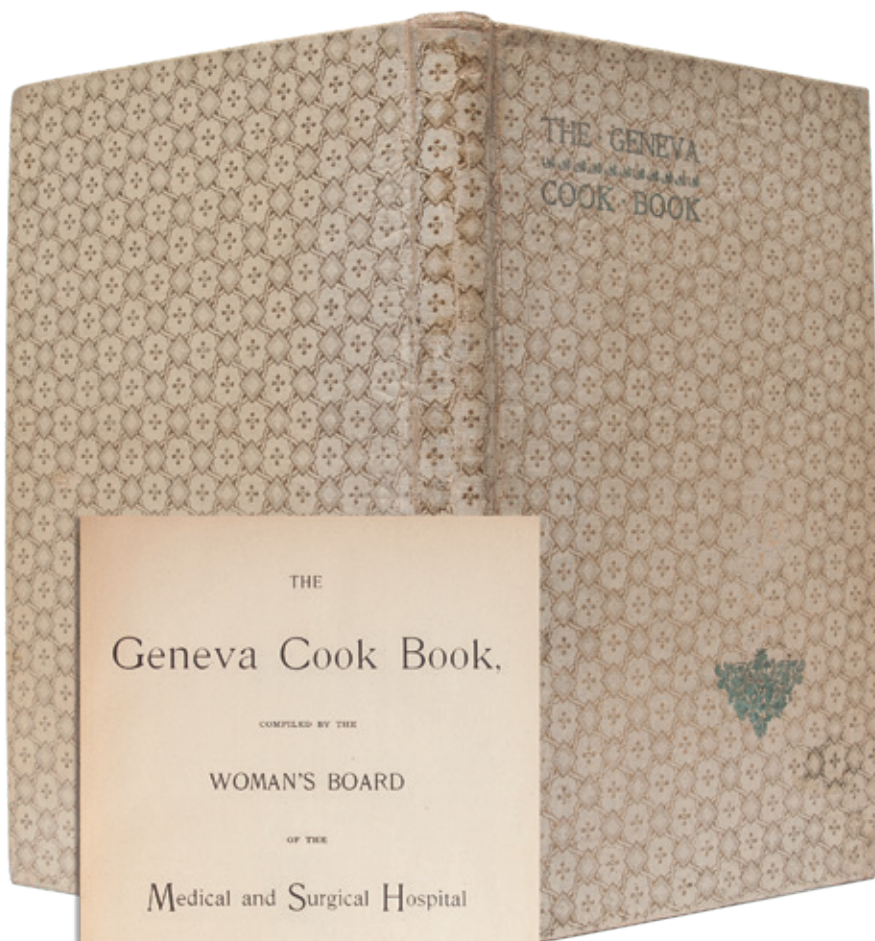
AMERICAN HINDI COOK BOOK FOR THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB OF NEW DELHI, INDIA

New Delhi: Supreme Press, 1956. First edition. Original quarter red cloth over gray boards with title to front. Mild offsetting to front and rear boards; gentle shelfwear particularly to top of rear board. Front hinge tender but holding well. Bookplate of George Ann Newcomb and ink ownership signature of Lucille Komora to front pastedown. Collates [6], [2, contents], 127, [2], 132-154, [10, blanks]. Internally clean, bearing no signs of use or of the kitchen spatter typical in volumes of this genre. With no other copies on the market and OCLC reporting only 9 known in institutions, this multi-lingual culinary text is a research-worthy rarity, and an exceptional example of international women's community cookery.

The post-WWII era was a time of tumult for India and Pakistan, with independence and reorganization causing unrest and cultural division. Less than a decade later, despite having only gained its own independence in 1947, India moved under the States Reorganization Act of 1956 to redraw state and territory borders along linguistic lines. As Hindu and Sikh refugees made their way into New Delhi from Punjab, seeking to find settlement and stability. Emigrants found comfort in shared religion, language, and shared culture. Meanwhile, American women on military and diplomatic bases expressed great concern over the violence and food shortages that were occurring. The present cook book was an attempt not only to raise funds for the aid of Indian families; it was also an attempt to create a sense of friendship across language and culture divides. Prior to the title page, a note printed in cursive states "All proceeds from the sale

of this book will go the welfare fund of the American Women's Club of New Delhi to be used for Indian Welfare." Sollid's introduction further unpacks the women's goals, as they compiled recipes that could be cooked with local ingredients, and provided dual English and Hindi translations for all components, from introduction to recipes to index. "The underlying purpose of this cook book is to make available a compilation of recipes whose ingredients are available at the local market," Sollid explains. "It is hoped that our Indian friends who would like to prepare simple, tasty American dishes will find them useful...An attempt has also been made to include representative Indian dishes, because of the keen interest which has been shown in Indian cooking."

While Sollid and her club acknowledge that the women's contact will be temporary, she points to the lasting impacts of leaving behind recipes for gingerbread or meringue and taking to the U.S. recipes for samosas and curries. The importance of this exchange goes much deeper than "nostalgia" or "flocking memories." The aftereffects have the potential to make diplomatic global impacts as well, positioning Americans and the West as cultural models and key allies in a region rich with resources. Much like the American Pakistani Cook Book of the same era, the American Hindi Cook Book exposed domestic spaces like the kitchen as more complex and global than they seem. As women come together to cook, their tables become sites of supply chain negotiation, language learning, palate development, and political exchange. A scarce and important culinary work. Very Good +.



THE
Geneva Cook Book,

COMPILED BY THE

WOMAN'S BOARD

OF THE

Medical and Surgical Hospital

OF GENEVA.

*It means the knowledge of Media, and of Cicer, and of Calypso, and of Helen, and of
Rebekah, and of the Queen of Sheba. It means the knowledge of all herbs and fruits, and
honey and spices, and of all that is healing and good in fields and groves, and every in-
crease. It means carefulness and conscientiousness, and unselfishness and willingness, and
readiness of assistance. It means the converse of your great-grandmothers and the science
of modern chemistry; it means much fasting and no sinning; it means English through-
out and French art and Arabian hospitality; and it means, in fine, that you are to be
perfectly and eternally. "Indies," half-givers.—JESSE.*

Geneva, New York,
1895.

*Only edition of the charitable cook book raising funds for the alma mater
of the first woman to be granted an MD*

14. [Cookery] Woman's Board of the Medical & Surgical Hospital of Geneva.

THE GENEVA COOK BOOK

Geneva, NY: Press of W. F. Humphrey, 1895. First Edition. Original gold and white publisher's cloth binding, with title and decorative motif stamped in blue to the front board. Crown and foot of spine repaired, and mild spotting and edgewear to boards; endpapers have been replaced. Page edges gently toned, else internally about Fine, with a clean, tight text block that bears none of the normal signs of kitchen use. Contemporary advertisements interspersed throughout. A pleasing copy overall of this rare charitable cookery book, which is currently the only one known on the market. OCLC reports only 4 examples at institutions worldwide.

First and only edition of this charitable women's cookery, which was produced "for the instruction of women in Culinary Science" with the goal "not only to increase the fund already in the Treasury which ultimately is to be appropriated for the equipment of that institution, but also to contribute a book which shall be of practical use to all house-keepers." Clearly a group of educated women, the Board compiling the cook book viewed house-keeping as an occupation that required knowledge and scientific workability. They reveal in the

preface that all advice and recipes were researched and vetted to ensure that they created "a work of real merit," and their title page contains an epigram from Ruskin praising women's roles as sorcerers, chemists, and "loaf-givers." Including a range of recipes from breads and cheeses, to chafing dish meals, to meats, sauces, and salads, the book also contains advice on different service for lunch and dinner. The recipes' clear and easy to follow instructions suggest its compilers recognized the busy lives of women running homes, and that they opted to assist in making domestic cookery straightforward and efficient. Notably, the Geneva Hospital which the Woman's Board supported was connected to Geneva Medical College, which only 45 years prior had made history by granting an M.D. to Elizabeth Blackwell, the first degreed female doctor in the U.S. This connection signals that the women of the organization also hoped to ensure updated equipment and a solid infrastructure for an institution that had welcomed in students of their own sex.

OCLC 40197429. Charitable Cook Books Collection of Helen Evans Brown 197. Very Good +.

An early woman traveler's account of Constantinople and the Middle East

15. Craven, Baroness Elizabeth

VOYAGE DE MILADY CRAVEN A CONSTANTINOPLE, PAR LA CRIMÉE EN 1786

Paris: Durand, 1789. First Thus. The first French translation, released in Craven's adopted country in the same year as the English. Bound in contemporary mottled calf with gilt to spine. Octavo is internally clean and collates complete: 306 pages, including one folding engraved map and 6 folding engraved illustrations. Royal censor's authorization (Privilege du Roi) at rear. A lovely copy of this rare and early women's travel narrative. OCLC reports copies of this imprint in only two institutions.

Baroness Elizabeth Craven became infamous for separating from her husband to settle in France. Soon after, she became renowned for sailing to Constantinople and journeying throughout eastern Europe. She recorded her experiences in far off lands and published them in French and English in 1789. "Crossing the Continent, Eastern Europe, and reaching the Middle East caused Lady Craven to encounter people she had never met, to discover landscapes she had never seen and manners she was not used to. The accounts she gives of her experience are a wealth of information on her general perception of the unknown and her personal evolution in the course of this journey" (Palma). The journey positioned Craven as a frontrunner among women adventurers, at a time when educated women's travel was largely limited to Western Europe. And the publication of her astute social observations opened the door to a literary reputation that placed her in a circle with luminaries including Samuel Johnson and Horace Walpole. An important early example of women's travel literature. Near Fine.

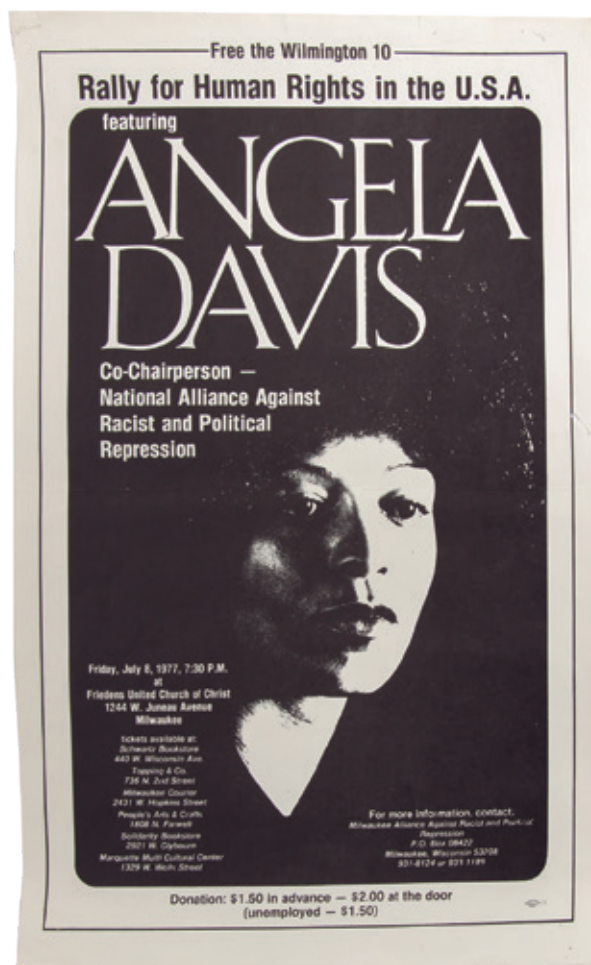


Rare poster promoting Angela Davis' crucial push to overturn racism in the US Justice system

16. [Davis, Angela]

FREE THE WILMINGTON 10, RALLY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE U.S.A. FEATURING ANGELA DAVIS, CO-CHAIRPERSON - NATIONAL ALLIANCE AGAINST RACIST AND POLITICAL REPRESSION

Milwaukee: Milwaukee Alliance Against Racial and Political Repression, 1977. First edition. Near Fine poster measuring 11x17 inches. Unbacked; with small staple holes to all four corners; one small tear to right not affecting text or image. Overall exceptional condition of a rare piece of ephemera that does not appear in any institutional collection.



Following increasing tension between the KKK and black residents of Wilmington, North Carolina in the aftermath of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s assassination, ten community members were wrongfully convicted of firebombing a white-owned grocery store. Known by news outlets and activists as the Wilmington 10, these nine black men and one white woman were sentenced to 282 years in prison despite evidence of tampering, bribery, and unreliability among witnesses. In 1973, following her own acquittal and the end of her political exile, Angela Davis and the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression began hosting rallies across the country to raise awareness and demand fair treatment of black prisoners and the Wilmington 10. By 1976 Amnesty International joined them, calling for the release of the Wilmington 10, declaring them political prisoners of the U.S. race wars. The surviving 6 members of the Wilmington 10 were released and pardoned in 2013. A rare surviving document of an important American activist's early work to create change. Near Fine.

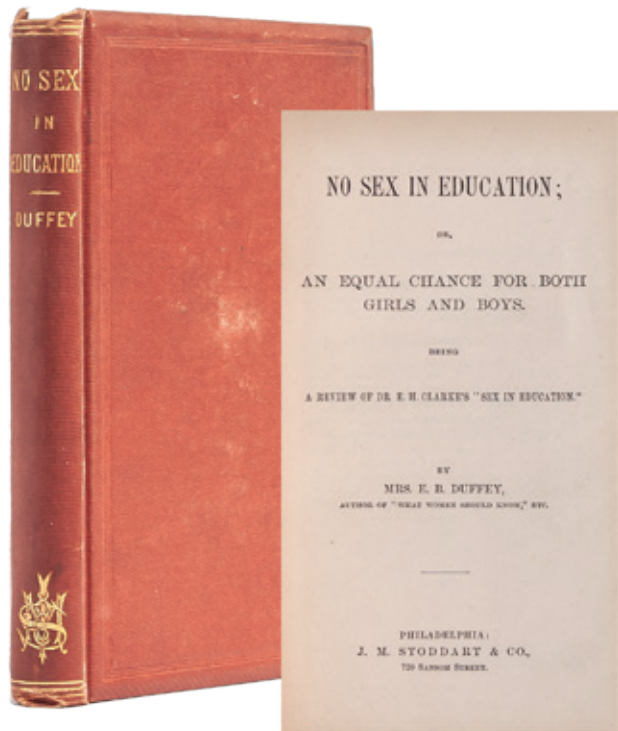
*"The questions of the equal and co-education of the sexes have drifted uppermost today...
the present age cannot postpone action"*

17. [Education] [Duffey, Eliza Bisbee] Mrs. E. B. Duffey

NO SEX IN EDUCATION; OR. AN EQUAL CHANCE FOR BOTH GIRLS AND BOYS

Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddart & Co, [1874]. First edition. Original publisher's cloth binding with gilt to spine and blind embossing to boards. Gentle shelfwear to crown and foot of spine; slight rubbing and a small tear to cloth on the rear board. Brown coated endpapers. Collating [1], 139, [2, blank], 6 pages: complete. An internally neat copy, the textblock is clean and tight. An important argument for equal access to education, this title is scarce in trade and institutions; it is the only copy on the market and last appeared at auction over a century ago, in 1910.

At the release of his controversial book *Sex in Education*, Dr. E. H. Charles Clarke sparked a series of important and strongly worded rebuttals to his argument that education caused physical harm to girls. Alongside Julia Ward Howe's *Sex and Education*, Eliza Bisbee Duffey's *No Sex in Education* advocated for social and legal changes that would give girls equal access to rigorous education. Drawing on her reputation as the author of the medical guide *What Women Should Know*, she refutes Clarke's position in the strongest terms. "Very long study and experience have led me to a conclusion precisely opposite to that advanced by Dr. Clarke -- that is, instead of discovering that the physical ills of woman result from her following a man's methods of life and study, I have become convinced that they originate from, and are afterwards aggravated by, a course of life which recognizes an element of imagined female weakness." For Duffey, the solution can only come from opening the gates of intellectual and physical stimulation to girls as well as boys; and she asserts that changes to the current system should be immediate.



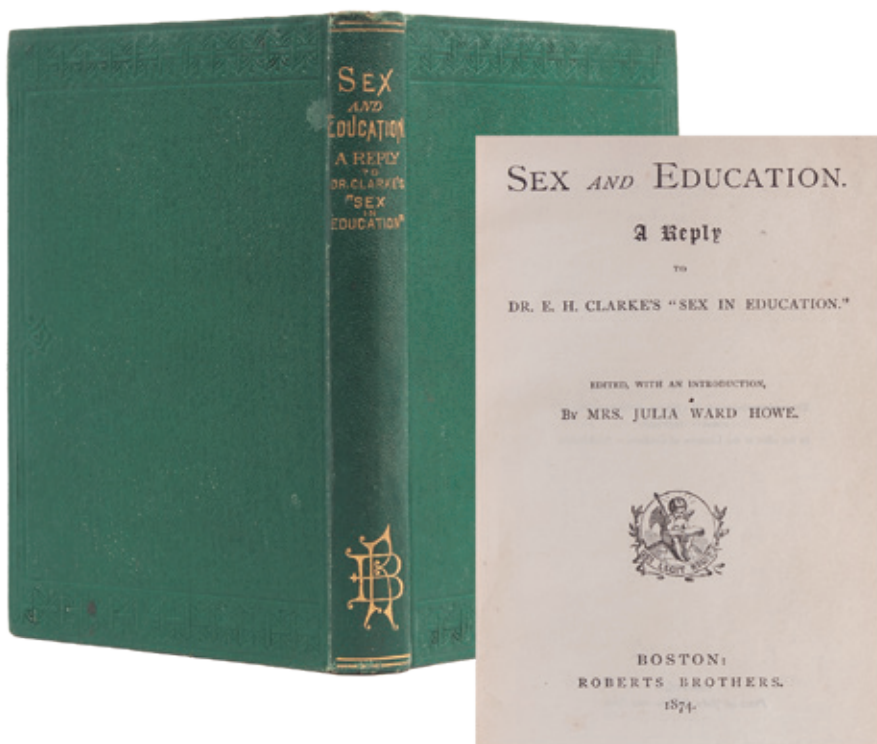
"The questions of the equal and co-education of the sexes have drifted uppermost today, and seem to be forcing themselves to a solution. The present age cannot postpone action; it must take a definite and decided stand in the matter, and it remains to be seen whether it is to make an advance movement or put its seal of sanction upon the dwarfed and inefficient systems of the past." In the chapters that follow, Duffey traces the history of the current educational system, examines the physical similarities of boys and girls, considers European models of coeducation, and provides extensive testimony for her proposed reforms. An important and effective work advocating for educational equality. Near Fine.

18. [Education] Howe, Julia Ward (editor)

SEX AND EDUCATION

Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1874. First Edition. Original green publisher's cloth binding stamped in blind with gilt to spine. Small spot to rear board; spine the slightest bit cocked. Coated brown endpapers. Previous ownership signature of Mrs. O. M. Rood on front endpaper. Overall a most pleasing copy of this rare feminist work, which is the only copy on the market and has never before appeared at auction.

Bringing together eminent women educators, activists, and authors, *Sex and Education* is a take-down of Dr. E. H. Charles Clarke's book *Sex in Education*. In arguing that education caused female hysteria, sterility, and other physical disabilities, Dr. Clarke drew the anger and disdain of educated women throughout America. "Despite Dr. Clarke's prominent position in this community," Julia Ward Howe explains in the book's introduction, "we do not feel compelled to regard him as the supreme authority on the subjects of which he treats." The present volume was, however, compiled by writers who are authorities -- educated women whose very existence undercuts Clarke's position. "Most of the writers are experience in the office of tuition, and in the observation of its effects. All of them have had occasion to form their own theories of what is desirable for the improvement of the condition of women. The facts and experience of their lives have led them far from Dr. Clarke's conclusions." Opening with essays from Howe, Elizabeth Phelps, and Mrs. Horace Mann, the collection concludes with a series of testimonials from renowned universities including Vassar, Oberlin, Michigan, and Antioch. Fine.





Foundation and principles of
teaching.

1 Education has for its end the development and training of all the native powers of man in such a manner and to such an extent as shall make them to the best service to him in all the walks of life.

2 The powers of the child that demand the teachers attention, are the physical, the intellectual, the moral and the spiritual.

3 The intellectual, moral, and spiritual powers are comprehended under the mental powers, or powers of the mind.

4 What the mind is we do not know, all we know of it, we learn through its manifestations.

5 The mind has

long line of ice as in the pond?

16. An open court contains 40 sq. yds. how many stones 9 in. sq. will be required to pave it? ans. 640 stones

17 If $2\frac{1}{2}$ yds of cloth $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds wide cost 3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ what will be the cost of $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds wide. ans. 8.11 $\frac{25}{100}$

18. How many perches of stone will be required to make the wall whose out side dimensions are given in the figure, the thickness being 18 inches and the height 7 ft. ans. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches



19. Of what will be the cost of cementing the sides and bottom after the wall is built, at

30 c a sq. yd. ans. 8.15.20

20. How many perches of stone will be required to build a wall whose thickness is 18 in. and its height 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and its out side dimensions are as follow.



21. How many sq. yds. of cement will be required to cement the walls and bottom of the cellar?

22. A room is 24 ft. long by 16 ft. 6 in. and 11 ft. high. Find the cost of papering its sides with paper 30 in wide and 8 yds in a roll at 0.12 a roll and adding it with gilt molding next the ceiling at 90 c a foot. There are two windows each 2 ft 4 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. and two doors each 2 ft. 9 in by 6 ft. 6 in. ans. 8.06.22 $\frac{1}{2}$

A young woman's training to teach the next generation of Americans

19. [Education] Wagner, Ida S.

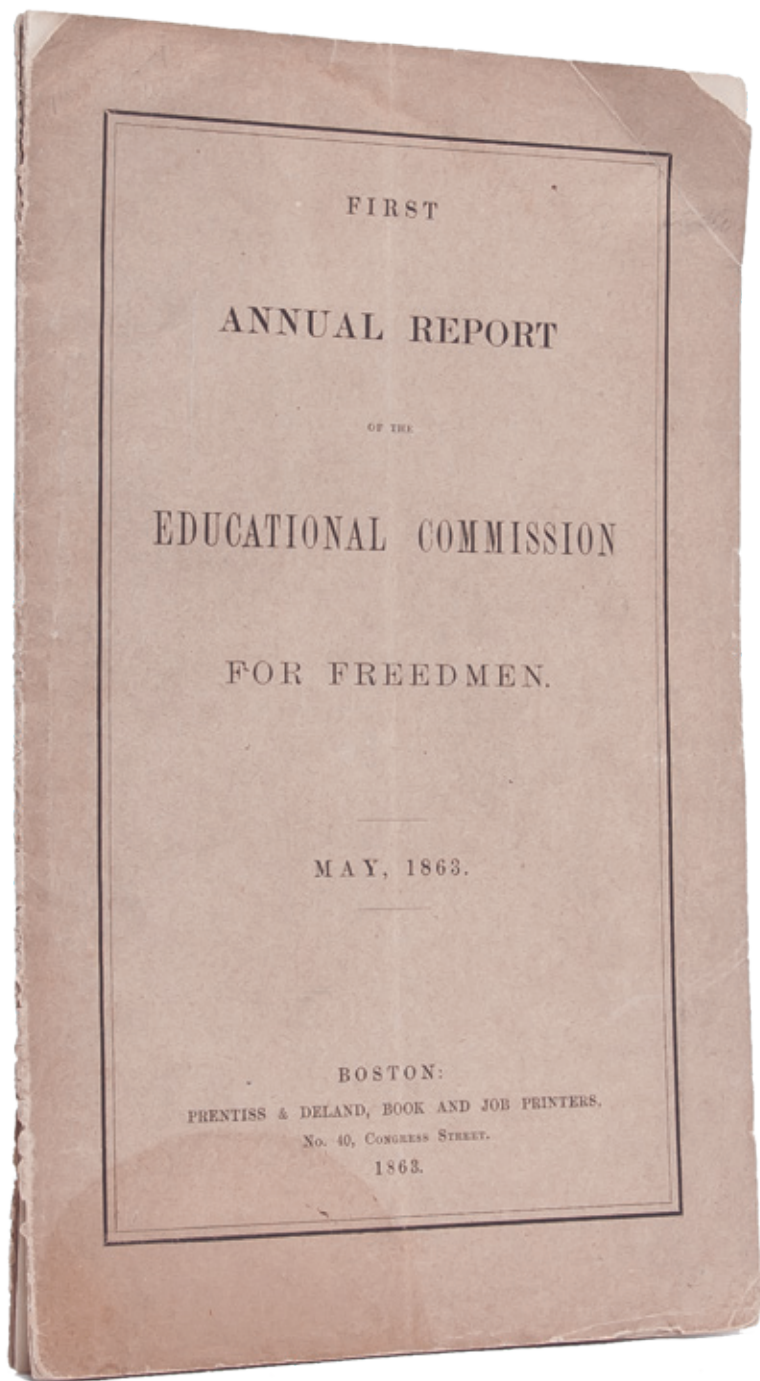
PRACTICAL TEACHING. BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Bloomsburg, PA: c. 1888. Manuscript notebook composed by Ida Sylva Wagner, a young woman training to become a teacher at the Bloomsburg State Normal School (now Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania) between 1888-1889. Comprised of 88 pages in ink and pencil, blending lecture and reading notes with what appear to be Ida's own drafts of analytic essays, practice lesson plans, and examination questions. Quarter cloth over marbled boards, measuring 5.5 x 8.5 inches. Shelf-wear to extremities and hinges tender but holding. Text block overall tight, with mild toning not affecting text. Wagner's ownership signature and school information on front paste-down; second ownership signature along with Wagner's later teaching location on rear paste-down. In Very Good+ condition overall considering its daily class use and apparent usage as a reference guide during Ida's later teaching career.

Established in 1869, the Bloomsburg State Normal School aimed to provide rigorous teacher training to ensure that regional educators could "teach the youth elements of classical education" (Bloomsburg University). State census records show that she would have been 22 at the time of this class, and that she later moved to Luzerne County to work as a teacher after graduation. This notebook rigorously documents her work in an advanced Practical Teaching

course, which provided pedagogical methodology as well as requiring students to put methods into practice by designing usable teaching materials. Ida's notebook is roughly divided into sections, with blanks separating each; and they include practical notes including Introductory Consideration, Foundations and Principles, Length of Recitation, Object Lessons, and Plan of Lessons as well as sample content for lessons such as Primary Reading, Primary Numbers, and Rules of Grammar. In her hand, Ida reflects on the importance of theory and practice, noting "The powers of the child which demand the teacher's attention are the physical, the intellectual, the moral, and the spiritual...before knowing can take place, there must be something to know, and the thing to be known must affect its appropriate sense." This guiding principle clearly shapes the class, and Ida's notes show that she is being trained in the "something to know" (for example, the 15 pages of vocabulary, pronunciations, and definitions) as well as the "affecting its appropriate sense" (for example, the 46 initial pages on methods for shaping appropriate lessons).

A dense resource with research possibilities including but not limited to the fields of history of pedagogy, history of American higher education, women's education and employment, and gender studies.



Documenting women's role in the first efforts to educate and integrate freed slaves in the United States

20. [Emancipation]

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION FOR FREEDMEN

Boston: Prentiss & Deland, May 1863. First Edition. Original printed wrappers with light spot to front cover and some chipping and bumping to corners and spine; text block separated from wraps but block itself is holding strong. Internally a clean, complete copy of this important activist work reporting on the educational systems being built for the benefit of freedmen in South Carolina, one of the first regions liberated by the Union forces. Last appearing at auction in 1904, this report is scarce both in the trade and at institutions.

A commission overseen by both women and men with a belief in the importance of educating former slaves both in liberal and practical fields that were previously inaccessible. Indeed, within the lists of the central committees appear the names of women – both married and unmarried – who contributed to the improved living conditions of freedmen after Emancipation. Among the ten signatories on the report are included three women: Mrs. Bartol, Mrs. Cabot, and Mrs. Rogers. They, along with the other leaders, sign off in type on history of the organization and its Port Royal Experiment, as well as the pamphlet's explanation that the goal in "teaching the rudiments of education ...and organizing industry" was to develop "a self-sustaining and industrious

community" of freedmen farming plantation land abandoned by white southerners during Reconstruction. Within the slim pamphlet are the commission's Constitution as well as its officers and committees, which oversaw the hiring and compensation of teachers, development of curricula, and even critical physical needs such as the supplying of clothing. While none of the elected officers on the commission were women – an issue that had plagued the abolition and emancipation movements -- these committees did allow women's participation and list six participants. Reports on progress and budgetary usage are included for each committee. According to this first report, "about three thousand children" had been enrolled in schools and "about two thousand acres were purchased by the freedmen themselves." An important document that acknowledges the deep and long-term disadvantages and systemic racism created through enslavement. "The instruction most needed by the blacks was that which...should lead them to appreciate the advantages of civilized life, to relinquish many of the habits and customs of slavery, and to learn the duties and responsibilities of freed men."

Sabin 25739. McPherson 371. Near Fine.

*An important work encouraging greater recognition of empowering
role models among First Nations women*

21. Foreman, Carolyn Thomas

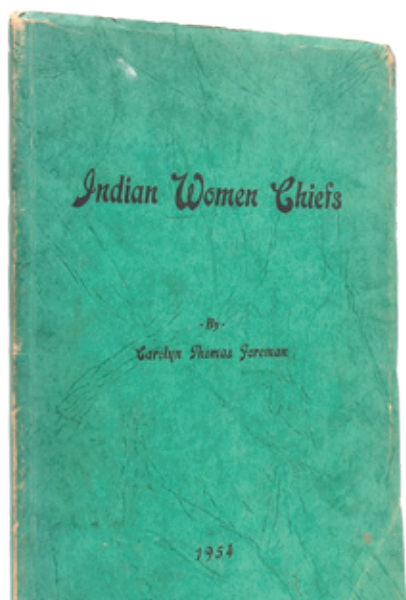
INDIAN WOMEN CHIEFS

Signed

Muskogee: The Star Printery, 1954. First edition. Original green printed wraps with title to front cover. Very light edgewear to extremities; wrap a bit loose at rear hinge but holding well. Internally clean with some light scattered foxing to preliminaries. Collates 86, [4, index]: complete. Signed by the author on the title page. Among institutionally listed copies, we have been unable to locate first editions signed by the author. Scarce in trade, the present work is the only first edition copy on the market and none appear in the modern auction record.

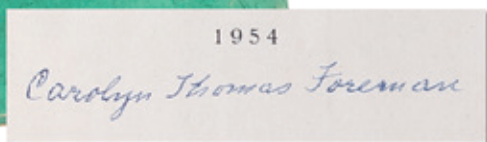
As the daughter of one of Oklahoma's first appointed Indian Territory judges, Carolyn Thomas Foreman immersed herself in Native American culture and history. "With her father, Carolyn became deeply interested in Native American culture, and her interests led to life-long study of the heritage of the region and its people. Into her father's home came tribal chiefs, governors, and agents of the federal government," and as an adult she researched "history from documents, missionary reports, and diaries" to produce articles and books promoting appreciation of native cultures (Gaylord-Pickens). For her advocacy, she earned a place in the Oklahoma Hall of Fame. The present work, *Indian Women Chiefs*, was Foreman's corrective to the problematic misogynistic stereotypes white Americans applied to native women. In it, she draws attention to the hard work, social value, and leadership of women across a range of tribes; and she locates historical examples of women tribal leaders who serve as role models to all

American women.



Within the slim volume are stories of women chiefs' "control of property...and exceptional legislative and judicative powers" that emerged from their communities' instinctive realization of "equal human rights [that] considered woman a citizen and an equal and gave her a position in public affairs." The bravery of women such as Hopoekaw of the Winnebago and Cuhtahlatah of the Cherokee are testaments of physical strength and strategy; the stories of Makuski women draw attention to women's property stewardship; and the accounts of Chittimacha medicine women highlight scientific and natural knowledge. Across the board, Foreman pushes for a more complex and honest view of Native women. "The title 'Indian Princess' is greatly abused in present days when it is bestowed indiscriminately on young girls who have accomplished nothing but to look pretty...or are pictured incongruously wearing a war bonnet. Time was when there were really women rulers of many tribes--women who had the power of

life and death, who decided on war or persuaded their warriors from making war." Near Fine



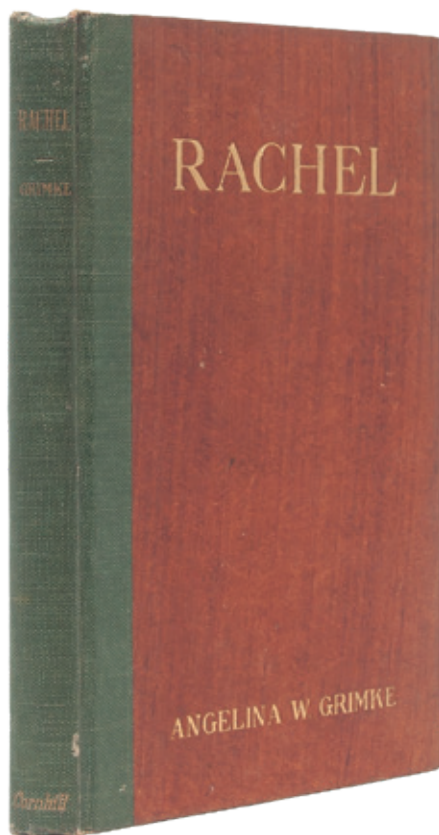
Scarce first edition of the first play published and produced by an African American woman, great-niece of the activist Angelina E. Grimke

22. Grimke, Angelina W.

RACHEL: A PLAY IN THREE ACTS

Boston: The Cornhill Company, [1920]. First edition. Octavo collates complete: 96, [8 blank]. Original cloth backed boards with gilt to spine and cover. Only the slightest touch of shelfwear to extremities of cloth at spine. Internally clean and tight. An exceptional copy of this history-making drama, which has only come to auction three times.

Angelina W. Grimke, named after her activist great aunt, made history with her play Rachel. Considered the first play published and produced by an African American woman, and to have an all black cast. Rachel was, as a result of this, "the first attempt to use the stage...in order to enlighten the American people relating to the lamentable condition of ten millions of Colored citizens in this free republic" (NAACP). First presented in 1916 at the Myrtill Minor Normal School, where Grimke taught English in Washington, DC, the play was soon after produced in New York and Cambridge. The granddaughter of a slave owner and a slave, in addition to being the descendant of one of the earliest and most outspoken intersectional feminists, Grimke was uniquely positioned to critique U.S. race relations at a time when the country sat poised between Emancipation and the Civil Rights Movement. An exceptionally scarce and important play. Near Fine.



*A call to action for the improved housing conditions of working women,
and a guide for women in need*

23. Higgs, Mary and Edward E. Hayward

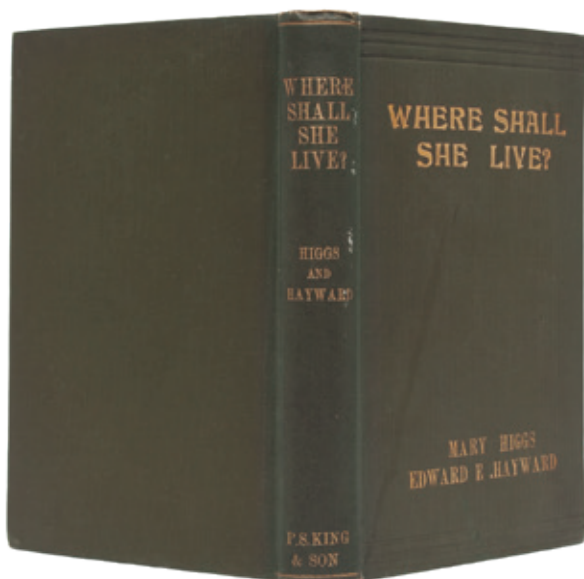
WHERE SHALL SHE LIVE? THE HOMELESSNESS OF THE WOMAN WORKER

London: P. S. King & Son, 1910. First edition. Original ribbed green publisher's cloth binding with gilt to spine and front board. Gentle wear to crown of spine and faint mark to front board. Light offsetting to front and rear endpapers. Collates viii, 216 pages: complete. Text block neat, clean, and tight. In all, an exceptionally pleasing copy of this rare feminist tract on the state of women workers in the years leading up to suffrage. *Where Shall Women Live?* does not appear in the modern auction record, and the present copy is currently the only one available on the market.

A protégée of Barbara Bodichon and Emily Davies, Mary Higgs used her privileged status as an educated woman to improve social conditions for others. A graduate of Girton College, Cambridge, Higgs was “the first woman to take Cambridge’s natural science tripos, [and] she gained second-class honours in 1847, belatedly receiving an honorary MA many years later” (ODNB). Taking work as a science and mathematics lecturer first at Girton then later at girls’ grammar schools in Bradford and Shipley, she knew first-hand the necessity of a second income to support a growing family and aging parents. She became determined to use her voice to call out social inequity, and to seek improvements for working women. To this end she “became an acknowledged authority, giving evidence at inquiries such as the 1906 departmental committee on vagrancy, producing practical manuals, and acting as a prime mover in founding the National Association for Women’s Lodging Homes in 1909” (ODNB). A counterpart to Jane Addams in the U.S., Higgs was involved in the settlement movement and social work; and she was “an early advocate of family allowances, widowed mothers’ pensions, and insurances” to protect laboring women (ODNB).

The present work takes up the housing crisis faced by many employed women living in urban spaces, particularly those who were single, self-supporting, and less likely to have a voice in economic and political matters due to their lack of a vote. “The need for this book has arisen from many enquiries

addressed to the Secretaries, Northern and Southern, of the National Association for Women’s Lodging Homes, and from the entire lack of literature on the subject,” she writes in the Preface. “The Appendices furnish a number of useful facts, and it is hoped that the tentative list of safe lodging-homes will shortly become greatly enlarged...We feel that the need can hardly be exaggerated, and that we are privileged to call public attention to it.” Near Fine.



24. Kavanagh, Julia

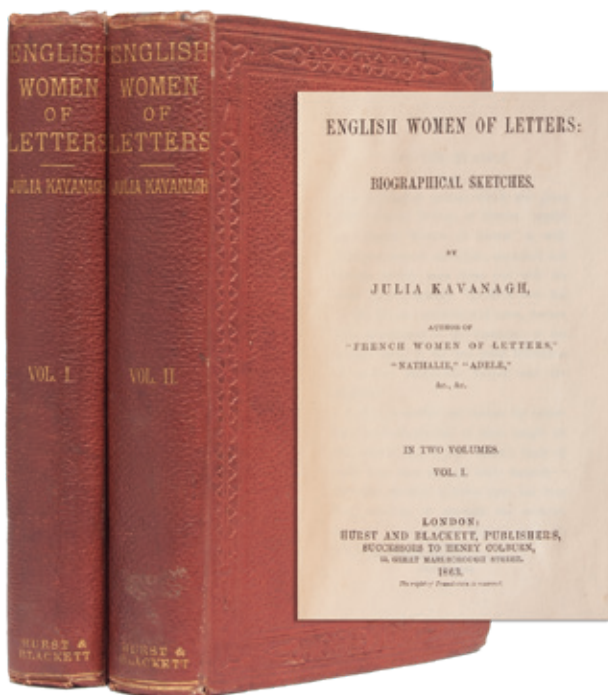
ENGLISH WOMEN OF LETTERS: BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

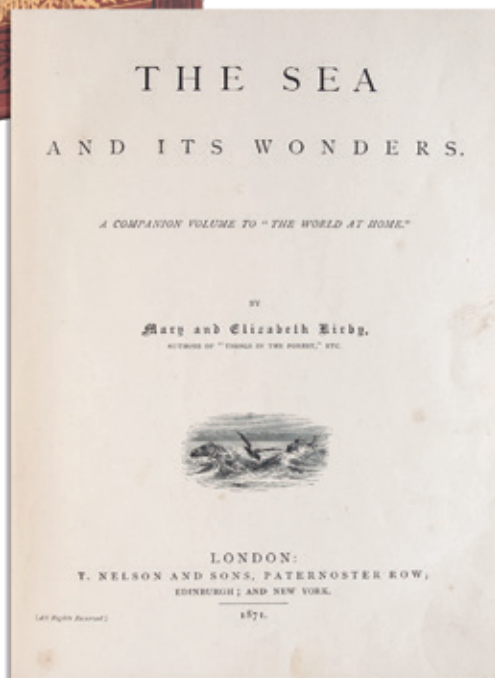
In 2 Volumes

London: Hurst & Blackett, 1863. First Edition. Original brick publisher's cloth binding, with gilt to spines and blind stamping to boards. Spines gently cocked, minor rubbing to extremities, and rear hinge on Vol I starting but holding strong. Previous owner's bookplates removed from front pastedowns of each volume. Internally Near Fine, with text block tight and clean. Collates complete: (Vol I) iv, 331; (Vol II) iv, 353, with publisher's adverts to rear. A lovely example of this rare feminist text, which last appeared at auction 40 years ago.

Written as a companion piece to *French Women of Letters*, Kavanagh's *English Women of Letters* became an influential reference guide for literary scholars. Rather than focus broadly on women's historical accomplishments, as her predecessor Mary Hays did, Kavanagh narrowly honed the focus of her female biography. "My object is, namely, to show how far, for the last two centuries and more, women have contributed to the formation of the modern novel in the great literatures of modern times." By considering writers from Aphra Behn to Jane Austen to Amelia Opie, Kavanagh encouraged readers to see how women influenced the novel's form from its inception. She further urged them to consider how women continued shaping the literary canon through their ongoing engagement with the form. An exceptionally important work in the feminist canon.

Feminist Companion to Literature 598.





*A scarce work introducing children to marine biology,
by a pair of Victorian scientist sisters*

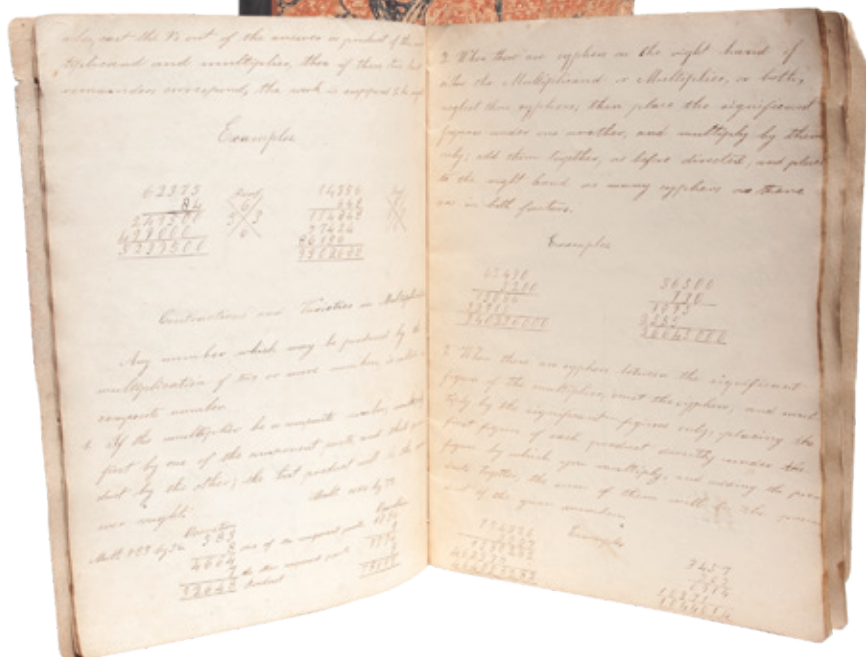
25. Kirby, Mary and Elizabeth

THE SEA AND ITS WONDERS

London: T. Nelson & Sons, 1871. First edition. Original publisher's cloth binding embossed in gilt, black, and blind. All edges brightly gilt. Gentle bumps to corners and faint spotting to rear board, else a pleasing, square copy that presents well. Internally Near Fine, with scattered foxing to preliminaries. Collates xii, 304: complete, including frontis and illustrated half title. Maps and illustrations throughout. With fewer than 20 copies on OCLC and no other first editions on the market, this work introducing children to marine biology has become quite scarce.

"Mary and Elizabeth Kirby worked as a sisterly writing team for twenty-five years and produced a steady stream of more than twenty-five publications" that were particularly focused on juvenile natural history books (ODNB). Works like *The Sea and its Wonders* "aimed to allure the young reader to study 'the great book of Nature'" by using "short, informational chapters on topics such as the Gulf Stream and the turtle" (ODNB). Splitting the workload to showcase their strengths, Elizabeth often wrote and illustrated works that drew on Mary's knowledge of natural history, science, and modern languages. Together, the sisters

created economic stability for themselves while popularizing fields of science that otherwise might not be available to children. "Earned money always seems the sweetest and best of any," Mary Kirby wrote in her autobiography. And she imagined that she and her sister's work in the field as well as their role as paid authors might someday help shift the tides for women more generally. "What would happen a hundred years hence; how the men would be thrust out from all the professions by women, and even the government would be carried on by women" (Kirby). *The Sea and its Wonders* provides readers with an accessible and broad introduction to marine biology, with chapters on sea currents, gulf streams and waterspouts, on atoms, and on sponges and polyps. It also tackles larger creatures such as sea turtles, seals, walruses and whales as well as introducing readers to the role humans play in predatory relationships at sea. "Animals, plants, and insects have a home within its waters, far beyond the reach of Man...The Wonders of the Sea are here brought to the reader's notice." Deceptively complex but accessible in its delivery, opening a world of exploration. Near Fine.



*A scarce and exceptional example of early women's
mathematical education and its applications*

26. [Mathematics Manuscript] Mary Ann Wilder

MATHEMATICS NOTEBOOK OF A 19TH CENTURY WOMAN

Rindge, NH: 1823-1824. Comprised of 41 handwritten pages of mathematical definitions, tables, methods, and exercises. Ownership signature of "Mary Ann Wilder, Rindge 1823" to top corner of first page. All entries done in a single hand. Bound in a contemporary composition book with brown tape spine and marbled paper wraps. Genealogy and local municipality records for Rindge, New Hampshire document Wilder as a resident from her birth in 1806 until her marriage in 1829, making her 19 at the time of composing this book. The *Missionary Herald* lists her in as a donor, along with Miss Nancy Wilder, to the School Fund of the Missionary Chapel at Bombay in 1818, suggesting her interest both in her own education and that of others. An example of an American girl's education in math that is exceptional and scarce, as most documents of this kind come from school boys of the same age. Wilder's access to a rigorous education was the benefit of a life of privilege, as the daughter of a wealthy attorney.

Mary Ann Wilder's meticulously composed arithmetic book opens with a definition of Arithmetic as the "art of computing by number and has five principle rules for its operation, viz. Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division." Following this, Wilder lays out the names of

numbers before neatly placing them in a table, descending from trillions down to units. Drawing on her initial definition of Arithmetic, Wilder arranges the notebook in that order, with headings for each section, and each rule of operation being given space for a Simple and a Supplemental or Compound format accompanied by explanations and exercises. By the middle of the book, Wilder shifts her focus to the practical use of these skills to daily tasks -- weights and measures, the calculations of time, determination of land acreage, money and finances, the cutting and preparation of cloth. As she performs her fractions, conversions, and multiplications, Wilder maintains a formal secretary style cursive hand, always neat and orderly to ensure that the book will last for future reference in her household. Records show that she would go on to marry the Reverend Camp in 1829 and have a daughter of her own; but she died young, in 1830, at the age of 25.

A unique and exceptional document, Wilder's notebook has research possibilities including but not limited to the history of education in the U.S., the history of women's education, the effects of race and class on girls' education, mathematics, historical measurements, paleography, and women's and gender studies.

"Masterly...the most impressive of her novels"

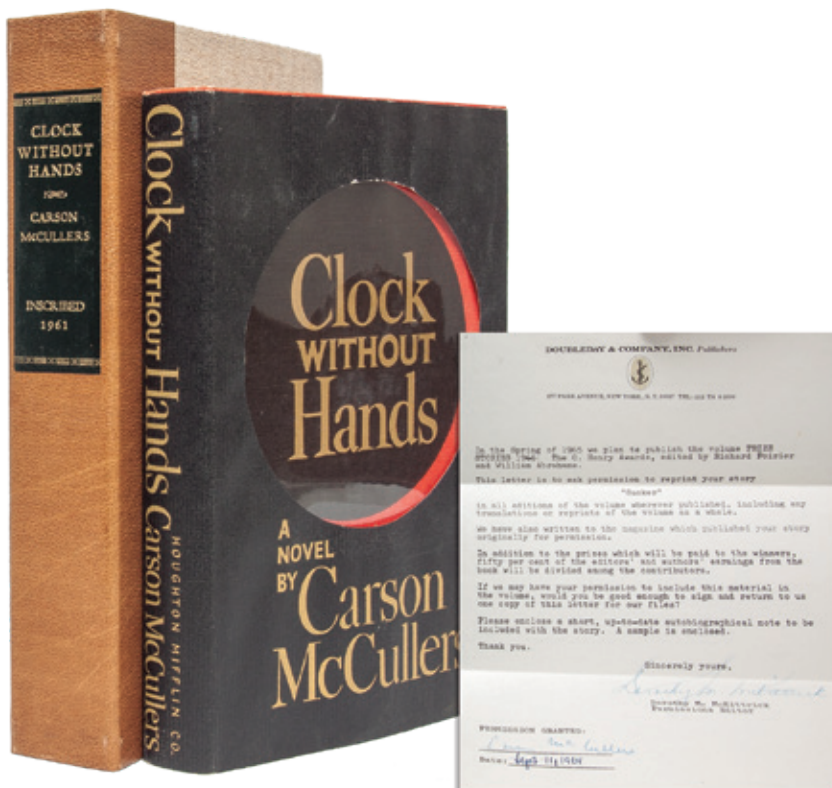
27. McCullers, Carson

CLOCK WITHOUT HANDS

Inscribed and Accompanied by a Signed Contract

Cambridge: Houghton Mifflin, 1961. First Edition. A Fine book in Near Fine jacket, with gentle rippling along the top front panel. A bright, clean copy overall. Signed and inscribed on the half title page: "For Ted and Sarah - Carson McCullers." Accompanied by a Doubleday contract signed by McCullers and her editor Dorothy McKittrick agreeing to terms for the publication of her short story Sucker. The pair are housed in a quarter calf clamshell box.

Clock Without Hands, Carson McCullers' final book, was hailed by contemporary reviewers as "masterly... the most impressive of her novels" (The Atlantic). Tackling themes about existential responsibility and spiritual isolation, Clock Without Hands traces four protagonists living in Georgia as they confront how their personal limitations have affected the trajectory of their lives. From cancer and suicide, to white supremacy and racism, McCullers created "magnificent characterizations...complex and equally brilliantly realized" (The Atlantic). Following a series of strokes, McCullers' literary career was cut short, and in her final years she shifted focus from long-form writing to short stories and novellas. Fine in Near Fine dust jacket.



*An exceptional and scarce example of Hannah More's
propaganda against radical propaganda*

28. More, Hannah

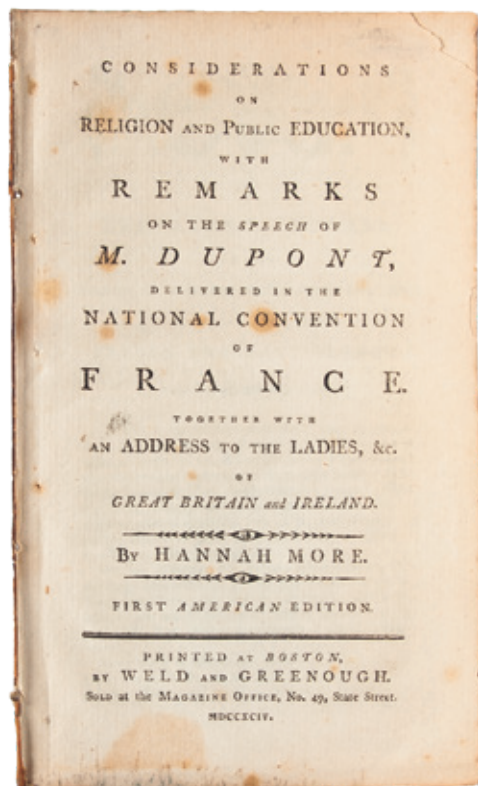
CONSIDERATIONS ON RELIGION AND PUBLIC EDUCATION... TOGETHER WITH AN ADDRESS TO THE LADIES

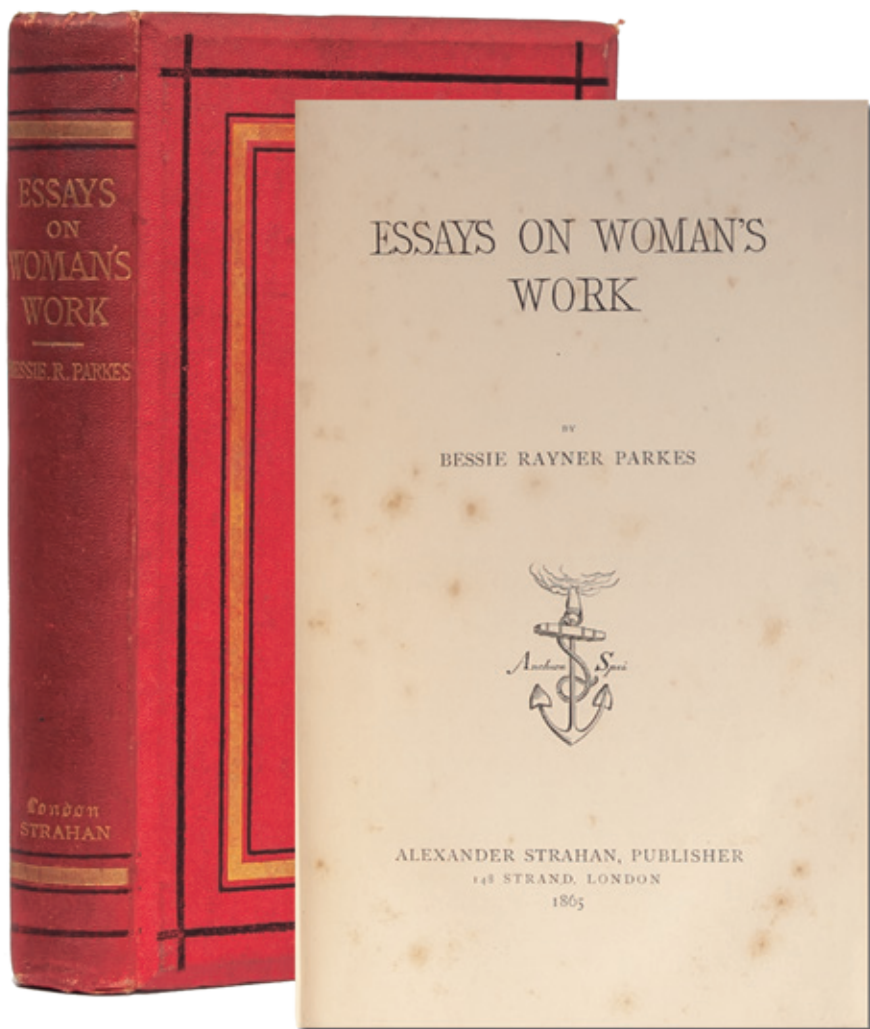
Boston: Weld and Greenough, 1794. First American edition. Printed one year after the first English edition. Disbound and loose, but altogether holding well. Small paper loss to upper corner of front wrap, not affecting text. Minor scattered foxing, but in all a clean and complete copy of this rare work. Both the 1793 and 1794 editions of this work have become exceptionally scarce. While the 1793 is reported at no institutions and has not appeared at auction, the present first American edition is held by 15 institutions according to OCLC and last appeared at auction in 1989.

Across her involvement in abolition, women's education, and integration movements, Hannah More adeptly learned to use chapbooks and cheaply distributed publications like the present work to disseminate ideas. "As an independent woman writer, much of her work was directed to the female sex, but her desire to see women play a more constructive role in society came into conflict with her own fear of certain revolutionary ideas. Consciously aware of the techniques of propaganda that she saw being used in radical literature...[she sought] to alert British women to the serious social and political dangers inherent in those forms of radical propaganda" (Hole). Such tension shaped her *Considerations on Religion and Public Education*, which was directed in its first appearance "to the Ladies &c of Great Britain and Ireland" and in its first American appearance expanded that audience to a transatlantic community. "More's opposition

to the threat she believed the ideas of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution posed led her to popular propaganda that was directed first to the poor, then to women of the rising middle class. Her urgent campaign against the way women were represented in literature during this time led her both to her most successful and vigorous polemic" (Hole).

Of the present work, Professor Claudia Johnson notes "On Religion and Public Education is straight propaganda: it is not contrived in a bluff vernacular dialogue form for working class audiences but speaks directly to an elite readership with an unmediated critique" of ideas about the separation of religion from education and the rise of secularism. Arguing against Dupont's remarks at the National Convention of France, More encourages her female readers to hold fast to ideas and practices related to religious morality, including sacrifice and humility. Near Fine.





"Let women have fair chances of a livelihood...let women have ample access to all stores of learning"

29. Parkes, Bessie R.

ESSAYS ON WOMEN'S WORK

London: Alexander Strahan, 1865. First Edition. Original red publisher's cloth binding, with gilt to spine and front board. Light shelfwear to extremities and gentle rubbing to bottom corner of front board. Dark green endpapers with binder's ticket to rear pastedown. Minor light foxing to preliminaries. Else a pleasing copy internally, fully unopened and unread. Complete, with publisher's catalogue to rear. A rare and important work that has never appeared at auction and constitutes Parkes' most important public contribution to the women's movement she helped establish.

"Let women be thoroughly developed. Let women be thoroughly rational. Let women be pious and charitable. Let women be properly protected by law. Let women have fair chances of a livelihood...And lastly let women have ample access to all stores of learning." Herself the beneficiary of a family that believed in equal education for all its children, Bessie Rayner Parkes dedicated her life to aiding women of all social strata in accessing education and job training, and in gaining ownership over their own bodies and wages. As she moved through literary and political circles that included such luminaries as Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Barbara Bodichon, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, she drew support for what would become England's first organized

women's movement. "Due to her efforts, it became acceptable for a middle-class woman to acquire a proper education" (Lowndes). In this collection of ten essays, Parkes advocates for the role education plays in improving women's status as innovators and as wage-earners. She notes across the book that regardless of social fantasies that positioned women as domestic creatures, women have always and by necessity performed work outside the home. Of particular concern here, are on the disadvantages faced by the women working as teachers and governesses, who educate children but were denied high quality education in their own childhoods. And she connects this poor education of women to an overall system that considers them property rather than people. "The law throws the gifts or the earnings of married women so completely into their husbands' power that the father is little tempted to save up his money to give to another man; nor to train up his daughter expensively, when another man has legal power over the fruits of her education." Ultimately, Parkes asserts, women married and unmarried must be educated and must be allowed to control what their educations produce, whether that be employment, wages, or innovations.

Feminist Companion to Literature 833. Near Fine.

A SYMPOSIUM ON

COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE GENERAL-PURPOSE
ELECTRONIC DIGITAL COMPUTERS
OF MODERATE PRICE

THE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
14 MAY 1952

SPONSORED BY

THE NAVY MATHEMATICAL
COMPUTING ADVISORY PANEL

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

A survey of the first symposium on commercial computers, compiled by the first woman president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

30. [Rees, Mina] *The Navy Mathematical Computing Advisory Panel*

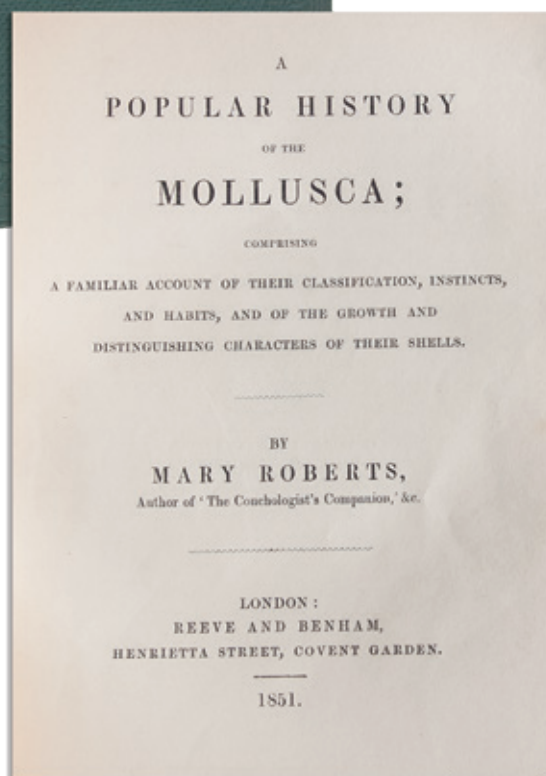
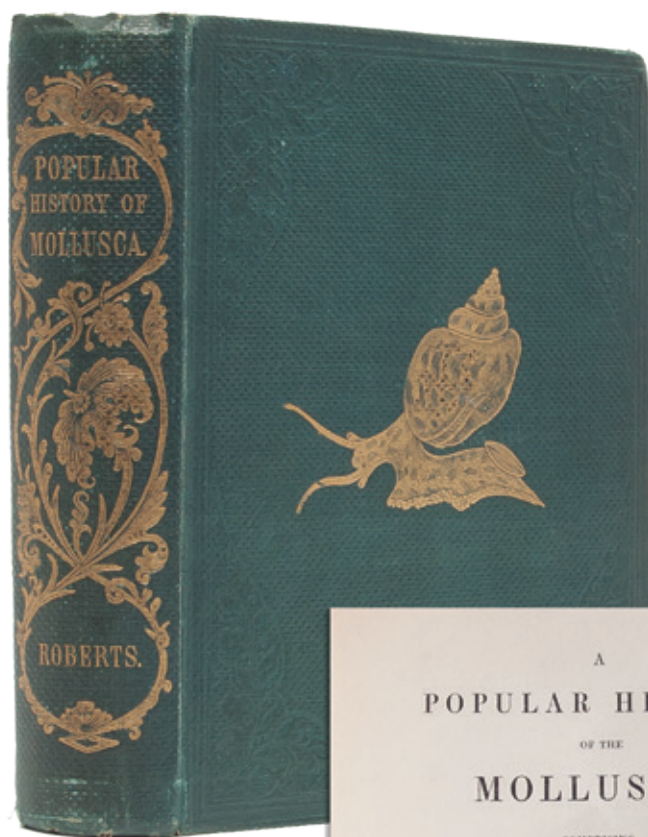
A SYMPOSIUM ON COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE GENERAL-PURPOSE ELECTRONIC DIGITAL COMPUTERS OF MODERATE PRICE

Washington DC: [U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Technical Services], 1952. First Edition. Near Fine copy in original orange paper wraps, with spine lightly sunned. Internally about Fine. Quarto measuring 7.75 x 10 inches and collating [2], 41 pages: complete. Rare surviving copy of the first survey of electronic digital computers in the U.S., organized by pioneering mathematician Mina Rees. The only first edition on the market, this is a title that has never before sold at auction and is listed by OCLC at only 10 institutions.

In her introduction to the survey, Rees notes that “Until recently, all commercially available general-purpose digital computers were large and cost many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Within the past year, however, a number of manufacturers have smaller, more compact (usually slower) automatic computers for sale at less than one hundred thousand dollars.” Because this change opened the door to a wider variety of

businesses and firms accessing computers, Rees points to the symposium as being timely and necessary. In this space and this historic moment, scientists, mathematicians, manufacturers, and government agencies could consider how to continue improving and reducing cost on the machines; and they could consider their wide applicability across fields. Rees, herself a luminary who became the first woman president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is featured in this survey among other notables including Albert Auerbach and Richard E Sprague. The papers include work the MINIAC, the Elecom, and the Circle Computer. These were the first of their kind, as was the symposium itself. Complete with over 20 black and white photos, charts, and diagrams, it is an important and rare piece documenting computers’ shift into the necessary and ubiquitous technology they are today.

Origins of Cyberspace 853. Near Fine.



A work encouraging the intersectional study of mollusks and their shells, by one of the most influential women scientists of the Victorian period

31. Roberts, Mary

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE MOLLUSCA; COMPRISING A FAMILIAR ACCOUNT OF THEIR CLASSIFICATION, INSTINCTS, AND HABITS, AND THE GROWTH AND DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF THEIR SHELLS

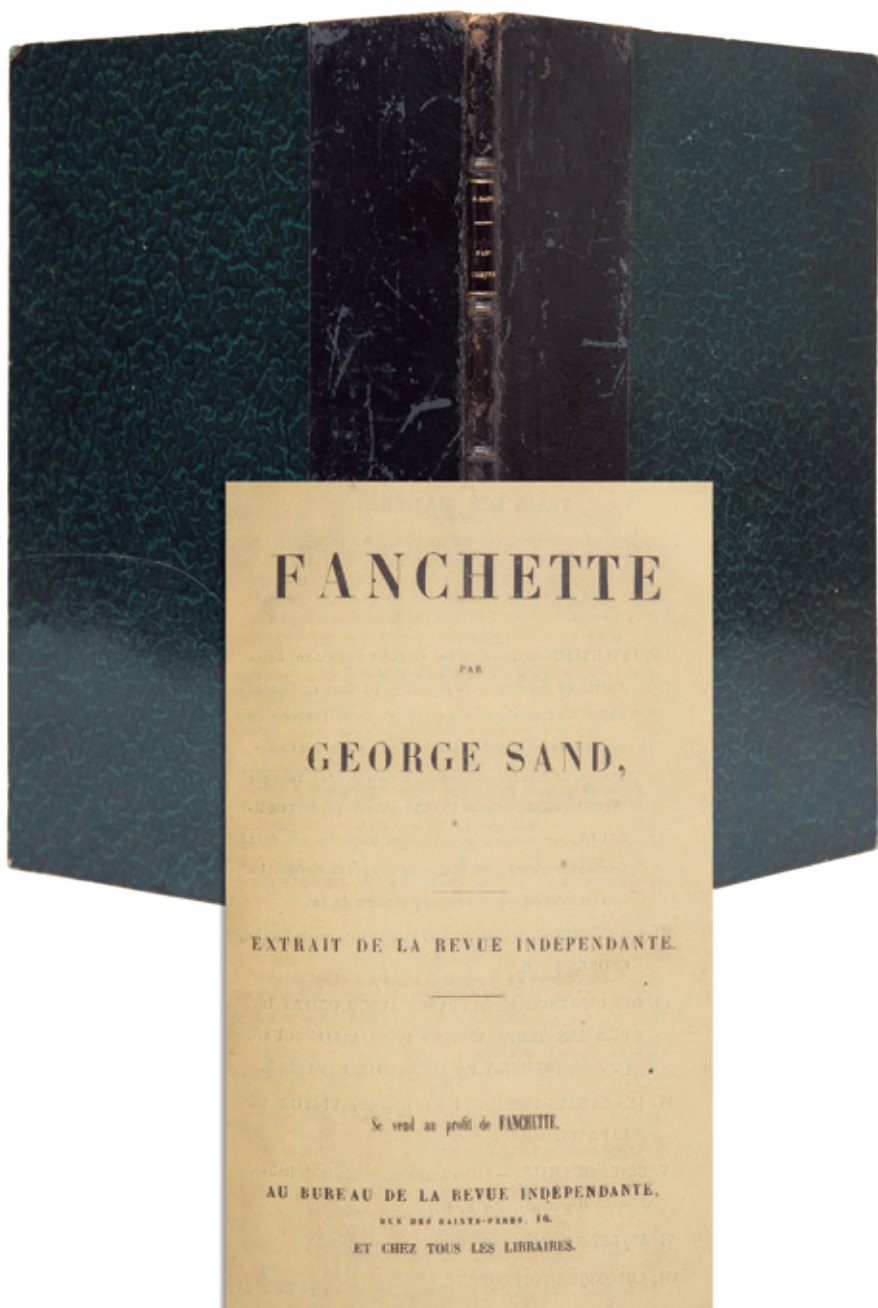
London: Reeve and Benham, 1851. First edition. Original green publisher's cloth binding with gilt to spine and front board. Gentle rubbing to corners and wear to cloth at the extremities of the rear joints. Rebacked, preserving the original yellow end-papers (although inner hinges show work). A square, tight copy that is internally unmarked, with only the lightest scattered foxing to preliminaries. Collates [x], 396, [1, ad]: complete, including all 18 colored plates. This important work by one of the leading female scientists of the Victorian era is scarce in institutions and in trade, with its most recent appearance at auction occurring a decade ago, and the present copy being the only one on the market.

"Growing up in the Gloucestershire countryside, Mary Roberts developed an interest in natural history [...] and became a keen amateur botanist. This love of nature and her keen observations gave rise to the works for which she is best known" (ODNB). Roberts, who was devoted to promoting women's intellectual worth as writers and thinkers, used her scientific books to welcome in a range of readers to the fields of botany and biology. "She had a writing career that spanned the early 1820s to the early 1850s, during which she produced over ten natural history works on conchology, zoology, vegetables, and trees" (Lightman). Mary Roberts has been credited with helping to popularize the sciences for young readers and women. Connecting Mollusca to her previous book *The Conchologist's*

Companion, Roberts clarifies that while the two fields are related, there are key distinguishing points. Thus her book will "treat not so much of shells as of their animal occupants; and this is desirable, because shells are too often regarded as merely objects of ornament or fancy. Owing to the retired habits of Mollusca and to their soft and perishable nature, Conchology has but slowly advanced in the true spirit of science." Roberts believes in the importance of recognizing not only the beauty of shells, but also their function; therefore, conchology should be accompanied by the biological study of mollusks, and the study of mollusks can advance the quality of conchology. "It is hoped that the following popular account of the instincts and habits of the constructing animals will render their shells more intelligible and of greater [scientific] interest."

In what follows, Roberts writes in her accessible and lucid way about cephalopods, gastropods, and a range of other species that rely on shells for life. She walks readers through the construction of shells by those creatures, as well as how those animals employ their shells; and she includes information on the study of mollusks of different regions. Accompanying the text are 18 plates, all beautifully colored, with 90 different examples of mollusk life.

Feminist Companion to English Literature
910. Near Fine.



32. Sand, George

FANCHETTE. SE VEND AU PROFIT DE FANCHETTE

Paris: [Imprimerie de Schneider et Langrand], [1843]. First edition. Contemporary 19th century quarter calf binding with green boards; gentle wear to edges. Internally an excellent copy with original wraps bound in; occasional light foxing and small paper loss to margins of last two leaves, neither affecting text. Octavo collates complete with 31 pages. An exceptionally rare copy of Sand's first work on social justice, of which only 500 were printed. This copy is the only one known to have come onto the market, with none in the modern auction records and the only other held at La Bibliothèque Nationale de France.

Having dedicated the first decade of her career toward writing novels about women's internal and social struggles, George Sand made her first move into activism with *Fanchette*. Shocked by the story of a young girl with mental illness, who had been refused refuge in a convent and was soon

after discovered pregnant and arrested for begging, Sand opted to expose the events in a set of letters printed in the *Revue Indépendante*. Following a wave of public outcry, "Sand decided to have [the letters] printed in brochure form with the plan that half the copies would be distributed free to the workers of La Chatre, the others sold for the benefit of *Fanchette*. Five hundred copies of this brochure of thirty-one pages were printed and circulated. The *Fanchette* case, therefore, revealing as it did an appalling lack of sympathy for the poor and misfortunate, convinced George Sand that an effort should be made to awaken the citizens of La Chatre to their duties as members of a community" (Bowes). This publication marked a new phase of Sand's writing career, which more directly emphasized social justice, particularly for vulnerable women. A rare and important work.

An important report on scientific advancement on contraception, in the scarce dust jacket

33. Sanger, Margaret and Hannah Mayer Stone

THE PRACTICE OF CONTRACEPTION: AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM AND SURVEY

Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. First edition. Original green publisher's cloth binding with gilt to spine. With the exception of faint offsetting from jacket to the preliminaries, a pristine, square copy. Unclipped dust jacket has minor paper loss to corners, some small chips and wrinkles to spine edges and rear panel, and a 2.75" closed snag to the rear panel. The only copy currently on the market in the scarce jacket, *The Practice of Contraception* does not appear in the modern auction record. A rare and important collaboration on contraception, released in the time of constraining U.S. Comstock Laws.

Sanger and Stone's collaboration began a decade prior, when both women met at the first American Birth Control Conference of 1921. Women's reproductive health and rights were of critical importance to both women, and in 1925 Stone formally joined Sanger as a head physician for the Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau. In the face of U.S. Comstock Laws, which banned the distribution of contraceptives or reproductive health information, the two women worked to promote women's knowledge of birth control and to keep detailed records on contraceptive use and success rates among clinic patients. The International Symposium of 1931 was an extension of this work. Organized and hosted in Zurich by Sanger, the conference gathered scientists, clinicians, and doctors to share information on medical advances in the field rather than focusing on political questions surrounding contraception. Among key findings were more accurate rhythm calendars based on women's monthly cycles, the development of intrauterine devices, improvements in diaphragm designs, and new tests being performed on chemical methods of birth control. In their published Survey, Sanger and Stone brought this information together to provide American readers with an accurate overview of the Symposium's findings and to encourage continued work in the field. Fine in Near Fine dust jacket.



*The first book of poetry by one of the first American women
to achieve a lucrative literary career*

34. [Sigourney, Lydia Huntley]

MORAL PIECES IN PROSE AND VERSE

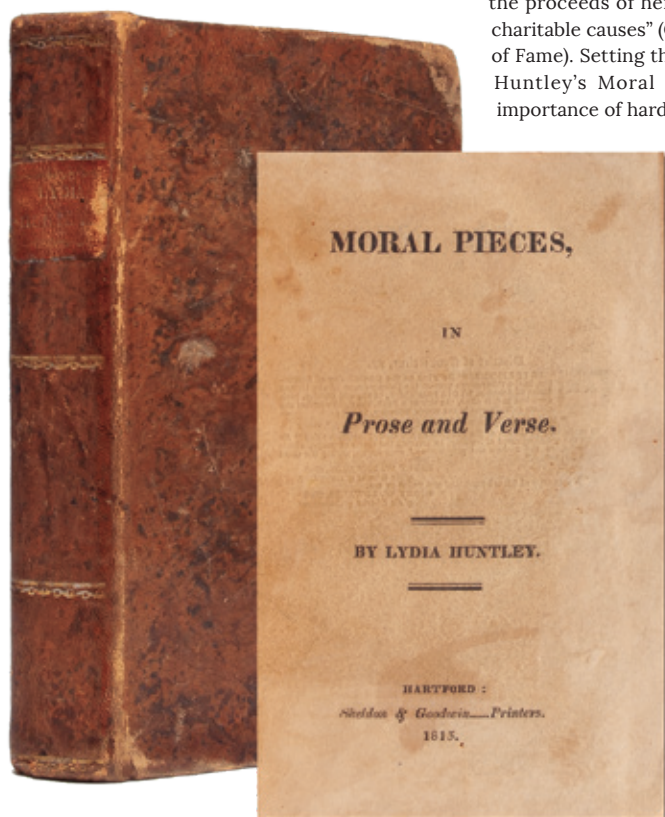
Hartford: Seldon & Goodwin, 1815. First Edition. Bound in contemporary sheep with leather spine label; gentle rubbing to extremities but presents nicely overall. Internally Near Fine; text block tight and clean, with some offsetting and mild foxing to preliminaries. Collates complete, with 267 pages + subscriber's list bound in at end. A neat, pleasing copy of this uncommon book by one of America's earliest woman authors. Uncommon on the market, particularly in this condition, the book last appeared at auction over 35 years ago.

The first book of poetry by a writer hailed in her own time as "the female Milton," and who became one of the first American women to achieve a successful and lucrative literary career. "From seemingly humble beginnings -- she was born in Norwich, Connecticut where her father was a hired man in the household of a well-to-do Norwich widow -- Lydia parlayed her opportunities and talents into a successful career as a writer of both essays and poetry" (Grolier Club Emerging Voices). Despite her family's economic hardships, Huntley was the beneficiary of a rigorous education, having been sent to private school by her father's employer; and she served as a headmistress and principal of a school for girls after her graduation. It was at this time that Huntley began composing her own work, of which *Moral Pieces* was the first. Its positive reception gave her further encouragement to "devote herself full time to writing...[and] she used

the proceeds of her writing to contribute to charitable causes" (Connecticut Women's Hall of Fame). Setting the tone for her later work, Huntley's *Moral Pieces* emphasized the importance of hard work, the commitment to

one's duty, and the qualities of a good life and death. The earliest work that established the career of one of America's first professional female authors.

Grolier Club Emerging Voices 23. Connecticut Women's Hall of Fame. Connecticut Historical Society MS Sigol1865. Near Fine.



*A work Stein published for herself after lamenting
“Where oh where is the man to publish me in series?”*

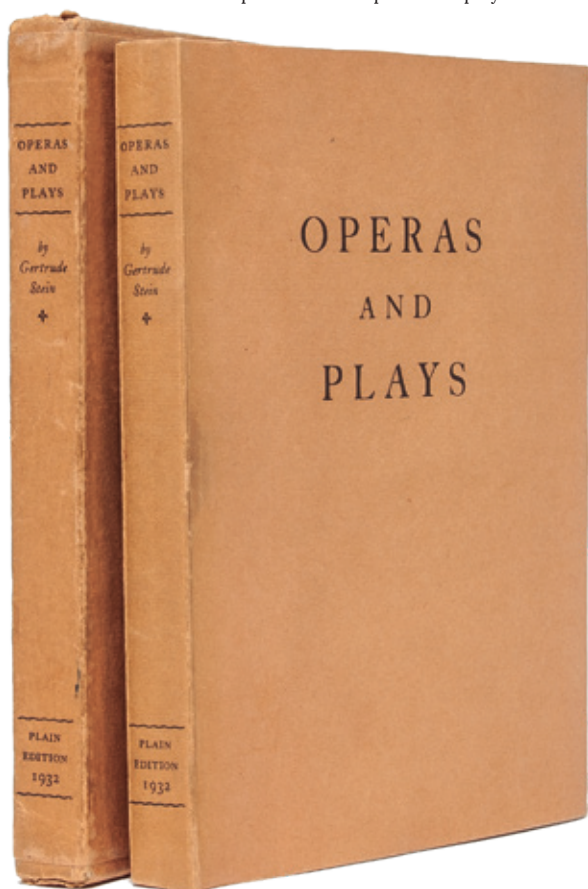
35. Stein, Gertrude

OPERAS AND PLAYS

Paris: Plain Edition, [1932]. First Edition. One of 500 copies in this limited release printing from the press run by Stein and her partner Alice B. Toklas. A Fine, clean and unworn copy in original tan paper wrappers. Housed in the original slipcase of the same material, which shows minimal shelfwear. An exceptionally pleasing copy of a book that tends to show its age.

“Where oh where is the man to publish me in series?” Gertrude Stein reportedly asked in 1916, after the release of her first book. Frustrated that her reputation as an art collector preceded her rank as an author, Stein founded Plain Edition in 1930 to reconfigure her role among the Modernists. “The Plain Edition Books were the first over which she could exercise significant control. Stein self-published by necessity, but gaining power over the physical production of her books had a significant by-product...as the publisher of the Plain Edition, Stein could make creative decisions about what her books would look like, how many copies to print, and where to distribute them” (Stone). Of the five books Plain Edition released, Operas and Plays was the penultimate; and it provided Stein a space to practice “a new dramaturgy, beginning with the pictorial conception of a play as a landscape...She made punctuation and

typography part of her compositional style and chose words for their joyful impact as sound and wordplay” (Marranca). Such experimentation was only possible because Stein had the ability to check and revise her own work at Plain Edition, taking on the roles of author, editor, and publisher. An important literary and physical document of Modernism. Fine.



"This book contains various sketches of the lives, which, in various ways, have made the world richer for their presence"

36. [Twenty Eminent Female Authors]

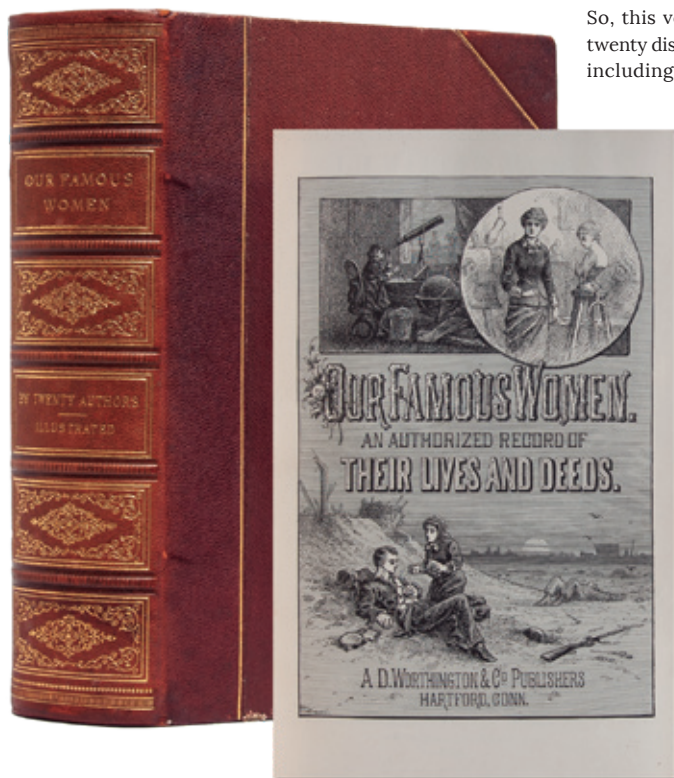
OUR FAMOUS WOMEN. AN AUTHORIZED RECORD OF THE LIVES & DEEDS OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN WOMEN OF OUR TIMES

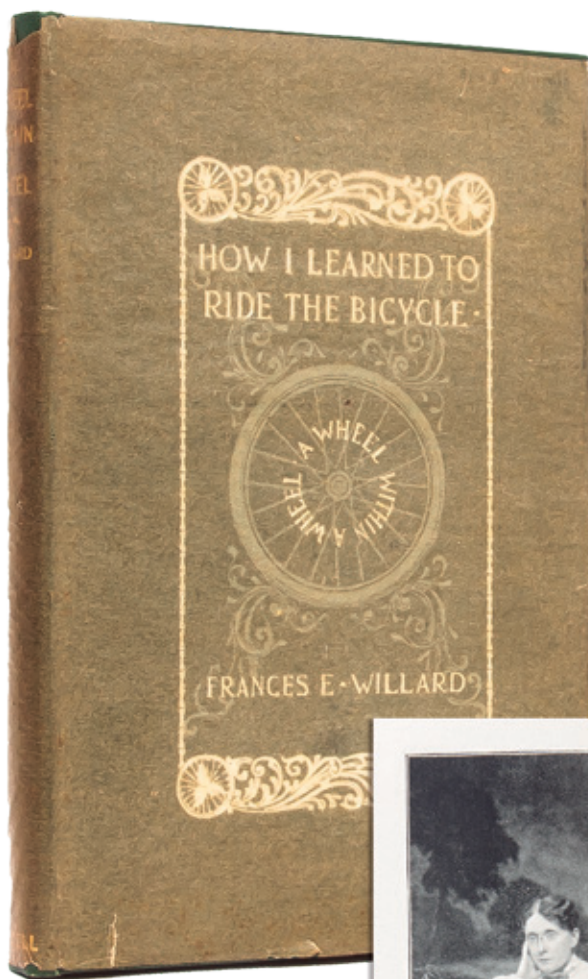
Hartford, Conn.: A.D. Worthington & Co Publishers, 1884. First Edition. Bound in original publisher's deluxe half morocco with gilt to boards and spine. All edges brightly gilt; floral endpapers. An about Fine copy, with only light sunning and shelfwear to base of front board. Collates xvii, [1], [29]-715: complete. Internally a clean, tight copy including author portraits and illustrations by T. W. Williams. Contemporary ownership signature of Miss Arabella Von Lemburgh to front endpaper. An exceptional collection of biographical works celebrating women and composed by renowned authors including Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Currently the only copy on the market, Our Famous Women last appeared at auction in 1981.

"Probably no aspect of our time is more significant of progress than the ever growing discussion of the place and duties of women in the social state...All over the land, women are conscious of a ferment and disturbance of thought which is the prophecy of better things. Everywhere they are asking 'What can I do to hasten the New Day.' It seemed therefore, to the Publishers of this volume that the time had come when the simple story of what a few women have done would prove an inspiration and an incentive to the many women who long to do. This book contains various sketches of the lives, which, in various ways, have made the world richer for their presence."

So, this volume was composed by twenty distinguished women writers including Elizabeth Cady Stanton

and Harriet Beecher Stowe, to celebrate and increase public awareness of the contributions of thirty-one female authors, activists, and trailblazers from Lousia May Alcott and Clara Barton, to Elizabeth Blackwell and Susan B. Anthony. An exceptional and unique celebration of the women whose lives helped improve conditions for other women the world over. Fine.





The American activist's personal account of how the bicycle can liberate individuals and "help women to a wider world"

37. Willard, Frances

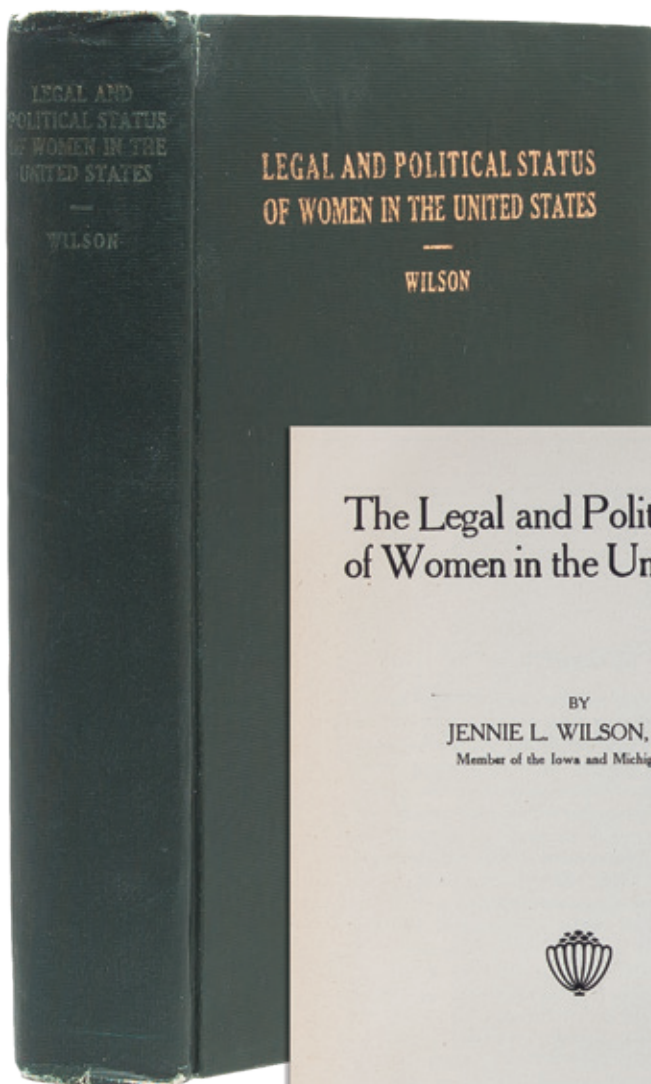
A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL: HOW I LEARNED TO RIDE THE BICYCLE

New York & Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1895. First edition. Original green publisher's cloth binding with silver and gilt to spine and front board. Housed in the only known example of the glassine jacket, in exceptional condition with only the smallest nicks and closed tears to the bottom edges, and small loss at the crown of spine. Glassine adhering in a small area on spine of book. Internally clean, complete, and tight. Small publisher's advertisement laid in. Released in the same year through the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, scholars note no priority between the two, which appear to have been bound from the same sheets with only the title page distinguishing them. Revell Company had a reputation for partnering with women's clubs and activist groups to ensure wider distribution of political works. This autobiographical work by leading American women's activist Frances Willard has appeared only twice at auction, with the most recent over 30 years ago in 1987.

"Frances Willard, leader of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), was a complex and energetic figure in American feminism and social reform...Although Willard proclaimed the virtues of traditional domesticity for women, she was not bound by those conventional ideas in her own life" (GMU). After an unhappy engagement early in her life, Willard refused to marry any man, instead living long term with her partner Anna Gordon and working for women's rights. Her brief autobiographical narrative A

Wheel Within a Wheel focuses on Willard's discovery of the bicycle in her late fifties, and the sense of freedom she gained from it. Since its invention, the bicycle had been a controversial mode of transportation for women, both because it required riding astride and because it provided a new, unchaperoned form of mobility. Among suffragists the bicycle and later the car became symbols of liberation. Here, Willard describes her experience and how "she viewed the 'conquest' of the bicycle as similar to the mastery that woman needed to achieve over the 'wider world'" (History Matters).

The liberation of the bicycle, for Willard, is incredibly personal as well as symbolic. "Living in the country, far from the artificial restraints and conventions by which most girls are hedged from the activities that would develop a good physique...I ran wild until my sixteenth birthday, when the hampering long skirts were brought, with their accompanying corset and high heels... [it] was the first heartbreak of a young human colt taken from its pleasant pasture," she writes. And she explains that her recapturing of freedom through bicycling was "an act of grace if not of actual religion," which "help women to a wider world." Containing practical information as well, on a proper bicycling costume, methods of learning, and health benefits of riding, A Wheel Within a Wheel packs an intense amount of information and joie de vivre into a small tome. Fine in Near Fine dust jacket.



The Legal and Political Status
of Women in the United States

BY
JENNIE L. WILSON, LL. B.
Member of the Iowa and Michigan Bars



CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
NINETEEN TWELVE

A guide that aided women in navigating existing laws while exposing their limitations and encouraging change

38. Wilson, Jennie L.

LEGAL AND POLITICAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

Cedar Rapids, Iowa: [Torch Press], 1912. First edition. With pristine publisher's prospectus containing praise from suffrage leaders and legal experts. Original publisher's cloth binding with title to spine and cover. A Near Fine copy of this extraordinarily rare work on women's legal position during wartime and in advance of suffrage. Scarce in institutions and absent from modern auction records, this is the only copy of Wilson's work on the market.

A member of the Iowa bar association, Wilson became an attorney before she ever gained the right to vote. As a resident of a key state in the battle for enfranchisement, she became a collaborator with leaders such as Carrie Chapman Catt to draw attention to the legal limitations placed on women, and to educate women about their existing rights. In this work, Wilson outlines the history of Common Law, Marriage & Divorce Law, and Property Laws as they relate to American women; and she provides critiques for the limitations they place on the women's

rights and wellbeing on federal and state levels. A suffragist aware of how 19th Amendment ratification would need to work -- traveling across the state level before expanding nationally -- Wilson also presents readers with a Digest of State Laws that breaks down in detail how the various states deal with issues of women's health, marriage, custody, business, and property rights. The result is more than a history. It is a functional reference guide for women across the U.S. to refer to when making important life decisions. As an attorney herself, Wilson was only able to hold her career and political position because of the state in which she resided. Iowa was one of the earliest states to admit women to practice law and to serve on state boards and commissions, passing such legislation ahead of other states in the mid 1800s. A scarce and important reference guide designed to assist women in operating under current law, and to inspire them to push for improvements to the law.

Krichmar 1225. Near Fine.



Dec 25 1896
The H. C. E. club met at the home
of Mrs. Nelson on Tuesday
Each member deposited her share
of money in the pie-plate for
parents to take away on
entering.

President "Rel" called the meeting
to order by her characteristic unpolished
slang of the foot at 9.45.
Music was rendered by the choir
the Sec. called the roll and each one
present was given an opportunity to
recite a known poem. Some embraced
it quite cordially while others
the formality of reciting the unim-
agined verses seemed to her with
the President wished to call her
to notice her that she was expected
next. Sister moved all to legs with
her appeal to natural sympathy.
Miss Shick then set us to going the
other way, which greatly annoyed
the President who is a thorough student.

Today "Rel" called on the Band
and to render a hymn which they
successfully did.
At this point she with the authority
distributed the tranquility of the
the visitors by unconsciously
announcing that the visitors would
be heard from temporarily.
A few of the prominent ones
sat down to our great pleasure
with little talks including
miscellaneous professions of joy at
again being in the assembly of
H. C. E. Society and otherwise.
Again the choir performed and
the program was completed as
far as singing for formers were
concerned.
The big basket was then moved
into the center of the parlor where
all assembled, securing appropriate
present. All nervous and all
some sat in bed.
Then came the games. Some
one suggested imitating several of

39. [Women's Clubs] Current News Club

MINUTES OF THE CURRENT NEWS CLUB, DOCUMENTING 19TH CENTURY WOMEN'S SHIFTING APPROACHES TO EDUCATION & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Hartleton, PA: 1894-1898. Manuscript notebook comprised of 41 handwritten pages documenting four years in the life of a social club that began with female members only before opening its doors to male members. Composed by several club secretaries, including Emma Beaver, Effie Wagner, Mary Elliott, and Charles Deurr. Bound in a paper "Sit Lux" composition book with the motif of Knowledge to the front cover. Paper wraps fragile and spine splitting but still holding at the staples. Pages densely covered in writing, with some chipping to edges not affecting text. Measures 10.25 x 8 inches. A fascinating, in-depth record of a club that encouraged literary and artistic interest, as well as political engagement in members of both genders.

Created in 1874, the Current News Club sought to "awaken and sustain in the members an interest in literature, topics of general information and social concern, by means of study, readings, and discussion" (by-laws). The club was part of a larger movement in the late 19th century, in which women banned from intelligent men's clubs developed salons of their own; and the CNC had several branches in counties along the mid-Atlantic and into the Midwest. "During their weekly salons the women discussed a range of issues...[and] by the early twentieth century, the Current News Club began to expand its scope by advocating for a series of civic reforms" and eventually "spearheading a woman suffrage petition drive that collected hundreds of signatures" (Egge). In these four years of minutes, one can see the signs of this shift taking place in one branch located in Pennsylvania. The notebook begins by mentioning a "reorganization" of the current Club, during which new officers were elected. By this point, the club included both male and female members, with women outnumbering men by two; in addition,

among the women in the club, there was a mix of married and unmarried. And notably, women remained within the club's key leadership roles, organizing meetings and guiding the programming of the season. Minutes reveal that the members were a highly educated and talented group. Most meetings initiate with a musical performance by a member, followed by a roll-call. Meetings then involved recitations (including poetry from Longfellow, and selections from Herndon's recent *Life of Lincoln*) and discussions of current events (for example, the death of Oliver Wendell Holmes and new discoveries on the solar system).

Amid this intellectual engagement, it becomes apparent that the club has interest in how literature, art, and science can help them participate in the wider world. The notebook documents lively debates, including, toward the middle portion, a discussion titled "Are College Graduates Good Home Makers?" Throughout, it is clear that the women take the lead in the group, setting the schedule, writing original pieces or reciting their preferred authors, and managing elections despite being banned from voting nationally. Overall, the Current News Club "appealed to a variety of women for their intellectual stimulation...moreover, they cultivated civic identities without engaging in radical behaviors. Women's clubs allowed women to become political actors" (Evans).

A valuable glimpse into the early club movement, with research potential including but not limited to the history of women's clubs in America, co-educational clubs, the history of the suffrage movement, class and economic history, the history of education, literary and musical trends of the 19th century, and the history of co-gendered activism.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK CITY
Woman Suffrage League.

Headquarters, 10 EAST 14th ST.

OFFICERS:

President,
LESLIE DENKESON BLAKE.

Vice-President,
THOMPSON A. C. GINN,
KATHAR HEDGECOCK,
HANNAH ALLEN,
EMILY L. WALKER.

Recording Secretary,
WENDELL E. JUDGE.

Corresponding Secretary,
CARRIE F. LOVELL.

Treasurer,
EMILIE S. VAN BELL.
Ch's Executive Com.
THERESA BARBAROW.

ADVISORY COUNCIL:

JUDITH NOAH DAVIS,
HON. WILLIAM BELZER,
REV. ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN,
REV. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS,
MRS. ELIZABETH CART STANTON,
DR. MARY PETERMAN JACOBI,
MR. GEORGE W. TURNER.
Ex. Committee

Meetings are held the first Thursday Evening of every month, at 125 East 23d Street.

Next meeting Thursday evening, March 1st. All are cordially invited.

John A. Whitmore & Co., Boston, 40 South St.

PROGRAMME OF THE MASS CONVENTION IN THE INTEREST OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.



The new national flag.
Remember and celebrate the only one that counts.

AT CHICKERING HALL.

Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

Monday and Tuesday,
Feb. 26th and 27th, 1894.

At 2.30 and 7.30 P. M.

ADMISSION - - - FREE.

Contributions will be solicited at all sessions.

A critical push for women delegates' inclusion at the Constitutional Convention

40. [Women's Suffrage]. [New York City Suffrage League]

PROGRAMME OF THE MASS CONVENTION IN THE INTEREST OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

[New York]: John J. O'Brien & Son Printers, 1894. First edition. Original pamphlet promoting the Constitutional Amendment Campaign events hosted by the New York City Woman Suffrage League. 4 pages including self-wraps. Slight chipping to second page, and scattered light foxing at fold and margins. Overall an exceptional copy of this rare pamphlet. OCLC reports no institutionally held copies, and the Programme does not appear in the modern auction record.

1893-1894 proved to be critical years for the New York suffragists. During that time "New York State held a convention to revise its Constitution...women suffragists had lobbied for a place at this Convention in order to support an amendment that would grant women in New York the right to vote. At the request of suffragists, both Governor Hill and Governor Flower recommended that women be allowed to sit as delegates on the Constitutional Convention. On multiple occasions, prominent New York suffragists such as Susan B. Anthony and Mary Seymour Howell addressed the state legislature to promote the right of women to serve as constitutional delegates. The legislature's

final bill reflected the efforts of these suffragists" (Harper-Husted). This program documents the last push for women delegates' presence at the summer Convention. On February 26-27, 1894 the Woman Suffrage League met at Chickering Hall to hear addresses by major leaders. While the Monday events featured a letter by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and talks by Mary Seymour Howell and Rev. Anna Shaw, the Tuesday events were concluded with addresses by Susan B. Anthony and her protegee Carrie Chapman Catt. Events such as these helped amass over 332,000 names on petitions and over \$10,000 in funds for lobbying. While woman suffragists ultimately won the right to send delegates to the summer convention, their fight was far from over. Ultimately, the committee was divided 98 to 58 against woman suffrage. Susan B. Anthony, aged 74, had spoken in every county of New York state. She would soon pass the mantle to Carrie Chapman Catt, who would continue the fight and accomplish enfranchisement 26 years later.

History of Woman Suffrage IV, 850. Not in Krichmar. Near Fine.

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