

IN PURSUIT OF EQUALITY

RARE BOOKS FROM WOMEN & THEIR ALLIES

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS
OF THE
WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES
BY THE
NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,
JULY 4th, 1876.

While the Nation is buoyant with patriotism, and all hearts are united in praise, it is with sorrow we come to strike the one discordant note, on this hundredth anniversary of our country's birth. When subjects of Kings, Emperors, and Caesars, from the Old World, join in our National Jubilee, shall the women of this Republic refuse to lay their hands with benediction on the nation's head? Surveying America's Exposition, opening in magnificence those of London, Paris, and Vienna, shall we not rejoice at the success of the youngest rival among the nations of the earth? May not our hearts, in union with all, swell with pride at our great achievements as a people; our free speech, free press, free schools, free church, and the rapid progress we have made in material wealth, trade, commerce, and the inventive arts? And we do rejoice, in the progress thus far, of our experiment of self-government. Our faith is firm and unwavering in the broad principles of human rights, proclaimed in 1776, not only as abstract truths, but as the corner stones of a republic. Yet, we cannot forget, even in this glad hour, that while all men of every race, and clime, and condition, have been invested with the full rights of citizenship, under our hospitable flag, all women still suffer the degradation of disfranchisement.

The history of our country the past hundred years, has been a series of assumptions and usurpations of power over women, in direct opposition to the principles of just government, acknowledged by the United States at its foundation which are:

First. The natural rights of each individual.

Second. The exact equality of these rights.

Third. That these rights, when not delegated by the individual, are retained by the individual.

Fourth. That no person can exercise the rights of others without delegated authority.

Fifth. That the non-use of these rights does not destroy them.

And for the violation of these fundamental principles of our Government, we adopt our rules on this 4th day of July, 1876,—and these are our

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

BILLS OF ATTAINDER have been passed by the introduction of the word "male" into all the State constitutions, denying to women the right of suffrage, and thereby making sex a crime—an extreme of gross clerical forgery in Article 1st, Sections 9th and 10th of the United States Constitution.



IN PURSUIT OF EQUALITY

RARE BOOKS FROM WOMEN & THEIR ALLIES

4 E. Holly St., Suite 217, Pasadena, Ca 91103 · Tel. (626) 297-7700
info@whitmorerarebooks.com



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Diaries of Elizabeth Siddons Angus, p. 28-29

Introduction

"These things we must have. Without documents, no history. Without history, no memory. Without memory, no greatness."

– Mary Ritter Beard

The writing of women is as diverse as women themselves. Whether compelled to write as an exercise in imagination, as a recording of their own entrepreneurial efforts, or as a call to social action, the women in this catalogue changed the world with their ideas. These women—from Charlotte Bronte to Toni Morrison, from Elizabeth Raffald to Julia Child, from Susan B. Anthony to Angela Davis—broke old glass ceilings and laid new foundations.

Women's progress toward equality has also been made possible by men who allied with their causes. Our catalogue celebrates these contributions. At a time when culture at large questioned women's humanity, men like James Norris, Erasmus Darwin, and John Stuart Mill stepped forward to argue for women's intellect and strength, and to extend equal access to education and citizenship. From these major works emerged new opportunities for learning and employment, increased access to literacy and mathematics, and possibilities for richer lives in and out of the home.

Beyond famed lives and singular heroic moments, we also acknowledge those women whose names could have easily been lost to the past, but for their books. Some women left behind their legacies in print, like Elizabeth Holt, publisher of John Locke's monumental philosophical work *Essays Concerning Human Understanding*. Still others left theirs in writing, as in the case of diarist Elizabeth Siddons Angus or of Rachel Seede, the reader who signed the flyleaf on her first English language edition of Descartes.

Whitmore Rare Books' inaugural women's catalogue is a celebration and a recovery effort, as any collection on women's history must be. As a new team member, I am excited to draw on my background in the field and to expand this area of the business; and I am proud of the cohesive and historically important selection of rare books and manuscripts that we are offering to our private and institutional clients for the first time. As our women's collection grows, we invite you to learn, to engage, to revel in, and to preserve these important texts with us.



--Miranda Garino Nesler
Whitmore Rare Books

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS
OF THE
WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES
BY THE
NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.
JULY 4th, 1876.

WHILE the Nation is buoyant with patriotism, and all hearts are attuned to praise, it is with sorrow we come to strike the one discordant note, on this hundredth anniversary of our country's birth. When subjects of Kings, Emperors, and Caesars, from the Old World, join in our National Jubilee, shall the women of the Republic refuse to lay their hands with benedictions on the nation's head? Surveying America's Exposition, surpassing in magnificence those of London, Paris, and Vienna, shall we not rejoice at the success of the youngest rival among the nations of the earth? May not our hearts, in unison with all, swell with pride at our great achievements as a people; our free speech, free press, free schools, free church, and the rapid progress we have made in material wealth, *trade, commerce*, and the inventive arts? And we do rejoice, in the success thus far, of our experiment of self-government. Our faith is firm and unwavering in the broad principles of human rights, proclaimed in 1776, not only as abstract truths, but as the corner stones of a republic. Yet, we cannot forget, even in this glad hour, that while all men of every race, and clime, and condition, have been invested with the full rights of citizenship, under our hospitable flag, all women still suffer the degradation of disfranchisement.

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Fifth. That the non-use of these rights does not destroy them.

And for the violation of these fundamental principles of our Government, we arraign our rulers on this 4th day of July, 1876,—and these are our

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

BILLS OF ATTAINDER have been passed by the introduction of the word "male" into all the State constitutions, denying to woman the right of suffrage, and thereby making sex a crime—an exercise of power clearly forbidden in Article 1st, Sections 9th and 10th of the United States Constitution.

*"To all these wrongs and oppressions woman has not submitted in silence...
we will not hold ourselves bound to obey laws in which we have no voice"*

1. Anthony, Susan B.; Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, et al.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

[Philadelphia: National Woman Suffrage Association], 1876. First edition.

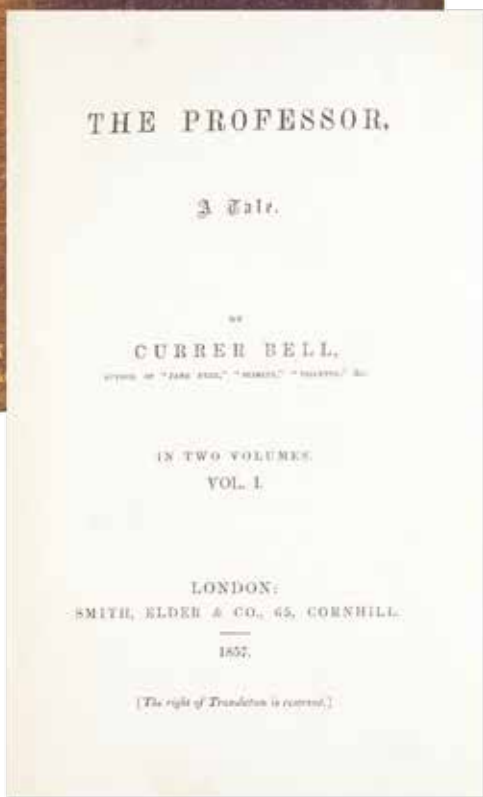
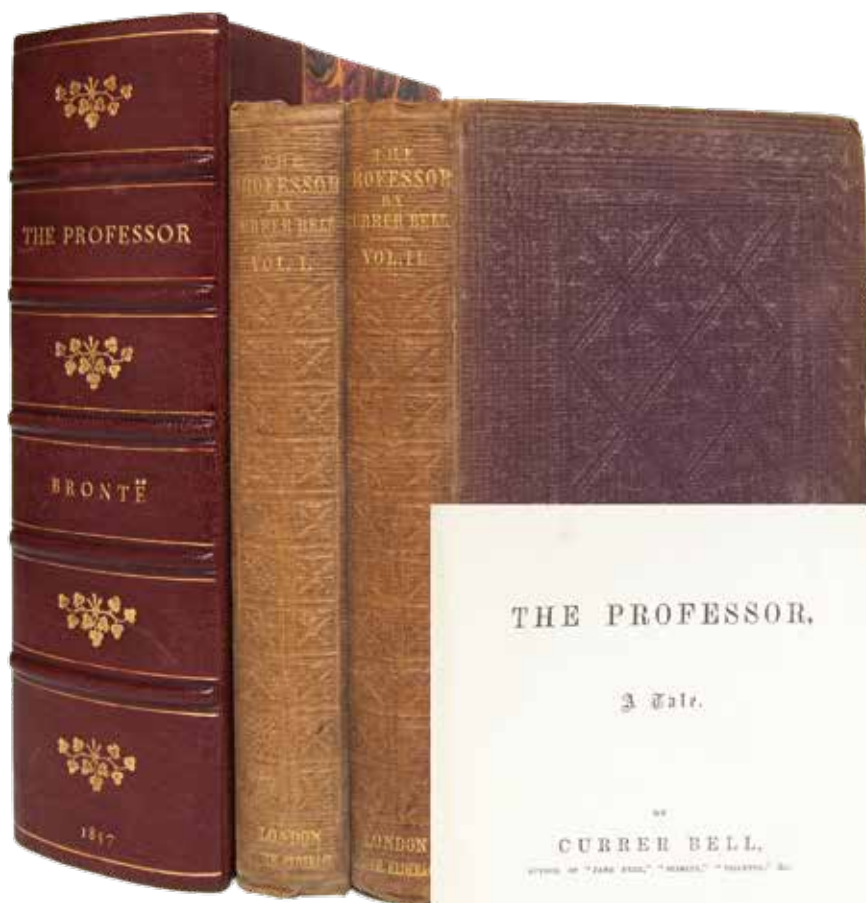
4 pages. 11 x 8.5". Chipping at edges, small separations at folds. Signed in type by women's rights trailblazers Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Belva Lockwood and twenty additional suffrage leaders. In Near Fine Condition.

The Declaration exists in two nearly identical forms, printed under variant titles that are exceptionally rare in either form. This version, bearing the now famed title Declaration of Rights of the Women of the United States is the only known copy to have come onto the public market according to auction records, with the remaining 7 examples held at research institutions. The only known surviving copy of the variant Declaration and Protest of the Women of the United States is held at the Library of Congress. While priority between the titles is unknown, the Library of Congress copy's omission of the second postscript and its four additional printed signatures suggest that it is the later of the two.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony's historic partnership began almost two decades prior to the Declaration, upon Stanton's urging that Anthony focus her activist efforts on women's property and citizenship rights. Together, they founded the National Woman Suffrage Association [NWSA], the most influential coalition promoting women's equality after the Civil War. Operating under the motto "Men, Their Rights and Nothing More – Women, Their Rights and Nothing Less," the NWSA spearheaded protests, petitions, and lobbying efforts to gain equal citizenship for American women. The 1876 Centennial

International Exposition in Philadelphia provided a critical opportunity to highlight enduring inequalities between the sexes; and the Centennial committee's refusal to allow their presentation of the Declaration of Rights of Women at Independence Hall on July 4th fueled their determination. "Determined to have the final word, Anthony and four cohorts managed to obtain, at the last moment, passes for admission to the ceremony. At the conclusion of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, Anthony rose from her seat...climbed onto the stage, and presented to a bewildered presiding officer...the [Declaration of Rights of the Women of the United States]. The document was prepared and signed especially for the occasion by the most prominent advocates of woman's enfranchisement. After seeing hundreds of printed copies of the address throughout a curious crowd of onlookers, the women retreated from the hall. Outside... Anthony, before an enthusiastic crowd of listeners, read the famous Woman's Declaration" (Cordato).

The women's Declaration was unequivocal and powerful: "Now, at the close of a hundred years, as the hour hand of the great clock that marks the centuries points to 1876, we declare our faith in the principles of self government; our full equality with man in natural rights...and we deny the dogma of the centuries, incorporated in the codes of all nations—that woman was made for man... We ask justice, we ask equality, we ask that all the civil and political rights that belong to citizens of the United States, be guaranteed to us and our daughters, forever." A pivotal founding document in the history of women's rights.



First edition of Charlotte Bronte's first novel

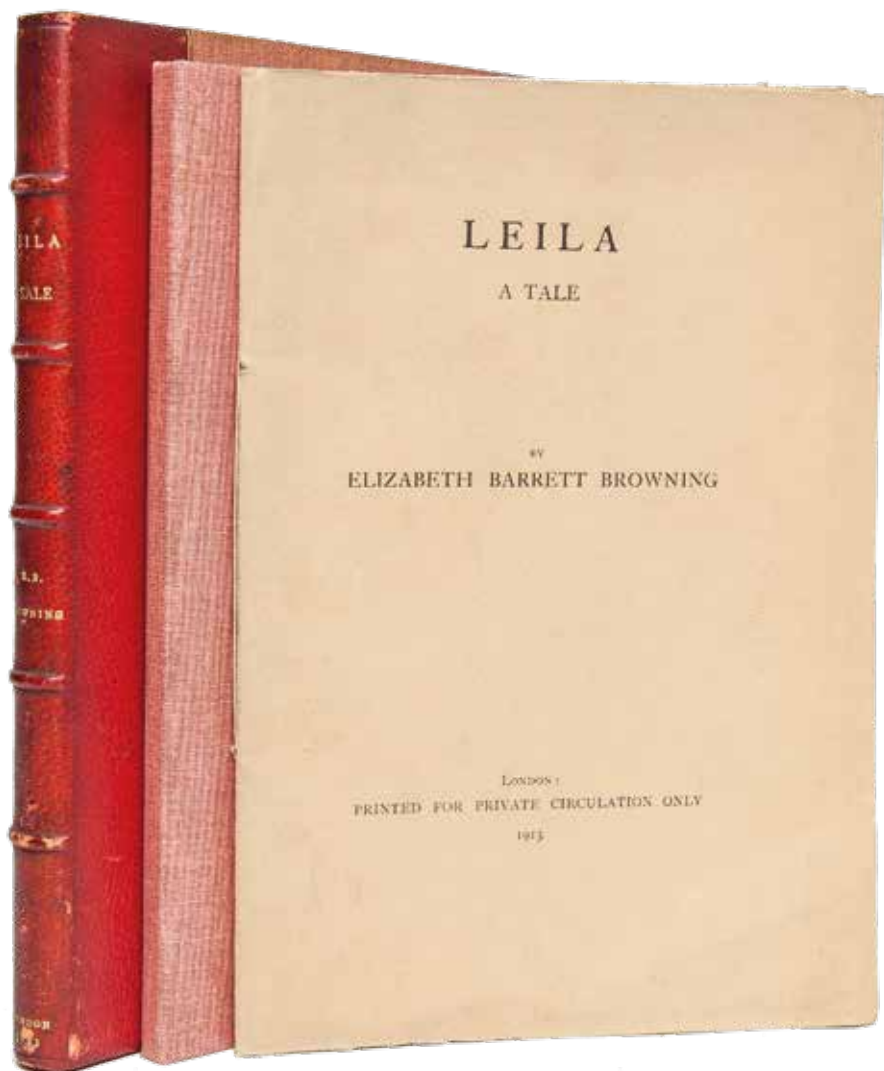
2. [Bronte, Charlotte]. Currer Bell

THE PROFESSOR. A TALE

London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1857. First edition in two volumes.

Original purple cloth stamped in blind; spine ruled and lettered in gilt; spine lightly sunned; slightly skewed, with some rubbing to corners and edges; hinges tender. Previous owner's bookplate in front pastedown of each volume; small dampstain to upper corner of Volume I front endpaper; binder's ticket on rare pastedown of Volume I. Early ink ownership inscription on half-title and head of title in Volume II. Very Good overall.

Published under her gender-ambiguous pen name Currer Bell, *The Professor* was Bronte's first full-length novel despite being the last of her publications. A precursor to her more famous work *Jane Eyre*, it allows readers to witness the formation of key themes regarding women's education and companionate marriage that would shape Bronte's more mature work. Despite being rejected by multiple publishing houses until Bronte had established a firm literary reputation, *The Professor* fits within her oeuvre in its defiance of feminine constraint. "She expressed her outrage at the degraded status of governesses and teachers. She condemned the isolation and vulnerability of a woman who goes into the world to make her own way. She let loose her feelings, electro-magnetizing the novels with sensuality" (Schulevitz).



*Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "dream of female heroism
and a female paradise"*

3. Browning, Elizabeth Barrett

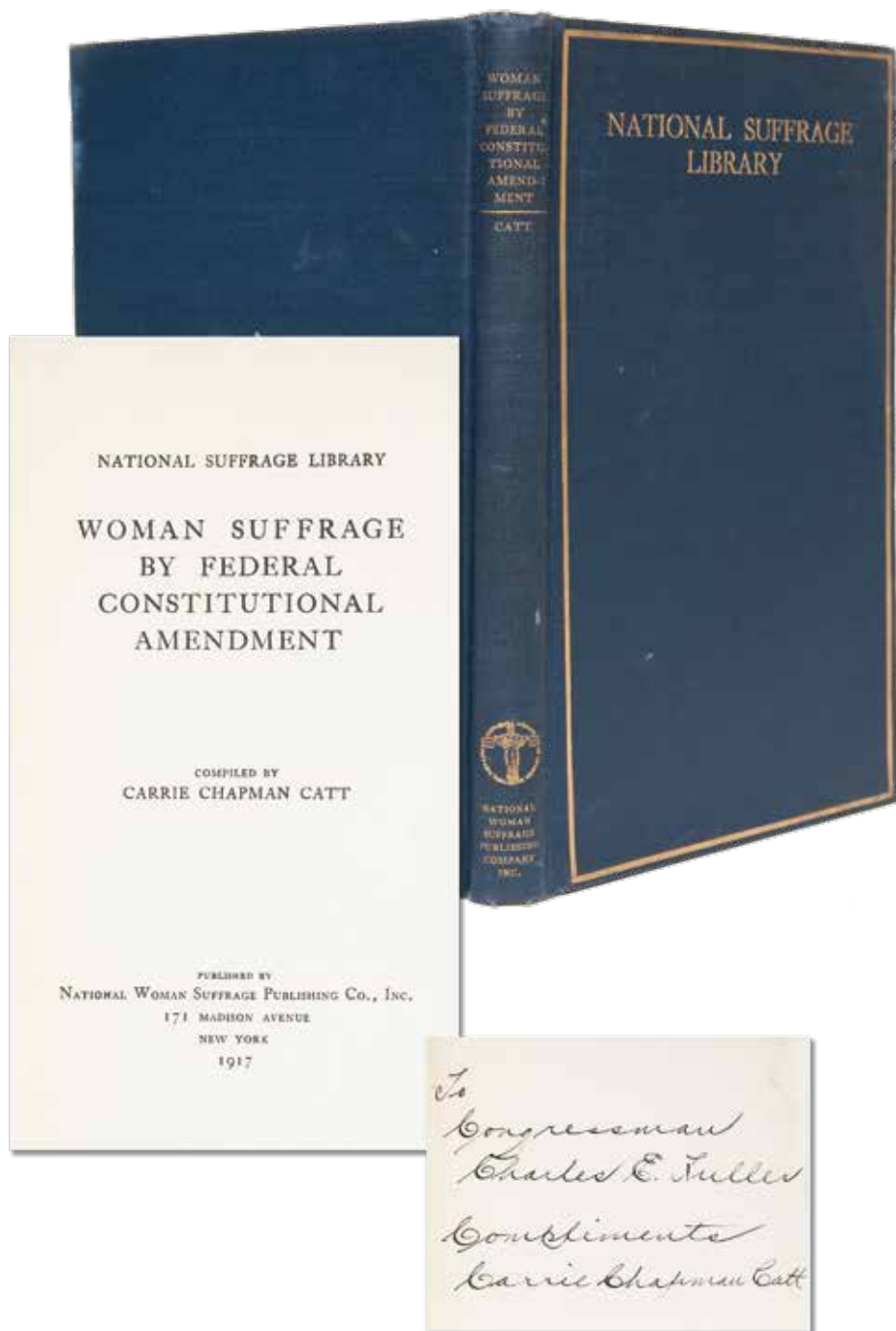
LEILA: A TALE

London: Privately Printed for Thomas J. Wise, 1913. First edition thus.

One of 30 copies. Fine in printed wraps with 35 numbered pages following the half-title, title and publisher's note. Originally written circa 1830, but first published here in 1913, then collected in a new book of both Browning's works in 1914. Last copies at auction were in 1946, '67 and '78. With 21 copies held by various institutions this is likely one of a handful of copies left in private collections.

Written in her early life, Elizabeth Barrett Browning's *Leila* predates her poetic fame and legendary romance with Robert Browning. In it, she creates a classical fantasy that echoes the poetry of Byron while drawing on the world of Sappho. "Elizabeth Browning uses a Greek setting and the most banal materials of a Romantic love story for a rebellion against the dominion of the fathers...[it is] her dream of female heroism and a female paradise" (Mermin). It is the tale of two motherless women, *Leila* and a nameless minstrel, who cast off their controlling fathers and question the necessity of traditional marriage in a woman's life.

A rare work by Browning, one of the most popular Romantic poets.



"No listener will fail to hear the rumble of the rising tide of democracy..."

4. Catt, Carrie Chapman

WOMAN SUFFRAGE BY FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

New York: National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 1917. First edition signed.

Inscribed on the front free endpaper: "To Congressman Charles E. Fuller. Compliments, Carrie Chapman Catt." Publisher's blue cloth binding with gilt to spine and front cover. Minor wear to spine and some minor damp-staining to upper corners. Pages clean and bright. Near Fine condition.

Having been mentored by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Carrie Chapman Catt took over leadership of the National American Woman Suffrage Association beginning in 1900; and her state and federal campaigns for women's equality led directly to the ratification of the 19th Amendment granting American women's suffrage. *Woman Suffrage by Federal Constitutional Amendment*, compiled and published during Catt's second term as NAWSA president, was "dedicated to the Congress of the United States" in the hope that it would "lead to a better understanding of the reasons for a federal Constitutional amendment providing that no state shall deny the right to vote on account of sex." Having already mounted state campaigns with varying success, Catt and the NAWSA distributed this collection of essays to persuade members of the House and Senate to recognize federal action as the only means for securing women's equality as citizens. Containing essays including "State Constitutional Obstructions" and "Federal Action and States Rights," the book aimed to "gain attention where other means have failed," including violence and protest of the kind occurring in the U.K. at the time. Ratified in 1919, the groundbreaking 19th Amendment removed sex as a disqualification from women voting in elections and opened the door to new equality measures being pursued today. This copy is signed to Charles E. Fuller of Illinois, which in 1913 had become the first state east of the Mississippi to allow a limited vote to women; by 1917 it had become a battleground state, with activists on both sides petitioning Fuller's support. In June of 1919 Illinois became one of the first three states to ratify the 19th Amendment.

see p. 205

AN
ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
ON THE
TRIAL OF
SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
ON THE
Charge of Illegal Voting,
AT THE
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN NOV., 1872,
AND ON THE
TRIAL OF
BEVERLY W. JONES, EDWIN T. MARSH
AND WILLIAM B. HALL,

THE INSPECTORS OF ELECTION BY WHOM HER VOTE WAS RECEIVED.

— ♦ —
ROCHESTER, N. Y. :

DAILY DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE BOOK PRINT, 3 WEST MAIN ST.
1874.

"Miss Anthony today is the representative of Liberty."

5. [Charge of Illegal Voting by Susan B. Anthony]

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS ON THE TRIAL OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY, ON THE CHARGE OF ILLEGAL VOTING, AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN NOVEMBER 1872, AND THE TRIAL OF BEVERLY W. JONES, EDWIN T. MARSH, AND WILLIAM B. HALL, THE INSPECTORS OF ELECTION BY WHOM HER VOTE WAS RECEIVED.

Rochester, NY: Daily Democrat and Chronicle Book Print, 1874. First edition.

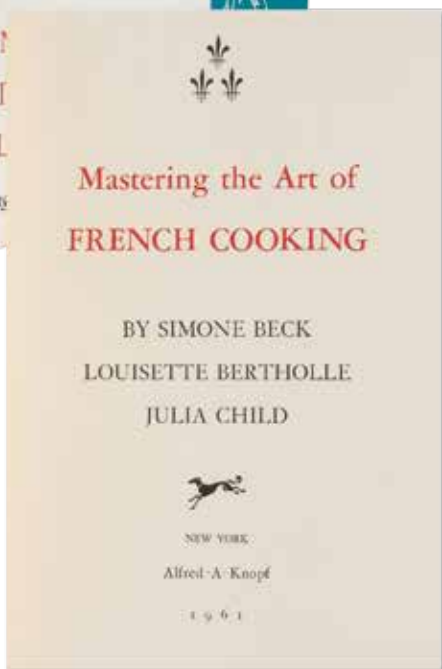
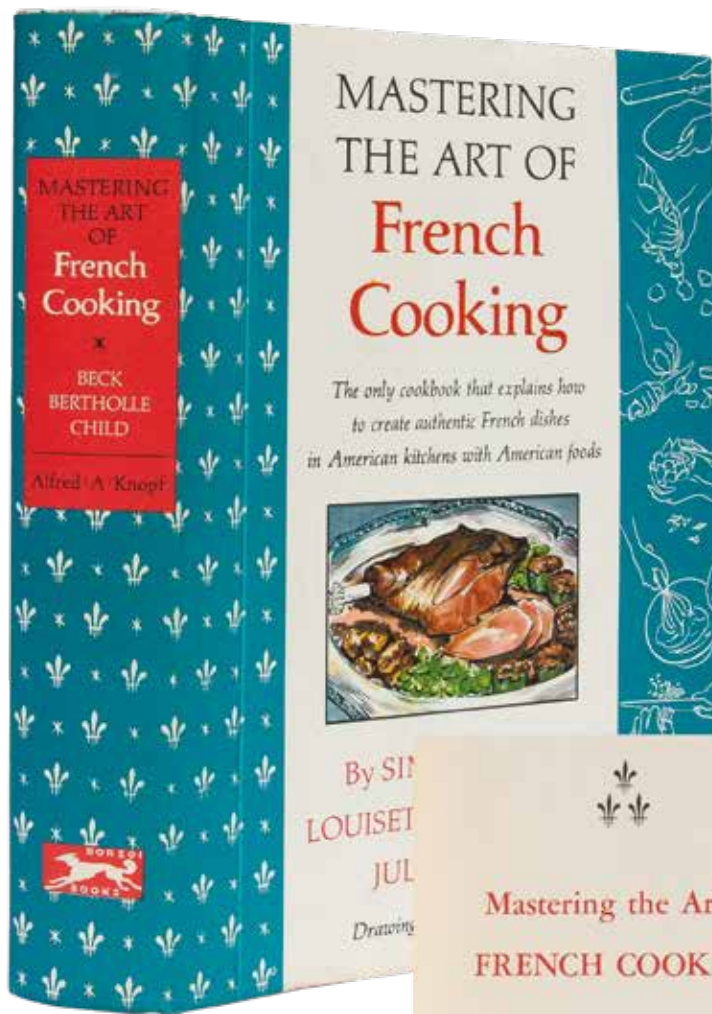
In original green drab paper wrappers; light soiling to front and back covers; front cover cut evenly across the top, possibly to remove a signature; minor shelf-wear and bumps to spine and corners; handwritten note in ink to top cover "see p. 205." Text block is tight; internally clean and unmarked. Collates complete: vii, 212. A Near Fine copy of this scarce text, which appears only twice in the modern auction record and is not listed in print at any institution on OCLC. The Library of Congress holds Anthony's personal annotated copy (JK1899.A6.A5).

In accordance with the National Woman Suffrage Association's new strategy of 1871, Susan B. Anthony mobilized a group of suffragists to vote in the November 1872 presidential election. Though Anthony and the NWSA forcefully argued that the existent 14th and 15th Amendments guaranteed women's enfranchisement, Anthony was beaten and arrested for her actions. As the Account explains, "of the women voters, the case of Miss Anthony alone was brought to trial." This rare surviving transcript was published "to preserve a full record of so

important a judicial determination...giving a more full and accurate statement of the proceedings than can elsewhere be found." It documents the indictment against Anthony, as well as the charges against those poll workers who took her ballot, and it records the arguments made by the representatives of New York, Anthony's counsel, and Anthony herself.

The court's refusal to recognize Anthony's constitutional right to vote—and its demand that she pay a \$100 fine for her crime—resulted in Anthony's infamously defiant response, documented here. "May it please your honor, I shall never pay a dollar of your unjust penalty. All the stock in trade I possess is a \$10,000 debt, incurred by publishing my paper—The Revolution—four years ago, the subject of which was to educate all women to do precisely as I have done, rebel against your man-made, unjust, unconstitutional forms of law."

History of Woman Suffrage (2. 1-89; 658; 935). United States of America v Susan B Anthony (151-61; 314-333).



"First you master the science, later the art..."

6. Child, Julia; Simone Beck and Louisette Bertholle

MASTERING THE ART OF FRENCH COOKING

New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1961. First edition.

Book Near Fine on account of some small spots of foxing to the closed fore-edge of the page block. Price-clipped dust jacket also Near Fine on account of a printer's flaw, a faint line running the length of the front panel. Otherwise dust jacket is spectacular. First issue dust jacket with the correct points.

Across her varied history as a government operative, a graduate of Le Cordon Bleu, a chef, an author, and a TV personality, Julia Child stands out as a woman of immense creativity and entrepreneurial drive. In direct contradiction to the expectations of her posh Pasadena upbringing, Child earned her degree from cooking school and founded L'Ecole des Trois Gourmandes with her collaborators Beck and Bertholle. Not satisfied with the limitations of teaching small groups of American expatriate women in her personal kitchen, Child set out to author what remains one of the most comprehensive English language resources for French cooking. Mastering the Art of French Cooking was a labor of love that took place across almost a decade, and it made dishes like cassoulet and boeuf bourguignon a part of the American diet.

A scarce first in any condition, but, not surprisingly, most copies splattered with wine around the coq a vin recipe, glued with cheese on the soufflé page and seemingly dipped in hollandaise sauce, not to mention the copious notes written in the margins around family favorites. This copy suffers from none of those annoyances; a true collector's copy.



*An American schoolgirl's thoughts on literature class...
and what she wishes she could read.*

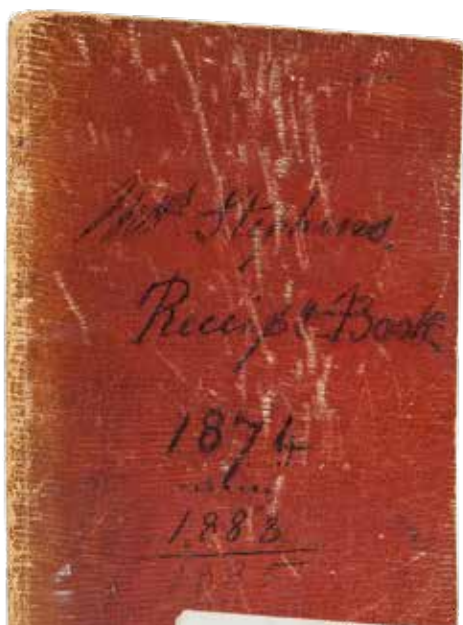
7. [Commonplace Book] Hopkins, Bertha.

**LATE 19TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT SCHOOL
NOTEBOOK BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL**

Manuscript 4th term English Literature notebook written by Bertha Hopkins. Comprised of 109 handwritten pages and 28 hand-drawn portraits, landscapes, and diagrams. Cloth spine and paper wraps detached from text block; original paper label with ownership signature and information on the printer Wm. K. Potter, Manufacturer of Blank Books, Providence RI. Undated, but the identity of the manufacturer, in addition to in-text references by Hopkins place the book between 1896-1900.

Compiled by teenage student Bertha Hopkins during her 4th term English course, the manuscript notebook is a fascinating look into a young American woman's perspective on canonical literature. Accompanying the neat and organized class notes on authors including Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, and Tennyson are Hopkins' own hand-drawn portraits of these authors, as well as diagrams of English landmarks such as Westminster Abbey and Temple Bar. Hopkins further appears to be a creative mind and a reader in her own right. Her drawings also include fanciful landscapes of what she imagines of the English countryside, details of the lace ruff she imagines adorning Elizabeth I's dress, and she lists recently released books outside the scope of the class that she hopes to read, including Sarah Orne Jewett's *County of the Pointed First* (1896) and Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Books* (1894-1895). A fascinating and valuable glimpse into a young woman's education at the turn of the century, with content for researchers in literature, women's literature, education, history of education, and gender studies.

The US Gen Web Project and the Rhode Island Historical Cemetery Project both identify a Bertha E. Hopkins in the Rhode Island area during this period (b. 1881).



Old Time Cakes
Orange & Lemon Scented
Cinnamon Cake
1/2 recipe Cinnamon Cake
1 lb. Sugar
6 squares of Butter
2 Eggs
1/4 lb. Lemon Peel
1/2 Pint of Milk
2 Tsp. of Vanilla
Baking Powder
Butter heated to a cream

Wash it, in warm, milk or
happ, in a moderate
heaten case Flamingo
1/2 Candied Orange
and Lemon Peel.

July 5th 1874.
62 Wick Street.

Ginger Lakes
1 lb. Sugar, 1 Pinture,
1/2 lb. New Butter
1/2 lb. Sifted Lump. Root.
3 Run over Eggs
solidize, gather well
13. Pineapple
Aug 18-1874 Harvest Place
1/2 lb. Sugar
1/2 lb. Butter to mix with

Wetland Forest
1/2 lb. young Sugar to 1 lb
of Fruit - Plums, or
green grapes
colored, and type over, with
bladder. Slawet Green
Jan. 23rd 1895
in Vulture, Mashed, two
small Pickling's.

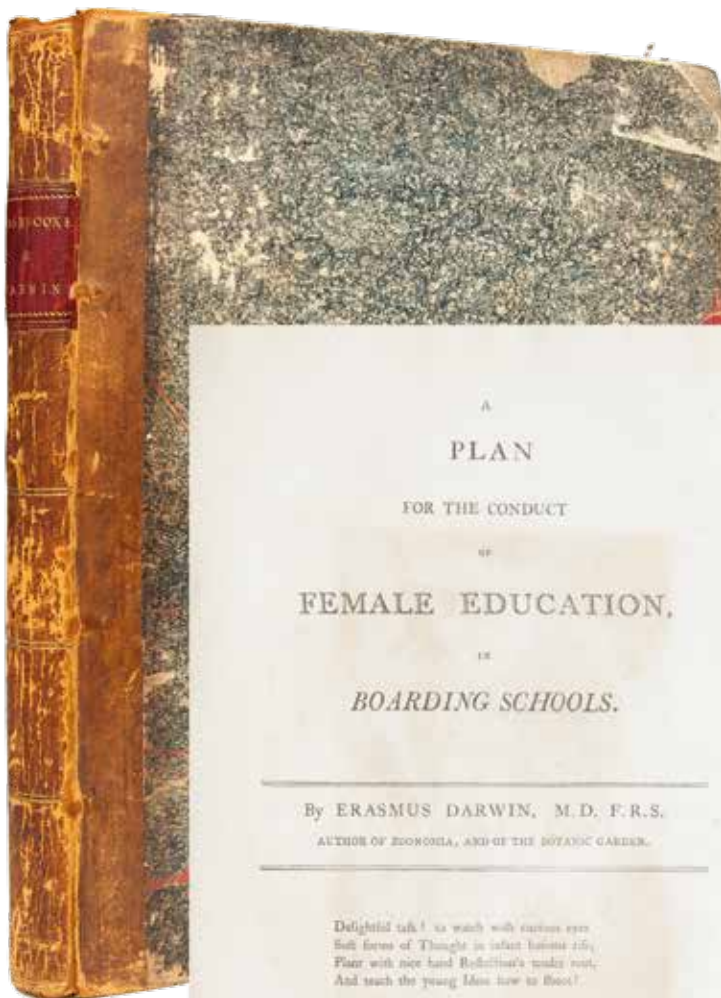
A glimpse into a 19th century Englishwoman's kitchen.

8. [Cookery Manuscript] Mrs. Stephens

RECEIPT BOOK, 1874...1883, 1885

Manuscript recipe book from Mrs. Stephens of Maidstone, Kent. Containing 17 handwritten pages of cookery recipes. Contemporary red sheep over stitched card; scuffing to front and back covers; shelf-wear to spine. Library shelf-mark in pencil on upper pastedown. Contemporary ownership inscriptions on pastedown. Text block detached, with one leaf loose and one additional leaf laid in. Book plate of John Marks tipped in to first leaf. A unique compilation of regional recipes.

Mrs. Stephens' book is comprised of 24 cookery recipes, two perfume formulas, and one medicinal receipt. The assortment of holiday cookery instructions – including fig pudding, Christmas pudding, and snow cream – as well as emerging household favorites such as violet charlotte combine with perfume and medicine receipts to reveal the dynamic work being done in women's household kitchens at the time. Ranging from the culinary to the cosmetic, Mrs. Stephens' manuscript provides a valuable glimpse into the kitchens of a rising middle class in England.



A
PLAN
FOR THE CONDUCT
OF
FEMALE EDUCATION,
IN
BOARDING SCHOOLS.

By ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D. F.R.S.
AUTHOR OF EDONOGELA, AND OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Delighted take! as watch with curious eyes
Soft forms of Thought in infant bosoms rise,
Plead with nice hand Reflection's ready rest,
And teach the young Ideas how to meet!

SHIRT!

PRINTED BY J. KNEVELY,--1796. 1. JESSOP, 17, PATRICK'S COURT-YARD, LONDON.

1797

*Rare and Important Treatise on the Rigorous
Education of Women*

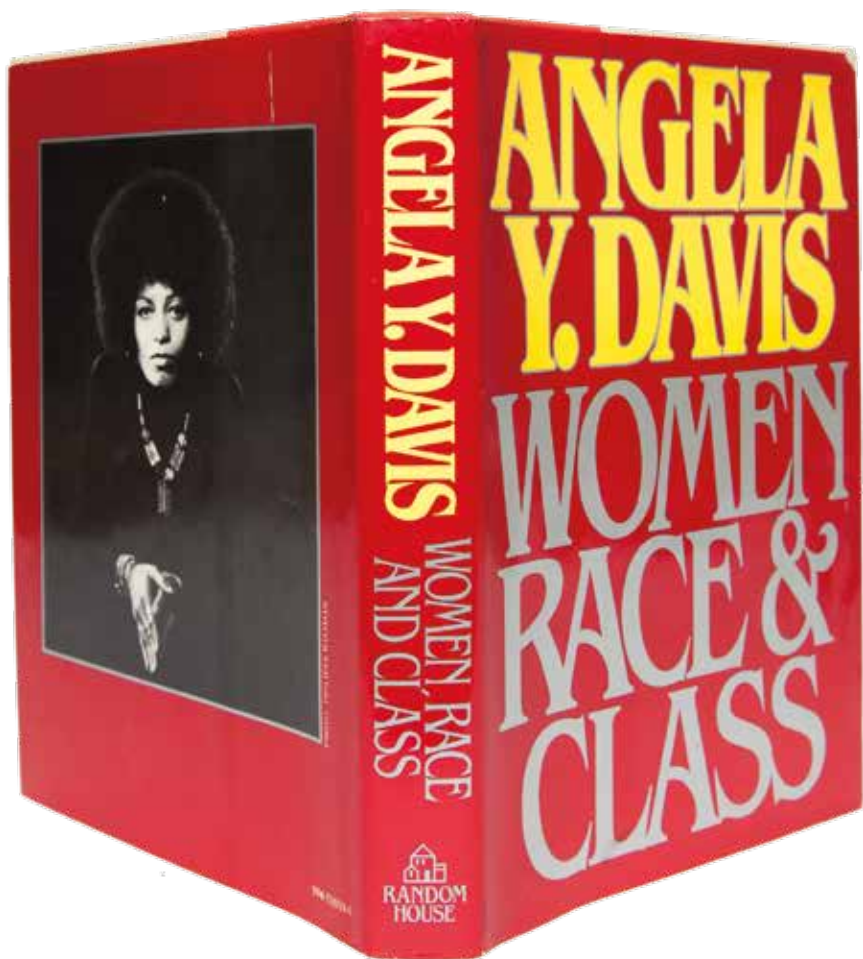
9. Darwin, Erasmus

**A PLAN FOR THE CONDUCT OF FEMALE
EDUCATION IN BOARDING SCHOOLS**

Derby: Printed by J. Drewry, 1797. First edition.

Contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards; spine ruled in gilt with red morocco label; all edges dyed yellow. Boards and spine rubbed; some chipping along edges. Original stab holes visible in gutter margins. Previous owner's bookplate on front pastedown; ink signature of Mary Wolley to front free endpaper; light foxing. Quarto collates complete, with half title and engraved frontispiece: viii, [9]-128. Bound after Fosbrooke, T.D. *The Economy of Monastic Life*. Gloucester: Printed by R. Raikes, [1792]. First edition, dedicated to Edward Jenner who is also listed as a subscriber. Internally an excellent copy.

The grandfather of the illustrious Charles Darwin, Erasmus Darwin wrote this treatise on the education of young women to support his own daughters' school at Ashbourne. Darwin's treatise takes a comprehensive view of women's education, suggesting that it should reach beyond social skills such as the "perpetual appearance of attention," polite dancing, and flattering dress and into formal intellectual pursuits including literature, history, mathematics, and the natural sciences. While he promoted women's education in part to improve the likelihood of companionate marriages, Darwin's text tentatively acknowledges that a marital partnership can only function happily when both parties have an intelligent understanding of the world and the ability to participate in it. "A radical campaigner for equality, he condemned slavery, supported female education and opposed conventional Christian ideas on creation" (Farra). With a bookplate from the library of the Wolley family, this particular copy has the ownership signature of female reader Mary Wolley.



To Timothy,
In Struggle!
Angela Y. Davis
4/24/82

"No discourse in labor, feminism, racism, or American political history will be complete without reference to Women, Race & Class."

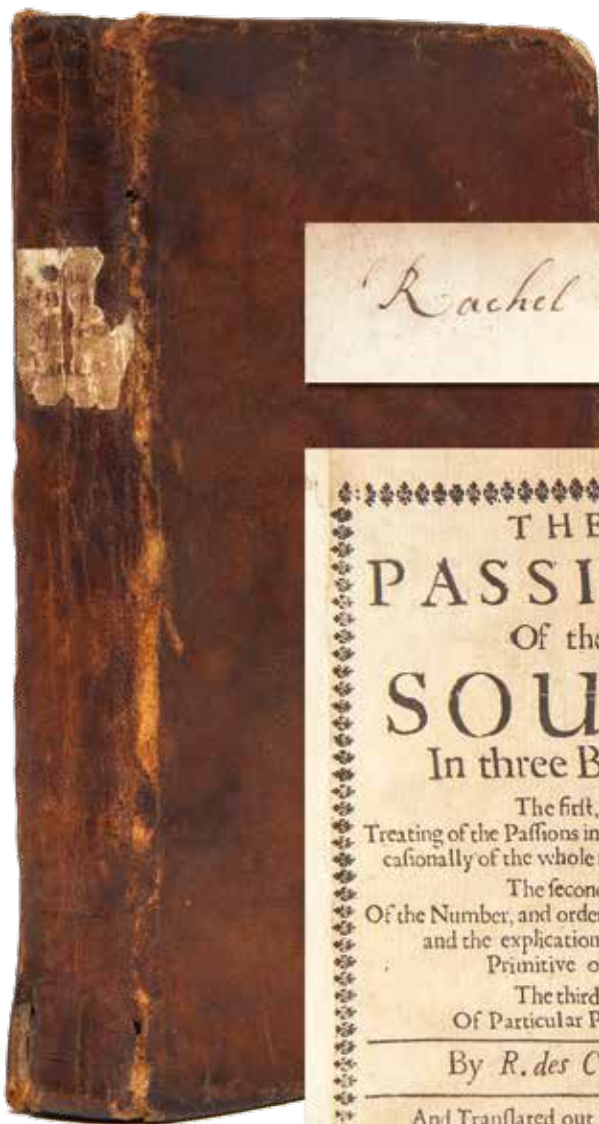
10. Davis, Angela Y.

WOMEN, RACE & CLASS

New York: Random House, 1981. First edition signed.

Inscribed by the author on the title page: "To Timothy, In Struggle! Angela Y. Davis 4/24/82." A Fine book in Near Fine dust jacket. Original publisher's binding with quarter red cloth and gray boards; gilt to front cover and spine. Very slight discoloration to bottom edges of front and back cover; spine slightly cocked, otherwise excellent condition. Jacket unclipped and maintaining its bright colors, with only light shelf-wear, creasing to front hinge and small chips to front corners.

Davis' seminal work laid important foundations for the intersectional feminism of today. In this book, Davis takes up the truism "that poor black women are triply oppressed - by class, race and sex - [...and] she untangles some strands of that triple knot. Her approach, through most of this ambitious volume, is historical. She begins with a powerful account of slavery, reminding us that virtually all black women were, from the beginning, workers ... Those female slaves worked side by side with men, sabotaged slavery at every turn, Miss Davis says, sometimes even killed their own children to spare them servitude, and, "passed on to their nominally free female descendants a legacy of hard work, perseverance and self-reliance, a legacy of tenacity, resistance and insistence on sexual equality - in short, a legacy spelling out standards for a new womanhood" (Jones). She also examines the successes and failures of white middle class feminists in pushing for equality, and the extent to which that work included, excluded, helped, and harmed the present situation of black women.



Rachel Seide

THE
PASSIONS
Of the
SOULE
In three Books.

The first,
Treating of the Passions in Generall, and oc-
casionally of the whole nature of man,

The second,
Of the Number, and order of the Passions,
and the explication of the six
Primitive ones,

The third,
Of Particular Passions.

By *R. des Cartes.*

And Translated out of French
into English.

LONDON,
Printed for *A.C.* and are to be sold by *J.*
Martin, and *J. Ridley*, at the Castle in Fleet-
street neer Ram-Alley, 1650.

*First English Language Edition of Descartes' Passions,
Owned & Read by an Early Woman.*

11. [Descartes, Rene]

THE PASSIONS OF THE SOULE IN THREE BOOKS

London: Printed for A.C. and to be sold by J. Martin, and J. Ridley,
1650. First English language edition.

Bound in contemporary full calf with a partial paper spine label. This early binding is unrestored and is holding well, despite some cracking along the joints and wear at the corners. Contemporary ownership signature of Rachel Seede on the verso of the front free endpaper. Pages are toned and there is a small stub affixed to leaf A10, with the title written on it in Seede's hand. Twelvemo collates complete: [xxx], 173, [1 blank]. Overall a pleasing copy of a very scarce book.

Descartes' final work before his death, originally published in French in 1649. The work is broken into three books: "the first treating of the passions in general, and occasionally of the whole nature of man. The second, of the number, and order of the passions, and the explication of the six primitive ones. The third, of particular passions." Descartes takes a scientific, physiological view of passions and finds that they are generally beneficial to man, although they can and must be kept under control. Where earlier works by Descartes deal with the methodology and theory of knowledge, *The Passions* focuses on how to be a good and moral person in the practical sense. Notably, this copy appears to have been owned and used by a contemporary woman, Rachel Seede, whose signature and annotation appear within the text. An important sign of female readership, linked to a philosopher who "expresses personal and theoretical commitment to equality" that "are not stated using gendered notions" (Witt and Shapiro).

Copies appear in the auction record in 1961, '78, '98 and 2006. All copies but the Macclesfield copy in later bindings and trimmed close. With the word "rare" often tossed about, this book truly deserves the designation.

Extensive handwritten diaries by an educated Englishwoman, descendant of famed Shakespearean actress Sarah Siddons.

12. [Diaries] Angus, Elizabeth Siddons

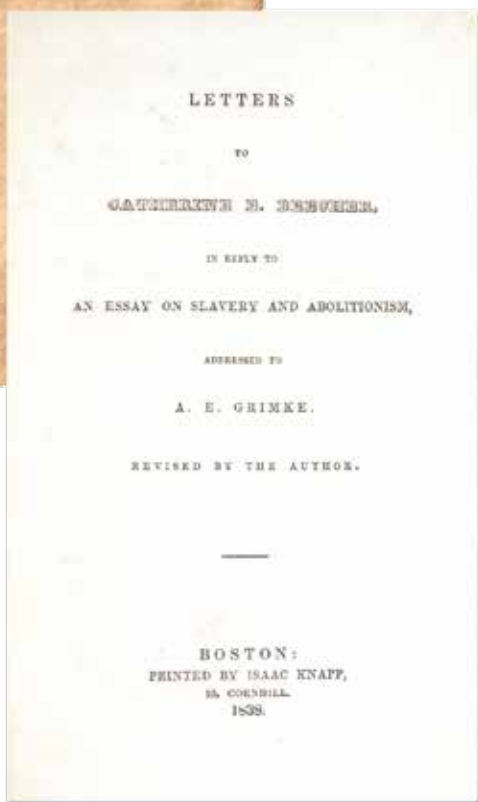
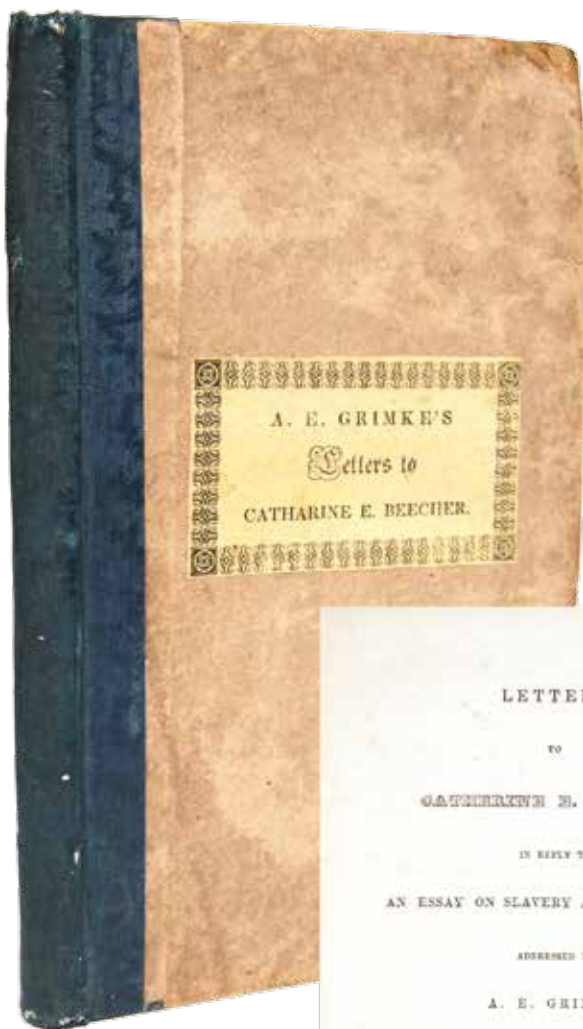
PAIR OF DIARIES BY ELIZABETH SIDDONS ANGUS, RECORDING HER TRAVELS, CHARITABLE WORK, AND EDUCATION FROM 1899-1903

Two handwritten manuscript diaries comprised of a total of 363 handwritten pages dating from 1899-1903. Masking tape labels to both covers identify the dates of the journals in an early hand. First volume bound in maroon leather with gilt rule on front and back covers; spine worn with minor loss to foot; some edgewear. Front hinge tender with small separation from text block at the foot. Ownership signature on flyleaf "Elizabeth Siddons Angus, April 4 1899." Measures 7.5x6.5 inches. Second volume bound in red leather with gilt rule to covers; some edgewear and bumping to corners; front hinge slightly loose, affecting the first signature in the text block. Ownership signature on flyleaf "Betty Angus 7 Church Hill Edinburgh Friday April 3rd 1903." Measures 10x8 inches.

An exceptionally detailed, information-rich set of diaries documenting five years in the life of Elizabeth Siddons Angus. The great, great granddaughter of famed Shakespearean actress Sarah Siddons, Elizabeth was also related to Sarah Mair, an outspoken proponent of women's equality who was made Dame of the British Empire for her contributions to women's education. Elizabeth is a dedicated diarist, filling every page in both books. As the densely

handwritten pages of these diaries reveal, Elizabeth was also an educated and socially engaged woman. In addition to documenting her daily life from visits to fashion, to dinner parties, she writes about attending and assisting at anti-vivisection lectures, volunteering with the "deaf and dumb church," attending dress rehearsals and performances of traditional Shakespeare plays, acting in classical dramas such *Pygmalion & Galatea*, and traveling through England and Scotland including a pilgrimage to Shakespeare's home at Stratford-on-Avon. At times, Elizabeth's diaries also take a revealing personal turn, as she discusses the medical maladies of her family and their treatments, and her aunt's ongoing battle with mental illness. She is, throughout, outspoken and curious as she examines those near her and as she explores the world.

With research potential including but not limited to the fields of women's history and education, economics and class, theater history, medical history, animal rights and vivisection, disability studies, religious history, costume history, cookery and domesticity, and travel narrative and tourism history.



"If rights are founded in the nature of our moral being, then the mere circumstance of sex does not give to man higher rights and responsibilities than to woman."

13. Grimke, A. E. [Angelina Grimke]

**LETTERS TO CATHERINE E. BEECHER IN REPLY TO AN ESSAY ON
SLAVERY AND ABOLITIONISM, ADDRESSED TO A. E. GRIMKE.
REVISED BY THE AUTHOR**

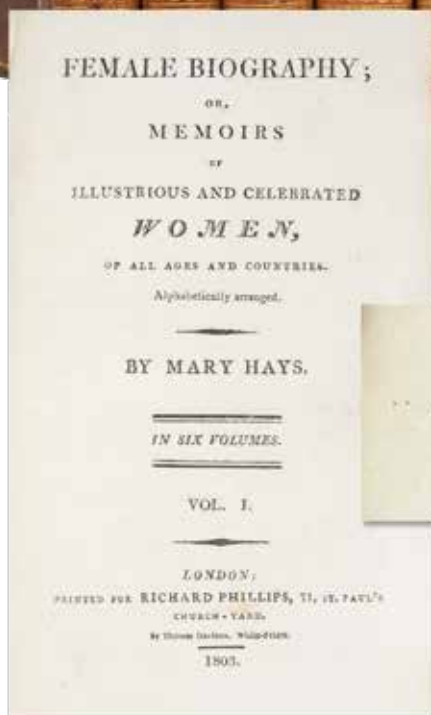
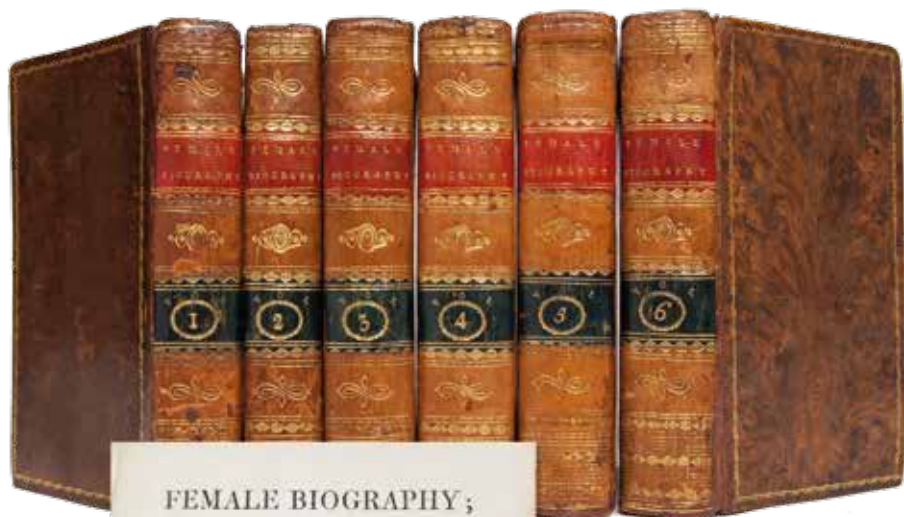
Boston: Printed by Isaac Knapp, 1838. First edition.

Original quarter cloth over paper boards; yellow printed paper label on front cover spelled "Catharine." Small tear to cloth of upper rear joint; corners bumped. Text block tight; some foxing but overall in excellent condition, internally clean and complete. A Near Fine copy of this rare and important feminist work.

An activist for universal human rights, Angelina Grimke was one of the only white Southern women to fight simultaneously for abolition and women's rights. Having witnessed first hand the savage injustices of racism and sexism in South Carolina, she moved to the North in her adulthood and dedicated her life to advancing equality. Letters to Catherine Beecher became her most famous work, as it arose out of the debate regarding women's place within the abolition movement. In direct response to Beecher's argument that women's naturally subordinate role should prohibit their public activism, Grimke published a text that laid critical groundwork for the intersectional feminism of today. "In the preamble of that instrument [the U.S. Constitution] the great objects for which it was framed are declared to be 'to establish justice, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings

of liberty to us and to our posterity.' The slave laws are violations of these fundamental principles....I have found the Anti Slavery cause to be the high school of morals in our land—the school in which human rights are more fully investigated, and better understood and taught, than in any other.... Human beings have rights, because they are moral beings; the rights of all men grow out of their moral nature; and as all men have the same moral nature, they have essentially the same rights. These rights may be wrested from the slave, but they cannot be alienated.... Now if rights are founded in the nature of our moral being, then the mere circumstances of sex does not give to man higher rights and responsibilities, than to women.... To suppose that it does, would be to break up utterly the relations, of the two natures...exalting the animal nature into a monarch, and humbling the moral into a slave." For Grimke and the racially diverse group of abolitionist men and women with whom she worked, the oppression of African Americans and of women were critically linked, and justice could only occur when both groups were recognized as fully human under the law.

Sabin 28854. Krichmar 466.



"I have at heart the happiness of my sex, and their advancement in the grand scale of rational and social existence..."

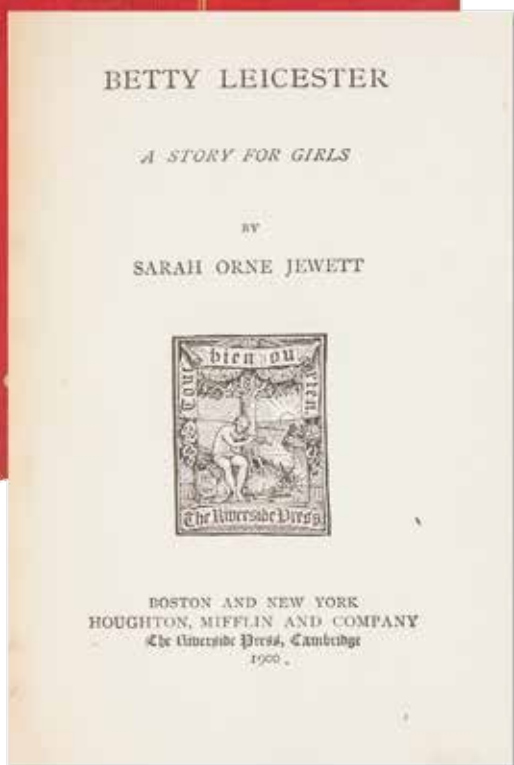
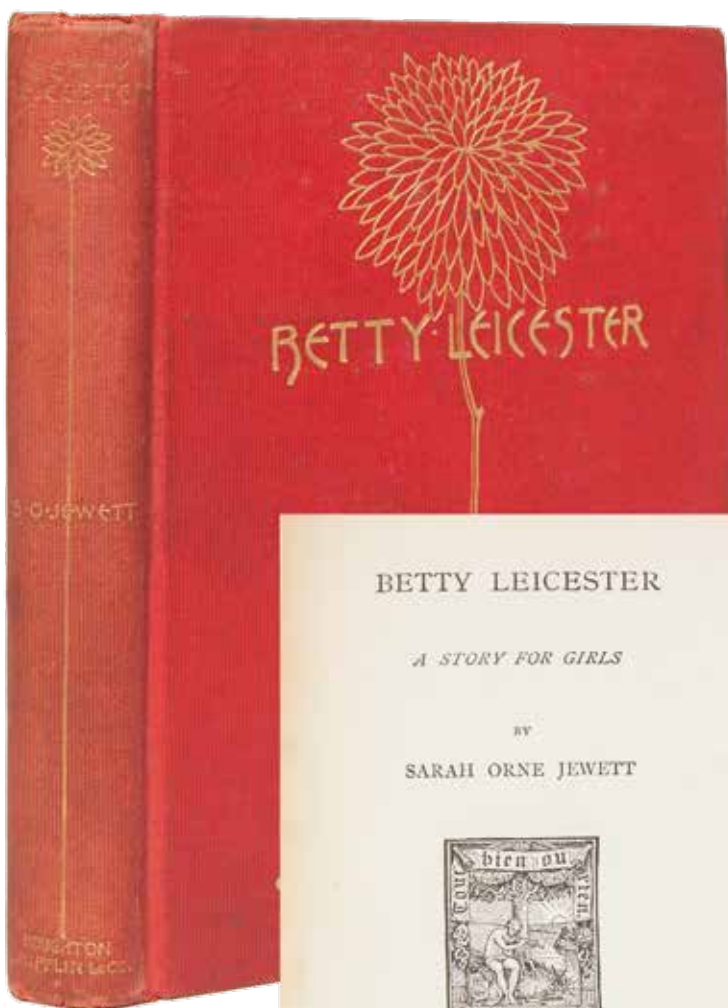
14. Hays, Mary.

FEMALE BIOGRAPHY; OR, MEMOIRS OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED WOMEN, OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES

London: Richard Philips, 1803. First edition in six volumes.

Contemporary calf bindings with gilt trim to covers and morocco and gilt to spines; light shelfwear to some volumes; some joints repaired; marbled end papers. Text blocks tight; volumes have minor foxing on some pages not affecting text; overall internally clean with very small pencil annotations in Vol IV (Lady Elizabeth Hastings, pages 397-398) and Vol V (Mary, Queen of Scots, page 103). Contemporary ink ownership signature of Mary Marriott on third fly leaf of all volumes except V. A Near Fine copy of this rare text, which OCLC locates in only three institutions.

Inspired by Mary Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, Mary Hays determined to write a history of women more diverse than the popular depictions of femininity. *Female Biography* therefore cuts a wide swath through history, educating readers on the cultural impact women have had on politics, education, art, and literature so that they may escape narrow definitions of submissive womanhood. "My pen has been taken up in the cause, and for the benefit of my own sex...to excite a worthier emulation, the following memorial of those women whose endowments or whose conduct have reflected lustre upon the sex is presented more especially to the rising generation who have not grown old in folly, whose hearts have not been seared by fashion...Every character has been judged upon its own principles." In the volumes that follow, Hays presents the lives of women from Zenobia and Cleopatra, to Elizabeth I and Mary of Scotland, to Margaret Cavendish and Anne Clifford with honesty and the goal of having her girl readers form their own judgments on what qualities add luster to their sex.



Jewett's female coming-of-age tale, originally owned by one of Boston's earliest women's colleges.

15. Jewett, Sarah Orne

BETTY LEICESTER, A STORY FOR GIRLS

Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1900.

Later edition, with bookplate on front free endpaper: "Collection of First Editions of Distinguished American Women. Pine Manor Junior College Wellesley, Massachusetts." Red cloth publisher's binding embossed in gilt on spine and front cover, featuring the original floral illustration by prominent designer and Radcliffe College benefactor Sarah W. Whitman. Sunning and shelf-wear to spine, corners rubbed, and some hand-soiling; binding slightly cocked. Gilt to top page edges bright; front hinge slightly separated and first signature loose; small chip to edge of page 35 not affecting text. Else a Near Fine, unmarked copy of this rare book.

By age 19, Sarah Orne Jewett had solidified her reputation as a regional author, publishing work that was praised by Willa Cather and other feminist critics "for its rich account of women's lives and voices." Her book *Betty Leicester, A Story for Girls* presents a female coming-of-age tale at a time when most literature of the genre focused on boys. Her character Betty Leicester experiences growing pains as she returns home to New England after several years abroad and discovers that she is no longer a little girl: "Betty had seen strange countries since her last visit to Tideshead. Then she was only a child, but now she was so tall that strangers treated her as if she were already a young lady. At fifteen one does not always know just where to find one's self. A year before it was hard to leave childish things alone, but there soon came a time when they seemed to have left Betty, while one by one the graver interests of life were pushing themselves forward. It was reasonable enough that she should be taking care of herself." Through Betty, Jewett encouraged her young readers not to fear travel, new experiences, or change. And it was fitting that this popular text became a part of the Pine Manor Junior College collection of distinguished American women writers. Founded in 1911, Pine Manor was one of Boston's earliest all-female liberal arts colleges dedicated to providing higher education that prepared women for successful lives beyond the home.

1. Sur une propriété du système d'équations différentielles
qui définit la courbe

La courbe d'un corps solide autour d'un point fixe

de la courbe

Pour mener une courbe, sur une le propriété de la courbe

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} \quad \frac{dx}{dt} &= (C - C_1) \cos \theta \sin \theta, & \frac{dy}{dt} &= -C_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ \text{II} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} &= (C - C_1) \sin \theta \cos \theta, & \frac{dz}{dt} &= C_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ \text{III} \quad \frac{dz}{dt} &= (C - C_1) \sin \theta \cos \theta, & \frac{d\theta}{dt} &= C_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

Ensuite de la courbe le problème considéré, se résout par point, en fait
de système d'intégrales premières, en fait, les constantes arbitraires

Ensuite de la propriété de la courbe de savoir que les points de la courbe
sont les points de la courbe, pour les points de la courbe

Il est clair, le cas et l'autre en fait, pour les points de la courbe

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} \quad x &= t^2 \int_0^t p_1 t^2 dt, & y &= t^2 \int_0^t p_2 t^2 dt \\ \text{II} \quad y &= t^2 \int_0^t p_2 t^2 dt, & z &= t^2 \int_0^t p_3 t^2 dt \\ \text{III} \quad z &= t^2 \int_0^t p_3 t^2 dt, & \theta &= t^2 \int_0^t p_4 t^2 dt \end{aligned}$$

Ensuite de la courbe le problème considéré, se résout par point, en fait
de système d'intégrales premières, en fait, les constantes arbitraires

Ensuite de la propriété de la courbe de savoir que les points de la courbe
sont les points de la courbe, pour les points de la courbe

Il est clair, le cas et l'autre en fait, pour les points de la courbe

$$\begin{aligned} (n-1) p_1 t_n &= C_1 (C_2 p_2 + C_3 p_3) + C_4 p_4 + C_5 p_5 \\ (n-1) p_2 t_n &= C_1 (C_2 p_2 + C_3 p_3) + C_4 p_4 + C_5 p_5 \\ (n-1) p_3 t_n &= C_1 (C_2 p_2 + C_3 p_3) + C_4 p_4 + C_5 p_5 \\ (n-1) p_4 t_n &= C_1 (C_2 p_2 + C_3 p_3) + C_4 p_4 + C_5 p_5 \\ (n-1) p_5 t_n &= C_1 (C_2 p_2 + C_3 p_3) + C_4 p_4 + C_5 p_5 \end{aligned}$$

Ensuite de la courbe le problème considéré, se résout par point, en fait
de système d'intégrales premières, en fait, les constantes arbitraires

Ensuite de la propriété de la courbe de savoir que les points de la courbe
sont les points de la courbe, pour les points de la courbe

Sofya Kowalevsky, the first European woman with a doctorate in mathematics, writes a manuscript completing her most famous work.

16. [Sofya Kovalevskaya]

SUR UNE PROPRIETE DU SYSTEME D'EQUATIONS DIFFERENTIELLES QUI DEFINIT LA ROTATION D'UN CORPS SOLIDE AUTOUR D'UN POINT FIXE

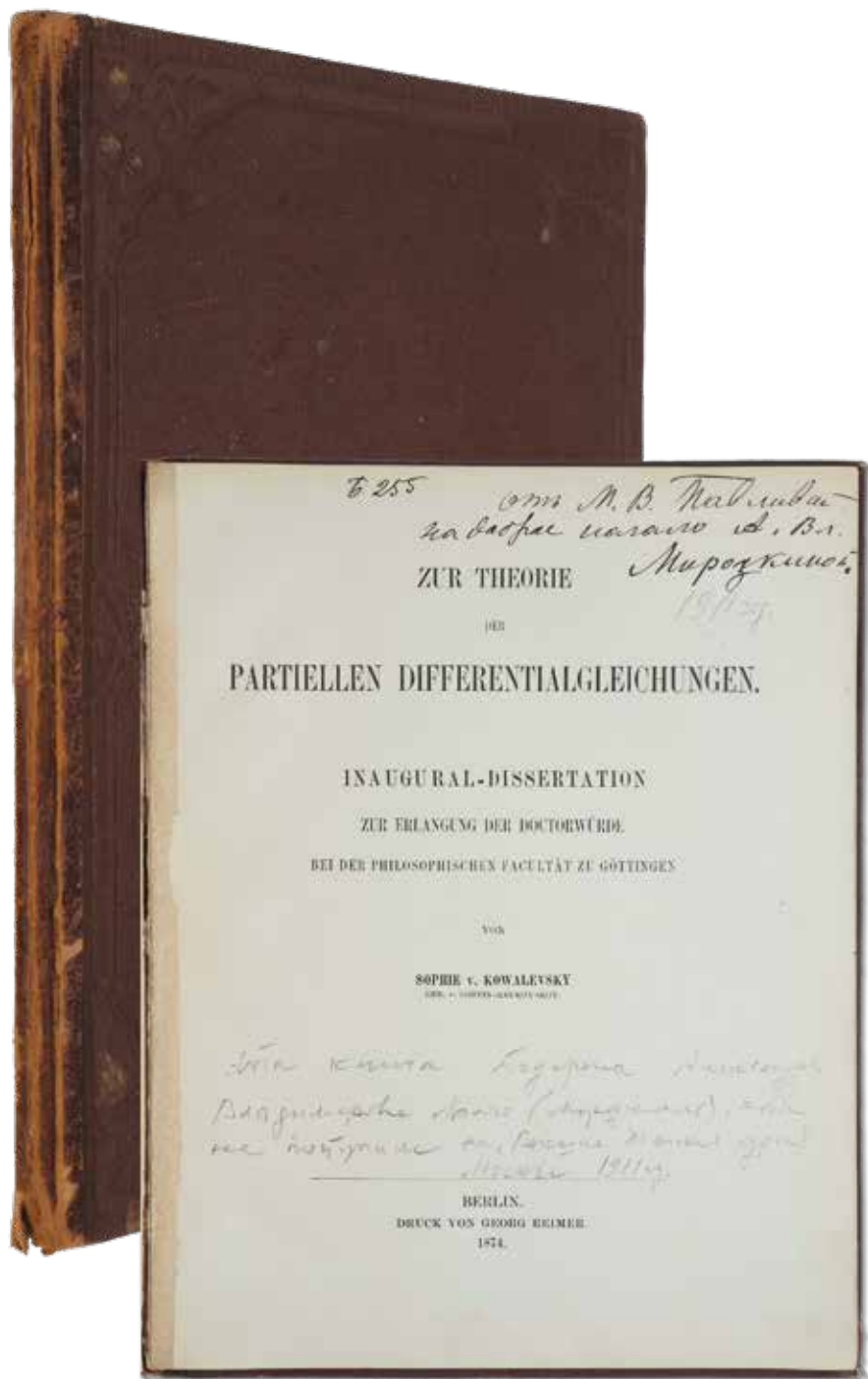
Autograph Manuscript Signed. Undated, but later published in "Acta Mathematica" 14 (1890): 81-93. 11 pages. Some mild toning and fingerprints in ink, likely the author's. Horizontal creases from postal folds. A Very Good copy overall.

Important autograph manuscript by the "greatest woman mathematician prior to the twentieth century," as well as the first European woman to achieve a doctorate in mathematics (DSB). Complementing and completing her most famous work from one year prior, "Sur le problem de la rotation d'un corps solide autour d'un point fixe" for which she received the Bodin Prize from the French Academy of Sciences. Her work in these two papers provided solutions to problems arising naturally from Newtonian mechanics, and they solidified her status as a mathematical peer of Euler and Lagrange. "Prior to Sofya Kowalevsky's work the only solutions to the motion of a rigid body about a fixed point had been developed for the two cases where the body is symmetric [provided respectively by Euler and Lagrange]...Sofya Kowalevsky developed the first of the solvable special cases for an unsymmetrical

top...continuing her work in the present paper, which shows that the Euler, Legrange, and Kovalevskaya cases are, in fact, the only solvable cases of the motion of a rigid body" (Rappaport). Her work in these two connected papers changed the field.

A brilliant mathematical mind, Kowalevsky nonetheless faced the same social limitations as other women of her time. "In spite of Kovalevsky's doctorate and strong letters of recommendation...she was unable to obtain an academic position anywhere in Europe" until 1889, when she secured a life professorship at the University of Stockholm (Cooke). It was during this time that she completed her most important research, which teaching courses in advanced topics of analysis. She was, throughout her life, an outspoken proponent of women's rights, and for the emancipation in particular of Russian women.

An exceptionally rare and unique piece of women's educational and mathematical history.



б. 255

ком. М. В. Ткаченко
защита 1874 г. в. Б. 1.
М. В. Ткаченко

ZUR THEORIE

1874

PARTIELLEN DIFFERENTIALGLEICHUNGEN.

INAUGURAL-DISSERTATION

ZUR ERLANGUNG DER DOCTORWÜRDE.

BEI DER PHILOSOPHISCHEN FACULTÄT ZU GÖTTINGEN

VON

SOPHIE V. KOWALEVSKY
(geb. v. KOWALEWSKY)

В. В. Ковалева
Докладная часть (защита), 1874
на истинную кандидатуру
М. В. Ткаченко 1874 г.

BERLIN.

DRUCK VON GEORG REIMER.
1874.

*The First Successful Mathematics Dissertation by
a Female PhD Candidate in Europe.*

17. Kowalevsky, Sofya [or, Sofya Kovalevskaya]

ZUR THEORIE DER PARTIELLEN DIFFERENTIALGLEICHUNGEN

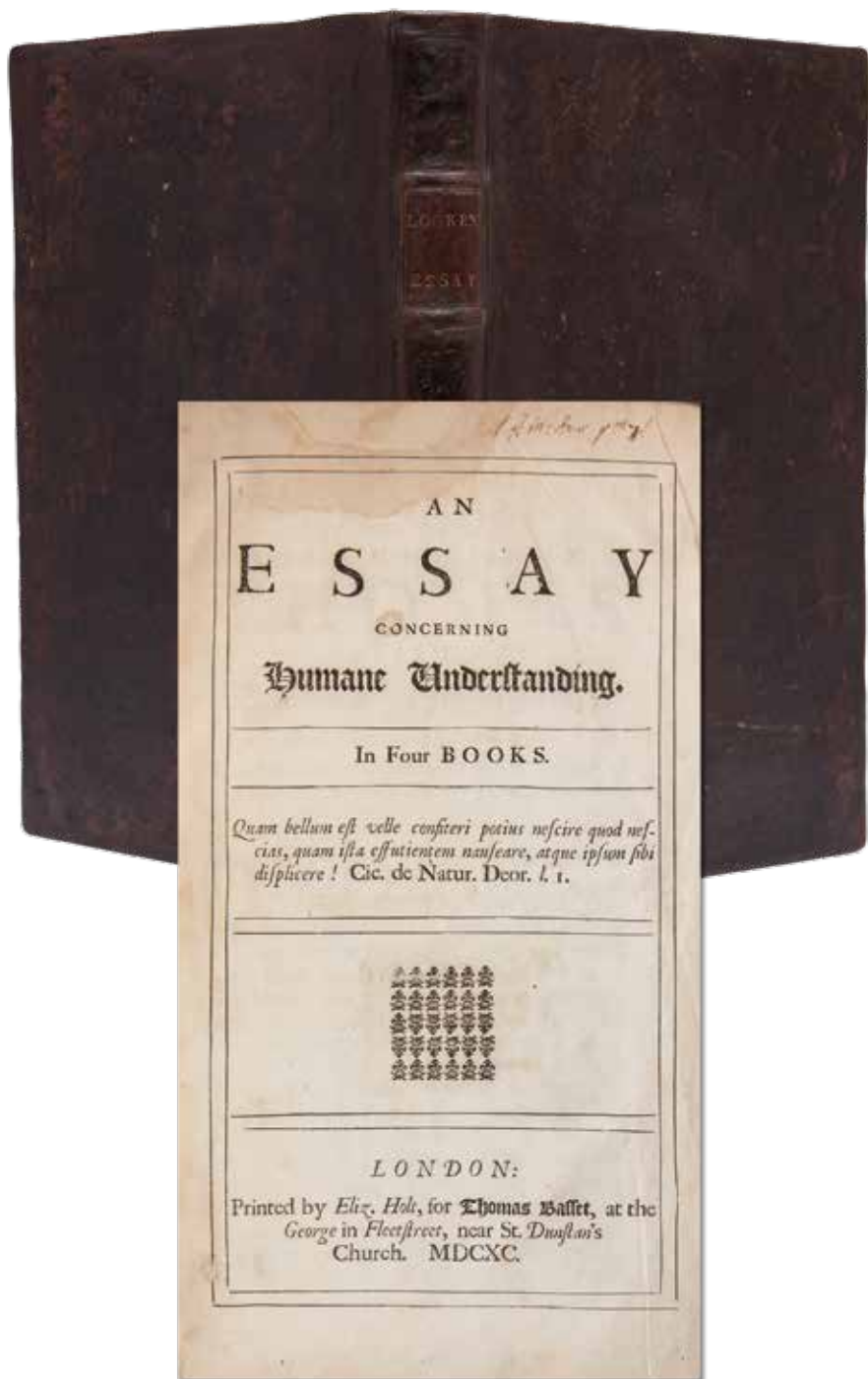
Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1874. First edition.

Quarto in contemporary half-calf binding over blind embossed cloth boards. Spine scuffed; front hinge weak; front endpaper loose. Signed and inscribed on the title page by Mariia Pavlova, a famed Russian paleontologist and Albert Gaudry Medal winner, to Alexandra Mirozskina in 1911. Internally fresh and in excellent condition. Collates complete: [4], 32. A Near Fine Copy of the very rare doctoral dissertation.

Doctoral dissertation of the first woman in Europe to earn a mathematics PhD, who has been called “the greatest woman mathematician prior to the twentieth century” (DSB). Sofya Kowalevsky’s thesis contains what is now called the Cauchy-Kowalevsky Theorem on the existence of solutions of partial differential equations. “Kowalevsky significantly simplified the proof and gave the theorem its definitive form” (Cooke). Indeed, it was her first but not her last contribution to the field, and “Kovalevskaya’s paper can be considered significant for at least three reasons. First, it gave systematic conditions which the method of undetermined coefficients must work. Second, it charted the terrain, so the speak, for the application of analytic function theory in differential equations, showing under what conditions a differential equation was likely to have an analytic solution. Third, it showed that a differential equation could be used as the definition of an analytic function” (Cooke).

A brilliant mathematical mind, Kowalevsky was the daughter of educated parents who encouraged rigorous scholarship early in her life. Despite this privilege and her early academic success, she faced the same social limitations as other women of her time. “In spite of Kovalevsky’s doctorate and strong letters of recommendation...she was unable to obtain an academic position anywhere in Europe” until the publication of her two critical papers “Sur le problem de la rotation d’un corps solide autour d’un point fixe” (1889) for which she won the Bodin Prize from the French Academy of Sciences and its follow up “Sur une propriete du systeme d’equations differentielles qui definit la rotation d’un corps solide autour d’un point fixe” (1890). She then secured a life professorship at the University of Stockholm. She was, throughout her life, an outspoken proponent of women’s rights, and for the emancipation in particular of Russian women. For this reason, Dr. Mariia Pavlova would later bestow the book upon another young woman as a reminder of what women could achieve.

A true first edition dissertation printing, not the later offprint. An exceptionally unique piece of women’s educational and mathematical history.



*First Edition of John Locke's Seminal Text on the "Blank Slate,"
Published by a Woman Printer.*

18. Locke, John

AN ESSAY CONCERNING HUMANE UNDERSTANDING

London: by Eliz. Holt, for Thomas Basset, 1690. First edition.

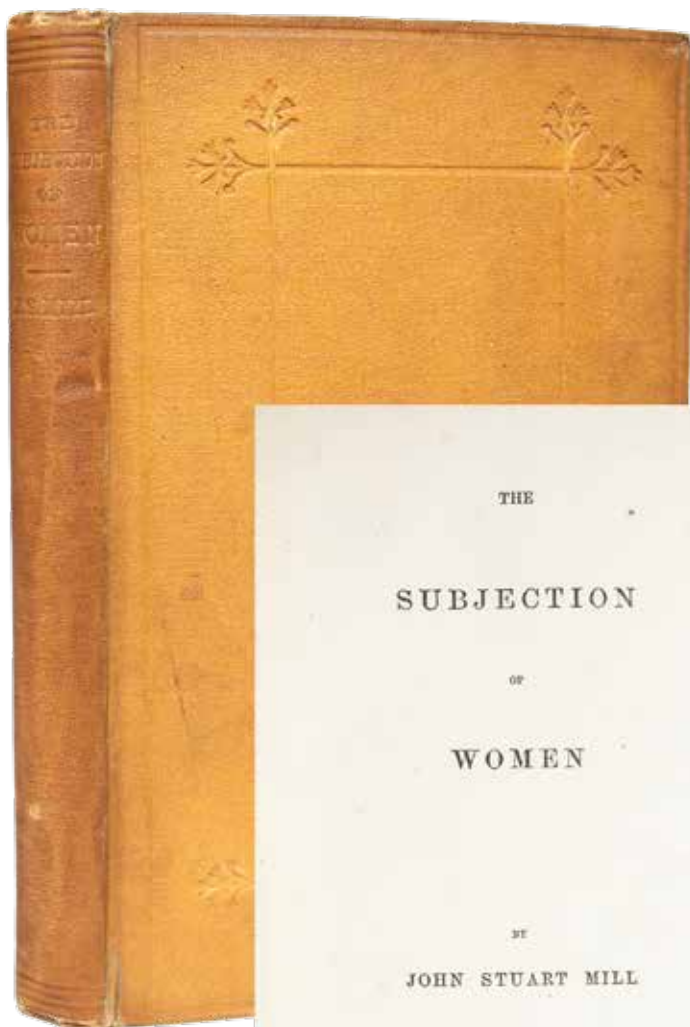
Elizabeth Holt imprint, the first issue according to Yolton 61A; PMM 164; Pforzheimer 599. Bound in full contemporary calf, rebaked (and recornered) with the original spine laid down. Page block tight, with well-margined, crisp leaves, generally unblemished and unmarked. Title page with a small previous owner's name removed and professionally repaired, but with some staining around the area. Second leaf with some offsetting in the same place. Two other leaves Ccc2 and Ccc3 with upper margins restored, no text affected (just touching top rule). Folio collates complete: A4; (a)2; B-Ccc4; 198 leaves (misnumbered at 76, 77, 287, 296 and 303). With the two emendations (in Locke's hand?) on leaves A(3) and A(4). (Yolton 61A.) Otherwise a Very Good copy.

A monolith in the landscape of philosophical treatises, Locke was the first "to attempt to estimate critically the certainty and the adequacy of human knowledge when confronted with God and the universe," and concludes that man has a means of controlling his own destiny and is thus not the pure victim of chance (PMM). He advanced the concept of people born "tabula

rasa" (blank slate) and filled through their lives by experiences. This concept formed the basis for the empiricist camp in modern philosophy, later expanded by Hume and Berkeley. It also opened the door to early feminist thought. "Locke's departure from the doctrine of innate ideas, and the proposition that all knowledge is derived from experience and learning" set "the issue of women's education in a much broader polemical context" that could justify increased access and even equality (Apetrei).

Notably Locke's text was printed for the first time by Elizabeth Holt, an early woman printer who had inherited the business from her husband in 1671 and carried on its activities under her own name. This was one of the last texts to bear Elizabeth's name, as she was ordered in 1688 "to lay down the trade of printing" as part of increasing government control over the industry (J. Willard Marriott Library).

From the collection of Michael Ernest Sadler, father of the famous collector and bibliographer Michael Sadleir. Grolier Club One Hundred Books famous in English Literature.



"The legal subordination of one sex to the other is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement..."

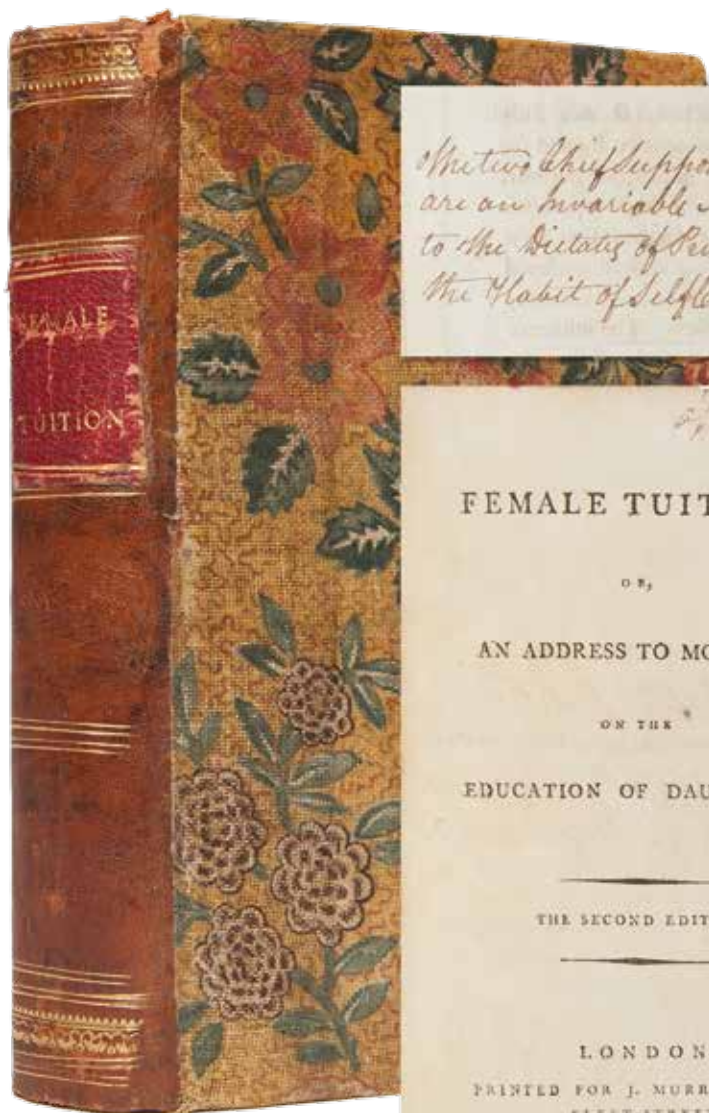
19. Mill, John Stuart

THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN

London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer, 1869. First edition.

Original blind stamped yellow cloth binding; spine ruled and lettered in gilt; some darkening to spine; slight edge-wear. Original brown coated end-papers with owner's signature; binder's ticket to rear pastedown. Text block tight and clean. A Very Good+ to Near Fine copy.

Mill's most important philosophical work on women's equality, inspired by his wife and collaborator Harriet Taylor Mill, who in 1851 published her article "The Enfranchisement of Women" to support American women's efforts at Seneca Falls. Drawing on his theory of Utility, which asserted the ethical imperative to pursue the greatest good for the greatest number of people, Mill pushes for an end to women's subjugation. "The object of this Essay is to explain as clearly as I am able, the grounds of an opinion which ... has been constantly growing stronger by the progress of reflection and the experience of life: That the principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two sexes—the legal subordination of one sex to the other—is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement; and that it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality, admitting no power or privilege on the one side, nor disability on the other." Throughout his career, Mill was an advocate for women's equality, speaking on behalf of suffrage in Parliament and collaborating with suffrage organizations within the U.K. The persuasive success of this controversial text came from its focus on a comprehensible, two-pronged argument. "In a nutshell, then, Mill argued ... that the liberation of women will produce two important results. It will benefit society by triggering the contributions of women in many fields, and it will benefit women by granting them the autonomy that is essential to happiness" (Shipka).



*The two chief supports of Virtue
are an invariable Attention
to the Dictates of Principle and
the Habit of Self-command.*

Mrs Norton.
1792
FEMALE TUITION;

OR,

AN ADDRESS TO MOTHERS,

ON THE

EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS.

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. MURRAY, NO. 32,
FLEET-STREET.
MDCCLXXXVI.

"The influence of the sex ...on the state of the moral world is here pointed out as the leading object of consideration"

20. [Moir, John]

FEMALE TUITION; OR, AN ADDRESS TO MOTHERS ON THE EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS

London: Printed for J. Murray, 1786. Second edition.

Bound in contemporary sheep ruled in gilt; red morocco spine label; some light wear to crown and foot; floral cloth boards showing soiling particularly to the back cover; corners bumped. Early binding holding well, despite some loosening at the base of the front free endpapers and some offsetting to endpapers. Pages have some toning not affecting text. Engraved armorial bookplate of Thomas Loudon to front pastedown; ink shelf-mark to front free endpaper; Loudon's ownership signature and the date 1792 on the title page. In Loudon's hand, an ink inscription to the verso of the title page reads: "Of the two Chief Supports of Virtue/ are an Invariable Attention/ to the Dictates of Principle and/ the Habit of Self Command." Octavo collates complete: [viii], 268 with half title present and publisher's ads bound at rear.

Second edition of this scarce and important early text on the education of girls. Often cited as an influence on the revolutionary feminist work of Mary Wollstonecraft and Maria Edgeworth, *Female Tuition* is a key example of a "strongly progressive....and

forthright republicanism" rising among eighteenth century educators (Guest). In the book's early pages, Moir notes the power of education to "make good women of our daughters," and he expresses that if women's educational access were expanded, "an effectual reformation would soon take place in every department of society." For this reason, *Female Tuition* is designed not for upper class women, but for all women; and it moves beyond instilling traditional domestic virtues to instruct on "cultivating the minds of your daughters" because "knowledge improves the human intellect and endows it with all its excellence; unmasks to our own view our own natures; shews [sic] us what we are." *Female Tuition* critically acknowledges that the cultivation of female intellect must occur across generations, and that it ensures positive effects that reach far beyond the home.

Only one other copy of this edition has come up for sale since 1982, and none of the 1784 first edition. OCLC reports the British Library as the only institution known to hold either the first or second edition of this title.

In praise of Toni Morrison's
THE BLUEST EYE

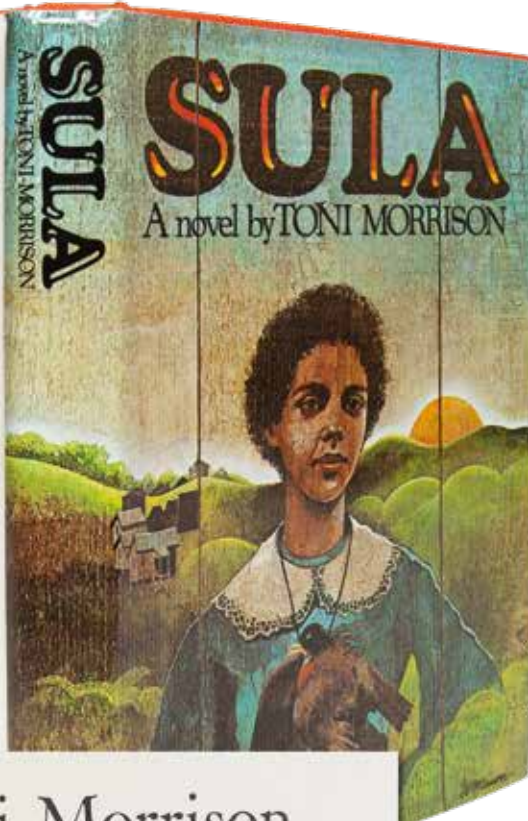
"This story commands attention, for it contains one black girl's quest."
—*Newsweek*

"Toni Morrison's *The Bluest Eye* is an inquiry into the reasons why beauty gets wanted in this country. The beauty in this case is black. [Miss Morrison's prose is] so precise, so faithful to speech and so charged with pain and wonder that the novel becomes poetry. . . . I have said 'poetry,' but *The Bluest Eye* is also funny, acerbic, folkloric, nightmare and magic."
—John Leonard, *The New York Times*

"A frail, close look at the lives of terror and desecration of those Negroes who want to get on in a white man's world. . . . A touching and disturbing picture of the doomed youth of [the author's] race."
—L. E. Sisman, *The New Yorker*

"A profoundly successful work of fiction . . . so controlled, so good . . . with the same clear precision that Sherwood Anderson used to carry his troubled little towns. . . . Taut and understated, both in its detachment, sympathetic in its truth . . . it is an exquisite poem."
—Gary Borton, *Detroit Free Press*

"The finest, most precise language I've run across in years. . . . Toni Morrison is a writer."
—John A. Williams



Toni Morrison

Ringside

A novel about the struggle for self-identity, and the unique double-bind experienced by Black women.

21. Morrison, Toni

SULA

New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1974. First edition signed.

Fine book in Fine dust jacket. Signed by the author on the title page. Publisher's orange cloth binding with gilt to spine and front cover. Original dust jacket unclipped with first edition issue point price of \$5.95 (clipped jackets typically being a sign of later printings). Text block tight and pages clean and unmarked.

Nobel Prize winner Toni Morrison's critically acclaimed second novel presents the coming-of-age of two young Black women, Sula and Nel, following them from their shared childhood dreams and into separate adulthoods, in which the former tries to escape their small town while the other tries to fit in. "As Morrison illustrates in *Sula*, community and self-identity can sometimes intertwine and clash with one another. Specifically, Black women find themselves in a specific intersectional conflict where they must negotiate the conflicting requirements of their relationship to the Black community as a whole – their solidarity with Black men against racist oppression – and their relationship to women of all races in an effort to resist sexist oppression. *Sula* is the perfect example of this intersectionality as she finds herself torn in different directions as the different passions which compel her to act also serve to motivate her. The struggle for her own self identity is prevalent throughout the novel... *Sula's* life has been decided by the double oppression of race and gender" (Messing).

"To the women of this country who are willing to unite with us in securing the full recognition of our rights... we offer for signature the following Declaration and Pledge..."

22. National Woman Suffrage and Educational Committee

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Brainard Printers, 1871. First edition.

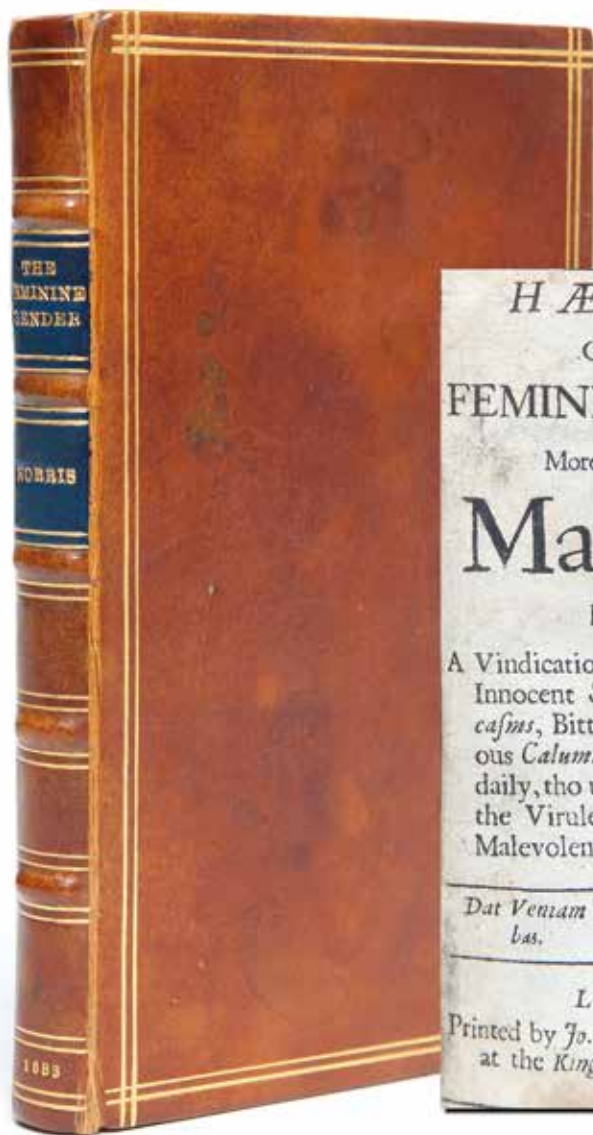
Octavo; 4 pages. Signed in type by the Committee, which included Susan B. Anthony, Mary Bowen, Paulina Davis, Ruth Denison, Josephine Griffing, and Isabella Beecher Hooker. Fine Condition.

Scarce first edition of this foundational document in American women's history, released only one year before Susan B. Anthony's infamous arrest for casting a ballot in a U.S. Presidential election. Outlining the National Woman Suffrage Association's new strategy that emerged out of the 1871 Woman Suffrage Convention, An Appeal urged suffragists to assert an existing Constitutional right to vote under Amendments 14 and 15. And, as Anthony would do the following year, the document encouraged activists to exercise that right to vote and then sue in federal court if and when they were barred.

An Appeal articulated both the philosophical and practical importance of this new strategy, claiming "this is pre-eminently the birth-day of womanhood. The material has long held in bondage the spiritual; henceforth to two...are to walk hand in hand for the moral regeneration of mankind." If women under the spirit of the law could be held accountable for criminal acts, could be

taxed, or could be charged with child-rearing, then it followed that they should shape the letter of those laws materially affecting their daily lives. Issuing its rallying cry, the Committee appealed that "the women of this country who are willing to unite with us in securing the full recognition of our rights" should sign the Declaration and Pledge of the Women of the United States concerning their Right to and their Use of the Elective Franchise. In doing so, these women would make a step toward equality not only for themselves, but for future generations: "our children's children will with fond veneration recognize in this act our devotion to the great doctrines of liberty in their new and wider spiritual application, even as we regard with reverence the prophetic utterances of the Fathers of the Republic in their Declaration of Independence." While the NWSA's new strategy would end following the 1875 Supreme Court ruling in *Minor v. Happersett*, An Appeal to the Women of the United States laid the groundwork for the next pivotal moment in women's battle for suffrage, to come one year later at the nation's centennial: the 1876 Declaration of Rights of the Women of the United States.

History of Woman Suffrage (II. 485), in Krichmar 1866.



HÆC & HIC;
OR, THE
FEMININE GENDER

More Worthy than the

Masculine.

BEING

A Vindication of that Ingenious and
Innocent Sex from the Biting Sar-
casms, Bitter Satyrs, and Opprobri-
ous Calumnies, wherewith they are
daily, tho undeservedly; Aspers'd by
the Virulent Tongues and Pens of
Malevolent Men.

*Dat Veniam Corvis Vexat Censura Colum-
bas.* Horat.

LONDON,

Printed by Jo. Harefinch, for James Norris,
at the Kings Arms without Temple-
Bar. 1683.

"When Woman grows bold and daring, we say she's Impudent and too like Man; in our selves we magnifie what we condemn in her. Is not this Injustice?"

23. Norris, James

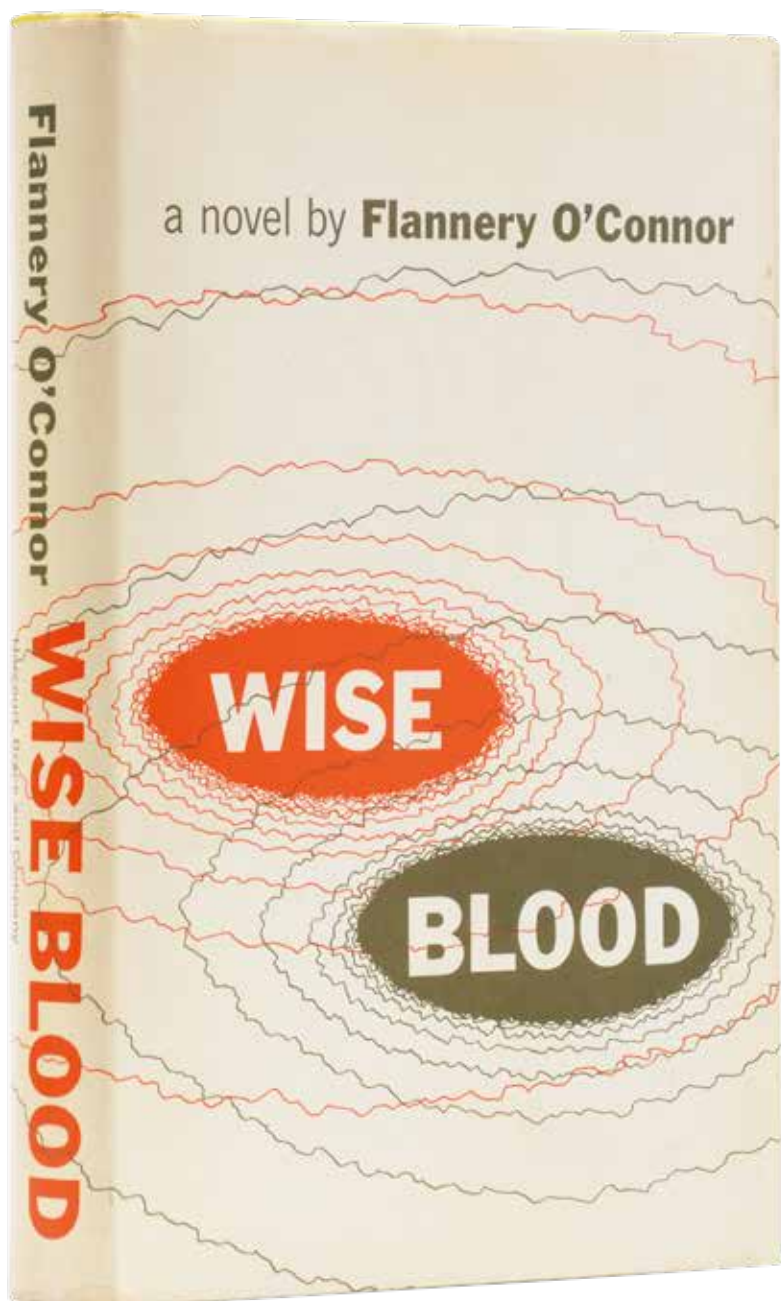
HAEC & HIC; OR, THE FEMININE GENDER MORE WORTHY THAN THE MASCULINE, BEING A VINDICATION OF THE INGENIOUS AND INNOCENT SEX FROM THE BITING SARCASMS, BITTER SATYRS, AND OPPROBRIOUS CALUMNIES, WHEREWITH THEY ARE DAILY THO UNDESERVEDLY ASPERS'D BY THE VIRULENT TONGUES AND PENS OF MALEVOLENT MEN.

London: Printed by Jo. Harefinch for James Norris, 1683. First edition.

20th century full calf binding with gilt to covers and spine; contrasting morocco lettering pieces on spine. Text block tight; some chipping to margins of title page and one corner neatly restored; some minor marginal loss, occasional creases, and age related toning to interior, but otherwise internally clean. Collates complete minus A1 (a blank): [6], 165, [1]. Near Fine Condition copy of this scarce early feminist text. The ESTC locates only 7 copies, and its most recent appearance at auction was at Sotheby's in 1951.

Norris' outspoken contribution to the early modern Querelle des Femmes [the Woman Question], in which writers debated the humanity of women. Norris' title plays on the Latin feminine and masculine objects (haec and hic, respectively), referencing the infamous Hic Mulier v Haec Vir pamphlet debate of 1620 that accused women (mulier) of endangering social systems with their masculine (hic) behavior. Here, Norris takes up the cause of women and claims "haec" as

a term of empowerment, praising women as "the best of Sexes" and drawing on literary, philosophical, and Biblical traditions to undermine contemporary assumptions about women's inferiority. The accomplishments of women in the face of legal and educational limits, Norris argues, proves their superiority over men. "The sad Fate of Females...they are depriv'd of all means to advance themselves...They climb by Intrusion to Honour and Dignity, not by Title or Merit, not by Rule or Divine Command, but by Strength and might." What's more, Norris points out, women's own determination and strength is turned against them by society, with men using the same qualities valued in masculinity as a means for ridiculing women. "When Woman grows bold and daring, we say she's Impudent and too like Man; in our selves we magnifie what we condemn in her. Is not this Injustice?" An important and rare text, referencing key works from Cornelius Agrippa, to Richard Braithwait and John Donne.



*"Race and faith and their attendant hierarchies
and delusions are O'Connor's great themes."
– The New Yorker*

24. O'Connor, Flannery

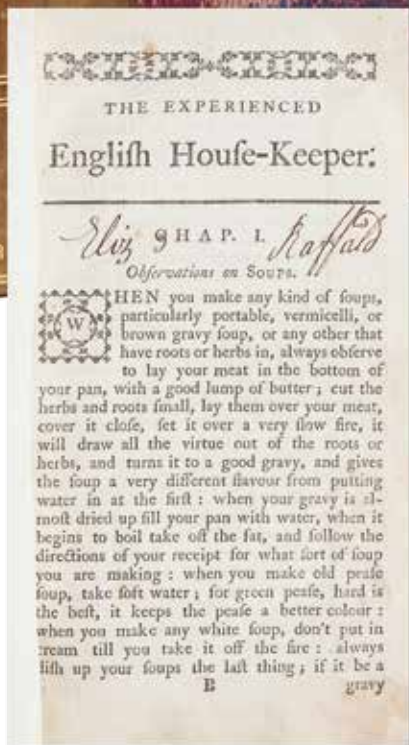
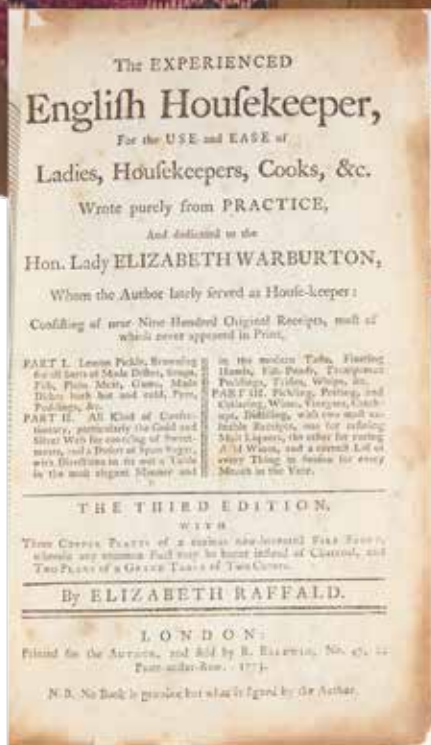
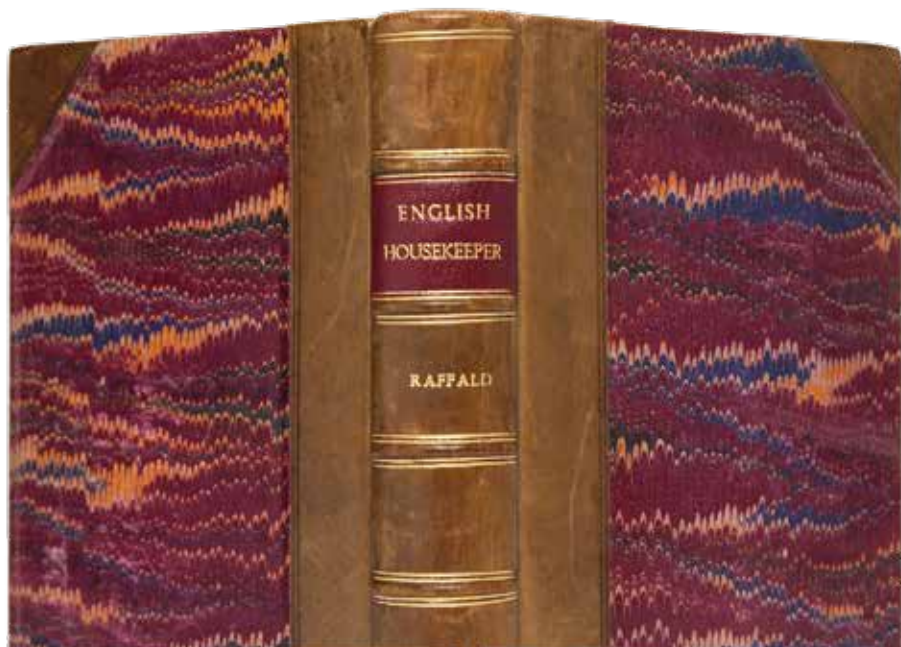
WISE BLOOD

New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 1952. First edition.

A Fine copy in a Fine dust jacket, exceptionally difficult to find in this condition. The book with just traces of rubbing to the lower edge of the boards, otherwise clean, unmarked and unread. In a lovely dust jacket that has a few light bends near the extremities, but no chips or tears and remains easily the best copy on the market for quite some time.

Flannery O'Connor's landmark first novel of which only 3,000 copies were printed. "Wise Blood" follows a veteran's crisis of faith as he returns to the South after World War II. Wise Blood is an excellent expression of O'Connor's comic, Southern Gothic style, which has been called "strange, brilliant, original" (New York Review of Books). It appears in The Guardian's list of the top 100 novels of all time, and was later adapted into a 1962 film by John Huston that Vincent Canby called "one of his most stunning." Her complex representation of Southern women—white and black, Protestant and Catholic—has earned her feminist fame because she pushed beyond flat, single-layered and stereotyped representations. "O'Connor's humor lay in such paradoxes—in being an alienated Catholic in a world of Bible-thumpers, a single girl in a society of matrons" (Als).

O'Connor, of course, is also famous for her shorter works as well -- her "Complete Stories" won The National Book Award, posthumously, in 1972.



"I have made it my study to please both the eye and the palate..."

25. Raffald, Elizabeth

THE EXPERIENCED ENGLISH HOUSEKEEPER, FOR THE USE AND EASE OF LADIES, HOUSEKEEPERS, COOKS &C WROTE PURELY FROM PRACTICE.

London: Printed for the Author and sold by R. Baldwin, 1773. Third edition signed.

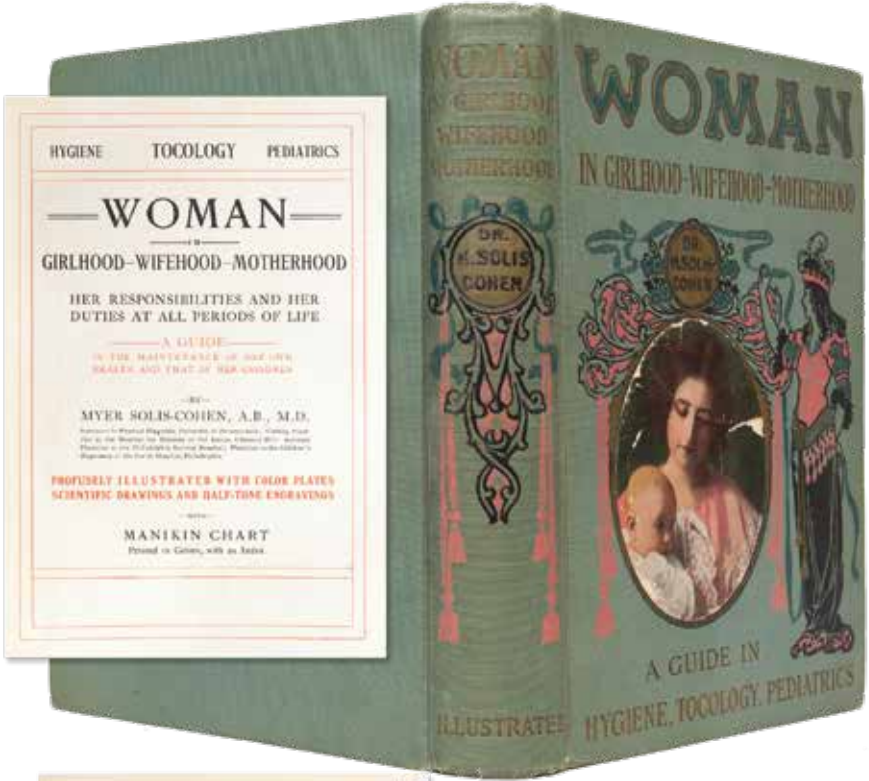
Scarce third edition, which was the final version authorized by Raffald herself and contains her signature on page one to complement the warning on the title page: "No Book is genuine but what is signed by the Author." Twentieth century half calf binding with raised bands and gilt to spine; marbled boards. Octavo, with all three original folding engraved plates: [iv], 366, (16), with page numbers 81-82 replicated and 16 pages at the back containing erratum and index. Some toning and soiling to text block, but overall clean and tight; two small tears to the plates, repaired with no loss. An excellent copy of this rare signed text.

Elizabeth Raffald staked her reputation on being a professional; and in the first three editions of *The Experienced English Housekeeper*, she emphasizes the serious business and critical knowledge necessary for domestic management. Not to be confused with physick—she specifically notes that this should be left to trained doctors—housekeeping is most successful when a woman draws on her own experience or the shared knowledge of others. Indeed, Raffald sets herself up as an authority; in addition to serving for 15 years as the housekeeper to a prominent family, she went on to become an

author, newspaper owner, and the proprietor of two shops. With *The Experienced English Housekeeper*, Raffald brought ingenuity and economy into "modern" women's homes, providing "near Nine Hundred Original Receipts, most of which never appeared in print," as well as extensive "Directions to set out a Table in the most elegant Manner and in the Modern Taste." Urging women to appreciate the complexity of the "Art of Cookery," Raffald's recipes balance "economy with neatness and elegance, being sensible what value these are in a housekeeper or cook." Notable recipes include Partridge Soup, Rolled Salmon, and Pigeons Compote; Raffald also included drink receipts for, among others, Moonshine, Walnut Wine, and Lemonade.

After selling the rights to her book in 1773, Raffald's title page warning was removed from subsequent printings; yet *The Experienced English Housekeeper* and its popularity remain "a testament to the shrewd and inventive mind of an eighteenth century businesswoman" (Cole). The only signed edition currently on the market, with OCLC reporting only two held in institutions.

ESTC T82676



HYGIENE TOCOLOGY PEDIATRICS

—WOMAN—

GIRLHOOD—WIFEHOOD—MOTHERHOOD

HER RESPONSIBILITIES AND HER
DUTIES AT ALL PERIODS OF LIFE

A GUIDE
IN THE MAINTENANCE OF HER OWN
HEALTH AND THAT OF HER OFFSPRING

—BY—
MYER SOLIS-COHEN, A.B., M.D.

Assistant to Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.;
Chief of the Woman's Hospital at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.;
Professor of the History of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH COLOR PLATES
SCIENTIFIC DRAWINGS AND HALF-TONE ENGRAVINGS

—WITH—
MANIKIN CHART

Printed in Germany, with an Index.



*Factual and frank Edwardian Era women's health manual,
discussing anatomy from girlhood through adulthood.*

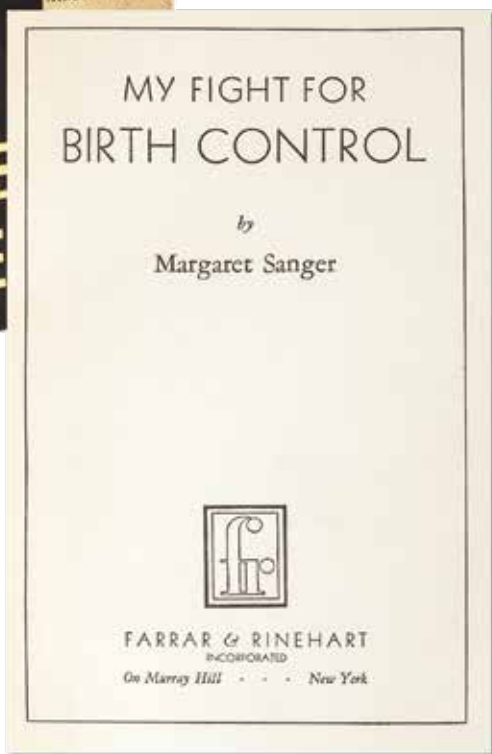
26. [Reproductive Health] Solis-Cohen, Myer

**WOMAN IN GIRLHOOD-WIFEHOOD-
MOTHERHOOD...A GUIDE IN THE MAINTENANCE
OF HER HEALTH AND THAT OF HER CHILDREN**

[N.P.]: W. E. Scull, 1906. First edition.

Publisher's green cloth with color pictorial label on cover; black and gilt to spine, which is lightly creased; cover label rubbed; front hinge expertly strengthened. Octavo collates complete with its moveable color obstetrics chart intact: xxii, [23]-469 p., [24] leaves of plates + [1] paper manikin. Near Fine copy of this rare book, which is currently the only one on the market and does not appear in the modern auction record. OCLC reports only three institutionally held copies of this first edition.

"It is remarkable in this age of higher education for women that instruction concerning so many important things in a woman's life should be practically neglected, and, as a rule, left to chance. Through ignorance of Nature's hygienic laws a woman often loses her health...Through her life, from infancy to old age, a woman frequently suffers from conditions which she might have avoided had she been properly informed." So begins Solis-Cohen's frank and factual hygiene manual, which taught girls and women about the growth, operations, and care of their own bodies at a time when such matters were considered publicly lewd. The present text overturns that assumption, providing definitions, explanations, and illustrations to assist women in maintaining proper hygiene, performing preventative care, and ensuring the health not only of their own bodies, but those of their daughters.



First edition of "My Fight for Birth Control," Margaret Sanger's account of the Reproductive Rights movement.

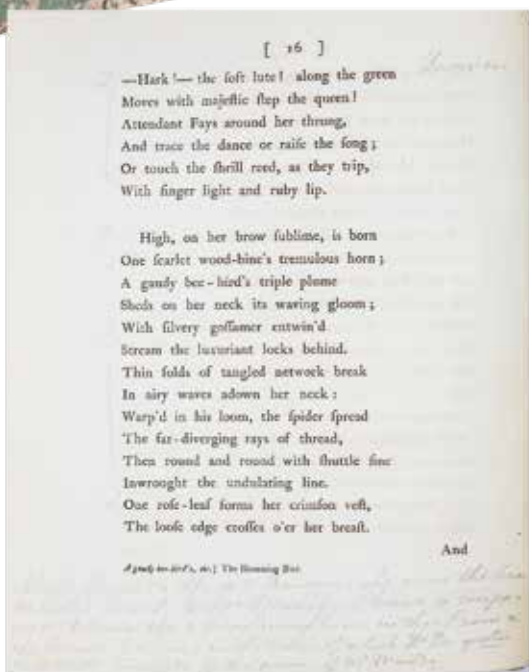
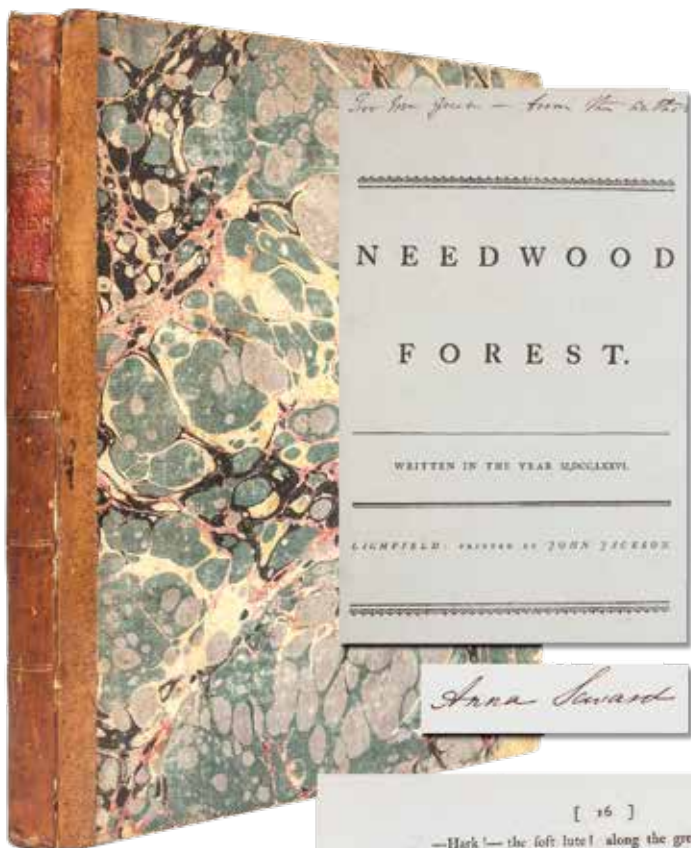
27. Sanger, Margaret

MY FIGHT FOR BIRTH CONTROL

New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1931. First edition.

Near Fine book in uncommon Very Good dust jacket. Original black publisher's cloth binding with gilt to spine; crown and foot of spine gently bumped; minor shelf-wear to corners. Jacket price clipped with minor chips to edges and some splitting near the spine but holding well. Previous owner's inscription to front free endpaper. Text block tight; internally a clean and bright copy. Sanger's autobiographical account of her pursuit for women's reproductive rights is scarce in any condition of jacket.

"Haunted by her mother's premature death, which she attributed to the rigors of frequent childbirth and poverty," Margaret Sanger spent her life pursuing safe and legal reproductive healthcare for women (Katz). In the face of Comstock Laws banning the distribution of information regarding sex, Sanger published anatomical guides such as "What Every Girl Should Know" (1912), contraceptive manuals such as "Family Limitation" (1917), and opened clinics in Brooklyn to assist neighborhood women in regulating their pregnancies. My Fight for Birth Control is Sanger's first-hand account of these activities, for which she was arrested and indicted in 1916, and it was published only five years before she and her fellow activists convinced the U.S. federal courts to legalize the distribution of birth control materials in 1936. Sanger's organization Planned Parenthood continues operating today, providing women of all income levels with reproductive education and healthcare.



Anna Seward Signed poetry book, with contemporary annotations marking her anonymous contributions.

28. [Seward, Anna]

NEEDWOOD FOREST

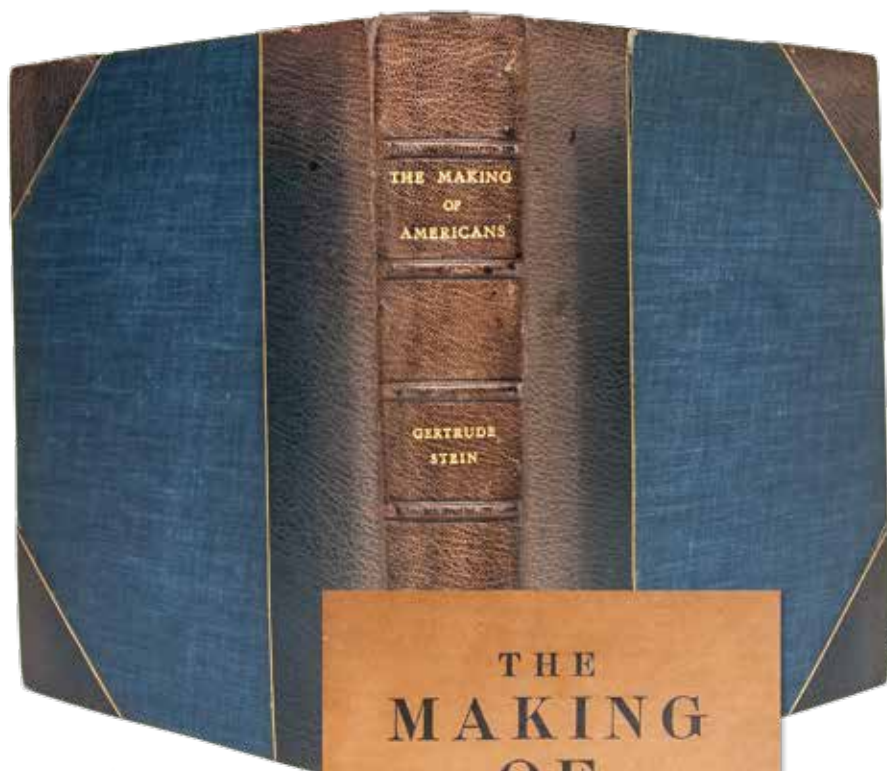
Lichfield: Printed by John Jackson, [1776]. First edition association copy.

Bound with Seward, Miss [Anna]. *Louisa, a Poetical Novel in Four Epistles*. Lichfield: Printed and Sold by J. Jackson and G Robinson, 1784. Fourth edition. Contemporary quarter calf binding with marbled boards and red morocco label to spine; joints cracked but cords firm; some shelf wear. Front endpaper loose, but text block otherwise tight; light foxing not affecting text; contemporary pencil annotations to *Needwood Forest* marking the poetic contributions of Erasmus Darwin and Anna Seward. Inscribed in two clerical hands "For Mr. Green – from the Author" to the title pages of each and signed at the end "Anna Seward"

Anna Seward, known in her own time as "the Swan of Lichfield," had an established literary reputation and was an active collaborator and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott and Erasmus Darwin. An unnamed contributor to Francis Mundy's *Needwood Forest*, she came into conflict with Darwin at its publication because of his decision to append three poems to the text and, without her knowledge or permission, attach her name to the third (noted by critics as the worst)—an issue that according to Seward he "laught off in a manner peculiar to himself, and with which he carries all his points of despotism" (Letters).

Seward's signature, combined with the secretarial inscriptions "from the Author" on both *Needwood Forest* and *Louisa's* title pages suggests that Seward claimed a level of authorship over both texts; and she further suggests pride in her contributions to *Needwood* by sending it with *Louisa*, which she considered her best work. Notably, contemporary pencil annotations in *Needwood Forest* mark which portions likely came from Darwin or Seward. An interesting association copy, with a tangled history of literary collaboration.

ESTC T92869 and T95512.



THE
MAKING
OF
AMERICANS

BEING
A HISTORY OF
A FAMILY'S PROGRESS



WRITTEN
BY GERTRUDE STEIN

1906-1908

The book that solidified Gertrude Stein's legacy as an icon of modernism and the matriarch of the Lost Generation.

29. Stein, Gertrude

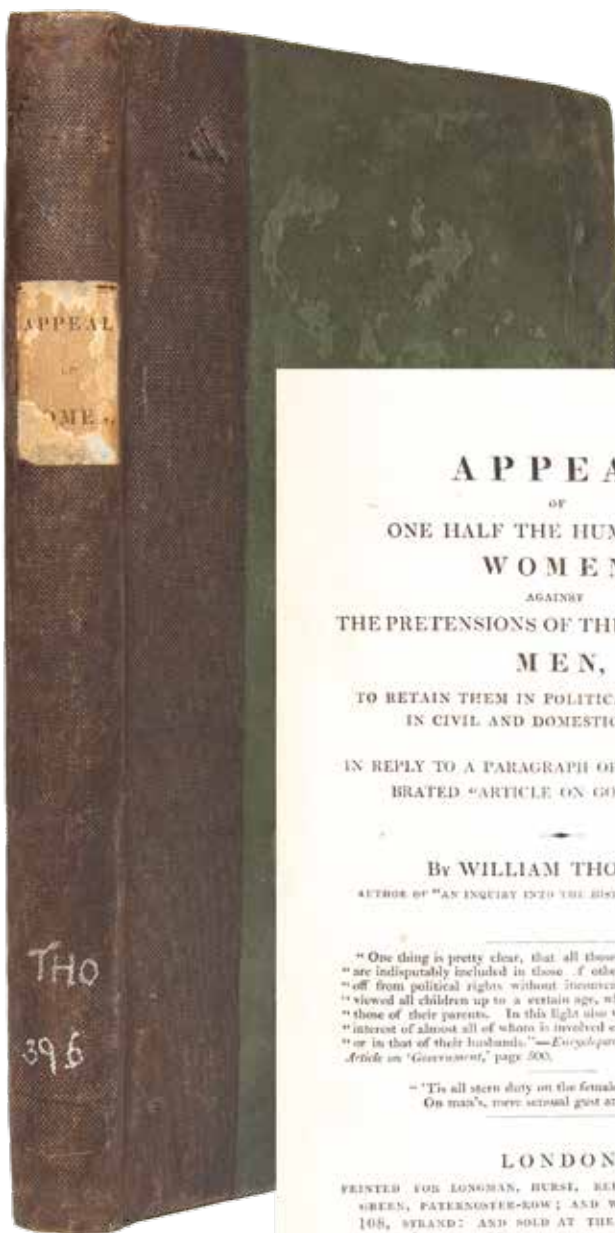
THE MAKING OF AMERICANS. BEING A HISTORY OF A FAMILY'S PROGRESS.

Paris: Contact Editions, Three Mountains Press, 1925. First edition.

Quarto in contemporary quarter black morocco; spine slightly toned; corners gently rubbed. Entirely uncut and largely unopened after page 60. Original printed wrappers bound in. Internally an excellent copy of this scarce modernist work, with the ownership signature of literary critic and early Stein supporter William Troy.

As a patron of the arts, Stein used the Paris home she shared with partner Alice B. Toklas to foster the talents of avant-garde artists from Pablo Picasso to T.S. Eliot. In her own writing, Stein pushed against the Victorian literary boundaries of the preceding period, and in publishing *The Making of Americans* she solidified her legacy as an icon of modernism and the matriarch of the Lost Generation. "Her ambition [was] a literary plasticity divorced from narrative sequence and consequence and hence from literary meaning. She was trying to transform literature from a temporal into a purely spatial art, to use words for their own sake alone" (Schorer). By defying expectations surrounding narrative plot and character, *The Making of Americans* succeeds in this, and it has been praised as "resolutely American and indisputably original" (Grolier Club). This copy bears the penciled ownership inscription of William Troy, dated "N.H. 1926." An academic and critic, Troy was teaching in New Hampshire following his graduation from Yale in 1925. He later married poet Léonie Adams, a fixture in Stein's Paris salon. Troy notably defended Stein's work against the sort of ridicule that her irregular prose tended to attract, writing of her later book *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas*: "among books of literary reminiscences Miss Stein's is one of the richest, wittiest, and most irreverent ever written." It would appear, however, that he did not finish the present work, as the pages remain unopened after page 60.

One of only 500 copies published, 100 of which were used to make the 1926 first American edition (Wilson A6). Grolier Club Emerging Voices: American Women Writers.



THO
396

APPEAL
OF
ONE HALF THE HUMAN RACE,
WOMEN,
AGAINST
THE PRETENSIONS OF THE OTHER HALF,
MEN,
TO RETAIN THEM IN POLITICAL, AND THENCE
IN CIVIL AND DOMESTIC, SLAVERY;
IN REPLY TO A PARAGRAPH OF MR. MILL'S CELE-
BRATED "ARTICLE ON GOVERNMENT."

By WILLIAM THOMPSON,
AUTHOR OF "AN INQUIRY INTO THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH."

"One thing is pretty clear, that all those individuals whose interests
"are indisputably included in those of other individuals may be struck
"off from political rights without inconvenience. In this light may be
viewed all children up to a certain age, whose interests are involved in
those of their parents. In this light also women may be regarded, the
"interest of almost all of whom is involved either in that of their fathers,
"or in that of their husbands."—*Encyclopædia Britannica: Supplement*;
Article on 'Government,' page 500.

— "Tis all stern duty on the female side;
On man's, more sensual gust and early pride."

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, BURNS, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND
GREEN, PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND WHEATLEY AND ADLARD,
108, STRAND; AND SOLD AT THE LONDON CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 18, TICKETTS-STREET, TEMPLE-BAR.

1825.

*First edition of one of the most important works
in the history of feminism.*

30. [Wheeler, Anna] Thompson, William

**AN APPEAL OF ONE HALF THE HUMAN RACE,
WOMEN, AGAINST THE PRETENSIONS OF THE
OTHER HALF, MEN.**

London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, et al., 1825. First edition.

Original green drab boards rebacked with the original brown cloth spine; original printed label on spine with some rubbing; library number on spine; surface wear to boards. Octavo, 217 pages. Title page repaired at head and gutter; text block tight; some leaves opened roughly with small loss to margins; slight foxing and marginal dampstaining. Internally an excellent copy of this extremely rare book that has not sold in modern auction records.

Considered one of the most important works in the history of feminism, alongside Mary Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Woman* and John Stuart Mill's *The Subjection of Women*. *An Appeal* was notably a collaborative effort. The named author, economist William Thompson, wished to write on behalf of women's rights but explains in his introductory letter that collaboration with Anna Wheeler opened the door to the book's publication. "I wish to give every right thing to its owner. Anxious that you should take up the cause of your proscribed sex, and state to the world in writing, in your own name, what you have so often and so well stated in conversation, and under feigned names in such of the periodical publications of the day as would tolerate such a theme, I long hesitated to arrange our common ideas.... Anxious that the hand of a woman should have the honor of raising from the dust that neglected banner which a woman's hand [Wollstonecraft] nearly thirty years ago unfolded boldly, in the face of prejudices of thousands of years, and for which a woman's heart bled...It is with you I would equally elevate both sexes....The remainder are our joint property, I being your interpreter and the scribe of your sentiments." *An Appeal* sets out legal, social, and philosophical arguments for women's innate equality with men, justifying the cultural changes necessary to move the concept of equal citizenship from theory to practice.

You will sell a pile of
Howells's book when
it comes out - + Hartie's.
The effect will be good.

Mrs. Moulton is still
stopping out her sum-
mer at Pamfret, Conn.
~~these~~

We are going to try
to make the play run
200 nights in New York

Yrs
Mark

Oct 21/74
Mark Twain

Oct. 21.

Friend Alice:

Mrs. Moulton is a
pleasant body & one
you might write di-
rectly to, or go & see her,
if you prefer. If there's
nothing in it, there's no
harm done. I would
like to see them all quit
the "trade" - still, if they
prefer to stick to the trade,
nobody is much damaged
but themselves. I hope

*Mark Twain handwritten letter advocating for the publication of Louise Chandler Moulton's book *Some Women's Hearts**

31. [Women's Authorship] Twain, Mark

**AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED. [HARTFORD, CT],
OCTOBER 21, 1874.**

2 pages on 1 sheet measuring 4.5x7 inches. Minor toning; fold-lines with small splitting; strong and legible signature "Mark." Very Good condition.

Original autograph letter signed by Twain to publisher Elisha Bliss regarding the work of Louise Chandler Moulton, an author and literary critic whose Boston salon was frequented by writers including Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Regarding her book *Some Women's Hearts*, which featured stories centered on female characters and their interior lives, Twain writes in full: "Friend Bliss: Mrs. Moulton is a pleasant body & one you might write directly to, or go & see her if you prefer. If there's nothing in it, there's no harm done. I would like to see them all quit the 'trade'—still, if they prefer to stick to the 'trade' nobody is much damaged but themselves. I hope you will sell a pile of Howells's book when it comes out.--& Harte's. The effect will be good. Mrs. Moulton is still stringing out her summer at Pomfret, Conn. We are going to try to make the play run 200 night in New York. Yrs Mark."

Roughly a week before this letter, on October 12 and 13 of 1874, Twain and Moulton had exchanged a copy of *Some Women's Hearts*

and corresponded about it. Moulton, a family friend as well as a noted book critic for the *New York Tribune* and the *Boston Sunday Herald*, had asked Twain to "flatter her" by reading the book. And in his tongue-in-cheek response, Twain had balanced condescension with flattery regarding her stories of female characters desirous of adventure and life beyond the home ("Your dainty volume came last night...I was so touched my voice would have done me treachery, & I find it necessary to be manly & ferocious"). This letter shows a similar balance. Twain on the one hand is flippant about Moulton's work and women generally within the trade; but at the same time, he provides Bliss with multiple methods for contacting Moulton, praises her character, mentions her name among those of male authors Bliss is promoting, and circles back to the woman author at the end. Moulton's influence as a critic and salon host may have urged Twain to take her work seriously, and *Some Women's Hearts* was published by Roberts Brothers later that year.

An interesting and important glimpse into a female author's place within Twain's literary circle.

**LAWS OF
WYOMING**

**GENERAL LAWS,
MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
TERRITORY OF WYOMING,
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,**

Cheyenne, October 12th, 1869,

AND APPROVED WITH THE PROPOSER THEREON,
BY VOTE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE ACT
ORGANIZING THE TERRITORY,

TOGETHER WITH

EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATIONS.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHEYENNE, W. T.

C. ALAN BENTLEY, PUBLIC PRINTER, TERRITORY OFFICE.
1869.

SECT. 36.] EDUCATION AND TEACHERS. 271

person, if there be any of sufficient ability to pay the same.

SECT. 43. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, December 26th, 1869.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

CHAPTER 33.

AN ACT TO GRANT TO THE WOMEN OF WYOMING THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, AND TO DEFINE THE SAME.

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming:

SECT. 1. That every woman of the age of twenty-one years, residing in this territory, may, at every election to be held under the laws thereof, cast her vote. And her rights to the elective franchise and to hold office shall be the same under the elective laws of the territory, as those of men.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, December 19th, 1869.

COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

CHAPTER 32.

AN ACT APPROPRIATING THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING INTO COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming:

SECT. 1. That hereafter the council of the territory of Wyoming shall consist of nine members, and the house of representatives of thirteen members.

SECT. 2. The members of the council and house of

*First edition of the General Laws of Wyoming, the first
modern territory to codify women's right
to vote and hold office.*

32. [Women's Suffrage]

**GENERAL LAWS, MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS
OF THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING PASSED AT
THE FIRST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY CONVENED AT CHEYENNE, OCTOBER
12, 1869...PUBLISHED WITH AUTHORITY.**

Cheyenne, W.T.: S. Allan Bristol, Public Printer, Tribune Office, 1870.
First edition.

Modern brown cloth binding with red morocco label to spine.
Collates complete: xvi, 784 pages. Fine Condition.

In 1869, Wyoming Territory became the first organized territory to legally codify women's enfranchisement into its general laws. Contained within this larger legal compendium are these landmark decisions. Under Chapter 31: "An Act to Grant to Women of Wyoming Territory the Right of Suffrage, and to Hold Office approved on 10 December 1869: Sec. 1 That every woman of the age of twenty-one years, residing in this territory may, at every election to be holden under the laws thereof, cast her vote. And her rights to the elective franchise and to hold office shall be the same under the election laws of the territory, as those of electors." The U.S. western territories advanced women's suffrage far earlier than the States, and it would be another half century before women gained federal enfranchisement.

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1 Sur une propriété du système d'équations différentielles qui définit la rotation

Le théorème d'un corps solide autour d'un point fixe

par
Spirid. Korovlevski
à St. Pétersbourg

Il est bien connu, comme on le voit, que le problème de la rotation d'un solide autour d'un point fixe se ramène à résoudre un système d'équations différentielles

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} \quad \frac{d\alpha}{dt} &= (B-C)\omega + \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ \text{II} \quad \frac{d\beta}{dt} &= (C-A)\omega + \omega^2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \beta \\ \text{III} \quad \frac{d\omega}{dt} &= (A-B)\omega + \omega^2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned}$$

à laquelle se ramène le problème considéré, se résolvant point en point, et se ramène à intégrer un système d'équations différentielles, comprenant des constantes arbitraires et jouissant de la propriété de n'avoir que des pôles dans toute l'étendue du plan des points singuliers, pour toutes les valeurs possibles de la variable t .

Si tel était le cas, il faudrait en effet pouvoir intégrer le système d'équations différentielles par des intégrales de la forme

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} \quad \alpha &= t^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n t^n, & \beta &= t^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n t^n, \\ \text{II} \quad \beta &= t^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n t^n, & \omega &= t^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r_n t^n, \\ \text{III} \quad \omega &= t^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r_n t^n, & \alpha &= t^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n t^n, \end{aligned}$$

ces séries devant être convergentes dans un certain domaine et devant contenir en outre des constantes arbitraires

choisi, comme je l'ai fait voir dans mon mémoire cité, pour $n=1, 2, \dots$

les coefficients p_n ou q_n ou r_n dans les séries I, II, III se déterminent par un système d'équations linéaires du type

$$\begin{aligned} (n-1)p_n &= A_1(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n-1}) + A_2(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{n-1}) + A_3(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{n-1}) \\ (n-1)q_n &= B_1(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n-1}) + B_2(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{n-1}) + B_3(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{n-1}) \\ (n-1)r_n &= C_1(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n-1}) + C_2(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{n-1}) + C_3(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{n-1}) \\ (n-2)p_n &= D_1(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n-2}) + D_2(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{n-2}) + D_3(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{n-2}) \\ (n-2)q_n &= E_1(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n-2}) + E_2(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{n-2}) + E_3(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{n-2}) \\ (n-2)r_n &= F_1(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n-2}) + F_2(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{n-2}) + F_3(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{n-2}) \end{aligned}$$

Journal de mathématiques, T. II.

*) pour tout cela, je renvoie le lecteur à mon mémoire cité, dans lequel on verra que les séries I, II, III, se déterminent par les conditions de la rotation d'un corps solide, multipliées par la constante ω pour l'intensité de la force de gravité.

rot. 1. Corps
2. point
3. Corps
Korovlevski Sur une propriété d'un
système d'équations différentielles