

CATALOG 215: WOMEN



BETWEEN THE COVERS RARE BOOKS CATALOG 215: WOMEN

112 Nicholson Rd.
Gloucester City, NJ 08030
phone: (856) 456-8008
fax: (856) 456-1260
mail@betweenthecovers.com
betweenthecovers.com

Terms of Sale: Images are not to scale. Dimensions of items, including artwork, are given width first. All items are returnable within 10 days if returned in the same condition as sent. Orders may be reserved by telephone, fax, or email. All items subject to prior sale. Payment should accompany order if you are unknown to us. Customers known to us will be invoiced with payment due in 30 days. Payment schedule may be adjusted for larger purchases. Institutions will be billed to meet their requirements. We accept checks, Visa, Mastercard, American Express, Discover, and PayPal.

Gift certificates available.

Domestic orders from this catalog will be shipped *gratis* for orders of \$200 or more via UPS Ground or USPS Priority Mail; expedited and overseas orders will be sent at cost. All items insured. NJ residents please add 7% sales tax. Member ABAA, ILAB, IOBA. Cover art by Tom Bloom.

© 2017 Between the Covers Rare Books, Inc.



1 (Art)

[Original Painting]: Women Pioneers

[Circa 1920-30s]

\$4500

A painting of six imposing women (as well as one small boy and a male slave) peering off into the distance. Probably watercolor (or possibly gouache) on Hurlock Brothers "Royal Crest" artist's board. Measuring 18" x 28". No artist's name. No date, though the style is consistent with work from the 1920s ("Royal Crest" board was used from about 1910-1950). Slight toning at the extremities, old masking tape on the verso and some ink measurements, pleasing and easily near fine.

In the foreground is a Native American woman, probably Sacagawea, behind her is a woman with a hatchet and a small child - possibly a generic frontier woman, others include a Colonial woman with a book (we speculate it could be Anne Bradstreet, the first female writer in America). The abolitionist Lucretia Mott, points towards the slave. The central part of the image shows two formally dressed women - one in academic robes (Dr. Anna Howard Shaw?), the other holding a document is possibly Susan B. Anthony holding the "Declaration of Principles."

Although a fully finished work, it may have been a book or magazine illustration, or possibly a study for a mural. In any event, a pleasing vintage image of inspirational women. [BTC#411050]



2 (Art)

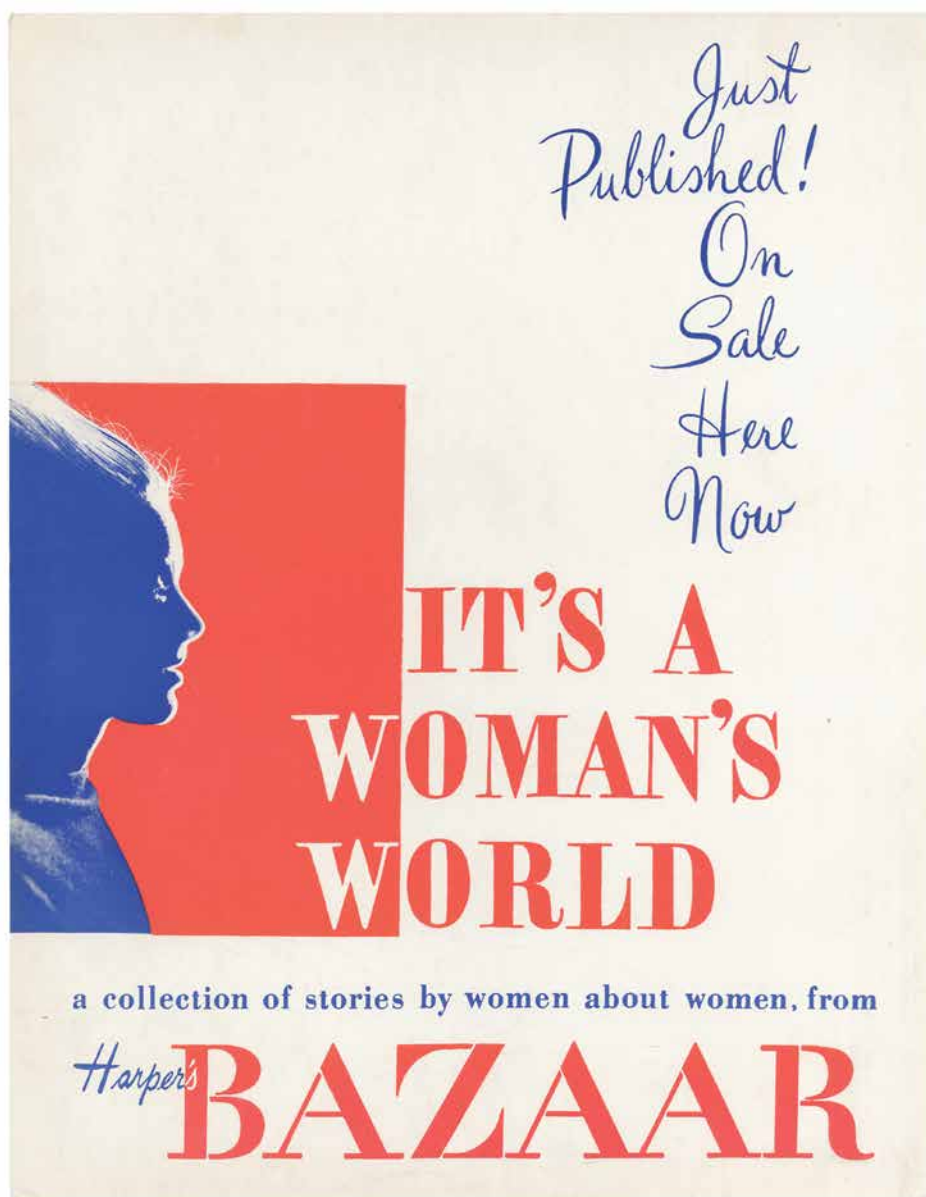
*[Original Watercolor]:
"The Suffragette"*

[Circa 1905-1910]

\$350

Small pen and ink and watercolor illustration. Approximately 5½" x 3½".

Cardstock. Paper remnants on verso where it had previously been affixed in an album, a couple of tiny spots of foxing, otherwise about fine. Illustration of an office door with a sign posted reading "Boy Wanted." A line of eight young lads in caps has formed with a young girl in a large red hat with a green bow standing at the front of the line staring back at the bemused boys. Labeled "The Suffragette" in ink below the illustration, but with no indication who the artist might have been. Charming period piece. [BTC#414136]

3 [Mary Louise ASWELL,
edited by]

*[Broadside]: It's a Woman's World:
A Collection of Stories by Women about
Women, from Harper's Bazaar*

[New York]: Harper's Bazaar [1944]

\$300

Measuring 10½" x 13½". Illustrated broadside printed in red and blue. Just a touch of soiling, else about fine. Advertisement for an anthology of stories by and about women published in 1944 by Whittlesey House.

[BTC#412634]



4 (Jane ADDAMS)

Four Pieces of Hull House Kilns Pottery

Chicago: Hull House Kilns [circa 1927-1940]

\$2200

Two pottery casserole dishes and two pottery handled mugs, all with glossy light yellow glaze. The dishes are 7½" in diameter (about 10" at widest part with the handles). Unmarked. Fine condition. The mugs are 5¾" tall and about 4" in diameter with graceful handles. Marked "Hull House Kilns Chicago HHK" on the bottom of each mug. Fine. The social settlement Hull House was founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates. They founded a pottery in 1927, supervised by Myrtle M. French, a ceramics instructor at the Arts Institute of Chicago, who taught ceramics classes at Hull House. It was also used as a place for immigrants, mostly Mexicans, to practice their country crafts. Hull House also held evening classes conducted by social workers who belonged to the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society. During the Depression many of the Mexican potters returned to Mexico, although the pottery studio stayed open until 1940. The relative simplicity of the designs belie the pleasing elegance of the pottery.

[BTC#413028]



Issued by Transfer in exchange for
Old Certificate No.
Transferred by
No. of Transfer
Certificate No.
Transferred to
Alice Stone Blackwell
of Concord N.H.
July 19/10
Two Shares.

Certificate No. Six (6)
Dated March 21, 1870
{ Received Certificate
above referred to.
Nichols

The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal.
Certificate No. 6 \$50 per Share. Two (2) Shares.
Be it known, That Armenia S. White
of Concord New Hampshire
is the
Two Proprietor of
Shares in the
CORPORATION KNOWN AS
The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal.
Which Shares are transferable in writing on the back of this Certificate, recorded in the Books of the Company. And upon delivery of this Certificate so recorded, to the Treasurer, a new Certificate or Certificates shall be issued, according to the interest of the parties.
E. D. Draper President.
Henry B. Blackwell Treasurer.
Boston, March 21, 1870 Attest, Sarah G. Weld Clerk.

5 Alice Stone BLACKWELL, Henry BLACKWELL, Sarah Grimké WELD
Stock Certificate No. 6 for The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal Corporation

Boston: The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal 1870

\$4500

Stock Certificate No. 6 for The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal Corporation. Measuring 10" x 5½" (including stub). Attached at the margin with a stub to two other documents. The three documents provide an interesting insight into the business of the first and most important woman's suffrage periodical, and includes the signatures of several famous proponents of the movement.

As follows:

1. Partially Printed Document.
Stock Certificate No. 6. March 21, 1870, issuing two shares to Armenia Smith Aldrich (who has filled in her name on both the certificate and the stub) and which is also **Signed** by officers E.D. Draper and Henry B. Blackwell, and by the Corporation Clerk, Sarah Grimké Weld. Internal Revenue Service transfer stamp in left margin. Fine.

2. Mimeographed or typed document **Signed** by Armenia Smith Aldrich on July 19th, 1910 transferring her shares in the Corporation to Alice Stone Blackwell. Also **Signed** by Witness N.W. Hobbs. Fine.

3. Autograph Document **Signed** by Alice Stone Blackwell on July 27, 1910. A note appointing her attorney Catherine Wilde to transfer Certificates No. 1-6 to the The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal

For value received I hereby sell, assign and transfer unto
Alice Stone Blackwell all my shares of the Proprietors of the
Woman's Journal represented by Certificates ^{nos. 3, 4, 5, & 6} ~~nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6~~, and
do hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint Catherine Wilde
my attorney to transfer said shares on the books of the said
The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal, with full power of
substitution in the premises.
Date July 19, 1910. Armenia S. White
In the presence of,
N. W. Hobbs

in value received, I hereby sell, assign and
 as per unto the National American Woman
 Suffrage Association the shares of The Proprietors
 the Woman's Journal represented by Certifi-
 cates Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, and do hereby
 irrevocably constitute and appoint Catherine
 Ride my attorney to transfer said shares
 in the books of the said The Proprietors of the
 Woman's Journal, with full powers of
 substitution in the premises.

Alice Stone Blackwell

July 29, 1910

In the presence of
 Florence B. Mayhew

Corporation and additionally Signed
 by witness Florence B. Mayhew.

Each of the three documents is
 attached at the left margin to a stub
 recording both the original sale of
 shares to Smith, and the transfer of
 the shares to Blackwell.

The Woman's Journal was the first
 regular woman's rights periodical
 in America. Its publication was the
 crowning achievement of Lucy Stone's
 long and distinguished feminist
 career. According to one source:

"Stone's most active and lasting
 contribution to the women's
 movement is *The Woman's Journal*,
 which she founded in 1870 and
 edited until her death in 1893. This
 extraordinary archive of women's
 history provided a weekly chronicle of
 woman's progress-political, vocational,
 economic, cultural, and legal-both in
 the United States and abroad...[for]
 over sixty one years..." (p. 578; see
 also pp. 77-8, 672).

As the political arm of the National American Woman Suffrage Organization, *The Woman's Journal* printed meeting and convention addresses and notes, reported on national and international news, published columns and editorials on the suffrage struggle, as well as poems, stories, and book reviews. Regular contributors included Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, T.W. Higginson, and, of course, Lucy Stone and her husband Blackwell. After Stone's 1893 death her daughter Alice Stone Blackwell assumed responsibility for producing and editing the journal, which was renamed *The Woman Citizen*; contributors to this new incarnation of the periodical read like a virtual Who's Who of early modern feminism: Susan B. Anthony, Anna Shaw, and Carrie Chapman Catt were only a few of the names on its ever-expanding masthead.

This stock certificate from the founding of *The Woman's Journal's* production, is a tangible artifact of the first American woman's rights periodical and a glimpse at the relationships and efforts behind its financing. [BTC#413025]

6 Ronald BODLEY and Lorna HEARST

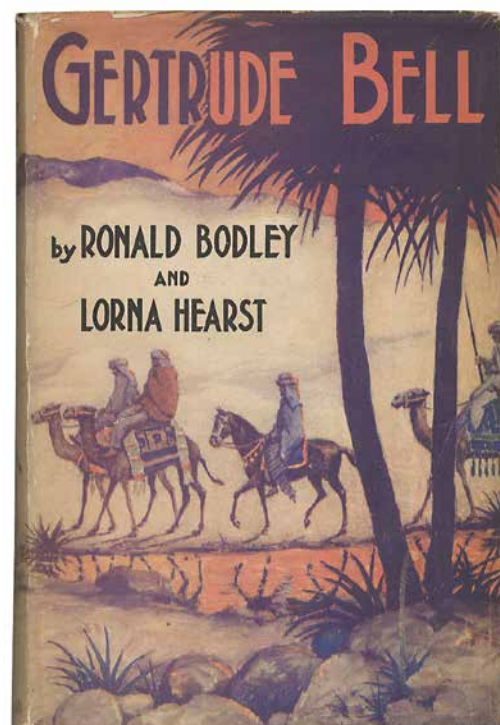
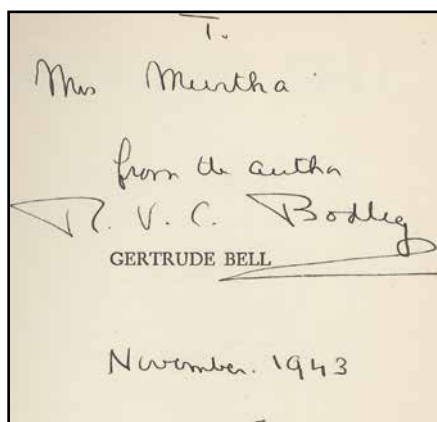
Gertrude Bell

New York: Macmillan Company 1940

\$450

First edition. Fine in very near fine dustwrapper that is slightly spine-toned and has tiny tears. The front flap has been price-clipped with a new publisher's price stamped on. Inscribed by one of the co-authors: "To Mrs. Murtha from the author, R.V.C. Bodley. November 1943." Bodley was a nephew (or cousin - it's not entirely clear) of Gertrude Bell, the extraordinary woman who helped to determine the future of the Middle East in the early part of the 20th Century. An uncommon title, especially signed.

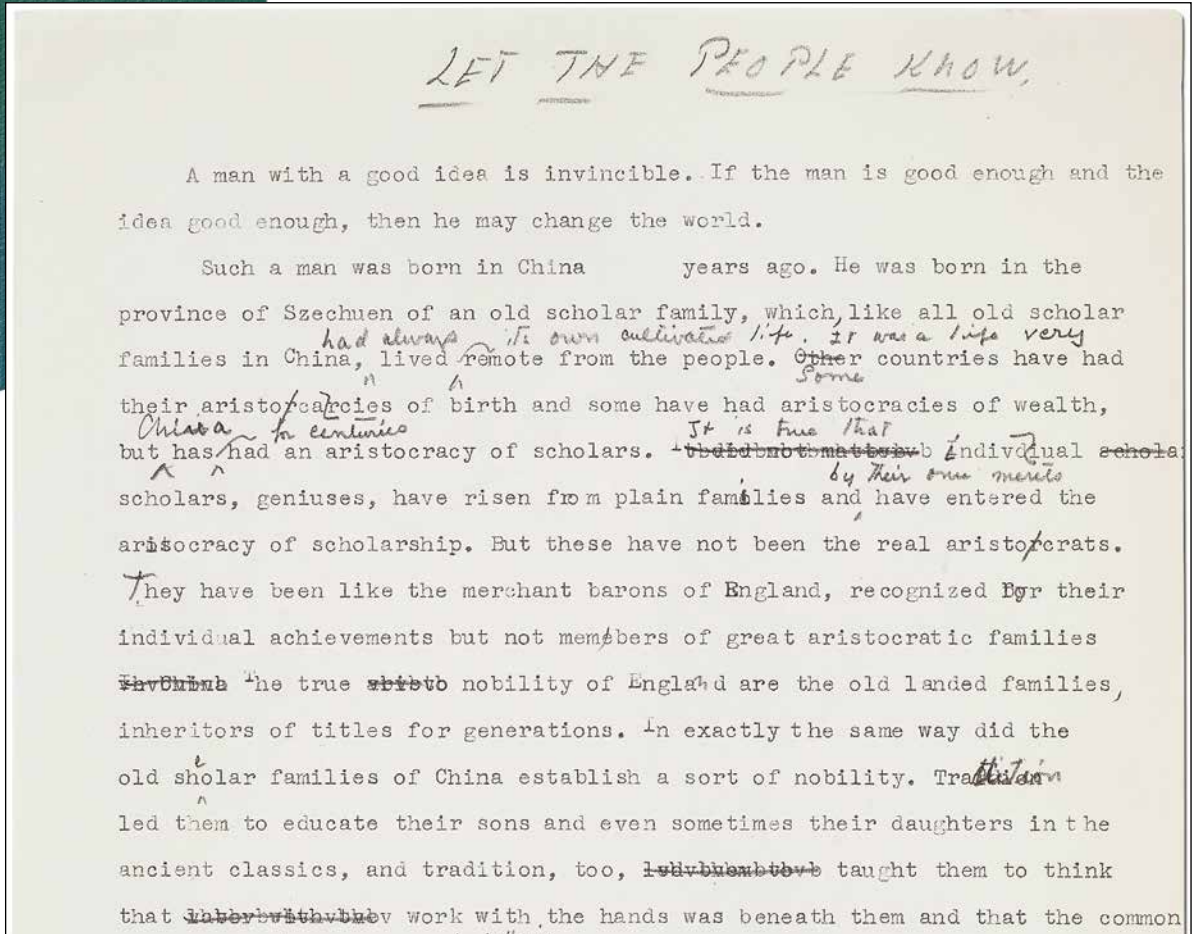
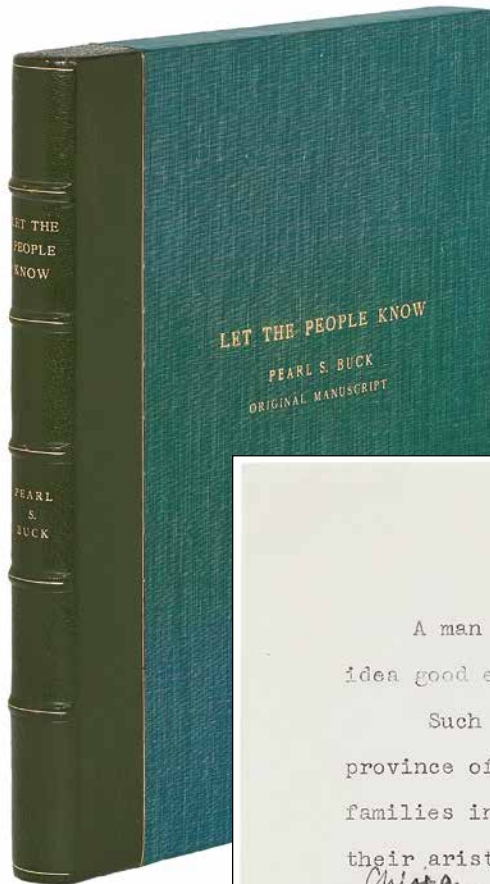
[BTC#410187]

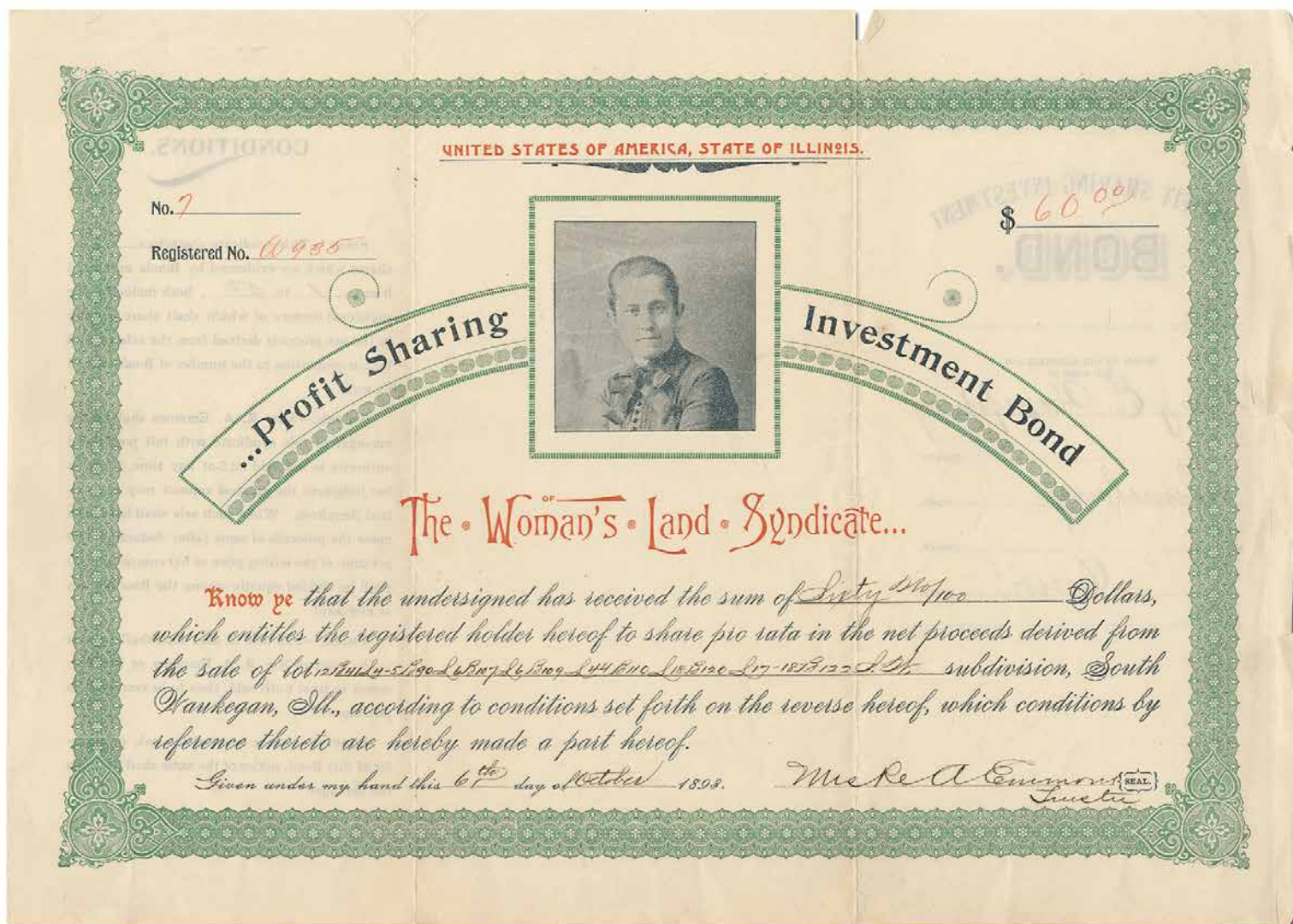


7 Pearl S. BUCK

[Manuscript]: *Let the People Know* [published title: *Tell the People*]
\$8500

Manuscript. 82 quarto leaves (8½" x 11"). Typed mostly on rectos only, heavily corrected by hand. A few pages are trimmed at the top with no loss of text (perhaps to excise page numbers which were then corrected in ink), overall in very attractive near fine condition. Preserved in a cloth chemise and green quarter morocco custom slipcase. An early draft of the manuscript *Tell the People: Talks with James Yen about the Mass Education Movement*, consisting of the original typescript, with pencil and ink corrections by Buck. Title page and dedication written in pencil by Buck. Every page contains numerous holograph corrections by Buck and shows considerable variation from the final published text. A complete book manuscript by the first woman to win both the Pulitzer and the Nobel Prizes. [BTC#412786]





8 (Business)

[Bond Certificate]: The Woman's Land Syndicate

[Chicago], Illinois: The Woman's Land Syndicate / Mrs. R.A. Emmons 1892-3

\$900

Partially printed bond certificate with central portrait photograph of Mrs. R.A. Emmons. Measuring 12" x 8½". Two vertical folds as mailed, very small nicks and tears at the extremities, overall very good. Bond number 7 (of 50) **Signed** by Emmons, conveying \$60 in shares to Mrs. J.E. Humphrey. [With]: original illustrated envelope cover illustrated with an image of a valkyrie with the printed motto "I Will." Light wear from mailing, very good or better. The bond is dated 1893; the envelope 1892, and they are addressed to different women. It seems they are not directly connected, but that's how they came to us.

The Woman's Land Syndicate was formed in 1892 by Mrs. R.A. Emmons who served as its business manager. The Syndicate bought \$500,000 worth of lots in South Waukegan, an industrial development where the sale and distribution of liquor was prohibited. Bonds were issued, and investors shared in the profits from the sale of tracts. In addition to the temperance principles, key attractions of the syndicate were ample landscaping and green space. While the development suffered financially from the economic downturn of 1893, the Syndicate brought nationwide attention to real estate projects developed and managed by women. Uncommon documentation of a little-known real estate development scheme run by women.

[BTC#409073]





Chicago: 1916-1919

Octavo. Measuring 6" x 9½". Gray cloth with gilt titles and decorations. Bowed boards with worn corners and small tears. Contains 108 sepia-toned silver gelatin photographs as well as programs, invitations, newspaper clippings, and other ephemera.

After the first photo section, the album offers a space for “Class Autographs” which appear as notes to Helen from her classmates. “When you’re in the kitchen, learning how to cook, remember it was Elsie who, scribbled in your book.” Edna Mae Miller writes in 1916: “remember me old, remember me member me as your Paul Cornell chum.” After pages of autographs, Helen includes invitations to events party, birthdays, and holiday parties followed by programs and handbills for events she attended such April of 1917, a friend’s piano recital, and graduations. Bloom also wrote short diary style entries about which reads, “an entertainment was given by the graduates and the rooms 1 + 2 for the benefit of their who danced for us and other girls who had taken lessons from Miss Baird.” Her “Social Events” section Valentine’s Day, and Christmas. A second section of photographs includes more candid photography of and enjoying other leisure activities. The album ends with some drawings by her friends including one of which reads, “we would have to wait some time for mail if the women were mail carriers.”

Class Photographs

Sister, Clarence, 1917.

1917.

1917.

Clarence, 1917.

Marguerite Halley her
cousins, 1917.

1917.

My ink is poor;
My pen is pale;
My hand it shakes;
Like a little dog's tail.
Your Friend Anna Schweinfurth

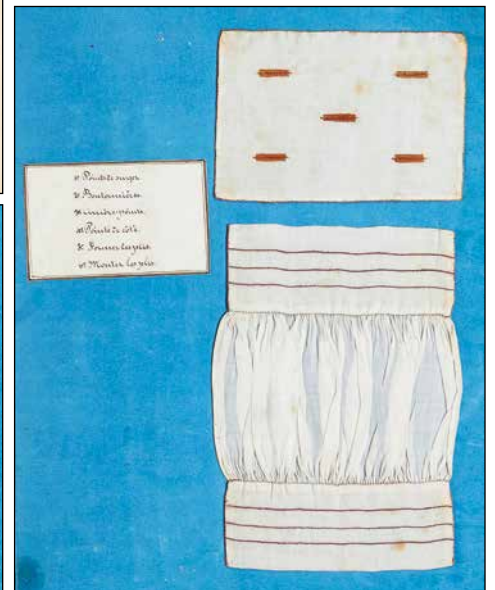
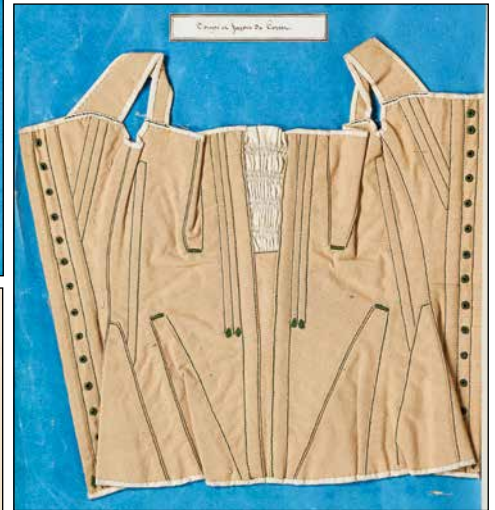
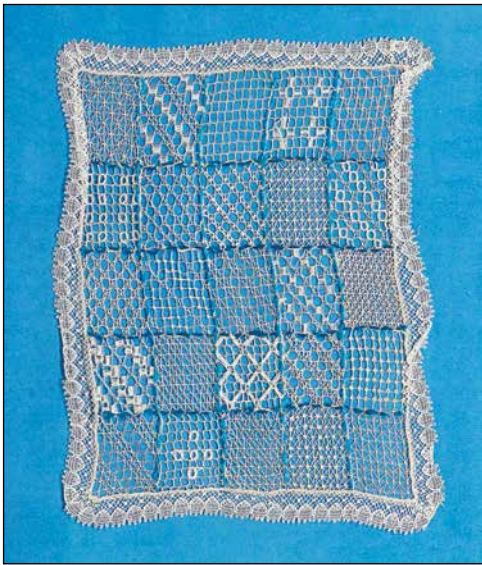
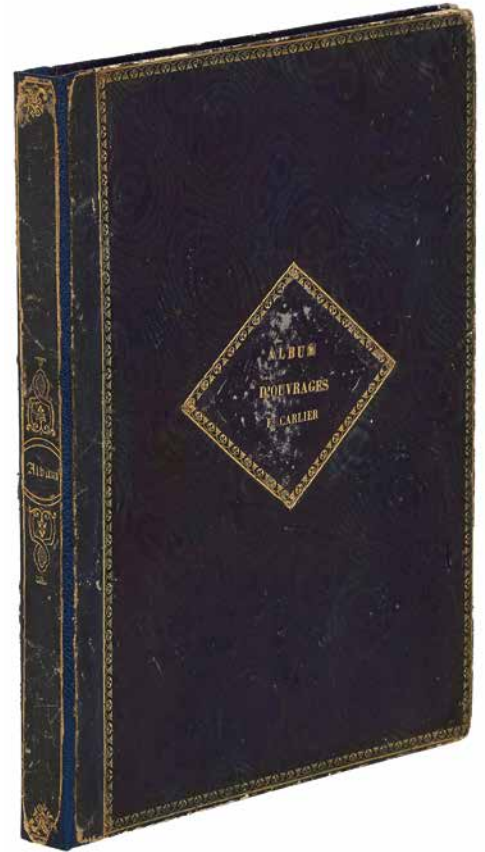
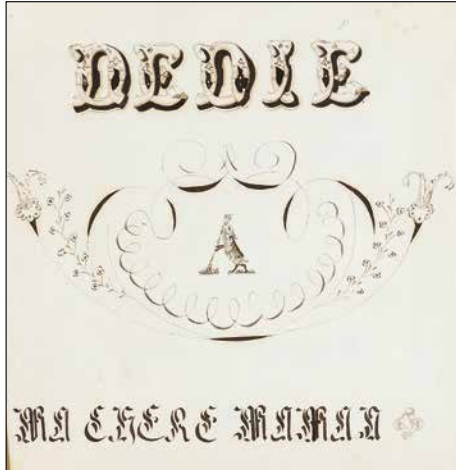


10 E. CARLIER, E.*[Girl's Sample Book]: Album D'Ouvrages**[Calligraphic Title Page]: Dedie a ma chere Maman [Dedicated to my dear Mother]*

Belgium: 1844

\$5000

Quarter morocco and paper over boards portfolio titled in gilt. Loose bifolia containing mounted and captioned examples of extraordinarily delicate hand textile work. Portfolio rebacked retaining most of the original spine, otherwise very good; the samples display a little foxing, but are intact and mostly fine. A truly delightful gathering of work compiled by a young girl and presented to her mother. The examples include a sampler (dated in 1844), collars, bibs, sleeves, a child's night dress, an apron, a baby's shift, a corset, and intricate lace work. We have handled other examples of these sample books, but rarely one so pleasing and fine.

[BTC#408459]

in this southern suburb
 icket line and the
 surrounded on all
 be of various regiments
 ted now - the able-
 ring with Smith
 apple Oxford, solely
 capturing Force of
 early dawn of the
 August 21st I was
 a curious

int, but rap
 louder-
 ding my ad
 t for half it
 ined it on
 a large too
 loe - (a str
 it to my e
 on the still
 ndered at
 d by a cha
 ng-continua
 chustomed
 of the tin

each
 and
 for
 sho
 gro
 golde
 of the
 free
 gate
 oaks
 of a
 for
 out

of the war, inert
 fiery enthusiasts,
 their first home-c
 dirty, shodless and
 had fought their
 lay grasping a tate
 in this dead have
 down the road th

and

to his regiment
 ating which he
 in the neighborhood

mother, like many other ladies
 South had no servants, the
 aged with the sudden gift of

and silent. As we passed into the
 shelter of the house, we found the

on either side

each
 some
 in pain

insensibility. of

In the month of August 1865,

room af

it was, the good (or evil?) fortune of

oldier lay

the writer to be in the city of Memphis,

wounded

Tennessee. At that time, the War of

the department

the Rebellion was nearing its close,

ued to command

the powerful armies of the North had

ret, who never

advanced so far into Southern

e place, was

territory, capturing point after point

far from

and promising victory after victory,

the middle of

that the South was exhausted with

Smith at the head

the hopeless struggle, and the end

troops - many

was only a question of a very short

on his expedition

time. Memphis had surrendered

ore unprotected

in the early days of the struggle,

or many months.

and had long been used as a base
 of supplies and a point for the
 massing of large bodies of troops.

Almost the only Confederate troops
 left in that part of the country
 were the cavalry commanded by
 General N. B. Forrest; by his constant
 daring raids the Federal troops were
 greatly annoyed, and it was decided
 by those in authority that he must
 be captured at all hazards.

The writer, a girl of sixteen, looking
 with eager eyes upon the living
 history daily enacted before her,
 lived with her father, the Rev. Charles
 Collins, formerly of Portland, in one
 of several large buildings located
 upon the College campus. This place

infedrate

11 (Civil War)

Hannah Elizabeth COLLINS

[Manuscript]: Young Woman's Eye-Witness Account of The Second Battle of Memphis (August 21, 1864) as Recorded by Hannah Elizabeth Collins, who was present on the Campus of the State Female College during the Battle

[Memphis, Tennessee: circa 1870]

\$15,000

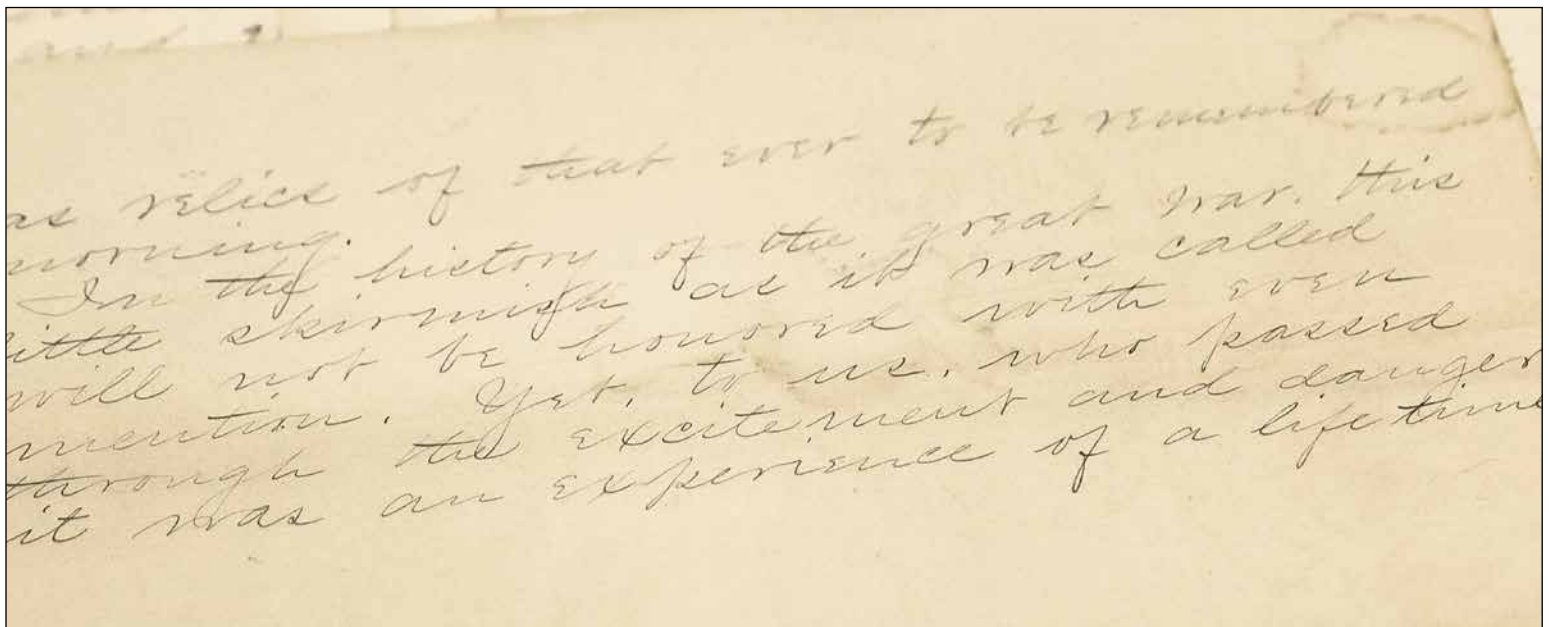
Manuscript account written on rectos only in ink on sixteen 8" x 10" leaves of laid paper. Blank verso of the last sheet is lightly toned and with two small stains, but otherwise the manuscript is fine. A neatly written memoir of approximately 2300 words describing General Nathan Bedford Forrest's daring raid on Union-occupied Memphis and the ensuing battle that raged around and on the campus of the State Female College in August, 1864. Though the work is unsigned, and presumably written not long after the War, the author identifies herself at the time of the battle as: "a girl of sixteen, looking with eager eyes upon the living history daily enacted before her, [who] lived with her father, Rev. Charles Collins, formerly of Portland, in one of several large buildings located upon the college campus. This place was situated in this southern suburb [sic] between the picket line and the city, and was surrounded on all sides by camps of various regiments – almost deserted now – the able-bodied men being with Smith marching towards Oxford ..."

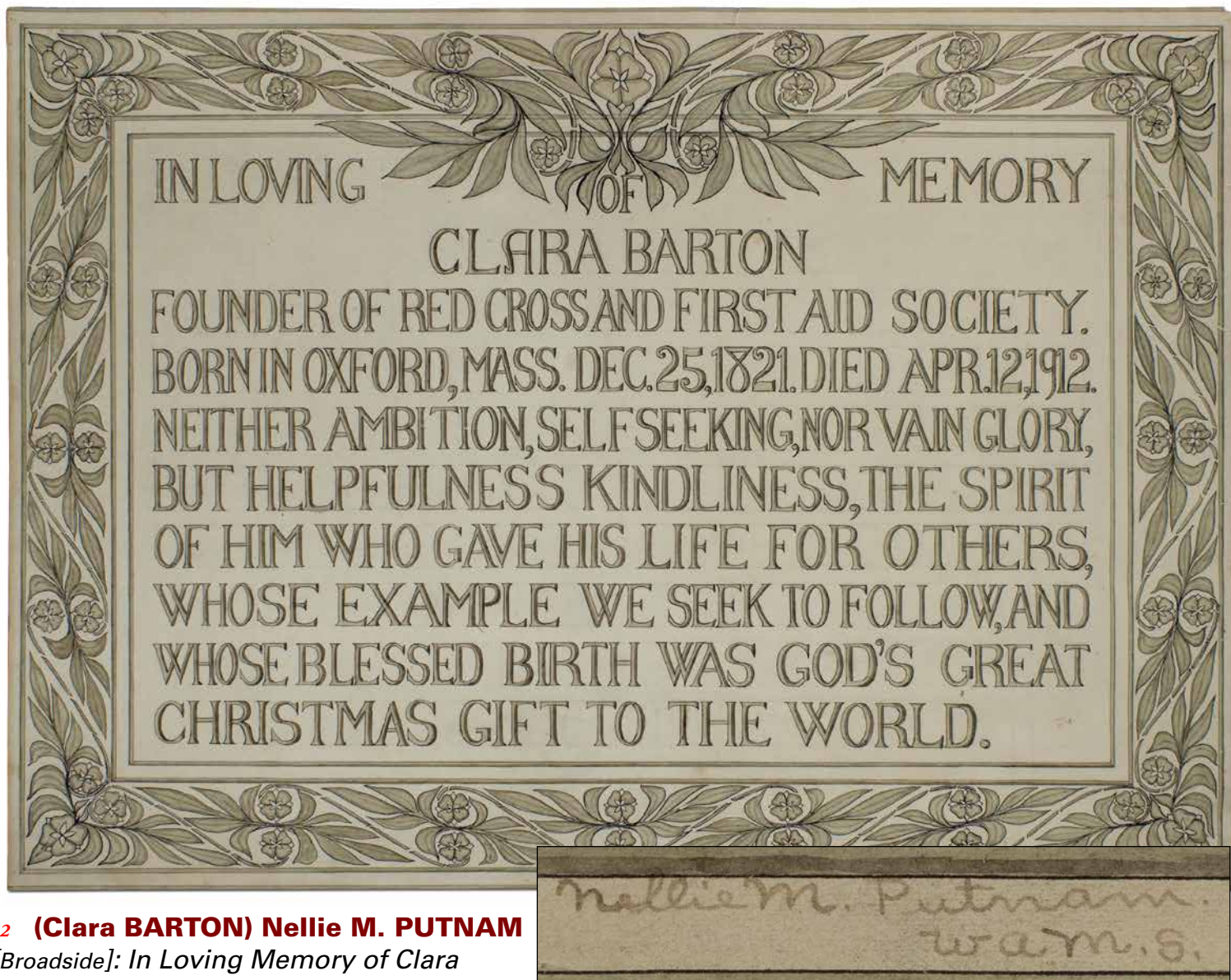
An expedition of Union troops under General A. J. Smith had just been sent south in an attempt to capture General Forrest, rumored to be quartered in Oxford, Mississippi. This left Memphis vulnerable, with, as she describes it, "only a few able-bodied men ... left to guard camp, and one or two regiments of a hundred day men whose time was about expired." General Forrest had managed to slip away from Oxford and attack Memphis, in an attempt to capture Union generals posted there and to liberate Confederate prisoners from the Irving Block Prison. Hannah Collins recounts the day of the battle in and around the grounds of the College in graphic detail: "For two hours the firing was incessant and fierce battle raged." She and her family were ushered out of the back of a campus building, "we crept out, passing through long corridors, exposed to considerable danger from the bullets which came flying from the doorways and windows ..." and were piloted, "as shells flew screaming and shrieking over our heads ..." to a place of safety in the cottage of a nearby neighbor.

Union and Confederate troops continued to fight in the area, and Forrest's attack on Irving Block Prison ultimately failed when Union troops stalled his men at the State Female College. Nonetheless, the battle resulted in a victory for Forrest, who withdrew taking 500 prisoners, supplies, and horses. "When the firing had entirely ceased," and Hannah and her family made their way back to the College: "the sadness of the tragedy overpowered all other feeling. As we came to our front gate, behind each one of the giant oaks ... lay the dead body of a poor grey clad soldier, most of them young men who had gone out from Memphis in the early years of the war ... and this was their first home-coming ... As we passed into the shelter of the house, we found the long corridor lined on either side with mattresses, and on each lay a wounded soldier, some moaning and sighing in pain and some silent from insensibility. Just at the door of my room at the head of the stairs a soldier lay dead, the blood from the wound in his temple making a deep crimson stain on the bare floor."

Hannah also describes the Union dead: "Not so fortunate the poor boys in blue, 'only privates' alas! They were buried side by side in nameless graves so close to the dusty roadside that in a few – a very few – years the wagons passed over them, all signs of the spot obliterated, and now their graves no man knows." In addition, she gives a vivid account of how the two Union Generals (Washburn and Hurlbut) managed to escape thanks to the quick actions of Lieutenant Colonel Star, "whose regiment camped just back of the College campus." She describes Star's death as "the saddest tragedy of that tragical morning."

A seemingly unpublished, compelling, and historically important eye-witness account by a southern woman caught at the center of a Civil War battle. [\[BTC#408375\]](#)





12 (Clara BARTON) Nellie M. PUTNAM

[Broadside]: In Loving Memory of Clara Barton Founder of the Red Cross and First Aid Society. Born in Oxford, Mass.

Dec. 25, 1821. Died Apr. 12, 1912. Neither Ambition, Self Seeking, Nor Vain Glory, But Helpfulness, Kindliness...

[No place]: Nellie M. Putnam, W.A.M.S. [circa 1912?]

\$1500

Large hand drawn and designed broadside. Approximately 28½" x 21½". Pen and ink with pale green wash on thin parchment. Signed lower right corner. Several small tears and tiny nicks, else near fine. We can find little about the artist who created this. Undated, it seems like it was contemporary with Barton's death. We are unsure of the acronym after Putnam's name, it might possibly stand for the Worcester Art Museum School, of Worcester, Massachusetts, founded in 1896. Unique. [BTC#412650]

13 Harriet Maxwell CONVERSE

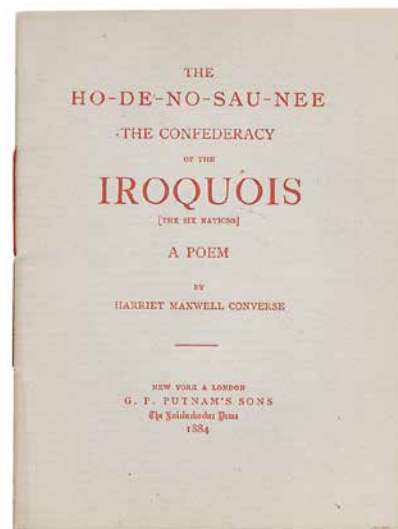
The Ho-De-No-Sau-Nee.

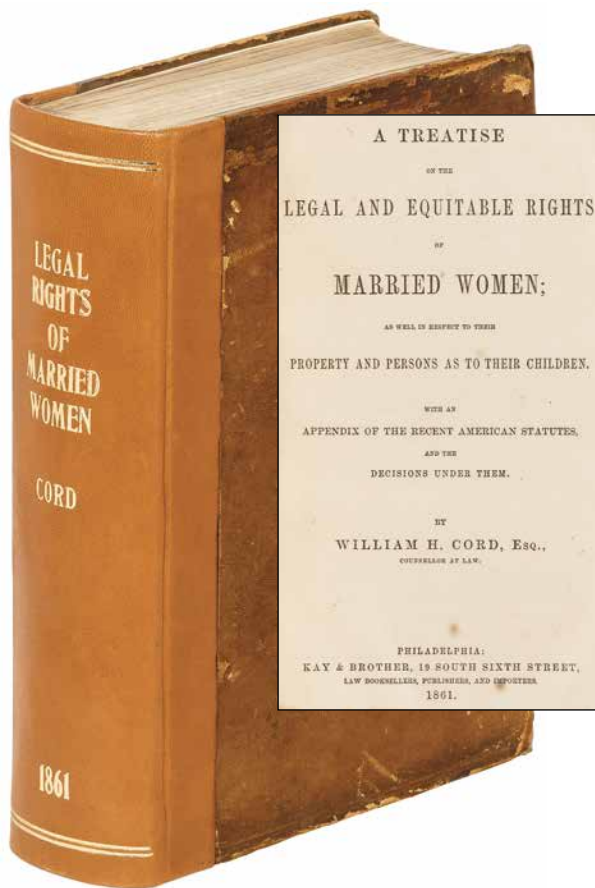
The Confederacy of the Iroquois (The Six Nations) A Poem

New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons 1884

\$125

First edition. 12mo. 13, [1]pp. Stitched buff wrappers printed in red. Tiny stain on bottom edge, else very near fine. Both Converse's father and grandfather were Indian traders and were adopted by the Seneca Nation. Harriet was fascinated by the tribe's culture and worked with Ely Parker and at his encouragement began to preserve the history of the Nation. The Seneca Nation recognized Harriet's untiring efforts by adopting her into the Snipe Clan, and giving her the name "Gayaneshah." [BTC#408962]





14 William H. CORD

A Treatise on the Legal and Equitable Rights of Married Women; As well in respect to their Property and Persons as to their Children. With an Appendix of the Recent American Statutes, and the Decisions Under Them

Philadelphia: Kay and Brother 1861

\$500

First edition. Tall octavo. 796pp. Original legal calf. A bit clumsily rebaced with morocco, gilt titles on the spine. Moderate wear on the boards, a little toning at the edges of the first few leaves, a tight near very good copy of this important legal study on the legal rights of women. [BTC#412860]

15 (Rosemary R. CLEARY)

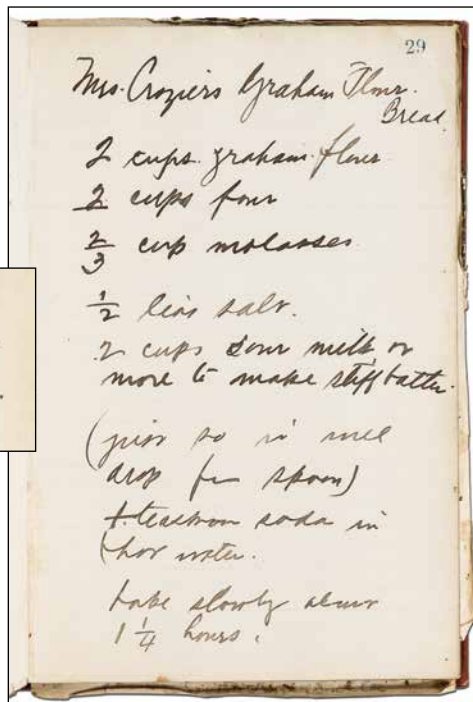
[Caption Title]:

*Rosemary R. Cleary,
Democratic Candidate for Town Clerk*

[Smithtown, New York: circa 1935]

\$150

Single leaf folded to make four pages. Measuring 4" x 7". Portrait of Cleary on front wrap. Several small stains, else very good. Campaign literature for a woman running for town clerk of Smithtown. Cleary was a teacher for the deaf and hard of hearing, who served as an ambulance driver in the Motor Corps of America during WWI. Her portrait on this pamphlet is of her in her ambulance corps uniform with a collie at her side. OCLC locates no copies. [BTC#413979]



16 (Cuisine)

Mabel D. BRAGDON

Manuscript Recipe Book

[East Boston, Massachusetts: circa 1935]

\$275

Octavo. 100 press numbered and lined pages. Half red cloth and marbled papercovered boards. Ownership signature of Mabel D. Bragdon, boards a bit rubbed, one leaf detached, one corner creased, overall very good. About half of the leaves have handwritten recipes, with many others laid in loosely on paper, or on cards. Often the recipes are attributed to friends or acquaintances. Bragdon was an accomplished artist and achieved modest success, with some auction records of her art. A laundry receipt to her husband, Dr. Horace E. Bragdon is laid in, and while unrelated, helps to date and further identify the author of the recipe book.

[BTC#407814]



17 (Dance)

Gabriela Maria ADALID

Archive of Dancer Gabriela Maria Adalid
Mostly in Mexico and Australia: 1964-1970s

\$1800

Approximately 100 loose black and white gelatin silver photographs, most measuring 10" x 8". With several items of ephemera including a large 13½" x 10¼" four-page promotional brochure. Also included is a scrapbook consisting of 23 loose mylar sleeves with news clippings inserted both sides and containing an additional 14 photos. Everything generally very good or better, most loose photos curled at the edges.

Gabriela Maria Adalid, the daughter of Mexican diplomats, became famous in Mexico when she founded the dance group Ballet Maya around 1964 at the age of 17 and traveled the country performing ancient Mayan dances. Adalid, who performed as Gabriela Zac-Bé as well as Gabriela Farah, spoke 10 languages (including ancient Mayan) and appeared in 13 movies in Mexico by the time she was 21. In the early 1970s she moved to Australia where she regularly performed on television.

The archive consists mainly of publicity photos, tracking her career from her time with Ballet Maya through the late 1970s. The photos show her in traditional Mayan dress, as a belly-dancer, and with a fair amount of cheesecake shots. Some show her dancing on roller skates, performing on Mexican television, and acting as hostess for the Mexican national soccer team for a match it participated in at Los Angeles in 1968. The scrapbook consists of numerous newspaper clippings (most in Spanish) as well as some photos, programs, and a broadside all centered on her career in Mexico during the 1960s.

An interesting collection showing the career of female entertainer.

[BTC#411311]

Adopted by the Woman's National Committee of the Socialist Party. Price, \$1.50 per 1,000, or \$1.00 per 1,000 in lots of 10,000 or over.

Woman—Comrade and Equal

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

The London Saturday Review in a recent issue brutally said: "Man's superiority is shown by his ability to keep woman in subjection." Such a sentiment is enough to kindle the wrath of every man who loves his wife or reveres his mother. It is the voice of the wilderness, the snarl of the primitive. Measured by that standard, every tyrant has been a hero, and brutality is at once the acme of perfection and the glory of man.

Real men do not utter such sentiments. He who does so prostitutes his powers and links himself once more to the chattering ape that wrenches the neck of the cowering female, glorying as he does so in the brute force that is his.

Yet the sentiment is not confined to a moral degenerate, who writes lies for pay, or to sycophants who sell their souls for the crumbs that arrogant wealth doles out to its vassals. It is embodied and embedded in the cruel system under which we live, the criminal system which grinds children to profits in the mills, which in the sweatshops saps women of their power to mother a race of decent men, which traps the innocent and true-hearted, making them worse than slaves in worse than all that has been said of hell. It finds expression in premiers hiding from petticoated agitators, in presidents ignoring the pleading of the mothers of men, in the clubbing and jailing of suffragettes, in Wall street gamblers and brigands cackling from their piles of loot at the demands of justice. It is expressed in laws which rank mothers and daughters as idiots and criminals. It writes, beside the declaration that men should rebel against taxation without representation, that women must submit to taxation without representation. It makes property the god that men worship, and says that woman shall have no property rights. Instead of that, she herself is counted as property, living by sufferance of the man who doles out the pittance that she uses.

Woman is made the slave of a slave, and is reckoned fit only for companionship in lust. The hands and breasts that nursed all men to life are scorned as the forgetful brute proclaims his superior strength and plumes himself that he can subjugate the one who made him what he is, and would have made him better had customs and institutions permitted.

How differently is woman regarded by the truly wise and the really great! Paolo Lombroso, one of the deepest students of mind that time has ripened, says of her: "The most simple, most frivolous and thoughtless woman hides at the bottom of her soul a spark of heroism, which neither she herself nor anybody else suspects, which she never shows if her life runs its normal course, but which springs into evidence and manifests itself by actions of

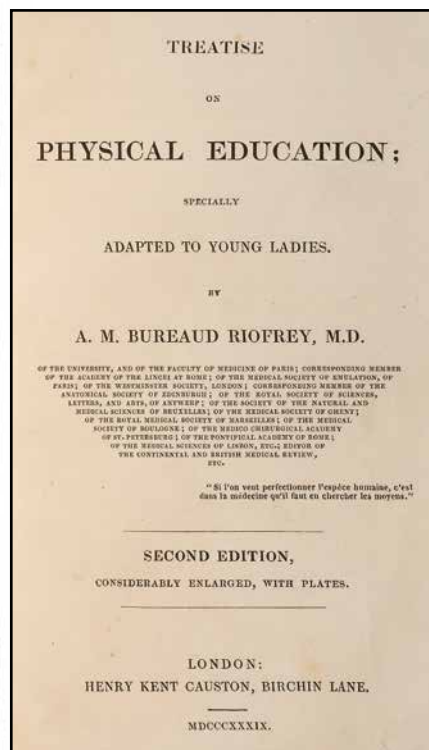
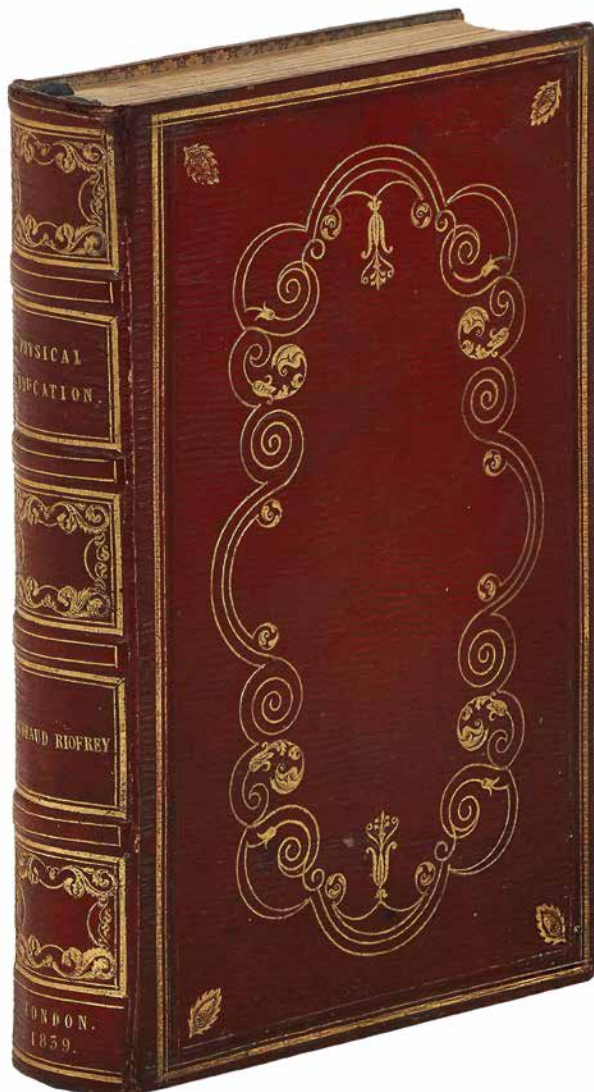
18 Eugene V. DEBS

Woman - Comrade and Equal

Chicago: National Office of the Socialist Party 1910

\$200

Bifolium. One leaf folded to make four pages. Fine. Includes Debs's essay on equal rights for women endorsed by the Woman's National Committee of the Socialist Party, as well as quotes from a poem about Mary Wollstonecraft by William Francis Bernard and August Bebel. Scarce. OCLC locates five copies. [BTC#412823]



19 (Education)

A.M. Bureau RIOFREY

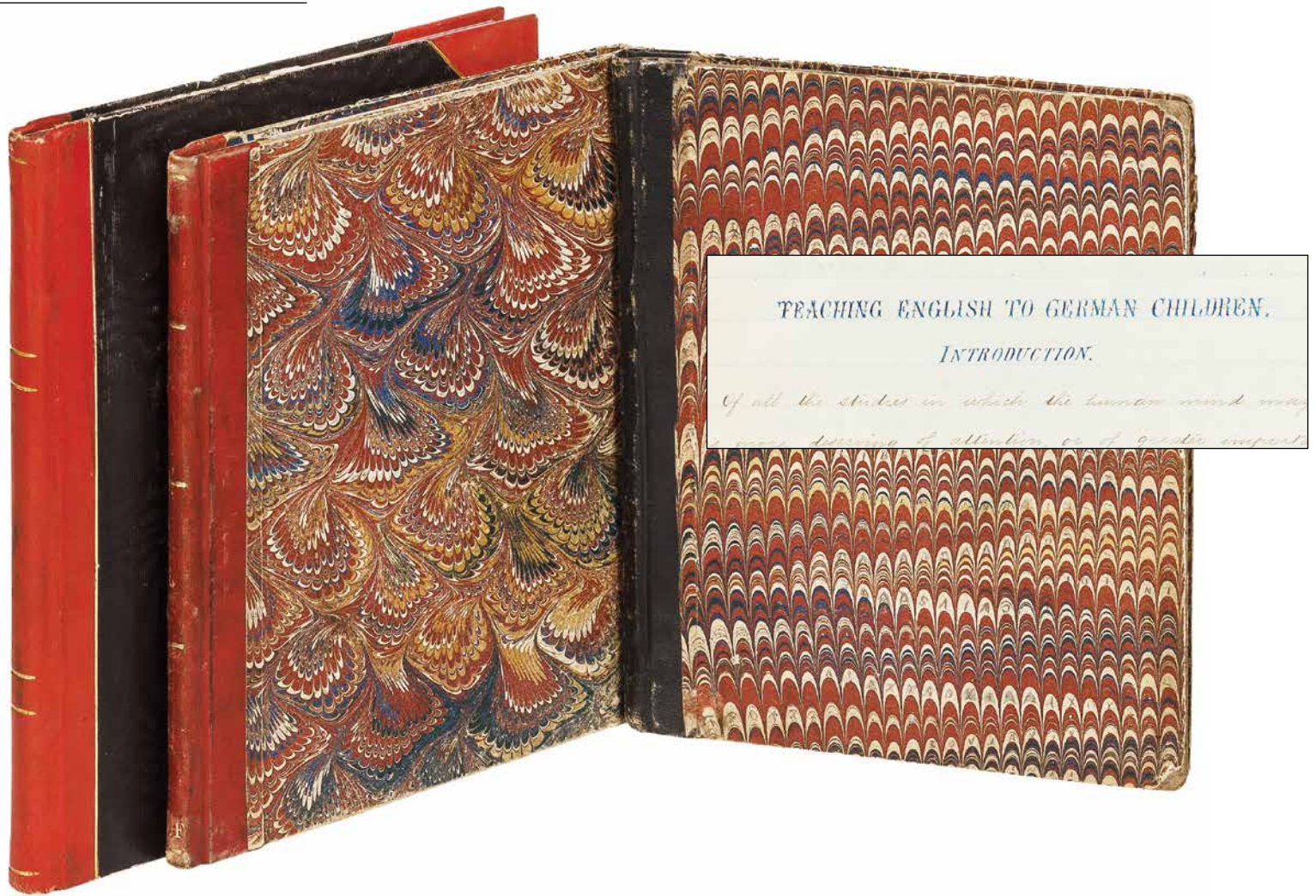
Treatise on Physical Education; Specially Adapted to Young Ladies

London: Henry Kent Causton 1839

\$800

Second (English?) edition, considerably enlarged, with plates. Octavo. 573, [1]pp. Three engraved plates. Contemporary crushed red morocco elaborately gilt. Two silk ribbon markers. Plates a trifle foxed (mostly from the ribbons markers) a little rubbing at the boards, near fine. The first edition was published in France in 1835. A lovely volume devoted to physical education for young women.

[BTC#408460]



20 (Education, Pennsylvania) Caterina ROCQUERINA (?)

[Manuscript]: *Miscellaneous Essays. Teaching English to German Children*

Thesis submitted to the State Board of Examiners at the Keystone State Normal School. May 31, 1877

[Kutztown], Pennsylvania: Keystone State Normal School 1877

\$2500

Manuscript text of a thesis on *Teaching English to German Children* with additional essays, lesson plans, and detailed financial accounts by a female language teacher. Contained in three contemporary blank books. Although not clearly identified the name "Caterina Rocquerina" (about whom we can find nothing) appears in the hand of the author, although it may also refer to a friend, or could be a nickname.

Three manuscript volumes as follows.

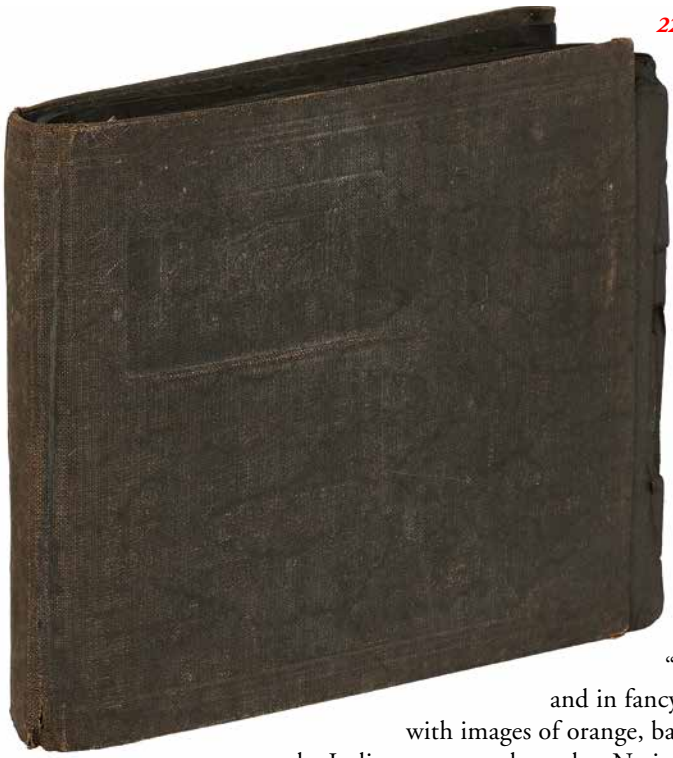
1. *Miscellaneous Essays. Teaching English to German Children. Thesis submitted to the State Board of Examiners at the Keystone State Normal School. May 31, 1877.* Quarto. Red half calf gilt and textured papercovered boards. Title page detached but present, light rubbing, near fine. The title essay or thesis consists of 68 pages. Neatly handwritten and easily readable, it contains approximately 18,000 words, with chapters and sections clearly delineated. There are additional essays covering 54 pages and comprising an additional approximately 14,000 words (for a total of 122 pages and approximately 32,000 words). The secondary essays cover a variety of subjects including *The Learned Profession*, *The Art of Pleasing*, *Saying No*, *It Takes Two to Quarrel*, *A Habit of Meditation* and others.

2. *Financial Notes [1].* Small quarto. Red quarter calf and marbled paper covered boards. Slight rubbing, the final flyleaf has been trimmed and

both that page and the rear pastedown have been used by someone else (a young male, likely) to trace his hand and the hand of his girlfriend, else near fine. Contains very detailed financial notes from 1876 to 1891 by the same person who wrote the essays, detailing pretty much every penny she spent and earned. The locations of her bank accounts seem to be from around Allentown, Pennsylvania, and many of her expenditures were for school supplies. Among her other expenditures are clothing that included dresses, silk, lace and other textiles.

3. *Financial Notes [2].* Small quarto. Black quarter calf and marbled paper covered boards. Slight rubbing, the final flyleaf and last leaf of text (likely blank) have been removed, near fine. A few additional leaves have been laid in. Curiously, the white portions of the marbled paper have been filled with hard-to-decipher pencil notations, some possibly in Latin. Roughly the first half of the volume consists of 46 pages of lesson plans handwritten by the same person in French (except for the headers which are in English) comprising approximately 12,000 words. The second half of the volume again comprises very detailed financial notes from 1895 and 1896. In addition to her monthly expenses, there are pages for home improvements and gifts and contributions. Near the end are the names and addresses of two friends.

A small but interesting archive of material created by a female teacher in Pennsylvania. [BTC#411569]



22 (Education, Pennsylvania)

[Photo Album]: Indiana State Normal School (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and Family Photos

Indiana, Pennsylvania: 1920-1924

\$900

Oblong octavo. Measuring 5½" x 7". Black cloth over flexible paper boards with "Photographs" stamped on the front board. Contains 289 sepia-toned or black and white gelatin silver photographs measuring between 2½" x 3½" and ½" x ½", with captions. Very good with loose pages, rubbing, and edgewear with near fine photographs.

A photo album kept by a female student while attending the Indiana State Normal School (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) beginning in 1922 as well as family and travel photographs ranging from 1920 through 1924 although not mounted in chronological order. The album begins with portraits and candid of friends and family posed around family homes in Du Bois, Pennsylvania. Following these are photos from a cooking class and a gym class which appear to be high school aged girls. Four commercial photographs show the Indiana State Normal School with views of Leonard Hall, Clark Hall, and administration buildings. Photos of girls on the grounds of the school show them having a "snow battle" and by the "bird fountain." The girls are also seen by the dining hall and in fancy dresses outside Clark Hall. One section of photos shows a trip to Los Angeles with images of orange, banana, and palm trees. Two pages captioned "Indians Swing Out 1923" show girls at the Indiana campus dressed as Native Americans in flapper dresses for a university event. Many of the photos show girls having fun on campus and in the neighboring towns. Towards the end of the album there are photos of Sandy Township High School in 1920 during the time the compiler attended.

An interesting collection of photographs detailing a young woman's life in Pennsylvania and her education. [BTC#411722]



23 (Education, South Dakota)

[Photo Album]: *Album of a Sherwood, North Dakota Lady Teacher*

Sherwood, North Dakota, and Leech Lake and Hibbing, Minnesota: [circa 1920-1921]

\$3500

Oblong quarto. Approximately 11" x 7½". Ring bound (probably later rings) in leather over flexible boards with "Photographs" in gilt on front board. Contains about 245 gelatin silver images. Various sizes. Rubbing on the boards, very good or better, the images are about fine. The album of a young female high school teacher in Sherwood, North Dakota. About two-thirds of the images (about 170) are of Sherwood and nearby areas related to school and local vacations, the final third (about 75) are mostly from a vacation trip to Minnesota at Leech Lake and Hibbing - a modest number of the Minnesota images are real photo postcards. The North Dakota images are particularly nicely composed, outlined, and well-captioned in white album ink. In several cases two or sometimes more images have been mounted together to create panoramas of the streets of Sherwood.

The topics are various and in keeping with those taken by a young teacher: students, sporting events (basketball, high jump, baseball, pole vault), outings for school events including one to nearby Canada, friends and acquaintances including roommates (presumably also teachers), individual buildings (railroad station, homes, school, etc.), and street scenes in Sherwood, windswept Dakota vistas, etc. The Minnesota images are slightly more prosaic: aside from the commercial images of vacation spots, they include swimming and camping images, a panorama, and several images of a Native American ceremony or gathering.

An exceptional album, clean and well-captioned, which would certainly reward further exploration. [BTC#411551]





Two photo albums kept by a comedienne and ventriloquist, Lucille Elmore. The first album documents Elmore's travels with the Ellison-White Chautauquas in the summer of 1927. Chautauquas were educational traveling shows that included speakers, teachers, preachers, musicians, entertainers, and other notable experts. The album begins with notes from some friends and followed by a map of the path that the show covered during the summer of 1927, beginning in the Pacific Northwest and ending in Texas. Early pages have photographs as well as clippings of Elmore and other performers in her show. She is pictured smiling and posing sweetly next to her colleagues. Notable images

included Senator Alben W. Barkley (later Vice President under Harry Truman,) seen in several photographs with performers, as well as two others of him swimming with several young women from the show. Also seen are The White Sisters, Thelma and Marjorie, who also performed with the Ziegfeld Follies; Thelma would later star in the cult classic *Reefer Madness*. The album also contains beautiful landscape photos of Chelan Gorge and Lake Chelan in Washington, desert scenes in Arizona, and the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City.

The second album contains 116 photos, with about half of them laid in. It begins in 1939 and focuses on Elmore's ventriloquist act and begins with a collaged photo of Lucille and her doll. She apparently joined another tour with the Tip Tap Company and continued traveling around the country with her act. One photo shows Lucille performing on stage and is taken from the audience, others show her posed in costumes with other performers. When they had time between shows Elmore and the other actors would go sightseeing in the towns they visited which included nature

and hiking as well as restaurants. One photo shows a panoramic collage of the Hollywood hills. Laid into this album are loose photos as well as notes Elmore kept for shows and a set list of jokes she would recite. One of the scripts has Elmore talking with her doll, Butch: "Butch: Didn't



24 Lucille ELMORE

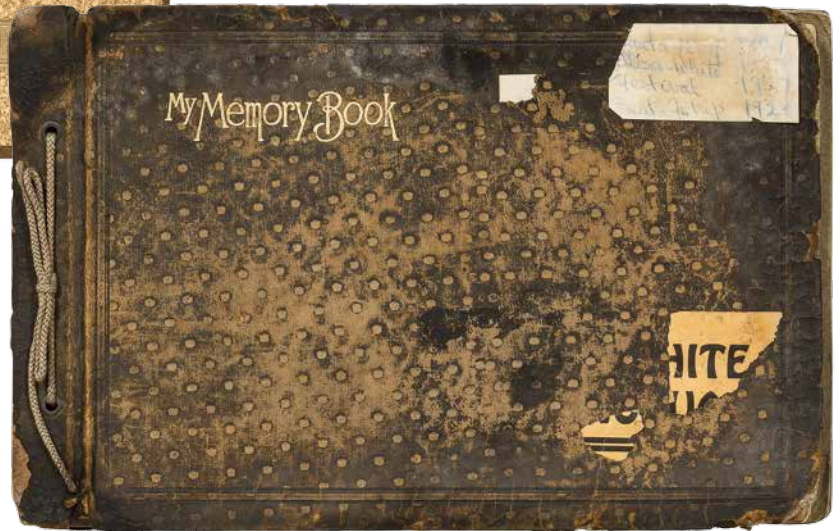
[Photo Albums]:

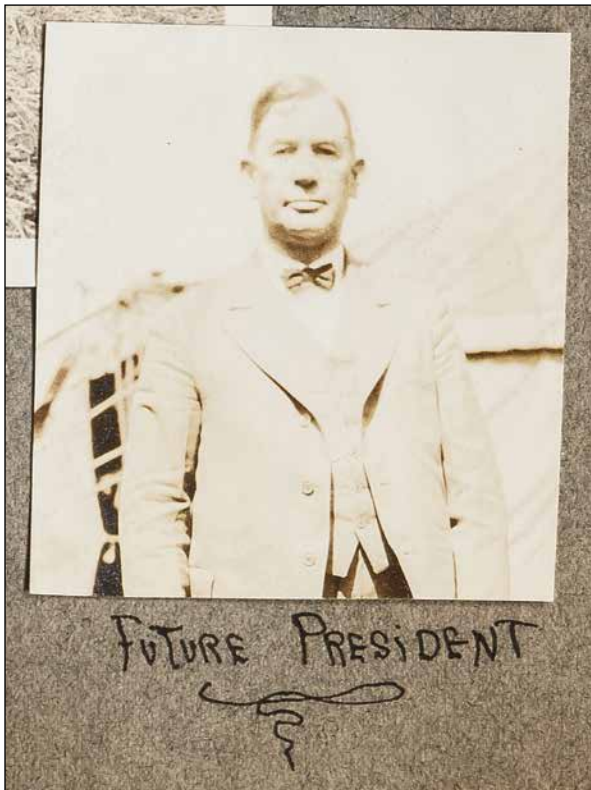
Comedienne and Ventriloquist

Portland, Oregon: 1927

\$3500

Two albums. Oblong small quarto. Measuring 10" x 13". String-tied with brown papercovered boards with imitation cork label covering the front board and "Photographs" in gilt. The Second album is oblong small quarto. Measuring 7" x 11". String-tied brown leather over stiff paper boards with "My Memory Book" stamped in gilt on the front board. Contains a combined 320 sepia toned or black and white gelatin silver photographs measuring between 1" x 1" and 8" x 10", with captions. Both albums are good with some photographs lacking, chips, tears, and detached pages with near fine photographs.





Butch---Don't shove me
 L---Are you sure --I got the right bag?
 B--I don't know about you--but I did
 Brother was in army four months and made himself a court
 Didn't you & me have a good time
 You & I--You and me are simple pronouns
 Me is a pronoun?
 Yes
 Then you're simple
 It's the little things that tell
 Hair--looks like an unmade bed
 I'm out of breath--I'm not as young as you thought you were.

C--It just does something to me
 Don't fight the feeling
 Give away shows---Foreign countries hate to see us giving
 away all that money to our own people
 He told me to name my own figure--so I said 36--23--
 What are your plans for the future?
 Lot of promise--Too self unconscious
 If that girl's a singer--then Helen Traubel doesn't know a thing
 about singing voice

military
marshall
Josephine
Kass



you and me have a good time? Lucille: You and I – You and me are simple pronouns. Butch: Me is a pronoun? Lucille: Yes. Butch: then you're simple." Another line reads, "I'm cooking with gas tonight – hm, you're lucky if the pilot light's still on." A group of loose photographs includes images of Lucille's various dolls and a photo of a much older Lucille posed with her dolls.

An interesting archive of a woman's vaudeville and ventriloquist career. [BTC#411995]

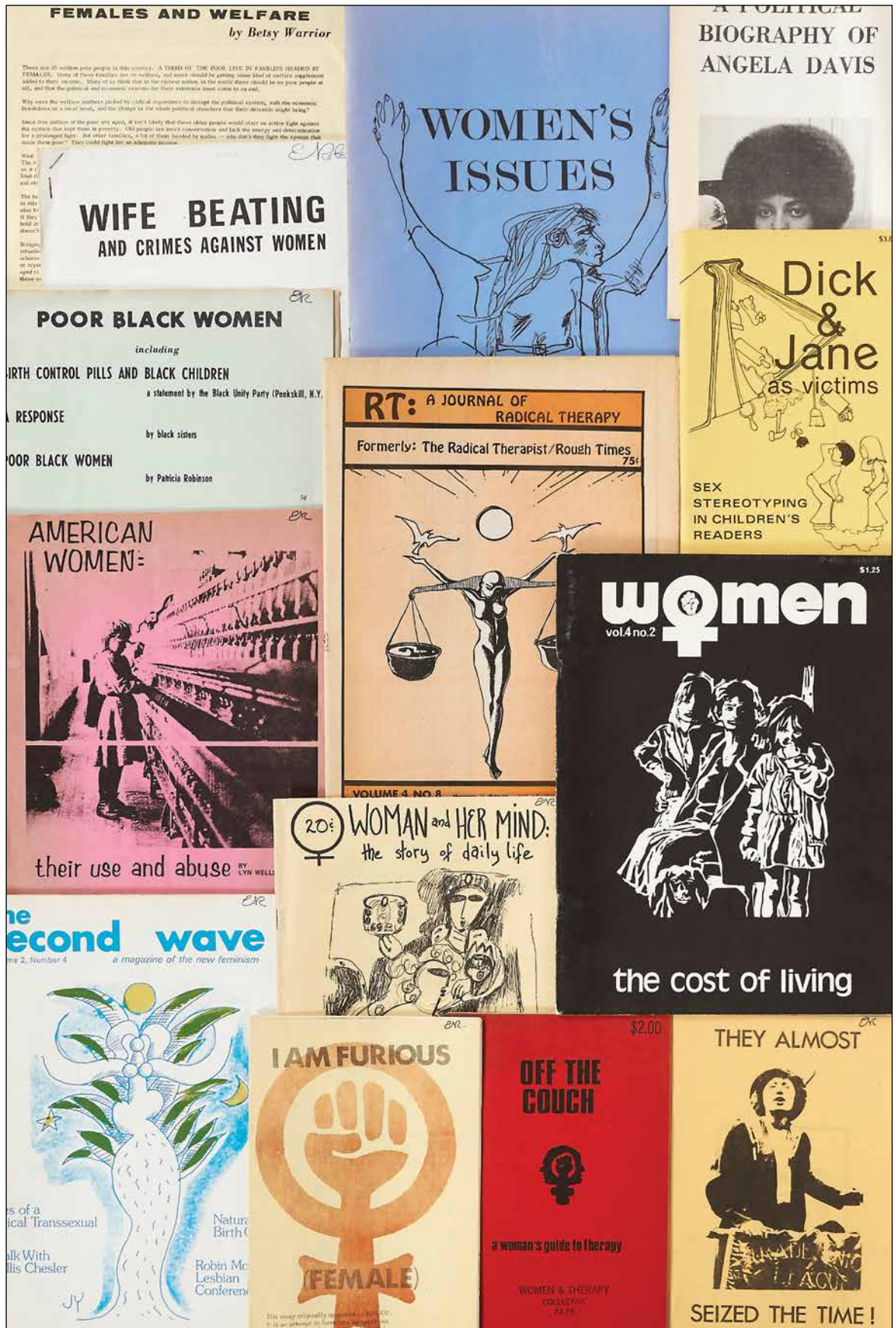
25 (Feminist Periodicals)
(Elizabeth ROBSON)

Collection of 50 Feminist Related Publications

1969-1979

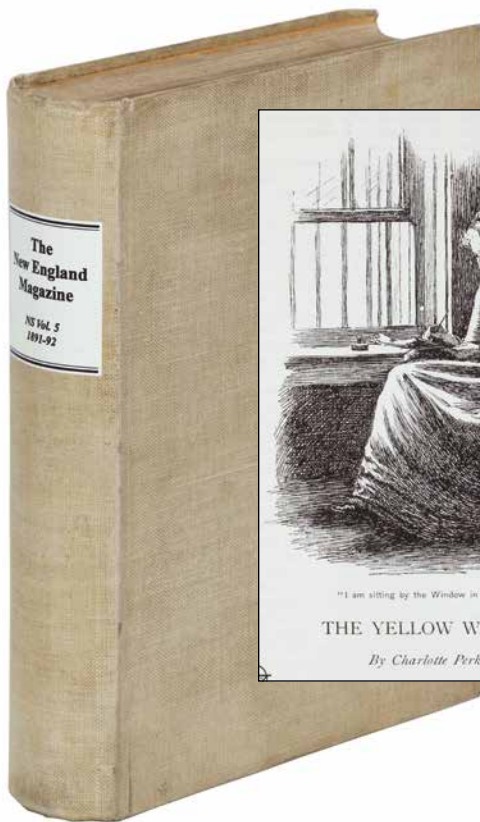
\$4500

A group of 50 feminist pamphlets, magazines, and related material dating to the late 1960s and 1970s from the personal collection of Elizabeth Robson, a feminist therapist and co-author of *Getting Help: A Woman's Guide to Therapy*. The items range from cheaply produced pamphlets to commercially printed magazines published by various feminist and progressive organizations such as: the Radical Education Project, New England Free Press, The Cambridge-Goddard School for Social Change, and the Counter Culture Law Project. The pamphlets, which come in a range of formats from octavos to tabloids, cover topics such as wage inequality, sexual harassment, gender stereotyping, and the economic realities of feminism, among others. Overall near fine with some wear at the edges and light toning.



Robson graduated from the University of Chicago and received a master's degree in social work from Columbia University. She was involved with the Chicago Women's Liberation Union during its formation and was a strong supporter of feminist theory as it pertained to her work as a therapist in Brookline, Massachusetts. Her ownership signature or initials appear on many of the items in this collection, with over a third having been produced in such a small quantity that OCLC reports few to no available copies. A compelling collection of feminist literature from the dawn of the modern women's right movement.

A detailed list of the periodicals is available upon request. [BTC#407879]



26 Charlotte Perkins STETSON (GILMAN)

The Yellow Wall Paper [in] *New England Magazine: An Illustrated Monthly. New Series, Vol. 5. Old Series, Vol. 11. September. 1891 - February, 1892*

Boston, Mass.: New England Magazine Corporation 1891-1892

\$3000

First edition. Royal octavo. 824pp. Illustrated. Rebound in buff colored buckram with applied paper label. Library label inside each board and the library name in ink on titlepage, one leaf (not part of *The Yellow Wall Paper*) smudged, but a tight very good or better copy. The first appearance of the famous short story, contained complete in the January, 1892 issue of *New England Magazine*, seven years before it appeared as a separate volume in 1899. The classic short story of psychological terror, of a discontented wife and mother who weaves a fantasy of repressed creative longing and sexuality out of the wall paper in her room. This story of a woman's mental breakdown trapped in traditional marriage roles was inspired by Gilman's own life experience: it is "one of the most reprinted of all psychological horror stories ... This feminist horror tale is Gilman's only work in the genre, but it is enough to ensure her an important place in its history." (Sullivan, p. 171). A nice copy of the first appearance, which unlike the 1897 edition, is illustrated. [BTC#409011]

27 (Girls Scouts)

[Broadside]: *Buy Girl Scout Cookies Baked by Megowen-Educator Food Co., Lowell, Mass*

Lowell, Mass.: Girl Scouts [of America] / Megowen-Educator Food Co. [circa 1960]

\$400

Broadside illustrated in color on thin cardstock. Measuring 11" x 14". Fine. Illustration depicts a bust painting of a Girl Scout saluting, a blank box beneath the portrait probably was provided to fill in local details of cookie sales. A nice image and in nice condition. [BTC#414173]

BUY
Girl Scout
COOKIES



BAKED BY MEGOWEN-EDUCATOR FOOD CO., LOWELL, MASS.

28 **Julia Ward HOWE****Cabinet card photograph of Julia Ward Howe**

Boston: Notman Photo. Co. [circa 1885]

\$450

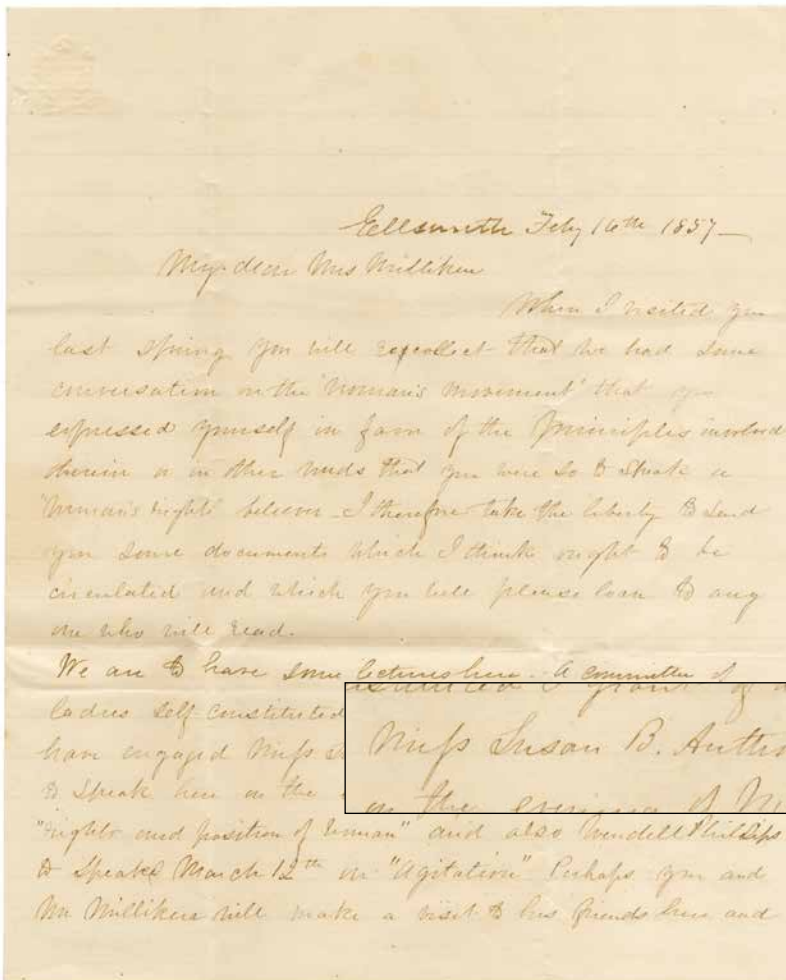
Albumen cabinet card, 4¼" x 6½". Howe's name in ink in an unknown hand on verso, a fine and crisp image. The aged Howe (she lived to be 91) is pictured seated with a large book opened on her lap. [BTC#416182]

29 **Charlotte HILL**
(Susan B. Anthony)**[Letter]: Women's Suffrage Lectures in Maine**

Ellsworth, Maine: February 16, 1857

\$2500

An 1857 letter from early Maine women's right advocate, Charlotte Hill of Ellsworth, Maine. Folded for mailing, near fine. The letter discusses speaking engagements for a committee on lyceum lectures, specifically including an early lecture by Susan B. Anthony: "A committee of ladies self-constituted I grant – of which I am one, have engaged Susan B. Anthony of Rochester N.Y....of Miss Anthony I know nothing except by reputation." Anthony received \$50 for this speaking engagement which was the most she had received for her time to date and it helped propel her lecturing career. Hill was a music teacher by trade. Upon hearing of her ideas to bring the suffrage movement to the attention of local citizens, many threatened to stop using her services. In response, she answered: "Very well, I shall maintain my principles and if you break up my classes I can go back to the sea shore and dig clams for a living as I have done before." The lectures were a success and Hill was able to keep both her committee and her teaching career.



A wonderful letter and primary source discussing women's suffrage including the early lectures of Susan B. Anthony. [BTC#412898]

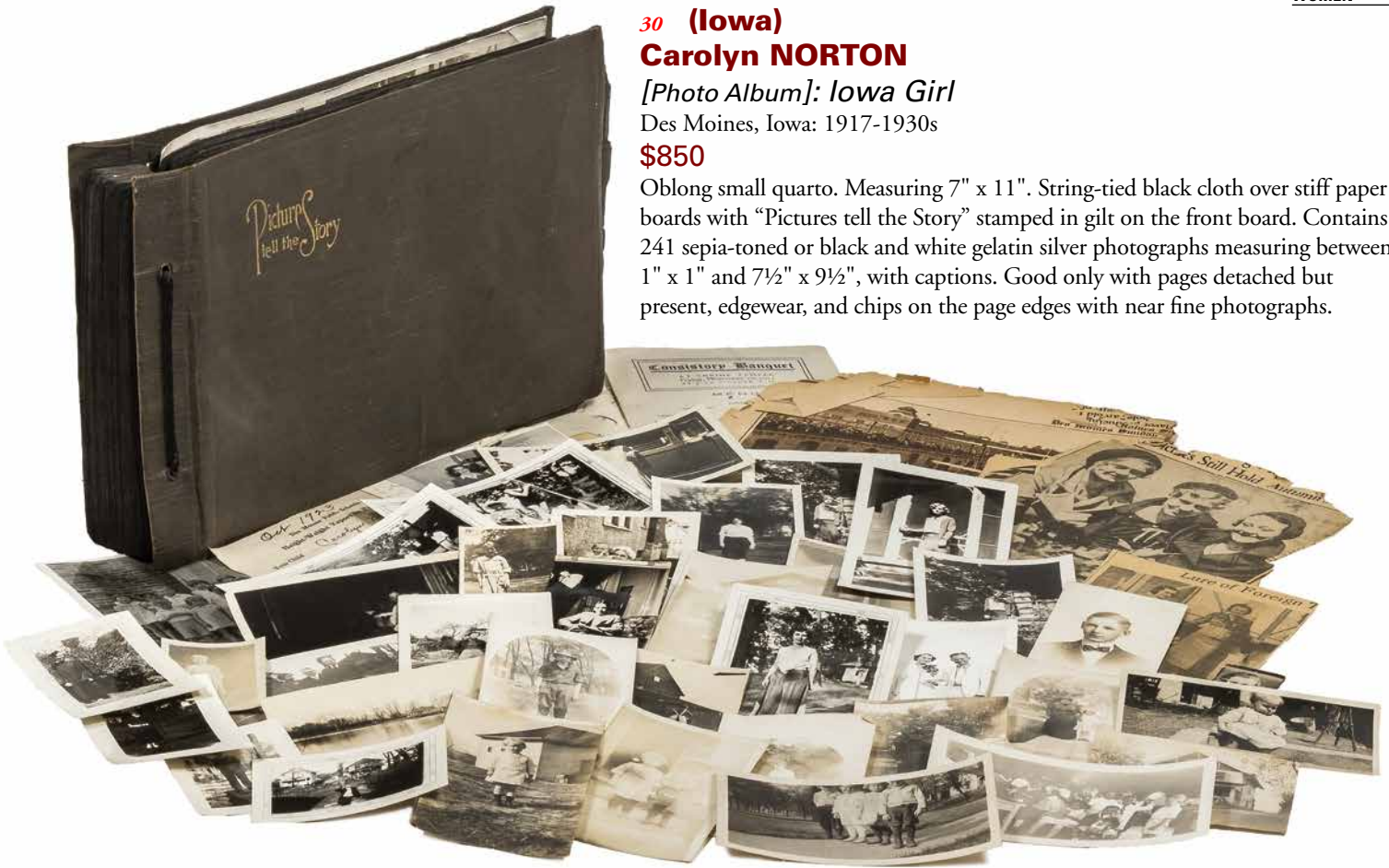
30 (Iowa)

Carolyn NORTON*[Photo Album]: Iowa Girl*

Des Moines, Iowa: 1917-1930s

\$850

Oblong small quarto. Measuring 7" x 11". String-tied black cloth over stiff paper boards with "Pictures tell the Story" stamped in gilt on the front board. Contains 241 sepia-toned or black and white gelatin silver photographs measuring between 1" x 1" and 7½" x 9½", with captions. Good only with pages detached but present, edgewear, and chips on the page edges with near fine photographs.



A photo album kept by Carolyn Norton in Des Moines, Iowa mostly in the 1920s and 1930s. The photos are not entirely in chronological order and cover the time between 1917 and the mid-1930s, with a few later clippings from the 1940s. Carolyn and her family and friends are seen throughout the album with images of her home and with a section dedicated to her dolls. There is a group photo of her school class as well as portrait style photos of her classmates. Carolyn and her girlfriends are shown at a camp on Clear Lake, Iowa with photos of the girls posed on the dock in swimsuits. Carolyn was also a Camp Fire Girl and is pictured with her fellow scouts at Camp Hantesa by their tents, in uniforms, and one photo shows a girl with her bugle. Other photos shows the girls posed next to a large American flag and boating. Carolyn's new dog is photographed, as is her pet bird.

Carolyn was crowned her high school's May Queen with photos of the procession. Carolyn is also photographed in her high school graduation cap and gown.

After high school Carolyn attended Drake University in Des Moines Iowa. She was part of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority and was studying to be a teacher. A newspaper clipping shows Carolyn and her "sisters" during "clean up and paint week" at the college. Photos of fashionable young women with bobbed haircuts are seen posed around a family home. Carolyn applied for jobs in the Des Moines Public School System. A letter laid in from 1935 reads "My dear Miss Norton: I wonder if you would like to come to the office to meet with members of our interview committee which is in session each Saturday forenoon." A later photograph of Carolyn with her students is laid in.



An interesting look at an Iowa girl's home life and schooling through the 1920s and 1930s. [BTC#411839]



31 (Jewish Interest)

(Yulla LIPCHITZ)

Jacques Lipchitz, Walter J. Fischel

[Archive]: A Collection of Love Letters and Personal Correspondence sent to Yulla Lipchitz

(1941-1955)

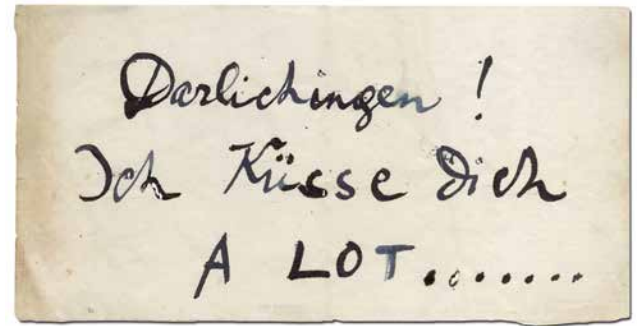
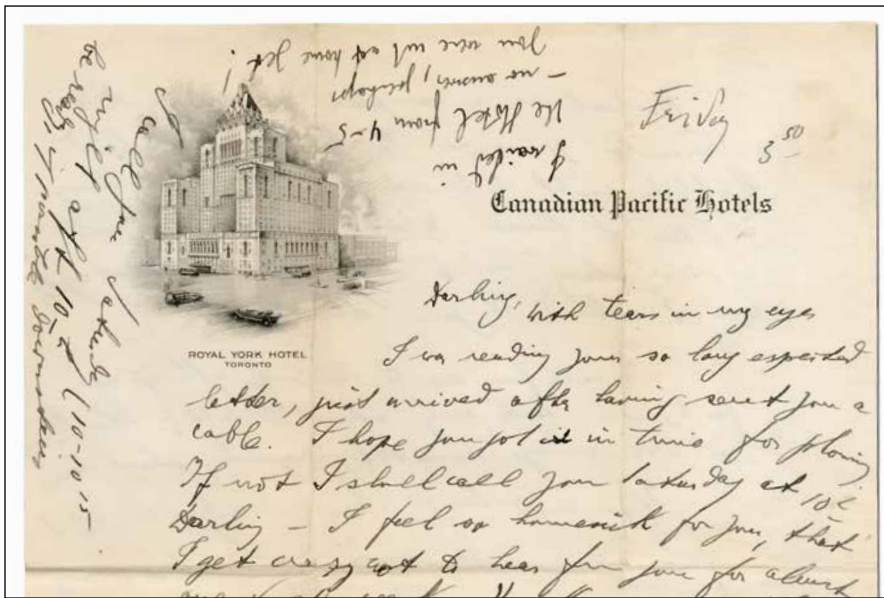
\$25,000

An extraordinary collection of nearly 300 letters, consisting of about 250 love letters and 50 letters of related personal correspondence, sent to Yulla Lipchitz, sculptor and photographer, and the wife of the renowned sculptor Jacques Lipchitz. Included in the collection are 12 holographic letters by Jacques Lipchitz, 8 black and white photographs of Yulla with two of her lovers taken before her marriage to Lipchitz, several telegrams and post cards, a few of Yulla's draft replies, and several pieces of manuscript and printed ephemera. Nearly all of the letters are in English, with about 20 in German. Mostly near fine. Although Yulla, her first husband Frederick Mott, and most of her correspondents were German-Jews who fled Germany in the late 1930s, nearly all of the letters are written in English (with occasional flourishes in German), and nearly all abound with deeply felt emotional passions for her, as indicated by such frequent salutations as: "Darling Pussilein, my love!" – "Darlichingen! Ich Küsse dich" – "Yullalein, love, Kisses!" Over 150 of the letters are from Walter J. Fischel, an important German-Jewish scholar known internationally for his pioneering studies of Oriental Jewry, and two other men (about 25 letters each) with whom Yulla was having illicit affairs during the War years. The letters of all three men are remarkable for their impassioned, often wild declarations of love, and their frequent pleas to arrange meetings and to get married, if Yulla's husband would

grant her a divorce. In the end, after an attempt to reconcile with her husband in 1945-1946, all four men were no match for Jacques Lipchitz, who first met Yulla in 1944, and married her in 1948.

The letters also contain frequent references to the status of family members in Europe during the war. For example, her first lover (known only as Abe), provides an account of the 1941 passage of Yulla's brother on the infamous S.S. *Navemar* (a Spanish freighter built for a capacity of 28 passengers, used to evacuate over 1,100 Jewish refugees to the United States): "There is no delay – now – the ship sailed from Cadiz, Spain on July 28 - from Seville on 30th, from Lisbon on Aug. 2nd ... Your brother's visa cannot have expired since the regulations are concerned with his port of departure, i.e. Cadiz ... As I write I'm getting more angrier by the minute – wrath & disappointment are concurrent emotions – & you – my sweet – have the honor of stirring up both in me to the highest pitch in ages of its existence ..."

In the fall of 1945, when Yulla broke with her lover Walter Fischel in an attempt to reconcile with her husband, Fischel's grief, compounded by a family crisis, is heartbreaking: "I came home ... after having performed somehow the role of a consoler to my mother in her new grief and sorrow about the very possible, though not definite death of her sister

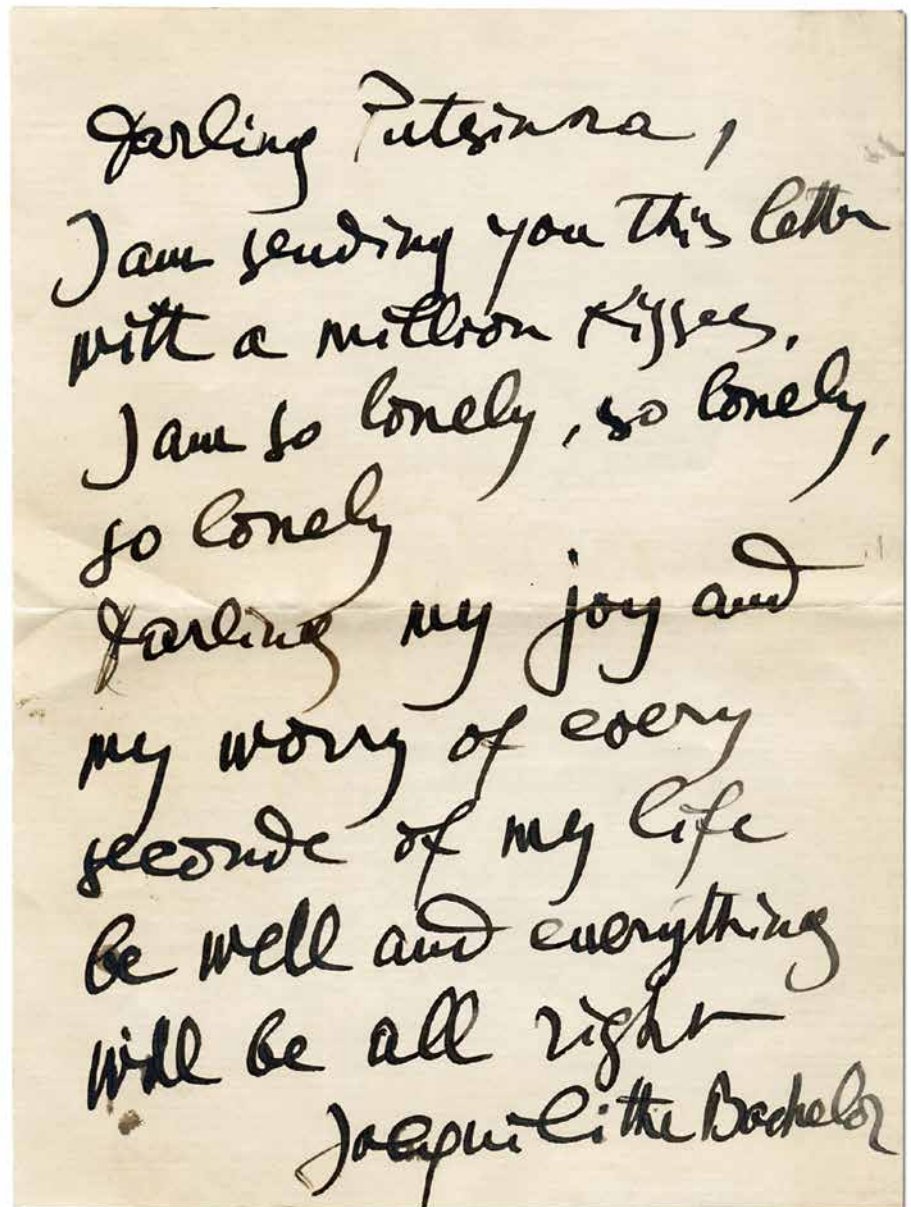


and brother-in-law at Theresienstadt. The angel of death (if one can call this so) is terrible cruel towards us ... Why retreat just now, when our long cherished hope of living together comes almost near to its fulfillment ... Darling dearest, words really can't express my feelings, whenever I am with you. Every hour, every minute – a kind of holy exaltation. There are no [words] for our love. I want you to avert that “unedles Unglück” which you are talking about. Please call me, write me, meet me, love me, Kiss me, and be what you have all along meant to me – my dearest dearest dearest darling – please call me ...”

In the 12 letters from Jacques Lipchitz that date between 1949 and 1955, he also repeatedly declares his profound love for her and their newborn daughter. For example, in May 1949 while on a lecture tour, he writes from Chicago: “Darling Puchinka, good morning, I slept very well (alone) and I feel today more rested. But it will be a busy day for me ... I accepted an invitation to have lunch with the students of the Department of Architecture of the University of Illinois ... then I will have to leave for Iowa City. I am thinking all the time of my two Puchinkas, the bi-i-ig Puchinka and the sma-a-all Puchinka and I feel so homesick, so lonely I will be happy to be home ... Love to all of you and for my two Puchinkas my heart for ever. I kiss you my big Puchinka my only one...” In a letter from 1955 he enjoys teasing Yulla for being suspicious when he is traveling alone, or working alone in the studio: “My darling violent and emotional desire / I was happy to receive your sweet acts of accusation, even though I cannot say mea culpa!”

A Berliner by birth from a Hasidic family, Yulla Halberstadt fled Germany for the United States in 1938 with her first husband Frederick Mott and their two small boys. The family settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. The marriage had been faltering, and Yulla first asked for a divorce in 1940, which her husband did not grant to her until 1947. Most of the letters date from the wartime years and were sealed by Yulla into three separate bundles: “To be destroyed without reading in case of my death.” Among the personal correspondence are 9 letters from Fred Mott (including one long reply from Yulla), and 25 letters from other family members and friends. These include General Julius Deutsch (the former Austrian Minister of War and international Labor leader), and the philosopher Ludwig Lefebre. A historically important collection that fortunately survived Yulla's instructions to be destroyed.

A list of selected letters (fully or partly transcribed) is available upon request. [\[BTC#384579\]](#).





32 (Occupation of Japan)

Alice Sakiko ARIKAWA

[Photo Albums]: Japanese-American Female Clerk in the 71st Signal Battalion Service in Occupied Japan, 1946-48

Japan: 1946-1948

\$6000

Two volumes. Oblong folios. Volume One (1946-47) with cloth spine and Japanese decorated lacquer boards; the spine is repaired, very good or better. Volume Two (1947-48) is decorated cloth hand-titled "Tokyo, Japan, '47"; light foxing on the boards, near fine. The photographic elements are near fine or better (with very few exceptions), most of the images in Volume One are clearly captioned; a lesser but reasonable number in Volume Two are also captioned.

Set of two consecutively compiled post-World

War II photo albums set in occupied Japan from 1946-1948. Volume One contains 349 photographs; 16 pieces of ephemera, including a pencil drawing by one of the "home folks"; and 9 commercial photo postcards (for a total of 374 illustrations). Volume Two contains 265 photographs; 28 pieces of ephemera; and 10 commercial images (for a total of 303 illustrations). Most photographs are approximately 4" x 3", but range in size from circular prints 2" x 2½" in diameter to rectangular prints 6½" x 4½"; ephemera ranges from small clippings to theatre programs.

A fascinating collection of photographs and related material documenting the experiences and coming-of-age of a Japanese-American woman from Los Angeles, California serving at the San Shin PX in Tokyo during the postwar occupation of Japan, presumably as a WAAC or as one of the small group of under-acknowledged Nisei men and women recruited into service by the U.S. military at the time.

Alice Sakiko Arikawa (1920 - 1992), later Alice Arikawa Presnell, was a diligent and outgoing - intrepid, even - explorer of her life and surroundings, with a knack for observation and a cinematic eye. Her photographs document everything from the Tokyo flood of 1947 (in which about 2000 people died) to her day-to-day experiences at the PX, to her travels to visit

relatives and tour the area, to the women (often named in the captions) who served as cleaners and did other menial labor in her living quarters and elsewhere. By far, however, the main subject of these albums is the love story between Alice and her boss at the PX, "Chief" Presnell whom she married in August 1948, a few months after her return to the U.S. (according to Social Security Administration name-change records). One of the last photos we see of her is in a life jacket laughing aboard the USS *General William Weigel*, in early 1948; the ship would take her to Honolulu.

The National Archive Database records that Alice Sakiko Arikawa was interned from June 1942 through March 1943 at the Manzanar War Relocation Center, adding a further dimension to her later service for the U.S. in Japan. At least two other relatives, her brother George and niece Judith (identified in the albums as "Judy"), were also interned at Manzanar, both of whom are pictured in two captioned photographs in Volume One (National Archives Database, Japanese-American Internee Data File, 1942 - 1946.)

An unusually comprehensive and voluminous accumulation that accurately reflects the experience of a Japanese-American woman in Occupied Japan. The number of photographs (consisting of over 600 photographs plus additional elements) is exceptional. [BTC#403076]





Some of the makeshift homes



me



Me



As accountant
in PX

33 Helen KELLER

Autograph Letter Signed ("Helen Keller"), to her cousin Anna Turner and Anna's husband George [with]: A group of family photographs

[Tuscumbia, Alabama, circa July 1887]

\$28,000

Two pages in pencil on laid paper with watermark of a crane and "Japanese Linen 1886," written on two quarto sheets measuring 8½" x 8", rectos only, lacking at least one of the original leaves. Old creases from prior folding, some wear and discoloration, but near fine.

helen will write letter
to cousin george
helen and teacher did go to
huntsville steam car does
go fast george did give
helen soda water anna did
buy helen pretty new hat
helen did play with him

helen and teacher did come
home. lady did talk wrong on
fingers. conduction did take
ticket and punch. teacher
did buy orange and helen did
put orange in bag for mother
leila has little new baby
new baby is bessie bessie is
eva sister mildred is helen
sister helen is sick doctor will
give medicine to make well
helen does love george and
anna helen will kiss george and
anna good-bye
helen keller

An astonishingly sophisticated letter by the 7-year old Helen Keller to her cousin Anna Keller Turner and her husband George, describing a train trip to Huntsville, Alabama, that she took with her teacher, Annie Sullivan. Keller began studying with Sullivan in March of 1887. This letter, written only months later, demonstrates Keller's remarkable progress in learning to communicate, and it is one of the earliest known Keller letters. Michael Anagnos, the director of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, describes Keller's gains after beginning her studies with Annie Sullivan: "In the course of four months Helen mastered more than four hundred and fifty

common words -- nouns, verbs transitive and intransitive, adjectives and prepositions which she could use correctly and spell with perfect accuracy. At the same time she learned to read raised characters with the tips of her fingers almost spontaneously and with very little effort on the part of her instructress, to converse freely by means of the manual alphabet, to cipher, to write a neat 'square hand,' and to express her elementary ideas in correct composition" (Anagnos, "Helen Keller. A Second Laura Bridgman," in Fifty-Sixth Annual Report of The Perkins Institution And Massachusetts School For The Blind, 1888).

Anagnos describes a letter written by Keller to her mother on 12 July 1887 during a trip to Huntsville and then briefly mentions the present letter: "On her return to Tuscumbia from her visit to Huntsville, Helen wrote a long letter to her cousin George, giving him a minute account of everything that occurred on her way home. She speaks of her meeting in the steam-cars a kind lady, who gave her a drink of water but who 'did talk wrong on fingers.' The mention of the drink of water, which isn't included in this letter, suggests that a page is missing, although the letter otherwise flows well.

The letter reads in its entirety:

“helen will write letter to cousin george helen and teacher did go to huntsville steam car does go fast george did give helen soda water anna did buy helen pretty new hat helen did play with pinky horse does like sugar mr. rea did kiss helen carlotta will come to see helen in tuscumbia corinne and may and louise did come to see helen robert did shoot little bird wrong [...] helen and teacher did come home. lady did talk wrong on fingers. conductor did take ticket and punch. teacher did buy orange and helen did put orange in bag for mother leila has little new baby new baby is bessie bessie is eva sister mildred is helen sister helen is sick doctor will give medicine to make well helen does love george and anna helen will kiss george and anna good-by helen keller”

Keller's autobiography (*The Story of My Life*, 1903) contains a section on her letters. A short note to her cousin Anna is listed as her earliest letter (June 17, 1887) followed by a longer letter to her mother on July 12, 1887. The chronology then skips to September 1887 when Keller writes an encouraging letter to the blind girls at the Perkins Institution. An August 21, 1887 letter by Annie Sullivan mentions a “beautiful time in Huntsville” which would place the present letter sometime in July — making it perhaps the third earliest known Keller letter. The handwriting and grammatical constructions, especially the use of “did” in past tense constructions and the omission of articles, is consistent with Keller's early letter-writing style.

[with:]: A Cabinet Card Photo of Keller, by Collins in Huntsville, Alabama; as well as 20 additional 19th Century cabinet cards of other close Keller family members, including three images of Anna Turner, the recipient of this letter. In addition there are six more 19th Century photographs (all but one a cabinet cards) of more distant Keller family relations, all photographs identified on the backs in a later hand.

One of the earliest known letters by Helen Keller, written just months after beginning her studies with Annie Sullivan, with additional family photographs. A remarkable artifact, and possibly the earliest Keller letter not held in an institution. [BTC#412705]



34 (Kansas)***Cabinet Card of a Woman with a Raccoon***

Larned, Kan[sa]s.: E.A. Harris [circa 1876]

\$600

Cabinet albumen photograph. Image size 3¾" x 5½" on a 4¼" x 6½" card with photographer's name and address printed in red in the lower margin. Ink title on rear "The Coone's Picture." A little wear at the corners, else nice and very near fine. Photograph of a raccoon standing on a tree trunk, with a woman in long skirt and hat wearing thick gloves, standing beside it. Larned is a small city and the county seat of Pawnee County in eastern central Kansas. It isn't clear whether the raccoon is alive or stuffed, although if the latter why would the woman be wearing the thick gloves? What does it all mean? In any event, a spectacular image. [BTC#412827]

**35 (Literary Journal)*****Counterpoint*
(four issues)**

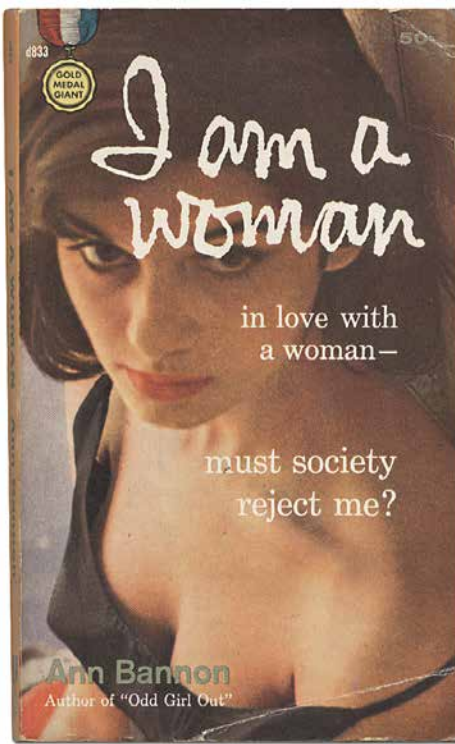
Bryn-Mawr and Haverford:
Bryn Mawr College and
Haverford College 1950,
1953-1954

\$200

Octavos. Four issues: Fall 1950, printed jointly by Bryn Mawr and Haverford; and three additional issues published exclusively by Bryn Mawr: Spring 1953, Winter 1953; and Spring 1954. Light spotting on the front wrap of the Winter 1953 issue, else all issues very near fine. Two of the issues bear the signature of Jo (Josephine) Case (the editor of the final three issues). Literary journal that includes contributions

mostly by students, including Case, but a few by faculty and alumni, most notably by Richard Lattimore and Marianne Moore. [BTC#407111]





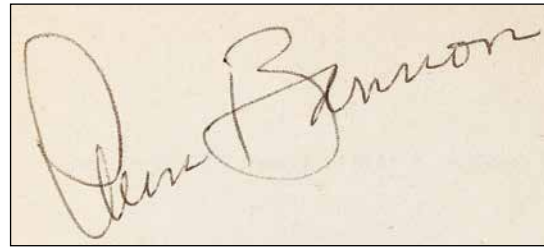
36 (Lesbian Fiction)

Ann BANNON

I Am a Woman

Greenwich, Connecticut: Fawcett Gold Medal (1959)

\$400



First edition. Paperback original. Two creases on the front wrap, a fresh and unread very good copy. Signed by the author on the title page. The author's second book, and the first of her novels to feature her protagonist Beebo Brinker. Bannon wrote a handful of novels on lesbian themes, and then retired from the writing scene to become a successful, and for a time a married

college administrator. Most of her books, all paperback originals, were re-released decades later by the Cleis Press in their series of lesbian pulp fiction classics. [BTC#407491]

37 (Lesbian Fiction)

Janet Payne WHITLOVE

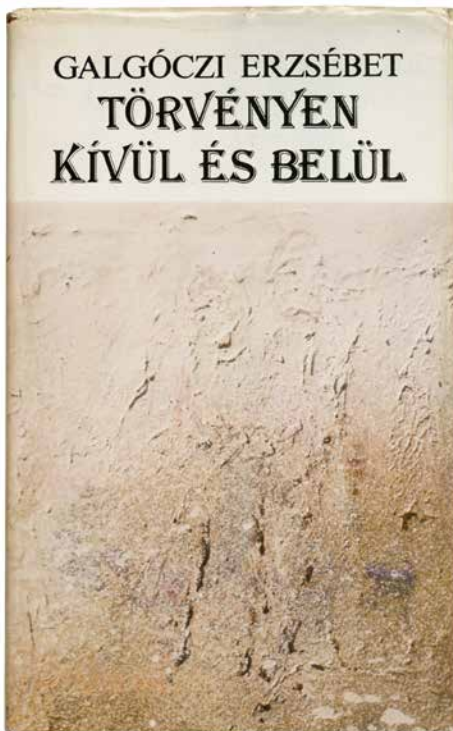
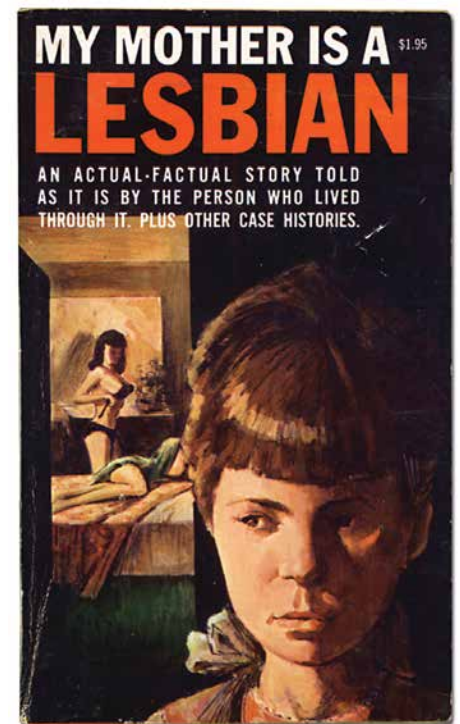
My Mother is a Lesbian

Canoga Park, California: Viceroy Books (1969)

\$350

First edition. Paperback original. 192pp. Illustrated wrappers. Small ink name on first leaf, modest age-toning to the pages, and a little rubbing near the bottom of the front wrap near the spine fold, else a very near fine copy. Purports to be "An actual-factual story told as it is by the person who lived through it. Plus other case histories." OCLC locates no copies; we have handled one other copy. Not in *Grier*.

[BTC#413242]



38 (Lesbian Fiction)

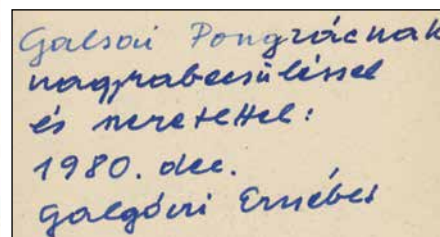
Erzsébet GALGÓCZI

Törvényen Kívül és Belül

[Against and According to Law: Two Short Stories]

Budapest: Szépirodalmi 1980

\$2500



First edition. Octavo. 272, [8]pp. Original red cloth. Tail band a little dropped, a trifle rubbed, very good or better, in slightly nicked very good dustwrapper designed by Zoltán Huszárik. The first edition of Galgóczi's book of short stories. The second story "Törvényen belül" (literally: "Within the Law," but translated to English under the title "Another Love") was adapted into the film by Károly Makk under the title *Egyásra nézve* (Another Way) in 1982. An

association copy, this copy Inscribed by the openly lesbian author to Pongrác Galsai, the Hungarian writer and literary critic, who published a study about Galgóczi and her works (*Szabálytalan arcképek: Galgóczi Erzsébet*) in 1976. Very uncommon inscribed. [BTC#412649]



39 (Massachusetts) **Elizabeth Knight HINCKLEY**

The Letters and Diaries of Elizabeth K. Hinckley of Hingham, Massachusetts, an independent young woman active in both Unitarian and Transcendentalist social circles mostly during the late 1820s and early 1830s
(Hingham; Barnstable, Massachusetts: 1827-1866)

\$12,000

A remarkable archive of Hinckley's personal papers: consisting of nearly 200 holographic letters, two journals and associated diary entries written on loose sheets, together with other family letters and documents. Among the letters, over 100 were written by Hinckley to her future husband William Sturgis, Jr., a Boston-based merchant from the prominent Sturgis family of Barnstable, Massachusetts, spanning a four-year period prior to their marriage in December, 1831. There are another 50 letters from Sturgis to Hinckley and about 20 letters between Hinckley and other female family members (sisters and cousins) which date from the same period (1828-31). Also included is a three-part 1831 document specifying the conveyance of Hinckley family property to Sturgis, and about 20 letters to Elizabeth's son, (also named William Sturgis, born 1842) by Hinckley's mother and sister dating from after Elizabeth's death in 1849. Most of Hinckley's letters range between four and eight densely written pages in a neat, legible hand in ink. Her two journals, both in stitched wrappers, consisting of over 80 densely written pages each, mostly in ink (but including some entries in pencil), spanning the years from 1827-31. Also included are 34 loose sheets of manuscript entries dating from the same period. The letters are folded as originally mailed, with the remnants of red wax seals, overall they are near fine.

Hinckley provides detailed accounts of her activities and reflections on receiving and visiting family and friends at her home in Hingham and elsewhere along the Massachusetts coast. Her father, a shipmaster who died at sea when she was just nine years old, had married into the Sturgis family,

and she maintained close ties to the Sturgis family based in Barnstable and Boston. Devout and highly educated, she took pride in being part of the new urban social environment where the abolitionist movement, and the religious and social reform movements of Unitarianism and Transcendentalism were flourishing. In a letter to William from September 1828 she writes:

"We went on Friday evening and heard a most excellent sermon from Mr. Gannett, it was well suited to the occasion, upon Unitarianism, defending it most ably, the expression of his face how beautiful it is ... that is one of the privileges you may have in town - to hear whom you chose ..."

In March 1829 she writes to William in Boston about Emerson:

"You, I suppose have heard Mr. Emerson, a young minister when he first preaches generally attracts a great many. Some I hear do not think him a very fine preacher, are disappointed in him, he had entered upon an arduous and responsible duty, one of the most trying in life, I should think ... To-morrow night the Reading Society meets here ... We are reading now Bishop [Reginald] Heber's travels in India ..."

During this period William Sturgis was in Boston working at the offices of Merrick, Lee & Co., a commission merchant firm specializing in British dry goods, or at sea. In her journals and letters Hinckley both reflects on and directly addresses her feelings when they are separated, on the difficulty of clearly communicating and expressing the true nature and extent of her love, and avoiding the pitfalls of miscommunication. She

keeps herself busy visiting and writing to family and friends, and playing an active role in the Reading Society. In an excerpt from an undated journal entry (circa 1829):

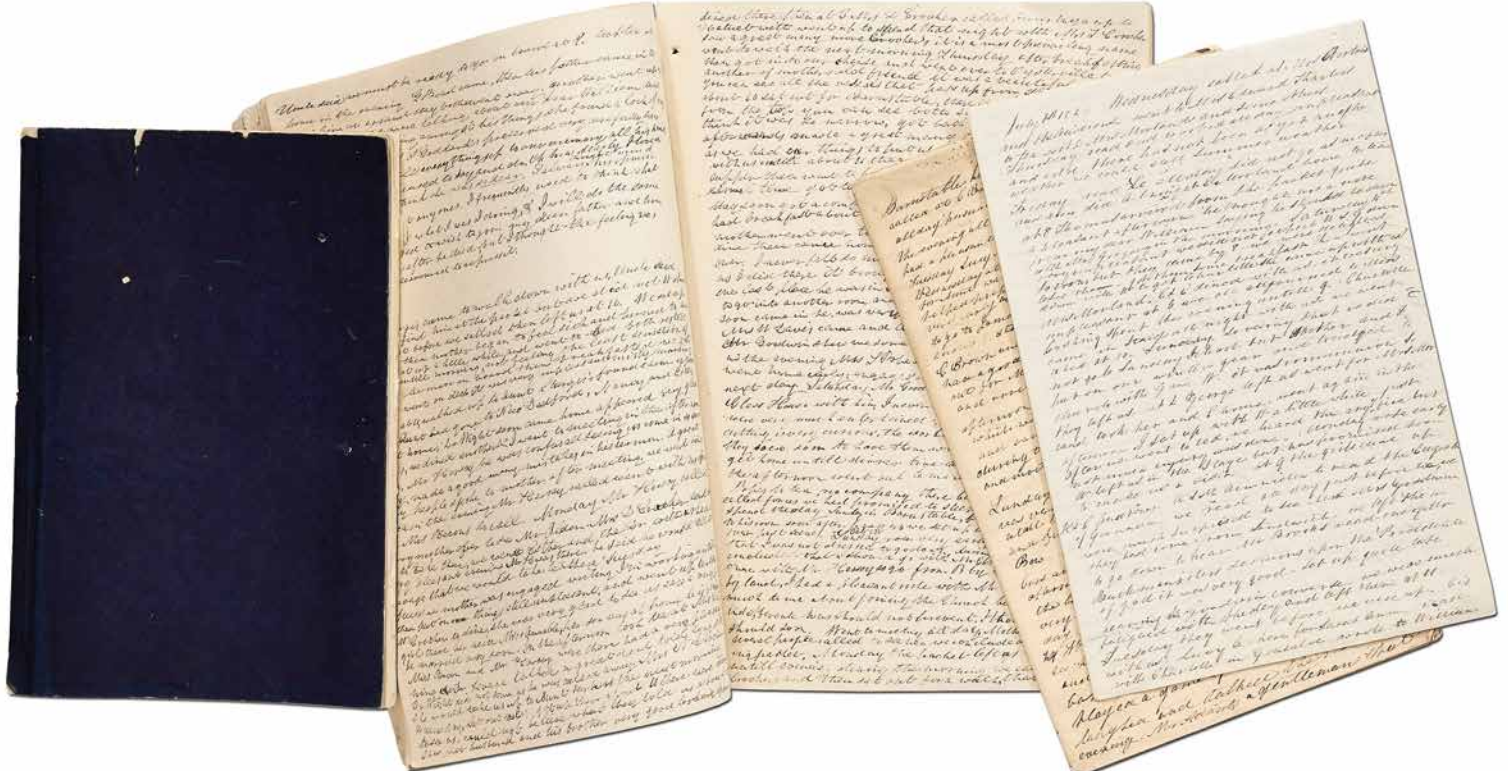
"In the evening went to Reading Society at Mrs. G. Cushing ... Miss Pichard came to Miss Cushing's from Boston ... I like very much to hear Miss Pichard talk of her journey, invited the girls to take tea with me next day ... In the eve to please Isaac [her younger brother] we played at Blind man's bluff. We got the Novelists from the Library which are very interesting ... " She then writes in detail about her views on several authors and works, including Tobias Smollett and Henry Fielding, Laurence Stern's *Tristram Shandy*, Samuel Richardson's *Pamela* and *Clarissa*, and the novels of Ann Radcliffe.

Although it must be noted that we have only been able to read a selection of letters and a few pages of Hinckley's journal, we did alight upon a reference to Ellen Sturgis Hooper, then a teenager three years younger than Elizabeth, who became one of the most gifted poets among the New England Transcendentalists:

"Oh my dear William since Tuesday my thoughts have been more than ever with you, since receiving your long and most gratifying letter, but my sensations were deeply mingled with pain and joy ... We had a very pleasant [visit] from Uncle [William F. Sturgis] and Ellen [Sturgis Hooper] – very unexpected to us on that day. I wish much to learn how it is with little Mary [Louisa Sturgis], we miss her very much ... "

We suspect that there are other references to Ellen Sturgis Hooper, Emerson, and other leading Transcendentalists, including Ellen's sister Caroline Sturgis-Tappan, in Hinckley's many densely written pages.

A serendipitous survival of a compelling woman's view of life in Massachusetts during the height of its maritime commerce, and when the state became the center of the Unitarian and Transcendentalist social reform movements. [BTC#406720]



Dear Nancy:

Here is a small check. Please use it however you want. My finances are a little precarious right now, but I'll help again when I have more. You, I'd be happy to be a sponsor. Offhand, I can't think of any names, really, that you, I'm sure, haven't thought of. Unless it would be Leonid or Sylvia, or Edmund... Saul Bellow? ... Nicholas Nabokoff? ... Wilfredo Lam? ... Granville Hicks? Arvin? Dorothy Day? Hemingway? Jim Agee, who's back in town? ... Sonia Orwell, who is here from England, might be a good name, considering 'Homage to Catalonia.'

I'm coming down just for a few hours Thursday and I'll try to call you if I have a minute, which seems doubtful on this breakneck trip. But in any case, we'll be down the 26th for 4 days. I'll call you at once then, if I haven't done so before.

Much love to your folks.

Mary

Notes in pencil:
 Leonid
 Sylvia
 Edmund
 Saul Bellow
 Nicholas Nabokoff
 Wilfredo Lam
 Granville Hicks
 Arvin
 Dorothy Day
 Hemingway
 Jim Agee
 Sonia Orwell
 Homage to Catalonia

Handwritten notes on left margin:
 Mary
 coming
 down
 for
 a
 few
 hours
 Thursday
 I'll
 try
 to
 call
 you
 if
 I
 have
 a
 minute
 which
 seems
 doubtful
 on
 this
 breakneck
 trip
 But
 in
 any
 case
 we'll
 be
 down
 the
 26th
 for
 4
 days
 I'll
 call
 you
 at
 once
 then
 if
 I
 haven't
 done
 so
 before

politics' packages abroad

Nancy Macdonald, Director
 45 Astor Place, New York 3, N. Y.

December 10, 1952.

Dear Friends:

Last summer I spent four months abroad and visited the chief centers of the Spanish Republican emigration in France. The impression I had received from correspondence with my Spanish friends was confirmed. The need is as great as ever. But the Spanish refugees have been forgotten because their problems have no current drama.

I am about to organize a Committee to help these people. James T. Farrell has agreed to be the Chairman of this Committee. The enclosed "Proposals" will tell you what is needed and what we hope to do.

It will take some time to get this Committee in motion and in the meantime I did not want to let Christmas go by without making a beginning. I am writing you because you have helped so generously in the past and because I hope you will want to help me again with this new job.

Will you send me a check today? Please make it payable to Nancy Macdonald if you want to help with the projects listed in the enclosed proposals. Or make it out to CARE if you would like to have a food package go to a Spanish family for Christmas (standard food packages are \$10, budget packages are \$6.95).

And if you have friends who might be interested in helping, please list their names on the reverse of this letter and return the list to me.

Cordially,

Nancy Macdonald
 Nancy Macdonald

Nancy Macdonald, Rm. 311, 45 Astor Place, NYC 3, NY

1. I am enclosing a check for \$10.00.
2. I am enclosing a check for \$_____. I will send you \$_____ per month as long as I can. (Let us know if you want to "adopt" a family - i.e., have your contributions used for the same family each month).

NAME Mary McCarthy

ADDRESS New York NY 1002 ZONE _____ CITY _____

Rhode Island

40 Mary McCARTHY

Interesting Autograph Letter Signed to
 Nancy Macdonald. 1952

\$950

One page Autograph Letter Signed ("Mary") handwritten on the back of a form letter from Nancy Macdonald as Director, on the letterhead of Politics' Packages Abroad dated 10 December 1952. The form letter solicits funds for emigration of Spanish Republican to France. McCarthy's reply is not dated but is clearly contemporary with the form letter. At the bottom of the form letter McCarthy has signed the form with her name and address and enclosed a check for \$10 (not present), apparently there were other enclosures as well (not present) one of which apparently suggested that McCarthy become a sponsor of the group. McCarthy's letter on the verso is quite interesting, offering to serve as a sponsor and responding to what must have been an inquiry from Macdonald about others who might participate. In part: "Here is a small check. Please use it however you want. My finances are a little precarious right now, but I'll help again when I have more. Offhand, I can't think of any names, really, that you, I'm sure, haven't thought of. Unless it would be Leonid or Sylvia, or Edmund... Saul Bellow?... Nicholas Nabokoff? ... Wilfredo Lam?... Granville Hicks? Arvin? Dorothy Day? Hemingway? Jim Agee, who's back in town?... Sonia Orwell, who is here from England, might be a good name, considering 'Homage to Catalonia.'" McCarthy concludes that she will be in town later in the week and will try to call. Macdonald has annotated the letter making notes in pencil, or in a couple places crossing off names in ink. Nancy Rodman Macdonald, sister of the poet Selden Rodman, was a noted anarchist who was instrumental in radicalizing her husband, the important literary critic Dwight Macdonald. The marriage dissolved about this time, and Nancy Macdonald set out on her own, becoming perhaps the single most fervent supporter of the Spanish Republicans who had fled from Franco and Fascist Spain. This is from the earliest days of her concerted effort and displays her early efforts in organizing at the time. An engaging letter displaying the activism of literary women in the aftermath of the World War. [BTC#414236]

41 (Maine)

[Document]: 1815 Cumberland County, Maine
Coroner's Jury Report on a Woman's Suicide

Poland, Maine: 1815

\$400

Manuscript document dated 1 November 1815. Folio. Approximately 7¾" x 13". Old folds, irregular right margin not affecting any text, very good. Paper seals affixed with wax. The report states that after viewing the body of Sarah Lane, "...there lying dead, ..." the jury finds that she "...did, at said Poland on the first day of November current, by cutting her own throat with a razor, being insane..." The document is signed by Philip Chandler, the coroner, Willard H. Woodbury, the jury foreman, and the members of the all-male jury: Moses Emery, Ezra Britt, James Dunbar, Ephraim Hartwell, Ezekiel Loring, John H. Bartlett, Moses Bayley, Andrews Dwinell, Simeon Tufts, Joseph Rayners, and Daniel Moody. [BTC#411027]

Cumberland Co. An Inquisition taken at
Poland within the said County of Cumberland
the first day of November in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred & fifteen before
Philip Chandler Gentleman one of the Coroners of
said County of Cumberland upon the view of the
body of Sarah Lane there lying dead, by the
oaths of Willard H. Woodbury, Moses Emery, Ezra
Britt, James Dunbar, Ephraim Hartwell, Ezekiel
Loring, John H. Bartlett, Moses Bayley, Andrews Dwinell,
Simeon Tufts, Joseph Rayners & Daniel Moody, yeomen,
good and lawful men, who being charged and sworn
to inquire for the Commonwealth, when, how, and
by what means the said Sarah Lane came to her
death, upon their oaths do say, that the said
Sarah Lane died at said Poland on the first day of
November current, by cutting her own throat with a
razor, being insane, and for the jurors aforesaid upon
their oaths say, that the said Sarah Lane in manner
aforesaid came to her death,
As the Jurors say so says the Coroner
Philip Chandler Coroner
Willard H. Woodbury Foreman
Moses Emery
Ezra Britt
James Dunbar
Ephraim Hartwell
Ezekiel Loring
John H. Bartlett
Moses Bayley
Andrews Dwinell
Simeon Tufts
Joseph Rayners
Daniel Moody

In the marriage relation, the inde-
pendence of the husband and the wife
should be equal, the dependence mu-
tual, and their obligations reciproc-
al.

Lucretia Mott

Yonkers 7mo. 3rd. 1865

Presented to C. N. Norris by Mrs. Lucretia Mott through
the kindness of Mr. Barney July 3rd 1865

Died Nov 11th 1880 aged 87 years

42 Lucretia MOTT

Autograph Note and Sentiment

1865

\$2000

Lined card measuring approximately 4½" x 4". Some foxing, spotting and staining, sound and good. A handwritten sentiment in ink Signed by Lucretia Mott:

"In the marriage relations, the independence of the husband and wife should be equal, the dependence mutual, and their obligations reciprocal.

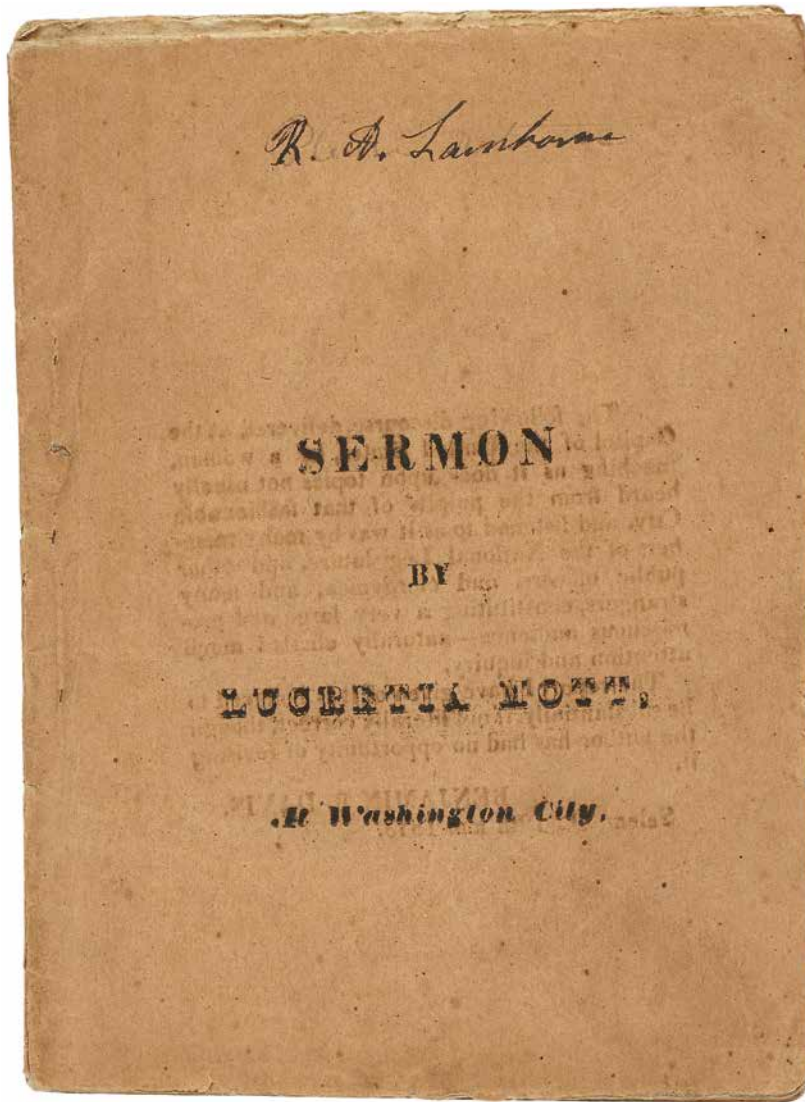
Lucretia Mott

Yonkers, 7 mo. 3rd. 1865"

Beneath this in pencil, Mott has written: "Presented to C. N. Norris by Mrs. Lucretia Mott through the kindness of Mr. Barney July 3rd 1865." Beneath this an unknown party has written the date of Mott's death in 1880.

[BTC#412938]

“I come before you this evening, my friends, with all the disadvantages of a woman breaking through the proscribed customs of the times ...”



43 **Lucretia MOTT**

A Sermon delivered in the Unitarian Church in the City of Washington, By Lucretia Mott, First month 15, 1843

Salem, O.[hio]: Davis and Pound Printers 1843

\$36,000

First edition. 12mo. 32pp. Stitched as issued in the original printed russet colored paper wrappers. Small contemporary ownership signature in ink on the front wrap and in pencil on the first leaf of Rachel Anna Lamborn. Light scattered foxing and a few light stains, near fine.

A very rare early published work and almost certainly the first to be solely authored by Lucretia Mott. A radical Quaker minister, her fame as one of the leading figures in the abolitionist and women's rights movements during the 1800s was due in large part to her passionate public sermons and speeches. Mott nearly always spoke extemporaneously, and few of her sermons and speeches have been preserved.

This copy, in the original wrappers, includes a two-paragraph note by the stenographer, Benjamin B. Davis, dated: "Salem, O., 12th mo. 1843." Printed on the verso of the front wrap, it provides an eyewitness account of Mott's influence: "The following discourse, delivered at the Capitol of the United States, by a woman, touching as it does upon topics not usually heard from the pulpits of that fashionable City, and listened to as it was by many members of the National Legislature, and other public officers, and clergymen, and many strangers, constituting a very large and promiscuous audience – naturally elicited much attention and inquiry" Additionally, it bears the ownership signature of fellow abolitionist Anna Rachel Lamborn. According to *Selected Letters of Lucretia Coffin Mott*, Lamborn was born into slavery, the child of a mulatto mother and white father. She was a Philadelphia business leader and member of the Progressive Friends.

Mott became widely known as one of the most effective champions in the early struggle for woman's rights. In 1837 she helped organize the First Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women in New York City, and she devoted her speeches increasingly to the intertwined causes of feminism and abolition, attracting large "promiscuous" audiences (that is, groups comprised of both women and men, as noted on the front wrap of this sermon).

In this public sermon Mott speaks at length against the "atrocities" of slavery in the United States, appealing directly to Washington's political leaders: "I am aware of the place I stand; I know there are many who will not allow any thing to be said in behalf of the slave ... but 'we are all verily guilty concerning our brother;' the manufacturers of the north, the consumers of the various commodities of southern productions, are implicated in this matter, and while the sweets of this system are found upon our tables we are partakers of other men's sins ... Oh ye statesmen! If such be present, fear not to speak aloud ... let no apology, no plea of justification, deter you from hastening the liberation of the bondman" She later adds: "And is this the only crime in our land? Look at the Aborigines of our country; what an amount has it cost this government to drive them from their homes and from the graves of their fathers!"

Mott also speaks at length about the "disadvantages" and "advancement" of women in the United States: "I come before you this evening, my friends, with all the disadvantages of a woman breaking through the proscribed customs of the times, to endeavor to elevate the standard of righteousness and to promote the common well being of mankind ... There has been a great advancement among the people with regard to woman. Her condition is destined to become improved and elevated ... and she should come also to appreciate herself and be seeking to something higher than she has

R. J. Lamborn

A

SERMON

DELIVERED IN THE UNITARIAN CHURCH IN THE

CITY OF WASHINGTON,

BY

LUCRETIA MOTT,

First month 15, 1843.

Taken in short-hand by B. B. Davis, Stenographer.

DAVIS AND POUND PRINTERS.
SALEM, O.
1843.

The following discourse, delivered at the Capitol of the United States, by a woman, touching as it does upon topics not usually heard from the pulpits of that fashionable City, and listened to as it was by many members of the National Legislature, and other public officers, and clergymen, and many strangers, constituting a very large and promiscuous audience—naturally elicited much attention and inquiry.

The report I have given of it is believed to be substantially, if not literally correct, though the author has had no opportunity of revising it.

BENJAMIN B. DAVIS.
Salem, O., 12th mo. 1843.

formerly done ... Woman has long been excluded from the privilege of speaking to the people, and the bible has been applied to for a sanction of this exclusion of her right to speak, even to the men of the cities”

The stenographer then inserts a note in brackets: “[A few sentences were here uttered which were not distinctly heard by the reporter, the import of which seemed to be the incompatibility of the exclusion of females from ministerial services, with the spirit of Christianity – that in Christ Jesus male and female were one, and though it might be considered as transcending the modesty of her sex, for a woman to speak in public she did not understand Christ so ...].”

Mott continues: “And I believe it is important that we should endeavor to disabuse the Christian mind with regard to this subject. This idea has obtained to a great extent in the Christian world but will yet present itself in its true light through the singleness of woman.”

In 1848, five years after this address, Mott and abolitionist Elizabeth Cady Stanton established the first annual women’s rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York, where Mott delivered the opening and closing addresses, and was viewed as the moving spirit of the occasion. The convention created the controversial document titled the “Declaration of Sentiments” which proclaimed: “We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men and women are created equal.” The Seneca Falls convention and its declaration provoked a storm of controversy, and was a seminal moment in the struggle for the rights of women.

A very rare, remarkably well-preserved work, in the original russet-colored printed wrapper and with an interesting association. We could find no earlier published works that were solely-authored by Mott. OCLC locates only a single copy at Western Reserve Historical Society. [BTC#408463]

44 (Music)

*[Broadside]: The Original
14 Bricktops with Bobbie
Grice. America's Greatest
Girl Orchestra*

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Frank
Fishman Management 1931

\$2000

Illustrated poster. 14" x 22". Printed in red and black on thin cardstock. "Bill Posters Union Label" stamp in upper right corner, small tack holes in the corners, a trifle age-toned, near fine. Currently shrinkwrapped onto foam core. A poster for one of the first all-female bands, the all red-headed women's Chicago-style jazz dance band that toured nationally beginning in 1926 and into the early 1930s. Unlike the most famous bricktop of the era, Ada "Bricktop" Smith, the African-American owner of a nightclub in Paris, these bricktops were white. Apparently in an effort to coast along on Smith's fame, the group also occasionally performed and recorded as The Parisian Red Heads. The Indiana-born Brice organized her orchestra and toured the country in their own custom tour bus. References to the band in newspapers of the era are numerous, recordings exist, and a few photographs are known, but we've never seen a poster. A very pleasing image of an all-girl band. OCLC locates no copies of this poster.

[BTC#408565]



45 (New Hampshire)

[Photo Album]: *Girls at Camp Kehonka*

New Hampshire: 1940s

\$1250

Oblong quarto. Measuring 10" x 12". Brad bound red leatherette album with gilt decorations. Contains 84 black and white or sepia toned gelatin silver photographs measuring between 2½" x 3½" and 8" x 10", with captions. Some rubbing else very good with near fine photographs.

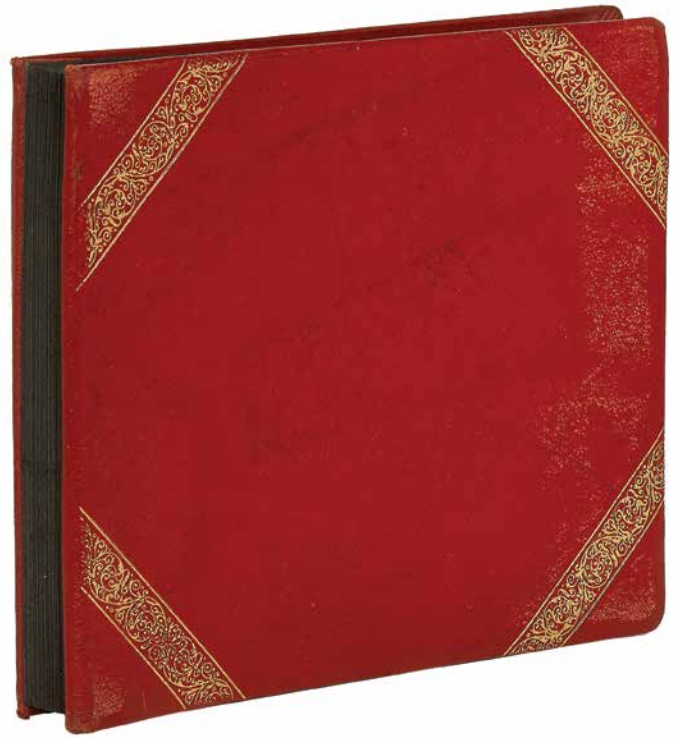
A photo album kept by a young woman who for multiple summers attended Camp Kehonka, a private girl's camp in New Hampshire throughout the end of the 1940s. Many of the photos show professional group photos from each summer she spent at the camp. The photos are also heavily captioned and the album begins with "well, let's start off with pictures of dear old Camp Kehonka and the shores of Winnepesaukee!" It's followed by a group photo which reads, "I had graduated from being a Duckling (that picture is in the camp scrapbook) and now I was a Duck with Miss Ackley to watch over me. That's Anne-Marie my tentmate smirking away over there on the left in the front. This isn't all the Ducks – just my group." She rose through the ranks of various waterfowl which also included the Goose Group, a group of older girls, in 1948. The group photo of the Goose Group reads, "this was the best year and the best group. Roomed with Ruthie (first in first row) and Pencie (third in last row). In the second month I was in a tent with Sally (sixth in second row), that is when we weren't in Canada."

After the group photos the album continues with images of camp activities including raising the flag, boating, and Sunday service. There are also candids of the girls in their rooms, working in the kitchen, and in the dining hall. One photo shows the girls in a common room and reads, "around the fire in the Duck Lodge. Guess who belongs to the long hair? It won't ever be that long again." One section of photos show the girls performing in an Alice in Wonderland play which included photos of multiple Alices, the King and Queen of Hearts, and the White Rabbit. They also put on a play of Snow White and the Seven Dwarves in 1947 in which the compiler of the album played Snow White. The landscape of the camp is seen throughout the album with better than average amateur photography showing images of the girls on horseback, a beautiful sunset over the lake, and campers posed in their tents. The final pages show candids and portraits of the girls around camp, sunbathing, playing tennis, and at theater practice.

The camp was used as a girl's camp between 1902 and 1985. The camp was founded by Laura I. Mattoon, A. Cooper "Bally" Ballentine, and Althea Ballentine in 1902. Althea Ballentine was the director until its close in 1985. Its founders stated that "the essence of Camp Kehonka is excellence in everything you do" and they felt it was an "oasis of idealism."

A wonderful collection of a girl's camp photography in the late 1940s.

[BTC#410375]



46 (Nurses, Nebraska)*[Photo Album]:***Nurses in Nebraska**

Nebraska: 1909

\$800

Oblong small quarto. Measuring 7" x 10". Stapled black paper album. Contains 43 sepia-toned gelatin silver photographs measuring between 1" x 1" to 6" x 8", some with captions. Very good with tiny tears with near fine photographs.

A modest but interesting photo album kept by a young nurse in Nebraska in 1909. The album opens with a group photo of nurses in uniform standing on the steps of a hospital. This is followed by two pages of portrait photos of each individual nurse, some from photo strips. A few of these photos are captioned with the name of the nurse as well as where she originally came from including New York and Wisconsin. Candid photos of the nurses show them caring for children and newborns as well as posing in the wards together. Six photos show a young woman dressed in pants with captions which read "just a little sport after a hard night at Old Harlem." When they weren't working at the hospital the women are photographed boating, taking walks, and playing tennis. One photo of a young man laying in a bush reads, "o u did not! Did u? U did so." The final photo shows a photo of five nurses on the hospital grounds.

A pleasing collection of nursing photographs. [BTC#411247]



47 (Nurses, New Jersey)**[Log Book]: Essex County Mental Hospital Nurse Station Log**

Essex County, New Jersey: 1940-1941

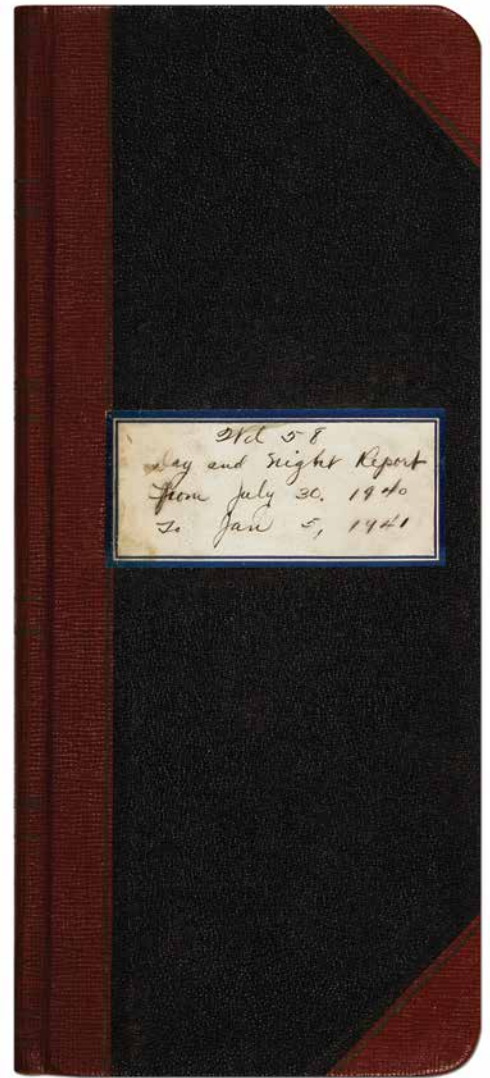
\$950

Small quarto. Measuring 5½" x 12½". Black cloth over stiff paper boards with paper label. Rubbing and some mustiness else very good.

A ledger kept at the nursing station of a mental hospital between July 30, 1940 and January 5, 1941 in Essex County, New Jersey. Although not mentioned in the log we suspect the hospital was most likely Overbrook Asylum. The log is written over 152 pages and includes various short accounts of patients with notes such as: "G. N---- became extremely excited and jumped over partition shouting she wanted to kill herself;" "P. F---- yelling and talking in German all night. Restless – trying to get out of bed," and "Catherine C---- has slight welt on head, complains of pain, states that another patient bumped her head rather forcefully against bedside table while playfully wrestling with her."

The log is written in various hands from different nurses and includes behaviors, medications given, therapies that were tested including the use of placebos, and a number of deaths. The staff employed occupational therapy which involved making quilts, chairs, soap, and other items. When not in therapy, they were taken to movies and live entertainment at the bandstand gazebo. Overbrook began in 1898 as a mental institution in Northern New Jersey located on a 90-acre site that included a farm, woodworking shop, and laundry facility. The 1940s saw a rise in the patient population which decreased in the 1960s with newer medications allowing some people to presumably no longer need full-time care. A new hospital, Essex County Hospital Center, was built in 2006 and the Overbrook Hospital was abandoned.

An extensive look at mental health care in the 1940s. [\[BTC#413227\]](#)

**48 (Nebraska)****Mae RHODES****Cabinet Card of Mae Rhodes, University of Nebraska Class of 1897**

Lincoln, Neb.: Townsend Elite Studio 1897

\$125

Gelatin silver photograph. Image approximately 3" x 3¾" mounted on larger thick card with photographer's name below. "Mae Rhodes '97" in ink on verso. Corners a little rubbed, very good or better. Born in 1878 and from Utica, Nebraska, Rhodes is pictured in cap and gown. She graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1897 (three years after Willa Cather) and was the President of the University's YWCA.

[\[BTC#411018\]](#)



50 (Prison)

[Broadside]: *Pastel Prisons*

Women in Prison. Taycheedah

Told by Ex-inmates, Former Guards, Advocates

"Like a Rose," Film from Missouri about

Lesbians in Prison

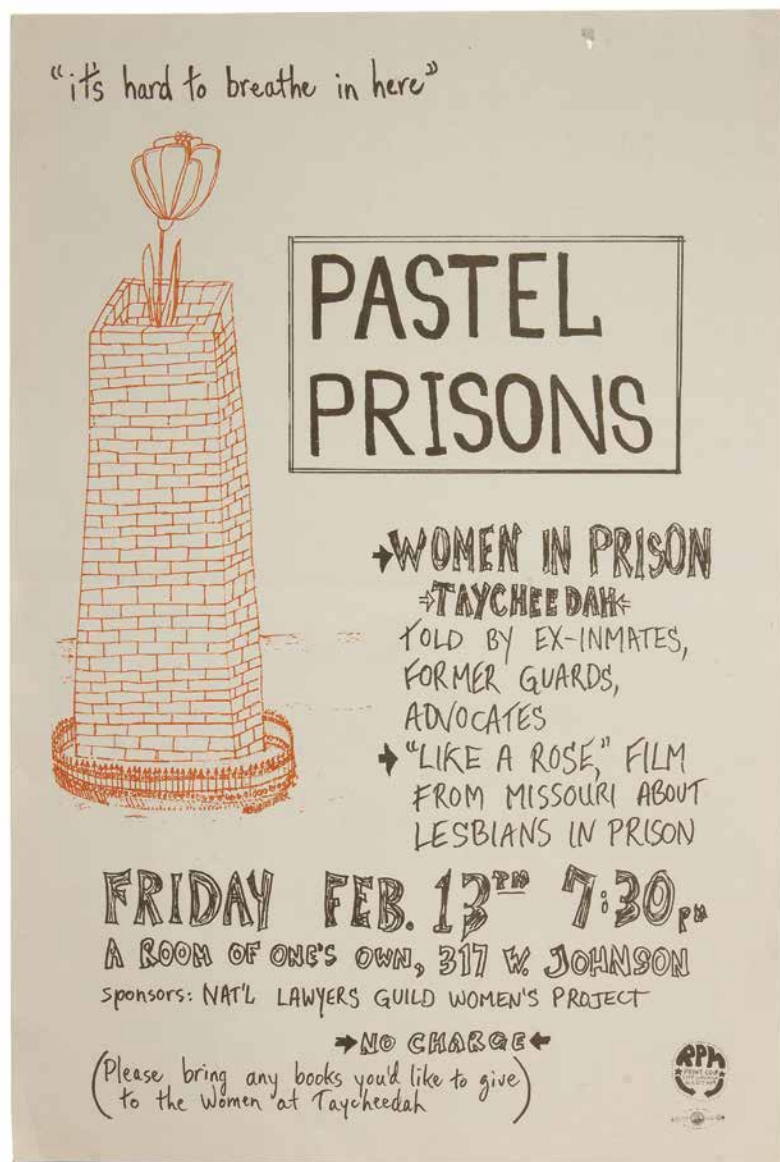
[Madison, Wisconsin]:

Nat'l Lawyers Guild Women's Project / RPM Print Co-op [1976?]

\$400

Illustrated broadside printed in black and red on pale purple paper.

Measuring 11" x 16¼". Neat horizontal crease, pinhole near top, ink initials of the person who collected it on verso, overall near fine. Speeches and a film sponsored by the National Lawyers Guild Women's Project. There was no charge for the event, but a donation of books for the inmates at the Taycheedah Correctional Institution, the Wisconsin women's prison, was suggested. [BTC#414217]





49 (Reproduction Rights)

[Wooden Sign]: Planned Parenthood Sign

[Circa 1950]

\$2800

Hand painted wooden sign. Measuring 7" x 32½". Very good or better with wear from use and expected chipping and moderate paint loss. A 1950s-era hand painted sign with "Planned Parenthood" in white paint over red board. Margaret Sanger opened the first birth control clinic in the U.S. in 1916 and in 1921, founded the American Birth Control League, which changed its name to Planned Parenthood in 1942. Today, Planned Parenthood is made up of 159 medical and non-medical affiliates, which operate more than 650 health clinics in the United States, and also partners with organizations in 12 countries globally. The organization directly provides a variety of reproductive health services and sexual education, contributes to research in reproductive technology, and does advocacy work aimed at protecting and expanding reproductive rights.

A unique sign from the progressive organization from the decade leading up to the second-wave of feminism. [BTC#413038]



51 (Prison)

Greenwich Gazette - Sept. Oct. 1939

New York: House of Detentions for Women 1939

\$2500

Quarto. 12pp. Mimeographed sheets stapled along the spine. Light toning, touch of wear at the corner and with the penciled name of Ruth Lentz, staff adviser, on the front wrapper, else near fine. The first and only issue of this newsletter edited and published by the inmates of the House of Detentions for Women in New York City. The massive prison was first opened in 1932 and stood at 10 Greenwich Avenue. Created as "a vehicle for self-expression and the initiative for creative work," the *Gazette's* contents include poetry, short fiction, book reviews, reminiscences, house rules, and inmate education. The prison, which "hosted" such notable inmates as Ethel Rosenberg, Valorie Solanas, and Angela Davis, was demolished in 1974. The Jefferson Market Garden currently stands on the site. Rare. OCLC locates no copies of this newsletter. [BTC#412777]

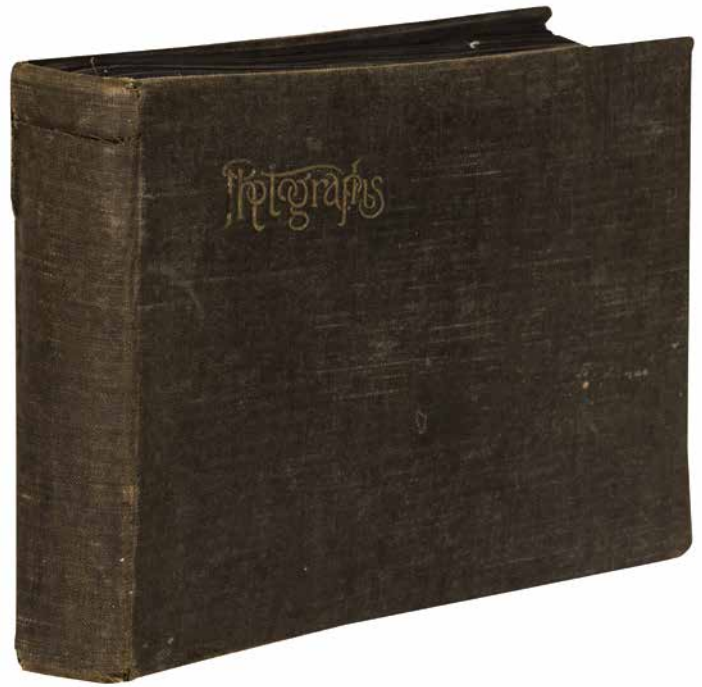
52 (Rhode Island)*[Photo Album]: Cheerful R.I. Four**Our Famous Trip**Wells Beach & Madbury & Somersworth**July 8 - 1923*

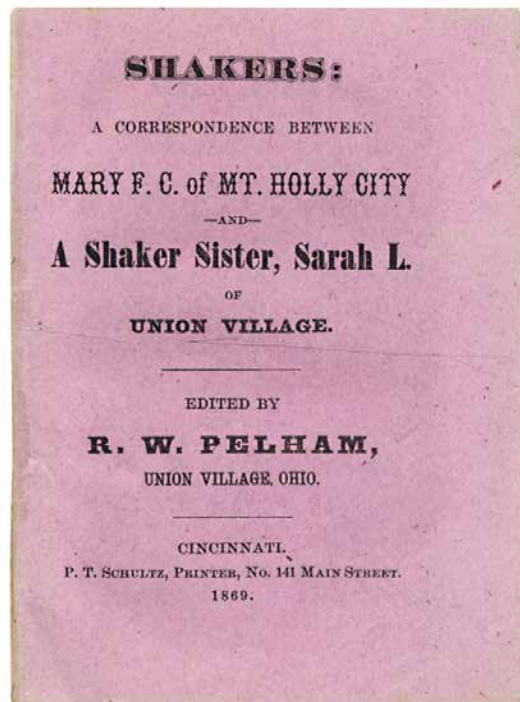
Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire: 1923-1924

\$700

Oblong small octavo. Measuring approximately 7" x 6". Black flexible cloth with "Photographs" in gilt. Contains 195 sepia-toned gelatin silver photographs mostly some variation of 3" x 4½", one or two per page. Edgewear on the cloth, tear at the edge of the spine, three images lacking, very good with very good or better photographs, some of which are moderately faded. About half of the photos are captioned in white album ink, often with smart-alecky remarks.

A cheerful and voluminous album surrounding the adventures and families of four women living in North Smithfield, Rhode Island. Census records indicate that they were all shop girls, and all of French-Canadian descent. While perhaps half of the images are of the trip noted in the title with the four cheerful friends depicting them lounging on the beach, visiting a farm, and posing with horses and hay wagons, a similar number are of their other friends and family, presumably mostly in and around their Rhode Island homes. They are pictured with cars, brandishing tennis racquets, in row boats, and in affectionate poses with both young men and with each other. One image of the four women and a small boy in a pony cart is captioned, "Barney Google's Family and the Famous 'Sparky'!" Another of them ankle deep in the water in their bathing costumes is captioned, "Why Boys Leave Home." At least one of them was married at the time, and small children and babies make occasional appearances. Aptly self-named the Cheerful Rhode Island Four, the overarching theme of the album seems one of happiness, pleasure, merriment, and contentedness. A pleasing album depicting affectionate female friendship, with a generous number of images [\[BTC#411051\]](#)





53 (Shakers)

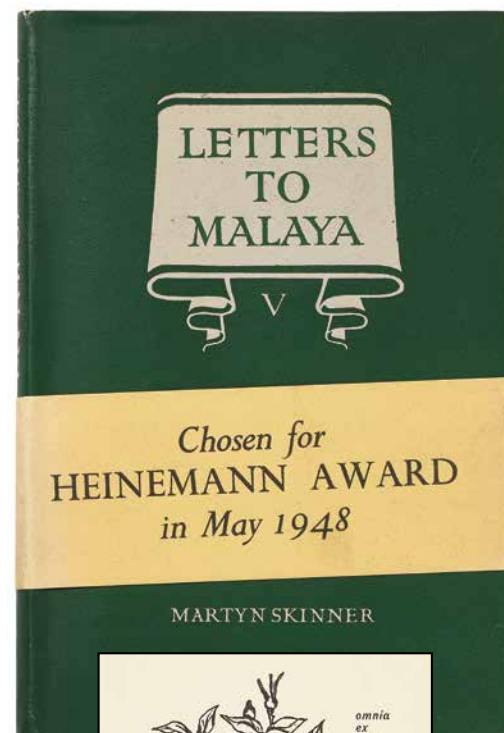
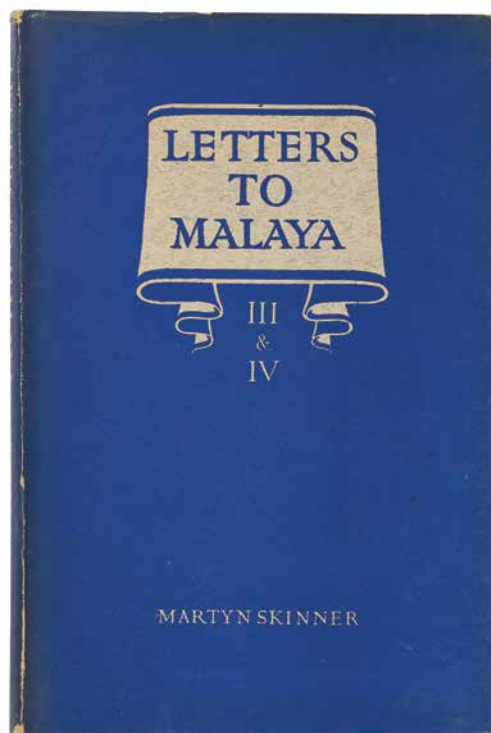
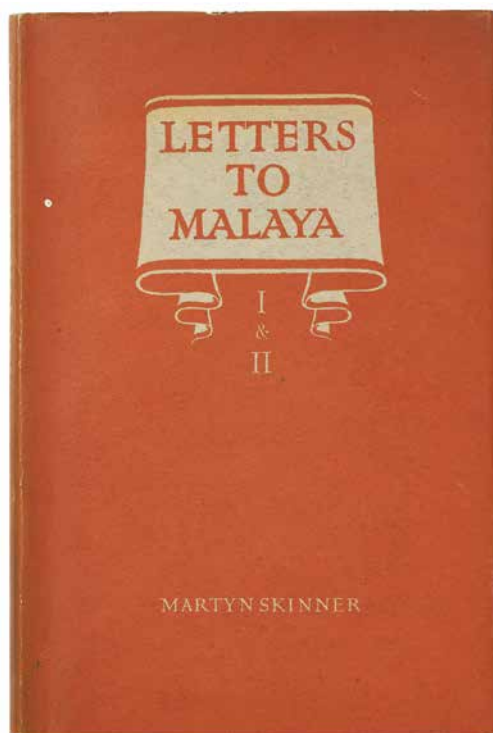
R.W. PELHAM, edited by

Shakers: A Correspondence Between Mary F.C. of Mt. Holly City and A Shaker Sister, Sarah L. of Union Village

Cincinnati: P.T. Schultz, Printer 1869

\$500

Second edition (originally printed in Union Village in 1868.) 12mo. 23, [1]pp. Woodcut illustration. Stitched printed pale purple wrappers. A few spots of foxing and very faint bends or creases, near fine. Account of a visit of a New Jersey school teacher to Union Village, an important Shaker settlement in Warren County in Ohio, and the correspondence between her and a resident Shaker sister who she befriended. Scarce in wrappers. [BTC#413017]



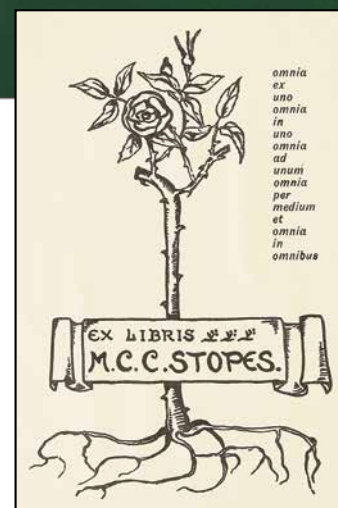
54 Martyn SKINNER (Marie C.C. STOPES)

Letters to Malaya: Written from England to Alexander Nowell M.C.S. of Ipoh.
Part I & II (1947), Part III & IV (1946), Part V (1946)

London: Putnam (1946; 1947)

\$1500

The first volume is a first edition, the other two are reprints. Five parts in three volumes. Octavo. 62; 94; 78pp. Each volume is very near fine or better in near fine dustwrapper. Volume Three has a wraparound band noting that it was chosen for the Heinemann Award. Volume Two won the 1943 Hawthornden Prize. Each volume has the bookplate of Marie C.C. Stopes on the front pastedown. Stopes was a British author, birth control advocate, and campaigner for women's rights. [BTC#411388]



55 (Sports)

*[Broadside]: Help - Police - Murder
Bristol Tramps vs. New Britain Pros...
Preliminary: N.B. Girl Pros vs
Broad Brook Girls*

New Britain, Connecticut: [George] Paris & Holst Ent. [1946]

\$600

Photographically illustrated broadside on thin cardstock. Approximately 14" x 22". Modest age-toning at the extremities, else near fine. While we are unaware of the meaning of the headline "Help - Police - Murder," the poster advertises a basketball game between two fairly prominent semi-pro men's basketball teams. What is curious is that the poster is illustrated only with photographic portraits of six members of the New Britain Girl Pros, who were featured in the preliminary game. Little can be found relating to the women's teams involved other than they were likely member of the Connecticut Girls Basketball League, which we date back to at least 1901. [BTC#414197]

HELP - POLICE - MURDER
BRISTOL TRAMPS
CONN. LEAGUE SENSATIONS

VS

NEW BRITAIN PROS
ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING TEAMS IN THE COUNTRY

SUN. MAR. 3 3:15 P.M.



<p>PRELIMINARY N. B. Girl Pros vs Broad Brook Girls</p>	<p>STANLEY ARENA NEW BRITAIN</p>
<p>NEXT WEEK BROOKLYN PROS</p>	<p>For Reservations Call 2644</p>

1st Game 2:00 p.m - Doors Open 12:30 p.m.

PARIS & HOLST ENT.

56 (Sports)**Marjorie GILLMORE***Cabinet Card of a Woman Boxer*

Buffalo: Ginther [circa 1890]

\$500

Collodion print. Images measures 4" x 5½" and is mounted on a 4¼" x 6½" card with photographer name and address printed below the image. Fine. Penciled name of "Marjorie Gillmore" on verso in contemporary hand. The image shows a well-dressed and coiffed woman sitting in a chair with a punching bag and boxing gloves at her feet. Women's boxing was practiced in England beginning in the early 18th Century, the first advertised American women's boxing match was held in New York in 1876. Women's boxing enjoyed a brief vogue near the turn of the century as some woman's rights supporters encouraged it as exercise. Women's boxing was a display sport at the Olympic Games in St. Louis in 1904 (which was combined with the World's Fair), but it failed to be added to the permanent roster of approved sports. After that it mostly faded from view until its relatively recent revival. It is uncommon to find early images of women with boxing paraphernalia. Undated but presumably someone with better knowledge of women's fashion might be able to

make a more informed guess. [BTC#409248]



57 (Sports)**Emmie HARTMANN*****Hockey in a Nutshell******Hockey Camp Course March 29th to April 3rd 1954***

[Pretoria, South Africa]: Rondebosch / The South African Sports Federation and The All South Africa and Rhodesia Women's Hockey Association 1954

\$450

HOCKEY
IN A
NUTSHELL

HOCKEY CAMP COURSE
March 29th to April 3rd 1954.

Organised by
THE SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTS FEDERATION
and
THE ALL SOUTH AFRICA AND RHODESIA WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

HOCKEY CAMP COURSE

ORGANISED BY

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTS FEDERATION

and

THE ALL SOUTH AFRICA AND RHODESIA WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

at the

Pretoria Show Grounds

from Mon. March 29th. to Sat. April 3rd. 1954.

First edition. Folio. 131pp., pagination irregular (each section numbered). Charts and figures, including two folding charts. Canvas tape spine and mimeographed leaves printed rectos only with printed card wrappers. A little fraying at the bottom of the spine, light dampstain at bottom of front wrap, very good.

Extensive notes and overview of womens' field hockey. *OLCLC* locates six copies; none in the U.S. [BTC#412267]

58 (Sports)**Ruth ROACH*****[Wire Service Photograph]: Ruth Roach Lady Champion Bronc Rider***

New York: Underwood and Underwood 1920

\$225

Gelatin silver wire service photograph. Measuring 8" x 6". Wire service backmark. Image of a young woman in Western garb on a pinto horse. The above title is in the negative, affixed on the verso is a printed caption: "Photo of World Broncho Buster. Ruth Roach, Oklahoma Lassie is conceded to be the World's Champion 'Broncho Buster'." She has appeared in many Round-Ups in the Southwest and West." Roach is an inductee in the National Cowgirl Hall of Fame and the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and traveled internationally with both the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show and The 101 Real Wild West Show.

[BTC#410123]



CREDIT WARNING
283454 FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD N.Y.. (OVER)

PHOTO OF..WORLD CHAMPION GIRL BRONCHO BUSTER.

NEWS ITEM..RUTH ROACH, OKLAHOMA LASSIE IS CONCEALED TO BE THE WORLD'S CHAMPION "BRONCHO BUSTER". SHE HAS APPEARED IN MANY ROUND-UPS IN THE SOUTHWEST AND WEST..

CAPTION NO. MUST AGREE WITH PHOTO NO.

7/9/20



59 (Suffrage) Rebecca

Autograph Letter Signed from St. Louis [with] Handbill for the Radical Reform Ticket in the St. Louis Election of 1868 with Handwritten Note about Woman Suffrage

St. Louis, Missouri: [1869]

\$900

Four page Autograph Letter Signed ("Rebecca") from St. Louis, Missouri to her sister Mrs. Eliza Doughty in New Providence, New Jersey. One leaf folded to make four pages. Small tears at the mailing folds, else near fine with original mailing envelope. Small handbill (3½" x 8¾") is near fine with old folds. The letter addressed to her sister mentions her problems with getting her house built, of not being able to buy silk because "the article costs too much these days of war-taxes." She mentions wealthy friends who lost their entire wardrobe: "Mrs. Cheever the friend I mentioned has just lost all her nice clothes, her daughter had been very sick and a journey to a warm climate was recommended and the family... took passage on the 'Ruth' one of the finest steamers on the Mississippi, for N. Orleans... when near Vicksburg, the boat took fire, they had barely time to run ashore, all escaped but not a thing was saved, Mrs. C tells me they value their trunk of clothing at 3000 but that sum could not replace the loss." She mentions making "mush bread," because none of the local varieties of bread are "quite so good as the old fashioned Jersey kind." Aside from this Rebecca discusses family matters. Accompanied by a handbill for the Radical Reform Party, with this penciled note written around the printed matter: "Ezra handed me this yesterday morning supposed I would 'want to go to the polls', - well I may vote yet before I die - certainly should were I allowed to. The cheering news we have this morning that the entire ticket is elected, thank God for a Christian Mayor - one of our best men in a city like this. 'Tis very important under past rule no respect has been paid to the Sabbath." The Mayor in question, Nathan Cole, served from 1869-1871. A telling note from a woman wistful that she doesn't have the vote. [BTC#409167]

OBJECTIONS TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE ANSWERED.

BY HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

1. *Suffrage is not a right of anybody.*
To say so is to deny the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. "Governments derive their just powers from consent of the governed"—women are governed. "Taxation without representation is tyranny"—women are taxed. "Political power inheres in the people"—women are people. To deny these principles is to justify despotism. "The men who refuse the ballot to women can show no title to their own."

2. *Nobody asks for Woman Suffrage.*
Five thousand citizens of Massachusetts have petitioned for it within six weeks. More than 50,000 others have petitioned for it in previous years. Not a dollar has ever been spent in circulating these petitions. Repeated efforts have been made and money spent to circulate petitions against Woman Suffrage, and they have failed.

3. *What eminent men have favored Woman Suffrage?*
Among others, Abraham Lincoln, Chief Justice Chase, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Samuel G. Howe, John G. Whittier, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, President Hayes, Governors Banks, Boutwell, Claflin, Washburn, Talbot, and Long, Senators Geo. F. Hoar and Henry L. Dawes, John M. Forbes, Robert Collyer, Bishops Haven, Bowman and Simpson, Neal Dow, George William Curtis, the republicans of Massachusetts in successive platforms since 1870. The national republican platforms of 1872 and 1876.

4. *What eminent women have favored Woman Suffrage?*
Among others, Margaret Fuller, Lydia Maria Child, Frances D. Gage, Lucretia Mott, Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Louisa M. Alcott, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Abby W. May, Lucy Stone, Mary F. Estlin, Frances Power Cobbe, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Mary Clemmer.

5. *Most women do not want to vote.*
Except in years of presidential election, a majority of men in Massachusetts do not vote. This is shown by statistics. The right to vote for governor, state legislature, municipal, town and county officers, usually falls out less than half the male voters, in spite of public opinion, party machinery, torchlight processions, newspaper articles, expenditure of money, and personal efforts of candidates. 6679 women in Massachusetts registered last year to vote merely for school committee. Yet this is only a small and disappointed part of the system of Municipal Suffrage. It does not include a vote on the management of schools, or a share in the nomination of candidates.

Small as it is, the right is restricted in the case of women by limitations which make it troublesome and costly to exercise. A woman must apply to be taxed and registered. She must give a statement under oath of all her property, and thus incur taxation to an extent which most men escape. Under parallel conditions not 500 men would have voted for school committee. That nearly 7000 women have done so, under such restrictions, is a proof of eminent and unselfish public spirit.

6. *The number of women voting has diminished each year since School Suffrage for women was granted.*

Yes; but the number of men voting has also diminished each year since School Suffrage for women was granted, and in a still greater ratio. In Boston in 1881 the registered male voters numbered 4639 less than in 1880, a falling off of 8 per cent, while the registered female voters fell off 24, a falling off of only 3 per cent. In both cases the falling off was due to a general lack of political interest, which temporarily affected both sexes. In the case of women it is due also to the limitation of the right, and the vexatious restrictions imposed upon the registration of women by the present law.

7. *It is a step that once taken can never be recalled.*

Municipal Suffrage for women, on the contrary, is an experiment which can be repealed at any time by a Legislature of men alone, elected by men alone. If the presence of women at town-meetings and municipal elections proves distasteful to the men, the Legislature will soon repeal the law. Every fair-minded opponent of Woman Suffrage should vote for Municipal Woman Suffrage, in accordance with Governor Long's recommendation, as the shortest way to put an end to the agitation for Woman Suffrage by exposing its evils.

8. *We have too many voters now.*
Where will you draw the line? No one proposes to disfranchise any class of men who now vote. Every extension of suffrage has proved on the whole a benefit to all concerned; first to poor white men; then to ignorant colored men; why not now to intelligent women? Are democrats who have given suffrage to poor men of foreign birth or republicans who have forced negro suffrage on the reluctant South, afraid to share political power with their own intelligent mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters?

9. *Women are represented already.*
Men cannot represent women, because they are unlike women. Women as a class have tastes, interests and occupations which they alone can adequately represent. Men specially represent material interests; women will specially represent the interests of the home.

60 (Suffrage)

Henry B. BLACKWELL

Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered

Boston: Woman's Journal / American Woman Suffrage Association [1888?]

\$225

Broadsheet. Measuring 6¾" x 9". One leaf printed in two columns on both sides. Small chip in upper right corner, a couple of light creases, very good. Detailed refutation of 20 fallacious beliefs or leading questions posed by anti-suffrage elements, written by the husband of Lucy Stone. Reprinted from an 1888 issue of *Woman's Journal*, presumably contemporarily. Scarce. Widely held as an internet resource, OCLC locates only four physical copies over two records (noting either 1888 or "1880s"). [BTC#409193]

61 (Suffrage, Alabama)

Proceedings of Annual Conventions of Alabama Equal Suffrage

Association at Selma, 1913; Huntsville, 1914; Tuscaloosa, 1915

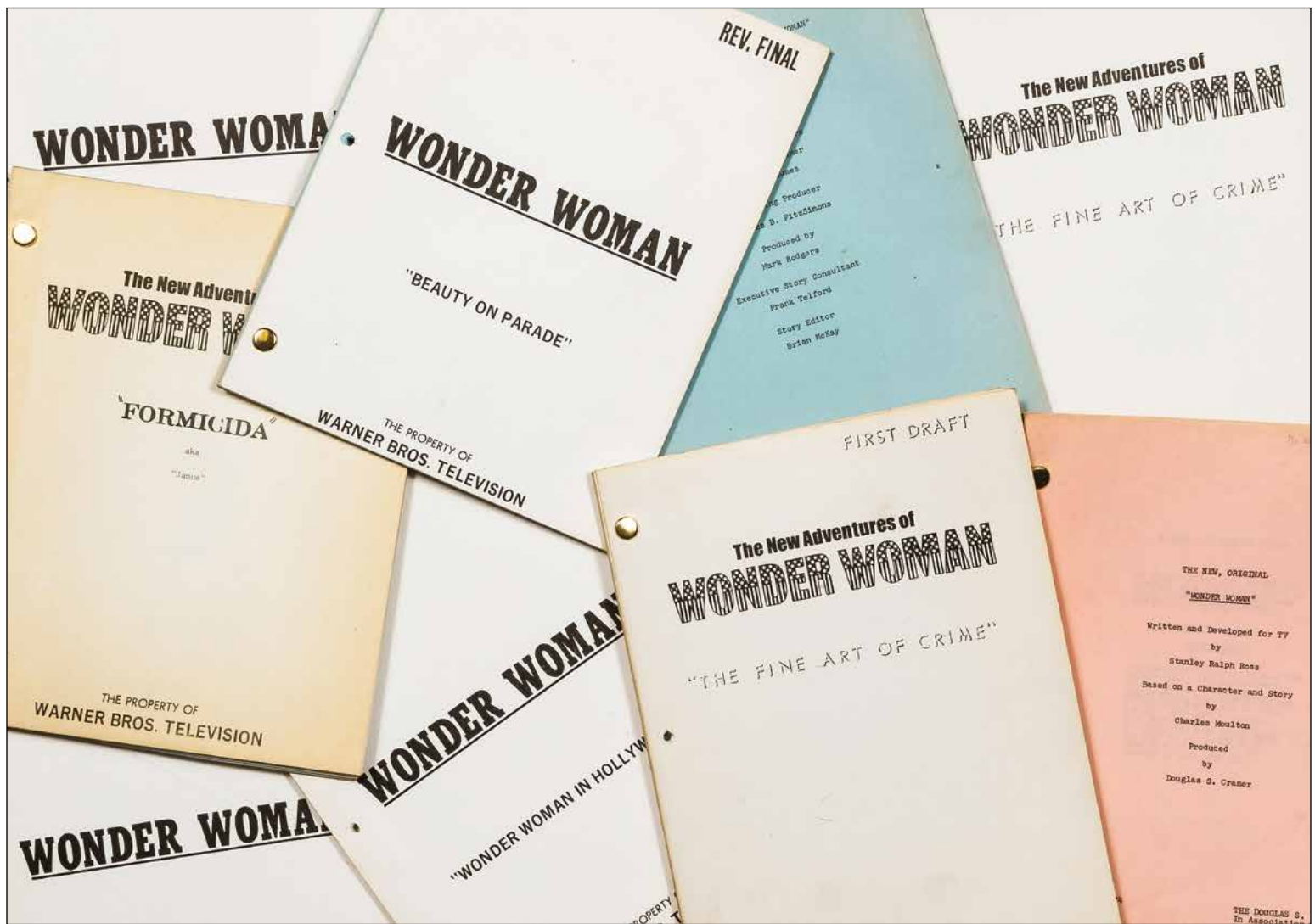
(Birmingham, Alabama): Alabama Equal Suffrage Association Affiliated with The National American Woman Suffrage Association / (Premier Press) [circa 1915]

\$2600

First edition. Octavo. 98pp. Yellow cloth titled in black. Moderate soiling on the boards, top corner bumped, at least very good. Account of the last three conventions of the organization founded in Birmingham in 1912. Aside from the account of the conventions, provided are brief accounts of the pursuit of woman suffrage in Alabama since 1868, addresses wage inequality and child labor. The account of the 1914 Convention in Huntsville prints a brief bit of verse by Charlotte Perkins Gilman. The 1915 Convention featured a performance of a suffrage play: *Your Girl and Mine* and an address by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of The National American Woman Suffrage Association. The Convention accounts are surprisingly interesting and detailed. Rare. OCLC locates a single copy, at the Birmingham Jefferson County Public Library. [BTC#410680]

PROCEEDINGS
OF
ANNUAL CONVENTIONSAlabama Equal Suffrage
Association

AT
SELMA 1913
HUNTSVILLE 1914 TUSCALOOSA 1915



62 (Television) (Lynda CARTER)

Wonder Woman TV Show Script Archive

Burbank, California: Warner Bros 1974-1978

\$7500

A collection of nine scripts from the Wonder Woman television show starring Lynda Carter, most notably the pilot movie script which launched the series, as well as seven episode scripts and one revised episode draft. All are bradbound (some with later brads) with white, blue, and pink quarto sheets; most bound in studio wrappers. Overall near fine, with scattered rubbing, a touch of toning, and light wear at the edges.

After the disappointing 1974 TV movie *Wonder Woman*, starring Cathy Lee Crosby as a costumed but powerless version of the superheroine, Warner Bros. recast the title role with Carter in the clumsily titled movie pilot, *The New, Original "Wonder Woman,"* which is included here. The story told of Wonder Woman's discovery of a downed American pilot on her isolated island home and her desire to join the man's world to fight against the Nazis. This version of Wonder Woman reinstated her superpowers and iconic consume (which had been modernized for Crosby), and set its first season during War World II, with subsequent two seasons updated to the 1970s for budgetary reasons.

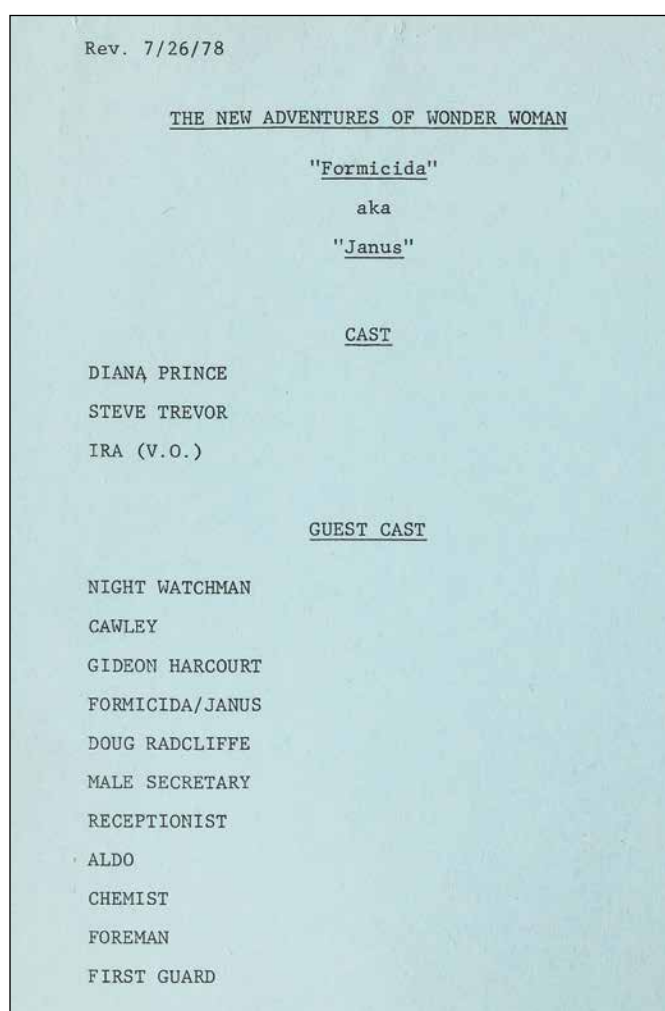
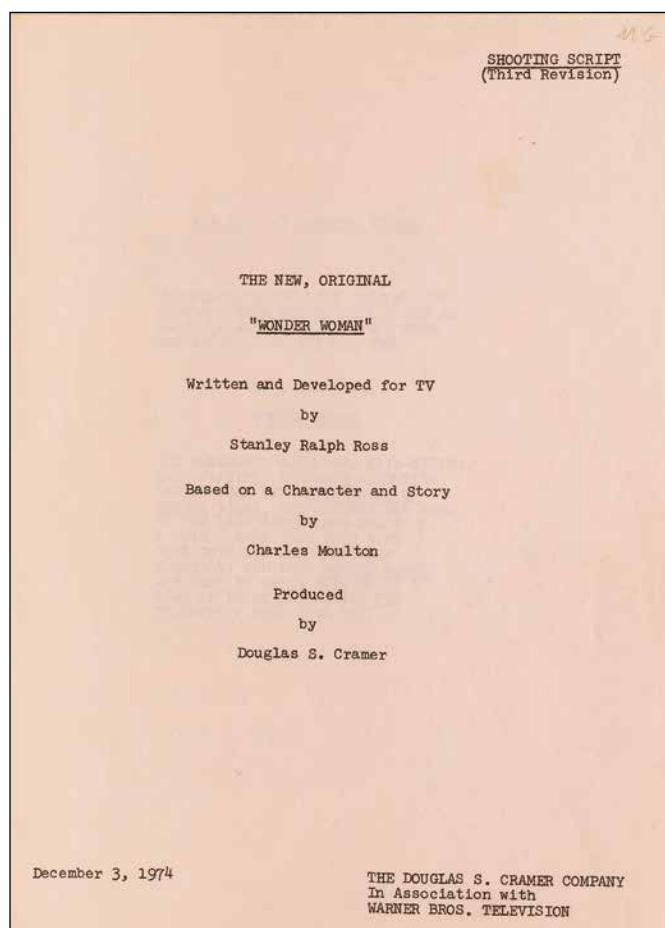
The New Adventures of

WONDER WOMAN

This group of scripts includes the first Lynda Carter television movie pilot, along with scripts for seven episodes representing each of the show's three seasons: four from Season One, one from Season Two, and two from Season Three. There is also one additional revised version of one script for a total of nine scripts. The popularity of the show and Carter's portrayal of the character influenced a generation of women and set the standard for the character in the comic and all other media that followed. A wonderful collection of scripts from this groundbreaking show featuring the world-famous feminist icon.

List:

1. ROSS, Stanley Ralph. *[Teleplay]: The New, Original "Wonder Woman."* [No place]: The Douglas S. Cramer Company 1974. Quarto. 99pp. Bradbound loose pink sheets. Gentle wear to the first sheet with small pencil initials "MG" at one corner, near fine. Shooting Script (Third Revision December 3, 1974) for the second Wonder Woman television movie, which aired on November 7, 1975 and featured the debut of Lynda Carter as the super-powered Amazonian princess.
2. FRIEDMAN, Ron. *[Teleplay]: Beauty on Parade.* Burbank, California: Warner Bros. Television 1976. Quarto. 56pp. Bradbound blue sheets in white studio wrappers. Near fine with light wear. Season One script for episode three, "Beauty on Parade" (Revised Final Draft August 27, 1976).
3. BERMAN, Herb. *[Teleplay]: The Pluto File.* Burbank, California: Warner Bros. Television 1976. Quarto. 57pp. Bradbound sheets in studio wrappers. Near fine with a couple spots and "script" in ink on the front wrap. Season One script for episode seven, "The Pluto Final" (Final Draft October 11, 1976).
4. WEBSTER, Skip. *[Teleplay]: The Bushwackers.* Burbank, California: Warner Bros. Television 1976. Quarto. 53pp. Bradbound sheets in studio wrappers. Near fine with two creases on front wrap and small ink smudge at inside topedge. Season One script for episode 12, "The Bushwackers" (Final Draft October 25, 1976).
5. SANGSTER, Jimmy. *[Teleplay]: Wonder Woman in Hollywood.* Burbank, California: Warner Bros. Television 1976. Quarto. 66pp. Bradbound sheets in studio wrappers. Near fine with light wear. Season One script for episode 13, "Wonder Woman in Hollywood" (Final Draft October 29, 1976).
6. CLEMENTS, Calvin. *[Teleplay]: The Bermuda Triangle Crisis (formerly Trouble in Paradise).* Burbank, California: Warner Brothers Television 1977. Quarto. 61pp. Bradbound blue sheets. About near fine light fading at the page edges, some creasing on the rear sheet. Season Two script for episode four, "The Bermuda Triangle Crisis" (Revised Final Draft July 28, 1977).
7. COLLINS, Anne. *[Teleplay]: The Fine Arts of Crime.* Burbank, California: Warner Brothers 1978. Quarto. 64pp. Bradbound sheets in studio wrappers. Near fine with light wear. Season Two script for episode four, "The Fine Art of Crime" (First Draft May 15 1978).
8. COLLINS, Anne. *[Teleplay]: The Fine Arts of Crime.* Burbank, California: Warner Brothers 1978. Quarto. 60pp. Bradbound white and pink sheets in studio wrappers. Near fine with light wear. Season Two script for episode four, "The Fine Arts of Crime" (Final Draft June 5 1978).
9. POWERS, Katharyn Michaelian. *[Teleplay]: Formicida (aka Janus).* Burbank, California: Warner Brothers 1978. Quarto. 60pp. Bradbound white and blue sheets in studio wrappers. Near fine with light toning. Season Two script for episode four, "Formicida" (Final Draft July 24, 1978). [BTC#411872]



Account of Suffrage Meetings

63 (Travel)

Emma CLOUGH

[Manuscript]: *Diary of My Visit to Washington, including my s[tay?].*

Emma Clough. From Hudson, Col[umbia] Co[unty]., New York

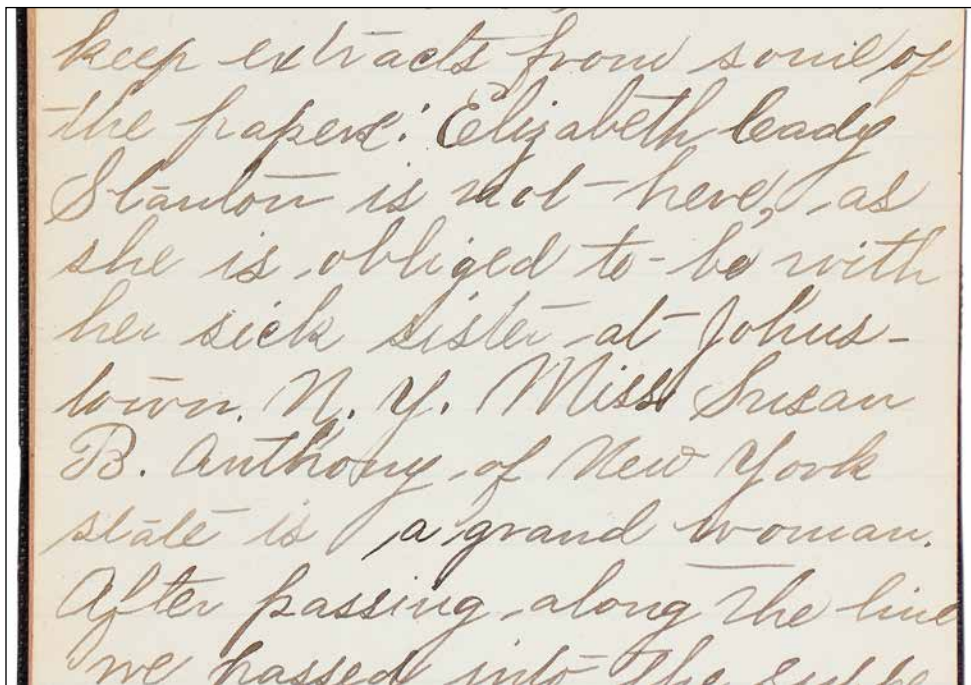
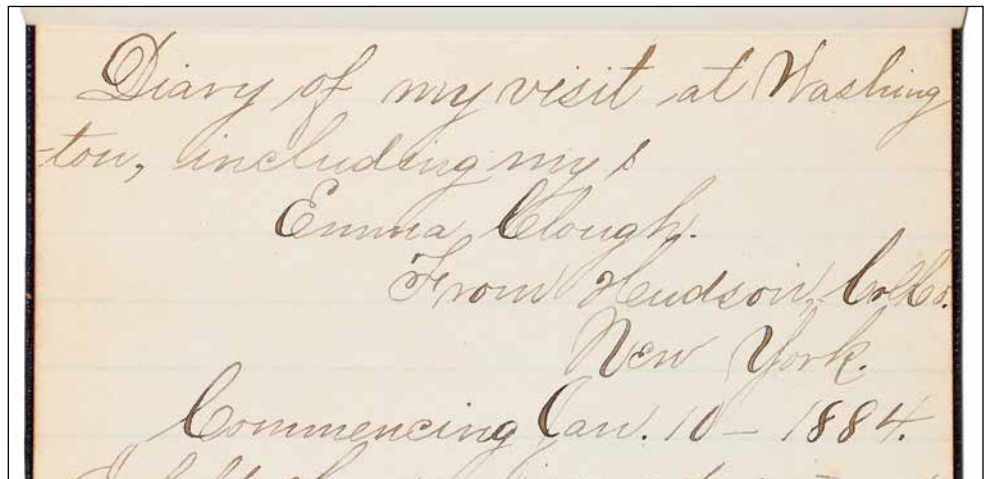
Commencing Jan. 10, 1884

\$6500

Oblong octavo. Approximately 7" x 4". 187 handwritten pages, approximately 25,000 words. Flexible black leather stamped in blind. Rubbing and small tears on the boards, else nice, sound and near fine. Written in a clear and precise hand. In a few instances annotations have been added but are easily readable. Occasionally Clough would defer to the antiquarian and somewhat annoying custom of referring to someone as "Miss S." or "Mrs. ---" for no apparent reason, as little of what she relates is scandalous, for the most part she provides recognizable names.

An extremely detailed account of a young woman's leisurely visit to the Nation's Capitol via New York City. Emma Clough, born circa 1865, was about 20 years of age at the time she wrote this journal, the daughter of an apparently well-to-do widowed mother living in Hudson, New York.

She first spends a few days in New York with relatives, then arrives in Washington where she does much shopping and churchgoing and on "... to the Asylum to visit Jimmy West." She meets many new acquaintances and "Went to Frenchmans to have my bang shingled and curled." On the 16th she receives a private tour of the White House, which she described in some detail including "... we also saw the door through which Garfield was carried the day that he was shot. We passed from the Blue Room out in a corridor and from there to the waiting room, after a few moments, we passed upstairs and shook hands with the President (Arthur)."



Miss Clough continues on and meets and interacts with a blithering array of Washington acquaintances, naming hundreds of them and the circumstances and places where she meets them. Additionally she continues on an extensive shopping spree and visits libraries, hospitals, and asylums. She dines at the Homeopathic Hospital, goes to the Dime Museum, goes roller-skating, dancing, attends concerts, and views a performing donkey. During her tour of the U.S. Treasury she gives a detailed description of the manufacturing of money. She tours the Capitol (where she sees the first black Senator, Blanche K. Bruce) and the Supreme Court. She has some extensive dental work done, and also engages in ladylike pursuits: visiting and receiving visitors, reading, playing the piano, and painting china. Despite the genteel and prosaic nature of her leisurely lifestyle, in early March things pick up when she attends several woman's suffrage meetings.

Tuesday March 4, 1884.
I went over to Mrs. Freeman-
and to see if they were go-
ing to the Woman's Suffrage
Meeting in the after-noon;
and Mrs. Smith came back
with me to see Aunt S-
painting! She made quite a
lengthy call; and I like

On March 3rd Emma mentions "...we went in the church and heard the (colored) ladies and gentlemen practice for the con[cert]." The same evening she mentions preparing for the reception of which she later provides details: "After having our wraps checked we entered the reception room. Mrs. Spofford was the first one in the line of receiving ladies. Helen M. Gougar, Indian, was one that attracted my attention particularly; she wore light-blue (silk or satin) with lace trimmings; she is the most eloquent speaker in my estimation, although Miss Phoebe Couzins is considered the ablest by the members of the convention! I will not take the space to mention others here as I intend to keep extracts from some of the papers: Elizabeth Cady Stanton is not here, as she is obliged to be with her sick sister at Johnstown, N.Y. Miss Susan B. Anthony of New York state is a grand woman."

On March 4th: "I went over to Mrs. Freeman to see if they were going to the Woman's Suffrage Meeting

in the afternoon." Later: "I went with the ladies, Mrs. Palmer, Smith and Simmonds, to the Suffrage meeting at Lincoln Hall.... Mrs. Presbrey, Tweedale and Redman were there. I have a copy of "The Washington Chronicle" newspaper which was given out..." She further mentions going to see "[Henry?] Irving at Lincoln Hall. Fred. Douglass and wife were there. Mrs. Blake of New York mentioned his name on the stage." Later Douglass is introduced to her.

On March 5th: "I went upstairs to prepare to go to the Suffrage meeting... Fred. Douglass and wife were there again." She mentions several attendees "Mrs. - the poetess sat in front of Mrs. Martin with Judge Snell's wife..." but four of the speakers were absent. She mentions the speakers who were present: Gougar, Couzins, "... and the youngest in the company, (I think) was the first speaker of the evening, Belva A. Lockwood's speech was not liked by Susan B. Anthony. She talked too much about 'polygamy.' Helen M. Gougar was the third and last speaker; and she spoke beautifully!" At a reception later she mentions Douglass being there, although she did not see him.

On March 6th: "I went to the suffrage meeting in the afternoon. Fred. Douglas[s] was there, I did not see his wife." That evening: "We took an eleventh street car: Mr. Purvis and sister were in the car: He almost gave a lecture on Woman's Rights in the car!"

On March 7th: "I went to the suffrage meeting. I sat upstairs. Fred. Douglass and wife were there. Mrs. Sewell, Howell, Rogers, talked with them after the meeting. I was very anxious to go in the evening but did not... I was very sorry I did not go to the Suffrage Meeting."

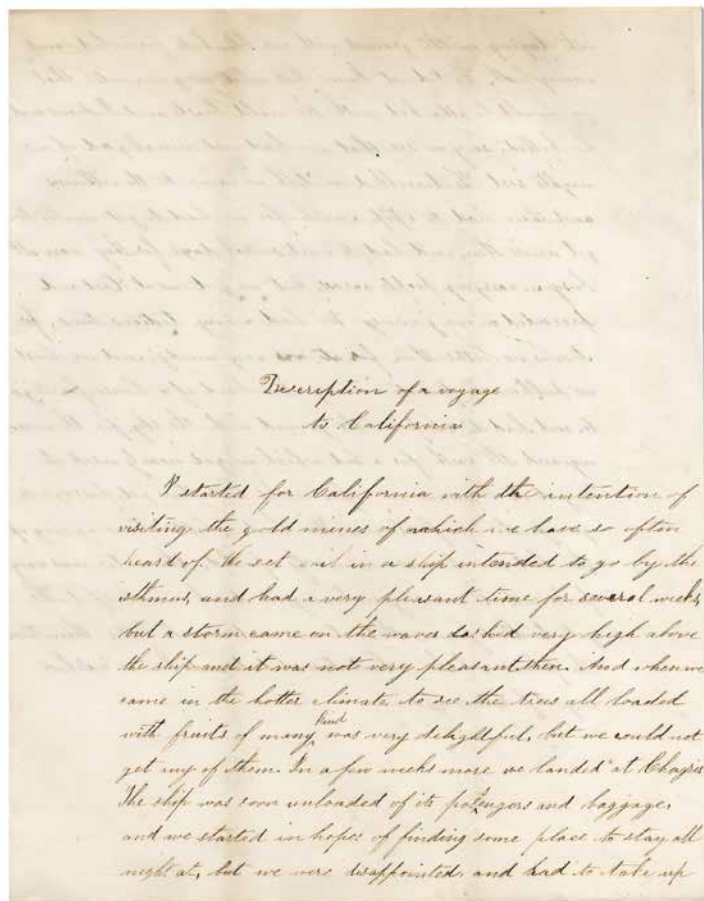
A few days later, she is invited to a reception given by Susan B. Anthony, but it seems that the death of a family friend interfered with her attending.

The journal ends on March 19th, as the book was full. Curiously, on the last day described in the journal, a male acquaintance sends her the card (not present) of Charles Guiteau of Illinois who had murdered President Garfield and been executed two years previously.

Detailed, well-written, perceptive and to some degree humorous, an extensive view of life in the nation's capital over a three month period, we suspect additional study would yield considerably more information than this brief overview. [BTC#414344]

We wanted to go to Marvinell dancing school reception, but did not. I gave a lecture on Woman's Rights in the car; We got out at N. Street and walked over to Ninth with Mrs. Ewan and then walked home; Mr. Speare made the first party call! Friday March 7, 1884; I sat down and finished my letter to Cora Simmonds and commenced writing to Addie. Aunt S. went down town ^{she went only to Perry's and saw a few engravings pictures of Mr. P.} and I did not meet her at Ellis' about 11 o'clock. I did not get there till after 11 o'clock and found Aunt S. waiting; did not see Mrs. Ellis' sister Libbie, Susie, May Waller and Mrs. Ellis came in the room.

World's Least Illuminating Gold Rush Narrative



64 (Travel)

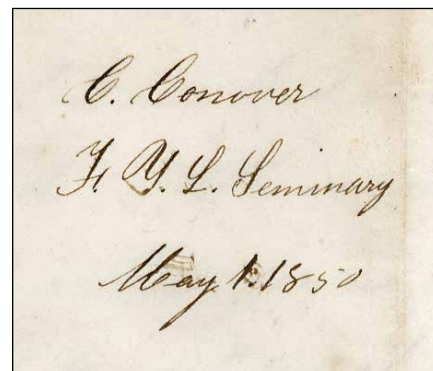
C[aroline] CONOVER

[Manuscript]: "Description of a voyage to California"

Freehold, New Jersey: 1850

\$800

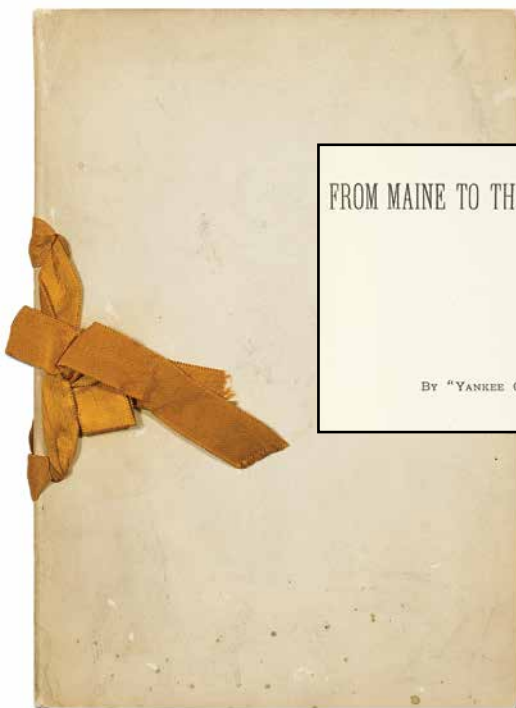
One quarto leaf folded to make four pages. The narrative takes up parts of two pages, consisting of approximately 400 words, and is Signed at the conclusion on the last page: "C. Conover / F.Y.L. Seminary / May 1, 1850," indicating the Freehold (New Jersey) Young Ladies' Seminary. Three vertical folds, and very slight age-toning, else fine.



The narrative begins: "I started for California with the intention of visiting the gold mines of which we have so often heard of. We set sail by ship intended to go by the isthmus, and had a very pleasant time for several weeks, but a storm came on the waves dashed very high above the ship and it was not very pleasant then." She relates landing at Chagres in Panama, "but we were disappointed and had to take up with laying on the ground with our blankets for a bed and covering both. We did not know but what every minute that we would be attacked with the wild beasts and Indians and be killed, so you see that we had not much good of our nights rest." More details are given on traversing Panama. Once they take passage on the Pacific, "We had a better time a going up there but our provisions nearly spoiled, the water was very poor and it was very sickening to drink much of it. She concludes, in classic anticlimactic fashion: "We got to

California that it was not much better there then the places which we had traveled to and I soon wished myself home again."

The Freehold Young Ladies' Seminary was founded in 1844 by several people including Amos Richardson; by the time of its 25th Anniversary, the celebration was conducted by his daughter Laura Richardson Conover, presumably indicating some strong connection to the locally prominent Conover family. At least three girls or women with the initials and name of "C. Conover" lived in Freehold at the time, but we have yet to identify the writer. Although one can, with difficulty, keep one's pulse under control while reading this brief narrative, it is significant that the writer was almost certainly a young woman. [BTC#408553]



FROM MAINE TO THE MISSISSIPPI

BY "YANKEE GIRL."

65 (Travel)

"Yankee Girl!" From Maine to the Mississippi

[Hingham, Massachusetts]: Printed for Private Distribution 1883

\$1200

First edition. Introductory letter to the author (identified only as "Edna" by John D. Long, apparently an editor). Octavo. 87pp. Ribbon-tied unprinted stiff oak tag wrappers. Printed on glazed paper. Modest soiling on the wrappers, very good or better, and internally fine. Copyright information notes this was "Written for the Oxford Democrat." Apparently published posthumously, as the Dedication is "In Memory of the Author." Detailed account of a journey by a young woman made mostly by rail from Maine to Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan. A rarity. OCLC locates only two copies. [BTC#412821]

66 (Travel)

Kathleen SHARP*[Photo Album]: Travels in the 1920s*

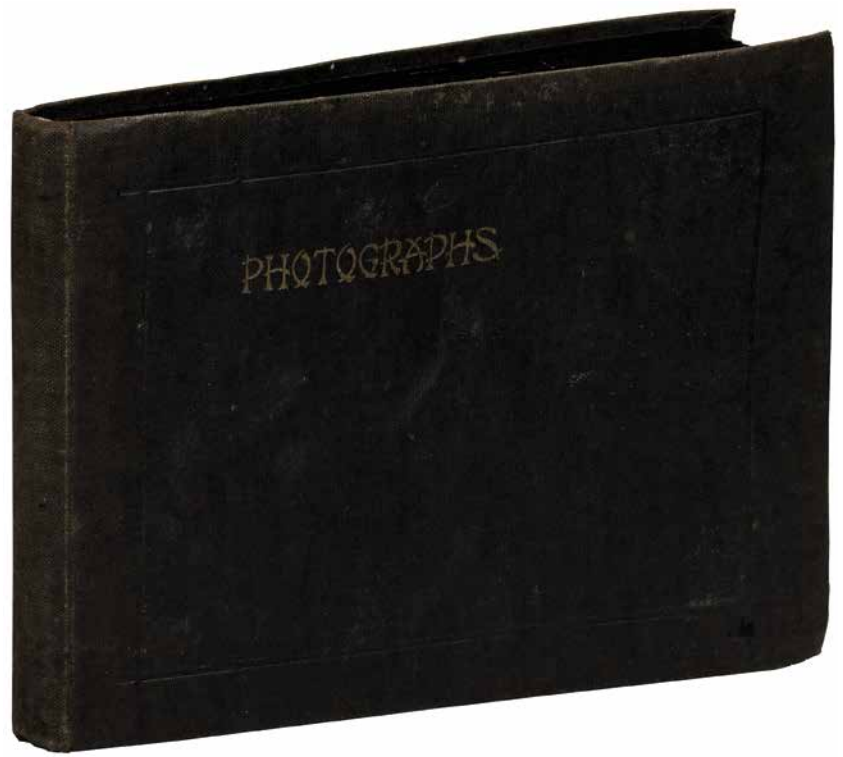
Canada, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire: 1922-1925

\$550

Small oblong octavo. Measuring 5½" x 7½". Black cloth over stiff paper boards with "Photographs" stamped on the front board. Contains 118 sepia toned gelatin silver photographs measuring between 1½" x 2½" and 2½" x 4½", with captions. Very good album with fading and edgewear with near fine photographs.

A photo album compiled by Kathleen Sharp, a young woman documenting a series of vacations in Canada, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire with family and friends between 1922 and 1925. The album begins in Alberta, Canada with views of Mt. Norquay and of the Banff Mountain School which was founded in 1920. Sharp spent time at a ranch in Alberta in 1923 with photos of cattle, horse drawn carriages, and the Columbia River and then on to Radium Hot Springs. Following the Canadian leg, they visited family in St. Paul, Minnesota and posed around family homes and gardens. Later Kathleen joins a group of girls at Camp Modena on Lake Modena in Canada. These photos show girls boating, swimming, and posed around the camp. One well-composed photo shows girls under a small waterfall splashing around. In 1925 they went to another camp, Safford's Camp in West Hurley, New York, with photos of girls posed on a rooftop as well as the surrounding landscape. Later pages show a horse race in the summer of 1925 in Bridgeburg, Pennsylvania and a visit to Lake Erie as well as some photos from a trip to Niagara Falls. The final page shows a hike at Camp Wakanahit in New Hampshire with photos of girls in the lake and hiking around the camp.

An interesting collection of travel photography following a young woman over three years in the 1920s. [BTC#411298]

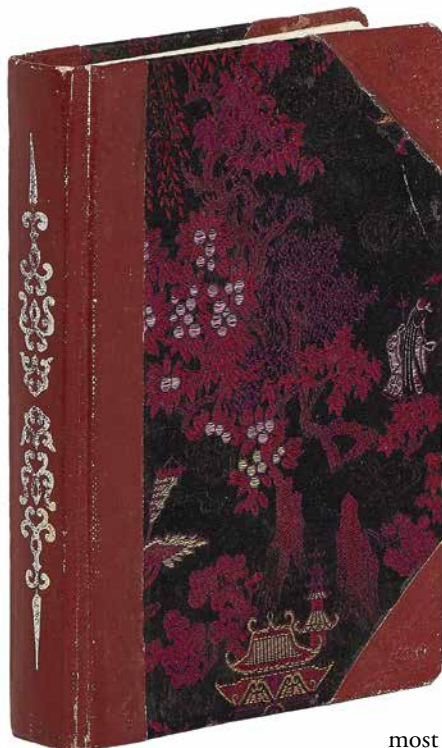
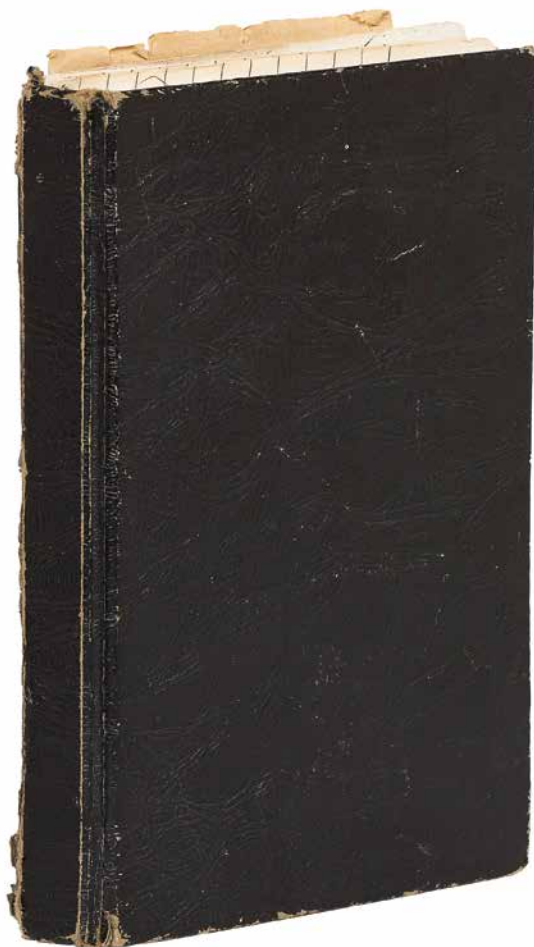


67 (Travel)
[Name Withheld]

Woman's Scrapbook and Travel Diary to Europe from New Jersey

Allenhurst, New Jersey / Arizona / Europe: 1978-1988

\$1400



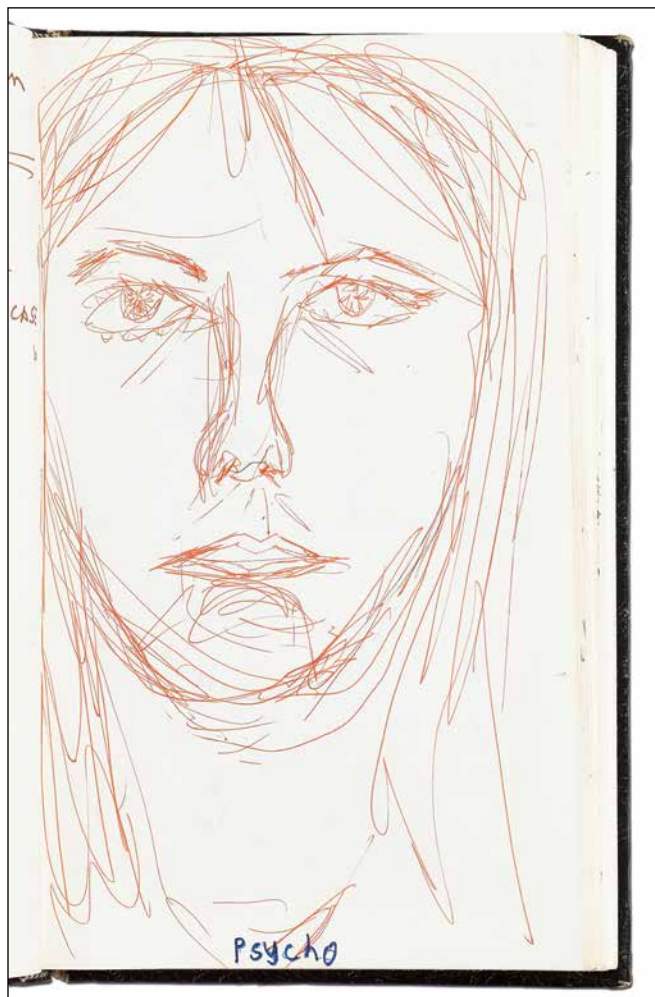
Two volumes. Octavo and 24mo. 212pp.; 184pp. Black leather boards, three quarter maroon leather with pink and purple decorated cloth-covered boards with silver spine decorations. The 24mo journal has light edgewear with a small mark on the front board else near fine. The octavo journal has edgewear, bumped spine ends and corners, with tears on the spine, very good. Two journals of a young woman featuring her musings from 1978 to 1988, postcards from friends around the world, and an account of her trip to Europe in the spring of 1981. Contains poems, quotes, drawings, and other written ideas and thoughts by the author; additionally features three color photographs measuring 4½" x 3½" and several postcards measuring between 5½" x 3½" and 6½" x 4½".

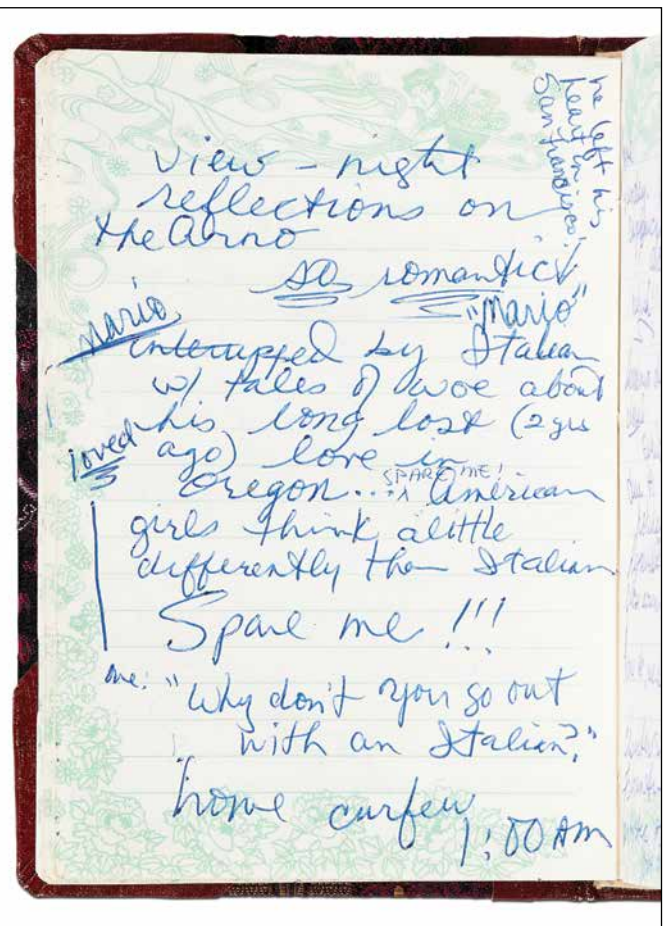
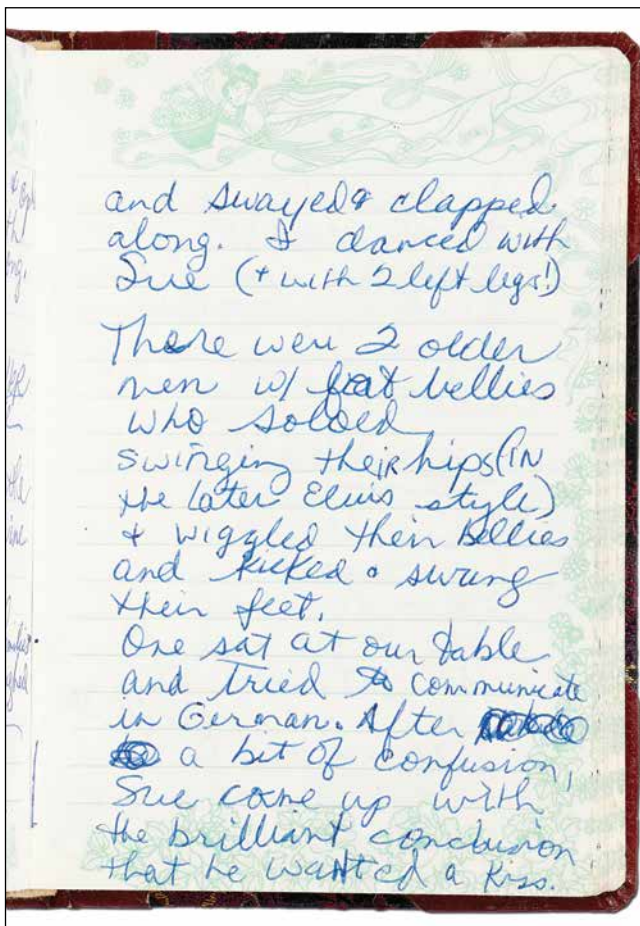
Two handwritten journals by a young woman from Monmouth County, New Jersey from 1978 to 1988 with pieces of ephemera from her adolescence. The woman was 21 when she first started writing in her larger journal. The written pieces include poems, quotes from books and movies, drawings, and her thoughts;

most of which are interesting and border on the obscure and morbid. She frequently writes of her dreams though they are often nightmares: "Nightmare this past night-time. Left me numb- Silence in the shower." Between dream descriptions she jots down passing thoughts: "I saw the energy steaming from the top of my head and the top of my shoulder today- in my shadow- on my paper. Fan-out," and poems: "Easily distracted / you think me insane... Don't drag me down... All you are is in your pants / Why don't you wear it out?"

During her visit to Arizona in 1978, she complains of the muggy weather and

devotes one page to drawings of the bugs she finds, labeling them "Friends of Arizona." Her drawings are odd, one of which is a portrait of herself with the word, "psycho" written below. Another drawing is of a person holding a gun and shooting a wall covered in cupids and hearts. The words "that potential psychotic killer who comes into the library and stares at us... the unsuspected hatchet murderer awaits," are written to the side of the page with a drawing of a man. Several drawings are of skeletons and the words "Dead Head," likely a Grateful Dead reference. She returned home in May 1978 and writes how nice it is to see everyone and later writes about her friend Lois, who is featured in one of the two photographs in the larger journal. Lois is mentioned several times in both books, often commenting on the writer's actions, "You've got a scheming evil look in your eyes..."

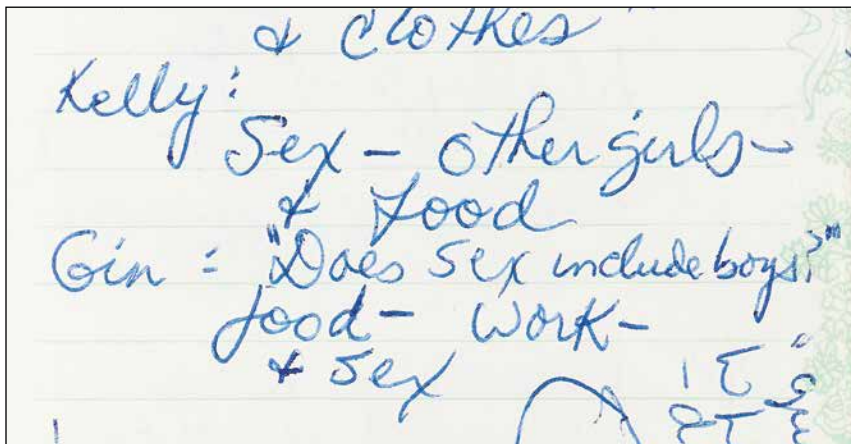
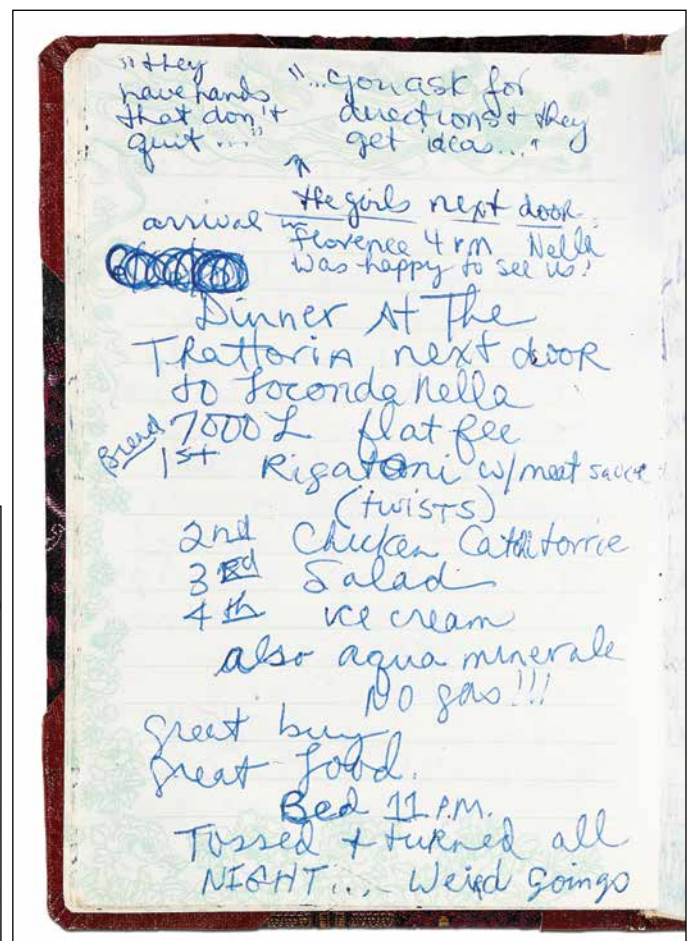




The included postcards are from friends in London, Washington, DC, Florida, New York, and New Jersey. One is a postcard from a friend of hers pretending to be James Taylor asking "Kimbo" to come see him in the movie *Two-Lane Blacktop* "before my receding hairline has no place left to go. Catch 'ya later, babe J.T." with a peace sign. The others include warm letters to the writer and ask how she's been and that she is missed by her friends.

The smaller journal is of her trip through Europe, with her friends Lois and Ginny. Most of the book includes notes to herself on what not to do in certain places like, "walking up a hill to your hostile(sic) when it isn't even open," and "what you pack, you carry." One entry describes two men with "fat bellies" dancing with her and her friends during their stay in Leipzig, Germany: "One sat at our table and tried to communicate in German. After a bit of confusion, Sue came up with the brilliant conclusion that he wanted a kiss. I kiss the fat guy (on the cheek) and he brought us nuts & chips, to quote Ginny 'Good going!'" Most of the stories are of the joyous and interesting moments she experienced; as contrasted to her larger, more juvenile and emotional journal. Also included in the smaller journal is a color picture of her dancing.

An extensive look at a young woman's interior life from 1978-1988 with wide vacillations between happiness and morbidity. [BTC#413630]





Camp Fire Girls' Incunabula

68 (Vermont)

[Broadside]: *Repeated! The First Fire Maker Camp Fire Girls' Festival*

Thetford, Vt. Saturday, August 10 at 3 O'Clock
Thetford, Vermont: The Vermonter Press [1912]

\$3500

Large broadside. Measuring 12" x 19". Printed in red on thin paper. Small chips and dampstains mostly near the corners, else very good or better. A poster from the earliest days of the Campfire Girls. The group was started in Thetford, Vermont in 1910, but wasn't formally organized until 1912. It began after local girls found themselves left out of the community's 150th anniversary celebration unlike the local Boy Scouts. Luther Halsey Gulick, M.D. and his wife Charlotte took up the young ladies' cause, creating a similar group calling it Camp Fire Girls. The first Festival celebrating the discovery of fire, was held in 1911 thus the "Repeated!" in the title here. Surely one of the earliest separately printed references, and perhaps the first broadside, referring to the group. OCLC locates a single copy of a four-page songbook for the 1912 event (Brown University), but no mention of this broadside, or any other publication about the group before 1912. [BTC#408538]

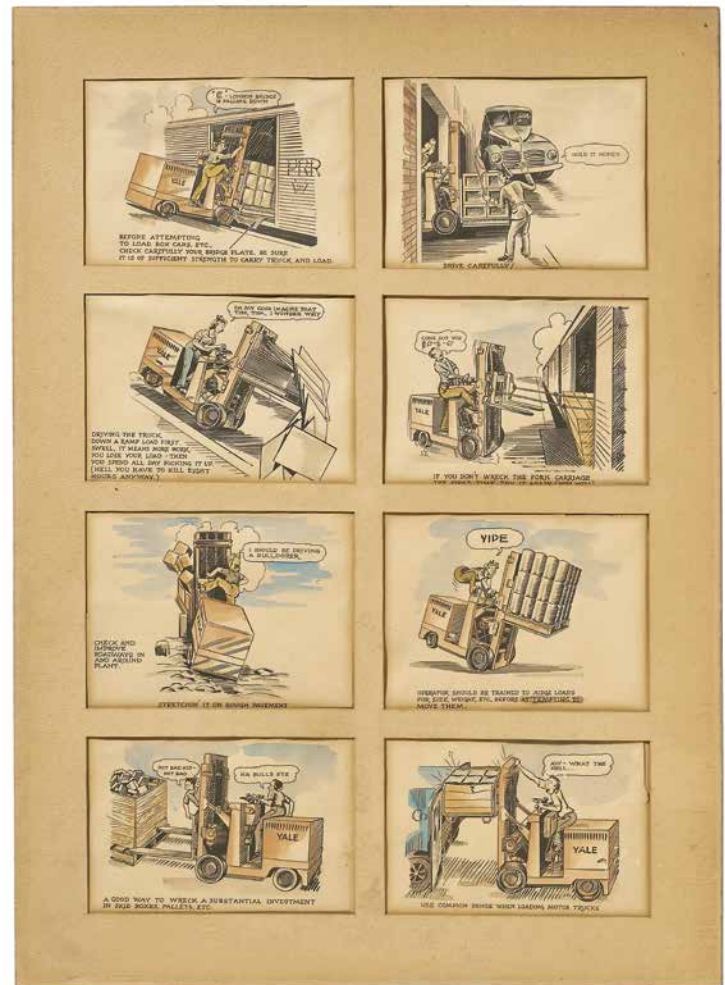
69 (Working Women)

[Original Art]: *Yale Forklift Safety Drawings*

[Pennsylvania: circa 1943]

\$850

Eight original drawings. Each 6¼" x 4½". Pen and ink drawings finished with watercolor. Toned paper, a few spots of erosion and a few scattered tears, very good. A group of eight drawings concerning the safe use of forklifts: picking up pallets, avoiding obstacles, driving down inclines, loading trucks, etc. Notably five of the images portray young women behind the wheel of the forklift and wearing fashions of the World War II era, when women were for the first time needed for jobs traditionally reserved for men. The repeated use of Yale on the side of the forklift suggests that these were likely created by Yale Forklifts for a war-era safety manual or poster, though we could not find no examples of such in our research. Regardless, an interesting group of original drawings depicting the first wave of women working in heavy industry. [BTC#412412]



70 (World War One)

[Photo Album]: World War One-era Nurse in a Salonica Military Hospital

Salonica: 1915-1919

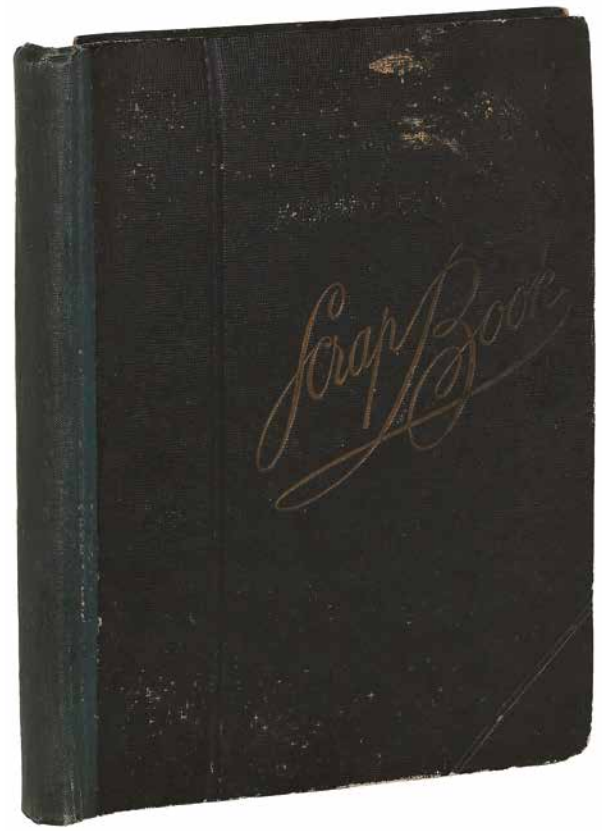
\$2500

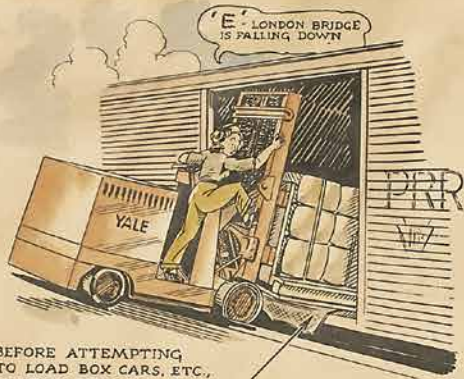
Small quarto. Measuring 9" x 11". Black cloth over boards with "Scrapbook" stamped in gilt on the front board. Contains 147 sepia-toned or black and white gelatin silver photographs measuring between 1¾" x 2½" and 3½" x 5", with captions. Very good with some waviness and rubbing with near fine photographs.

A photo album kept by a nurse with the English forces in a Salonica hospital during World War I. Salonica, now located in parts of Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia, was part of the Ottoman Empire during the war. The album opens with photos from the "operation theatre" of the 43rd General Hospital. The photos show patients on the operating table with nurses and doctors around the bodies preparing to operate. Also included among the photographs are group shots of the soldiers she worked with and images from a fancy dress party. One photo shows a group of officers and nurses being presented with medals in 1919. Another photo shows a small boat attempting to "raise the S.S. *Norseman*" which had been torpedoed in 1915. The *Norseman* is also seen in photos later in the album in a half sunken position. There are photos of ambulances arriving with patients, the canteen, and the dispensary. One photo shows two soldiers posed by a "bulgar gun" and in another incoming ships and vessels off the coast of Salonica can be seen including a French hospital ship, S.S. *France*, and the H.M. *Monitor*. The village is also featured in her photographs of the locals laborers and a "fairly modern" irrigation well which is operated by donkeys. The nurse's quarters are seen in one section with a desk which is captioned "where the work was done" and also includes a photo of her bed "after the storm in 1919." She also visited Athens while on leave and photographed the ruins.

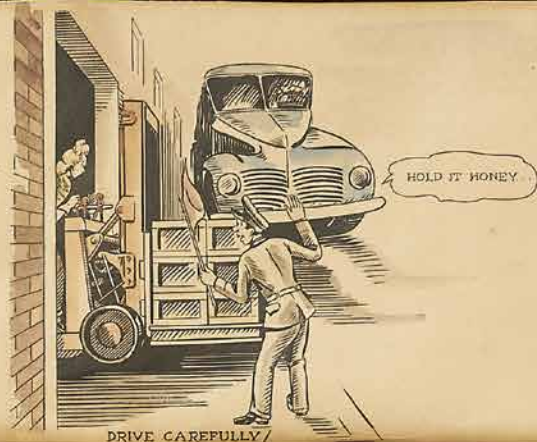
The Salonica or Macedonian Front during WWI was an Allied attempt (with a large British component) to shield Serbia from attack by Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Bulgaria. While that attempt failed, the line stabilized near the border with Greece and lasted throughout the War. Although it was a major front in the War, in many ways it sapped the strength of both sides of the conflict without accomplishing much beyond running up the butcher's bill.

An interesting collection of World War I photographs taken by a nurse during her service. [\[BTC#407744\]](#)

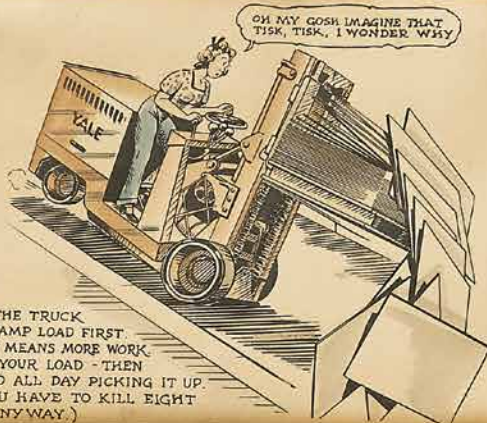




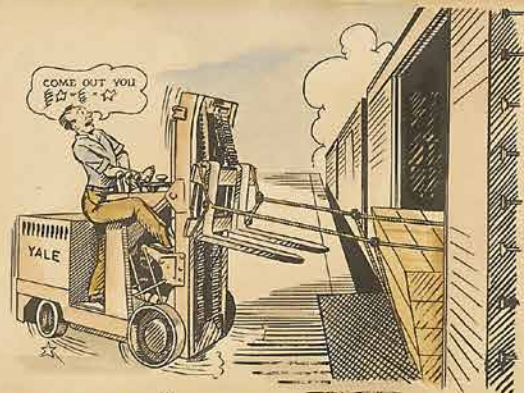
BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO LOAD BOX CARS, ETC., CHECK CAREFULLY YOUR BRIDGE PLATE. BE SURE IT IS OF SUFFICIENT STRENGTH TO CARRY TRUCK AND LOAD.



DRIVE CAREFULLY



DRIVING THE TRUCK DOWN A RAMP LOAD FIRST SWELL, IT MEANS MORE WORK YOU LOSE YOUR LOAD - THEN YOU SPEND ALL DAY PICKING IT UP. (HELL YOU HAVE TO KILL EIGHT HOURS ANYWAY.)



IF YOU DONT WRECK THE FORK CARRIAGE THE FIRST TIME TRY IT AGAIN (YOU WILL)

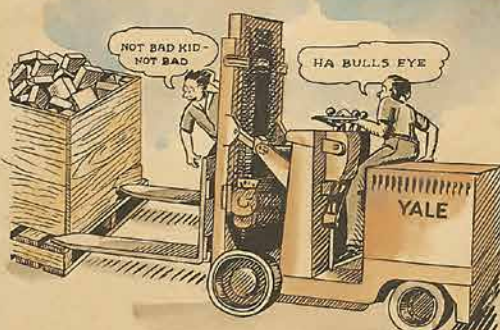


CHECK AND IMPROVE ROADWAYS IN AND AROUND PLANT.

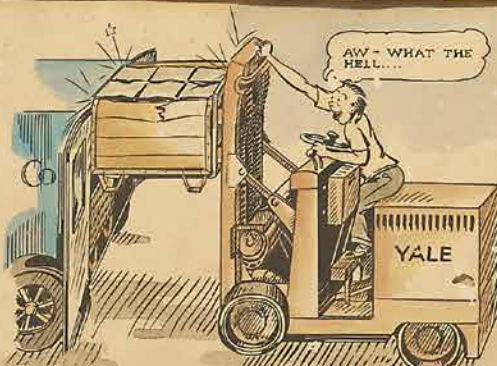
STRETCHIN' IT ON ROUGH PAVEMENT



OPERATOR SHOULD BE TRAINED TO JUDGE LOADS FOR SIZE, WEIGHT, ETC. BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO MOVE THEM.



A GOOD WAY TO WRECK A SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT IN SKID BOXES, PALLETS, ETC.



USE COMMON SENSE WHEN LOADING MOTOR TRUCKS