A significant collection of 126 works relating to woman's rights covering topics such as domestic abuse, the employment of women, suffrage, education and sanitary reform. [Various places], 1857-1881. £8,850

Together 126 pamphlets bound in five volumes.

A remarkable collection of 126 pamphlets (122 English, 3 French, 1 Italian) on woman's rights, dating from between 1857 and 1881. With an additional nine articles extracted from magazines, and six duplicates. Topics include domestic abuse, suffrage, education and sanitary reform. One volume contains 41 items relating to women's employment; and another 31 items on marriage law and property rights. All items are bound (almost all without wraps) into five volumes.

A full list of the pamphlets with collations can be provided upon request. Selected highlights from each volume as follows:

**Volume One**

**BODICHON, Barbara Leigh Smith.** WOMEN AND WORK. London: Bosworth and Harrison, 215 Regent Street. 1857.

**TYRRELL, Henry.** WOMAN: And her Failings. London: Published by Holyoake & Co., 147, Fleet Street. 1857.

**[KNOX, Isa Craig].** AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BY WOMEN: On a subject demanding immediate attention. London: Houlston and Wright, Paternoster Row. 1860.

**[SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS].** [Drop-head title:] THE FOLLOWING CASES OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, are selected out of an immense number of an equally atrocious description that have lately occurred, with a view of bringing public attention to the inadequacy of the punishment at present inflicted for those offences, and of showing the necessity for obtaining such an amendment of the present Act for the Prevention of Aggravated Assaults upon Women and Children, as will provide a proper and effectual punishment:

[Printed for the Society for the Protection of Women and Children from Aggravated Assaults. - Office, 8, St Martin’s Place, Trafalgar Sq’, with address amended in manuscript to ‘10 Duke Street St. James’s SW’]. [n.d.]


**Volume Two**

**[‘ATILLA’]** THE WOMAN IS NO HUMAN BEING. [n.p., n.d.]. American and, from the style, not written by a native speaker. The author names himself as ‘Atilla’ on the first page. Final paragraph (p.31): ‘However much indignation this, our work, may provoke, we believe to have conscientiously acted according to our motto: “Every being must be instrumental in the progress of truth.” And we really believe to have told the truth. The woman is no human being like man, she has therefore no claims
to “usurp power over man” and claim female suffrage. Let her remain the helpmate of man, attend to her domestic duties, and she will from her beginning to her end be man’s blessing.’

FAITHFULL, Emily. WOMAN’S WORK with special Reference to Industrial Employment, a Paper read by Emily Faithfull, at the Meeting of the Society of Arts, March 29th, 1871. London: Victoria Press, Princes Street, Hanover Square, W. 1871.

ROBERTSON, Miss A. I. [Anne Isabella Robertson], President of the Irish National Society for Women’s Suffrage; Author of “Myself and My Relatives,” etc. WOMEN’S NEED OF REPRESENTATION: A Lecture upon the Necessity of Giving Women the Parliamentary Franchise. [Printed for the Irish National Society for Women’s Suffrage, upon the motion of The Right Hon. Lord Talbot de Malahide, at a General Meeting of the Society held February 21st, 1872.] Dublin: Alfred Webb, Printer, 74, Middle Abbey Street. (Late R. D. Webb and Son.) 1872.


**VOLUME FOUR**


**WOLSTENHOLME, Mary C., Secretary, Married Women’s Property Committee.** Handbill headed ‘MARRIED WOMEN’S PROPERTY COMMITTEE’, in form of letter from Wolstenholme, with page headed ‘Directions for preparing a Petition to the House of Commons.’ [Married Women’s Property Committee, London.] Wolstenholme’s letter on first page and dated ‘63, FINBOROUGH ROAD, S.W., | February 15th, 1873.’

**BINNEY, Frederick Altona.** MARRIAGE-LAW INJUSTICE, Objections to the Divorce Act, with Suggested Amendments. Manchester: Palmer & Howe, Bond Street. 1876.


**BUSHE, B.A., Seymour, Law Students’ Debating Society, King’s Inns, Dublin** THE LEGAL POSITION OF WOMEN in England and Ireland: An Address delivered at the Opening Meeting of the Forty-ninth Session, in the Dining Hall, King’s Inns, October 29, 1878, by the Auditor, Seymour Bushe, B.A. [Title-page headed: ‘Law Students’ Debating Society, King’s Inns, Dublin.’] Dublin: Printed by Charles Chambers, 36 Dame Street. 1878.

**VOLUME FIVE**

**BOUCHERETT, Jessie.** REMARKS ON THE OBSTACLES to the more general Employment of Women, and on the Means of removing them. Reprinted from the English Woman’s Journal. Published at the Office of the English Woman’s Journal Company, Limited, 19, Langham Place, Regent Street, W. 1860.

**MERRYWEATHER, Mary.** EXPERIENCE OF FACTORY LIFE: Being a Record of Fourteen Years’ Work at Mr. Courtauld’s Silk Mill at Halstead, in Essex. ‘Third Edition, much enlarged, with a Preface by Bessie Rayner Parkes.’ London: Printed and Published by Emily Faithfull and Co., Victoria Press, (for the Employment of Women,) Great Coram Street, W.C. 1862.

**[FAITHFULL, Emily].** [TRACTS FOR PARENTS AND DAUGHTERS. Tract No. 1-3] HOW SHALL I EDUCATE MY DAUGHTER?; SHALL MY DAUGHTER LEARN A BUSINESS?; CHOICE OF A BUSINESS FOR GIRLS; London: Emily Faithfull, Printer and Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty, Victoria Press, Princes Street, Hanover Square, and 83a, Farringdon Street. 1863 [–64].

**[BUTLER, Josephine Elizabeth Grey].** LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTIONS ON THE INDUSTRY OF WOMEN, considered from the Women’s Point of View. ['Matthews and Sons, Steam Printers, 54, Berwick Street, London, W.']
The provenance of these volumes of pamphlets come from two sources. We believe that three volumes were collected by Caroline Ashurst Biggs, (1840-1889) who from 1871 until her death was the editor of *The Englishwoman’s Review*. She was elected to the Executive Committee of the London National Society for Women’s Suffrage in 1867 but was ousted by John Stuart Mill over her support for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act. Caroline was then first secretary of the Central Committee of the National Society for Women Suffrage when it was formed in 1872. She wrote on a number of subjects which is reflected in her collection of pamphlets. Although only one item has Caroline Biggs autograph the contents of this group and their functional bindings point to them being in the *The Englishwoman’s Review* offices.

The other two volumes were collected by Richard Monckton Milnes, first Baron Houghton (1809-1885). At the invitation of John Stuart Mill, Milnes became a member of the Committee of the Women’s Suffrage Society in 1869 and this probably accounts for the concentration of material dating from late 1860s and early 1870s; however at an earlier period of his career he was involved in the carriage through parliament of the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857 and was one of the few inclining towards Women’s Suffrage in the mid-Victorian period. This interest is also reflected in the other group of pamphlets dating from 1857; both volumes have the bookplate of Milnes son, Robert Crewe-Milnes (1858-1945), 1st Marquess of Crewe.

The two sets of volumes were brought together by Ruth Mary Cavendish Bentinck (1867-1953) who began forming a collection of feminist literature in 1909. This library was housed at the International Women’s Suffrage Club where those interested in the ‘Cause’ could borrow books.
The Remarkable Road Trip of Mrs. Kinnicutt & Miss Haynes

2. [AUTOMOBILE TOUR]. TWO PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS recording an early motor tour by two ladies and their servants through the Appalachian Mountains. [Various Places]. [circa 1914]. £ 1,850

Two albums [18 x 26cm] containing 186 mounted gelatin photographs [8.5 x 15cm & 5 x 7cm] many captioned in white ink, and four newspaper cuttings reporting on the tour; original limp black leather, somewhat worn at extremities, one album with damage to spine with loss.

An unusual automobile tour through the Appalachian Mountains just before the outbreak of war in Europe. The party consisted of Mrs Leonard P. Kinnicutt and Miss E. M. Haynes, from Worcester, Massachusetts accompanied by chauffeur W. T. Morrison and footman F. D. O’Malley.

The tour criss-crosses the mountain range in a specially adapted automobile with the running board replete with tents and various camping equipment, a selection of axes, shovels, raincoats, extra tyres and ropes to haul the vehicle out of the almost impassable roads. It is pretty clear that the tourist industry was non-existent at this time and any party wanting to make a visit to the mountains had to rely on camping out. The chauffeur and footman also doubled as muscle for the trip as it not only involved roads blocked by fallen trees, broken wheels and other difficulties but also afforded some protection.

One of the party apparently stayed at the Cone estate, now the Moses H. Cone Memorial Park, immediately following this story are photographs of black children in rags who were living in absolute poverty in rotting timber frame houses. This poverty plagued the Appalachia for many years and was not combated until after the Second World War. One wonders what the locals thought of this party as they enjoyed their tour.
The quartet travelled across the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, New York and their home of Massachusetts with visits to Seranton, Gettysburg and Muddy Creek Luray, Charlotteville, Greenville, Buchanan, Roanoke, Shenandoah Valley, Martinsville, Linville, Royston, Chatanooga, Taughannock Falls, Ithaca, Sunderland, Seranton, Luray, Stone Mountain, Signal Mountain, Wythville, White Sulphur Springs, Monterey and Bedford. As one might expect, the automobile looks fairly worn and torn after this two month trip during the summer of 1914.

The travellers, Mrs. Leonard P. Kinnicutt, was widow of a professor at Worcester Polytechnic and Miss E. M. Haynes, the sister of George Henry Haynes also a teacher at Worcester Polytechnic. The tour may have been both pleasure and some form of investigation as Mrs Kinnicutt was for a time visiting chairman of the People's Club, an employment society at Worcester for the benevolence, hospitality and education of the poor.

3. BENSUSAN, Inez. THE APPLE. An episode of To-day in one act ... Permission to perform this play must be obtained from the Secretary, Play Department, Actresses’ Franchise League, Adelphi Terrace House, 2, Robert Street, Strand, W.C. [London: Actresses’ Franchise League, n.d., c. 1909].

£ 1,250

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. 36; stapled as issued in the original printed wraps with coloured shield of the Actresses’ Franchise League on upper wrapper, rather worn at hinge and some minor staining, but still a very appealing item, with advertisements for the AFL and ‘The Suffragette’ (edited by Sylvia Pankhurst) on wrapper.

Rare first edition of this important Suffrage play exploring the link between the right to vote and feminist politics, by the Australian playwright and Suffragette, Inez Bensusan.

‘Helen, the heroine of Inez Bensusan’s The Apple (1909) ... is a female clerk torn between attraction to her married boss, her desire for the entertainment and luxuries he offers, unaffordable on her narrow salary, and her inescapable sense that an affair with him would mean, for a girl like her, ‘losing something that’s best in her. Something she can never get back.’ Helen is trapped by gender inequalities at every turn: underpaid, sexually harassed, denied an equal education or inheritance by her parents. She ends the play with tears streaming down her cheeks, caught by the invidious choice between abandoning her self-respect and submitting to the ‘hopeless monotone’ of her typist’s existence. Her tears may signify for her about-to-be-lost virtue or
for her resignation to a life of drudgery - the choice is painful and unjust but the decision is hers. Aware of Helen’s attraction towards him, her boss is no melodramatic villain, but a mundane and unheroic man, content to exploit the power gifted to him: if she denounces him publicly for sexually harassing her, then her father will be honour bound to resign his job in the firm, and her own reputation will inevitably be tainted by scandal. The power of the male manager over female employees dependent on his favour was a new subject of concern in analyses of the causes of prostitution, but had long been recognised as one of the hazards of women’s employment in the theatre - and was doubtless a factor in Bensusan’s founding the Women’s Theatre in 1913' (Eltis: Acts of Desire: Women and Sex on Stage 1800-1930, 2013, p. 175).

Bensusan, daughter of mining agent Samuel Levy Bensusan, was born in Sydney, Australia into a wealthy Jewish family. Sometime after 1893 she emigrated to Britain, where she worked as an actress. She became an active campaigner for women’s suffrage through the Jewish League for Women’s Suffrage, the Australian and New Zealand Women Voters and, most centrally, made a vital contribution to the work of the Actresses Franchise League, developing and running the Play Department. In 1913 Bensusan set up the Women’s Theatre, launched at the Coronet Theatre that December, which aimed to establish a permanent season of work dealing with women’s issues. During the Great War she worked with the first Women’s Theatre Company to the Army of Occupation in Cologne and then played with the British Rhine Army Dramatic Company for three and a half years. She later moved to Chiswick where she was joint founder, in 1946, of the House of Arts. Besides the present work she wrote several other plays for the AFL, including Nobody’s Sweetheart (1911), The Prodigal Passes (1914), The Singer of the Veld and the suffrage film True Womanhood (1911). The Apple, by far her most famous play, was to impress audiences between 1909 and 1913 during the peak of the English movement for women’s suffrage and equality.

OCLC records a copy at the BL, and two copies in North America, at the NYPL and the University of Waterloo library in Canada.

4. BIBER, Bertha Regina. REISEBESCHREIBUNG von Bertha Biber im Jahre 1883. MANUSCRIPT IN INK on vélin paper, 12mo, ff. [61], [7] blank; clean and fresh in contemporary cloth by the Munich bookbinder Michael Fuchs with his printed label inside front cover, pencil holder at rear cover, green endpapers; a bit shaky and lightly rubbed.

This manuscript travelogue was written by the daughter of Munich piano manufacturer Aloys Biber during her leisurely travel with her father and sister from her hometown via Augsburg, Stuttgart, Heilbronn and Mannheim to the scenic places along the Rhine. The three travelled on trains, in coaches and on boats.

5. BLACKBURN, Helen editor. A HANDBOOK FOR WOMEN, engaged in social and political work Bristol: J.W. Arrowsmith, 11 Quay Street. 1895. SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED. 8vo, pp. 116, [3] index, [1]; original blue cloth backed light green boards the upper cover printed in black with the seal of Abbess of Lycock.

First published in 1881 the Handbook had doubled in size when Helen Blackburn brought forth this second edition. As Helen notes in her preface, the new edition was aimed at “the rapidly increasing band of “Women Workers.”” Produced in a handy format the Handbook could be conveniently carried and used as a point of reference in any debate or argument.
This easy access to information is given in five parts: on Public Franchises; Public Appointments held by Women; Education and Employment; Laws Specially affecting Women; and Organizations etc. Packed with information and names, Helen Blackburn’s precise intelligence shines through every page. This is not just a tabulation of bare fact but also includes how women stand on such subjects as aggravated assault by a husband; labour laws, overtime allowed to adult women; where to find training, how to apply and other practical subjects.

Included are two excellent coloured graphs giving a ‘Comparative Position of Women in England’ and ‘A Chart of Women’s Progress in the British Isles from 1848-1895’, both clearly and succinctly showing the uphill struggle women had faced.

OCLC: 12495487.

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**A Fashion Designer’s Archive**

6. **BRANDON, Eva Beatrice.** ORIGINAL ARCHIVE OF MATERIAL RELATING TO HER WORK AS A FASHION ARTIST, including many original compositions as well as a few examples of the original printed catalogues in which they appeared. London & Surrey. c. 1910-1930. **£ 2,500**

Archive comprises a scrap album, chiefly of work for Weldon’s Illustrated Dressmaker; 28 pen and ink designs, on paper or pasteboard, of dresses, hats etc., a number in colour; eight Hayward & Sons catalogues and flyers; two sheets of accounts; a hand written essay on the art of drawing fashion plates and a number of cuttings of her work.

A rare archive recording the work of that almost anonymous group of dressmakers and designers who supplied the large fashion houses during the first half of the twentieth century. After this, with the onset of mass-market and ready-to-wear clothing, this type of work was chiefly made redundant.
The archive covers the 1910s and 1920s, a period of dramatic change in fashion that had its roots in the Edwardian era. The First World War was to see a move towards more practical, less restrictive clothing as women were called into factories and offices. The designs show fashionable dress simplified and shortened, and it is here that we can see Eva's work slowly change in style. The pre-war fanfares of feathers and lace, that were all corseted up in full hip length 'lampshade' tunics and narrow skirts, are here seen to begin their transformation. A more practical fashion of simple crepe, wool and silk with straight-lined chemise tops and much freer dresses become the norm once the flapper age begins. Her latter designs appear to be mainly for children, perhaps it was difficult for Eva to keep up with modern trends and she felt more at home in less fashion prone designs. The majority of her work appears to have been for W. Hayford & Sons situated at the fashionable northern end of Sloane Street, London. This company advertised their specialities as hosiery, glovers, drapers and linen merchants but also produce hats and gowns for which departments Eve produced her designs. Importantly the shop held the Royal Warrant for Queen Mary and was one of a select group catering for 'high society' of the fashion market and especially so during the annual 'season.'

Included in the group of designs are a number of fine head studies that Eva reused several times, as evidenced in the Hayford's catalogues which also accompany the collection. Also designs for dresses, hats including feather and flower concoctions, children’s wear, furs and a couple of statements of account that show that her patterns commanded the relatively high price of from 2 to 5 guineas each in the early 1920s. Also included is her manuscript account of her working methods explaining how to draw fashion plates. The notes may have been taken down at the beginning of her working life but nevertheless give all the basic steps to produce a good design. As for so many designers we know next to nothing about Eva’s life. We know she was born Eva Beatrice Fowls in Cheshire in 1882 and that she had moved Addlestone in Surrey sometime before the First World War. From this address she supplied most of her surviving work to Hayford & Co., or for inclusion in the fashion paper Weldon's Illustrated Dressmaker. She married sometime during the First World War and later moved a few miles north of Addlestone to Egham. Such archives as this are rare as the commissioning shop would only need to retain the design for a short while or would send them on to their dressmakers before they were redundant and cast aside. These examples were probably returned to Eva for alteration, or to use as models on which to base future commissions.

7. **BRAUN, Lily.** HISTORYA ROZWOJU ruchu kobiecego. Warsaw, [Piotr Laskauer] for Gebethner and Wolff, 1904. **£ 95**

**FIRST POLISH TRANSLATION.** 8vo, pp. 158, [2], bibliography; apart from even light browning; a very good copy the original blue cloth ornamented in art-nouveau style and lettered in black.

Published as a free give-away only to subscribers of the illustrated left-leaning periodical Tygodnik illustrowany, this History of the Development of the Women's Movement (first German Die Frauenfrage. Ihre geschichtliche Entwicklung und wirtschaftliche Seite, 1901), was abbreviated and translated by the teacher and writer Julia Kisielewska (1874-1943), who used her pseudonym J. Oksza. Lily Braun (1865-1916) was the daughter of a Prussian general and a distant relative of Napoleon, who was married to the left-liberal Georg von Gizicky. After his death she joined the Social Democratic Party and wrote on women’s liberation, always upholding deep belief in individual freedom which led to the accusation of ‘revisionism’ from the Marxist left.

Local Poetry, by a Lady

8. **CAMPBELL, Mrs. Graham.** ONE HUNDRED VOICES FROM NATURE: or Apples of Gold in a net-work of Silver ... [Cheltenham] Published for the Authoress, (9, North Place, Cheltenham); to be had also of Messrs. Longman & Co., Paternoster Row, London. 1861. £ 185

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. vi, [ii], 132, (2); with two coloured illustrations of birds; with errata slip loosely inserted; a clean fresh copy throughout; in the original blue blindstamped publisher's cloth, upper board lettered in gilt, some signs of wear, but still a near fine copy.

Rare first edition of this charming little work of nature poetry published in Cheltenham, 'for the authoress', who was presumably also a resident.

Campbell provides a 'Classified index', dividing each of her 100 works according to the Animal Kingdom (including Antelope, Bees, Ostrich, Spider and Birds), Vegetable Kingdom (including Cactus, Flowers, Mosses, Grasses and Misseltoe) and perhaps most interesting of all, 'Miscellaneous'. Here we find information on the Aurora Borealis, Rocks, Memory, Stars and "the Comet", presumably referring to a sighting by the author of the Great Comet of 1860.

The work is attractively illustrated with two colour plates, of a Goldfinch and a Guinea Fowl.

OCLC records copies at Louisville, North Carolina and Baylor in North America, and Cambridge and the National Library of Scotland in the UK; COPAC adds two further copies, at the British Library and Oxford.


**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. xvii, [i], 109, [1] Glossary; with six photographic plates (including frontispiece); evidence of worming in gutter to first 20 pages (not affecting the text) and some light foxing and marking in places, otherwise clean throughout; in recent boards with the original, rather worn, blue publisher's wraps bound in.

The Women's Royal Air Force was formed on the 1st April 1918, at the same time as the Royal Air Force, but formally disbanded only two years later. The present rare work is a survey of the WRAF's work, both at home and overseas, as well as a personal account of her experiences in the Force by Alice Chauncey, who became an Instructor and Company Commander in the WRAF's earliest days. Packed with detailed information the photographs are particularly noteworthy, showing, amongst other things, WRAF Sailmakers and Fitters as well as work in the assembly shop and the School of Armament at Uxbridge.

**Provenance:** The recto of the frontispiece bears the ownership inscription of 'Lily [sobel] Smith' together with her WRAF service number '21965'. In checking her service record held by the National Archives we have discovered that she enrolled at Birmingham on the 28th October 1918 and was demobilized at Tangmere on 15 September 1919. In 1919 she was 21 years old, 5ft 7 ins tall and of slight build. She had grey eyes, light brown hair, her work had been 'Good' and her personal conduct had been 'Very satisfactory'. She had worked as a Fitter.
10. CHIERICI, Luigi. LA DONNA. Roma, Forzani, 1880. £ 150

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xvi, 358, [2]; a few leaves damaged along inner margins due to a fault of the binding machine; four pages with contemporary, enraged comments in pencil; contemporary half calf over marbled boards, black gilt-stamped morocco lettering-piece; spine sunned, a little rubbed.

Uncommon first edition of this book, dedicated to Bologna, ‘the Athens of Italy’, intending to serve as an all-encompassing work for and on women in the modern, liberated and unified Italy. It is based on various articles published earlier in periodicals and deals with topics such as seduction, the ‘pretension’ of women’s emancipation, or the woman in Italian cultural history. Chierici supports measured emancipation and legal equality; however, the ‘comunisti inglesi ed americane’ (p. 93) are certainly an abhorrent example of emancipation gone too far.

All we know about the author is that he was born in 1823, participated in the politics of the risorgimento in Bologna in the 1850s and 60s and was an educationalist, who advocated equality of both sexes.

OCLC records one copy only, at the BL.


FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. vii, 302, [35] advertisements; with steel-engraved frontispiece; evenly a little browned due to paper stock, a few spots; original publisher’s plum cloth, spine decorated and lettered in gilt, boards with blind-stamped ornaments; extremities a little bumped and worn.

The first book by a woman on the Australian goldfields giving a very vivid account of the rough and tumble of daily life in search of immense wealth.

Ellen Sturmer who lived at Richmond, Surrey in 1831, ‘migrated to Australia with her brother, who intended to look for gold in Victoria, in 1852. There she married Charles Clacy … Mrs Clacy spent six months in Australia, describing conditions on the goldfields, and the difficulties faced by those who arrived in Melbourne from England, such as unobtainable accommodation, the high cost of living and the difficulty of finding tradesmen. She was an exceptional woman and adapted quickly, cooking, keeping camp and washing for gold, but also writing her diary, collecting facts and figures and recording stories. She outlined the benefits of women’s influence on tent life whilst noting that there often was a sort of heart beneath the rough exterior of the male digger. The worst danger to women was marriage - and finding themselves treated with twenty times the respect and consideration to be met with in England. The book provides a detailed and humorous account of Ellen Clacy’s adventures in a strange land’ (Theakstone).

The frontispiece shows Bendigo Creek, possibly engraved after a sketch by the author.

Ferguson 8280; Theakstone p. 52 f.

MANUSCRIPT IN INK. 8vo, pp. [14]; with four watercolour illustrations pasted in; stitched as issued in contemporary black boards, a little worn and rubbed.

Mabel Early was born in Sheffield in 1910 and showed an early aptitude for drawing and painting. This interest was nurtured and she won a prestigious place at the Slade School to study fine art. At the Slade, in the early thirties, she trained as a painter where a portrait of her was painted by Mary Williamson (now held with a number of other works by Mabel at Exeter University).

The illustrations appear to have been influenced by Art Deco and Ballet Russe designs and colours, and would have fitted well into this artistic period.


Folio, [37.5 x 27cm], pp. 4, title printed in red and black together celebratory poem ‘The Festival of the Summer Queen’ and 17 mounted photographs on blue card from drawings by Cook, including on in bistre; original portfolio with cloth backed decorated lithograph boards, slightly worn at the extremities and cloth spine faded.

A privately produced photographic work illustrating the pageant given on Baron Wantage on his elevation to the Peerage in 1885.

Robert Loyd-Lindsay (1831-1901) baron Wantage, of Lockinge in the County of Berkshire, was a soldier and politician chiefly remembered for his philanthropy and as one of the founders of the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, latterly called the British Red Cross Society.

Jane Elizabeth Cook (1836-1920), who produced the original drawings and the poetical introduction for the portfolio, was a successful and well-known Victorian artist. The
youngest daughter of a merchant who had fallen on hard times, Jane nevertheless was able to educate herself by frequent visits to the British Museum and the National Gallery. From 1853 she was at Coney’s School of Art in Bloomsbury where she began to sell her sketches and paintings. Jane was well connected to London society and soon became a favourite portrait painter, one of her patrons was Harriet Loyd, the future Lady Wantage, who was to become Jane Cook’s greatest friend. It was therefore only natural that this rather exceptional record of the Pageant was commissioned by Harriet. Harriet had inherited a fortune from her father Lord Overstone, then one of the richest men in England, and so was able to celebrate her husband’s elevation to the peerage in some style. Over two days in August 1885 a party was held that included several hundred ladies and gentlemen dressed in medieval garb. Heralds, jesters, yeoman, falconers musicians, choristers took part, plays were given on the theme of Robin Hood and on King Arthur and Merlin, even some bull baiting, a tournament and Maypole dancing. Jane was the obvious person to record this ‘return to Camelot’ and clearly enjoyed illustrating the costumes and events that took place.

The portfolio was, as far as we can tell, strictly limited in numbers and given to a few close family members and friends.

OCLC lists copies held at Columbia & Vermont only.

14. [COSMICA ASSOCIAZIONE MORALE]. LA BORSA D’ORO APERTA AL POPOLO dalla cosmica associazione morale [cover title] L’emancipazione della donna dovrebbe essere continuamente accopiata coll’emancipazione dell’operajo [incipit]. Milano, Giuseppe Golio, 1878. £ 95

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, pp. 15, [1]; a little spotted; uncut in self-wrappers.

Extremely rare and curious political pamphlet, opening with a quotation by the Italian leader of the risorgimento, Giuseppe Mazzini, translating as follows: ‘The emancipation of the woman must continually be joined with the emancipation of the worker’.

The Cosmica Associazione Morale, a Milanese group on the fringe of the extreme left with a bit of what we would call nowadays ‘new age’ thrown in, aimed at combating prejudice and superstition, as the ‘enemies of progress.’ Throughout this pamphlet the authors stress the emancipation of women from the dogmas of the church and demands the end of women being excluded from modern education. Although planned as a monthly periodical, each issue costing 10 centesimi or all issues of one year 1 Lira, there seems to be only one further pamphlet published by the association, the one advertised on the final page, a treatise on Pope Pius IX.

Not in OCLC; ICCU locates one copy, at the Municipal Library of Milan.

15. D’OUSELEY, Sophie. ‘ART NOTICES’ Scrapbook bringing together newspaper cuttings, letters, exhibition programs, tickets etc. [Various places]. 1887-1927. £ 850

Oblong small folio [20cm x 29cm], pp. [32] with over 50 items of ephemera, letters, cuttings etc. brown card wrappers stitched with cord with heraldic bookplate of Richard S. d’Ouseley.

An interesting album following the career of a woman artist of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Sophie d’Ouseley (1851-1932) is described in the Who’s Who of Art for 1927 as a ‘painter in watercolours of landscapes, streets, and markets, and of church interior.’ Well travelled both in the UK and on the continent she produced attractive, competent, decorative pieces suitable for family homes. Perhaps most
notable of all was that Sophie was thought suitable to be commissioned to paint a miniature landscape for Queen Mary's Dolls House; included in the present album is an ALS from Queen Mary together with an entry ticket to see the Doll’s House.

Born in Co. Waterford, Ireland in 1851, the daughter of Richard Standish d’Ouseley, a civil servant, she first studied at the Bath School of Art, before entering the Penzance School of Art and Heatherleys. Sophie is known to have exhibited at the Manchester Art Gallery, The Society of Lady Artists at the Egyptian Hall, London the Royal Institute of Painters in Watercolour, Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society and at several other smaller galleries. From about 1902 she lived in Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, and married William Meredith and thereafter her name was normally styled as Sophie D’Ousely Meredith. By 1927 she had moved to Burton-on-Trent, and died at Keynsham in 1932.


**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. xiv, [ii], 247, [1] imprint; lightly marked in places, but generally clean throughout; in the original publisher’s cloth, spine and upper board lettered in gilt, spine darkened (where once varnished?), cloth lightly sunned and inner joint cracked (but holding), nevertheless, still an appealing copy.

The Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women was formed in the 1840s to lobby for legal reforms to suppress the traffic in women. In 1850 it offered a prize for the best essay on ‘The Laws for the Protection of Women’. The competition was won by James Edward Davis, a Middle Temple barrister, and was duly published by the Institution. The work covers both the history of British laws for the protection of women and makes suggestions for improvements and also discusses similar laws in other countries.

‘The physical constitution of woman, and the part which she is destined to perform in the economy of the world, independently of all higher considerations, render the establishment of some such regulations a matter of absolute necessity. The requirement does not depend on the position which woman holds in the scale of society. Whether man places her on a level with himself, or estimates her merely as his slave, still there must be legislation in respect of her, if not for her, - still she must be protected’ (p. 2).
17. **DICEY, Albert Venn.** LETTERS TO A FRIEND ON VOTES FOR WOMEN. London, John Murray, Albemarle Street. 1909. £ 250

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. vii, [i], 93, [1] blank; a very good copy in the original printed wraps, spine lightly sunned.

Scarcely first edition of Albert Venn Dicey’s contentious Letters presenting his case against women being given the vote, which ultimately spawned Bertrand Russell’s rebuke, ‘Anti-Suffragist Anxieties’, a year later.

‘Of the many dangers Dicey perceived as threatening Edwardian Britain, he anticipated as the greatest calamity the implementation of Irish Home Rule. In fact, the danger that women might be inclined to vote for Home Rule was the dominant consideration in his decision to oppose suffrage. On all questions except for the continued integration of Ireland within the United Kingdom and opposition to women’s suffrage, Dicey claimed that he was prepared “to make very considerable concessions”.

As a right-wing Liberal Unionist, Dicey took stands antithetical to those of Russell on almost every major issue of the day. Dedicated above all to the preservation of what remained of mid-Victorian political and economic values, he deplored measures he called “socialistic” that seemed to him to undermine further *laissez-faire.* Dicey’s pessimism about the future of parliamentary government, his disillusionment with party politics, his hostility to any extension of the male franchise and, indeed, his denunciation of democracy were particular points of contention. The contrast between Dicey’s *Letters to a Friend* and Russell’s *Anti-Suffragist Anxieties* presents one of the clearest expositions of political polarity in the pamphlet controversies of the period’ (*Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell*, Volume 12, 1985, p. 304).

OCLC records three copies at the BL, NLS and one in Paris.

18. **FAWCETT, Millicent Garrett.** HOME AND POLITICS an address delivered at Toynbee Hall and elsewhere. [London], Women’s Printing Society, [n.d., c. 1910?]. £ 75

8vo, pp. 8; lightly foxed; stapled at head of title ‘Margaret Clark, Street, Somerset’; stitched as issued.

A much reproduced speech by ‘Mrs. Henry Fawcett’ first given c. 1890 and here reissued by the Women’s Printing Society around 1910, evidently to add weight to the Votes for Women campaign which was then gathering momentum.

‘When we speak of womanliness and the gentler qualities of the feminine nature, we must be careful not to mistake true for false, and false for true. Is there anything truly feminine in fainting fits, or in screaming at a mouse or at a black beetle? Fifty years ago a female of truly delicate susceptibilities was supposed to faint on the slightest provocation; but there was, I venture to think, nothing truly and essentially womanly in this accomplishment; it was merely a fashion which...
has now happily passed away. Women don’t faint now unless their heart or their digestion is out of order’ (pp. 7-8).


**SECOND EDITION. 8vo, pp. [ii], 716, [1] index, [1] blank; some browning in places; in the original printed wrappers; some soiling, and chipping to extremities.**

Second edition, after the first of 1861, of this historical survey of the legal status of women by the Pisan law professor Carlo Francesco Gabba (1838-1920).

After a survey of the current laws concerning women, and a statement of the importance of a proper understanding of their peculiar legal standing, Gabba describes the history of women’s rights, drawing heavily on the work of John Stuart Mill and others. He then discusses the laws relating to women among eastern civilisations, in ancient Greece and Rome, in medieval Christendom, and in modern Italy. Two appendices include a very useful bibliography.

Gabba published several works on related subjects, including a study of Italian divorce law and *Le donne non avvocate* (1884). He is, however, best known for his principle of “acquired right”, from his most famous book *Teoria della retroattività delle leggi* (Turin, 1891).

OCLC records no copies of either this edition nor the first of 1861 in North America.

*Rare First French Translation of Cranford*

20. **GASKELL, Elizabeth.** CRANFORD par Mme Gaskell ... Traduit de l’Anglais par Mme Louise Sw.-Belloc. Paris, Librairie De L. Hachette et Cie ... 1856. **£ 300**

**FIRST FRENCH TRANSLATION. 12mo, pp. [iv], 210, [1] index, [1] blank; apart from a few minor marks, a clean copy throughout; in contemporary morocco backed mottled boards, spine lettered in gilt; a very appealing copy.**

Rare first French translation of Cranford, perhaps Elizabeth Gaskell’s best known novel in which she harks back to memories of her childhood in the small Cheshire town of Knutsford.

The present French edition is translated by Louise Swanton Belloc. Admired by Stendahl she wrote the first full-length study of Byron in 1830. She also corresponded with the writer Maria Edgeworth and together they produced a series of early reading books in French for young children.

*Cranford* was first serialised in Dickens’s *Household Words* in 1851 with the first edition in bookform following in 1853. The present French edition published just three years later baring testament to the popularity of the English novel on the continent in the mid nineteenth century.

Not on OCLC; KVK cites two copies only, at the British Library and the National library of Spain.


**8vo, pp. 15, [1] blank; stapled as issued.**

The ‘Cinema Committee’ of the National Council of Women of Great Britain were concerned that children were being smuggled into cinemas showing films with Adult classification.

‘The issue will have to be faced by the film-producing firms and renters as to whether they will refrain entirely from films appealing to the baser elements in humanity, so that no “A” film could legitimately call forth objection, or whether they are prepared to run the gauntlet of public opinion which has already in certain
areas led to the banning of “A” films for children under 16 years of age, and consequently to the exclusion also of many of the parents’ (p. 14).

Although good intentioned, what was suitable to cinema goers was often out of step with the self elected guardian of morals; an issue continually perplexing society.

‘Dame Maria (May) Matilda Ogilvie Gordon DBE (30 April 1864 - 24 June 1939) was an eminent Scottish geologist and palaeontologist. She was the first women to be awarded a Doctor of Science from University of London and the first woman to be awarded a Ph.D. from the University of Munich. She was also a supporter and campaigner for the rights and equality of children and women’ (Wikipedia).

22. GRAY, Agnes. THE HISTORY OF AGNES BRITTON OR GRAY from her childhood to the present tme, showing the trials and persecutions which she endured, Written by Herself. Hamilton: Published by the Authoress at 2 James’ Street. 1870.

£ 400

8vo, pp. xvi, 276; with a frontispiece of an original photographic portrait of the author; original purple cloth, upper cover blocked in blind and gilt lettered, spine faded.

An unusual autobiography, self published, of a Victorian woman and publican continually in trouble with the law but with an absolute religious conviction that she was faultless and a victim of injustice!

Agnes Gray (nee Britton) was born at Nethanfoot in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, her childhood, upbringing, work as a servant girl, and marriage to a baker Alexander Gray of Hamilton are all fully recounted. It was not until she became a publican that her troubles began.

She recounts that she went to church every Sunday and had good relations with the minister Mr. Buchan of St. John’s Church, Hamilton. From this point the autobiography becomes quite defensive after she is tricked by unscrupulous police, the local sheriff and their spies, her license is revoked for selling alcohol on a Sunday. She is in turn accused and found guilty of perjury, imprisoned, fined, found guilty again of harbouring prostitutes, and through entrapment and other rather shady actions found guilty yet again of illegally serving alcohol and given yet another prison term. Still her belief in God holds strong, even though her local church disowns her and thieving lawyers take her savings. Further lying witnesses, dishonest servants, bribery, ‘busybodies,’ and a cholera epidemic are all fully recounted.

Agnes is convinced she has done no wrong and the world is against her. At the end of the work is the most curious ‘Appendix’ of ‘The Judgement and Justices of God Exemplified’ in which she recounts the fate of all the people who caused her woes throughout her life. Each has either succumbed to bankruptcy, been struck dumb, widowed, had epilepsy, strokes, are terribly injured, become beggars, sent to lunatic asylums or come to a ‘fearful end.’

A contemporary review from the Glasgow Herald for 19, April 1870 describes the work: ‘This book is a curiosity in biographer literature. The writer professes to give a “plain, unvarnished tale” of her everyday life from girlhood till now, and with all the nonsense and absurdities of the story, it has an interest of its own which a good many readers are likely to relish. The propriety of publishing the work, and the tone of a great part of its contents, we cannot say anything in approbation of.’

Today Agnes may well have been diagnosed as schizophrenic. Clearly intelligent, well read and determined, the autobiography is a rare window into the mind of this misunderstood working class woman.

No copy found on OCLC; one copy only at the National Library of Scotland.
Pioneers of Western feminism: Inscribed to one of them

23. [GRIPENBERG, Alexandra]. BIOGRAFISKT ALBUM med 13 Portratter i Ljusteyck utgifvet af Finsk Qvinnoforening. Helsingfors, G.W. Edlund. 1890. £ 650

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iv], 194; with frontispiece and three photographic plates; lightly browned due to paper stock, but generally clean throughout; in contemporary morocco backed mottled boards, spine lettered and tooled in gilt, rather rubbed, but still an appealing copy; with the original printed publisher’s wraps bound in; inscribed by Alexandra Gripenberg on front free endpaper.

First and only edition of this biographical album published by the Union of Finnish Women, containing 13 illustrated portraits of pioneers of Western feminism. The women covered are: Aurore Karamsin, Emma Åström, Ellen Key, Ragna Nielsen, Mathilde Fibiger, Nadshcha Hvostschinskaya, Lina Morgenstern, Janka Zirzen, Isabelle Bogelot, Caroline Ashurst Biggs, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan Anthony, and Pundita Ramabai.

Gripenberg, a member of the Swedish minority in Finland, was a social activist, author, editor, newspaper publisher and feminist. She founded the first Finnish Women’s Rights Association in 1884, travelled widely in England and America, where she attended the founding convention of the International Council of Women in 1888. All her writings for the Finnish women’s cause had to to be translated from the Swedish.

Provenance: This copy bears a presentation inscription from Alexandra Gripenberg to one of the women eulogised, Isabelle Bogelot.

OCLC records three copies in North America, at Kansas, Duke and the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

24. HAMILTON, Cicely. WOMEN’S VOTES. The Repression of a Disenfranchised Sex. Printed by Sidders & Co., 17 & 19, Ball Street, Kensington. [1908]. £ 150

8vo, pp. 4; apart from fold along outer edge and tag where once stuck in to an album, in good original state.

Scarce offprint (September 1908) of this impassioned piece by writer, journalist, actress, suffragist and feminist Cicely Mary Hamilton (1872-1952), originally published in the ‘Sunday Times’ of 15 March 1908 and here reprinted by the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies.

‘I am no opponent of temperance legislation - on the contrary, I advocate it strongly; but I am an opponent of one-sided laws of any description, of laws which penalize women for vices which men are left free to indulge. The fact that a double standard of morality exists is one of the curses of the human race; and it is in the interests of the human race that we desire to abolish that double standard, not to confirm it by legislation. If our male lawmakers will not reform themselves, they have no right to attempt to reform other people’ (p. 2).

25. HAYES Mrs. Sarah Ann. THE ROYAL BRITISH ROSE. Her Royal Highness The Princess Helena Mazurka. Composed by Mrs. Hayes. Published by the Authoress, 12, Montpelier Row, Twickenham, S.W. [1865]. £ 125

[Together with:] THE PRINCES OF ENGLAND. A Set of Polkas, composed and humbly dedicated to his Royal highness The Prince of Wales, by Mrs. Hayes. Middlesex. Published by the Authoress, 12, Montpelier Row, Twickenham, S.W. [1861]. [1861].
Sarah Ann Hayes (1816-1905) lived most of her life in Twickenham, for whatever reason she appears to have written a number of polkas and mazurkas in homage to the Royal family. This may have been to supplement their income as her husband Samuel was an accountant.

Unusually the works are both self published and do not even get a lowly mention in the musical press of the day. Both Mazurkas and polkas were reaching their height of popularity in the 1840s and 1850s so it was not unusual for piano works to be cast in this format.

Although The Prince of Wales is 'humbly dedicated' there appears to have been no permission granted.

The Princes of England includes a Polka dedicated to the Prince of Wales and his brothers Alfred, Arthur and Leopold. The Royal British Rose contains a longer single piece probably composed at the time of her marriage in 1865.

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**First Edition.** 8vo, pp. [iv], 451; some foxing throughout; contemporary pebble-grained cloth, spine lettered in gilt, gilt-stamped crown and the initials A. G. on front cover, all edges gilt, yellow endpapers; rubbed and worn, binding a bit shaky.

First edition of this physiological and moral study of women by the Hungarian doctor and prolific medical writer Herczeghy Mór (1815-1884).

Noting that “women have been studied in our time by idealogues and dreamers”, Herczeghy attempts to rectify this with a study of women from a medical, anatomical, and sociological point of view. The first part presents a “natural history of woman”, examining the physical differences between men and women, the legal and social condition of women, the beauty of women viewed from physical and moral standpoints (“Par la beauté la femme est reine”), and the anatomy of women and its difference from men’s.

The second part examines female pathology, and the illnesses peculiar to women, as well as studying female passions, while the third part examines women from a moral point of view, and is principally concerned with adultery, as well as the intellectual differences between men and women, celibacy, marriage, and finally, “la liberté de la femme”.

The book was translated into Hungarian in 1883 and Russian in 1901.

OCLC locates copies at Groningen, the National Library of Medicine, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Cornell, and the Library of Congress.

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26. **HERCZEGHY, Maurice [i.e. Mór].** LA FEMME au point de vue physiologique ... Paris, Masson, 1864. **£ 185**
27. **HOWITT, William and Mary. RUINED ABBEYS AND CASTLES OF GREAT BRITAIN** The Photographic Illustrations by Bedford, Sedgfield, Wilson, Fenton, and other. London; A.W. Bennett, 5, Bishopsgate Without. 1862. £ 150

**FIRST EDITION.** 4to, pp. [viii], 228; 28 tipped in photographs (each one half of a stereo pair); text with minor spotting; original purple cloth, bevelled edges, blocked in blind and gilt with a design attributed to John Leighton, with a central medallion on both covers with an inserted photograph, spine sunned and slightly worn at extremities.

First edition, a fine copy in an outstanding publisher’s binding incorporating two photographic medallions. The descriptive text is by a Quaker couple, who wrote adventure novels, travel literature, and poems. Francis Bedford (1816-94) was one of the earliest and foremost British landscape photographers of the wet-plate period. Although active as a photographer from 1840 onwards, the 1860s were his most prolific period, where he abandoned lithography entirely. The photographer William Sedgfield (1826-1902) was one of the earliest applicants for a license to use William Henry Fox Talbot’s calotype process. Illustrations are included of Bolton, Glastonbury, Iona, Raglan, Conway, and Elgin Cathedral amongst others.


**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. ix, [iii], 292; a clean copy throughout; with contemporary ownership signature on half title; in the original publisher’s decorative boards, rather dust-soiled and marked, but still a good copy.

A wonderful resource encapsulating the progress, or lack of it, that women had so far achieved in the first fifty years of Victoria’s reign.

Hubbard opens with a summary of the principle events of the preceding fifty years, noting that, ‘slight as it is, will show that there is hardly any direction that Women have not taken a step in advance since Her Majesty ascended the throne’ (p. vii).

She further gives a fascinating comparison of the progress made by women through divine intervention: ‘Women may therefore also feel that they are celebrating the climacteric of the great Woman’s Movement, for which it is not too much to say that the nineteenth century is remarkable as the extraordinary developments of natural resources for which, through the providence of God, it is distinguished. He, Who hid the powers of Steam and Electricity in the storehouses of this wondrous world for the men to discover and use when their powers fitted them for the task, has also ordained that, through the pressure of Divinely ordered
circumstances, Women should discover in themselves powers which it was hardly realized that they possessed.'

The main body of the work is in two sections: Part I Englishwomen and their work in Queen Victoria's reign, and Part II Directory for 1888. Each decade in the first part includes detailed accounts on the effect of emigration, needlework, women as civil servants, women as social pioneers and every sphere in which women were involved. With each new decade can be seen a slow chipping away of the status quo, the results of which are quantified in the following 'Directory.'

This second part begins with a decorative section title of banners containing the names of 'Victoria, Wife, Mother Queen' Florence Nightingale, Mary Somerville, Rosa Bonheur, and Jenny Lind. These are the women that The Englishwoman's Review clearly wished its readership to aspire to. Divided into three sections devoted to Social Religious, and Benevolent; Education, Literary, and Technical; and Medicine, Midwifery, and Nursing the directory lists every possible place that women had managed to get a foothold.

Proudly giving the names and places that women had achieved a positions of independence or control it is also plain to see that the world of 1888 was still infused with conservatism, many institutions holding to tradition with glaring gaps in occupations that were thought only suitable for men.

OCLC records the title, but with no locations noted.

Inscribed by the Holloway Chaplain

29. JOHN, Nancy A. Editor. HOLLOWAY JINGLES, Written in Holloway Prison during March and April, 1912. Collected and Edited by N.A. John, Glasgow. Published by the Glasgow branch of the WSPU. Glasgow? n.d., but 1912].

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. 30, [2] blank; bound in modern morocco backed marbled boards, spine with label lettered in gilt, with the original printed wrappers bound in, the front of which depicts a well executed drawing of the interior of a Holloway cell; a very desirable item inscribed by Father James McCarroll, Roman Catholic chaplain to Holloway Prison at the time, and mentioned in one of the poems.

Rare first edition of Holloway Jingles, a collection of writings and poetry by Suffragette’s imprisoned after the organised window breaking in London in March 1912, including contributions by Laura Gray and Emily Wilding Davison.

‘And within the walls? Ah! there, too, the love that shines through the sun and the skies and can illumine even the prison cell, was round us, and worked through us and miracles were wrought. We have each been witness of some wonder worked by that omniscient love which is the very basis of our movement’ (Forward by Theresa Gough E 4/4, p. 8).

‘While in Holloway Lavender Guthrie [Laura Gray] wrote the following poem that was subsequently published in Holloway Jingles, an anthology collected and published by the Glasgow branch of the WSPU. The dedicatee, ‘D.R.’ is thought to be Dorothea Rock. The poem has been singled out by literary critics as having more merit than most of the other ‘Jingles’. (Another poem in the anthology is by Emily Wilding Davison).
To D.R.

Beyond the bars I see her move,
A mystery of blue and green,
As though across the prison yard
The spirit of the spring had been.
And as she lifts her hands to press
The happy sunshine of her hair,
From the grey ground the pigeons rise,
And rustle upwards in the air,
As though her two hands held a key
To set the imprisoned spirits free.'

(see http://womanandhersphere.com /tag/holloway-jingles/).

The editor/collator was Nancy John, a member
of the Glasgow WSPU in Holloway. In her
unpublished memoirs another member of the
1912 Scots contingent Helen Crawfurd recalled
that, “Miss John, one of our best speakers,
bewailed the fact that she hadn’t even hit the
window, and yet she got two months.” (Agnes
Macdonald Collection, Edinburgh Central
Libraries).

Provenance: This copy is inscribed by ‘Fr Mc. C.’ to ‘Marjorie MacLaughlin, Breeze Mount Coleraine’. ‘Fr Mc C’ was Father James McCarroll, Roman Catholic chaplain to Holloway Prison, 1908 to 1916 and is referred to in a poem in the collection written by Kathleen Emerson (c 1885-1970). From a Protestant family, by 1911 she was a widow, living with her parents in Dublin. She was secretary of the Irish Women’s Franchise League and in March 1912 took part in the window-smashing raid in London. She was sentenced to two months’ imprisonment - spent in Holloway - and contributed two poems to Holloway Jingles. The relevant verse reads: ‘But who is this now comes in view,/ His smiling face cheers others too?/ Father mcCarroll, “here’s to you,”/ The only Man in Holloway.’ In this copy this verse is the only one in the book marked - with lines down each edge of the text. Marjorie MacLaughlin (born c. 1894) was the daughter of Daniel MacLaughlin, a Roman Catholic solicitor, and his wife Mary.

A wonderful item - particularly interesting because of its association with the Holloway chaplain.

OCLC records four copies in North America, at Indiana, NYPL, Vassar College and the Huntington.


**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. 85, [2], with five portraits and one illustration in the text; well preserved in the original printed wrappers, printed in red and black; a little spotted and lightly rubbed.

First edition of this personal memoir of Rosa Luxemburg, written by her close friend Luise Kautsky, wife of the Social Democratic leader Karl Kautsky, published to mark the tenth anniversary of Rosa’s murder. Luise Kautsky assesses Rosa Luxemburg political legacy, and stresses her critique of the Bolshevist turn of the Russian Revolution, which smothered individual freedom, democracy and leadership of the proletariat.

Mary Kelynack’s ‘fifteen minutes of fame’ was due to her stoic walk from the south west tip of England to visit the 1851 Exhibition. The walk took her five weeks to accomplish and she was

31. **[KELYNACK, Mary].** MILES, Helen J. A. **Artist ‘PILGRIM TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851’ Now aged 87.** [Cornwall?] Nov 24 1854. £ 185

Original Watercolour [160mm x 128mm] signed in lower corner H.J.A. Miles; and mounted in a larger sheet with and inscribed below by the artist.

Mary Kelynack’s ‘fifteen minutes of fame’ was due to her stoic walk from the south west tip of England to visit the 1851 Exhibition. The walk took her five weeks to accomplish and she was
presented to the Lord Mayor and Queen Victoria on her arrival. Helen Miles, a minor late Victorian illustrator probably sketched Mary at Penzance in Cornwall. She is here depicted walking the sands, fish basket on her arm and long stick in wearing a red striped dress and blue apron typical of the period. Apparently her real age at the time of the Exhibition was 82 as on her death on the 25th November 1855 her name was registered at St. Mary’s, Penzance, Madron Chapelry as a ‘pauper from Dock Lane’ stating her age as 86 years.

Queen Victoria wrote in her journal at the time: ‘The old Cornishwoman who walked several hundred miles was at the door to see me, a most pale old woman who was near to crying at my looking at her.’ Miles has given Mary in profile, but her black bonnet rather exaggerates her nose and chin poking out due, no doubt, to her lack of teeth!

The remarkable Memories of Annie Kenney, the English working class suffragette who became a leading figure in the Women’s Social and Political Union. She attracted the attention of the press and the public in 1905, when she, and Christabel Pankhurst, were imprisoned for several days for assault and obstruction, after heckling Sir Edward Grey at a Liberal rally in Manchester on the issue of votes for women. This incident is credited with inaugurating a new phase in the struggle for women’s suffrage in the UK, with the adoption of militant tactics. Her autobiography provides a fascinating insight in to her life, the rise of the militant campaign and ultimate victory for women voters.

OCLC: 1746286.

33. [KILGOUR, Margaret]. WOMEN’S LOCAL GOVERNMENT FRANCHISE 1918. England and Wales. A New Franchise. Published by The Women’s Local Government Society … February, 1918. £ 150

Leaflet (202mm x 253mm), double-sided; with two punch holes in the wide margin and slight tear inward from the left-hand margin, with no loss of text.

Scarcle leaflet written by Margaret Kilgour at the behest of ‘The Women’s Local Government Society’, setting out the qualifications for voting in local government elections under the new ‘Representation of the People’ Act 1918.’ ‘A married woman of over 30 years of age, not legally disqualified, is entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector for any local government area where she is the wife of a man who is entitled to be so registered in respect of premises in which they both reside’ (p. 2, ‘The Wife’s Franchise’).

34. KIRBY, Margaret. FROM EAST AND WEST. Tokyo, Kyo Bun Kwan, 1905. £ 65

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [vi], iii, [i], 90, [4]; apart from a few minor marks, a clean copy throughout; in the publisher’s original brown cloth, blocked in gilt on upper cover, minor rubbing to extremities, but still a very good copy.

In the rare dustjacket

32. KENNEY, Annie. MEMORIES OF A MILITANT. With Portraits. London, Edward Arnold & Co. 1924. £ 550

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. x, [ii], 308, 16 advertisements; in the original purple publisher’s cloth lettered in green and with white border, minor sunning to extremities, but otherwise a very good clean copy, with the remains of the original printed dustwrapper with photographic portrait of Annie Kenney on upper wrapper.

Alone in Japan
Rare collection of poetry reflecting on both the English and Japanese culture and people. Margaret Kirby’s poems range from elegiac reminiscences of Oxford and Cambridge to reflections of Japanese customs, and people, expressed in poems such as *Kamakura*, *Sayonara*, an elegy on departure and loss. In the long poem that gave this collection its title Margaret Kirby illustrates her feeling of loneliness in Japan, ‘For life is friendless in these Eastern lands’ (p. 44).

OCLC records just four copies in North America, at Harvard, New York Public Library, Virginia and the Peabody Essex Museum; COPAC lists a single copy, in the British Library.

*The First Soviet Woman Ambassador*

35. **KOLLONTAI, Aleksandra.** *PO RABOCHEY EVROPE.* Siluety i wskizy. Iz zapisnoy knizhki lektora. St. Petersburg, izdanie M.I. Semeonova, 1912. £ 350

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. [v], 311; from Revel’s (Tallinn’s) professional society of the workers in commercial and industrial branches with stamp to title-page; slightly water-stained to the outer margins, not affecting the text, in publisher’s wrappers printed in red and blue.

First edition of this rare work devoted to the labour movement in Europe at the turn of the twentieth century, by Aleksandra Kollontai who was later the first Soviet woman ambassador.

Written in Paris, it is divided into six parts according to the countries the author visited. Among them are Germany (Pfalz and Hesse-Darmstadt), Saxony (cities), Saxony (small towns and villages), England, Denmark and Sweden. The publication is based on Kollontai’s impressions from her trips abroad, meetings with workers, trade union leaders and the most prominent representatives of European social democracy. Many of them (Jean Jaurès, Emile Vandervelde, Victor Adler, Otto Bauer, Karl Kautsky, Rosa Luxemburg, Clara Zetkin) she knew personally and tried to summarize their thoughts and ideas in her writing. Kollontai explains why the “working Europe boils” and confirms that it is ready to “overthrow the hated bourgeoisie soon and establish in their countries and worldwide the realm of socialism, freedom and justice”. On the other hand the author accuses the German Social Democrats of opportunism, rebirth, and red tape, she criticises their trials to reform the political system and propagandize its overthrow. The book provoked very strong reaction in the German press.

Alexandra Mikhailovna Kollontai (1872-1952) actively participated in the revolutionary events of 1905-1907. From 1908-1917 she was actively engaged in propaganda and agitation throughout Europe and America. In 1917 she returned to Russian and supported Lenin and other Bolsheviks. In 1923, Kollontai was appointed first Soviet woman ambassador (to Norway).

OCLC: 7705225.

36. **[LADIES’ NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF STATE REGULATION OF VICE]. TO OUR FELLOW-WOMEN - members of the Abolitionist Federation, and others, - in the Northern Countries of Europe. [LNA, January 1893].** £ 85

8vo, pp. 16; rather chipped and worn; withdrawn from the Women’s Library.

‘We do not propose to enter into the details of the clauses dealing with the repression of immorality or the better protection of the young. We confine ourselves to one point - that is, the compulsory examination (*visite obligatoire*) of women. While that remains, *everything* in the nature of the regulation of vice is possible, and will follow. When that is taken away, no such regulation of vice is possible’ (p. 1). Including numerous names at the end.
From a Memsahib's Perspective

37. LADY RESIDENT, A. THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN INDIA: Containing information for the use of Ladies proceeding to, or residing in, the East Indies, on the subjects of their outfit, furniture, housekeeping, the rearing of children, duties and wages of servants, management of the stables, and arrangements for travelling. To which are added receipts for Indian Cookery. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill. 1864.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. viii, 211, [1] imprint, [4] publisher's advertisements; some minor foxing and soiling in places, but generally clean throughout; in the original publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt, expertly recased, cloth alittle worn, but still an appealing copy, with contemporary ownership signature of 'F.E. Hegdon' on front free endpaper.

Scarce first edition of this practical guide, which provides a fascinating and invaluable first-hand account and insight into the social life and morés of the British mid-Victorian wife in India.

The anonymous authoress states that she was inspired to write her guide in the absence of any existing similar works, having herself arrived in India completely unprepared for colonial life. ‘How much I should have saved myself and my friends, had there been a little book of useful practical advice on the wants of an Indian lady … Seven years’ experience has shown me daily more and more what is needed in India by ladies of moderate means, and I have endeavoured to render this modest little book, as far as in me lies, a compendium of all the information actually necessary for their domestic comfort’.

Clearly aimed at the middle-class or military wife, the author, starting with the long voyage itself, describes in minute detail the necessities for the journey, taking into consideration the prospect of at least hundred days travelling. She suggests not only the amount and type of clothing for all the family, (four dozen day chemises, four dozen night chemises, three dozen gauze flannel vests, four dozen pairs of drawers, petticoats, warm stockings, a light shawl for the evening, and a vital sun-bonnet to prevent tanning - and that for the wife alone!), but also what furniture to take, the best type of insect repellents, matches (‘the small German kind, made of wood with some coloured preparation of phosphorus on the tips’), basic provisions such as cocoa, tea, biscuits, reading material and games, as well as fishing hooks which ‘afford a little amusement - one or two large ones for sharks might be added’. Tobacco is also advisable ‘to give to sailors, who are obliging in the way of cleeting down furniture’.

The journey completed, detailed chapters are then devoted to what clothes should be worn; the necessary furniture to bring from home
even a piano is suggested, although the reader is warned that the owner must be prepared to tune it themselves); housekeeping; how to run one's stable; and on the rearing of children in India, with advice given on how to choose a nurse-maid or ayah, the diet of the child etc. Particularly fascinating is the detailed chapter on servants, in which the authoress provides a lengthy list of what she considers to be the necessary to run an efficient household. Each position and role is described and explained, with the appropriate salary suggested. She believes butlers to be 'expensive and useless', and advises instead the hiring of a 'Head Boy', or 'modified species of butler, but will condescend to make himself of more general use, going to market and superintending the house, at the same time performing the ordinary work of an indoor servant. Pay, from 12 to 16 rupees'.

The second half of the work, from pp. 115 (with its own separate half-title), contains a number of recipes adapted for Indian life. Clearly reluctant to experiment with local cuisine and flavours, most are English recipes, though a small selection of curries are included, and suggested local alternatives are given for home dishes with hard to obtain ingredients, for example the use of mangoes in place of apples, for 'those brought with ice in the American ships are always mealy'. The work concludes with a useful suggested menu of family dinners for a month, the whole treatise therefore creating a wonderful historical insight into the life of an English memsahib.

A second edition appeared in the following year, with a third edition in 1870: all appear scarce.


First edition of this pacifist appeal to the women of Europe to rise up against the war. The pacifist Austro-Hungarian writer Andreas Latzko (1876-1943) had been sent as a soldier to fight on the Italian-Austrian front in the Alps, caught malaria, was seriously shell-shocked and dismissed from the army. He went to neutral Switzerland and published anonymously Menschen im Krieg, a collection of novellas in which he tried to deal with his experience of the war.


The two phases that Alfred List identifies were illegitimacy and prostitution. As registration examiner of births, deaths and marriages for the Inverness district of Scotland, List had ample opportunity to examine the statistical records from all over Scotland. He felt that the root cause was not only poverty and lack of supervision, but unusually for this period that the poorer classes lacked free time, suffered poor pay, and had few opportunities for self improvement.

The greatest problem he believed was concentrated amongst the servant classes, especially so in agricultural districts, and the poor accommodation they had to suffer. ‘Human beings cannot be suffered to live in moral and physical pollution, in intellectual degradation, pigging and herding together like brutes that perish, without causing a frightful ulcer in the body social.’ (p. 10)

His five point outline for improving the situation were ‘1, Parental care on the part of the employer...; 2, Visits by the clergy; 3, Provision for intellectual amusement and instruction; 4, Institutions for floral, horticultural, or such like competitions; 5, The countenance and support of landlords to all rational schemes of improvement.’ Even the formation of parochial libraries he thought could improve matters.

Town servants were also just as much at risk: ‘Now, were the New Zealander who is to take his stand upon a broken arch of London Bridge, to watch our maidservants as they go to church, he would be certainly struck with amazement on seeing their feathered bonnets, their gaudy coloured shawls, and their silk dresses, and conclude that, as a nation, we had arrived at the highest pitch of civilization; but were he to penetrate into the arcana of their social life, his verdict of happiness would probably be given in favour of the wild daughters of nature that roam the forests of his own island’ (p. 21).

This rare second edition (after the equally scarce first in the same year) adds statistical weight to his pamphlet in the form of returns on illegitimacy in the Ayrshire district of Scotland.

OCLC records two copies, at Edinburgh University library and Aberdeen.

40. LUXEMBURG, Rosa. NAKOPLENIYE KAPITALA (K voprosy ob ekonomicheskom obiasnenii imperializma). Perevod SH. Dvolaitskogo pod red. N. Bukharina. [Moscow], Gosudarstvennoe izdatelstvo, 1921. £ 350

FIRST EDITION IN RUSSIAN. Large 8vo, pp. viii, 336; evenly browned, due to paper stock; entirely unopened and uncut in the original printed wrappers; a little shaky and frayed, head and tail of spine with loss.

Written, translated and edited by victims of totalitarianism, this is Rosa Luxemburg’s main work in Russian (Akumulation des Kapitals, 1912), translated by Sholom Moiseevich Dvoilaitsii. The book is a Marxist critique of Marx, as well as of Lenin and the bureaucratization and centralization of the party machinery. It marks the beginning of the second phase of Marxist political economy after Marx’s death, dealing with problematic points in Marx’s own theory of accumulation. Rosa Luxemburg tried to prove that accumulation is largely determined by expected market growth.

The translator Dvolaitiski is considered as one of the few Russian Luxemburgist economists. He was born in Lithuania in 1893, became a follower of Plekhanov in 1911, was banished to Tomsk in 1916 for revolutionary activity and, after the October Revolution, became a lecturer of economics at various Soviet universities and published some 15 works during the 1920s. In 1936 he was reprimanded ‘for the lack of political vigilance and a liberal attitude to the Trotskyists’. He was arrested, shot and cremated in 1937, a similar fate the editor Bukharin was to share a year later.

OCLC locates copies at the Hoover Institute, University of Illinois, in Berlin and in the National Library of Sweden.
41. **LYTTON, Constance and Jane WARTON, Spinster.** PRISONS & PRISONERS. Some personal experiences ... London, William Heinemann. [1914]. £ 550

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. x, [ii], 337, [1] blank, 16 advertisements; with portraits of each of the authors, one as a frontispiece; in the original maroon publisher’s cloth, upper board with WSPU motif by E. Sylvia Pankhurst, spine lightly sunned; contemporary ownership signature ‘Annie Barnard 1914’ on front free endpaper; a very good copy.

First edition of the autobiography of aristocratic suffragette Constance Lytton. In it, she details her militant actions in the struggle to gain the vote for women, including her masquerade and imprisonment as the working-class “Jane Warton.” As a member of a well-known political family (and granddaughter of the famous novelist Edward Bulwer-Lytton), Lytton’s arrests garnered much attention at the time, but she was treated differently than other suffragettes because of her class - when other suffragettes were forcibly fed while on hunger strikes, she was released. “Jane Warton,” however, was forcibly fed, an act that permanently damaged Lytton’s health, but that also became a singular moment in the history of women’s and prisoner’s rights.

OCLC: 2495727.

Florence Elizabeth Mary Macaulay (1862-1945), ‘was a member of the Women’s Social and Political Union and became one of its peripatetic organizers. She was speaking for the WSPU in Brighton in 1907, in Bristol in October 1908 and in the Midlands in January 1909. She was WSPU organizer in Edinburgh for much of 1909. From February 1910 until late 1912 Florence Macaulay was organizer in Canterbury and Thanet and in 1913 was addressing meetings in Scotland. Also that year she was present on the platform at the meeting at the Essex Hall, London, which resulted in the arrest of Annie Kenney for incitement to riot’ (Crawford, p. 363). She wrote the present piece in 1909.


42. **MACAULAY, Florence Elizabeth Mary.** THE WOMEN’S MARSEILLAISE. Words by F.E.M. Macaulay. Music by Rouget Delisle. [London] Published by the Women’s Press, 156, Charing Cross Road. [1909]. £ 350

8vo, pp. 2; alittle dust-soiled with slight creasing at corners; loose, as issued.

Rare survival of an original songsheet of the “The Women’s Marseillaise”, “Arise ye daughters of a land / That vaunts its liberty!”, a marching song published by the Women’s Social and Political Union.

43. **MANSSEN, W. J.** HET CHRISTENDOM EN DE VROUW. Historisch-Apologetische Studie. Door het Haagsch Genootschap tot verdediging van den Christelijken godsdienst bekroond en uitgegeven. Leiden, E.J. Brill. 1877. £ 95

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. viii, 383, [1] errata; with library stamp on title in contemporary cloth-backed boards, spine lettered in gilt; upper
First edition of this rare critical study on the position of women in society by the Dutch Lutheran W.J. Manssen, comparing their rôle in pre-Christian societies with those adopted in the Church and in the Christian West, through the middle ages to the late nineteenth century.

Manssen divides his work into four sections. The first discusses the place of women in antiquity, examining in turn Greece, Rome, and Israel. The second examines the changes brought about with “the new dawn” at the start of the Christian age, and describes the attitude of the Church Fathers to the rôle of women in the Church, as well as the relationship between Christianity and Roman law, before giving an account of the practical results of these considerations on the life of a Christian woman. In the third section, Manssen examines the position of women through the middle ages and modern times, in particular in Celtic and German society. The fourth and final part contains Manssen’s ideas for the future rôle of women in the Church and in Christian society; he argues in favour of the emancipation of women, so that they might be able to develop intellectually, in order to perform better service to the Church and to society.

OCLC does not record any copies outside the Netherlands.

44. **MARGUERITTE, Paul and Víctor.** FEMINISMO. Buenos Aires, Biblioteca de “La Nacion”, 1910. **£ 85**

**FIRST EDITION IN SPANISH?** Small 8vo, pp. 355; a little browned due to paper stock; in the original wrappers printed in red and black; a little worn and discoloured by humidity, a few upper edges roughly opened; ownership inscription of María Elena Lichas, dated 1924, pencilled in at the beginning of the text.

Anonymous translation of this novel dealing with the ‘new women’ as the original title (Nouvelles femmes, 1899) reads. The brothers Margueritte, essayists and novelists, were influenced by Russian literature and produced works commenting on social developments. They also attacked the laws governing marriage and divorce and the abuses entailed by the dowry demanded from the bride, in pamphlets and in the novels. The Buenos Aires publishers do not indicate a translator or even that it is a translation from the French, so we can assume that the authors never saw any remuneration for this edition.

We were unable to find any Spanish translation by any work by the Marguerittes in OCLC.

45. **[MARSHALL, Catherine].** ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN CUMBERLAND. Carlisle, Whitehaven, and Cockermouth Divisions. [Issued by the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies] Printed and Published by T. Bakewell, 54, Main-street, Keswick. [1909]. **£ 385**

Original flyer, 342mm x 215mm, printed on recto only, with the original tear off slip still attached; loose, as issued, and folded.

Rare flyer issued by the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies for an election campaign in Cumberland, arranged and printed by Catherine Marshall.

Catherine Marshall (1880-1961) campaigned in Cumberland for the Liberal cause at the general election in January 1906 and in May 1908, with her mother, formed at Keswick a branch of the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Society. Her ‘initiative of setting up a stall to sell suffrage literature was one that was soon emulated by other NUWSS societies. She was full of energy in campaigning across Westmorland and Cumberland, organizing there a model campaign for the general election in January 1910. She arranged the printing of a leaflet. “Election Campaign in Cumberland”, which set out the NUWSS’s objects and methods, and very efficiently included a tear-off sheet instructing the recipient to indicate their proposed degree of involvement in the campaign, ranging from a donation, through canvassing for signatures, to supplying board and lodging for helpers. By December 1909 Catherine Marshall had been elected a member of the NUWSS committee set up to reform its structure’ (Crawford, p. 382).


£ 950

Oblong 4to, pararell text in three languages, pp. iv, 54; 35 engraved plates including engraved vignette title; each measuring 230 x 160 mm; occasional spotting; original publisher’s red cloth the upper cover with blocked with an image of the Crystal Palace, spine lettered in gilt.

The series of steel-engraved plates by Read, Chavanne and Shepherd had originally appeared as part of Read’s *Mighty London Illustrated*. This copy was issued by the French agent Madeville with 24 selected views of London and eleven of the Great Exhibition. The format was intended as a memento for visitors to London and the Exhibition following its close.

Images of the Crystal Palace from the Serpentine, the North Transept, American Department, British Department, Dante’s Temple and the grand opening on 1st May 1851 are included.

See Adams 213 and Abbey, Scenery, 252-3.

47. **MATTSEN, Henni. WELTFREMD. Kappeln, Verlag von W. G. Heide’s Erben, 1896.**

£ 75

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. viii, 79, [3], with portrait-frontispiece based on a photo; well preserved in the original publisher’s green cloth, ornamented in black, lettered on both spine and front cover in gilt, ornamented endpapers, presentation inscription, dated 1922, on verso of front fly-leaf.

A beautifully preserved copy of an extremely rare book of verses, written by the farmer’s wife Henni Mattsen (1849-1918), who lived all her life in a small village in Schleswig-Holstein, not far from the Danish border. The editor of this volume was the Austrian professor Karl Schrattenthal (pseudonym for Karl Weiß), who specialized in spotting women writers and publishing their work. At the end of the volume is a list of his publications, including several anthologies of female writers from the lower classes of society (‘aus dem Volke’).

OCLC locates two copies, in Kiel and Berlin.


£ 125

8vo, pp. [viii], 117, [1] blank, [2] adverts; a clean copy throughout; in the original printed wraps, head and tail of spine chipped, but still a very good copy.

Early British edition (after the first American of 1891) of George Noyes Miller’s well-known pacifist tract, *The Strike of a Sex*, in which the entire female population of a futuristic American town called Hustleberg goes on sexual strike, demanding that the men practice birth control.

‘It is nearly a hundred years since Malthus expounded the true relation between poverty and the increase of the human race: and it is more than thirty years since Darwin, in his
“Origin of Species”, showed that the Malthusian Law lies at the basis of all organic evolution. No further apology is needed for a tale which points to a discovery, already tested by experience, which claims to solve, at one and the same time, the Malthusian or population problem, the Darwinian or eugenic problem, the problem of social purity, and the problem of personal health in relation to sex’ (special preface to English edition, p. v).

This present British edition was published as No. 12 in The Bellamy Library series. OCLC: 9156610.

Luis Alberto Mohr, a political journalist and publisher of the periodical El derecho de la mujer (Women’s Right) initially analyzes the old regime, as corrupt, not accountable and too centralized, demanding that ‘now, the governments should be nothing, and the people everything’ (p. 13). In chapter three he describes the role of two women, Elvira Rawson de Dellepiane and Eufrasia Cabral, at the political meetings which took place after the revolution. Elvira Rawson (1867-1954) was one of the first women in Latin America to get a medical degree and a life-long campaigner for women’s rights. Eufrasia Cabral was a fiery supporter of the 1890 revolution and together with Elvira Rawson a feminist activist.

The appendix, contains a critical review of Doctor Santiago Vaca Guzman’s La mujer ante la ley civil, la politica y el matrimonio, which had appeared first in Buenos Aires in 1882. In that book Guzman argued for equal civil rights for women; however, he denies their right to vote and political representation because of their innate neuropathological condition. Further appended is a public speech given by Eufrasia Cabral on the Plaza de Mayo, one by Elvira Rawson and other speeches held after the revolution.

OCLC locates copies at UC Riverside, Library of Congress, Southern Illinois, New Mexico and the NYPL.

By the first female graduate of Palermo

50. MORTILLARO, Italia. LE FIGURE FEMMINILI NELLA POESIA DI TORQUATO TASSO. Palermo, A. Amoroso, 1909. £ 95

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, pp. 120, [2]; title and final page lightly spotted; contemporary Italian cloth-covered boards, spine ornamented and printed in black.

A very good copy of this rare survey of the female characters in the poetry of Tasso, presented as a thesis to the University of Palermo by one of the first three female graduates of that University, Italia Mortillaro. Mortillaro was one of a group of three women to study at Palermo at the turn of the twentieth century, along with Eva Zona and Concettina Carta, and like Zona studied under the Hegelian philosopher (and later Mussolini’s ghostwriter) Giovanni Gentile. She was the first to graduate, and as such her thesis, the present

Women in Politics

49. MOHR, Luis Alberto. LA MUJER Y LA POLITÍTICA (Revolucionarias y reaccionarios). Buenos Aires, G. Kraft, 1890. £ 185

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [vi], 186, [2], [1] advertisements, with portrait frontispiece in photogravure; a little spotted in places, light browning; red original publisher’s cloth. spine lettered in gilt, patterned endpapers; a little spotted and rubbed.

Rare work demanding more participation of women in political and social institutions, published in the year of the failed ‘Revolution of the Park’, which was an attempt to overthrow the conservative president Miguel Juárez Celman, under whose rule the economy had become increasingly crisis-ridden.
work, was published. In it, she first discusses the relation of Tasso to his age, before examining the representation of women in the epic tradition of the 16th century, together with Tasso’s concept of women and the feminine ideal. She then gives a detailed account of the portrayal of women in *Rinaldo, L’Aminta*, and *Gerusalemme Liberata*. OCLC locates a single copy, at University of Toronto.


**FIRST EDITION.** 12mo, pp. 19, [1]; stapled as issued in the original printed wraps, ‘pamphlet’ stamped at head.

‘This little booklet has been written mainly for the career girl or the young housewife, but its contents will interest any woman who has NOT got a banking account. Its aim is to answer at least some of the questions that are likely to crop up when you contemplate opening an account’ (p. 2).

Florence Nightingale & Harriet Martineau Members


**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. 14, [2]; stitched as issued in the original blue printed publisher’s wrappers, lightly creased and rubbed, but still a very good copy.

Rare survival of the first report of the central committee of the National Society for Women’s Suffrage containing lists of names of members of the Committee, of subscribers, and of the Local Committees around England and Scotland that affiliated to the Central.

The Central Committee of the National Society for Women’s Suffrage was ‘formed after Jacob Bright, who was at that time promoting the Women’s Disabilities Bill, expressed the view at the annual general meeting of the Manchester National Society for Women’s Suffrage in November 1871 that greater pressure could be made among MPs if there was a standing central committee in London representing all suffrage societies’ (Crawford: *Women’s Suffrage Movement: a reference guide*, p. 101).

The Society listed amongst its members Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau and Richard Pankhurst (husband of Emmeline and father of Christabel & Sylvia) all of whom can be found in the Appendix of the present report.


53. **[NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES].** PROGRAMME. National Union Women’s Suffrage Societies. Men’s League. Women’s Suffrage [Portsmouth?] [n.d., but 1908?]. **£ 185**

Broadside 335mm x 208mm, printed on recto only; alittle foxed and with creases where folded, but still a remarkable survival.

Programme for an evening meeting that began with a musical recital, followed by the singing of suffrage songs (the words are printed - one of them is by Margaret O’Shea, sister of the secretary of the Portsmouth NUWSS society) and then a speech by Lady Balfour followed by more singing before a rousing closing speech by Alice Abadam.

Interestingly the ‘Vote of Thanks’ is seconded by Alderman Sanders, LCC, who in 1908 was Labour parliamentary candidate for
Portsmouth and whose wife, Beatrice, was financial secretary to the WSPU. We believe this programme may date from 1908 - because there is a mention at its foot of an Exhibition of Banners (Fuller’s tea Rooms, Palmerston Road) - and such exhibitions were common after the June 1908 Hyde Park rally.

54. [NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES]. SOME REASONS WHY WORKING WOMEN WANT THE VOTE ... [London, n.d., c. 1910?]. £ 150
Leaflet (142mm x 223mm), printed on recto only; evidence of folding, short tear at foot and tag on verso where once stuck in to an album, otherwise in good original state.
Visually striking leaflet issued by the NUWSS setting out in clear terms over nine points why working women want the vote:
‘BECAUSE as long as women cannot vote for Members of Parliament they are not asked what they want, and they are treated like children who do not know what is good or what is bad for them.

BECAUSE only those who wear the shoe know where it pinches, and women know best what they want and what they don’t want’.

55. [NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES]. SUGGESTIONS FOR WORK in support of the Women’s Suffrage Bill, down for Second Reading on Friday, 28th February 1908. [London, National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies, 1908]. £ 150
Leaflet (203mm x 253mm), printed on recto only; evidence of folding and small mark on verso where once tipped in to an album, otherwise in good original state.
Scarce leaflet issued by the NUWSS in February 1908 setting out ways in which pressure could be put on MPs.
‘It is all-important to bring the most effective pressure possible upon Members of Parliament, both on those who are pledged to Women’s Suffrage and on those whose views are doubtful, to induce them to vote for the Bill ... Personal pressure from their own Constituencies, by letter or interview, from men who are voters, has the most powerful effect’.

56. NEWMAN, F. W. ON STATE PROVISION FOR VICE, by Warranting Impunity. [Nottingham, National Anti-Contagious Diseases Act Association, c. 1870]. £ 95
ORIGINAL OFFPRINT. 8vo, pp. 15; in modern wraps.
It is noted at the foot of p. 15 that ‘the above is the second edition, revised and enlarged, of the first part of a pamphlet entitled “The Cure of the Great Social Evil”’.
OCLC records four copies, at the BL and Cambridge in the UK, and Yale and Harvard in the US.

A Nurses Memento’s

57. [NURSING]. DICKENSON, Elizabeth Annie. ARCHIVE OF ITEMS RELATING TO THE NURSING CAREER OF ELIZABETH ANNIE DICKENSON [Bangor, Llandudno and various other places, including Lahore in India]. [c. 1906-c. 1920]. £ 1,750
Collection comprises two albums of photographs (one containing 138 photo’s, the other 22) relating to service at a Red Cross Hospital in North Wales during World War I, her original Midwives certificate named and dated 1906, two photographs of Elizabeth, one circa 1914 in Red Cross nursing uniform and the other later in life as a nurse; an official Red Cross Certificate for her service in WW1; and an original period State Enrolled Nurse scarf.
A fascinating collection of nursing related items belonging to Elizabeth Annie Dickenson from Topcliffe near Thirsk, North Yorkshire, spanning her career as a nurse from the Edwardian era, through the Great War and beyond.

Of particularly note from this collection of personal items are the two albums of photographs, both of which predominantly cover nurse Dickenson’s time spent at the Bodlondeb Auxiliary Hospital in Bangor during the war. Included are photographs of a Royal visit from Princess Victoria Olga Mary of Wales (sister of George V), a visit of Mrs. Lloyd George, injured soldiers (some named) at the hospital recuperating, several group photographs of her fellow nurses taken in the grounds of the hospital, as well as several taken at leisure in the surrounding areas at Menai (of the bridge, as one might expect) and Llandudno. There are also two photographs taken much further afield, at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, India, in 1919, evidently nurse Dickenson being moved there during the latter stages of the war. Additionally at the front of the larger of the two albums is a signed page from Princess Victoria dated 1916 and a letter from the Princess to the Matron of the hospital.

What became of nurse Dickenson on her return from India is unclear, though a solitary photograph of her in nursing uniform taken sometime in the 1930’s indicates she worked on, likely in a hospital in Lancashire or Yorkshire. Beyond this we believe she may have died in February 1969, and is buried in Middlewich (see http://billiongraves.com/pages-record/ElizabethAnnieDickenson/128210).

All in all a fascinating group of personal items and mementos of a nurse working during World War I, providing a unique snapshot from this turbulent era.

**Crinoline capers**


Engraved panorama (14.5 × 145cm) consisting of ten hand coloured illustrations, bound between yellow covers with blue spine.

The design of the front cover consists of the title and the imprint, and an illustration showing Cupid, imprisoned within a crinoline cage. Several women view the contraption with expressions of awe, to the left and on the right a gentleman weeps.

The series of illustrations tell the story of the lovely Kitty and her darling Adolphus, and how the crinoline has come between them. Adolphus is forced to stand back from the ‘thing all wire and whalebone’ and in the last
scene stands in a doorway disconsolate while Kitty and her friends fill the ballroom floor.
Abbey, Life, 606.

Women above Ground


Oblong 8vo [185 x 105 mm], six wood engraved plates dated Novr. 6th, and 9th, 1858 [one inadvertently dated 1850]; stitched as issued in original yellow wrappers, the upper wrappers with title and view the workings at the face of the mine

A rare work illustrating women at work in the nineteenth century Cornish tin mining industry. The subject was something of a paradox for contemporary observers, was it possible for women to do hard manual labour and be moral guardians? The illustrations somehow fudge the issue giving the purchaser the impression of coy young women happily working in dreadful conditions.

Although unsigned the illustrations are clearly from the hand of Thomas Onwhyn with his characteristic initials discreetly engraved on the title and most of the plates.

We are unsure quite why this work was issued in its present format although it may have some connection with the opening up of Devon & Cornwall to tourism. John Murray produced guides to the area in 1850, 1851, 1856 and 1859 each with an extensive introduction on visiting tin mines, this topicality may have spurred Rock & Onwhyn into action.

Simon Houfe in the ODNB call Onwhyn ‘an indifferent draughtsman but showed real humour in his designs. His talent was somewhat overshadowed by those of his more eminent contemporaries George Cruikshank and Hablot K. Browne (Phiz).’

Only one copy recorded on OCLC or COPAC at the University of California.
60. PANKHURST, Emmeline. MY OWN STORY. London, Eveleigh Nash, 1914. £ 450
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [xvi], 364; with frontispiece and a number of plates throughout; errata slip tipped in; in the original blue publisher's cloth, remains of circulating library label at head of upper board. otherwise a good copy.

First edition of the autobiography of Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928), political activist and leader of the British suffragette movement who helped women win the right to vote.

In 1999 *Time* named Pankhurst as one of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th Century, stating: "she shaped an idea of women for our time; she shook society into a new pattern from which there could be no going back." She was widely criticised for her militant tactics, and historians disagree about their effectiveness, but her work, along with her daughters, is recognised as a crucial element in achieving women's suffrage in Britain.

61. PANKHURST, Christabel. THE GREAT SCOURGE and how to end it. London: E. Pankhurst, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. 1913. £ 250
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xi, 155, [1] blank, [3] adverts; in the original printed green wraps, lettered in green and bordered in purple, worn and stained, but still a good copy.

Uncommon work concerning sexual diseases, mostly Syphilis and Gonorrhoea and their medical, social and political impact. The "Great Scourge" is venereal disease but the suffragette movement and votes for women also feature in the text, the author's view apparently being that men who were against votes for women were in favour of prostitution.

62. PANKHURST, Christabel. PLAIN FACTS ABOUT A GREAT EVIL. and how to end it. New York, The Sociological fund of the Medical review of reviews, 1913. £ 150
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. 8vo, pp. 157, [7] adverts; in the original printed wraps, lettered in green and bordered in purple, worn and stained, but still a good copy.

First American edition of Pankhurst's 'Great Scourge' (published in the same year), evidently retitled for the American audience. The work concerns sexual diseases, mostly Syphilis and Gonorrhoea and their medical, social and political impact.

OCLC: 1573687.

First edition of Christabel Pankhurst's speech delivered at the Carnegie Hall in New York in January 1915 urging America to join the war effort.

In 1915 the WSPU published as a pamphlet titled *International Militancy*, a speech given by Christabel Pankhurst ... in the course of it she had said, “You would not have thought much of our intelligence, our patriotism, our love of freedom, if we have let (German) militarism ... use us suffragettes ... to destroy the mother of Parliament ... We shall have plenty of time when this war is over to fight our Civil War for votes for women” (Crawford, p. 497-498).

OCLC records three copies in North America, at Hamilton College Library, Princeton and the Huntington.

First edition of Christabel Pankhurst's account of the struggle for the vote, published a year after her death.

After the death of Christabel Pankhurst early in 1958 the manuscript of this book - the inside story of the Pankhursts told by one of themselves - was discovered by her executrix hidden in an old trunk. It is the graphic account of the Suffragettes written by the woman who initiated their “unladylike” tactics and led the struggle for “Votes for Women” to triumphant victory' (note on dustwrapper).

The work is edited, and attractively inscribed by Lord Pethick-Lawrence, who with his wife was closely associated with the Pankhurst's during the campaign up until 1912 when the connection was 'unhappily severed owing to a disagreement on policy' (p. 13).


**£ 850**

First edition of Christabel Pankhurst's speech delivered at the Carnegie Hall in New York in January 1915 urging America to join the war effort.

First edition of Christabel Pankhurst’s own account of the struggle for the vote, published a year after her death.

64. **PANKHURST, Christabel.** *Unshackled*. The story of how we won the vote. Edited by the Right Honourable Lord Pethick-Lawrence of Peaslake. Hutchinson of London. [1959]. **£ 275**

**FIRST EDITION, EDITOR'S PRESENTATION COPY.** 8vo, pp. 312; in the original red publisher’s cloth, with the printed dustwrapper, minor chipping to extremities, otherwise a very appealing copy, inscribed on the title ‘Ethel McCombie ... Pethick-Lawrence Sept. 12. 1959’.

First edition of Christabel Pankhurst’s account of the struggle for the vote, published a year after her death.


**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. [iii] errata, [vi], 517, [1] blank; with numerous photographic illustrations throughout; paper light age toned, some minor foxing to fore edge; in the original purple publisher’s cloth, with the Suffragette portcullis blocked on upper cover, some minor sunning and rubbing but not detracting from this being a highly desirable copy.


**£ 850**
Born in Manchester, Estelle Sylvia Pankhurst (1882–1960) was daughter of Dr. Richard Pankhurst and Emmeline Pankhurst, members of the Independent Labour Party and much concerned with women’s rights. It is little surprise then that she was to become one of the foremost campaigners for the suffragette movement in the United Kingdom, and a prominent communist. In 1906 she started to work full-time with the *Women’s Social and Political Union* with her sister (Christabel) and her mother. In contrast to them she retained her interest in the labour movement.

In 1914 she broke with the WSPU over the group’s promotion of arson attacks. Sylvia set up the *East London Federation of Suffragettes* (ELFS), which over the years evolved politically and changed its name accordingly, first to Women’s Suffrage Federation and then to the Workers’ Socialist Federation. She founded the newspaper of the WSF, *Women’s Dreadnought*, which subsequently became the *Workers Dreadnought*.

**Pankhurst’s Paper for the Working Classes**

66. **PANKHURST, E. Sylvia [editor].**

WORKERS DREADNOUGHT. [London]

Published by E. Sylvia Pankhurst, at 152, Fleet Street, and printed by the Agenda Press, Ltd, at 1, Pemberton Row, Gough Square. December 4 1920 - May 3rd 1924.

£ 1,500

46 issues, folio, 380mm x 255mm, some rather brown and chipped to extremities and where folded, due to paper stock, most with some thumbing and dust-soiling, as to be expected with a newspaper; disbound, and loose, as issued.

A significant group of 46 issues of Sylvia Pankhurst’s periodical the *Workers Dreadnought*, the only suffrage paper that made a distinct appeal to working people.

The paper was started by Mary Patterson, Zelie Emerson, and Sylvia Pankhurst (after she had been expelled from the Suffragette movement by her mother and sister) on behalf of the East London Federation of Suffragettes. Provisionally titled *Workers’ Mate*, the newspaper first appeared on International Women’s Day, March 8, 1914, as *Women’s Dreadnought*, with a circulation of 30,000.

‘In 1917 the name was changed to *Workers’ Dreadnought*, which initially had a circulation of 10,000. On 19 June 1920 *Workers’ Dreadnought* was adopted as the official weekly organ of the Communist Party (British Section of the Third International). Sylvia Pankhurst was to continue publishing the newspaper until 1924’ (*Wikipedia*).

Numerous articles are included, too many to list individually, but of particular note are ‘Patriotic Ireland. An open letter to British Trade Unionists’; ‘Nikolai. Workers and Peasants of Russia, what they think today’; ‘America’s Part in the Late War’; ‘The International Chaos. The Power if Industrial Workers’; ‘Has the Race Lived in Vain?’; ‘The Fascisti and Trade Unions’; ‘The Bourgeois Socialist’; ‘Starvation in South Africa’; ‘Capitalism Means Slavery’ and Sylvia Pankhurst’s ‘The Views of Proudhon’. It is interesting to note that there is an advert included in one of the issues (April 28, 1923) for *The Germinal*, Pankhurst’s little-known illustrated political-cultural magazine, which emerged just as *The Workers Dreadnought* was on the verge of collapse.
A full list of the numbers can be provided on request.


67. PANKHURST, E. Sylvia. SAVE THE MOTHERS. A Plea for Measures to Prevent the Annual Loss of about 3000 Child-bearing Mothers and 20,000 Infant Lives in England and Wales and a Similar Grievous Wastage in other Countries. London, Alfred A. Knopf. 1930. £ 250

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY 8vo, pp. [iv], 216; in the original blue publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in gilt; a clean and desirable copy, inscribed on front free endpaper ‘To Mrs. Olga E. Philips with best wishes from the Author E. Sylvia Pankhurst 12th May 1956’.

First edition, and a desirable presentation copy, of Save the Mothers, Sylvia Pankhurst’s plea for better maternity care.

‘In 1927, at the age of forty-five, Sylvia openly and proudly became the mother of an “illegitimate” son, Richard. Motivated partly by this experience, Sylvia published her book Save the Mothers, arguing that high rates of maternal, infant, and fetal mortality were all the more reprehensible because they were preventable. With special attention to working-class and single mothers, she made the case for a universal, free maternity service. Condemning “vast expenditure on armaments,” she “urge[d] that the money saved on engines of destruction ... be diverted to the high service of life creation.”’ (Derr, ProLife Feminism, p. 169).

68. PANKHURST, E. Sylvia. THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT. An Intimate Account of Persons and Ideals ... London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1931. £ 300

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xii, 631, [1] blank; with frontispiece portrait of Emmeline Pankhurst and seven plates; in the original black publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in gilt, slight marking to boards, otherwise a very good copy.

First edition of this detailed and personal history of the suffragette movement by one of the best known figures of the fight for women’s rights.

‘I have essayed to describe events and experiences as one felt them; to estimate character and intention in the mellowing light of intervening years. My desire has been to introduce the actors in the drama as living beings; to show the striving, suffering, hugely hopeful human entity behind the pageantry, the rhetoric and turbulence. In this effort I have often been thrown back upon my own experience. I have given it frankly, knowing that I could thus describe with greater poignanity and vigour the general experience of those who cherished and toiled for the same cause and encountered the same ordeals’ (Preface, p. vii).
69. **PANKHURST, E. Sylvia.** THE LIFE OF EMMELINE PANKHURST. The Suffragette Struggle for Women’s Citizenship ... London, T. Werner Laurie Ltd., Cobham House, 24 & 26 Water Lane. 1935. £200

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. 180; foxing to title and fore edge, otherwise clean throughout; in the original green publisher’s cloth, with the original rather worn and chipped printed dustwrapper, with loss at head and tear to upper wrapper, cloth, however, in very good state.

First edition of *The Life of Emmeline Pankhurst*, (1858-1928) the leader of the Suffragettes, written by her daughter.

The illustration on the front cover of the dustwrapper is particularly evocative of her struggle, the scene described on the back: ‘The illustration on the front of this jacket represents Emmeline Pankhurst, weakened by the hunger and thirst strike, arrested at gates of Buckingham Palace when the Suffragettes attempted to interview the King on May 21st, 1914. The huge policeman gave her a great bear’s hug which caused excruciating pain. In her prison cell she suffered from it many days’. As it happened, by a strange quirk of fate, the arresting officer, Superintendent Rolfe, pictured carrying Emmeline away from the demonstration, died two weeks later of heart failure.


**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. 36; with 27 photographs and a map; lightly browned due to paper stock; stapled as issued in the original printed publisher’s wraps, a very good copy.

Scarce pamphlet by Sylvia Pankhurst discussing the progress of education in Ethiopia, complete with photographs, map and a forward by Ato Emmanuel Abraham, the Director-General of the Ethiopian Ministry of Education.

71. **PARKES, Bessie Rayner.** VIGNETTES. Twelve Biographical sketches ... Alexander Strahan, Publisher. London and New York. 1866. £65

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. vi, [ii], 448; apart from a few minor marks, a clean copy throughout; in the original red publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in gilt, upper board blocked in black and gilt, short splits to joints and rubbing to extremities, nevertheless, still an appealing copy.

Uncommon first edition of these twelve biographical sketches of various ladies of note, by poet, essayist, feminist and mother of Hilaire Belloc, Bessie Rayner Parkes (1829-1925).

Parkes notes that three of the sketches are ‘strictly’ original (Madame Luce, Madame Pape-Carpantier and Mrs. Jameson), five (of Madame Swetchine, La Soeur Rosalie, Harriot K. Hunt, Madame de Lamartine and Madame Mojon) are translated and abridged from books almost entirely unknown to the English public, and the remaining four (Mrs Winthrop, Miss Cornelia Knight, Miss Bosanquet and Mrs Delany) were biographical reviews cast into the shape of a short story.

Parkes had an interesting and varied life. Amongst other things she was responsible for establishing the *English Woman’s Journal* (1858), with the aim of advancing ideas on the reform of women’s education and legal rights, eventually giving rise also to a women’s employment bureau, reading room, clerical school, and the Victoria Press. Among her circle of friends and acquaintances were Elizabeth Gaskell, Anna Jameson, George Eliot, Matilda Hays, Adelaide Procter, Isa Craig, Thackeray, Trollope and Dante Gabriel Rossetti.
72. **PETHICK LAWRENCE, Frederick William.** WOMEN’S FIGHT FOR THE VOTE. The Woman’s Press, 156 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. [1910]. £ 450

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. vii, [i] blank, 142, [2] advertisements; light foxing to prelims, otherwise clean throughout; in the original maroon wraps, lettered and tooled in gilt, lightly sunned and with chipping at head of spine, but not detracting from this being a very desirable item.

First edition of Pethick-Lawrence’s Women’s fight for the vote, based on articles he had first published in Votes for Women.

In 1907 Frederick and Emmeline Pethick Lawrence had started the journal Votes for Women. The Pethick-Lawrences’ large home in London became the office of the WSPU. It was also used as a kind of hospital where women made ill by their prison experiences could recover their strength before embarking on further militant acts. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence served six terms of imprisonment for her political activities during this period.

OCLC records just two copies, at the BL and Lyon.

73. **[PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Emmeline & Richard].** THE STORY OF “VOTES FOR WOMEN” [London]. Supplement to Votes for Women, September 24th, 1909. £ 250

4to, pp. 4; short tear to outer edge, lightly and evenly browned due to paper stock, but still a very good copy.

Colourful insert, being printed in the Suffragette colours of green and purple, for Votes for Women giving a short history of the periodical together with forms to fill out for subscription and advertising space, evidently to help swell the coiffeurs of the Women’s Social and Political Union.

‘Ask the man in the street whether the Suffragettes have a paper, and he will answer you at once, “Yes, Votes for Women”; ask the newspaper man where you can learn all about what the Suffragettes are saying, and he will bid you go to the same source for your information. Even the political opponent, who prefers to pretend that the Suffragettes consist of only a small band of noisy people with no political importance, yet finds himself every now and again glancing furtively at the Votes for Women cartoon and reading the articles of Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence to know what the next move of the Women’s Social and Political Union is likely to be’.

74. **PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Emmeline.** MY PART IN A CHANGING WORLD. London, Victor Gollancz Ltd, 1938. £ 250
First Edition. 8vo, pp. 367, [1] blank; with photographic frontispiece portrait of the author; apart from some minor light browning, a clean copy; in the original black publishers cloth, lightly rubbed to extremities.

First edition of Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence's autobiography giving her first hand account of her involvement in the Votes for Women campaign, including the protests, arrests, subsequent jail terms, the break from the Pankhurst's in 1912, and concluding with three chapters on her career after the granting of woman suffrage in 1918.

'Meet the Women'

75. PIUCCO, Clotaldo. CONTRO LE DONNE. Strenna dedicata alle donne. Venice, Tipografia del Commercio di Marco Visentini, 1877. £ 95

4to, pp. xv, 264; a little browned or brown spotted; original printed wrappers; some spots.

Piucco, a Venetian journalist, theatre critic and essayist, wrote this volume XIV of the yearbook Strenna Veneziana, which came out first in 1862. Contro le Donne ('Meet the Women'), preface with a dedication to women in general and divided into four parts. Women who are not loved being the first, with chapters on women who do not know how to grow old, on the prejudice of the courts, the administration of communes and the state against women, who do not confirm the common ideal of female beauty. Also a chapter on female writers, which contains the headline stating that The Woman is striving for genius, the man for beauty. The other parts of this book, written by 'a male expert', are a crescendo from Women who are respected over adored to loved.

See BUCOP IV for the yearbook for 1868 only; not in OCLC, where we were only able to locate the first seven volumes of the yearbook.

76. [POTT, Gladys]. REPORT OF LECTURE BY MISS POTT ON THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT. Delivered at 67 Westbourne Terrace, W. on Tuesday December 12th 1911. Sir Bartle Frere presiding. [London] Printed by the National Press Agency Limited, Whitefriars House ... and Published by the National League for Opposing

Woman Suffrage, Caxton House, Tothill Street ... [1911]. £ 125

8vo, pp. 16; apart from some very light minor dust-soiling, and rust marks in gutter where staples once were, a clean copy; disbound, as issued.

Gladys Pott was the Anti-Suffrage Movement strongest ammunition. In Campaigning for the Vote Kate Frye gives a wonderful description of watching Miss Pott in action: 'a most harsh, repellent and unpleasing woman. She began by saying we should not get sentiment from her and we did not.' Certainly you get the flavour of her style from this Lecture - particularly in the treatment of questioners - all faithfully reported. The Lecture was published by the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage.

COPAC records a copy held by LSE Library.

77. [PROSTITUTION]. A COLLECTION OF VARIOUS ITEMS RELATING TO PROSTITUTION AND STATE REGULATION OF VICE. £ 550

Together 19 items, collations and condition as above; withdrawn from 'The Women's Library'.

1. [BUTLER, Josephine E.] The following is a copy of the Memorial addressed to Lord Salisbury, Lord George Hamilton, and other members of the Government, by the Executive Committee of the
Ladies’ National Association:- MEMORIAL TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY. [London] June, 1897. Leaflet, pp. 2; minor loss to corner (not affecting the text).


3. [LADIES’ NATIONAL ASSOCIATION]. Printed Letter, dated March, 1906. 4to, pp. 4; disbound, as issued, and with folds visible, some tears.


5. THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC. Historical sketch of the English section of the movement. Paper prepared by Maurice Gregory, at the request of the “Commission Administrative” (Continental Executive Committee) of the International Federation for the Geneva Congress, 1908 ... London: Friends’ Association for Abolishing State Regulation of Vice. 1908.


8. HANDBOOK OF THE CONFERENCE of the International Abolitionist Federation to be held in Portsmouth, 15th to 18th June, 1914, in the Assembly Rooms, Esplanade Hotel, Southsea ... Portsmouth: W.H. Barrell, Ltd., Printers and Stationers. [1914]. 8vo, pp. 32; loose (as stapled removed) in the original brown publisher’s wraps.


78. [PROSTITUTION]. FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of the British, Continental and General Federation, for the abolition of government regulation of prostitution. 1875-1876. Liverpool, T. Brakell, Printer, Cook Street. 1876. 
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 35, [1]; stitched as issued in the original blue printed wraps, lightly dust-soiled, otherwise a very good copy.

As the opening of the report acknowledges 'The association was founded in consequence of a journey undertaken through the continent of Europe, during the winter of 1875-76 by Mrs. Josephine E. Butler.'

The first part describes the initial flurry of activity the Federation was engaged with in Great Britain, Switzerland, Italy and America, the section most probably written by Butler in her capacity of honorary Secretary, as it is certainly full of the zeal typical in her writings. The second part includes an review of developments chiefly in Switzerland by the Swiss politician, educator and traveller Aimé Humbert.

The federation’s main arguments were that state regulations encouraged prostitution and had the deleterious effect of enslaving women in prostitution and instead promoted moral education, empowerment of women through the right to acquire skills and work and marriage. The Federation had to contend with enormous opposition from governments unwilling to relinquish power.

Dedicated to ‘The brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom’

£ 285
SECOND EDITION. 8vo, pp. iv, 144; in the original green printed publisher’s wraps, minor chipping to extremities and lightly sunned, otherwise a
very good copy; with the cancelled library stamp of the Fawcett Library at head of title and the label 'Sold by the International Suffrage Shop’ on verso of front wrapper.

Second edition (first 1910) of this lively and vivid account by an active Suffragette, though it is unclear whether it is an autobiography or fiction.

‘The first man to whom I handed a leaflet tore it in pieces and threw it on the ground at my feet. I shall always be grateful to him for having done that. It was just what I needed to give me courage. Instantly all sense of nervousness left me, and I was conscious only of a feeling of indignation that any man should dare thus to treat the question of women desiring to be counted as citizens’ (p. 9).

The author, Katherine Roberts, who apparently served as a nurse in a London Maternity hospital, dedicates her work to ‘The brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom’ followed with a prologue entitled ‘The Prison’. The diary then begins on February 4th 1909: ‘While I was out this morning doing some shopping, I met a Suffragette’ and continues for just over a year until February 11th 1910 detailing her humble beginnings canvassing for support, handing out leaflets, selling copies of ‘Votes for Women’ and attending local meetings, to more militant action she was involved in and its consequences.

Though clearly written by an active suffragette we tend to think, though based around real events, it is fiction. The fact that a second edition was called for suggests that it was having the desired effect and adding further support to the campaign.

OCLC records two copies only of the second edition, at the BL and the Huntington.

8vo, pp. 32; staples as issued.

These two reports given by the first women in the French police employed to work with prostitutes compare the state of ‘improvements’ attained between 1936 and immediately after the war.

‘Combating Police misogyny had been one of the justifications of a campaign launched by the Conseil National des Femmes Francaises in 1927 aimed at introducing a brigade of women to Police prostitution. But it was more a result of moral pressure than of this campaign that in April 1935 two Assistantes Sociales became the first women to be incorporated as active members of the Parisian Police ... The reasoning behind the proposal of a female brigade to Police prostitution was that, on the one hand, women were thought likely to be more sensitive in their dealings with prostitutes and, on the other, that they would not be open to the same temptations as their male counterparts’ (Simon Kitson Police and Politics in Marseille, 1936-1945, Amsterdam. 2014).

Unfortunately Kitson, who quotes from this pamphlet, also describes the endemic corruption within French police forces and politicians who maintained links with the gangsters who organized brothels for financial gain and used the women for political blackmail! ‘Some Policemen were clearly living beyond their means: several drove around in expensive cars and one lived in a château.’

OCLC records two copies in North America, at UCLA and Montreal.

81. RÖSLER, Augustin. WAHRE UND FALSCHEN FRAUEN-EMANZIPATION". Stuttgart und Wien, J. Roth, 1899. £ 95

Defending the total equality of women and men
First separate appearance of this liberal and pro-feminist statement by a Catholic cleric, originally a public lecture held in Strasbourg and published in the periodical Arbeiterwohl (Workers’ Welfare) in 1898. The Redemptorist Augustin Rösler (1851-1922) was called the ‘catholic Bebel’ because of his socially progressive engagement. He defends total equality of women and men in all aspects of the social and economic life, supports women’s academic education, and advocates equality before the law.

OCLC locates only three copies, in Munich, Nijmegen and Maastricht.

By the sister of Dante Gabrieli Rossetti

82. ROSSETTI, Maria Francesca. ANEDDOTI ITALIANI. Italian Anecdotes selected from Il Compagno del Passeggio Campestre. A Key to Exercises in Idiomatic Italian ... Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent garden, London; and 20, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh. 1867.

Scarce first edition of these educational works on the learning of Italian through anecdotes, by Maria Francesca Rossetti, the sister of Christina, Michael and Dante Gabrieli.

‘I doubt whether any teacher of Italian will look into this book without at once pronouncing it absurd or pernicious - unless indeed he or she should happen to have met, in the same way as I have tried to meet it, the great difficulty in teaching languages. How shall pupils, after going through the grammatical course, be practised in writing, not English in Italian, but Italian itself? How shall their ear be trained to feel instinctively what is not Italian, even before they are sufficiently advanced to discover for themselves what is? How shall they be placed from the first in a position to write such translations as may need correction, but not re-writing? As a result of a fairly successful attempt to solve these problems in the case of a pupil of my own, this little book is submitted to the judgment of English teachers and students of Italian’ (Exercises, p. v).
Maria Francesca Rossetti (1827-1876) had a special gift for her educational work, and is well remembered for her often reprinted work *A Shadow of Dante*. Her sister, Christina, dedicated *Goblin Market* to her.

I. OCLC records just two copies only, at Yale and North Carolina (Chapel Hill); II. OCLC records four copies in North America, at UC Berkeley, Harvard, Princeton and Yale, with two copies in the UK, at Leeds and Wales (Aberystwyth).

83. **ROSTER, Alessandro.** ‘FEMINA SUPERIOR’. Florence, Francesco Lumachi, 1906. **£ 150**

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. viii, 402, [2] blank, colour-printed frontispiece mounted on grey boards; occasional light foxing; a bit shaky in the original wrappers, printed in gold and black, spine worn, a little foxed; ownership inscription, dated 1955, at head of title.

Scarce first edition of Alessandro Roster’s ‘Femina Superior’, written, as he states in the preface, to give a less pessimistic and negative view of women than that expressed in Möbius’ *Über den physiologischen Schwachsinn des Weibes*, a book which tried to prove the intellectual inferiority of women on physiological grounds.

Roster, with the entire armory of Darwinism, physiology and male suprematist beliefs, ascertains the concepts of ‘sexual dimorphism,’ the evolutionary necessity of fundamental differences of the sexes, and draws conclusions relating to physical exercise, intellectual education and ‘protection’ of women, mainly with fertility, maternity and selection in mind.

Alessandro Roster (1865-1919) was a Florentine obstetrician and writer of comedies and a keen cyclist (he was co-editor and contributor to a periodical for bicycle enthusiasts and wrote two books on the subject). From various passages in the book, it becomes clear that he would have probably joined Mussolini’s party, had he not died - weakened by his medical service in the First World War - in the year the Fascist Manifesto was signed and published.

OCLC locates a single copy only, at the Illinois Center for Research Libraries Catalogue.

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84. **SANDERS, Harriet B.** REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM & SCRAPBOOK chronicling the service of a lady with the American Red Cross in France during, and immediately after, World War I. [Various places]. 1918-1919.

Original leather covers; 4to, pp. 88, with c. 475 photographs and numerous documents tipped in; also with seven issues of the ‘Hyères Weekly News’ loosely inserted; in the original rather rubbed and worn leather covers, with ‘Harriet B. Sanders, American Red Cross, France’ embossed on upper cover.

A fine album of photographs and ephemera by a member of the American Red Cross at Hyères, France, with an unrecorded Edith Wharton connection.

Harriet B. Sanders (1893-?) was named after her grandmother the female suffrage campaigner Harriet Peck Sanders, nee Fenn, and wife of the first state senator of Montana, Wilbur Fisk Sanders (1835-1905).

Harriet seems to have continued the pioneering spirit of her grandparents in deciding to serve with the American Red Cross in France from September 1918 until June 1919 looking after a rehabilitation centre for American service men wounded on the Western Front.

Harriet had been chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for Montana before she received orders to sail to France on the 19th September 1918. She traveled via London where she saw her maternal grandparents before traveling on to San Salvador Hospital at Hyères on the French Riviera, where she was to serve as a secretary to the Headquarters of the American Red Cross.

Base Hospital 99 was a rehabilitation centre for American service men wounded on the western front and consisted of the requisitioned hotels, Isle d’Or, Palmiers, Chautaubrian, Le Golf, Costebelle for enlisted men and the San Salvador for officers.

The album begins with views of all the hospitals in her area groups of soldiers, locals and various sights; this is followed by another group of photographs probably taken after the armistice of the American battlefields at Château-Thierry and Belleau Wood, of bomb damaged buildings, American graves and
impromptu cemeteries, trenches, bunkers etc. still a sight of desolation. Towards the middle of the album are a number of photographs both snap shot and one in large format relating to the American Air Services. Aviation photographs include aerial photographs by 9th Squadron American Air Service at Treves [Trier] which had been taken from the German, crashed aircraft, a large format of pilot in a plane with clear squadron insignia. After her trip round the battlefields the remaining section of the album contains a nice group of informal photographs of soldiers recuperating, having fun and generally posing for Harriet’s camera.

At the end of the album are placed Harriet’s permits to travel, vaccination papers certificates and her contract with the American Red Cross were she it is stated she was to take no salary but her expenses, transportation and living expenses would be paid for. Also various press cuttings, theatre tickets and programmes and all the necessary forms and paperwork needed by the Army.

Also included are a number of unrecorded piece by Edith Wharton that she contributed to the hospital newspaper Hyères Weekly News. The first seven numbers [all published?], (later renamed Hyeres-and There), contains all the gossip and comings and goings and events taking place in the immediate area of Hyères. Most interesting are the pieces are the contributions by Edith Wharton, Nos. 1 & 2 contain a descriptive history of Hyères and No. 4 a poem ‘Written especially for Hyeres-and There by Mrs. Wharton’ entitled ‘Farewell to France.’

Wharton lived in Europe throughout the First World War and witnessed the tremendous destruction first hand. ‘In December 1918, recovering from the flu, and exhausted...was happy to join the convalescents pouring down to the South of France, and to do some painting... While the renovations were going on at St-Brice, she stayed at the Hotel du Pare for about four months, recuperating and exploring... ‘ (Hermione Lee Edith Wharton 2003, p, 535). It is not surprising that her next substantial work was formulating in her mind at this moment, her Pulitzer prize winning novel The Age of Innocence, looking back to a seemingly more benign period of history than the immediate convulsions of war. We do not know if Wharton and Sanders met, but it is possible given that American society at Hyères would have been a very close knit community. Wharton was staying at the l’hôtel du Parc We have been unable to find any reference or mention of these works penned of Wharton in any of her published writings, bibliography of biography.
Colour matching advice for Viennese ladies

85. SCHRÖDER, Severin & LEFNER, Heinrich. DIE FARBNHARMONIE IN DER DAMENTOILETTE Vienna: Verlag von Emil Berté & Cie. und S. Czeiger, I. Lothringerstrasse 3., 1897. £ 875

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp x, 47, [1] blank; six coloured plates together with a pocket at the back of the work containing a colour wheel chart and an accompanying pierced sheet ‘Harmonie des Contrastes and ‘Harmonie des Verwandten, Analogien.’ original white cloth the upper cover of a fashionable lady within a grey palette border, gilt, red edges; slightly soiled.

An unusual work for fashionable ladies in Viennese society to get their colour combinations correct.

In his introduction the author tells us that he was for a time a teacher of drawing and colour harmony to the Imperial School of Textile Industry in Vienna. Apparently he lived in Paris for a while and learnt a great deal from milliners and confectioners in the use and harmony of colours. This he thought a good subject to develop and teach at the Imperial School.

The dedication to Prinzessin Ludwig zu Windisch-Graetz (1843-1912), a member of one of princely families in the Austrian Empire that served the Habsburg dynasty; would prove useful to Schröder in publicising his work to Viennese court circles. Schröder also employed Heinrich Lefner the Austrian painter, graphic artist and stage designer to provide the colour plates and cover design.

The chapters cover basic concepts; application of colour harmony in the boudoir; hair colour; combining hat and dress colour; the colours of ornament; some suggestions for the more advanced age (this chapter may have been included for the benefit of the dedicatee); how to prepare one’s toilets for portraits and photographs; and a chapter on matching various parts of the toilet including umbrellas, veils, and jewellery. To help with making difficult choices easy, and to engender a sense of scientific purpose, Schröder provides a neat wheel chart in pochoir colours tucked into a pocket at the end of the work.


86. SCHULZ, Eduard. EHRET DIE FRAUEN! Weibliches Leben ... Mit Text von Rudolf LÖWENSTEIN. Berlin, Hofmann, [1873]. £ 150

FIRST EDITION. Folio, pp. [iv], 27, with additional chromolithographic title, eleven wood-engraved plates; title with wood-engraved vignette, wood-engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces in the text, all pages within red framework; occasional light foxing; original publisher’s cloth; highly ornamented and lettered in black and gilt, green and gold patterned endpapers, all edges gilt; spine faded, lightly worn.

A magnificently produced album of poetry and illustration that subscribed to women an idealised and unattainable form during second half of the nineteenth century.

The author of the poems was Rudolf Löwenstein (born 1819), a political journalist, who in 1848 supported the democratic cause, and wrote popular rhymes for children. The title Honour the Women refers to a poem by Friedrich Schiller dating from 1796 (Würde der Frauen). The illustrations, still a little influenced by the Biedermeier-style as embodied by Ludwig Richter, are idyllic scenes of domestic and female life. All we know about the artist is that Eduard Schulz attended the Berlin Academy from 1822 to 1826, and worked as a painter and lithographer.

Both OCLC and KVK locate a single copy, in Berlin.
87. SERGEANT, E. Vane. WOMAN SUFFERAGE. Especially Written for the Male Quartet of Chicago. Published by E. Vane Serpent, Grant Park, Ill. [The H.S. Talbot Co. Printers of music Chicago, Ill.] [1914]. £200

Folio, pp. [1] 2-4 [5-6] including covers, with 1 inch tear in gutter throughout; upper cover printed in purple with a caricature of the quartet signed by ‘French ’13’. Although the copyright date and issue for Woman Sufferage was 1914, the only contemporary review we have been able to find dates from March 1917, when The Ragtime Review described the song with little enthusiasm. ‘I don’t care much for the lyrics. Might make a good quartette number.’ This statement is at odds with our copy so it seems likely that the song was reissued, minus the quartet arraignment, during the period of renewed effort to gain votes for women in the United States in 1917.

The Oxford Male Quartet of Chicago appear to have flourished between 1910 and 1930. The individuals seem to have changed over the years but their main outlet was through entertainment at church halls, Masonic meetings and town festivals, expanding their work in the early 1920’s with broadcasts on the YMCA radio network. The content of their programme included sentimental and faintly religious material sung by four clean well spoken men.

88. SMITH, Henry Fly. THE HANDBOOK FOR MIDWIVES. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1872. £300

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 4, xii, 158, [2] advertisements; with folding frontispiece and numerous woodcuts throughout; in the original publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in gilt, lightly rubbed to extremities, but still a very good copy.

Uncommon first edition of this Handbook for Midwives providing ‘all the information necessary for a thorough understanding of so much of the art of midwifery as belongs to her’ (p. v). The author, Henry Fly Smith, who was educated in medicine at Oxford, sets his work out over four parts, Part I covering the anatomical and physiological description of the human body and especially of the parts concerned in conception and childbirth; Part II ‘The Condition of Pregnancy’; Part III ‘Labour’; and Part IV ‘The lying-in after delivery’. Each is covered thoroughly and well executed woodcut illustrations provided where necessary.

OCLC records three copies in the UK, at the BL, NLS & the Bodleian, and two in North America, at Harvard and the National Library of Medicine.

89. SMYTH, Dame Ethel. FEMALE PIPINGS IN EDEN. [London] Peter Davies Limited. 1933. £85

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. viii, 296; with frontispiece portrait of Emmeline Pankhurst; in the original publisher’s cloth with printed dustwrapper, wrapper a little worn and soiled, otherwise a very good copy.

First edition of Ethel Smyth’s Female Pipings, including a fascinating section on Emmeline
Pankhurst, Smyth’s relationship with her and part played in the votes for women campaign. ‘Throughout her life, Ethel Smyth fought for the rights of women. She met the suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst in 1910 and joined the campaign to gain women the vote. (Smyth’s song ‘The March of the Women’ became an anthem for the suffrage movement.) She also campaigned for women to be allowed to play in professional orchestras. As late as 1933, in a book called Female Pipings in Eden, Smyth could report that in the ranks of the London Symphony Orchestra, the Philharmonic Orchestra, and Manchester’s Hallé Orchestra the only female to be seen was the occasional second harpist. At the BBC, which did admit women players, female cellists were banned. This, Smyth surmised, was because grasping a cello between the knees was considered unseemly.’ (See http://britishlibrary.typepad.co.uk/music/2014/03/female-pipings-in-eden-ethel-smyths-fight-for-womens-rights.html#sthash.8T0PZ6PW.dpuf).

90. [SOCIETY OF WOMEN HOUSING MANAGERS]. MUNICIPAL HOUSING MANAGEMENT BY WOMEN [drop-head title]. London, Society of Women Housing Managers, January, 1946. 8vo, pp. 4; unbound as issued.

91. ST. CLAIR WILLIAMS, Mrs. Mary. FLORAL and other poems. Montgomeryshire: Published by the Authoress, Salop Road, Welshpool. 1872. FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [ii], iv, [ii], 151, [1] blank; apart from some minor foxing in places, a clean copy throughout; in the original green publisher’s cloth, upper board tooled in gilt, spine lettered in gilt, some surface wear, but still a very good copy.

Scarce first edition of this selection of poems by Mary St. Clair Williams, seemingly her only published work.

The work is set out over three parts with 77 poems, noteworthy amongst we find ‘An invitation to the Bards of Cambria’, ‘The Welshpool Horticultural Show and concluding with ‘To the Gentle Critics’, a wayward verse including lines such as: “If you will my bantling’s faults o’er-look, I’ll try and give you yet - a perfect book”. One wonders what the critics did indeed make of it, the lack of anything else appearing from Mrs. St. Clair Williams’ pen is perhaps evidence enough!

OCLC records four copies in North America, at UC Davis, Yale, University of Waterloo library and North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

‘Poor, Patient, Plodding, Persevering Women’

92. STOPES, Charlotte Brown Carmichael. THE CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS OF WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE ... Edinburgh, the Darien Press, Bristo Place. 1908. £ 150
Scarce offprint from *The Fortnightly Review*, written by Marie Stopes’ mother, the historian of literature, and feminist.

“We women who have worked for forty years on “the right and proper methods,” which should have been sufficient had men been but wise, have egregiously failed. We sent in a majority of members in our favour. We have sent in the greatest number of petitions that have ever been collected for any purpose - the largest, over 257,000; we have sent deputation after deputation; we have appeared in the longest procession which was ever made for anything - 10,000 of us, each one of whom represented 100 who could not come. And the Prime Minister said this was not sufficient pressure, and has done nothing! Poor, patient, plodding, persevering women have gained nothing by all their expenditure in time, energy, money, faith, and life!’ (pp. 13-14).

Not in OCLC; COPAC locates a single copy, at the Women’s Library in London.

93. [SUFFRAGETTES]. COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL SUFFRAGETTE POSTCARDS, both in support of, and against the campaign, and including several rare early photographic portraits. [c. 1907-1915]. **£850**

Comprising 25 postcards, 16 of which have been posted; nevertheless apart from some light dust-soiling, marking and creasing in places, in good original state.

Fascinating group of original postcards showing a broad selection of the propaganda used during the ‘Votes for Women’ campaign. The group ranges from early photographic (including portraits of Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Miss Isabel Seymour and James Keir Hardie as well as one showing Christobel Pankhurst and Pethick Lawrence at the Hyde Park Demonstration on June 21st 1908), some printed for the ‘anti-suffrage’ campaign (with verses such as ‘While you remain a Suffragette, a valentine you’ll never get, what man would ever want a wife, who spends in prison half her life’), to a number depicting cats which always had great appeal but would remind recipients they could scratch and bite!

Also included are two postcards produced in the spirit of conciliation showing suffragettes not as Victorian harridans or domineering academics but as smartly dressed, capable women (one of which most encouragingly shows men and women working amicably in the House of Commons itself), and one by the well-known political cartoonist Arthur Moreland depicting an inept husband left at home to get the meals and look after the baby.

All in an interesting group of postcards printed at the height of the ‘Votes for Women’ campaign.

Watercolour on paper 190mm x 150mm, pasted to board and then mounted, with protective green card flap.

An unusual survival of an original tobacco advertisement evidently marketing on the back of the Votes for Women campaign. The finely executed scene depicts Suffragettes marching on Parliament in October 1908 each wearing the ‘Votes for Women’ sash, although the words ominously changed to ‘Vote for’ … ‘Park Drive’. Two Policemen accompany the procession next to the slogan ‘10 for 2 coppers’. The advert concludes ‘Support Gallagher Ltd, Belfast & London, who belong to No Ring or Combine’.

We can find no record of the advertisement ever having been used commercially. Perhaps as the militant campaign was just beginning Gallagher decided it was best to avoid any potential negative publicity.

95. [SUFFRAGETTES]. LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE. (National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies.) ... Policy. [London, n.d., but c. 1910]. £ 125

Leaflet printed on recto only, evidence of having been folded, with tag where once tipped in to an album.

Scarce leaflet setting out the London Society for Women’s Suffrage ‘Policy’ which from the outset is made quite clear: ‘This Society demands the vote for women on the same terms as it is, or may be, granted to men’. The leaflet is printed by the Women’s Printing Society sometime after 1910 (the year in which the Society moved to 58 Victoria Street - the address given).


Original printed map (285mm x 440mm); with markings in contemporary purple ink (presumably showing where the owner stood during the march); folded in several places, and with small tag on verso where once tipped in to an album, but still in fine original state.

Rare survival of a large printed map of the Women’s Social & Political Union/Women’s Freedom League procession of the 18th June 1910, issued to one of the thousands taking part.

The map shows where the separate sections should line up - from the Portsmouth and Petersfield WSPU at Westminster Bridge to the Peckham WSPU at Carmelite Street. The procession was to be led up Northumberland Avenue by University Graduates, Pharmacists and Women Sanitary Inspectors and members of the Men’s League.

The map is contemporary with a page from ‘Votes for Women’ for the 17th June 1910 showing a similar map, although in comparing the two examples ours is reset in a different format, evidently so the layout was more user friendly for those taking part on the march.
97. [SUFFRAGETTES]. DO NOT GIVE WOMEN THE VOTE! By the Rev. Marie Jennay (An imaginary anti-Suffrage Speech). [Published by the Woman’s Press, Lincoln’s Inn House, Kingsway ... c. 1911].

Large two sided leaflet (260mm x 195mm), lightly browned with a couple of tears in margin and small chips at head and fore-edge, otherwise in good original state.

Scarce propaganda leaflet issued by the WSPU giving an imaginary anti-suffrage speech urging not to give women the vote.

‘Woman Suffrage is the revolt against nature. Why, look at the women on this platform. Observe their physical inability and mental disability and general helplessness! Do you think they could walk up to a ballot-box, mark a piece of paper and drop it into the box? Obviously not. Or let us grant, for the sake of argument, that they could mark a piece of paper, but could drop it in? Oh, no. The laws of nature cry out against it. The laws of man cry out against it. The voice of God cries out against it. And so do I.’ (p. 1).

98. [SUFFRAGETTES]. TO REPEAL THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT. [Published by the Woman’s Press, Lincoln’s Inn House, Kingsway ... c. 1913].

Two sided leaflet (255mm x 190mm), slight creasing at extremities, otherwise in good original state.

Scarce leaflet published by the Woman’s Press calling for the retraction of the Prisoner’s Temporary Discharge (for Ill Health) Act. Under the terms of the act, referred to by the suffragettes as the ‘Cat and Mouse Act’, hunger-striking imprisoned suffragettes were temporarily released on the grounds of ill health. Whilst they recovered their sentence was suspended, but when they were strong enough they were re-arrested and returned to prison.


FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iv], 115, [1] blank; in the original decorative wraps, spine chipped and worn, but still an appealing copy.

Scarce first edition of this entertaining work in support of equality for women, providing a plethora of anecdotes, involving Venus, Helen of Troy, Elizabeth I and Lady Hamilton to name but a few.

‘Man is nothing if not modest. What particularly pleases him is to pose as the superior animal, man, supporting and directing the inferior animal, woman. If the Devil had painters you would see more devils leading monks in chains than monks leading devils. When the lion was shown a picture of a man killing a lion, “That’s all very well,” he said; “but if lions could paint, you’d see the lion killing the man!” If women were the artists who can doubt that the roles would be reversed, and that we should see the superior animal, woman, supporting and directing the inferior animal, man? Of course we should, and with very much more reason’ (p. 4)
of a hundred pages, and even then left the fringe of the subject untouched, would be far too long for even the most patient. The author therefore decided to offer to the public the preface only, in the place of the complete work, on the chance that he might be thanked for small mercies, and get for the part the attention that would certainly have been denied to the whole’ (p. iii).

Sir Edward Sullivan, 2nd Baronet (1852-1928) is perhaps best known as the publisher of the 1914 edition of the *Book of Kells*. His father, also Sir Edward, an Irish lawyer and a Liberal Member of Parliament for Mallow, was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1883 until his death in 1885.

OCLC records three copies in North America, at UC Davis, NYPL and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

100. TREVELYAN, G.O. THE LADIES IN PARLIAMENT and other pieces. Republished with additions and annotations ... Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co., 1869. **£ 75**

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. [viii], 196; lightly dust-soiled in places, otherwise clean throughout; in the original publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in gilt, minor chipping at head and tail, but still a good copy; with the bookplate of the Gladstone Library, National Liberal Club on front pastedown and with their small stamp on title, preface and final page.

First edition of *The Ladies in Parliament* ‘composed during the great agitation which followed the rejection of Mr. Gladstone’s Reform Bill of 1866’ (p. 3). Other pieces include ‘Horace at the University of Athens’, ‘The Cambridge Dionysia: a classic dream’, ‘The Dawk Bungalow; or is his appointment Pucka?’ and ‘A holiday among some old friends’.

Fascinating scrapbook compiled by Ethel Tweedie F.R.G.S. (1862-1940), prolific travel writer, as well as a photographer, painter, and early advocate of women’s rights and suffrage. Tweedie was born Ethel Harley in London and educated at Queen’s College, London and abroad. She married Alexander (Alec) Tweedie (d.1896), and they had two sons, Leslie and Harley.

This compilation includes nearly 100 articles that Tweedie published over just six years, cut from a number of magazines and several newspapers, all of them dated and identified. There is a manuscript contents list and a flyleaf note dedicating the volume to her elder son Harley (1888-1926) “from his Mother the ‘scribe’ to remind him when he is a big man of what his mother was doing when he was a wee boy & interrupted her writing to get chocolates or play at horses.”

The selection of articles gives ample evidence of Tweedie’s range of interests, from several interviews with Henrik Ibsen (one titled ‘By one that knows him’) and Fridtjof Nansen to essays on golf and game birds. Several of the items included here document the author’s travels in Scandinavia. Others (some signed with her middle name, Brilliana) describe society events for women’s magazines. Her unconventional views show through in her arguments in favour of women forgoing sidesaddles to ride astride and her open-mindedness toward Sunday sports.


Royal 8vo, c. 90 ruled leaves; with numerous cuttings pasted in, many of them folded, two items laid in; later red cloth binding with gilt spine title “Collected Writings Mrs. Alec Tweedie” in double gilt rule, with manuscript date 1896, inner hinges reinforced with cloth tape.
‘A masculine woman is my abhorrence, but I cannot see why women may not enjoy the same sports as men, if they do so with equal safety. Why are English women so well developed, so clear-complexioned, so vigorous, in every way capable of enduring fatigue? Our great grandmothers were not so. For one simple reason - the female sex now enjoys every kind of exercise. Women in the last 25 years haved ceased to be looked upon as fragile household dolls’ (Tweedie’s article ‘Women on Horseback. The question of cross saddles versus side saddles’ cut from the Herald, London, Sunday, March 23 1890).


**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. viii, 369, [1] blank, with coloured lithograph frontispiece depicting a sugar plantation and three further coloured plates; aside from some occasional spotting, clean and fresh throughout, with a prize bookplate on front paste-down, awarded by the Institution for Young Ladies at 5 Duncan St to Maggie Murray in July 1874 “for Good Conduct, Order and Punctuality”; in the original red cloth, spine and boards lettered and tooled in gilt and black; some rubbing and wear, but still a good copy.

Uncommon first edition of this splendidly Victorian introduction to botany by the noted botanical illustrator and philanthropist Elizabeth Twining (1805-1889).

In her preface, Twining emphasises the universal appeal of natural history in general, and plants in particular. As far as she can, she avoids technical terminology, in order to appeal to “young lads at public schools [who] often amuse themselves during a walk with searching after specimens of the vegetable worlds”. “In the new middle-class schools for girls, the lessons on natural history are well attended; and in the lower schools for the poor, a simple lecture on plants, illustrated by specimens or drawings, has been found acceptable, and to be able to fix the attention of those who are not accustomed to listen. The subject interests them, because it treats of things familiar to them - seen by the eye, yet not understood by the mind”.

The work is divided into twelve lectures, discussing plants in general, and their various parts; three lectures discuss the uses of particular groups of plants, including tea, coffee, and cocoa on the one hand, and flax, hemp, and cotton on the other. Each lecture is prefaced by a list of specimens to be collected before proceeding.

Elizabeth Twining was the author of numerous botanical works, and is best known for her *Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants* (1849). The present work went through several editions; while the second, of 1866, is reasonably common, this first edition is rare.

OCLC records just one copy, at the Lloyd Library and Museum in Cincinnati.
103. [U.S. WOMEN WORKERS].
COLLECTION OF MATERIAL ON U.S. WOMEN WORKERS. Comprising: £ 250


3. HOPKINS, Mary. THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AT NIGHT. Bulletin of the Women’s Bureau, No. 64. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1928. 8vo, pp. 86; stapled as issued in the original green printed publisher’s printed wraps, a fine copy.


Interesting collection of material on US Women Workers published by the US Department of Labour Women’s Bureau, all withdrawn from the Women’s Service Library at Fawcett House.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 36; apart from some very light browning to extremities, a clean copy; stapled as issued in the original orange printed wraps, minor creasing, but still a very good copy.

Rare survival of this little wartime cookbook, packed with recipes for breakfast, dinner, teatime and supper and interspersed with evocative advertisements.

Apart from the recipes culled from the ‘Radio Times’ Irene Veal appears to have gathered some from a few chums, such as Richard Tauber and Lupino Lane.

Not in OCLC.

105. VINCENT, George. THE GENTLEWOMAN. By the Author of “Dinners and Dinner Parties”. London: Chapman & Hall, 193 Piccadilly. 1864. £ 550
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. x, 118; with frontispiece and two engraved plates; with
advertisements on endpapers; a clean copy throughout; in the original blue publisher’s cloth, spine and upper board lettered and tooled in gilt, lightly rubbed, but not detracting from this being a desirable copy.

Scarce first edition of this work decrying the upbringing and habits of contemporary young women and giving guidance on how they could aspire to become a ‘Gentlewoman’.

‘Leisure, and a desire to promote the happiness of the female community, and to ameliorate the condition of that numerous class called poor ladies, has induced the author to compile this little volume, not without the hope of its calling the attention of the benevolent, as also the fathers of families, to the importance of training the educated, as well as the uneducated females to household duties and the manipulation of food’ (p. iii).

The author, Vincent, observes and provides advice in numerous areas from ‘Preparations for the Table’, ‘The Gentlewomen of Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and Spain’, ‘The Opera and its Visitors’ to ‘The Daughters of Lawyers; the Medical Professors etc.’ ‘The Dress of the lower orders of the present day’ and ‘real relief for poor ladies’ where he advises ‘let them study the manipulation of food - it is their duty ... [and let them] turn their minds to that which Miss Nightingale did ... and they will no longer have occasion to talk of the want of employment’ (p. 39).

However, is attached to social entertainment with the second half of the work concerned with dinners and banquets, with over 50 pages dedicated to recipes alone, the more exotic of which include ‘Sauce aux Truffles’ and ‘Pate de Foies Gras de Strasbourg’. The work concludes with ‘The Young Gentlewoman’s Catechism’ consisting of questions testing young ladies on the knowledge they have gleaned from the work, particularly in regard to the preparation of food.

OCLC records three copies in North America, at Brown, Swarthmore College and Florida Atlantic University.

**Votes for Women: a breakthrough**

106. [VOTES FOR WOMEN]. WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS’ CELEBRATION [Flyer issued by the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies]. London, printed by Harrison, Jehring and Co., Ltd ... February 1914. £ 285

**ORIGINAL FLYER.** 1 page, printed on recto only; lightly browned with stamp and ink annotation (see below); a rare and important survival.

Rare flyer printed for the celebrations to be held at Queen’s Hall, Langham Place on Thursday 21 February 1918 - ‘To Welcome the Extension of the Franchise to Women’.

‘The National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies, which had always employed ‘constitutional’ methods, continued to lobby during the war years, and compromises were worked out between the NUWSS and the coalition government. On 6 February, the Representation of the People Act 1918 was passed, enfranchising women over the age of 30 who met minimum property qualifications. About 8.4 million women gained the vote’ (Wikipedia).

The flyer includes the long list of societies that were taking part - with the notable exception of the WSPU. On the list was the New Constitutional Society for Women’s Suffrage - and this flyer bears the annotation in ink ‘Please get tickets from’ followed by the NCWS’s rubber stamp with their address in Knightsbridge. The Celebration didn’t take place on 21 February but rather on 13 March. We assume that, although the flyers had been printed, they had left insufficient time to organise it.
A Governess’s Travels Depicted

107. WICKSTEED, Mary Frances. ALBUM OF WATERCOLOUR SKETCHES relating to Wicksteed’s travels with the Trevelyans family. [Various places], 1878-1881. £ 2,850

Folio album, [37 x 27cm] 26 leaves of card mounted with 161 watercolours [various sizes from 22 x 25cm to 2.5 x 2.5cm]; original patterned white card covers.

A wonderful record of holidays in the mountainous regions of Europe by a governess to three generations of Trevelyans and Philips children at Wallington in Northumberland.

The album contains a connected series watercolours of her holidays to Pyrenees in 1877; Spain in 1878; La Spezia, and the Italian Alps in 1879; Lake Como across the Swiss Alps in 1880; Avignon to Narbone in France and Wildbad to Stuttgart in Germany in 1881.

Linking the holidays was the keen climbing interests of the Trevelyans family. As a rule the family visited anywhere that had the prospect of some mountaineering activity. Wicksted doubtless looking after her three young charges (Sir Charles Philips (1870-1958), politician and historian; Robert Calverley (1872-1951), poet; and George Macaulay (1876-1962), historian) whilst their parents George and Caroline headed up the mountains.

The watercolours are naive but have a real charm about them, many are of mountain views, sunsets, or of local costumes and colour. It is clear that mountaineering was infectious for it is unsurprising that the three Trevelyans children also became lifetime devotees of mountain climbing.

Mary Frances Wicksteed was a governess and companion to three generations of the Philips and Trevelyans families. She was originally employed as governess to the three daughters of Robert Needham Philips (1815-1890), MP for Bury, Lancashire at his home The Park, Prestwich. Wicksteed was closest to the youngest daughter, Anna Maria of Philips second marriage, but also to Margaret and, the eldest daughter Caroline who was to marry George Otto Trevelyans in 1869 and so became perpetual governess to generations of both family’s children. Mary Wicksteed remained with the family and was companion to Anna Maria at The Park until her death in 1906.

Several albums of watercolours appear to have been compiled by Mary Wicksteed and were discovered some time ago at Wallington House. Those albums have unfortunately been dismembered and have sadly lost the continuity of her pictorial travelogue; three such dismembered groups being sold at auction in 2013.

Folded sheet [16 x 18cm] printed in brick red ink, minor repaired tear.

The play ran from the 19th April until the 16th August 1893 and programmes appear to have been reset each week on a Saturday. This example giving advanced notice of the Matinee of June 10th.

Probably the only difference from one week to another was the ‘Programme of Music’ and the adverts on the back. Here the consumables include whisky, mineral water, matches, ice cream, tobacco, liquid soap and for 3 guineas a day the use of ‘Immisch Electric Launches on the River Thames.’

109. **[WILSON, Miss K.].** MISS LOHSE. A Memoir by her Friend. London, privately printed at the Chiswick Press. 1911. £ 125

**FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY.** 8vo, pp. 46, [2]; with photographic portrait frontispiece of Miss Lohse, and a photograph of her grave tipped in at rear; a clean fresh copy throughout; in the original red publisher’s calf, upper board lettered and tooled in gilt, with the original, rather brittle, tissue wrapper; with tipped in presentation slip from the author ‘From Miss Wilson, Lewick, Hawkthorne Road, Christchurch’; a very appealing copy.

Rare first edition of this Memoir on the Christchurch teacher and educationalist Johanne Lohse (1839-1910).

‘Though she was a strict disciplinarian she always tried to make her discipline as little irksome as possible by making few rules, but insisting upon their being obeyed. She delighted in her clever pupils, but prided herself more on her success with the less gifted; she always said “any one can teach clever girls, but I like to help lame dogs over stiles, that is the real test of a teacher’s power”’ (p. 25).

OCLC records four copies, all in New Zealand.

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Single sheet, printed on recto and verso, with perforation across centre where the applicant can detach and keep the terms of admission; one corner torn away (not affecting the text), and some minor foxing at foot, otherwise in good original state; a remarkable survival.

Fascinating leaflet promoting a ‘house of rest for women in business’ at Babbacombe in Devon.

Miss Skinner, evidently the lady of the house, seems to have a strict admission policy. Would-be visitors need to fill out and return a form stating, besides name and occupation, whether they are ‘married or single’ and ‘whether free from serious illness’. This part of the form is then detached and returned, and the ‘Terms of Admission’, which do not seem that straightforward, are kept, although it is certainly made clear that the house is ‘intended to be for the upper class of business women’.

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**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. xvi, 80; with folding handcoloured frontispiece, engraved title and original red card of numbers for cutting out, bound in at rear; apart from some minor dust-soiling in places a clean copy throughout; in the
original blue blindstamped publisher's cloth, spine and upper boards lettered and tooled in gilt, light rubbing to head of spine, but still a near fine copy.

Charming parlour game for ladies, in unusually fine state with the rarely found original cards still uncut and bound in at the end.

The mode of consulting the Oracle is extremely simple. The Card, which will be found at the end of the volume, having been cut into separate pieces, each containing a single number (Nos. 3 to 18), the pieces are to be deposited in a reticule or other convenient receptable, so that the drawer may choose at random without being able to see the number chosen. The person who wishes to consult the Oracle having selected the question to which she wishes a reply, then withdraws one of the cards from the reticule, which gives the answer to her question (p. v).

Thus, for example, supposing the question were no. 67: ‘What is a good husband?’ and the card chosen were no. 13, the answer would be as follows. Turn to the ‘Table of Answers’ (pp. xiii-xvi) and in the first column you find the number of the question to which a reply is required (67), and in the top line the number of the card (13): at the point of intersection of these two lines the number 52 is found, which indicates the page containing the answer. Thus, turning to page 52, we find the reply of the Oracle No. 13 is “A Simple Man”. Certainly an answer which would have caused much amusement amongst the participants!

OCLC records three copies in North America, at Harvard, Princeton and Indiana.

**Impetus for the Suffrage Campaign**

112. [WOMEN’S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOCIETY]. REGISTRATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES. Women Occupiers and their Votes ... Published by The Women’s Local Government Society ... July 1905. £ 125

Leaflet (221mm x 280mm), double sided; with additional slip pasted on to recto and manuscript note on verso; some nicking to edges in places, and one central fold. Fair condition, edges rubbed and nicked

Rare and important leaflet setting out the position after the Education Act of 1902 had abolished School Boards, by which women rate payers were no longer automatically qualified to vote and it was necessary for women occupiers to be registered.

The 1902 Act was another in a series of acts that actively disenfranchised women of local government rights that they had gained in the third quarter of the nineteenth century - and was one of the causes of the impetus given to the suffrage campaign at the beginning of the twentieth. The present leaflet has an ink emendation to the final paragraph, noting that the fact that a woman could not be a candidate for county, borough or metropolitan borough councils had been remedied by the passing of the 1907 Qualification of Women Act.

113. [WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE]. A BILL intituled An Act for extending the right of voting at Parliamentary Elections to Women. (Presented by The Lord Denman). Ordered to be printed 2nd March 1885. London: Printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode ... [1885]. £ 125

Tall 4to, pp. [4]; lightly browned to edges, expertly repaired along fold where split, otherwise in good original state.

Obviously the bill wasn’t passed - if it had, it would have been known as the Women’s Suffrage Act, 1885! - ‘Evidently his learned lordship is the ladies‘ man. Must alter his title to Lord mai- Denman’ was a contemporary’s comment.

Not in OCLC.
114. [WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE]. A MEMORANDUM Showing cause why women should take part in the election of the parliament which is to deal with problems of reconstruction arising out of the war. London: Issued by the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies, 14 Great Smith street, Westminster, S.W. November, 1916. £ 300

Folio, pp. 34; original brown wrappers; resewn.

The Memorandum contains a synthesis of the NUWSS case as it stood in the uncertain weeks prior to the collapse in December 1916 of the Second Asquith Ministry.

The NUWSS, then under the leadership of Millicent Fawcett, had a membership principally drawn from the middle-classes who hoped to gain the vote by non-violent means. Colloquially known as Suffragists they had a stance at variance to their sisters the Suffragettes.

Knowing that Asquith’s majority Liberal coalition government was treading on thin ice they probably hoped to persuade them to act on giving women the franchise. To this purpose the work gathers together all key issues and tabulates these in a series of five schedules and associated comments:

I. Women in Industry
II. Statements of Opinion on Women’s War work by Employers and Others.
III. Statements of opinions in favour of Women Suffrage by Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, and Others.
IV. Statements of Opinion in the Press in favour of Women Suffrage.
V. Women’s Suffrage in Practice; and Parliamentary History of the Women’s Suffrage Movement in Great Britain.

The introduction includes a veiled threat on the continuing vacillation of that the Liberal majority ‘Women have always shown themselves ready to make all reasonable sacrifice - and often to make sacrifices which were not reasonable - for their men. But with their quickened and deepened sense of citizenship they are not willing that their interests should be bargained away by a Parliament over which they have no control, or that they should be treated as a football in a game between Capital and Labour, with the Government acting as Umpire’

A new a coalition government, now having a Tory majority under Lloyd George being formed on the collapse of Second Asquith Ministry, precluded any notion of extending the franchise to women until the end of the war.

Opposing Suffrage

115. WRIGHT, Sir Almroth E. THE UNEXPURGATED CASE Against Woman Suffrage ... London, Constable and Company Ltd., 1913. £ 250

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. 8vo, pp. xv, [i], 86; tear at head of p. 7, not affecting the text; uncut in the original blue publisher’s cloth, spine and upper board lettered in gilt; inscribed by the author to Mrs. J. Freeman on front free endpaper; a fine copy.

First edition, presentation copy, of this work deeply opposing women’s suffrage, by the distinguished bacteriologist Sir Almroth E. Wright (1861-1947) setting out his reasons why women should not be given the vote.

Using the same argument as A.V. Dicey, he claims that women lack the physical strength to enforce the law, but he also suggests that they are intellectually defective. He says that as a medical man he “should not be the yolk-fellow of a medical woman” and he also maintains that he “would wish to keep up as between men and women - even when they are doctors - some of the modesties and reticences upon which our civilisation has been built up”. An even more insulting reason given by this famous medical man for not allowing women to vote is that peace will only return when woman ceases to impute to men as a crime her own natural disabilities, and when every woman for whom there is no room in England seeks rest beyond the sea’ (Marsh, p. 121).

Marsh 110 (McCarthy & Sherwood-Smith: Eve Revived: An exhibition of early printed books relating to women in Marsh’s Library pp. 120-121).


FIRST EDITION. Oblong sm. folio [20 x 24cm], pp. [10], coloured frontispiece and 24 plates each with an accompanying text on the verso of the preceding plate, [4] advertisements; stapled in original decorated yellow and green lettered front board and green hessian backboard
Ablett’s introduction explains that it was only recently that Brush work had been introduced into the United Kingdom from Japan and that Elizabeth Yeats was one of the best practitioners.

‘Miss Yeats, who is the daughter of an artist and a skillful kindergarten mistress, has proved that she can make good use of the subject. For several years her pupils’ brush work has obtained high awards at the Annual exhibition of the Royal Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland ... In this volume, Miss Yeats gives her experience for the benefit of others, wisely choosing her subjects from the flowers of the field, so that any teacher may paint from the growing plants themselves, with the help of the advice freely given and the chance of comparing the results obtained by Miss Yeats.’

The work contains all the essential information for a successful class. The progressive exercises begin with the a chequered board on which leaf shapes are drawn; then flower heads and finally a completed flower. The end of the work gives a helpful list of material for brush work ‘specially selected and approved by Miss Yeats from George Philips Kindergarten Depôt.

Elizabeth Yeats (1868-1940), the sister of W.B.Yeats and Jack Yeats, is better known today for her later work at the Dun Emer Press and Cuala press with her brother Jack. She trained and worked as an art teacher and was a member of William Morris’s circle in London before her family returned to Dublin in 1900 although she is known to have taught children based on her two books on brush work as late as the 1920s in Dublin.

OCLC records one copy in North America, at Texas (Harry Ransom)

117. YEATS, Elizabeth Corbet BRUSH-WORK STUDIES of Flowers, Fruit and Animals ... London: George Philip & Son, ... 32 Fleet Street, E.C. 1898. £ 750

FIRST EDITION. Oblong sm. folio [22 x 29cm] pp. 11; 27 chromolithograph and lithograph plates each with text printed on verso; original green cloth, the upper cover and spine lettered in black.

Brush-Work Studies can be viewed as a continuation of her preceding work on the subject published two years earlier in 1896. Here the plates are more complex ‘As the pupil advances, the teacher should draw attention more and more to the form of the flowers, petals, leaves &c. At first colour is the almost exclusive interest. The next step is the study of form. Colour will remain. Colour will remain the dominant interest, but the child will quickly see that form helps colour, and that form has as many varieties and subtleties as there are shades of colour.’ (p. 6)

She also advocates the use of stuffed birds, eggs, and that the pupil should be allowed to choose any background of their fancy but warns that ‘the teacher should never touch a pupils work.’ (p .9)
It would be nice to conjecture how much of her work was influenced by the William Morris circle whilst living in London, however, by the time this work was published she had moved to Dublin and the next stage in her career was about to begin.

OCLC records three copies in North America, at Washington State, McMaster and University of Waterloo library.

118. **ZEPLER, Wally.** WELCHEN WERTH HAT DIE BILDUNG FÜR DIE ARBEITERIN?
Ein Vortrag ... Berlin, [Max Bading] for Expedition der Buchhandlung Vorwärts, 1899.

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. 15; a little browened due to paper stock, a few short marginal tears; original printed wrappers with ornamental border; margins a little frayed; contemporary Swiss trade union and workers’ organisation stamps on front cover, one on the title, shelfmark label on front cover.

First edition of a speech given by the women’s rights activist and socialist Wally Zepler (1865-1940), whose political life spanned both the German Empire, Weimar Republic and the rise of fascism. In this speech Zepler introduces the recently founded educational association for mainly working class women and its objectives, and defines ‘Bildung’ as something more profound than systematic school knowledge, explaining that education and knowledge of the history of class struggles and liberation movements is indispensable for the present economic struggles.

Emig D 203; OCLC gives only four locations, all in Germany.
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