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BREAKERS OF THE GLASS CEILING & OTHER ITEMS RELATING TO WOMEN

DR. JOHNSON THOUGHT OF HER AS BEING HIS BEST IMITATOR

1. BARBAULD. Anna Laetitia. *The Works...With a Memoir by Lucy Aikin* 2 volumes. 12mo in half-sheets contemporary marbled boards, leather spines and tips; some wear to bindings with front outer hinge of volume II cracked but firm; dampstaining to lower bottom corner of text block in Vol. I, much less in Vol. II New-York: Carvill et al, 1826. \$350.

One of two American editions published in 1826, the other by D. Reed of Boston, no priority established.

Mrs. Barbauld was a prolific children's book writer, a poet, critic, and essayist. She could apparently read at the age of two and by two and a half was reading "as well as most women", according to her mother.

A most erudite woman (she had finally persuaded her father to teach her Latin and Greek) she was regarded by Dr. Johnson as his best imitator "for she has imitated the sentiment as well as the diction." Charles Lamb bemoaned the fact that "Mrs. Barbauld's stuff has banished all the old classics of the nursery. Harvey Dalton was more positive "Language like that [her *Hymns in Prose*], so simple yet almost majestic, is worth giving to children...Mrs. Barbauld's masterly command of English has been rivalled by few other writers for children...and if words alone sufficed, she would have achieved for all time her purpose in exciting wonder and delight in things seen."

Mrs. Barbauld edited Richardson's correspondence (much of our knowledge of his life is based on this); compiled a 50-volume edition of *The British Novelists*; and in 1791 wrote *An Epistle to William Wilberforce* attacking the slave trade.

The present edition is edited by her niece and contains a 42-page Memoir in Vol. I which is not always sympathetic, probably because Lucy Aikin was compared, as a child, to her precocious aunt by her maternal grandmother who dubbed her "dunce"

ONE OF THE MAJOR LITERARY MAGAZINES OF THE 1920s

2. [CLARK, Emily; Hunter Stag; Margaret Freeman and Mary D. Street] Editors. *The Reviewer* 36 pp. including self-wrappers. 8vo, center stapled, top outer corner lacking; bottom corners creased Richmond, Virginia: The Magazine, 1921. \$225.

Volume I, No. 1.

Articles by Mary Johnston, Frank F. Beirne, and Mary Wingfield Scott. Reviews by Emily Clark, Hunter Stag and Margaret Street.

The following is taken from Hoffman, et al. *The Little Magazine*, Princeton University Press, 1947, pp. 9/10):

"Magazines...that are concerned with widening the boundaries of an age dedicated to photographic realism and naturalism. Among scores of these periodical the most important were the following: *The Little Review*, *Secession*, *The Reviewer* [followed by 4 more]...The literary revival that began to grow in the East and Midwest in 1911 and 1912 did not take firm root in the South until around 1920. January 1921 saw the first issue of the sprightly New Orleans *Double Dealer*, and a month later *The Reviewer* made its first appearance."

During its four-year run, 1921–1924, *The Reviewer* included work by Hervey Allen, Edwin Björkman, Maxwell Bodenheim, Ernest Boyd, James Branch Cabell, Aleister Crowley, Babette Deutsch, Ronald Firbank, John Galsworthy, Ellen Glasgow, Paul Green, Joseph Hergesheimer, Robert Hillyer, Guy Holt, Mary Johnston, Marjorie Latimer, Amy Lowell, Arthur Machen, H. L. Mencken, Edwin Muir, Robert Nathan, Frances Newman, Julia Peterkin, Burton Rascoe, Ben Ray Redman, Agnes Repplier, Lynn Riggs, Amélie Rives, Vincent Starrett, Gertrude Stein, George Sterling, Louis Untermeyer, Carl Van Vechten, Henrie Waste, and Elinor Wylie—none of whom received any payment or royalty for their contributions.

The magazine ceased independent publication with the marriage of Clark to Edwin Swift Balch and it was merged with *The Southwest Review*.

ACCOMPANIED BY: Clark, Emily. *Innocence Abroad*. 13 aquatones (4 by DORIS ULLMAN); [xii] and 270 pp. 8vo, green cloth; dust jacket, lacking one-inch segment at top of spine and with small hole over spine and into front wrapper. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1931.

A history of the magazine by the senior editor.

[?]ENGLISH NEEDLE-CASE WITH TURKEY RED DYED FABRIC
AND TWO SMALL "SAMPLERS"

3. CLOTH NEEDLEWORK SIGNED AND DATED FOLDING SEWING KIT, 4 1/3 inch x 2 7/8 inches; book form with brown and ecru stylized pattern, one side with an attached green ribbon, opens to reveal six pockets lined with printed fabric and four Turkey Red felt needle sleeves, with minor insect damage, one small hole and very small chips out of the edges. one pocket embroidered with sampler-style alphabet and numerals and another with "ISABELLA | HALL | HER | BOOK | 1782". \$3,500.

Turkey Red is a color that was widely used to dye cotton in the 18th and 19th century. It was made using the root of the rubia plant, through a long and laborious process. It originated in India or Turkey, and was brought to Europe in the 1740s. In France it was known as *rouge d'Andrinople*. The case is very likely British as the previous owner, Elizabeth Goldman, specialized in British [and American] needlepoint.

Item #3





4. [DEACONESES]. Golder, C[hristian]. *Geschichte der weiblichen Diakonie...mit 202 Illustrationen*. Over 200 halftones, some full-page; xvi and 508 pp. Large 8vo, dark-green ribbed cloth, title in gilt on spine and front cover. Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City: Jenning & Pre, 1901. \$75.

Black-letter history of the modern Deaconess movement in the United States, published as *The History of the Deaconess Movement in the Christian Church* by Jennings and Pre in 1903.

This work concentrates largely on the role of Deaconesses in hospitals.

The modern deaconess movement began in Germany in 1836 when Theodor Fliedner and his wife Friedericke opened the first deaconess motherhouse in Kaiserswerth. Fifty years later, there were over 5000 deaconesses in Europe. In 1884, John Lankenau, a business owner, brought seven sisters from Germany to run the German hospital in Philadelphia. Other deaconesses soon followed and began ministries in several United States cities with large Lutheran populations. By the 1963 formation of the Lutheran Church in America, there were three main centers for deaconess work: Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Omaha. These three sisterhoods combined and form what became the Deaconess Community of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America or ELCA.

SOLD WITH the second edition (revised & enlarged) of Cecilia Robinson's *The Ministry of Deaconesses*. London, 1914, first published in 1898.

BLIND ENTREPRENEUR

5. DE KROYFT, Mrs. S. H. [Helen Aldrich]. *A Place in Thy Memory* Frontispiece and portrait, [iii] and 191 pp. 12mo, red cloth-covered boards, blind-stamped, worn, front hinge cracked; some foxing; back free endpaper lacking a considerable portion. New York: John F. Throw, 1854. \$150.

First published in 1850, a second edition in 1853 and this, in 1854.

INSCRIBED to Cora (possibly Cora M. Eager) a minor poet who lived near DeKroyft and who was, with her, a contributor to *Elocution—Theoretical and Practical* in 1876.

The inscription reads “Dearest Cora | As in this book so in the author’s heart thy name is set around forever with the sweet memories of thy kindness and thy love. | S. Helen DeKroyft. | Chicago April 4th 1854.” There is a letter on pp. 53–59 addressed to “Cora” and a pencil notation in the margin “written to me”; throughout the volume are laudatory comments on the quality of the writing.

Helen (Aldrich) De Kroyft (October 29, 1818 - October 1915) was born in Rochester, New York. Christened Susan Helen Aldrich, and the oldest of twelve children, she was schooled at the Westfield Academy, Westfield, New York and at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York. Following an engagement of some years, she married William De Kroyft, M.D. on July 25, 1845. He died later that day.

The cause of his death is variously explained. An obituary describes him as beginning his medical practice “with health somewhat impaired.” Mrs. De Kroyft’s says in the present work he had “hemorrhage of the lungs and consumption” during the two months preceding their marriage. He apparently fell from a carriage three days before the wedding and

may have suffered internal injuries which killed him. A month later Mrs. De Kroyft became blind, apparently from an eye infection.

Mrs. De Kroyft's success as an author was as much her success as a book seller. Her method was to call on businessmen and public officials who entered their own subscriptions in her order book, and paid the price of the book in advance. She personally sold over 150,000 copies of various of her works. This method produced an order book with the signatures of seven U. S. presidents, their cabinets, and many members of Congress including the entire Senate of 1850, state governors and numerous prominent citizens. Following the publication in 1849 of *A Place in Thy Memory*, and until her 94th year, Mrs. De Kroyft spent much of her time traveling throughout the United States selling her books. Her book sales enabled her to support herself and her parents, and to educate eight younger sisters.

6. [EDUCATION FOR THE RICH—GIRLS' FINISHING SCHOOL]. *National Park Seminary "The Glen School" (Incorporated) for Young Woman, Washington, D. C. Suburbs*. Profusely illustrated with sepia halftones; 122 pp. 8vo, white cloth, front pictorial, printed in black, gold and green; Forest Glen, Maryland: [The School; Munder-Thomsen Press], 1908. \$225.

Beautifully printed with some printing in red. Definitely an "up-market production".

7. [FIRST AMERICAN WOMEN'S PROFESSIONAL CLUB]. *Sorosis [Membership List] 1923-1924*. Not illustrated; 36 pp. 12mo, pale wine colored stiff wrappers; front cover printed and faded with dampstain on lower inner corner. New York: [The Club], 1924. \$35.

Sorosis was the first professional women's club in the United States. The club was organized in New York City with 12 members in March 1868, by Jane Cunningham Croly.

Croly had long wanted to open opportunities for women and for women to play a greater role in molding American society. The specific event sparking the creation of Sorosis occurred in April 1868 when the New York Press Club decided to bar women from its dinner honoring Charles Dickens on his American tour. Although the Press Club agreed at the last minute to open their doors to women if enough expressed a desire to attend the Dickens's soiree, it was too little too late to satisfy Croly and her friends. (Years later, the Press Club formally apologized to Sorosis.)

Among its founding members were Josephine Pollard, a children's author, and Fanny Fern Parton, a popular columnist who had also been angered by the New York Press Club's actions. Sorosis was incorporated in January 1869. Alice Cary was the first president. Within one year, Sorosis had 83 members.

The organizational meeting at Delmonico's restaurant in New York was itself a challenge to socially acceptable behavior since it was not deemed proper for women to be seen in public places without a male escort.

The general supposition is that Sorosis comes from the Greek word meaning sister; actually it is a botanical term used to describe aggregated fruit, of which the raspberry is an example—a collection of flowers, which mature into fruits, all joined together in one wholesome body. Mrs. Croly found it in a botanical dictionary. The club's object was to further the educational and social activities of women, and to bring together for mutual helpfulness, representative women in art, literature, science, and kindred pursuits.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NEW ORLEANS' BORDELLOS

8. [HEARTMAN, CHARLES] *The "Blue Book" a Bibliographical Attempt to Describe the Guide Books to the Houses of Ill Fame in New Orleans.... Illustrated with halftones*; 77 pp. Tall 8vo, navy-blue cloth; title in gilt on front cover; free endpapers discolored probably caused by glue under the opposing pastedowns [New Orleans?]: Privately Printed, 1936. \$450.

One of an unknown limitation which included 15 on hand-made paper.

Pamela D. Arceneaux, of Historic New Orleans has this to say about *The Blue Book*:

Numerous listings of the elite, as well as compilations of government-related information and tourist guides are often described as "Blue Books." In late 19th- and early 20th-century New Orleans, Blue Books referred to the various published directories of female prostitutes and houses of prostitution in the city's legally designated red-light district. The word blue, though not always part of the title, could possibly refer to both antvice or "blue" laws and the moneyed, sporting men or "bluebloods" who frequented this district. Popularly called Storyville (for alderman Sidney Story, who successfully prepared and sponsored the legislation which established it), this district existed between 1897 and 1917. With the United States' entry into World War I, the federal government prohibited open prostitution within five miles of any military installation, and consequently, forced the city to close Storyville.

While other cities offered occasional guides to their vice districts, these directories were produced on a semiregular basis in New Orleans. At least sixteen different issues are known, but there are probably others. The earliest Blue Book appeared around 1898 and the last around 1915. Although thousands of copies of various issues were published, few are dated or marked as numbered editions. Pocket-sized or even smaller,

they list madams in bold-faced type or capital letters and include full-page advertisements for the better brothels. None of the Storyville Blue Books specifically state sexual services offered at any of the brothels, with the exception of “French” (fellatio), nor any fees for such services. By modern standards, the Blue Books were written in almost demure terms. Individual women are listed either alphabetically by surname or by street address, and are identified as “white,” “colored,” or “octoroon,” with earlier Blue Books also designating “Jewish,” or “French.”

The Blue Books were probably published within the district by Billy Struve, a former police reporter for the New Orleans Daily Item and friend of Tom Anderson, a businessman, state legislator, and unofficial “Mayor of Storyville.” Struve identifies himself as “Billy News” in the introductions to most issues. The directories were sold to men in barbershops, saloons, and railroad stations. They carried advertisements for products and services other than brothels, such as wines, liquors, cigars, glassware, crockery, restaurants, piano tuners, funeral parlors, lawyers, and “cures” for venereal diseases. Advertisements for the “French Balls” held during the carnival season indicate that Blue Books may have been issued in anticipation of increased business from visitors. In addition to these ads, several Blue Books contain photographs of the interiors of the better brothels.

9. [HUMOR. Maynard Laurens and Richard G Badger. *Women and Other Enigma. Being certain meditations of my friend the cynic*. Not illustrated; [viii] and 63 pp. Small 4to, tan boards, somewhat soiled; title lettering in red on front cover, together with a photographic label Boston: The Gorham Press, [1912]. \$45.

Microfilm only record in OCLC.

10. [INTERFAITH MARRIAGE]. WOLF, Emma. *Other Things Being Equal*. Not illustrated; 275 pp. + [4] pp. advertisements. 8vo, olive-green cloth, some wear at corners and extremities; text-block slightly cocked. Ownership signature on front free endpaper. Chicago: A. C. McClurg, 1892. \$100.

First Edition. This is a copy of the original edition NOT a reprint. Wright III, 6041.

From Wayne State University Press’s promotion of the 2002 reissue of the second edition of this pivotal novel: “Widely regarded as a literary genius in her day, the Jewish American author Emma Wolf (1865-1932) wrote vivid stories that penetrated the struggles of women and people of faith, particularly Jews, at the turn of the twentieth century....The novel’s protagonist, Ruth Levice, a young intellectual from an upper-class Jewish family, meets Dr. Herbert Kemp, a Unitarian, and falls in love. The novel’s force lies in its unwillingness to adhere to ideological stands. A woman need not give up marriage and home to be strong, independent, and unconventional; a Jew does not have to be orthodox to remain close to her heritage and her faith.”

FIRST WOMAN STATE SENATOR FROM A SOUTHERN STATE

11. KEARNEY Belle *A Slaveholder’s Daughter*. 12 halftones, several showing African-Americans; [vii] 269–[270–272—blanks] + 16-page publisher’s catalogue. 8vo, green cloth, front printed in white and black with medallion containing author’s bust within a wreath; spine faded; inner hinges cracked, front crudely repaired, back free endpaper detached. New York: The Abbey Press, © 1900. \$150

INSCRIBED to fellow member of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, Rebecca Chambers on the blank following the front free endpaper: “to my friend and comrade Rebecca Chambers from hers so lovingly the author

Kearney was the first woman state senator from a southern state, she was also a white supremacist and a suffragette.

QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA'S EXTREMELY POPULAR COOKBOOK

12. [MONTAGU, Walter]. *The Queens Closet Opened. Incomparable Secrets in Physick, Chirurgery, Preserving, Candyng, and Cookery; As they were presented to the Queen By the most Experienced Persons of our Times, many whereof were honoured with her own practice, when she pleased to descend to the more private Recreations. Never before published. Transcribed from the true Copies of her Majesties own Receipt Books by W. M. one of her late Servants. Vivit post funera Virtus*. Portrait frontispiece; [viii]1–191–[192 blank]–[193 section title A Queens Delight [verso blank]–296 [see below for mis-numberings] + two blank leaves; and [22] pp. & [ii] publisher’s advertisements Collation: A6; C-O in twelves, P6; Q in twelves (A1 frontispiece; P6 blank; Q12, advertisement). 12mo, original full early calf; red morocco spine label probably added later. The text has been very closely trimmed resulting in very scant margins on some versos, no lacuna. London: Nathaniel Brook at the Angel in Cornhill, 1655. \$6,500.

FIRST EDITION. Wing (2nd ed.), M96

Page numbers: 195 [numbered 295]; pp. 198/199 [numbered 298/299]; pp. 202/203 [numbered 302/303]; pp. 206/207 [numbered 306/307]; pp. 210/211 [numbered 310/311]; pp. 214/215 [numbered 314/315].

An extremely popular Royalist production published during the lifetime of Oliver Cromwell. Fourteen editions were published before 1700.

Throughout the periods of the Protectorate and Restoration, images and texts concerning Henrietta Maria and Elizabeth

Cromwell were widely circulated for public consumption. Two publications, examples of royalist propaganda, were cook books entitled, the present title and *The Court and Kitchen of Elizabeth, commonly called Joan Cromwell*. (in the 17th century Joan was considered a name typifying a lower-class woman and Elizabeth was chided for pushing herself forward beyond her normal expectations. These books were published within the same decade, within which the Protectorate failed and the Restoration began. Both highlight the failures of Elizabeth, as representative of the protectorate, and praise Henrietta Maria as an emblem of the monarchy, both past and present.

Much as many today are consumed by curiosity about the lives of the “rich and famous”, in the seventeenth century Celebrity Lifestyle was a source of great fascination and so too was the celebrity exposé. Any contemporary reader of *The Queens Closet* would have understood that the title made satirical reference to the scandalous publication in 1645 of Charles and Henrietta Maria's private letters. Published as *The King's Cabinet Opened*, the letters were seen as evidence that Henrietta Maria dominated the King and actively supported English and Irish Catholics. *The Queens Closet* altered the public perception of Henrietta Maria. During the Commonwealth the book offered a nostalgic reminder of the royal past, and by the time the monarchy was reinstated in 1660, the exiled, Catholic, French queen had been reinvented as an English housewife and idealized mother, even her portrait assumed a modest and serious air, far removed from the Van Dyke frivolities of former portraits

PROVENANCE: Dr. Raymond Sidney Brown (1918–2001) of Gloucester, Virginia and then to his wife Elizabeth Clopton Brown 1918–2014. Dr. Brown practiced family medicine in Gloucester for 42 years and was a past president of the Medical Society of Virginia. He was on the local library board and evidently collected medical books.

DRESSMAKER'S SAMPLE BOOK
CONTAINING 360 MOURNING BRAIDS & TRIM
Circa 1890s–1900

13. [MOURNING TRIM]. [Group of 45 blue heavy construction-paper pages, held together by string through two punch holes]. Glued in are 360 samples, mostly in black, white, ecru or brown and varying in height from 6 inches to about a quarter of an inch. S.l. s.n., 1890s–1910 \$1,250

Some of the samples have been cut in the middle, obviously to give a customer a piece to take home and there are at least ten which have been removed. There is no indication of place of origin or ownership, but the large number of samples might suggest that the volume came from a department store with a large haberdashery department, or perhaps a commercial millinery.

“WOMEN SHOULD NOT HAVE THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE”

14. PHILALATHEAN SOCIETY OF EVANSVILLE SEMINARY. *Exhibition! A Grand Exhibition will be Given by the "Philalathean" Society of Evansville Seminary at Seminary Chapel, Thursday Eve, M'ch 11, 1869* Playbill, printed on one side only, 12 1/8 x 5 3/4 inches; corners chipped; 3 small closed tears Evansville [Wisconsin]: The Society, 1869. \$350.

No other copy located.

The Evansville Seminary was founded as a offshoot of Lawrence University. It was run by the Methodist Episcopal Church until the 1870's when it got into financial difficulties and was taken over by the Free Will Baptists.

The Seminary was used on a weekly basis by two literary and debating societies. The debating groups were extra-curricular activities at the Seminary. One was for men, The Philalathean Society, which met every Thursday evening. The other group was for women. the Eumathean Society.

The present programme includes Music, an address by the President; a debate: “That Women should not have the right of Suffrage”; 3 short theatrical presentations, etc.

THE FIRST AMERICAN REGIONAL COOKBOOK

15. RANDOLPH, Mary. *The Virginia Housewife: or, Methodical Cook...Stereotype Edition with Amendments and Additions*. 180 pp. Full modern calf with the original leather sides laid down; modern red morocco spin label. A previous owner, apparently in an effort to minimize dog-eared outer corners, has rounded them both uniformly, together with the modern endpapers. Some light foxing and some staining, this cookbook was used! Early ownership signatures on the title and on the final page. Baltimore: Plaskitt & Cugle, [1831]. \$1250.

The Fifth Edition. Cagle 629; Lowenstein 152.

The stereotype plates were made for this edition and were subsequently used through 1860. There were two printings in 1831, the present one and one with a combined Washington and Baltimore imprint. No priority established.

16. REEVES, Winona Evans. *The Blue Book of Nebraska Women* Not illustrated; 235–[236–237] pp. 12mo, blue cloth, title in white on front cover and spine; bookplate of Sarah Sanborne Weaver on the front pastedown. Mexico, Mo.: Missouri Printing and Publishing Company, 1916. \$100.

13 holdings in OCLC 8 of them in Nebraska.

The previous owner whose book plate is on the front pastedown was the author of *The White Buck—A Border Legend* a Texas border novel. She was a 1929 graduate of Bryn Mawr

The author wrote a similar work on the *Women of Iowa*.

17. ROSSER, Mrs. Thomas L. [Elizabeth Barbara Winston Rosser]. *Housekeeper's and Mother's Manual* 604 8vo, dark blue/green cloth, gilt very light foxing on fore-edge Richmond: Everett Waddey Company, 1895. \$350.

Superb copy. Bitting p. 408; Brown 4284. "...With a good cookery book and manual all housewives have the power within their grasp of...perfecting themselves in various accomplishments and arts far more potent in a majority of household than those acquired at fashionable and expensive boarding-schools. In acquiring this knowledge she is abundantly able to train and instruct all servants in her employ so there will be little friction in the domestic machinery... --Foreword by the author. The first chapter is devoted to hygiene; then comes the body of the recipes; the final chapters devoted to "Invalid and Nurse"; "Invalid and Infant Cookery"; "Simple Remedies"; "Antidotes for Many Poisons"; (510-543); "Household Hints"; "Laundry Hints"; and "Motherhood".

Elizabeth Rosser was the wife of Major General Thomas Lafayette Rosser. Rosser was born in Virginia, but moved with his parents to Texas as a teenager. He was a class-mate and friend of George_Armstrong Custer's at West Point. The two met in battle on at least two occasions: at the battle of Buckland Mills, while in command of the Laurel Brigade, Rosser defeated Custer roundly; Custer then defeated him at Woodstock the following year. Rosser eluded capture at Appomattox by charging through the Union lines with two cavalry divisions and escaping to Lynchburg. He was captured later near his wife's home in Hanover Court-House. After the war Rosser joined the Northern Pacific Railroad and superintended the construction of its line to Livingston, Montana where he renewed his friendship with Custer whose troops often guarded Rosser's surveyors. He then joined the Canadian Pacific and in 1886 moved to Charlottesville, Virginia. During the Spanish-American War, President McKinley commissioned him a Brigadier-General in the U.S. Army and he commanded a brigade of Northern volunteers at Chickamauga. At the time of his death in 1910 he was Post Master of Charlottesville, Virginia COOKBOOKS CIVIL WAR

18. [RUNDELL Maria Eliza Ketelby. Attributed to]. *The New Family Receipt Book Containing Eight Hundred Truly Valuable Receipts in Various Branches of Domestic Economy*. Not illustrated; xxvii and 492 pp. 12mo in half sheets, full tree calf, expertly rebaked; some wear to edges, modern bookplate on front pastedown; early ownership signature on blank preceding title; modern bookplate; endpapers foxed; text block browned Philadelphia: Collins & Croft, 1818. \$750.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, originally published in London in 1810. Shaw & Shoemaker 45596; Rink 183 (both American Imprints and Rink attribute this work to Rundell); Lowenstein 78 (who lists the author as anonymous).

There are 28 chapters covering many fields, including agriculture, brewing cooking, building, domestic economy, drawing and health (247-278). Although the title is in Lowenstein, there are comparatively few culinary recipes.

19. [WOMEN'S BOOK OWNERSHIP]. Furbush, Caroline C. Catalogue of the Library of.. Twenty halftones and 168 pp. Large 8vo, paper-covered buff boards, printed paper spine label, minor rubbing New York: Privately Printed: Edwin C Hill, 1903. \$150.

NUMBER 192 OF 200 COPIES.

Despite the rather lavish treatment the collection seems to be a rather mundane one, relying heavily on uniform "works" and books in beautiful late 19th century bindings, Foreword is by Lee Fairchild who adds nothing to our knowledge of the collector.

Caroline Furbush was possibly the wife of Merrill A. Furbush, a very successful Philadelphia woolen manufacturer who was active in the museum and library fields.

A COLLABORATION OF FOUR SCIENTIFICALLY TRAINED WOMEN IN A FIELD DOMINATED BY MEN

20. [WOMEN IN SCIENCE]. Schuchert, Charles and Clara M[ae] LeVene. *The Earth and Its Rhythms* Profusely illustrated with halftones; line drawings, maps, most in the text; xvi and 410 pp. 8vo, full maroon cloth, front gilt with vignette of lake in foreground with mountains in the rear; very bright copy with slight wear to the foot of the spine. New York and London: D. Appleton and Company, 1927. \$175.

INSCRIBED BY BOTH AUTHORS on the front free endpaper to Eliza Brush Prisson, the widow of the great Yale geologist Louis Valentine Prisson.

LeVene collaborated with Schuchert on several scientific works. The present book's "drawings of geologic features and of ancient forms of life are the work of Miss M. Alice Hubbard, Mrs. Louise Nash and Miss Lisbeth B. Kraus..." A interesting joint effort by four women with scientific training at a time when this field was dominated by men.

21. WOMAN'S LEAGUE OF THE WEST MEDFORD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. *Woman's League Cook Book*. Not illustrated, but with some local and national advertisements, one in color on coated stock; 63 pp. 8vo, mottled buff stiff wrappers, front printed. West Medford: [The League]. 1920s \$125.

OCLC shows one holding—Harvard, Schlesinger Library.

Many pencil recipes and notes throughout.