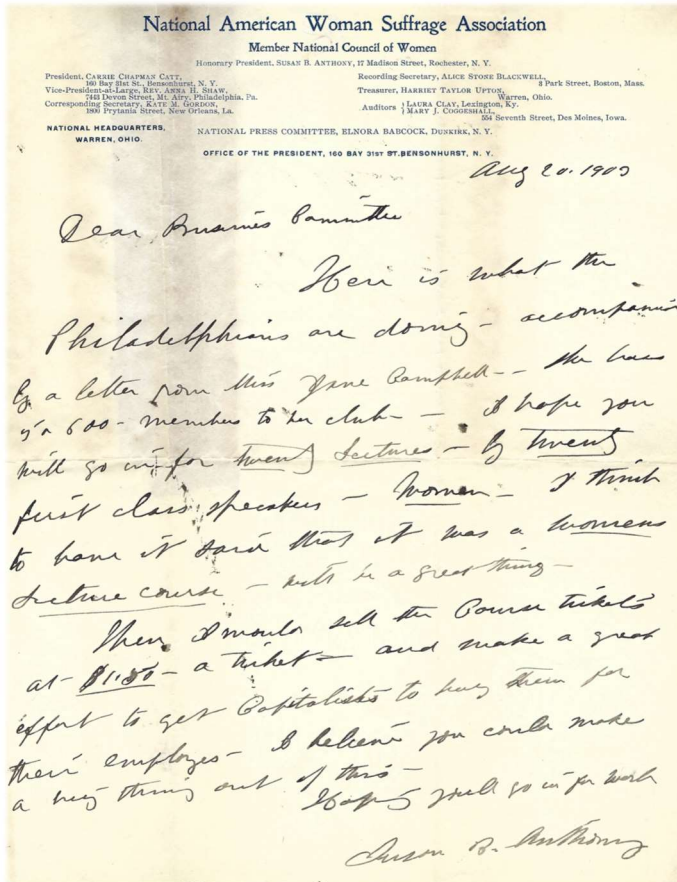


# Women's History

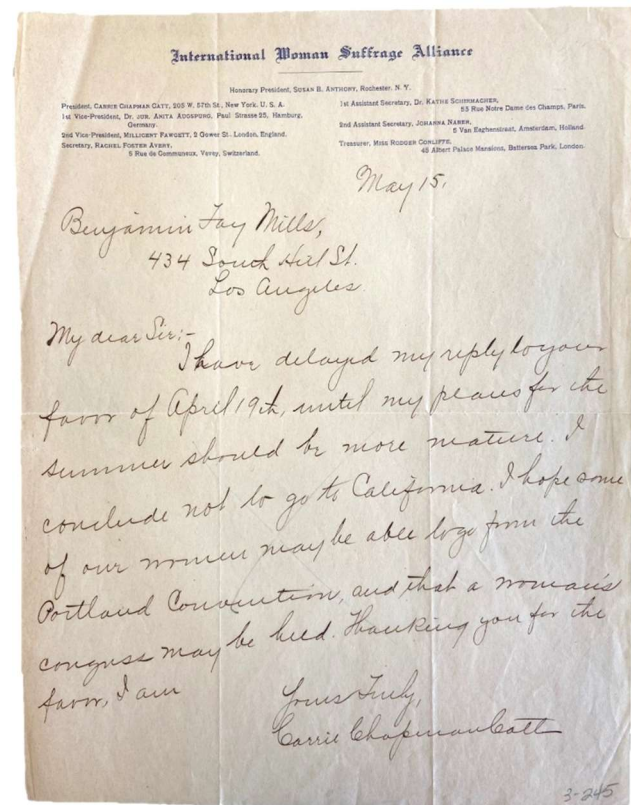
## Susan B. Anthony Writes About a "Women's Lecture Course" By Women, to Promote Female Equality and Suffrage

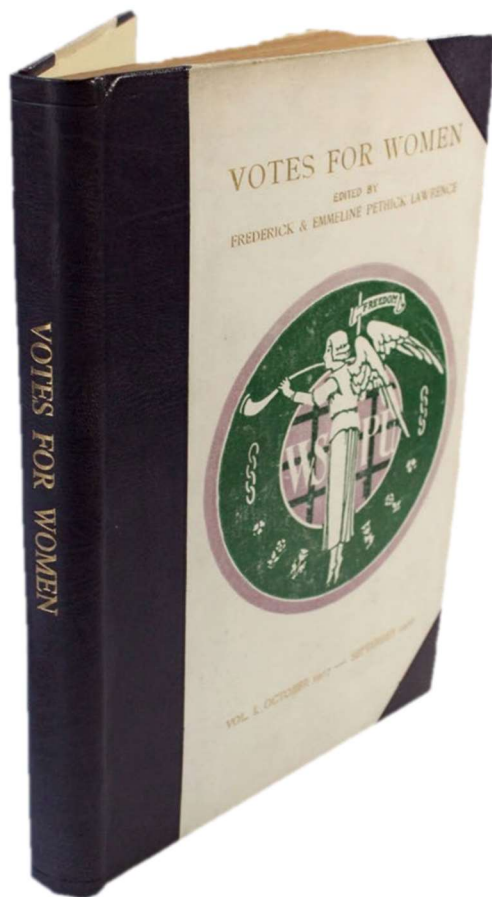


**ANTHONY, Susan B.** Autograph Letter Signed. 1 page dated August 1902. On National American Woman Suffrage Association Letterhead. Anthony writes in her hand with visible excitement about "what the Philadelphians are doing" to promote women's suffrage. In addition to bringing in "600 members to her club," they have also established a series of "twenty lectures - but twenty first class speakers - women. I think to have it said that it was a women's lecture course," which she calls "a great thing." Closing with a discussion on the practicalities of selling tickets to these suffrage events, she encourages her correspondent "to get Capitalists to buy them for their employees" and to "make a very big thing out of this." A fascinating look into Anthony's efforts to create space for women to raise their voices in public and advocate for their own cause. \$7,500

## Woman Suffrage Leader Carrie Chapman Catt Signed Letter Assigning Female Delegates so "A Woman's Congress May be Held" in California

**CATT, Carrie Chapman.** Letter written by the leader in women's rights, protégé of Susan B. Anthony, and founder of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance (IWSA), which continues today to advocate on behalf of women's and girls' rights worldwide. 1-page autograph letter signed on International Woman Suffrage Alliance letterhead circa 1906. Catt founded the IWSA 1904, and by 1906 she was organizing its first international summit in Berlin. That same year, she was also giving lectures across the U.S., including at the Portland meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), in which she had succeeded Susan B. Anthony as president. Catt, a dynamic speaker and organizer, balanced her engagement with the domestic NAWSA with her own international organization IWSA because she believed fully in the importance of pursuing women's equality across all states and nations. In her Autograph Letter Signed from 1906, she reveals the intensity of her involvement, as she writes about being unable "to go to California" because of her commitments both to the Portland NAWSA Convention and to the IWSA Berlin summit. Yet Catt remains involved in planning a congress for California, writing that she is gathering "some of our women [who] may be able to go from the Portland Convention, [so] that a woman's congress may be held." She signs in her hand "Carrie Chapman Catt." Very good condition. \$3,800



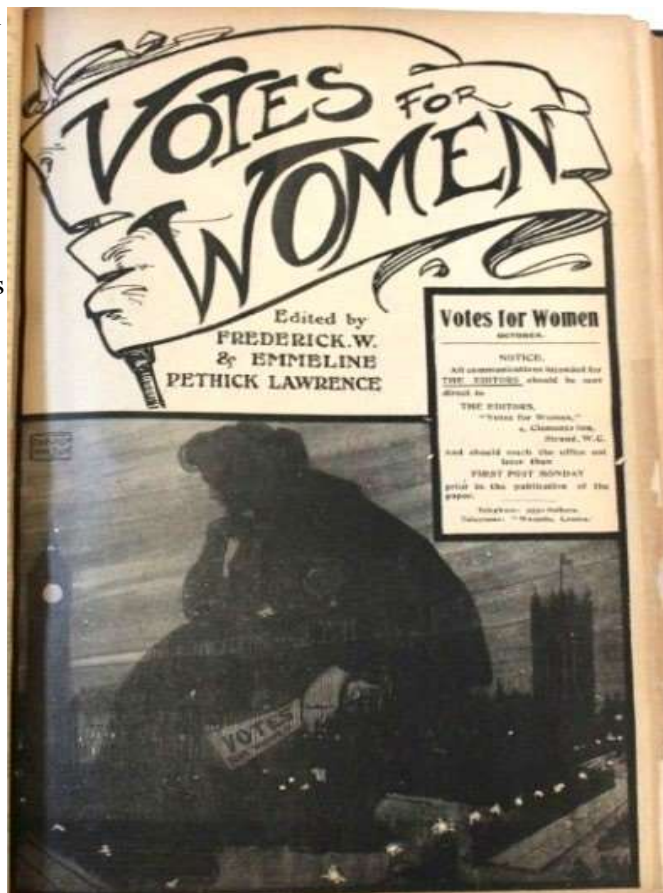


## Bound Volume of the WSPU Votes for Women 1907-1908

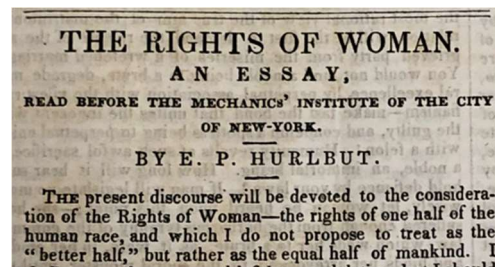
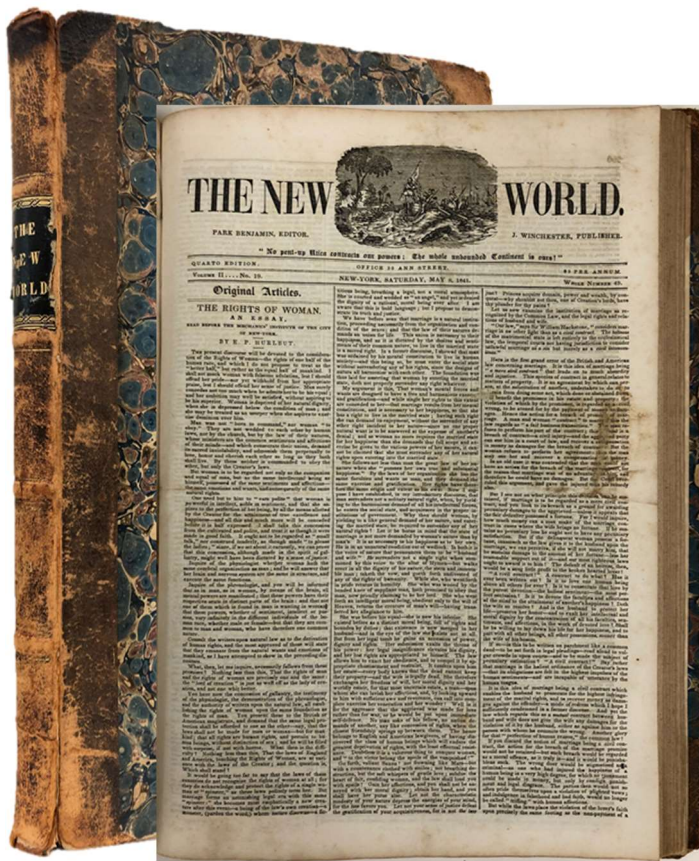
Votes for Women. London: The Reformer's Press, 1907-8. Very rare piece lavishly rebound using the original book covers with the large WSPU logo intact on the front cover, and the original Vote For Women gilt title. Spine rebound in purple with gilt lettering. Original Volume representing October 1907 to September 1908. Published from 1907 until 1918. Votes for Women was funded and edited by Frederick and Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence. This husband-and-wife team wanted the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) to have its own newspaper after the splinter group, The Women's Freedom League, had broken away. At the time of Votes for Women's foundation, suffrage newspapers were scarce. By 1910 printing had become weekly rather than monthly and circulation had reached 30,000 a week. The now influential editors were imprisoned in 1912. After being released they argued against the WSPU's increasingly violent methods of protest and were expelled, taking the paper with them.

The volume displayed here is bound in the colors Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence chose for WSPU. She explained her choice in a 1908 issue of the newspaper: 'Purple ... stands for the royal blood that flows in the veins of every suffragette

... white stands for purity in private and public life ... green is the colour of hope and the emblem of spring.' The striking images, caricatures and cartoons seen here were typical of the contemporary press. Content also included campaigning articles by women and men, book reviews, obituaries, such as that for Florence Nightingale in no.128, and round-ups of local activism. All this incongruously appears alongside the more conventional activities of women's lives: advertisements for Selfridge's, property at the new Letchworth Garden City, vegetarian boarding houses and female private tutors. This volume is extraordinary both for its rarity and exceptional condition. We have been able to locate only one worldwide via an OCLC Worldcat search, in the special collections of the University College London. That one is in fair condition with heavy scratching, affixed stamps and fading to the lovely vivid colors of the cover. The one offered here is extremely bold and bright, with the white portion of the cover showing only the faintest soiling, and the purple spine and tips bright and deep. Possibly the best existing example of this very rare title. \$5,500







## “The Rights of Woman” Profound Influence on the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments

*E.P. Hurlbut's essay which directly influenced  
Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Printed in The New World,  
Vol. II, No. 19, May 8, 1841.*

**HURLBUT, E.P.** Attorney and legal reformer E.P. Hurlbut's article “The Rights of Woman” appeared in the May 8, 1841 issue of The New World newspaper. It's strong call for the reform of marriage laws and married women's rights had a profound influence on women's

rights pioneer, Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Stanton was the principal author of the Declaration of Sentiments adopted at the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, seven years after Hurlbut's essay.

Hurlbut's article, “The Rights of Woman,” was later published in his work *Essays on Human Rights, and Their Political Guarantees* (1845). His essay was first delivered as a speech in early 1841 at the Mechanics Institute of the City of New York, the city's oldest technical school, and subsequently published in The New World newspaper.

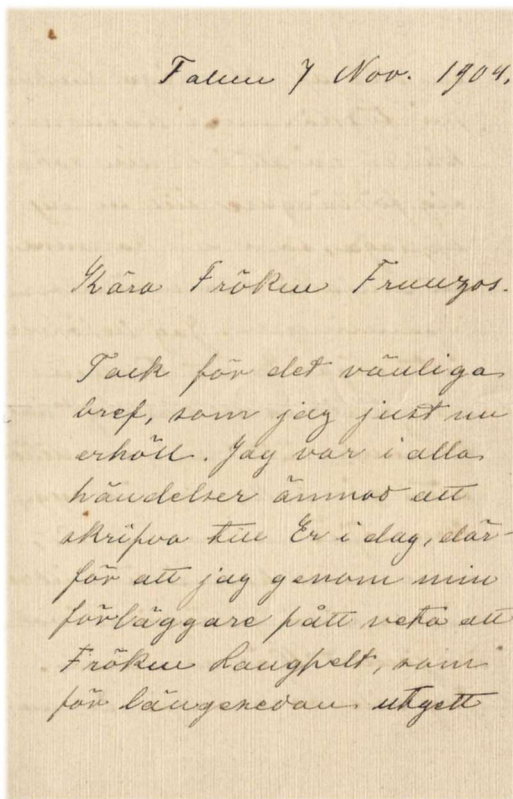
Scholar Ann D. Gordon, editor of The Selected Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, writes that Hurlbut's “...criticism included a scathing portrait of male domination that is echoed in the Declaration of Sentiments. ... In his chapter on ‘The Rights of Woman,’ he described woman's civil death... Her property is conferred on her husband because ‘everybody knows that the dead cannot keep their property—and the wife is legally dead.’ The authors of the Declaration followed Hurlbut in all their examples.” In ten full newspaper columns over 4 large pages, Hurlbut's essay develops his conception of the rights of women. His lawyerly arguments derive from the principles of Sir William Blackstone and common law and, interestingly, the tenets of phrenology and physiology. He writes:

*“Those laws, then, which in the least detract from woman's intellectual freedom or moral responsibility, or restrain the harmonious activity of her faculties after marriage, outrage her rights. Her happiness still depends upon the free exercise of her natural powers. Her restraints must be those of her own enlightened nature. The woman and the wife must remain one and the same. She must be deemed capable of moral and legal consent; capable of judging and of acting; of willing and refusing. Her rights must be acknowledged and her wrongs redressed.”* In good condition, with wear to the leather spine and marbled binding, as well as internally. The article itself shows wear from reading, including some heavy scuffing loss of text to the first of the four pages of the article. First Edition of a very rare statement of purpose, profoundly influential upon the framers of the Seneca Falls convention. \$12,500



**“Man was not ‘born to  
command,’ nor woman ‘to  
obey.’”**

- E.P. Hurlbut, “The Rights of  
Woman” May 8, 1841



## First Female Nobel Literature Winner Selma Lagerloff Autograph Letter Signed, 1904

Selma Lagerloff's Autograph Letter Signed about her publications. An active suffrage leader in Europe, First Female Nobel literature Selma Lagerloff was well known for creating vivid children's educational literature, including "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils." In this German 4 page Autograph Letter Signed (1904, in German), a key period of her writing leading up to the prize, she corresponds with her translator about someone who unlawfully "published parts of Osynliga Lanker who is currently busy seeking a publisher for a new edition" without her permission. Ultimately Lagerloff dismisses the distraction to focus on her writing, "I cannot write anything but belles lettres pieces...I am engaged on a big piece of work, from which I do not wish to break off." Comes with two rare press photos: One from 1931 of Lagerloff wearing the "White Rose of Finland" award pin; and a second photo from 1934 of Lagerloff with the King of Sweden. \$1,500

## Woman Suffrage Wristwatch with Iconic New York Women's Political Union Design Features Clarion Blower and "Votes for Women" Slogan on Face

Vintage Original woman suffrage wristwatch from the New York Women's Political Union. New York, circa. 1914. The face of the watch features the iconic Clarion suffragette blowing a trumpet on the castle ramparts while holding a flag emblazoned with eleven stars, representing the states which allowed women to vote, with "Votes for Women" in purple around the face and "Women's Political Union" emblazoned on a banner next to the trumpeter. The banner's 11 stars on it suggests that it was made in 1914, just after Montana joined the list of suffrage states. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, adopted the design created by British suffragette Caroline Watts. Blatch's New York-based "Women's Political Union" (WPU) "was based largely on Emmeline Pankhurst's WSPU, modifying not only its name in her own organization, but borrowing its official colors of purple, green, and white [...] yet she saw in the iconography of Pankhurst's rival organization, the NUWSS, a figure that she had to adopt, that of Watt's Bugler Girl [...] Watt's image was modified [...] and the revamped design [appeared on buttons, stationary, and posters]" (Kenneth Florey, Women's Suffrage Memorabilia, pg. 76). This small, well-loved suffrage timepiece captures one popular way that women could incorporate their views on voting right into their everyday dress. Scarce and in Good condition, but rubbing to chrome detail around face. Backside has minor wear, and movement may need repairs to keep time. The watch case is about 1" diameter. This Clarion Women's Political Union Design with "Votes for Women" in purple is very rare in original suffrage watch format and the first we have found. \$2,850



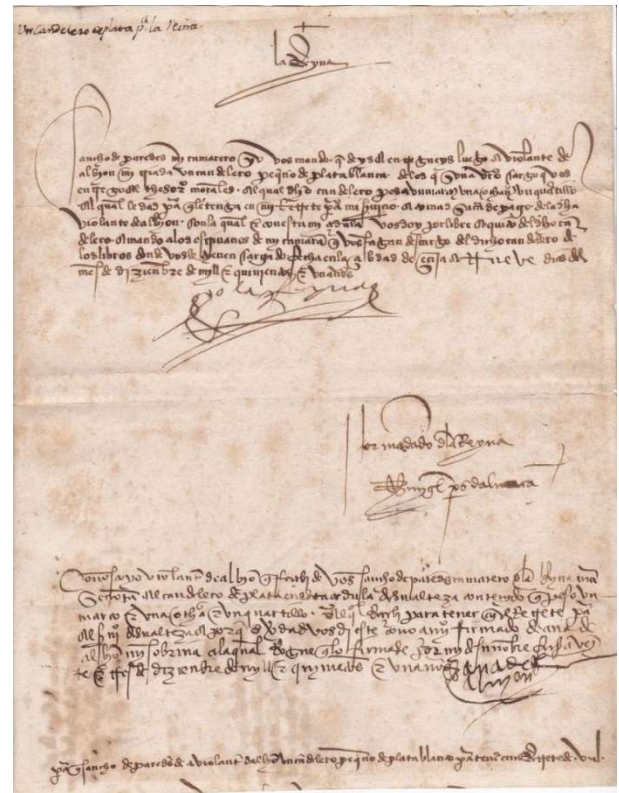




## Queen Isabella Signs a Document Only 1 Month After Forging the Marriage of Her Daughter Catherine to the King of England

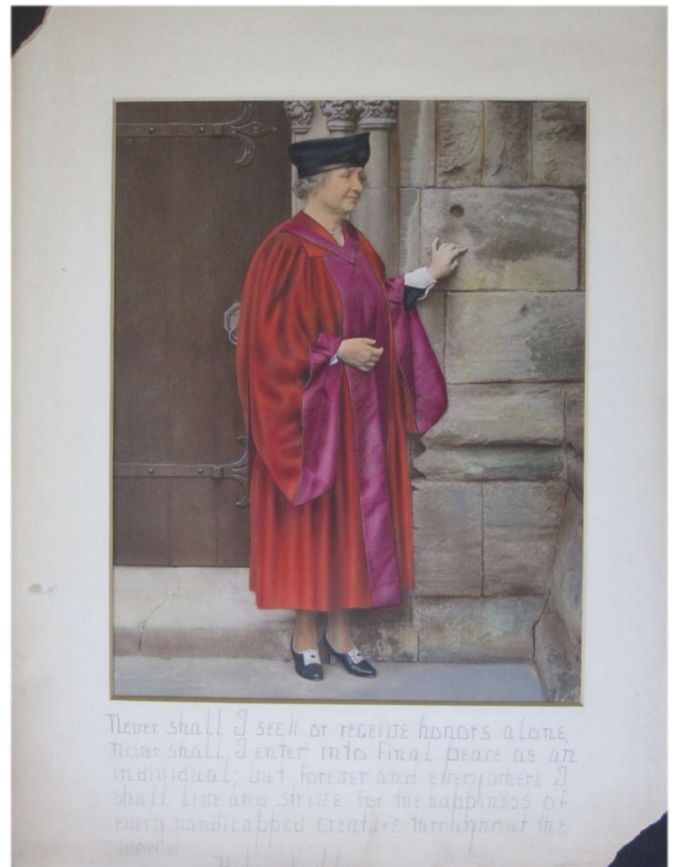
**Queen Isabella of Castile.** Document signed “Yo La Reina.” December 1501. Powerful Spanish Queen known for turning Spain into the first global power and financing Columbus’s voyage to the New World. This document is signed after a skillful feat of diplomacy: marrying her daughter Catherine to the future King of England, and thus forging a bond between the two European powers.

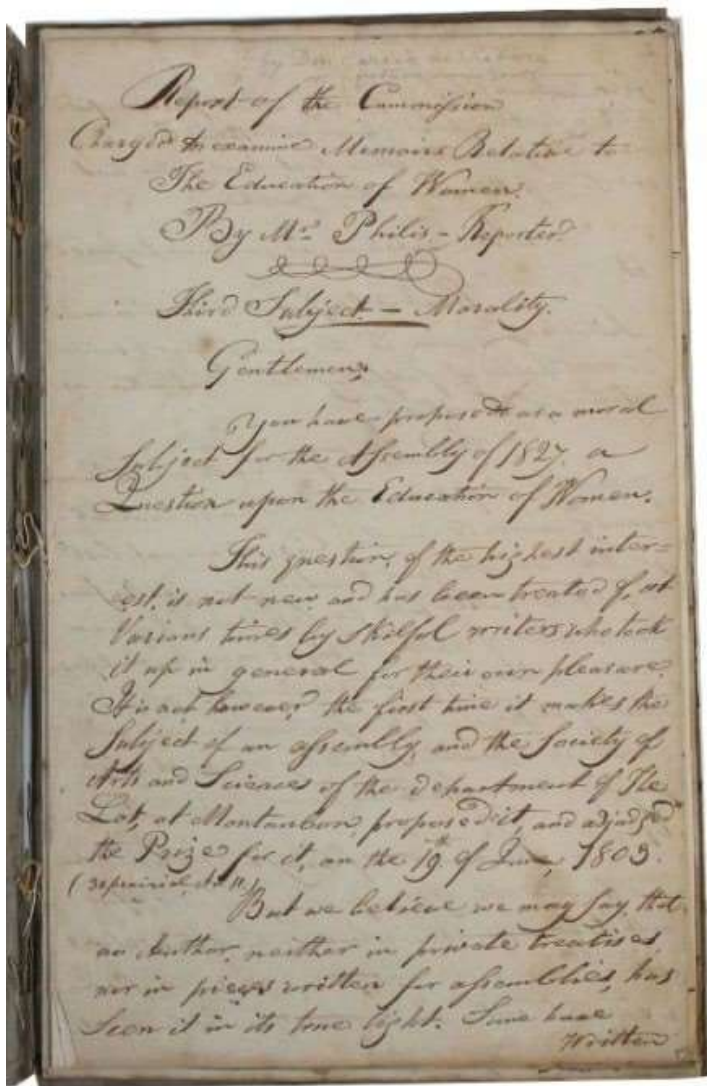
Isabella spent years fighting to claim her right to the throne, after which, she reorganized the governmental system, brought the crime rate to the lowest it had been in years, and unburdened the kingdom of the enormous debt her brother had left behind. Her reforms extended well beyond the borders of her kingdom, and she is known today for supporting and financing Christopher Columbus's 1492 voyage to the New World and to the establishment of Spain as the first global power. Queen Isabella and her daughter Catherine, who would become Queen of England, shared a strong bond. Committed to the success of her daughter, Isabella ensured Catherine’s rigorous education despite stereotypes that depicted women as intellectually inferior. It was a decision Queen Catherine would ultimately make for her own daughter, Mary, who succeeded her mother as an English queen. 1-page, 8 x 11” with fold lines not affecting text. Mounting tape marks on verso. Minor age-related toning and fold lines not affecting text. Some writing also wraps onto the verso fold. Very good condition. \$4,800



## Helen Keller Very Large Inscribed Color Photograph in Her Graduation Regalia

**KELLER, Helen.** American author, political activist, and lecturer. She was the first deaf-blind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree. Exceptional Large colored photograph signed with a quotation in her hand. [N.p.: n.d.]. Colored photograph depicting an older Keller in cap and gown, inscribed with a quotation on the mat below image in pencil in Keller's hand: "Never shall I seek or receive honors alone...Helen Keller". The full board size 21" x 16" (54 x 41 cm). Small loss to one corner of board, one corner cracked, some toning and small stains, an interesting large presentation, Provenance Collection of Dr. Julius Dintenfass. An exceptional image. \$7,200





## One of the Earliest US. Formal Debates on the Value of Education for Women Concludes that Education is Necessary for All Women

[Women's Early Education] *Report of the Commission Charged to examine memoirs relative to the education of women. Third Subject. – Morality. By Mr. Philis – Reporter. 1827. Folio size, 13 in x 8.5 in. 68 pages of handwritten script in black ink. In this manuscript, one of the earliest formal debates on the value of education for women, the author radically concludes that formal education for women should be universally accessible: "We think that in whatever condition heaven has placed a woman," the author argues, "from the daughter of the Prince to that of the most humble of the subjects, there should be a similarity of ideas.[...] When they are wisely explained the elements of Language, and Calculations, are they not necessary and indispensable to women in all stations?"* The author then reverses the very argument used against women's education-- that it is unnatural, since motherhood is the only suitable destiny for women-- by arguing that education is exactly suited to "what nature formed women to be". "She knows she was created to fulfill duties, and penetrated with a sense of those she has to perform, she makes all she possesses of enlightened ideas, talents, and fortune concur in accomplishing them. This is what nature formed women

to be, and such a well directed education would make her. This is what would make a good mother of a family, who would well know how to form daughters worthy of imitating her." Education, in fact, is as naturally suited to women as motherhood, and ought to be the province of adult women and girls alike, regardless of age or opportunity-- an ideal still worth fighting for, even nearly two centuries later.

It begins with a deceptively leading question: "What is the sort of education most suitable to Woman, and the most proper to render them capable of fulfilling their destination as Mothers of families?" Although the opening query is limited by modern standards, formal education for many children—boys and girls alike—was not considered necessary in this period, let alone for adult women with responsibilities in the home. The argument that education would serve women in their motherly duties was a crucial tool for advocates of women's enfranchisement. The Commission judges three memoirs submitted on this topic, and this forms the structure of the manuscript: "The Education Best Adapted to Form A Good Mother of A Family Is That Received at Home"; "It is Well Known That The Bad Education Of Women, Does More Harm Than That of Men Because the Want of Good Conduct in Man Proceeds Frequently From The Education They Received From Their Mother [...]"; and "To Instruct the Children, One Must Enlighten the Mothers". Thus, the manuscript is valuable not only for its radical ideals, but for its historical benefit as an overview of attitudes towards women's education at the turn of the 20th century. Even toning and light soiling throughout. Good condition. \$5,500



**AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE**  
 FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH MILITARY AND ROYAL AIR FORCE U

**THE NEW WOMEN'S SERVICE**  
 Component of the A.T.S.  
 will be absorbed in Forces for Territorial Units

**OBJECT**  
 To relieve men of non-combat duties during a national emergency

**TERMS OF SERVICE**  
 Enlist with minimum training, Age - 18 at first enlistment and 35 1/2 for third time.

**TRAINING**  
 A month's instruction in all necessary jobs

**FREE UNIFORM**  
 National Service - Free training in all trades - no compulsory military training

**FULL PARTICULARS** can be obtained from Territorial Unit Halls of Territorial Army and Air Force Associations. For addresses of Territorial Units and Associations consult your local Territorial Directory

Force soldiers in "parade rest" including a female soldier of African American descent. Another official press photo depicts two male soldiers saluting the women's Air Force as they march on, includes original newsprint. Light sunning to some photographs. Overall very good condition. \$2,500

Large black and white photo of suffragists protesting outside the White House. 1917. Measures 38" x 10" inches. The image is sharp and clear, its details precise. 106 subjects pose in long rows, the White House visible on one side and road on the other. Dressed in coats with dropped waists over long, full skirts, many with furs around their shoulders, every one of them in a hat, their expressions are calm, gazes fixed directly at the camera. Many hold small bags or have their hands tucked into fur muffs. To one side two men stand behind the high iron gate surrounding the White House, one in military uniform with hands behind his back, the other in suit and hat leaning casually on the fence, surveying the scene. On the women's other side an early automobile is paused, man in chauffeur's hat sitting inside. Another man, richly dressed in suit and hat stands partway out of the car, one hand on his hip, expression angry as he faces the crowd of suffragettes. Text on bottom left of picture reads "New York Woman Suffrage Party, White House, Washington, D.C. October 25, 1917." Bottom right text reads "Photo by E. Pelexton Washington D.C." After a series of protests by suffragists in 1917, New York women won the right to vote but not before being harassed and arrested. The leader of the National Woman's Party, Alice Paul, was arrested that same year and put in the mental ward of a prison in solitary confinement. By 1918 the 19th amendment was drafted with President Wilson's support but failed to win the Senate majority. A year later, after 79 years of concerted and organized efforts, the amendment passed and women gained the right to vote. An extraordinary image capturing the strength of a movement that would not stop until it reached its goal. Watermark on left side does not affect image. Small tears along the top do not affect the image. Very good condition. \$2,800







## Early 20th Century Archive of Women's Field Hockey Photographs

Although played throughout Europe for hundreds of years as a sport for men, in 1886 the first women's field hockey team was created then being first introduced as a women's sport to the United States in 1901 by a visiting Englishwoman. Archive of 12 photos of girls in field hockey from circa early 1900s to the 1950s. Photo measuring between 3.5" x 4.5" to 8" x 10". The earliest pieces in our archive document organized girls' teams, already in existence at the beginning of the twentieth century. Field hockey was an immediate success as a sport for American college women and was further

promoted and developed by the formation of the United States Field Hockey Association in 1922. Our archive includes dynamic action shots from this important time period capturing inter-city and collegiate play in which the developing intensity, speed, and skill of the female athletes is fully apparent. Some pieces show light edgewear, wrinkling, or light staining. Overall, very good condition. \$2,000

## Black Chicago Women's Billiards Tournament, 1949

Black Women in Billiards: South Side Billiard Owners Association 8 Ball Tournament Photo Archive of 24 Original Photographs. Chicago: SSBOA [South Side Billiard Owners Association], 1949. This archive includes: Three black photographs mounted on thick card leaves (the backs of which contain unrelated photographs), and one loose black and white photograph. 20 photographs are located on the rear of the billiards photograph mount, capturing Chicago's cityscape.

On verso, a group of women, among them possibly a lesbian couple, lounge at a tennis court. Photographs range between 5" x 6" and 9" x 12". The South Side Billiard Owners' Association (SSBOA) existed as early as 1946 and boasted over 100 member pool halls as of 1951. The runner up for the 1949 women's 8 ball tournament, Naomi Stokes, is featured in each photograph. Two duplicate photographs capture Stokes subsequent to her plaque win; the others capture her in action with a large crowd of Black men and few women. Several photographs capture pedestrians, large buildings, cars, and women playing sports in the park. By this year, the SSBOA faced off against the North Side champions in the Interracial Billiards Classic. This archive is in very good condition. \$2,500







## Western Cowgirls Photo Archive in the Early 20th Century

These cowgirls were the female embodiments of the rugged, physical life that the frontier demanded. Archive of eleven photographs of cowgirls in the Old West. Photos range in size from 3" x 4" to 7" x 9". Circa 1900-1920s. Mostly black and white photos, some sepia toned, one with coloring added. Seven of

the photos depict the cowgirls mounted, with six of them on horseback and one depicting famous cowgirl Mildred Douglas riding a wild bucking steer at a rodeo in the 1920s. Another famous cowgirl of the era, Bonnie McCarroll, is also seen being thrown off a horse named Silver at the iconic rodeo, the Pendleton Roundup, in 1916. McCarroll was thrown off quite violently and is about to the dirt headfirst. She eventually perished years later on the day she intended to retire after being thrown off a horse named Black Cat at the Pendleton Roundup in 1929. A 1909 photo postcard from Western photographer George B. Cornish displays a young cowgirl, dubbed "The Flower of the Prairie." Two photos of cowgirls, one from Western Nebraska and both armed with holstered revolvers, observing the land on horseback. Many cowgirls like Douglas and McCarroll made a name for themselves, but many more did not. In this archive, we can see a snapshot of how the frontier lifestyle blurred gender roles and was a historical moment when women were not confined to the domestic sphere. In very good condition overall. \$1,800

## Wild West Cowgirls in Action 1880-1920

19<sup>th</sup> and early 20th century collection of 18 postcards depicting cowgirls on their horses firing rifles, pistols, lassoing, galloping, and other action poses. Early colored lithographs and chromolithographs. These 18 postcards are from circa 1880s to 1920. Each 5.5" x 3.5". With vibrantly colored images and show a series of cowgirls with donning bandoliers, rifles, and pistols, and almost always on horseback with a rugged Wild West backdrop. Notes on the back reflect a Western theme: "Dear Uncle, Brainard is quite a town and plenty of saloons here." Overall, in very good condition with vibrant colors. \$2,200







## Women Motorcyclists Photo Archive, 1920s-70s

Women defying cultural and gender norms by riding motorcycles in the early to middle 20th century. Photo archive of 31 photographs of women on motorcycles, from the 1920s to the 1970s. Photos range in size from the smallest being a photo slide measuring 1" x 2" to the largest being a color photo measuring 3.5" x 5.5". Various locations, including the U.S., U.K., France, Germany and Eastern Europe. Five photos are captioned with dates on the verso, one being in France in 1972, the other appears to be in Poland in 1977. The earliest photo in the lot appears to be from the 1920s and depicts a woman in circa 1920s era dress on a 1920s Indian motorcycle. A captioned photo from the UK that is dated 1950 states: "Margaret (1950) in training for our touring holiday. Taken at Fleetwood." Two earlier photos also depicts young women on a Harley, except their style is far more 1950s: head scarf, high waisted pants, penny loafers and a billowing white blouse. In a set of two wardrobe photographs from Germany, we see young women mounted on a Hercules motorcycle, which was a leading brand of the era. She is seen in two photos, one where she is seated with another woman on the same Harley. An interesting black and white photo from the 1960s-70s shows a young woman and young man, where the woman is driving the Jawa motorcycle and the man is holding on to her. These motorcycles were produced in Czechoslovakia and were one of the most widely exported motorcycles of the era.

Whereas in previous eras, operating a vehicle would have been considered "unladylike", the social shifts that emerged from WWII required women to have mobility and independence, and this archive documents how women expressed those newfound privileges through the motorcycle. In very good condition overall. \$3,500

