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List 24, New Series

Women in America

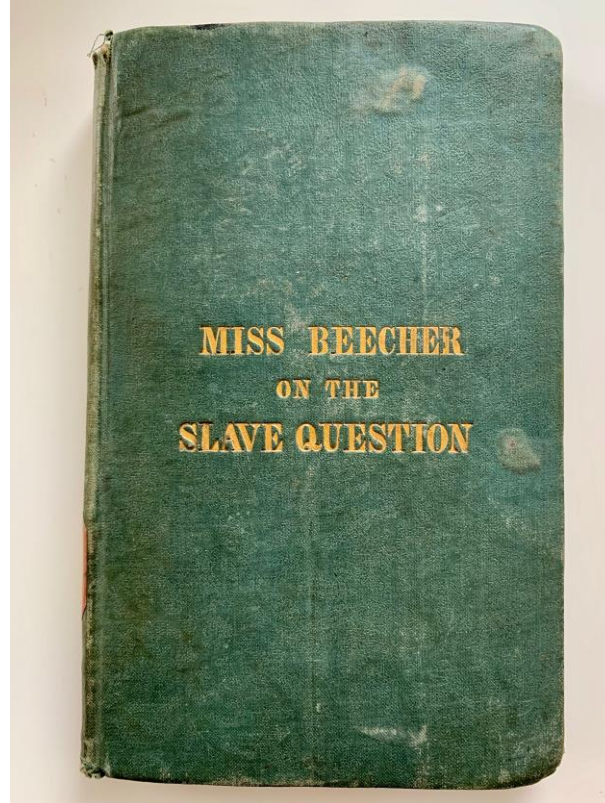
19th Century Books, Broadside, & Manuscripts



Fashion, Literature, Poetry, Travel
Abolition, Employment, Erotica, Journalism
Mormons, Quakers, Suffrage & the American West

De SIMONE COMPANY, *Booksellers*

ESSAY DISCOURAGING WOMEN INVOLVEMENT IN THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT



1. Beecher, Catharine E. *An Essay On Slavery And Abolitionism, With Reference To The Duty Of American Females*. Philadelphia: Henry Perkins, 1837. \$ 275.00

12mo. 155 x 95 mm. (6 ¼ x 4 inches). 151 pp. Contemporary green cloth binding with title in gilt. Pages lightly foxed. Top right edge of the first few pages creased. Head of spine chipped. Paper shelfmark on spine with numbers 112 written, possibly from a private library, no other markings visible. Corners rubbed, binding sound. Overall, a handsome copy.

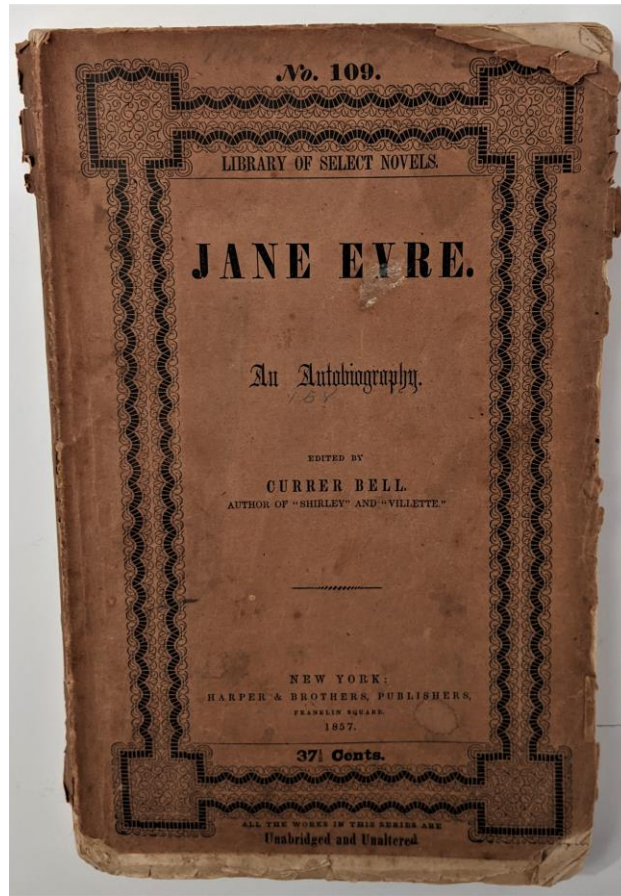
First edition. Beecher's *Essay* is a counter-argument to a popular essay at the time published by the Grimké sisters, Angelina and Sarah, who were outspoken abolitionists. The Grimke sisters encouraged Christian women in the South to join the abolition movement. Beecher, on the other hand, argues that increased involvement by women in abolition efforts would only make things worse for the slaves by creating unrest.

Catharine Beecher, sister of the author Harriet Beecher Stowe, is best known for her efforts reforming educational opportunities for women, encouraging women to become educators themselves, and advocating the value of women in domestic life. She felt women could make the most impact by increasing their power within the home and through teaching others. For that

reason, she did not support female engagement in the abolition movement, even though she personally opposed slavery.

Sabin 4290. *Notable American Women*, I, pp. 121-24. *American National Biography* – online.; Speicher, Allison. “Catharine Beecher Educates The West.” *Connecticut Explored*, Winter 2016-2017. (550 lag)

BRONTE’S MOST INFLUENTIAL NOVEL

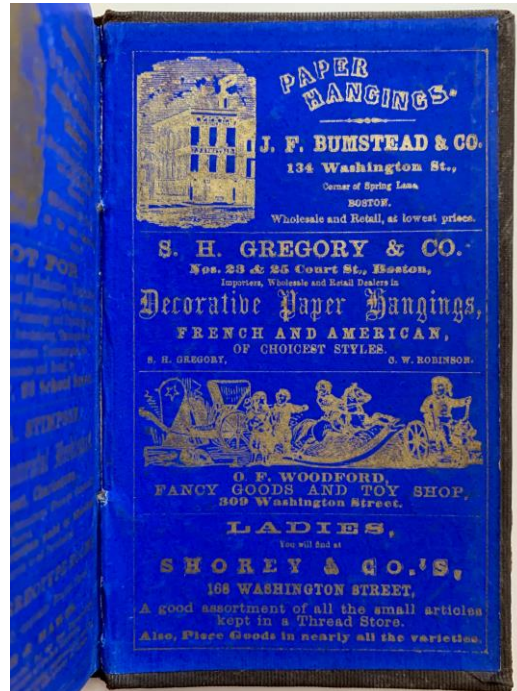


2. Bronte, Charlotte. *Jane Eyre, an Autobiography*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1857. \$100.00

8vo. 250 x 150 mm., [9 ¾ x 6 inches]. 174 pp. Bound in original printed wrappers, title within a decorative typographical border; wrappers dusty, corner folded, edges chipped and a bit fragile; some expert paper repair to spine and edges.

No. 109 of the “Library of Select Novels Series” of unabridged and unaltered stories by English and American authors. The first edition of *Jane Eyre* was published in London in 1847 followed by the first American edition published by Harper in 1848. (479)

LADY'S POCKET ALMANAC: WITH A SECTION
ON EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN



3. Damrell, Moore, and G. Coolidge. *The Lady's Almanac for 1854*. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co., [1853]. \$150.00

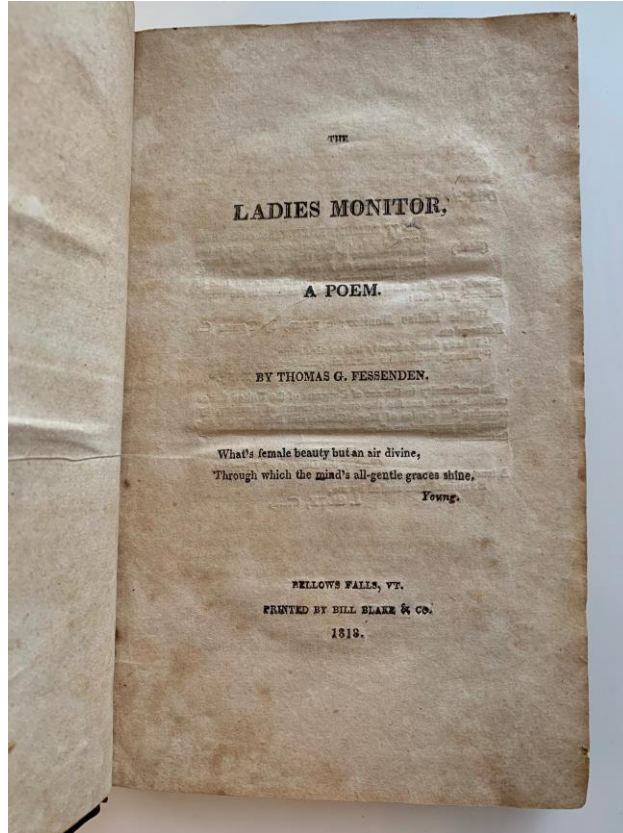
16mo. 115 x 75 mm. [4 ½ x 3 inches]. [128] pp. Blind-stamped brown cloth binding with image of an angel on cover in gilt. All edges gilt. Striking bright blue endpapers with advertisements for women's luxury good printed in gilt. Black and white illustrations throughout. Manuscript notes indicating dates and cash amounts made by previous owner on the pages for the months of March and April. Spine slightly cocked. Corners slightly bumped and some spotting on back cover. Overall, a nice copy in remarkable condition.

This is the first *Lady's Pocket Almanac* published by John P. Jewett, who is best known for publishing *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852. Damrell, Moore, and G. Coolidge continued to publish the Almanac until 1859, when Coolidge took over the project and continued to 1874.

Each month includes a page dedicated to the phases of the moon, sunrises and sunsets, a full-page illustration of a flower, a blank page for notes, and a poem. The latter portion of the book includes a list of living and deceased women writers, simple recipes, advice for sitting for daguerreotypes, and the laws surrounding marriage. Of note is an 11-page section on employment and educational opportunities for women at the time, which states a growing understanding that women are capable of doing more than housework and other "servile drudgery."

Sabin 38548. American Antiquarian Society, *Catalogue Record 465125*. New York State Library Almanac Collection Catalogue, *Record QC16541*. See the *American Almanac Collection*, Library of Congress. (551 lag)

CAUTIONARY TALE FOR WOMEN SEEKING HUSBANDS



4. Fessenden, Thomas G. *The Ladies Monitor, A Poem*. Bellow Falls, Vermont: Bill Blake & Co., 1818. \$ 200.00

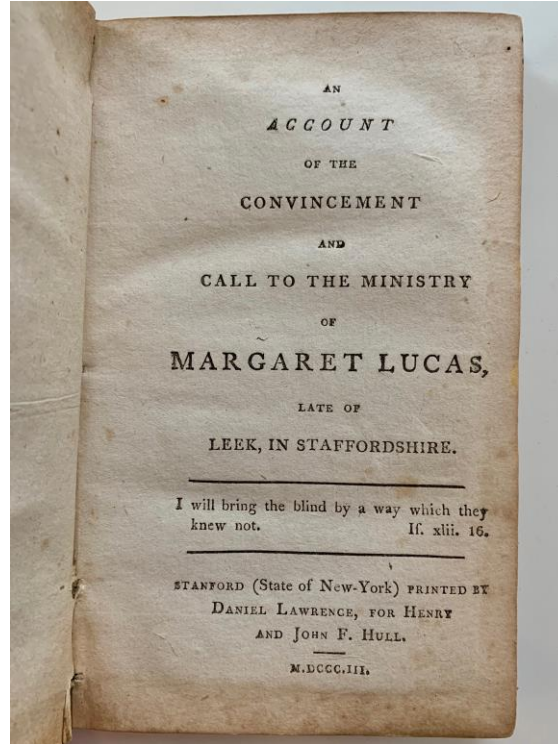
8vo. 180 x 115 mm. (7 ¼ x 4 ½ inches). 180 pp. Contemporary calf binding with red leather spine label. Rubbing to edges and cover. Half of front flyleaf is missing and rear attached endpaper is partially loose. Some light foxing, otherwise a very good copy.

Fessenden (1771 -1837) was a poet, inventor and lawyer from New Hampshire. Considered an authentic American voice, his contemporary Nathaniel Hawthorne once praised his work as a “truly Yankee effusion.”

This book, written in the form of a conversation between a young maiden, Narcissa, and an unnamed older male mentor. The conversation serves to warn young women from being fascinated by fashion and looks when picking a mate and to not disregard the charms of a “provincial suitor” (Kelly).

Shaw, *American Bibliography* 44034. McCorison, *Vermont Imprints*, 2015. Kelly, Catherine E. *In the New England Fashion: Reshaping Women's Lives in the Nineteenth Century*, Cornell University Press, 2018, p. 134. (554 lag)

WOMAN FACES FAMILY ABUSE TO CONVERT TO QUAKERISM



5. (Lucas, Margaret). *An Account of the Convincement and the Call to the Ministry of Margaret Lucas, Late of Leek, In Staffordshire*. Stanford (New York): Printed by Daniel Lawrence for Henry and John F. Hull, 1803. \$ 200.00

12mo. 160 x 100mm. [6 ½ x 4 inches]. vi, [7]-111, plus 1 p. ads. Contemporary calf binding. Head of spine chipped with a crack along front hinge but sound. Some pages lightly foxed.

First American edition, originally published by Darton & Harvey in 1797. Margaret Lucas (b. 1701), was the owner of a china shop in London, inherited from her father who died in 1708. In her *Account* she recounts her conversion to the Quakerism, which she did against the will of her aunt and uncle, who also had an interest in the shop. Their response to her conversion resulted in physical and emotional abuse in their attempt to dissuade her, including pinching, throwing a brass candlestick at her and using a whip. Her book had two goals. First, to characterize the practices of Quakerism and demonstrate the strength of those who adhered to its tenants. Secondly, to illustrate to the public the nature of the persecution experienced by Quakers in the practice of their faith.

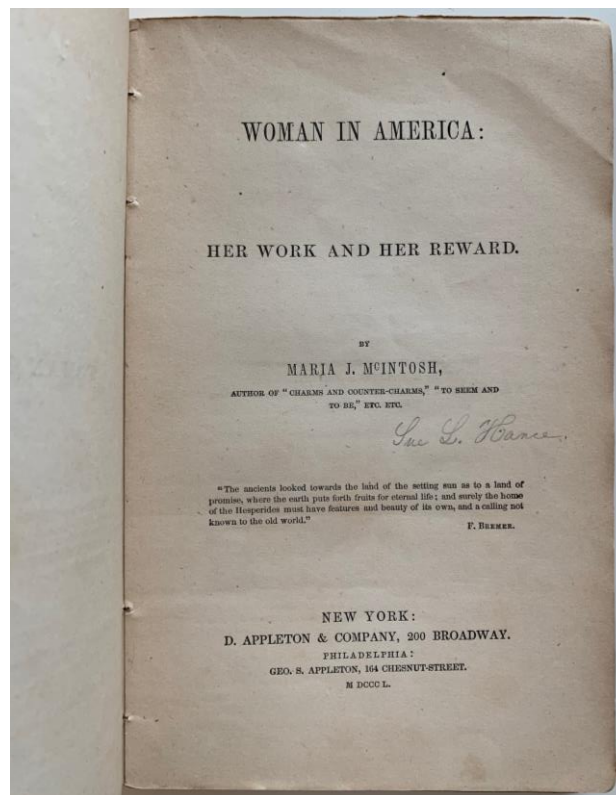
At the time, Quakerism was considered radical for allowing women to participate and speak in worship and for asking them to prioritize their relationship with God over earthly relationships, including those with men in positions of power.

The book was printed by Daniel Lawrence, a Quaker practicing his faith in Stanford, New York. It contains one page of advertisements of books for sale by Henry and John F. Hull at back of

volume. The list includes several other published Quaker journals by women including Sarah Grubb, Catharine Philip, Mary Neale and Patience Brayton. Daniel Lawrence became a Quaker in 1788 and printed material for the Hull brothers between 1802 and 1805.

Brown, Sylvia (ed.). *Women, Gender and Radical Religion in Early Modern Europe*. 2007, pp. 100 - 103 pp. Bradley, "Daniel Lawrence, Quaker Printer of Burlington, Philadelphia, and Stanford, N.Y." *Quaker History*, Volume 65, Number 2, Autumn 1976, 100-102 pp. (553 lag)

INEQUALITY OF THE SEXES HAD BEEN "ORDAINED IN PARADISE"



6. McIntosh, Maria J. *Woman In America: Her Work And Her Reward*. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1850. \$ 50.00

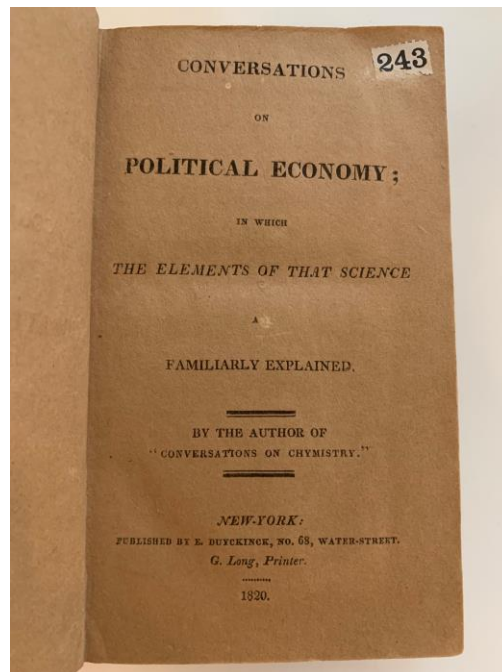
8vo. 185 x 120 mm. (7 ¼ x 4 ¾ inches). 155 pp. (first 2 leaves adverts), 10 pp. of Appleton advertisements. Front and back wrappers missing, spine chipped with the printed text "Woman In America By Miss McIntosh" intact. Edges worn. Binding fragile, but secure. Previous owner's name, Sue L. Hance and Susan Smith, written in pencil on half-title and title page.

Maria Jane McIntosh (1803-1878), known for her children's books published under the pseudonym "Aunt Kitty." also wrote novels for adults and published nonfiction work, including this one. This work advocates for "difference feminism," or feminism that seeks to empower women not by advocating their equality to men, but by focusing on what role women already filled at the time, primarily as homemakers and mothers.

In a chapter on the South, McIntosh asserts slaves from Africa benefited from being converted to Christianity. It's a concept McIntosh wrote about again three years later in the novel *The Lofty and the Lowly; or, Good in All and None All-Good* in which she defends Southern women slaveholders who worked to convert slaves. It is considered to be a counter-argument to the anti-slavery ideas expressed in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Notable American Women, II, pp. 468-9. Weaks-Baxter, Mary, and Carolyn Perry, *The History of Southern Women's Literature*, LSU Press, 2002., pp. 39-40. For information on McIntosh's fiction see Wright, *American Fiction* I, pp. 232-34. (561 lag)

EARLY ECONOMIC TEXTBOOK FOR GIRLS, APPLAUDED BY LORD MACAULAY
THIS COPY FROM NOTABLE AMERICAN COLLECTION



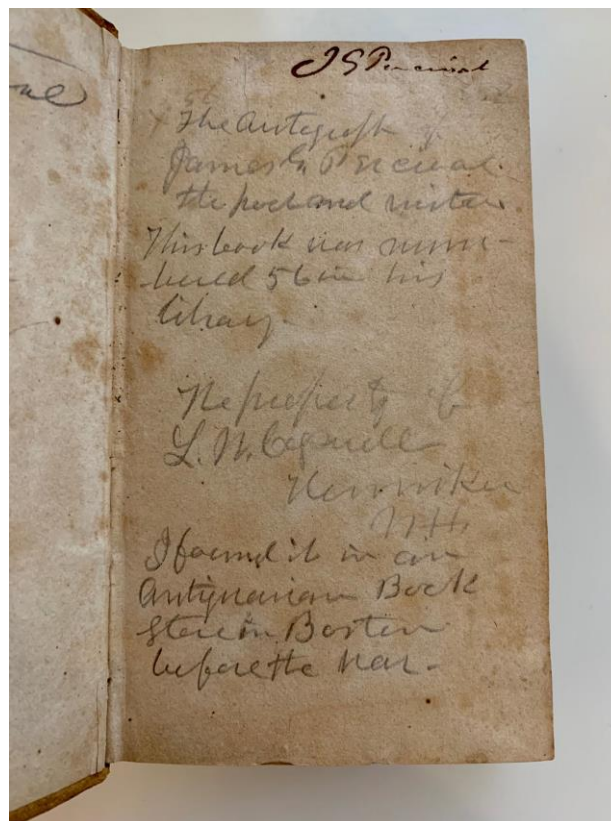
7. (Marcet, Jane). *Conversations on Political Economy; In Which The Elements Of That Science Are Familiarly Explained*. New York: E. Duyckinck, 1820. \$ 500.00

12mo. 145 x 85 mm., (5 ¾ x 3 ½ inches). (xii), 348 pp. Contemporary sheep binding with red morocco spine label. Front joint cracked at top, binding rubbed at edges; title browned with age, some light foxing throughout. A paper label the number "234" on top right corner of title page, Two letters rubbed on title page without loss of meaning.

Jane Marcet (1796 – 1858) wrote textbooks for young people, but specifically with women pupils in mind, using a conversational format. This one, first published in 1816, explains the economic principals of Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, Jean-Baptiste Say, and Jean Charles Léonard de Sismondi, presented in a script format between two characters named "Caroline" and "Mrs. B." In

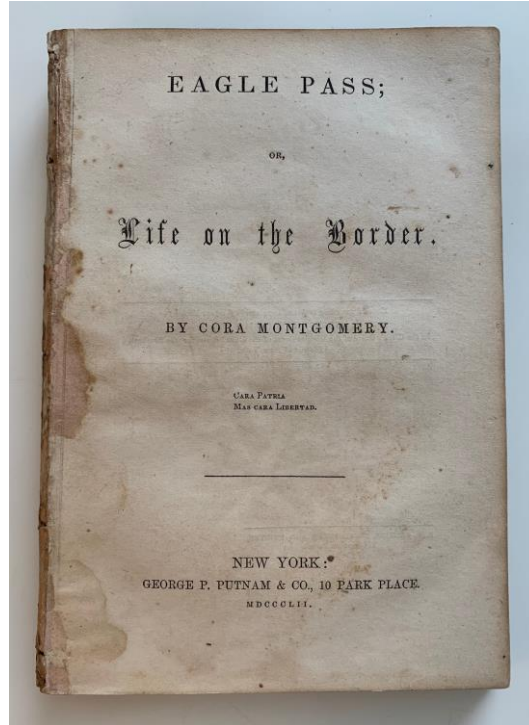
his *Essays* published in 1854, Lord Macaulay writes, “Every girl who has read Mrs. Marcet’s little dialogues on Political Economy, could teach Montagne or Walpole many lessons in finance.”

The name “J G Percival” written in ink on the top right corner of front flyleaf. Written in pencil in a different hand it states: “The autograph of James G. Percival the poet and writer. This book was numbered 56 in his library... I found it in an antiquarian book store in Boston before the war.” The note likely refers to the American poet and geologist James Gates Percival. When Percival died in 1856, he left behind an extensive library of 10,000 books that were sold at auction. “Even after the lapse of nearly fifty years, the bookhunter occasionally finds a volume in some bookstall bearing on the fly-leaf the characteristic autograph of its former owner,” wrote Henry L. Legler in a brief biography of Percival published in 1901. The auction of the Percival library took place in New York April 11, 1860.



Allibone's Critical Dictionary of English and American Authors, II, p. 1218-19. Palgrave, *Dictionary of Political Economy*, II, p. 690. McKay, *American Book Auction Catalogues*, 858. Legler, Henry E., *James Gates Percival: An Anecdotal Sketch and a Bibliography*. Milwaukee: The Mequon Club, 1901, pp. 11.; Cahoon, Herbert, Thomas V. Lange, and Charles Ryskamp. *American Literary Autographs, from Washington Irving to Henry James*, Courier Corporation, 1977, 19.; *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*-online. (555 lag)

EARLY TEXAS MEMOIR WRITTEN BY A WOMAN JOURNALIST



8. Montgomery, Cora [Jane Maria Eliza Storms Cazneau]. *Eagle Pass; Or, Life on the Border.* New York: George Putnam & Co., 1852. \$ 150.00

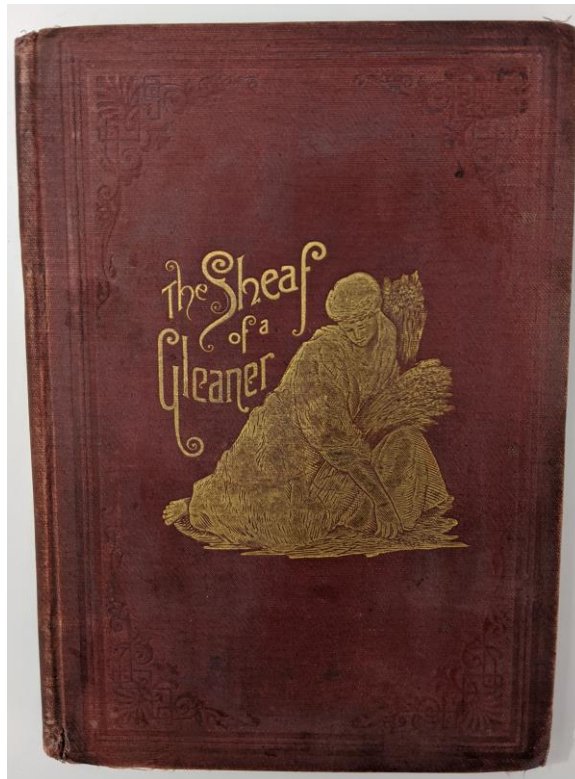
12mo. 110 x 65 mm. (6 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches). 188 pp. Binding absent and spine exposed. This is the textblock only. Some damp staining to title page and edges, but text is unaffected. Pages overall clean and unmarked.

A memoir by journalist Jane Cazneau, using the penname Cora Montgomery, about her experience living on the Mexican border in Texas in the early 1850s. In it, she asserts that legal Texas residents are being kidnapped and forced into “Peon Slavery” in Mexico and in the ‘Introduction’ she pleads for assistance from authorities. In his *Bibliography of Texas*, Raines calls it, “An unpleasant picture of maladministration on the Rio Grande.”

Cazneau wrote extensively during her lifetime and was a reporter for the New York Sun among other publications. During the Mexican War, she reported from behind enemy lines, becoming one of the first women war correspondents. She strongly believed in Manifest Destiny, possibly even coining the phrase, and supported, U.S. annexation of Mexico and, with it, slavery in the South. Because of her nationalist views, however, she ultimately opposed succession of the Confederacy during the Civil War.

Sabin 50123. Howes C251. Raines, *A Bibliography of Texas*: pp. 151–52. Reilly, Tom, “Jane McManus Storms: Letters from the Mexican War, 1846–1848”, *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly* Vol. 85, No. 1 (July, 1981), pp. 21–44. Elizabeth Piedmont-Marton, “Manifest Destiny,” *Texas Observer*, August 3, 2001. (560 lag)

MORMON POETRY FROM THE 1880'S
INSCRIBED TO A MORMON NOTABLE MELLIE KIMBALL



9. Pratt, Reba Beebe. *The Sheaf Of A Gleaner: Poems*. Salt Lake City: Jos. Hyrum Parry & Co., 1886. \$300.00

8vo. 180 x 130 mm. (7 ¼ x 5 ¼ inches). x, 90 pp. Illustrated with a frontispiece portrait of the author by Moss Engraving Company. Maroon cloth binding with gilt illustration and text on front cover. Spine toned and some wear to edges. Linen showing at hinges, but binding appears to have been repaired at some point and feels very secure.

A collection of poetry written by a Mormon woman in the 1880s while recovering from spinal surgery. The preface states: "The contents of this Volume, with few exceptions, have been composed while the Author was prostrated by affliction during the past two years... it is by the urgent persuasion of friends that the author has consented to publish them."

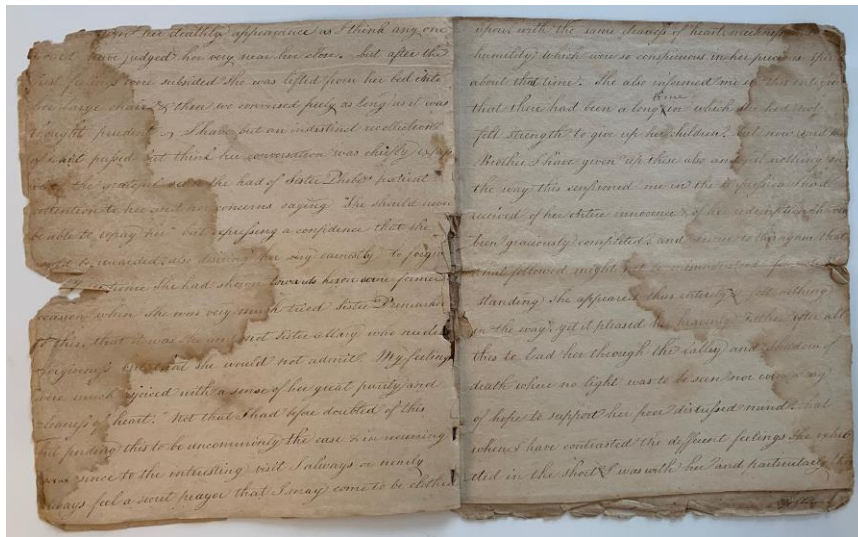
Many of the poems, spiritual in nature, take on an introspective tone. Pratt reflects on life and what has been learned, and often lost, along the way. A particularly haunting one describes a dream Pratt has that a pearl has been buried under ground. After the death of a friend's child, she concludes that the dream was foreshadowing that event.

Inscription on front flyleaf reads: "October the 12 1887. A Present to Gramma Driggs From Mellie Kimball." Mary Melvina "Mellie" Kimball was the daughter of Heber Chase Kimball, an early

leader in the Church of Latter Day Saints and personal friend of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. Heber enthusiastically embraced polygamy, eventually marrying at least 43 women and fathering 65 children. At age 18, Melvina “Mellie” Kimball married Apollos Driggs, 35, and became his second wife.

Flake & Draper. *Mormon Bibliography* (2004), 6714. For information on the Kimball family see *American National Biography* – online and the *Heber C. Kimball Family Association* – online. (558 lag)

MANUSCRIPT WITH HAND-SEWN BINDING



10. (Quaker Testimonials) *Last illness and death of Mary Emlen Newbold as Recorded in Writing by her Brother James Emlen.* WITH: The Death Bed Testimony of William Williams, Society of Friends Minister. ca. 1823. \$600.00

12mo. 200 x 70 mm. [7 ½ x 6 ¾ inches]. [11] pp. Manuscript with hand-sewn binding and small (25 mm.) straight pin near bottom corner. Edges worn with chipping and tears. Cover partially torn horizontally, but still attached. Damp staining to right edge of first three leaves, fragile condition, with expert paper repairs to folds and tears.

A set of Quaker deathbed testimonies, one attributed to Mary (Emlen) Newbold and the other to William Williams, a Society of Friends minister. The two accounts appear to have been written at different times and in different handwriting and later bound together.

Both testimonies recount the deathbed experience of two Quakers, one expressing doubt and fear of damnation and the other the certainty of God’s love and everlasting life in Heaven. On the day before her death Mary’s resolve takes a dark turn when she wakes her brother James and tells him: “Oh! Brother I am dead and in hell, I have deceived you all and you all have deceive me... I must be shut up forever in utter darkness with the spirits of wicked men whom I always hated.” James

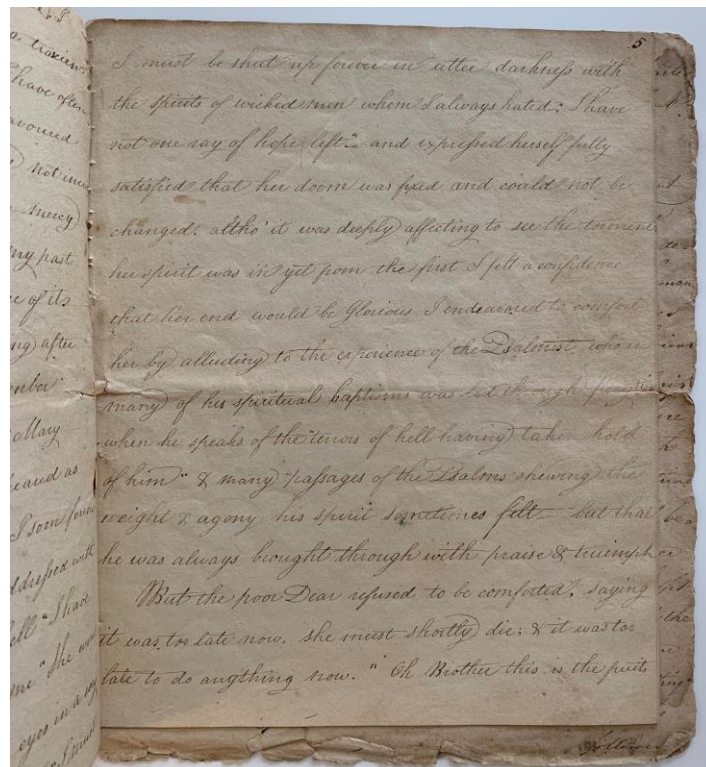
writes that she ultimately did find comfort and “breathed her last with uplifted eyes and hands she exclaimed draw me, draw me, draw me, as if endeavoring to say draw me with the cords of thy love.”

On the verso of the first page, it states: “Account of the last illness and death of Mary Newbold written by her brother James in a letter to his Sister Ann.” And then in a different ink, it states: “M.N. (Mary Newbold) was the wife of George Newbold of New York and sister of James Emlen.” On the cover the name “Phebe Haines” is written on the top edge and that of “Jane Peirce, Philadelphia” in the middle, dated August 8, 1823.

Mary Emlen (1787 – 1820) married George Newbold in 1807. And the two raised James Emlen in New York City after he was orphaned at the age of 6. Their family history and various connections are well documented in John Woolf Jordan’s *Colonial And Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania*.

A manuscript note which appears before the testimonial of William Williams reads in part. “Copy of a testimony of William Williams who departed this life about the 1st of 9 1824, delivered about a week before his death.” The text matches the final entry of Williams’ journal published in 1828 by his followers in the Quaker community.

William Williams, *Journal of the life, travels and gospel labors of William Williams. dec., a minister of the Society of Friends, late of White-Water, Indiana*. Cincinnati, 1828, pp 270 – 272. Jordan, John Woolf, *Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania*. Baltimore, 1978. pp. 196. William S. Powell, *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, University of North Carolina Press, 1999 – online. (557 lag)

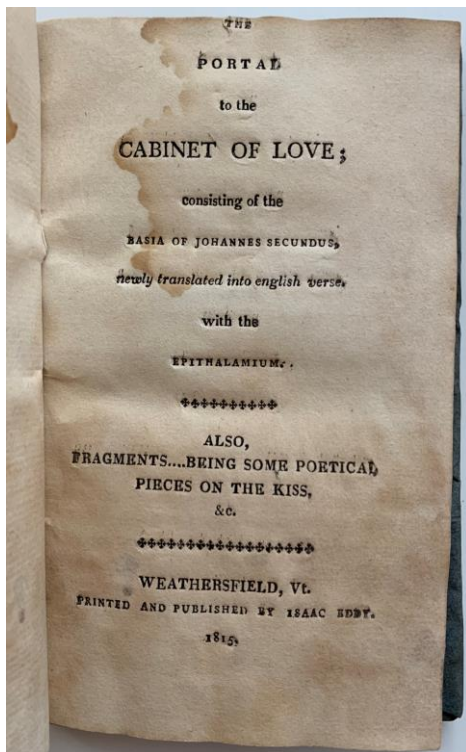


SCARCE EROTICA FROM THE NOTORIOUS VERMONT PRINTER, ISAAC EDDY



11. Secundus, Johannes. *The Portal To The Cabinet Of Love; Consisting Of The Basia Of Johannes Secundus, Newly Translated Into English Verse, With the Epithalamium. Also Fragments. Being Some Poetical Pieces on the Kiss, &c.* Weathersfield, VT: Isaac Eddy, 1815.

\$ 850.00



12mo. 150 x 95 mm. (6 x 3 3/4 inches). 98 pp. Contemporary binding with blue paper over boards. Some worming to spine. Tear and chip to paper on front cover with board visible. Majority of rear free endpaper missing. Binding sound. Text pages damp stained and toned, but text remains clear and unaffected.

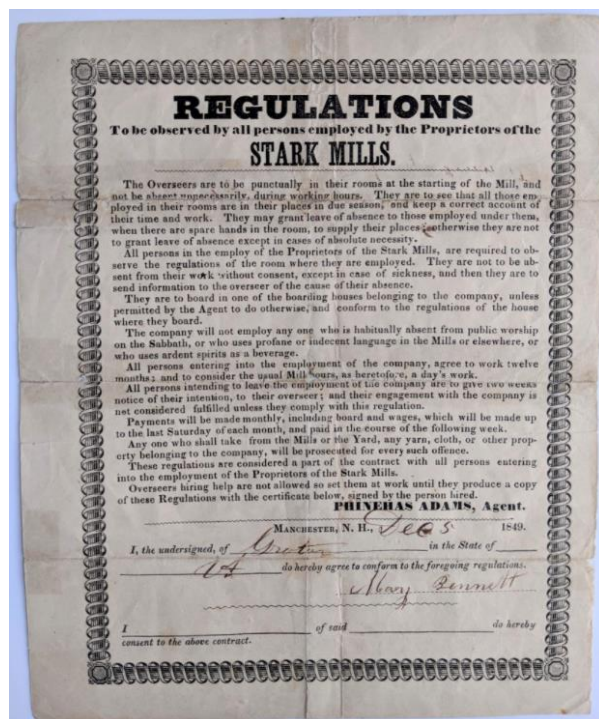
An English translation of Latin poetry by Dutch poet Johannes Secundus (1511-1536). This Weatherfield edition, based on a version by John Knott published in 1775 in London, is a scarce copy of early erotica published in New England.

The publisher Isaac Eddy later engraved plates for American editions of *Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*, otherwise known as *Fanny Hill*.

McCorison, *Vermont Imprints*, 1781. Aldridge, A. Owen. "Verse Condoning of Clerical Concupiscence." *The New England Quarterly* 68, no. 3. 1995., pp. 451-57. McCorison, Marcus A. "Printers

and the Law: The Trials of Publishing Obscene Libel in Early America." *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* 104, no. 2010., pp. 181-217. (559 lag)

MARY BENNETT, MILL WORKER, SIGNS THE PLEDGE



12. (Stark Mills). *Regulations to be Observed by all Persons Employed by the Proprietors of the Stark Mills. Signed in print by Phinehas Adams, Agent. Manchester, New Hampshire, 1849.*

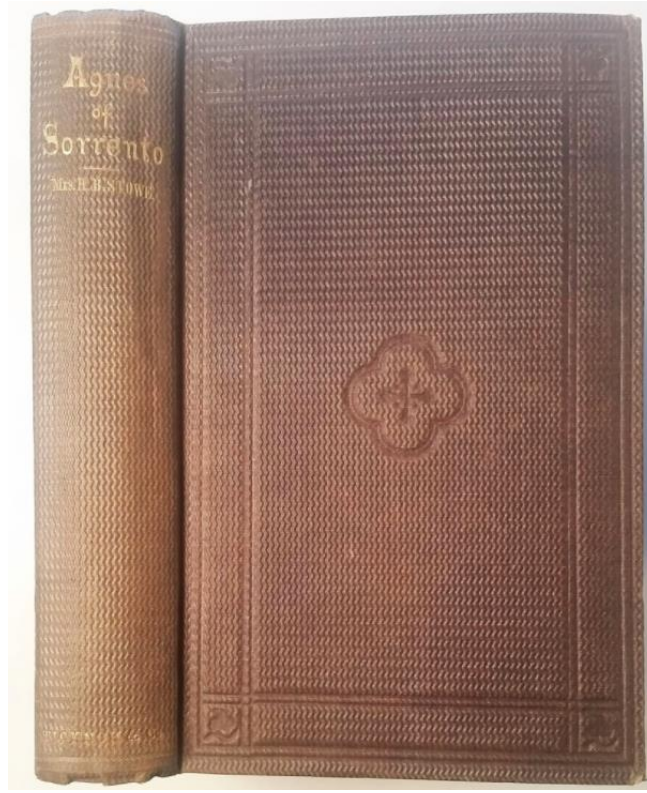
\$650.00

Broadside. 8vo. 215 x 175 mm., [8 ½ x 7 inches]. Text enclosed within a decorative typographical border. Folded with previous repairs to folds, small hole at center fold. Dated December 5, 1849 and signed Mary Bennet.

The broadside records the rules which every person must sign before employment commences and includes details about hours of work and requirements about absenteeism, alcohol use, and use of profane language. Each mill worker would live in the company boarding houses unless excused by the Overseer. The broadside contains information about monthly wages, but no specific information is supplied. It is also emphatic that theft of yarn, cloth, or other properties of the company would be prosecuted “for every such offence.”

Stark Mills was an affiliate of Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, which was to become the largest and most important textile manufacturer during the 19th century. Stark Mills was at the center of the development of Manchester as a leading city in New Hampshire and was resident to Building Number 1, the centerpiece at the time, of a complex of plants that made up Manchester’s manufacturing zone. The zone included housing, schools and company stores where employees lived and raised their families. The goal of the city fathers was to build a Utopian city where employees could live and work in a secure environment. This type of benevolent management included employee access to schools, churches, medical care, parks, and fire stations and libraries. One wonders how this Utopian scheme played out for Mary Bennett, mill worker for Stark Mills Manchester. (474)

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S ITALIAN NOVEL



13. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *Agnes of Sorrento*. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1862. \$1000.00

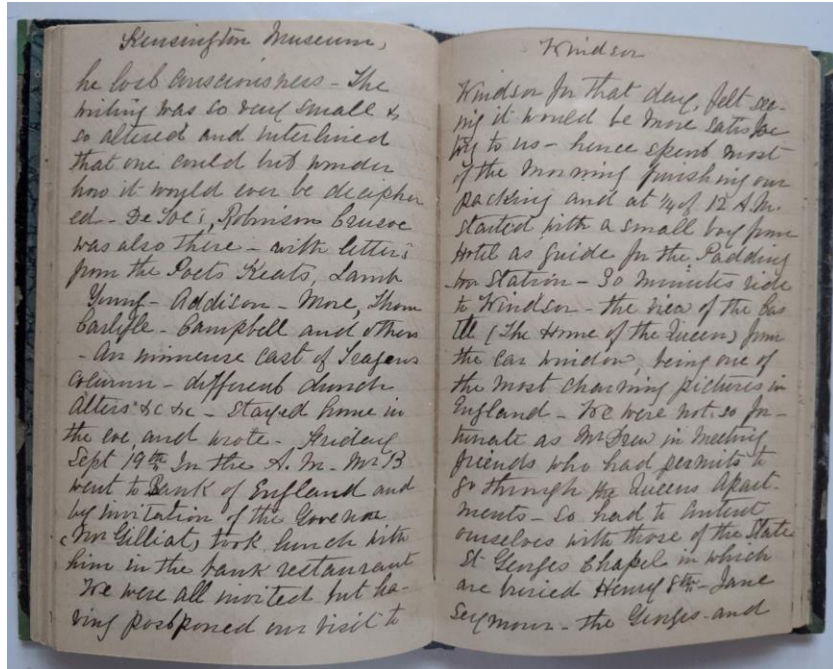
8vo. 195 x 120 mm. (7 1/2 x 4 3/4 inches). 412 pp., plus 16 pp. ads dated May 1862. Original patterned cloth, embossed covers, title and author's name gilt on spine; very good copy.

First edition. Stowe's novel of Italy during the Renaissance was published a decade after her most important book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* which appeared in 1851. Set in Sorrento and Rome during the reign of the Borgia Pope Alexandre VI, Stowe writes of a pure and innocent Agnes, her devotion to Catholicism, and hope of become a nun. The novel juxtaposes the corrupt ecclesiasticism of Rome and the purity of refined Christianity, characterized by the prophet of Ferrara, Savonarola. Stowe's narrative includes numerous observations, taken while visiting both cities in 1859/60 and incorporates these contemporary details into the novel. She portrays the societies of Northern and Southern Italy and depicts the difference in class and the brutality of peasant life especially for young women.

In many respects, this is a novel about women in a patriarchal society and their struggles to live a life that is both meaningful and satisfying. Young Agnes, abandoned by her aristocratic father, seeks divine guidance from the Borgia Pope, only to experience the cruelty of this corrupt regime before being saved by Christian truths of Savonarola and a prince of hearts who returns her to her rightful place in society.

Brooks, *The Dream of Arcadia* pp. 122. Vance, *America's Rome*, pp. 22-24. (138)

GRAND TOUR DIARY WRITTEN BY A LADY FROM INDIANA



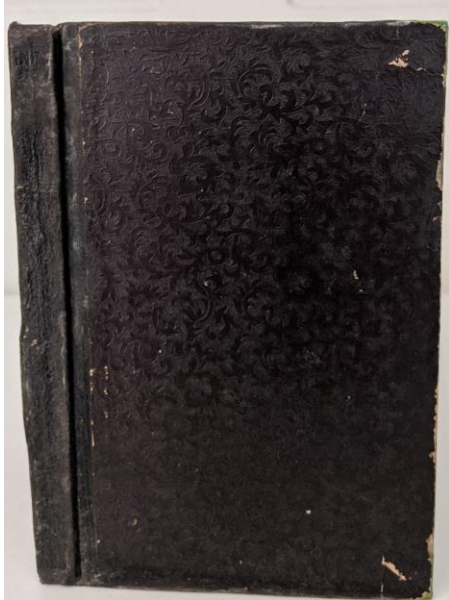
14. (Travel Diary). Shanklin, Lizzie. *Paris, London, Ireland and Home*. September 1884. \$ 650.00

Manuscript in ink. 12mo. 140 x 95 mm., [5 ¾ x 3 ¾ inches]. Contemporary blue patterned cloth; expertly rebaked with tissue. Very legible hand.

Lizzie Shanklin's travel diary which begins with descriptions of her activities in Paris in September 1884 and records her travels to London, Scotland, and Ireland, hitting many of the historical high spots for tourists. Other members of the party were Martha, Margie (Margaret), and Samuel. Lizzie refers to a "Mr. B." frequently and our research suggest him to be Samuel Bayard.

Lizzie McCutchan Orr Shanklin was born in Pennsylvania about 1839. She was the wife of Evansville native Lt. Col. James Maynard Shanklin of the 42nd Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was also a prominent attorney and a Presidential elector for Douglas and Johnson in 1860. Captured and confined to Libby Prison during the Civil War, he died in 1863 soon after his return home. As a result, Lizzie was a well-to-do widow, able to go on extensive European tours. She lived until 1908.

The other members of the travel party were her cousin, Martha Bayard, and her husband Samuel Bayard, a prominent Evansville banker. Bayard Park was named after them in 1901. They were all also prominent members of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church and are mentioned in its history. Lizzie writes primarily and at length of the historical importance of the sites they visited. Of the Tower of London she writes, "In the council chamber are numerous specimens of all kinds of armor, instruments of torture, beheading blocks, cannon & etc. If one is well up in English history



a visit here deeply impresses it upon the memory--this to me having been most interesting--and filling me with gratitude that our age was not filled with cruelties of the past."

She writes occasionally of more personal topics; "All went to Cook's office to procure tickets and made out route for Scotland--found prices high. Got some samples for Rob [her son] from Poole the tailor who says he has 20,000 customers and was making for one of our countrymen 30 prs of trousers. The young men all wear gloves and camel canes--looking quite swell--cut away coats and light pants are universal." Notes are also made on persons visited and affairs and performances attended.

The University of Evansville recently presented an "Evansville Story," inspired by the writings of Lt. Col. James Maynard Shanklin, the father of Robert Shanklin, after whom Shanklin Theater is named. The story of the Civil War is told through Shanklin's writings to his wife and their one-year-old son. "He goes off to war. She's here, he's there. He's miserable," said Wayne Jones, director of the Red Bank ReUnion Band. (Notes from the University of Evansville website). (562)

TRADE CATALOGUE FOR 1800S FASHION PATTERNS



15. (Women's Fashion). *Catalogue of the Domestic Paper Fashions; Fall and Winter Styles*. New York: Domestic Sewing Machine Company, [1874]. \$400.00

8vo. 265 x 180 mm. [10 ½ x 7 inches]. 32 pp. Original printed wrappers. Extensively illustrated with images of clothing patterns for men, women, children's fashions. Pages clean and

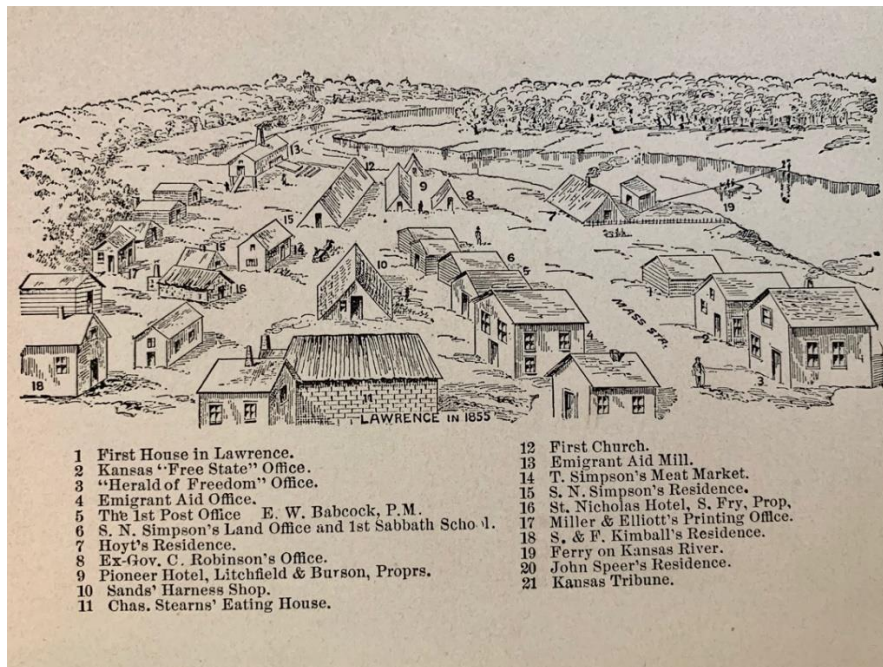
unmarked. Only minor rubbing to edges and a slight crease on cover. Overall, an early trade catalogue in remarkable condition.

Advertisements on the wraps call for women to exchange their “old, worthless, hard-running, noisy sewing machines” at A. Richards in New-London, Ct. as partial payment for the new Light Running Domestic brand sewing machine, which is easier to use and silent.

Romaine and OCLC cites an 1873 edition of this catalogue, one at the Library Company and the other at the Smithsonian.

Romaine, Lawrence B. *A Guide to American Trade Catalogs, 1744-1900*, pp. 337. (552 lag)

“I’LL BURN THE TOWN OF LAWRENCE”



16. Wright, Anna A. *More Truth Than Poetry*. (Chicago, W. S. Batts & Co., printers), 1884.
\$ 350.00

8vo. 195 x 140 mm. [7 ½ x 5 ½ inches]. viii, 237 pp. Black and white illustrations throughout. Contemporary cloth binding with gilt lettering on cover and spine, decoration stamped in black. Edges rubbed. Binding shaken but secure. Handful of words underlined in pencil, majority of pages are clean and unmarked.

Collection of poetry and verse written by Anna A. Wright, a Kansas housewife, who while brining a large family found time to contemplate American history and Kansas's part in the glorious development. Many of the illustrations which accompany this series of poems reflect events and people from post-Civil War Kansas.

Included is a poem about the Lawrence Massacre in 1863, when a group of Confederates overtook the city in a guerrilla-style attack:

“Calm and peaceful was the morning,
When that rebel chieftain wild,
Said, “I’ll burn the town of Lawrence –
Murder man, woman and child!”

The poem is illustrated with a small detailed map of downtown Lawrence, KS. Overall, an attractive copy of a scarce work rarely found available on the market.

De Menil, Alexander Nicolas. *The Literature of the Louisiana Territory*, St. Louis News Company, 1904, pp 348. (lag)