
Children's Books and Education

Froebel, Home Economics, Toys, Young Women's Education, and More

Michael R. Thompson Rare Books, ABAA/ILAB
8242 W. 3rd Street, Suite 230
Los Angeles, CA 90048

mrtbksla@pacbell.net ♦ mrtbooksla.com ♦ (323) 658 - 1901

Block Printing Portfolio by a Student with Lesson Descriptions, Eight Original Mounted Block Prints, and Four Watercolors

1. [ART EDUCATION.] BECKSTED, W[ilhelmina]. *Design*. [College art class portfolio assembled by a student at the University of Oregon.] [Eugene, Oregon: ca. 1920].

13 in. x 8 ½ in. [30] pp. With eight original mounted block prints, four watercolors of flowers, two other color illustrations (a color wheel and a value chart of blues), and nine pencil diagrams. The block prints are credited to Becksted's classmates. All manuscript text, including a teacher's marginalia when grading, explaining lessons and block printing techniques.

Original red cloth over card paper wrappers. Cloth printed with a block print pattern in black. Bound with red string. Light toning and occasional foxing. Tipped-in at the end the work of is a proof sheet from a book about Paul Bunyan that features a block print illustration by Becksted. A unique and beautifully executed art class portfolio.

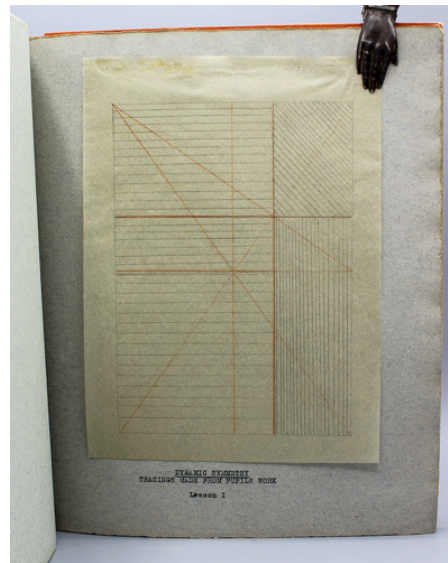
\$450

Helen Rhodes (1875 – 1938) received her training at the National Academy of Design, Columbia University, and the Cowles Art School in Boston. She arrived in Spokane, Washington in 1904 to take over as instructor and director of the Spokane Art League. She went on to teach design at both the University of Oregon, Eugene and the University of Washington, Seattle.

Wilhelmina Abbie Becksted, later Morrison (1900 – 1978) was one of the earliest women members of the Portland, Oregon Paint Fraternity. She also worked as an artist painting glass at the Povey Glass Company in Portland.



The four-page proof sheet is from Ida Virginia Turney's book *Paul Bunyan Comes West* (Houghton Mifflin, 1928), a new edition of the rare title that was published by the University of Oregon's Journalism Department in 1916. The 1928 edition featured an introduction by Helen Rhodes and included block prints by some of her students. In her acknowledgement page, Ida V. Turney credits Becksted with the block print "Paul and the Blue Ox," which is included in the proof sheet present here. The artists of seven of the eight original block prints in the present portfolio are also credited with block print designs for Turney's book.



Art Education Lesson Plan Illustrated with Five Hand-Drawn Diagrams And Three Block Prints by Junior High Students

2. [ART EDUCATION.] MURCH, Dorothy I. *Lesson Plans on Dynamic Symmetry and One Line Wood Blocks*. Created for the Low Ninth Grade Burbank Junior High School. [Berkeley, CA?: ca. 1930s.]

9¼ in. x 11 in. 9 pp. (one side only). With three original color Provincetown method block prints by students (and signed by them). Also with five tipped-in hand-drawn diagrams depicting lines of symmetry. Typewritten image captions and introduction explaining the concept of "dynamic symmetry" and how it relates to art education.

Original orange portfolio bound with twine. Some shelfwear. Toning to first and last page; otherwise, very clean throughout. A teacher's art lesson plan in very good condition.

\$600

A unique item. Block printing was a fixture of many school art classes during the 1910s-30s. California was a hub of block print making during the Arts & Crafts movement, with iconic California artists like Pedro Lemos (1882 – 1958) publishing art education books that featured block print making in the San Francisco Bay Area.

A detailed and beautifully executed lesson plan compiled by educator Dorothy I. Murch, who developed the plan to teach the principles of "dynamic symmetry," a term coined by art educator and scholar Jay Hambidge in the late 1910s. Murch notes that her dynamic symmetry lesson used magazine page layout as a model and encouraged students to make their own layouts.

Murch describes in detail her educational approach and the desired outcome of the lesson, as follows: "[The] lecture preceding the lessons covered the following points: 1. A brief introduction and history – to show that these principles were not new but had been used as far back as the days of the Egyptians. 2. Root Rectangles – the simplest method of obtaining them. 3. The construction of the trellis. 4. Nodal points...Outcome: An understanding of the simplest principles of dynamic symmetry. The ability to take these principles and apply them to a definite problem. Better appreciation of proportion, balance, variety of surface shapes and background spaces. An awakening of interest in good magazine layouts," (pp. 2-3)."

Dorothy Ida Murch is listed as a student at the University of California, Berkeley in the university register for the 1931-1932 school year. This was likely her graduate education, as she is also listed as an undergraduate in Mills College records during the 1919-1920 school year.

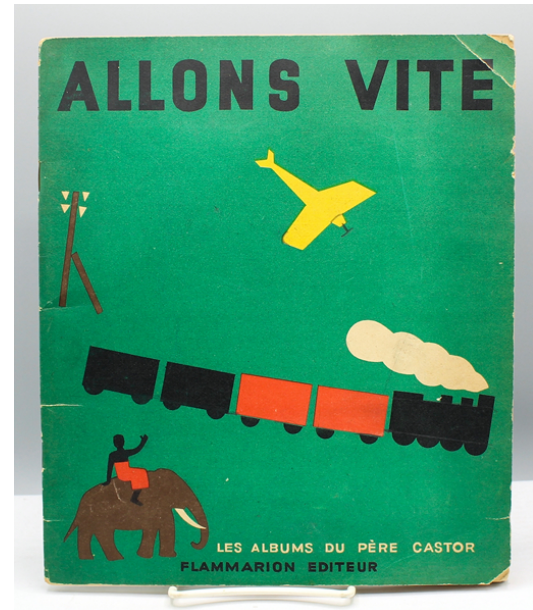


Art Education for Children with Twelve Color-Block Illustrations

3. CELLI, Rose and Nathalie Parain. *Allons Vite*. Paris: Flammarion, Les Albums du Père Castor, 1933.

Quarto. [24] pp. With nine full-page illustrations and three half-page illustrations all printed in vivid color. Illustrations depict modes of transportation (ship, elephant, canoe, bus, etc.) in simple color-block shapes.

Flexible green card wrappers printed in color. Some toning and minor offsetting inside. Lacking the signature of colored tissue paper (copies are rarely found with the signature). Still a very good, bright copy of this art education book in the original glassine just jacket.



\$750

First edition.

Children are instructed to cut out copies of the basic shapes that comprise the illustrations. These shapes could then be glued down on a separate piece of paper to assemble scenes. Nathalie Tchelpanova Parain (1897 - 1958) was a Kyiv-born illustrator who drew on Constructivist aesthetics to illustrate fifteen other similar albums for publisher and children's writer Paul Faucher's *Les Albums du Père Castor* series. These albums were named after *le castor*, the beaver, because children were encouraged to *build* their artwork and think of it as a three-dimensional construction project.

Rose Brua Chelli (1895 - 1982) was a translator, playwright, novelist, and children's author born in Algeria during the French colonial period. She collaborated with Parain to write the text for all the *Père Castor* albums.

OCLC records only three physical copies: Oak Spring Garden Library in Virginia and the Swiss Institute for Children's and Youth Media.



See Princeton University Cotsen Children's Library online exhibit of *Père Castor* albums.

Les Petits Français Illustrés 1860 - 1940, p. 281.

See also Lemmens, A. and S. Stommels. *Russian Artists and the Children's Book 1890 - 1992*.





Attractive Die-Cut Chromolithograph Toy Book

4. [DEFOE, Daniel.] *Robinson Crusoe*. [Die-cut toy book.] London: Raphael Tuck & Sons, [n.d., 1880s].

Fold-out sheet (4½" x 18" unfolded). Printed on rectos only with six chromolithograph illustrations of scenes from *Robinson Crusoe* and captions in black. Designed in England and printed in Germany for Raphael Tuck & Sons.

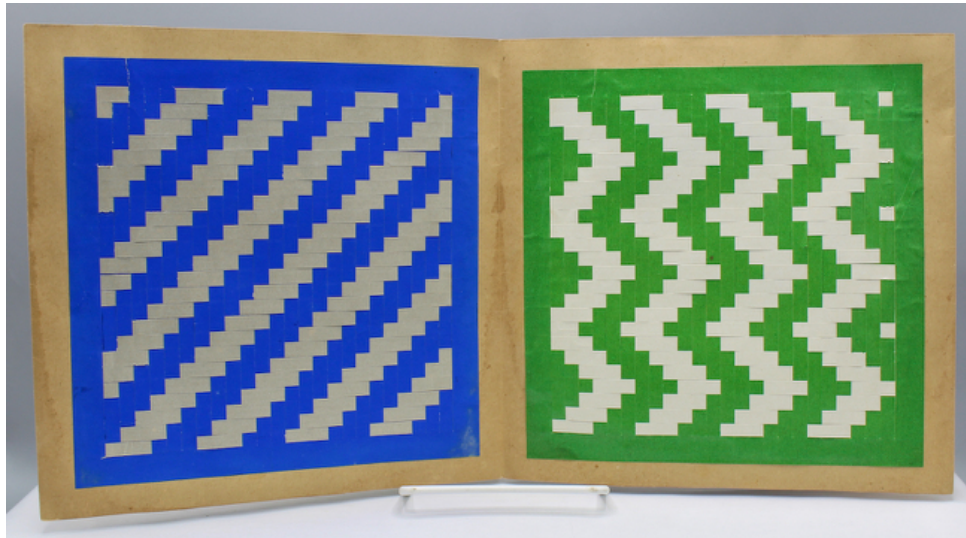
Glossy card paper folded in six panels. Three of the creases split, not affecting text or images. A couple fragile areas. A very good, clean, and bright copy of a fragile item.

\$200

First edition. This is number twenty-four in a series of Raphael Tuck & Sons toy books based on classic literature. These toy books were often intended to be given away as bonuses with purchases and often had advertisements of businesses on the versos.

Raphael Tuck & Sons produced many creative and interactive books for children. They produced tunnel books based on classic literature and fairytales, including a tunnel book of *Robinson Crusoe* and an edition illustrated by Helen Marion Burnside (ca. 1890s).





Eight Colorful Paper-Weaving Samples

5. [FROEBEL.] WEBB, Mary. [Album with eight paper-weaving samples.] [n.p., 1888.]

8 in. x 8 in. [6] ff. (some with paper-weaving on both sides). With eight full-page paper-weaving samples, each in two colors of paper (green, brown, pink, blue, black, white, etc.)

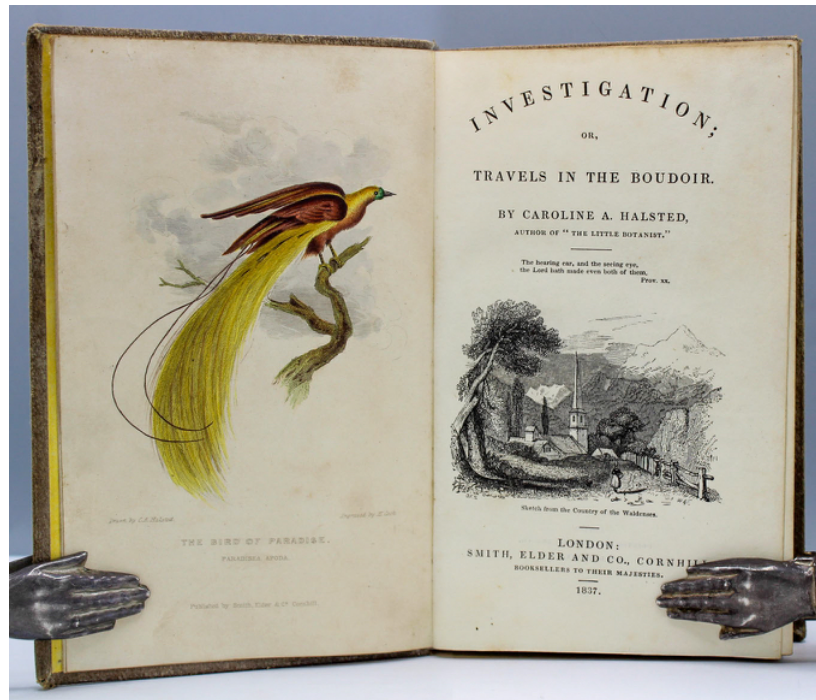
Accordion bound in buff paper self-wrappers. Slight dampstaining to edges of wrappers. Contemporary ink ownership signature of a Mary Webb and date to front cover. Internally quite clean and attractive. A very good example of a fragile Froebel gift album.

\$750

Dated October 1888 on front cover.

This is a colorful and well-executed example of Froebel gift fourteen. The techniques shown here include weaving in straight rows and columns, zigzags, and perpendicular designs, as well as attractive color-matching within the samples. The album also shows a difficulty progression from basic patterns to the more complicated designs.





“Unusual Textbook” for Young Women
On the History of Household Objects

6. HALSTED, Caroline A. *Investigation; or, Travels in the Boudoir*. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1837.

Twelvemo. xiv, 296, 32 [publisher's catalogue] pp. Hand-colored engraved frontispiece, eleven wood-engraved or steel engraved plates, engraved vignette title-page.

Original brown cloth blindstamped in a moiré pattern, gilt lettered spine, all edges gilt. Some wear and soiling to cloth. Yellow endpapers with some soiling. Otherwise very clean and fresh throughout. A very good copy of an uncommon educational book for young women.

\$500

First edition. OCLC records only nine copies of this edition in the United States.

Caroline Amelia Halsted (1803/4-1848) was a historian and author. Her first book was *The Little Botanist, or Steps to the Attainment of Botanical Knowledge* (1835). She won the Greshman commemoration prize in 1839 for her biographical work *Life of Margaret Beaufort*, the mother of Henry VII. It was also reviewed favorably in *Gentleman's Magazine*, in which she was deemed a “worthy successor to Lucy Aikin.” Her most significant work was *Life of Richard III*



(2 volumes, 1844), an impassioned defense of the last Plantagenet king. Halsted's *Investigation; or, Travels in the Boudoir* is an "unusual textbook" in which a girl and her mother take a domestic "grand tour" of their living room in order to learn about the origins and nature of everyday objects (Oxford DNB). In the Preface, Halsted writes, "[*Investigation's*] chief design...is to prove to young persons of active imaginations, that happiness and knowledge depend not...on a foreign tour; but that much valuable information may be obtained in...their own homes..."

"How many young persons...are, nevertheless, totally unacquainted with the origin, history, or progress into general use, of the most ordinary articles with which they are surrounded..." Objects discussed in *Investigations* include carpets (Asian and European), tapestry and woven hangings, modern paper hangings, plumes and feathers, the early history of idolatry, rise and progress of the art of writing, examining the contents of a writing desk, etc.



"Disarm the Hearts, for that is Peace" — Teaching Posters for Cultural Acceptance

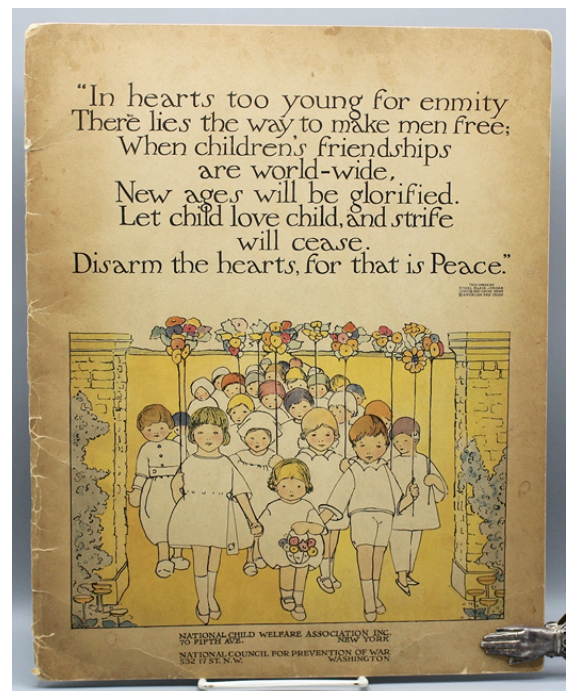
7. [HAVILAND, Mary S. and Fanny L. Warren, illustrator.] [*Children from Many Lands.*] New York: National Child Welfare Association, 1923.

10 posters (10" x 13"). A full set. Each poster with a half-page color illustration of a child characteristic of their country (e.g. Germany, Italy, Russia, China, Japan). Illustrations by Fanny L. Warren. Verse on posters by Mary S. Haviland and verse on portfolio by Ethel Blair Jordan.

Original color-printed buff card stock portfolio enclosing ten leaves (also buff card stock) printed with color illustrations. Portfolio split at spine (both halves still present). Toning to portfolio. Light toning to posters. Overall a very good example of this poster set, scarce in the original portfolio.

\$750

First edition of these posters "showing the children of ten nations at work or play, dressed in



native costumes and surrounded by characteristic scenery...and our own happy American boys and girls welcoming them all," (*Journal of the American Association of University Women*, 1924, p. 27).

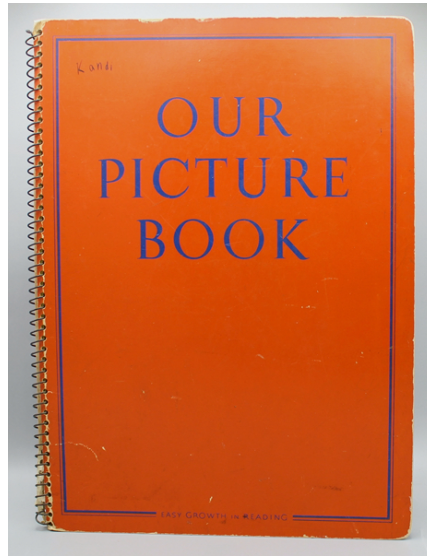
The National Child Welfare Association published the present posters in conjunction with the National Council for the Prevention of War. The posters were tools to teach children racial and ethnic acceptance as immigrant populations grew in the United States. The Ethel Blair Jordan verse espouses the importance of the younger generation in ending war: "In hearts too young for enmity there lies the way to make men free; when children's friendships are world-wide, new ages will be glorified. Let child love child, and strife will cease. Disarm the hearts, for that is Peace."



Mary S. Haviland and Fanny L. Warren frequently collaborated on materials for the National Child Welfare Association, including two poster sets encouraging healthy eating for children. Haviland also wrote manuals on health and childhood development like *Modern Physiology, Hygiene and Health* (1921) and *A Study of Babyhood* (1927). Warren's other work included illustrations for *Little Neighbors of Many Lands* (1926), a book of paper dolls themed around racial and ethnic acceptance. We could not find any information on Ethel Blair Jordan.

OCLC records eight sets of these posters: Harvard, Brown, UCLA, Smith College, University of Minnesota, and University of Rochester; Toronto Public Library; and one at the United Nations in Geneva. Several do not include the portfolio and envelope.





The Folio Format Teacher's Edition,
Every Page Illustrated in Color

8. HILDRETH, Gertrude, Allie Lou Felton, Mabel J. Henderson, and Alice Meighen. *Our Picture Book*. Easy growth in reading. Illustrated by Corinne Pauli Waterall. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company, 1940.

Folio (13" x 18"). 30, [2] pp. Every page illustrated in color. With text leaf of instructions for teachers at end of work.

Original spiral-bound orange boards titled and ruled in blue. Some light wear. One page with a tear at one edge repaired with tape (with no loss). Former owner's name in ink on front cover. A very good copy.

\$400

First edition of this teacher's edition instructional folio, the first primer in the *Easy Growth in Reading* series.

Gertrude Hildreth (1898 – 1984) and her team of collaborating editors at the Teachers College at Columbia University designed this series around siblings Nancy and Bob, a dog named Mac, and a cat named Muff. These readers competed with the Dick and Jane series, the *Reading for Meaning* series written by Paul McKee (and his collaborators) and illustrated by Corinne Malvern, and the other series of readers produced in these formats for classroom use.

Corinne Pauli Waterall (1884 – 1946) was a noted children's book illustrator and advertising artist who also illustrated Jane Abbott titles in the 1920s and 1930s, many titles in the *Easy Growth in Reading Series*, and posters for Campbell's Soup.

OCLC records eight copies, just six in North America: Library of Congress, Princeton, San Antonio PL (Texas), Heartland County Library (Ohio), West Virginia University, and University of Alberta (Canada).





Two Hundred Pages of Original Home Economics Coursework With Fabric Swatches, Sketches, and Artwork

9. [HOME ECONOMICS.] [DURY, Lorraine.] [Portfolio of classwork for a University of Minnesota correspondence course in textiles and home economics.] [Wisconsin: Green Bay, ca. 1930s]

9 in. x 11½ in. 200 pp. (approximately) of mimeographed, manuscript, and typed lesson plans and completed assignments. With over three dozen pages with fabric swatches, sketches, and small artworks (including two paper weaving samples and a watercolor), plus clippings from periodicals laid-in or laid down.

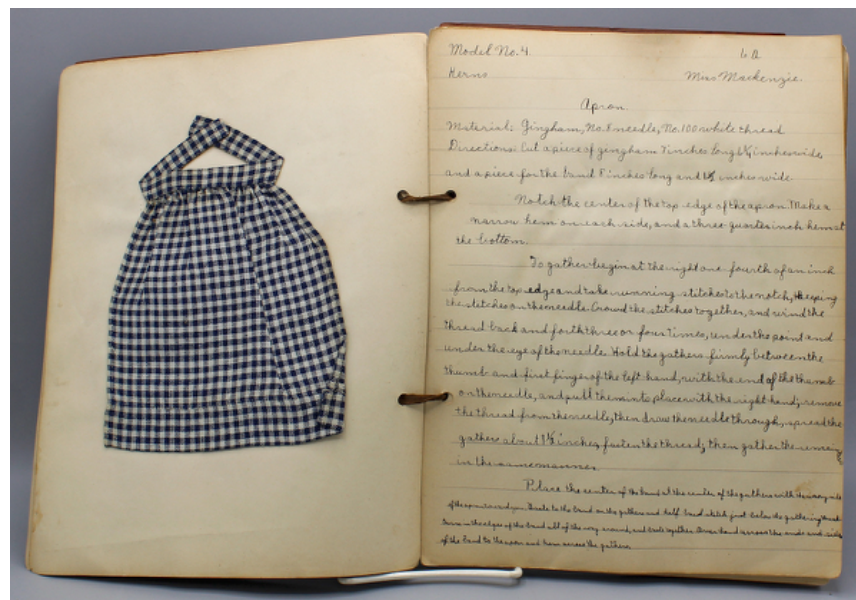
Card paper homemade three-ring binder, disbound. Light creasing and wear to pages, light occasional offsetting from fabric samples. A very good, very robust example of an advanced course in textiles, sewing, and fashion that also reveals the Depression-era labor history of women in the garment industry.

\$650

This portfolio represents all the skills a Depression-era woman would need to create her own garments and other textile goods: sewing, dyeing, and weaving; selecting the right fabrics from stores; repurposing discarded household items into tools to save money (e.g., a cigar box into a loom); and much more. Periodical clippings of illustrations of women weaving in industrial and commercial settings indicate that students who completed this correspondence course would not only be able to produce textile goods for their own families but also find skilled employment in the garment industry.

Lorraine Dury became an educator and writer who co-authored a 1947 textbook for fourth and fifth graders called *It Happened Here* with three other Green Bay-area public school teachers. Dury appeared frequently in the pages of periodicals like *School Arts* with her creative curriculum ideas and sharing the artwork of her students.





Thirty-One Fabric Sewing Samples with Detailed Lesson Instructions Revealing a 1910s Home Economics Curriculum

10. [HOME ECONOMICS.] NEES, Magdalena. [Two notebooks with sewing samples by a home economics student in grades six through nine.] Portland, Oregon [ca. 1912].

Two albums (8½" x 11"). [35] ff. each. With thirty-one mounted fabric sewing samples and a paper pattern. All text in manuscript (in black and blue ink). Each sample with a project title and explanatory text detailing the assignment and the student's process.

Stiff brown paper wrappers bound in brown cord. Paper label on one album reads, "Magdalena Nees, 100 E. 28th St N, Portland, Oregon, Kerns School." Later pencil notation on label notes Nees' dates as 1898 – 1968. Some creasing and chipping to wrappers. Some toning and offsetting to leaves. A very good set of original albums of schoolwork.

\$650

Pencil date on wrappers is "ca. 1912."

Each grade is broken up into two units (e.g., 6A, 6B, 7A, and so on) and each unit comprises eight lessons of progressive difficulty. The first album, encompassing units 6A through 7B, begins with lessons in basic skills in stitching, basting, and seaming, and progresses to pattern-matching, darning stockings, and making simple articles of clothing (e.g., an apron, a doll skirt). The second



album comprises lessons in darning damask, making buttonholes, weaving stockinet, pleating, and making paper patterns. The detailed manuscript instructions offer valuable insight into the lesson plans and the structure of the home economics curriculum at the Kerns School.



From grades six through nine, Magdalena Nees (1898 – 1968) attended the Kerns School in East Portland. She had three home economics instructors, who are noted in these albums: Christina Bergsvik, Grace MacKenzie, and Pearl Ellis. Nees was the daughter of German immigrants Ludwig Wilhelm and Anna Nees. In 1918, Magdalena Nees married Hungarian immigrant Peter Sabo, who is listed as a theater equipment salesman in 1940 census records. Nees was a clerk in their business.

Portland Public Schools. *Annual Report of the Public Schools*, issue 28 (1911), pp. 41, 53, 104.



**Manuscript Notebook from a Cooking Course by a WWI-Era High School Student
With an ALS by Her Daughter Laid In**

11. [HOME ECONOMICS.] HOWITT, Mary Lucille. *Domestic Science. Cooking. Room 26.* [Cover title.] [Manuscript notebook by a student in a high school home economics course.] [Portland, Oregon: n.d., ca. 1914-18.]

7 ½ x 9 ½ in. [130] pp. (approximately) of manuscript recipes, dietary guidelines, measurements, and public health discussions, with diagrams, calculations, and full-page tables. Pages 117-158 removed.

Original gray cloth over boards. Titled in manuscript. Soiling to boards. Toning to endpapers and first and last leaf. Otherwise clean throughout. Laid in is an ALS (1930) from Howitt's daughter to her parents. A detailed record of WWI-era home economics, in good condition despite missing pages.

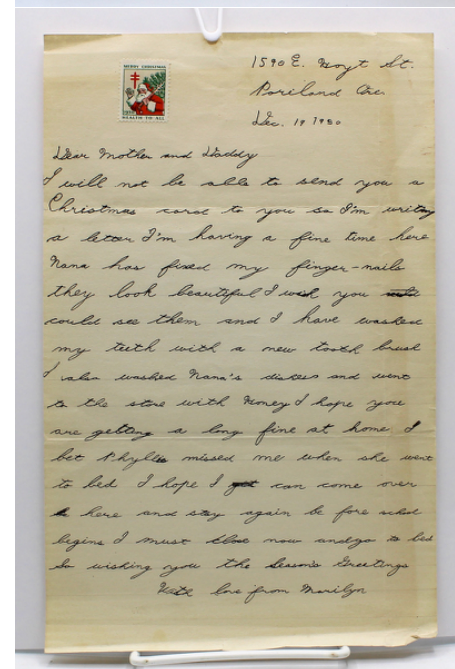
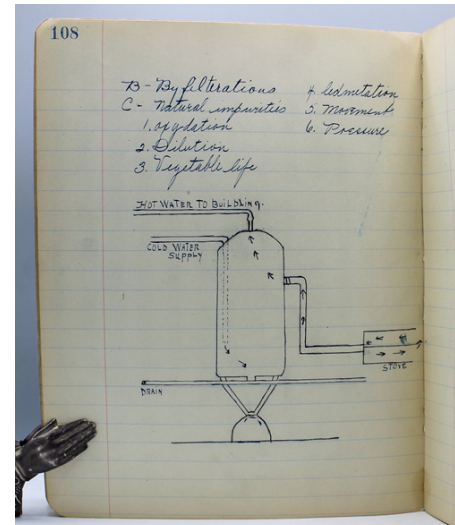
\$600

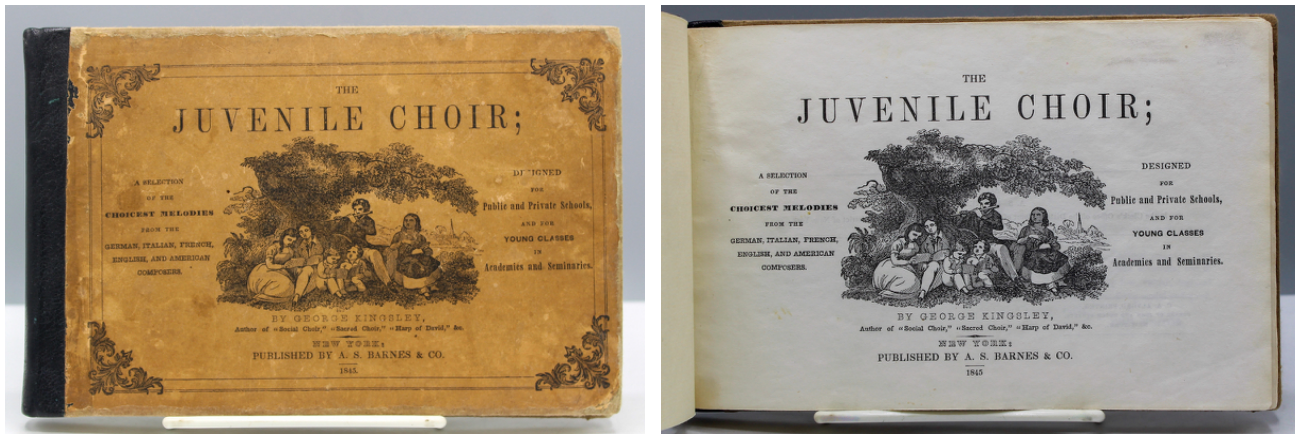
Date inferred from the birth year of Mary Lucille Howitt, later Beach (1900 – 1999).

This manuscript notebook (of approximately 15,000 words) was written by Howitt while she was enrolled at Washington High School in Portland, Oregon. In the Pacific Northwest before WWI, fewer than one in four women attended school beyond the eighth grade, and home economics courses were geared toward training women not only for the management of their own households but also for careers in teaching, medicine, and public health, as well as careers as cooks, seamstresses, and other garment workers.

The manuscript includes sections on heating and ventilation (with diagrams), hygienic kitchens and food preparation, kitchen tools, and budgeting. Also with plenty of recipes and a detailed section on meat, including butcher terminology and how to select and cook the appropriate cuts of sheep, pork, cows, cattle, and poultry.

Howitt worked as a stenographer for a Hirsch-Weis Co. factory following World War I. She married the longtime Doernbecher Manufacturing Co. accountant Emanuel Sherwood beach (1894 – 1971) and had a daughter, Marilyn Lucille Beach (b. 1922), who maintained a lifelong enthusiasm for culinary arts and cookery.





Scarce Introductory Songbook for Children

12. KINGSLEY, George, editor. *The Juvenile Choir; A Selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, Italian, French, English, and American Composers*. Designed for Public and Private Schools, and for Young Classes in Academies and Seminaries. New York: A.S. Barnes & Co., 1845.

Oblong quarto (8 x5"). 160 pp.

Black leather spine over illustrated boards. Binding extremities a bit rubbed, minor soiling to boards. Trivial foxing, light intermittent staining, touching text at times, but never affecting legibility. A very good copy of a fragile, scarce work.

\$300

First edition, an introductory work of music and songbook for children. Reprinted at least seven times between 1845 and 1860.

George Kingsley (1811-1884) was a Massachusetts-born music teacher and editor. He taught music at Girard College in Philadelphia, served as music supervisor for public schools in Philadelphia, and was the organ player at Old South Church and Hollis Street Church in Boston. He also compiled and edited a number of music books, including *Sunday School Singing Book* (1832), *The Social Choir* (1836), *The Young Ladies' Harp* (1847), and *Templi Carmina* (1853). In his introduction "To My Young Musical Friends," Kingsley writes, "*The Juvenile Choir* is prepared with the hope that it may give [children] many hours of social enjoyment, and aid [them] in acquiring a knowledge of this delightful science" (p. 3). The present work explores the elements of vocal music, including musical characters (notes, staff, timing), dynamics, melody, scales, etc., followed by a compilation of eighty-seven songs with notes and lyrics.





Didactic Novel for Young Women on the Importance of Education
By Two Prolific Women Science Writers

13. KIRBY, Mary and Elizabeth. *Julia Maitland; or, Pride Goes Before a Fall*. London: Griffith and Farran, 1857.

Octavo. 98, 16 [publisher's catalogue] pp. With four hand-colored plates by John Absolon and N. Jackson Jr.

Original blue cloth stamped in gilt. Binding is very clean and attractive. Pale yellow endpapers. Publisher's ticket and contemporary pencil ownership signature (Mary Luttrell) to front pastedown. One plate loose, laid in at original position. A very good, bright copy of an uncommon didactic novels for young women.

\$600

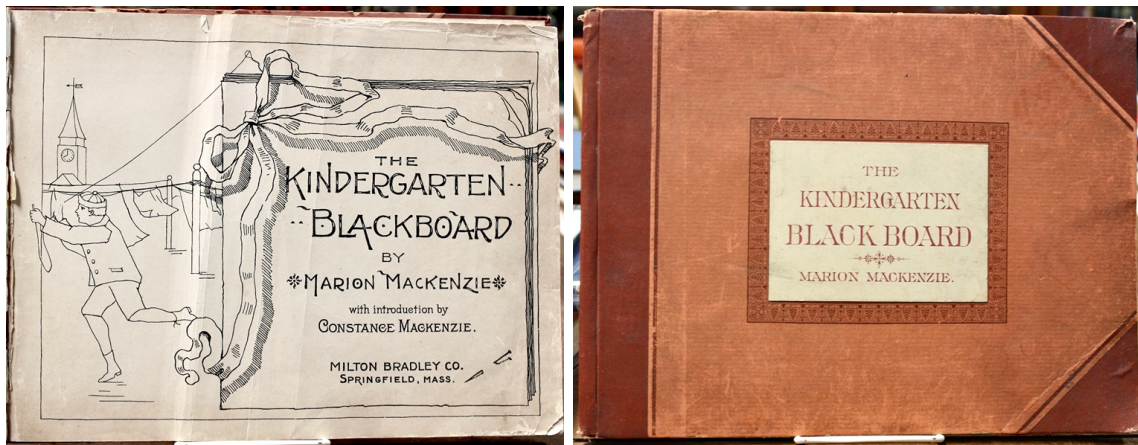
First edition.

This didactic novel about the value of education for young women tells the story of Julia, a spoiled heiress whose delusions of grandeur lead her away from her studies. After her aunt places her with a family to work as a governess, an experience Julia hates, she returns home and focuses on her education. She begins to help her friend Matilda in teaching children and imbuing them with a respect for education and moderation.



Elizabeth Kirby (1823 – 1873) and Mary Kirby (later Gregg, 1817 – 1893) were children's book authors and science writers. Mary's most important work was the *Flora of Leicestershire* (1848), which she wrote with naturalist Andrew Bloxam and her sister. The first edition, which was published with every other page left blank, asked readers to fill in additional botanical information. The 1850 edition compiled these contributions for a total of over nine hundred species. Together, the sisters published popular science texts on botany, entomology, marine biology, and more over the course of twenty-five years.

OCLC records five copies in the UK (BL, National Library of Scotland, Cambridge, V&A, University of Newcastle) and three in North America (U Toronto, Memorial University of Newfoundland, U Florida).



Teacher's Guide to the "Evolution of the Kindergarten Blackboard"

14. MACKENZIE, Marion [illustrator] and Constance Mackenzie [Durham]. *The Kindergarten Blackboard*. Boston: Milton Bradley Co., [1894].

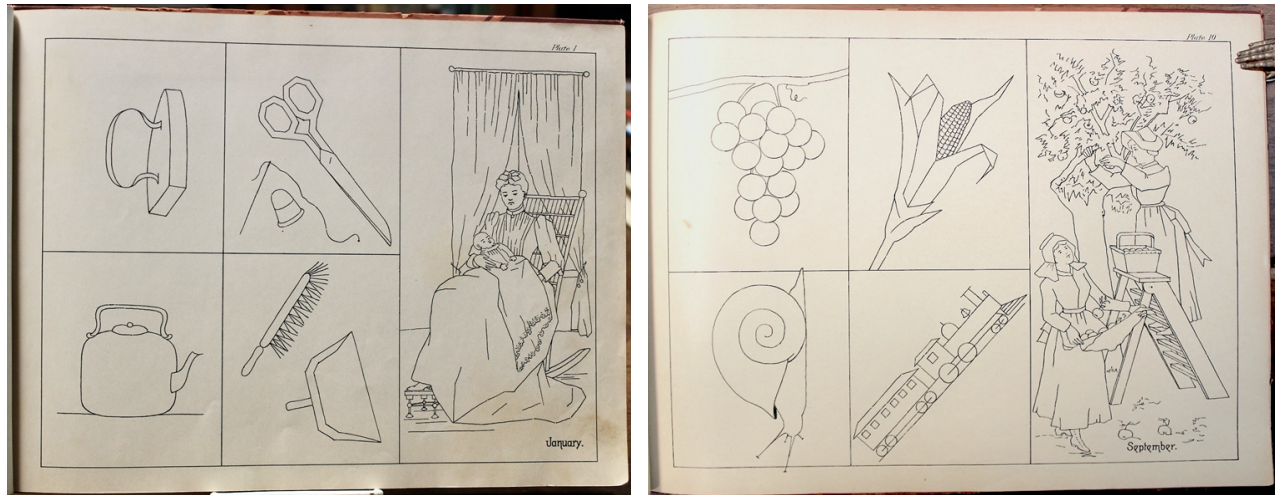
14 in. x 10½ in. iv pp. With twenty-two black-and-white plates, fourteen of which illustrate activities appropriate for each month of the year (two plates each for January and December), e.g., children sledding in January, feeding chicks in April, and picking apples in September.

Original dark red cloth over pink paper boards. White label on upper board titled and bordered in dark red. Soiling to upper board, some rubbing to extremities, and some paper worn away from lower board. First page creased and somewhat dustsoiled. Otherwise, clean throughout. A good copy of a scarce work.

\$400

First edition. OCLC records only six copies (only two west of the Mississippi).

The illustrations in the present work were to be copied by teachers onto their blackboards for use in lessons. In the introduction, Constance Mackenzie Durham recounts a conversation she had with a friend: "How would you like a glance at the evolution of the kindergarten blackboard?" I asked. 'Your day of five years back was rather bare in its conception of chalk possibilities. But now the talk, the song and the story are but half told without the aid of the blackboard.'"



Durham was the superintendent of the Philadelphia kindergarten schools and a member of the city's Sub-Primary School Society, for which she wrote *Free and Public Kindergartens in Philadelphia* (1899). In 1897, Durham made the news when she, a white woman, married the Black attorney, journalist, and diplomat John Stephens Durham (1861 – 1919). He served as the United States Minister Resident to Haiti and U.S. Charge d'Affaires to Santo Domingo between 1891 and 1893.

Marion Mackenzie also illustrated *The Little Artist: A Guide in Water Colors for Kindergartners, Mothers and Teachers* (1898), which Durham wrote.

"School Teacher Weds a Negro." *New York Times* (July 2, 1897).





Basic Multiplication Primer with Seventy Vignettes

15. *Marmaduke Multiply*. Boston: Munroe and Francis, 1844.

4½ in. x 5¾ in. 71, [1, ads] pp. With seventy engraved vignettes illustrating educational rhymes (e.g., a boy fishing to accompany "Four times eight are forty-eight / I wish that I could get some bait"). Also with an additional engraved title and printed floral borders on each page.

Contemporary black cloth wrappers, rubbed, with spine of text block partially detached from gutter. Engraved title loose, laid in at original position. Some foxing, as usual. A good, sound copy of an uncommon and fragile educational item for children.

\$475

First edition, fourth printing. Originally published by Munroe and Francis in 1838. All printings are uncommon. OCLC records eleven copies of this printing, fifteen of the 1839, and no more than a few copies of any other printing.

Uses instructive vignettes to illustrate the times tables from one through twelve. The simple rhymes include "Six times nine are fifty-four / My little boat has come ashore" and "Nine times nine are eighty-one / See how fast the horses run."



Scarce Teaching Tool and Picture Book,
Attractively Printed in Color with Over a Hundred Illustrations

16. *The Merry and Wise ABC*. Novel Children's Spelling Bee. [Cover title.] [London: Ernest Nister, 1896.]

Quarto. [4] pp., plus [26] ff., each sectioned into four strips that can be turned separately (four strips for each letter of the alphabet). With over a hundred attractive color-printed vignettes illustrating words beginning with each letter of the alphabet.

Original color-printed pictorial paper boards with green cloth spine. Some dustsoiling and dampstaining to boards. Very bright inside despite some light toning to margins. A very good copy of a scarce and attractive book of educational games.

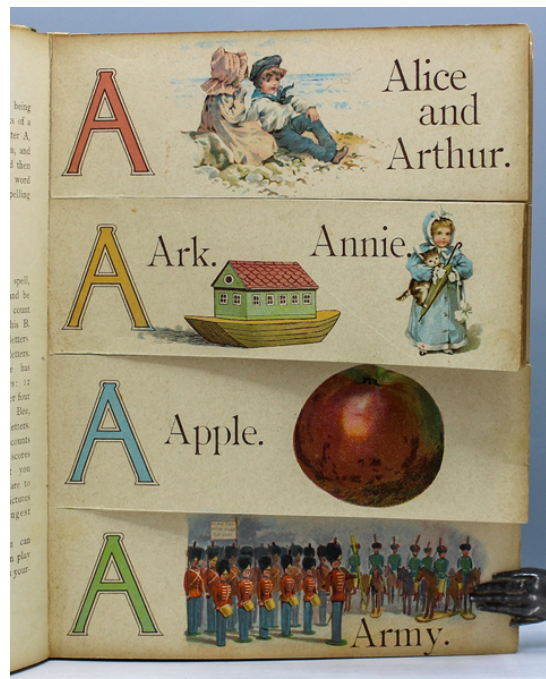
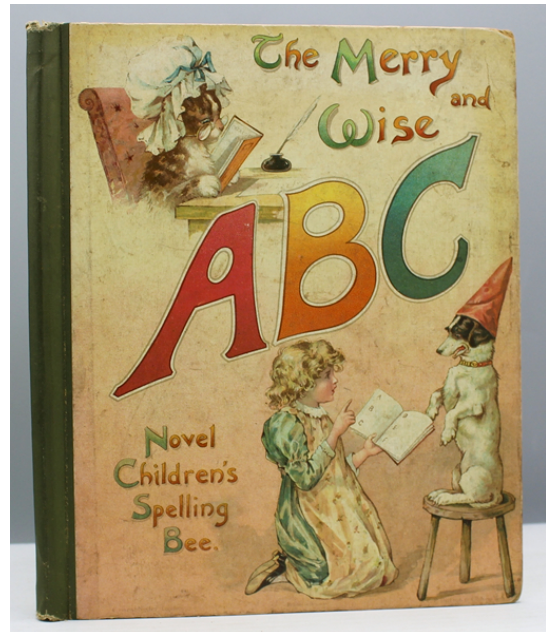
\$850

First edition.

The present item is both a picture book and a teaching tool that facilitates word games and memory exercises. The first four pages outline activities for children: turning the letter strips separately to form four-letter words, basic reading and counting exercises, and a game in which children unscramble letters to form simple words. The charming and vivid illustrations incorporate the process of recognizing animals, household items, and toys and pairing them with their names.

We could not identify the author of the explanatory text, nor the illustrator (or illustrators) responsible for the art. The verse that opens the work was written by the English composer Graham Clifton Bigham (1859 – 1913), who also contributed verse to *Nonsense Rhymes for Holiday Times*, *The Animals' Rebellion*, *Christmas in Animal Land*, and other Ernest Nister titles.

OCLC records only four copies: BL, Cambridge, Toronto PL, and Princeton.



Montessori Schools Observed Firsthand
By a Prolific Writer on Montessori, Froebel, the Dalton Plan, and More

17. [MONTESSORI.] WHITE, Jessie. *Montessori Schools as Seen in the Early Summer of 1913*. Birmingham: Cornish Brothers, Ltd., 1914.

Octavo. 185 pp. With a double-sided plate showing Montessori teaching tools.

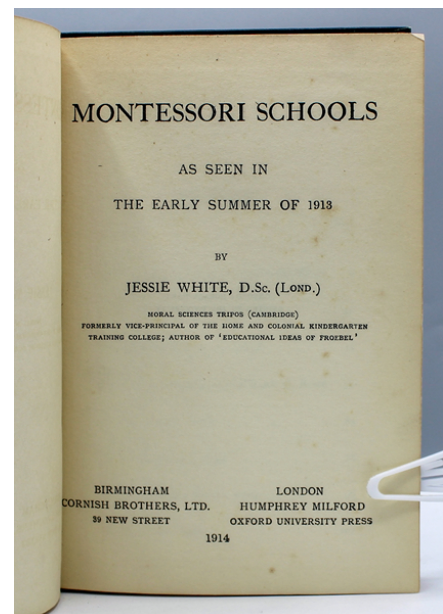
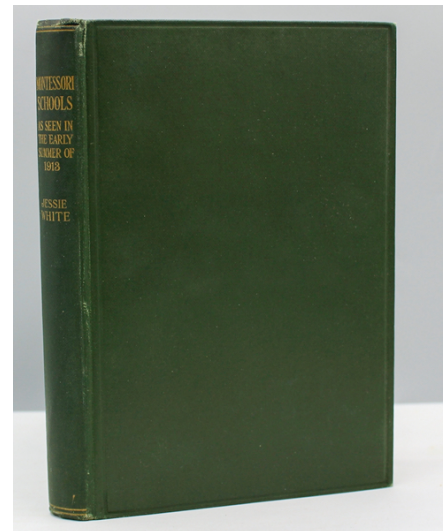
Publisher's green cloth titled in gilt on spine. Contemporary ink ownership signature to front flyleaf. Very clean throughout aside from toning to endpapers. A very good, tight, and bright copy.

\$450

First edition.

The present work was the result of the three months that the author spent observing Montessori classrooms in Italy in the spring of 1913. In the preface, Dr. Jessie White explains that she also attended lectures on Dr. Maria Montessori's work in 1912 and 1913, and became a member of the Montessori Society in London soon after its founding in 1912. White writes, "I was thus well acquainted with the leading principles and with the material, but whereas there were some things which I had heard over and over again, there were many things which I wanted to hear but had not heard. I had not gathered enough detail to be able to form a mental picture of what the work in Italy really amounted to. It was for the purpose of seeing how things actually worked out in practice that I determined to go to Italy at the beginning of April 1913," (pp. 5-6).

Dr. White's writing on the Montessori and Froebel methods, Helen Parkhurst's Dalton Plan, and other independent study-based models appeared in the *Journal of Experimental Pedagogy*, *Maternity and Child Welfare*, *The Forum of Education*, and more. White was also an occasional critic of Dr. Montessori: she believed that Dr. Montessori's method could be inflexible, and Dr. White believed that the method should evolve over time to incorporate new ideas. Dr. White also wrote *The Educational Ideas of Froebel* (1905), *A First Book of Experimental Science for Girls* (1914), and *ABC of Geometry Teaching: An Exposition of Dr. Maria Montessori's Geometrical Pedagogy*. The title-page identifies her as the former vice-principal of the Home and Colonial Kindergarten Training College.



Kramer, Rita. *Maria Montessori: A Biography* (2017).





Manuscript Nursery Rhymes with Richly Detailed Watercolors Throughout

18. *Nursery Rhymes for "Jim" at Bed-Time*. From: Aunt Edie. [London?]: 1924.

11¼ in. x 7¾ in. [5] ff. (including wrappers). Richly illustrated throughout in ink and watercolor with accompanying manuscript nursery rhymes and musical scores in ink.

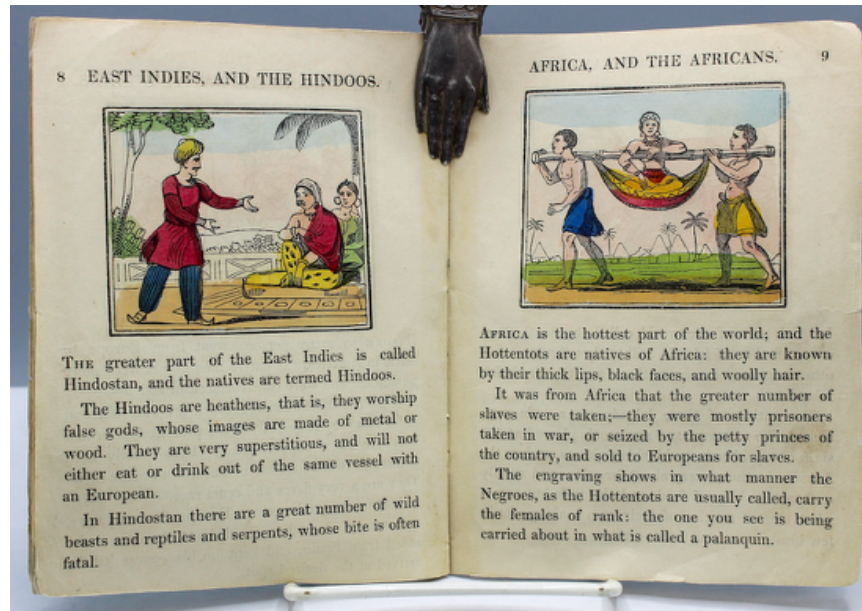
Original stiff paper wrappers, illustrated and lettered in watercolor and ink, signed "Aunt Edie" and dated July 18, 1924. Sewn with purple cord. Wrappers and each leaf (also of the same stiff paper stock) neatly bordered with decorative tape resembling leather. Some dust soiling and light foxing. In the original mailing envelope addressed (presumably) to Jim's father in the Brockley area of London. Overall a clean and remarkably bright manuscript collection of nursery rhymes.

\$1,250

The classic nursery rhymes included here are "Jack and Jill," "Little Miss Muffet," "Simple Simon," "Little Jack Horner," and "Hey Diddle Diddle."

We could not locate any information about Aunt Edie, but she was clearly a skilled artist with a charming and remarkably detailed style. We also could not locate any more information on the young Jim and his family.





Scarce Work on Geography and World Cultures for Children
With Engravings of Pacific Islanders, Africans, Native People, and More

19. *A Peep at the World, and a Picture of Some of its Inhabitants*. London: Thos. Dean & Co., [n.d., ca. 1850].

4¾ in. x 6¼ in. 12 pp. (including wrappers). With ten hand-colored half-page engravings, nine of which depict people of different cultures. The first engraving, on the title-page, shows a group of children studying a world map.

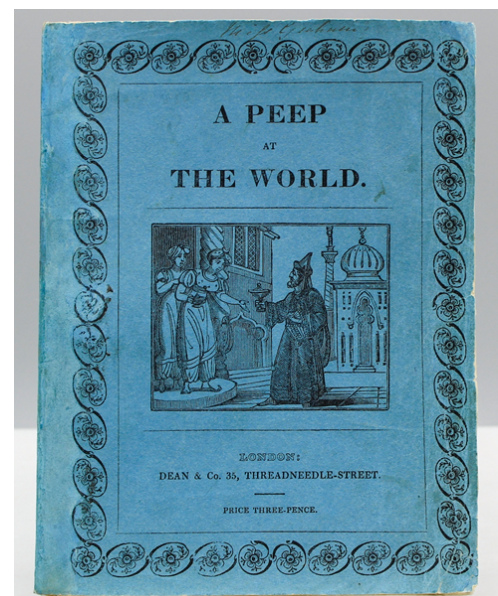
Original blue printed paper self-wrappers. Small contemporary ink signature to margin of front cover. Advertisement printed on back cover. Clean aside from some minor dustsoiling. A very good copy of a scarce and fragile item.

\$1,250

First edition.

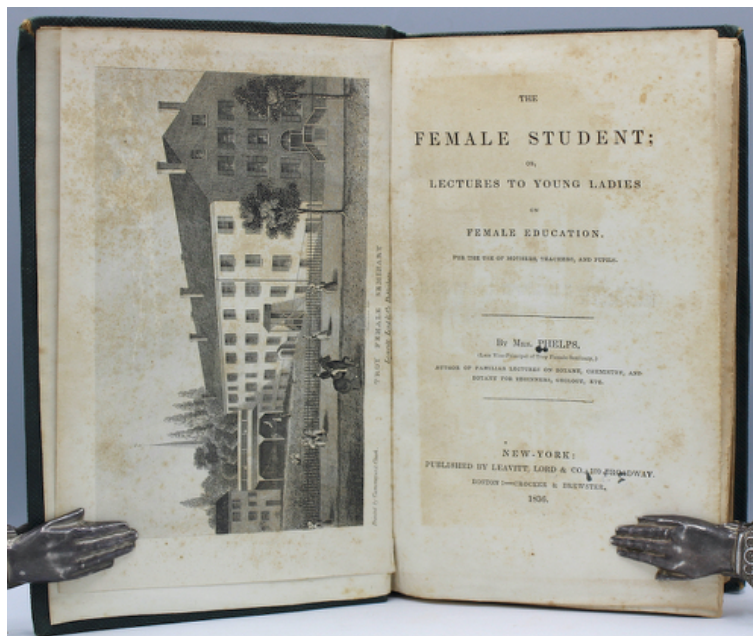
The engravings depict the following: "Scotland, and the Scotch"; "Holland, and the Dutch"; "China, and the Chinese"; "Turkey, and the Turks"; "America, and the Native Indians"; "East Indies, and the Hinduos"; "Africa, and the Africans"; "The South Sea Islanders"; and "Persia, and the Persians."

The engravings are paired with a caption describing (largely erroneously) the perceived character of each culture. The caption on the "Native Indians" engraving reads, "[They] differ in every respect from the present Americans; they were of a copper color, have woolly hair, and are as rude as a state of nature can make them. They are a fierce



and cruel race," (p. 7). The description of "The South Sea Islanders" reads, "The natives of these Islands are a rude race, almost like savages, and are much pleased at the sight of toys, beads, and looking-glasses, such as the Jews and others carry about for sale: and readily exchange articles of food, and the rude but somewhat elegant articles of their own making, for a few beads or a small looking-glass," (p. 10).

OCLC records only three physical copies: two in the UK (Aberystwyth University, Cambridge) and one in North America (Toronto PL).



First Edition of an "Intellectual Manual for Young Ladies"
By One of the Leading Advocates of Women's Education

20. PHELPS, [Almira Hart] Lincoln. *The Female Student; or, Lectures to Young Ladies on Female Education*. New York: Leavitt, Lord & Co., 1836.

Octavo. 439 pp. With frontispiece of the Troy Female Seminary.

Publisher's green cloth titled in gilt. Sunning to spine. Bookplate of the Bangor Theological Seminary, dated 1923, indicating that this book was donated from the library of R.D. Hitchcock by his daughter Mary. Quite fresh throughout despite the usual foxing. A very good, tight copy.

\$650

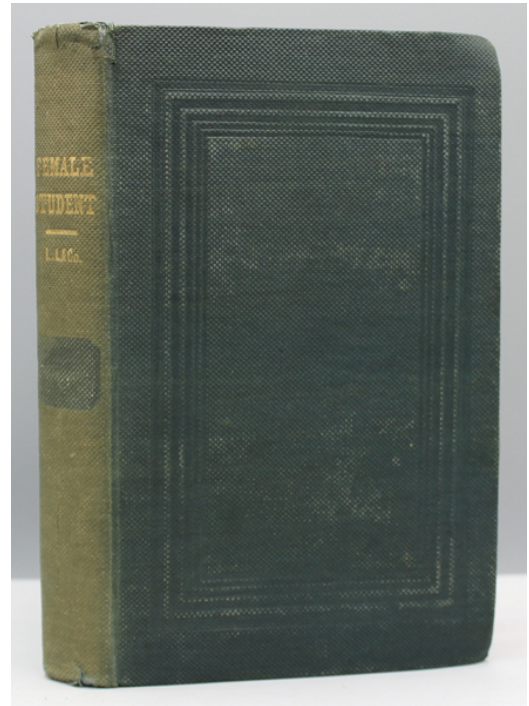
First edition.

Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps (1793 – 1884) was a science writer and educator who taught at Troy Female Seminary and, for a time, served as its vice president. Phelps' career as an educator and school administrator, as well as her lifelong dedication to women's educational reform, led her to serve as the president of the Patapsco Female Institute in Maryland and write important science textbooks like *Familiar Lectures on Botany* (1829) and *Familiar Lectures on Chemistry* (1838). She also wrote novels, essays, and memoirs, and delivered lectures. In 1859, Phelps became the third woman to be elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The present work, "intellectual manual for young ladies" (p. iv) is divided into five parts: I. Preliminary Views on Education, II. Physical Education, III. Intellectual Cultivation, IV. Accomplishments, V. Moral and Religious Education, and VI. The Profession of Teaching.

Mary Brayton Hitchcock Emerson (b. 1853) donated generously from her father's collection to several institutions including the New York Public Library. She is not to be confused with her sister in law, the author and Arctic explorer Mary Evelyn Hitchcock (1849 – 1920), though a photograph taken by Emerson of a ship embarking on an Arctic voyage from New England indicates that that the two Marys had, at least, a shared interest in the subject of Arctic exploration.

Roswell Dwight Hitchcock (1817 – 1887) was Congregationalist clergyman and professor of religion and church history. He taught at Bowdoin College and the Union Theological Seminary in New York, of which he was president between 1880 and 1887.



Emerson's photo: *Motor Boat* (magazine), Vol. xviii, No. 16 (August 25, 1921), p. 5.



Profusely Illustrated Catalogue of Educational Books
Including a Book on Kindergarten Education at Home Using Froebel Gifts

21. [SCHOOL SUPPLY CATALOGUES.] [AMERICAN BOOK AND BIBLE HOUSE.] [Newspaper-style catalogue of educational books for classroom use.] [Philadelphia: American Book and Bible House, ca. 1900-1910.]

Single sheet (24" x 20"), folded (12" x 10"). Fully illustrated with children’s book characters, historical figures, and book cover designs. Also with an illustration of a paper-weaving project.

Buff paper sheet. Fragile at folds, partially separated at a couple folds (only effecting legibility of a few words). Toning. A good copy of this rare and fragile catalogue advertising Froebel material.

\$250

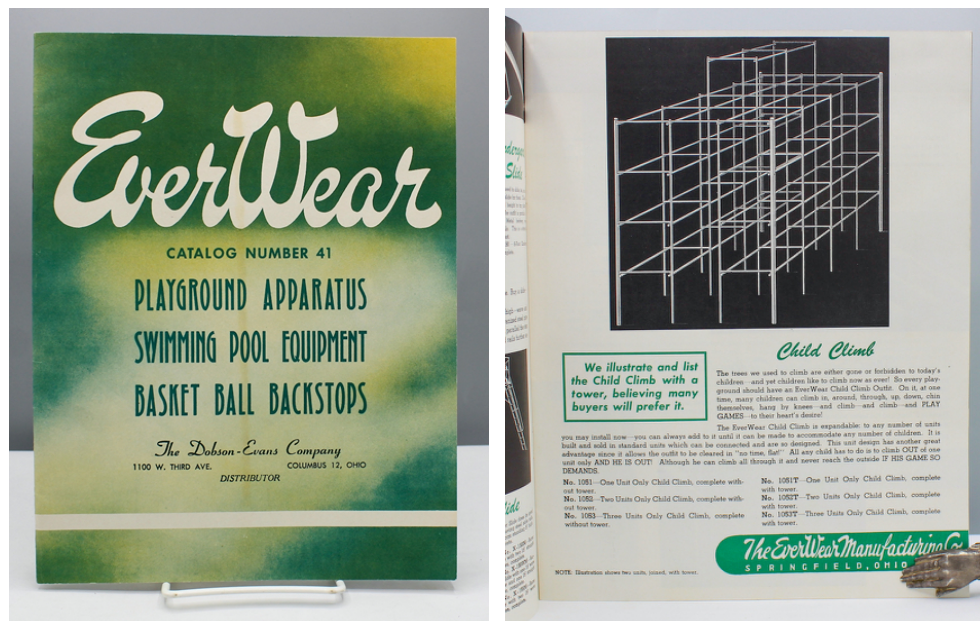
Date inferred from the reference to the most recent United States census in 1900. OCLC records no other American Book and Bible House catalogues published between 1900 and 1910.

An item of interest advertised in the catalogue is *Painting Plays and Home Entertainment for Our Boys and Girls* (1900) by Alberta Cline, “a kindergarten teacher of many years’ experience and national reputation.” Cline is recorded in the *Pennsylvania School Journal* as a teacher in Westmoreland County as early as 1890.

Painting Plays and Home Entertainment provides lesson plans on the embroidery and paper-weaving Froebel gifts. It contained over 600 illustrations, including lithographs from Alberta Cline’s own designs. The catalogue describes the book as “the only practical and complete book of [kindergarten methods adapted to the home]. Every parent will hail it with delight. To mothers and children who know nothing of the kindergarten, this book will open up a fairyland of amusement and instruction... The author does not presuppose any kindergarten training on the part of the mother, but realizing the ceaseless activity of the child, aims to furnish games and plays that will not only amuse, but also teach a great deal of useful knowledge.”

Other books advertised in the catalogue include *Children of All Nations* and the American Book and Bible House *Illustrated Comic Natural History* (“You will laugh yourself sick...The pictures are too funny for anything”).





Scarce School Supply Catalogue with Over Four Dozen Illustrations

22. [SCHOOL SUPPLY CATALOGUES.] *EverWear Catalog Number 41*. Playground Apparatus. Swimming Pool Equipment. Basket Ball Backstops. Columbus, Ohio: The Dobson-Evans Co., [1949].

Quarto. 16 pp. With over four dozen black-and-white illustrations (some from photographs) of EverWear products for schools. Text printed in black and green throughout.

Original green-and-yellow printed paper wrappers titled in white and green. A spot of light toning to front cover. A near-fine copy with the original order form and reply card laid in.

\$150

EverWear school supply catalogues were issued more or less annually beginning in the early 1910s. OCLC records no copies of this particular edition and only four copies of any other EverWear catalogues. The Hagley Museum in Delaware holds catalogs from 1921, 1927, and 1933; NYPL holds another copy of the 1921 catalog. These catalogs were distributed by different firms during this time period: in the 1920s, they were distributed by the R.A. Fife Corporation; by EverWear Manufacturing itself in the 1930s; and by the Dobson-Evans Company in the 1940s.

The present item was evocatively described by another bookseller as a “scarce and well-illustrated catalogue of all those post-War school playground equipment so many remember with nostalgia and fondness. Those depicted include the ‘Child Climb’ monkey bars typically referred to as the ‘cage of death’ by bullied children for years; the ‘Steel See-Saw Teeter Units’ or ‘catapult launcher’; and the beloved... ‘Merry-go-Round Whirl’ guaranteed to go fast enough to induce any post-lunch kindergartener to spectacularly share their meal.”



“Global War Calls for Global Minds... They, in Turn, Call for Global Maps,”
Rare Science and History Educational Supply Catalogue Illustrated on Almost Every Page

23. [SCHOOL SUPPLY CATALOGUES.] *The New Denoyer-Geppert Catalogue No. 6, 1928-1930.* Maps, Charts, Specimens, Globes [etc.] ...for the more effective teaching of geography, history, biology. Chicago: Denoyer-Geppert Company, ca. 1928.

Quarto. 96 pp. Richly illustrated on almost every page with hundreds of figures. Also with over two dozen color-printed illustrations of scientific and medical educational tools (maps and globes, “history pictures,” anatomical and biological models, botanical charts, and more). With removable yellow card paper order form bound in.

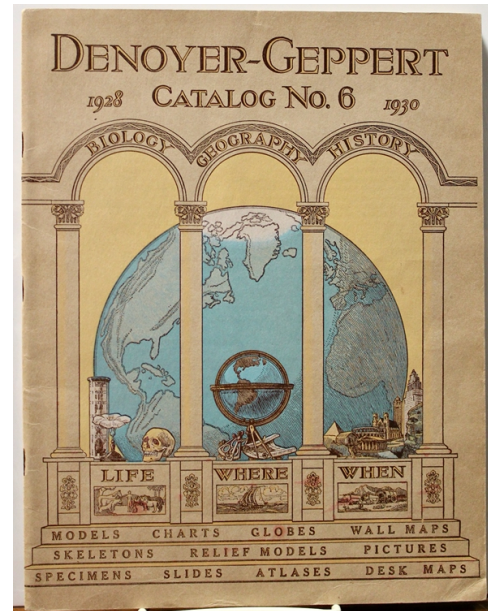
Beige paper wrappers attractively printed in yellow, blue, and black with illustrations of the globe, Grecian columns, and scientific tools like compasses and biological specimens. A bright, near-fine copy of this rare catalogue of advanced educational and scientific tools.

\$450

First edition of catalogue no. 6. OCLC records no copies of this issue.

The Denoyer-Geppert Company, later the Denoyer-Geppert Science Company, was established in 1916 by Otto E. Geppert and L. Philip Denoyer as a source for high-quality equipment for science and history classrooms. The company eventually became the leading distributor of anatomical models for advanced classroom and laboratory use, but their initial specializations were globes and maps.

Made in Chicago Museum: “A map is the visual symbol of something too big for the eye to encompass,” Otto E. Geppert wrote in a 1942 issue of *The Rotarian*. ‘Perhaps it is even more than that. When you think of England or of Italy or of Australia, do you not think first of its shape upon the map? ...A map is a potent educative tool.’ Geppert...was writing at a time when demand for maps and globes was at an all-time high — smack in the middle of World War II... People wanted to understand the full scope of the Pacific Theater, and what borders were being defended in Europe. They wanted a sense of how far away their boys were, and how close the enemy might be lurking. ‘Global war calls for global minds,’ Geppert added, ‘and they, in turn, call for global maps.’”



With a Suggested Curriculum for the Education of Girls
And with Insights on the "Peculiarities of Woman's Social Position"

24. SHIRREFF, Emily [Ann Eliza]. *Intellectual Education, and Its Influence on the Character and Happiness of Women*. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1862.

Octavo. xii, 276 pp.

Publisher's purple cloth stamped decoratively in blind, gilt-lettered spine, yellow endpapers. Spine somewhat toned. Binding a little loose. Contemporary pencil signature to front free endpaper. A bit of light foxing. A very good, clean copy

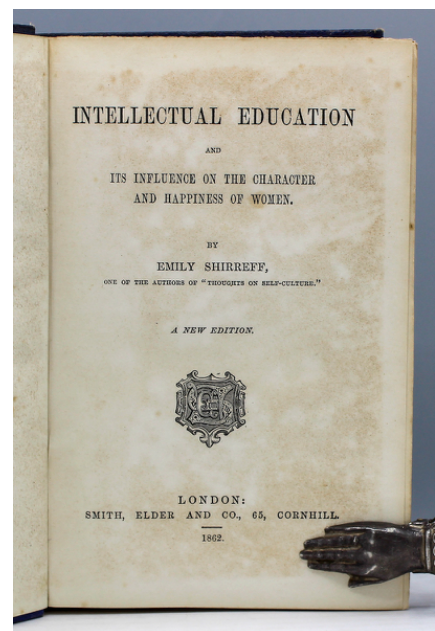
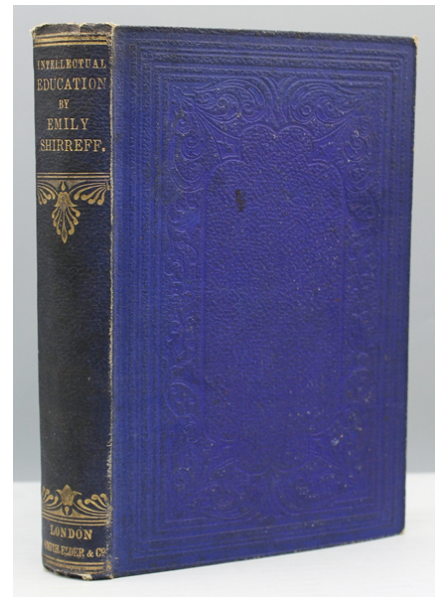
\$1,500

Second edition. With a new preface by Shirreff in which she defends her strategy for the education of girls from the criticism that the recommended lessons (in Greek, Latin, arithmetic, history, and more) were too challenging for the average girl (pp. iii-v). The work also includes guides on time management and a chapter on "Some Peculiarities of Woman's Social Position" including the need to compete with men and the challenges of securing employment and further education (pp. 255-276). Note that the work otherwise contains "no alterations" to the rest of the text (p. iii).

Emily Shirreff (1814 - 1897) was a suffragist, opponent of slavery, and pioneering educator. In 1871, she and her sister Maria Grey (1816 - 1906, founded the Women's Education Union. She also served for one year as the second principal of Emily Davies' Women's College, which is now Girton College at Cambridge.

Shirreff was also an early proponent of Froebelian education in England. She helped establish Froebel Society, lecturing and writing extensively on the kindergarten system, and served as its president from 1876 to her death. Shirreff's other works included *Letters from Spain and Barbary* (1835/36) and a novel, *Passion and Principle* (1841), both written with her sister. The two also collaborated on *Thoughts on Self-Culture, Addressed to Women* (1850), in which they argued that defective education and inactive lives were the main reasons for women's lack of power and that marriage is not essential to women's "happiness...and self-respect" (*Thoughts on Self-Culture*, p. 14).

The Feminist Companion to Literature in English, p. 978.



Scarce Entomology Guide for Children, Richly Illustrated on Almost Every Page,
By the Cousin of Lewis Carroll and the Editor for Britain's First Woman Civil Servant

25. [SMEDLEY, Menella B.] *Silver Wings and Golden Scales*. London: Cassell, Petter and Galpin, [1877].

Quarto. 192, 8 [publisher's catalogue] pp. With frontispiece of a man catching bugs and a title-page vignette of a butterfly. Also with thirteen elaborate half-page initials (one for each chapter); four full-page illustrations; and nearly every page richly decorated with vignettes, half-page illustrations, elaborate pictorial borders, and text figures.

Publisher's pictorial blue cloth stamped in gilt and black. Gilt spine, somewhat rubbed and sunned. Light toning to cloth at fore-edge. Textured pale yellow endpapers. Light foxing to frontispiece and title-page. Otherwise very clean throughout. A very good copy of this scarce introduction to entomology for children.

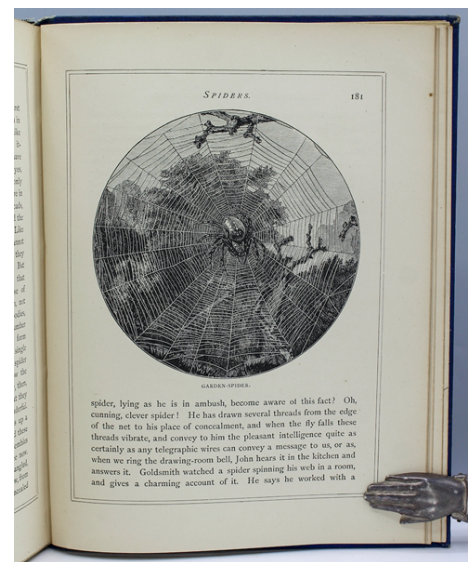
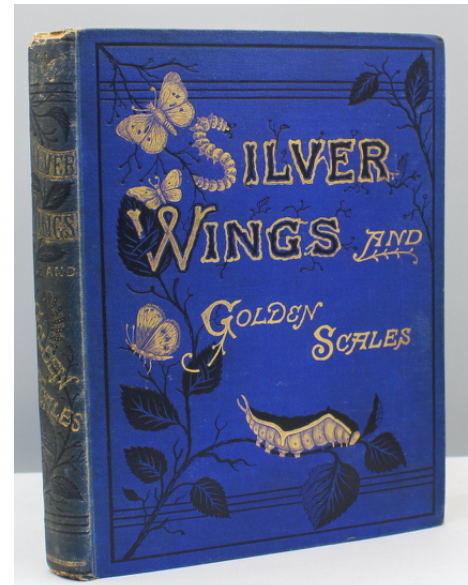
\$450

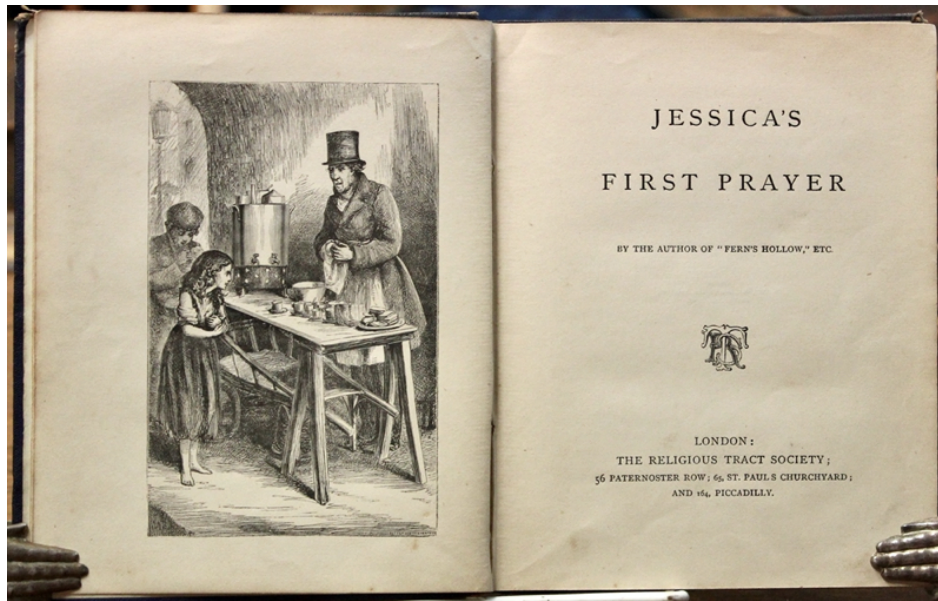
First edition. Date derived from publisher's stamp (131-577). OCLC records only six copies of this edition: University of Rochester, University of Florida, Toronto PL, British Library, Cambridge, and Oxford.

The present work combines significant scientific knowledge with beautiful illustrations into an informative and playful entomology guide featuring chapters on butterflies, bees, wasps, gnats, grasshoppers, cockchafer beetles, ants, termites, dragonflies, praying mantis, spiders, and more.

Menella Bute Smedley (1820 – 1877) was an author, editor, advocate for women's education, and an early supporter of the work of her cousin Lewis Carroll. She introduced Carroll's early comic work to another of her cousins, the novelist Francis Smedley, for whom she worked as a literary assistant; Francis Smedley went on to secure publication of Carroll's work in the *Comic Times*. Smedley published numerous novels, poems, short stories, articles, and children's books. She collaborated with her sister Elizabeth Anna Hart (1822 – 1890) on the books *Poems Written for a Child* (1868) and *Child World* (1869).

In the 1870s, Smedley edited the reports that Jane Nassau Senior (1828 – 1877), Britain's first woman civil servant, wrote in her role as a government inspector of workhouses and pauper schools. Smedley wrote several articles on improving education for poor girls, including "Workhouse Schools for Girls" in *Macmillan's Magazine* in 1874 and "The English Girl's Education" in the *Contemporary Review* in 1870 (Oxford DNB).





*Grolier Club's 100 Books Famous in Children's Literature, #37,
A Work that Originated the "Arab Fiction" Genre,
With Six Full-Page Engravings and Three Textual Illustrations*

26. [SMITH, Sarah]. *Jessica's First Prayer*. By the Author of "Fern's Hollow," etc. London: The Religious Tract Society, [1867]. [with: Three early reprints of the same work.]

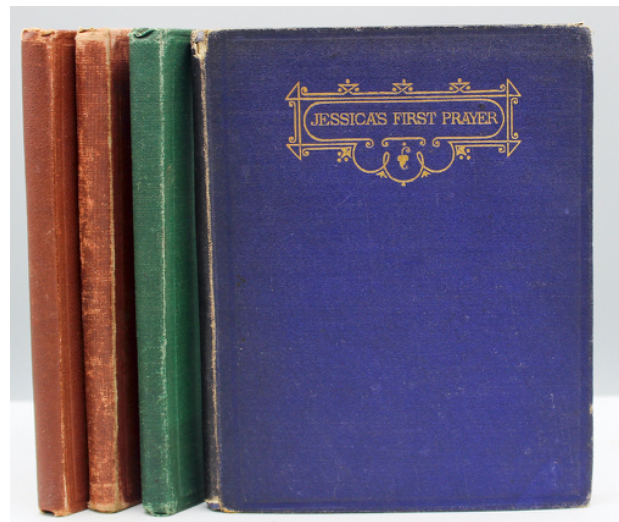
Sixteenmo. 92, [4, pub ads] pp. Frontispiece, six full-page engravings, and three textual illustrations.

Publisher's blue cloth, front board stamped in gilt. Binding extremities lightly worn. Spine and edges of boards have minor toning. Front hinge cracked, but sound. Endpapers slightly foxed, the occasional small smudge or stain. Contemporary ink gift inscription on front flyleaf. Overall, a very good copy of a fragile work. Early reprints bound in red or green cloth and in the same format as the first with light wear and minor soiling to some boards. Very good copies.

\$950

First edition of a work that originated the genre of "Arab fiction" – sentimental stories about poverty stricken young people on the streets of Victorian cities.

Sarah Smith's (1832 - 1911, pseudonym Hesba Stretton) "first story was published in 1859 by Charles Dickens...Her first children's book was *Fern's Hollow*, but it was with her sixth, *Jessica's First Prayer*, that [she] made her mark... Readers first encounter Jessica as 'a pair of very bright dark eyes fastened upon...slices of bread and butter...with a



gaze as hungry as that of a mouse which has been driven by famine into a trap.' Over the course of the story, Jessica is not only rescued from poverty but becomes a Christian, her simple piety reforming other characters. Stretton, one of the founders of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, wrote out a deep commitment to raising awareness of the conditions in which children like Jessica lived.

"Translated into every European language and briefly used in all Russian schools, *Jessica's First Prayer* was also transported to Asia and Africa by Christian missionaries..." (*Grolier 100 Books Famous in Children's Literature*, p. 162).

OCLC records three copies, none in North America.

Oxford DNB. *Grolier 100 Books Famous in Children's Literature*, #37.



Leading Suffragist and Educator Sends Young Women to College

27. STARRETT, Helen Ekin. *After College, What? For Girls*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, [1896.]

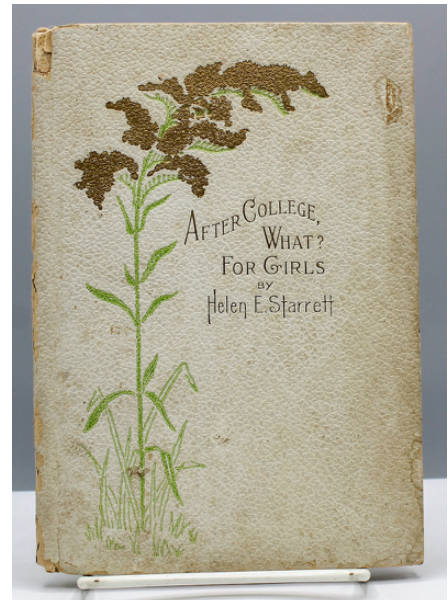
Octavo. 27 pp.

Publisher's white cloth stamped in gilt and green. Ink gift signature, dated 1910, to front flyleaf ("To Maida – With love and the wish that your 'After College Life' may be both long and useful. Miss Weeks"). Spot of toning to front endpapers and title-page, presumably from a clipping previously laid in. Some chipping and toning to cloth. Cracking to gutter at title-page. Some toning and soiling to leaves. A good copy of a work, uncommon in commerce, that argues for the lifelong benefits of women's higher education and encourages young women to go to college.

\$250

First edition.

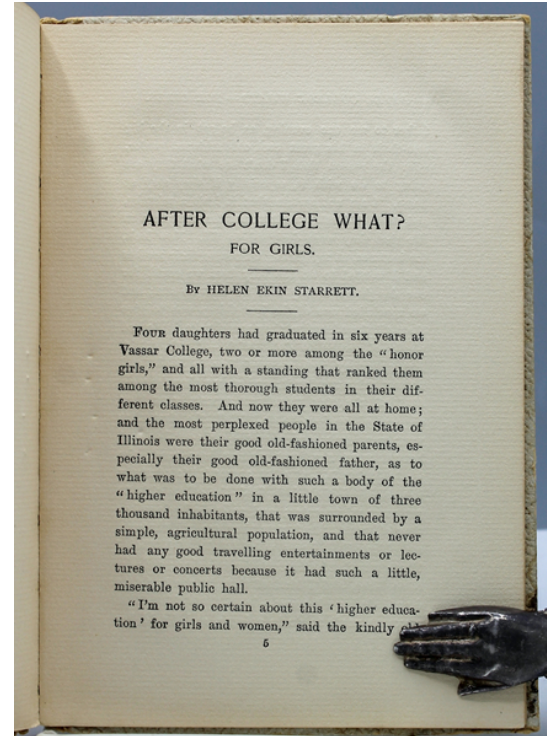
Helen Ekin Starrett (1840 – 1920) was a suffragist, inventor, lecturer, businessowner, and a lifelong advocate for women's education. In 1884, she founded the Kenwood Institute (later the Starrett School for Girls) in Chicago, an accredited prep school for Vassar, Wellesley, and the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin. The school accommodated 250 day students and fifty boarding students by the early 1890s (*Chicago Inter Ocean*).

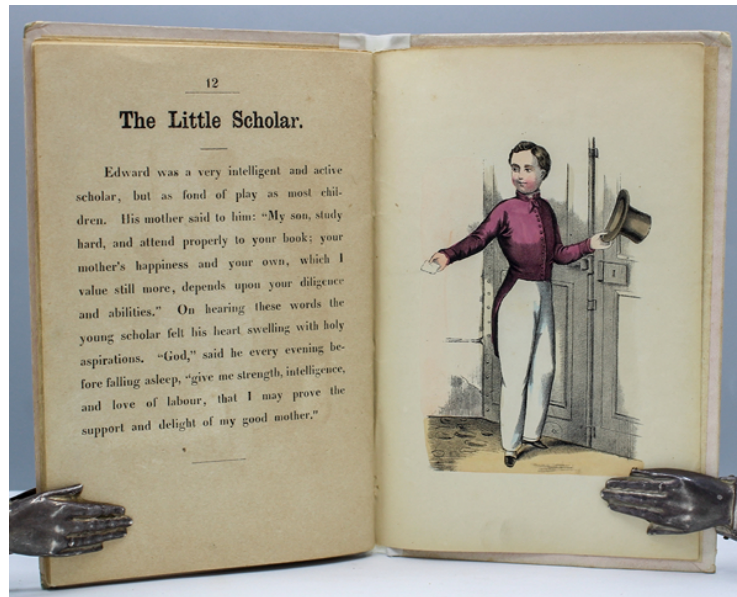


Starrett's involvement in the suffrage movement spanned more than fifty years. As a leading Kansas suffragist, Starrett attended the first National Convention for Women's Suffrage in Washington, D.C. in 1868 as one of the Kansas delegates. She soon took to the lecture circuit, often speaking alongside Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, and her personal friend Susan B. Anthony. Starrett, unlike many of her contemporaries, lived to see Nineteenth Amendment ratified, and was one of only a few original delegates to the first Suffrage Convention who was still alive to attend the Victory Convention in 1920.

Starrett was also the founder and editor of *Western Magazine* (1880-1883), which she founded after she was fired from the *St. Louis Dispatch*, and the president of the Illinois Woman's Press Association from 1893 to 1894.

Chicago Inter Ocean (August 23, 1890), p. 12.





**Moral Education for Boys, with Twelve Hand-Colored Plates,
Encouraging Diligent Scholarship and Hard Work in Trades**

28. *Stories for Little Boys*. An Amusing Book for the Moral Improvement of Children. Guben, [Germany]: F. Fechner, [n.d., ca. 1840].

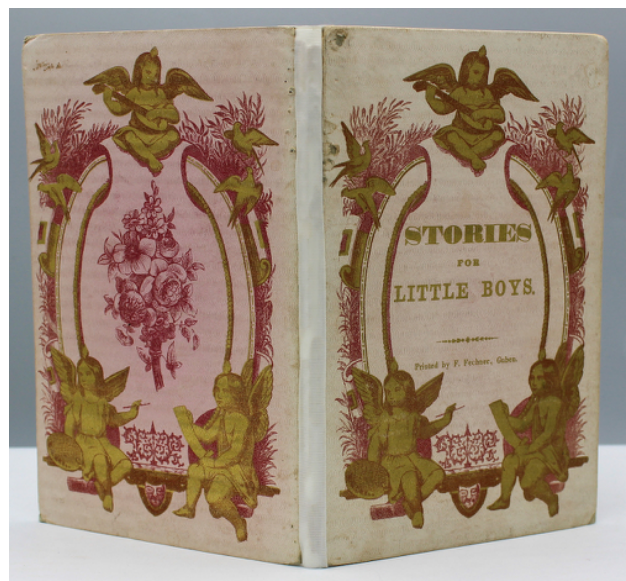
Twelvemo. 12 ff. (printed one side only). With twelve charming hand-colored lithograph plates showing various kinds of boys ("The Young Sailor," "The Little Scholar," etc.)

Contemporary cream ripple-grained cloth over card wrappers. Cloth elaborately decorated in gilt and red. Light wear and some discoloration. Spine reinforced with white cloth. Minor foxing to leaves. A very good copy of an uncommon educational work for boys.

\$750

First edition of this uncommon German imprint in English.

Many of the brief moral stories focus on boys at work, like "The Little Pastry-Cook" and "The Little Apprentice." The plate of the apprentice shows a boy in a work apron apprenticed with a cabinetmaker. "The Little Scholar" is a boy named Edward, "a very intelligent and active scholar, but as fond of play as most children. His mother said to him: 'My son, study hard, and attend properly to your book; your mother's happiness and your own...depends upon your diligence and abilities,'" (p. 12).



OCLC records nine copies.





Rare and Remarkably Complete Educational Game —
Only One Other Copy in OCLC

29. [TOYS.] *Grandmamas Geographical Game*. New York: McLoughlin Bros., [n.d., ca. 1860s].

Box (3¼" x 4¾" x 1") enclosing game instruction booklet (3" x 4½", 16 pp.) and 118 (of 120) card paper game pieces (2½" x 1"). Lacking game pieces seventy-three and ninety-two.

Original green paper-covered card box. Hand-colored paper onlay to lid showing two children using a large globe. Box a bit rubbed, paper onlay somewhat chipped. Booklet bound in original buff paper self-wrappers with vignette of a grandmother printed on front cover. Wrappers loose. Foxing to booklet. Each buff card paper game piece printed with a number and a trivia question. Light foxing to some pieces but overall quite clean. A very good copy of this rare educational game that is not often found so complete (with the booklet and this many game pieces).

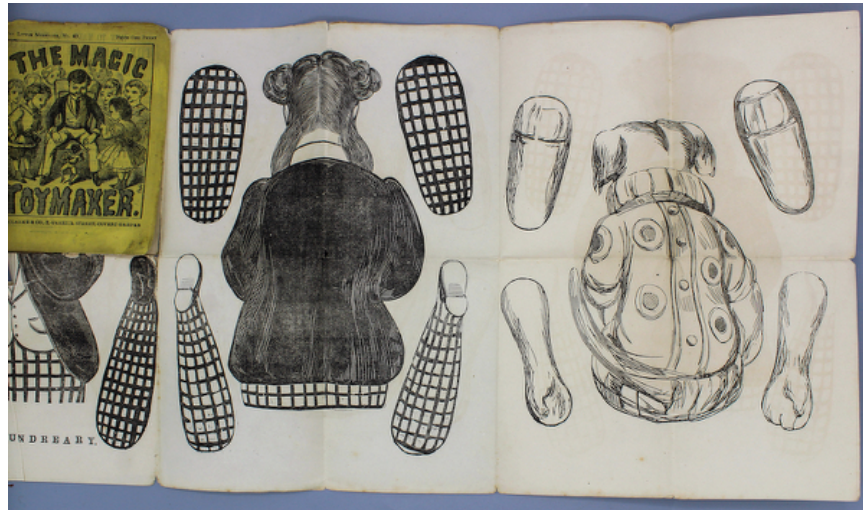
\$1,250

First edition, without the instructions page in the booklet that would be added to later editions. Date estimated from the McLoughlin Bros. address on box lid (30 Beekman St in New York), where the business operated between 1863 and 1869.

The present item is one of the earliest McLoughlin card games. Each paper game piece asks a trivia question, mostly about geography ("What are the Great Lakes of the United States?") but also covering topics including history, botany, politics, and culture ("How many books are there in the Vatican?", "How high do Pine Trees grow in Lapland?"). The booklet provides the answers.

OCLC records one copy (AAS).





Rare Cut-Out Paper Puppets for Children,
A Remarkable Survival of a Fragile Item

30. [TOYS.] *The Magic Toymaker*. The Little Modeller, No. 49. [London:] G. Clarke & Co., [ca. 1867].

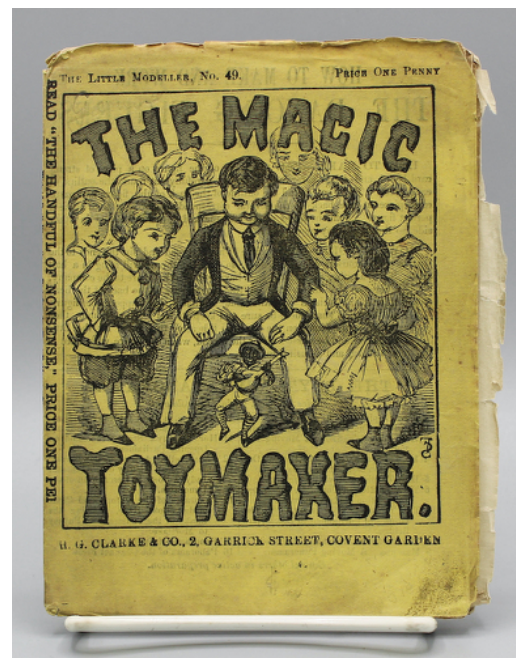
Single sheet (35" x 11¼") folded in wrappers (4½" x 6"). Sheet printed with twenty large woodcuts meant to be cut out of the sheet and assembled into two paper puppets (a character named Lord Dundreary and his dog). The puppets, if cut out and assembled, would be about fourteen inches tall.

Original yellow printed paper wrappers illustrated with a woodcut of children at play. Large sheet with a tear along one fold (approx. 6"), affecting one piece of the paper puppet of Lord Dundreary. Some chipping to edges of sheet. A remarkable survival given that this item was meant to be cut apart for play. A very good copy of a fragile and rare item.

\$650

First edition.

The Little Modeller series from G. Clarke & Co., of which this is number forty-nine, introduced a line of jointed paper puppets. The puppets of Lord Dundreary and the dog Toby include jointed legs and arms to create a dancing effect. These puppets were meant to be cut out of the paper sheets, pasted onto cardboard, colored, and tied with strings. Then children could tie the opposite ends of the strings to their fingers and make the puppets "dance" like marionettes.



OCLC records one copy (University of London Library).





Remarkably Complete Children's Card-Matching Game With Racist Caricatures of "Mr. Black the Coon" and His Family

31. [TOYS.] *The Round Card Game for Happy Families*. [n.p., Birmingham, England:] Chad Valley Games, [n.d., ca. 1920?]

Box (3¾" x 5¼" x ¾") enclosing sixty-four cards (2¼" x 3¼"). Complete set of cards all printed in color. Illustrated by Linda Edgerton.

Original blue card box, decorated in silver, with color printed paper onlay. Some rubbing. Hinge of box reinforced inside. Cards are very bright and clean. A very good and remarkably complete example of this rare card game.

\$950

First edition.

This matching game requires players to assemble a set of four family members. For example, Mr. Artichoke the Gardener, his wife, and their children Archie and Alice; Mr. and Mrs. Rain, the umbrella menders, and their son and daughter; and a family of artists, with the Mrs. Tube card printed with the name of the illustrator. One family is that of "Mr. Black the Coon." Those cards depict caricatures of a Black family in a style reminiscent of minstrel performers.

Linda Edgerton (1890 – 1983) illustrated post cards, games, and advertisements. She specialized in children's games and created advertisements for baby food and other products marketed to the parents of young children. Edgerton provided illustrations for Chad Valley Games between about 1910 and 1930. She studied at the Sutton School of Art part-time, but was largely self-taught.

OCLC records no copies.



**Botany for Young Women with Eleven Plates,
By a Women's Educational Pioneer and a Contemporary of Marcet and Edgeworth**

32. WAKEFIELD, Priscilla. *An Introduction to Botany, in a Series of Familiar Letters. With Illustrative Engravings.* Dublin: Printed by Thomas Burnside, 1796.

Twelvemo. 186 pp. With eleven engraved plates and a fold-out table listing botanical classes according to Linnaean taxonomy.

Contemporary brown tree calf. Spine ruled in gilt with red morocco label. Joints somewhat tender, as usual, with some chipping to head and tail of spine. Contemporary ink ownership signature to front flyleaf. Some foxing, as usual. A very good copy of this botany textbook for young women.

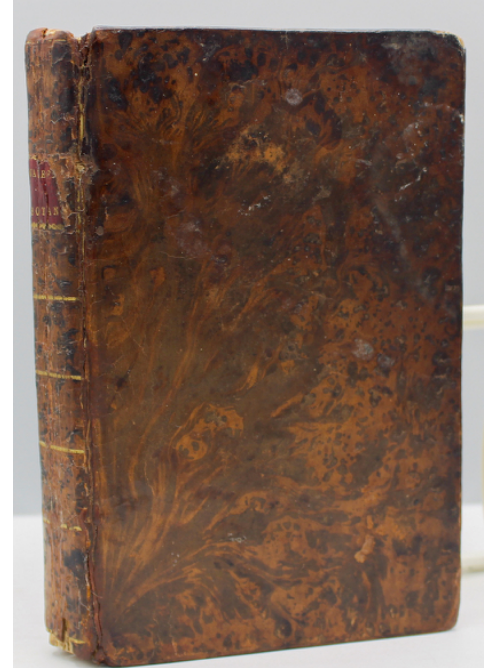
\$850

First Dublin edition, second overall. The first edition was published in London in 1794.

The lessons in *An Introduction to Botany* are staged as conversations between two sisters, Felicia and Constance. In the preface, the author explains that she wrote the present work to introduce young women to botany, since many young women at the time were not permitted to study Latin and were thus unable to read earlier botany texts.

Priscilla Wakefield, née Bell (1751 - 1832) was the author of introductory science texts on botany and entomology, moral fiction for children, and travel literature. Along with Jane Marcet and Maria Edgeworth, Wakefield was a pioneer of educational writing for young women, and she valued a well-rounded education for children that included topics from politics and trade to natural history to decorative art. Her most popular works were her series of travel books for children, beginning with *The Juvenile Travellers* (1801), which reached nineteen editions by 1850. She was one of Darton and Harvey's major authors; eleven of her juvenile works were published by them (*Dartons*, p. 279). As a philanthropist, Wakefield's projects included establishing a pension fund and a savings bank for the poor, as well as paying expenses for and providing supplies to midwives.

Oxford DNB. *The Dartons*, G996.



**Important and Popular Introductory Mathematics Text for Young People,
A Fine Copy of the First Edition, in a Contemporary Morocco Binding**

33. WARD, John. *The Young Mathematician's Guide*. Being a plain and easie Introduction to the Mathematicks. In Five Parts. Viz. I. Arithmetic...II. Algebra...III. The Elements of Geometry...IV. Conick-Sections...V. The Arithmetic of Infinities.... With an Appendix of Practical Gauging. London: Printed by Edw. Midwinter, for John Taylor...1707.

Octavo. [viii], 451, [1, errata] pp. With an engraved frontispiece by Vander Gucht. Text supplemented with numerous tables, equations, and diagrams throughout.

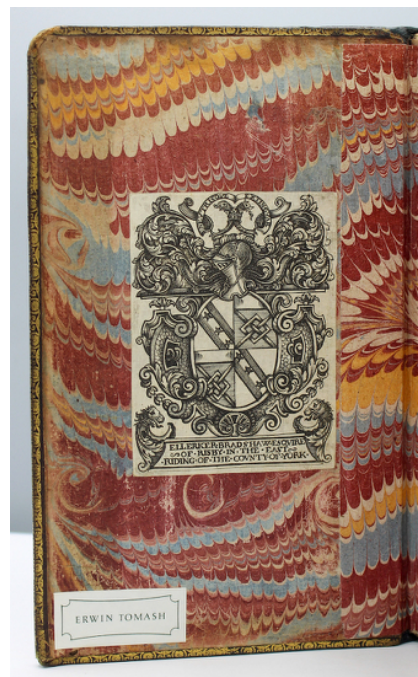
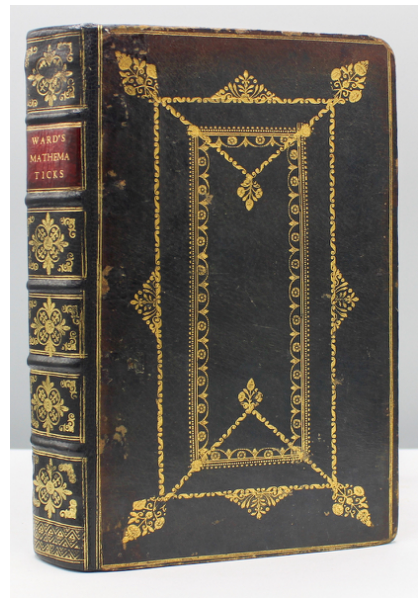
Finely bound in contemporary green morocco paneled in gilt. Gilt spine expertly rebaced to style with red morocco spine label. Binding is very attractive despite some light wear and toning at top edge. All edges gilt. Marbled endpapers with contemporary bookplate of Yorkshire gentleman Ellerker Bradshaw of Risby and modern bookplate of book collector Erwin Tomash. Bradshaw's signature and inscription, dated 1707, to preliminary blank. A fine copy, remarkably clean and fresh throughout, of one of the most popular English texts on mathematics of the eighteenth century.

\$1,750

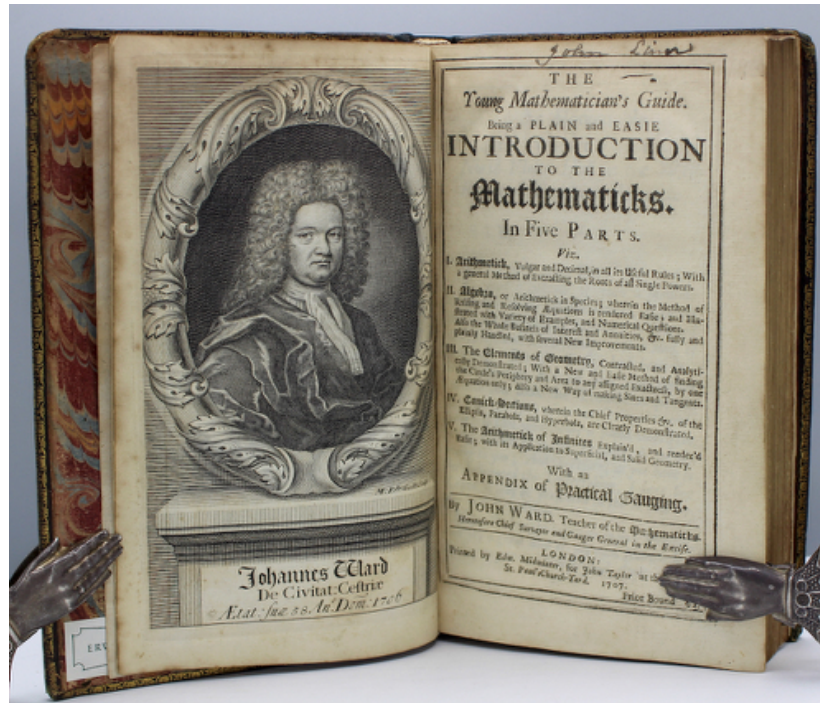
First edition.

The present work was "a mathematical bestseller in Georgian England and Ireland... [It] was attractive not only to school boys trying to learn mathematics for the first time, but also... to adult readers eager to have an easy, portable mathematical compendium in the vernacular." The work went through twelve printings in London, Dublin printings, and a French translation.

The title-page of the present work describes John Ward (1648/9 – ca. 1730) as a former "Chief Surveyor and Gauger-General in the Excise," and the title-page of the 1719 edition notes that he was a "Professor of Mathematicks in the City of Chester." The first indication of Ward's career in print is a 1695 broadsheet that advertised his beginner course in mathematics. Ward promised that his students "in a Month or Six Weeks, may know more in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, by help of this *Analytiks*, than 'tis possible he should *Ever* comprehend by any other Method." The course was intended for boys of about twelve or thirteen years old. Ward's first major publication was *The Compendium of Algebra* (1695), probably produced as a textbook for the course. The 1698 reprint of the work identifies him as a "teacher of the mathematicks, at the Globe i[n] Fleet street."



Ward dedicates the present work to Sir John Wentworth of North Elm's Hall in West Yorkshire, who not only encouraged the publication of the work but actually read Ward's manuscript. Ward also includes a laudation from two famous Newtonian mathematicians, Joseph Raphson (fl. 1689–1712), and Humphrey Ditton (1675–1714), which strongly suggests Ward's connections with the rising Newtonian movement within the Royal Society.

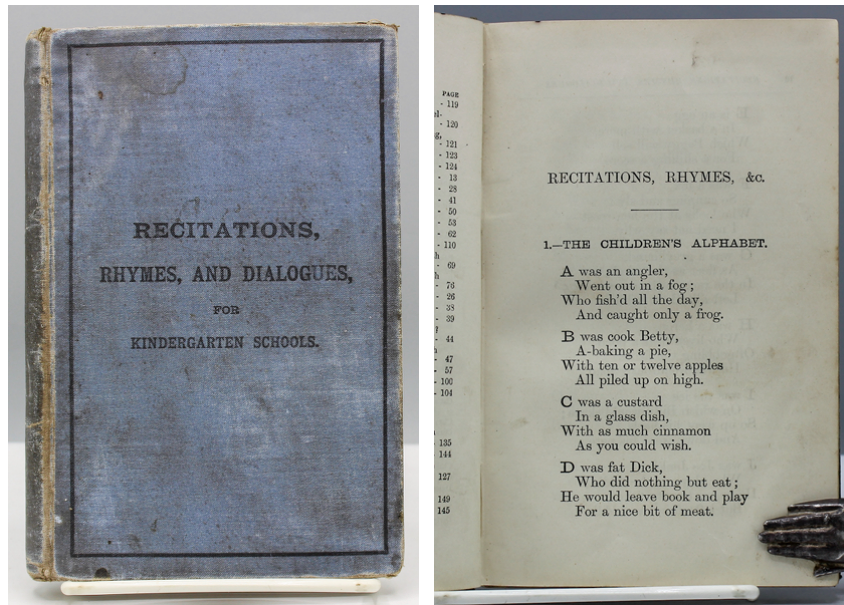


Ellerker Bradshaw of Risby (1680 – 1742) was MP for Beverly in 1727-9. Bradshaw's inscription on the preliminary blank notes, in Latin, that he received the book from a friend. The fine morocco binding also indicates that it was a gift, possibly from the author or the dedicatee.

Erwin Tomash (1921 – 2012) was a computer development pioneer, a founder of computer technology company Dataproducts Corporation, a founder of the Charles Babbage Institute, and a collector of books and manuscripts on the history of computing. His collection consisted of over five thousand items ranging from twelfth century manuscripts to modern publications. A portion of the library was donated to the Charles Babbage Institute.

Boran, Elizabethanne and Alan Noone. "John Ward" article (webpage) on the Mathematics at the Edward Worth Library website.





Vocabulary for Kindergarteners Through Poetry

34. WARMINGTON, Emily. *Recitations, Rhymes, and Dialogues, for Kindergarten Schools*. London: George Philip & Son, 1890.

Octavo. 151 pp.

Original blue cloth titled in black. Wear and soiling to cloth. Contemporary ink ownership signature of the Montreal Infant School to front flyleaf. Some dustsoiling. A good copy of a scarce educational book.

\$350

First edition. OCLC records only four copies of this edition, all in the UK: Cambridge, BL, National Library of Scotland, University of Newcastle.

The preface provides an explanation of the importance of teaching vocabulary to young children, and how this can be accomplished through poetry. The author writes, “[The poems] selected are simple, as they are intended for the very youngest as well as for those who have made a beginning. Most of them admit of being accompanied by actions. This is necessary, as a young child gains delight from mere motion of the limbs, while his love of imitation is very strong. Moreover, he possesses a ceaseless activity of the body, which must be used if his mind is to be occupied for even a short time on any subject. The actions added are only suggestive, as most teachers prefer to make their own,” (p. v).

Emily Warmington (b. 1857) was an educator, lecturer, and poet. She was the headmistress of Edge Hill Practicing School in Liverpool by 1886 and delivered lectures at the Warrington Training College that year. The preface identifies her as an instructor at the college. Warmington also authored a series of children's books, *Kindergarten Drawing-Books for Infants and Standard I*, published by George Philip and Son. The fourth book in the series was published in 1887.



“What Ought a Girl's Education to Be? And How is She to Secure It?”

35. WOOD, George. *Essays on Mental Culture: A Book for Girl Students*. London: Dulau & Co., 1877.

Octavo. xi, 193 pp.

Publisher's brick red cloth stamped in black and titled in gilt. Cream-colored endpapers. Ink signature (Josephine Gilstrap, 1877) to front flyleaf. Clean throughout aside from toning to endpapers. A very good, tight copy of this uncommon book on young women's education.

\$650

First edition.

“What ought a girl's education to be? and how is she to secure it? Society has not yet quite determined what girls should strive for in this direction; and girls themselves are not likely to be the best judges in a matter upon which they bring to bear but immature powers, impartial knowledge, and imperfectly formed tastes...The author's intention in these pages is to appeal to students themselves...Every teacher no doubt endeavors to encourage the study of those branches he is occupied with; but the student is in danger of being bewildered by the variety of the claims upon her attention...” (pp. vi-vii).

The essays cover English language, history, geography, science, and arithmetic, all aimed to help young women decide an appropriate field on which to focus their education.

George Wood (1829 – 1916) was an educator who lectured on English and science at reputable girls' schools like the North-East London Collegiate School for Ladies in Islington. He also worked as an English professor at the Royal Academy of Music.

OCLC records only six physical copies: four in the UK (BL, National Library of Scotland, University College London, Cambridge) and two in the United States (UCLA, UPenn).

