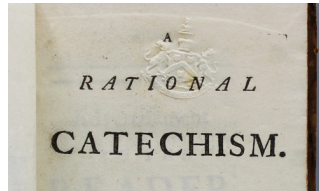


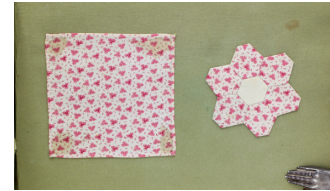
Over Thirty Sewing and Paper-Weaving Samples

Froebel Gift Album
Item #7



A Rational Catechism

William Popple
Item #22



Cours de Couture par Delle Louise Rogers

Sewing Class Portfolio
Item #32

Education Catalogue

Froebel, Mathematics, Science, Women's Education, Toys, 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

Reading and Vocabulary Lessons for Children With Twenty-Six Color-Printed Vignettes

1. *Aunt Mayflower's Alphabet*. New York: McLoughlin Bros., [ca. 1880].

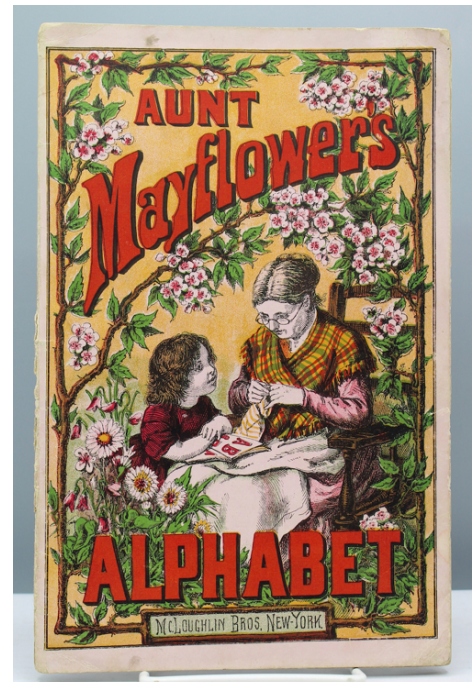
6¾ x 10½ in. [12] pp. Printed in color throughout with the letters of the alphabet and corresponding color-printed engraved vignettes. Six pages do not have illustrations and are printed with vocabulary words organized into ten lessons (incorrectly numbered two through eleven rather than one through ten).

Publisher's color-printed paper self-wrappers. Back cover with McLoughlin Bros. ads. Minor dust soiling and some toning inside. Spine coming apart but holding. A very good, bright copy of a fragile item that is scarce in commerce.

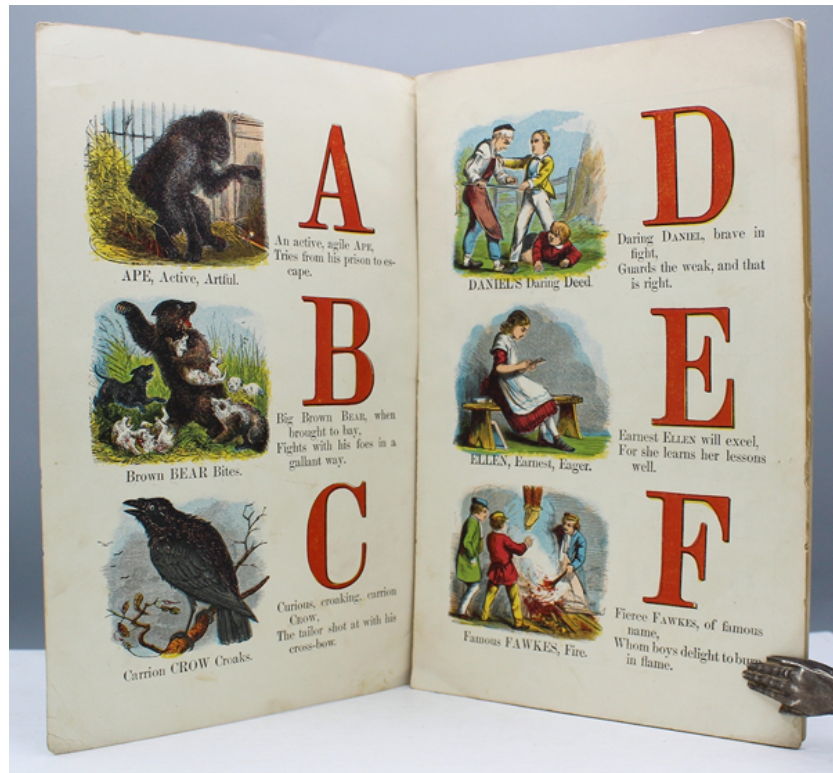
\$300

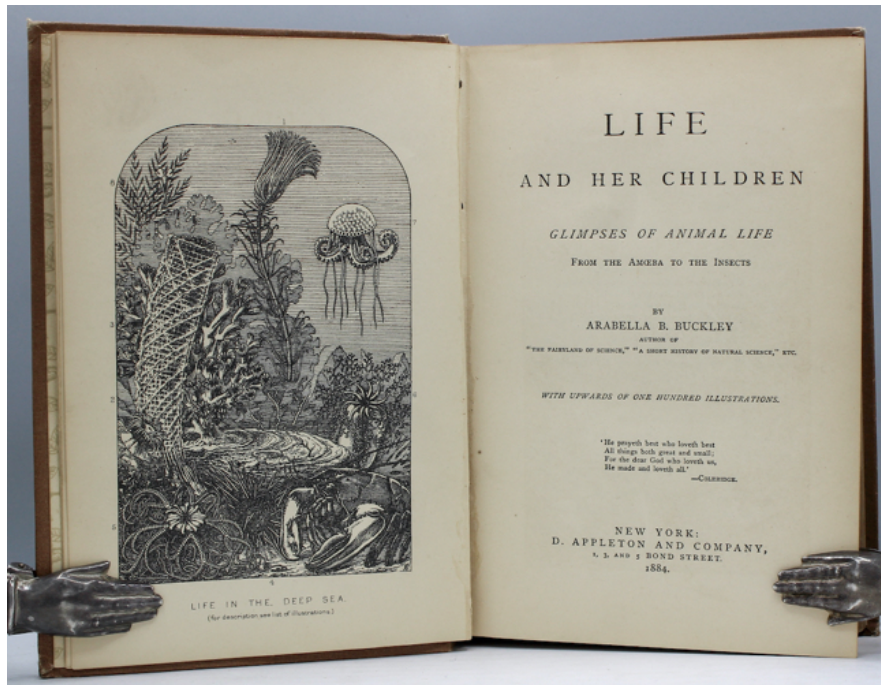
First edition.

Each letter is accompanied by a woodcut, a few vocabulary words, and two lines of verse. For example, the letter Y is paired with the vocabulary words "Youth, Yew, and Yonder"



and the lines “Youth lies beneath a yew, / That within the churchyard grew.” The lessons require students to read lists of simple words aloud. The words rhyme or otherwise share sounds between them, so students could practice identifying and pronouncing similar sounds.





Evolutionary Theory for Children by an Important Woman Science Writer With Over a Hundred Illustrations

2. BUCKLEY, Arabella B[urton]. *Life and Her Children: Glimpses of Animal Life from the Amoeba to the Insects*. London: Edward Stanford, 1884.

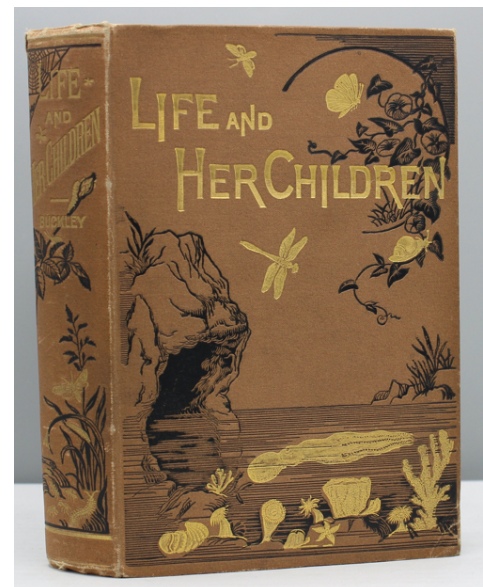
Octavo. xii, 312, [6, ads] pp. With a frontispiece, one plate, and over a hundred text illustrations of insects and views through a microscope.

Publisher's pictorial light brown cloth stamped in black and gilt. Binding is bright and attractive. Beige floral endpapers. Minor marginal toning. A very good, very clean copy of a scientific work for children by an important woman science writer.

\$300

First edition, later printing of this introduction to biology for children that is "grounded in evolutionary theory" and employs a whimsical and "highly imaginative" writing style to engage its young audience (Oxford DNB). First published by Edward Stanford in 1880. Other editions were published later in the nineteenth century.

Arabella Burton Buckley (1840 – 1929) was a lecturer, editor, and writer specializing in evolutionary theory. Between 1864 and 1875, she worked as the secretary to the important geologist Charles Lyell, and then went on lecture on natural



science between 1876 and 1888. She also edited Mary Somerville's *Connexion of the Physical Sciences* (1877) and Heinrich Leutemann's *Animals from Life* (1887). Her own works include *A Short History of Natural Science* (1876) and children's science books like *Winners in Life's Race* (1882) and *The Fairy-Land of Science* (1879).

"Buckley was one of a small number of nineteenth-century Darwinians who realized the deficiencies in Darwin's thinking with regard to the development of moral qualities in the animal kingdom... Darwin had observed the competitive advantage species can gain from a well-developed social instinct but had difficulty in explaining its evolution, particularly with respect to parental affections for their offspring. Far from being daunted by this aspect of evolution, Buckley made parents' care for their offspring central to her books on evolution and continued Darwin's observations with far greater emphasis on mutuality. For her the *raison d'être* for evolution was not just the preservation of life, but the development of altruism as well," (Oxford DNB).



Vertebrate Evolution and Biology for Children By an Important Woman Science Writer

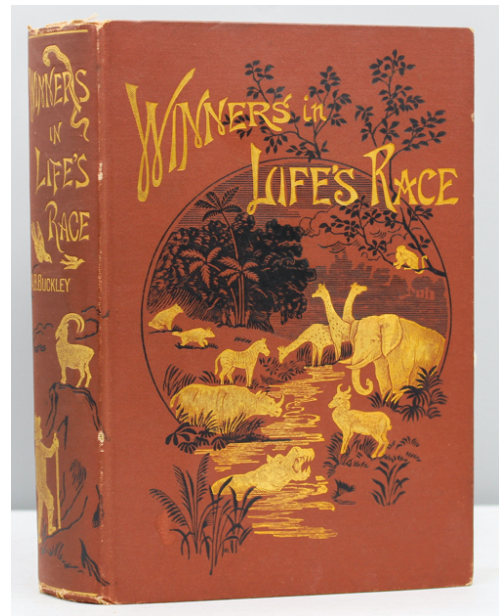
3. BUCKLEY, Arabella B[urton]. *The Winners in Life's Race or the Great Backboned Family*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1883.

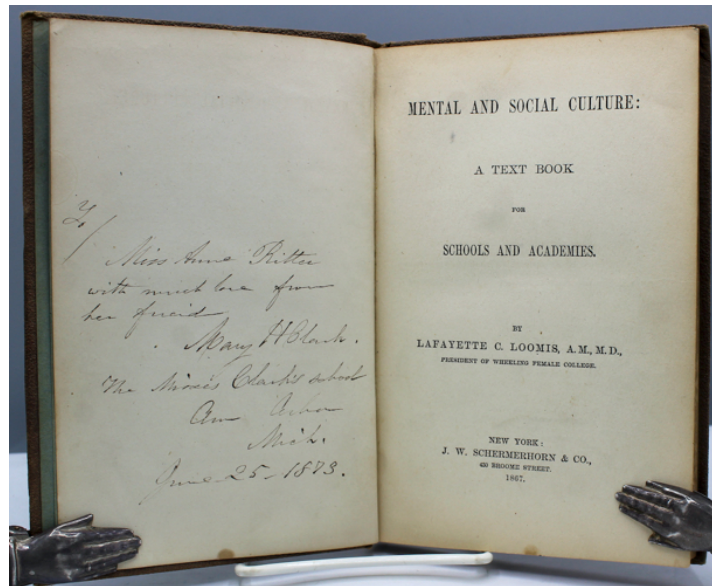
Twelvemo. xv, 367, [10, ads] pp. With a frontispiece and eighty-seven figures, most of which are half-page illustrations or larger.

Publisher's pictorial brick red cloth stamped in gilt and black. Binding is bright and attractive. Olive green floral endpapers. Minor marginal toning. A very good, very clean copy of a scientific work for children by an important woman science writer.

\$300

First American edition of this introduction to biology for children. First published in London by Edward Stanford in 1882.





Etiquette Textbook Inscribed by a Pioneering Woman Educator

4. [CLARK, Mary H.] LOOMIS, Lafayette C. *Mental and Social Culture: A Text Book for Schools and Academies*. New York: J.W. Schermerhorn & Co., 1867.

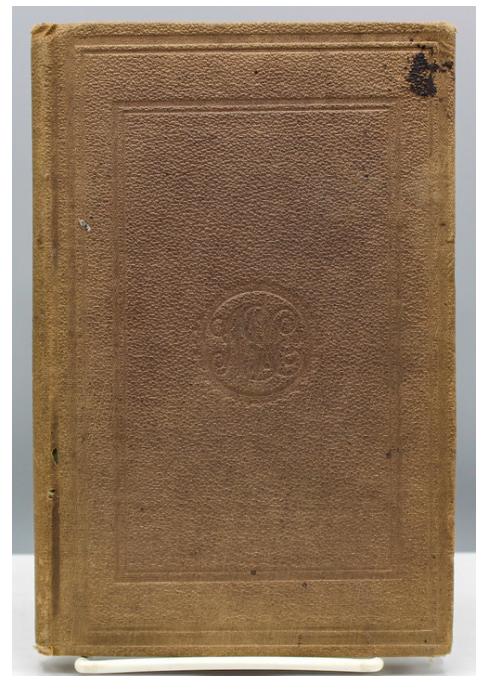
Octavo. 118 pp. Endpapers with publisher's ads.

Contemporary brown pebbled cloth titled in gilt on spine. Some sunning. Stain to corner of one board. Light toning inside. Inscribed by pioneering educator Mary H. Clark (1813 – 1875): "To Miss Anne Ritter / with much love from her friend / Mary H. Clark. / The Misses Clark's School / Ann Arbor / Mich. / June 25, 1873." A very good copy.

\$500

First edition of this textbook on etiquette, character, and how to learn, study, and think.

Mary H. Clark and her sister Chloe founded the Misses Clark's Seminary for Young Ladies in Ann Arbor in the late 1840s. Their family valued education, and both sisters had attended the Troy Female Seminary as young women. The Clark sisters drew inspiration from the work of Emma Willard and modeled their own school after the Troy Female Seminary. Chloe taught the primary grades, while Mary taught advanced courses like geometry, astronomy, and botany. The Misses Clark's Seminary was an important institution for young women at the time, especially because the University of Michigan did not accept women into their program until 1870. Mary also wrote for *Godey's Lady's Book*, was a prolific book



collector, and had a personal passion for botany, local history, and ecclesiastical history. Alpheus Felch, the fifth governor of Michigan, remembered Mary as “one of the most learned women I ever knew,” and other contemporaries described her as an authority in botany and history.

Lafayette Loomis (1824 – 1905) was an educator who founded the Adelpian Academy in Massachusetts and served as president of the Wheeling Female College in West Virginia. He taught at the Wesleyan Female College, Mount Hollis Seminary in Massachusetts, and Howard University in Washington, D.C., and served as vice principal of the Irving Institute in New York.

We could not identify a clear connection between Loomis and the Clark sisters, though it is entirely possible that they knew each other by way of the Clarks’ connection to the Troy Female Seminary. Loomis’s father-in-law was a Lincoln, hailing from the same family as the first husband of Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps, a teacher at and vice-principal of the Troy Female Seminary.

Smith. “The Misses Clark’s School for Girls.” *Ann Arbor Observer* (website), Sept. 19, 2019.



Set of Two Uncommon Art Education Booklets for Children Teaching Abstract Thinking and Hand-Eye Coordination

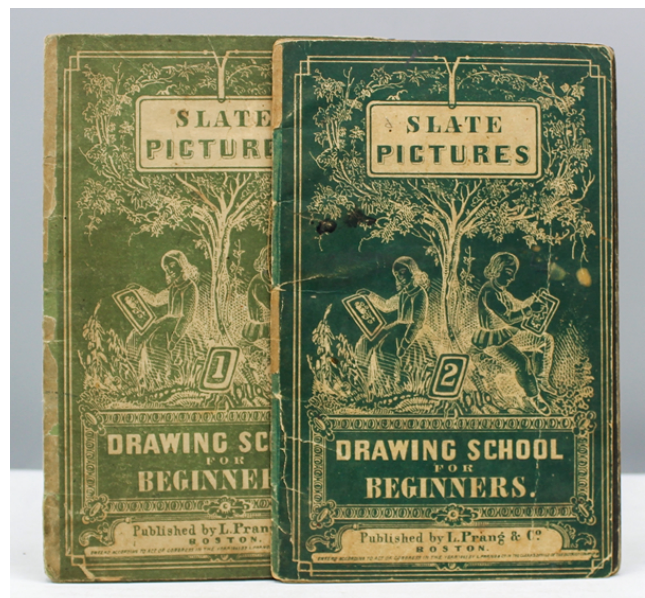
5. [DRAWING.] *Slate Pictures in Six Parts*. [Drawing School for Beginners. Boston: L. Prang & Co., 1863.]

Two volumes, 4 ¼ x 6 ½. 16; 16 pp. Black leaves illustrated throughout with line drawings in white. These drawings were meant to be copied onto a blackboard by students.

Publisher’s green paper wrappers. Back covers with L. Prang & Co. ads. Some chipping and soiling to wrappers. Pencil markings on a couple pages in volume one. Otherwise clean throughout. A very good set of uncommon and fragile educational booklets.

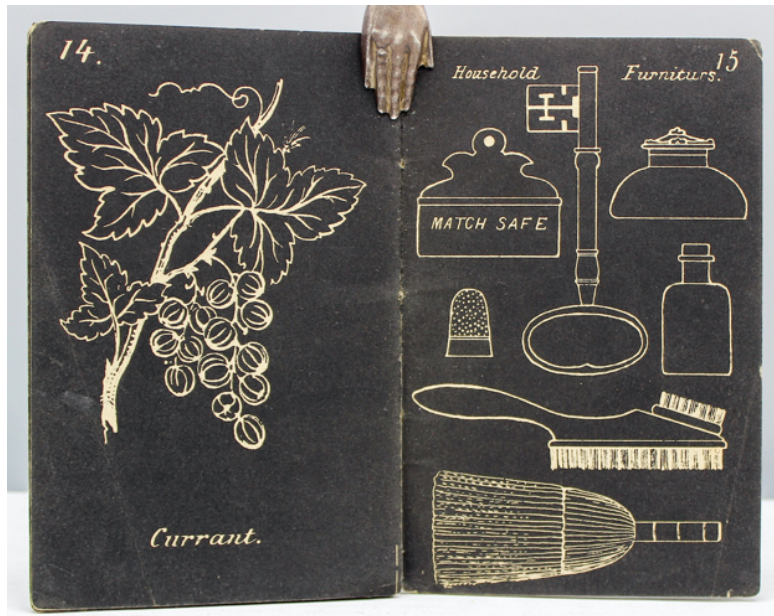
\$450

First edition. These are the first two volumes in a set of six. OCLC records seven institutions with at least parts of the set: the Morgan Library, Library of Congress, Winterthur Museum, University of Florida, Cincinnati PL,



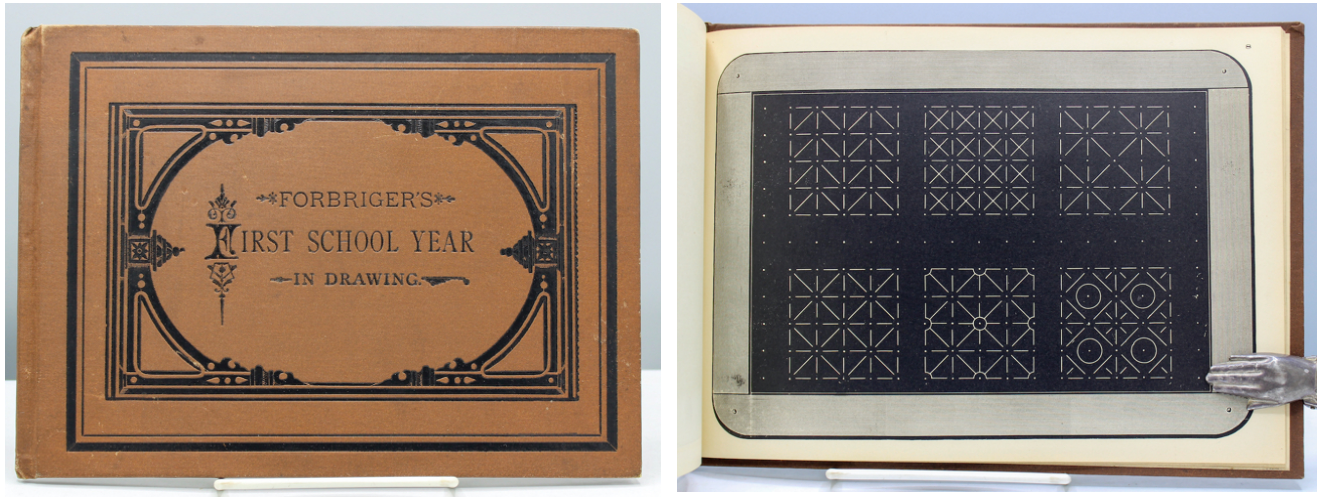
Library Co. of Philadelphia, and Penn State. Not all of these institutions have full sets, and at least one of the libraries (LOC) holds a copy that lacks leaves.

Copying drawings onto a blackboard was a common educational method at the time. The practice tested students' abstract thinking skills and their hand-eye coordination. Froebel, for example, believed that a student's ability to translate an image they saw into an image they could represent through art was crucial to mental development.



The present booklets teach drawing skills by encouraging students to break down complex images into a series of interlocking shapes that could be easily drawn, and the simple line drawings in these booklets allow students to ignore difficult details and focus on the broad strokes of the drawing. However, the drawings increase in complexity from the beginning to the end of the booklets. The first drawings in volume two consist of simple squares and triangles and escalate to detailed drawings of fruit, flowers, insects, and a detailed scene that includes a telescope and a globe.





Teaching Drawing Through Geometry With Twelve Plates

6. FORBRIGER, Arthur. *The First School Year in Drawing, a Series of Stigmographical Exercises*. Cincinnati: Jones Brothers & Co., [ca. 1870s].

[6] pp. With twelve numbered plates showing geometrical drawing exercises.

Publisher's brown cloth titled and ruled in black. Ink signature of a James Shaw, dated October 14, 1880, to front pastedown. Some toning. A very good copy of a scarce book.

\$375

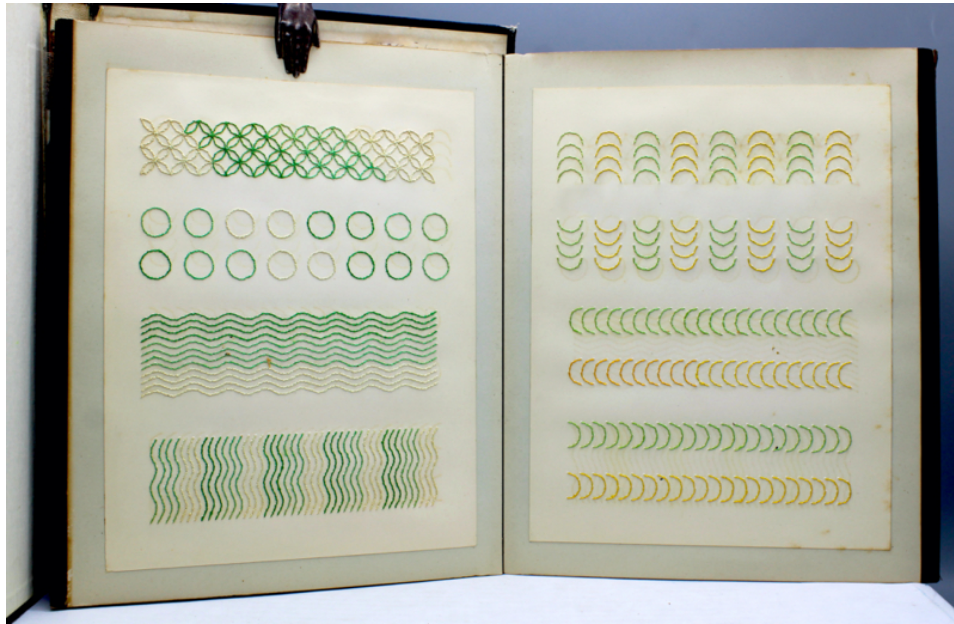
First edition.

The present book demonstrates how a grid of dots can be used to teach students how to draw. The technique allows students to use geometry to draw basic shapes using straight lines, which can then be added together to form more complex images.

We could not locate much information about Arthur Forbriger (d. 1878). He was an instructor at Woodward High School in Cincinnati at the time of his death.

OCLC records only two copies: University of Chicago and the Ohio History Connection.





Froebel Gift Album with Thirty-Three Beautifully Executed Samples
Of Paper-Weaving and Sewing

7. [FROEBEL GIFTS.] [Album with twenty paper-weaving samples and thirteen embroidery samples.] [n.p., n.d., ca. 1890?]

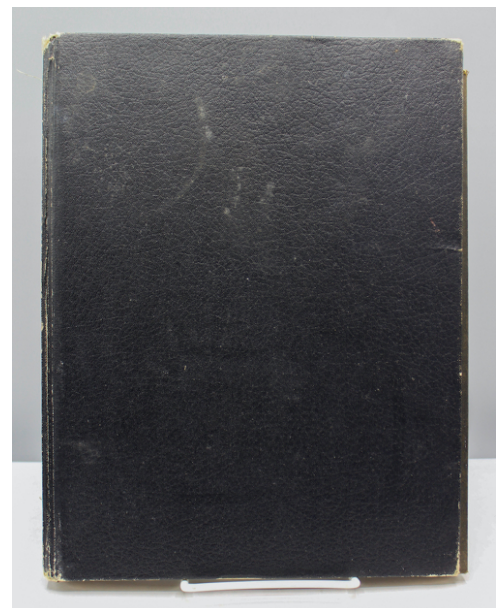
8 x 11 in. [21] ff. With twenty samples of Froebel gift fourteen (paper-weaving) executed in red and black glossy paper on rectos. Also with thirteen samples of gift twelve (sewing/embroidery) in over a dozen colors of thread.

Accordion bound in the original black cloth album. Some wear to extremities. Leaves are bound together with brown cloth strips at edges. Block of leaves loose within album. Some offsetting from thread, as usual. A very good example of an unusually attractive and skillfully made Froebel gift album.

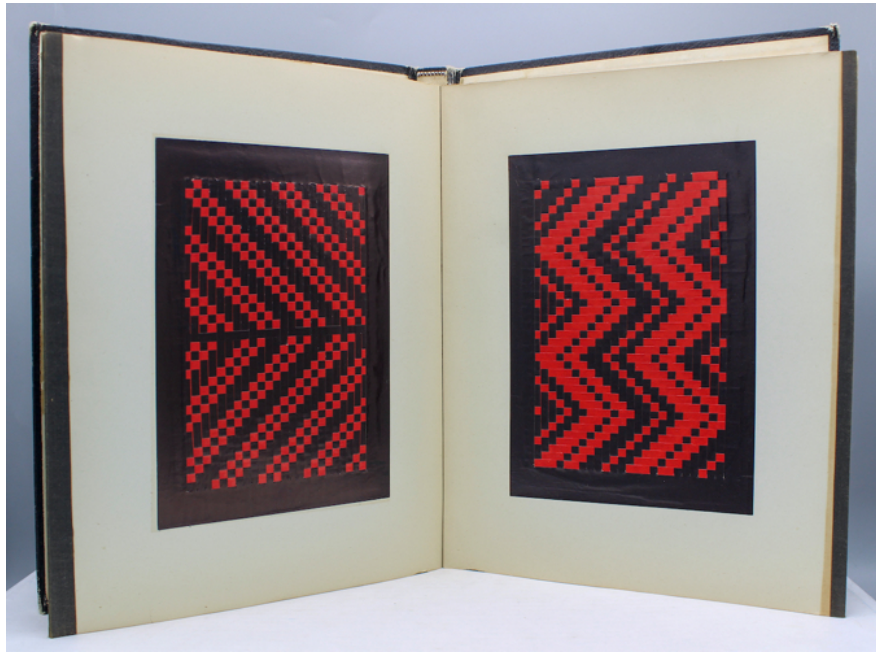
\$1,500

The samples collected here demonstrate a remarkable level of skill, precision, and aesthetic understanding. While similar Froebel Gift albums demonstrate basic or intermediate execution of the Gifts — understandably, as they were used by children — these albums showcase this student's rare expertise and artistry.

Twenty of these "Gifts" made up the kindergarten curriculum of Friedrich Froebel (1782 – 1852). The curriculum comprised "an education that began, not with numbers and alphabets, but with colors, shapes, and patterns



referred to as Froebel Gifts," (Ricco/Maresca). The Gifts included projects in cutting, weaving, origami, needlework, all following Froebel's curriculum of learning through play and creativity.



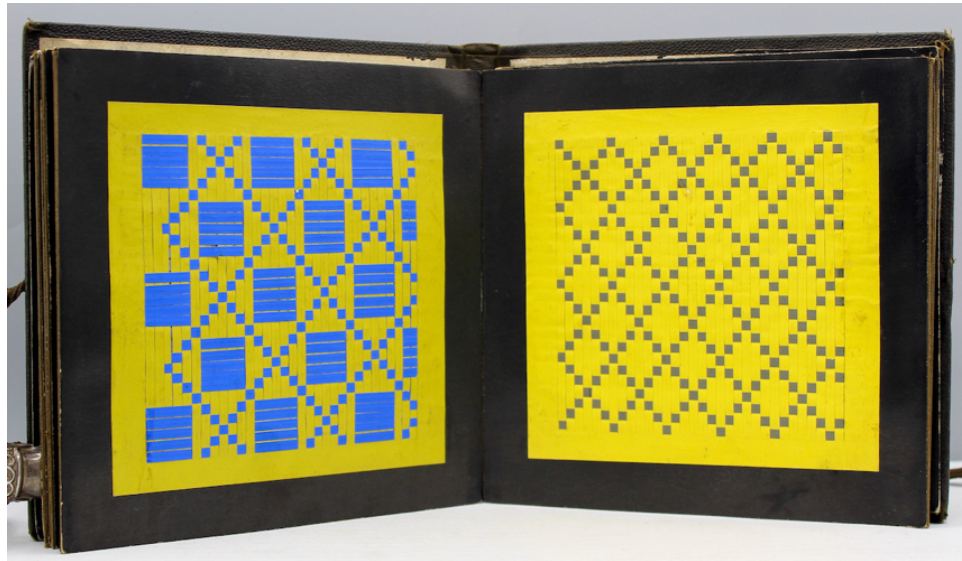
Milton Bradley published the first American book on the kindergarten, *Paradise of Childhood*, in 1869 and within the next few years was publishing these Froebel Gifts, teaching kits, kindergarten manuals, newsletters, and children's books. Many other publishers followed suit in the next decade. These publications came in the wake of milestones like the first English-language kindergarten in the United States, which was founded by Elizabeth Palmer Peabody (1804 – 1894) in Boston in 1860.

Brosterman, Norman. *Inventing Kindergarten* (1997).

Froebel Web Timeline. Ricco/Maresca Kindergarten Exhibition (2012).

Also see *Century of the Child: Growing by Design, 1900-2000* (MOMA Exhibition, 2012).





With Twenty-Three Remarkably Skillful Paper-Weaving Samples
In Unusually Attractive Condition

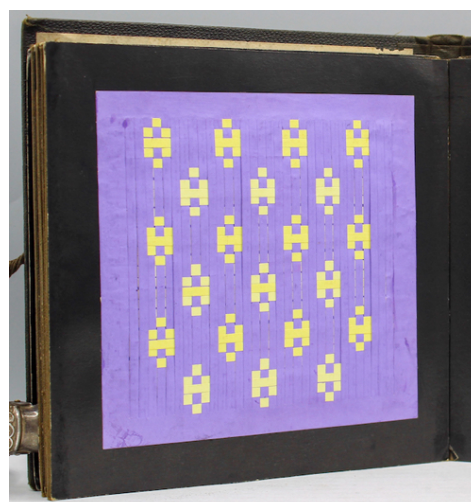
8. [FROEBEL GIFTS.] ESTES, Carol M. [Froebel gift album.] Sacramento: 1896.

6 in. x 6¼ in. Twenty-three skillful samples of gift number fourteen in over a dozen colors of paper, including metallic gold, silver, and bronze.

Accordion bound in original brown cloth titled "WEAVING / S.N.K.T.S." in gilt. Original brown ribbon ties at fore-edge. Light general wear and some light soiling to samples. A very good, remarkably precise and advanced example of a unique Froebel gift album.

\$1,850

These skillful samples feature gradient techniques using three to four different shades in the same piece. Of the twenty Froebel gifts, paper-weaving is number fourteen.



By a Pioneering Woman Botanist,
With Twelve Plates Illustrating Seaweed

9. GIFFORD, Isabella. *The Marine Botanist; an Introduction to the Study of British Sea-Weeds; Descriptions of All the Species, and the Best Method of Preserving Them*. Brighton: R. Folthorp, 1853.

Octavo. xl, 357, [1, errata] pp. With six color plates, including frontispiece, and six plates printed in black. All of them illustrate seaweed specimens. Plates by William Dickes (1815 - 1892).

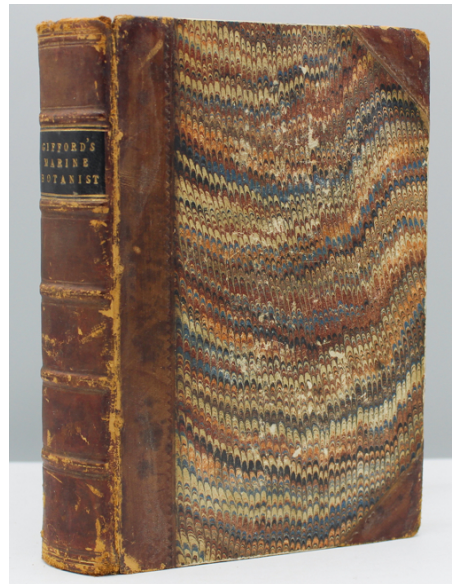
Late nineteenth-century half brown calf over marbled boards. Rubbing to calf. Hinges somewhat tender. Toning to edges. Contemporary ink ownership signature to preliminary blank. Very clean and fresh throughout. A very good copy.

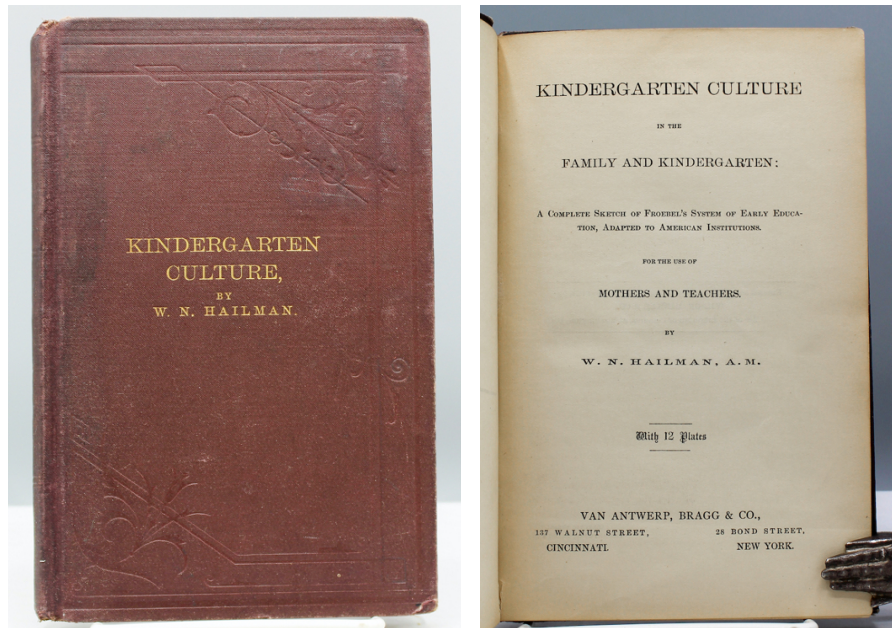
\$450

Third edition, significantly revised and expanded. With two more plates than the first edition and one more plate than the second edition. The present edition is also over two hundred pages longer than the previous editions, which is significant even accounting for different settings of type. First edition published by Darton in 1848.

The present work categorizes types of seaweed describes them in scientific but readable terms. The author cites the influence of Darwin, geologist Hugh Miller, and Sir George Gray. The chapter on collecting and preserving seaweed specimens describes a challenging process that begins with dredging the specimens from the water, using a microscope to identify the specimens, shaping them on a piece of paper with a porcupine quill, and painting them with turpentine.

Isabella Gifford (1825 – 1891) was a botanist, algologist, and science writer. She was largely self-taught, though she grew up with scientific influences in her family, including her uncles Dr. Thomas Southwood Smith and the geologist Richard Cowling Taylor. Gifford contributed to the *Journal of Botany* and the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archeological and Natural History Society*, and was an active contributing member of the Botanical Exchange Club in North Yorkshire for thirteen years. Her obituary in the *Journal of Botany* describes her as the last member of a century-long line of influential woman algologists that carved out a niche for women in the field. The *Journal* also describes her as an intrepid collector who traversed Britain to find the rarest specimens, including *Ectocarpus holmesii*, the discovery of which was “really due to her.” (*Journal of Botany*, vol. 30 (March 1892), pp. 81-83.)





Guide to Froebel's Theories
By One of the Earliest Promoters of the Kindergarten in the United States

10. [HAILMANN], W[illiam] N[icholas]. *Kindergarten Culture in the Family and Kindergarten: A Complete Sketch of Froebel's System of Early Education, Adapted to American Institutions for the Use of Mothers and Teachers*. Cincinnati: Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., [1873].

Octavo. 119 pp. With twelve plates depicting the Froebel gifts. Note that the author's surname, Hailmann, is misspelled as "Hailman" on the binding and title-page.

Publisher's red-brown cloth titled in gilt. Two ink ownership signatures (Emma L. Duff, 1893) to preliminary blanks. Some marginal toning. A few annotations in margins. A very good, tight copy of a book that is scarce in commerce.

\$350

First edition.

Elementary educator William Nicholas Hailmann (1836 – 1920) and his wife Eudora Lucas Hailmann (1835 – 1904) were some of the first promoters of the philosophy of Froebel in the United States. Together, they developed a nationally acclaimed curriculum for both children and teachers, established two of the first normal schools in the country, and published *New Education* (1876 - 1893), the primary periodical for kindergarten educators across the United States. They also established the Froebel Institute, which later became the Kindergarten Department of the National Educational Association in 1884. Between 1894 and 1897, W.N. Hailmann also served as the Superintendent of Indian Schools under President Cleveland, while Eudora Hailmann developed three normal schools and forty reservation kindergartens.



**The Influence of Gender, Scholarship, and Parenting in British Education
By a Pioneering Educational Theorist and Early Promoter of Pestalozzi**

11. HAMILTON, Elizabeth. *Letters on Education*. Bath: Printed by R. Cruttwell, 1801.

Octavo. viii, 413 pp.

Contemporary tree calf. Gilt spine with dark blue morocco spine label. Blue speckled edges. Darkening to top edge. Quite clean overall despite some light occasional foxing and some toning. A very good, attractive, and wide copy of this important book by pioneer of educational theory in Britain.

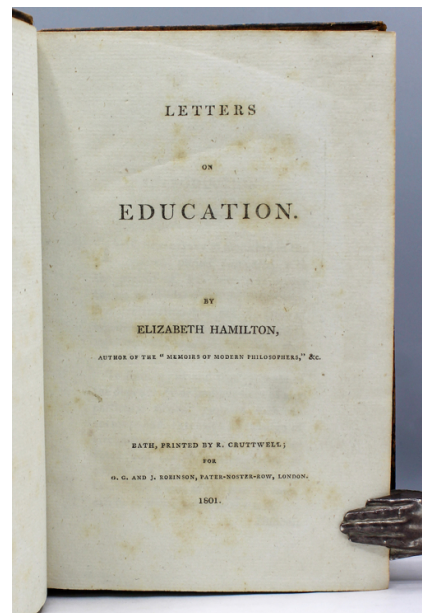
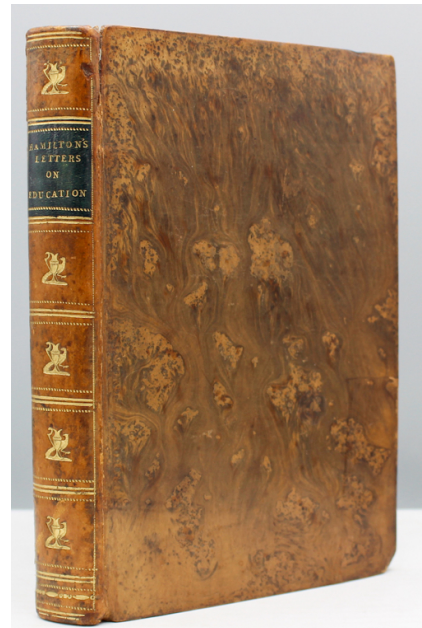
\$375

First edition.

The present work details the theories of Elizabeth Hamilton (1758 – 1808) on the roles of gender, scholarship, religion, and parenting in British education, and the influence of proper education on societal development. She also writes on education, religion, and culture in areas she considered to be “savage,” i.e., South Asia and parts of Africa. Hamilton’s observations of India are based on her own travels there.

Hamilton is best known for her works on education such as *Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education*. She was “one of the earliest British pioneers of the theories of Pestalozzi” (Steward & McCann, p. 14) and was much admired by Maria Edgeworth. She also wrote social criticism, somewhat in the style of Goldsmith’s *Citizen of the World*, and books on Scottish manners and customs, which earned the praise of Sir Walter Scott. Hamilton’s three-volume *Life of Agrippina* has been called “an important attempt to deal seriously with the life of an admirable Roman woman,” (Blain, Clements and Grundy, *Feminist Companion to Literature in English*).

Hamilton was a precursor to other important women educators and theorists like Emily Shirreff, Baroness Bertha von Marenholtz-Bülów, Elizabeth Peabody, and Mary Peabody Mann. Hamilton’s work also played an important role in early conceptions of British domestic education — the theory that education should be tailored to national identity so all students would receive the same distinctly British schooling. Domestic education included not only school subjects but also proper manners, character, and modes of thinking that would distinguish students as appropriate British citizens in the ever-changing atmosphere of the industrial revolution.



“Of New York City’s Population...850,000 or More are Foreign-Born Women”

12. [IMMIGRATION.] *Education for Women and Mothers of Foreign Birth in the City of New York*. Outlines of day-time adult education in New York City, under public and private auspices, for the personal, home and civic needs of foreign-born women. New York City: The Council on Immigrant Education, [1926].

5¼ in. by 7½ in. 20 pp. With five photo reproductions capturing classes of immigrant women studying English and performing a play.

Printed buff paper self-wrappers. Wrappers somewhat dust soiled. Crease on back cover. A very good, clean copy of a scarce work published by an immigrant support organization staffed in large part by immigrants themselves.

\$200

First edition.

In the present work, the Council on Immigrant Education estimates that “of New York City’s population of 5,873,356 (New York State Census 1925), 850,000 or more are foreign-born women 21 years old or more, less than half of whom are citizens,” (p. 3). The primary goal of the council was to teach immigrant women living in New York — primarily Jewish women from Russia and Eastern Europe and Italian and Irish women — to pass the United States citizenship test.

The council also provided more general education in writing and reading, English as a second language, job preparedness, and life skills, as well as offering guidance to women raising American-born children who experience “unusually heavy strains of conflicting home and outside interests,” (p. 4). Additional services of the council included classes held in immigrant neighborhoods, social events, and education that was sensitive to the Jewish and Catholic faiths of immigrant women.

The board of the Council on Immigrant Education was staffed in large part by immigrants of Slavic, Italian, Irish, Greek, and Jewish backgrounds. There were also several women on the board, and the council’s Special Committee on Education Among Foreign-Born Women was staffed exclusively by women, including Jewish and Irish immigrants.

OCLC records only two copies: one at the National Library of Education in Washington, DC and one at the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies Library in Pennsylvania.



Botany for Children by Two Women Science Writers

13. KIRBY, Mary and Elizabeth. *Plants of the Land and Water: Short and Entertaining Chapters on the Vegetable World*. The "Observing Eye" Series. London: Jarrold and Sons, [1857].

Twelvemo. ix, [3], 347, [1, ads] pp. With fifty text figures.

Original blindstamped green cloth with gilt spine. Pale yellow endpapers. Contemporary pencil ownership signature to front pastedown. A very good, fresh copy of the scarce first edition.

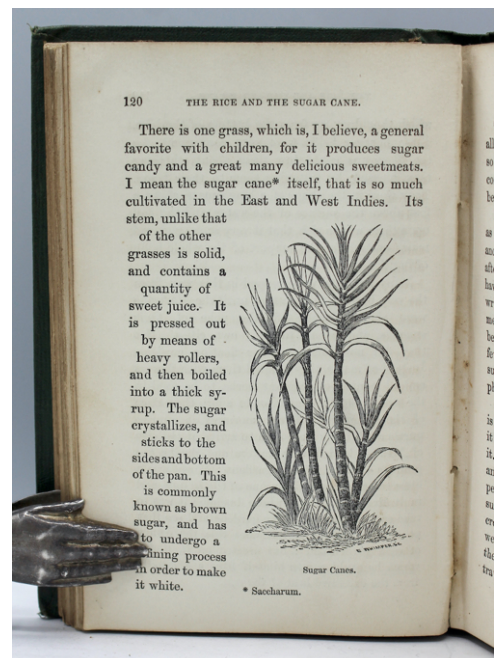
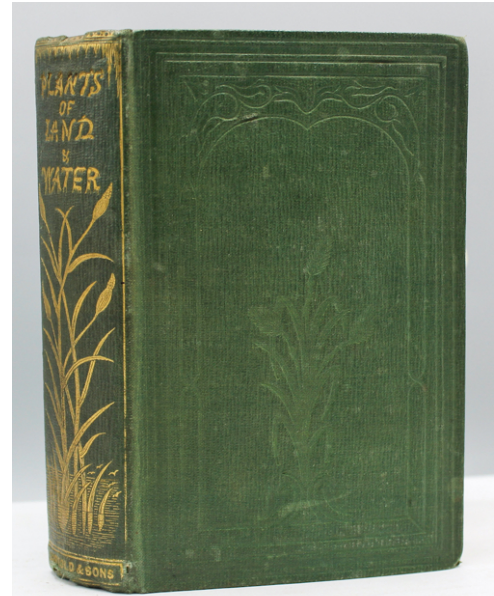
\$300

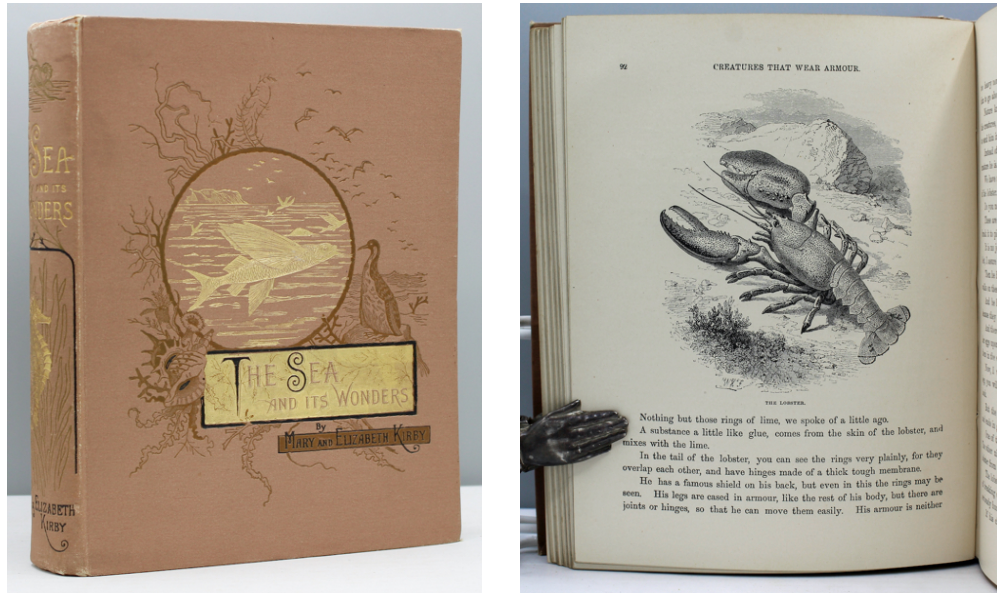
First edition. OCLC records just three copies of this edition: British Library, University of Florida, and the Lloyd Library (Ohio).

An overview of plants around the world from the flowers of Scotland to wild grasses in the Falklands, bamboo and types of straw in East Asia, pineapples in the Caribbean, flax in New Zealand, and coconuts in the Seychelles.

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. 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.

The Kirbys also wrote didactic works for children, including *Julia Maitland; or, Pride Goes Before a Fall* (1857), which emphasized the value of women's education, and the collection of short stories *The Discontented Children* (1855).





Marine Biology for Children by Two Important Women Science Writers

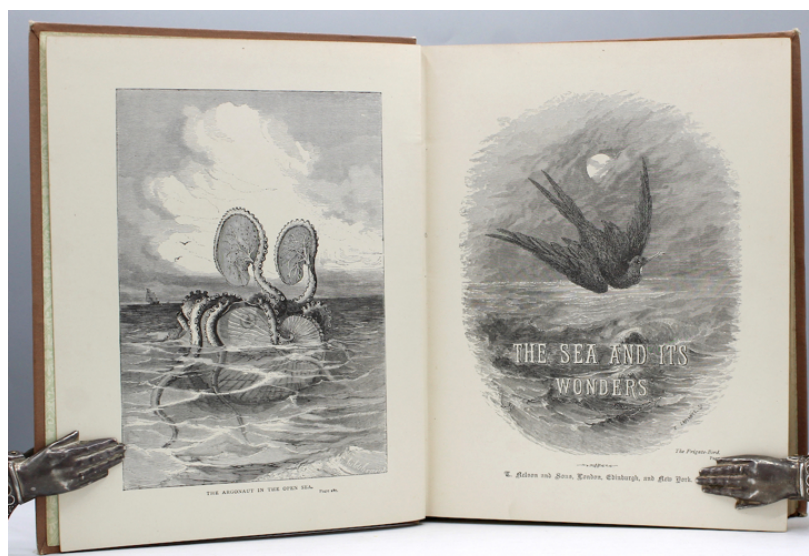
14. KIRBY, Mary and Elizabeth. *The Sea and its Wonders*. London: T. Nelson and Sons, 1902.

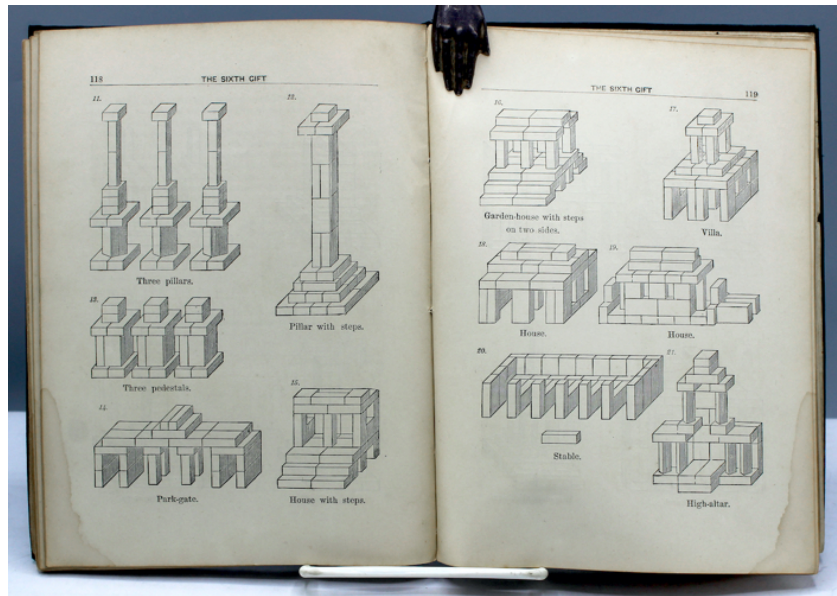
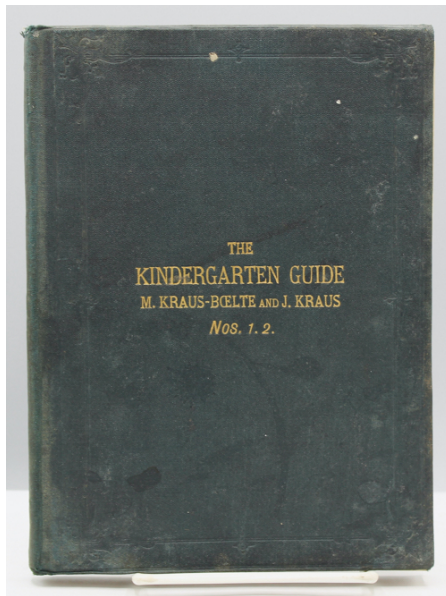
Octavo. xii, 304 pp. Frontispiece, illustrated title, and 166 text illustrations.

Publisher's light brown pictorial cloth stamped in gilt and blind. Green pattered endpapers. All edges gilt. Prize bookplate of the Walthamstow Education Committee awarding the book to a Charles Woodbridge at the Forest Road Boys' School. Offsetting to front flyleaves. Otherwise, very clean throughout. A very good, clean copy.

\$250

Later edition of this book on the flora and fauna of the ocean for children. First published by T. Nelson in 1884.





The Teacher Training College Founded by a Pupil of Luise Froebel

15. KRAUS-BœLTÉ, Maria and Kraus. *Model Kindergarten, Elementary Classes, and New York Normal Training School for Kindergarten Teachers*. New York: [n.p., 1881].

6¾ x 9 in. 8 pp. (including wrappers).

Printed paper self-wrappers. Somewhat toned and soiled. Front cover coming loose at spine. A very good copy of a fragile and scarce item by two of the leading proponents of higher education for kindergarten teachers.

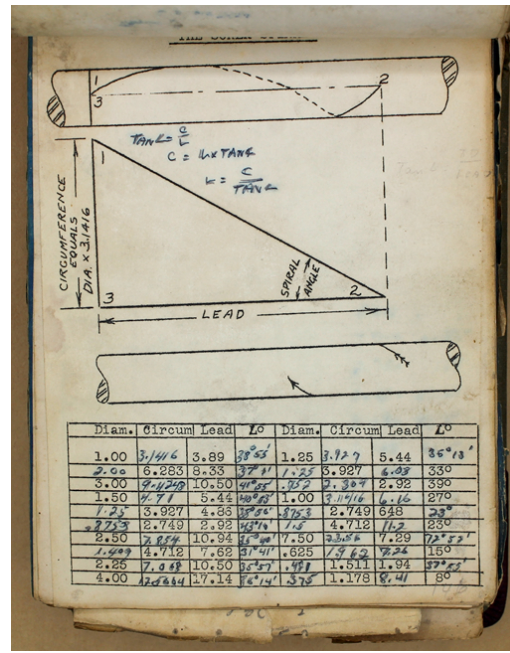
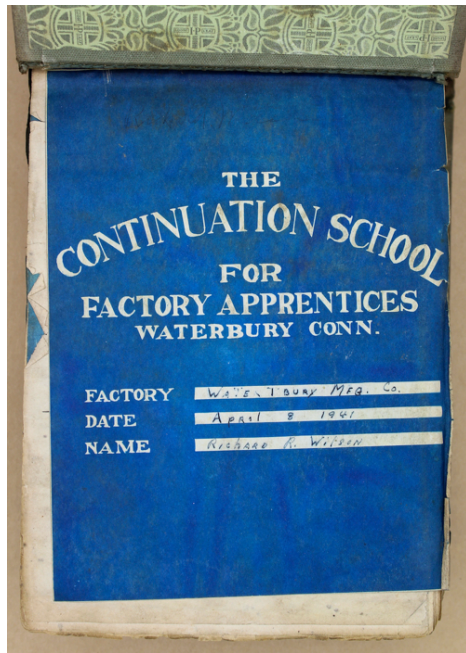
\$100

First edition of this promotional booklet for the New York Normal Training School for Kindergarten Teachers its companion model kindergarten, which was staffed by the instructors-in-training. This details the schedule for the upcoming school year (October 1881 – June 1882), the aims and philosophy of the school, and some prominent former students.

Maria Kraus-Bœlté (1836 – 1918) and her husband John Kraus founded the New York school and its model kindergarten in 1873. Kraus-Bœlté was an educator, a leading proponent of university-level training for kindergarten educators, and the president of the Kindergarten Department of the National Education Association in 1899 and 1900. She trained under Luise Froebel (Froebel's widow) and taught at a kindergarten run by Froebel's student Bertha Ronge. Kraus-Boelté established her own kindergarten in Lübeck in 1867 before moving to the United States to open the New York school with Kraus. Both the training school and its companion kindergarten were extremely influential, especially due to Kraus-Bœlté's personal connection with Luise Froebel.

OCLC records only one copy (Trinity College in Connecticut).





Vocational School Lesson Book – A Remarkable Survival

16. [LABOR HISTORY.] WILSON, Richard R., compiler. *The Continuation School for Factory Apprentices*. [Lesson book.] Waterbury, Connecticut: Waterbury Mfg. Co., 1941.

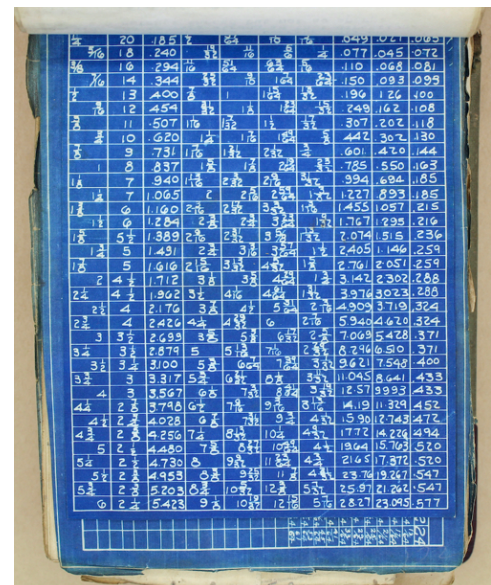
8¾ in. x 6½ in. Approx. [500] ff. Cyanograph title-page, which is filled out with the name of student Richard R. Wilson. With typewritten, mimeographed, and manuscript equations, diagrams, tables, and lessons throughout. Also with several other cyanograph leaves with the same content.

Contemporary green cloth punch-hole binder with shop sticker on front inner cover. Lower cover detached. Soiling to boards. Some soiling and toning to leaves and some creasing and chipping to edges, but overall quite clean. A unique, fragile item in very good condition.

\$500

The present item is the workbook of a student training to be a machinist. The lessons focus on fractions, physics, and geometry, as well as the practical use of specific machines.

In 1917, the Smith-Hughes Act of authorized federal funding for vocational schools in the United States. These institutions, usually a replacement for traditional high school, were established to divert children from low-income families into labor roles, often in factories, while wealthier children went on to universities. The vocational education movement was prompted in large part by rapid industrialization resulting in a shortage of skilled labor in factories at the same time that more immigrant families were moving into cities



and sending their children to public schools. In addition, just a year after the passing of the Smith-Hughes Act, Mississippi became last state to enact a compulsory education law, which caused an additional influx of students to public schools.



We could not locate any information on Richard R. Wilson, nor on Waterbury Manufacturing Company's Continuation School.

Hanford, Emily. *The Troubled History of Vocational Education*. American Public Media Reports (website). September 9, 2014.





Educational Math Games for Children

17. [MATHEMATICS.] *Grandmama's Arithmetical Game*. Improved. New York: McLoughlin Bros., 1887.

117 printed cards ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ") and a 10 pp. answer booklet ($3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ "). Rectos of cards ask questions that correspond to answers in the booklet, e.g., "84. A sheet of paper folded in four leaves is called what?" with the corresponding answer "Quarto." Versos blank.

Housed together in the original chromolithograph illustrated box ($6\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ "). Some wear to corners of box. Lacks two cards (total should be 119). A bright, clean, and attractive item despite the two missing leaves. Very good.

[with:]

Grandmama's Arithmetical Game. New York: McLoughlin Bros., 1900.

119 printed cards (3×2 ") and a 10 pp. answer booklet ($4 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ "). Questions on rectos; answers in booklet. Versos blank.

Housed together in the original chromolithograph illustrated box ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 1$ "). Some wear to corners of box. Answer booklet toned. Bookseller's ticket to bottom of box. Very good.

\$500

The editions of these items are unclear. The text of both of these items is the same. OCLC records only one other copy of any edition (AAS, 1900 edition).

McLoughlin Bros. released several other *Gramama's Game* sets focused on different , including *Grandmamas Geographical Game*, which was released in the 1860s and was one of the first games produced by the company.





Rare and Remarkably Complete Multiplication Puzzles

18. [MATHEMATICS.] *Luftiges Ein mal Eins*. Bavaria: J.W.S. & S., [n.d., ca. 1900].

Six puzzles (11 x 8") and three circular color printed paper holders for puzzle pieces (3" diameter) enclosed in a box (14 x 12"). Each puzzle is printed in full color and has nine pieces that fit into a larger image. Each piece has a multiplication problem on its verso and fits into a matching space that shows the answer to the problem and text in German.

Red card box lettered in silver and with a glossy color printed onlay. Paint or ink stain to lid of box, some rubbing to edges. Inside of box lid printed in German with directions for the puzzle. The puzzles and paper holders are bright and clean. With all the puzzle pieces present, this is a remarkable survival, a rare mathematics teaching tool in very good condition.

\$750

First edition. OCLC records no copies. We could not locate any other copies on the market at this time (June 2022).

The German text in the puzzle piece spaces are simple sentences that add a basic reading component to the puzzle. The text seems to rhyme with the solution to the math problem: for example, $8 \times 8 = 48$, *Achtundvierzig*, which rhymes with "Mein Brüderlein ist lieb und herzig."

We could not find any information on the artist or publisher of this puzzle in the sources available to us.





Rare Mathematics Flash Cards for Children

19. [MATHEMATICS.] *Washburne Individual Arithmetic Cards*. [Four sets of arithmetic flash cards.] Chicago: The Plymouth Press, [1928].

4 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Includes sets II – Addition (100 cards), III – Subtraction (100 cards), IV – Multiplication (100 cards), V – Division (89 cards out of 100). Flash cards measure 2 x 3 in. and each have a notch in the left hand corner (presumably for easy removal from the box). Each card has a math problem on one side and the answer on the other.

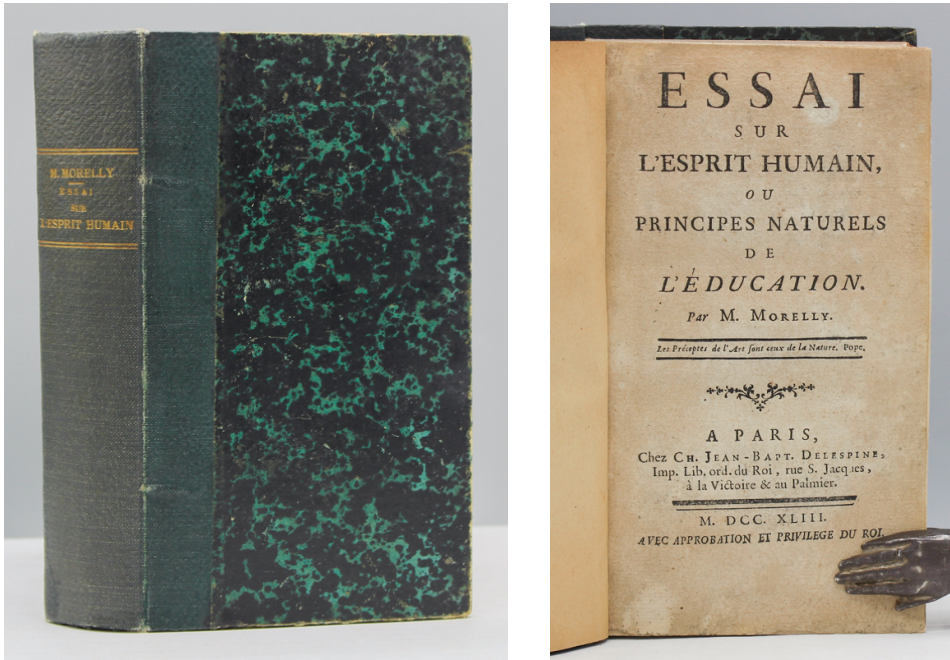
Original colored paper over card boxes. Corners of box bases reinforced with paper. Boxes somewhat sunned and some soiling to paper. A very good collection of these rare flash card sets.

\$450

First edition. Two other sets were issued: set I, which teaches the numbers from zero to twenty; and set III A, which is a supplemental subtraction set. Also issued with a teacher's manual that is not present here. OCLC shows one record for the full collection of six boxes and the teachers manual but does not specify a holding library. OCLC locates one other copy of the teacher's manual (the Royal Danish Library in Copenhagen).

We could not locate any information on who created these cards. Set I (not included here) includes domino dots and illustrations by Margaret Iannelli (b. 1893), a commercial artist and pupil of John Vanderpoel.





20. MORELLY. *Essai sur l'esprit humain, ou principes naturels de l'éducation*. Paris: C.J.B. Delespine, 1743.

Twelvemo. [xxvi], 369. [1, imprimatur] pp.

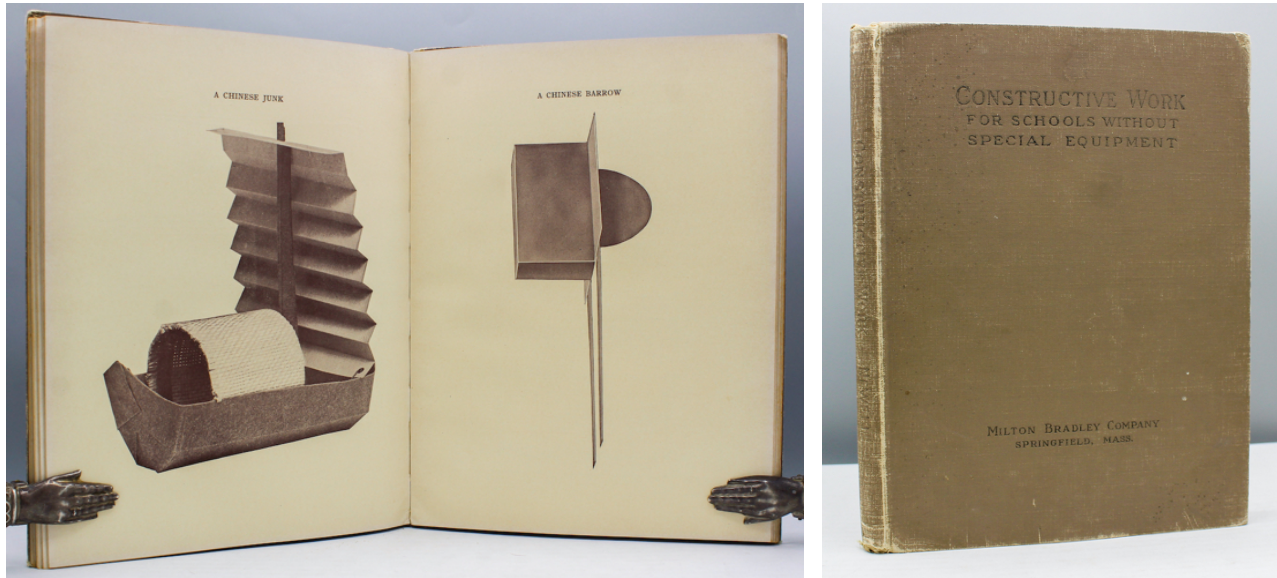
Quarter late nineteenth-century cloth over speckled boards, gilt spine, new endpapers. Title-page and last two leaves a bit browned, a little light marginal dampstaining at fore-edge. Still, a very good copy overall.

\$3,000

Rare first edition of this early treatise on education, clearly influenced by Locke, from whom the author quotes extensively (See pp. 266-271; 285-88). OCLC locates only six copies.

Very little is known about Morelly—biographers and bibliographers don't even know his first name. He was born at Vitry-le-François, where he possibly taught. In this, his rare first book, Morelly, influenced by the ideals of Locke, offers moral instruction and guidance for the upbringing and education of the young. Morelly's major work is *Code de la nature, ou le véritable Esprit des ses lois, de tout temps négligé ou méconnu* (1755), which was for a long time attributed to Diderot, even by Babeuf, who during the French Revolution tried to implement the code in the Conspiracy of Equals. In this later work, Morelly expressed more of his views on education, notably his belief that children should be taken from their parents to be educated early. Morelly was a radical in a radical time; the *Encyclopedia of Philosophy* mentions his ideas in the article on communism.





Teacher's Manual for Rural and Underfunded Schools

21. NEWELL, C[harles] Edward. *Constructive Work for Schools Without Special Equipment*. Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Company, 1911.

Quarto. 125 pp. With eighty-four illustrations (images of completed projects and diagrams of the process), including one fold-out diagram.

Original gray cloth. Some rubbing to extremities and light soiling. Modern bookseller's ticket to lower pastedown. A very good, clean copy of an uncommon book.

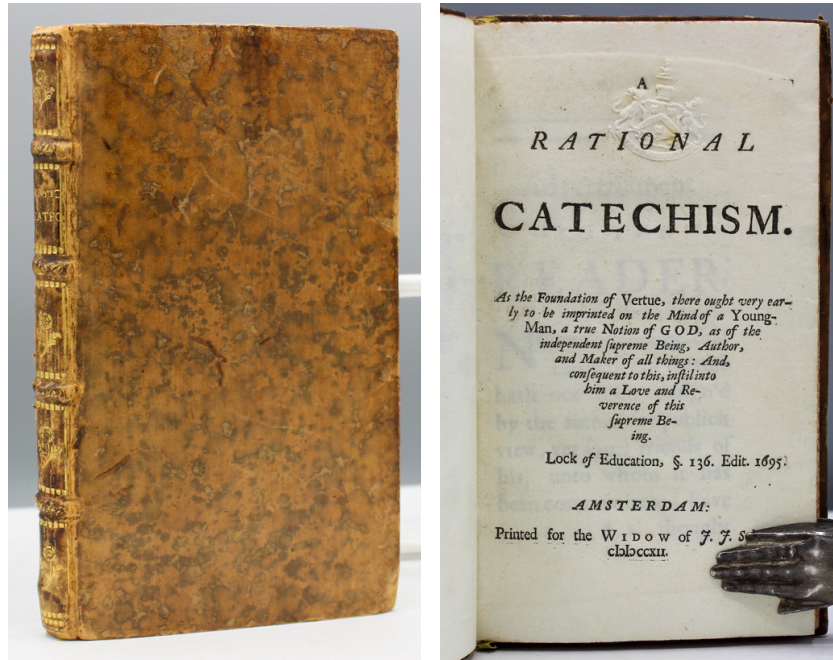
\$175

First edition.

"This book is designed as a teacher's manual...Its object is to furnish a progressive course for teachers in rural districts, country schools and communities experimenting with the problem of constructive work; also supplementary suggestions for use in districts where the constructive work is supervised," (p. 4).

The 1910s was a period of rapid expansion in public schooling in the United States, so low-cost educational methods would have been essential for the smaller schools appearing across the country — especially in sparsely-populated areas in the West. While educational kits like the Froebel Gifts required special tools purchased from publishers, the present work offers an alternative method that would likely have been less expensive and more logistically accessible to teachers in rural or underfunded schools. Most of the projects included in the present work require, at most, paper and scissors, while others require just pencils or a simple paint palette. A few others require scrap fabrics and natural materials like cornhusks, but all the activities focus on transforming relatively simple materials into more complex toys, costumes, and artwork. This aspect of transformation would have also helped develop students' abstract thinking skills, which is a major developmental step for young children.





22. [POPPLE, William]. *A Rational Catechism*. Amsterdam: Printed for the Widow of J.J. Schipper, 1712.

Twelvemo. [xiv], 106 pp. With the poem "Advice to a Son" printed at pp. 100-106.

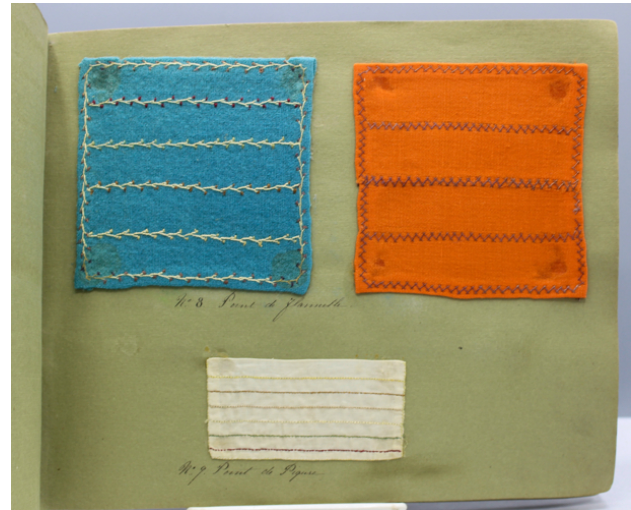
Contemporary mottled calf. Gilt spine, tooled in compartments, yellow silk ribbon marker. Edges sprinkled red. Binding extremities lightly rubbed, front joint cracked, but sound. The Macclesfield copy, with the blindstamps, shelfmarks, and the South Library bookplate.

\$2,000

Second edition, not so stated, of this book of a father's advice to his children, presented in the form of a catechism between father and son, and dedicated to his "dearest daughters" with a long quote from Locke's *On Education* on the title-page. The work is a significant distillation of the principles of toleration, first published in 1687.

William Popple (1638-1708) was a successful merchant in Hull before moving to Bordeaux, where he lived from 1670 to 1688. After returning to London, he met William Penn and became secretary of the Dry Club, established by John Locke to debate issues of religious liberty. He also translated Locke's *Letter on Toleration* (1689) from the Latin. When Locke was appointed a commissioner of the Board of Trade in 1696, Popple became the board's secretary.





Beautifully Executed Album of Sewing Samples (and More)
By a Young Woman at an Important Catholic Boarding School in Montreal

23. [SEWING.] *Cours de Couture par Delle Louise Rogers*. ["Sewing Lessons by Lady Louise Rogers."] [Montreal, Canada:] Couvent de la Congrégation de Notre Dame, Villa Maria, 1857.

8 x 10 in. [22] pp. Seven samples of pressed leaves and flowers, eleven sewing samples (demonstrating techniques like quilting, pleating, hemming, cross-stitch, and many embroidery styles), one pastel drawing of a tulip, and a mounted die-cut chromolithograph memento card. Manuscript title-page in ink.

Original scrapbook bound in textured black cloth over boards with brown cloth spine. Some rubbing and chipping to edges of boards and some toning to first and last leaves. Some staining from glue to samples inside, but the samples are still remarkably clean and attractive overall. A very good, expertly made album representing the work of a young Catholic woman in 1857.

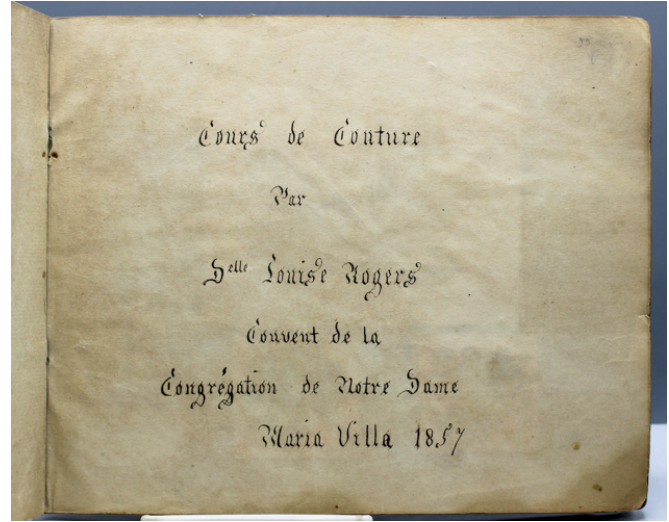
\$1,100

A unique item dated 1857.

The Congregation of Notre Dame is a Catholic religious community for women established in Ville Marie (Montreal) in 1658 by Saint Marguerite Bourgeoys (1620 – 1700). The congregation, founded as a non-cloistered order, supported women and girls in the colony of New France and watched over the *filles du roi*, the women immigrants whose passage to the colony was paid for by the crown. Bourgeoys was canonized by the Roman Catholic Church in 1982 as Canada's



first woman saint. The congregation remains operational in Montreal with over eight hundred members.



The present album was compiled by a student at Villa Maria, the boarding school established by the congregation in 1854. The congregation has always prioritized women's education, and founded the Notre Dame Ladies College (now Marianopolis College) in 1908.





With Seventeen Sewing Samples
And Detailed Notes on Sewing Lessons

24. [SEWING.] *Couture*. [French student sewing portfolio with sewing samples.] [France?]: 1946-1947.

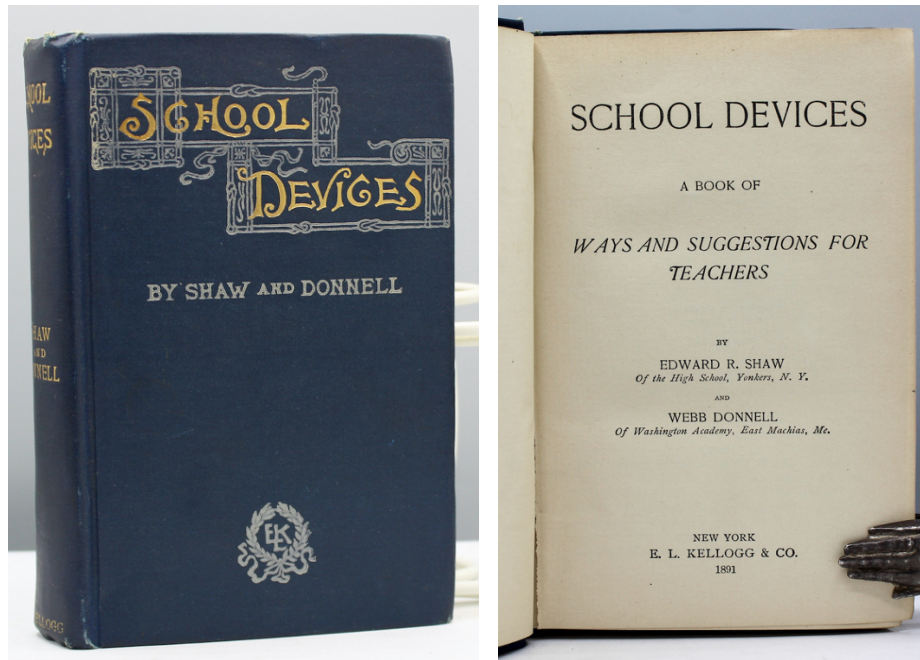
10¼ x 8¼ in. [24] pp., including four fold-out pages. Quad-ruled pages filled out in manuscript with notes on sewing activities, plus some red manuscript grading notes presumably made by a teacher. Manuscript title-page in blue and with an illustration of a flower. With seventeen fabric samples demonstrating different embroidery stitches and techniques like pleating, hemming, etc. Also with one page illustrated in color pencil and six paper sewing patterns.

Notebook in original pale pink paper wrappers. Some splitting at spine but holding. Soiling and some chipping to wrappers. Folds of fold-out leaves reinforced with tape but are still fragile. Some foxing and toning to leaves. A good example of a student's sewing workbook.

\$450

The detailed text in the present item sets it apart from other similar workbooks. The student who created the album wrote extensive notes on the sewing lessons, including step-by-step instructions on how to complete sewing projects. The last three projects in the portfolio are parts of a doll dress: a bodice and skirt sewn together with simple pleats; a sailor collar; and a more complicated dress with an elaborately pleated skirt.





Progressive Schooling Benefits Both Students and Teachers

25. SHAW, Edward R. and Webb Donnell. *School Devices. A Book of Ways and Suggestions for Teachers.* New York: E.L. Kellogg & Co., 1891.

Octavo. 289, [41, ads] pp.

Publisher's dark blue stamped in gilt and white. Light shelfwear. Contemporary ink signature of an H.J. Clarke to front pastedown. Light toning. A very good, tight copy.

\$150

First edition.

A book of exercises in basic school subjects (math, geography, language, etc.) written from the perspective of progressive teachers who sought to encourage innovation in the school room. Edward R. Shaw (1855 – 1903), who later became the Dean of the Pedagogy Department at NYU, and Webb Donnell, Principal of the Washington Academy in Maine, wrote the present book to enliven and enrich the schoolroom experience of both students and teachers.

The preface reads: "This book has been prepared with the object of presenting in compact form a great number of devices for bringing freshness and life into the school-room. Unless great vigilance is exercised, monotony creeps in, and becomes the depressing accompaniment of school work. No worker needs more of an invention than the teacher, yet no other worker has an environment that is so hostile to its development...In recognition of this fact, the great body of progressive teachers seek to take advantage of the best experience of others, adapting to their own needs whatever may be deemed suited thereto."





Rare Set of Teaching Tools

26. [STICKNEY, Jenny H.] *Bartholomew's Primary School Drawing Cards, No. 2*. New York: Potter, Ainsworth & Co., 1874.

Ten lesson cards ($5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$) enclosed in a printed envelope ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$). Each card printed in black with guides for drawing and penmanship. Ten cards out of twelve (lacking two).

Original beige paper envelope. Some foxing and toning. Cards are very clean. Despite the two lacking cards, still a very good, clean set, rarely found with the envelope and teacher's guide.

Later printing? The envelope has the copyright date of 1874, but the first edition of the teacher's guide dates to 1871. OCLC records no copies of this set of cards.

[with:]

STICKNEY, [Jenny] H. *Teacher's Guide: Companion to Bartholomew's Primary-School Drawing-Cards. Series Two*. For Teachers and Students Using Bartholomew's Drawing-Cards. New York: Woolworth, Ainsworth, and Company, [1872?].

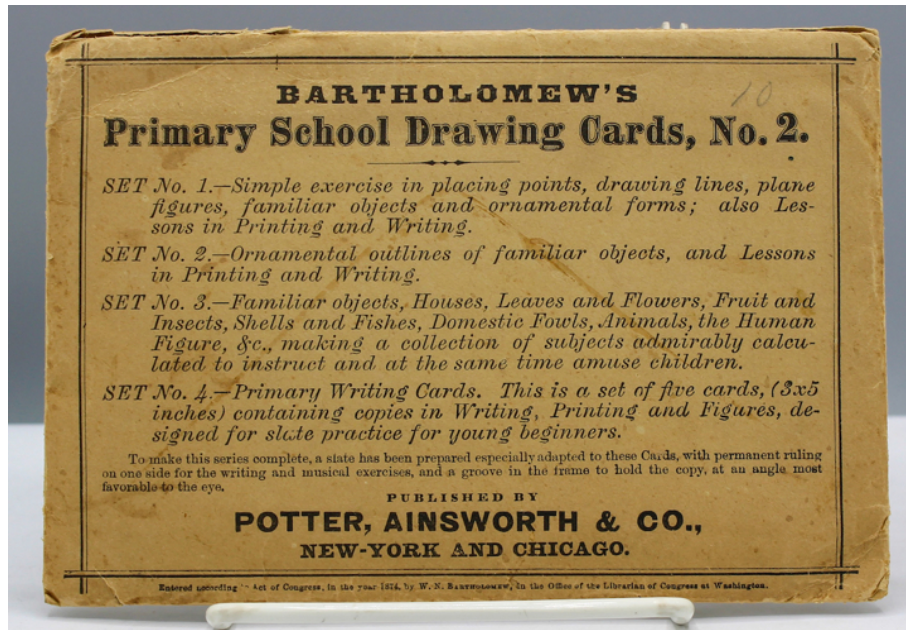
Twelvemo. 79 pp. Text figures throughout.

Original printed beige paper boards with green cloth spine. Toning and some dampstaining. Some rubbing to edges of boards. Uniform toning due to paper quality. A very good copy.

First edition, second printing? The title-page is dated 1871 (copyright 1870), but the printed boards are dated 1872. Text is unchanged from the earlier printings. OCLC records only one copy of this teacher's guide for set number two in the series (National Library of Education in DC).

\$400

This is set two of four in the Bartholomew's Primary School Drawing Cards series. The first set was published in 1870 (copyright 1869).



Jenny H. Stickney, later Lansing (b. 1840, fl. 1870-1900) was a Massachusetts editor, author, and educator. She taught at the Massachusetts State Normal School and was a prolific writer of educational texts, including *Stickney's Reading Series* (1870s) and science texts for children like *Bird World: A Bird Book for Children* (1898). She edited and abridged the works of Charles Kingsley, Charles Livingston Bull, Hans Christian Andersen, and more. Stickney also contributed to ornithology publications like *The Auk*, the journal of the American Ornithologists Union.





Rare Cut-Out Paper Puppets for Children

27. [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.

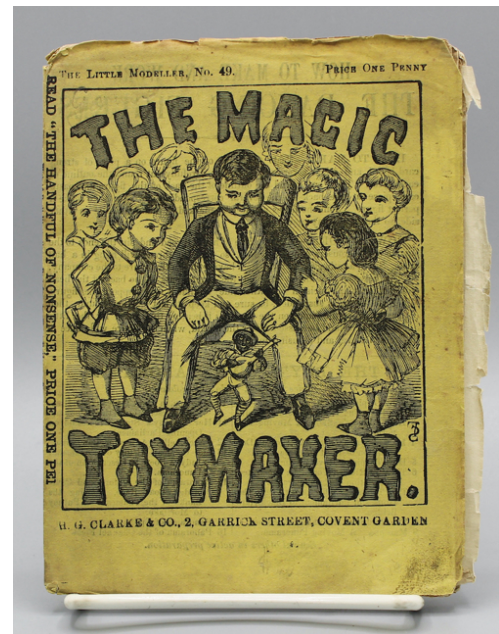
Original yellow printed paper wrappers illustrated with a woodcut of children at play. Large sheet with a tear along one fold (approx. 6"), affecting one piece of the paper puppet of Lord Dundreary. Some chipping to edges of sheet. A remarkable survival given that this item was meant to be cut apart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

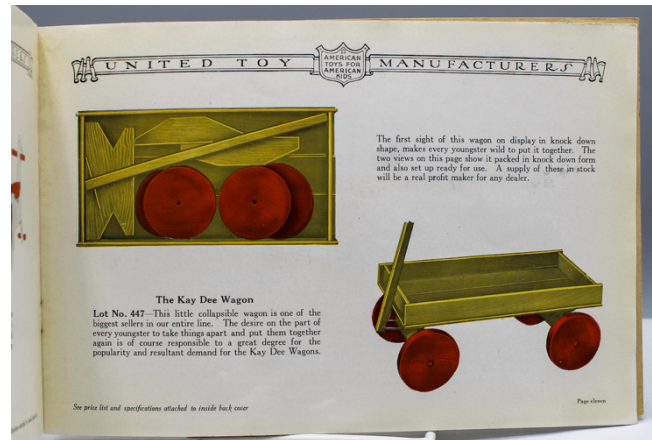
\$650

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).





Eliminating German-Made Toys from the American Market After WWI

28. [TOYS.] [WORLD WAR I.] *American Toys for American Kids*. St. Louis: United Toy Manufacturers, [1919].

9 x 6 in. 16, [2, order form] pp. With eighteen illustrations, most of them printed with yellow and orange accents. Each illustration is paired with an explanatory paragraph of the item.

Publisher's beige paper wrappers printed in red, yellow, and black with an illustration of a boy at play. Some toning to wrappers and some foxing to first leaf. Otherwise, bright and clean inside. A very good copy of a fragile and rare trade catalogue promoting American domestic manufacture post-World War I.

\$400

First edition.

The "American Toys for American Kids" were marketed toward small toy stores and businesses. This catalogue promises both a high profit margin for those businesses and ensures buyers of the robust growth of American industry in the wake of World War I.

The text reads: "Elimination of German-made toys from the American market has undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the remarkable development of the wooden toy industry in this country. Born as result of sheer necessity, this industry has grown with such rapidity that a significant fact has finally forced itself upon the trade, namely, that the wooden toy means a greatly enlarged retail trade and corresponding increase in profit," (p. 16).

OCLC records no copies.





French Language Encyclopedia for Young Readers
Illustrated with Sixteen Engravings Depicting
Mythological Characters, Agriculture and Its Tools, Crowns, etc.

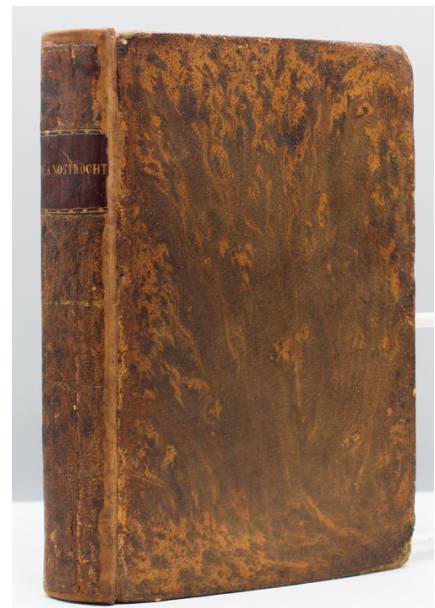
29. WANOSTROCHT, N[icholas]. *Petite Encyclopédie des jeunes gens: ou Définition Abrégée des Notions Relatives Aux Arts et Aux Sciences, à l'Astronomie...à la Geographie, à la l'Iconologie, Mythologie, à la Physique...* London: W. Spilsbury, 1804.

Octavo. [1, title], [1, blank], ii, v-vii, [1, blank], 272 pp. Illustrated with sixteen engraved plates, each depicting some of the book's wide range of topics, including mythological characters, architecture, agriculture and its tools, coats of arms, crowns, and armor.

Contemporary tree calf, expertly rebacked with original spine laid down. Hinges reinforced with paper tape. Short closed tear to pp. 95-96 and pp. 111-112, slightly intruding into text, but not affecting legibility. A few leaves very slightly creased. Contemporary ink signature on lower title-page. Engraved armorial bookplate of James Alexander Henryson-Caird on front pastedown. A very good copy of a scarce work.

\$950

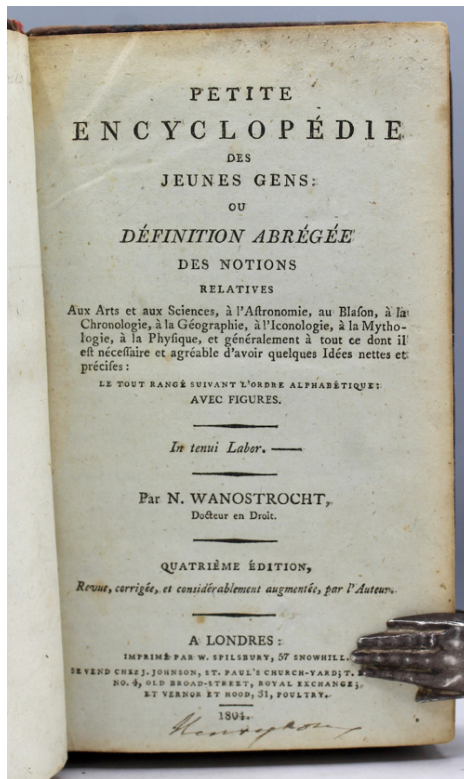
Fourth edition, revised, corrected, and augmented by the author, of this children's encyclopedia that covers a vast array of subjects including art, science, anatomy, mythology, history, and geography. We are unable to determine what exactly the revisions are without being able to compare it with previous editions.

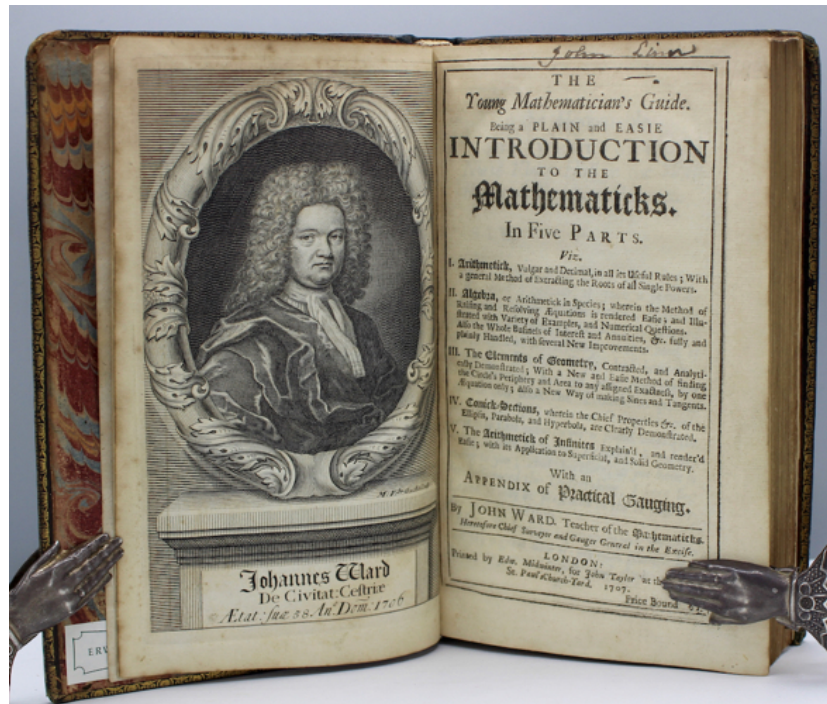


Nicolas Wanostracht (1745-1812) was the founder of Alfred House Academy and the great uncle of author Nicholas Wanostracht (1804-1876, pseudonym Nicholas Felix). He was the tutor of (Earl of Bathurst) Henry Bathurst's children. Wanostracht wrote books on French language, grammar, and syntax, mostly for young readers. Alfred Academy was progressive at the time given its emphasis on French language and literature as opposed to the Greek and Latin classics.

James Alexander Henryson-Caird (1847-1921) served in the House of Commons from 1857-1865. He was a farmer, landowner, agronomist, and advocate of free trade.

All editions are uncommon. OCLC lists three copies of the present edition, only one in the U.S. at Brigham Young University.





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

30. 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 frontisportrait 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.

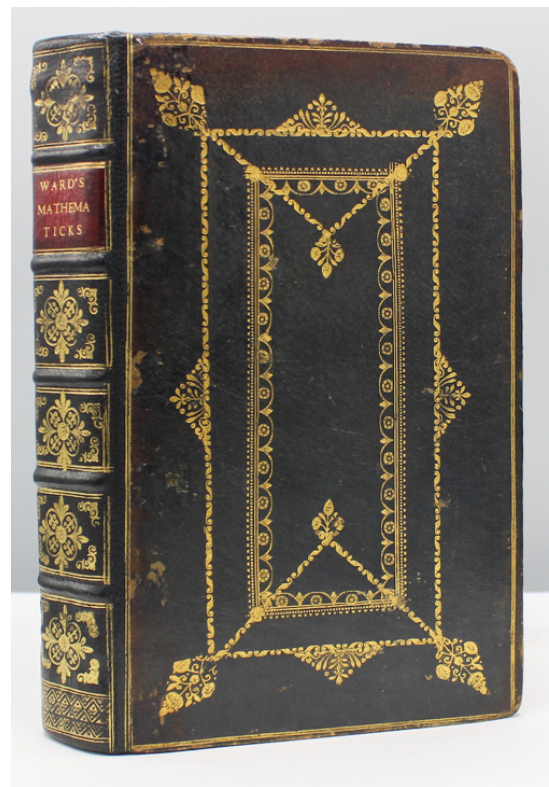
The present work was “a mathematical bestseller in Georgian England and Ireland... [It] was attractive not only to school boys trying to learn mathematics for the first time, but also... to adult readers eager to have an easy, portable mathematical compendium in the vernacular.” The work went through 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 *Analytics*, 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.





Progressive Era Business Math Textbook

31. WOODS, Francis M[arion]. *The XXth Century Arithmetic*. Arithmetical computations and business calculations by modern methods. Philosophical in arrangement, natural in progressiveness, and practical in application. Chicago: Educational Association, 1900.

Octavo. 334 pp. With twenty-eight color lithograph plates and over a hundred text woodcut illustrations, diagrams, and charts.

Publisher's quarter calf over plum cloth boards. Spine titled in gilt. Spine chipped, some rubbing to extremities. Some dustsoiling, otherwise quite clean throughout. A very good copy of a scarce book.

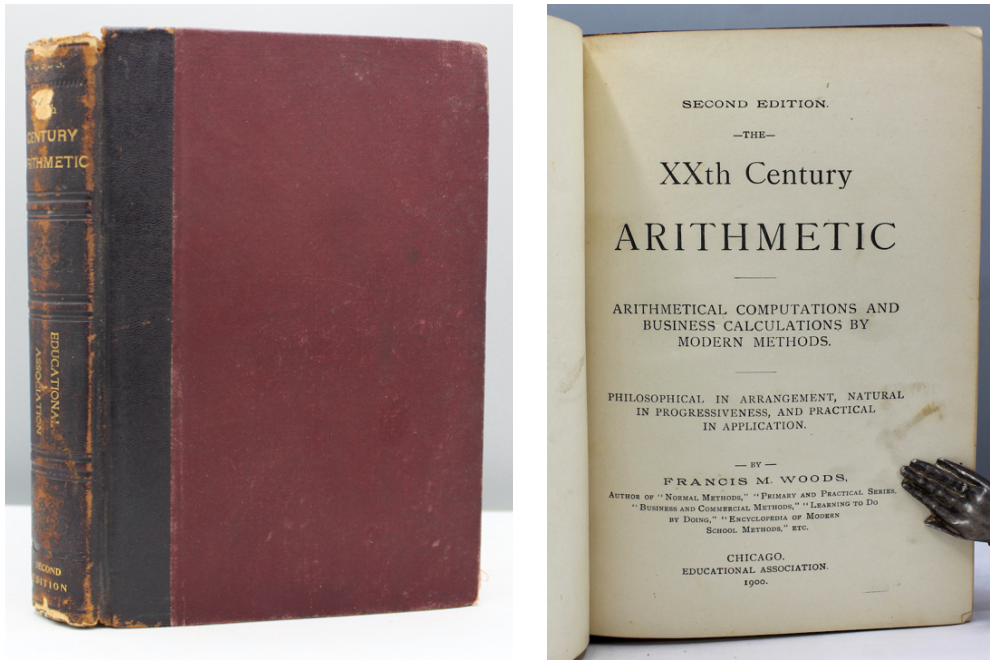
\$600

Second edition, significantly expanded over the 1899 first edition. OCLC records two copies of this edition (American University, Newberry Library) and just one copy of the first (the National Library of Education).

A Progressive Era math text on basic arithmetic and finance that provides students with the necessary skills to succeed in business roles like accounting. The present work was published at a time when many states were enacting their first compulsory education laws, which were in part motivated by the economic benefits of raising the minimum education level of the United States.

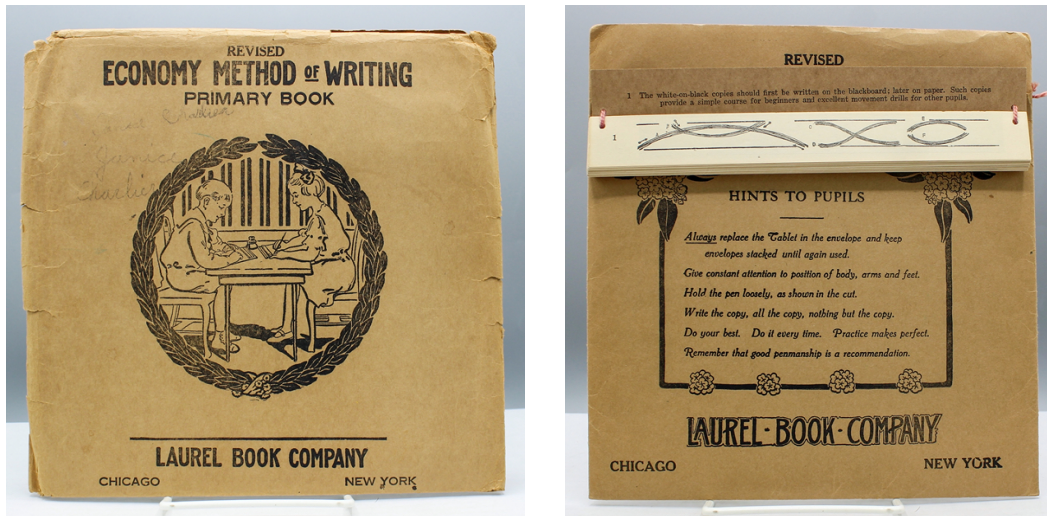


Between Massachusetts in 1852 and Mississippi in 1917, every state passed some form of compulsory education law. While these laws were inconsistently enforced in their early years, they became more robust as the economic value of teaching reading and arithmetic to the entire population became clear. The rapid industrialization of the United States called for more and more educated workers to fill roles in accounting and other fields that required math and reading skills. Teaching these basic skills to all students meant that the cost of educated labor went down, which allowed employers to pay their employees less for such labor and confirmed the economic “success” of compulsory education.



Francis Marion Woods (1843 – 1922) was a Union Army Medical Corps veteran, educational publisher, professor at Northwestern, and surgical instrument manufacturer.





Scarce Penmanship Activity Book

32. [WRITING.] *Revised Economy Method of Writing. Primary Book.* Chicago: Laurel Book Company, [n.d., 1928?].

Folder (8½ x 8¾") with a packet of fifty-six printed copy slips (8¼ x 1") mounted with cord. Includes fifteen original sheets of lined paper (7¼ x 8½"). Brown paper folder is printed with a list of "Hints to Pupils" in a floral border. Copy slips are printed on both sides, so the directions for a copying activity appears alongside its example text. The position of the mounted copy slips on the folder allows a sheet of paper to be slipped underneath the packet, which turns the folder into a sort of clipboard.

All enclosed in a brown paper envelope printed with a woodcut of two children practicing penmanship. Some wear and chipping to creases of envelope. A few pencil ownership signatures to envelope, seemingly written by a child, of a Janice Charlier. The folder, slips, and leaves of paper are very bright. A very good, clean copy of a scarce item.

First edition.

\$250

The present item teaches children the proper steps for good penmanship, for example: "'Swing out' the strokes of capital 'W', and pause between strokes until you can make the letter well; then take up each word separately," (card 33). Text printed on the folder instructs students to pay attention to posture and hand position while writing and to "Do your best. Do it every time. Practice makes perfect."

OC LC records only two copies (University of Scranton, Newberry Library).

