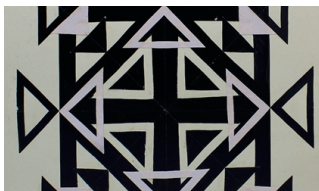




*A Plan for the Conduct of  
Female Education*

Erasmus Darwin  
Item #12



*Sewing, Paper-Cutting,  
and Paper-Weaving*

Froebel Gift Sample Album  
Item #24



*One Hundred Books Famous  
in Children's Literature*

Chris Loker, curator  
Item #39

## Education and Children's Books

*Women's Education, Froebel, Pedagogy, Science and Mathematics, Games 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

### Encyclopedia of Sciences and Practical Arts for Young Persons, with Two Engraved Folding Plates

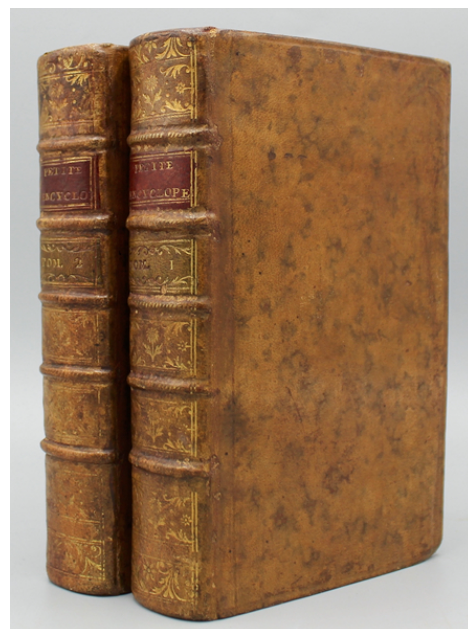
1. [ALLETZ, Pons-Augustin]. *Petite Encyclopédie ou Les Éléments des Connoissances Humaines, Contenant Les Notions générales de toutes les Sciences, de tous les Arts utiles, & des matieres qui ont rapport à la Société.* Paris: Nyon & Veuve Savoye, 1766.

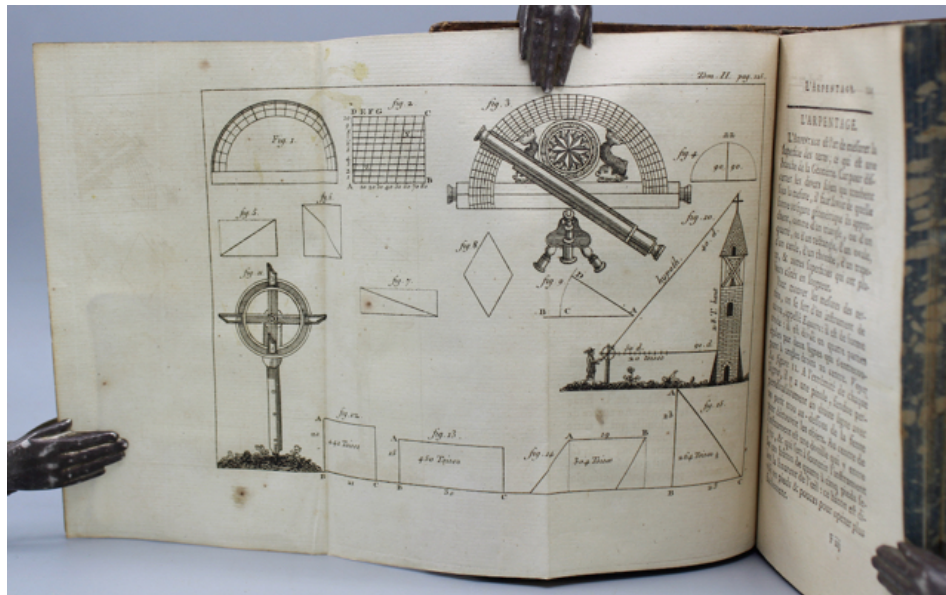
Two volumes, octavo. [2], xii, 598, [2, approbation]; [2], 540 pp. Two folding plates, one being a table of human knowledge (Vol. I) and the other showing how geometry is used in measuring (Vol. II). Engraved headpieces and vignettes.

Contemporary calf, gilt spine in six compartments with gilt-lettered red morocco label, marbled edges. Marbled endpapers. Binding extremities slightly rubbed. Intermittent light foxing, slight browning. The occasional minor spot or smudge. Small hole to outer margin of pp. 219-220, not affecting text. A fine set.

\$750

First edition of this encyclopedia for young persons, which explores a variety of topics including the sciences, arithmetic, geometry, optics, astronomy, medicine, and law.

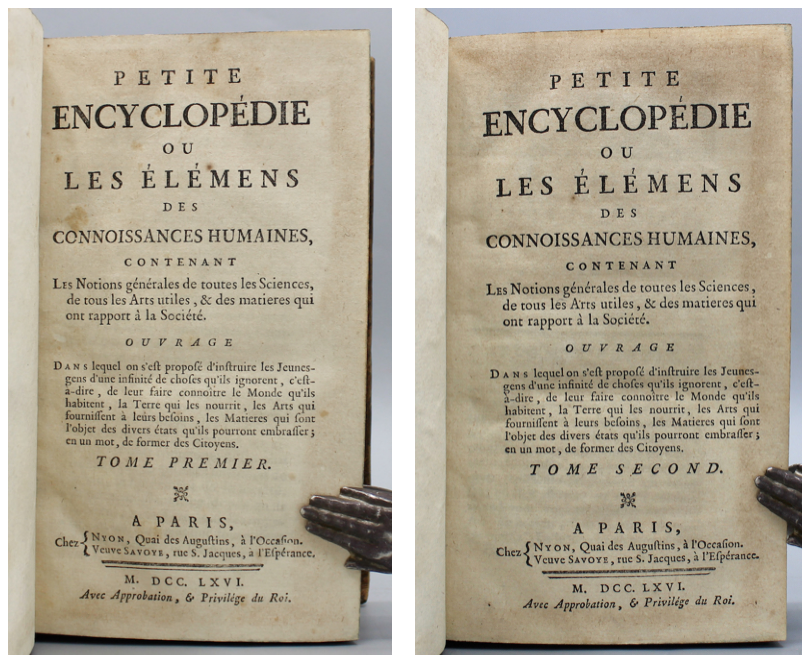




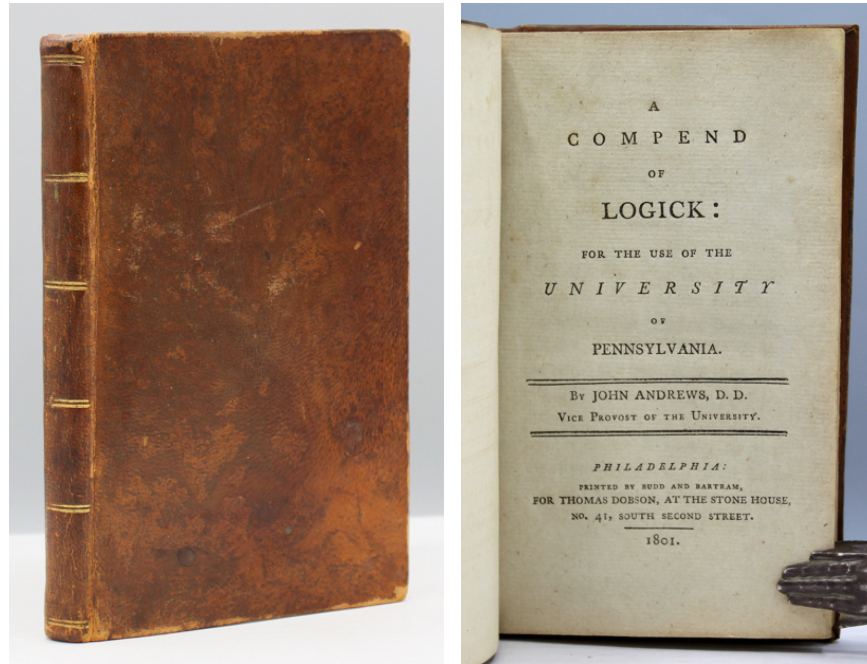
Pons Augustin Alletz (1703 - 1785) was a French agronomist and the grandfather of author and diplomat Édouard Alletz (1798 - 1850). He spent several years living in a Catholic community that belonged to the Oratory of Saint Philip Neri before he began working as a lawyer in Montpellier. He soon changed careers and moved to Paris to focus on writing. His best known work is *L'Agronome, ou Dictionnaire portatif du cultivateur* (1760), published in two volumes; it was considered one of the best manuals of country living during its time.

OCLC records two copies in the United States, at Boston College and University of Pennsylvania.

Cioranescu 7809.







Logic Textbook for the University of Pennsylvania,  
By the Author of the First American Book on Logic

2. ANDREWS, John. *A Compend of Logick: For the Use of the University of Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia: Budd and Bartram, 1801.

Twelvemo. 132 pp.

Contemporary brown sheep. Slight edgewear. Toning to endpapers. A very good, clean copy of a work that is scarce in commerce.

\$750

First edition. This seems to be the first book on logic to be both written and published in the United States (earlier books on logic had been published at the end of the eighteenth century, but they were reprints of British authors).

John Andrews (1746 – 1813) was an educator, Episcopal clergyman, and one of the leading scholars of classics and philosophy in the early United States. Andrews also served as the fourth provost of the University of Pennsylvania, having been unanimously elected to the position in 1810 after over two decades as a professor and vice-provost. Andrews also wrote *Elements of Logic* (1807) and *Elements of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1813).

Shaw & Shoemaker (1801), #68.

Penn Libraries University Archives & Records Center. "Penn People" exhibit, under "John Andrews, 1746 – 1813."





### Illustrated Educational Hebrew Book for Children

3. ARONIN, Ben. *Hayim Pumpernickle* [English-language title]. New York: United Synagogue Commission on Jewish Education, 1948.

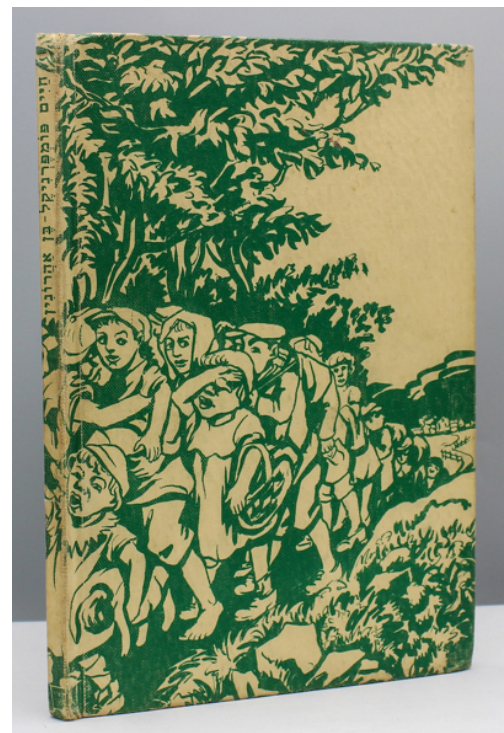
56 pp. With seventeen illustrations, include four double-page illustrations, and six vignettes in black. Also, with illustrated endpapers. Text in Hebrew with additional title-page in English.

Publisher's cream-colored pictorial cloth printed in green. Ink library stamp to final page. Some minor toning. A very good copy, scarce in commerce.

\$350

First edition of this Hebrew educational book.

Hayim Pumpernickle, the hero of the story, is the young son of a cantor in Poland when the Nazis arrive. While the adults stay to fight the Nazis, five-year-old Hayim leads the children away from the town to safety, and then onboard a ship bound for the United States. When he arrives in the United States, he is greeted at the docks by a crowd of New Yorkers and the mayor of New York, all of whom had heard about his intelligence and his study of the Torah onboard the ship. Upon arriving in the city, Hayim heads to the New York Public Library, hoping to find a verse that he is convinced was lost from the Torah (which promises world





peace). The mayor, a crowd of New Yorkers, Joe DiMaggio, and Hank Greenberg all follow him to the library, and even President Truman eventually joins the search. Though Hayim, after searching for fifty years, does not find the lost verse, the global search has ended all wars and ensured peace.



Ben Aronin (1904 – 1980) was an actor, playwright, screenwriter, and Hebrew translator. The Chicago Jewish Historical Society called him “the Chicago Jewish community’s quintessential Renaissance Man... a lawyer, scholar, teacher, writer, summer camp counselor, and for many years director of extension activities at Anshe Emet. He wrote Jewish-themed songs and plays which are still performed today.” He appeared in the *Magic Door* children’s television series and wrote *The Lost Tribe* (1934), the book-length poem *The Abramiad* (1941), and *The Cavern of Destiny* (1943).



### Rare Educational Work on Science, History, and Geography for Girls

4. ASHE, Sarah. *The Mental Magazine: or, Young Lady's Repository of Arts and Sciences*. Dublin: A. Stewart, 1801.

Twelvemo. iv, 186 pp. Frontispiece. With an epigraph by Hannah More on title-page.

Contemporary quarter red calf over marbled boards. Wear to extremities and chipping to head of spine. Contemporary ink signature (Elizabeth Catherine Shaw) to front flyleaf. A child's pencil scribbles to preliminary blanks. Foxing and toning, mostly to first and last few leaves. A good copy of a rare educational work.

\$950

First edition.

The present work "was first intended for the instruction of young ladies [the author] had the honor to educate. The questions on scripture, astronomy, heathen mythology, and heraldry, are all taken from the best authors; and an attempt made by some alterations, to reduce the language to the level of youthful capacities...[Y]oung minds receive stronger impressions of instructions, conveyed under the semblance of amusement, than from the most serious precepts," (preface). The work, which is staged as a conversation between a young pupil and a teacher, also covers geography, classical Greek and Roman history, European history, law, and government.

We could not locate much information about Sarah Ashe in the sources available to us, including dates. The preface to the present work notes that she intended to publish a history of Rome, but *The Mental Magazine* appears to be her only published work.

OCLC records only one copy (National Library of Ireland).







### Two Rare Sewing Class Workbooks with Original Fabric Samples

5. BLAIR, Margaret J. *Sewing Tablet No. 1. A New and Practical Course of Graded Sewing Texts for Public and Private Schools*. St. Paul, Minn.: Webb Publishing Co., 1911.

6¾ in. x 10 in. 38 pp. With forty-seven text figures and six fabric samples laid in (plus needles, thread, and some lace). The fabric samples demonstrate sewing techniques.

Brown paper front cover stapled to stiff board backing at top edge. Some toning to leaves from the laid-in cloth samples. With a teacher's signature on one page of the workbook. A near fine copy in the original envelope.

[with:]

*Sewing Tablet No. 2. A New and Practical Course of Graded Sewing Texts for Public and Private Schools*. St. Paul, Minn.: Webb Publishing Co., 1911.

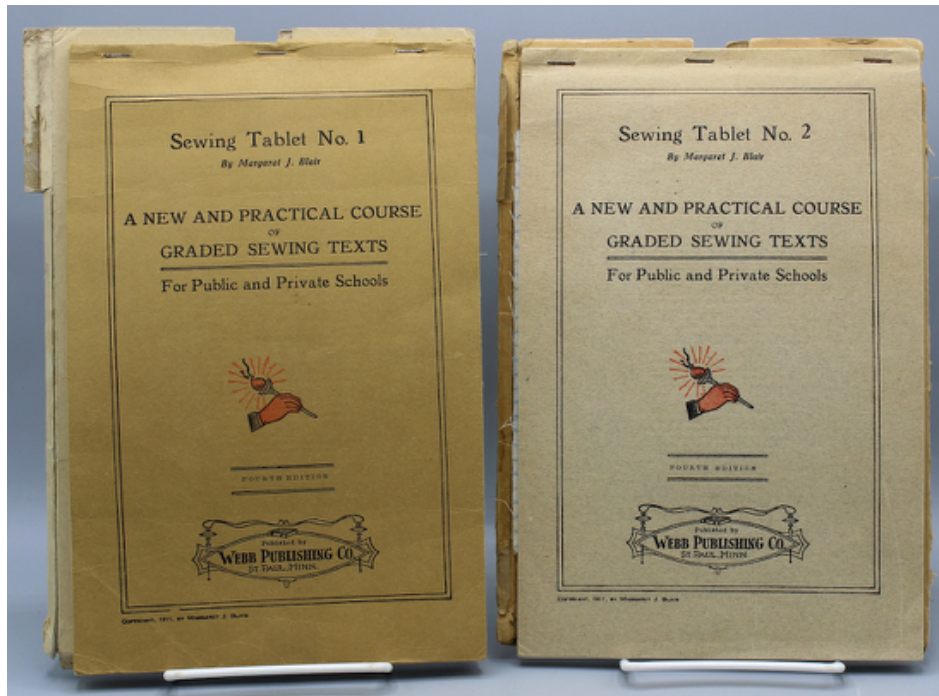
6¾ in. x 10 in. 38 pp. With forty-four text figures and eight fabric samples laid in (with needles and thread). Also, with a large fold-out paper bodice pattern and a small brown paper envelope containing two buttons.

Light brown paper front cover stapled to stiff board backing at top edge. Foxing to first and last page. A near fine copy in the original envelope.

\$650

Fourth edition of both items. All editions and all entries in the series are rare, with only a few physical copies of each in OCLC. None of the copies recorded in OCLC are first editions.

Instructs students in both basic and complex stitches; sewing hems, seams, and buttonholes; attaching buttons; and sewing cuffs, sleeves, ties, collars, bodices, and petticoats. The workbooks also include instructions for teachers and parents.



Margaret Josephine Blair (b. 1863) was hired as head of the Domestic Arts at the University of Minnesota by Virginia Meredith in 1897. She also wrote *Manual of Exercises in Hand Sewing, Adopted by Industrial and Grade Schools* (1904) and the very successful *Margaret J. Blair's System of Sewing and Garment Drafting* (also 1904).





### Rare Illustrated Children's Biographical Work

6. BLANCHARD, Pierre. *Les enfans studieux qui se sont distinguées par des progrès rapides et leur bonne conduite. Ouvrage propre à exoter l'émulation de la jeunesse.* A Paris: Chez P. Blanchard & Cie Libraires pour l'Educatn [sic], [n.d., 1818?].

Twelvemo. 208 pp. + [10] pp. publisher's ads. Engraved frontispiece, included in the pagination, engraved pictorial title-page, and four engraved plates.

Half contemporary mottled calf over blue-green paper boards, gilt red morocco spine label, edges stained yellow. Some light shelfwear, two wormholes in spine and one in lower board, not affecting text. A very good, attractive copy.

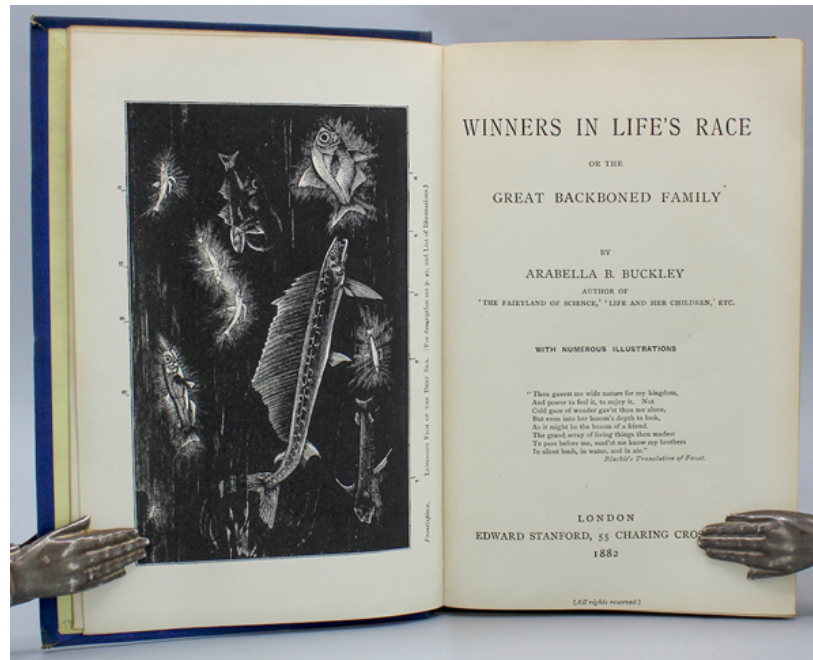
\$850

Likely first edition. Though this is undated, the ads suggest a date of 1818. This frequently reprinted book offers biographies of well-known scientists, politicians, musicians, artists, and philosophers, paying special attention to their early upbringing, with the aim of inspiring young Frenchmen to work hard and achieve much. Blanchard tells the story of young Linneaus tending to his plants, Rameau's practicing his music on a spinet piano, Gassendi preaching sermons at the age of four, and other anecdotes (Gumuchian 746).



OCLC records copies at Oxford, Yale, UCLA, Indiana University, and Miami University, and one copy each in France and the Netherlands.





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

7. BUCKLEY, Arabella B. *Winners in Life's Race, or the Great Backboned Family*. London: Edward Stanford, 1882.

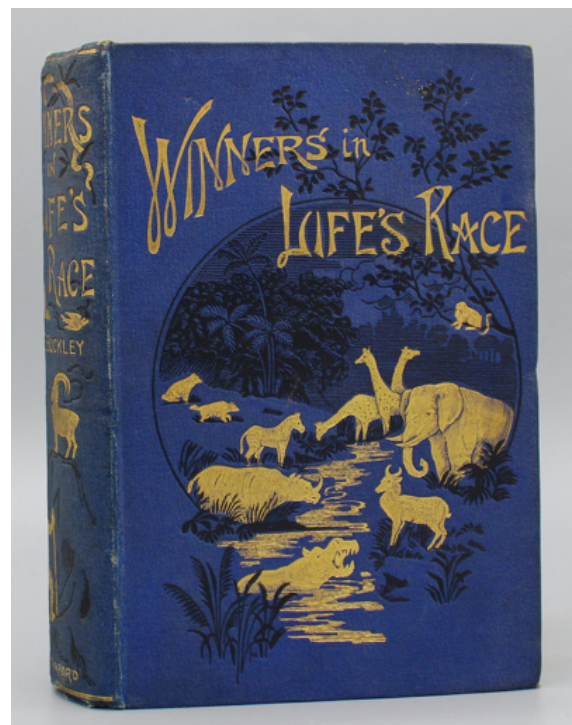
Octavo. xv, 367, [16, publisher's catalogue] pp. Over a hundred illustrations total: A frontispiece, illustrated chapter headings, and ninety text figures.

Publisher's pictorial blue cloth stamped in gilt and black. Binding is attractive despite some minor edgewear. All edges gilt. Pale yellow endpapers. Toning to first and last couple leaves. Otherwise, very clean and fresh throughout. A very good, bright copy of a scientific work for children by an important woman science writer.

\$250

First edition.

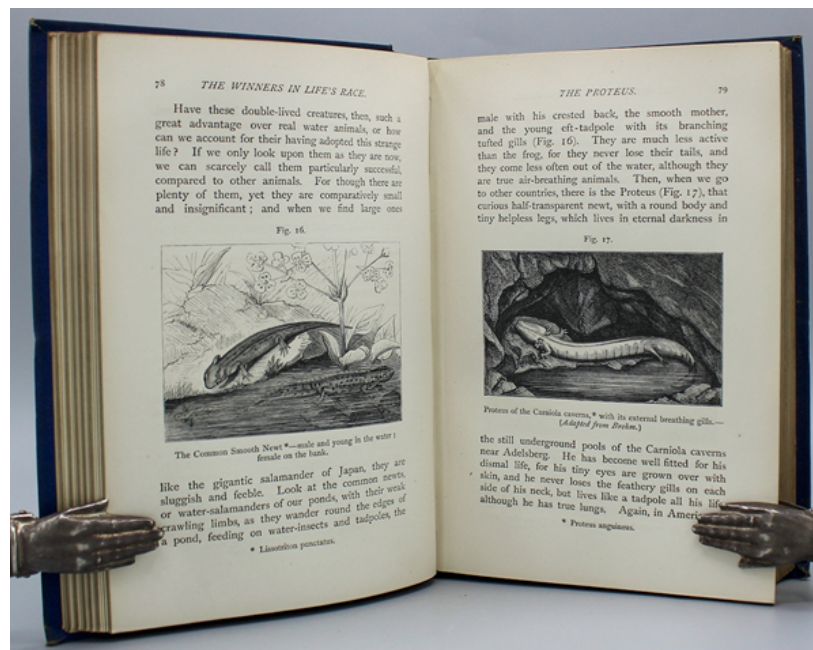
Arabella Burton Buckley (1840 – 1929) was a lecturer, editor, and writer specializing in evolutionary theory. Between 1864 and 1875, she worked as the secretary to the important geologist Charles Lyell, and then went on lecture on natural science between 1876 and 1888. She also edited Mary Somerville's *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 *The Fairy-Land of Science* (1879) and *Life and Her Children* (1884).

"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).



**The Heroes of the Industrial Revolution,  
A Scarce Children's Book on Famous Victorian-Era Scientists**

8. [BURROUGHS, Mrs. E.] *The Triumphs of Steam; or, Stories from the Lives of Watt, Arkwright, and Stephenson*. With Illustrations by John Gilbert. London: Griffith and Farran, 1859.

Octavo. viii, 263, 32 [publisher's catalogue] pp. With four hand-colored plates and three text illustrations by John Gilbert (including a diagram of a steam engine). Dedicated to Stephenson "by one who owes much to his early influence."

Publisher's red cloth stamped in gilt. Recased, with new yellow endpapers. Spots of darkening to cloth, mostly on back cover, and some rubbing. All edges gilt. Quite clean throughout aside from some foxing to versos of plates. A good, clean copy.

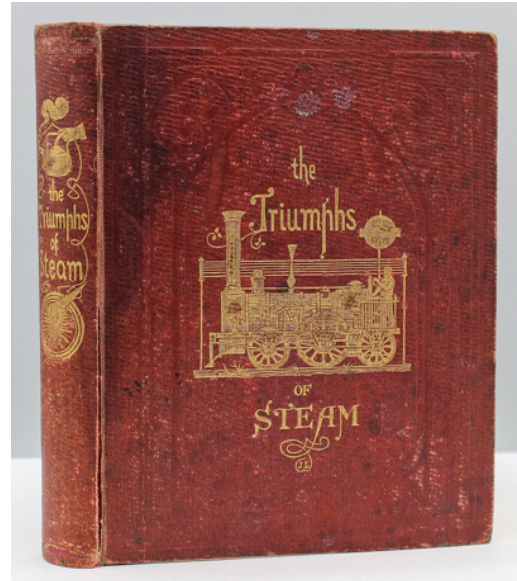
\$650

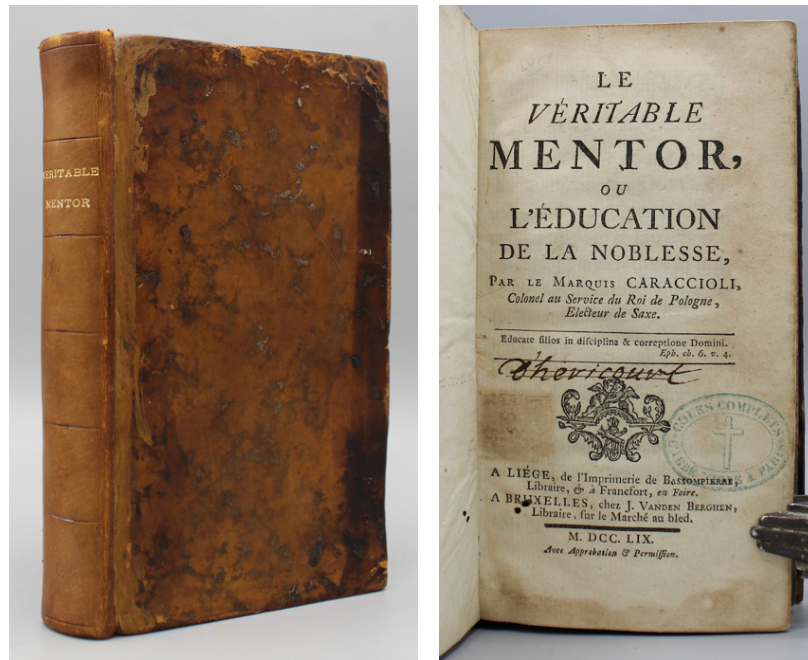
First edition.

Biographical sketches of the lives of scientists James Watt, Richard Arkwright, and Robert Stephenson that portrays them as the heroes of the industrial revolution. The author highlights their rags-to-riches backgrounds and their ambitious scientific accomplishments. Notably, the author also dwells on the positive influence of women in the lives of these three men: their wives, mothers, and, in one anecdote quoted from Mary Anne Schimmelpennick's memoir of Watt, a friend's young daughter. While the author focuses on the work of Watt, Arkwright, and Stephenson, she also contextualizes their accomplishments by crediting the women around them.

The author is identified only as "Mrs. E. Burroughs" in her other works, which include *The Martyr Land: or, Tales of the Vaudois* (1856), *Our Eastern Empire, or, Stories from the History of British India* (1857), and *A Nation's Manhood: or, Stories of Washington and the American War of Independence* (1861).

OCLC records no physical copies in North America.





### The Education of Princes

9. CARACCIOLI, [Louis-Antoine], Marquis. *Le véritable mentor, ou L'éducation de la noblesse*. A Liège: del l'Imprimerie de Bassompierre...A Bruxelles: chez Vanden Berghen, 1759.

Twelvemo. xx, [2], 302 pp.

Contemporary calf, rebaked to style, marbled edges and endpapers. Front board darkened near fore-edge, bookplate removed. Old ink signature on title-page, old French library rubberstamp. A good, clean copy.

\$750

First edition of Caraccioli's sixth book. On the education of princes, this was one of the author's most popular titles, and a "second edition" was published the same year. This first edition is elusive: OCLC lists five copies, three in North America.

The Marquis de Caraccioli (1723 - 1803) was born and wrote in Paris, though he studied in Mans and travelled in Italy, Germany and Poland. He was a prolific writer of poetry, fiction, history, and biography. Frequent topics were education and manners. He is the author of *Les derniers adieux de la maréchale de\*\*\*à ses enfans* (1759), translated into English as *Advice from a Lady of Quality to her Children*. Book collectors know him best for the color-printed book, *Le livre de quatre couleurs* (1757), and its successor, *Le livre à la mode* (1759).

Cioranescu 15477.







### Important Work in the Evolution of Education

10. CHALOTAIS, Louis-René de Caradeuc de. *Essai d'éducation nationale ou plan d'études pour la Jeunesse*. [n. p.] 1763.

Small octavo. [4], 152, [1, errata] pp.

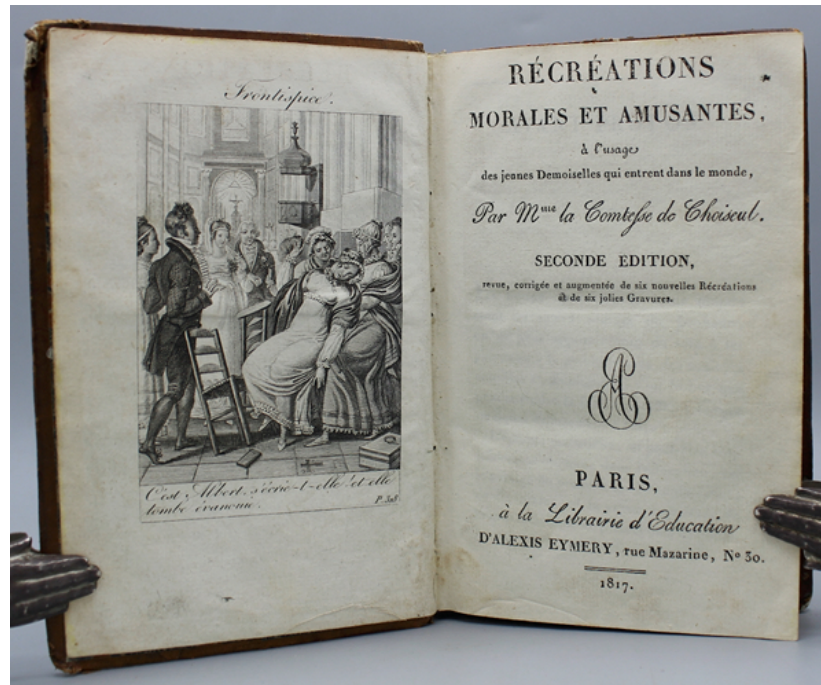
Recently rebound in full sprinkled calf, raised bands, spine lettered gilt, new endpapers. Paper flaw to p. [iv], affecting a few letters of text. A good, clean copy.

\$750

First edition? Several editions—all of them rare—appeared in 1763: we have been unable to establish an order of priority.

The lawyer La Chalotais (1701 - 1785) was one of the leaders of the movement that led to the elimination of the Society of Jesus in France in the eighteenth century, and his *Essai* was written in part to provide a program of public education that would fill the gap caused by the closure of the Jesuit schools. A revolutionary work, it was one of the first to maintain that the principal aim of education is to ensure the effective functioning of society, and was widely acclaimed on its publication. Voltaire wrote to La Chalotais, "Vous intitulez l'ouvrage *Essai d'un Plan d'Etudes pour les collèges* [sic], et moi, je l'intitule: *Instruction d'un homme d'Etat pour éclairer tous les citoyens*;" and Grimm claimed that a time would come when this 'petit livret' was recognized as one of the greatest works of the century. Durkheim discusses the *Essai* in *The Evolution of Educational Thought*.





### Moral Tales for Girls

11. CHOISEUL-[MEUSE], [Félicité de, Comtesse]. *Récréations Morales et Amusantes, à l'usage des jeunes Demoiselles qui entrent dans le monde*. Paris: à la Librairie d'Education, 1817.

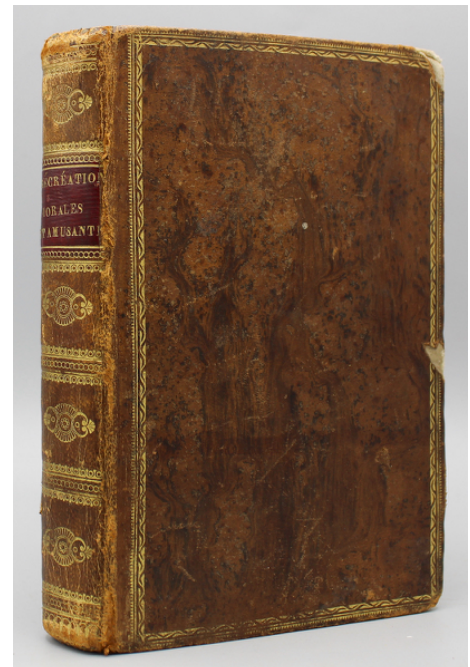
Octavo. 353 pp. Engraved frontispiece; five engraved plates.

Contemporary calf with a gilt-tooled spine and gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Edges sprinkled red. Binding extremities lightly rubbed with a few small chips to boards and a minor crack to crown of spine. Light foxing to text and plates. The occasional small chip or stain. Slight creasing to pp. 105-110, touching text, but not affecting legibility. A very good, tight copy of a scarce book.

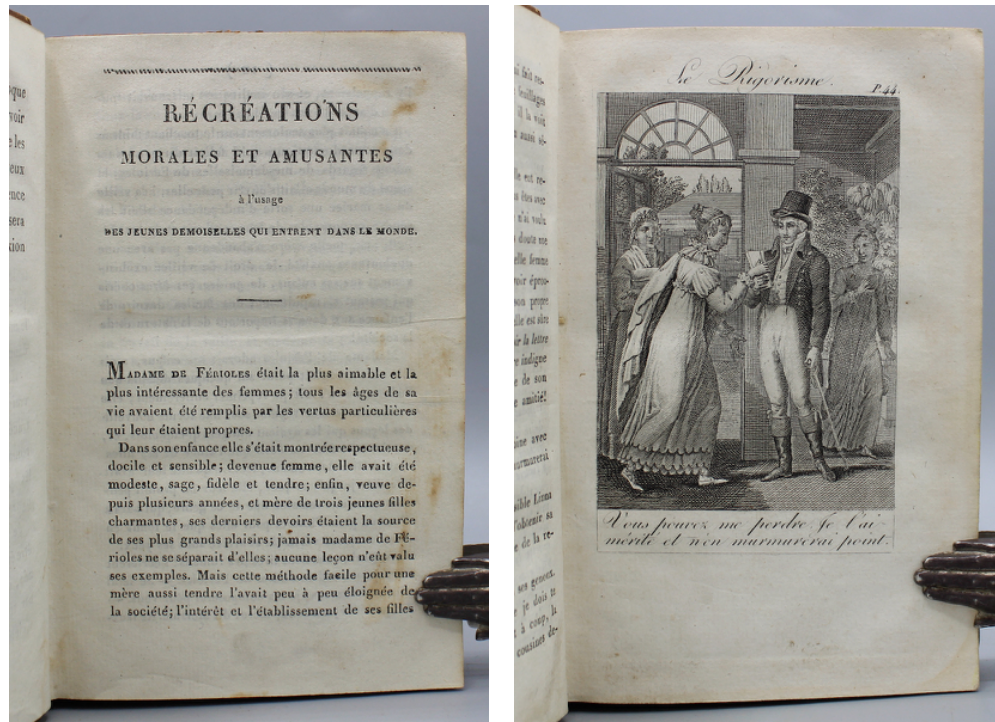
\$650

Second edition, revised, corrected, and updated with six new recreations and six new illustrations. The first edition, published in 1810, is also scarce.

Félicité de Choiseul-Meuse (ca. 1770-1824) is best known as the author of *Julie, ou j'ai sauvé ma Rose* (1807), which has been called the first erotic novel to have been written by a woman. She wrote many other erotic works, and three of them were censored during the French Revolution. The present work is a collection of moral stories for girls between the ages of



twelve and fifteen, which the author felt was a crucial time in their development. The purpose of such a work is to teach her audience to understand their adolescent passions and to keep them under control.



OCLC lists only four copies in the United States (Stony Brook University - NY, University of Kentucky, Harvard, and the University of South Carolina).





### Women's Education Considered by a Rousseau Disciple

12. DARWIN, Erasmus. *A Plan for the Conduct of Female Education, in Boarding Schools, Private Families, and Public Seminaries...* to which are added, the rudiments of taste, in a series of letters from a mother to her daughters. Philadelphia: Printed by John Omrod, 1798.

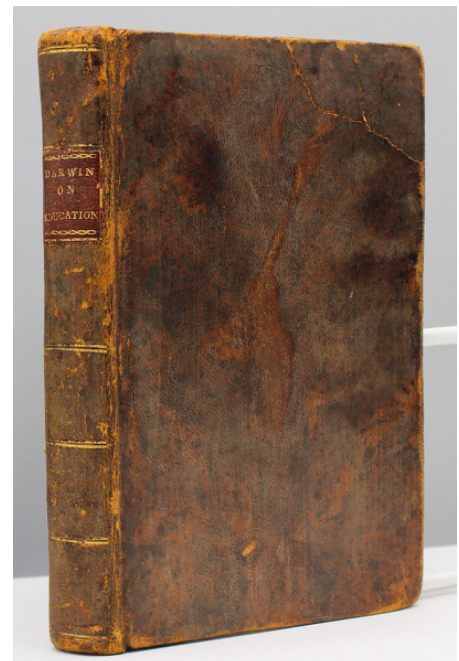
Twelvemo. [4], 188 pp.; [2], [199]-308 pp. Pages 189-198 omitted in pagination, but the work is complete. Separate title-page for Mrs. M. Peddle's *The Rudiments of Taste*.

Contemporary tree sheep with red morocco spine label. Gilt-ruled spine. Some wear to binding and a couple cracks to sheep on upper board. Quite a fresh copy despite some foxing to first few leaves and some slight toning throughout. A very good, tight copy of a fragile book that is scarce in commerce.

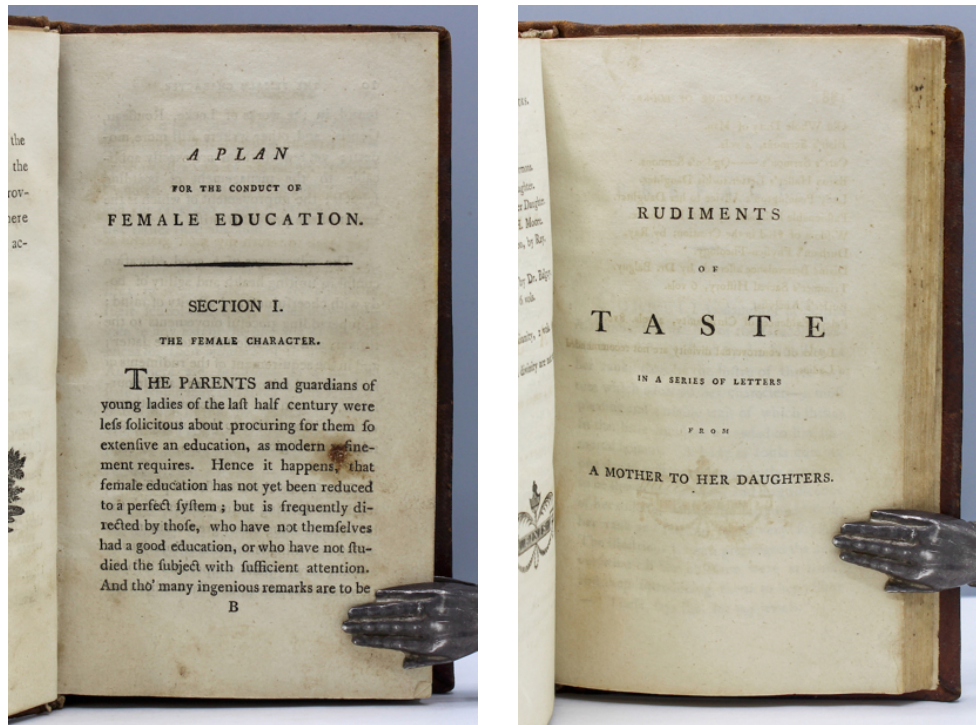
\$1,250

First American edition of this educational classic that shows the influence of Rousseau on the work of Erasmus Darwin (1731 – 1802). First published in London the previous year. Included in this edition is an American printing of Mrs. M. Peddle's *Rudiments of Taste*, a popular conduct book was first published in London in 1789 and in the United States in 1790.

Darwin wrote the present work after helping his daughters, Susan and Mary Parker, establish a boarding school for young women in 1794. Here, he draws on the theories of



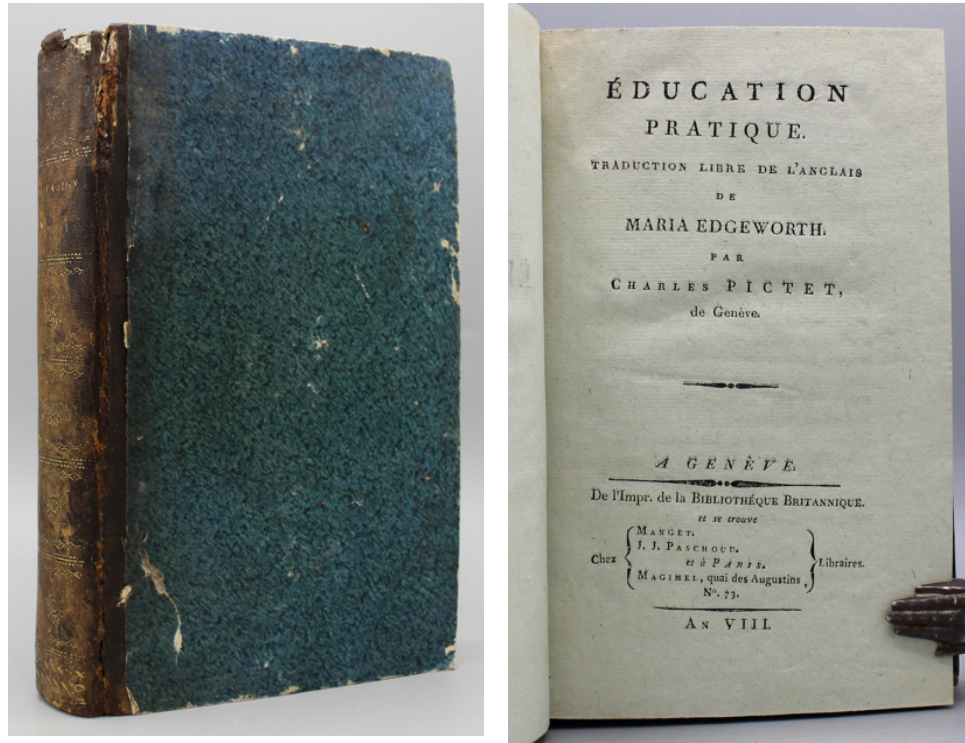
Rousseau, Locke, and Genlis to advocate for the education of women in schools in topics like philosophy, the natural sciences, history, art, manufacturing, and language. Darwin believed that women should be educated for the purpose of becoming better wives and companions to men, but promoted progressive notions that women's education would take place in well-resourced schools (rather than in the home) and that women should be educated in the concepts of finance, industry, and manufacturing.



In Peddle's *The Rudiments of Taste*, "Classical influence blends with Christian...[Peddle] recommends reading ancient and modern history, travels, biography, science and good poetry, not novels, which leave their readers incapable of 'relishing anything superior,'" (Blain, Grundy, and Clements, eds., *The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, p. 841).

Evans, 33601. Oxford DNB.





The Most Important English Work on Pedagogy Between Locke and Spencer,  
Translated into French by a Friend of the Authors

13. EDGEWORTH, Maria, [and Richard Lovell Edgeworth]. *Education pratique*. Traduction libre de l'anglais...par Charles Pictet, de Genève. Genève: Chez Magimel...J.J. Paschoud, et à Paris, Magimel, An VIII [i.e., 1800?].

Octavo. [2], L, 458, [2, table and errata] pp.

Contemporary calf over paste-paper boards, gilt spine. Two small tears at top of spine, front joint starting to crack, intermittent light dampstain at top edge. A good copy overall.

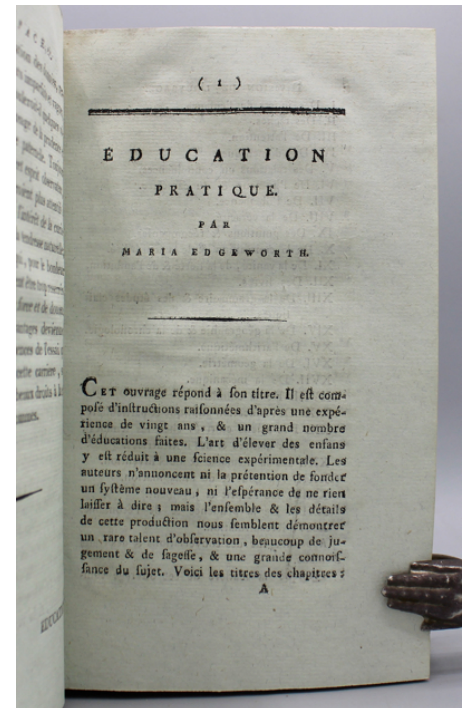
\$1,250

First French edition of "the most important work on general pedagogy to appear in this country between...Locke's *Thoughts*...and Herbert Spencer's *Essay* in 1861" (Muirhead, *The English at School*, 57). The fifty-page translator's preface contains a significant discussion of Maria Edgeworth's views on education, as well as an explanation of the liberties he has taken with the text. Pictet had a lengthy correspondence with Richard Lovell Edgeworth.

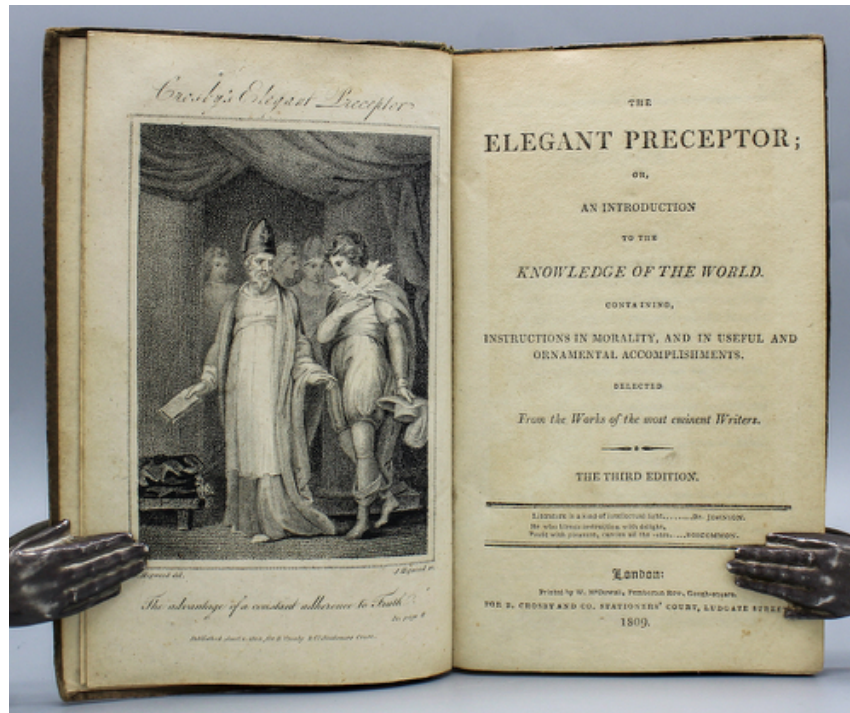
"This book...has a real value in the history of education. Mr. Edgeworth's interest in the subject had been inspired by the study of Rousseau and by his friendship with Thomas Day. But he went beyond Rousseau, who developed his theories from his own ingenious mind and related an imaginary process. The Edgeworths brought a scientific method to their work. The second Mrs. Edgeworth (Honora Sneyd) began the collection of actual examples of conversations between the children and their elders. This was continued patiently by the writers of the book; and their

reasonings were thus founded on an accurate record of childish methods of thought. They deprecated especially any measures that interrupted the child's own chain of reasoning. The chapters on the special subjects of study, chronology, geometry, &c., were written by Richard Lovell Edgeworth; those on toys, on rewards and punishments, on temper, &c., by his daughter" (Encyc. Brit., 13th ed.).

Charles Pictet de Rochemont (1755-1824) was a Swiss rural economist. As envoy-extraordinary, he attended the Congress of Vienna in 1814 and that of Paris in 1815. He wrote a *Picture of the Present Condition of the United States of America* (1796) and a *Treatise on Agriculture*. He was one of the editors of the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, where he published a translation of Maria Edgeworth's *Moral Tales*. He also wrote *Théologie naturelle* (1804), freely translated from the English of Paley. He was the brother of Marc-Auguste Pictet (1752-1825), who succeeded Horace Bénédict de Saussure (1740 - 1799) in the chair of philosophy at the college of Geneva. Both Pictets were friends of the Edgeworths.







**A Conduct Book for Youth,  
Including a Section Criticizing Contemporary Female Education by Hannah More**

14. [ETIQUETTE.] *The Elegant Preceptor; or, an Introduction to the Knowledge of the World.* Containing, Instructions in Morality, and in Useful and Ornamental Accomplishments. Selected from the Works of the most eminent Writers. London: Printed by W. M'Dowell for B. Crosby and Co., 1809.

Twelvemo. iv, 104 pp. Engraved frontispiece.

Contemporary quarter green sheep over drab boards. Binding extremities worn or rubbed. Spine slightly toned with a few small chips and tears. A bit of dampstaining to rear boards and last few leaves, touching text but not affecting legibility. Light foxing and intermittent slight browning, the occasional minor marginal tear. A very good copy.

\$500

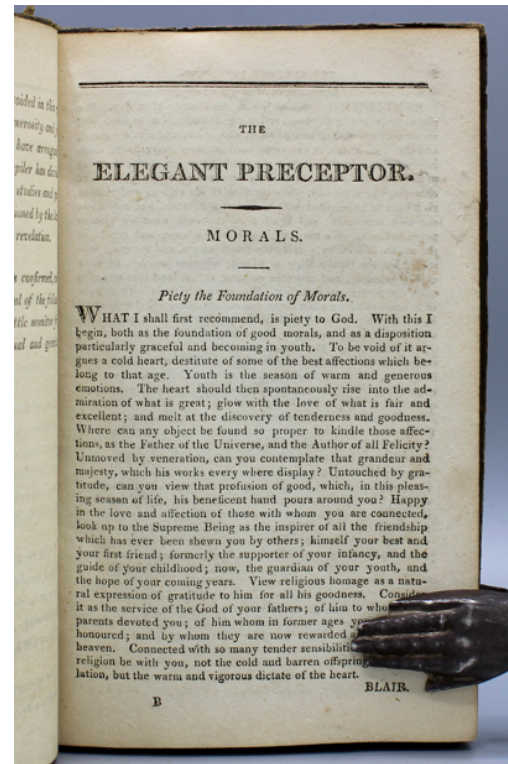
Third Edition. Includes a section by Ms. More (Hannah More?) criticizing contemporary female education, which was entirely focused on the arts. The first edition was published in 1803.

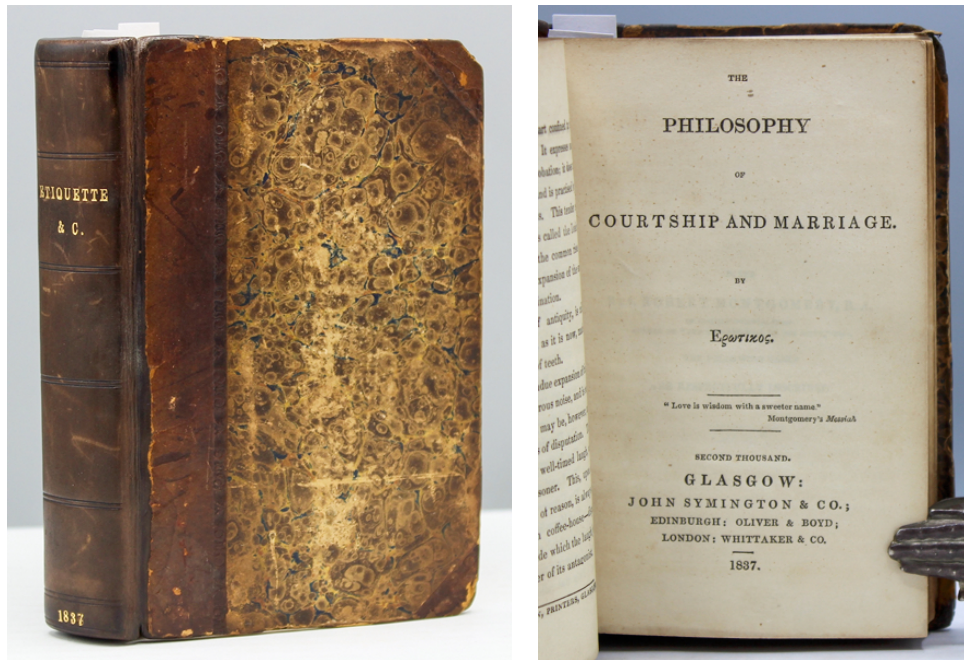
We were unable to find any information about the author of the present work with the resources that are available to us. *The Elegant Preceptor* is divided into five



sections: morals (regulation of the passions, sensuality and temperance contrasted charity, sympathy, etc.). manners (i.e. true politeness, rules for propriety of behaviour, rules for conversation), amusements (i.e. exercise, the benefit of study, frivolous amusements censurable), accomplishments, and knowledge of the world (travel, conversation, irregular pleasures, error in the education of youth, a portrait of mankind, etc.). The writers referenced in the present work include Godwin, Chapone, Aiken, Edgeworth, and Wollstoncraft.

OCLC does not record any copies of the first edition. It records two copies of the 1806 edition and three copies of the present edition, two in North America.





### Five Works on Etiquette and Society Bound Together

15. [ETIQUETTE.] *The Philosophy of Manner*. By [Asteios]. Glasgow: John Symington & Co., 1837. [Bound with:] *The Philosophy of Courtship and Marriage*. Glasgow: John Symington & Co., 1837. [and:] *The Young Husband's Book; a Manual of Domestic Duties*. By Mentor. Glasgow: D. Cameron and Co. Printers, 1837. [and:] *The Science of Etiquette*. By [Asteios]. Glasgow: John Reid & Co., 1836. [and:] PADDISON, Richard. *The Established Church and Thorogood or, the Real Question at Issue: Being an Examination of the Principles, Conduct, and Character of the State Church...* Lincoln: James Hitchins, 1840.

Five volumes in one, twelvemo. [4], [9]-58; 62; [6], [9]-77; vi, [2], 64; xx, 161, [3] pp. Despite odd pagination, the text is complete.

Contemporary half brown calf over marbled boards, rebaked in modern brown calf with gilt spine title. Edgewear. New endpapers. Clean and fresh throughout. A very good copy of this unusual collection of rare works on conduct and propriety.

\$850

First editions of all these works aside from *The Philosophy of Courtship and Marriage*, which is the "second thousandth."

OCLC records only one copy of *The Philosophy of Manner* (British Library), one copy of *The Young Husband's Book* (British Library), and no copies of *The Philosophy of Courtship and Marriage* and *The Established Church*. OCLC records seven copies of *The Science of Etiquette*, only three of which are located outside the United Kingdom (NYPL, Athenaeum of Philadelphia, University of Quebec).







### The New Gentleman of the Eighteenth Century

16. [ETIQUETTE.] *The Polite Instructor; or, Youth's Museum*. Consisting of moral essays, tales, fables, visions, and allegories. Selected from the most approved Modern Authors. With an introduction, containing Rules for Reading with Elegance and Propriety, to the whole is added, a Collection of Letters. With Rules prefixed, useful for supporting a genteel epistolary correspondence. [London: T. Becket, 1761.]

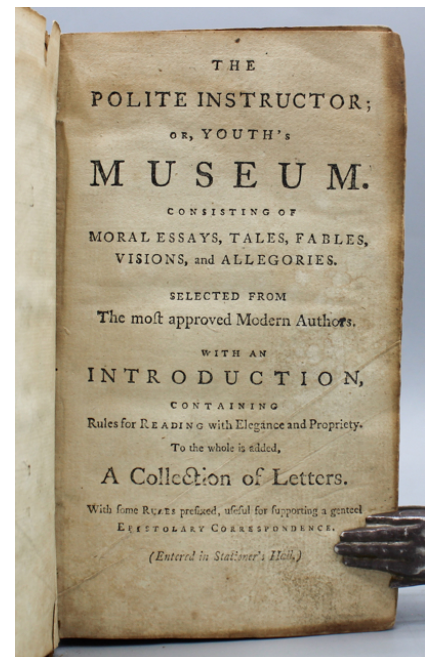
Twelvemo. 1-18, 1-244 pp. Engraved half-title with border and floral vignette.

Contemporary dark brown sheep with five raised bands on spine. Binding rubbed and front hinge cracking but sound. Circular indentations on both boards from an item left on top of the book. Toning and some dampstaining to leaves. Spotting to last few leaves and to lower endpapers. Ink ownership signature (Sarah Fisher), dated 1772, to front flyleaf and another roughly contemporary ink signature (Mary Fisher) to lower flyleaf. A good copy of an uncommon conduct book for boys.

\$950

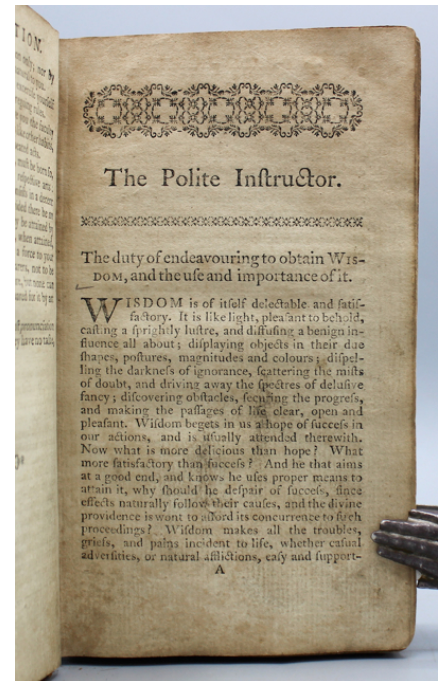
First edition.

The present work is a conduct guide written specifically for young men — though the ownership signatures in this copy indicate girls' interest in this work as well — to instruct them in becoming the right kind of gentlemen. The “approved” authors include Pope, Milton, and Locke.



In *Rakes, Highwaymen, and Pirates*, Erin Mackie writes that the new gentleman of the eighteenth century would secure his authority by ensuring “his own and his family’s worth and honor through education and the personal cultivation of virtues and abilities...he needs to enter into negotiation with members of his family rather than rule through autocratic dictate; further to this, in order to secure the loyalty of his household, he should represent his authority as paternal benevolence.” This kind of gentleman should “shape his emotions, attachments, and conduct within the parameters of polite civility. This mode of polite manners ideally provides a way to socially register and communicate personal virtue as benevolence, sense, taste, affection, and sympathy.”

ESTC records eight copies: British Library, University of Bristol, National Library of Scotland, Toronto PL, Columbia, McMaster University, UChicago, and UPenn. OCLC records two other copies: one each at the University of Minnesota and Vassar.



Cohen, Michéle and John Tosh. *Masculinity: Men Defining Men and Gentlemen, 1560-1918*.

Mackie, Erin. *Rakes, Highwaymen, and Pirates* (2009), pp. 6-7.





### Scarce Compilation of Three Important Courtesy Books

17. [ETIQUETTE.] CHAPONE, [Hester], [John] Gregory, and [Sarah] Pennington. *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind: Addressed to a Lady...A Father's Legacy to His Daughters...[and] A Mother's Advice to Her Absent Daughters, with an Additional Letter, on the Management and Education of Infant Children...* London: F.C. and J. Rivington, 1821.

Twelvemo. xiii, 240 pp. With an engraved title and frontispiece.

Modern marbled paper boards with paper spine label. Minor occasional foxing and toning. A very good, tight copy of this uncommon imprint.

\$200

Second edition of this compiled work and the first from this publisher. First published by Walker and Edwards in 1816. All editions are uncommon. OCLC records only seven copies of the 1816 edition and five copies of this edition in North America.

*An Unfortunate Mother's Advice to Her Absent Daughters* by Lady Sarah Pennington (1720 – 1783) was first published in 1761, *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind* (1773) by Hester Chapone (1727 – 1801) in 1773, and *A Father's Legacy to His Daughters* by Dr. John Gregory (1724 – 1773) was published posthumously by Gregory's son in 1774.

All three of the titles compiled here are crucial examples of didactic writing for young women. In *Desire and Domestic Fiction: A Political History of the Novel* (1987), Nancy Armstrong called the period between 1760 and 1820 “the age of courtesy books for women,” during which the books were so popular that “everyone knew the ideal of womanhood they proposed,” (p. 61).





Instructions on Christian Education and Conduct for Young People,  
With Several Chapters Focused on Girls and Women

18. [ETIQUETTE.] [SALAS, L'Abbé]. *De l'éducation chrétienne des jeunes gens ouvrage distribué en plusieurs Instructions sur les sujets les plus importants de la morale*. Paris: André Delaguette, 1740.

Twelvemo. xxiii, 354 [misprinted 554], [2, approbation] pp.  
Engraved headpieces, initial letters, and vignettes.

Contemporary calf, spine in six compartments with repeating gilt floral design and gilt-lettered brown morocco label. Marbled edges and endpapers. Binding extremities a bit worn, light rubbing to corners. Small 1" crack to upper front board, very minor portion of crown of spine worn away. Endpapers show slight wear, small hole to front flyleaf. Contemporary ink inscription on verso of front flyleaf and discreet contemporary ink signature on title-page. A very good copy.

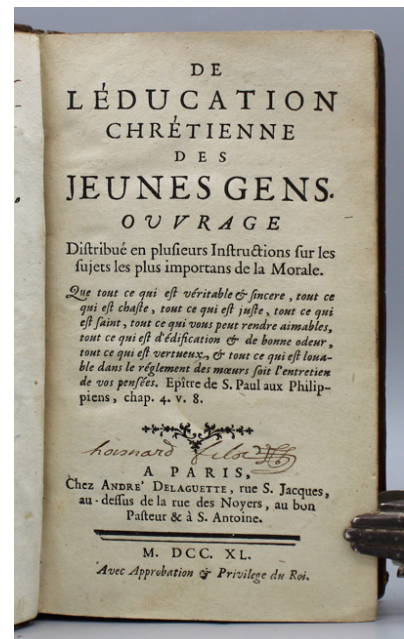
\$350

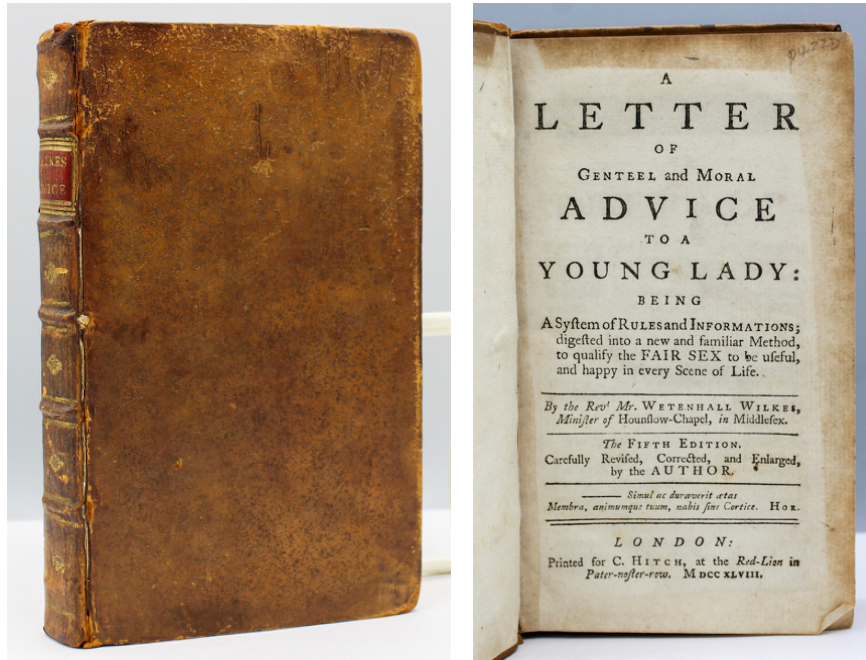
First edition of this moral conduct book for young people that devotes several chapters to the instruction of daughters (mothers' mistaken belief that they can successfully establish their daughters advantageously by introducing them to the world, Saint Jerome's ideas on a Lady of Quality, how she should instruct her daughter, appropriate reading material for girls, the Apostles and their opinion on the manner of female dress and appearance, immodesty of adornments, etc). Other topics include the sorts of entertainment and activities ought to be afforded young people, how parents might provide their children with a Christian education that will prepare them for God's calling, etc.

We were unable to find any biographical information about the Abbé Salas, including his dates.

OCLC notes seven copies of this work under the title *De l'éducation chrétienne des jeunes*, none in the United States; OCLC also notes five copies of a book with a similar title and subtitle (*De l'éducation des filles: ouvrage distribué en plusieurs instructions sur les sujets les plus importants de la morale*) that is likely the same work, only two of which are in the United States at the University of Wisconsin Madison and Binghamton University (NY).

Not in Cioranescu.





19. [ETIQUETTE.] WILKES, Wetenhall. *A Letter of Genteel and Moral Advice to a Young Lady: Being A System of Rules and Informations; digested into a new and familiar Method, to qualify the Fair Sex to be useful, and happy in every Scene of Life...* London: Printed for C. Hitch...1748.

Twelvemo. [6]. 198 pp.

Contemporary calf, gilt spine with red morocco label. Head of spine lightly worn, joints cracking, but cords sound. Small piece of leather worn away on back cover. Lacks front free endpaper and terminal blank. Otherwise a good, clean copy. With the bookplate of John Lawson.

\$450

Fifth edition, "carefully revised, corrected, and enlarged by the author."

Wilkes (1705/6-1751) was an Irish poet and theological writer, known for his works, *An Essay on the Existence of God* (1730), and *The Mourning Muse, a Verse Elegy* (1738). The present work was originally published by subscription in 1740. Jonathan Swift subscribed to twenty copies. Wilkes's notion of female education is very limited, and he emphasizes her role as wife and helpmate. He attaches great importance to chastity and modesty.

All editions of this book are scarce. OCLC notes only a handful of copies of each of the first five editions in libraries.







### With Four Copper-Plate Engravings

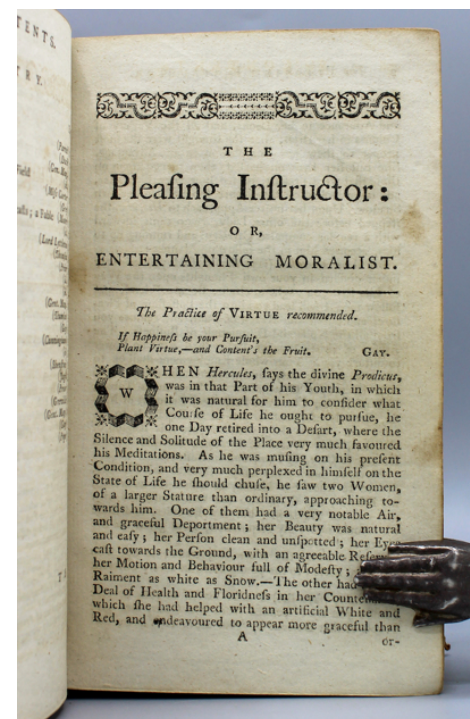
20. [FISHER, Anne]. *The Pleasing Instructor or Entertaining Moralist consisting of Select Essays, Relations, Visions, and Allegories collected from The most Eminent English Authors to which are prefixed New Thoughts on Education.* A new edition. London: G. Robinson and T. Slack, 1780.

Octavo. iii, [1, ad], xii, 368 pp. Four copper-plate engravings, including engraved title-page, plus wood-cut headpieces and initial letters. It is worth noting that Fisher calls special attention to the engravings in this edition, stating that they are meant to both complement the text and to distinguish this edition from piracies that were circulating at the time of its publication.

Contemporary calf, gilt-ruled spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Binding extremities lightly rubbed and scuffed. Hinges cracked, but sound. Light foxing, minor offsetting from engravings, intermittent slight browning. A very good copy.

\$600

A new edition with many “additions and amendments made,” including “several original essays” by a friend of Fisher’s, attributed to “ANON” in the Table of Contents. The first edition was published in 1756 and is scarce, with ESTC noting seven copies (with London and Newcastle imprints). ESTC records five copies of the present edition, though OCLC records twelve. All editions are scarce.





Anne Fisher (1719-1788) was an educational writer and friend of the poet John Cunningham (1729-1773). She compiled several works, the second edition of *A New Grammar: being the Most Easy Guide to Speaking and Writing the English Language Properly and Correctly being the earliest noted*. The contents of her *Preface to her New Grammar* continue to be both relevant and pertinent. Fisher's other works include *The New English Tutor, or, Modern Preceptor* (1763?), *A New English Exercise Book, calculated to Render the Construction of the English Tongue Easy and Familiar* (1770), and *An Accurate New Spelling Dictionary, and Expositor of the English Language* (second edition, 1773). All of the aforementioned works and *The Pleasing Instructor* were frequently reprinted and pirated in the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Oxford DNB). *The Pleasing Instructor* covers a variety of topics in its fables, essays, and poetry: virtue, pride, sincerity, defamation, gaming, drunkenness, immortality, justice, and vanity.





### Scarce Work on Zoology, Geography, and Botany for Children

21. *Food for the Young, Adapted to the Mental Capacities of Children of Tender Years.* By a Mother. London: W. Darton, 1818.

Twelvemo. [4], 176 pp. With a frontispiece and two engraved plates.

Handsomely rebound in modern quarter morocco over marbled boards. Ink ownership signature, dated 1819, to preliminary blank. Some dampstaining and dustsoiling to leaves. A very good copy, rare in commerce.

\$650

First edition.

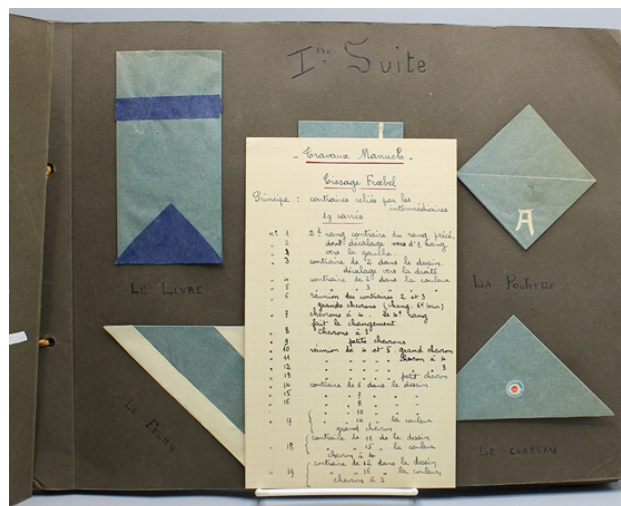
A collection of stories "by a mother" to her children on zoology, geography, botany, travel, and morality. Several of the stories are narrated by a character named Mr. Selby, whose travels in Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and India are recounted here: "When I had traveled about four miles," said Mr. Selby, "I was overtaken and stopped by a party of Moors on horseback. I dreaded the consequence of the meeting; for the Moors, who inhabit the same country as the Negroes, are of a very different composition, being as gloomy and cruel as the Negroes are open and friendly," (p. 125).

Other stories describe experiments with microscopes, Mt. Etna, and gardening, and animals including beavers, sharks, and camels.

Darton H598(1). Osborne II, p. 708. Gumuchian 2589.







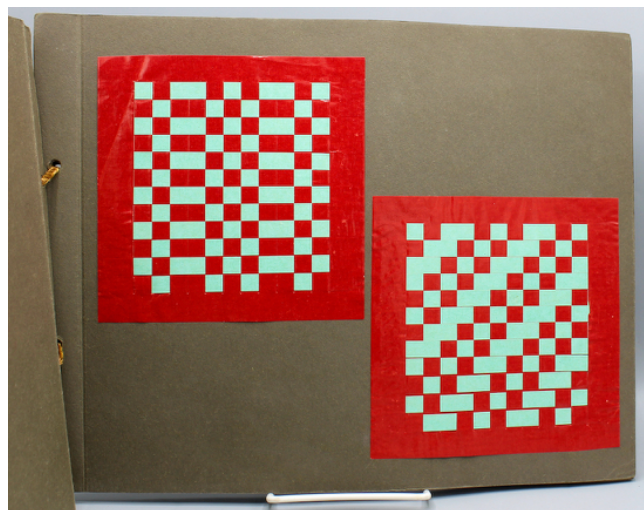
Album of Over a Hundred Remarkably Attractive Froebel Gift Samples,  
Both Paper-Folding and Weaving, Challenging Students' Abstract Thinking and Creativity

22. [FROEBEL, Friedrich.] *Album de Pliages et de Tissages*. [Cover title.] [n.p., France: n.d., ca. 1920.]

13½ x 10½ in. 56 pp. (10 pp. blank). With forty-two pages of over a hundred mounted paper-weaving (Froebel Gift number fourteen) and paper-folding samples (number eighteen). Most of the samples are labelled with the real-world items that they are supposed to represent (a hat, a duck, the sun, a wardrobe, and even a remarkably complex folded-paper crab). With a paper insert laid in, outlining the project.

Gray flexible card self-wrappers bound with braided cord. Titled in white. Some samples peeling from the pages. One sample missing (glue marks left behind). A very good, bright example of a Froebel Gift sample album.

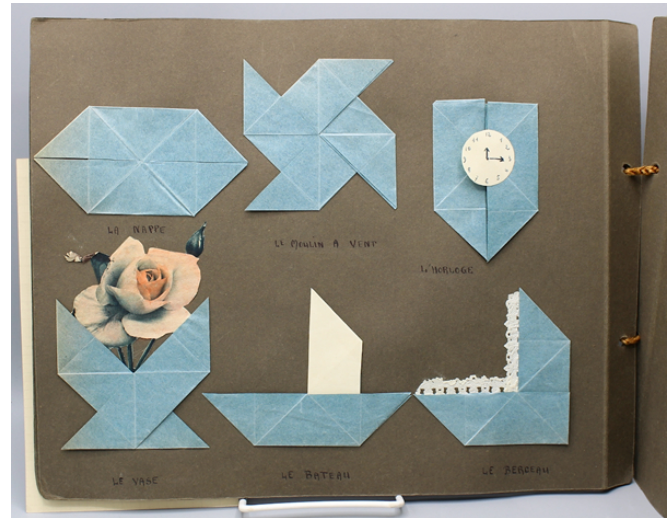
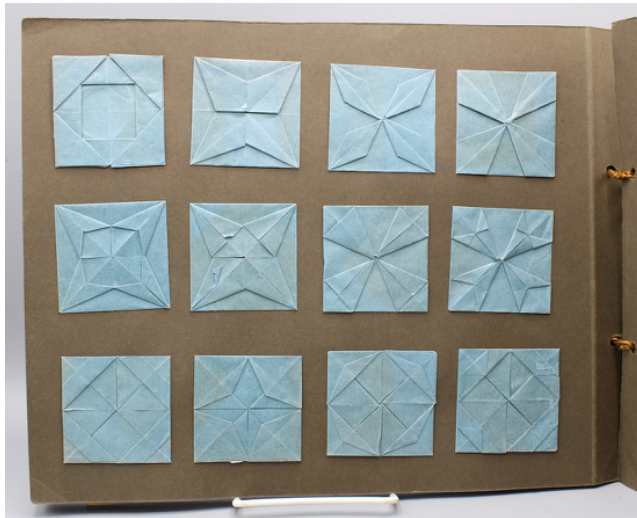
\$1,500

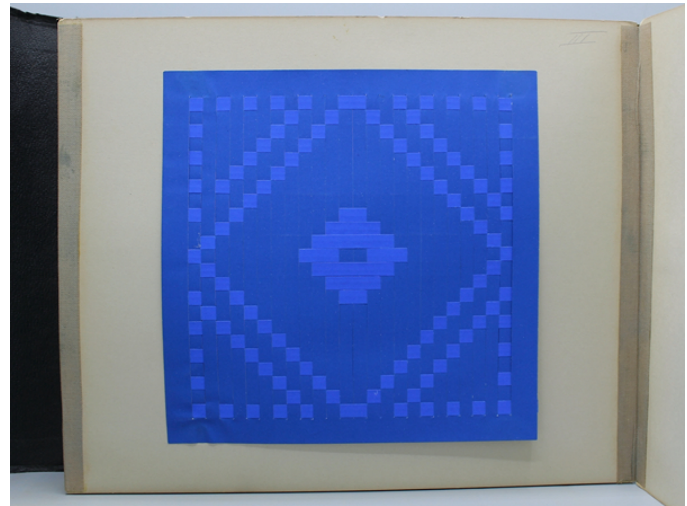
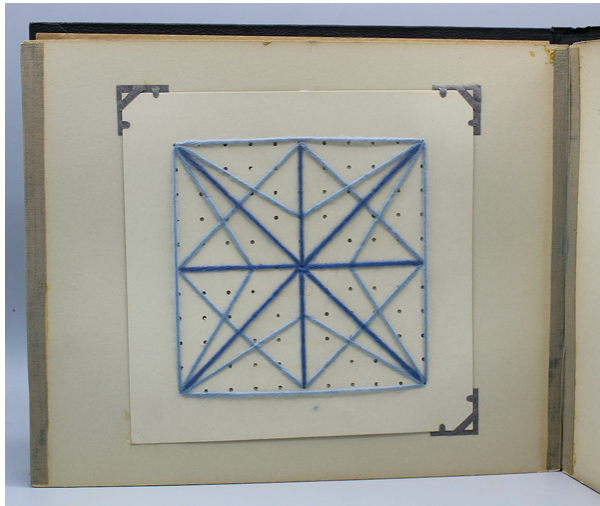


The present album focuses on one of the central tenets of Froebel's theories: the translation of real-world objects into simple shapes and vice versa, which challenges students to think abstractly and creatively. Gifts fourteen (paper-weaving) and eighteen (paper-folding), along with Gift thirteen (paper-cutting), represent an increase in difficulty, as well as an increase in the aesthetic value of the finished products. Froebel valued beauty and artistry in learning, and the later Gifts encourage students to pay greater attention to color, design, and craft. These later Gifts have been particularly influential to figures like Frank Lloyd Wright and Kandinsky, as well as book artists like Barbara Hodgson and Claudia Cohen.



Friedrich Froebel (1782 - 1852), early childhood education pioneer who coined the term “kindergarten,” developed his Gifts between about 1830 and 1850. These twenty activities, which varied in complexity, were intended for young children to preteens. Many of the Gifts could be fashioned through materials available at home or in any classroom, but publishers like Milton Bradley also distributed the materials for the Gifts in kits for parents and teachers. Through the Gifts, educators were able to use the concept of “learning through play” to teach students abstract reasoning, problem-solving, other skills that would prepare them for a lifetime of creativity and independent thinking.





### Over Fifty Pages of Embroidery, Paper-Cutting, and Paper-Weaving

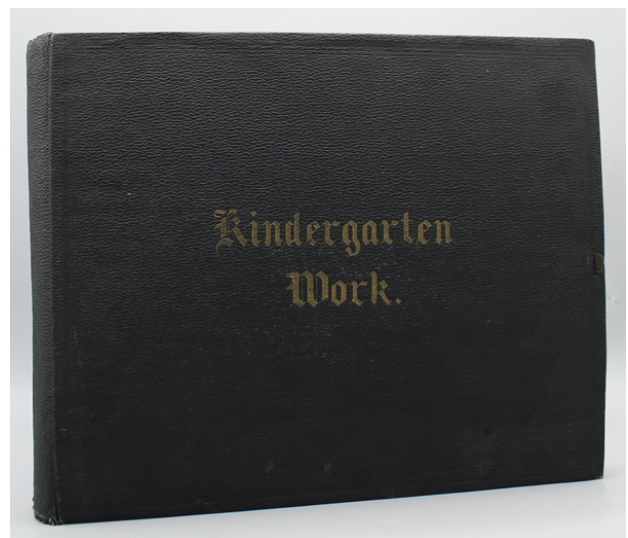
23. [FROEBEL, Friedrich.] *Kindergarten Work*. [Sample album of Froebel Gifts twelve, thirteen, and fourteen (embroidery, paper-cutting, and paper-weaving.)] [n.p., n.d., ca. 1900.]

11 x 9½ in. [60] pp. With fifty-one pages of Froebel Gift samples: twenty pages of paper-cutting samples, eleven pages of paper-weaving, and twenty pages of embroidery samples (done with yarn on perforated cards).

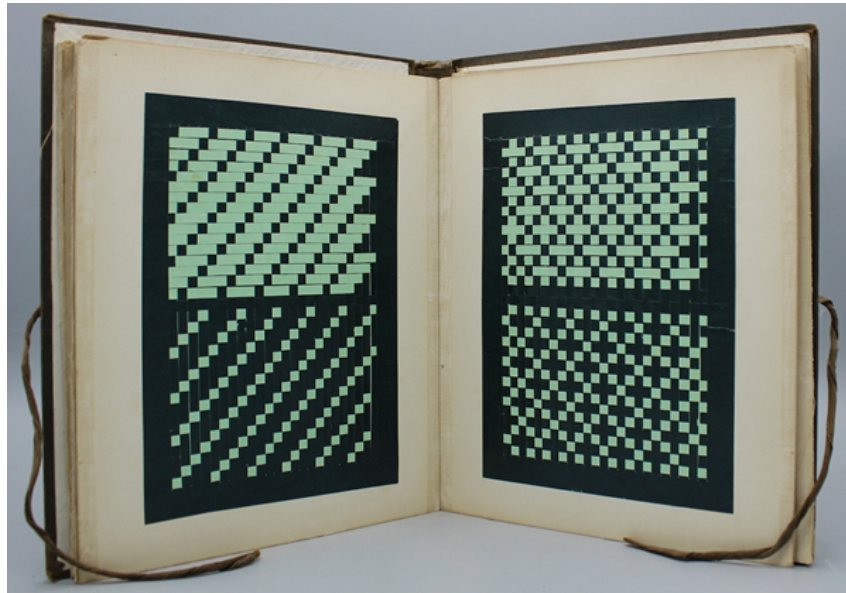
Publisher's black cloth album titled in gilt ("Kindergarten Work"). Fore-edge tie ribbon mostly detached. Accordion bound heavy card leaves with cloth strips joining each leaf. Adhesive marks on one page indicating that a paper weaving sample has fallen out. A clean, attractive example of a unique Froebel Gift album. Very good.

\$1,250

Froebel Gifts twelve (sewing/embroidery), thirteen (paper-cutting), and fourteen (paper-weaving) represent an increase in difficulty as well as an increase in the aesthetic value of the finished products. Froebel valued beauty and artistry in learning, and the later Gifts encourage students to pay greater attention to color, design, and craft. These more advanced gifts, as well as gift eighteen (paper-folding) have been particularly influential to figures like Frank Lloyd Wright and Kandinsky, as well as book artists like Barbara Hodgson and Claudia Cohen.







With Over Two Hundred Samples of Four Froebel Gifts by an Early Childhood Educator

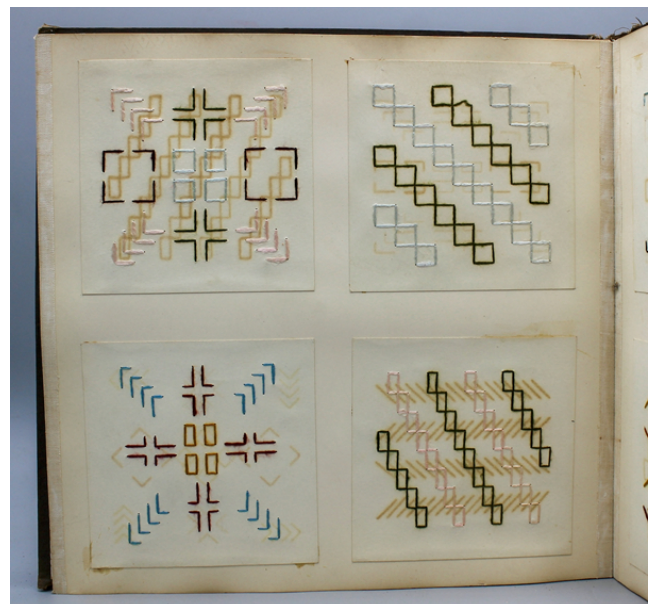
24. [FROEBEL, Friedrich.] [BALDWIN, Florence A. Tuttle.] [Froebel Gifts twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and eighteen (embroidery, paper-cutting, paper-weaving, and paper-folding) sample albums.] [n.p., Connecticut: n.d., ca. 1890s.]

Four volumes, two 7¼ x 9 in. and two 10¼ x 10 in. [22]; [18]; [22]; [14] ff. With 210 samples: volume one with over 120 samples of paper-folding, volume two with seventeen samples of paper-weaving (each 5 x 7 in.) and nine samples of paper-cutting, volume three with thirty large samples of paper cutting, and volume four with thirty-four samples of embroidery (each 4 x 4 in.).

Brown cloth albums with brown ribbon ties. Some foxing, fraying, and edgewear. Accordion bound heavy card leaves with cloth strips joining each leaf. Some wear to cloth strips (as usual in albums of this type), with some leaves disconnected from each other, and some toning to leaves. Offsetting from embroidery samples. A very good set of unique Froebel Gift albums.

\$2,750

Froebel Gifts twelve (sewing), thirteen (paper-cutting), and fourteen (paper-weaving) represent an increase in difficulty as well as an increase in the aesthetic value of the finished products. Froebel valued beauty and artistry in learning, and the later Gifts encourage students to pay greater attention to color, design, and craft. These more advanced gifts, as well as gift



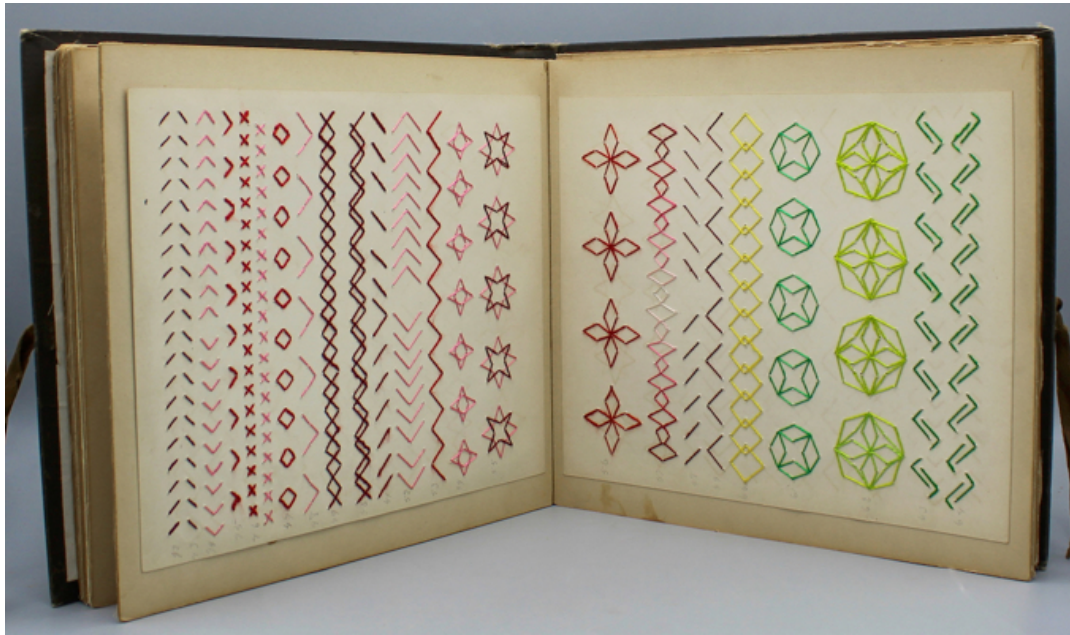


eighteen (paper-folding) have been particularly influential to figures like Frank Lloyd Wright and Kandinsky, as well as book artists like Barbara Hodgson and Claudia Cohen.



Florence A. Tuttle Baldwin (1854 – 1926) was an educator in North Haven, Connecticut. She likely assembled these sample albums in preparation for teaching the Gifts to her students.





Froebel Gift Sample Album with Fifteen Beautifully Embroidered Leaves  
And Seven Leaves of Perforated Designs

25. [FROEBEL, Friedrich.] QUIMBY, Mabel A. [Froebel Gifts eleven and twelve (pricking and sewing) sample album.] [n.p., New Hampshire?:] April 1892.

9 x 10 in. [24] ff. (one blank). Stiff card leaves. Fifteen embroidered leaves, eight with geometric designs (over seventy specimens total) and seven with pictorial designs (flowers, animals, etc.). One leaf with additional hand coloring. Plus, seven leaves with pricked designs. With five small examples of paper weaving mounted on versos of first two leaves.

Brown cloth album with manuscript paper label and brown cloth ties. Some edgewear. White endpapers with manuscript name and date. Accordion bound with cloth strips joining each leaf. Some wear to cloth strips (as usual in albums of this type) and some toning to leaves. Some offsetting from thread. With three examples of paper folding laid in. A very good example of a unique Froebel Gift sample album that includes gift eleven (pricking/perforation), which is rarely found in these albums.

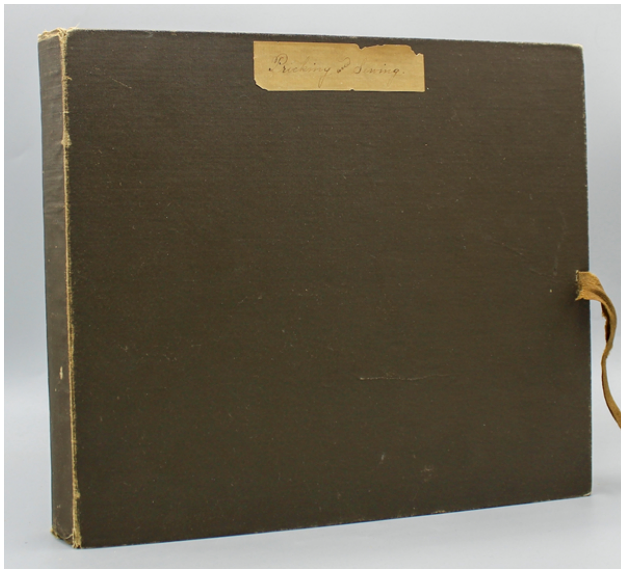
\$1,500

This unique Froebel Gift album demonstrates a high skill level and advanced aesthetic sensibilities. Mabel Alice Quimby (b. 1870) was a kindergarten educator and the daughter of Rev. Dr. Silas E. Quimby, a Methodist preacher who helped re-establish the New

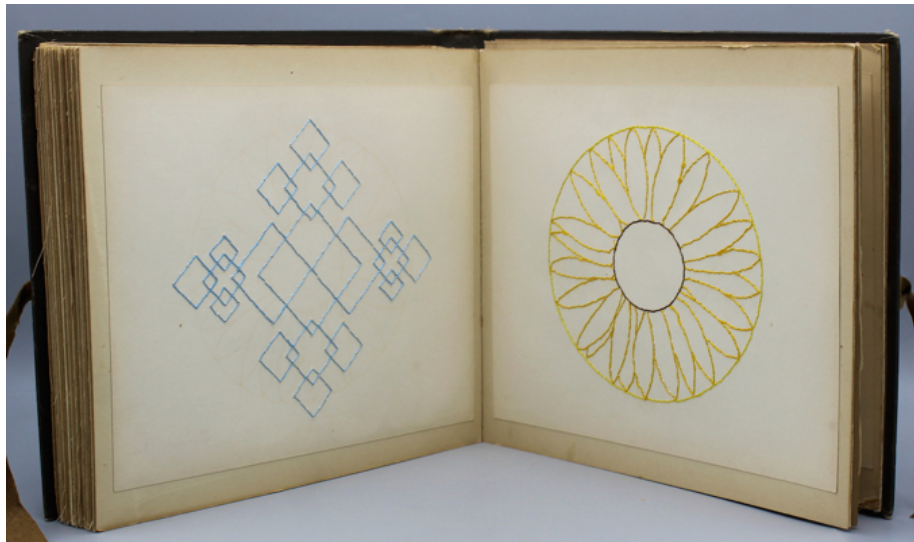




Hampshire Conference Seminary (now the Tilton School) after a period of financial hardship in the 1870s. Mabel likely produced the present item during her own teacher training.



The Froebel Gifts executed here are eleven (pricking/perforation) and twelve (sewing/embroidery). Pricking involved using a needle or awl to pierce holes into paper, often on graph paper for geometric designs or on plain paper for more complex designs (like flowers, animals, and text). Embroidery was then done on the pricked sheets. The twelfth through fourteenth Gifts (sewing, paper-cutting, and paper-weaving) represent an increase in difficulty, as well as an increase in the aesthetic value of the finished products. Froebel valued beauty and artistry in learning, and the later Gifts encourage students to pay greater attention to color, design, and craft.







Rare Catalogue Advertising Richter's Anchor Blocks  
With Thirty-Five Color Plates

26. [FROEBEL, Friedrich.] [RICHTER'S ANCHOR BLOCKS.] *Richters Anker-Steinbaukasten. Ihre Bedeutung und ihr erzeicherischer Wert.* Leipzig: Verlag der Leipziger Lehrmittel-Anstalt (Dr. Oskar Schneider), [n.d., 1888].

Oblong folio. 81 pp. With thirty-five color plates elaborately illustrated with structures built from Anchor Stone blocks.

Publisher's brown pebbled cloth titled in gold and stamped in black. Lacking backstrip, but binding is sound. Some edgewear and some light dustsoiling. Label of Berlin retailer Bernhard Keilich to front flyleaf. A very good copy of a rare item.

\$1,100

First edition of this catalogue advertising Richter's Anchor Blocks.

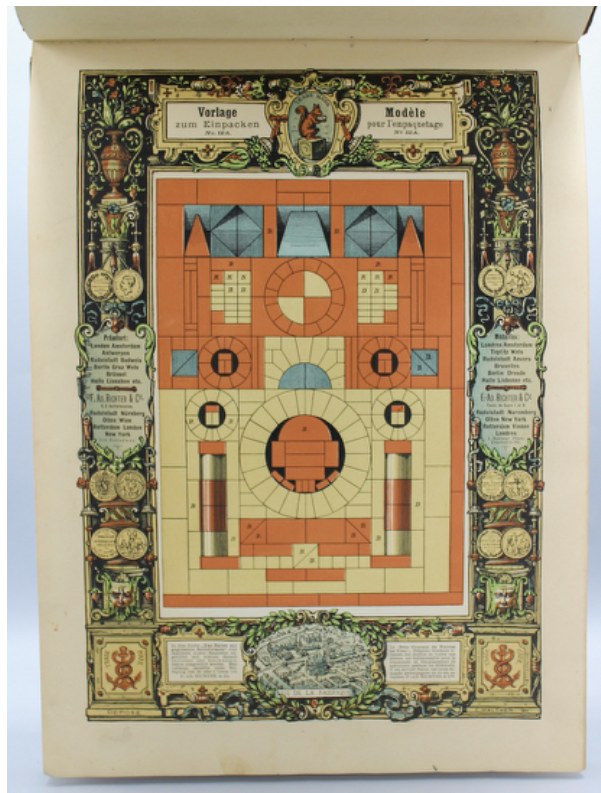
Anchor Stone blocks were invented in Germany by Otto and Gustav Lillienthal in 1879. They drew on the designs of Froebel Gifts three through six (building blocks), which were designed by German pedagogue Friedrich Froebel (1782 – 1852) to teach children abstract thinking and hand-eye coordination through play. In 1884, Friedrich Richter purchased the rights to the blocks, which eventually "became the most elaborate and successful building-block toy of all time...based on a cubic module that owed its logic to Froebel's system, Anchor Blocks were eventually made in over one thousand different shapes and in sets weighing several hundreds of pounds," (Brosterman, p. 55). Each set of



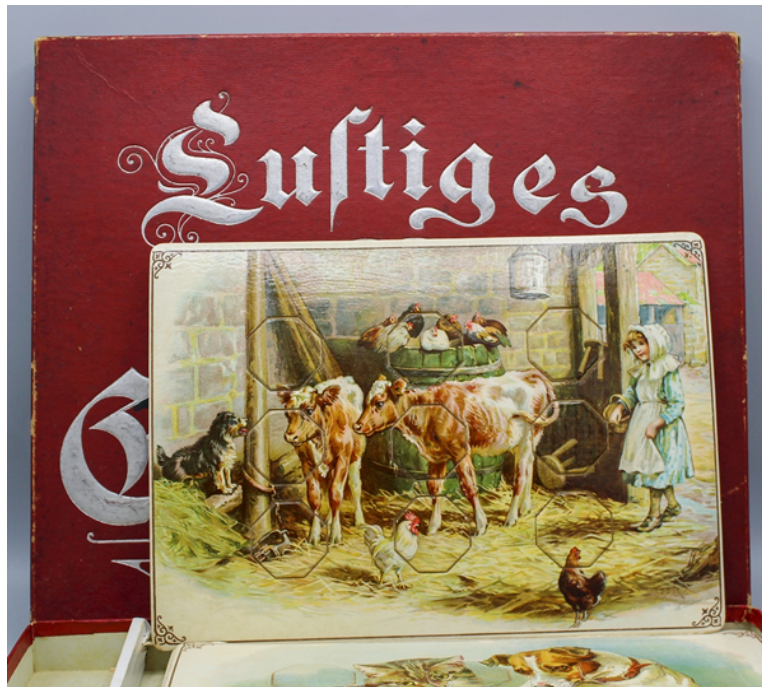
blocks can be rearranged into numerous layouts, including standing structures. Figures like Max Born, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Albert Einstein, and Walter Gropius all played with the blocks as children.

OCLC records no copies.

Brosterman, Norman. *Inventing Kindergarten*, pp. 50-57.







Rare and Remarkably Complete Multiplication Puzzles

27. [GAMES.] *Luftiges Ein mal Eins*. Bavaria: J.W.S[pear] & S[ons], [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 in commerce.

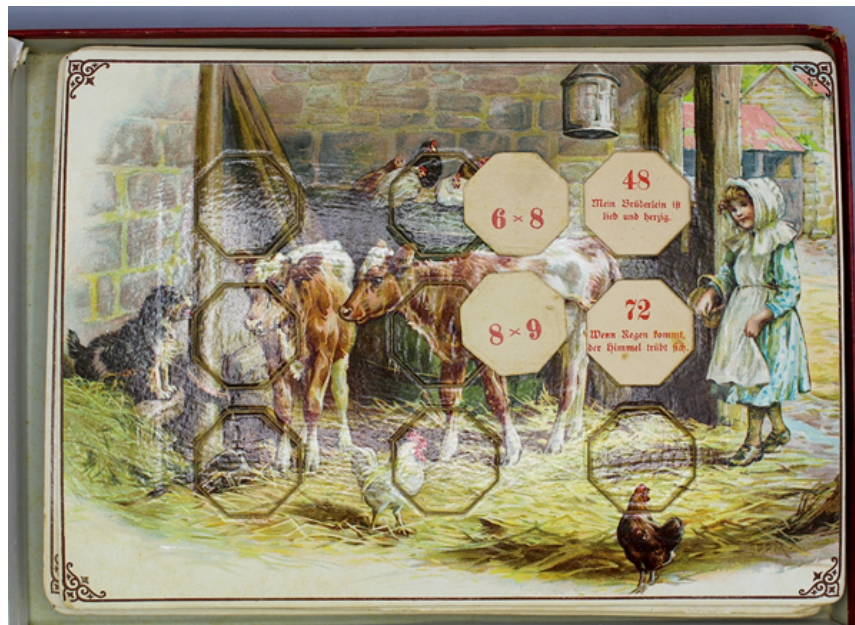
The German text in the puzzle piece spaces are simple sentences that add a basic





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 herzlich.”

J.W. Spear & Sons was board game manufacturer founded in Nuremberg in 1879 by Jacob Spier (1832 – 1893). At its founding, the company produced home goods like table mats and photo frames, but games became their main product by the turn of the century. In the early 1930s, the company began operations in Britain, where the Spier family would eventually move to escape Nazi Germany (the Spiers, a Jewish family, anglicized their name to Spear upon their move to Britain). As the Nazis rose to power and began their campaign of seizing Jewish businesses, the Nuremberg factory was “purchased” by a German businessman, and eventually bombed by the Royal Air Force during World War II. The Spiers’ British factory converted to military production during the war.



After World War II, the British factory returned to game manufacturing. The company acquired the rights to produce and distribute Scrabble outside of North America, and produced the popular Bricklayer construction toy. In 1994, the company was taken over by Mattel after a bidding war with Hasbro. As of 2017, J.W. Spear & Sons no longer operates, but about two thousand of its games are preserved by the German Games Archive in Nuremberg.



### Unique Educational Board Game Prototype Teaching Letters, Numbers, Pattern Matching, and Quick Reflexes

28. [GAMES.] [CONNOLLY, Kathryn.] *Musical Alphabet*. [Board game prototype.] [Beverly, Massachusetts: Kathryn Connolly, 1958.]

Paper-covered box (10¾ x 15½") enclosing two game boards, two smaller decorated boxes containing game pieces, an instruction sheet, and a metal bell. Plus, a typewritten instruction sheet. All other text in manuscript.

Paper-covered box with color illustrated onlays and the title spelled out on cardboard discs. Foxing and toning to box. Materials inside are quite clean and well-preserved. Very good.

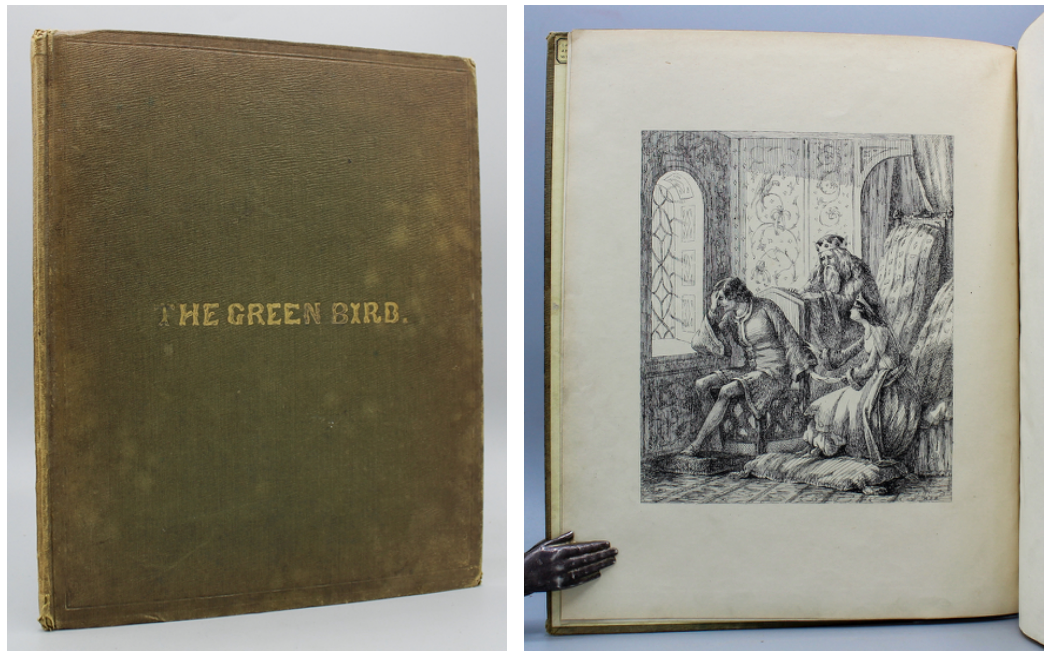
\$600

A unique prototype for a board game that uses quick matching to teach children letters, numbers, and colors. The title might refer to the fast-moving party game musical chairs, as the game does not appear to have a musical component aside from a couple lines of verse written in manuscript on the game boards ("now I know my ABCs / I'm as happy as can be").









### First Edition of a Rare Children's Book

29. *The Green Bird, a Fairy Tale*. Edited by A.G. With Illustrations by R.S.B. London: Addey and Co., 1853.

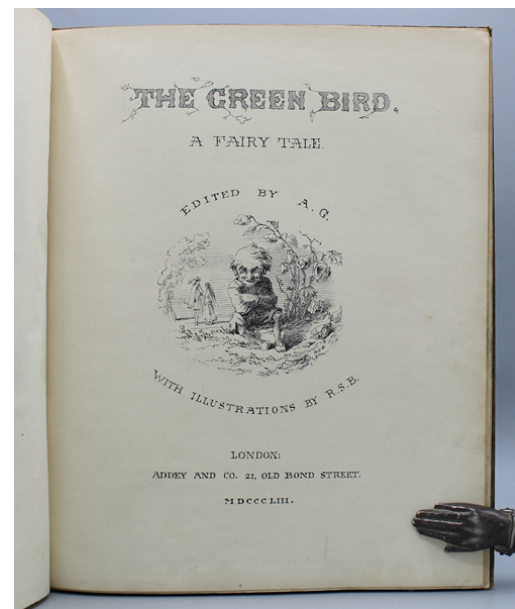
Quarto. [2], 22 PP. Frontispiece; additional title-page with vignette; illustrated with three plates.

Publisher's sage green cloth ruled in blind and lettered in gilt on front board. All edges gilt. Binding extremities lightly rubbed, minor wear to corners and crown and tail of spine. Slight toning and minor soiling to cloth. Intermittent very light foxing. The occasional small stain. Bookplate and small bookseller's ticket on front pastedown. Overall, a clean, tight copy of a rare book.

\$200

First edition.

Nothing is known about either the author or the illustrator, including their real names or dates. *The Green Bird* is a story about a young prince named Allhum who is led deeper into a forest by a mysterious green bird; the bird is sent by the fairy Queen Perizadeh, who is in love with Allhum and wishes to marry him.



OCLC lists six copies, only two of which are in the U.S.



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

30. 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.

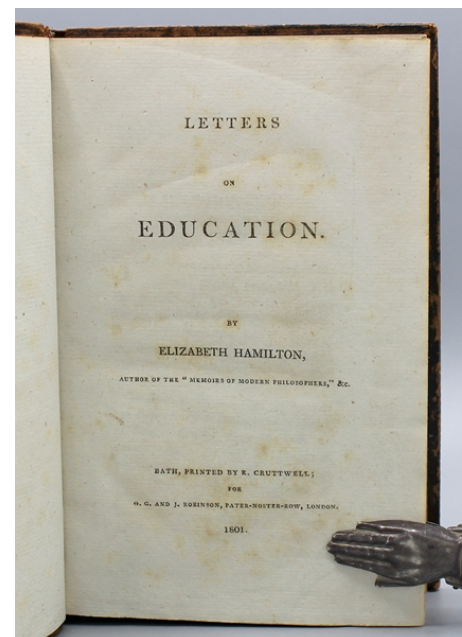
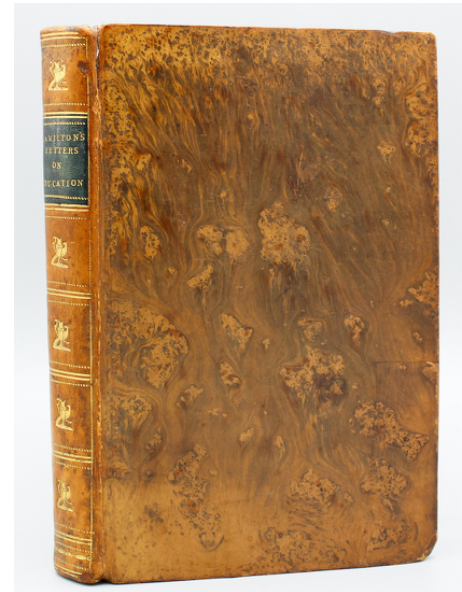
\$375

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.







Manuscript Version of "The Tar-Baby and the Rabbit"

31. [HARRIS, Joel Chandler.] ROPES, E.A. [*Brer Rabbit and the Tar Baby*.] [Title from text.] [Honolulu, HI: 1938.]

7 x 9¼ in. [32] pp., with text and illustration on [12] pp. only. All manuscript text and illustrations in black ink. With a page-long inscription by the artist, an E.A. Ropes.

Cord-bound wooden boards (possibly Koa wood) carved with the initials "NLW." Some wear and chipping to boards. Minor occasional toning, mostly to first and last leaf. Very good.

\$275

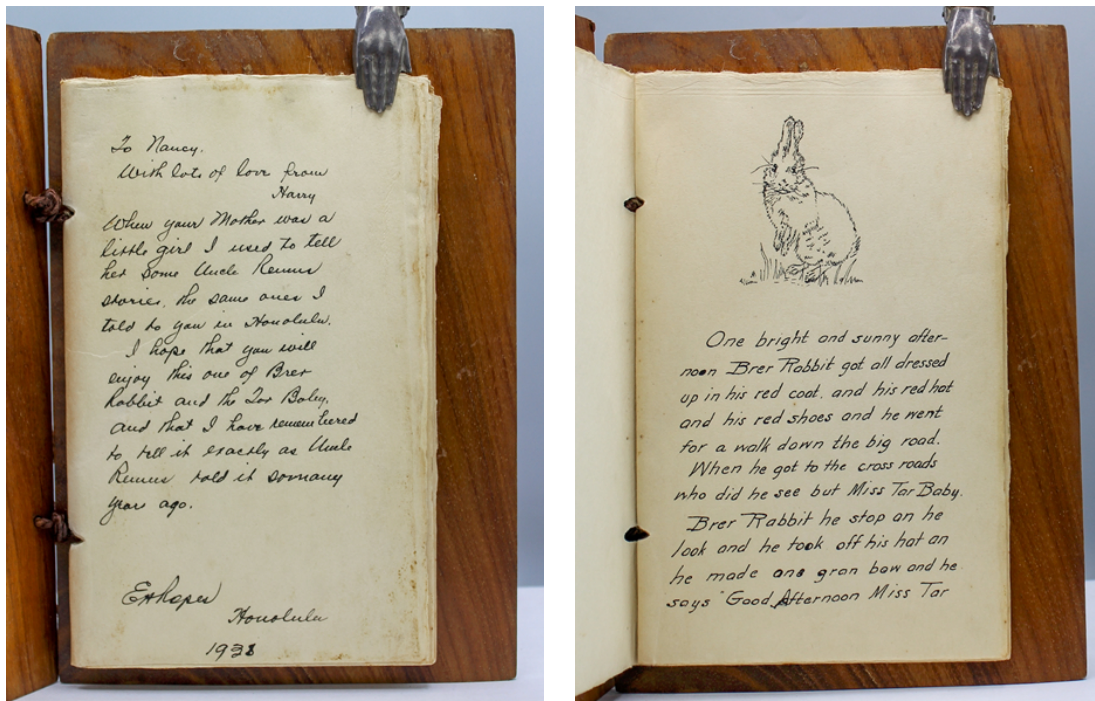
This manuscript version of "The Tar-Baby and the Rabbit" was written and illustrated as a gift to "Nancy," probably the granddaughter of the manuscript's creator. "When your Mother was a little girl I used to tell her some Uncle Remus stories," the inscription reads. "I hope that you will enjoy this one of Brer Rabbit and the Tar Baby, and that I have remembered to tell it exactly as Uncle Remus told it so many years ago."

The best-known version of "The Tar-Baby and the Rabbit" story was published by Joel Chandler Harris in his

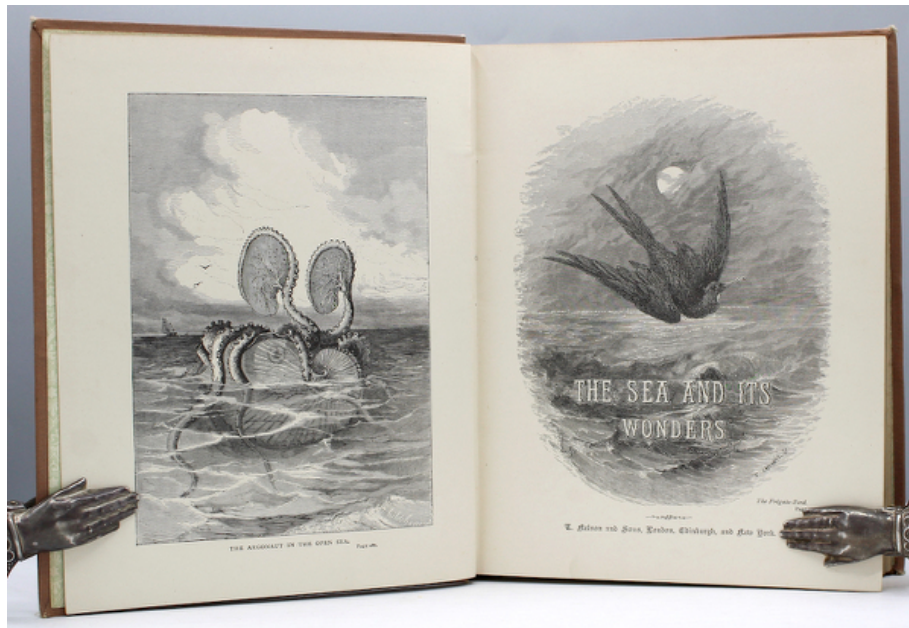




folklore collection *Uncle Remus: His Songs and Sayings* (1888) as “The Wonderful Tar-Baby Story.” As Bryan Wagner writes in *The Tar Baby: A Global History*, “The tar baby is an electric figure in contemporary culture. As a racial epithet, a folk archetype, an existential symbol, and an artifact of mass culture, the term ‘tar baby’ stokes controversy, in the first place because of its racism. At least since the 1840s, ‘tar baby’ has been used as a grotesque term of abuse, and it continues to feel like an assault no matter the circumstances in which it is employed. At the same time, ‘tar baby’ has operated as a figure of speech suggesting a problem that gets worse the harder you try to solve it. The term takes both of these senses in the tar baby story...Again and again, Uncle Remus’s version of the tar baby was syndicated, translated, illustrated, excerpted, and interpolated in newspapers, magazines, folklore anthologies, and children’s treasuries...



“The tar baby exists in literally hundreds of versions derived over several centuries on at least five continents. Since the 1880s, collectors have claimed they heard the tar baby ‘over and over’ in the field, leading some of them to speculate the story was ‘omnipresent’ in world culture...As a counterexample to [claims that ‘slavery destroyed the personalities of its victims’], the tar baby showed that slaves were neither deracinated nor submissive. It was a story that survived the brutality of the Middle Passage, a story that was passed down from generation to generation and continent to continent, demonstrating the independence that slaves retained under the worst conditions” (ix-xii).



### Marine Biology for Children by Two Important Women Science Writers

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

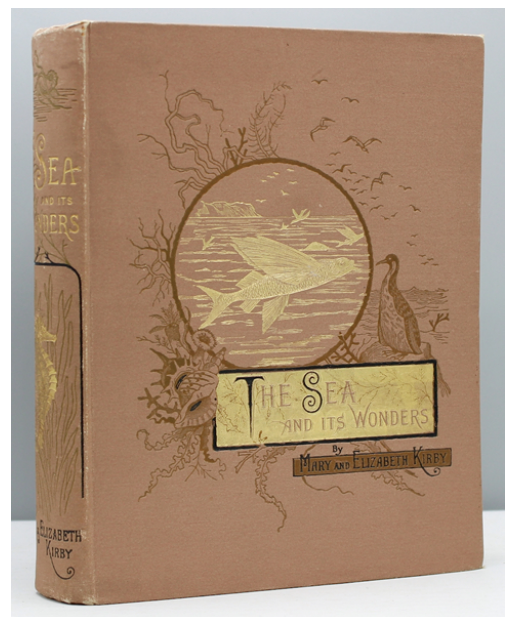
Octavo. xii, 304 pp. Frontispiece, illustrated title, and 166 text illustrations.

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. First published by T. Nelson in 1884.

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* (1857), which emphasized the value of young women's education, and the collection of short stories *The Discontented Children* (1855).







### With Forty-Three Photos of Korean Students Building Their School

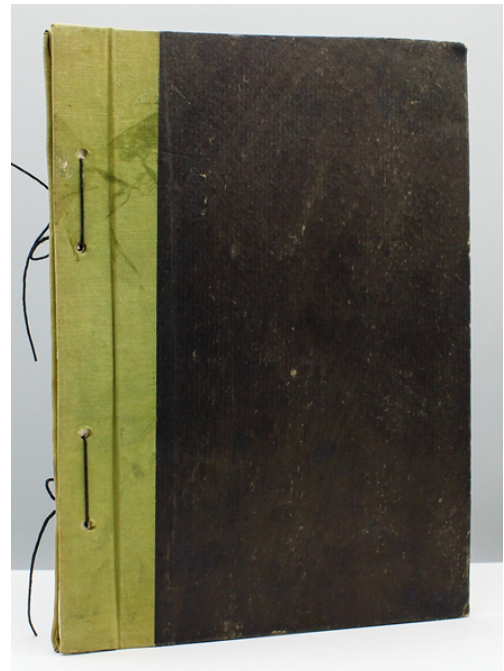
33. [KOREA.] 가좌 농민 학교 (Kajwa nongmin haggyo). [Souvenir photo album of South Korean students farming and building the Kajwa Farmers' School.] [Kajwa-dong, Gyeonggi, South Korea: Kajwa Farmers' School, ca. 1948-1950.]

Quarto (10¾ x 7¾"). [46] ff. Forty-three silver gelatin photos (approx. 5 x 3½"), most with typewritten captions in English and manuscript Korean translations. Also, with an original watercolor painting (of the proposed finished school) and a manuscript title-page in English, with the following text: "I believe there will be friendly assistance from the American friends for the Korean farmers' boys and girls who are eager to learn in the adverse conditions and poverty."

Quarter green cloth over black boards. Slight edgewear and a bit of soiling to cloth. One photo missing. Very clean aside from some offsetting at corners of photos from old mounting tape. Very good.

\$1,750

This unique scrapbook documents the work of students (mostly elementary- and middle-school-aged students, with some help from local high schoolers) and area residents to build a school and educational farm in Kajwa-dong from 1948-1950. The photographs preserved here show students clearing land, making bricks, hauling stones, cultivating the new fields, and more. Several photos also show the old Kajwa Farmers' School that existed before the renovation: a small, windowless building where students sat on the floor during lessons. The photo of the nearly completed new schoolhouse is impressive, with brick walls and large windows.

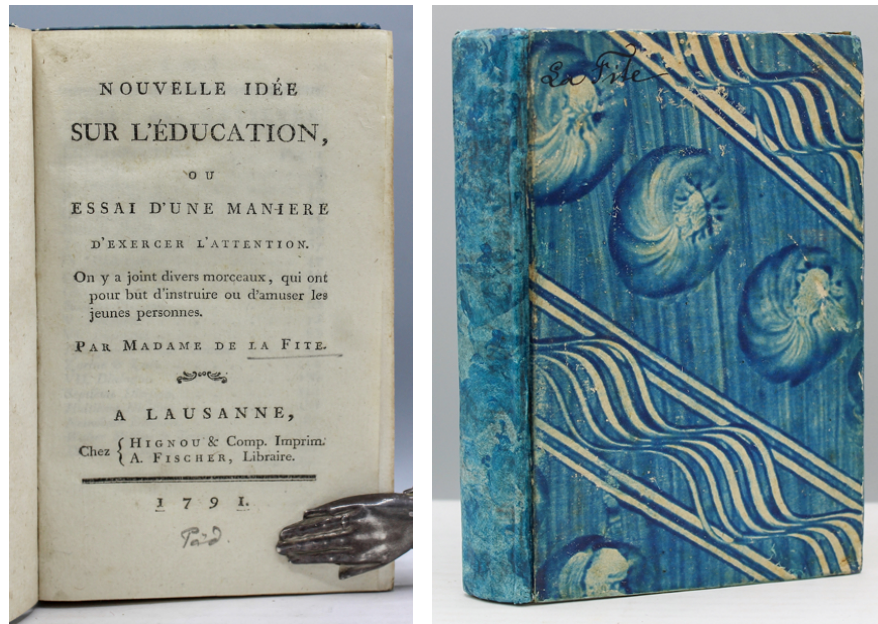


At the time this scrapbook was compiled, South Korea was a United Nations-designated least developed country, and almost exclusively an agricultural economy. It was not until after the Korean War ended in 1953 that the economy of South Korea began to flourish (in a period known as the Miracle on the Han River), with the country seeing a ten percent annual growth in its economy between 1962 and 1994. By that time, South Korea had the best-educated workforce of any comparable nation, which likely contributed to the rapid economic growth of the country.



The compiler was likely a teacher at the school, though there are no specific identifying marks in the scrapbook.





### Women's Education

34. LAFITE, [Marie-Elisabeth Bouée de]. *Nouvelle Idée Sur L'Education, ou Essai D'Une Maniere D'Exercer L'Attention*. On y a joint diverse morceaux, qui ont pour but d'instruire ou d'amuser les jeunes personnes. Par Madame De La Fite. A Lausanne: Chez Hignou & Comp. Imprim. A. Fischer, Libraire, 1791.

Octavo. iv, 271 pp.

Later decorative blue boards. Binding extremities lightly rubbed and slight soiling to boards. Contemporary ink inscription on upper front board. Light foxing and light intermittent toning. Leaves in gathering B slightly loose. Bookplate on front pastedown. A very good copy of a rare book, clean and tight.

\$750

First edition.

Marie-Elisabeth Lafite (1737-1794), who was born in Hamburg, became the wife of a Huguenot minister from La Haye. She collaborated with her husband to produce the periodical *Bibliothèque des sciences et des beaux arts*. She also wrote several books on education, including *Nouvelle Idée Sur L'Education*, strongly influenced by Madame de Genlis. The work is divided into several sections, including seven didactic dialogues between two girls, Pauline and Sophie, and their mother Madame de Sainval; each dialogue is followed by a series of questions relating to the informational content of the dialogues and their corresponding correct answers.

OCLC lists only four copies, one of which is in North America at Stanford.

Not in Cioranescu.





Scarce Collection of Didactic Children's Tales Including a "Story of an African Negro"

35. LAW, Charlotte, [editor]. *A Winter's Wreath of Illustrative Tales...[and] Sympathy. A Tale.* By E.A.M. [Elizabeth Anne Maling?] London: James Hogg & Sons, [1861].

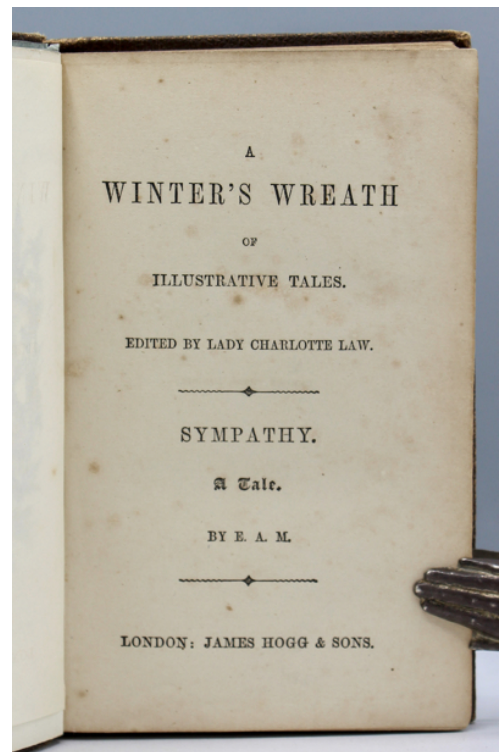
Small octavo. 124, [4, ads] pp. With four hand-colored plates (including frontispiece).

Publisher's brown pebbled cloth titled in gilt. Some rubbing to cloth and cracking to joints (though binding holds firm). New endpapers. Ink gift signature (dated 1905) to preliminary blank. Some dustsoiling and toning. A very good, tight copy of a scarce book.

\$750

First edition.

A collection of didactic stories for children featuring virtuous figures (both real and fictional) like "Father of Railways" George Stephenson (1781 – 1848) and an elderly man named Bob, the titular character of the chapter "The Story of an African Negro." When the main character of "The Story of an African Negro," a young white boy named Walter, arrives by ship to Barbados, he meets the kind and docile Bob. Walter takes care of the ninety-seven-year-old Bob when he is sick, and Bob teaches Walter about the virtues of patience and piety.



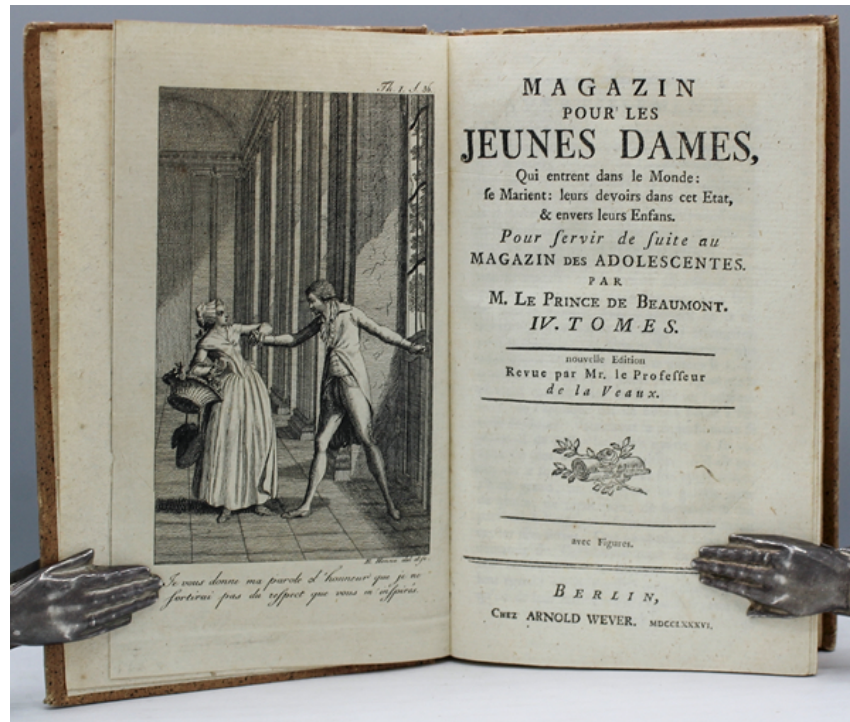


Lady Henrietta Charlotte Law (1798 – 1866) was the daughter of George Harry Grey, 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Stamford and Warrington and his wife, Henrietta. She married Rev. James Thomas Law in 1820. This appears to be her only published book.

The short story *Sympathy* is probably the work of Elizabeth Anne Maling (1829 – 1866), the author of almost a dozen books on home gardening, flower arranging, and birdkeeping, as well as novels. *Sympathy* reflects Maling's interest in horticulture and birdkeeping; the story focuses on a young girl's adventures in her family's garden as she learns about flowers and birds. Maling's other books include *In-door Plants and How to Grow Them* (1861); the novel *Cragstone Cottage* (1862); and *Birds and Flowers* (1862), a gardening guide for children published by Emily Faithfull's Victoria Press.

OCLC records only two physical copies (BL and University of Florida).





### Female Education

36. LEPRINCE DE BEAUMONT, Jeanne-Marie. *Magazin pour les jeunes dames, Qui entrent dans le Monde: se Marient: leurs devoirs dans cet Etat, & envers leurs Enfants. Pour servir de suite au Magazin des Adolescentes*. Nouvelle Edition, Revue par Mr. le Professeur de la Veaux. Berlin: Chez Arnold Wever, 1786.

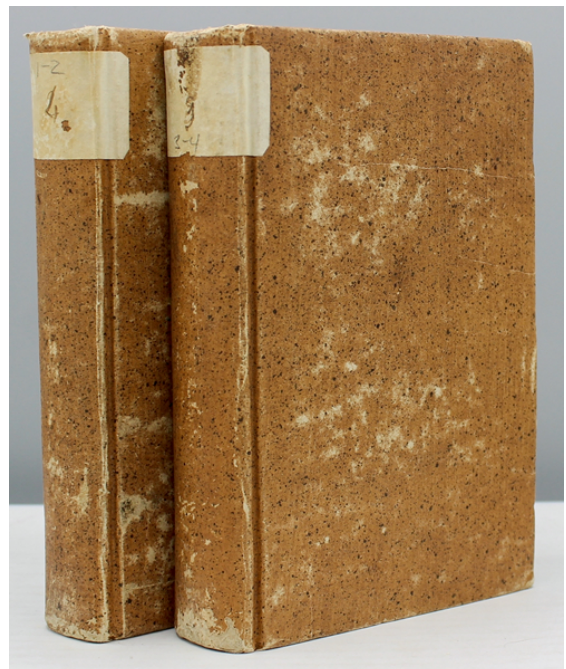
Four volumes in two, octavo. [6], 231, [1]; 228; 216; 240 pp. Four frontispieces designed and engraved by Eberhard Siegfried Henne.

Contemporary paste-paper boards with plain paper spine labels, each with a figure in manuscript. Some rubbing to covers. Overall a very good, clean set.

\$450

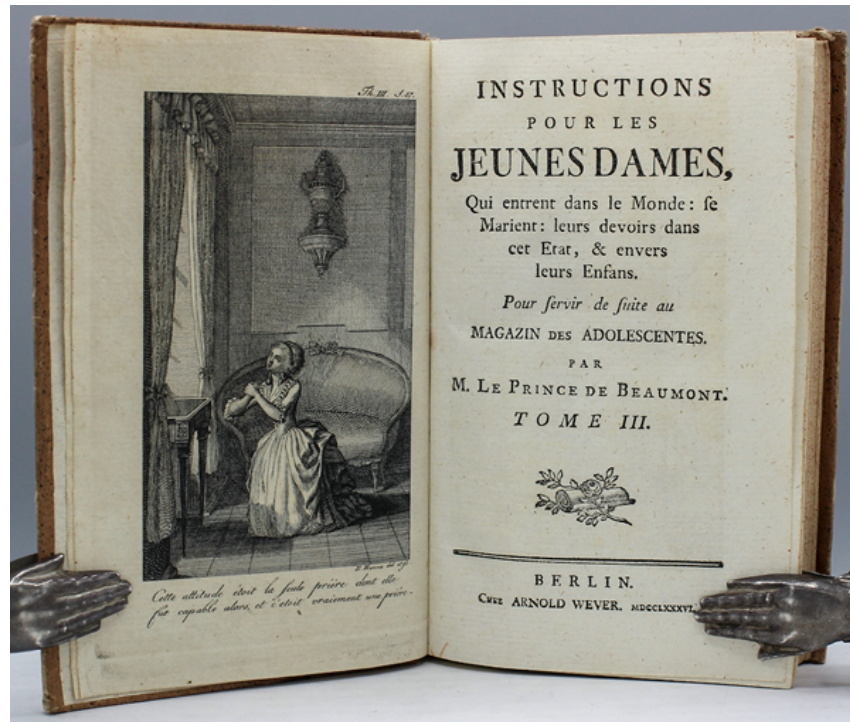
An attractive Berlin edition of Leprince de Beaumont's periodical for teenage girls, which first appeared in 1764. This edition is edited by C. Thiébault de Laveaux (1749-1827), who was professor of French at the University of Berlin. It includes engravings by Eberhard Siegfried Henne (1759-1828), theologian-turned painter and engraver, who worked with Chodowiecki.

Jeanne-Marie Leprince de Beaumont (1711-80) wrote over seventy books for young people, mostly





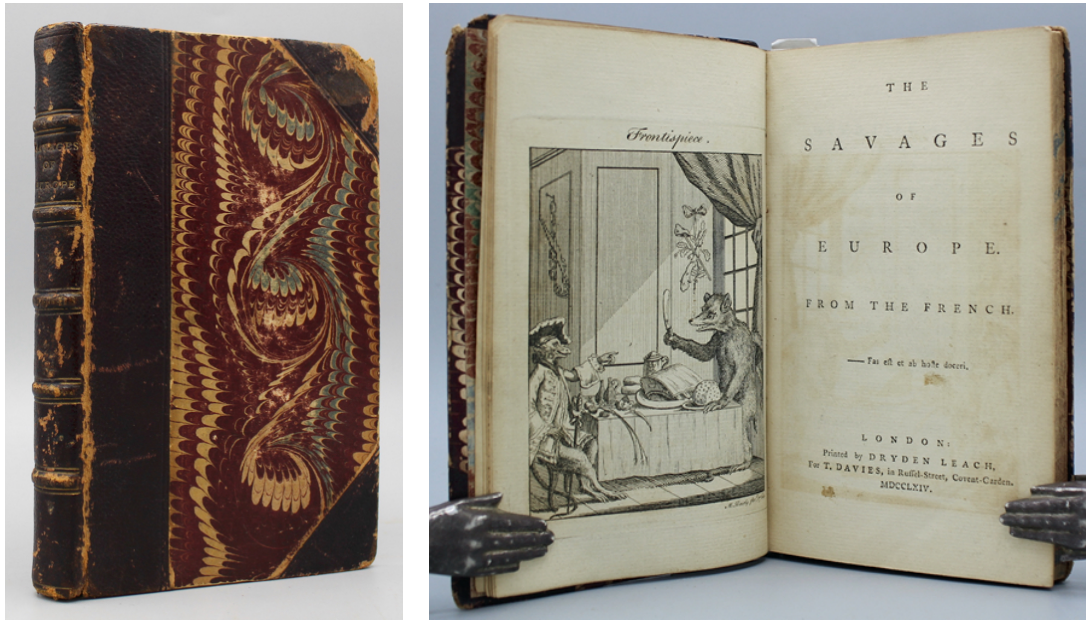
collections of moral and instructive tales. Born in Rouen, she married unhappily, and then went to London in 1745 to become a governess. She began producing magazines and pedagogical treatises. She is best known for her *Nouveau Magazine français*, a literary and scientific compilation for young readers (1750-5), and the *Magasin pour les enfans* (1757), both published in London. The latter contains her most famous version of Beauty and the Beast, an abridgment of Madame de Villeneuve's original text.



“...she is interesting chiefly for her efforts—manifested before Rousseau’s *Emile*—to make education enjoyable” (*New Oxford Companion to Literature in French*).

“Voilà que l’imagination, la sensibilité, ne seront plus considérées comme des valeurs en soi, mais comme des moyens qu’une sage gouvernante emploie pour mieux faire avaler le savoir,” says Paul Hazard about Mme. Leprince de Beaumont in *Les livres les enfants et les hommes* (p. 24).





37. [LESUIRE, Robert Martin]. *The Savages of Europe*. From the French. [Translated by James Pettit Andrews] London: Printed by Dryden Leach for T. Davies, 1764.

Small octavo. [4], iii, [1, blank], 144 pp. Copper engraved frontispiece and three additional copper engravings.

Half morocco over marbled boards with gilt-lettered and gilt-ruled spine. Marbled edges. Binding extremities rubbed with some wear and minor chipping to tail of spine and upper corner of front board. Front hinge slightly cracked. Some light offsetting, slight toning, and minor foxing. Pencil annotation on verso of front flyleaf. Armorial bookplate on front pastedown. A very good copy.

\$600

First English edition. Lesuire's original edition was published in 1760.

Robert Martin Lesuire (1737-1815) was a French author, whose first novel *Les Sauvages d'Europe*, was a satire of British life. The novel's two young protagonists encounter a variety of troubles and mishaps while in England and decide that the British are somewhere between man and beast after they witness riots, hangings, corruption, and endure extreme Francophobia and unpalatable food.

James Pettit Andrews (1737-1797) was a British historian and translator. According to the preface, he "picked up the original by accident, as he was making a tour on the Continent: - he was struck with the humour of it, and took it into his head, that though, in the satire, the failings of Englishmen are exaggerated beyond all reason, yet it might, on the whole, be of some use to his countrymen, to know in what light they are seen by foreigners...It is only necessary to add, that very few liberties have been taken in the translation; the author of *Les Sauvages of Europe* was too well acquainted with the English laws and customs to make many alterations necessary..."





### Rare Educational Toy Featuring a Movable Color-Printed Scroll

38. *Little Pet's ABC Panorama*. New York: McLoughlin Bros., [n.d., ca. 1870].

Box (7 x 7 x 1½") containing paper scroll (approx. 5" wide). Scroll is color-printed with twenty-six vignettes, one for each letter of the alphabet, with accompanying verse ("B is for Benjamin, making a bow"). Illustrated by William Momberger.

Original wooden box with color-printed paper onlay. Two wooden knobs on the side of the box allow readers to turn through the scroll. Some rubbing to edges and soiling. Old crack to box lid repaired with adhesive. Bottom of box reinforced with tape at two corners. A child's old pencil scribbles to bottom. Scroll itself is clean and bright. A very good copy.

\$1,250

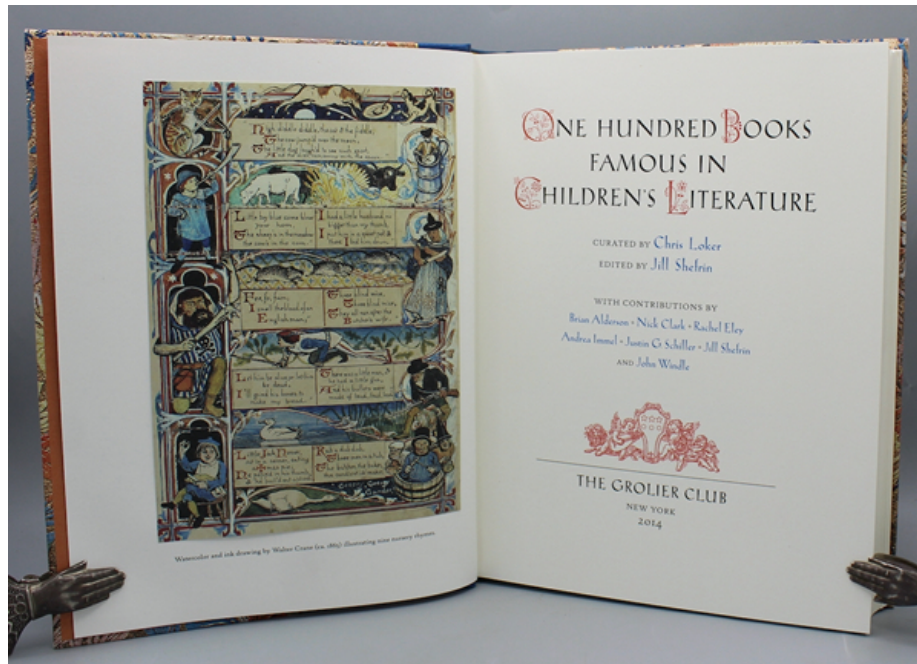
First edition. The illustrations seem to be the same as those that appear in the McLoughlin children's book *Major's Alphabet* (1870).

Companies like McLoughlin Bros. in New York and Milton Bradley in Massachusetts employed creative formats for alphabet books during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The present item is an unusual book that introduces an element of tactile play to learning the alphabet. While McLoughlin, Milton Bradley, and other companies were distributing these alphabet books, the Educational Toy Manufacturing Company, also in Massachusetts, experimented with a movable metal multiplication tool "Consul the Educated Monkey," and British company H.G. Clarke released their "Magic Toymaker" booklet, which could be assembled into a paper puppet. These books utilized the concept of learning through play, a staple of early childhood education since Friedrich Froebel innovated the kindergarten in early nineteenth century.

William Momberger (1829 – 1895) was a German-born painter and lithographer who immigrated to the United States in 1848. He and his partner John Coughy established their own lithography firm in New York in the early 1850s. Momberger created lithographs for newspapers, banknotes, and books, including Evert Duyckinck's *Cyclopedia of American Literature* (1856). He also illustrated Civil War scenes and traveled through Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. His travels in Indiana led him to illustrate Robert Carlton's *New Purchase, or Early Years in the Far West*.

OCLC records only two copies (Indiana University and the Library of Congress).





With a Leaf from the True First Edition of  
"Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"

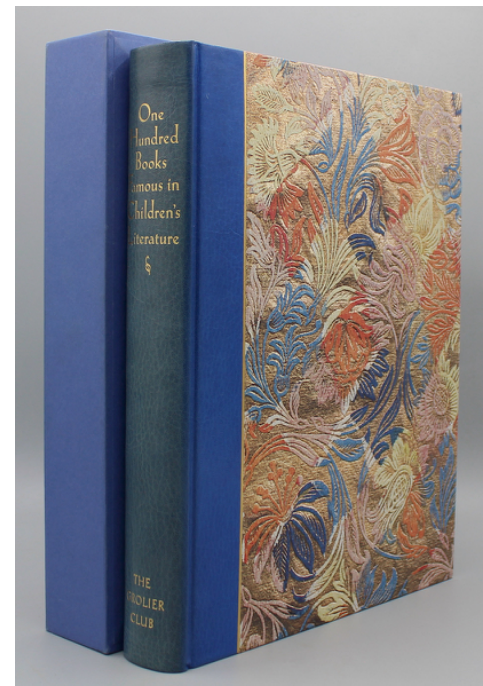
39. [LOKER, Chris.] *One Hundred Books Famous in Children's Literature*. Curated by Chris Loker and edited by Jill Shefrin. With Contributions by Brian Alderson, Nick Clark, Rachel Eley, Andrea Immel, Justin G. Schiller, Jill Shefrin, and John Windle. New York: The Grolier Club, New York, 2014.

Thick quarto. 318, [+9 colophon, notes, and blank with tipped-in leaf] pp. Full color facsimile frontispiece of a watercolor and ink drawing by Walter Crane illustrating nine nursery rhymes tipped-in; 110 additional illustrations in both full color and black-and-white, nine of which are tipped-in facsimiles of book covers and text. Title page printed in blue, red, and black. Initial letters. Design and typography by Jerry Kelly.

In a deluxe binding of quarter blue morocco ruled over facsimile gilt Dutch paper boards with gilt lettered spine, comes in a blue board slipcase. A fine copy.

\$2,500

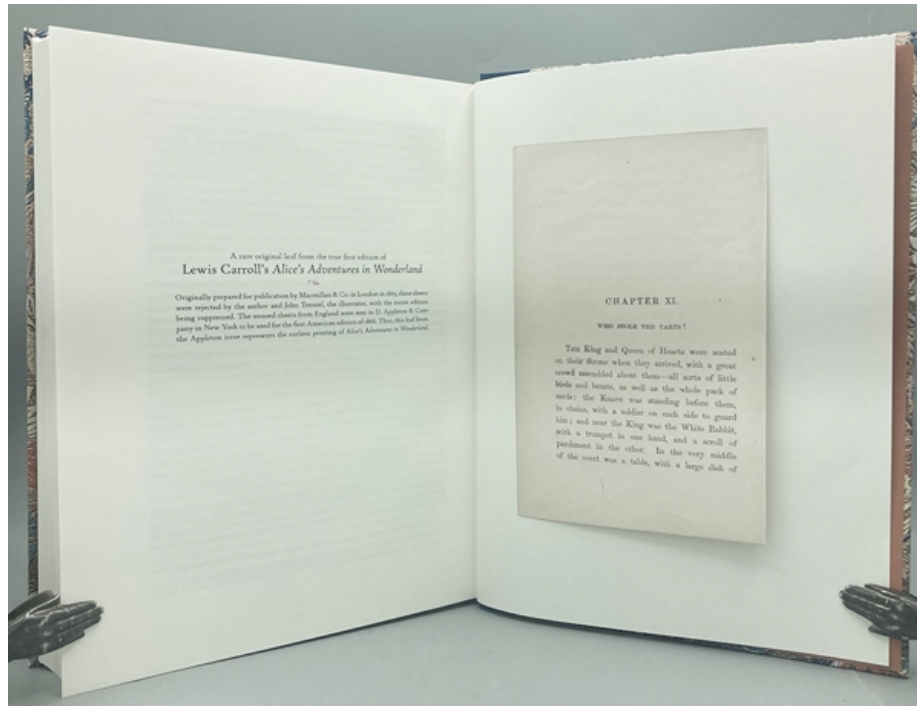
This work was published in an edition of 1,000 regular copies and fifty deluxe copies. This copy is one of the deluxe copies, all of which were specially bound in quarter morocco and with an original leaf from the true first edition of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. The deluxe copies also feature two additional essays, one by John Windle on the history of leaf books, and one Stuart Bennett on Dutch floral papers used as wrappers of boards. The Windle essay provides a framework



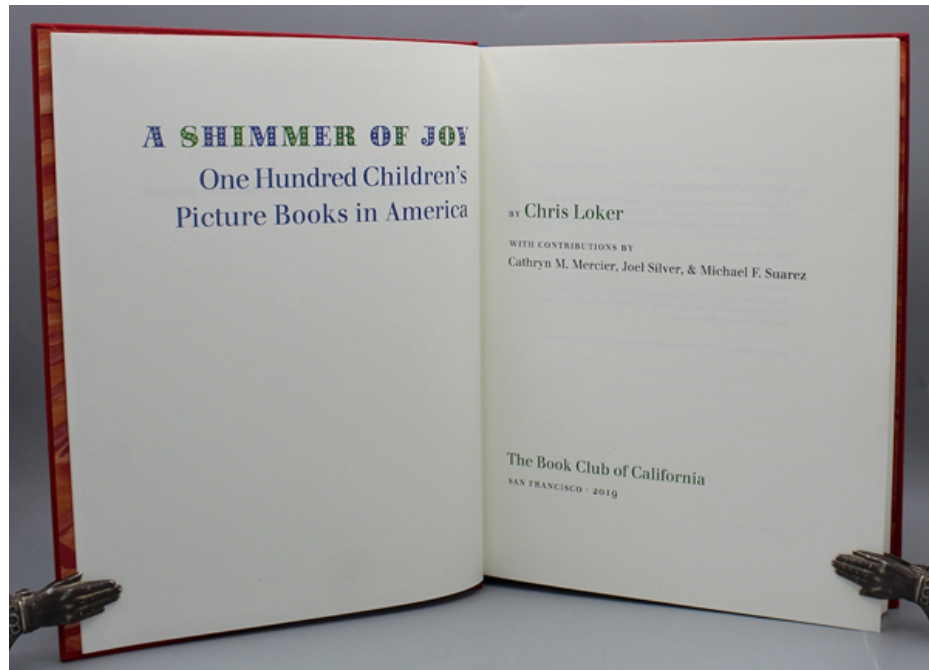


for appreciating the tipped-in Alice leaf, and the Bennett essay give information on the eighteenth-century Dutch papers used on some of the books featured in this catalogue, and approximated in the boards of the deluxe binding.

The catalogue is based on an exhibition held at The Grolier Club from December 2014 to February 2015.



The tipped-in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* leaf is from the true first edition. Originally prepared for publication by Macmillan & Co. in London (1865), these sheets were rejected by the author and the illustrator; the entire edition was suppressed. The unused sheets were then used for the first American edition (1866). Thus, the leaf tipped-in to this limited edition represents the earliest printing of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.



One of 200 Copies with Decorative Endpapers by Eric Carle,  
Signed and Numbered by Author Chris Loker

40. LOKER, Chris [compiler]. *A Shimmer of Joy: One Hundred Children's Picture Books in America*. With Contributions by Cathryn M. Mercier, Joel Silver, & Michael F. Suarez. San Francisco: The Book Club of California, 2019.

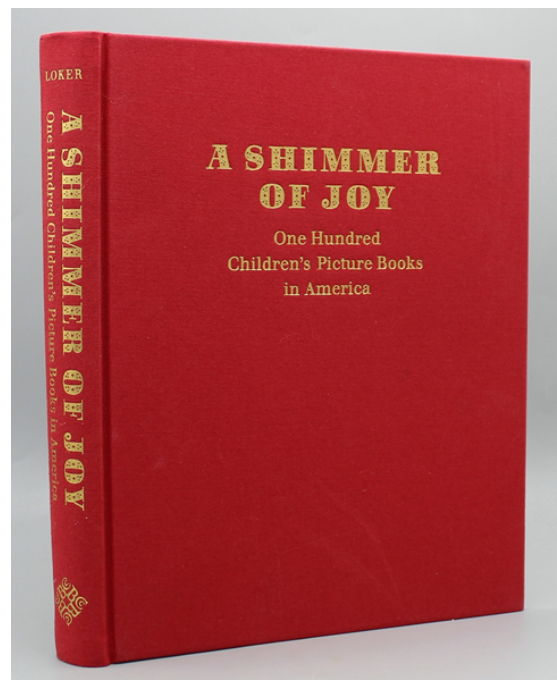
Quarto. 329 pp. With half-title, title-page, and page headings throughout printed in in green and blue. With dozens of color reproductions of cover art and illustrations from children's books throughout.

Red cloth boards lettered in gilt. Red and orange striped decorative endpapers photo-reproduced from hand-painted paper by Eric Carle, author and illustrator of *The Very Hungry Caterpillar*. A fine copy, as new.

\$295

First edition. One of 200 copies bound in cloth and with the Eric Carle decorative endpapers. Also signed on the colophon by Chris Loker. A special edition of 50 was also produced.

Chris Loker is a children's book author, a bibliographer, and a former member of the board of the Book Club of California. She currently serves on the boards of the Grolier Club, the Eric Carle Museum of Picture Book Art, and the Rare Book School in





Charlottesville, Virginia. Loker is also the author of *One Hundred Books Famous in Children's Literature*, published by the Grolier Club in 2014.



In her introduction to the present book, Loker writes about the value of children's books: "Today's contemporary picture book is a bravura art form that brims with literary, artistic, and theatrical creativity...Most of all, the picture book often contains that brilliant, unexpected spark of personal thrill that can enliven our hearts, one reader at a time, allowing millions to experience moments of shimmering joy," (p. 14).



Influential Work on Political Economy, Inspired by Ricardo,  
By a Pioneer of Women's Education and a Friend of Edgeworth and Martineau

41. [MARCET, Jane.] *Conversations on Political Economy; in which the Elements of that Science are Familiarly Explained.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1817.

Twelvemo. xii, 485 pp.

Late nineteenth or early twentieth century half calf over blue marbled boards. Gilt spine with red label. Twentieth century bookplate (Dwight Carpenter) to front pastedown. Contemporary ink signature (Phipps Hornby, probably Sir Admiral Phipps Hornby) to preliminary blank. Some toning and foxing, mostly to first and last few leaves, but overall quite clean throughout. A very good copy.

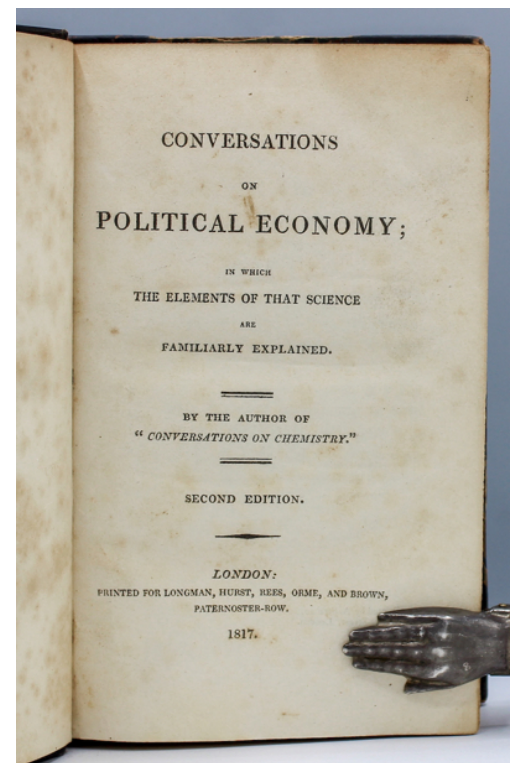
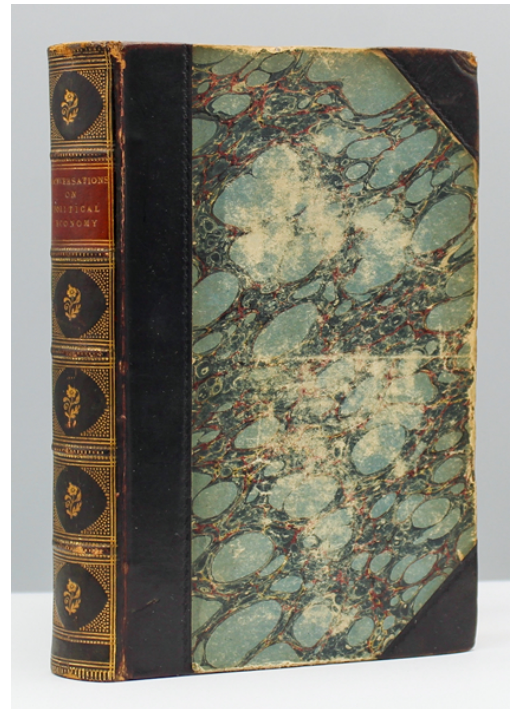
\$1,250

Second edition, as stated. First published in 1816.

The present work uses the format of a conversation between a teacher and her young pupil Caroline. In the Oxford DNB, Elizabeth J. Morse writes, "*Conversations on Political Economy* utilized Ricardian principles before the publication of Ricardo's *Principles on Political Economy*. "As in all her works Marcet laid no claim to original through, but she wrote in a lucid, pleasant style, incorporating the latest, often controversial, theories in her popular works. *Conversations on Political Economy* was praised by Macaulay and Say, and was approved by Malthus, McCulloch, and Ricardo.

Marcet's confident presentation of complex ideas in the form of appealing dialogue repelled later economists (notably Alfred Marshall) and led others to conclude that hers was economics for schoolgirls (Schumpeter), but the book's popularity with adult readers grateful for a simple introduction to a new and forbidding field of knowledge indicates Marcet's accurate perception of a wide and generally sophisticated readership for an introductory economics text." Macaulay added that "every girl who has read Mrs. Marcet's little dialogues on political economy could teach Montagu or Walpole many lessons in finance."

Jane Haldimand Marcet (1769-1858) was a writer on science and economics and an important figure in the



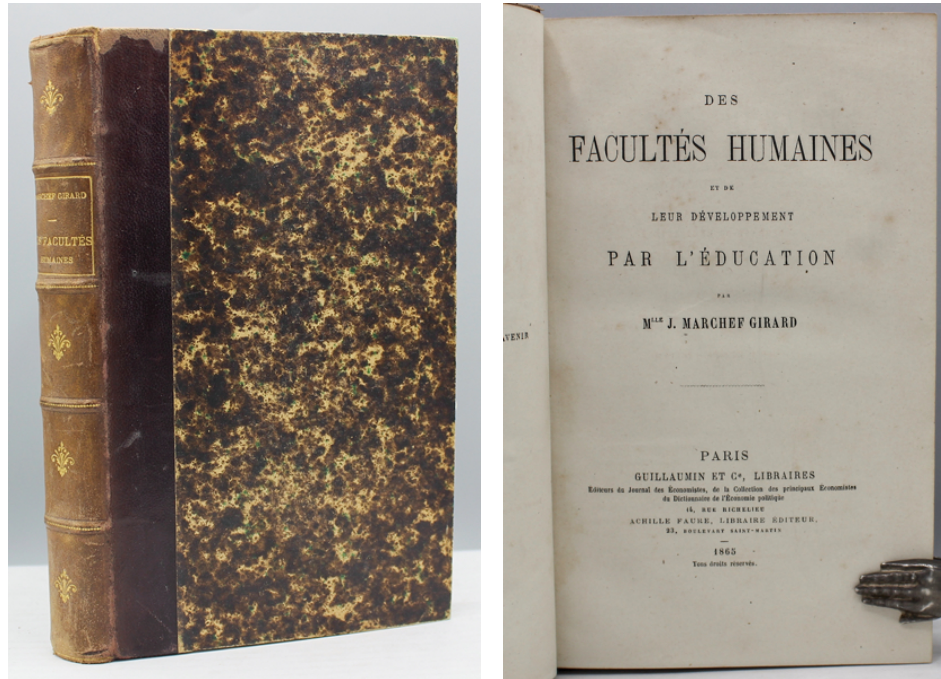


history of women's education. Her *Conversations on Chemistry* (1805) was one of the first elementary science textbooks, written after Marcet attended the lectures of Sir Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution. Michael Faraday read it while working as a bookbinder's apprentice. Though the author insists in the Preface that her knowledge of the subject is "but recent" and she "can have no real claims to the title of chymist," her work was popular and influential. Marcet was also a friend and colleague of many important women intellectuals, including Maria Edgeworth and Harriet Martineau. Morse notes that *Conversations on Political Economy* inspired Martineau to begin writing fiction with economic themes, like her *Illustrations of Political Economy* (1832). Marcet was married to the important physician Alexander Marcet (1770 – 1822).

The signature "Phipps Hornby" may refer to Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby (1785 – 1867), a prominent Naval officer who played a vital role in many English victories during the Napoleonic Wars, including the Battle of Lissa. He served under important Naval officers like Horatio Nelson, on the flagship HMS *Victory*; William Hoste, on the HMS *Volage*; and the Duke of Northumberland. For a time, he was a commander of the Pacific Fleet, and later one of the Lords of the Admiralty. He concluded his naval career in 1853, but continued to receive honors during his retirement. He was eventually promoted to a full admiral in 1858 and became a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Bath in 1861.



*The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, p. 713.



### Education, Especially of Women

42. MARCHEF GIRARD, J. *Des faculties humaines et de leur developpement par l'education*. Paris: Guillaumin et Ce, Libraires, 1865.

Octavo. [4], 444 pp.

Contemporary leather over decorative boards, gilt spine. Spine partially faded and a little scuffed. Some foxing to the acidic endpapers, but none internally. A very good copy.

\$350

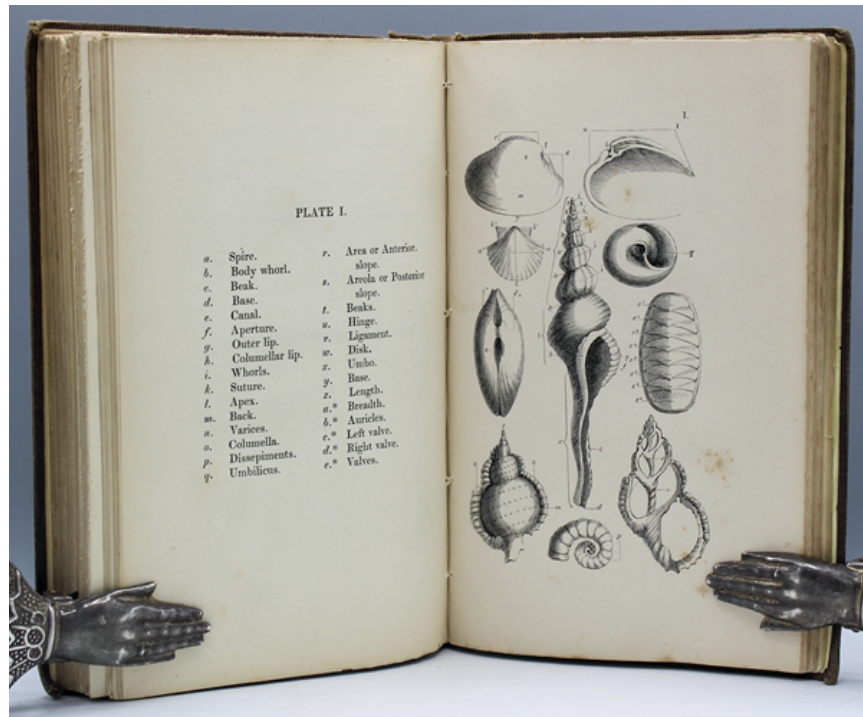
First edition.

The author, whose dates are not known to us, was the proprietor of *Ecole Normale Supérieure*, a finishing school in Paris. She advocated an educational plan based upon three principals, that education is the basis of a healthy society, that everyone was eminently educable, and that women as well as men should receive a superior education. One of her students was the British suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst, who speaks of Marchef Girard as being "a woman who believed that girls' education should be quite as thorough as the education of boys. She included chemistry and other sciences in the course, and in addition to embroidery she had her girls taught bookkeeping. When I was nineteen I finally returned from school in Paris and took my place in my father's home as a finished young lady" (quoted in the Spartacus Educational website).

Marchef Girard addresses female education at several points in this book. Her other publications include *Les femmes: leur passé, leur present, leur avenir* (1859) and *Cours d'economie domestique* (1886).







### Popularized the Object Lesson and Influenced a Generation of Teachers

43. [MAYO, Elizabeth.] *Lessons on Shells, as Given to the Children Between the Ages of Eight and Ten, in a Pestalozzian School.* London: Seeley, Burnside, and Seeley, 1846.

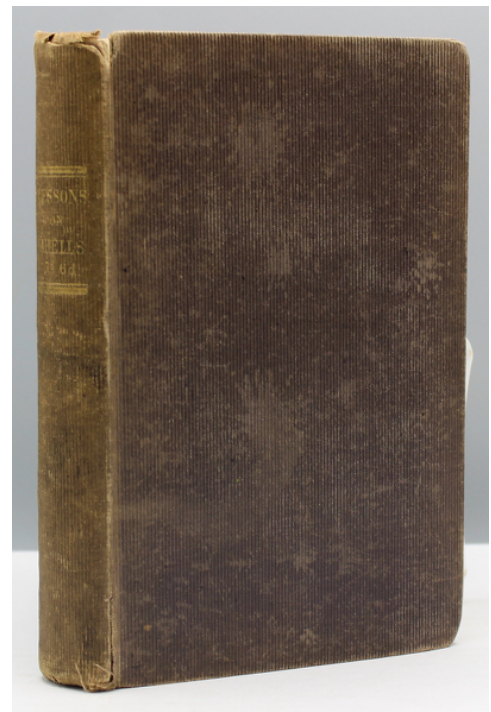
Octavo. xiii, [2], 228, [16, publisher's ads] pp. With ten lithographed plates of shells. Preface by Charles Mayo, the author's brother. Also, with the author's preface to the second edition.

Contemporary brown cloth. Dustsoiling to cloth and some chipping to head and tail of spine. Very clean and fresh throughout, aside from some light foxing to plates (as usual). Ink gift inscription (dated 1909) to a Helen Wigham on front flyleaf. A very good copy.

\$450

Third edition. First published by Seeley in 1832.

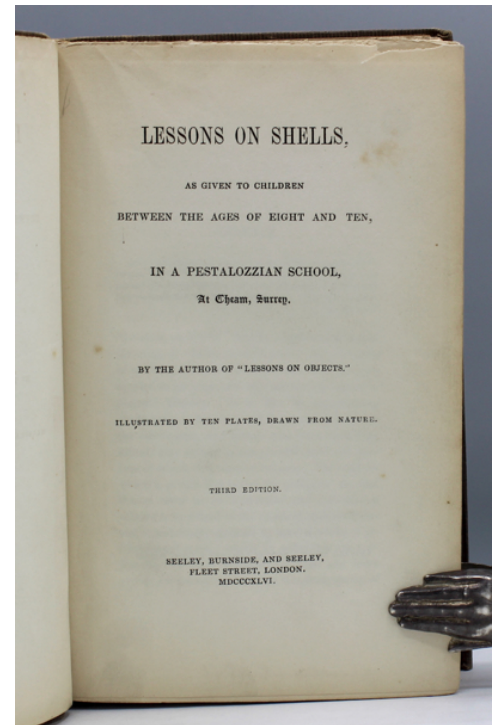
Elizabeth Mayo (1793 – 1865) was an educational reformer and writer who played a major role in popularizing the theories of Pestalozzi in England. Mayo and her brother Charles (1792 – 1846) also ran an evangelical school based on theories that Charles had learned from Pestalozzi. Mayo wrote her two most successful books, *Lessons on Objects* (1830) and the present work, based on the Pestalozzian method of



the object lesson, which developed observational skills through the careful examination of objects. These two books were the first of their kind in England, and popularized the use of the object lesson for generations of teachers.

While running the school in Cheam with her brother, Mayo developed a lifelong interest in early childhood education and the teaching methods best suited for that age group. In 1843, Mayo began working at the Home and Colonial Infant School Society in London, where she became the first woman in England to be employed in teacher training. She developed lesson plans, supervised curricula, and acted as a general consultant at the institution. The institution offered a broad course to prepare students to teach grammar, math, geography, the arts, and physical education. By the late 1840s, the Home and Colonial Society provided teachers to early childhood education programs all across England, and was widely distributing lesson plans and teaching materials to schools as well.

In the Oxford DNB, Janet Shepherd writes that Mayo's "emphasis on structure, at a time when early years teaching tended to be unsystematic, secured her importance in the history of infant education."



### Letters by the Woman Who Introduced Smallpox Inoculation to Europe

44. [MONTAGU, Mary Wortley.] *Select Letters from Lady Montague's Correspondence, for the Use of Young Ladies' Boarding Schools...* Paris: Sold by F. Louis...1818.

Sixteenmo. vii, [1, errata], 208 pp.

Contemporary blindstamped brown sheep. Gilt spine. Rubbing to extremities. Marbled edges and endpapers. A very good, clean, and crisp copy of this uncommon collection of correspondence that includes the earliest description of smallpox inoculation by a European.

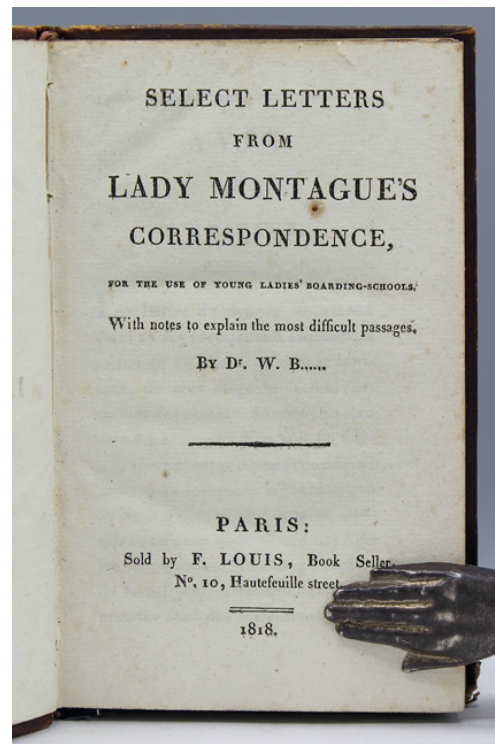
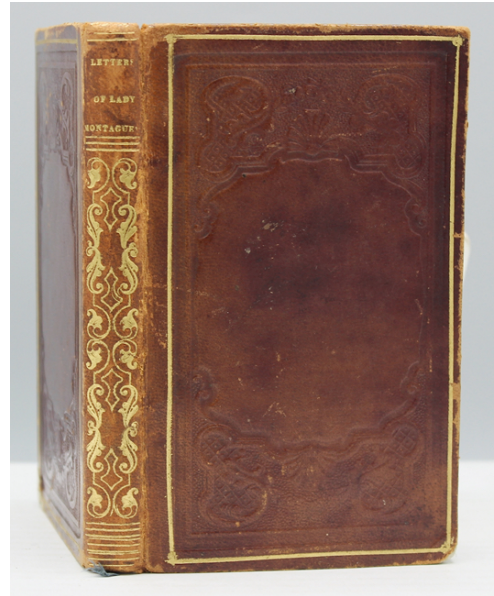
\$950

First edition under this title. The letters collected here first appeared as part of Mary Wortley Montagu's (1689 – 1762) *Turkish Embassy Letters* (1763), which also compiled many other letters written by Montagu from 1716 to 1718. The present work collects the letters that would likely be most relevant to young women in school: descriptions the architecture, gender relations, fashion, food, and other cultural aspects of Turkey, plus Montagu's observations on smallpox.

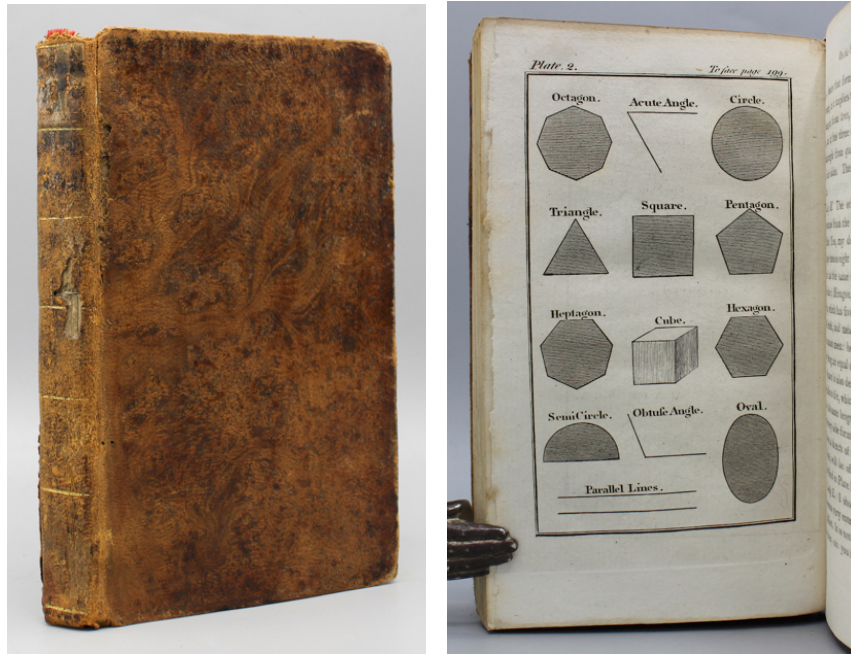
The present work includes a letter from Montagu in which she describes smallpox inoculation as practiced in the Ottoman Empire. She observed the practice while traveling in Turkey and explains the concept in a letter addressed to a "Mrs. S.C." Montagu writes, "The small-pox, so fatal, and so general amongst us, is here entirely harmless, by the invention of ingrafting, which is the term they give it. There is a set of old women, who make it their business to perform the operation, every autumn..." (p. 111). Montagu describes how these women would cut the skin, introduce a mild strain of live smallpox to the cut, and bandage it. Montagu's account introduced the concept of smallpox inoculation to Europe in the 1720s and inspired Edward Jenner's technique of vaccination with cowpox (rather than the more dangerous live smallpox virus) in 1798.

OCLC records six copies in North America: four in Ohio and one each at West Virginia University at Parkersburg and Brigham Young.

Oxford DNB.







45. MURRY, Ann. *Mentoria; or The Young Ladies' Instructor; in Familiar Conversations, on Moral and Entertaining Subjects. Calculated to improve young minds in the Essential as well as Ornamental Parts of Female Education. The Tenth Edition.* London; Printed for J. Mawman...[et al.], 1807.

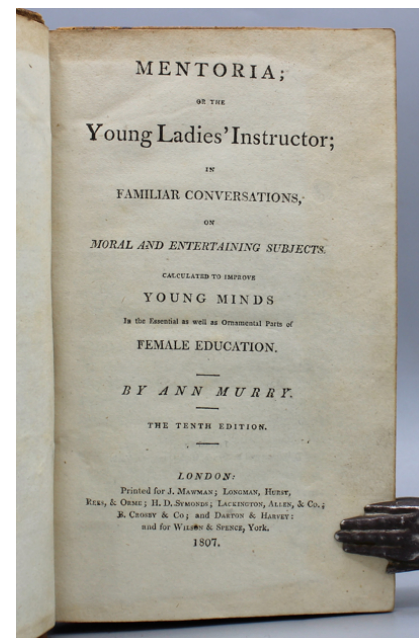
Twelvemo. xii, 252 pp. Two engraved plates, one of a generic map, and one of geometrical shapes.

Full mottled sheep, spine ruled in gilt. Old manuscript label on spine. A very good copy.

\$250

Later edition of a popular conduct book for young women, called the "tenth edition" on the title-page, but actually a bit later. First published in 1778, it went through eleven editions and a sequel by the end of the eighteenth century. The second edition (1780) was owned by Jane Austen and was given to her niece Anna in 1801. It is now on display at Chawton. All editions are uncommon.

The text is a series of dialogues between the teacher, Mentoria, and her two aristocratic and precocious pupils, Lady Mary and Lady Louisa. Subjects include orthography, elocution, geography, politeness, history, the derivation of words, church-service, and the virtues of industry, truth and sincerity.



See Alston III, 338, Darton G691, listing other editions.



### The History of Black Music Performed by Black Students

46. [MUSIC.] *Broken Chains*. A Negro Folk Music Drama by the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School Chorus. Macon, Georgia: Fort Valley Normal Industrial School, 1938.

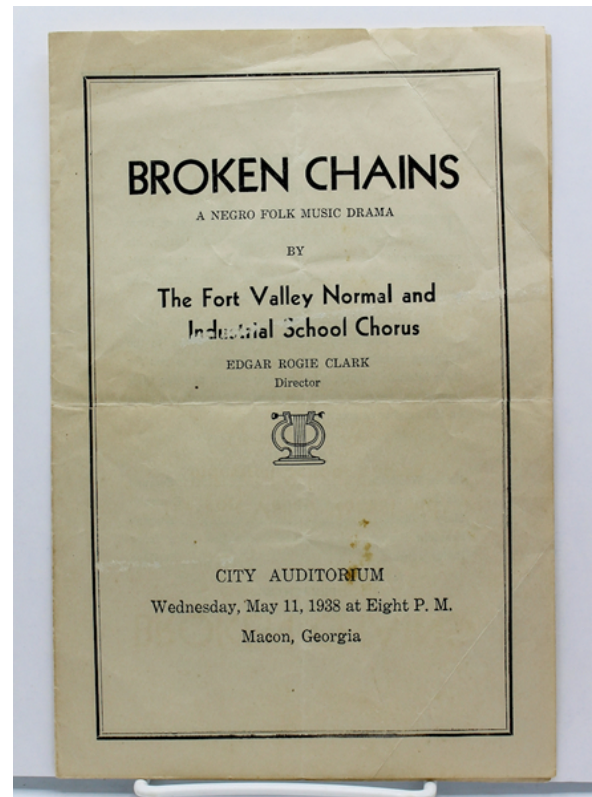
6 x 9 in. [4] pp.

Printed paper self-wrappers. Creasing and some foxing. A good copy of a rare and fragile item.

\$250

Printed for a performance at the Macon City Auditorium on May 11, 1938.

*Broken Chains* is a showcase of Black musical history shown in a series of scenes set in "Darkest Africa," America in 1620, the antebellum South, and the United States after the Emancipation Proclamation. In the first scene, set in "Darkest Africa," the performers "show African source of the rhythm and melody in the song and dance of the American Negro." In the final scene, the singers perform Russian folk music and classical choir songs alongside James Weldon Johnson's "Lift Every Voice and Sing" to show how Black performers are "capable not only of singing the songs of their fore-parents but able to perform the works of the masters as well."

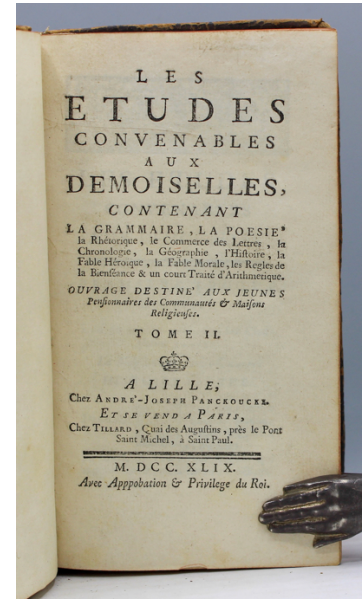
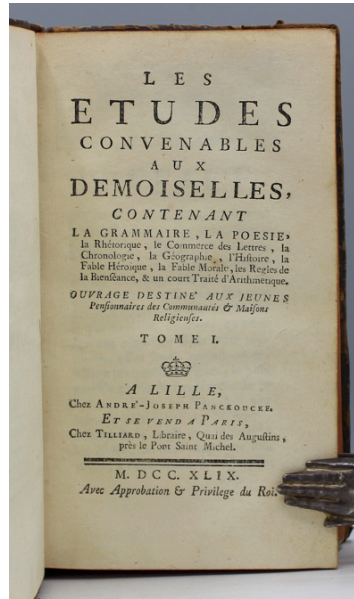


From the foreword: "The Negro is known everywhere for his singing. From bush to cotton field, from jungle to civilization, his progress has been marked by song...The world listens—sometimes with curiosity, sometimes with amusement, always with a response to the haunting melody of his songs. We offer them to you for their intrinsic beauty, their artistic worth, and for their triumphant progress from low grounds of sorrow to a place on the heights of creative art."

Fort Valley Normal Industrial School was founded in 1895 by a group of fifteen free Black men and three white men. The school trained Black teachers and served as a center of community organizing for both Black and white residents of Macon. The school, which still operates today as Fort Valley State University, has hosted figures like W.E.B. Du Bois, Martin Luther King, Jr. and Muhammad Ali ("Fort Valley State University History," FVSU website).

OCLC records no copies.





### Studies for Girls

47. [PANCKOUCKE, Andre-Joseph]. *Les etudes convenables aux demoiselles*, Contenant la Grammaire, la Poesie, la Rhétorique, le Commerce des Lettres, la Chronologie, la Géographie, l'Histoire, la Fable Heroique, la Fable Morale, les Regles de la Bienfiance & un court Traité d'Arithmétique. Ouvrage destiné aux jeunes Pensionnaires des Communautés & Maisons Religieuses. A Lille: Chez André-Joseph Panckoucke...Chez Tilliard...1749.

Two volumes, twelvemo. xxxvi, 479; [2], 534, [3] pp.

Contemporary calf, gilt-decorated spines with pastepaper labels, edges stained red. Corners, head of spine of Vol. II lightly worn. A very good set.

\$750

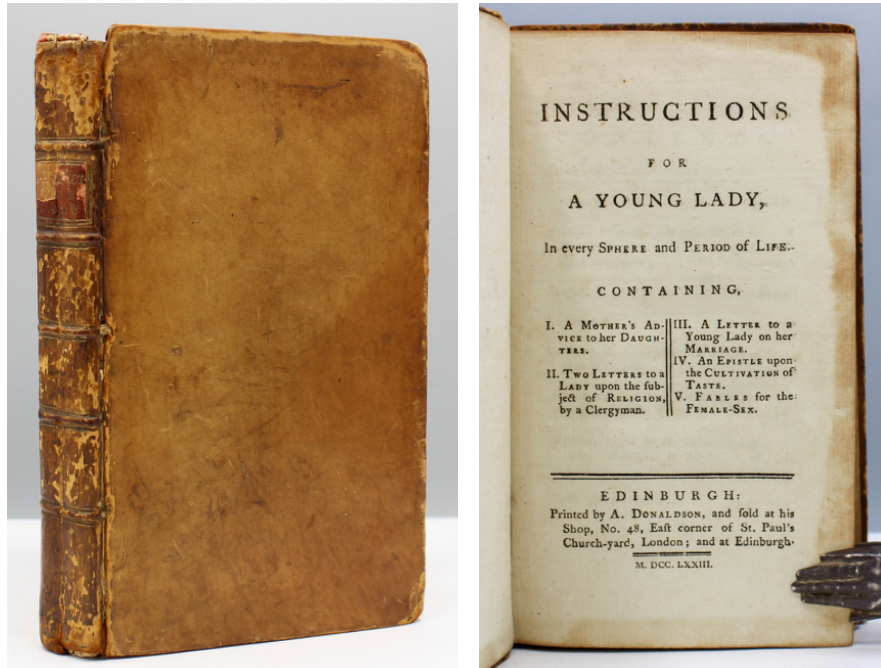
First edition of an often reprinted school book for young women, published by André-Joseph Packhoucke (1700-1753), the founder of the Packoucke publishing firm. The Panckouckes were known for publishing educational manuals and reference books. André-Joseph's son Charles Joseph published carried the company firmly into the Enlightenment, with his publication of *l'Encyclopédie méthodique* (1780) and others. The first edition is quite uncommon: OCLC lists copies at Bryn Mawr and the University of Wisconsin only in North America.

Subjects dealt with include grammar, poetry, history, geography, and arithmetic. In the preface, the author lauds women as educators of families and moral exemplars for men.

Cioranescu 488942.







48. [PENNINGTON, Sarah]. *Instructions for a Young Lady, In Every Sphere and Period of Life*. Containing I. A Mother's Advice to her Daughters. II. Two Letters to a Lady upon the subject of Religion, by a Clergyman. III. A Letter to a Young Lady on her Marriage. IV. An Epistle upon the Cultivate of Taste. V. Fables for the Female Sex. Edinburgh: Printed by A. Donaldson...1773.

Twelvemo. [4], 284 pp,

Contemporary calf, gilt red leather spine label. Front joint cracked, but sound. Binding extremities lightly worn. A good, clean copy.

\$650

Donaldson first published this work by Pennington (d. 1783) in 1770, with other editions appearing in 1772 and 1777. The "Epistle upon the Cultivation of Taste" is addressed to "Miss C---- of E----" (presumably Edinburgh) and is in rhyming couplets and dated "Dumfries, Oct. 30 1757" at the end.

Emily Plaskin states in the Oxford DNB that this is "a curious combination of conduct manual and scandalous memoir. In it she states that she was left motherless at nineteen and raised by a distant father who neglected her social education...Pennington's text is first used to defend her conduct and then develops into an advice manual similar to those produced by George Savile, marquis of Halifax (1633-1695), Anne-Thérèse, marquise de Lambert, Hester Chapone and Hannah More."



49. PILKINGTON, [Mary]. *New Tales of the Castle; or, The Noble Emigrants, A Story of Modern Times*. By Mrs. Pilkington. London: Printed for J. Harris, Successor to E. Newbery, 1803.

Twelvemo. 215 pp. Engraved frontispiece by J. Scott after Satchwell, dated Jan. 1, 1800.

Contemporary quarter red roan over marbled boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt. Binding extremities a bit rubbed and worn, spine slightly soiled. Front hinge cracked, but sound. First few leaves lightly sprung, minor offsetting from frontispiece. Intermittent minor staining, not affecting legibility. A very good copy of a scarce, fragile work.

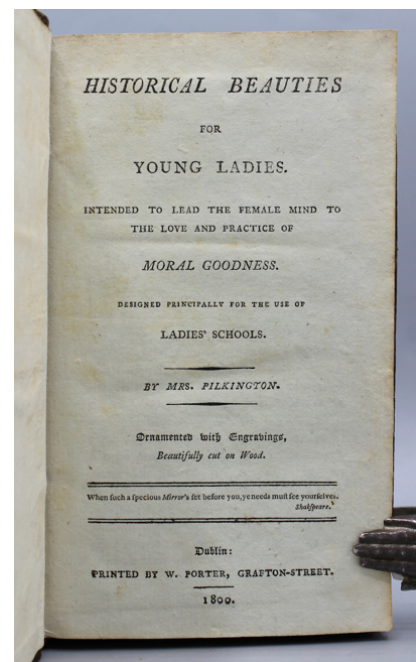
\$375

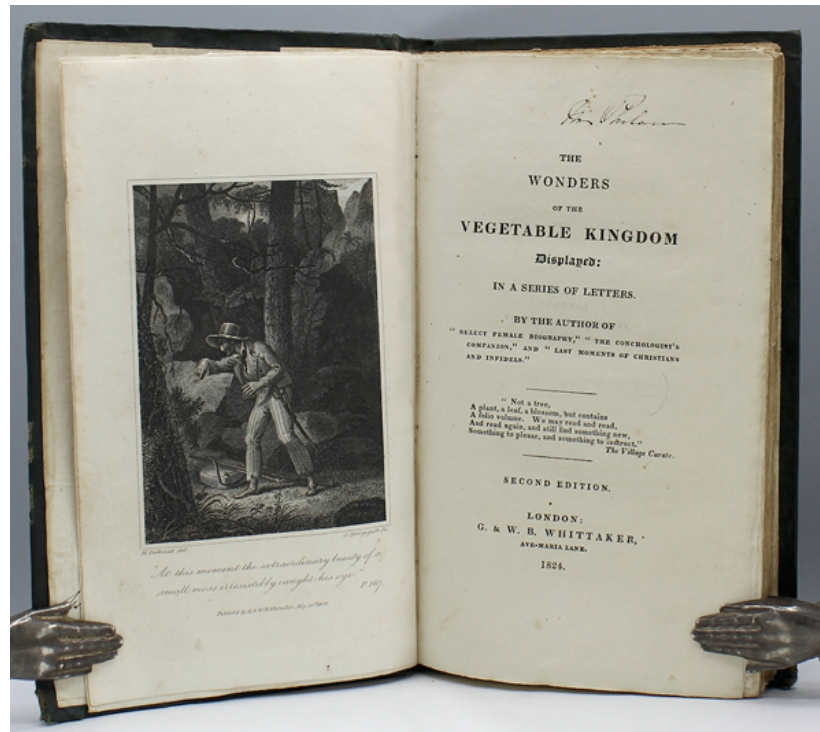
Second edition. The first edition was published in 1800. All editions are scarce, known in four copies or less.

Mary Pilkington (1761-1839) was an educational and children's writer. After being denied her inheritance upon her father's death, she married John Pilkington, a naval surgeon, and became the governess of four motherless children. Following a period of illness, she eventually decided to use her experience as a teacher and interest in education to become a professional children's writer. She also began writing for the then-growing market of girls-boarding schools, producing *A Mirror for the Female Sex* (1798), *Biography for Girls* (1798), and the present work.

Pilkington praised such controversial figures as Mary Wollstonecraft, Mary Robinson, and Helen Maria Williams, and is best remembered for an abridgment of Oliver Goldsmith's *Natural History*, which proved to have the most longevity of all her publications. A contemporary review of *New Tales of the Castle* in Volume IX of *The Monthly Mirror* states: "These 'New Tales' are calculated to excite an equal interest with any that have preceded, and abound with useful observations on the vicissitudes of life" (pp. 33-34).

OCLC records three copies of the present edition, one in the United States at UCLA.





**Multidisciplinary Approach to Botany  
By a Quaker Woman Writer**

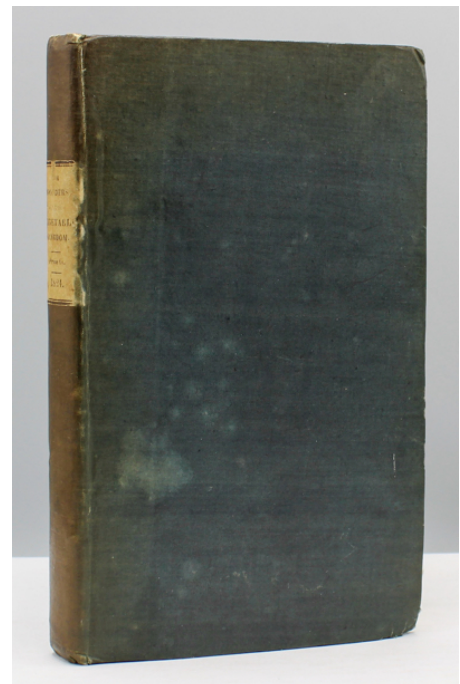
50. [ROBERTS, Mary.] *The Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom Displayed*. London: G. & W.B. Whittaker, 1824.

Twelvemo. 4 [publisher's ads], viii, 242, [2] pp. With a frontispiece.

Contemporary blue cloth with printed paper spine label. Spine toned, and some spotting to cloth. Prize bookplate (Ursuline Convent, St. Mary's near Waterford, dated 1833) to front pastedown, awarding the book to a Miss Phelan. Early ink stamp (St. John's College Library, Waterford) to first leaf of ads. Clean throughout aside from some dampstaining to a few leaves. A very good, fresh copy of an uncommon work.

\$500

Second edition of a work on botany for young readers. With chapters on the structure of a tree, sap vessels, the formation and function of leaves, names and functions of roots, descriptions of different kinds of flowers, and the dissemination of seeds. Mary Roberts (1788 – 1864), who also wrote works of history and theology, takes a broad approach to her discussion of botany: the present work covers the political and economic history of farming; details the use of plants in medicine,



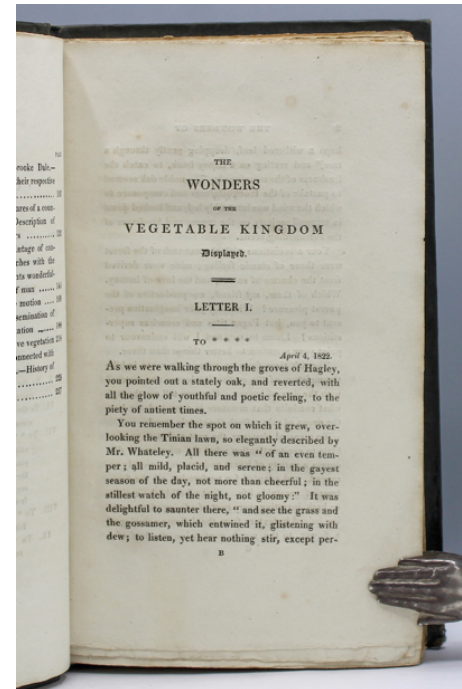


spirituality, dyeing and tanning, and trade; and ties in other scientific fields including astronomy and geography. Though this work was intended for youth, the complexity of the scientific principles indicates an audience of older teens rather than children.

Roberts was a Quaker author whose ancestors included the botanist Thomas Lawson (1630 – 1691) and the humorist John Roberts (1623 – 1684). Growing up in the countryside, Roberts developed an interest in natural history, which served as the basis for her best-known work, *Annals of My Village* (1831), which described daily rural life in the village of Sheepscombe and provided valuable insights into natural history. She also wrote *The Conchologist's Companion* (1824), *Ruins and Old Trees Associated with Remarkable Events in English History* (1843), and *Select Female Biography* (1821), the latter of which surveys historical women who were “some of the brightest rays of moral and intellectual excellence.” Her final work, *Popular History of the Mollusca*, was published in 1851.

*The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, p. 910.

Oxford DNB.





### Original Milton Bradley Activity Kit Teaching Embroidery

51. [SEWING.] *Fruit-Sewing Cards*. Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Co., [ca. 1900].

Box (5¼ x 7¼ x 1") containing eleven (4 x 5½) embroidered sewing cards. With five cardboard spools of colorful thread and two wooden awls for perforating cards.

Paper-covered card box with chromolithographed lid. Wear and some staining to box. Chip missing from lid at one edge. All but one of the cards has been embroidered (the other is perforated, but not sewn). A very good copy of this rare teaching tool.

\$450

Undated. The ad printed on the bottom of the box is for the Milton Bradley *Bible Panorama*, which was published in 1897.

"This box, besides the cards, contains a variety of colored threads for working the designs. These cards are made by a patented process and are ready for working, the holes being already perforated by the proper points. The lines to be sewed are represented by the printed dots. After the design is completed tell the child what it presents, its history, etc." (from the interior of box lid).

Milton Bradley published the first American book on the kindergarten, *Paradise of Childhood*, in 1869 and within the next few years was publishing activity kits (like the present item, as well as Froebel Gift kits), plus kindergarten manuals, newsletters, and children's books.

OCLC records no copies.





### Rare Toy Books Featuring Jessie Willcox Smith's *Mother Goose* Illustrations

52. [SMITH, Jessie Willcox.] *Mother Goose Melodies Toybooks*. [New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1914.]

Eleven booklets, 5 ¼ inches by 3 ½ inches. 8 pp. each. With 4 black-and-white illustrations in each booklet.

Original stiff paper wrappers, each with a color reproduction of a different plate from *The Jessie Willcox Smith Mother Goose*. With gilt border and lettering. Rear cover printed with an advertisement for Colgate talcum powder. Some creasing to pages and wrappers and some toning throughout the set. Open tear at fore-edge of page 3 in the *Little Miss Muffet* booklet (with no text or images affected). A very good set.

\$450

*The Jessie Willcox Smith Mother Goose* was first published by Dodd, Mead and Company in 1914. There are no previous editions of these *Toybooks*, which were published in a set of twelve. The titles included here are *Little Miss Muffet Sat on a Tuffet*; *Rain, Rain Go Away*; *Little Bo-peep*; *Mary, Mary Quite Contrary*; *Ring a-round a Rosie*; *See Saw, Margery Daw*; *Curly Locks, Curly Locks*; *Wilt Thou Be Mine?*; *One Foot Up, the other Foot Down*; *Hush-a-bye-Baby On the Tree Top*; *Peter Peter Pumpkin Eater*; and *Jack and Jill Went Up the Hill*. The missing title is *There was an Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe*.

Jessie Willcox Smith (1863 – 1935) was one of the most important illustrators of children's books during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and the second woman inducted into the Society of Illustrators Hall of Fame. She was a regular contributor of illustrations to the magazines *Century*, *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, and was, along with Maxfield Parrish, one of the seven leading artists contracted to work exclusively for *Collier's* in 1905. Smith illustrated every printed cover of *Good Housekeeping* between 1917 and 1933 and originally released black-and-white versions of many of her *Mother Goose* illustrations in the magazine. Aside from her *Mother Goose* illustrations, some of her



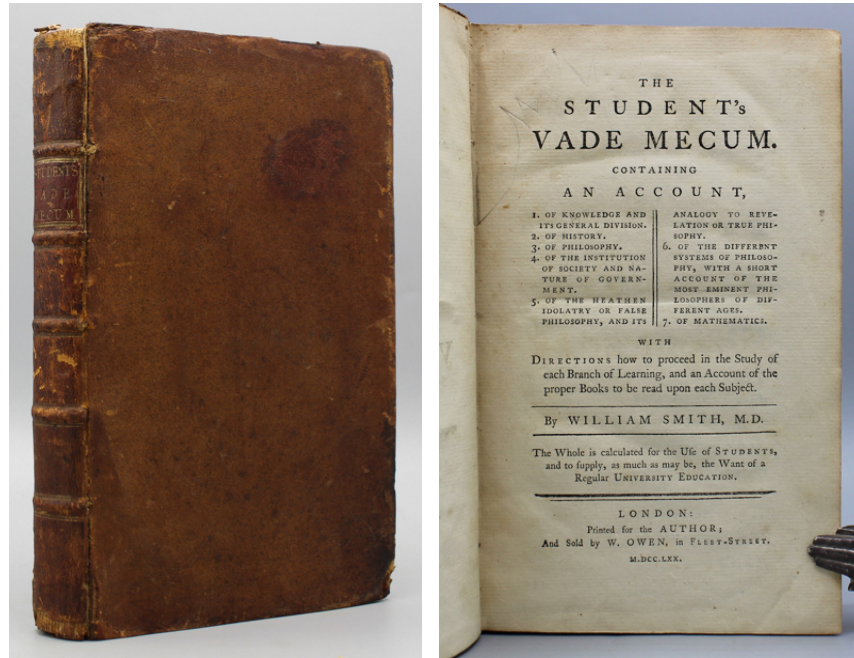
best-known work includes her illustrations for a 1915 edition of Charles Kingsley's *The Water-Babies* and editions of several Charles Dickens novels.



This is a rare set. There are only seven of these titles listed on OCLC and no more than three copies of each. The only significant holding for these toy books noted on OCLC is Princeton's set of seven titles.

Nudelman. *Jessie Willcox Smith: A Bibliography*, A40.





### Rare Guide to the Humanities for Students

53. SMITH, William. *The Student's Vade Mecum*. Containing an Account 1. Of Knowledge and Its General Division. 2. Of History. 3. Of Philosophy. 4. Of the Institution of Society and Nature of Government. 5. Of the Heathen Idolatry or Faith Philosophy, and Its Analogy to the Revelation or True Philosophy. 6. Of the Different Systems of Philosophy...7. Of Mathematics. With Directions how to proceed in the Study of each Branch of Learning...London: Printed for the Author, 1770.

Octavo. vii, [1], 264 pp.

Contemporary sheep, gilt-ruled spine with brown morocco label, edges sprinkled red. Head and foot of spine lightly worn, joints starting to crack, some scuffs to covers, first and last few leaves lightly foxed, light dampstain at bottom margin toward the end of the book, bookplate neatly removed. A good, sound copy, complete with half-title, of scarce book.

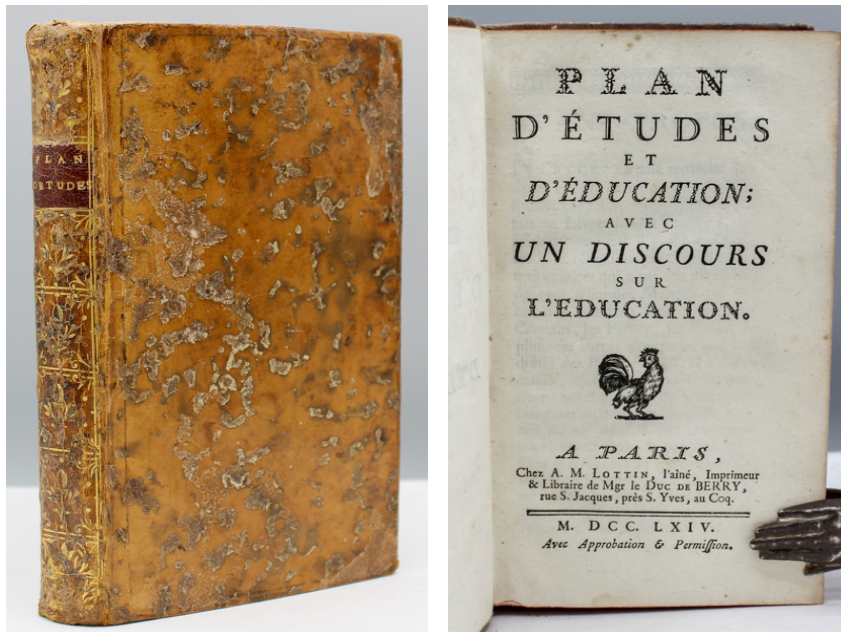
\$650

First edition.

Very little is known about the author, and we could find no dates for him. This is an intelligently arranged guide to the humanities. The section on the various branches of philosophy is interesting. The author discusses Pythagorean, Cartesian, Newtonian, and Hutchinsonian philosophy, in addition to epicurean, italic and ionic, stoic, sKeptic, and eliatric philosophy.

ESTC notes only four copies in North America—Columbia, Harvard, SMU, and L.A. County Museum of Natural History, though OCLC adds Stanford and the Newberry Library.





### Educational Theory in the Time of Rousseau

54. [SUTAINÉ, Gérard]. *Plan d'études et d'éducation. Avec un discours sur l'éducation.* A Paris: A.M. Lottin, 1764.

Twelvemo. xvi, 291, [3, approbation], [2, ads] pp.

Contemporary calf, gilt spine with burgundy morocco label. Some surface abrasion to both covers, corners lightly worn. Marginal dampstaining to last few leaves. Overall very good, clean and fresh throughout.

\$1,250

First edition of this proposed study and guide to education, published two years after Emile. Barbier attributes it to a "professor of philosophy" named Robert, but Cioranescu (61259) and most other sources attribute it to the French priest Gérard Sutaïne.

This work is divided into three parts. The first, which occupies more than half of the volume, presents the author's plan for young people's studies, noting the subjects to be covered, the qualities required of a master, and the authorities on which the plan is based. The second part consists of Duguet's plan of classical studies, with a catalogue of the historians and other authors cited, while the third part contains a dissertation on the nature of education. Of particular interest is the bibliography given, showing the correct editions and works to be studied. Two books make it into the category of metaphysics: Malebranche's *Recherche de la vérité* and Fénelon's *L'existence de Dieu*, while other contemporary works on the list include Buffon and Aubenton's *Histoire naturelle du Cabinet du Roi*, and Voltaire's *Henriade*.

OCLC records only one copy, at Sachsen Anhalt.







**Scarce Collection of Riddles with Forty Illustrations  
And an Elaborate Decorative Title-Page**

55. *The Temple of Fancy: or, Choice Riddles, Enigmas, Charades, and Conundrums.* Calculated to Amuse the Minds of Youth. London: Whittingham and Arliss, [n.d., ca. 1816].

Twelvemo. 95 pp., [1] p. publisher's ad. With woodcut frontispiece, elaborate decorative border on title-page, 38 different illustrated vignettes, and one tailpiece.

Original black roan over marbled boards. Gilt rule and lettering on spine. Some wear to boards and some rubbing to extremities. Some chipping to head of spine. Two ink signatures on front endpapers: one dated 1820 and the other from roughly the same time. Some light foxing and some contemporary pencil annotations on last ten pages or so. A very good, clean, and tight copy of a scarce book.

\$600

Edition and date not given, though the publisher's ad lists titles with dates of 1815 and 1816. The present book also appeared under the J. Arliss imprint, though no copies seem to bear dates. OCLC lists only four copies under the Whittingham and Arliss imprint: one in England, one in Canada, one at Yale, and one at Princeton. The copies with the J. Arliss imprint are scarcer, with OCLC listing one copy in England and one at UCLA.

*The Temple of Fancy* contains 128 riddles, all in verse, with illustrations that offer clues to the riddles' solutions. Some of the riddles are very simple, though many make reference to obscure historical events and little-known facts; the riddles also seem to progress in difficulty over the course of the book.



Collection of Proverbs for Young People  
by the Author of the First Thesaurus to the English Language,  
With Fifty Woodcuts by John Bewick

56. [TRUSLER, John]. Proverbs Exemplified, and Illustrated by Pictures from Real Life. Teaching Morality and a Knowledge of the World; with Prints. Designed as a Succession-Book to Æsop's Fables. London: Printed for and Published by the Rev. J[ohn] Trusler, 1790.

Sixteenmo. viii, 196 pp. Fifty woodcuts, including vignette title-page, by John Bewick.

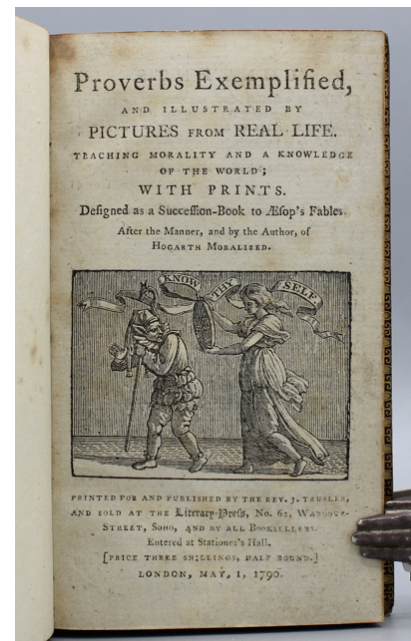
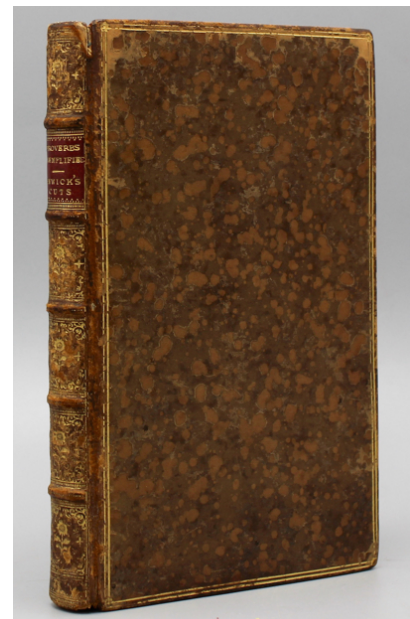
Later nineteenth-century mottled tan calf, boards ruled in gilt, gilt spine in six compartments, each with a repeating floral design, red gilt-lettered leather label. Edges stained yellow, marbled endpapers, gilt turn-ins. Binding extremities a bit rubbed with two small chips to crown of spine. Light foxing, the occasional small stain. Very minor closed tear to pp. 195-196, not affecting legibility. Faded contemporary ink inscription on p. 196. Bookplate on front flyleaf, bookseller's ticket on lower front pastedown, and small book label of children's book collector and librarian Albert A. Howard on rear pastedown, all twentieth-century. Very good.

\$1,250

First edition of this moral work by an author who is credited with publishing the first thesaurus to the English language (*The Difference Between Words Esteemed Synonymous*, 1766).

John Trusler (1735-1820) was a Church of England clergyman author, printer, educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and is credited with publishing the first thesaurus to the English language. He was a compiler of others' works, the most famous of which was a "methodised and digested" version of Lord Chesterfield's *Letters to His Son* (1774), published as *Principles of Politeness* (1775).

John Bewick (bap. 1760-1795) was a wood-engraver and the younger brother of Thomas Bewick. In London, he worked for his brother's former employer, Thomas Hodgson of Clerkenwell, a wood-and metal-engraver. Eventually, he set out on his own and rented rooms from George Percival at 7 Clerkenwell Green. Here, he began his relationship with the eccentric Dr. John Trusler, who lived nearby and printed his own books from his home. Trusler commissioned nine of the sixty-eight titles so far identified as having containing John Bewick's illustrations.







Science and Art for Young People, Frequently Citing the Work of Benjamin Franklin,  
With Nine Engraved Plates and Twenty-Five Textual Illustrations

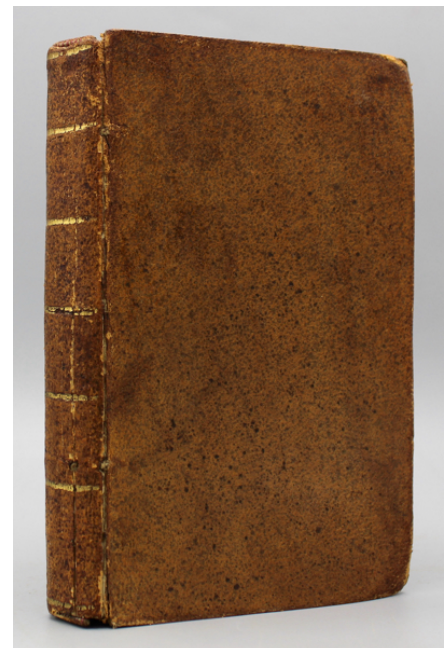
57. TURNER, R[ichard]. *An Easy Introduction to the Arts and Sciences*...London: Printed for J. Johnson..., 1800.

Twelvemo. xi, [1, blank], 251 pp. Nine engraved plates of Greek mythological figures, the solar system, maps of the world and Europe, and twenty-five textual illustrations, including animals and scientific diagrams.

Original sprinkled sheep, gilt-ruled spine, edges sprinkled blue. Front hinge cracked, but holding. Binding extremities a bit worn. Light offsetting from plates, minor black ink stains to pp. 244-245, not affecting legibility. Contemporary ink signature and date on front pastedown. A very good copy of a scarce work.

\$450

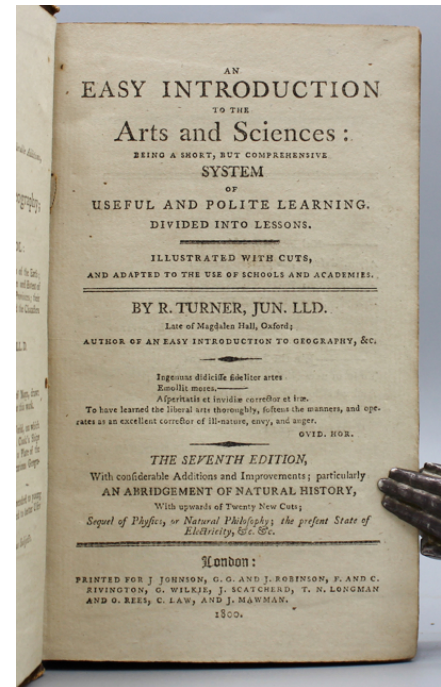
The seventh edition, "with considerable additions and improvements; particularly an abridgment of natural history, with upwards of twenty new cuts..." (p. iii). The first edition was published in 1783. The "additions and improvements" mentioned on the title-page of this work first appeared in the third edition (1791), followed by minor adjustments in subsequent editions. Per OCLC, the claim that the work is



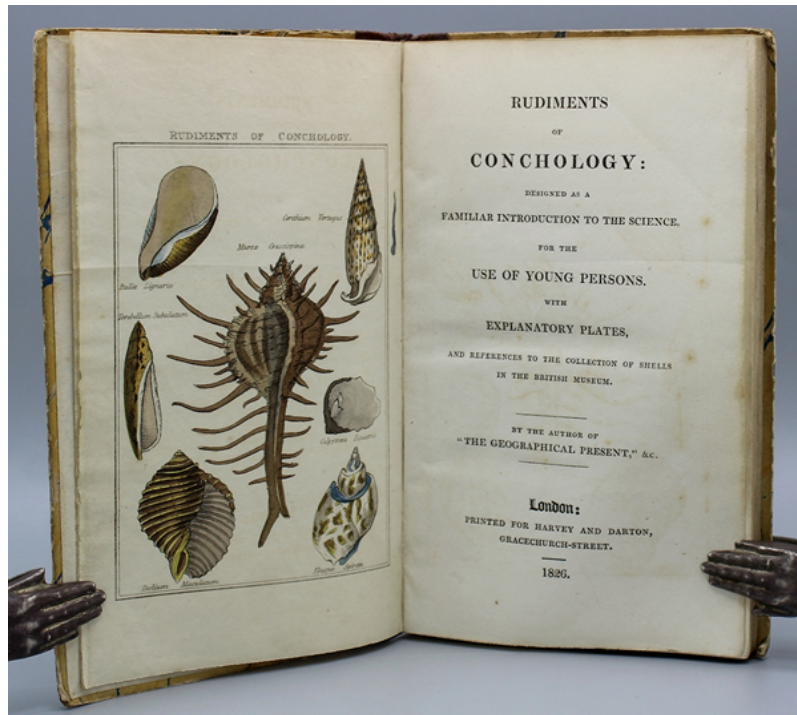


illustrated with “upwards of twenty new cuts” began with the fourth edition of 1792 (ESTC does not note this). An advertisement that appears after the Preface in this edition claims that revisions and improvements have been made to the following sections: “The Articles of Physics, (particularly on Volcanoes) Cosmography, Geography, and History,” which might be proven via “very slight comparison.” The fifth and sixth editions also contain an identical advertisement. All editions are scarce.

Richard Turner’s (bap. 1753-1788) was a schoolmaster, educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. His six extant published works were written primarily for the education of young people, including *An heretical history* (1778) and *A view of the earth as it was known to the ancients* (1779). *An Easy Introduction to the Arts and Sciences* was one of his most successful books and frequently cites the work of Benjamin Franklin. It had reached its nineteenth edition in 1825; as late as 1832, it reappeared “altered and improved” by another hand, but still described as “originally compiled by R. Turner” (ODNB).



ESTC notes three copies of this edition, two in North America at UCLA and the University of Oklahoma. OCLC notes four copies, the UCLA and Oklahoma copies.



*Conchology for Young People, Comparing the Work of Linneaus and Lamarck,  
With Ten Hand-Colored Plates*

58. [VENNING, Mary Anne.] *Rudiments of Conchology: Designed as a Familiar Introduction to the Science.* For the use of young persons. With explanatory plates, and references to the collection of shells in the British Museum. London: Printed for Harvey and Darton, 1826.

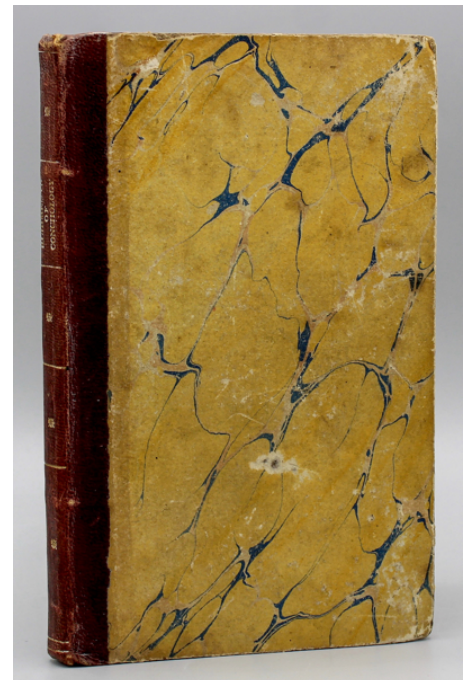
Twelvemo. vii, [1], 103 pp. With ten hand-colored plates (including frontispiece).

Contemporary quarter red roan over yellow marbled boards. Some rubbing to boards. Contemporary pencil ownership signature to preliminary blank. Clean and fresh throughout aside from some minor foxing. A very good, bright copy of a scarce work.

\$1,250

First edition.

In an article about Mary Anne Venning (fl. ca. 1815 - 1830) and other contemporary woman science writers, Megan A. Norcia writes that *Rudiments of Conchology* transcends the conventions of science writing for children and "suggests a sophisticated audience; her stated intention in the text was to



compare the classification systems of Linnaeus and Jean-Baptiste Lamarck to aid young persons' understandings. This showcases Venning's conversance with the scientific arguments of her day. Considered within this framework, Venning's work becomes more erudite, cosmopolitan, and current..."

Venning was the author of *A Geographical Present: Being Descriptions of the Principal Countries of the World* (1817), *A Botanical Catechism: Designed to Explain the Linnean Arrangement to Children* (1825), as well as other works on minerology domestic education, all published by the Dartons. She also wrote supplemental material for an 1826 revised edition of Goldsmith's *History of England, Abridged* (1815). Venning's major work was *A Geographical Present*, which "skillfully blends quantitative statistics about manufactures and major rivers with qualitative judgments about national greatness" (Norcia). The work is notable for its place in the pre-Darwinian scientific conversation on the origins of humanity and exemplifies the scientific justifications for the British colonial project in Africa and South Asia.

*The Dartons*, G976(1). Also see G391(4) for the revised edition of Goldsmith.



Norcia, Megan A. "The Dysfunctional 'Family of Man'— Mary Anne Venning and Barbara Hofland Classify Human Races in Pre-Darwinian Primers." In *X Marks the Spot: Women Writers Map the Empire for British Children, 1790-1895* (2010).





### Moral Tales for Children, with Lovely Hand-Colored Plates

59. WETZELL (Mme.). *Contes à mes petits élèves*. Paris, J. Langlumé, 1846.

Twelvemo. [4], 188 pp. Engraved title and eleven plates, one to illustrate each of the tales in the book, all hand-colored.

Contemporary blue decorative boards, with later blue decorative board spine. Plates lightly browned, intermittent light foxing. A very good copy.

\$350

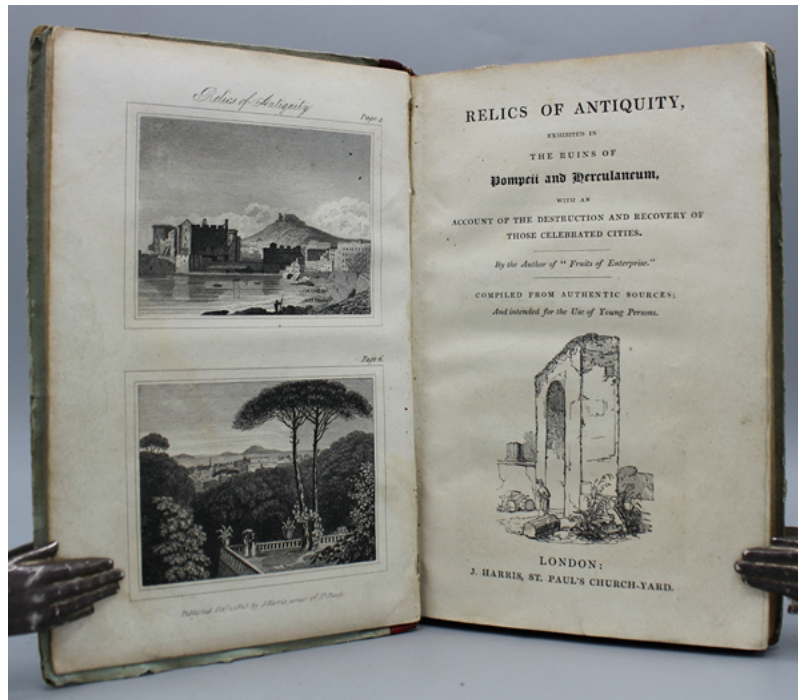
First edition.

This is a series of lessons in conduct. Each story deals with a child's failing to behave properly, and concludes with a good result when the child learns to behave well.

OCLC notes seven copies in American libraries (UCLA, Yale, the Morgan Library, Indiana, Harvard, Princeton, and the Free Library of Philadelphia).

Gumuchian 5823.





### Ancient History for Youth, with Six Engraved Plates of Landscapes and Ruins

60. WILSON, Lucy Sarah [Atkins]. *Relics of Antiquity, Exhibited in the Ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, with an Account of the Destruction and Recovery of Those Celebrated Cities*. London: J. Harris, [1825].

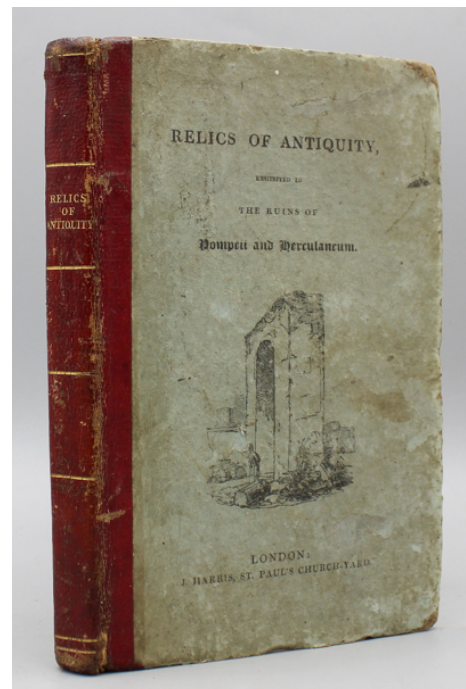
Twelvemo. [2], ix, [1, blank], 143, [1, blank], [4, publisher's ads] pp. Six engraved plates, including frontispiece, of ancient landscapes and ruins; title-page vignette.

Original quarter red roan over illustrated boards. Binding extremities lightly worn, corners a bit rubbed, minor soiling to cloth, spine slightly toned. Light offsetting from frontispiece. A very good copy, scarce in this condition.

\$300

First edition, ancient history "compiled from authentic sources; and intended for the Use of Young Persons" (title-page). A list of "authorities" that the author consulted is included, among them *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Forsyth's *Tour Through Italy*, Melmoth's *Translation of Pliny's Letters*, and Swinburne's *Travels in the Two Sicilies*.

Lucy Sarah Atkins Wilson (1801-1863) was born into a Quaker family. Early on in her career, she showed a talent for redacting works of history, travel, and science into works for children. Examples of this include *The India Cabinet Opened: in*



*Which Many Natural Curiosities Are Rendered a Source of Amusements to Young Minds* (1821), *Botanical Rambles* (1824), and *Real Stories [...] from the Narratives of Various Travellers* (1827) (University of Wolverhampton's site for Wilson, <http://www4.wlv.ac.uk/btw/authors/1005>). In the Preface, Wilson writes, "Although the editor of the following pages has assumed the character of a traveller, and writes as if she had actually visited the scenes she attempts to describe, it will be evident at the first glance that the volume is merely a compilation from various authors, and that this style has been adopted as the most agreeable mode of conveying information to the young reader, for whose use it is more immediately designed" (p. v).

