

CHILDREN & EDUCATION



LIST 244

PICKERING & CHATTO

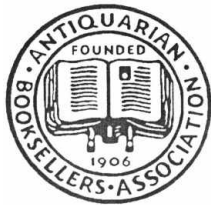
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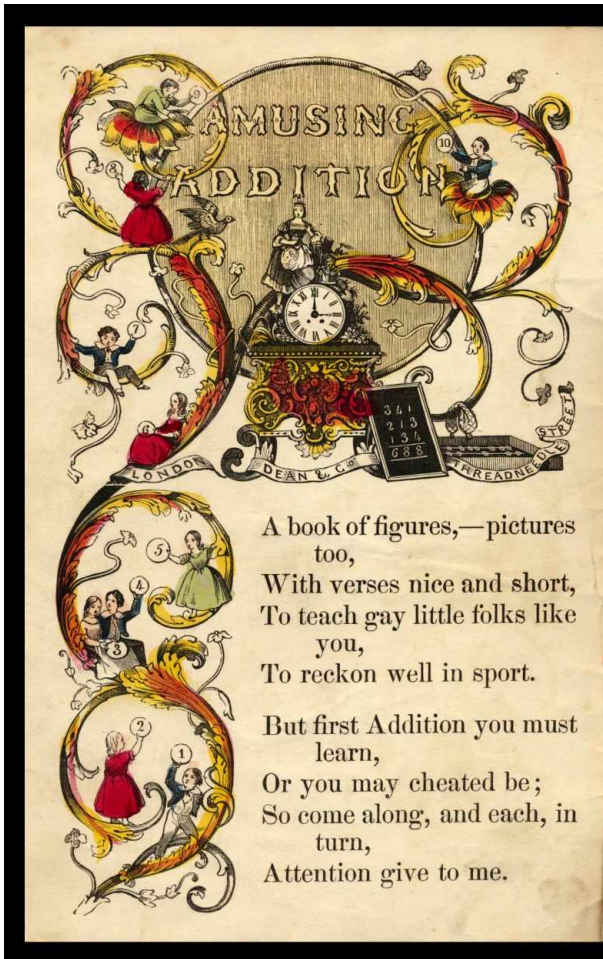
22 [Dissected Puzzle]

Front cover image is taken from item 16 [Crowquill]

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A book of figures,—pictures too,
With verses nice and short,
To teach gay little folks like you,
To reckon well in sport.

But first Addition you must learn,
Or you may cheated be;
So come along, and each, in turn,
Attention give to me.



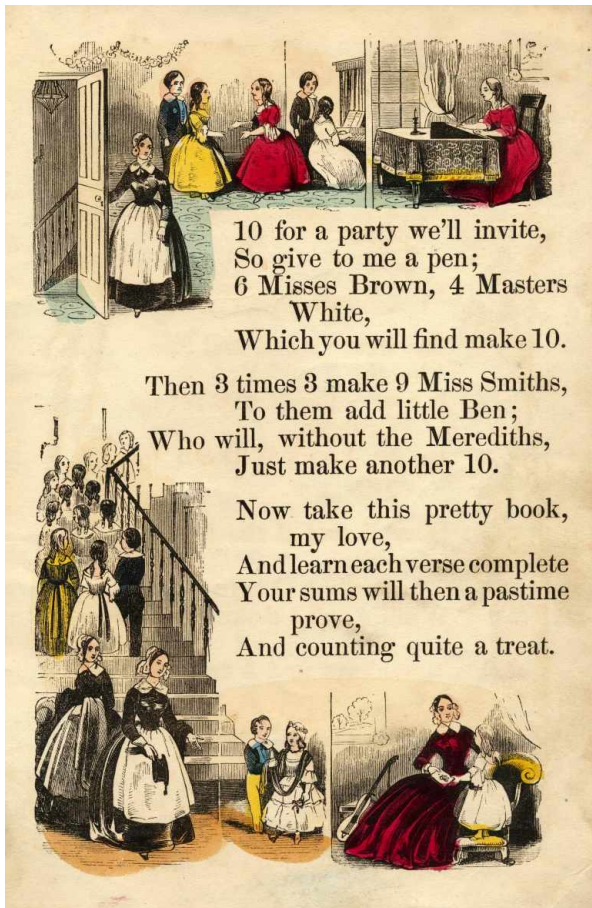
Each thing divided into 4,
In quarters will appear;
There are 4 quarters to the hour,
4 quarters to the year.

Of figure 5, the full amount
Is found in 1 and 4;
Hold up each little hand,
and count
1 thumb, 4 fingers o'er.

2 parrots in a golden cage,
1 hoop, 1 top, 1 bell,
Make also 5; now I'll engage,
You'll know that number well.

STRIKING HAND COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS

1 [ARITHMETIC]. AMUSING ADDITION; A new poetical number book. [London]. Dean & Co., Threadneedle Street. [1846]. **£ 750**



10 for a party we'll invite,
So give to me a pen;
6 Misses Brown, 4 Masters
White,
Which you will find make 10.

Then 3 times 3 make 9 Miss Smiths,
To them add little Ben;
Who will, without the Merediths,
Just make another 10.

Now take this pretty book,
my love,
And learn each verse complete
Your sums will then a pastime
prove,
And counting quite a treat.

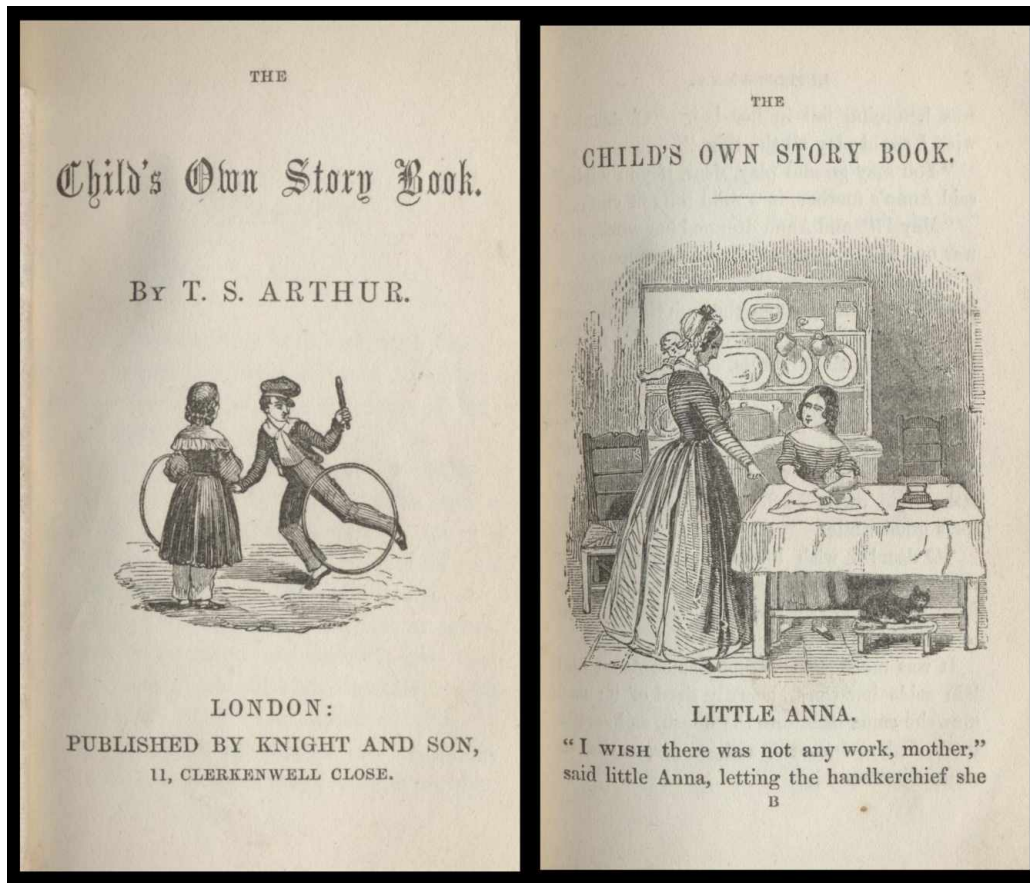
FIRST EDITION. [8] leaves, printed on verso only, the first and last pasted to the wrappers as issued, illustrated with eight hand-coloured engravings; stitched as issued in the original pictorial series wrappers [24.6 x 17cm], very light surface wear, else a very good copy.

Attractive and visually appealing first edition of this work designed to teach young children simple arithmetic with rhymes, published by the ever inventive and resourceful Dean & Co. as part of their Grandpapa Easy's series.

'A book of figures, - pictures too, with verses nice and short, To teach gay little folks like you, To reckon well in sport. But first Addition you must learn, Or you may cheated be; So come along, and each, in turn, Attention give to me' (p. 1)

Other works in the series, which are listed on the rear cover, included 'Merry Multiplication', 'Stories of the Alphabet' and 'Wonders of a Toy Shop.'

OCLC records two copies, at Florida in North America and the V & A in the UK.



RIGHT AND WRONG

2 **ARTHUR, T[imothy] S[hay].** THE CHILD'S OWN STORY BOOK... London: Published by Knight and Son, 11 Clerkenwell Close. [n.d., c. 1855]. **£ 135**

FIRST BRITISH EDITION. *Small 8vo, pp. vi, 244; with engraved frontispiece (showing Nelsons Column) and several engravings throughout the text; in the original green blindstamped publisher's cloth, spine lettered and tooled in gilt, lightly rubbed, otherwise a near fine copy.*

Rare first British edition of this collection of twenty five stories by T.S. Arthur, written, as he is keen to point out in his preface 'so as to address themselves to the understandings of children, and young persons, who have advanced far enough to be able to discriminate, rationally, between a right and a wrong action.' Titles include 'The use of Learning'; 'Learn to say "No"'; 'The Young Teacher'; and the rather ominous 'Disobedience and its Consequences'.

Timothy Shay Arthur (1809-1885), known as T. S. Arthur, was a popular nineteenth-century American author, his stories, written with compassion and sensitivity, articulated and spread values and ideas that were associated with "respectable middle class" life in America. We are unsure when the first edition of the present work appeared, but it may have been under the title *The Story Book for Boys and Girls*, published in Boston in 1842.

OCLC records one copy only, at the British Library.

A NEW ARRIVAL

3 **[BABY].** NOVELTY 'NEW BABY', OR CHRISTENING CARD. [N.p., n.d., c. 1860s?]. **£ 125**

Original folded embossed envelope (12.5 x 8.5cm), four flaps opening to reveal a printed torso of a baby, with folding shawl replete with original tipped on decorative lace, minor damage at foot, otherwise in a good state of preservation, the envelope inscribed in ink 'For baby from Auntie Sophia'.

Rare survival of this Victorian novelty card, given either on the arrival of a new baby, or at their christening.





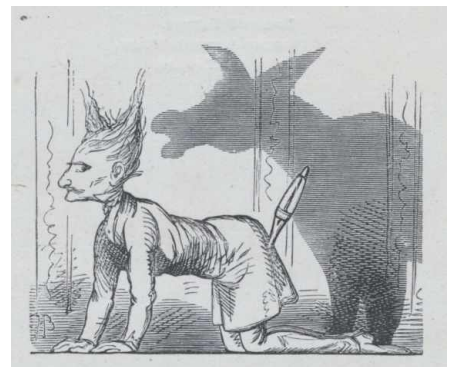
INCLUDING A SHADOW OF 'A SLAVE'

4 [BENNETT, Charles Henry]. THE BOOK OF SHADOWS. London: W. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. Paternoster Row. [1882]. **£ 185**

4to, [25 x 29 cm], pp. 32; including 30 large wood engravings of various types of people and their shadows; brown cloth decorated boards, somewhat worn at edges and marked.

A cheap reprint from Bennett's *Shadow and Substance* originally published in the 1860's. The publisher Sonnenschein probably bought up the wood-engraved blocks to republish, but then makes no mention of the artists name. The illustrations must on the whole have seemed rather old fashioned by 1882 and the publisher has made minor changes to the titles of some of the images.

Bennett 'was born on 26 July 1828 at Tavistock Court, Covent Garden, London, the son of Charles Bennett and his wife, Harriet. He seems to have been self-taught as a draughtsman on wood, but by 1855 his sketches were appearing in *Diogenes*, a comic paper, and the *Comic Times*. In 1856 his 'Studies in Darwinesque development' and the 'Shadows' series of caricatures in Henry Vizetelly's *Illustrated Times* became very popular. His drawings were also engraved on wood for the *Illustrated London News* in 1857 and 1866, and the *Cornhill Magazine* in 1861, and he worked for other popular papers, including *Good Words* in 1861, *London Society* from 1862 to 1865, and *Comic News* between 1863 and 1865, as well as various children's papers including *Every Boy's Magazine* from 1864 to 1865, and *Beeton's Annuals* in 1866. Bennett illustrated several books, the most famous of which was his edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1859), published by Longmans thanks to the help of Charles Kingsley ... Bennett joined *Punch* in February 1865, contributing over 230 drawings in the two years before his death, the most famous of which were his parliamentary drawings for the 'Essence of Parliament' series.' [ODNB]



OCLC records five copies in North America, at Brown, Yale, The Morgan, San Antonio Public library and the Academy of Motion Picture Arts in California.

'ANECDOTES AND INTERESTING FACTS' FOR FRENCH STUDENTS LEARNING ENGLISH

5 BONIFACE, Antoine Alexandre. THE STUDENT'S ASSISTANT or Learner's first guide to the English Language... Paris: Printed for Baudry, at the Foreign Library... 1821. **£ 285**

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [iv], 255, [1] errata; lightly foxed in places, and with paper flaw affecting the contents leaves (pp. 247-255) and errata leaf, with loss of some letters; in the original calf backed mottled boards, spine tooled in gilt with red morocco label lettered in gilt, with contemporary binders label on front pastedown; a very good copy.

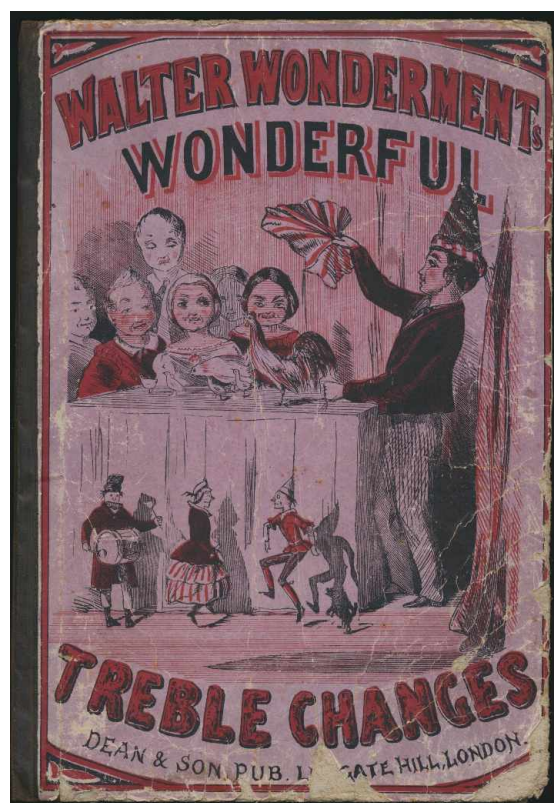
Scarce first edition of this handy pocket guide for French student's learning the English language, 'printed for Baudry, at the foreign Library' in Paris.

(246)	(247)
PARENTAL AFFECTION.	COVETOUSNESS AND AVARICE.
11. Cornelia 18	28. M. Watson 39
AFFABILITY.	29. The duke of *** <i>ibid.</i>
12. Trajan to his courtiers. 19	DEATH.
13. Turenne chosen for an arbiter. <i>ibid.</i>	30. Death of Cato. 40
ANGER.	31. Last words of Augustus. 41
14. Athenodorus to Augustus. 21	32. Socrates at the news of his condemna- tion, 42
15. The farmer sacrificing his dog to a blind vengeance. <i>ibid.</i>	33. Note addressed to Robespierre. <i>ibid.</i>
16. The restive horse and angry master. 23	34. Cromwell. 43
17. The duke of Lauzun and Louis XIV. <i>ibid.</i>	35. Anacharsis. 44
18. Sir Isaac Newton and his Dog. 25	36. Scarron. <i>ibid.</i>
19. Socrates' wife. <i>ibid.</i>	37. Steward, duke of Northumberland. 45
20. Antigonus to his soldiers who spoke disrespectfully of him. 26	DRUNKENNESS.
BENEFICENCE.	38. Cyrus at the court of Astyages. 46
21. The duke de Berry son of Louis XIV. 27	FRIENDSHIP.
22. The emperor Joseph and the old officer. 30	39. Damon and Pythias. 51
23. Cyrus, Marcus Aurelius and Mark Antony. 31	40. The Algerine captain. 59
BRAVERY AND COURAGE.	STATERY.
24. George III. 32	41. Saying of Carneades. 61
25. Carew an Irish officer. 34	42. The count of Grammont to Louis XIV. <i>ibid.</i>
26. Selfdevotedness of a peasant in the neighbourhood of Verona. 36	43. <i>Idem.</i> 62
27. Courage of a Roman soldier. 38	44. Alexander wounded to his courtiers. 63
	45. Answer of Diogenes. <i>ibid.</i>
	46. Canute the Great. 64

The work is set out as a collection 143 'chosen anecdotes and interesting facts selected for the purpose of facilitating the study of the English language, and intended to serve as an introduction to the British classics', under such headings as Affection; Affability; Anger; Bravery; Death; Flattery; Gaming; Honesty; Idleness; Justice; Life; Misfortune; Patience; Riches; Time; and Virtue, 'who forces her way, and shines through the obscurity of a retired life, and sooner or later, it is always rewarded' (p. 238).

Unfortunately we have been unable to find much further information on the author, Antoine Alexandre Boniface. It seems evident that he was a teacher and this is his first work. We have also found that he published *Modern English and French Conversation, containing elementary phrases, and new easy dialogues, in French and English* (London, H. Baillière, 1845) which had gone to a sixteenth edition by 1845, and may be an adaptation, of sorts, of the present work.

OCLC records two copies, at the BNF in Europe, and the NYPL in North America.





RARE DEAN FLAP BOOK - WITH UNNERVING ILLUSTRATIONS!

6 CALVERT, Walter, *Illustrator*. WALTER WONDERMENT'S WONDERFUL TREBLE CHANGES. Dean & Son, Pub. Ludgate Hill, London. [1860]. **£ 1,250**

Small folio, [25.4 x 17.8 cm] 8 leaves printed on one side only; each leaf with two added flaps, lifted to reveal an alternative scene, hand-coloured throughout; one flap missing, replaced with an expert facsimile; leaves with a thumb marks to edges and a few old closed tears but generally in good condition; endpapers printed with advertisement on purple paper; original cloth back decorated purple boards, the rear board dated '9 60' (i.e September 1860), corners somewhat bumped and worn.



Rare first edition of this early flap book by Dean & Son, with unnerving illustrations in more ways than one. The eight 'changing' scenes are titled as follows: 'Jack in the box' (the flap lifted to reveal the child being startled by the sudden appearance of Jack); 'The Young Conjuror' (the flap lifted to reveal a chicken and chicks from beneath the handkerchief, and the puppets brought to life); 'Climbing Dorothy' (the flap lifted to reveal Dorothy having fallen from a chair and being showered by the contents of the cupboard she was inspecting); 'The Wonderful Wooden Horse' (the flap revealing the wooden horse brought to life, with petrified child clinging on); 'Tiresome Tom' (the flap lifted to reveal his hair and a cats tail ablaze, the inevitable result of his playing with matches); 'Grandmamma's Present' (the flap lifted to reveal a toy goose and her goslings brought to life); 'Cruel Young Jack' (the flap lifted to reveal an eel wrapped around fisherman Jack's neck); and finally 'Mischievous Mary' (the flap lifted to reveal an over teased cat attacking Mary, 'Puss with her claws on Mary seized, And on her arms deep scratches made').

The illustrator, William Calvert, was born about 1819, the son of a cutler in London. He styled himself variously as engraver, artist and engraver, and wood-engraver, he married Elizabeth Mosley the daughter of a lapidary so initially he may have been employed as a gem or cutlery engraver. Calvert appears to have flourished between 1850s and 1860s as an illustrator of books and by the time our work was published he was a jobbing wood-engraver living at 10 East Harding Street, London, right in the centre of the printing trade off Fleet Street. He does not seem to have moved from central London and died there in 1868, aged 50. As with most of Calvert's work there is an uneasiness in the way he depicts his subjects, particularly children, and therefore guaranteed to keep the young reader both slightly frightened and curious.

SETTING AN EXAMPLE

7 **[CHAPBOOK]. FORCE OF EXAMPLE.** Shearcroft, Typ, Braintree. [c. 1840]. **£ 250**

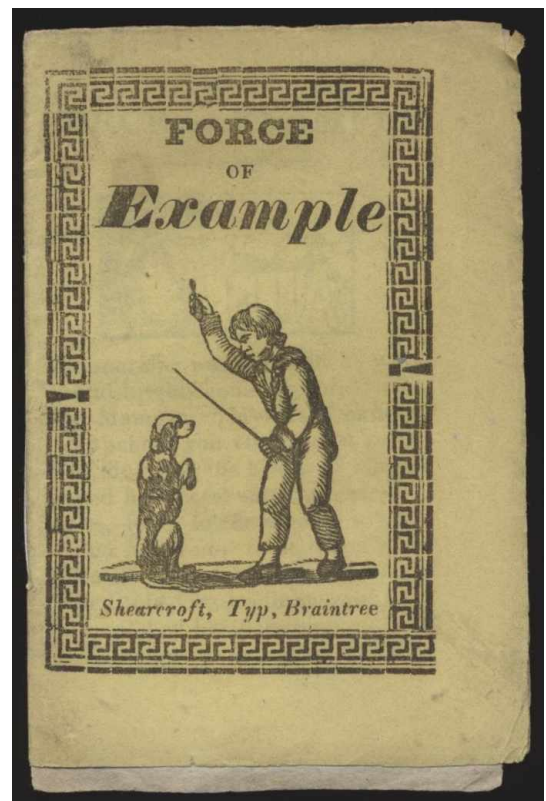
12mo, pp. 8; with woodcuts throughout; uncut and stitched as issued in the original printed yellow wraps, a fine example.

Rare, apparently unrecorded, chapbook printed in Braintree, Essex, designed to teach young children the dangers of idleness and importance of going to school.

'Why, how silly it is, To sit here and cry---
I will hasten to school, My tears I will dry:
When I'm there I'll be steady, I'll try to excel;
For if I take pains, I may learn to read well.
Then I'll be attentive, My lessons I'll mind;
For none who are idle, Are happy, I find.' (p. 8)

The stationer and printer, John Fenno Shearcroft, ran his bookshop at no. 5 Bradford street in Braintree from 1839 until 1874, the present chapbook dating from the very early years of that enterprise.

Not in OCLC, apparently unrecorded.

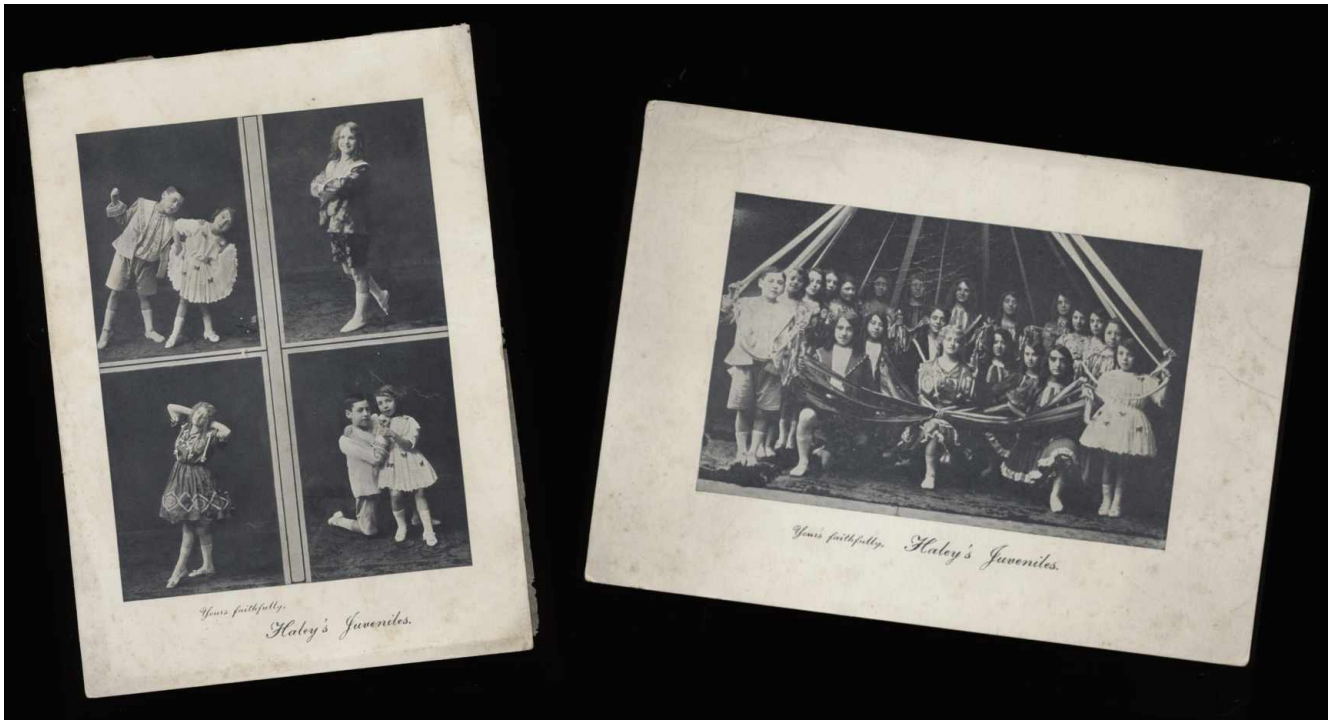


EARLY TROUPE OF CHILD ENTERTAINERS

8 **[CHILD ENTERTAINERS]. HALEY'S JUVENILES ENTERTAINMENT TROUPE,** two promotional postcards. [N.p.] [c. 1905]. **£ 175**

TWO PHOTOGRAPHIC POSTCARDS, 20 x 14.5 cm, one with protective tissue guard still present, both with 'Yours faithfully Haley's Juveniles' printed at foot, one with presentation inscription from one of the Troupe on verso (see below), some light signs of handling, but overall in very good condition.

'Haley's Juveniles' was a troupe of child performers which began under the name of 'Haley's Juvenile Choir' in 1895. The amateur troupe was begun by Priscilla and Herbert Haley who together ran a confectioner's shop in the village of Clee by Grimsby. Herbert was also employed as a goods porter for a railway company and later, when the couple moved to Newcastle, worked for the customs office. Unlikely as this seems for the beginnings of a variety act, we know that Herbert had had some musical training as he occasionally advertised himself as a teacher of singing! He formed a juvenile choir to entertain at temperance movements in the North East of England and in 1899 the Haley's entered some 40 selected voices into the Crystal Palace Temperance Choir Competition and carried off the first prize. After this success the choir was in continuous demand, chiefly as entertainment at the meetings of various temperance organisations. Over the next five years the troupe began a transformation into a variety act. Short staged plays and dance routines were at this time added to their programme. A name change occurred in the middle of 1905 from which time they became 'Haley's Juveniles'. One of the advertising cards shows the full troupe with 21 children, all girls apart from two boys. The boys were probably employed to act as the male leads in the various plays and as partners in the



various dances the troupe performed on stage, this can be seen in two of the scenes in the accompanying promotional card. The troupe engaged talented children to perform from the age of twelve, then the age that compulsory education ended, to sixteen. Probably their most famous child entertainer being Gracie Fields who had joined the troupe in 1910.

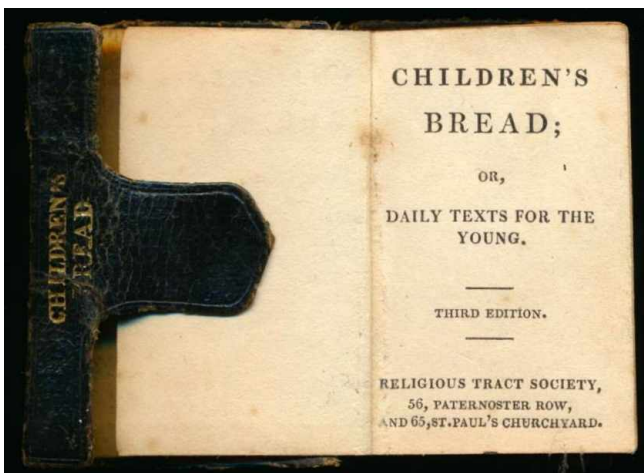
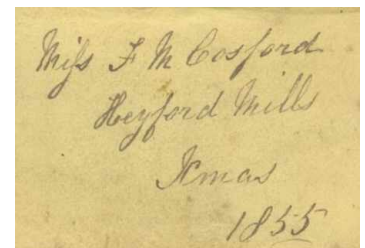
One of the cards is inscribed on the verso 'Kindest Wishes from Yours Very Sincerely Bella Armstrong c/o W. Trout, 5 New Turnstile, Holborn, W.C.', Bella was almost certainly a member of the troupe who in 1905 were playing at Holborn Empire. The 'care of' address was a newsagent next-door to the theatre, due to the death of the newsagent in October 1905, and the closure of his shop, we can be sure the cards were among the earliest advertising material produced by the troupe when it transformed from temperance work into a variety act. We know next to nothing of Bella Armstrong, although it looks as if, having outgrown Haley's Juveniles, that she had a very short solo career in music hall, being described as 'an artistic vocalist' in 1912.

Haley's Juveniles ended with the death of Herbert in 1924 with the troupe very soon fading away. They were hugely successful and were proud to boast they had 'seventeen years in variety with only two weeks vacant.'

FEEDING YOUNG MINDS

9 **[CHILDREN]. CHILDREN'S BREAD;** or, Daily Texts For The Young. [London] Religious Tract Society, 56 Paternoster Row, and 65, St Paul's Churchyard. [printed at the Chiswick Press: Charles Whittington]. [c. 1842]. £ 150

THIRD EDITION. 64mo (5 x 3.4cm) pp. [128]; bound in the original black roan wrap-around binding, flap with title in gilt 'Children's Bread', some loss to head of wrap-around, but still a very desirable copy, with contemporary inscription 'Miss F. M. Cosford, Heyford Mills, Xmas, 1855' on front free endpaper.



Charming miniature book for children, arranged as a calendar with a Bible quotation for each day of the year, including the 29th February.

The work is largely found undated, but the first issue seems to appeared in 1839, with a 22nd edition being recorded as late as the 1870's. Clearly the work was ideal for Sunday School prizes and for gifting in general. That said, of the editions recorded by OCLC, most only locate one or two institutional copies, and the present third edition is not recorded at all.

See L.W. Bondy, *Miniature books*, p. 127-128.



'EMPHATICALLY A RARE BOOK'

10 **[CHILDREN]**. WARNE'S PICTURE PUZZLE ALBUM. The Doll and Her Dresses. Our Kings and Queens. The Book of Trades, The Horse. With Twenty-Four Pages of Illustrations. Printed in Colours by Kronheim. London: Frederick Warne and Co. Bedford Street, Covent Garden. New York: Scribner, Welford and Co. [1870]. **£ 375**

4to, [8], 24 coloured plates each with completed with the die-cuts, each of the four sections with title and descriptive leaf. original brown cloth, the upper cover and spine decorated in blind and gilt, with a pocket on the verso of the front cover which originally held the die-cuts; spine slightly faded.

The *Picture Puzzle Album* followed on from the *Picture Puzzle Toy Book* that Warne and Co. had published the previous year.

The four subjects chosen include 'The Doll and Her Dresses', 'Our Kings and Queens', 'The Book of Trades', and 'The Horse', each of which containing six separate scenes. 'It will be found to contain four distinct subjects with upwards of Eight hundred Figures represented in blank spaces. it is a little more puzzling, and perhaps even prettier, than the last. The Publishes congratulate themselves on having in these volumes opened a fresh source of delight to the juvenile public, by furnishing them with a new employment and amusement for their leisure hours.' [preface].

The scene depicted for the Doll included 1) Getting up, 2) Evening dress, 3) The Fancy Dress, 4) The summer walking dress, 5) Winter walking dress and 6) Ball dress. Each has the child and her doll, almost three-quarters her height, in various rooms of a well-to-do-house. all these pictures lent themselves to the addition of the die-cuts to be carefully placed over the blank spaces provided. Clearly the owner of this copy was adept at positioning the pieces very carefully. The scene of 'The Watchmaker' being particularly cluttered with items

The review in the *Morning Post* decided that 'It is emphatically a rare book, and must prove a real treasure for children who are lucky enough to get possession of it, by purchase or by present'

Warne used Kronheim & Co for the production of coloured plates and the sheets of dye-cuts that have been paste onto the plates in appropriate locations. There were no further volumes to the series despite Warne & Co expressing that children should 'Ask next Christmas for another Volume of the *Picture Puzzle Toy Book*.' Possibly the cost of production and narrow profit margin was too much for such cleverly wrought books to be marketed.

THE EARLY YEARS OF AN UPPER MIDDLE CLASS CHILD

11 **[CHILDREN]**. LITTLE MINNIE'S CHILD LIFE. London: Routledge, Warne and Routledge [printed by Edmund Evans, Raquet Court, Fleet Street]. [1859]. **£ 185**

FIRST EDITION? 8vo, pp. 14, [2]; with eight full-page illustrations printed in colour; some marking and tears to fore-edge, with early repairs; in the original yellow pictorial publisher's boards, expertly rebacked and coloured to match, some dust-soiling, but still a pleasing copy.



MINNIE IN THE PLAY-ROOM.



MINNIE'S FIRST BALL.

Rare, we believe the first edition, of this life of 'Little Minnie' from birth to until eight years old, giving a yearly succinct account of her early life, designed to teach and prepare young children for school.

'When next summer came, and Minnie was four years old, she was no more called the Baby. She had a pretty little carriage, and was wheeled by Nurse in the grounds, and the gardens and fields. And when she was tired of being out, she came in to her play-room; and I do believe no little girl had ever half so many nice play-things as Minnie. She had cats that mewed, and dogs that barked; she had donkeys and panniers on their backs, and horses drawing loaded carts; she had dolls' houses, and dolls' tea-cups and saucers; and, above all, she had a doll nearly as big as herself. This doll was dressed in a pretty white frock and red shoes, with a hat and feathers, just like Minnie's. And Mamma said if Minnie would learn her letters quite well, she would buy a new carriage for the doll, that they might drive together. How fast Minnie did learn her letters! and she could soon spell "dog" and "cat," and even "doll" and "horse;" so she won the doll's carriage' (pp. 5-7).

On the rear cover, Routledge advertises their 'New Juvenile Publications', including lists of 'Illustrated Juveniles for Young Persons' and 'New Toy Books', 'with large designs by C.H. Bennett, Noel Humphreys, Harrison Weir, &c.'



THE NURSERY.

OCLC records four copies in the UK, at the British Library, Cambridge, Oxford and the National Art Library at the V & A, and two in North America, at Wayne State and Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library.

RARE NELSON PRINTING

12 **[CHILDREN]**. SUNNY DAYS AND CHILDREN'S WAYS. [Edinburgh]. T. Nelson & Sons. £ 200
[n.d., c. 1867].

4to, pp. [12]; with four coloured lithographed plates illustrating four poems; printed on untearable cloth on one side only; lightly marked in places; stapled as issued in the original pictorial wraps, some pages loose where staples rusted, with contemporary inscription, 'Louisa Quick's Book from Towednack Sunday School'; a pleasing copy.



'Untearable' version, printed on cloth, of this scarce collection of four stories for young children, published by Nelson and Sons. The stories, all in rhyme, titled 'The May Queen'; 'Playing at Horses'; 'The Sand Castle' and 'The Butterfly Hunt' are each accompanied by a beautifully executed illustration of children at play.

There are other editions with the same title published by Nelson, but with completely different text and illustrations. As far as we are aware there is only one copy located of the present issue (on the basis of format and size), at Cambridge.



COMMISSIONED BY HER GOVERNESS?

13 **CLACK, Richard Augustus.** EXCEPTIONAL ORIGINAL PENCIL & WATERCOLOUR PORTRAIT OF VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL, Queen Victoria's eldest child. [London], 1843.

£ 1,250

Full length watercolour and pencil portrait on vellum [16.7 x 21 cm] showing a drawing room with Victoria standing in a white dress with large blue silk ribbon and holding her doll in her hands; to her left a curtain tied back with a cord, behind her a sofa and glazed bookcase? and to her right an armchair; signed in the lower right, R. A. Clack, delt, 1843.

An early and informal portrait of Victoria, Princess Royal (1840-1901) who was later to become German Empress and Queen of Prussia as the wife of German Emperor Frederick III. She was the eldest child of Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and was created Princess Royal in 1841. By all accounts she was a precocious and intelligent child who began to learn French at the age of 18 months, and study German when aged four. She also learned Greek and Latin.

The portrait may have been commissioned by her governess Sarah Lyttelton, Baroness Lyttelton, who was appointed governess to the royal children in April 1843. Interestingly the very first photograph of Queen Victoria was a double portrait with her daughter, taken by Henry Collen using the Calotype technique, some time in 1844. Princess Victoria is quite clearly shown clutching what looks like the very same doll as in the present watercolour.

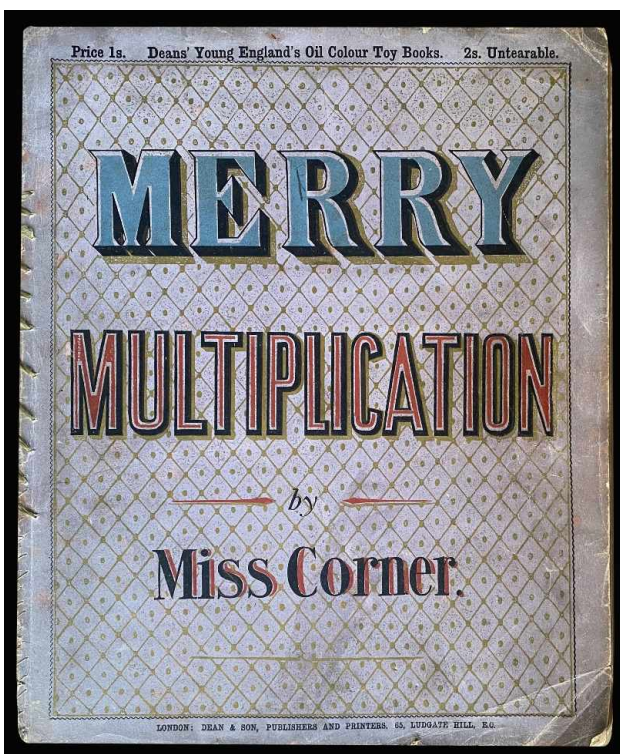
Richard Augustus Clack was living at 54 Upper John Street in 1843, previously he had worked from premises in Argyll street, both adjacent to fashionable Regents Street in London. We have discovered that he was the son of a the Rev Thomas Clack rector of Kenn and Moretonhampstead in Devon, there seems to be some disagreement about his dates and for the record he was baptised at Kenn on the 9th June 1801. His father died in 1810 and Richard later studied at the Royal Academy, and exhibited from 1830 to 1845. In 1836 he married Anne Oke Clark and seems to have moved frequently between London and Exeter in Devon. By the 1860's the Clack's were living in Hampstead, he appears to have taught drawing at Garner House Ladies Boarding School run by several of his sisters-in-laws. It seems probably that his life was a mixture of teaching drawing to the landed gentry, providing neat, precise and fine portraits in the age before photography, working during the 'season' in London and out of season in Devon. In his later years he also produced landscapes and probably made a steady living until his death at Hampstead, where he had settled on the 20th July 1880.



FUN WAY OF TEACHING MULTIPLICATION

14 **[CORNER, Julia].** MERRY MULTIPLICATION by Miss Corner. London: Dean & Son, Publishers and Printers, 65, Ludgate Hill. [n.d., c. 1867].

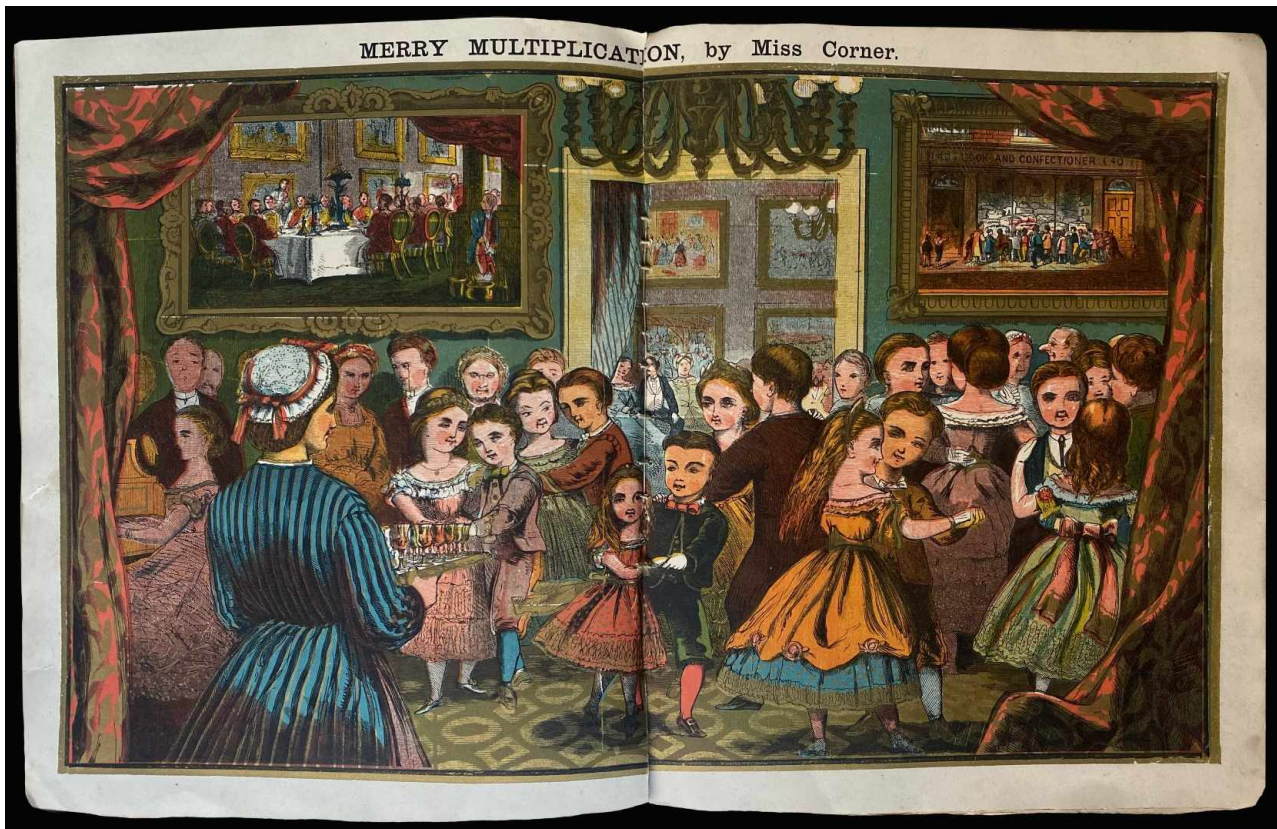
£ 225



FIRST EDITION. Large square 4to (30 x 25cm), pp. 8; with five, one being a double page middle spread, colour printed illustrations by JVB (J. V. Barret - see below); some marking in places throughout, with the last illustration torn and relaid onto the back cover for strength, but done badly and not completely aligned as one would have hoped for; in the original decorative publisher's wraps, back cover with adverts for different businesses (unusual as booksellers would normally use this space to promote their own books), with early stitched repair to spine, some creasing and dust-soiling, but still an acceptable copy.

First edition of this rare multiplication book by Julia Corner, designed to aid the learning of addition and division for young children, published as part of 'Dean's Young England's Oil Colour Toy Books'.

Julia Corner (1798-1875), also known as Miss Corner, was a British children's educational writer who created Miss Corner's Historical Library. Corner was born in London in 1798. Her father, John Corner, was an engraver. She initially wrote novels, which she continued after she became associated with a series of history books. In 1840 she published "The History of Spain and Portugal" and the "History of France". The former was criticised by the Church of England Quarterly Review as



an “apologist for the Jesuits” although “Miss Julia Corner’s” good intentions and the low price of her books was appreciated. These history books eventually covered many countries and built up into what was known as Miss Corner’s Historical Library. ‘Corner wrote simple stories for children and books for their instruction as well as history books about the Ancient Britons, Saxons, and Normans. She was published by low cost publishers, like Henry George Bohn for whom she created books about India and China in the 1850s. Her books about countries, Miss Corner’s Historical Library, would be illustrated and they would include anecdotes, tables of historical events, maps, different aspects of history and questions were raised that related to the text in the style of Richmal Mangnall... Corner also created revised editions of other writer’s books including Anne Rodwell’s *A Child’s First Step to the History of England*. Her usually conservative books also included plays for children in Dean & Son’s series, *Little Plays for Little People*, which she advocated for their educational value’ (see ODNB).

The illustrations, printed in colours, are the work of the artist as James Vine Barret (1822-1868), each with his JVB monogram, and attributed as such in an advertisement for “Dean’s Novelties for 1865” in *The Bookseller* of 30 September 1864. He is something of a conundrum as we know next to nothing about him except for a number of lithographs and a few books produced by Dean & Son. We do know that he was the son and grandson of the landscape artists George Barret Jnr. (1767–1842) and George Barret Snr. (1732?–1784). Unfortunately when James’ father died in 1842 the family was left impoverished, although some attempts were made through the *Art Union* in raising funds by subscription to support the widow and her orphans. Another brother, also an artist, was Charles Percy Barret (1819-1857?) who together with James exhibited a few items each at the Royal Academy during the early 1840s.

OCLC records one copy in the UK, at the British Library and three in North America, at Princeton, Miami and the San Francisco Public Library.





OCCUPATION FOR GIRLS

15 [CRAFT TOY]. OUVRAGES EN PAILLE. [Straw Work Making Toy]. [France]: E.D. Circa 1890. £ 385

The box [28 x 22 x 6 cm] containing two trays in divisions with various length of straw both coloured and plain together with 17 decorative shaped cards to support the straw in to different containers; the box with a hinged lid with a large printed paper title label; the underside with several possible designs for baskets etc., also a sheet of printed instruction on blue paper.

Designed principally for children, or more probably girls, to learn dexterity through the making of decorative items. Raffia weaving was generally also felt to 'develop children's taste, skill and intelligence while providing them with a pleasant distraction.'

The box contains various coloured straws of different lengths and colours, together with cut-out shaped cards to form baskets, vide-poches, plant containers and frames. Apparently the raffia and decorative ribbons were not supplied with the toy, as it was doubtless easily and readily available.

The coloured element of the straw is reminiscent of Froebel's teaching method, and the makers were probably hoping to capitalise on the similarity.



SIBLING RIVALRY

16 **CROWQUILL, Alfred.** THE NOSE OUT OF JOINT. Dedicated to all families... London, Robert Jennings, 62, Cheapside & Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand. Standidge & Co. [Lithographers] [1840]. **£ 285**

Original hand coloured lithograph plate (43.5 x 29.8cm overall, printed scene 29 x 22.7 cm), blank margins lightly dust-soiled, short tear at head (repaired on verso), and some rubbing to corners, but still desirable, nonetheless.

Striking handcoloured domestic scene, 'dedicated to all families', depicting an elder sister moodily rocking the cradle of her new baby brother or sister.

Alfred Henry Forrester (1804-1871), who published under the pseudonym Alfred Crowquill, was an illustrator and humorous writer largely known for his work in 'Punch' and the *Illustrated London News*. His illustrations had a considerable influence in the development of Victorian children's books.

The present print is first noted in the 'Publications Received' section (pp. 90-1) of *The Spectator* in January 1840. It was intended to be the first in a series of Crowquill designs called 'Nature - In Outline', it seems, however, that the idea did not take off and only this single sheet was published.

NEW TAKE ON OLD LONDON LEGEND

17 **CRUIKSHANK, Percy.** WHITTINGTON & HIS CAT [cover title]. Painted by Percy Cruikshank. Published by Darton & Co., 58 Holborn Hill. [1854]. **£ 850**

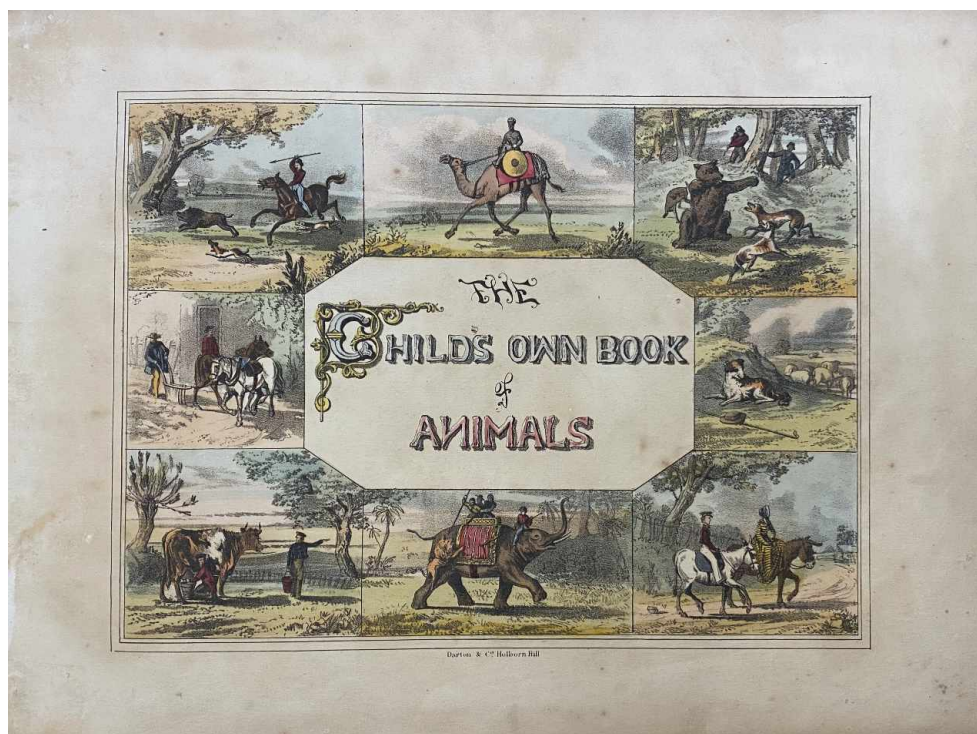


Lithographic strip panorama, consisting of thirteen images on three sheets conjoined, measuring 14 x 158 cm, concertina-folding into illustrated boards (15 x 11 cm), with an image of Whittington's cat on its hind legs, displaying a shield hand-coloured in red, on which are represented spoons(?), a ship at sea, a rat, and a bag of money; spine chipped and with neat tape repair, lightly dust-soiled, but still an appealing example.

Scarce panorama by Percy Cruikshank's giving his take on the old London legend of the Lord Mayor's adventurous cat, published as number one in *The Little People's Panorama Series*.

The designer-cum-illustrator Percy Cruikshank (1817-1907) was the son of the caricaturist, illustrator, and portrait miniaturist, Isaac Robert Cruikshank (1789-1856). His grandfather was the Scottish painter and caricaturist Isaac Cruikshank (1764-1811) and uncle the great George Cruikshank (1792-1878), praised as the "modern Hogarth" during his life.

Darton H313; OCLC records two copies, at the Bodleian and the National Art Library at the V&A.



ANIMALS, THEIR MAIN CHARACTERISTICS & USEFULNESS TO MAN

18 [DARTON & Co.] CHILD'S OWN BOOK OF ANIMALS. [London] Darton & Co., Holborn Hill. [1844]. £ 1,250

FIRST EDITION. Oblong folio, pp. [24]; with hand-coloured lithographed frontispiece, title and 12 other plates by J. R. Barfoot; some light foxing and marking in places, but generally clean throughout; in the original brown blind-stamped publisher's cloth, upper board with central cartouche stamped and lettered in gilt and various colours, minor sunning and rubbing, and marking to lower board, but still a very appealing copy.



A superbly produced work for the early Victorian child, illustrating twelve animals, their main characteristics and usefulness to man. Each of the twelve plates have within them a large central image depicting a familiar scene, which is surrounded by between eight and thirteen tableau. Accompanying descriptive text is provided opposite, with polysyllabic words broken in to syllables. The authors have chosen as their subjects as follows: 1) The Horse; 2) The Beaver; 3) The Cat; 4) The Cow; 5) The Donkey; 6) The Dog; 7) The Pig; 8) The Sheep; 9) The Bear; 10) The Camel; 11) The Elephant; and 12) The Lion. Some of the plates seem somewhat callous to our twenty-first century sensibilities. We are, or rather the children were, shown hats made from cat fur; a bear tethered in a side show; and elephants slaughtered for both their tusks and as food.

James Richard Barfoot, the artist of this work, was born in Clerkenwell, London in 1794; he married Mary Ann in the 1820's and settled in Islington where they had three daughters and a son. At the time this work was published he rented at 1 Gainsford Place. Although his name appeared in the Court directory and he exhibited a few paintings at the Royal Academy, the family do not seem to have been successful enough to have a live in servant, but did rent rooms to lodgers including a straw bonnet maker and cambric merchant. Like many artists of this period he probably led a rather hand-to-mouth existence with some outward signs of gentility. His name is associated with various jigsaw puzzles, as well as works published under the Betts and Darton imprints, but many of his works remain to be identified as the family, all now working on various products, tended to supply a steady output of designs and puzzles for the wholesale trade to apply their own imprint. In the census the family gave their collective occupation as 'Designer in Wood and Lithographic Artist', and we see that the business began to be transferred to the children. Mary Ann died at Brighton in 1855 and James succumbed to typhus at Gainsford Place in 1863, though their son appears to have still lived at Gainsford Place in the following year, after which references to the Barfoot family peter out.

Bibliographies place the work in 1846, however the inscription provides evidence of 1845, but more conclusively an advertisement appeared in April 1844 when the book as marketed at 7s 6d. Of the giver and recipient of this copy, Lady Jane Davy (1780-1855) was the widow of the scientist Sir Humphrey Davy and by 1846 was living as a society figure, her friend Sir Walter Scott wrote of her, 'As a lion-catcher, I would pit her on the world'. She gave the *Child's own book of animals* to the Hon. Selina Elizabeth Gage, elder sister of the future Henry Charles Gage, 5th Viscount Gage of Castle Island, as a present on her fourth birthday - her marriage to Henry Cavendish Cavendish and the rather messy high society divorce that was splashed over the newspapers in 1871, was all still very much in the future.



Darton H187; OCLC records two copies at Princeton and NYPL, the latter erroneously calling for 14 plates.

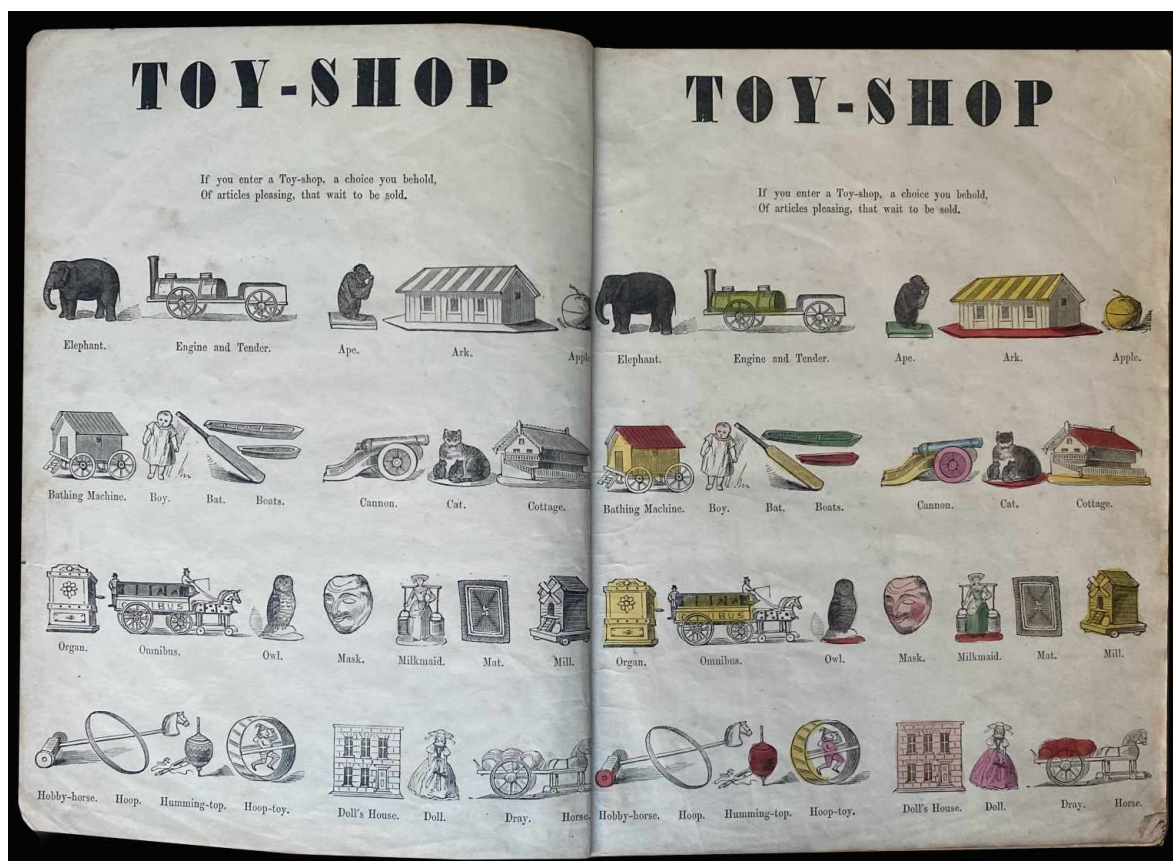
EARLY COLOURING-IN BOOK

19 [DEAN & SON]. PLAIN & PAINTED PICTURE PLAY BOOK. For Exercises in Coloring. Series Two. London, Dean and Son, Ludgate Hill. [September, 1863]. £ 550



Folio [29 x 22.5 cm], title and 40 leaves, printed on one side only in facing pairs, the right hand page with hand coloured wood engraved scenes and the left hand page replicated, and uncoloured, for colouring exercises; short tears in places, and lightly dust-soiled throughout, but unusually the blank pages uncoloured; publisher's original pictorial boards, with a central roundel of a boy riding a rocking horse with book in hand whilst three other children look on, expertly rebaked in colour, rear board and endpapers with Dean & Son adverts, and with the contemporary ownership signature of 'John Williams' at head of title; a very good copy.

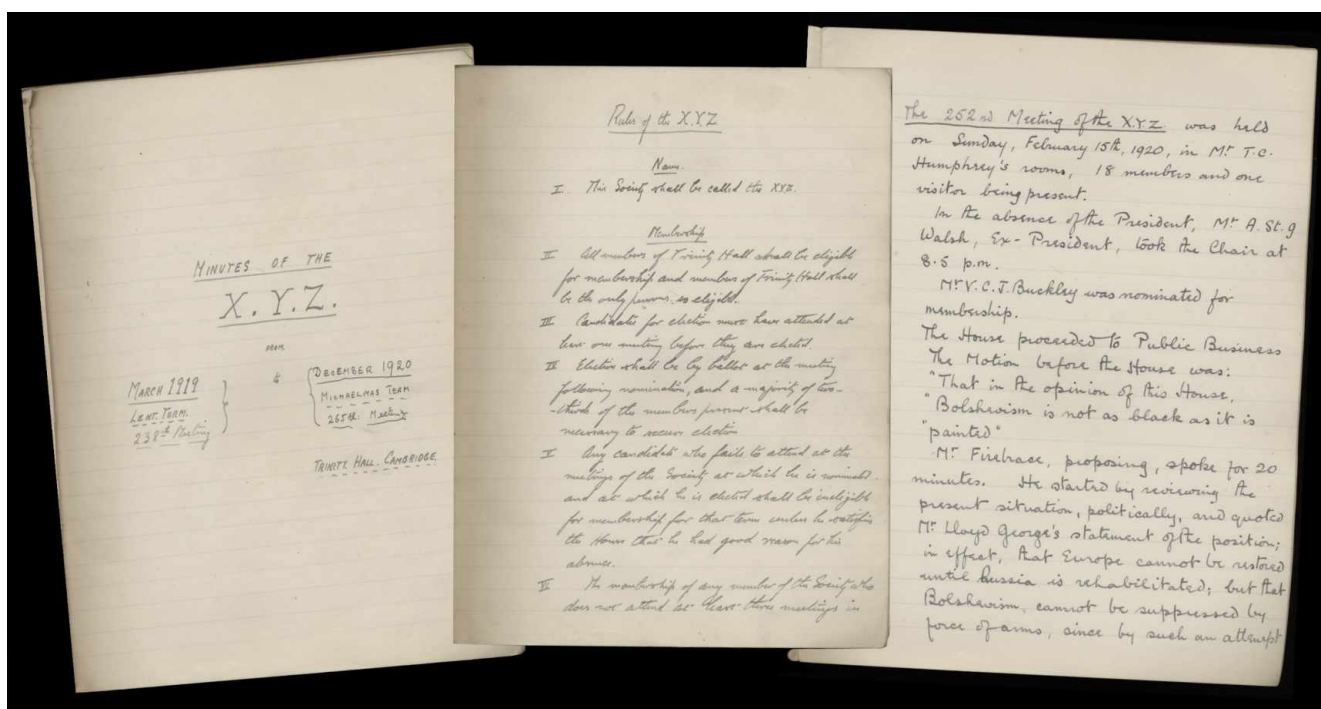
An unusual compilation by Dean and Son who have here recycled redundant and active wood-engravings from previous publications as a new picture book.



A new title page was supplied, with each of the other leaves containing from two to eleven wood-engravings arranged together, sometimes in surreal juxtaposition. The illustrations include such perennials as Beauty and the Beast and Blue Beard, some of these are signed with the initials JVB [James Vine Barret] or John Andrews. A good number of the illustrations that are included we have been unable to trace, including a small group on the recent 'Indian Mutiny' and the war in the Crimea. More intriguing are a series of items found in a Toy shop 'If you enter a Toy-shop, a choice you behold / Of articles pleasing, that wait to be sold', followed by another series of 'Articles', 'You have here a variety, choose where you will / There are plenty remaining for good children still'. Depicted are the usual toy animals, dolls, hoops and trains, to the more unusual, though typical for the age, such as a Bathing Machine and an Omnibus, complete with wooden horse. The work concludes with school scenes, children playing games (such as 'Mind your P's and Q's' and 'Hunt the Squirrel') and general scenes of childhood. There is also the possibility that some of the blocks were created for works that never got to issue and Dean thought to find a use for them to recover his costs.

The work appears to have developed from Dean's *Painted Picture Play Book* of 1855 which only had pre-coloured leaves. In 1857 this idea was developed further when facing pages of uncoloured and uncoloured illustrations leaves were provided for colouring-in from which a second series was issued for Christmas 1859. Our title was a slightly later development and with Dean's publishing code on the title 'M 9 63' showing that it was bound up in September 1863, the 'M' possibly indicating a 1,000 copies, although that seems too high a number, particularly given how few seem to have survived: Alas, there appears to be no other copies extant of our title, and only one of Series One, at the Bodleian library in Oxford, so maybe the idea was a commercial dud or tiny hands did their best to destroy the copies. On closer inspection of the endpapers of this copy, there is also a Dean code of '2,000, 10. 63', suggesting Series Two appeared in October 1863, which would make sense, although the '2,000' seems unlikely to relate to the number of copies issued.

Not in OCLC, this series apparently unrecorded.



TOPICS OF CONCERN IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE GREAT WAR

20 **[DEBATING SOCIETY]**. ORIGINAL MINUTE BOOK FOR THE X.Y.Z. CLUB, a Cambridge Debating Club. [Cambridge]. March 1919 - February 1921. £ 585

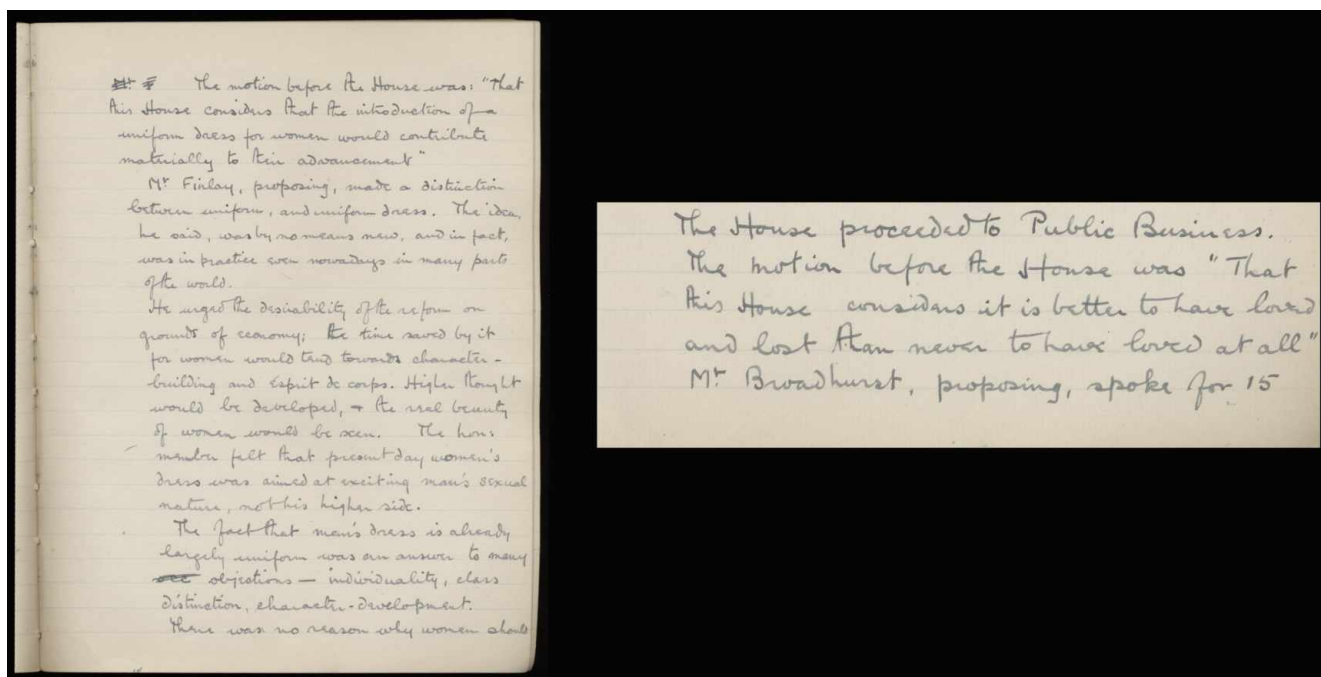
NOTEBOOK. 18 x 23 cm, on ruled paper, pp. [242]; written in ink in several different hands, with some pencil annotations in places; bound in the original black roan backed marbled boards, short split at head of upper joint, and marbled boards lightly rubbed, otherwise a very good copy.

The minute book of an undergraduates debating society discussing topics of concern in the aftermath of the Great War. At this turbulent time the members of the society included a mixture of young men who had served in the armed forces and those just too young to have been active in the war.

The minutes opens with the 'Rules of the X.Y.Z.', this possible indicates that the society may have been in abeyance during the war years and was resurrected in 1919. The rules include the eligibility of membership as being restricted to Trinity Hall, election of president and secretary by ballot was conducted for each term, also included are various penalties for failing to attend. An additional rule was added after the commencement of the minute book which limited the membership to twenty-five, indicating for a time that the Society became popular among the undergraduates. Each member took it in turn to host the meeting in their rooms at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

The object of the society is given in rules XI and XII: 'The programme of the society shall consist chiefly of subjects for debate, but may also include papers of an interesting or instructive character.' The notebook contains an account of these debates and papers over a two year period. The first meeting recorded is number 238 indicating that the society was probably first begun sometime just before or after 1900.

Many of the debates concerned questions unresolved after the war, many, indeed still, unresolved, however the society from time to time leavened these by a number of lighter subjects. The first meeting recorded posed the question is 'This House is opposed to the Nationalisation of industry in this country.' Here Mr Schulman, who proposed the subject, 'deplored the diminution of competition which would result from nationalisation, and held that the "tobacco war" had lowered tobacco prices and improved quality.' He went on to add that in the aeroplane industry the government had 'treated inventors badly', and that the 'control of the railways during the war was as a failure.' Mr Fox-Andrews opposing stated there was 'no justification for working essential nationalised industries for private profit, and appealed to the House as representing the vested interests which would suffer by nationalisations to realise that the alternative was Bolshevism.' Mr Marr 'held that revolution was the only alternative to Nationalisation' also Mr Clark 'approved of the Nationalisation of the railways, but pointed out that the principle, if generally applied, would be enormously explosive'. The motion was carried by two votes, yet the worry over Bolshevism and revolution peppers various other of the debates, and was quite clearly an ongoing worry amongst these undergraduates. Private business at the same meeting tended to be sillier with an argument over the length of the secretary's hair.



The topic of the 243rd meeting was 'that in the opinion of the house the Pussyfoot scheme is a desirable thing in the British Isles.' This refers to the activities of William Eugene 'Pussyfoot' Johnson, an American Prohibition advocate. Mr Thompson pointed out the number of people who were 'ruined by drink', he added 'some terrible peace night reminiscences which he said would make anyone vote for prohibition.' Mr Boulton voicing opposition said 'how prohibition could not be enforced if brandy could be got for a doctor's prescription; and also it would foster class distinction because only the rich could buy the drink.' Mr Schulman 'showed the terrible effects of secret drinking, which was what prohibition would bring about, & pointed out America's deep regret for ever of having gone dry.' Mr Fores 'wanted to know how 'the Pussyfoot promoters dared invade England, mentioning an Englishman's home was his castle.' In the vote at the end of the meeting equal numbers were for and against the motion.

In the 246th meeting it was proposed that 'platonic friendship between man & woman is imposs[able].'

Mr Thomas 'laid great emphasis on man's natural passion & instincts'. Mr Schulman opposing 'said that in many cases when a man & woman were isolated in a deserted island, the relationship between the two humans were in no way sexual. He thought that one should consider the higher principles of human life, & not merely the animal.' Mr Henderson explained that 'if the woman, who was isolated with the man, was old & ugly he would have no sexual desire & only sympathetic interest.' Mr Schulman explained that when a man of 70 married a woman of like age, sexual relations could not be of any influence & so the feeling must be platonic.' The motion was lost in this debate.

Women, unsurprisingly, was a not an infrequent subject of discussion among these undergraduates. The 251st meeting considered if 'it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.' Mr Broadbent 'spoke for 15 minutes. Love, is he said a natural function, its absence renders man morbid, neurotic and even ashamed, that he is not as other men. True love, however, is pure, healthy and good; nor can life be said in anyway to be complete without the presence of this, the finest impulse which enters into this. Its basis, he claimed to be the natural desire to propagate the species, and its normal satisfaction to give energy and stimulus to every other human activity.' He went on to add that 'this passion, denied the ordinary outlet, will express itself in fanaticism, in a mad, unusual, rushing after curious causes.' F.A. Schulman 'informed the House

that he had never been in love; that the Blind God did not inspire him; nor did the sorrows and eventual joys of cinema heroines move him the more to appreciate love's pleasures. Filial love he considered the finest ideal, and he condemned as equally unnecessary, absurd, & revolting, love sentimental, sensual and platonic, or love in a cottage. He instanced boy's love, with its petty sorrows and ignoble exaltations, as a perfect example of love's inutility.' Mr Firebrace talked of 'other forms of love, than that for a woman' and in quoting Tennyson spoke of the 'fine tribute of loving memory of one man for another.' C.J. Schulman, who also acted as president of the society, explained that 'Many, if not most marriages and love affairs are attended inevitably by suicide, divorce and worse' and 'declared himself against this love, which cast both men and women alike into the gutter of misery untold.' Mr Finlay speaking next said he 'has often been in love, and every time so far, has lost... & has thanked Divine Providence for his escapes... as something at least is gained by these fruitless affairs.' The proposer at the end of the meeting 'congratulated the President on being a gay bachelor, but expressed his hope that time would cure both his materialism and his bachelordom. The division was 15 to 4 in favour of the motion.

The 253rd meeting was a more light-hearted and debated: 'That this House considers that the introduction of a uniform dress for Women would contribute materially to their advancement.' Mr Finlay who proposed this subject said it 'was no means new, and in fact was in practice even nowadays in many parts of the world... [and] urged the desirability of the reform on grounds of economy; the time saved by it for women would tend towards character-building and esprit de corp. Higher thought would be developed, & real beauty of women would be seen. The Hon. Member felt that present day woman's dress was aimed at exciting man's sexual desire, not his higher side.' Apparently Finlay even produced his own designs for a 'uniform dress' for the meeting. Mr Latham thought that 'Economy could be imposed by sumptuary laws without insisting on uniformity.' Mr Marr believed 'Vice would not be eliminated either. It was a woman's nature sexually to attract, and you could not get beyond that.' The President felt that a 'uniform allowed true character to show through, while varied dress distracts.' The motion was defeated by only 10 votes to 7.

For the 255th meeting the president and thirteen members of the X.Y.Z. Society 'proceeded to Newnham College, Debating Society, for an inter-debate, the motion before the house being 'That Social Work, as at present conducted should be necessary part of everyone's higher education. Unfortunately as the debate was held at the women's college only a brief note of the participants and vote are recorded.

Other subjects discussed at these meetings seem in many cases still topical and undecided today and include: 'This House would welcome an attempt to fit the punishment to crime in the English Penal Code'; 'Compulsory arbitration in industrial strikes', 'the formation of an undergraduate Soviet to administer 'Varsity affairs', 'The public school system is not in harmony with the true principles of education', 'That a Labour Government is the only solution of the present unrest', 'That it is undesirable for the British Empire to incur further territorial responsibilities, personal or mandatory', 'That in the opinion of this House Bolshevism is not as black as it is painted', 'Liquor traffic should be acquired by the state', 'This house would welcome a state-endowed theatre' and 'That this House would welcome legislation aimed at impeding the production of undesirable elements in the population.'

Against all the serious subjects some levity was introduced on the proposal 'That the Earth is flat'. On the other hand another meeting was clearly of such a difficult subject that it was decided not to make any record at all, even of the subject discussed.

We are undecided if the X.Y.Z. died out once our minutes ended for there is barely any other record of this undergraduate society outside of our manuscript.



SOLEMN AND INSTRUCTIVE

21 **DICKES, William, *illustrator***. HYMNS AND PICTURES. Published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; Sold at the Depositories: 77, Great Queen Street, Lincoln Inn Fields; 4, Royal Exchange; 48, Piccadilly; and all good booksellers. [1861]. **£ 150**

Oblong folio [28 x 22 cm], title and 16 leaves, printed on verso only interleaved with 16 coloured wood engravings produced by William Dikes original brown cloth, decorated in blind and lettered in gilt, gilt edges, loose due to failure of gutta persia.

The chief attraction of the work is from the colour plates executed by William Dikes in his distinctive process developed from the George Baxter's process.

The hymns, which are all uncredited but chiefly by Isaac Watts, Edward Osler, Jane Taylor and other popular writers are each on an everyday subject or religious theme. Perhaps the most interesting illustrations are those accompanying the verses 'Children seeking a Blessing' and 'The Tolling Bell'. The first of these illustrates a country Sunday, school replete with wall illustration of an elephant and horse which are very similar to educational sheets that the SPCK was promoting at this time. The other image is of a more solemn occasion and illustrates the funeral of a child with the white coffin being carried by six young girls each dressed in white denoting purity, the parents and other mourners follow on behind.

Docker, A. *William Dikes* No. 114.



VICTORIAN TRADES

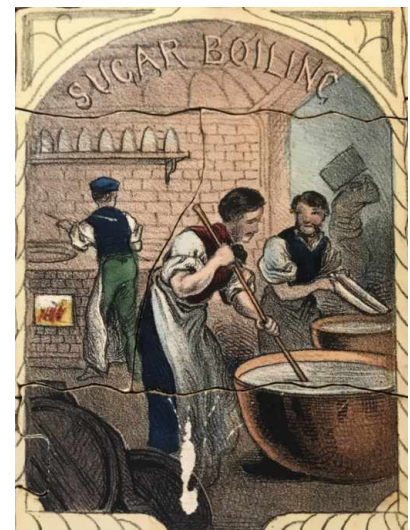
22 **[DISSECTED PUZZLE]. [BARFOOT, James Richard], *artist***. KNOWLEDGE IS POWER OR ENGLAND'S WEALTH: [London]: [circa 1860]. **£ 1,750**

Hand coloured lithograph jigsaw [64 x 48 cm] of 16 scenes of various trades, dissected into 77 pieces; contained in the original pine box [25 x 20.5 x 7 cm.]; the sliding lid with a hand coloured lithograph title label depicting of blacksmiths family with a young gilt standing on an anvil with her brother presenting her with a horseshoe, some minor wear to varnish of box.

The jigsaw is designed specifically for two players to complete with two groups of eight scenes vis-à-vis, and so allowing the players to sit facing each other.

The sixteen trades include 1) Printer; 2) Weaver; 3) Harness Maker; 4) Blacksmith; 5) Hairdresser; 6) Shoemaker; 7) Basket Maker; 8) Bookbinding; 9) Builder; 10) Carpenter; 11) Mason; 12) Glass Blowing; 13) Cooper; 14) Sugar Boiling; 15) Shipbuilding; and 16) Wheel Wright.

Most of the occupations show men at their trades, almost universally with their sleeves rolled up and hard at work in manual occupations. The Builder, Carpenter and Mason shown together as they would often be seen in life. Two of the scenes of the Weaver and Shipbuilder seem slightly archaic as it is a handloom and a wooden ship that are being worked upon. Women workers are also depicted, especially in the Bookbinding scene with paper folding and sewing, the men in the background sorting the gatherings and pulling on a bookpress; In the scene of the Weaver, a woman is shown

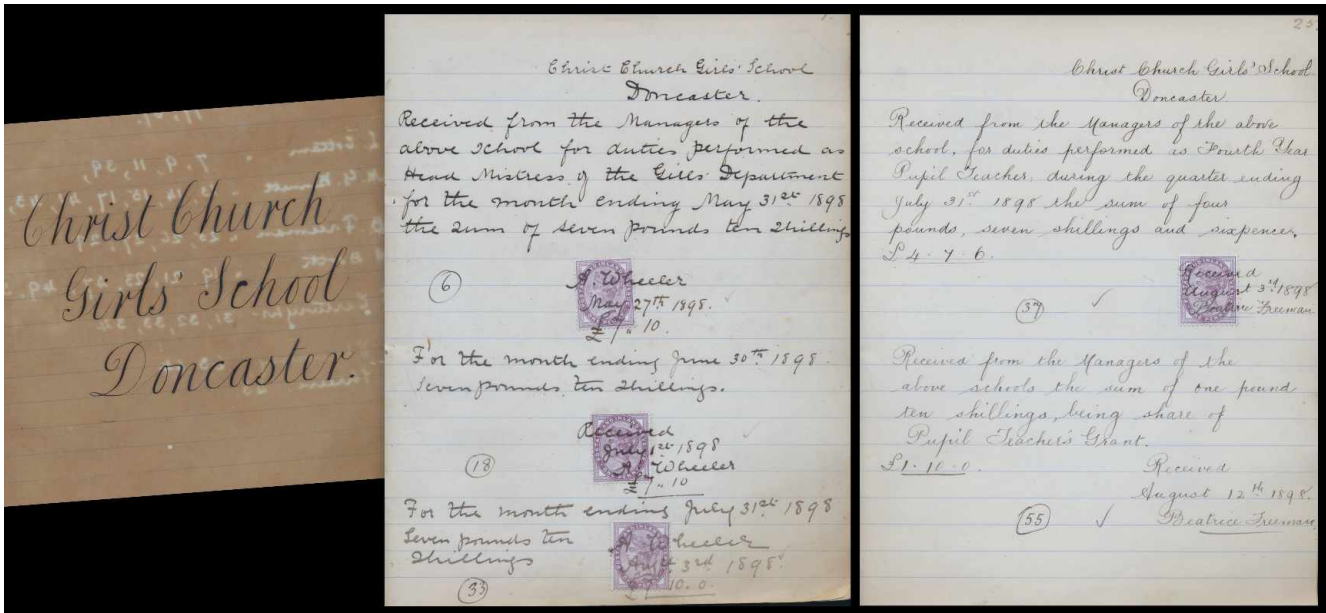


checking the cloth before folding into bolts and in that of the Cooper a woman is shown tipping a bucket of boiling water for preparation of the staves. However, rather than at work, women are shown in the scene of the Shoemaker and Hairdresser as customers.

Although unsigned, the design is clearly the work of the artist James Richard Barfoot, born in Clerkenwell, London in 1794; he married Mary Ann in the 1828 and settled at 1 Gainsford Place in Islington where they had three daughters and a son. Although his name appeared in the Court directory and he exhibited a few paintings at the Royal Academy, the family do not seem to have been successful enough to have a live in servant, but did rent rooms to lodgers including a straw bonnet maker and cambric merchant. Like many artists of this period he probably led a rather hand-to-mouth existence with some outward signs of gentility. His name is associated with various jigsaw puzzles, as well as works published under the Betts and Darton imprints, but many of his works remain to be identified as the family, all now working on various products, tended to supply a steady output of designs and puzzles for the wholesale trade who then apply their own imprint. In the census the family gave their collective occupation as 'Designer in Wood and Lithographic Artist', and we see that the business began to be transferred to the children. Mary Ann died at Brighton in 1855 and James succumbed to typhus at Gainsford Place in 1863, though their son appears to have still lived at Gainsford Place in the following year, after which any references to the Barfoot family peter out, although James is known to have died as late as 1904.

Not in Hannas, although Barfoot at an earlier date produced a different jigsaw called *Treasures of Commerce & Wealth of Nations*.





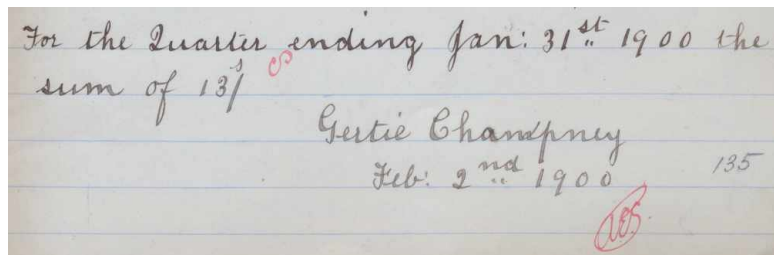
TEACHER'S PAY

23 [EDUCATION]. CHRIST CHURCH GIRLS' SCHOOL, DONCASTER. [Record of salaries]. [Doncaster, Yorkshire] May 28th 1898 - March 31st 1900. **£ 325**

MANUSCRIPT IN INK. 4to, [20 x 16.5 cm], pp. 78; original flexible diaper patterned maroon boards.

Fascinating and unusual record of the salaries of teachers at this Doncaster school.

The manuscript was updated each month when a penny revenue stamp was affixed, signed and dated with the amount paid to each teacher. Each teacher was required to fill-in their own receipt of the money with the legend 'For this month ending' followed by the date and the amount.



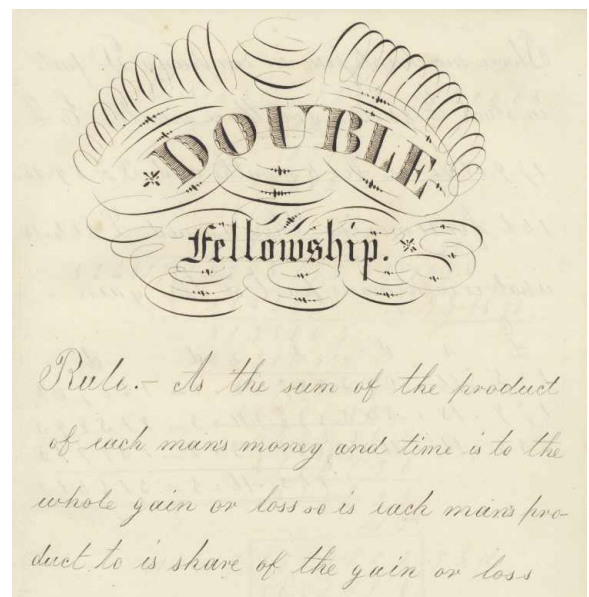
The Head Mistress 'A Wheeler' received £7 10s, the Assistant Mistresses, £3 15s, and the 4th year Pupil Teachers being paid quarterly £5 which equates to £1 13s 4d and 1st year Pupil Teachers £10 per annum or 16s 8d per month. Rather than an increase in wages there was a reduction in 1899 with the Assistant Teachers losing 7s 4d per month and now being paid £3 6s 8d and the Pupil Teachers losing a half crown per quarter with £4 7s 6d. By the end of 1899 the Head Mistress had crept up to £8 6s 8d and one assumes that the School Board felt that the differentiation in salaries should be greater, even if the budget for this remained the same with no attendant increase in the rates.

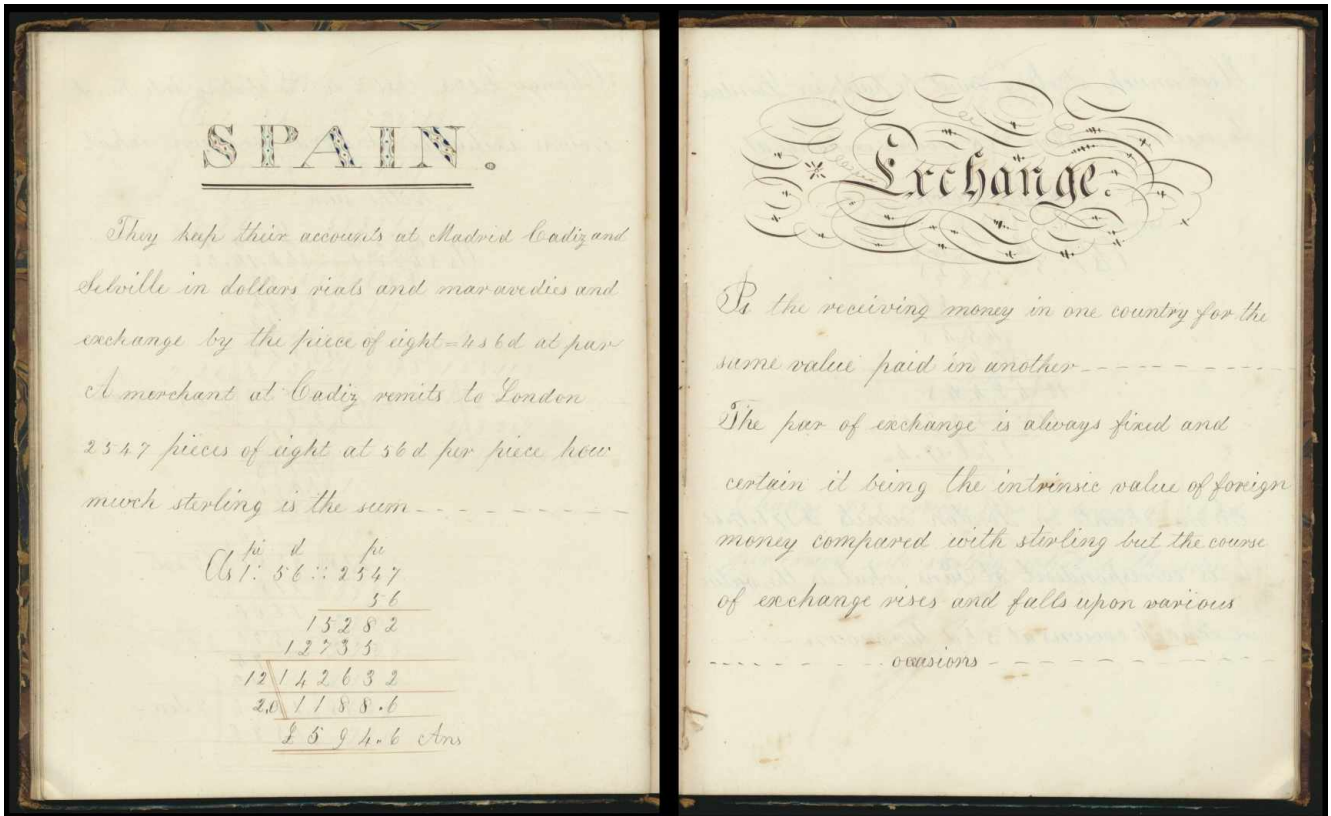
COMPILED AT A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN ENTERING COMMERCE?

24 [EDUCATION]. ARITHMETIC SCHOOL BOOK. [circa 1850's]. **£ 185**

4to, [24 x 19.5 cm], pp. [130]; original half calf over marbled boards.

A nicely executed school book, probably compiled at a school for young men entering commerce. The manuscript contains chiefly short and long division, multiplication, fractions, computations with money and weights, together with exercises in calculating areas. All of which has been penned with a careful, neat and steady hand. Each section including a rather flamboyant heading that was very probably executed by the child's teacher.





The text clearly follows an edition of Francis Walkingame's *The Tutor's Assistant* as a teaching aid, a ubiquitous and very practical work aimed at anyone expected to have a good grounding in commerce and trade.

Such exercise book were universally kept as aide-mémoire by pupils long after they had school. They often served as a practical and convenient reference aid throughout their subsequent adult life.

FREE ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL,
136 West Nile Street.

Mr LENNIE respectfully announces that the QUARTER for his DAY CLASSES commences on TUESDAY, 7th April, when a few additional pupils may be admitted to the various classes.

HOURS from 10 to 12, and from 1 to 4.

Reading, &c.	-	-	-	3s. 0d.
Reading and Writing,	-	-	-	3s. 6d.
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography,	-	-	-	4s. 0d.

ALL FEES PAID IN ADVANCE.

THE PUPILS PROVIDED WITH SLATES, PENS AND INK, FREE OF CHARGE.

MARCH 31st, 1846. GILCHRIST, PRINTER.

THE NEED FOR THE FREE CHURCH TO HAVE ITS OWN SCHOOLS

25 **[EDUCATION].** FREE ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, 136 West Nile Street. [Glasgow], Gilchrist, Printer [145 Argyll Street], March 31st, 1846. £ 125

Printed flyer [20.5 x 13.5 cm].

The headmaster of the school was George Lennie, a native of Glasgow, who at the time the flyer was printed was just 22. The Free St George's School would have been allied to St George's Tron Church where George Chalmers (1780-1847) was the redoubtable minister. With the Disruption of 1843, and the subsequent split and formation of the Free Church of Scotland, there was a clear and necessary need for the Free Church to have its own schools. 136 West Nile Street was probably where the school was originally founded, this being but a few hundred yards up the hill from Chalmers's church. Later the school moved to several other addresses and was probably initially quite successful, the charges per quarter for teaching children were quite modest even for 1846. Lennie also had two younger sister who may well have helped with some of the teaching. In 1847, however, Lennie matriculated at the University of Glasgow and became a minister for the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Kilmarnock in 1852, he was at this time already quite ill with what appears to be tuberculosis and died within a matter of months.



FUN ON THE FIRST DAY

26 **[EDUCATION]**. WILLIE AND MARY'S FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL. [London] The Religious Tract Society. 56, Paternoster Row, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 164, Piccadilly. [1870]. £ 125

FIRST EDITION? 4to, pp. [26] printed on one side only, with six leaves of illustrations, printed by Kronheim & Co; with marking in places; stitched as issued in the original decorative card wrappers, lightly dust-soiled and rubbed to extremities, with inscription at head 'Sammie from Willi 25th Dec. 1870'.

Charmingly illustrated work, detailing 'Willie and Mary's first day at school' in rhyme, published by the Religious Tract Society at part of their new series of Toy Books.

'CHILDREN TO FIND THEIR OWN BOOKS, COPIES, AND SLATES'

27 **[EDUCATION]**. ALNMOUTH SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL. Alnwick: Printed by John Davison, Pant, Corn Market. [1871]. £ 125

PRINTED NOTICE. [28.5 x 22.5 cm]; a clean copy save for the fold lines.

Rare survival of this original notice pertaining to the Alnmouth Subscription School, and the conditions of its opening on the 3rd of July 1871. Printed in Alnwick on the 20th June, just under two weeks before, the following conditions are insisted upon:

'That it should be managed by a Committee, to be appointed by the subscribers. That the Children's Pence be 2d., and 3d. per week, to be paid every Monday morning. Young Children getting grounded for reading, 2d.; Children more advanced, 3d.; where 4 in a Family, 1 to be free; where 5 or more, all above 4 to be half-price. This does not interfere with a Sunday School. Children to find their own Books, Copies, and Slates'.

Unfortunately we can find no further trace of the Alnmouth Subscription School, so it would appear that it didn't get off of the ground, or its survival was short.

We can find no other examples extant.

ALNMOUTH SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL.

It is desirable that the Day School of Alnmouth,---Thomas Pegg being the present Master,---should be continued upon the following conditions:---

That it should be managed by a Committee, to be appointed by the subscribers.

That the Children's Pence be 2d., and 3d. per week, to be paid every Monday morning. Young Children getting grounded for reading, 2d.; Children more advanced, 3d.; where 4 in a Family, 1 to be free; where 5 or more, all above 4 to be half-price. This does not interfere with a Sunday School. Children to find their own Books, Copies, and Slates.

The School to be opened on the 3rd of July, 1871, on the above conditions.

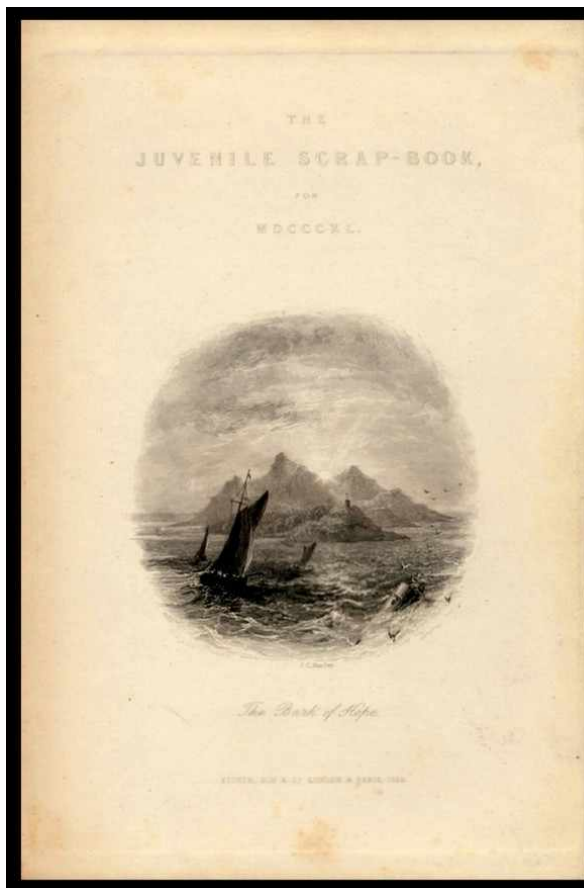
ALNMOUTH, June 20th, 1871.

Alnwick: Printed by JOHN DAVISON, Pant, Corn Market.

CHIEFLY FOR YOUNG LADIES

28 **ELLIS, Sarah [née Stickney]. THE JUVENILE SCRAP-BOOK.** London, Fisher, Son, and Co., 1840. **£ 200**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iv], 105, [1] colophon, [2], advertisements, with steel-engraved title and 15 steel-engraved plates, all tissue guards present; title and a few plates minimally spotted; a fine copy in the original publisher's terracotta cloth, spine ornamented, lettered and dated in gilt, covers ornamented in blind and with gilt-stamped centrepieces depicting flower baskets, all edges gilt; front cover a little spotted.



A desirable copy of this scarce early Victorian gift book, written by the novelist and author of 'improving works' (*British Women Writers*). Sarah Ellis established a school for young ladies in Hertfordshire and was a prolific writer and edited two yearbooks, or annually appearing gift books, the other being *Fisher's Drawing-Room Scrap-Book* (1844 and 1845). *The Juvenile Scrap-Book* is the first of the series edited by Mrs. Ellis. The steel engravings have been selected by Mrs. Ellis; their subjects range from topography, over idyllic, historic and exotic scenes to a day-dreaming young lady.

'[T]he Editor has endeavoured to furnish her young friends with materials for thought, it has not been with the remotest desire to throw a shade over their harmless mirth, but rather with an earnest hope that they may, in their turn, employ their lively spirits in diffusing cheerfulness around the winter's hearth: not sharing their merriment alone with those who are young, and vigorous [sic], and noisy like themselves, but letting it be so tempered by kind feeling, so innocent and pure, that the aged or the suffering may smile with them, and the experienced and the good partake of their enjoyment.' [Preface]

Sarah Ellis (née Stickney) (1799-1872) was a Quaker turned Congregationalist who was the author of numerous books, mostly written about women's role in society. She worked with her husband, the well-known missionary (notably to Madagascar), Rev. William Ellis in the London Missionary Society, to promote their common interest in temperance.

Not in *A Checklist of Women Writers 1801-1900*; OCLC locates copies at Carolina University, Greensboro, and New York University; COPAC locates copies in British Library, Manchester, Nottingham, and in the National Library of Scotland.



SCHOOLING FOR COMMERCE

29 [EXERCISE BOOKS]. GLEAVES, William Huckle. THREE SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS Manchester House, St Ives, St Ives, Cambridgeshire. Circa 1860-1865. £ 500

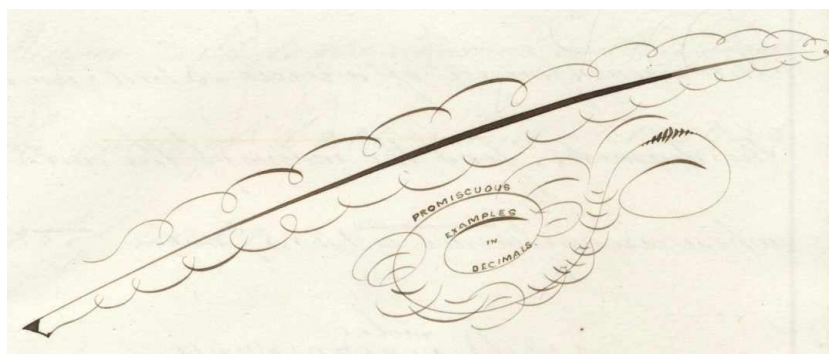
Three volumes 4to, pp. [90], [68] and [24]; individually bound in green half calf over marbled boards; red half calf over blue cloth boards; and original marbled wrappers, with printed label.

William Huckle Gleaves was born in 1849 so would have been between 10 and 12 years old when these three exercise books were written at Manchester House 'Academy' at St Ives in Cambridgeshire then under the headmastership of James Osman Thomas. Gleaves was the son of a farmer in neighbouring Willingham and was probably a day border at the school.

Two of the three exercise books show Gleaves progressing through Multiplication, Division, Reduction, Decimal Proportions, Square Root, 'Miscellaneous examples' Fractions, Promiscuous Examples in Decimals', and 'Mixed queries from Colenso' i.e the Cornish cleric and mathematician John Colenso's standard work on *Arithmetic Designed for Schools*. For the later of these two exercise book Thomas had a decorative title page printed enclosing a cartouche of a globe with writing materials supported by piles of books.

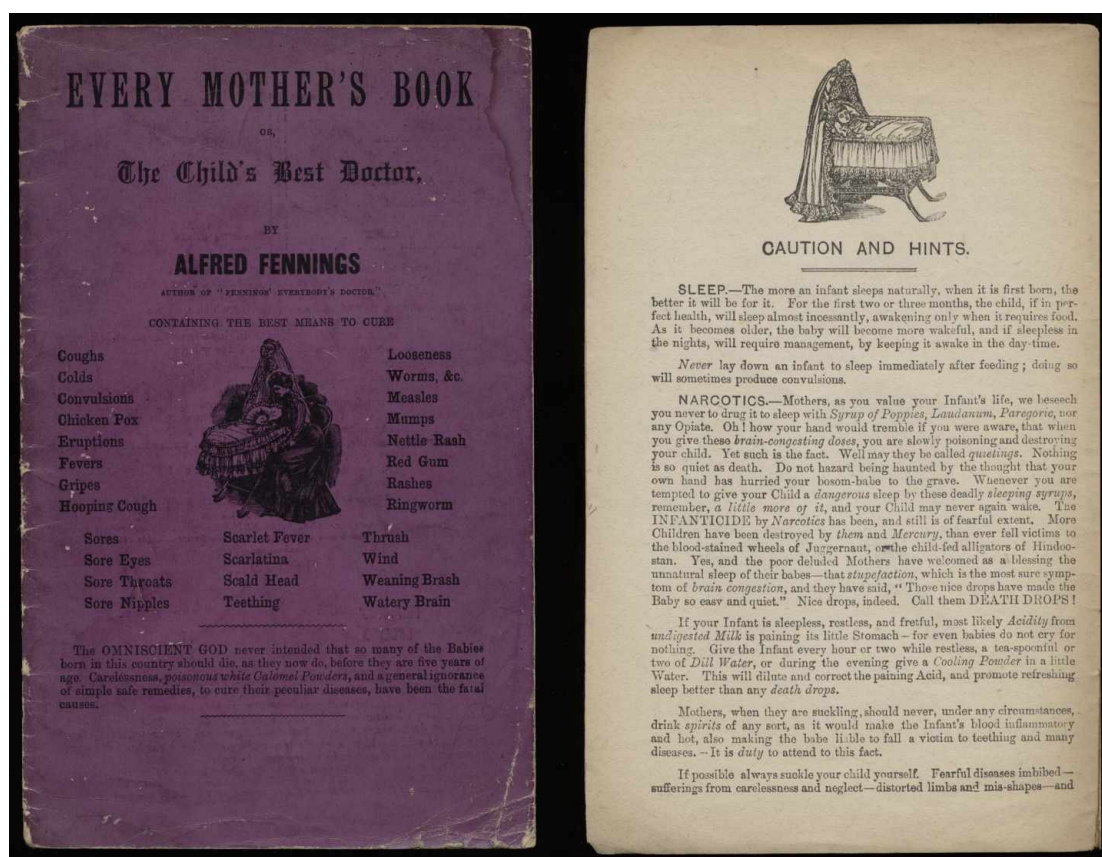


The third exercise book was pre-printed being 'Porteus's Commercial Penman, A Series of Mercantile Letters & Forms, designed to prepare the Pupil for Commercial Pursuits. Each recto had a commercial letter, or statement of accounts, that had to be copied by the pupil on the opposite page. Gleaves was very good at this and he clearly had a very steady hand for such accurate work. Edgar Andrew Porteus (1810-1875) was a London based engraver, printer and publisher who specialised in works that on the whole needed delicate penmanship engraving, something well suited to such copy books.



The School was founded by James Osman Thomas (1828-1903) who was a master at the National School at St Ives in charge of some 100 boys but also took private pupils. In 1856 he decided to start his own Academy 'for young gentlemen' and purchased Manchester House from a solicitor in the town. Thomas boarded with him between eight and ten pupils and employed an assistant teacher to help him. His wife probably also helped in this enterprise, she was some 18 years his senior and a widow that Thomas married in 1855 - this was probably as much a business relationship as a love-match for their mutual benefit. Thomas later moved to Sheldon in Cambridgeshire and latterly to Brighton but continued to work both as a teacher and latterly as an advisor to the Warren Farm Industrial School.

Greaves after his schooling became a miller in Willington and probably found his exercise books still useful in his business life. He died at a comparatively young age in 1894.



SELF HELP FOR YOUNG MOTHERS

30 **FENNINGS, Alfred.** EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK or, the Child's Best Doctor. Containing the best means to cure Coughs, Colds, Convulsions ... Watery Brain. [Cowes, Isle of Wight]? circa 1890. **£ 125**

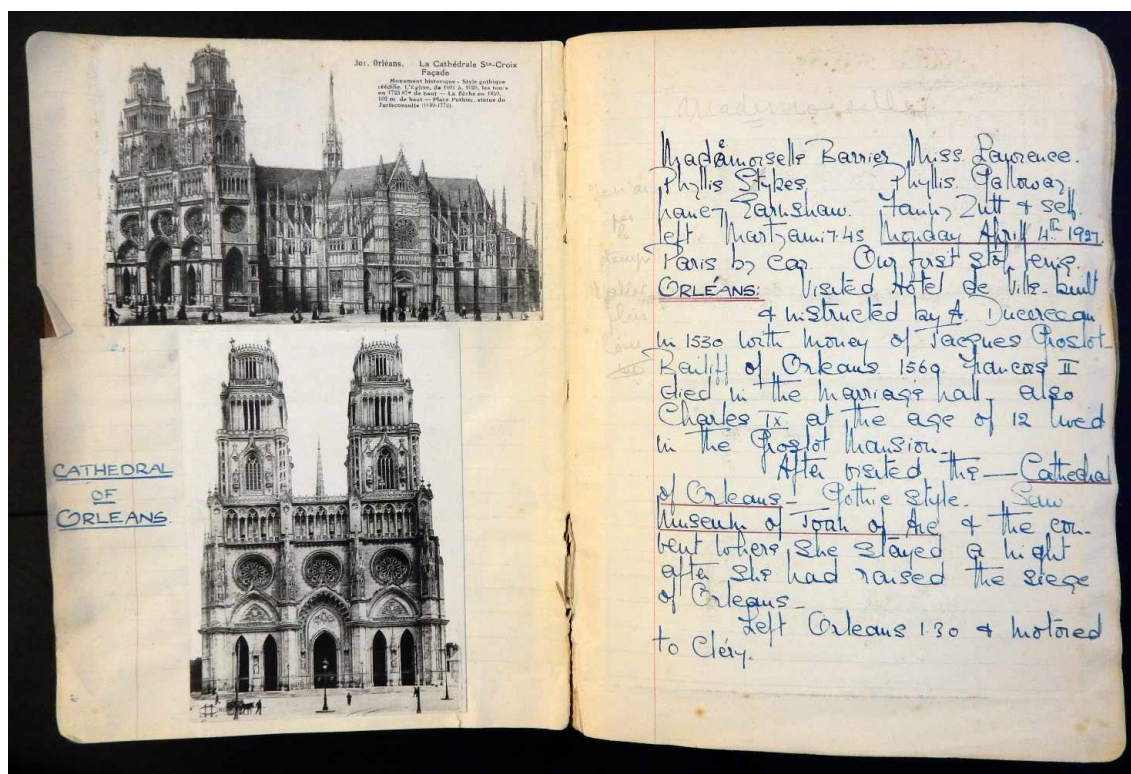
8vo, pp. 20; advertisements on front and rear inner covers; with several engraved illustrations; some minor spotting, but otherwise clean; in the original printed purple wrappers, spine and extremities lightly rubbed and worn; a good copy of an ephemeral work.

An appealing copy of this extremely popular medical self-help-cum-advertising brochure aimed specifically at young mothers, and which in addition to prescribing a number of efficacious remedies, notably Fennings Childrens and Coolings Powders', provides a few simple 'cautions and hints' on such subjects as sleep, milk, weaning, teething, fevers, convulsions, and ailments such as croup and measles.

Full of typical advertising hyperbole, this small pamphlet nevertheless contains much useful and practical advice, which it was hoped would give 'every anxious Mother the best opportunity to preserve the lives of her young offspring, during the critical year of infancy - to enable her to know, and safely to cure, the common diseases of childhood without any other assistance, to protect her from quackery and from all the poisonous mineral doses of unlicensed or licensed doctors, and to help her to rear her children to strong, healthy, happy manhood... as her best Guide, containing as it does, full explanations of Infantine disorders and their symptoms... prescribing a few safe remedies, which, if timely used, will always cure, will agree with the most delicate constitution, and which do not contain Calomel, Antimony, Mercury, nor anything else injurious to the human system' (p. 3). Indeed Fennings is vehement in his condemnation of the use such remedies, as well as the use of narcotics such as laudanum, all of which he believes to be extremely pernicious, and which he calls 'death drops'. The use of leeches and lancing is also very much condemned.

Alfred Fennings established the Golden Key Pharmacy in 1840 selling a myriad of medical remedies for the cure of everything from typhoid and cholera to the common cold. He moved his business to the Isle of Wight in 1850, from where the original editions of the present pamphlets were produced in 1857. This was one of several brochures produced by the company, although this title was by far the most popular and was still being reproduced in the 1930s. Other publications included *Fennings Family Doctor* (1864), *The Family Physician* (1852) and *Fennings Playtime Picture Story Book for all Good Girls and Boys* (1939).

OCLC lists various editions, all at the Wellcome with one copy of another 1858 printing at Minnesota.



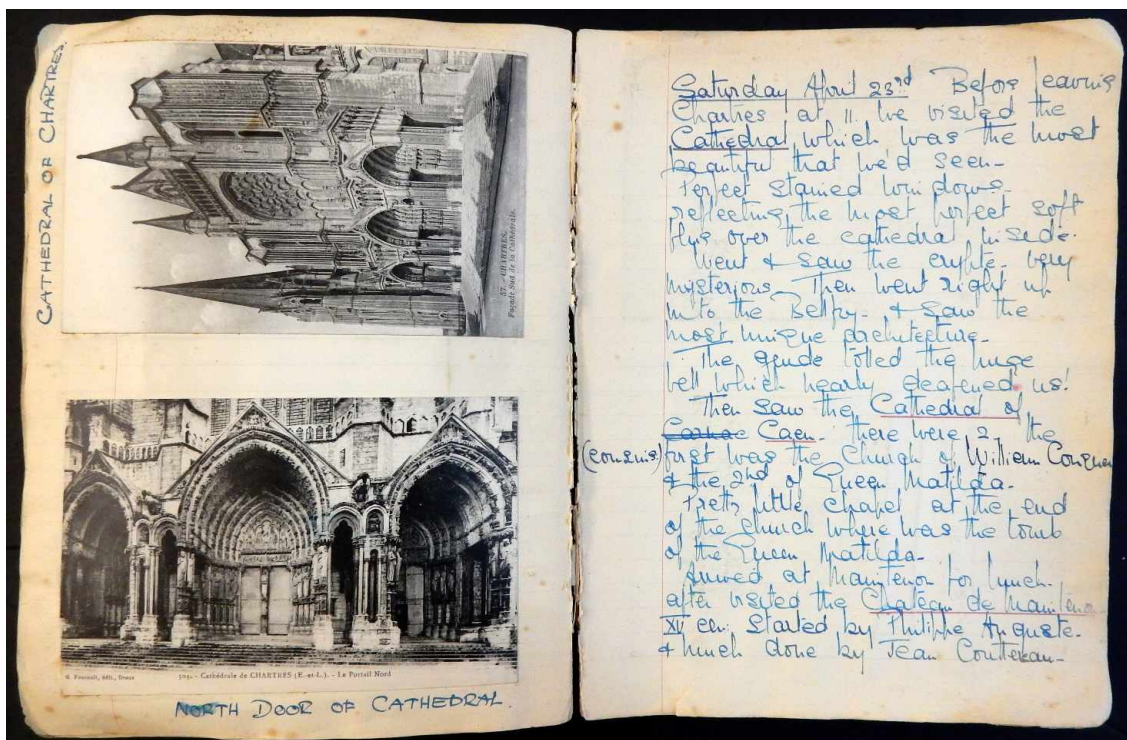
LUXURY EDUCATION

31 **[FINISHING SCHOOL].** MANUSCRIPT TRAVEL DIARY OF A YOUNG WOMAN through the Loire valley, Brittany and Normandy. [France]. April, 1927. **£ 375**

4to [22 x 17cm], pp. [106], interspersed with 135 postcards, several unused blank leaves at end; original cloth backed blue boards, spine torn in places.

Mademoiselle Barrier and Miss Lawrence ran an 'Educational Home' called 'Martyami' at 43 rue de Ranelagh in the fashionable 16th arrondissement. The finishing school was for girls who, as contemporary advertisements describe, 'wish to perfect themselves in French, Music, Art, &c., and at the same time enjoy a comfortable home-life, French conversation rapidly acquired by mixing constantly with French society. Paris visited, under the guidance of experienced Professors, Excursions to Versailles, Fontainebleau, Chantilly, &c.; also to the Castles and Loire.' Included with the programme of education were classes at the lycée Molière and the Sorbonne, horse riding, swimming, tennis and chaperoned walks in the Bois, probably with an added fee. This did not come cheap for the school charged £250 a year before extras costs at the time our diary was made. The 'Educational Home' was not restricted to just English speakers as Mademoiselle Barrier and Miss Lawrence also advertised for French students, and probably Swiss too.

We unfortunately do not know the name of the young lady who produced this travel diary, however it would appear her work was designed not only as a record of an excursion but also to show that the finishing school had inculcated in them something from their visits to historic, and not so historic, places. The writer of the diary relied on a plentiful supply of postcards from each place she and her party visited which are interspersed with succinct descriptive notes in blue ink and underlined in red. One of their teachers may have begun to read the journal but after correcting the spelling of the first word 'Mademoiselle' they pencilled, rather dispiritingly, in the margin 'J'en'ai per le temp d'aller plus lous [I don't have time to go further]'.



The manuscript begins with a list of her companions that included the two schoolmistresses and five girls. 'Mademoiselle Barrier, Miss Lawrence.. Phyllis Stykes, Phyllis Galloway, Nancy Earls Shaw, Fanny Zutt & self left Martyamai 7.45 Monday April 4th 1927'. This was a three week tour that travelled following the Loire before heading for the coast and working their way up through Brittany and Normandy before returning to Paris.

A pretty full trip was organized which took in every medieval cathedral, château and historic site, one might add history restricted to events prior to the Revolution. The first place after Paris was Orléans then Cléry-Saint-André 'saw the tomb & skulls of Louis XI & his wife' - Chambord - Blois, Also the chapel of Marie de Medicis & the room where in the woodwork of the walls she kept poison' - Château de Chaumont - Amboise - Chenonceaux - Montrésor, 'the château which wasn't very interesting' - Langeais 'Adorable Alsatian for sale which I longed to buy!' - Chinon, - Azay-le-Rideau - Villandry 'Quite awful! but fearfully amusing. Had a most hideously rude & blasy guide' - Tours, - Saumur - La Baule-Escoublac - Vannes, - Sainte-Anne-d'Auray - Pontivy - Quimper - Audierne - Cote d'Emeraude - Mont Saint-Michel 'Had lunch at Meie Poulard which is renowned for their omelettes which were O.K.' - Dinard 'Danced at the Club after at the evening danced at the Casino & Crystal Palace - Bayeux - Lisieux, - Chartres - Château de Maintenon 'Left for Paris about 2 arriving back about 4 Garden & houses looking awfully nice. Rather sorry to be back again after such a topping voyage.'

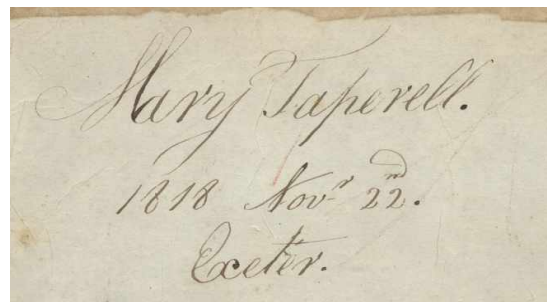
WORK OF IMPROVEMENT, BY A LADY

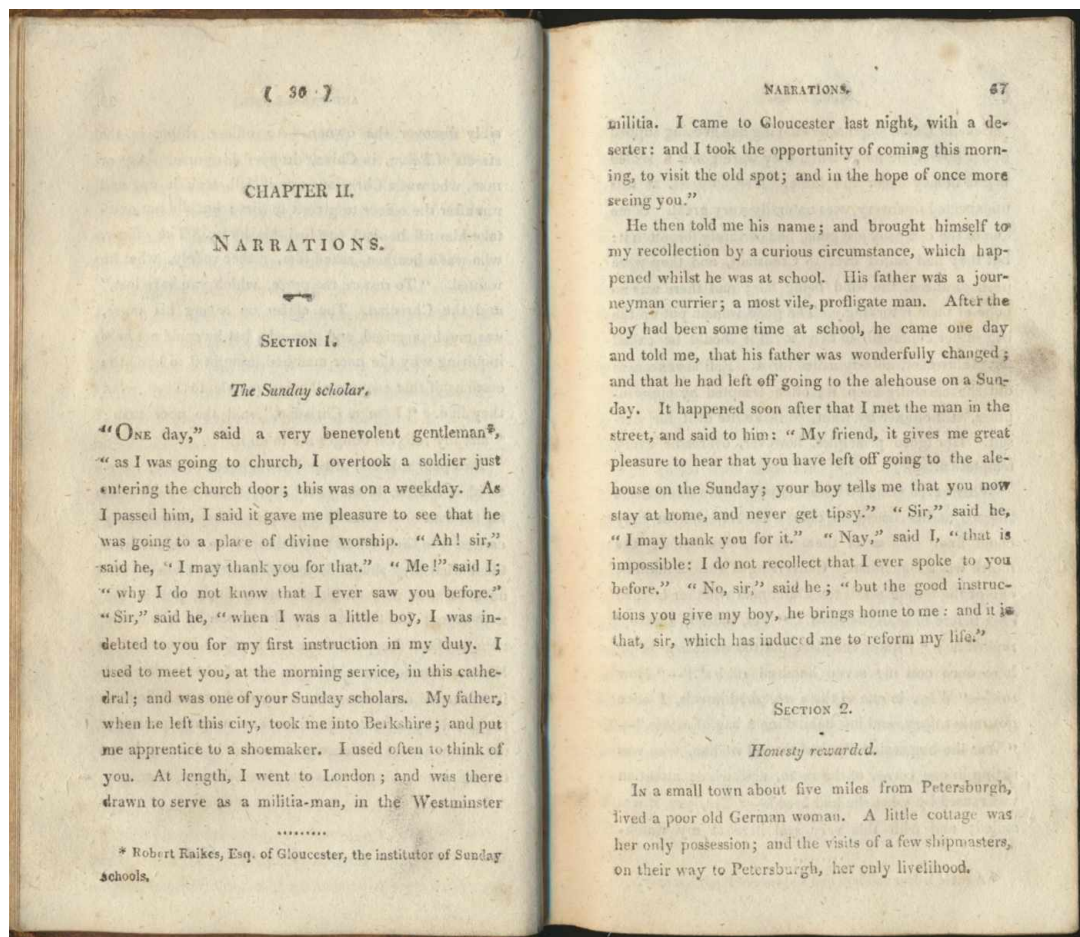
32 [FRANKS, Elizabeth]. LESSONS FOR YOUNG PERSONS IN HUMBLE LIFE: calculated to their improvement in the art of reading; in virtue and piety; and, particularly in the knowledge of the duties peculiar to their stations... York: Printed by Thomas Wilson and Son, High-Ousegate for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, Paternoster-Row, London... 1811. £ 385

THIRD EDITION. 12mo, pp. xvi, 17-336; bound in contemporary sheep, rebacked with original spine laid down with some slight wear to extremities; with a near contemporary ownership signature, 'Mary Taperell. 1818 Novr 22nd. Exeter' on rear pastedown.

Elizabeth Franks was born about 1775 a daughter of Bacon Franks of Campsall Hall in Yorkshire and Catherine Hoare, daughter and heiress of John Hoare of Pontefract.

'Three of the Frank daughters, taking pity on their underprivileged neighbours, instructed, at Campsall Hall, a few young girls in reading and sewing, as well as providing them with necessary articles of clothing. This makeshift school sometimes catered for as many as 60 girls and the three sisters defrayed the expenses and carried out





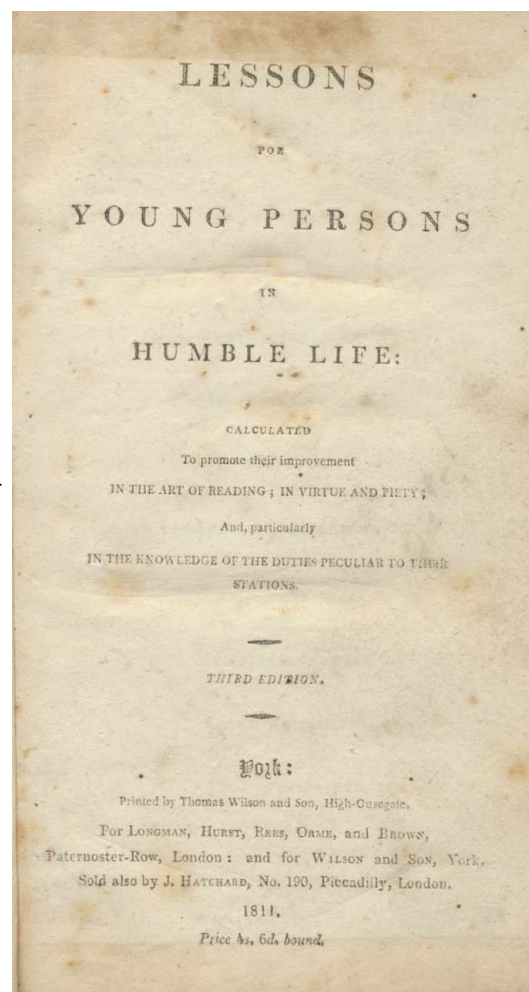
the teaching duties entirely on their own. Eventually the gentry of adjoining parishes realised the educational effects of this educational instruction and liberally contributed towards its support. As the prosperity and number of pupils attending the school gradually increased, a purpose built school was constructed in 1811 along the Askern/Campsall road. During 1828 it was reported that 60 girls attended the school and were instructed in knitting, sewing, reading, writing, and arithmetic. A large proportion of the goods produced were sold throughout the neighbourhood.' [Askern History website]

As part of this charitable work Elizabeth Frank wrote *Lessons for young persons in Humble Life* in which she provides the reader with suitable 'Narrations', 'Descriptions', 'Dialogues', 'Miscellaneous Pieces', in both poetry and prose. This was the first of several such works of improvement which were written by Elizabeth, other titles including *Interesting anecdotes of children, designed through the medium of example, to inculcate principles of virtue and piety* (1813), *Classical English letter-writer, or, Epistolary selections: designed to improve young persons in the art of letter-writing and in the principles of virtue and piety* (1814). As she did not put her name to these works they may well have been collaborative compilations that also included suggestions by her two sisters.

Later she published and acknowledged *Memoirs of the life and writings of Lindley Murray: in a series of letters* (1826) however little more seems to be known about her until her death in 1850 when she left £10,000 to the Pastoral-Aid and Church Missionary Societies, and £1,000 to the Clergy Daughters' School, at Casterton.

The first edition appeared in 1808 (BL and Glasgow), with the second following the next year (BL and York).

Of this third edition, OCLC records three copies in the UK, at York, Leeds and the British Library, and two in North America, at UCLA and Iowa.



BLESSED

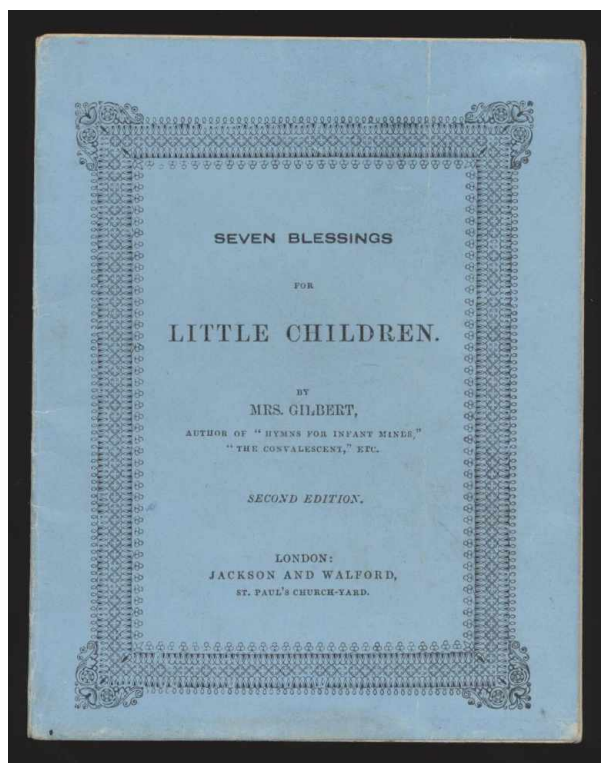
33 **GILBERT, Ann Taylor.** SEVEN BLESSINGS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN. By Mrs. Gilbert, author of "Hymns for infant minds," "The convalescent," etc. etc. London: Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's Church-yard. 1846. £ 95

SECOND EDITION. 12mo, pp. 16; lightly marked; stitched as issued in the original blue printed wrapper, with neat presentation inscription on inside front cover 'Elizabeth Smith, May 4th 1858. Given her by her affectionate son, James Smith'.

Scarce collection of these 'Seven Blessings' in the form of poems, 'for little children'. The poems are each subtitled, and include 'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven'; 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth'; and 'Blessed are the peace makers, for they shall be called the children of God'.

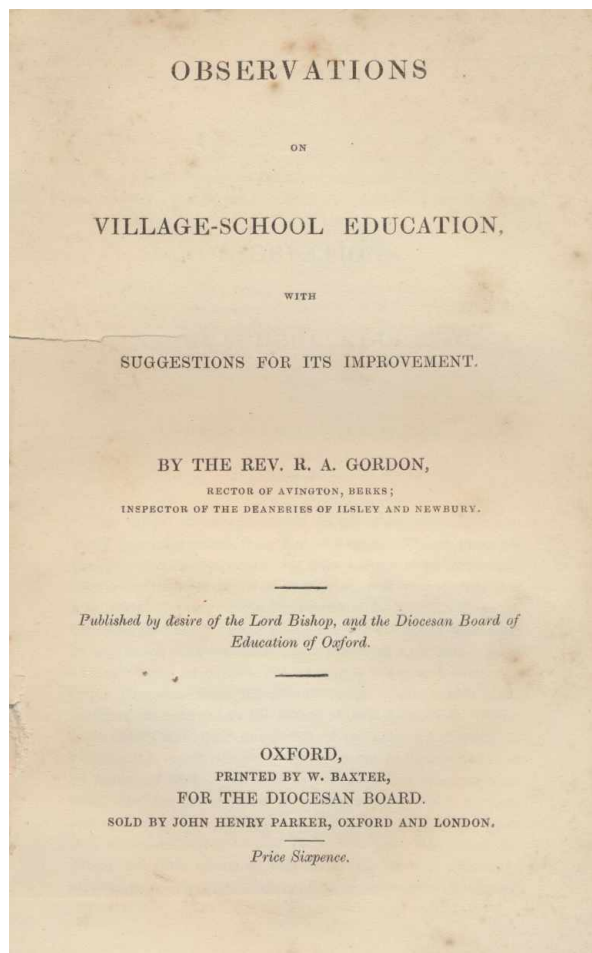
Ann Gilbert, née Taylor (1782-1866) was a poet and literary critic who gained lasting popularity in her youth as a writer of verse for children. In the years up to her marriage, she became an astringent literary critic, however, she is best remembered today as the elder sister and collaborator of Jane Taylor (1783-1824).

OCLC records one copy, at Columbia, and only three of the 1844 first edition (BL, Cambridge and the Bodleian).



IMPROVING THE EDUCATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POOR

34 **GORDON, Rev. Robert Augustus.** OBSERVATIONS ON VILLAGE-SCHOOL EDUCATION, with suggestions for its improvement. Oxford: Printed by W. Baxter, for the Diocesan Board. Sold by John Henry Parker, Oxford and London. [1850]. £ 185



FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [ii], 33, [6] tables, [1] blank; short tear to title, and portion missing in gutter throughout (not affecting the text), lightly foxed in places; in recent marbled wrapper.

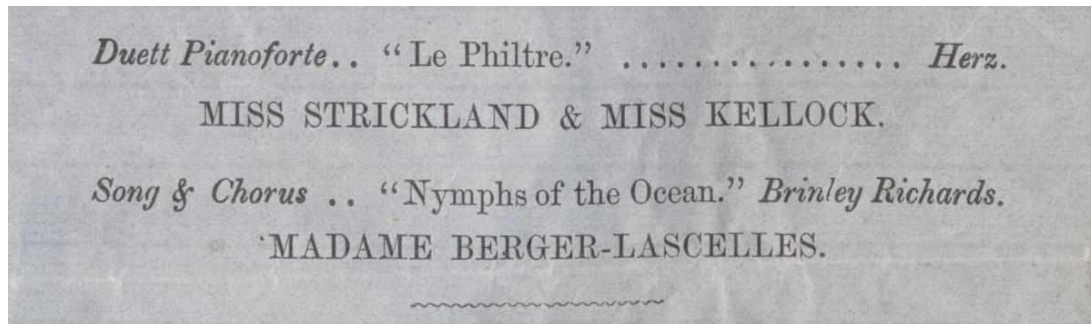
First edition of these *Observations on Village-School Education*, which, as one critic puts it 'is short, plain, of a very practical character, and accompanied with some useful time tables suited to schools of different calibre' (see *The Theologian and Ecclesiastic*, vol. IX, 1850, pp. 270-1).

It is 'of the utmost consequence, that the few school years of the labourer's child should be rightly employed. At best, it is true, we can give him but a very limited education, yet this for the most part is all that he will receive, and on this will depend in great measure his power of apprehending the religious teaching he may receive in after years from the pulpit, or from books; and therefore how important it is! There is yet another serious difficulty in the education of the agricultural poor. The village school can rarely offer sufficient attractions to secure the services of a Master or Mistress of superior character or attainments; and therefore we must be content, for the most part, to do this work, as best we can, with teachers whose knowledge is very limited, and who stand much in need of assistance and direction to enable them to do it in a right way' (p. 2).

Reverend Robert Augustus Gordon (1816-1895), was born on the island of Dominica in the West Indies in or about 1816, the third son of John Gordon (1788-1836), a merchant who owned various slave plantations on the island. Together with his partner James Matthews, Gordon père owned nearly 300 slaves and received several large sums of money in compensation from the British government in 1836, following the abolition of slavery in

the British Empire in 1833. Educated at King's College London and at Pembroke College Cambridge, Robert was admitted at Lincoln's Inn in 1837 but switched careers from the law to the church; in 1839 he was ordained a deacon and the following year he became a priest, serving successively at various parishes: Curate of Charing, Kent (1839-1840); Curate of Sundridge, Kent (1840-1846); Rector of Avington, Berkshire (1846-1853); and Rector of Barley, Hertfordshire (1853-1890). He was also the Rural Dean of Buntingford in Hertfordshire from 1854 to 1882. In April 1847 he married Elizabeth Frances Lindsay, but their marriage produced no children. From the 1871 census evidently they had become quite affluent, living at 34 South Street in Mayfair in London with Florence Nightingale as their neighbour. Not content with this, by 1881 they were maintaining a large household staffed by nine servants on Tilney Street in Mayfair.

OCLC records six copies in British Library, National Library of Scotland, Cambridge, Bristol, Birmingham and the Bodleian, and five in North America, at Yale, New York, St. Thomas, Wisconsin and York.



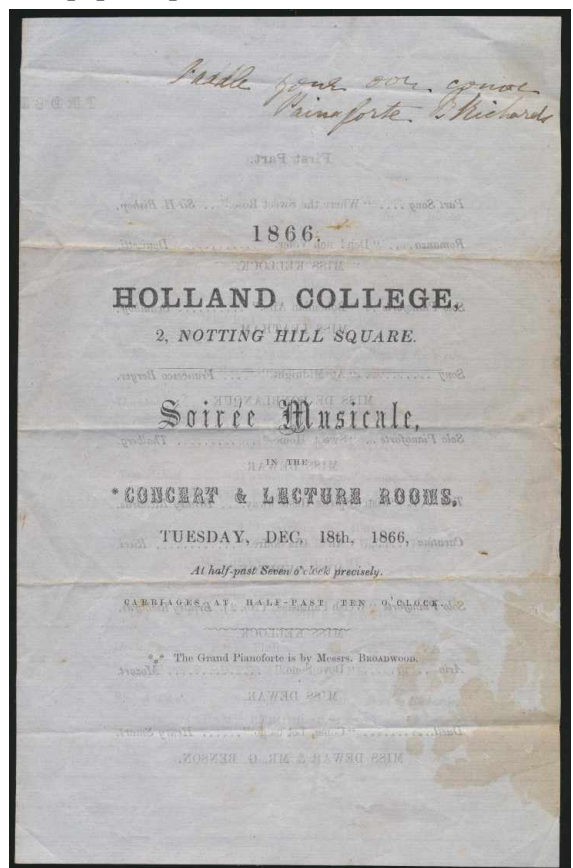
FOR THE BEST YOUNG LADIES

35 HOLLAND COLLEGE, 2, NOTTING HILL SQUARE. SOIREE MUSICALE, in the Concert & Lecture Rooms, Tuesday, Dec. 18th, 1866. [London], [1866]. £ 125

8vo, pp. [4]; printed on lilac paper some old folds.

Holland College was clearly very prestigious and only for the best young ladies, both resident and non-resident, in want of 'Private Classes and Lessons.' It must have been expensive too as an advert around the time of the 'Soiree Musicale' describes the available teaching staff which included: 'Professors: Pianoforte, Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Brinley Richards, Mr. Bradbury Turner, Mus. Bac. - Harp, Mr. Boleyn Reeves - Singing, Signor Garcia, Mdlle. Elena Angèle, Madame Alex. Newton - Concertina, Mr. R. Blagrove - Figure & Landscape Painting &c, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. R. Richardson - Literature, Science, History, &c., Professor Pepper, Mr. G. D. Wood, Mr. G. Home - French, M. Dupont, P.A. -German, Dr. Heimann - Italian, Signor Pepoli - Dancing, M. Delferier, &c.' The School was run by Miss Ann Sparrow from 1865 to 1870 where charged forty to fifty guineas per annum for those in a position to afford such fees.

Sterndale Bennett was a brilliant pianist and friend of Mendelssohn and Schumann and Manual Garcia one of the greatest of all signing teachers was also the brother of Maria Malibran and Pauline Viardot. However it was Henry Brinley Richards (1817-1885) a pupil of Chopin, and the soprano Madame Alexander Newton who were probably overall in charge of the 'Soiree Musicale'. The first part of the programme was the given over to the pupils and the second, probably to the relief of some of the parents, to the professionals under the conductorship of Dr Austen Pearce.



PATH BREAKING CHILDHOOD AUTOBIOGRAPHY

36 HOWITT, Mary. MY OWN STORY; or the Autobiography of a Child. London: Printed for Thomas Tegg, No. 73, Cheapside. 1845. £ 450

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [vi], 7-176, 5 advertisements; some minor light marking in places; bound in the original blindstamped publisher's cloth, upper board and spine lettered and tooled in gilt, spine lightly sunned, and some rubbing to extremities, but overall a very good copy.

Uncommon first edition of this autobiography of Mary Howitt's childhood, as far as we are aware the first woman autobiographer to limit her focus to childhood.

'Her path breaking childhood autobiography would find many progeny, especially among later children's book authors. She does not focus on herself, but rather gives a picture of the family, the place, the times, the people, and the customs when she was a child... Consistent with its intended audience, Howitt's book focuses on aspects of her childhood that were important to the child. The narrator is a distinct personality and comments copiously, guiding the reader's reactions, but she represents events as the children themselves experienced them, such as, for example, the totally unexpected arrival of a baby sister and then a baby brother. We hear quite a lot about the children's feelings: a couple of nice little boys dispel the sisters' initial dislike of boys; the grown-ups talk anxiously about Napoleon's conquests, which makes the children anxious as well that he might invade England; meeting and playing with new friends delights them; they and their friends dislike being teased by grown-ups; the prospect of being sent to boarding school fills them with anxiety. Howitt even sometimes records her own personal feelings, notably when her pride is piqued when her father tells her she can't keep a secret. But her work is emphatically not a self-portrait. Nor is it psychologically oriented. Mary and her sister react and feel as any child might. Overall, the happiness of childhood is emphasised. Scares and problems are not omitted, but the tone is optimistic. As Howitt tells it, the world is a good place, and problems are not left unsolved' (Lorna Martens: *As Told by Herself: Women's Childhood Autobiography, 1845-1969*, 2022, pp. 38-9).

Mary Howitt (1799-1888), author, translator, poet (author of the famous poem *The Spider and the Fly*), woman of letters and friend of the Brownings, Dickens and Elizabeth Gaskell. She was the first translator of Andersen's Fairy Tales, the work by which she is chiefly known to the English speaking world. She met and married another Quaker, William Howitt (1792-1879), settling in Nottingham and, from 1843, in London. Together they embarked on a long collaboration in writing (over 180 books) and social activism, and published numerous volumes of poetry. The family moved away from the Quakers to join the Unitarians, and eventually the Spiritualists - and late in life Mary converted to Roman Catholicism. Throughout their lives she and William were advocates of social reform: the Anti-Corn Law League, anti-enclosure movements, the Married Women's Property Committee, women's emancipation, and the extension of the franchise.

The present work concludes a series of thirteen titles named 'Tales for the People and their Children' that Mary Howitt wrote for publisher Thomas Tegg in the 1840s that were designed to promote middle-class virtues among working class families. They were also more sentimentally described as 'marked by a graceful intelligence, and a simple tenderness, which at once charm the reader, and win their affections for the author.'

OCLC records five copies in the UK, at the British Library, National Library of Wales, Leeds, Oxford and the London Library, and three in North America, at Toronto, UCLA and Princeton.

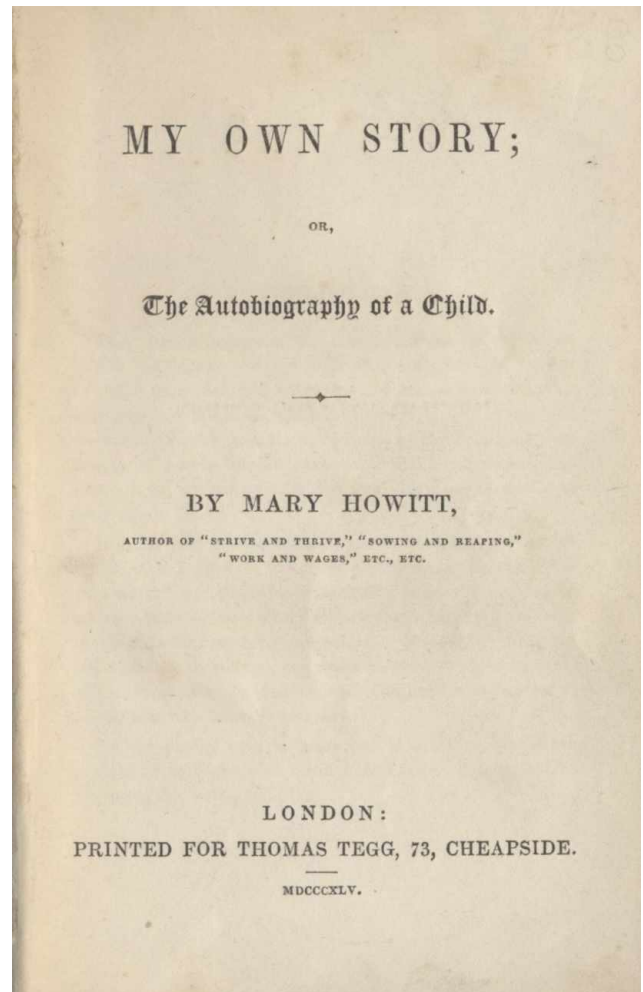
A NEW CRAZE

37 **[JUGGLING TOY]**. ORIGINAL EDWARDIAN DIABOLO TOY. [Barnsley: Wilson & Co. Ltd]. n.d., c. 1907?]. **£ 300**

Original treen toy, consisting of two sticks made out of turned wood, stamped 'Wilson & Co. Ltd, Barnsley' to each finial and with holes bored in to top of each, green string passing through each and tied off at each end, together with spool, itself is a turned wooden length of wood with a narrow central waist, the two wheels edged in metal; with signs of use, but overall in remarkable condition.

Rare survival of an original juggling toy, known as a diabolo, commonly played with by children during the first half of the nineteenth century, with numerous illustrations found in books and periodicals of the time.

'The Diabolo is a juggling toy that a child can play with either alone or with a friend who catches and returns the spool. The two sticks of the toy act as handles. They are made out of turned wood. A hole has been bored through the top of each stick. A length of thin red string passes through both the holes and is tied around the stick. Above the hole a turned pointed cap prevents the string from falling over the edge of the top of the stick. At the bottom of the stick the wood tapers off into a fine point. When the handle is held, the point digs





into the palm of the hand, giving stability to any actions the juggler makes while in play. The spool itself is a turned wooden length of wood with a narrow central waist. Two wheel shapes are attached to each end of the spool to enable it to roll, and to add balance and spin. To play the game the waist of the spool is positioned on the string. By putting a stick in each hand and activating the string the spool can be balanced, revolved, thrown up into the air and caught again, with practice' (see <https://www.objectlessons.org/childhood-and-games-victorians/diabolo-victorian-original/s67/a1005/>)

Such juggling toys were initially popular during the early nineteenth-century but by the early 1860's the fashion for the game had petered out. The belief that such strenuous exertion was unhealthy for young women during their developmental years also caused their popularity to wane. About 1906 a new craze developed, firstly in France, with the toy developed under the name of 'Diabolo'. This was a refinement of the earlier toy, and very soon just as popular in the United Kingdom and the US. Although toy companies were adept at making and selling the new 'Diabolo' they were expensive. The design was, however, fairly easy for a skilled worker to copy, in the present example cotton spools have been adapted for the purpose and 'manufactured' as a cheap alternative to the pricey commercial toys. The manufacturer of this particular example is Lawrence Wilson & Sons: Bobbin Manufacturers & British Timber Merchants, in Barnsley, (fl. 1859-1920s) who have stamped their name on the finial of each stick.

SHORT LIVED LADIES SCHOOL

38 **JUVENILE CONCERT, AT MISS HARWOOD'S, WELTON, on Wednesday Evening, April Twenty-ninth. [Yorkshire], [1818].** £ 185

Printed sheet [25.3 x 20.3 cm], old folds and some spotting but otherwise fine.

An unusual printed program for a juvenile musical evening given at Miss Harwood's school in Yorkshire.

We know from an advertisement in the *Hull Advertiser and Exchange Gazette* of the 15th January 1814 that Francis Harwood (1784-1859) opened a school at Welton on the Humber estuary in the East Riding of Yorkshire: 'Miss Harwood, from Hanwell in Middlesex, proposes to form an establishment for Twelve Young Ladies, at the pleasant and healthy village of Welton, ten miles distant from Beverley and Hall. To be opened at Lady-day next [25th March], when her Engagement to complete the education of the eldest Daughter of a Nobleman will terminate. Further particulars may be learned, by applying to the Rev. M. Popple or Mr Richardson at Welton.'

Francis' father William Harwood had made a decent fortune through the East India Company that he had invested in various properties about London, including Hanwell Hall. He had married Sarah Francis in 1798, but only after he had with her at least six illegitimate children including Francis. On William's death in 1802 his affairs were found to be in some confusion, unfortunately after a long contested legal battle the illegitimate siblings lost control of the estate which in turn resulted in Francis being forced to find employment, first as a governess, and later opening her school at Welton.

The concert was given in three parts and began at half past seven in the evening. Twenty-eight compositions, including solos, duets and a trio, given by nine of Harwood's 'young ladies'. A number of popular works were given including Mozart's duet 'Gioviette che fate all'amore' from Don Giovanni, a March by Haydn with other compositions by Pleyel, Cremer and Kalkbrenner. Some of the composers, including Von Esch, Krumpholtz, and Hinne, have however fallen by the wayside. Although most of these compositions were played on the piano or sung, other parts of the programme were also given on the harp.

Francis Harwood's school only lasted some five years for she married in 1819 the widowed father of one of her pupils who provided some of the entertainment at the concert, William Voase, heir to Anlaby House, near Hull.

Juvenile Concert,
AT MISS HARWOOD'S, WELTON,
On Wednesday Evening, April Twenty-ninth.

Part First.

OVERTURE..... <i>Henry 4th</i>	MARTINI.....	Miss Bolton and Miss Swan.
RONDO..... <i>Alla Zappa</i>	GUEST.....	Miss Ombler.
DUET..... <i>Divertimento</i>	SAPPEY.....	Miss Bolton.
AIR..... <i>"I thought our quarrels ended,"</i>	STORACE.....	Miss Fosse.
DUET..... <i>Dolce Concerto</i>	SAPPEY.....	Miss Barnard.
TRIO..... <i>March—Con. Var.</i>	VON ESCH.....	Miss Lockwood, Miss Bolton, & Miss Swan.
AIR..... <i>Arabian</i>	KRUMPHOLTZ.....	Miss Scholfield.
TRIO..... <i>"A L'Irlandaise"</i>	KALLMARK.....	Miss Ombler.
SONATA..... <i>Op. 3.</i>	KOZELUCH.....	Miss Bolton.
DUET..... <i>Vive Enrico</i>	LATOUR.....	Miss Barnard and Miss Hall.
AIR CON. VAR..... <i>Cease your fanning</i>	BURROWS.....	Miss Lockwood.
DUET..... <i>God save the King</i>	MAYER.....	Miss Swan.

Part Second.

SOLO..... <i>"Within a mile of Edinburgh town"</i>	MEYER.....	
AIR CON. VAR..... <i>Marian</i>	KALLMARK.....	Miss Russell.
DUET..... <i>Causque Iphigenie</i>	HINNE.....	
DUET..... <i>"Giovietti che fate all'amore"</i>	MOZART.....	Miss Fosse and Miss Bolton.
RONDO..... <i>Lewis Gordon</i>	PLEYEL.....	Miss Ombler.
AIR CON. VAR..... <i>Guitar Dance</i>	LATOUR.....	Miss Barnard.
AIR CON. VAR..... <i>Garland of Love</i>	KALKBRENNER.....	Miss Swan.
DUET..... <i>March</i>	HAYDN.....	Miss Fosse.
RONDO..... <i>"There's nae luck about the house"</i>	PLEYEL.....	Miss Barnard.
TRIO..... <i>Les Trois Sœurs</i>	LATOUR.....	Miss Bolton and Miss Swan.
SONATA..... <i>Woodpecker</i>	BURROWS.....	Miss Lockwood.

Part Third.

OVERTURE..... <i>Lodoiska</i>	LATOUR.....	Miss Lockwood & Miss Russell.
DUET..... <i>March and Waltz</i>	PANORMO.....	Miss Hall.
AIR CON. VAR..... <i>Petit Matelot</i>	KRAMER.....	Miss Bolton.
DUET..... <i>Yellow-hair'd Laddie and Loadsters</i>	MEYER.....	Miss Lockwood.
CONCERTO..... <i>No. 1. Da Camera</i>	CREMER.....	Miss Swan.

* * * To begin at Half-past Seven o' Clock.



A WILLING PARTICIPANT?

39 [KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM]. NUNN, Lilian. 'KINDER-GARTEN ALBUM' Remarkable original manuscript exercises, compiled by a young girl being taught by the Kindergarten Method. [London], 1895. £ 1,500

4to pp. [30.5 x 24 cm], 24 four card leaves of which 22 are mounted with various examples of paper folding, paper cutting, pattern making, embroidery and perforating; original black half roan over cloth, spine with gilt bands, stamped on blank pastedowns 'T.J.S.S. & D. London.' i.e. T.J. Smith, Son & Downes.

Lilian Nunn was thirteen when she compiled this album - we know that she lived at 22 Kenton Street in Bloomsbury, now the site of the Brunswick Centre and close to the Foundlings Hospital, and that she was the daughter of a coach painter. Kenton Street was within a short walk of the Froebel Society in the Bloomsbury area of London who took infants and children in the area to practice on.



The Froebel Society for the Promotion of the Kindergarten System for Education first instituted training classes at the College for Men and Women at 29 Queen Square, 'where rooms could be had at a small rent, as the College only requires them in the evening'. The plan, outlined at a meeting of the Society in April 1875, was to 'collect a few infants & young children from the neighbourhood' of Queen Square for the young women to practise on. In 1876 and 1877 classes were being held at the nearby College of Preceptors, 42 Queen Square before their own Training College was opened in 1879 at 31 Tavistock Place, almost next door to the house where the first kindergarten in England had opened in 1854 by Johannes and Bertha. In the early 1880s a further Kindergarten was opened in Gower Street by the Froebel-trained teacher Esther Ella Lawrence to provide progressive education for young children with the Froebel Society's Registry for Kindergarten Teachers being located at 4 Bloomsbury Square.

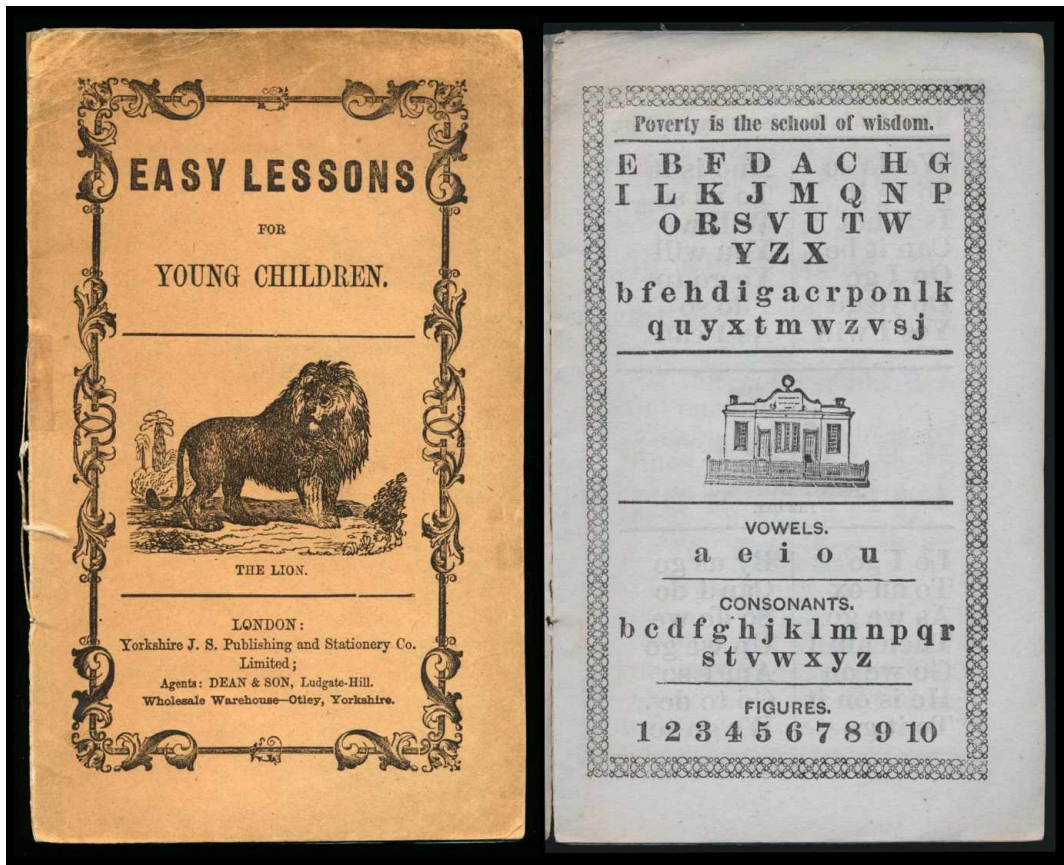
Clearly Lilian Nunn was one of those children 'collected' from the neighbourhood both to be taught and also to help in the training of teachers. One wonders how much choice Lilian had in the matter and if some 'gratuity' was forwarded to her parents. We are unsure if the album was actually retained by Lilian, the trainee-teacher, or by the Froebel Society. The very clean condition of the album together with the lack of any library stamps points to the possibility that it was retained by a trainee-teacher. In truth Lilian had a rather hard, if somewhat typical life of a working class child from the area. In 1905 she married an artist colour-man William Redman by whom she had six children, three of which died in infancy. Her husband appears to have deserted her sometime during WWI as by 1920 Lilian had become an inmate of St Pancras Workhouse. We have no further information on Lilian apart from her death at Haringey in 1967.

After a boldly inscribed title there follows 8 leaves of paper cutting, folding and mounting; 4 leaves with intertwined mat weaving; 3 leaves of stick laying and pattern piercing; 4 leaves of Embroidery and 2 leaves of Perforating.

CHEAP BOOKS FOR THE POOR

40 [LESSONS]. EASY LESSONS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. London: Yorkshire J[oint] S[tock] Publishing and Stationery Company, Limited. [n.d., c. 1865]. £ 185

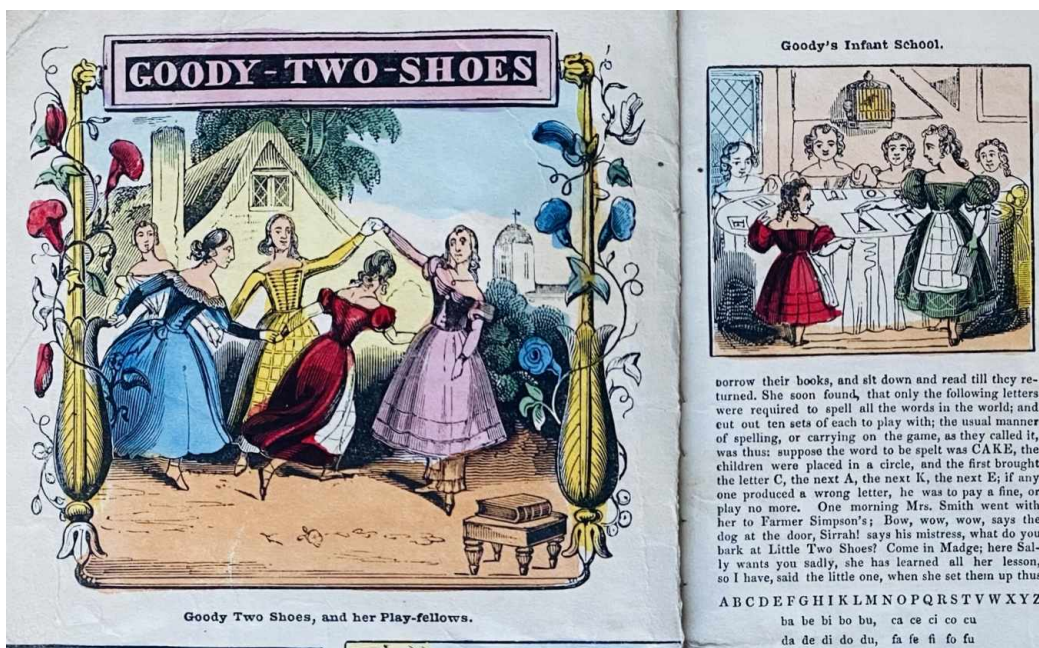
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [10]; first and last pages pasted to wrappers, with woodcut illustrations throughout; stitched as issued, in the original printed wrappers, some neat repairs, otherwise a very good copy.



A neatly devised spelling book of seven lessons advancing from letters in the alphabet to short moral stories, with each illustrated with a suitable wood-engraving.

The Yorkshire Joint Stock Publishing and Stationery Company was formed from Webb, Millington & Co of Otley about 1862 and produced spelling and arithmetic books, educational primers and a number of drawing books. Almost none of their publications are dated and so it is difficult to pin down when our publication was issued. They used the children's book publisher Dean & Son of Ludgate Hill as their agent in London. There must have been a close connection between the two businesses as George Alfred Henry Dean became chairman of the Otley company in 1874 and point to Dean & Son having a significant share of the business. Some of the wood engraved illustrations in our work appear to be those used first in Dean & Son's older publications. It would appear quite probable that Otley was actually deliberately organised to supply cheap books to the poorer end of the market by Dean & Son, without disturbing their status in the publishing market.

OCLC records two copies worldwide, at Toronto and Trinity College, Dublin.



borrow their books, and sit down and read till they returned. She soon found, that only the following letters were required to spell all the words in the world; and cut out ten sets of each to play with; the usual manner of spelling, or carrying on the game, as they called it, was thus: suppose the word to be spelt was CAKE, the children were placed in a circle, and the first brought the letter C, the next A, the next K, the next E; if any one produced a wrong letter, he was to pay a fine, or play no more. One morning Mrs. Smith went with her to Farmer Simpson's; Bow, wow, wow, says the dog at the door, Sirrah! says his mistress, what do you bark at Little Two Shoes? Come in Madge; here Sally wants you sadly, she has learned all her lesson, so I have, said the little one, when she set them up thus

ABCDEF GHIKLMNOPQRSTVWXYZ
 ba be bi bo bu, ca ce ci co cu
 da de di do du, fa fe fi fo fu

THE BENEFITS OF GOOD BEHAVIOUR

41 [MARCH, J. publisher]. GOODY TWO SHOES, The Sick Robin, & Mary the Maid of the Inn. March's Library of Instruction and Amusement. [No.] 10. London: Printed and Published by J. March, 12 Webber Street, Blackfriars Road, [c. 1851]. £ 485

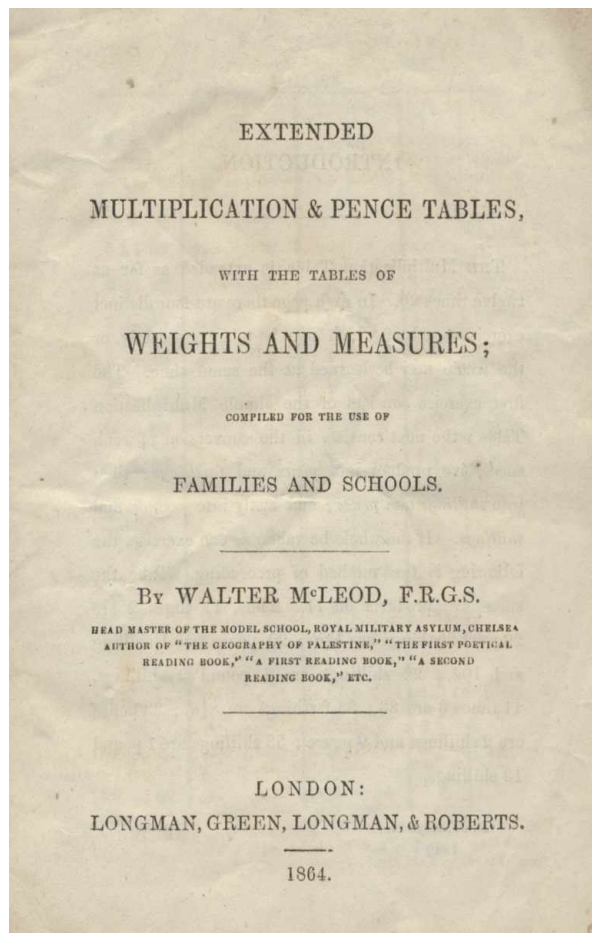
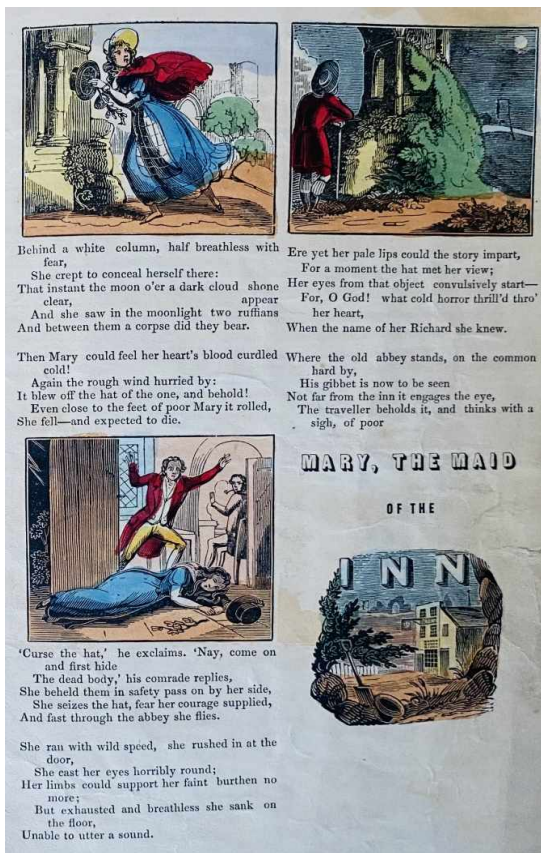
FIRST EDITION. 8vo [24.5 x 15 cm], [8] leaves, the first and last pastedowns, each printed on one side only, and all bearing text and finely hand-coloured engravings (26 in total with text beneath); in the original printed green wrappers, with early stitched repair to spine, dust-soiled and worn to extremities, but still a good copy.

Uncommon first edition of this attractively illustrated work for children made up of three works, published as part of March's Library of Instruction & Amusement.

The work begins with the story of 'Goody Two Shoes', the story of Margery Meanwell, a poor ragged orphan, who of all things wanted to learn and read: 'For this purpose she used to meet the little boys and girls as they came from school, borrow their books, and sit down and read till they returned'. Furthermore, 'she soon found, that only the following letters were required to spell all the words in the world; and cut out ten sets of each to play with; the usual manner of spelling, or carrying on the game, as they called it, was thus: suppose the word to be spelt was CAKE, the children were placed in a circle, and the first brought the letter C, the next A, the next K. the next E; if any one produced the wrong letter, he [or she!] was to pay a fine, or play no more'. A charming hand coloured engraving of 'Goody's Infant School' showing the game in action is included above.

Also included is a one page poem on 'The Sick Robin' and the rather tragic story of 'Mary the Maid of the Inn' in rhyme.

OCLC records two copies, both in North America, at Princeton and McGill.



UNRECORDED

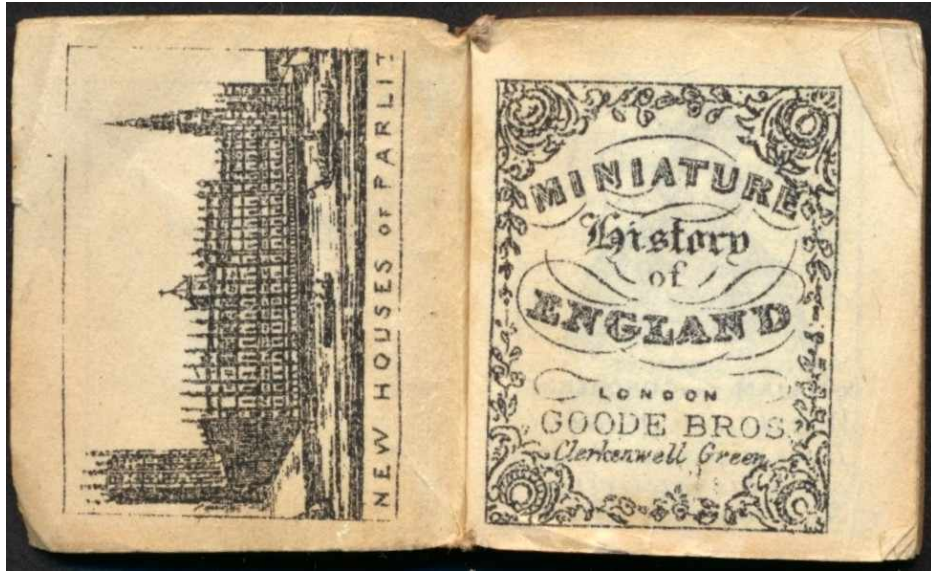
42 **McLEOD, Walter.** EXTENDED MULTIPLICATION and Pence Tables, with the Tables of Weights and Measures; compiled for the use of Schools... London: Longman, Green, Longman, & Roberts. 1864. £ 200

8vo, pp. 18; original printed blue upper wrapper.

The work gives basic, yet comprehensive, instruction on the British money system and weights & measures of this pre-metric age.

McLeod, as his name suggests, was born in Scotland in 1816 and lived firstly in Argyll and by Loch Lomond before completing his education at the University of Glasgow. On deciding to be a teacher he moved to London where he first taught at a school near Crystal Palace but soon became the headmaster of a school in Battersea. In 1845 he was appointed headmaster of the models schools, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. For the next thirty years he systematise the teaching there and through a number of comprehensive and inexpensive books he both advanced and popularised education at the school and elsewhere. The school under his direction produced over 450 young schoolmasters who were sent to all parts of the British Empire to teach the soldiers of the British Army. McLeod was held in high repute as one of the best teachers of elemental knowledge, not only in arithmetic, but also reading, writing, and geography. He died, it seems, rather unexpectedly in 1875.

Unrecorded in OCLC, which records the first edition of 1849, at Cambridge and the British Library only.



IDEAL FOR LITTLE FINGERS

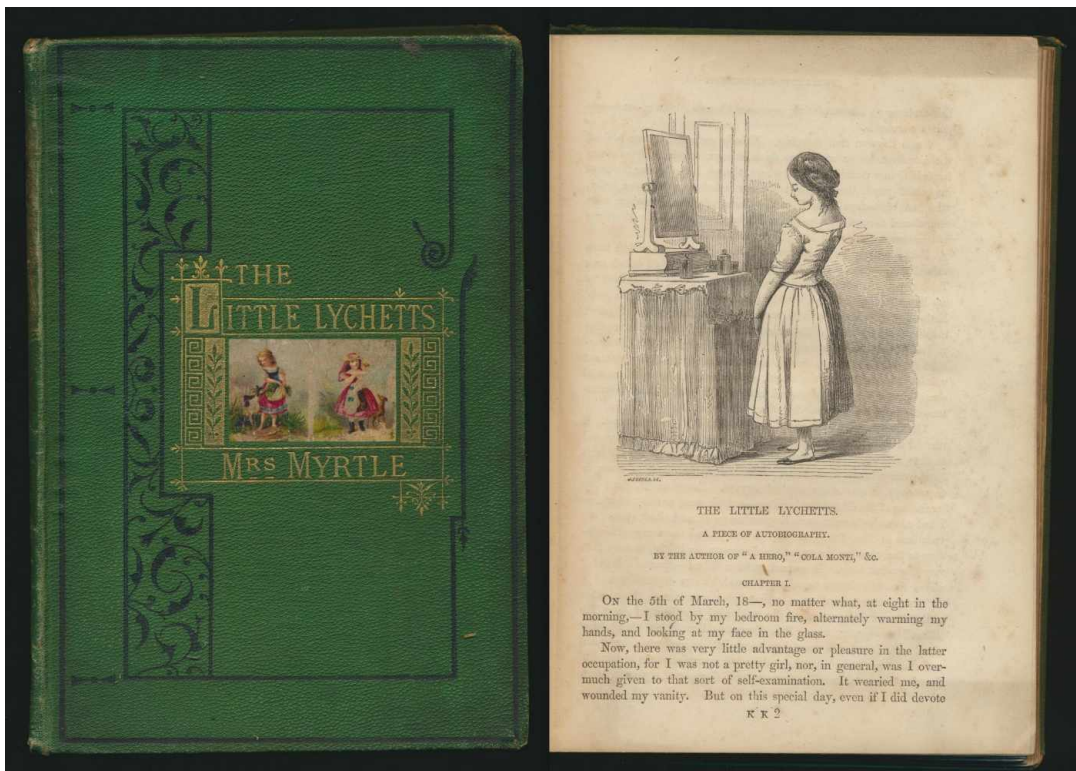
43 [MINIATURE BOOK]. MINIATURE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. London, Goode Bros, Clerkenwell Green. [n.d., c. 1910]. £ 135

Miniature book [30 x 33 mm], pp. [50]; with illustrations of each monarch throughout; stitched as issued in the original purple wraps, gilt lettering rubbed and just visible; overall a very good copy.

Rare survival of this *Miniature History of England*, from William the Conqueror to George V, including portraits of each monarch, likely published to coincide with the coronation of the latter in 1910.

Thomas Goode, printer, and subsequently the firm of Goode Brothers, printers and publishers began their business issuing children's literature but generally in a cheaper form than that being issued by the likes of Dean and Son and the Darton's. The company soon moved into other areas of production, including valentines and decorative stationery when competitiveness between rivals began to make inroads in this lucrative market.

OCLC records one cop in the UK, at Manchester, and two in North America, at Texas and The Morgan.



AN INTERESTING ANOMALY!

44 [MULOCK, Dinah Maria, later CRAIK]. THE LITTLE LYCHETTS. [Harrild, Printer, London] [n.d., c. 1875]. £ 125

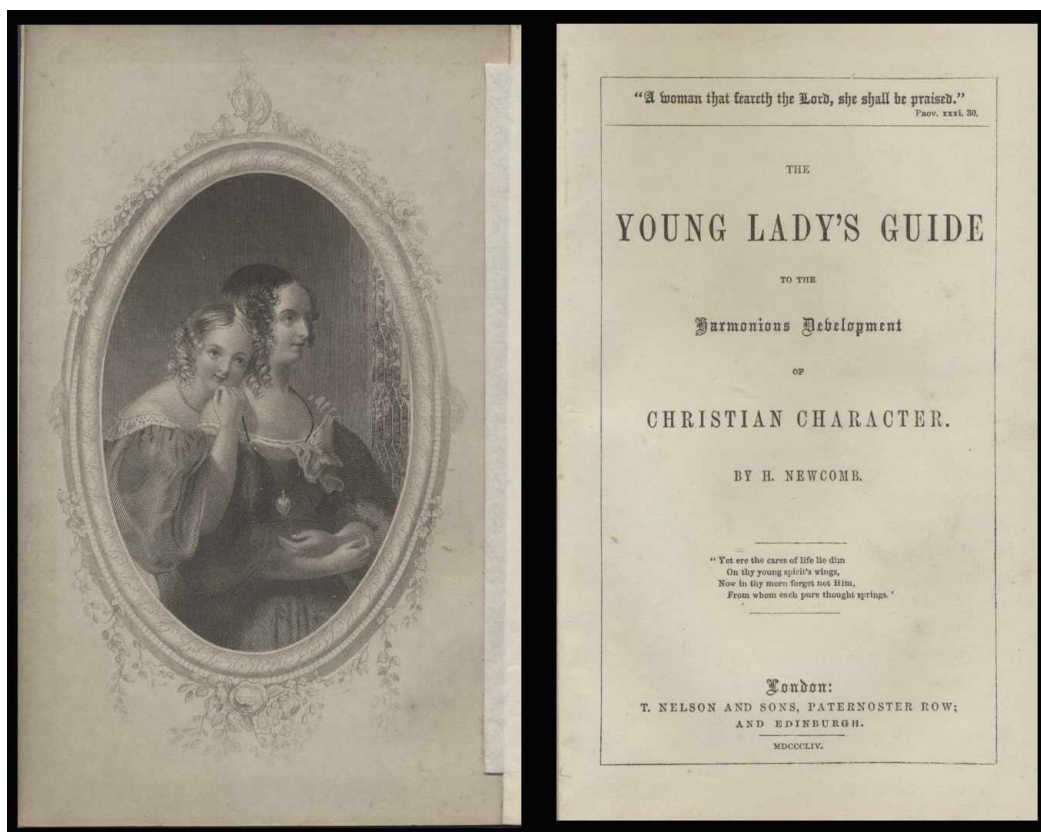
FIRST SEPARATE EDITION? 8vo, pp. [130]; with engravings throughout the text; some foxing to plates; in the original green decorative cloth, spine and upper board lettered in gilt, light surface wear and rubbing to corners, but over all a very good copy, with contemporary prize label 'Presented to Sarah Urton for Regular Attendance at St. Paul's Sunday Sunday, Hyson Green. December, 1875' on front pastedown.

The sparse reviews were rather disapproving of the present work which related the life of Eunice Lychetts, a young girl orphaned at thirteen, without fortune, nor pretty who also has to look after her young brother, ultimately saved from poverty by a cousin Eunice, and becoming an independent young woman.

First published in 1853 the work formed two issues of the monthly magazine the *The Charm*, stereotyped the story apparently appeared in book form in 1855, although we have failed to find a copy. The stereotype plates clearly survived for another twenty years and were probably pressed into service one last time as a cheap source of text for Sunday school gift books etc. By this time the wrong author had been appropriated to the work, rather boldly stated on the cover as by the hand of 'Mrs Myrtle' i.e Lydia Miller!

Dinah Maria Mulock, afterwards Mrs. Craik (1826-1887), authoress, daughter of Thomas Mulock and his wife Dinah, wrote a number of novels, the most noteworthy of which is *John Halifax, Gentleman*, 'a very noble presentation of the highest ideal of English middle-class life' (DNB). She also contributed numerous short stories to periodicals. 'Her memory, both as a woman and as an authoress, will long be preserved by the virtues of which her writings were the expression. She was not a genius, and she does not express the ideals and aspirations of women of exceptional genius; but the tender and philanthropic, and at the same time energetic and practical womanhood of ordinary life has never had a more sufficient representative' (DNB).

Not in OCLC and unrecorded as far as we are aware.



KEEPING TEENAGE GIRLS ON THE RIGHT PATH

45 NEWCOMB, Harvey, Reverend. THE YOUNG LADY'S GUIDE to the harmonious development of Christian character. London: T. Nelson and Sons, Paternoster Row; and Edinburgh. 1854. £ 300

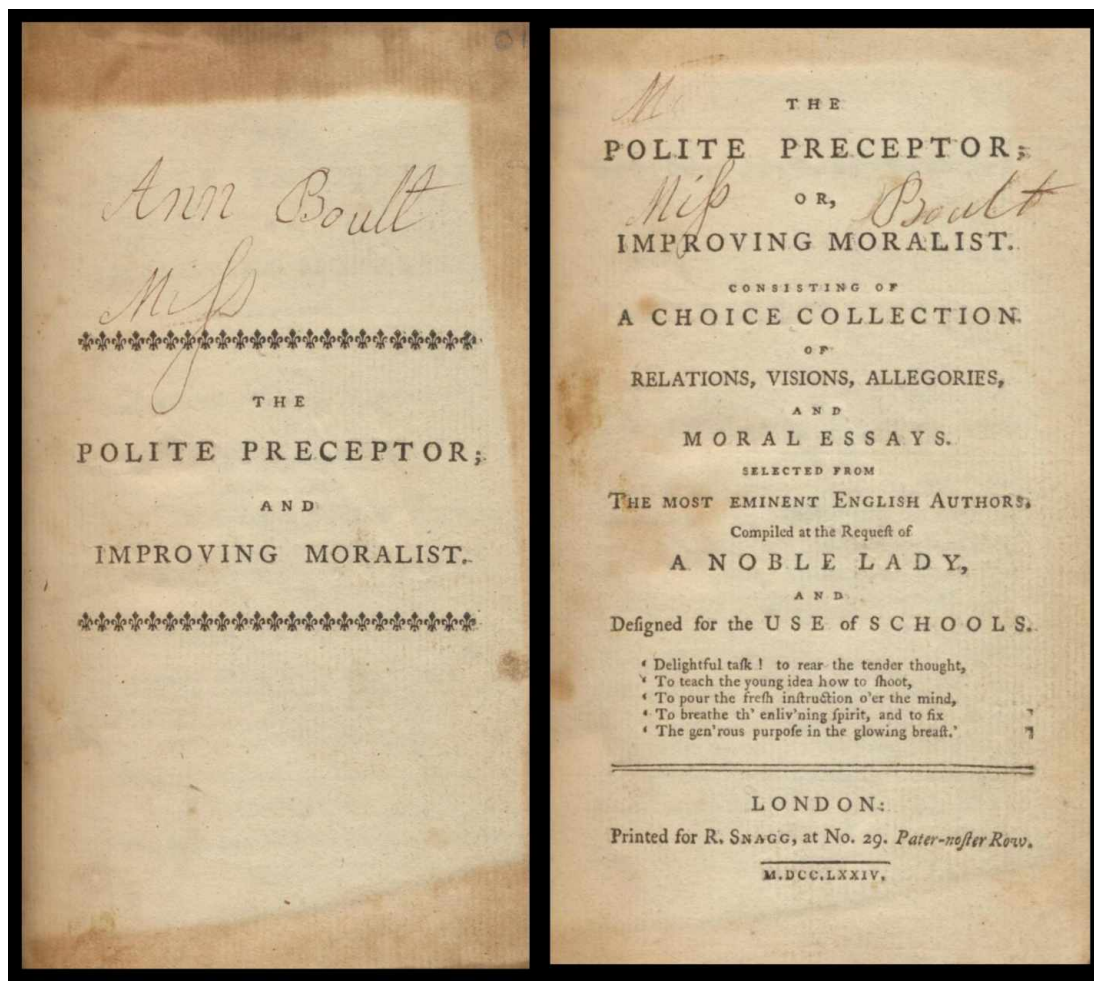
8vo, pp. viii, 312, 16 advertisements (printed in blue); engraved frontispiece, very lightly and evenly browned, otherwise clean throughout; bound in the original blue blindstamped publisher's cloth, spine and upper board lettered and decorated in gilt, some rubbing and wear to extremities, but not detracting from this being a very desirable copy, with contemporary neat presentation inscription to a young lady on the front free endpaper.

Rare British printing of this work designed to offer good advice, in a mostly entertaining way, for girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen to help them in their quest to become well-bred, intelligent, refined and pious young ladies.

The work, consisting of 20 chapters, covers a number of aspects such as education, piety, writing, amusements and knowledge of dress, meditation and health. Of particular note is the chapter on 'Mental cultivation - Reading', with stark warnings to young girls on the object of education, discipline, reading, and in particular 'novel reading' where Newcomb sets out his objections over a number of pages: '1. First, then, I remark, that novel reading produces undue development of the imagination... 2. Novel reading produces morbid appetite for excitement... 3. Novel reading promotes a sickly sensibility... 4. Novel reading gives erroneous views of life... 5. Novel reading strengthens the passions, weakens the virtues, and diminishes the power of self-control... 6. Novel reading is a great waste of time... 7. Novel reading is a great hindrance to serious piety' (pp. 183-202). The work concludes, conveniently, with an Appendix setting out 'A course of reading' under five headings: History; Christian Doctrine; Religious Biography; Biography and Miscellaneous, the latter with a final section captioned 'Promiscuous', listing, amongst other things, 'Hannah More's Essays to Young Ladies; Miss Jewsbury's Letters to Young Ladies; [and] Mrs. Farrar's Young Ladies' Friend' (p. 312).

The author, American clergyman Harvey Newcomb (1803-1863), wrote a number of works for a juvenile audience. He was particularly well qualified to write the present work having daughters of his own. The present work was first published in New York in 1839, with this edition being the second British printing, after the first of 1850, also printed by Nelson and Sons.

OCLC records one copy only of this edition, in the National Art Library at the V & A, and four of the 1850 (at the BL, Cambridge, Arizona and Tulsa).



'COMPILED AT THE REQUEST OF A NOBLE LADY,
AND DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS'

46 [NOBLE LADY]. THE POLITE PRECEPTOR; or, improving Moralists. Consisting of a choice collection of relations, visions, allegories, and moral essays. Selected from the most eminent English authors. Compiled at the request of a noble lady, and designed for the use of Schools. London: Printed for R. Snagg, at No. 29, Paternoster Row. 1774. £ 650

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [4], viii, [4], 247; with the contemporary ownership signature of one "Ann Boulton" on half-title and title-pages; full contemporary blind-ruled calf, rubbed and worn with spine ends chipped away and corners showing; the spine in six compartments with raised bands, the leather flaking; the joints and hinges cracked and tender, with boards holding by threads only; lacking free endpapers but pages are generally clean and all text is legible.

Several anthologies of the late eighteenth century explicitly state that they are for use in schools, but in style, and sometimes in content, they are chiefly derived from the tradition of home reading. Because authors and publishers were deliberately aiming at both of these markets it was natural that anthologies of selected works were produced that could be put to use in both categories of learning and reading. The present example is one of the earliest to be published where 'School' is specifically mentioned on the title. Issued by Richard Snagg this type of work was just the sort of publication he would stock at his 'Little Book Warehouse', dealing in chiefly in children's books.

The introduction makes clear that *The Polite Preceptor* was a safe text to place in the hands of impressionable young minds: 'Novels and Romances, though many of them contain some few good morals, are not worth picking out of the rubbish intermixed; 'tis like searching for a few small diamonds, amongst mountains of dirt, which, when found, are too inconsiderable to reward the search. The best of these kind of writings, to say no worse, is little better than loss of time to peruse; but some of them are attended with the most pernicious consequences. By drawing characters which never exist in life, by representing persons and things in a false and extravagant light, and by a series of improbable causes bringing on impossible events, they are apt to give a romantick turn to the mind, that is often productive of great errors in judgment, and fatal mistakes of conduct.' The 'Noble Lady' further suggests that 'The following sheets are calculated to amuse at the same time that they instruct: and as the greatest pains have been taken to render vice odious, and to set off its amiable contrast, virtue, in the most striking light, the editor flatters herself that the labours of a pen (never more pleasingly employed than in the service of the public) will be received by them with the approving smiles of candour and approbation.' [Introduction].

The forty extracts, all chiefly having some moral undertone, of tales, essays, and poems for the young, are gathered from some of the leading journals of the time, including *The Spectator*, *The Guardian*, and *The Universal Magazine*. There is some argument for thinking that the book was aimed more towards girls than boys with the inclusion of several extracts from *The Lady's Magazine Female Spectator* and the *Oeconomy of of Female Life*, and furthermore the present copy being owned by a young lady, certainly adds to the weight of evidence.

OCLC records one copy only, at Pennsylvania; with ESTC adding copies at the British Library, Oxford, Cambridge, The National Trust and Queen's University, Ontario.

'HARDLY... SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES'

47 **NOEL, Horace George Wriothesley.** HYMNS FOR THE YOUNG, Chosen For the Purpose of Singing in Schools, or, of Being Commuted to Memory.. Collected by H. Noel, M.A. Stamford: Langley, Printer, &c., High-street. 1865. **£ 325**

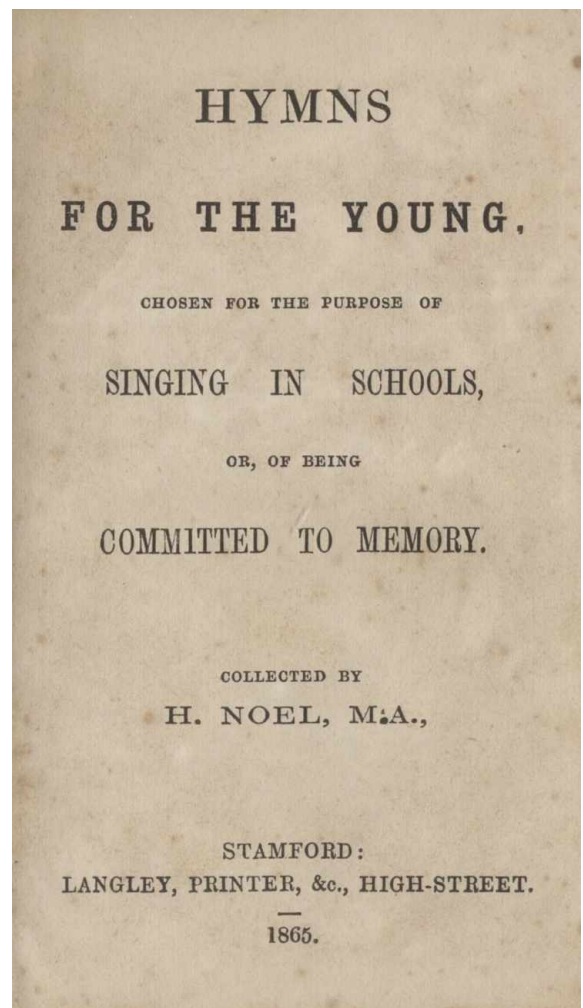
FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. 108, 15; original calf backed marbled boards.

In his preface the compiler notes 'Many hymns in the following collection can hardly be regarded as suitable for Children's Services; for it seems (to say the least) very undesirable that children should be made in their songs to express feelings and desires, to which alas! the vast majority of them are strangers. But the same hymns, if committed to memory, may, with God's blessing, at some future time, whether sooner or later, become a treasure of great value to their souls.'

The hymns are taken from a variety of works and include Miss Thrupp, Mrs Gilbert but the majority are by Stennett, Heber, Cowper, Newton, Watts and Wesley. Also of interest are two poems by Horace Noel, appended to the end of the work: 'William Tyndal; or the English Bible', and 'Anne Askew, The faithful witness'. Both these works promote the widespread 'fear' of Roman Catholicism inroads into Britain.

The compiler was the Rev Horace George Wriothesley Noel, M.A. of Exton in Rutland (1826-1900). He was was curate to his father the Rev Leland Noel the vicar at Exton who had unsurprisingly gained his parish through the patronage of Charles Noel, 1st Earl of Gainsborough. This copy is inscribed 'Lucretia Cunningham, Exton' who we know was born in 1851 at nearby Cottesmore, the daughter of Georgiana and John Cunningham, a slater and plasterer.

Not in OCLC, apparently unrecorded.





FOUR DOLLS TO DRESS

48 **[PAPER DOLLS]**. A DRESSING SET OF PAIRED BOY AND GIRL SUBJECTS. [Nurnberg: circa 1860]. £ 1,850

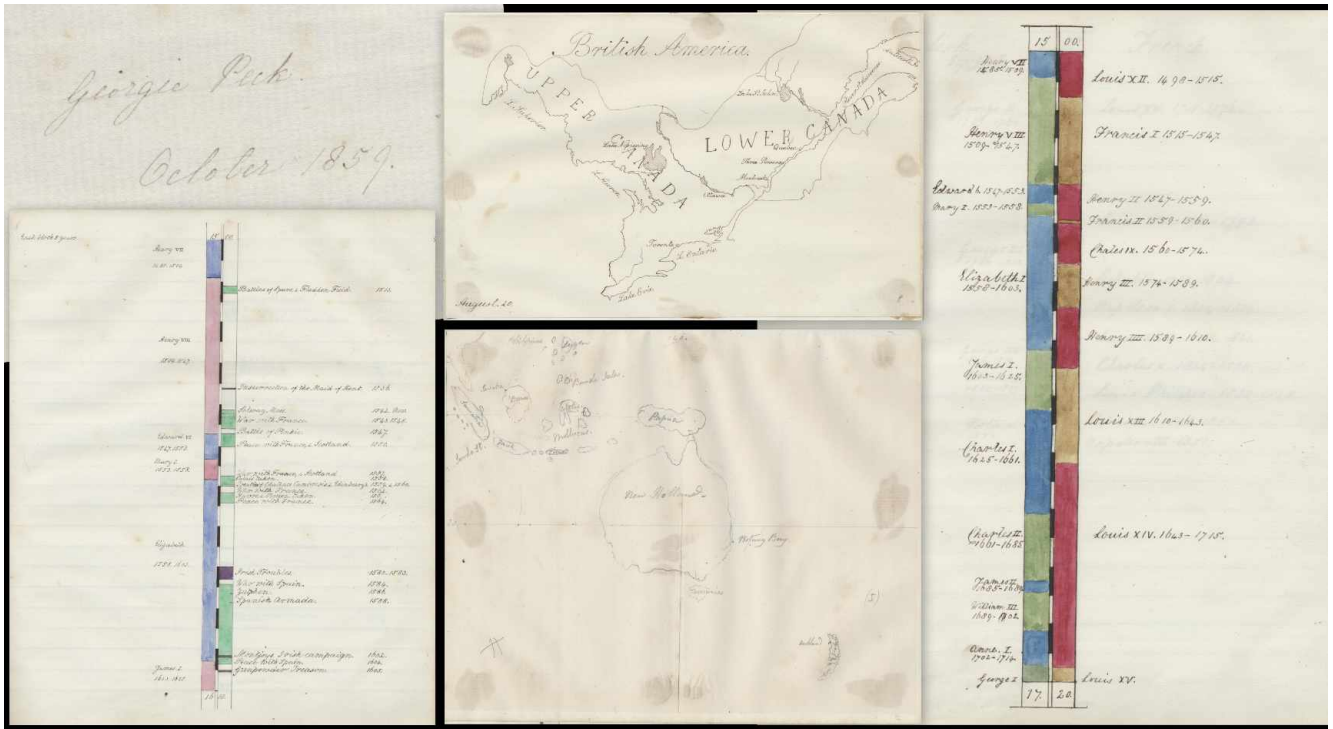
Hand coloured lithograph set of paper dolls [18.5 cm high] including four mannequins, two each of a boy and girl; the boys with four slip-over costumes and two hats; the girls with five slip over costumes and two hats; with four wooden stands (modern); contained in a contemporary light blue paper overlaid wooden box [20.5 x 15.7 x 3 cm]; the lid with a glazed hand coloured lithograph of two young ladies in a sylvan scene, the corners of the box with silvered metal metal acorns and foliage.

A nicely paired paper doll toy, with one extra rather unusual costume for the girl's.

The girl's have five costumes 1) with a three-quarter red cloak over lace and holding a hoop and stick in her hand 2) in a red jacket with lace trimmed long blue dress, together with a straw hat with ostrich feather trim 3) as a servant girl wearing a tree-quarter length skirt with lace pantaloons, a purple jacket and carrying a tureen of soup; 4) in an outdoor costume wearing a three-quarter fawn skirt and a purple jacket with a wolfhound at her feet. Additionally is one other costume with the girl now transformed into a mother, wearing a long green dress and rocking her baby in an elaborately carved cradle whilst also distracting the child with a rattle. It was not uncommon to have sets of paper dolls with a child growing into adulthood, more unusual to add a single conspicuous element of adulthood to an otherwise set of the formative years of childhood.

The boy's have four costumes 1) as a peasant boy with a watch in his hand and at his foot a portable backstaff 2) as a young man with a red jacket and green trouser holding a purse in his left hand, the background with a poor woman and child whom his is about to give alms to; 3) as a sportsman wearing a green jacket with pair of long boots and his hunting rifle under one arm, at his feet a trusty dog; together with a soft hat with a blue bow 4) wearing armour, holding a large shield with a lions head in one hand and a sword in his other on a background with a castle; together with a hat in the form of a plumed helmet.

The box would have been supplied, very probably by the original retailer, possibly in France. Paper dolls are known also to have been sold loose by the Nuremberg toy sellers so that they could be added to boxes of sweets or other gift items manufactured in other markets; such examples rarely seem to survive together.



UNUSUAL EXERCISE BOOK FROM PROGRESSIVE YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL IN BATH

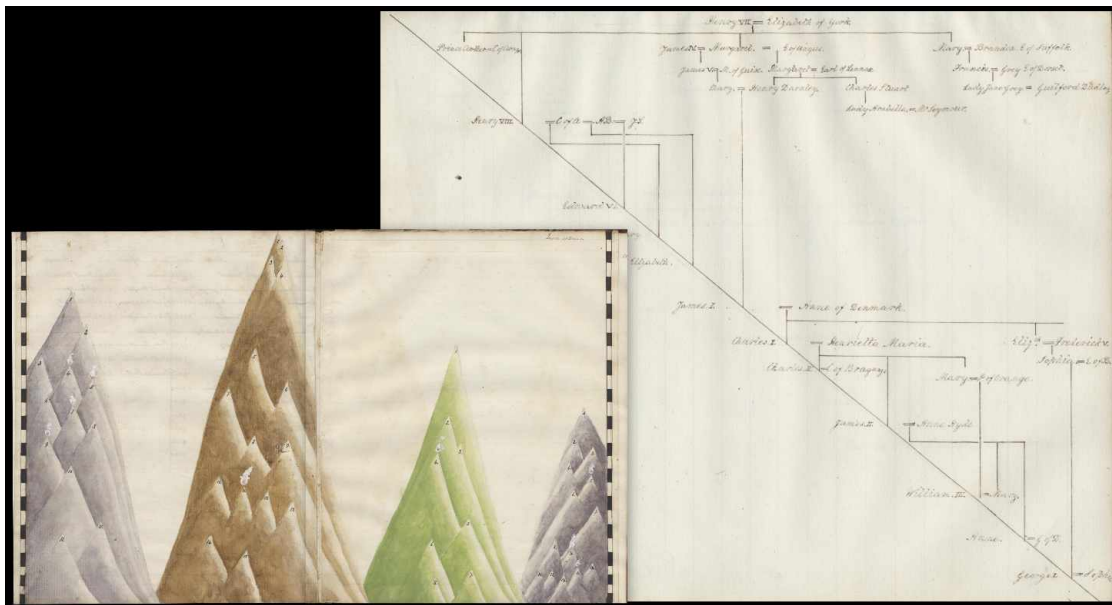
49 [PECK, Georgie]. SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOK. [Bath], 1850s. £ 750

MANUSCRIPT IN INK. 4to, [19 x 23 cm], pp. 63 numbered on one side only, concluding with an 'Index to Charts'; in the original half red roan over marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt, bottom half of spine largely missing, and corners rubbed, but still desirable nonetheless.

A very unusual school book using parallel coloured timelines to explain comparative historical events.

There are several charts in the work for which we have been unable to find any source but which were probably devised by Mrs Anne Hervey Card or one of her sisters [see below], to explain historical events through the use of two contrasting coloured historical timelines.

The first chart compares the history of Britain and France from the time of the invasion of Julius Caesar to the 1851 and the reigns of Queen Victoria and Emperor Napoleon III of France. Here the timeline of each sovereigns reign in Britain is given in the contrasting colours of green and blue and for France in red and brown. The second chart compares the reign of a British monarchs from 1060, with the battles both home and abroad. Similar to the other chart each successive monarch is shown through the contrasting colours of blue and red; in a parallel column the battles and wars at home are shown in purple, and those abroad in green. The uncoloured areas, admittedly in places rather few and far between, denoting peace. A third chart illustrates the rise and fall of Napoleon Bonaparte, although in this instance only one of the parallel columns is used with the colour yellow used for wars in Spain and red for all the other wars and battles France was engaged in. Each of the charts is neatly annotated in pen with the dates and names of key event and persons.



This is not all, as the exercise book also has the family tree of the British Kings and Queens which cleverly depicts the more complicated relationships between Richard II, Henry IV, Edward IV, Richard II and Henry VIII, and likewise the transition from Tudors to Stuarts and the Stuarts to the Hanoverians. Also included is a delightful watercolour of the comparative heights of mountains on each of the 'four' continents, also twelve outline maps of various continents, countries and rivers etc.

Although the exercise book is only briefly inscribed 'Georgie Peck, 1859' we have very strong reason to think this to be Georgiana Maria Richardson Peck, the daughter of Georgiana and Philip Richardson Peck of Cornish Hall, co. Denbigh, and Temple Coombe, co. Somerset. Phillip had died in 1858 and Georgie was boarded at the ladies school at 5 Cavendish crescent in Bath that was was run by Mrs Anne Hervey Card and her sister Elizabeth Jamieson. We know that Anne was born in 1812 at Blandford in Dorset and married in 1841 to Edwin Card but he died of heart disease in 1844, 'leaving disconsolate widow and two young children to deplore their irreparable loss'. She soon moved to Bath with her four sisters, including Elizabeth, all of whom worked as governesses. A few years later she started her own school and boarded scholars between the ages of fourteen and seventeen where they gave an all round education. We presume that the idea for the charts originated with Anne or possibly one of her sisters, but as mentioned above we can find no model for them. In 1867 Georgie married a surgeon Robert Godolphin Long and died in 1895.



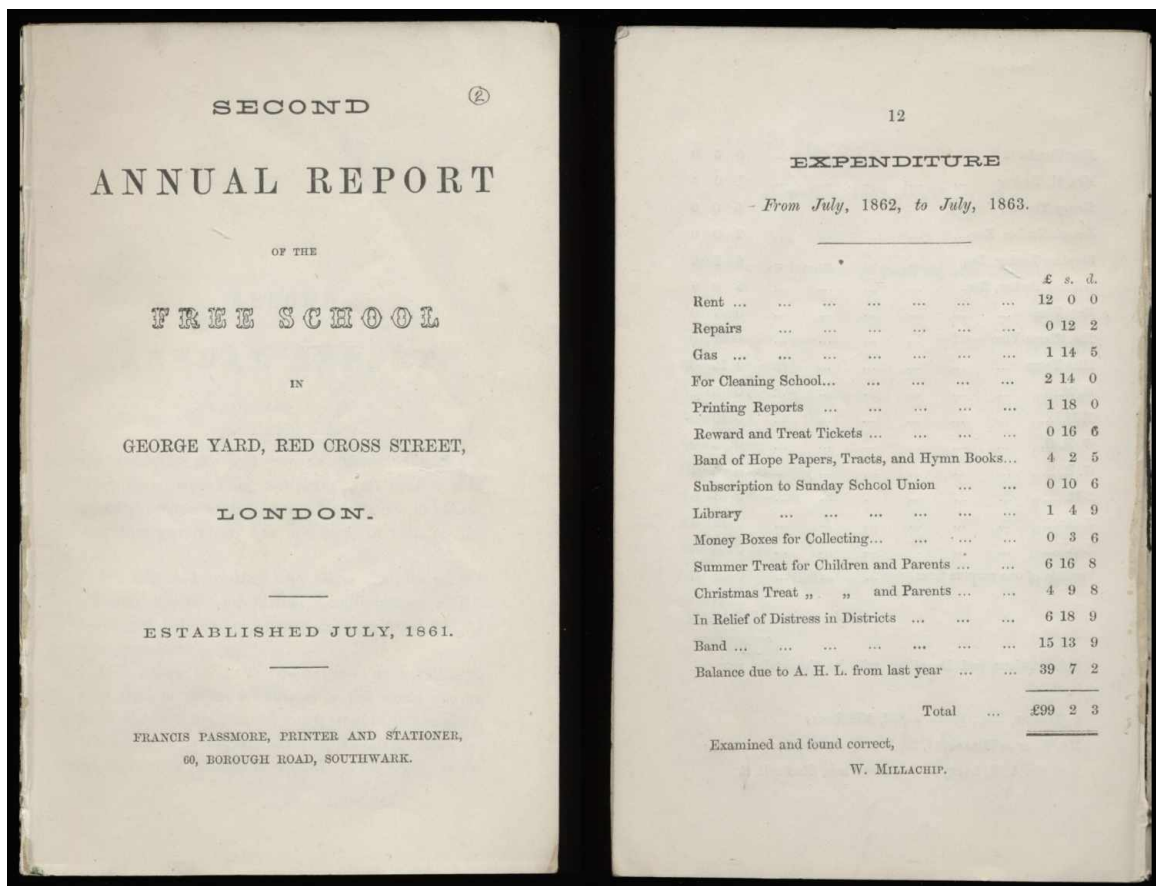
AMUSEMENT FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

50 **[PENDULUM TOY]. THE COMIC GIRL.** Amusement with a Swinging Pendulum Figure in Many Forms - Das komische Mädchen. Unterhaltung mit einer Pendelfigur in vielerlei Gestalten. - La fillette comique. Amusement par une figure à penduler de divers aspects. [Nürnberg]: G.W.F. & W. [i.e. Georg Wolfgang Faber, lithographer] [c. 1850]. **£ 1,350**

The toy includes a wooden stand and leaded pendulum decorated with a hand-coloured lithograph of girls upper body in a turquoise and lace trimmed jacket with pink bow above a support on a gilt scroll; 6 interchangeable heads and 5 hats and bonnets; all heightened in gum arabic. [overall height of 18 cm]; contained in the original decorative box [15 x 13 x 4.5 cm], the lid with a hand coloured lithograph depiction of children playing with the game; all within a leafy spandrel decoration; below a scroll with the title in English, German and French.

A delightful mechanical toy with interchangeable pieces that rock to and fro giving the illusion of a nodding head. The figures include: a young woman with ringlets, a rather severe old woman, a black woman, a cat, a rabbit and a chicken; together with five different bonnets and hats for the three women and girls.

According to a note in Johann Lothar Faber's *Die Bleistift-Fabrik von A. W. Faber zu Stein bei Nürnberg in Bayern* (p. 20) the artist/maker of the game was a deaf mute working from Nürnberg. Apparently some unscrupulous businessmen in 1858 inveigled him into allowing his name to be used on a counterfeit pencil that was passed off as a product of A. W. Faber! Faber is noted for producing some of the finest and inventive games of the mid nineteenth century.



'THEY SPEAK OF IT AS "OUR SCHOOL", AND SEEM TO REGARD IT AS A SORT OF PROPERTY TO BE PROUD OF'

51 [RAGGED SCHOOL]. SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FREE SCHOOL in George Yard, Red Cross Street, London. Established July, 1861. Francis Passmore, Printer and Stationer, 60 Borough Road, Southwark. [1863]. **£ 300**

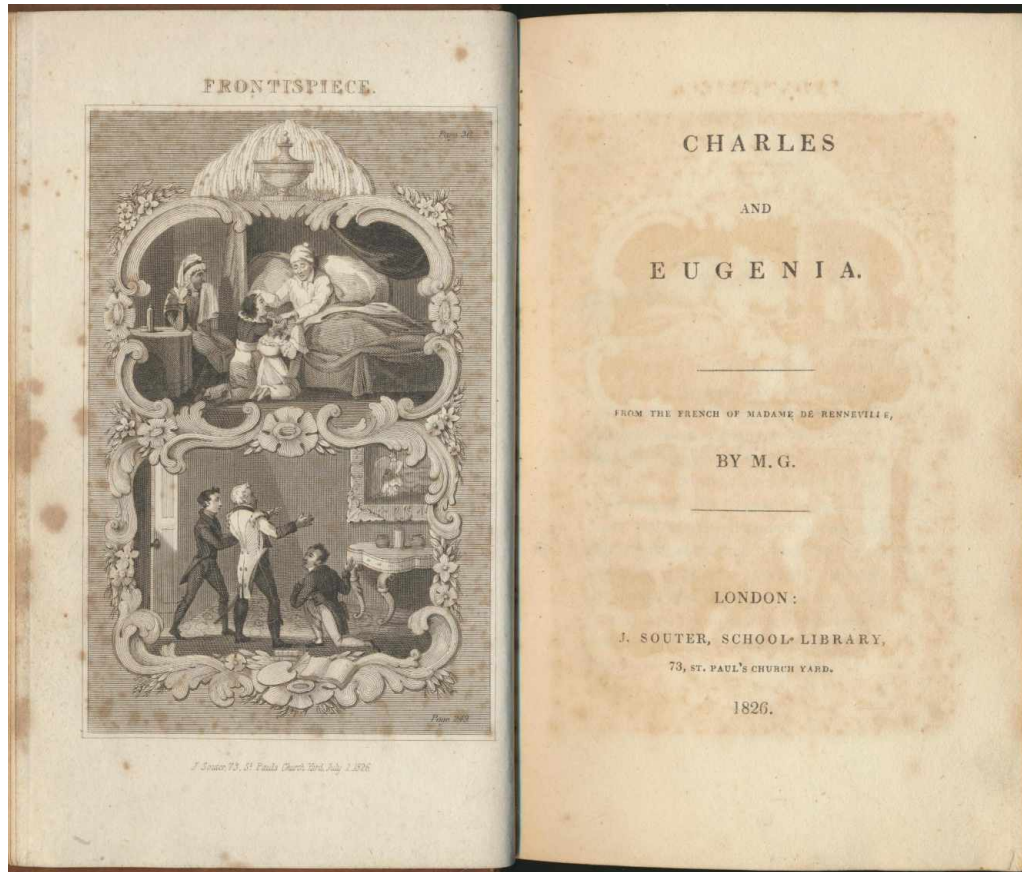
FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. 12; stitched as issued in the original green printed wraps, extracted from a bound volume, with wear to spine and foot of upper wrapper, but a good copy nonetheless.

Rare, apparently unrecorded, second annual report of the George Yard School, providing an interesting insight into the running of a Ragged school for destitute children.

'The George Yard school was founded in 1854 by George Holland (1824-1900), a grocer in the Minories who devoted the rest of his working life to what became the George Yard Mission and Ragged School. Holland converted a former distillery building of 1836 on the east side of George Yard at the back of 88 Whitechapel High Street. The teaching, at first of just 'some thirty rough boys', was conducted initially with pupil-teachers assisting Holland in a single lofty room. It had a markedly more personal and pious tone than that which characterised later efforts led by the Rev. Samuel Barnett from St Jude's, not just in being avowedly evangelising, but also in a less astringent attitude to charity, which was dispensed with less judgement as to the 'deserving' or 'undeserving' character of the recipients, most of whom were acutely poor. Holland's devotion to his task attracted the attention of Shaftesbury, which opened up a world of affluent connections that sustained the Mission into the twentieth century. By 1857 it was said 700 children were under instruction. There was a day school, Sunday school, evening schools, a George Yard Temperance Society, and a marching band. Teaching continued to follow the pupil-teacher method and the Mission provided meals, sometimes accommodation, and trips to the 'country', destinations such as Hampstead, Enfield and Addiscombe. In 1861 a 'shelter for outcast boys' opened at the top end of George Yard on Wentworth Street' (see <https://surveyoflondon.org/map/feature/386/detail/>).

Clearly behaviour had been an issue in the first year of the school, with it being noted that 'we observe the general behaviour of the children is much improved; the spirit of mischief is subdued, if not destroyed. During the first year, we had occasionally much trouble in controlling the wild and wilful boys, who appeared to visit us with the express intention of upsetting the school. Now we have no such fear' (p. 4). Furthermore it is reported: 'Lying is greatly decreased. We have several times been delighted by the frank avowal of some little misdemeanour by the offender, and speaking the truth among our regular attendants has quite come into fashion' (p. 6). It is also noted that the result of the formation of a band 'has been satisfactory' and performs 'creditably', and that they have also 'obtained a small library, having subscribed to the Sunday School Union, and procured a grant of books at a reduction in price' (p. 8). A list of 'Donations from July, 1862, to July, 1863' is then provided, and 'Expenditure' for the same period - clearly investing in 'treats' for the children, and forming the band, took precedence!

Not in OCLC, apparently unrecorded.



WRITTEN TO 'STIMULATE THE ACTIVE ENERGIES OF YOUTH'

52 [RENEVILLE, Sophie de]. [M.G. translator]. CHARLES AND EUGENIA. London: J. Souter, School-Library, 73, St. Paul's Church yard. 1826. £ 350

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. 12mo, pp. [iv], iv, 232; with engraved frontispiece; some light foxing, mainly to prelims, otherwise clean throughout; in contemporary calf, spine ruled in gilt with remains of the label, some rubbing to extremities, but still an appealing copy.

Rare first English edition of *Les récréations d'Eugénie* (1815), by the French feminist writer and journalist, Sophie de Renneville (1772-1822).

'According to the French Preface, the object of this little work is to stimulate the active energies of youth, by the example of two orphans of respectable family, and born with the prospect of a good fortune, who are suddenly reduced to the necessity of exerting their talents with a view to their own support. Actuated by honour and an independent spirit, they find in their own exertions not only a resource against poverty, but the means of acquiring a reasonable competency, and the esteem and respect of society, which is benefited by their endeavours.

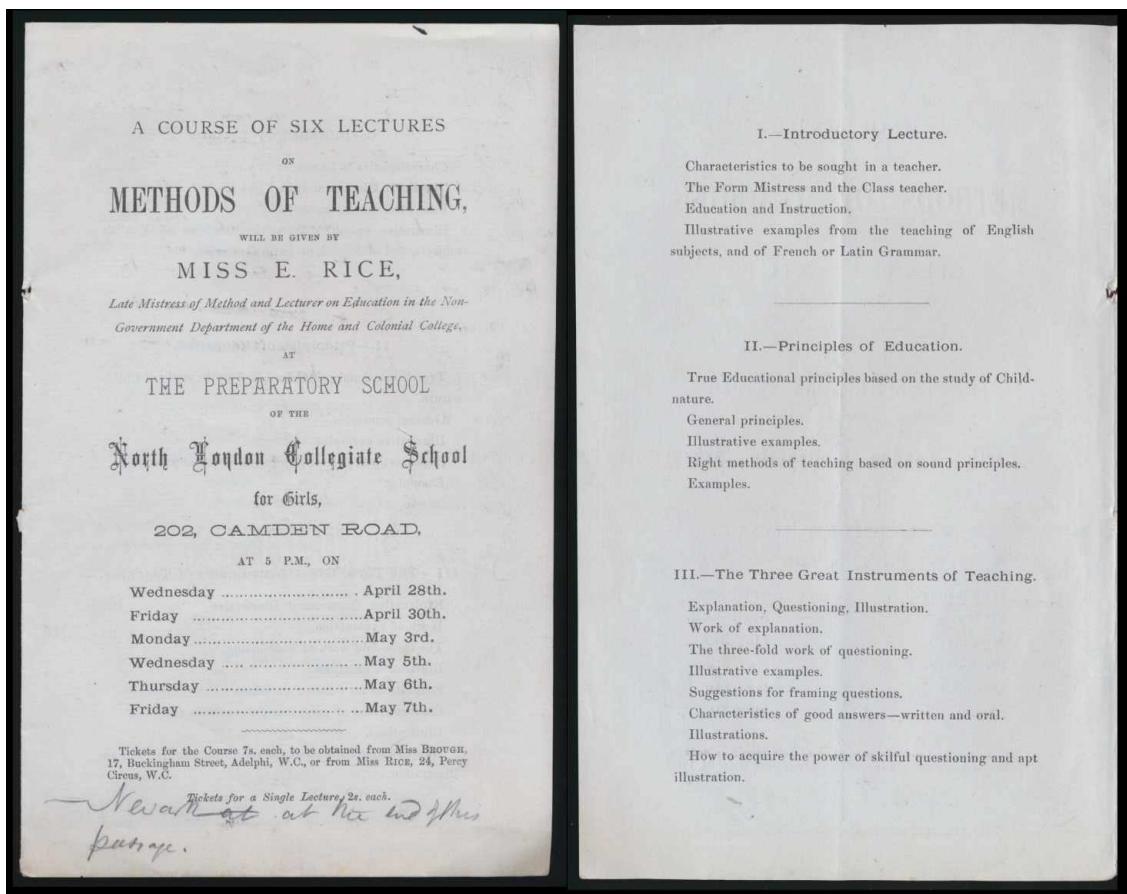
"Youth," observes Madame Renneville, "seldom inspires jealousy; on the contrary, almost all persons feel disposed to encourage its favourable indications, and if it be not accompanied with obstacles to its own advancement, its success is nearly certain. These obstacles are usually levity, an early propensity to gaming, a want of energy or of emulation, indocility, or culpable negligence,—sometimes errors of the understanding, and sometimes vices of the heart. Children born to independence are not necessarily more idle than others, and, if a proper path be opened to them, they will pursue it with alacrity and perseverance. It is for the latter that I chiefly write. They who sow the seeds of intellectual energy and good morals, require an adequate soil: the seed which falls upon stoney places, says the Gospel, springs up only to wither away."

In the fulfilment of this object, the English readers of the following story will find that Madame Renneville has not been altogether unsuccessful. No doubt, a portion of the moral tone exhibits French taste and predilection, and a little pardonable nationality appears in a passage or two; but, upon the whole, this small work possesses a general interest which may render it acceptable every where. The outline of the characters of both the brother and sister is well conceived and pleasing. The firm and independent spirit of Charles is amusingly contrasted with the naïve simplicity and confiding artlessness of Eugenia. The point of honour maintained with the ruffians employed to assassinate them, is certainly carried to a romantic excess; but the excess is on the right side.. The calm spirit of self reliance, which the youthful adventurer displays in all his difficulties, and his ardent affection for his sister, are also interestingly portrayed. In a word, it has appeared to the translator a pleasing little tale, the general tendency of which is altogether pure and unobjectionable, and which may both pleasantly and profitably engage the attention of young readers of both sexes, to whose ages it is suitable, and for whose use it has been composed' (preface, pp. i-iv).

Although predominantly a writer of children's books, to support her poor family, De Renneville also wrote a number of political works, *À bas la cabale* (1814); *Biographie des femmes illustres: de Rome, de la Grèce et du Bas-Empire* (1825); *Coutumes gauloises : ou, origines curieuses et peu connues de la plupart de nos usages* (1834); and *Vie de Ste Clotilde, reine de France* (1809). She was also editor of the feminist periodical *l'Athénée des dames*, which provided women with a forum offering them alternative perspectives on society.

Unfortunately, the identity of the translator of the work, 'M. G.', has eluded us.

OCLC records one copy only, at Florida, which holds a copy of another edition of the work, also published by Souter, under the title *Industry and perseverance: exemplified in the lives of Charles and Eugenia*, we can find no further copies of either issue.



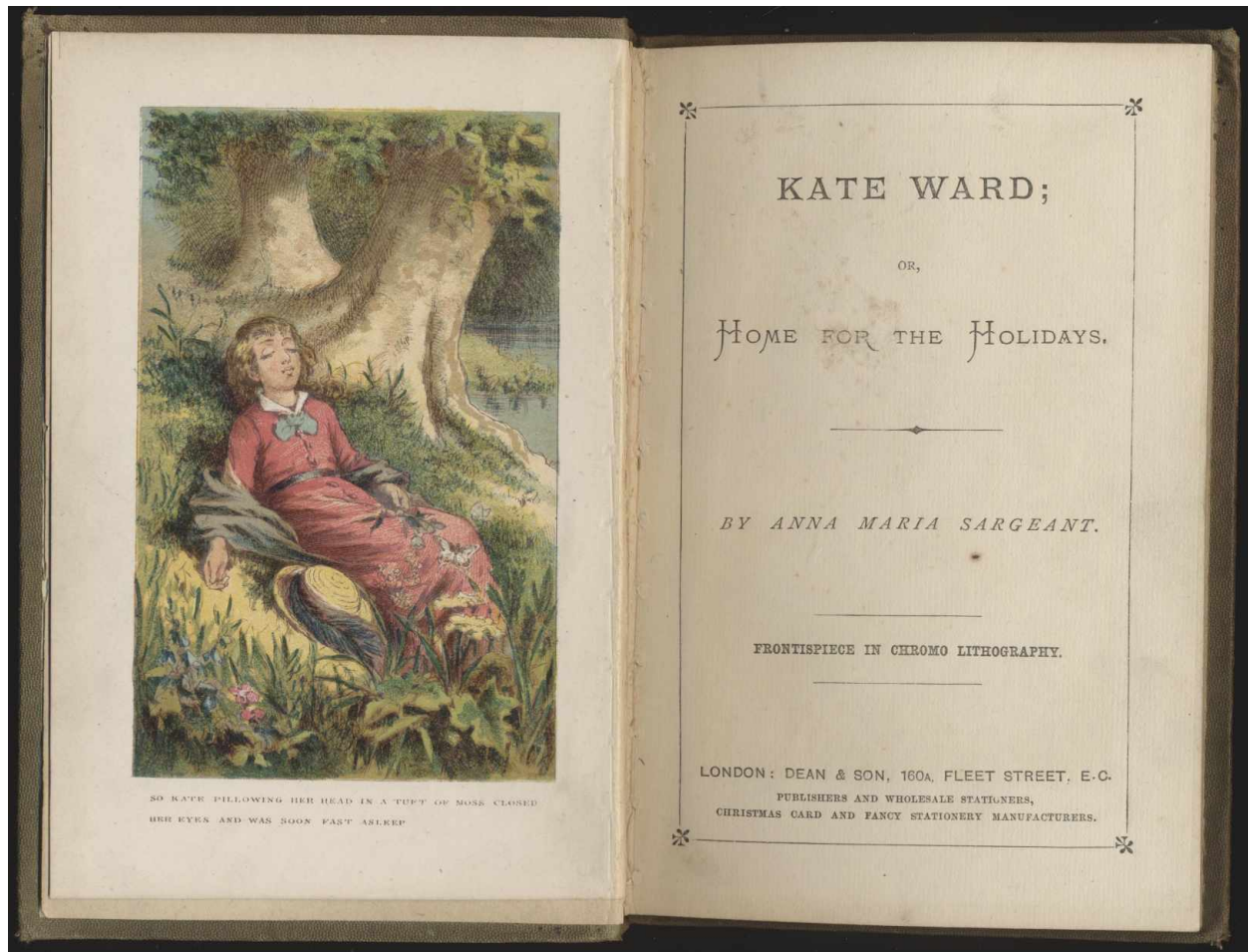
'MISTRESS OF METHOD'

53 **RICE, Miss E[sther].** A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES ON METHODS OF TEACHING, will be given by Miss E. Rice, late Mistress of Method and Lecturer on Education in the Non-Government Department of the Home and Colonial College, at the Preparatory School of the North London Collegiate School for Girls, 202, Camden Road... [London]. [1886]. **£ 140**

8vo, pp. [3]; disbound, as issued; a clean copy.

The lectures Miss Rice gave in April and May 1886 were given under six headings beginning with an introductory lecture on the 'characteristics to be sought in a teacher' together with examples of subjects to be taught', the second lecture contained the principle of education which were to be 'based on the study of Child-nature' and the 'right methods of teaching based on sound principles.' Thirdly 'The Three Great Instruments of Teaching' which were 'Explanation, Questioning, Illustration'. Rice's last three lectures were on the acquiring competency in Reading, Grammar and Composition, and Arithmetic.

Esther Rice was born in Snettisham in Norfolk in 1842 and was a pupil at the Training College at Preston becoming 'Mistress of Method, and Lecturer on Domestic Economy at the Cheltenham Training College' for eight years and in turn Resident Lecturer at the Cambridge Training College for Women. After Cambridge she gave our series of lectures in 1886 partly under the auspices of Miss Brough of the 'Teacher Guild', this appears to have been a clearing house for governesses and teachers looking for new appointments. Clearly the lectures impressed the North London Collegiate School for Girls where the lectures were held for she was afterwards appointed as a 'Visiting Teacher' there. Esther Rice moved to Hartlepool in Durham in 1889 and appears to have become the owner of a select day and boarding school for girls called Bath House, however her time there was cut short by her death in December 1891.



SUMMER HOLIDAY READING

54 **SARGEANT, Anne Maria.** KATE WARD; or, Home for the Holidays. London: Dean & Son, 160A, Fleet Street, E.C. [n.d., c. 1875]. £ 175

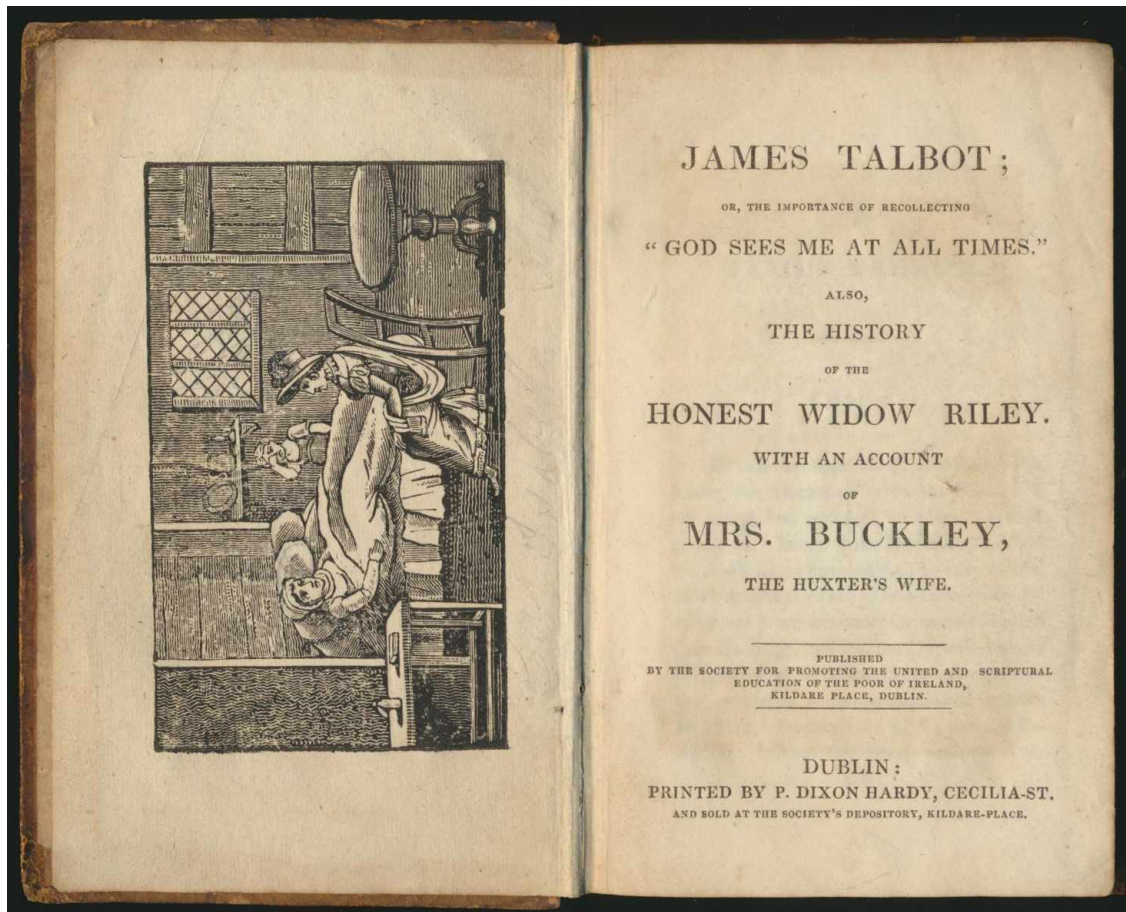
12mo, pp. 40, [8] advertisements; with chromolithograph frontispiece; a few marks in places, but generally clean throughout; in the original olive green publishers cloth, upper cover decorated in black with central printed pictorial scene of two girls laid on, lightly sunned, otherwise a very good copy.

Scarce story for young girls, likely published by Dean during the summer months to cater for the school holidays. 'Kate Ward, or the "Fairy,"' as she was generally termed, was alternatively the plague and the darling of the whole school. Nothing could subdue her extravagant spirits or check the merry laugh which always hovered on her lips. Even her teachers sometimes felt puzzled in what way to manage her. Punishment was out of the question, for none said their lessons so perfectly as Kate, finished their work so neatly, or took such pains with their copy' (p. 5).

The author, Anne Maria Sargeant (1809/10-1852), wrote poetry and other miscellaneous works often published under the Dean imprint. We know she probably grew up on the Isle of Wight with little more than the brief details given on her death on the 18th April 1852 in the *Gentleman's Magazine* 'In London, aged 42, Anna Maria Sargeant, for some years past one of the contributors to "Chambers' Journal," "The Belle Assemblée" and author of several works on education, &c.' She was buried at London's at Abney Park cemetery, but her first name had somehow transmogrified by then to 'Anna.'

We have been unable to establish when the present work first appeared, whether individually or part of a collected work.

OCLC records three copies, at Alberta and Toronto Public library in North America, and Monash in Australia; apparently no copy in the British Library.



MORAL TALES FOR THE YOUNG

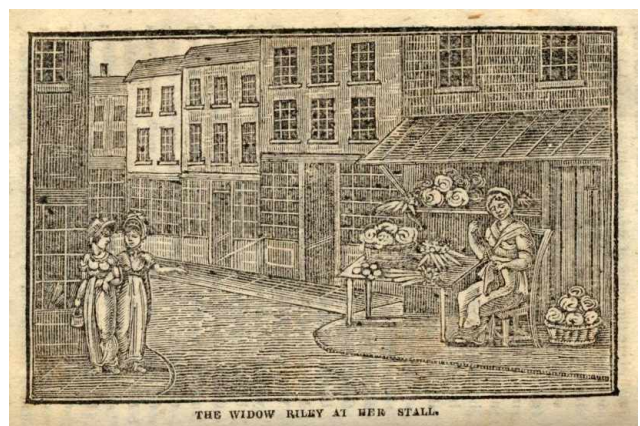
55 [SAVAGE, Sarah]. JAMES TALBOT; or, The importance of recollecting "God sees me at all times." Also, The history of the honest widow Riley. With an account of Mrs. Buckley, the huxter's wife. Published by the Society for Promoting the United and Scriptural Education of the Poor of Ireland, Kildare Place, Dublin. Dublin: Printed by P. Dixon Hardy, Cecilia-St. and Sold at the Society's Depository, Kildare-Place. [1830]. £ 300

FIRST DUBLIN EDITION & FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. 72; 72; with woodcut frontispiece and one further full page woodcut illustration within the text; apart from a few minor marks, a clean copy throughout; bound in contemporary (original?) sheep, spine with morocco label lettered in gilt, joints cracked and holding by cords, corners rubbed and with light surface wear, but still overall a good copy.

Rare first Dublin edition of *James Talbot* by American author Sarah Savage (1785-1837), together with a similar moral tale for the young, *The History of the honest widow Riley*, both issued under the auspices of the Society for Promoting the United and Scriptural Education of the Poor of Ireland.

Sarah Savage published her first novel, *The Factory Girl* anonymously in 1814, beginning a long writing career. 'Her father was a shopkeeper, but there were writers in her family, including a first cousin, James Savage, an antiquarian involved in printing. We do not know how many works Savage published, although at least twelve have been identified by her biographer Margaret B. Moore. In 1820, she would publish *Filial Affection; or, The Clergyman's Granddaughter*, with James Talbot, also a novel, following in 1821. In 1823 she published a self-help book, *Advice to a Young Woman at Service*, in 1824 the moral tales *The Suspected Boy* and *The Badge*, in 1826 another moral tale entitled *The Two Birth-Days*, and in 1827 a history text, *Life of Philip, the Indian Chief*. All of these were prepared for younger readers, as were such later works as *Sunday-School Conversations* (1829), *Conversations on the Attributes of God* (1831), *Blind Miriam Restored to Sight* (1833), and *Trial and Self-Discipline* (1835), her last work.

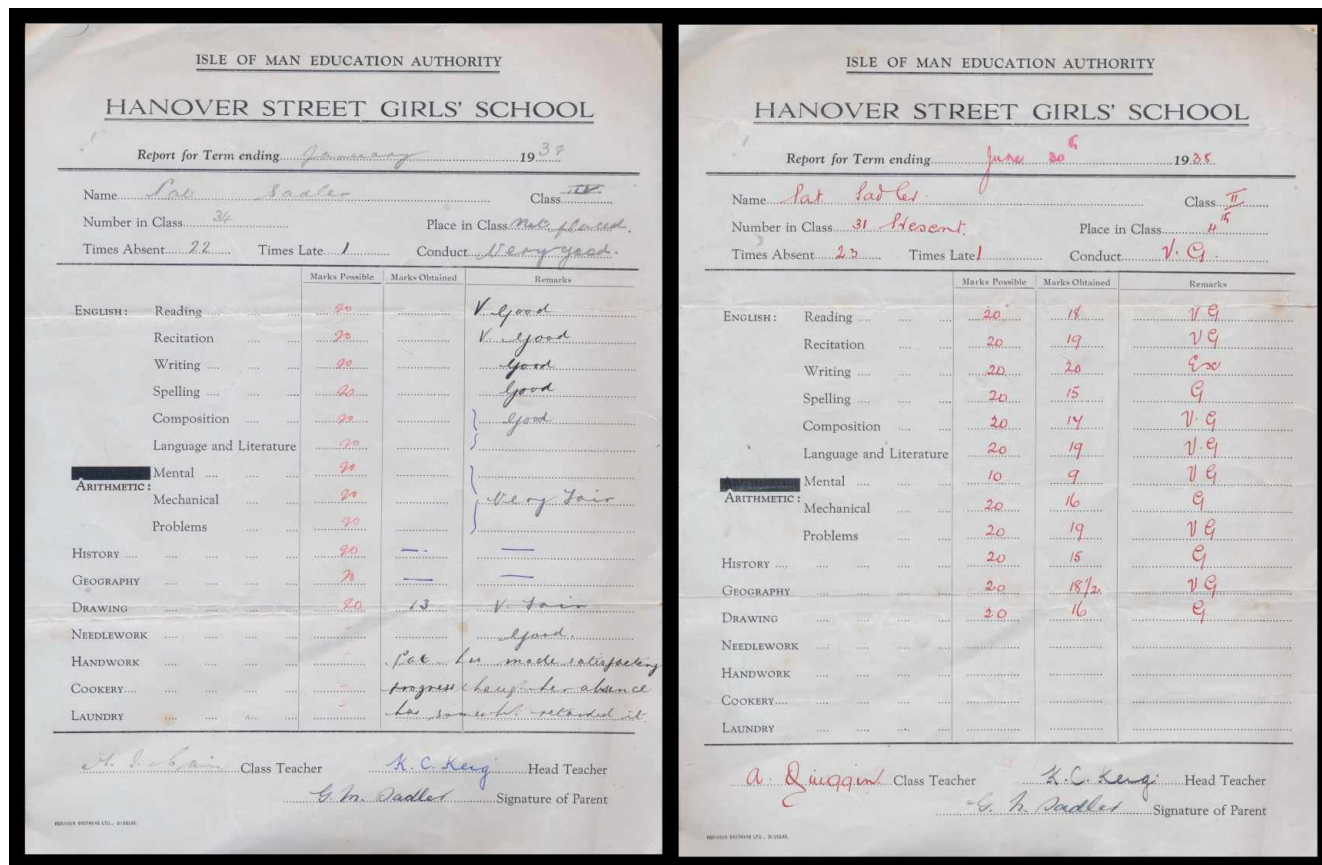
As many of these titles indicate, they emerged from Savage's career in education: she ran a private school in Salem, Massachusetts, in the early 1810s, before starting, in 1813, a "Sabbath school" like that started by Mary in *The Factory Girl*. Sabbath-schools (later Sunday Schools) had been in existence for over half a century—there was a Methodist school in Virginia in the 1780s, and schools for religious instruction in Philadelphia and



Newburyport, Massachusetts, in the early 1790s—but the great wave of such schools began in the early 1810s, with Savage a participant and contributor. As one Massachusetts newspaper reported, the Sabbath School's "primary object is the instruction of sons of indigent parents, who, from various causes, are unable to attend school on week days" (Essex Register June 26, 1816)' (see <http://jto.common-place.org/just-teach-one-homepage/the-factory-girl-1814/>).

Curiously the second work, *The History of the Honest Widow Riley*, has a separate title page and is actually the first edition. Evidently the Society for Promoting the United and Scriptural Education of the Poor of Ireland came in to possession of remainder copies from local publisher, John Jones, and felt it appropriate to reissue it with Savages work.

OCLC records one copy, at the British library; of the separately published 'Widow Riley' OCLC records three copies in North America, at Indiana, McGill, and Wake Forest University, with one further copy held at the National library of Ireland.



'SATISFACTORY PROGRESS'

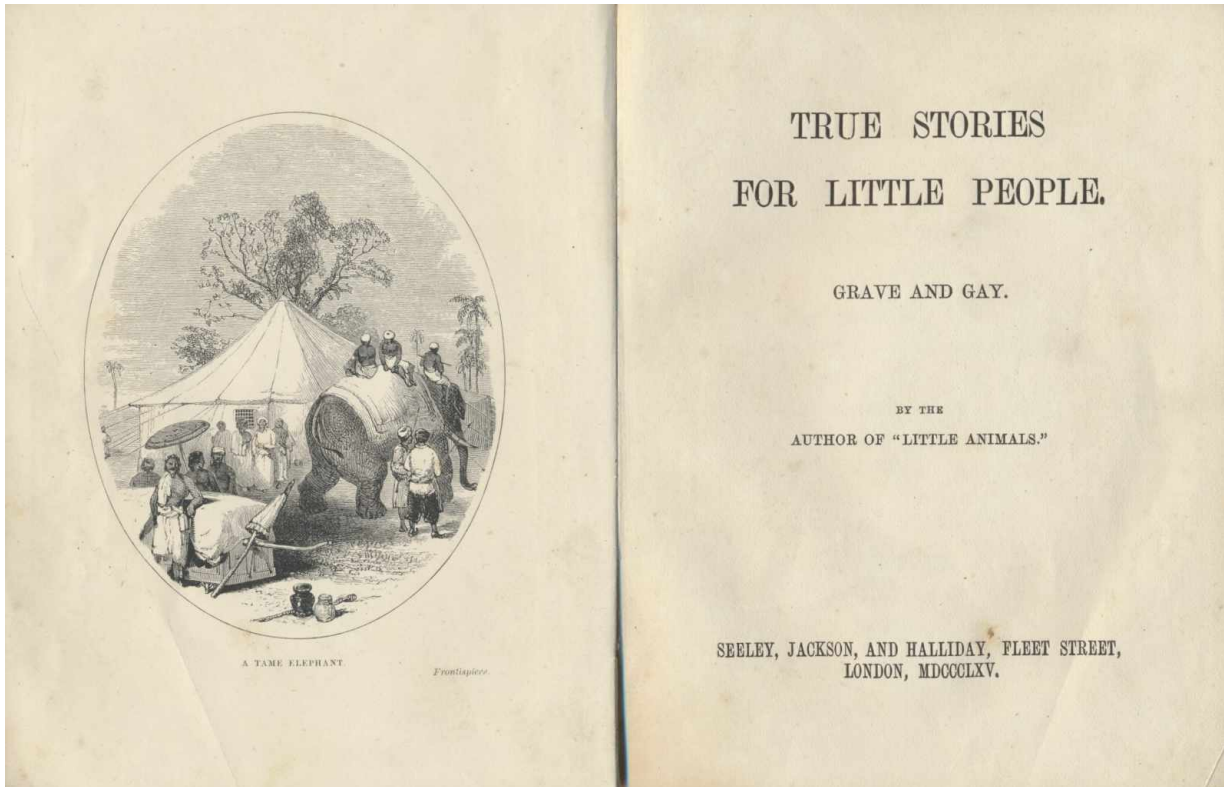
56 [SCHOOL REPORTS]. FOUR SCHOOL REPORTS FOR PAT SADLER, pupil at the Hanover Street Girls School. Douglas, Isle of Man. [1938-1939]. £ 100

4 printed sheets [20.5 x 26 cm] with manuscript annotation in red or black ink.

Patricia Sadler was born in 1929 at Widnes near Liverpool, her father a 'Deal Carrier' (i.e. a transporter of wood), but it would seem that when these four reports were made out the girl was being taught at the Hanover Street Girl School at Douglas on the Isle of Man.

Patricia was very good in reading, recitation, writing, spelling, and composition with marks between 17 and 20 her arithmetic, history, drawing and geography were almost of the same competency when she was fairly consistently described 'Good', 'Very Good' and sometimes with full marks as 'Excellent'. In 1938 she was being placed 4th in class although in 1939 she was being placed 6th. A note to the January 1939 report states 'Pat has made satisfactory progress, though her absence has somewhat retarded it.' She was absent quite a lot, each term increasing from 10 days to 39 days in the last report we have here. We do not know the cause, but she seems to have recovered from whatever it was and died, we believe, in 2018.

As with all such reports they are signed off by the head teacher, the class teacher and in this case by Pat's mother G. M. Sadler. We suggest that the reason for her being taught on the Isle of Man and the frequent absences may have been because her father was ill and the girl was possibly sent off to live with a relative on the Isle of Man. Her father died at just 37 in January 1940.

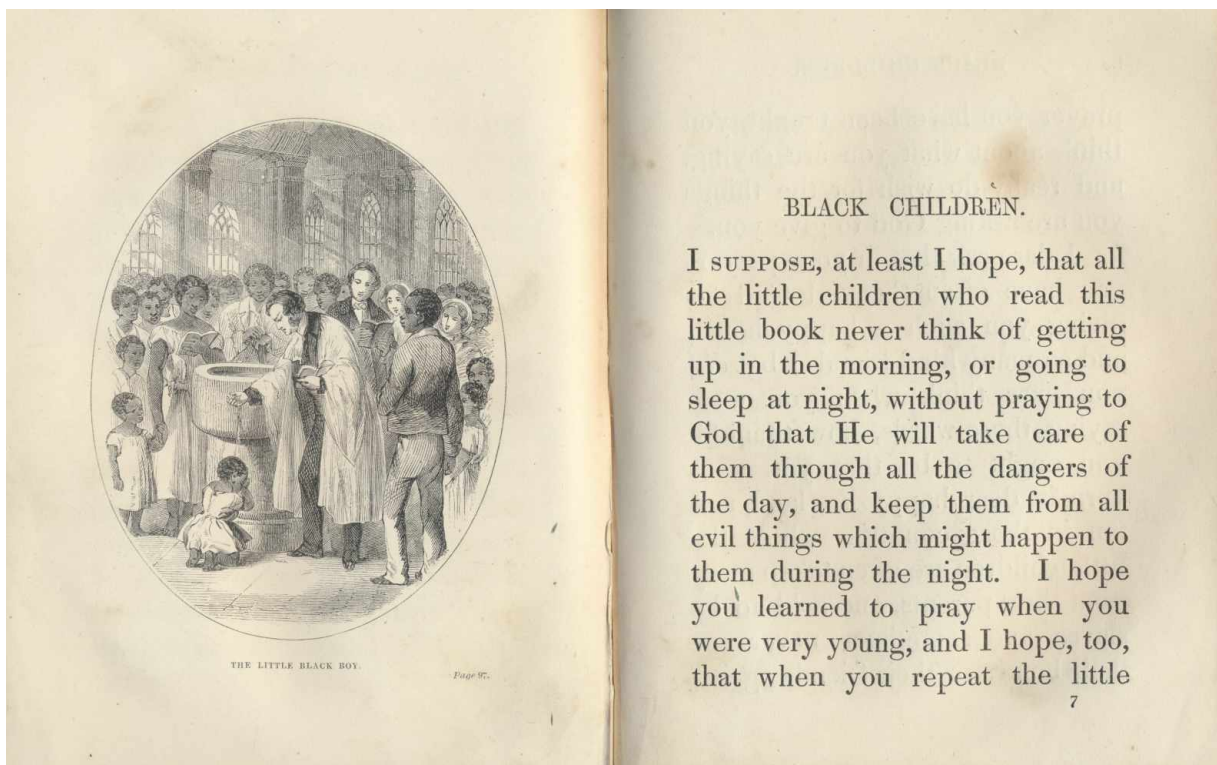


‘YOU SEE THE HOTTENTOTS ARE A VERY DIRTY PEOPLE,
AND EAT ALL SORTS OF VERY NASTY THINGS’

57 [SEARLE, Edis]. TRUE STORIES FOR LITTLE PEOPLE. Grave and Gay. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday, Fleet Street, London, 1865. £ 385

FIRST EDITION. Square 12mo, pp. [iv], 172; with ten engraved plates including the frontispiece; original green cloth, the upper cover and spine decorated and lettered in gilt and blind, a few minor marks to the text but overall a clean fresh copy.

The author who used the pseudonym ‘Edis Searle’ has yet to be identified, all of their works appeared through the imprint of Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday so this must have been both a close and fruitful venture for them. *True Stories for Little People* was issued with another work by Searle named *Little Animals* towards the end 1864, each advertised as as half-crown works in large type for ‘Little People.’



Containing ten short stories as chapters, each of which are illustrated with a wood-engraving by Thomas Bolton. The story of 'Bessie and Tommy' gives an account of the Foundlings Hospital as seen by a child looking at the boys and girls on the other side of the railings. 'A Hottentot Feast' relates the capture and eating of a hippopotamus 'You see the Hottentots are a very dirty people, and eat all sorts of very nasty things; and so they do not care much whether the meat is well cooked or not, or whether they cut it with knives or tear it off with their fingers. One little girl, who was very pretty, though she was covered with grease and red paint, was very busy cutting the flesh off the head of the hippopotamus, and eating it uncooked...'

In 'The Deaf and Dumb Boy' the tale concerns a poor Irish lad John Brett's attempts to learn words. 'Black Children' is basically extolling the conversion to Christianity of the peoples of Sierra Leone 'If you never thanked the great God for making you a little free, white child living in England, where the Bible is read, and people know the way to heaven; if you never felt very thankful for all this, I should like you to go to some of those places in West Africa where the poor black slaves live; and when you saw how much they suffer, I am sure you would say, "Ah! I am so glad I am not a little black child."' A similar example of this kind of superiority is to be found in the last chapter 'A country far away' in which 'You would see some English people in some places, but you would also see a great many very strange-looking men and women, wearing very few cloths, and having odd marks on their faces ... It is called New Zealand and those funny-looking people are called New Zealanders.'

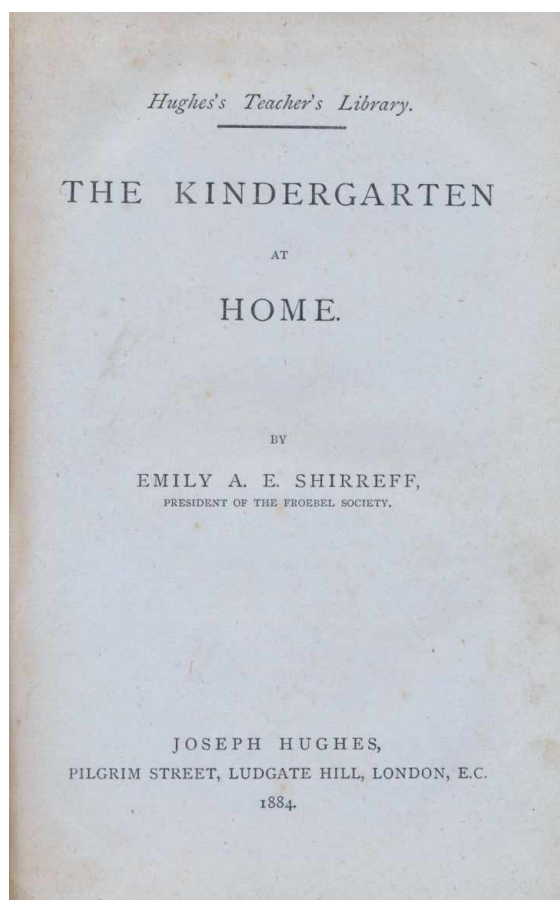
No attempt of course is made to teach any child anything other than the inferiority of being born poor, disabled and foreign.

OCLC record four copies, at the British Library, National Library of Scotland, Cambridge and Oxford.

INTRODUCING FROEBEL'S SYSTEM AT HOME

58 **SHIRREFF, Emily Anne Eliza.** THE KINDERGARTEN AT HOME. Joseph Hughes, Pilgrim Street, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 1884. **£ 300**

FIRST EDITION IN BOOKFORM. 8vo, pp. 158; with c. 20 blank ruled pages at end for notes, as issued; apart from some light marking, a clean copy throughout; in the original brown publisher's cloth, spine and upper cover lettered in gilt and black, some surface discolouration and rubbing to extremities, but still a good copy.



Scarce first edition in bookform of these articles originally published in *The Governess*, whose circulation, the author is keen to point out in her preface, is 'almost exclusively among teachers', and therefore she felt it was worth republishing as a whole as being useful to a larger public. The work shows Shirreff as an avid supporter of Fröbel's *Kindergarten* system, as a means to liberate women, whilst their children acquire social skills playing with others.

'I dwell upon Froebel's system, and set forth, to a certain extent, his practical method, but mainly in order to illustrate those principles which entreat young mothers to lay to heart, and make the law of their daily life with their children. It would be vain to lay down the most admirable scheme of home management, if she who must conduct it were not animated by the same spirit as that from which the scheme emanated. On the other hand, let those who have the time and culture become true disciples of Froebel, and they will find practical assistance enough in manuals, even in the absence of a trained teacher, to make the details of Kindergarten instruction comparatively easy' (p. 5).

The work is set out over twelve chapters, under the general headings 'Principles of Froebel's System of Education'; 'Earliest Education'; 'Mothers as Educators'; 'Froebel's First and Second Gifts'; 'Means of Instruction through Froebel's Gifts'; 'Cultivation of the Artistic Faculty - Occupations'; 'Active Physical Training - Games'; 'Oral Teaching'; 'Moral and Religious Training'; 'Transition Classes'; 'Choice and Succession of Subjects'; and 'Conclusion'.

Emily Anne Eliza Shirreff (1814-1897) was an early feminist, educationalist and writer, who had success in 1850 by publishing, together with her sisters, *Thoughts on Self-Culture Addressed to Women*. She was acquainted with many a Victorian scientist and writer. In 1872 the Shirreff sisters founded the Girls' Public Day School Company (GPDSC). 'While politically more conservative than her sister and partner, Emily Shirreff was a formidable force in the cause of women's education, where her campaigning skills and breadth of interest touched upon a wide range of educational issues. She was a principled campaigner, a prolific and impassioned author, and a woman of deep Christian convictions' (*Oxford DNB*).

OCLC records copies in North America, at Detroit Public Library, Chicago, Pennsylvania, UCLA, Boston Public Library, and Buffalo and Erie County Public Library.

IMPRESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM

59 **SHIRREFF, Emily Anne Eliza.** A FEW WORDS TO MOTHERS. [Froebel Society, 12 Buckingham St., Strand]. [n.d., c. 1894]. £ 225

8vo, pp. 4; an old fold and some dust marks to last page.

A late pamphlet by Emily Shirreff addressed to 'Mothers who are indifferent to the Kindergarten'.

The council of the Froebel Society felt 'that the moment has arrived when they should themselves address a few words to Mothers which may come with greater force, and reach larger numbers than the individual efforts hitherto ... What we wish is not only to express our deep regret that we should often fail to attract earnest attention and sympathy even of mothers to the real importance of the kindergarten method, but to indicate what seems to us the reason of this strange painful fact.'

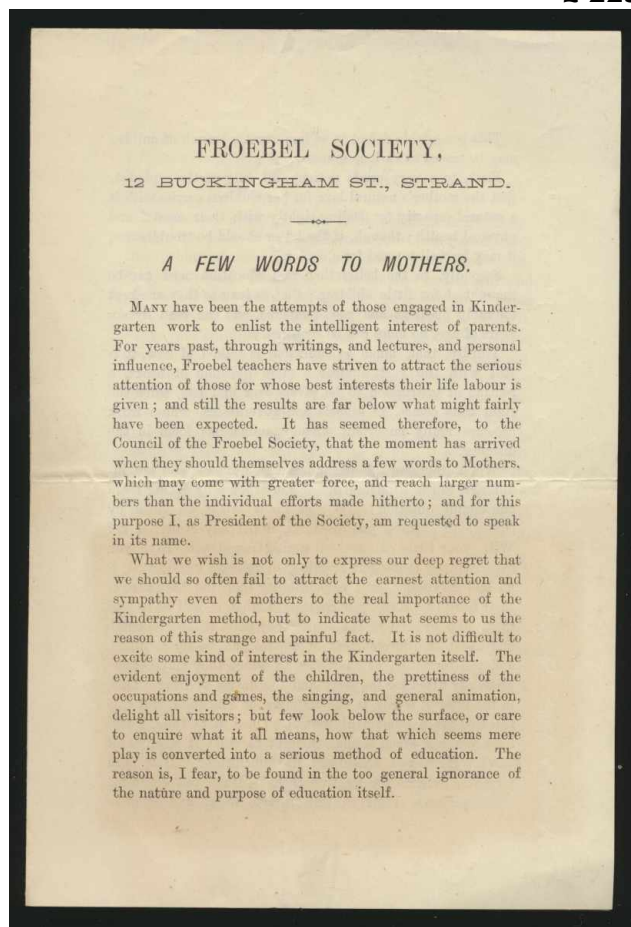
Shirreff reduces the defect to three points 'First, to a very crude notion, still only partly exploded, that the mother's natural love for her children carries with it a natural capacity for dealing rightly with their mental and physical health; though, if the latter should be troublesome, it may be well to send for a doctor. Secondly, to the belief that real education need not be thought of for little children; that so long as they are kept tolerably obedient and good tempered, and can read by six years of age, no more can be required. Thirdly, that, much as education is talked of now, it is still with the vast number a mere question of books, a routine of instruction to be given over and left, when the right time comes, to schools and governesses, whose work becomes really important when examinations loom in the distance.'

She is not beyond using some rather heavy handed coercion in her persuasive tactics when she calls on the 'God-given mission of women' to correctly educate their children. She invites them to 'watch the work of the Kindergarten. Come indeed, come often; but between your visits, give a little time to the study of Froebel's principles.... Study your children at home; watch the symptoms of mental growth; and come again to see how, under Froebel's guidance, we foster and lead that growth.... See them attentive, eager, obedient to a rule of love that calls forth reverence. See how, without conning one dull lesson, the young eyes are daily opening to distinguish new aspects in familiar objects, while hands and senses are acquiring power and deftness, and each new acquisition is giving fresh delight, and fresh ardour to do more.'

'Emily Shirreff was a formidable force in the cause of women's education, where her campaigning skills and breadth of interest touched upon a wide range of educational issues. She was a principled campaigner, a prolific and impassioned author, and a woman of deep Christian convictions.' [ODNB]. This 'enthusiasm' plain to see when she ends her *Few Words to Mothers* with a rallying call: 'confidently assert my belief that many will become apostles of the great reformer, and will help with us in the truly patriotic endeavour to root [Froebel's] system firmly in this England of ours, which has so long believed that book teaching is education — to root it firmly, and to keep it sound and efficient.'

Emily Anne Eliza Shirreff (1814-1897) was an early feminist, educationalist and writer, who had success in 1850 by publishing, together with her sisters, *Thoughts on Self-Culture Addressed to Women*. She was acquainted with many a Victorian scientist and writer. In 1872 the Shirreff sisters founded the Girls' Public Day School Company (GPDSC). 'While politically more conservative than her sister and partner, Emily Shirreff was a formidable force in the cause of women's education, where her campaigning skills and breadth of interest touched upon a wide range of educational issues. She was a principled campaigner, a prolific and impassioned author, and a woman of deep Christian convictions' (*Oxford DNB*).

Not in OCLC, apparently unrecorded.



KEEPING SHOP

60 **[SHOPPING GAME]. BARFOOT, James Richard, designer.** THE YANKEE TRADER, or What d'ye Buy. By Dr. Busby. [London], [c. 1860]. £ 2,500

Comprising of 12 hand-coloured pictorial cards [70 X 63 mm.] and 72 printed cards with tartan backs [30 x 52 mm.], folding printed sheet of rules [14.5 x 30.5 cm]; contained in the original varnished pine box [153 x 121 x 38 mm.]; the sliding lid with a hand coloured lithograph depiction of a 'Yankee Trader' selling his wares to a group of children, scene with some old spots of discolouring; marked on back 2/-, possibly by the original retailer.



An entertaining game of commerce revolving around the day-to-day events of keeping shop by various trades.

Dr Busby's is the player's guide, and by encouraging them to adopt the persona of a trader, each of the players take charge of the one of the picture cards of their chosen trade and pile of six associated stock cards. The trades chosen for the 'Yankee Trader' include the Apothecary - showing a woman dragging a reluctant boy, the sign on the window 'Teeth Extracted' none too enticing; Barber - here shown as a black man shaving a customer; Bookseller; Butcher; Farmer; Fisherman; Hardware Dealer; Musical instruments; Shoemaker; Tailor; a Tin plate worker. One of the players is designated the 'Conductor' whose role it is to read through a prepared text of 72 open-ended sentences, pausing to allow different traders to promote their wares, even though they may be inappropriate to the situation.

The example in the instructions gives an idea of the ludicrous answers: 'Last Saturday night. just at I was preparing to blow out my light and get into bed. I was startled by a loud knocking at my neighbour door. I told my wife that anybody who made each a noise in the night must be either tipsy or — (looking at the Bookseller who answer) *Mother Goose*. Then I looked out of the window, and saw that my neighbour had come to the door, and I assure you he looked like (The Apothecary answers) A dose of Salts. Instead of a night-cap on his head he had put on — (the Barber answers) A Wig. And so on through the game ...' The players would forfeit a turn or some nominal token should they fail to complete a sentence by a count of three.



The 'Dr Busby' in the title is an acknowledgement of the *The Game of Dr Busby* the first American card game that originated in Salem, Massachusetts in 1843. As a term 'Yankee Trader' peaked during the 1850s and 1860s in Britain with advertisements for a this game listed in 1860. During the 1840's the toy and game maker Edward Wallis issued a version of the game under the title *What d'ye Buy*, when he ceased trading in 1847 the game was manufactured by John Passmore in the 1850s. *The Yankee Trader* has no imprint however the initials the lid 'J.R.B.' can be identified as James Richard Barfoot. Generally one would suppose that this game was published by 'David Ogilvy at his Repository for Rational Toys and Amusements', although having no imprint it is just as conceivable that Barfoot issued the game himself.

James Richard Barfoot, the artist of this work, was born in Clerkenwell, London in 1794; he married Mary Ann in the 1820's and settled in Islington where they had three daughters and a son. At the time this work was published he rented at 1 Gainsford Place. Although his name appeared in the Court directory and he exhibited a few paintings at the Royal Academy, the family do not seem to have been successful enough to have a live in servant, but did rent rooms to lodgers including a straw bonnet maker and cambric merchant. Like many artists of this period he probably led a rather hand-to-mouth existence with some outward signs of gentility. His name is associated with various jigsaw puzzles, as well as works published under the Betts and Darton imprints, but many of his works remain to be identified as the family, all now working on various products, tended to supply a steady output of designs and puzzles for the wholesale trade to apply their own imprint. In the census the family gave their collective occupation as 'Designer in Wood and Lithographic Artist', and we see that the business began to be transferred to the children. Mary Ann died at Brighton in 1855 and James succumbed to typhus at Gainsford Place in 1863, though their son appears to have still lived at Gainsford Place in the following year, after which references to the Barfoot family peter out, although James is known to have died as late as 1904.



SUPPORTING GOOD WORKS

61 [SPRIGG, Edith Mona]. SMALL GROUP OF EPHEMERA relating to the early life of a benevolent young girl. *Comprising:*

1. 'At the Meeting of the Committee for conducting the affairs of the Asylum for the Support & Education of Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor...' *Original document (38.2 x 23.7 cm), pp. 4; some browning along hinge and evidence of having been folded, but otherwise in very good condition.* Recording that Mona Sprigg had given 50 guineas on Monday 11 September 1882, duly filled in ink reflecting this. It includes a print of an engraving of the "asylum" by a former pupil Richard H Dyer.

II. 'Band of Mercy. Members Declaration. We agree to be kind to animals, and to do all in our power to protect them from cruelty and promote their humane treatment'. *Original document (18.5 x 21.7 cm), with decorative colour printed border, two punch holes at head, lightly dust-soiled and fold marks to one corner, but still a good example.* Recording Mona Sprigg's enrolment as a member of the Mercy Folkestone band, duly filled in ink as such.

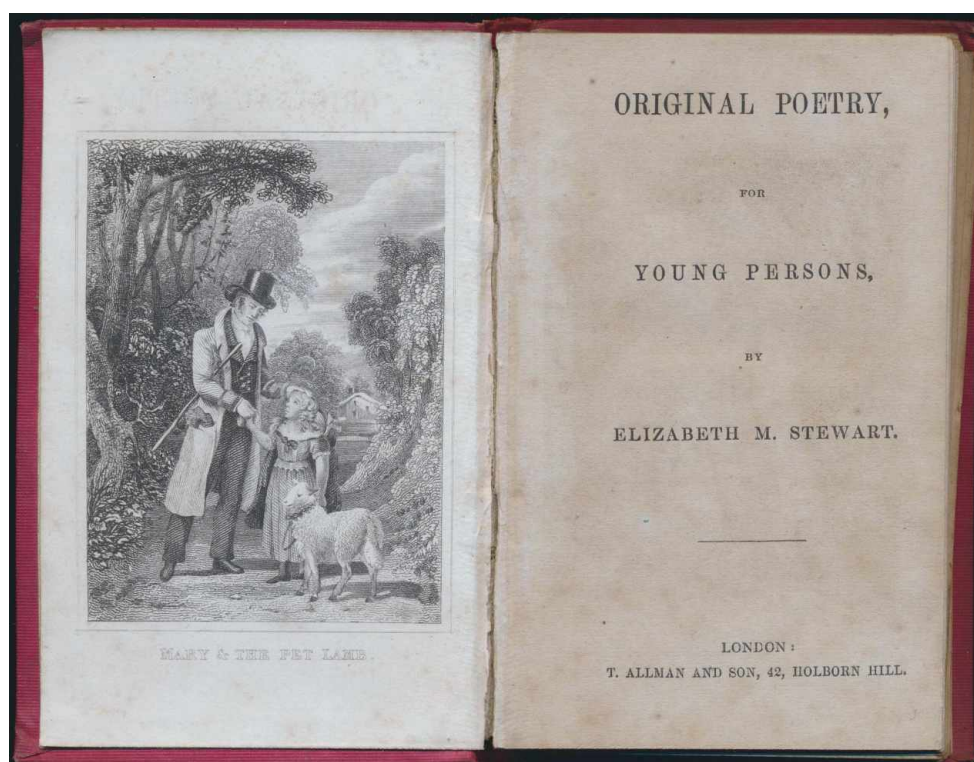
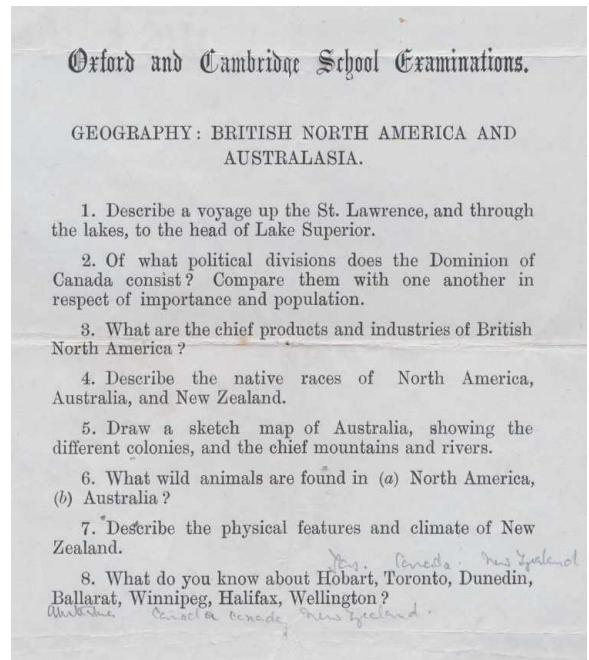
III. Two original Christmas cards received by Mona Sprigg. A pictograph Christmas card (9 cm x 11.5 cm) is by Castell Brothers and printed in Bavaria c. 1890. The other (9 x 7.5cm) is dated 1892.

IV. Original Membership card (9.8 x 7.5 cm) for The Coral League, filled in ink, Mona being member number '686', and dated April 14th, 1891. *Some light surface wear, and pencillings.*

V. Four "Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations" papers (22.1 x 14.2 cm) for July 1896 (Geography, English History, Arithmetic and French), which Mona Sprigg sat when she was 14. *With pencil and ink markings, and evidence of having once been folding, but still in very good condition.* [1882-1896]. **£ 285**

We know that Mona, as she preferred to be called, was born in 1881, her father was the Rev. Herbert Guildford Sprigg who had recently become vicar of Christ Church, Battersea in London devoting himself to mission work. Perhaps this is why he gave £50 to the 'Support and Education Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor' in his daughters name in September 1882, thus making the one year old Mona a Life Governor with ten votes! Her father later became vicar in Folkestone and so Mona went to school at Miss Tucker's Girls' School Southbourne-on-Sea, renamed later Grassendale School. Here she continued until 1899 when she would have been about sixteen. Also included are the four 'Oxford and Cambridge School Examination papers' on English History, French Grammar and Translation, Arithmetic, and Geography: British North America and Australasia - one would dearly like to know how the question 'Describe the native races of North America, Australian and New Zealand' was answered!

She joined the Coral League in 1891, formed for 'those who could do very little' for mission work in Africa. With seventeen thousand members the funds raised could only support of sixty children! In 1892 Mona joined the 'Band of Mercy' for the protection of Animals, signing the colourfully illustrated 'Members Declaration.' Mona's later years are a bit of a blank although we have discovered she married in 1911 Charles Frederick Grant of the Indian Civil Service and later a Commissioner in Burma where they also settled. On her husband's retirement in the late 1930's they returned to live in England where Mona died in March 1961.



CAUTIONARY POEMS FOR MISCHIEVOUS CHILDREN

62 **STEWART, Elizabeth M.** ORIGINAL POETRY FOR YOUNG PERSONS. London: Thomas Allman, 42, Holborn Hill, [1846]. £ 185

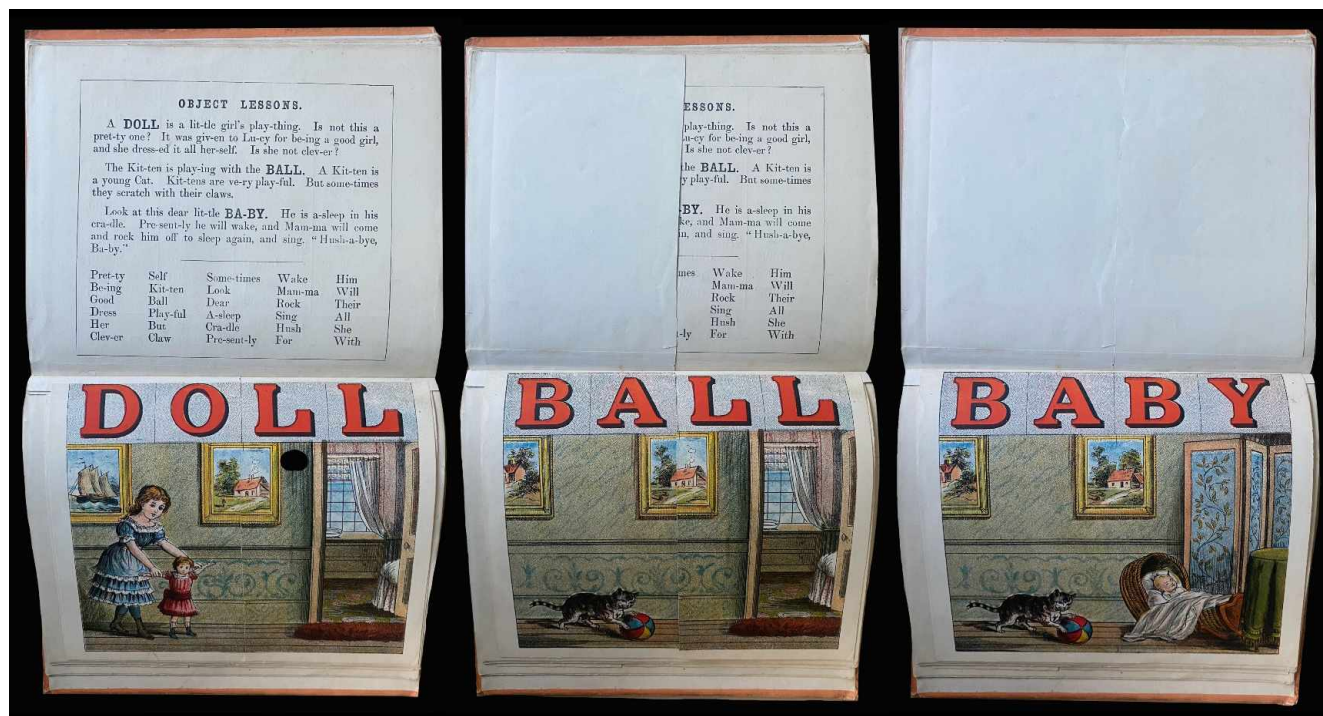
FIRST EDITION. 18mo, pp. iv, 104; with frontispiece; apart from a few minor marks, a clean copy; bound in the original red blind stamped publisher's cloth, spine and upper board lettered and tooled in gilt, lightly soiled and short split to upper joint, but overall a very good copy.

First and only edition, with including a cautionary poem about playing with firearms (two children end up dead), a boy who can't resist the temptations of ripe apples only to discover them made of wax, a little girl who dies from poisonous berries, and so on.

'Alas! too true an aim they took,
A dreadful noise the dwelling shook,
The triggers were drawn all too well,
And dead upon the floor they fell' (p. 26)

We are pretty certain that Elizabeth was the daughter of Duncan Stewart, a 'Professor of Oriental Languages' who resided at 10 Brook Street in Lambeth together with Elizabeth and a son Duncan. According the 1851 census Elizabeth was born in Lambeth about 1822 so would have been about 21 or 22 when she commenced her writing career in 1843. The reason for this supposition is the works connection to her brother Douglas who who had become a narrative and dramatic author, publisher, and latterly a journalist. In 1875 he also published one of Elizabeth's works *The Priory of Avenham*. This may have been a posthumous printing for we have no note of when Elizabeth died.

OCLC records one copy in the UK, at the National Library of Scotland, and two in North America, at Toronto and Florida; we have also located a further copy at the British Library.



A RARE DEAN MOVEABLE

63 **STRANDERS, Walter and Philip Henry Hemyng.** TRANSFORMATION OBJECT AND SPELLING PICTURES. Instructive and Amusing. London: Dean & Sons, 160A Fleet St: EC. Office of "The Little-one's own coloured picture paper" [1887]. £ 950

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to [20.5 x 17 cm], pp. [28], printed in landscape, [3] advertisement's, the last tipped on to rear free endpaper, as issued; with 12 chromolithographed scenes printed colour, each with two additional tipped on flaps which when lifted alter the scene; a few minor repairs and closed tears, otherwise clean throughout and in good working condition; original cloth backed glazed orange and cream boards the upper cover with a decorative pictorial title, replicated on lower, some light dust-soiling and rubbing to extremities, but overall in unusually clean copy, and desirable as such.

A rare Dean transformation work, cleverly designed to teach young children their spelling and grammar, as well as learning about the objects around them.

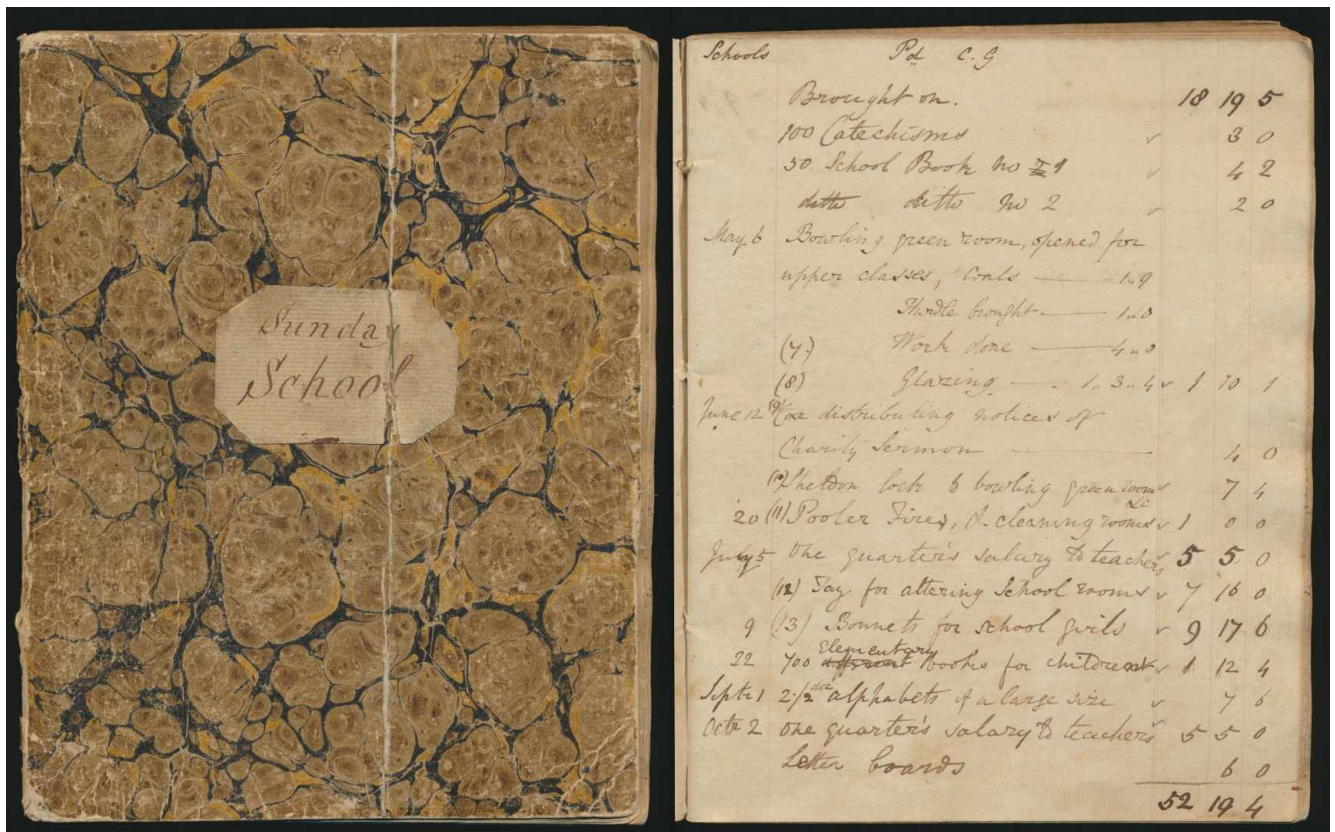
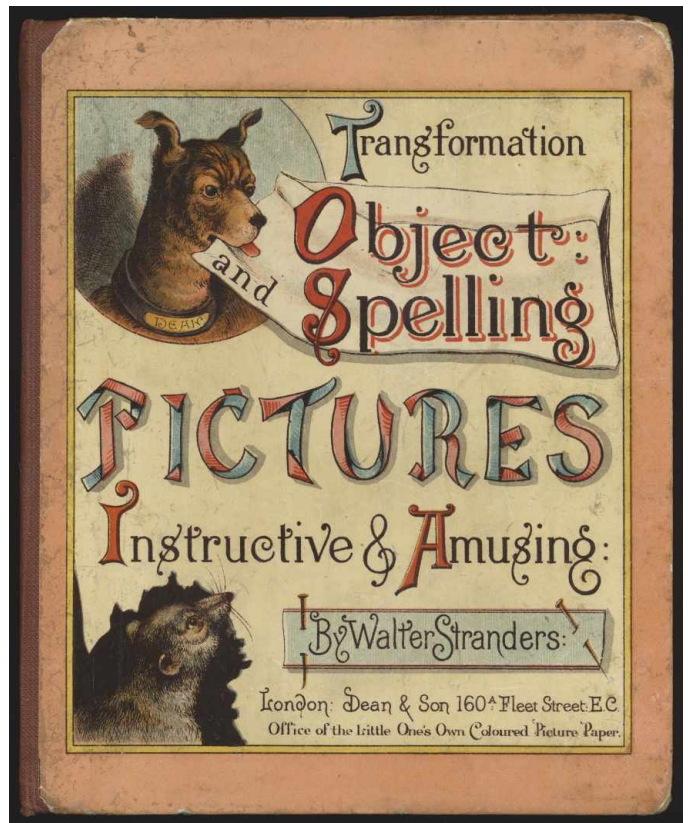
The work is printed in landscape so more workable as a teaching aid, with the twelve 'Object Lessons' on the page above describing the changeable scenes below (also with a list of words and how to pronounce them), the flaps lifted to alter the theme or setting of the scene and compose another word, bringing in new objects,

animals or people. Additionally, on the recto of each Object Lessons page are listed words of One, Two and Three syllables, on subjects such as the 'Names of Articles used as Food'; 'Parts of the Body'; 'Articles of Furniture'; and 'Beasts, Birds, Insects and Fishes'. The work concludes with page's of 'Letters of the Alphabet' (Roman and Italic), 'Figures' and 'Roman Numerals'.

Walter Stranders was responsible for several other works published by Dean in the same year, under such title's as 'Dean's Word Changing Chromo Picture Toy Books'; 'Dean's Chromo Panoramic Picture Books'; 'Word and picture changes of 3, 4 & 5 letters: River-side views'; 'Word & picture changes of 3, 4, & 5 words: Happy hours'; and 'Word and picture changes of 3, 4 & 5 letters: Sun-beams'. We know he was born in London in 1850 but decided to emigrate to New York in 1871, in 1879 he provided an aerial view for *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine* for 'A proposed site for the World's Fair in 1883'. We know he married a French woman in 1880 and during the next few years he took out several patents for various children's games and toys with dissected images. Around 1885 he returned to England possibly to better market his inventions which doubtless brought him to the notice of Dean & Sons. He appears to have worked as a draughtsman and designer for the printing trade from this time until around the first decade of the twentieth century, and possibly until his death in 1927.

Philip Henry Hemyng (1849-19??) was a journalist and it has to be added also a sometime insurance agent and builder and at some point in his life also a sailor. He worked mainly for journals including such titles as *The Lady*. He was still active in the Edwardian period but thereafter disappears except for a court appearance in 1917 where he was fined £100 for 'publishing, or procuring to be sold, or published, certain obscene pictures in certain journals.' Clearly his output was fairly varied in nature.

OCLC locates two copies in the UK, in the National Art Library at the V&A and Leicester, and in the US at Princeton and College of Charleston



REMARKABLE INSIGHT INTO THE RUNNING AND ACTIVITIES OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL
IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

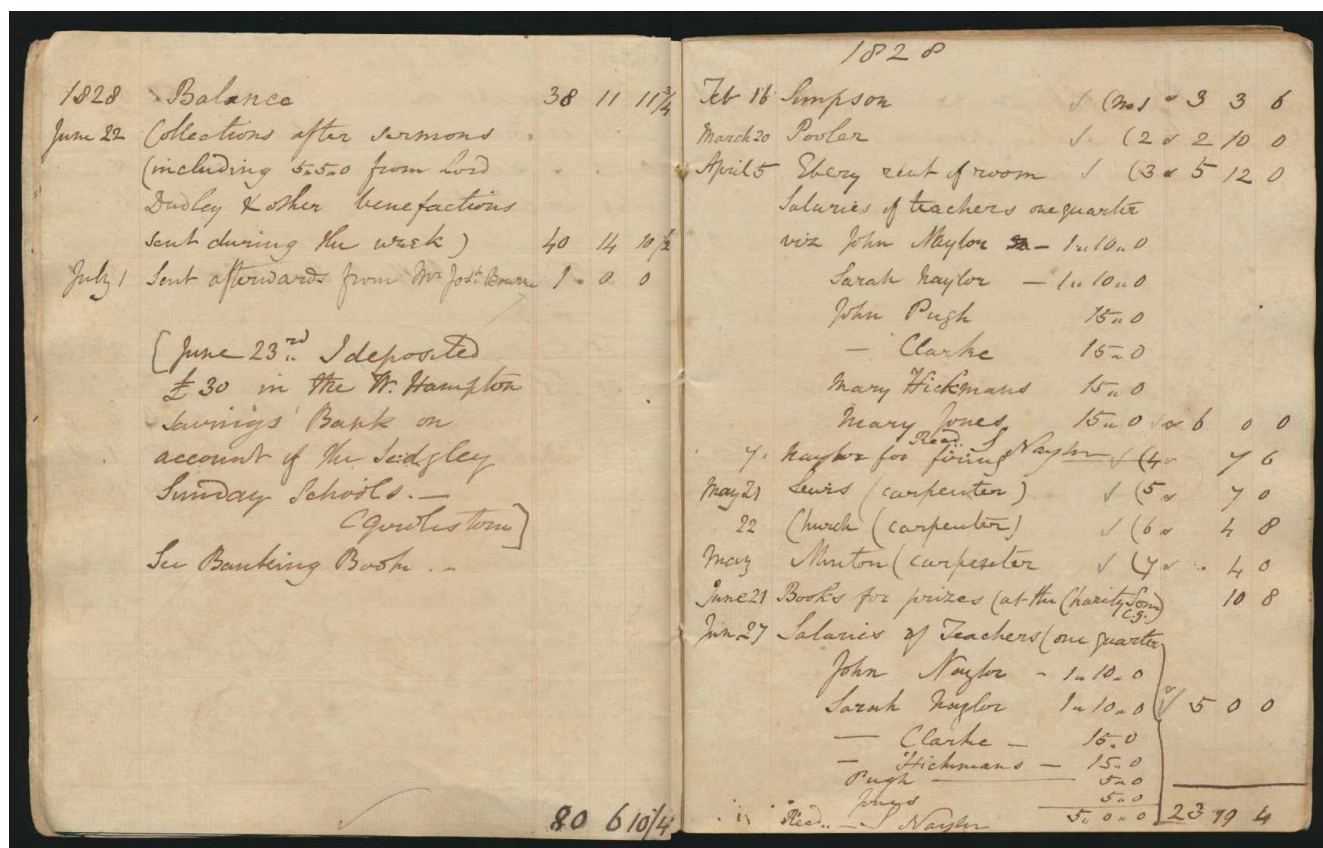
64 [SUNDAY SCHOOL ACCOUNT BOOK]. MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT BOOK
PERTAINING TO THE SEDGLEY SUNDAY SCHOOL. [Dudley, Sedgley]. 1827-1844. £ 850

MANUSCRIPT IN INK. 8vo, [approx. 19.8 x 16.2 cm], pp. [78]; stitched as issued in the original marbled wraps.

Rev. Charles Girdlestone (1797-1881) was vicar of All Saints' at Sedgley from 1826-1837 and it was probably under his egis that this new account book for the Sunday School at Sedgley, historically in the county of Staffordshire.

The manuscript opens with an abstract of the accounts of the 'Sedgley Schools' from 1798 to 1826. It is clear from this that the school was supported by the collection made after an annual Charity Sermon. It would seem that the charity sermon was instigated in 1798 as the manuscript shows the receipts for the school was a pitiful 3s 6d in 1797 whilst the Expenses were a modest £1 15s 6d. How the deficit was covered is not shown. The first charity sermon given by Mr Stevenson raised £27 10s 3½d with further receipts that year increasing the income to £37 12s 9½d and an expenditure of £21 17 6d. By 1825 receipts were in the region of forty to sixty pounds with expenditure running at a similar amount. There was no income in 1826 as the incumbent of all Saint's had died and Girdlestone had not taken up his post.

For 1827 there was still £45 17s 0¾d on account and in June the Rev G.W. Woodhouse raised another £ 43 7s 3d. Earl Dudley as patron of the parish and who had presented the parish to Girdlestone added another £10 for a two year subscription. In all the Sunday School had just over one hundred pounds at it's disposal.



Probably of more interest is how this money was allocated by Girdlestone for it is clear he envisaged the Sunday School under a new and more progressive plan. Two rooms were rented off Mr Tooley for £6, the Rev Thos Powell was paid 9 shillings for benches. On the 19th February were purchased the 'Broken Catechism 1 doz' for a shilling fifty copies each of 'Elementary Question' and 'Collects' at 2s 6d and 3s; twelve 'Catechism Questions' at 1 shilling and the four copies of the 'National Book' in two parts at 3s 1d. On the 13th March the Sunday School bought 'an oak chest (for Books) for £1 and a few days later purchased 18 Bibles and 24 Testaments for £5 11s. On the 24th the salaries were agreed for four teachers for the next quarter with John and Sarah Naylor each receiving 30 shillings; and Joseph Hale and Anna Collins 15 shillings. By April more purchases were made including 24 copies of 'Crossman's Introduction' (i.e. *An introduction to the knowledge of the Christian religion*) and yet more Catechisms and Collects, only then was it decided to buy for a rather modest amount 50 copies of 'School Book' no. 1 and no. 2. It is clear by May 1827 they needed more space, the Bowling green room with allowances for coal, glazing, lock, cleaning etc. to make the room habitable. The largest expense was £9 17s 6d for 'Bonnets for school girls' and '700 Elementary Books for children' at £1 12 4d and in September 2 doz alphabets of a large size were bought for a further 7s 6d. On Christmas day 1827 two guineas were spent on 'Sundry books for prizes'.

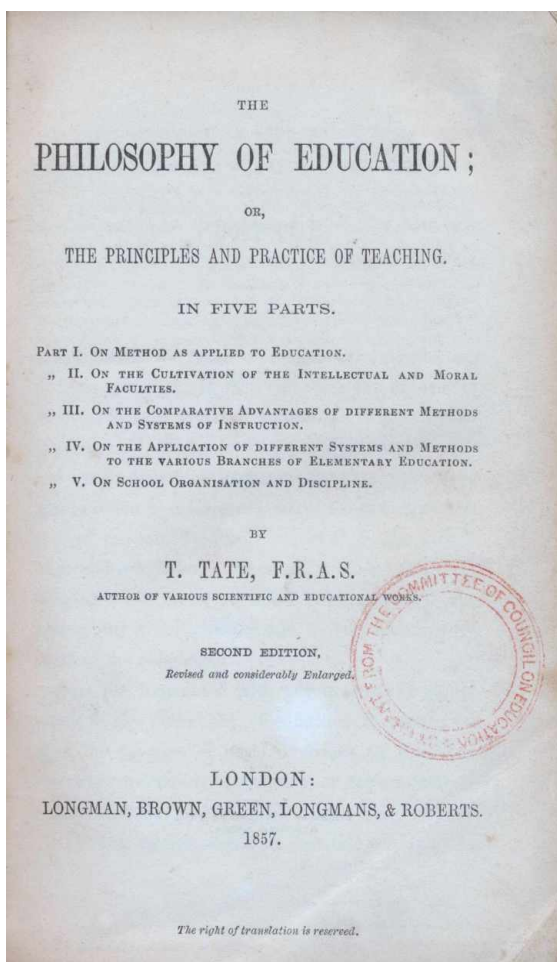
It is clear that Girdlestone was in haste to improve the Sunday School at Sedgley. Earl Dudley was already financing and rebuilding the church as part of a wave of new church building in the nineteenth century for the poorly represented manufacturing district. Parishioners were increasingly being attracted to the Methodist and Baptist churches springing up in the area so there was clearly an urgency by Girdlestone to increase the representation of the Anglican Church to stem the flow.

In the succeeding years every effort was made to increase the popularity of the Sunday School, more books, additional teachers, and pinafores for the newly instituted infant school. Earl Dudley continued giving five guineas per annum, Charity Sermons now averaged an income of forty-five pounds with additional funds forthcoming through anonymous gifts. Expenditure dropped somewhat in 1832, possibly due to the 1,350 cases of cholera and 290 deaths in the Parish during August and September 1832. Girdlestone's response was to carry out a survey of his parishioners to ascertain their condition, and to provide them with bibles.

The school appears to have settled into something of a routine although after the cholera epidemic there was an increase in gifts of money by subscription and on the whole was successful in maintaining a good foundation. There must once have been hundreds of similar minute books kept around the country by Sunday Schools that are now lost - unfortunately the survival of such documentary evidence on the inner structure and workings of these once universal places of instruction is now quite scant.

Subscribers Names	
Account Dudley	5 10 0
Mr White	
Mr G. Gilbert	
Mr G. Thomas	
Mr G. G. G.	
Mr G. G. G.	
Mr G. G. G.	
Mr G. G. G.	
Mr G. G. G.	
Teachers	
S. Cox	5 10 0
Mr G. G. G.	3 0 0
Mr G. G. G.	2 6 0
Mr G. G. G.	2 6 0
Mr G. G. G.	2 6 0
Mr G. G. G.	2 6 0
Mr G. G. G.	2 6 0

HIS MOST IMPORTANT WORK ON EDUCATION



65 **TATE, Thomas Turner.** THE PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION; or, The principles and practice of teaching, in five parts. Part I. On method as applied to education. Part II. The intellectual and moral faculties considered in relation to teaching. Part III. On systems and methods of instruction. Part IV. On systems and methods as applied to the various branches of elementary education. Part V. On school organization and discipline... London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, & Roberts. 1857.

£ 250

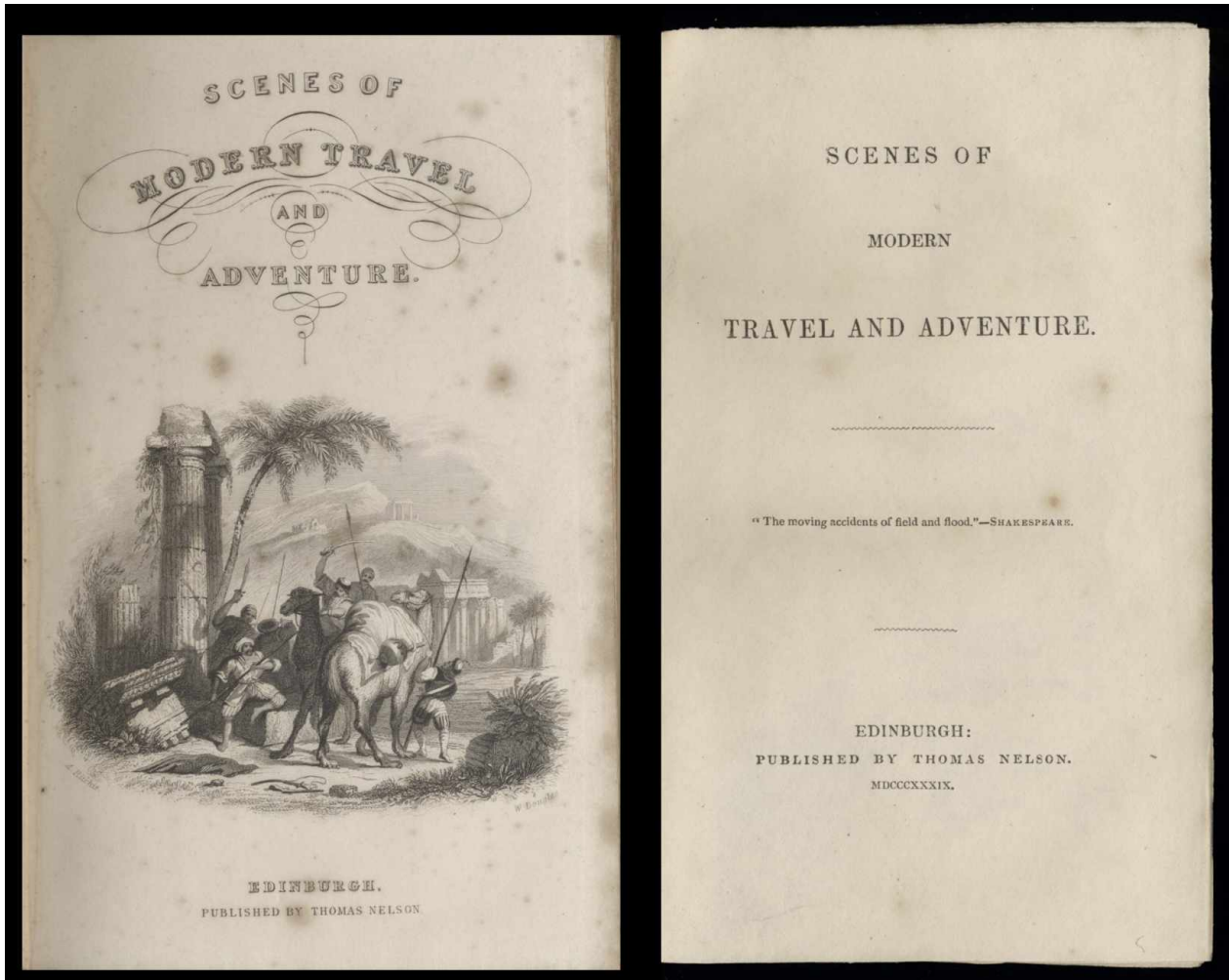
SECOND EDITION. 8vo, pp. xii, 338, [2], 32 advertisements; lightly marked in places, and with the stamp of 'By grant from the committee of council education' to title; in the original maroon publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt, lightly sunned, and some rubbing to corners and extremities, but still a very good copy.

Second edition, published in the same year as the first, of Thomas Tate's *Philosophy of Education*, his most important work, which he is keen to point out 'is the result of the labour and reflection of many years [and] embodies the experience of my life as a practical educator. It contains an exposition of all the leading principles upon which my other works on education have been written' (p.iii)

'A good teacher, before laying down any plans for the management of his school, makes himself acquainted with the tempers, habits, capabilities, and attainments of his pupils. He then asks himself the two great questions; - WHAT shall I teach? How shall I teach? He is well aware that these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered without a thorough knowledge of the nature of the beings whom he has to teach, as well as a comprehensive acquaintance with the various methods whereby instruction may be communicated' (p. 4).

As master of mathematical and scientific departments of Battersea Training College, Thomas Tate had started to write a group of practical teaching and standard text books for a growing engineering class. He had observed an enormous expansion in the industrialisation in the area due to its proximity to the river and the conflux of new railways. He saw also a need to capture the imagination of his students with practical rather than purely theoretical textbooks, more so after the Great Exhibition of 1851 which projected on the imagination of all social classes that a better education of its engineers and artisan class was a benefit to the prosperity of the nation.

OCLC records four copies in the UK, at Cambridge, NLS, NLW, and St. Andrews and two in North America, at Yale and New Brunswick.



IMPROVING THE MINDS OF THE YOUNG, THROUGH ADVENTURE

66 [TRAVEL]. SCENES OF MODERN TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE. Edinburgh: Published by Thomas Nelson. 1839. **£ 385**

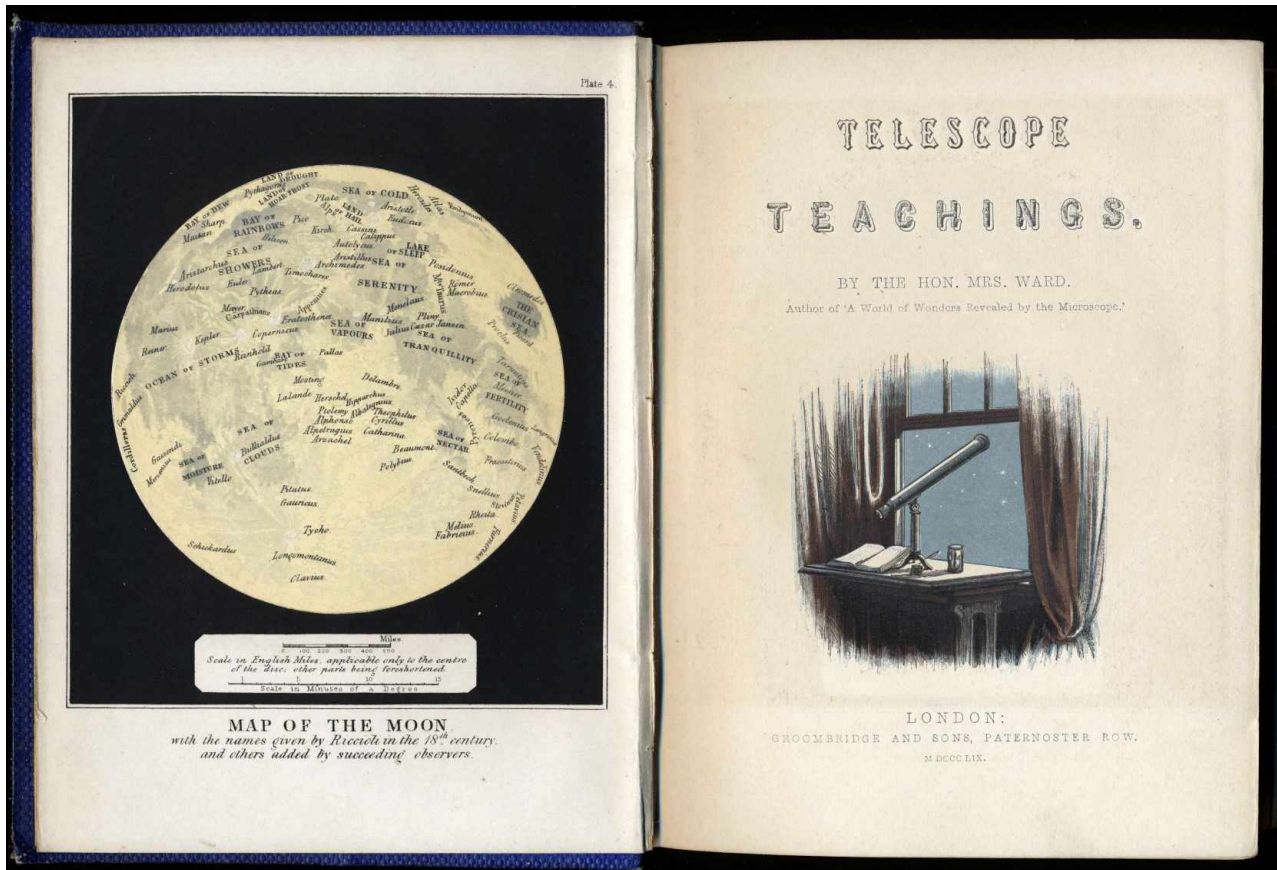
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. vi, 342; with additional engraved title; light foxing to first gathering, otherwise clean throughout; in the original blindstamped publisher's cloth, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, lightly sunned, otherwise an unusually fine, bright copy.

Rare first edition of these *Scenes of Modern Travel and Adventure*, particularly aimed at the 'young, who will find in it much that is calculated to enlarge their ideas and improve their minds' (p. vi).

'The present volume has, it is believed, almost a novel character. Its object is to furnish a large amount of instructive and interesting information, collected from the works of upwards of forty of the most distinguished travellers of modern times... The work comprises sketches from all parts of the world - embracing not only some of the most striking features of European interest, but likewise conducting the reader to many of the most remarkable remains of antiquity in Eastern countries. Narratives of personal adventure will likewise be found in the succeeding pages (p. v).

The work is set out in ten chapters, under headings such as 'Ascents of Mountains'; 'Ruined Cities'; 'Adventures with wild animals'; 'Volcanoes' (including Mount Vesuvius and Etna); and 'Phenomena of Nature', before concluding with 'Works of Art' with discussion on 'The Pyramids', 'An Egyptian Tomb' and 'Hindoo Temples', to name but three.

OCLC records two copies, both in North America, at Johns Hopkins and College of Charleston; apparently no copy in the National library of Scotland or the British Library.



ACCESSIBLE TO CHILDREN

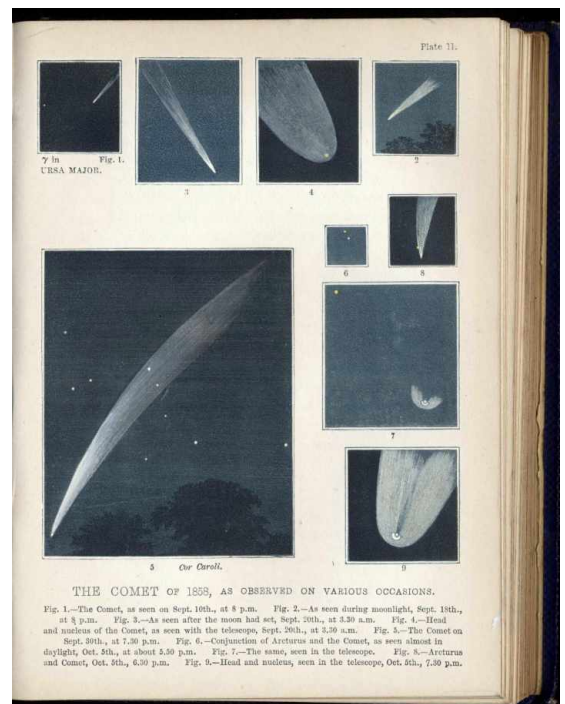
67 [WARD, Mary, née King]. TELESCOPE TEACHINGS. A Familiar Sketch of Astronomical Discovery; combining a special notice of objects coming within the range of a Small Telescope, illustrated by the author's original drawings; with a detail of the most interesting discoveries which have been made with the assistance of powerful telescopes, concerning the phenomena of the heavenly bodies, including the recent comet. By the Hon. Mrs. Ward. London: Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster Row. 1859. £ 400

FIRST EDITION. Square 8vo, pp. xii, [i], 212, [24]; with chromolithographed additional title and 16 chromolithographed plates including frontispiece (some tinted in one colour); errata slip tipped-in between pages [iv] and [v]; apart from some light toning in places, a clean copy throughout; in the original blue publisher's pebble-grained cloth, a little rubbed and bumped, ruled and with vignette illustration stamped in gilt on upper cover, the same in blind on lower cover, lettered in gilt on spine, all edges gilt; an unusually clean and bright copy.

First edition of this highly attractive work of juvenile science written by the Hon. Mrs Mary Ward.

Divided into 13 chapters and with an excellent index, the simple explanations of astronomy and astronomical phenomena are greatly enhanced by the attractive and evocative plates. The vignette on the additional title (of a 'small telescope' placed, together with a journal, ink and timer, on a table at a window open to the night sky) is particularly appealing and is repeated on both covers. The most substantial chapters are (I) on 'The observer's apparatus and what to observe', and (X) on comets, which is illustrated with four plates (two depicting Donati's comet of 1858); whilst three plates refer to the moon. Mrs Ward frequently refers to the great discoveries and discoverers in astronomy - both ancient and 'modern'- giving a good historical view of the subject as well as accurate up-to-date information, and crediting her sources wherever necessary. The language the work is written in is truly accessible to children and the print is of a size to facilitate easy reading.

Mary Ward (née King) was born in Ballylin, near Fermagh, Co. Offaly in April 1827. Encouraged to study science from an early age, she went on to illustrate several books and scientific



articles by Sir David Brewster, the famous Scottish physicist who invented the Kaleidoscope, and who often sent her scientific papers and specimens. Her first book, *Sketches with the Microscope* was published privately, but was published in the following year by Groomsbridge of London, as *The World of Wonders as revealed by the Microscope*, and proved to be very successful, going through several editions. Her books, simply written, appealed to all. Further works included the present *Telescope Teachings* (1859) and *A World of Wonders Revealed* (1858). She also published articles in journals like "Recreative Science" and "The Intellectual Observer". She was added to the Royal Astronomical Society's mailing list, one of only three women to have this privilege, the others being Queen Victoria and Mary Sommerville of Oxford College. Two of her books were selected to be displayed at the 1862 International Exhibition in 1862.

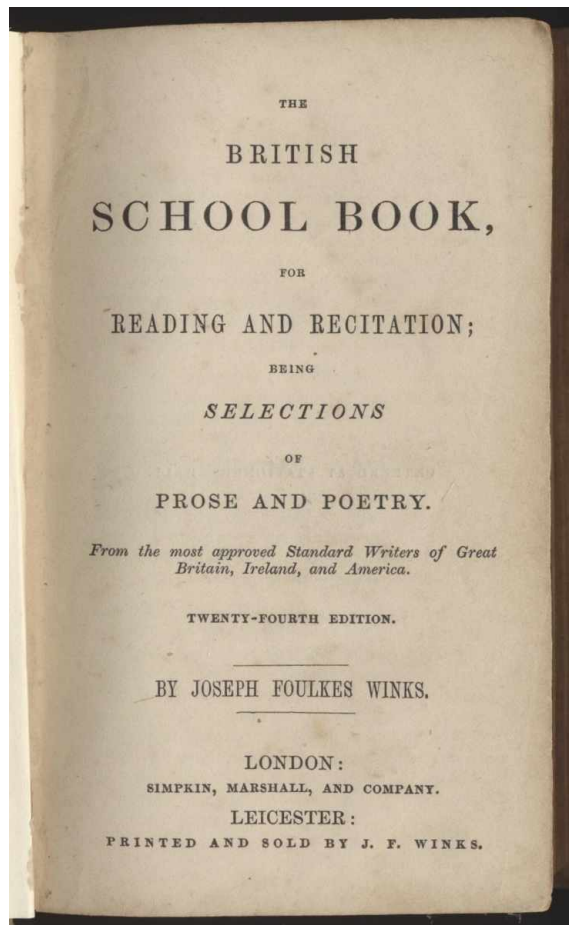
‘A GOOD HATER, SUCH DR. JOHNSON LIKED’

68 WINKS, Joseph Foulkes. THE BRITISH SCHOOL BOOK, for reading and recitation; being selections of prose and poetry... Twenty-fourth edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Company. Leicester: Printed and sold by J. F. Winks. [n.d., c. 1850]. £ 185

12mo, pp. 270; viii, [9]-270; some minor spotting; rebound in modern grey boards with printed label to spine.

Winks was a printer and stationer in Leicester who was born in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire in 1796, the son of a hairdresser and perfumer. He was baptised into the Baptist church in 1823 but by the mid 1820's had settled at Loughborough where he served both as a Baptist minister and as a printer publisher but soon moved to Leicester. By then he had also conceived the idea to give children a literature adapted to their tastes and also imbued with a Christian element. One such work was his *British School Book* which he first published in 1834. In his preface to our edition he noted that the 'Reading Books compiled by Enfield, Mavor, Blair, and others, are undoubtedly, excellent; and the Compiler of this Work has no inclination to attempt the invidious task of detracting from their merits, in order to urge his own pretentious. This collection will be found to contain, in addition to the best pieces in the before-mentioned works, many new and beautiful extracts from modern writers in Britain and the United States.'

Winks devised the readings under several heads including Home and Country, Education, Narratives, Fables, Nature and Art, Descriptions, Humorous, Pathetic, Dialogues, Orations, and Didactic. Apart from being a Baptist he was also a strong reformer and liberal in politics and so the quotations include works by Addison, Byron, Washington Irving, Mrs Hemens, Rogers, Dodsley, Cotton, Watts, Cowper, Scott and Shakespeare. There are also printed a page of 'Brief directions to scholars' including good solid advice for public speaking. Clearly the work was very popular and had reached a tenth edition by 1846 and our twenty-fourth edition will be before 1854 when Winks took his son into partnership in the business when it became Winks and Son. In many ways the class of reader that could afford a shilling to purchase Winks' books, had no very ready access to the authors he used for his quotations.



As a publisher he produced a steady stream of cheap educational works together with evangelical and Baptist material. On his death in 1866 the local newspaper noted that he 'had endeared himself to large circle of friends in this and adjoining counties, was a strong politician, a good hater, such Dr. Johnson liked, sincere friend, and, if somewhat eccentric, a thorough Christian man-.'

In spite of the many editions, only three are recorded by OCLC, for first of 1834 (at Leicester and Manchester in the UK, and Virginia Tech in the US), 1835 (Florida State) and an undated 21st edition (Australian Catholic University), with the present 24th edition apparently unrecorded.

