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JUNE, 2023

LIST 89

CHILDREN & EDUCATION



PIONEERING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

1 **BAYLEY, Edric.** THE BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. Its Origin and development ... with an introduction by Sydney Webb London: Elliot Stock, 1910. **£ 125**

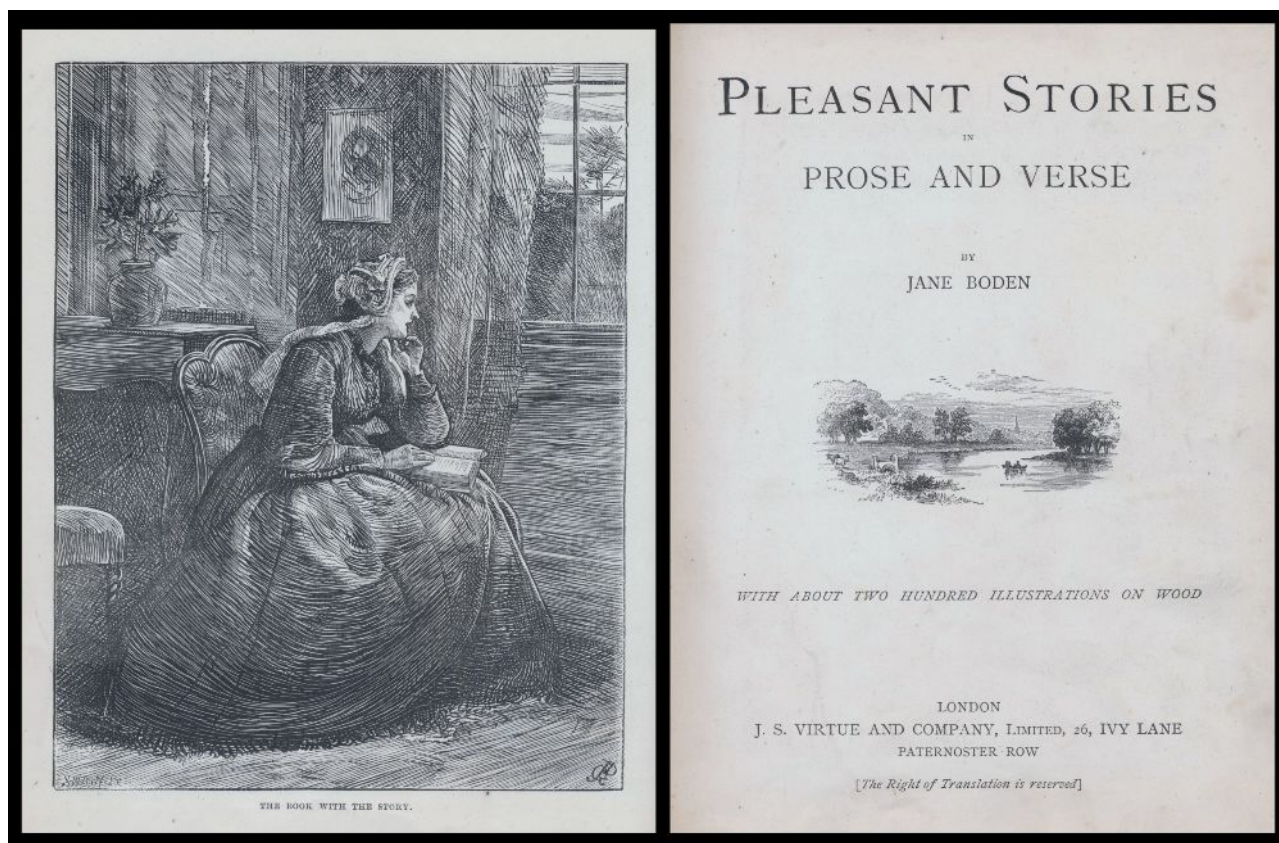
4to, pp. [13], 4-85, [1] imprint; 16 half-tone plates; original green cloth, the upper cover and spine lettered in gilt.

A well illustrated volume celebrating the first twenty years of this pioneering educational institute.

Sydney Webb and others persuaded the Charity Commissioners to match whatever could be raised from the public, up to the sum of £200,000 to establish polytechnics in South London. By 1891 enough money had been raised to open two polytechnics at Battersea and at Borough Road, Southwark. The aims were “the promotion of the industrial skills, general knowledge, health, and well-being of young men and women” and also for “instruction suitable for persons intending to emigrate”. and on the 30 September 1892, the Borough Polytechnic Institute was officially opened by Lord Rosebery, with a remit to educate the local community in a range of practical skills. The Polytechnic specialised in courses that reflected local trades including leather tanning, typography, metalwork, electrical engineering, laundry, baking, and boot & shoe manufacture. Instruction was also given in art, science, elocution, literature and general knowledge and the Polytechnic held public lectures by the likes of George Bernard Shaw, J. A. Hobson, Henry M. Stanley, and Ralph Vaughan Williams.

After various iterations the Polytechnic has now become London South Bank University.

OCLC: 8295402.



‘RECREATIVE JUVENILE LITERATURE’

2 **BODEN, Jane.** PLEASANT STORIES in Prose and Verse. London: J. S. Virtue and Company, Limited, 26, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row. [1877]. £ 225

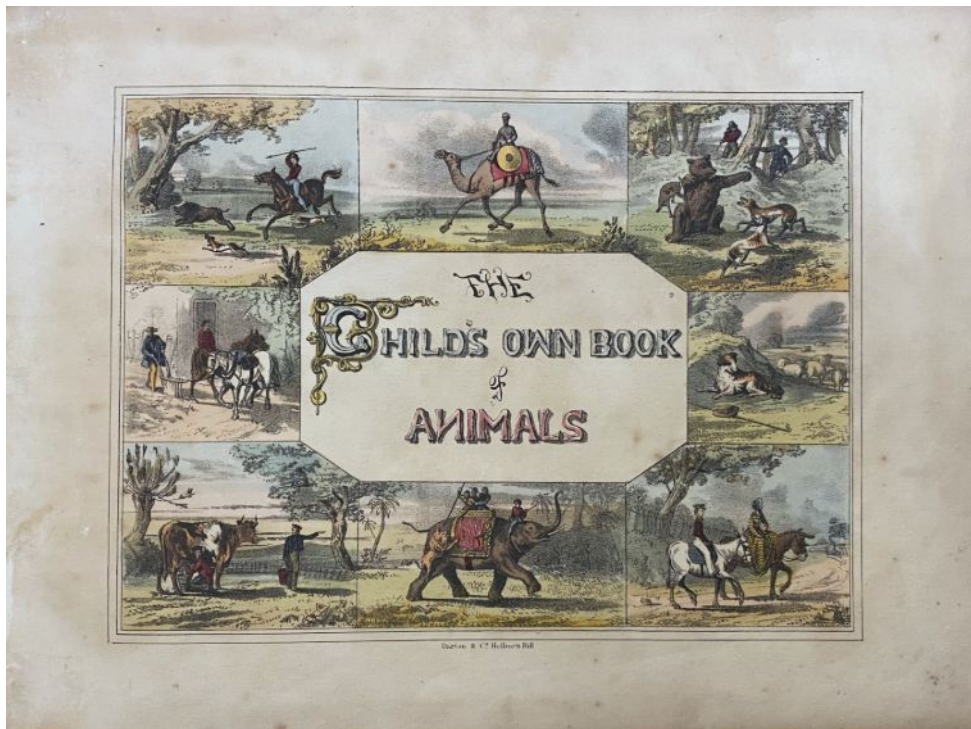
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. viii, 247, [1], 4 advertisements; with numerous illustrations throughout the text; front free endpaper removed; apart from a few marks in places, a clean copy throughout; bound in the original blue publisher's pictorial cloth, spine lettered in gilt, cloth lightly soiled, but still a good copy.

Uncommon first edition of these *Pleasant Stories in Prose and Verse* for children, comprising tales, verses, biographies, stories from history and Biblical narratives. Contents include chapters on ‘Lady Jane Grey’, ‘Talking without words’, ‘Paradise Spoilt’, ‘The Story of Cain and Abel’, ‘The Plague of London’, ‘Houses of Parliament’ and ‘How Hilda Townley learnt what threepence can do’.

‘Not the least cheering and hopeful indication of a healthy condition of the juvenile mind is the evident existence of a deep-seated love and reverence for truth, and an eagerness to distinguish between the real and the fictitious. “Is it true?” is the question that comes uppermost to the lips of many a young reader or listener. And with Truth for a shield against any abuse of their tender susceptibilities and sympathies, their buoyant dispositions and ingenuous trustfulness, what better protection could these treasures of our homes possess?’ (p. iii)

We have been unable to find any further information on the author, Jane Boden. She also had published in 1881 *Little Toddlers' Story Book* in a similar format.

OCLC records four copies in the UK, at the BL, NLS, Cambridge and the Bodleian, and five in North America, at Denver, Florida State, Southern Illinois, Missouri and Rutgers.



FOR THE EARLY VICTORIAN CHILD

3 [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.

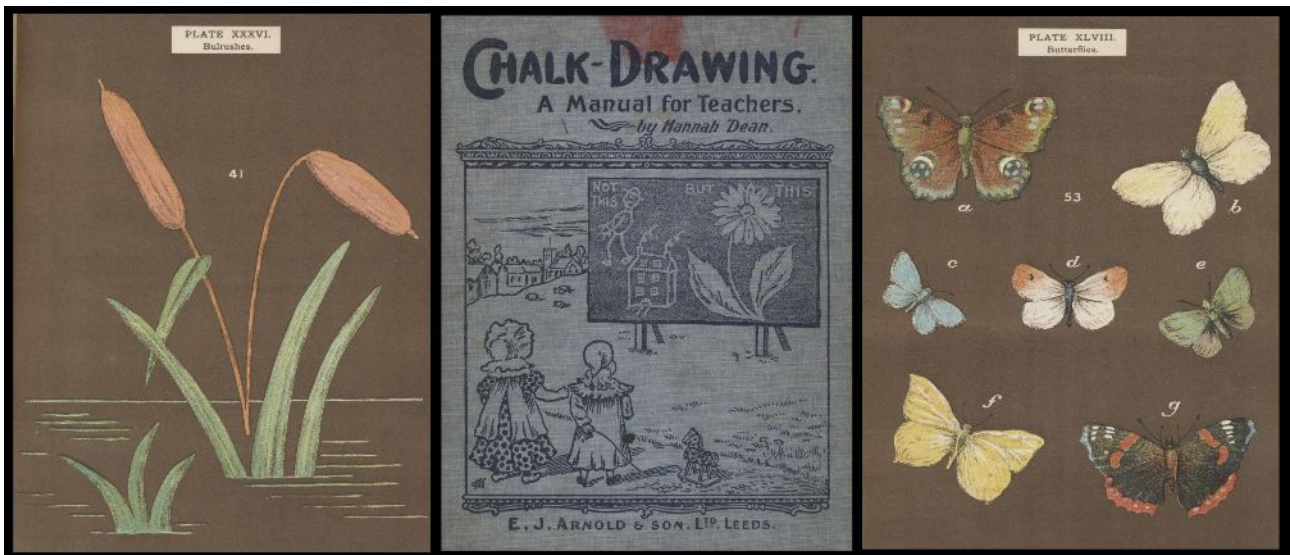




James Richard Barfoot, the artist of this work, was born in Clerkenwell, London in 1794; he married Mary Ann in the 1820's and settled in Islington where they had three daughters and a son. At the time this work was published he rented at 1 Gainsford Place. Although his name appeared in the Court directory 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.

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





‘ENCOURAGE CHILDREN TO OBSERVE CLOSELY’

4 **DEAN, Hannah.** CHALK DRAWING: A Manual for Teachers... E. J. Arnold & Son, Ltd., Educational Publishers, Leeds. [1903]. £ 185

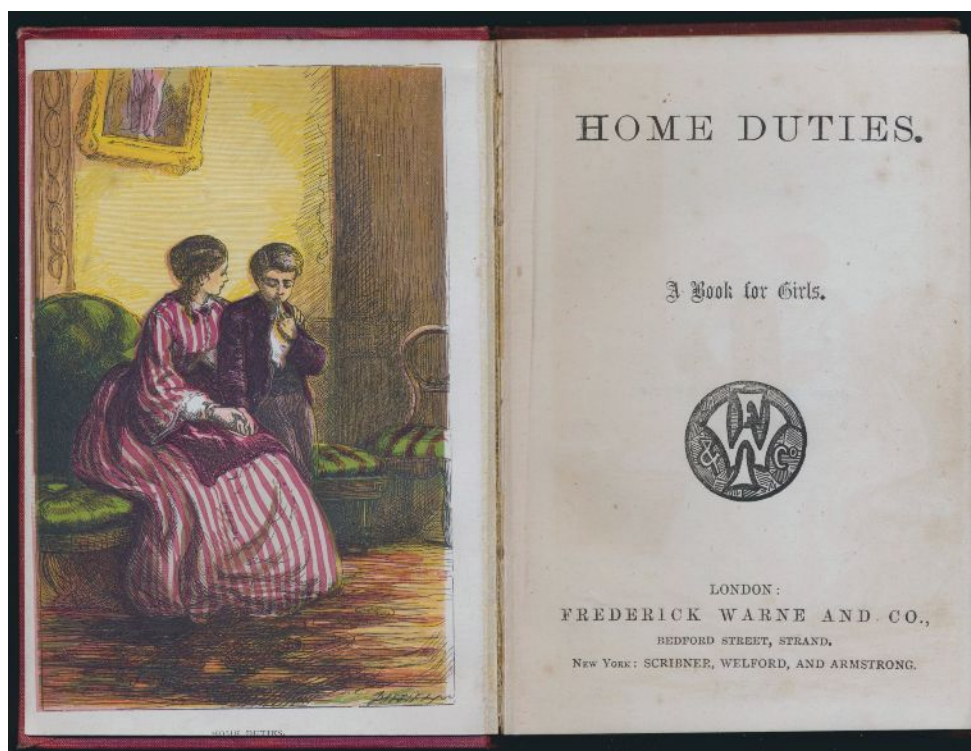
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp, vii, 8-102, [2]; some marking in places, but overall a clean copy throughout; bound in the original blue printed publisher's cloth, the upper board with an outdoor scene of two children in front of a large blackboard, with red ink smudge at head and some light soiling to cloth, but still a very good copy.

First edition of this useful ‘Manual for Teachers’ on *Chalk Drawing*, set out over 53 exercises, and including 48 coloured plates of fruits, plants and flowers, as well as several insects.

‘Chalk drawing provides for teachers a most agreeable and interesting subject, one well adapted for increasing and cultivating the child’s powers of observation. The apparatus being easily obtained and quickly prepared for use (a most important consideration especially in large classes), the subject commends itself as a fitting occupation for children, producing excellent results in a pleasing manner, and with no undue strain on the powers of the child’ (p. iii).

We have been unable to find any further information on the author, Hannah Dean, who concludes her introduction with a note to teachers to ‘Encourage children to observe closely, to think clearly, and to try to reproduce what they see, and as they see it; thus will their store of knowledge be increased, their faculties developed, and they will be led to take a keener interest in nature and her surroundings’.

OCLC records two copies, at the BL and NLS.



A LIFE OF SERVITUDE

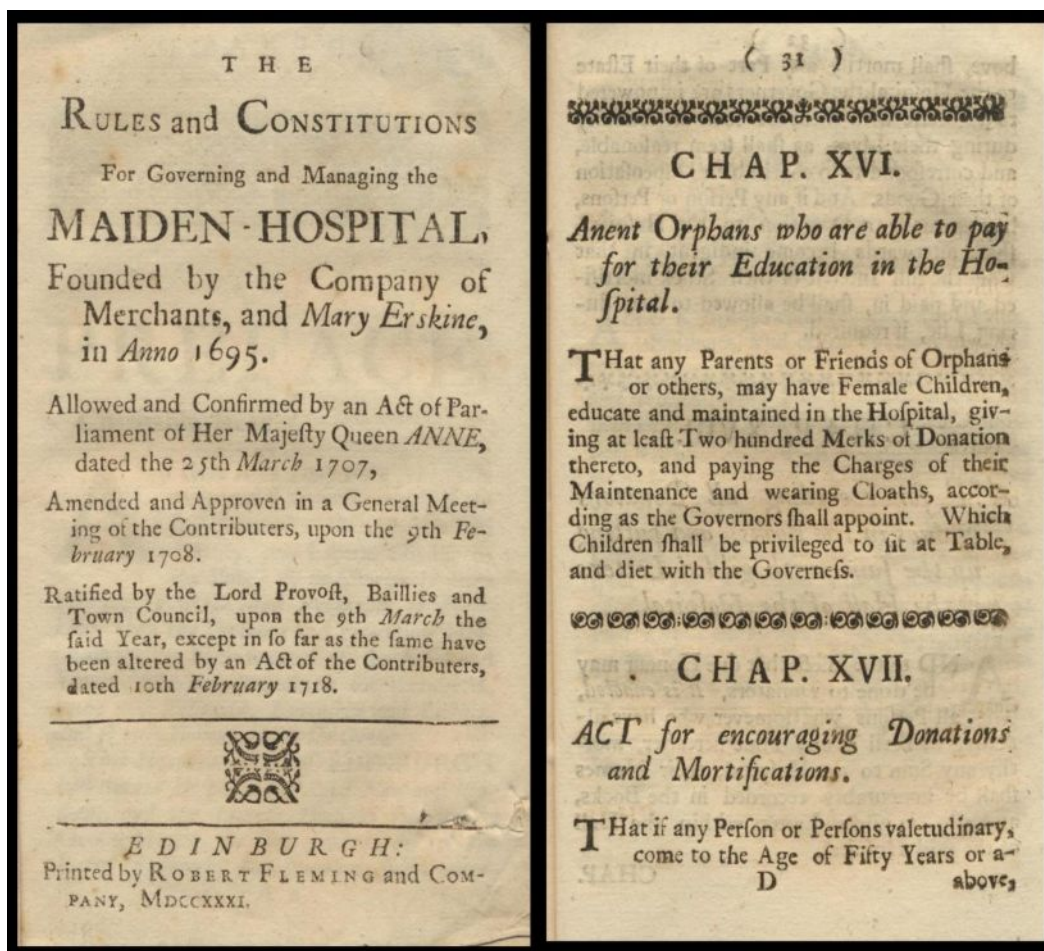
5 **[DOMESTIC DUTIES].** HOME DUTIES. A Book for Girls. London: Frederick Warne and Co., Bedford Street, Strand. New York: Scribner, Welford, and Armstrong. [1878]. £ 185

12mo, pp. [4], 103, [1] advertisements; coloured wood engraved frontispiece by Dalziel; original dark red cloth blocked in black with a inset wood engraved decorative title; inscribed 'Eliza Ann Mabson. A present from Ellen Cavill, On her 10th birthday. May health and joy on thee, Attend Is the wish of me thy friend'.

A book aimed at keeping girls away from anything exciting and restricting their lives to obedience and domestic duties for there future life of marriage and bringing up children - 'It is indeed a privilege when the daughter is able to lighten her mother's domestic cares...'

The work opens with a chapter on 'Duty to parents' with the following chapter on the 'Treatment of clergymen', how to treat 'Brothers and Sisters', 'Friends', 'Neighbours' - avoiding tail-bearing, violation of confidence, tattling and gossip; apparently 'Boys but seldom are guilty of exposing their friends' family weaknesses - 'Teachers', 'Stepmothers' - here apparently the servants could influence the girls and cause disunion and huffs' - 'Servants' - explaining the 'degeneracy of the race of servants; their inefficiency, ingratitude, love of dress, and want of attachment to their employers as compared to servants of former years' - 'divisions of the day' - extolling the virtues of early rising and punctuality and avoiding procrastination and the waste of time both of themselves and of others time - 'Good temper' and lastly 'Dress' - 'where the girl should avoid expensive, unsuitable or showy dress and live within their allowance. An untidy woman is repulsive to all persons It is only the lowest class of silly novels that the heroines are painted as looking lovely in disorder.'

The work was first published in 1869 however this is a later issue from about 1878 with a page of advertisements on the last page. The recipient was born in Sheffield in 1869 the daughter of a butcher there.



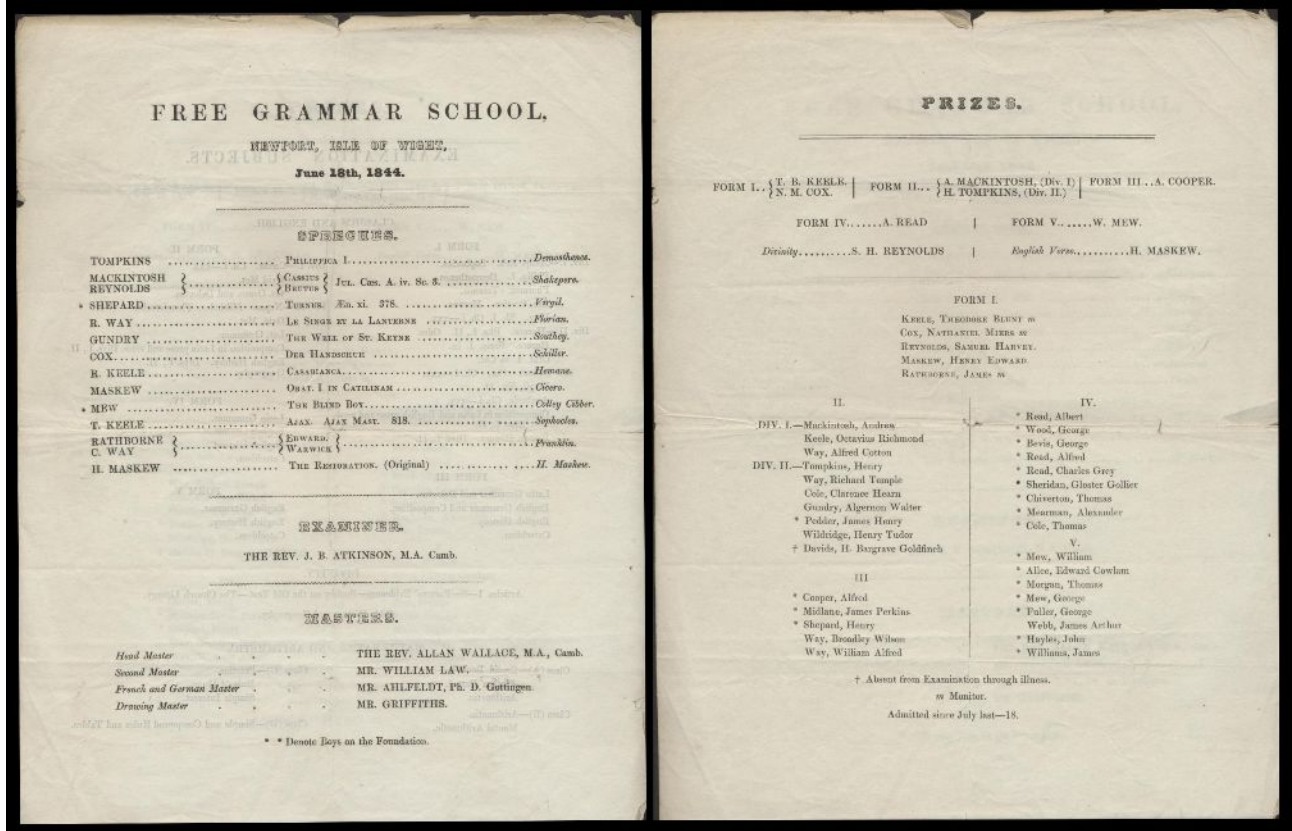
EDUCATING MERCHANT'S DAUGHTERS

6 **[EDINBURGH MAIDEN HOSPITAL].** THE RULES AND CONSTITUTIONS FOR GOVERNING AND MANAGING THE MAIDEN-HOSPITAL, Founded by the Company of Merchants, and Mary Erskine, in Anno 1695. Allowed and Confirmed by an Act of Parliament of Her Majesty Queen Anne, dated the 25th March 1707, Amended and Approven in a General Meeting of the Contributors, upon the 9th February 1708. Ratified by the Lord Provost, Baillies and Town Council, upon the 9th March the said Year, except in so far as the same have been altered by an Act of the Contributors, dated 10th February 1718. Edinburgh: Printed by Robert Fleming and Company, 1731. £ 200

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xi, [I] blank, [vi], 46; with attractive woodcut head-, tail-pieces and decorations; two small puncture marks affecting the lower outer corner of first gathering, affecting a few letters; a crisp copy, stitched as issued in the original marbled wrappers.

First edition to include the 1718 "Act of Contributors". The Merchant Maiden Hospital was first established in 1605 to provide an education for the daughter's of merchants, although not 'founded' until 1695. The hospital later became the well-known and highly esteemed Edinburgh Ladies College.

See Wellcome II p. 511.



IMPROVING

7 **[EDUCATION - SPEECH DAY].** FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Newport, Isle of Wight, June 18th, 1844. [Isle of Wight, 1844]. £ 85

4to [18 x 22 cm] pp. [4], last page blank; some minor chipping to edge and old folds.

The school had been somewhat dormant until the newly appointed headmaster, the Rev Allan Wallace, took control, these were the first results of his improvements before the midsummer break.

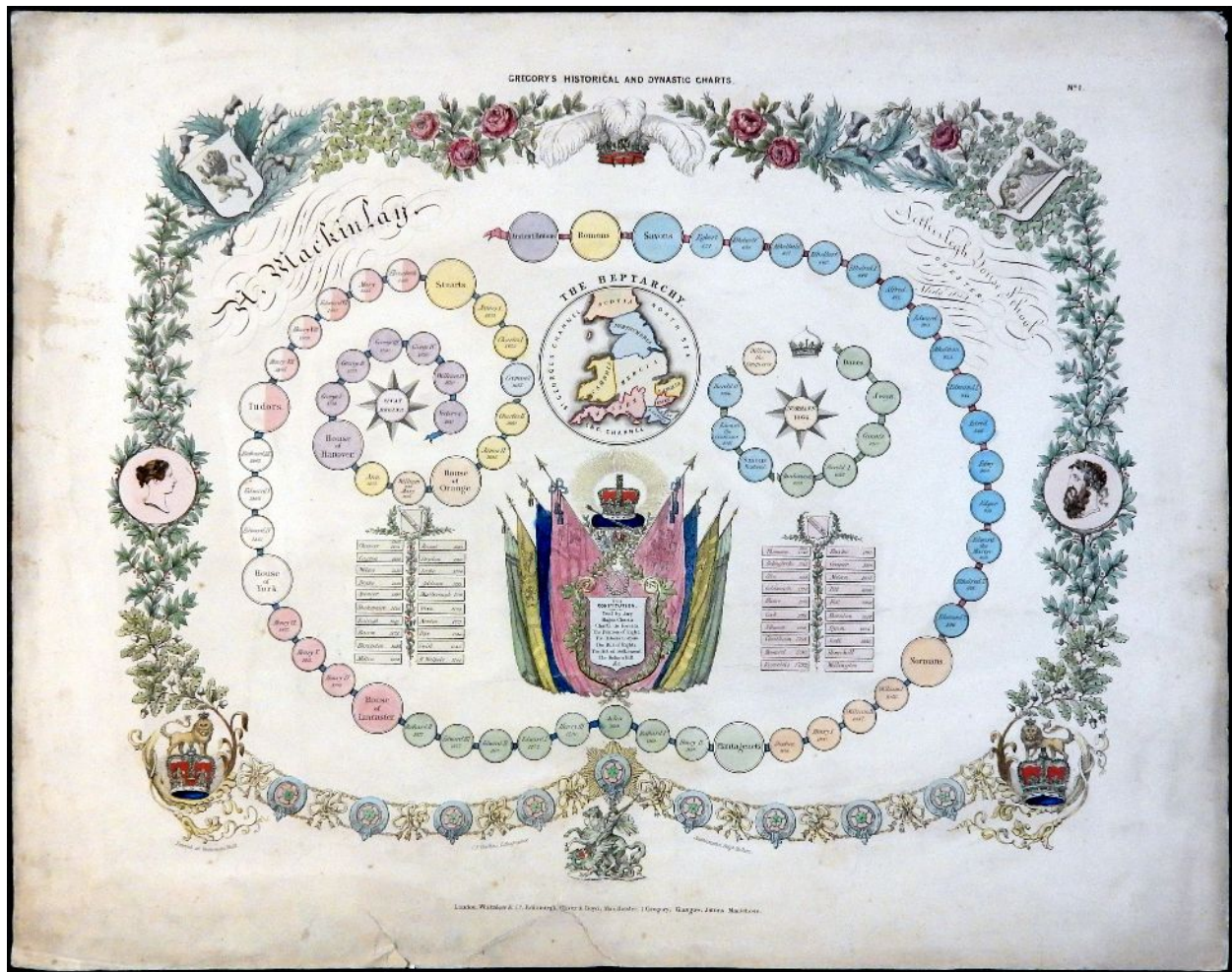
Printed as a program for the days prize giving event, the proceedings opened with speeches given in Greek, Latin, German, French and English by the boys who recited works by Demosthenes, 'Shakspeare', Virgil, Florian, Southey, Schiller, Mrs Hemens, Cirero, Colley Cibber, Sophocles, and Franklin. An original work on 'The Restoration' both written and recited by H. Maskew rounded of the speeches.

Listed are all the examination subjects, prizes, and the names of pupils in each of five forms, the school having a total of thirty-seven boys. The School was founded in 1614 and appears to have gone on much as it had done through the centuries. Allan, who before his appointment was a curate in Hackney in London was only appointed to his post in April 1843, and programme records how far he had brought the Grammar School forward in his first year. He continued as headmaster until his death in 1871, despite his best endeavours the school seems to have continued much as it did throughout the nineteenth century.

UNRECORDED EDUCATION SHEET

8 **[EDUCATION].** GREGORY'S HISTORICAL AND DYNASTIC CHARTS. No. 1. C. F. Cheffins, Lithographer, Southampton Bdg's, Holborn. London, Whittaker & Co.; Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd; Manchester, I. Gregory; Glasgow, James Maclehorse. [n.d., c. 1850.]. £ 750

Hand coloured lithograph sheet [46 x 58 cm], with large margins, neatly repaired tears, some soiling, inscribed in in ink in a calligraphic hand 'A. Mackinlay. Netherleigh House School, Chester. Mids.r 1854'.



Rare educational sheet set within a garland border of emblems of England, Scotland and Ireland with portrait of Queen Victoria and a rather hirsute ancient Briton. Within the garland is an unbroken line of seals connected a red ribbon of rulers from Egbert to Victoria. A map of the Saxon Heptarchy showing how England was divided into Saxon kingdoms and two lists of eminent men from Chaucer and Caxton down to Wellington, between which is an emblem of 'The Constitution' listing laws from 'Trial by Jury' to the 'Reform Bill'.

The 'A. Mackinlay' who inscribed this copy when he was at Netherleigh House School was Andrew Ure Mackinlay (1837-1872). He was the second son of Thomas George Mackinlay (1809-1865), de facto representative of the London firm of music sellers and piano makers, d'Almaine & Co., having succeeded his uncle Thomas d'Almaine in the business. Thomas's father-in-law was the scientist Andrew Ure, hence Andrews middle name. The Mackinlay's were wealthy and lived in central London at Regent's Park Gardens and would have more than sufficient capital to send their son to a good school.

Netherleigh House School was run under the direction of William Theophilus Giles (1798-1856). He was both a Baptist minister and schoolmaster who successively ran schools for young gentlemen at Barton Hall from 1831 to 1838 before teaching at an Academy at Ardwick Green, Manchester. In 1840 he opened a school at Seacombe, across the Mersey from Liverpool which he moved in 1848 he moved to Netherleigh House outside of Chester. Prior to this he was a schoolteacher in Chatham, and was none other than the novelist Charles Dickens' teacher! Dickens apparently enjoyed being taught by Giles and also was friends with his teacher's two younger brothers. Curiously Dickens used Giles as a model for Mr Feeder, young Dombey's teacher, who gave him a rather intense and arduous education at Dr and Mrs Blimber's school.

Although the sheet states 'No. 1' we can find no other example extant, nor of any further sheets being produced.

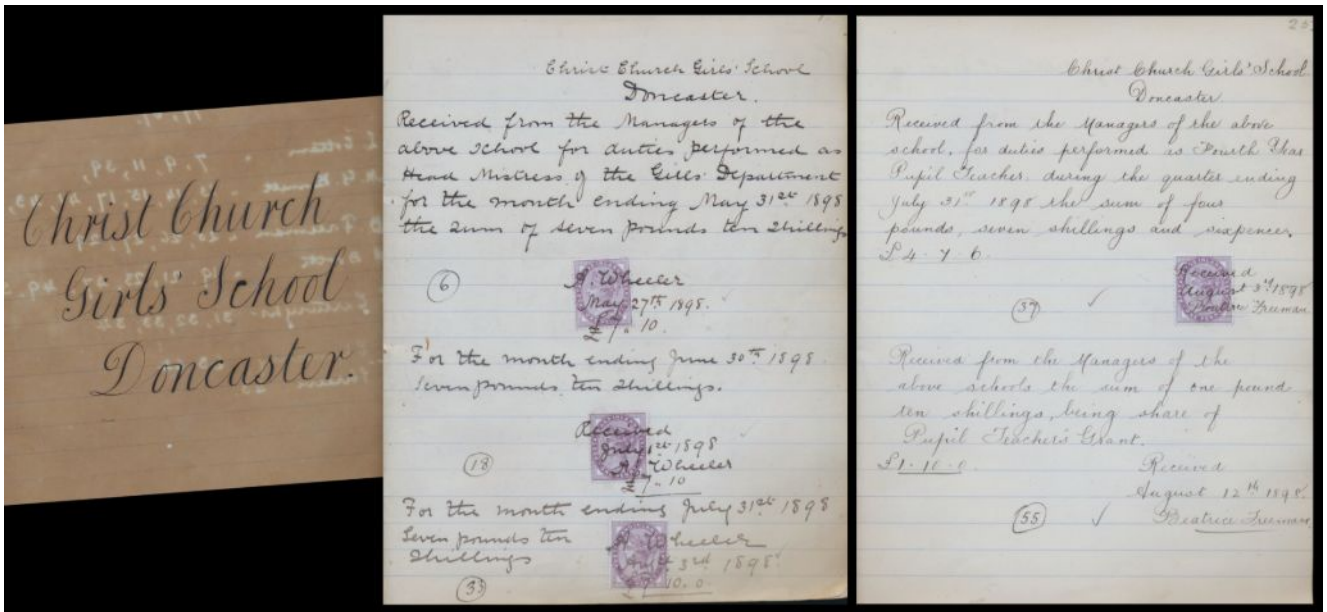
TEACHER'S PAY

9 [EDUCATION]. CHRIST CHURCH GIRLS' SCHOOL, DONCASTER. [Record of salaries] [Doncaster, Yorkshire] May 28th 1898 - March 31st 1900. £ 385

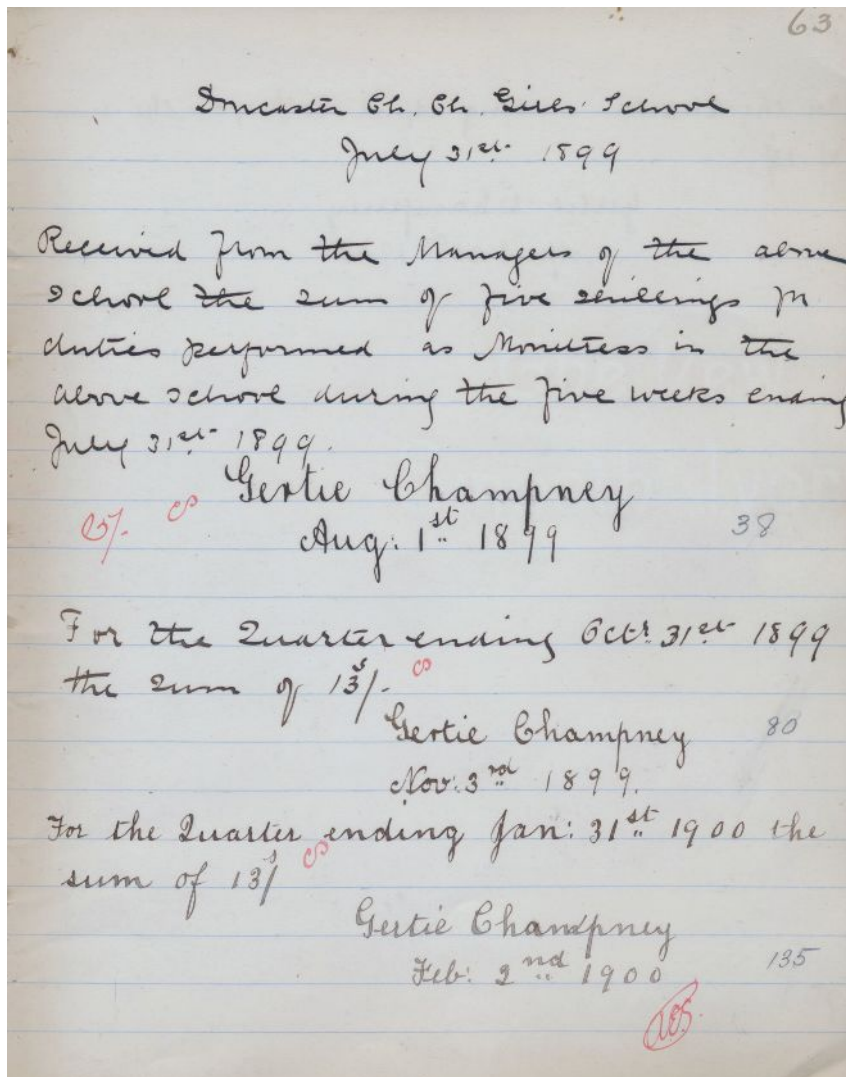
MANUSCRIPT IN INK. 4to, [20 × 16.5 cm], pp. 78; original flexible diaper patterned maroon boards.

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 and 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.



'SOMETHING LIGHTER THAN THE SERMON-BOOK'

10 **FRY, Caroline.** SUNDAY AFTERNOONS AT HOME. By the author of "Christ our Example," &c. London: Seeley, Burnside and Seeley, Fleet Street. 1844. £ 285

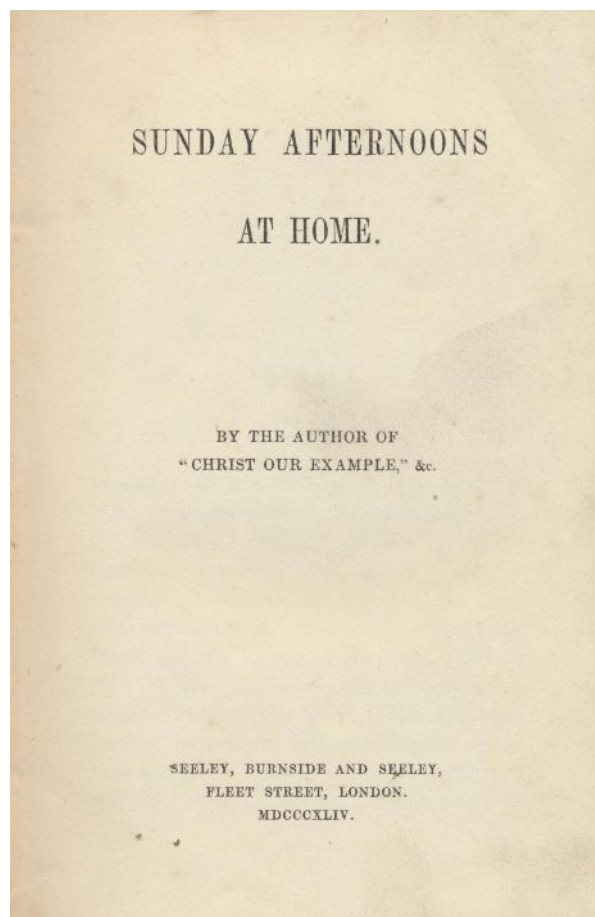
FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. xiv, [ii], 334, [2], 8 advertisements; front inner hinge expertly repaired, otherwise, apart from a few marks in places, a clean copy throughout; with the booksellers label, 'Andrew Laing, Bookseller, Greenock' at head of front pastedown; in the original blindstamped publishers cloth, spine lettered in gilt, lightly rubbed and faded, but overall a very good copy.

Scarce first edition of *Sunday Afternoons at Home*, published ostensibly to fill a gap in the market, as laid out by the author in her preface: 'Between childhood and maturity... there are ages at which pious meditation is scarcely to be expected, and religious conversation not easily attainable: whereas the Sunday story-book, if admissible at all, must be the religious novel; a species of reading so essentially worldly, that it can tend but to dissipate, and draw off the mind from the devotional uses of the holy day. It is felt, that for this class, something lighter than the sermon-book, or the doctrinal treatise, is in demand; several writers have contributed to supply it, and we propose no more than to throw in our mite' (p. x).

The critics, however, were not altogether glowing in their praise for the work: 'There is much that is excellent and attractive in this authoress's writings, and though we do not always agree with her in opinion, we give her the credit of sincerity and having done good in her generation. The work before us, like its predecessors, will be acceptable to many persons. It abounds in thought, good feeling and good writing, but it partakes of that school which although earnest and well intentioned we are pained to confess carries piety too much on the lip, by a familiarity of expression, lowering the subject to the mind, instead of elevating the mind to the subject' (*The Christian's Monthly Magazine and Review*, vol. II, 1844, p. 705).

Caroline Fry (1787-1846), a Christian writer, 'can rightfully be considered a church theologian, a writer, a poet and a Christian educator - someone who wrote from a staunch Reformed perspective on a variety of theological issues. In her book, *The Listener in Oxford* she describes herself as someone predestined to arrive "at the very birth-time" of conflict. Her anguish was due to the major theological differences creating strife between the newly formed Tractarian movement led by John Henry Newman, John Keble and Edward Bouverie Pusey and the existing parties of the Church of England. Her description of the Oxford lectures give readers a unique insight as to what impact the Anglo-Catholic movement was having upon the Church during a difficult time of transition, especially in her book entitled, *The Table of the Lord*, addressing divisive issues held by opposing parties in regard to the theology of the sacraments' (Wikipedia).

OCLC record one copy, at the National Art library in the V & A.



IMPROVING THE EDUCATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POOR

11 **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

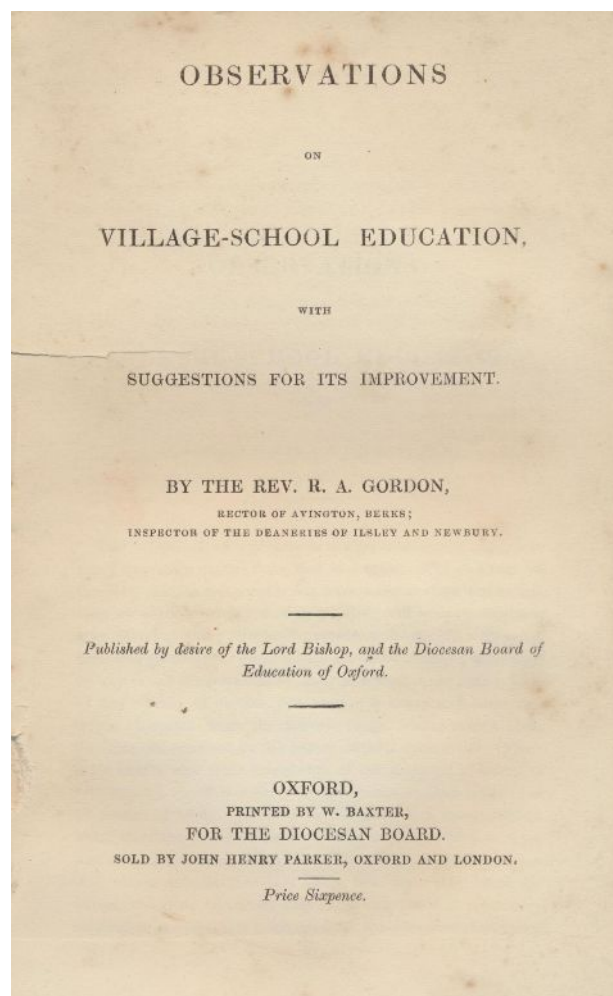
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [ii], 33, [6] tables, [1] blank; short tear to title, and portion missing in gutter throughout (not affecting the text), lightly foxed in places; in recent marbled wrapper.

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 BL, NLS, Cambridge, Bristol, Birmingham and the Bodleian, and five in North America, at Yale, New York, St. Thomas, Wisconsin and York.



MORALISING TALES FOR YOUNG GIRLS

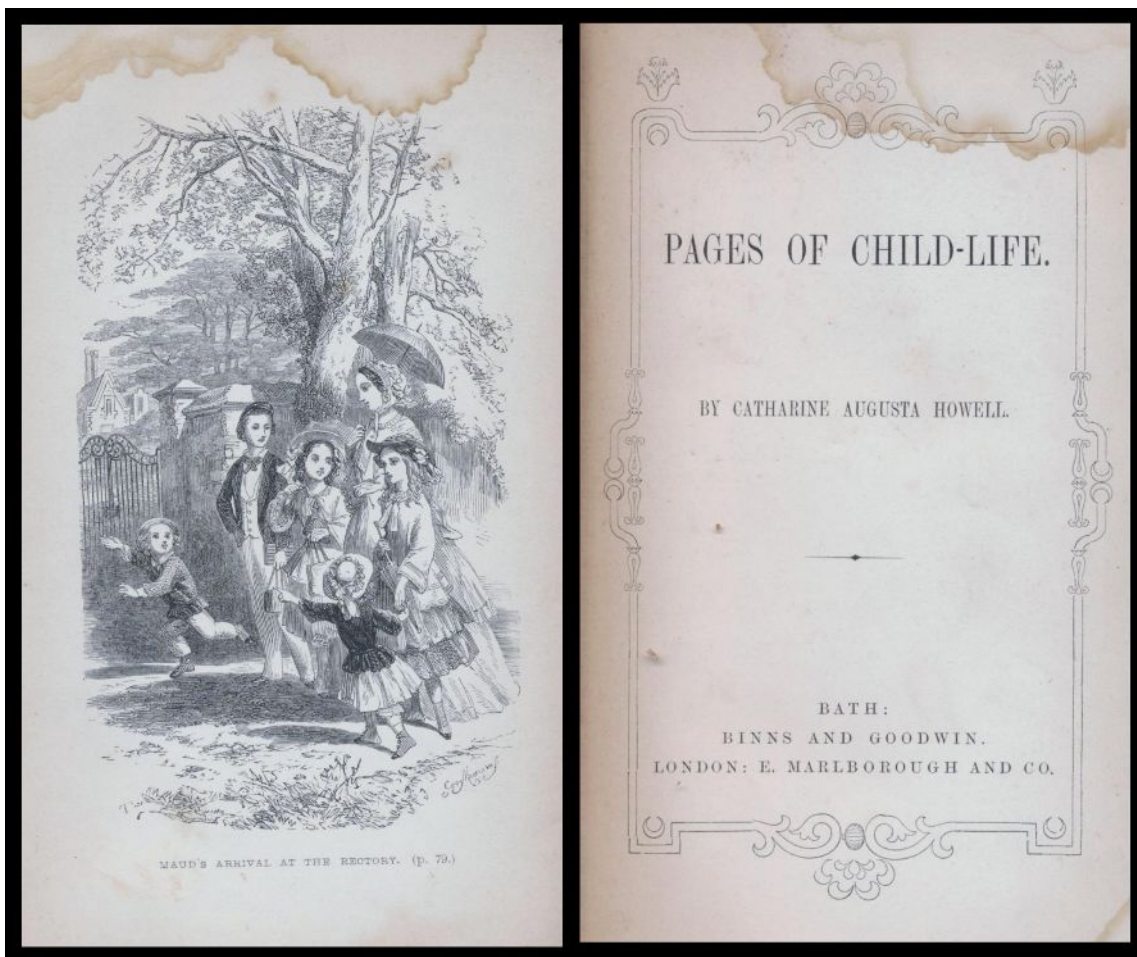
12 **HOWELL, Catherine Augusta.** PAGES OF CHILD-LIFE. Bath: Binns and Goodwin. London: E. Marlborough and Co. [1860]. £ 225

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iv], 282, [4] advertisements; with three engraved plates; plates and title with dampstain at head, but no staining in the text, indicating that this happened before it was bound; bound in the original green blindstamped publisher's cloth, spine and upper board lettered in gilt, some rubbing to extremities and discolouration to cloth, but still a good copy.

The author was, at the time the work was published, a teacher and presumably Mary and Annie Stewart, the dedicatees, were two of her pupils.

The text mainly gives an account of Maud Haye, a ten year old girl whose parent live in India and is being brought up by her aunt 'Miss Charlton, who had a school for young ladies, near London.' To some extent the work appears to be partly autobiographical [see below] although the main aim was to show how a good girl can, through hard work and good morals, both influence and better other children. The two main stories are 'Maud's Christmas Visit' and 'Maud's Summer Visit'. In the first Maud is taken by a school friend, Ellinor Bruce, back to her country house. Ellinor is a bit of a bully really. Maud who is terribly shy becomes ill and tries to tell her friend who thought it childish nonsense and ignored her, luckily Sir Frederick finds out and Maud recovers and Ellinor is told that 'The basis of friendship is self-denial, and this you have not exercised in any degree. On the contrary, you have, from beginning to end, considered yourself first and Maud second.'

Eighteen months later the second story concerns another school friend, Effie Somerset, and their summer break at 'Pangton Bury Recotory'. Effie is a rather lazy girl and bottom of her class as Maud is top. Effie's elder brother Godfrey takes it into his head that Effie is held back by Maud who he finds nothing but fault in. Maud being the strong silent type does not complain, until a crises over the discovery of ripped up piano music eventually brings Godfrey to his senses and realises that Effie is rather at fault. Her father takes her into his study and 'spoke to her seriously, and at some length. He reminded her that she had now entered her fourteenth year, that she would soon be no longer a child, that she was an eldest daughter, and an elder sister, and in both relations had certain duties and responsibilities. He pointed out to her how ill she had fulfilled them; how often and how much she had disappointed him and her mother; how she had failed in giving to the younger ones at home a good example; how little use she had made of the advantages she had enjoyed; and how imperative it was to turn over a new leaf, and to brace herself up to do her duty.' Effie, one hopes, mended her ways. Also included are four other short stories of a similar improving vein including: 'Light through the mist', 'Edmund's first falsehood. A true story', 'The Childrens' experiment.' and 'Miss Warden's Story'.



Catherine Howell was born in Bath in 1839, her father John Warren Howell was a surgeon there and clearly a man of talent, being both Honorary Secretary of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution and Corresponding Member of the London Botanical Society. However, he died aged only thirty three in 1844 leaving no provision for his wife or three children. Catherine's mother appears to have already been a teacher and after her husband's death became schoolmistress at Royal Crescent in Kensington, London and later a governess at Paddington. Catherine was also a teacher in London working together with her mother when *Pages of Child-Life* was published. A few years later after her mothers death in 1864 Catherine went out to India where in 1866 she married Montague Cholmeley Morris, a captain in the 36th regiment. Catherine returned to England with her husband and three children in the mid 1880s settling in Newton Abbot, Devon. After Montague's death in 1916 she moved to Bournemouth where she died in 1922.

OCLC records four copies, at the BL, Cambridge, NLS and the Bodleian.

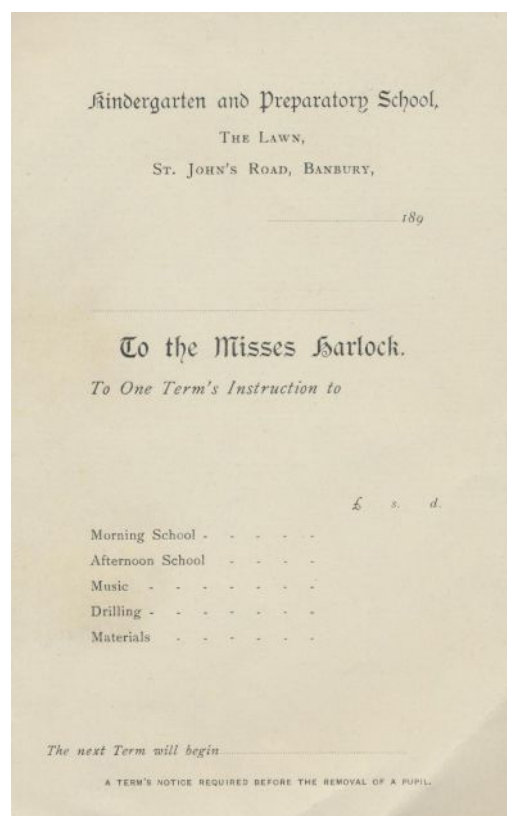
QUAKER TEACHERS

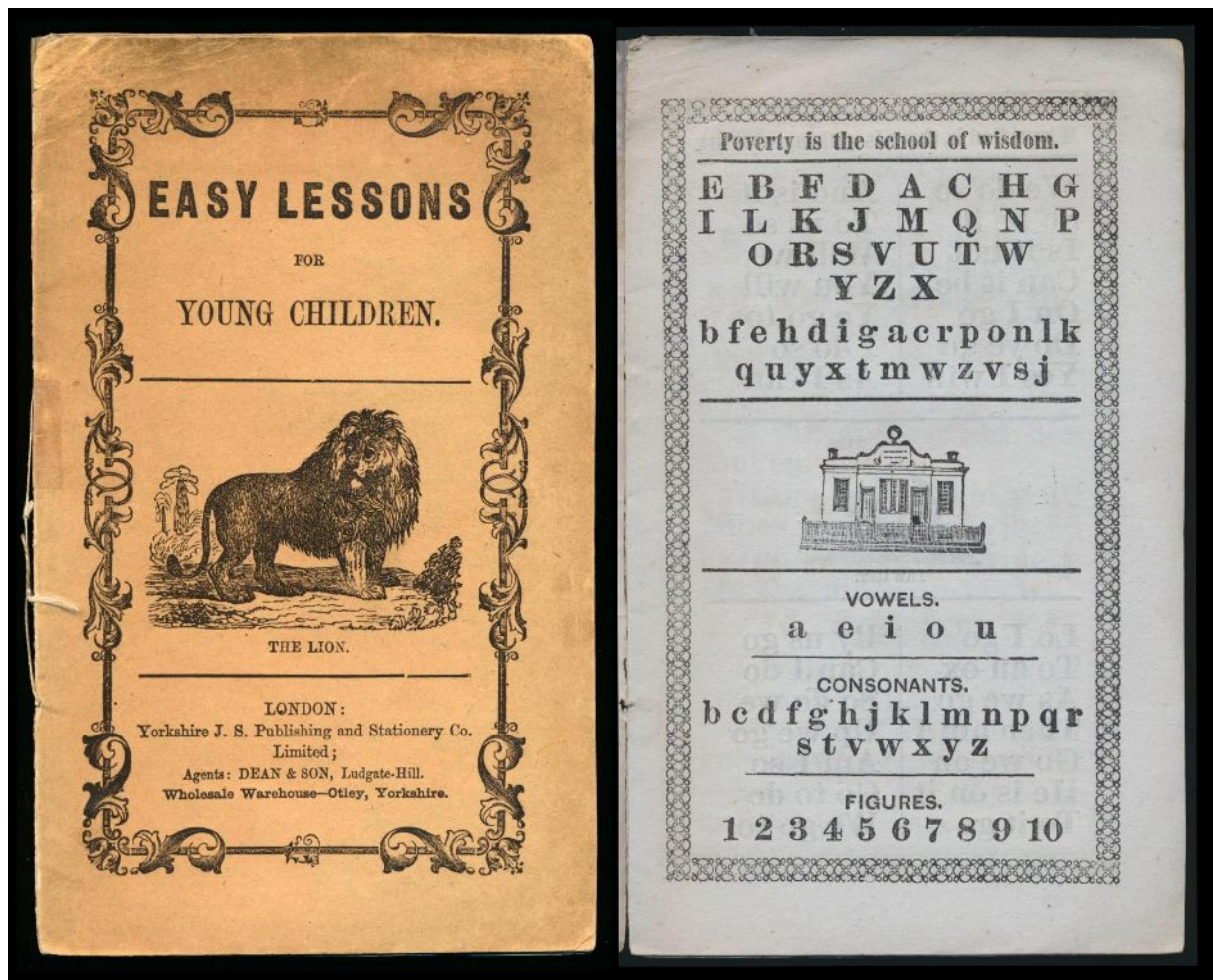
13 [KINDERGARTEN AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL]. TO THE MISSES HARLOCK. To One Term's Instruction to... The Lawn, St. John's Road, Banbury. 1890's.

£ 65

ORIGINAL BLANK RECEIPT. 8vo sheet, [16 x 10 cm].

Maria and Frances Anne Harlock began their school at Banbury Oxfordshire about 1890. The Harlock's were natives of Banbury and the daughters of a local draper and former mayor who used part of the family home as a school until the death of their father in 1923, who was by then 101. As the Harlock's were Quakers good works by the family for the local area was something of a calling. Francis later served on the committee of management of the Friends' School at Sibford and it would appear that the sisters had run their own school on a break-even principle and saw education as a vocation rather than a money making enterprise.





CHEAP BOOKS FOR THE POOR

14 [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.

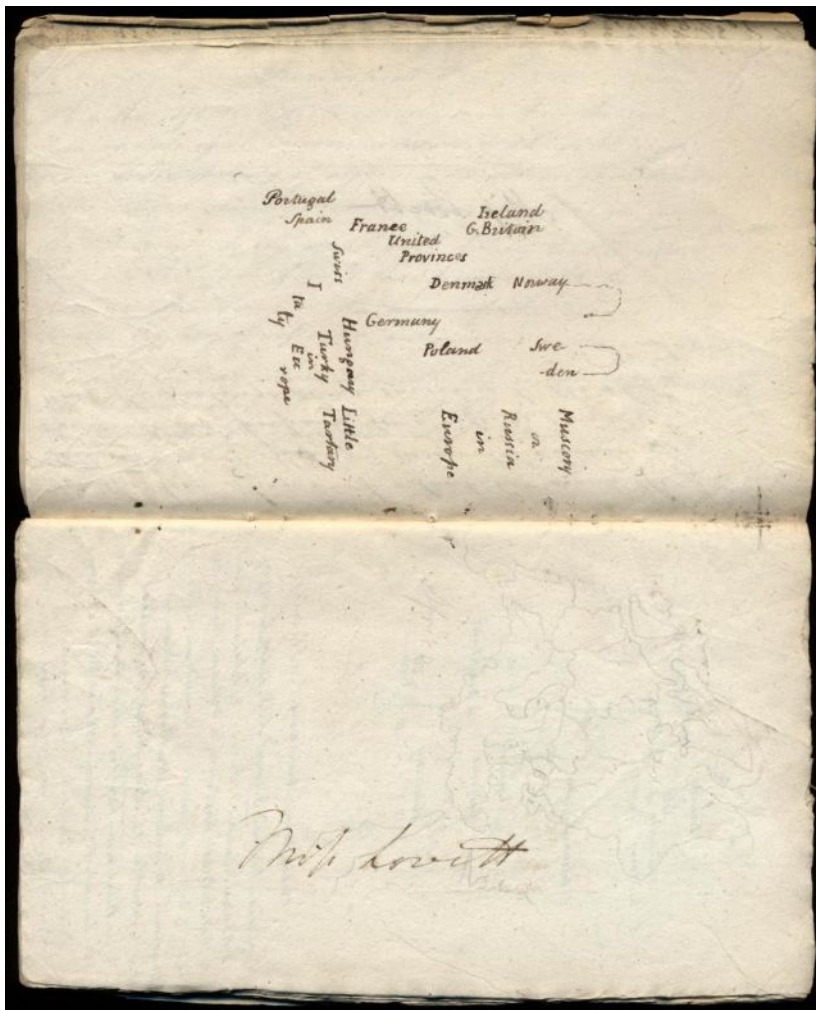
OCLC records two copies worldwide, at Toronto and Trinity College, Dublin.

HOME TUTORING

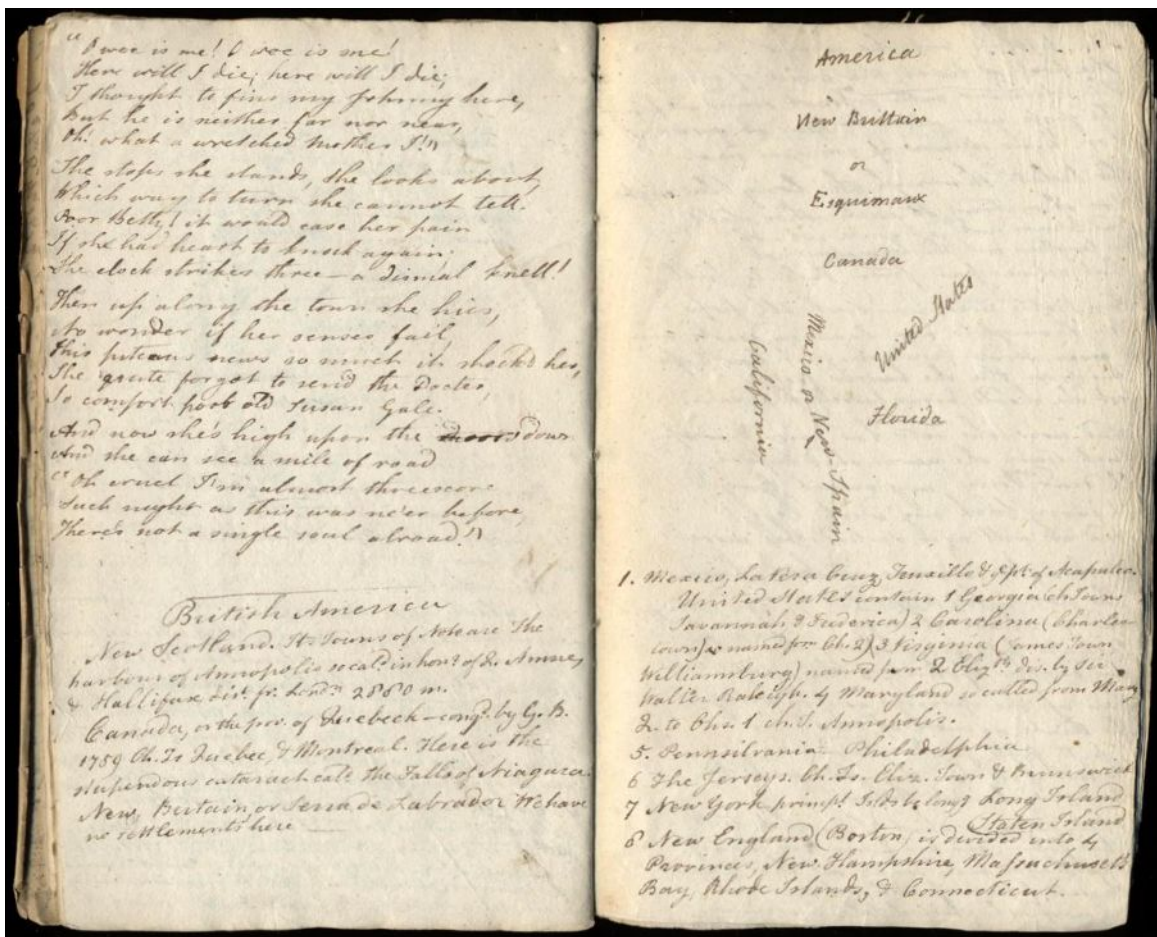
15 LOVETT, Miss. ORIGINAL EXERCISE AND POETRY NOTEBOOK. [English]. [Circa 1810]. £ 650

8vo, ff. 40, loosely inserted into early eighteenth century panelled calf [see below].

Originally the notebook began as twelve octavo sheets sewn together to form a forty-eight page notebook with the sheets used as exercises, with place names in various countries together with short notes. This strongly indicates the use of a work similar to Abbe Gaultier's *A Complete Course of Geography by means of Instructive Games* to plot the various places of importance in the world. The leaves, however, have then been pressed into a secondary use with transcripts of contemporary poems including Wordsworth's 'Lucy Grey', 'The Idiot boy', Erasmus Darwin's 'Retrospective', John Cunningham's 'Contemplatist', William Rogers 'The Tear', etc.

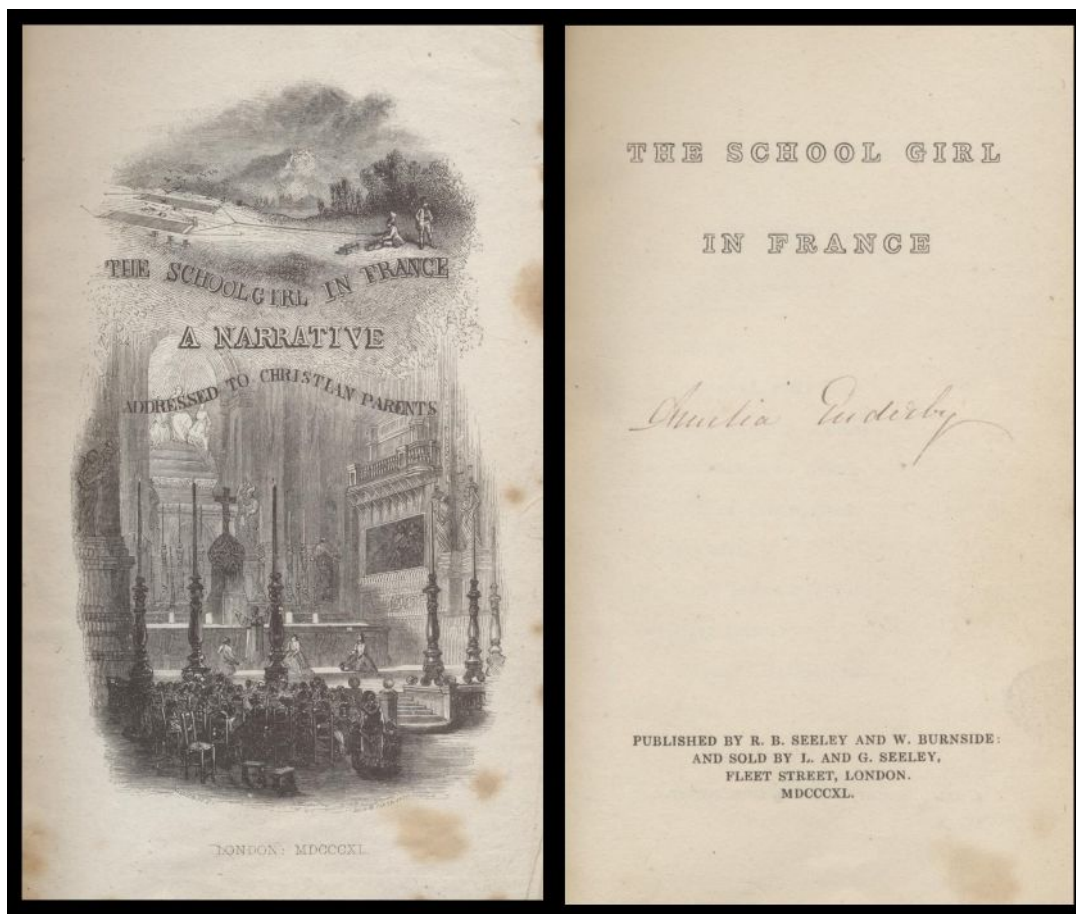


Wm Lovett



Miss Lovett may have been tutored at home and the notebook forms some of her education, either under another member of the family or a governess. The pages have been loosely placed into some old panelled calf covers from the early eighteenth century octavo, here repurposed as a small portfolio, the endpapers illustrated with amateur watercolours of a church on a hillside and a rustic farm.

Most exercise books are more sophisticated than this example and are usually purpose made and purchased for the classroom. Perhaps education for Miss Lovett was of a more economical character and scrap paper and binding were pressed into use as an expedient. Certainly an unusual survival, if rather makeshift in appearance.



A 'VERY STRIKING WORK'

16 [McCRINDELL, Rachel]. THE SCHOOL GIRL IN FRANCE. Published by R.B. Seeley and W. Burnside: and sold by L. and G. Seeley, Fleet Street, London. 1840. £ 400

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. viii, 379, [1]; with additional engraved title; apart from a few marks in places, and some toning to paper, a clean copy throughout; bound in contemporary half green calf over marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt, label missing but lettering still visible, upper joint cracked (but cords holding firm), some surface wear and rubbing to extremities, but overall a pleasing copy, with the contemporary ownership signature of Amelia Enderby on title and at head of front free endpaper.

Rare first edition of this interesting and enlightening tale urging caution to parents in sending their daughters abroad 'for the advantages of education in a Popish country' (*Christian Lady's Magazine*, 1840, vol. 13, pp. 469-470).

'In the first place, it ought to be understood, that "The School Girl in France" is not, in any manner or degree, a work of fiction. It is simply a narrative of facts, collected together, and related with no other departure from absolute truth, than such an alteration of names, places, and dates, as was obviously and imperatively necessary. The author writes not from imagination, but from personal knowledge and observation. She is experimentally acquainted with the numerous and most serious evils attendant upon continental, and, particularly, upon French education. She has seen—alas! how often—the apparently strong foundation of Protestant principles—the work of years of Christian training—sapped and undermined; and "the alienated children of deluded and mis-judging parents, a prey to the seductions of Popery, or to the no less common danger of religious principles utterly unsettled, and of practical infidelity;" and being thus aware of the perils which surround Protestant girls in popish schools, she earnestly exhorts Christian parents to remember, in behalf of their children, their own daily prayer, "Lead us not into temptation.'" (*The Englishwoman's magazine and Christian mother's miscellany*, edited by Mrs. Milner, 1847, p. 314).

The above review of the third edition of 1847 demonstrates the popularity of the work, and it evidently caused quite a stir at the time. Indeed, the reviewer further goes on to report: 'In the convents, to which young English girls are sometimes sent for education, matters are even worse. There, the influence used to pervert their principles is direct and open; but we must bring this long notice to a close; and must refer our readers to the book itself for authentic information on these most important topics. So long, indeed, as there shall be in England, nominally

Protestant parents, so ill-instructed on the most momentous of all subjects, as to imagine the points of difference between Popery and Protestantism to be slight and unessential, so long, it may be feared, will English girls, for the sake of certain real or imaginary advantages, be consigned, in smaller or greater numbers, to Romish places of education' (ibid, p. 317-8).

We have been unable to find much further information on the author, Rachel McCrindell (fl. 1840-1848). This seems to be her first work, which was followed by *The English Governess* (1844) and *The Convent* (1848), after which we can find no trace of her having written anything else.

OCLC records two copies only, both in the UK, at Cambridge and the BL.



THOMAS PENN'S DAUGHTER

17 [PENN]. PENN, **Juliana**. REMARKABLE ORIGINAL WAX PORTRAIT OF JULIANA (PENN) BAKER (1753-1772). "Miss Penn aged 8 years afterward Mrs. Baker. For Mrs Stuart. Joachim Smith. Fecit" [N.p.] 1763. £ 2,850

Miniature oval wax portrait, mounted on glass [70 x 70mm], verso of glass painted and also dated '1763'; crack along neckline, and with some minor loss to frills of dress, otherwise in good state of preservation; mounted and glazed in a contemporary custom made wooden frame [105 x 105mm], with contemporary ink inscription on verso.

Remarkable original wax portrait of the 8 year old Juliana Penn, daughter of Thomas Penn, modelled by Joachim Smith.

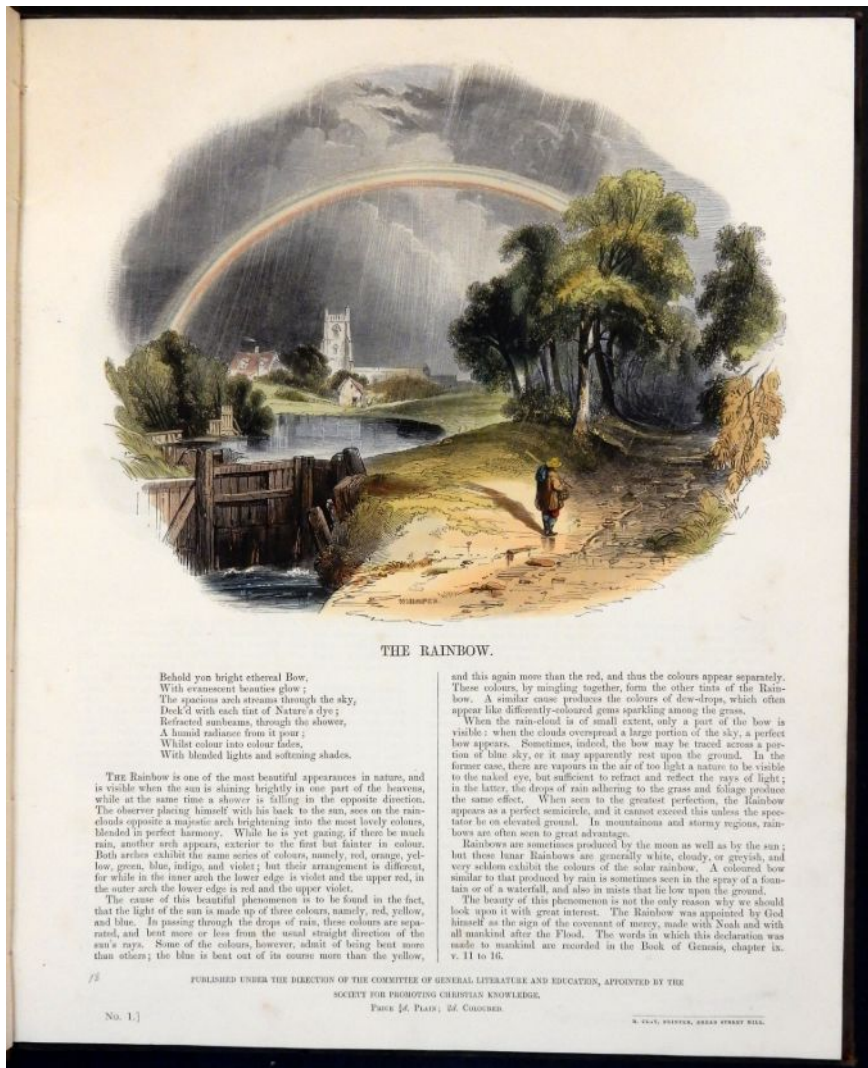
An article by W. S. Cosway for *The Pennsylvania Magazine* on 'Portraits of some of the descendants of William Penn, and memorials of him, in the possession of the Earl of Ranfurly.' published in 1884 describes the portrait when still in the possession of one of the decedents of Thomas Penn. 'One of Thos. Penn's daughters married Mr. William Baker. There is a pretty representation of her at the age of eight, in the form of a bust relief in wax by Joachim Smith. A smile, on the childish face, is capitally rendered every detail is well modelled and the whole is a charming specimen of one of the arts which photography has slain.'

Thomas Penn (1702-1775) was a hereditary proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania, the English North American colony that became the U.S. state of Pennsylvania. He was a son of William Penn, the colony's founder and original proprietor. Thomas Penn's English born wife, Lady Juliana Penn (née Fermor; 1729-1801) was to assist her husband in the administration of the Colony of Pennsylvania during his later years and corresponded with John Adams and other leaders of the early United States.

The couple in total had had eight surviving children: William (1752-1753), Juliana (1753-1772) depicted here, Thomas (1754-1757), William (1756-1760), Louisa (1756-1766), John (1760-1834), Granville (1761-1844) and Sophia Margaret (1764-1847).

Joachim Smith (circa 1737-1814) was a wax modeller and gem engraver who later worked both on his own account from his studio in Berners Street Soho and also for Josiah Wedgwood and Thomas Bentley and James Tassie. He evidently undertook private commissions such as this portrait of Juliana Penn when he was located at King Street Bloomsbury. During the latter part of the eighteenth century he was a successful artist with signed portraits known of the duke and duchess of Gloucester, Mrs Fitzherbert, Jonas Hanway and John Howard although he appears to have got into financial difficulties later in his life.

The portrait is known to have descended to the Earl of Ranfurly from 'Mrs Stuart' who was Thomas Penn's youngest daughter Sophia. She married William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh, a son of John, Earl of Bute, from her the heirloom passed to her daughter Mary Julia Stuart who later married Thomas Knox, second Earl of Ranfurly.



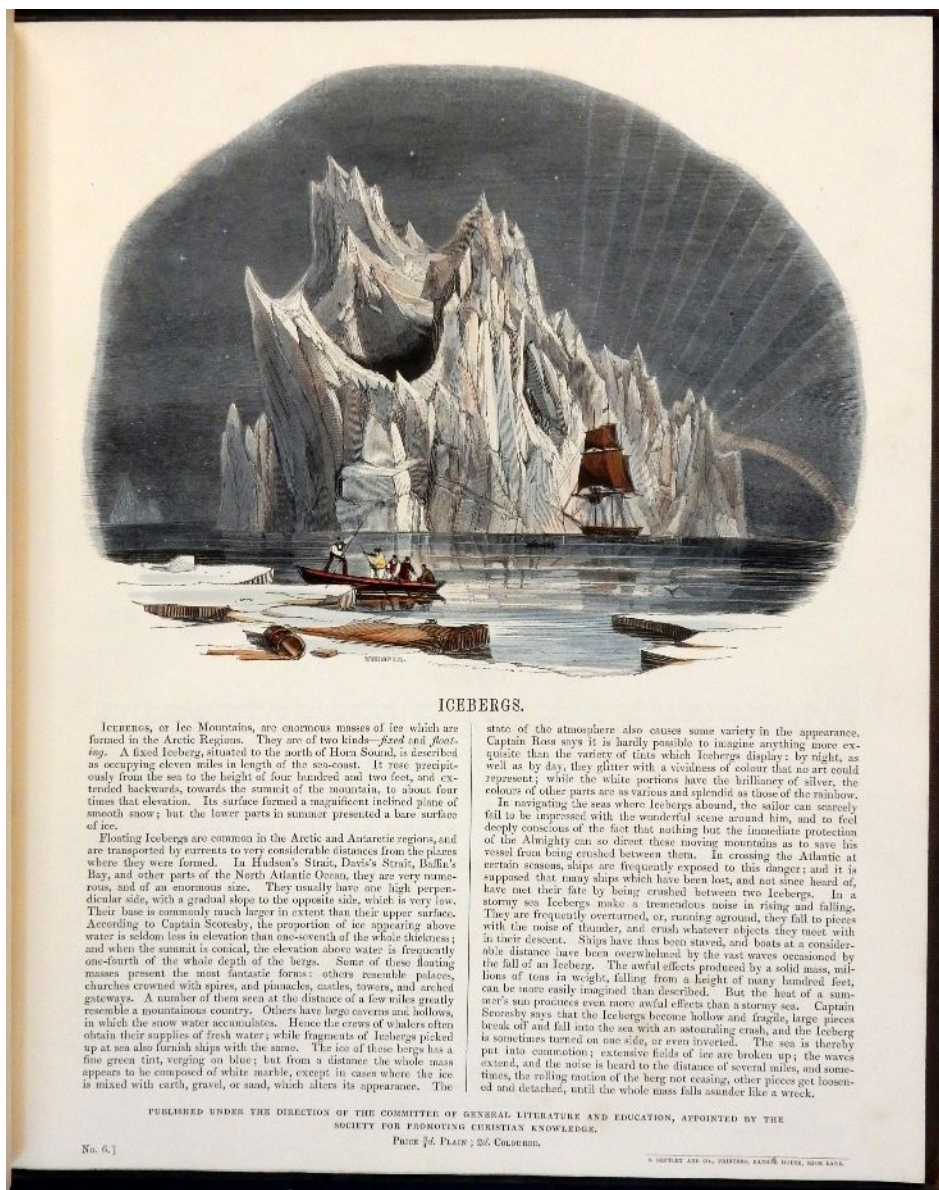
HOME INSTRUCTION

18 [PHENOMENA]. THIRTY PLATES ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL PHENOMENA, ETC. With a short description annexed to each plate... London: Printed for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and sold at the Depository... 1849. £ 850

FIRST EDITION. 4to, [35 x 29 cm], pp. [ii], 30 hand-coloured wood-engraved sheets by Joshua Wood Whymer after Samuel Read, each numbered in the lower left corner of plates, apart from a few marks in places, a clean copy throughout; bound in the original blind stamped brown publisher's cloth, upper board lettered in gilt, minor splits at head of spine and some surface wear, but overall a very desirable copy.

Rare and desirable group of hand coloured prints on the subject of natural phenomena, formed as an individual group, but part of an ongoing work promoted through the aegis of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

Each print, with a large wood-engraving of a natural phenomena subject, were sold singly at three-farthings uncoloured and twopence coloured, as here. The chief artist for the work was Samuel Read who had recently moved from Suffolk to London where he was encouraged by the wood-engraver of the Society, Joshua Whympere (1813-1903), who cut most of the blocks in the series. Murray, who planned out the work, was secretary to the Society and appears to have had a flair for poetry and wrote several books on a wide variety of subjects, including the Pitcairn Islands and a history of the Parish of St Dunstan's. The text he gave to the prints was in all cases adapted from published works, but carefully 'adjusted' to proselytise the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge's main work.



ICEBERGS.

Icebergs, or Ice Mountains, are enormous masses of ice which are formed in the Arctic Regions. They are of two kinds—*fixed and floating*. A fixed Iceberg, situated to the north of Horn Sound, is described as occupying eleven miles in length of the sea-coast. It rose precipitously from the sea to the height of four hundred and two feet, and extended backwards, towards the summit of the mountain, to about four times that elevation. Its surface formed a magnificent inclined plane of smooth snow; but the lower parts in summer presented a bare surface of ice.

Floating Icebergs are common in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, and are transported by currents to very considerable distances from the places where they were formed. In Hudson's Strait, Davis's Straits, Baffin's Bay, and other parts of the North Atlantic Ocean, they are very numerous, and of an enormous size. They usually have one high perpendicular side, with a gradual slope to the opposite side, which is very low. Their base is commonly much larger in extent than their upper surface. According to Captain Scoresby, the proportion of ice appearing above water is seldom less in elevation than one-seventh of the whole thickness; and when the summit is conical, the elevation above water is frequently one-fourth of the whole depth of the bergs. Some of these floating masses present the most fantastic forms: others resemble palaces, churches crowned with spires, and pinnacles, castles, towers, and arched gateways. A number of them seen at the distance of a few miles greatly resemble a mountainous country. Others have large caverns and hollows, in which the snow water accumulates. Hence the crews of whalers often obtain their supplies of fresh water; while fragments of Icebergs picked up at sea also furnish ships with the same. The ice of these bergs has a fine green tint, verging on blue; but from a distance the whole mass appears to be composed of white marble, except in cases where the ice is mixed with earth, gravel, or sand, which alters its appearance. The

state of the atmosphere also causes some variety in the appearance. Captain Ross says it is hardly possible to imagine anything more exquisite than the variety of tints which Icebergs display: by night, as well as by day, they glitter with a vividness of colour that no art could represent; while the white portions have the brilliancy of silver, the colours of other parts are as various and splendid as those of the rainbow. In navigating the seas where Icebergs abound, the sailor can scarcely fail to be impressed with the wonderful scene around him, and to feel deeply conscious of the fact that nothing but the immediate protection of the Almighty can so direct these moving mountains as to save his vessel from being crushed between them. In crossing the Atlantic at certain seasons, ships are frequently exposed to this danger; and it is supposed that many ships which have been lost, and not since heard of, have met their fate by being crushed between two Icebergs. In a stormy sea Icebergs make a tremendous noise in rising and falling. They are frequently overturned, or, running aground, they fall to pieces with the noise of thunder, and crush whatever objects they meet with in their descent. Ships have thus been staved, and boats at a considerable distance have been overwhelmed by the vast waves occasioned by the fall of an Iceberg. The awful effects produced by a solid mass, millions of tons in weight, falling from a height of many hundred feet, can be more easily imagined than described. But the heat of a summer's sun produces even more awful effects than a stormy sea. Captain Scoresby says that the Icebergs become hollow and fragile, large pieces break off and fall into the sea with an astounding crash, and the Iceberg is sometimes turned on one side, or even inverted. The sea is thereby put into commotion; extensive fields of ice are broken up; the waves extend, and the noise is heard to the distance of several miles; and, sometimes, the rolling motion of the berg not ceasing, other pieces get loosened and detached, when the whole mass falls asunder like a wreck.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND EDUCATION, APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

No. 6.]

PRICE 3d. PLAIN; 2s. COLOURED.

PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. HARRIS, 10, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Very likely this group was aimed for home instruction, though the sheets were available individually for Sunday School classes. The natural phenomena subjects, listed as follows, are shown from around the world, and would have doubtless grabbed the child's attention: 1) The Rainbow; 2) The Aurora Borealis; 3) The Geysers, or boiling springs of Iceland; 4) Water Spouts; 5) Glaciers; 6) Icebergs; 7) Caverns; 8) Fingal's Cave; 9) The Falls of Niagara; 10) The Prairie on fire; 11) Halos; 12) Coral-reefs; 13) Natural Bridges; 14) Monsoons; 15) Snow-Bridges; 16) Rapids; 17) Petrifying Springs; 18) Air Volcanoes; 19) The Dropping Well; 20) Mountain Passes; 21) Perforated Rocks; 22) Glacier Tables; 23) The Breaking up of Ice-floes; 24) The Fata Morgana; 25) The Ignis-Fatuus, or Will-o'-the-wisp; 26) Avalanches; 27) Torrents of Mud; 28) Whirlpools; 29) Sand storms; and 30) Volcanoes.

Other series were issued, each with 30 sheets, such as *Manners and Customs of the East*, as well as larger sets on natural history, showing both exotic and domesticated animals. Hardly any such sets appear to have survived, although batches without title and an incomplete set with title were deposited by at the British Library by the Society, even single prints appear uncommon, probably because being cheap and pressed into educational use they have suffered accordingly. The production of such illustrations by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was slightly out of their comfort zone, preferring to concentrate, on the whole, in the production of cheap well illustrated texts for Sunday Schools and presentation as prizes.

OCLC records two copies in North America, at Toronto and Toronto Public library, and two more in Australian, at Melbourne and Australian Museum.



COMMEMORATING HER LONG REIGN

19 [QUEEN VICTORIA CELEBRATION]. PHOTOGRAPH OF A CHILDREN'S PAGEANT CELEBRATING QUEEN VICTORIA DIAMOND JUBILEE OF 1897. [1897]. £ 125

Printed decorative card [24.5 x 20.5 cm] with a mounted photograph [21.5 x 13 cm], slightly faded; old crease and some abraiding at corners.

Amongst the celebration's for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee of 1897 were quite a number of official pageants across the country commemorating her long reign.

The photograph here depicts twenty-nine children dressed in various costumes that were probably meant to represent historical events. The brick wall behind the children indicates that this was in all likelihood organised by a school. The rather rough looking hobnailed boot of one of the girls and the ad hoc nature of some of the costumes, or rather everyday wear adjusted for the event, show that the children were from a lower middle class or working district.

The photograph has been mounted on a pre-printed card that lists to the left and right Queen Victoria's family, also suitable decoration enclosing the royal standard and a portrait of the queen at the head of the design.

'MISTRESS OF METHOD'

20 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.

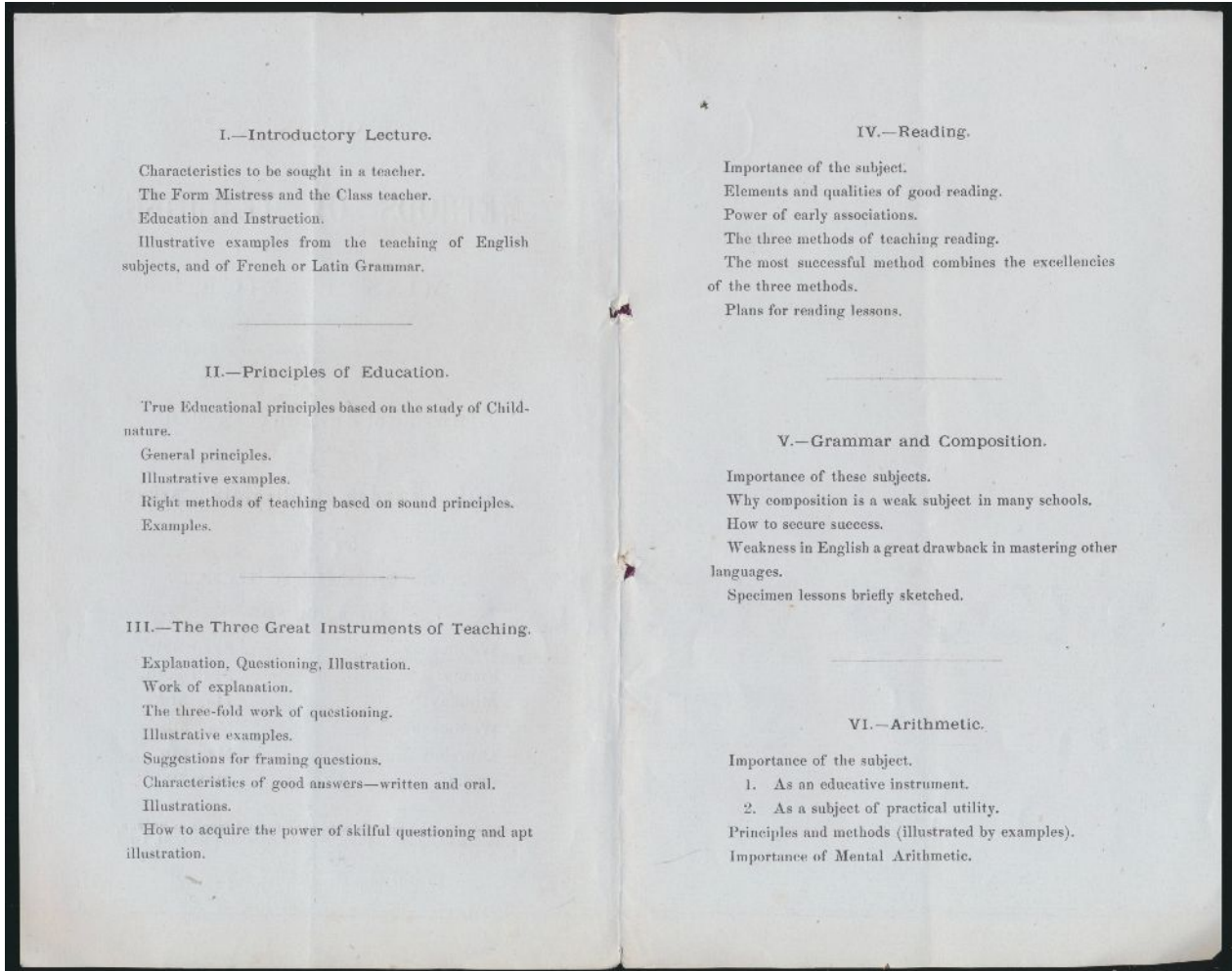
Esther Rice was born in Snettisham in Norfolk in 1842 and was a pupil at the Training College at Preston becoming 'Mistress of Method, and Lecturer on Domestic Economy at the Cheltenham Training College' for eight years and in turn Resident Lecturer at the Cambridge Training College for Women. After 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.

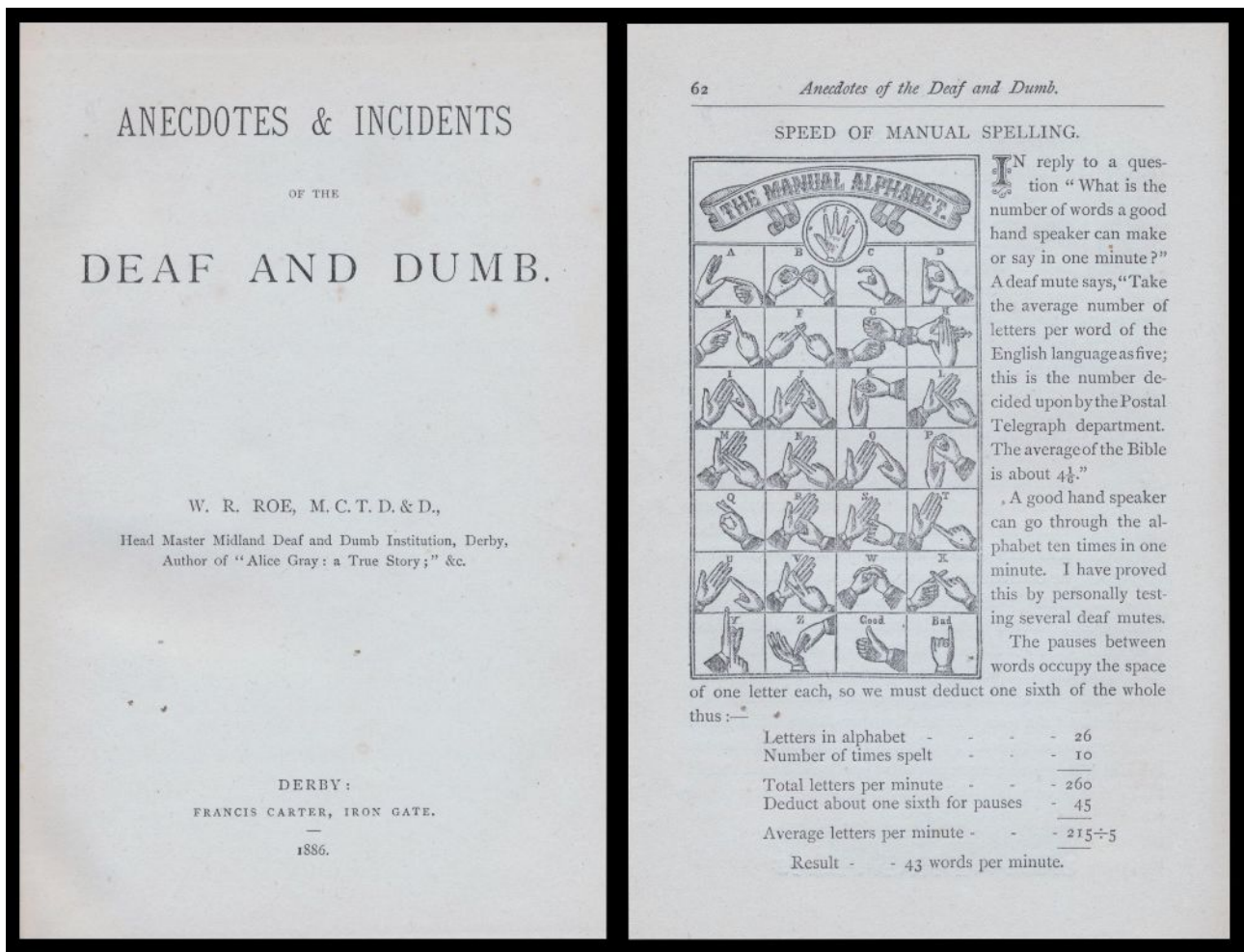
A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES
ON
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MISS E. RICE,
Late Mistress of Method and Lecturer on Education in the Non-Government Department of the Home and Colonial College.
AT
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL
OF THE
North London Collegiate School
for Girls,
202, CAMDEN ROAD,
AT 5 P.M., ON

Wednesday	April 28th.
Friday	April 30th.
Monday	May 3rd.
Wednesday	May 5th.
Thursday	May 6th.
Friday	May 7th.

Tickets for the Course 7s. each, to be obtained from Miss BROUGH, 17, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C., or from Miss Rice, 24, Percy Circus, W.C.
Tickets for a Single Lecture 2s. each.

New at at Rice and Miss
page.





CHAMPIONING THE DEAF & DUMB

21 **ROE, William Robert.** ANECDOTES & INCIDENTS of the Deaf & Dumb. Derby: Francis Carter, Iron Gate. 1886. £ 285

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 127, [1] imprint; with engravings throughout the text; some light foxing in places; bound in the original red publisher's cloth, spine and upper cover lettered and tooled in gilt, some marking and minor soiling to cloth, but overall still a very good copy.

Scarce first edition of these fascinating *Anecdotes and Incidents of the Deaf & Dumb*, written by the Principal of the Midland Deaf and Dumb Institution in Derby, who he hopes 'will receive some pecuniary assistance by the publication of this little book' (preface).

'At the Great Exhibition in 1851 there was exhibited a set of oak tables and cabinet of Stanton oak, combined with glass and ormolu, etc., made and carved by three deaf and dumb persons; the castings by Marsh, of Dudley' (p. 17).

Numbering some 115 in total, the 'Anecdotes & Incidents' cover many different aspects of the deaf and dumb, under such titles as 'The Indians and Deaf and Dumb'; 'Heroic conduct of a deaf and dumb girl'; 'Speed of manual spelling'; 'Ordination of deaf mutes in Philadelphia, U.S.A.'; 'Sir Walter Scott on the deaf & dumb'; 'Do deaf & dumb think themselves unhappy?' and 'Causes of Deaf-mutism' which in part gives a breakdown of the 'certain unhealthy trades in which parent or parents are engaged [which] are responsible for some of the cases' (p. 114). There is also an interesting breakdown given of the 'Trades of the deaf & dumb in England and Wales' (p. 99), some of the more curious being '74 charwomen', '2 veterinary surgeons', and a 'Malster'.

OCLC records four copies in the UK, at the BL, UCL, Liverpool and Manchester, and one in North America, at Michigan.

LOTTERY PRIZE?

22 **SCHEDONI, Bartolomeo, After.** THE HORNBOOK. From the original Picture by Schidone, in the Possession of Earl Ashburnham. Drawn by P.W. Tomkins, Historical Engraver to Her Majesty and engraved with permission by Robert Cooper. London, Published Jan. y 1 1816 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown. J. White, Cadell & Davies, and P.W. Tomkins, 54 New Bond Street. [1816]. £ 650



India paper proof (33 × 43.5cm, Plate mark, 58 × 44 cm overall), stipple engraving, a young, turbaned woman sitting in a classical setting, her left hand resting on a hornbook; a basket at her feet, to the left; a child standing behind her; two figures seen in the background; lightly dust-soiled and browned in the margins, but image clean.

The subject is a child reciting his letters. When Schidone's (Bartolommeo Schidone (Schedone), 1560-1616) picture, "Le premier des Devoirs", was stippled in this country by Robert Cooper in 1816, it was re-christened "The Hornbook," and impressions from the copperplate formed part of the prizes in Tomkins's Lottery of Pictures. The subject, in which figures the Italian horn-book of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was also engraved by Robert Strange in an oval in reverse, and later was mezzotinted on a smaller scale, under the title of "A Girl at School," by D. Allan, who, as a comparison will show, took considerable liberties, more especially in the treatment of the horn-book' (Tuer).

The print appears to be one of the Tomkins lottery prizes when he attempted to recover financial losses. 'Peltro William Tomkins, (1759-1840) gave drawing lessons to the daughters of George III, and in 1793 he was appointed historical engraver to Queen Charlotte. He engraved Princess Elizabeth's designs for illustrations to Sir J. Bland Burgess's poem *The Birth and Triumph of Love*. In 1793 he joined his brother J. F. Tomkins, trading as P. W. Tomkins & Co. at his print shop, 49 New Bond Street, a business continued until 1823. They financed ambitious works, notably an illustrated edition of James Thomson's *Seasons* (1797), with engravings by Tomkins and Bartolozzi after designs by William Hamilton. This was arguably the most magnificent book to be illustrated with stipple engravings. Two much later ventures, *The British Gallery of Pictures* (1818-20), with text by Henry Tresham, and *Engravings of the ... Marquis of Stafford's Collection of Pictures* (1818), with text by William Young Ottley, were

less successful. Tomkins suffered a heavy financial loss and was compelled to obtain a private act of parliament (57 Geo. III c. lxi) authorizing him to dispose by lottery of the watercolour drawings from which he had worked, together with the unsold impressions of the plates (many already coloured), the whole being valued at £150,000. The first prize consisted of 291 pictures, representing the entire collection of the marquess of Stafford. Before the lottery could take place the letterpress and apparatus for captioning the prints was lost in a fire and Tomkins was obliged to seek a second act (1 Geo. IV c. lxxxix) to extend the date of drawing the tickets until 31 March 1821.' [ODNB]



SIGNIFICANT RUN OF AN UNRECORDED SCHOOL MAGAZINE

23 [SCHOOL MAGAZINE]. SOUTH KENSINGTON PREPARATORY SCHOOL MAGAZINE. Nos. I, July 1899 [- No. 30. Autumn, 1911, excepting issue No. 2]. [London]. Lamley & Co., South Kensington, S.W. 1899-1911. £ 650

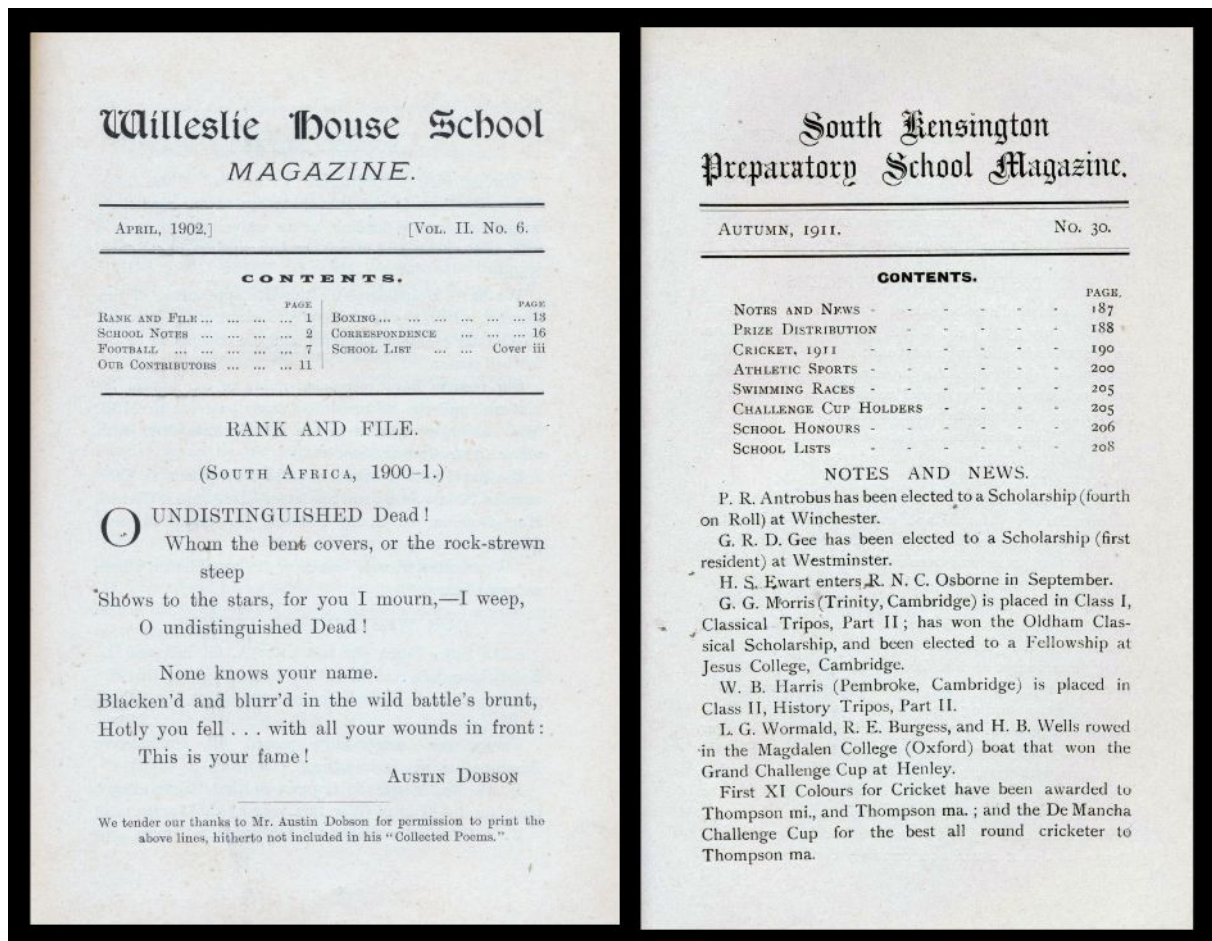
Three vols., 8vo [21.5 x 14.5 cm]. pp. 504 - Issues I to X pp. in 'Index' each issue variously paginated from 12 to 16 pages; Issues 11 to 20, continuously paginated pp. in 'index', 165 [1] blank; likewise Issues 21 to 30, pp. 208; lacking issue number 2; half tone illustration; printed coulired wrappers for each issues and bound together in three volumes, blue cloth, lettered in gilt on upper board. First volume inscribed M. Antrobus Xmas 1903 - Xmas 1908' and second volume inscribed 'M. Antrobus' [see below].

A well produced school magazine for the boys - doubtless also issued to impress their parents as well - and giving an account of the educational programme and activities being provided at the school.

The School was founded sometime in the 1880's at a large Victorian terraced house at 47 Thurloe Square in South Kensington, just south of the South Kensington museums. By 1899, when the *Magazine* began to be published, the school had outgrown its premisses and moved about half a mile further west into a more modern, and larger, terraced house called Willeslie at 43 Rosary Gardens. Here, Messrs Buddle & Barton schooled about seventy boys that were divided into upper and junior forms. This was very much a school for 'young gentlemen'. The owner who preserved thees copies of the magazine was Maurice Edward Antrobus (1895-1985), he was eldest son of Sir Reginald Artrobus who was often abroad serving in the Colonial Office and later as Crown Agent for the Colonies.

We know that Maurice after he left Willeslie School went on to Winchester to finish his schooling. He was unlucky to be just the right age to fight in WW1 where he was promoted to captain, but at least managed to survive the war. He became a civil servant and in 1921, following in his father's footsteps, joined the Colonial Office, for the rest of his working life he filled various civil service posts throughout the British Empire.

The *Magazine* dutifully lists prizes and the names of all the pupils, here the Junior school had three classes run by Misses Jollye and Norris with the upper form divided into six classes including a 'Navy Class'. There were in all nine teachers that included additional subjects of French, Music and drawing for the boys. There was a Sergeant-



Instructor to keep the boys fit and a Mr Parsons of the South Kensington Museum who gave practical instruction in carpentry. The magazine includes articles by both teachers and some of the senior boys on the Boar War, the Paris Exhibition, China, Snakes, photographic lantern slide lectures on the Argentine, a naval cruise, correspondence from 'old boys' with their accounts of 'Experiences of New Boys' at Eton, Harrow etc. There were also performances of plays given at the school with notes on scenes from Shakespeare's *The Tempest* mentioned, even a first publication of a poem by Austin Dobson, yet more poems by pupils, visits to the zoo, accounts of school debates, collecting butterflies, moths and coins, and results of various inter-school football, boxing, cricket and swimming competitions.

Most of the boys went to the public schools of Marlborough, Harrow, Westminster, Rugby and Eton, with Antrobus and later his younger brother going on to Winchester. The contents of the magazine show that the main aim was to make young men fit both mentally and physically to run the British Empire.

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

'SATISFACTORY PROGRESS'

24 [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' (ie. 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.

ISLE OF MAN EDUCATION AUTHORITY
HANOVER STREET GIRLS' SCHOOL

Report for Term ending January 1932

Name Sae Sadler Class IV
 Number in Class 24 Place in Class Not placed
 Times Absent 22 Times Late 1 Conduct Very good

	Marks Possible	Marks Obtained	Remarks
ENGLISH: Reading	20		V. good
Recitation	20		V. good
Writing	20		good
Spelling	20		good
Composition	20		good
Language and Literature	20		
ARITHMETIC: Mental	20		Very fair
Mechanical	20		
Problems	20		
HISTORY	20		
GEOGRAPHY	20		
DRAWING	20	13	V. fair
NEEDLEWORK			good
HANDWORK			Sae has made satisfactory progress throughout absence
COOKERY			has somewhat retained it
LAUNDRY			

Class Teacher A. J. Quinn Head Teacher H. C. King
 Signature of Parent S. M. Sadler

ISLE OF MAN EDUCATION AUTHORITY
HANOVER STREET GIRLS' SCHOOL

Report for Term ending June 20th 1932

Name Sae Sadler Class IV
 Number in Class 31 Absent Place in Class 5
 Times Absent 22 Times Late 1 Conduct V. G.

	Marks Possible	Marks Obtained	Remarks
ENGLISH: Reading	20	18	18
Recitation	20	19	19
Writing	20	20	20
Spelling	20	15	9
Composition	20	14	14
Language and Literature	20	19	19
ARITHMETIC: Mental	10	9	19
Mechanical	20	16	9
Problems	20	19	19
HISTORY	20	15	9
GEOGRAPHY	20	15 1/2	19
DRAWING	20	16	9
NEEDLEWORK			
HANDWORK			
COOKERY			
LAUNDRY			

Class Teacher A. J. Quinn Head Teacher H. C. King
 Signature of Parent S. M. Sadler

INTRODUCING FROEBEL'S SYSTEM AT HOME

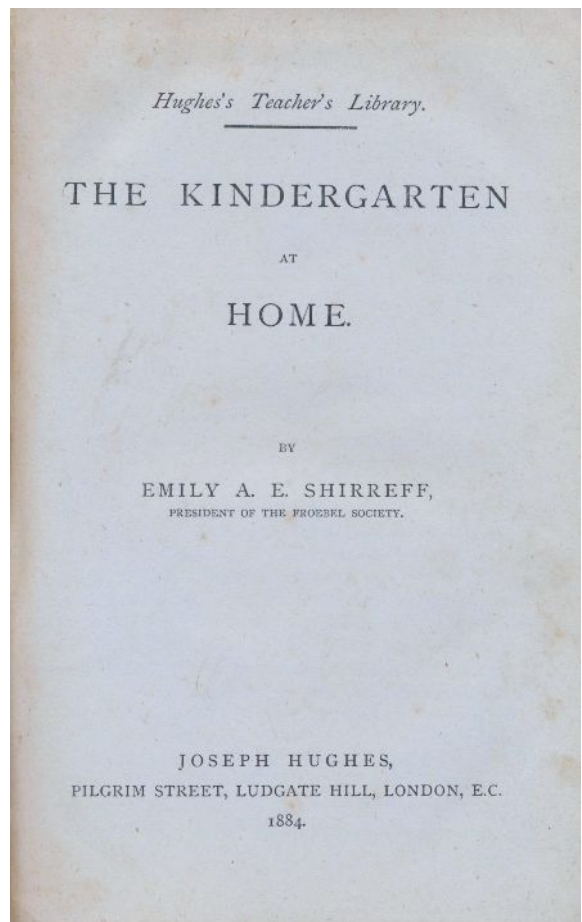
25 **SHIRREFF, Emily Anne Eliza.** THE KINDERGARTEN AT HOME. Joseph Hughes, Pilgrim Street, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 1884. £ 300

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.

Scrace 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'.



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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.

COMPELLING HAIR TO FORM DECORATIVE ITEMS

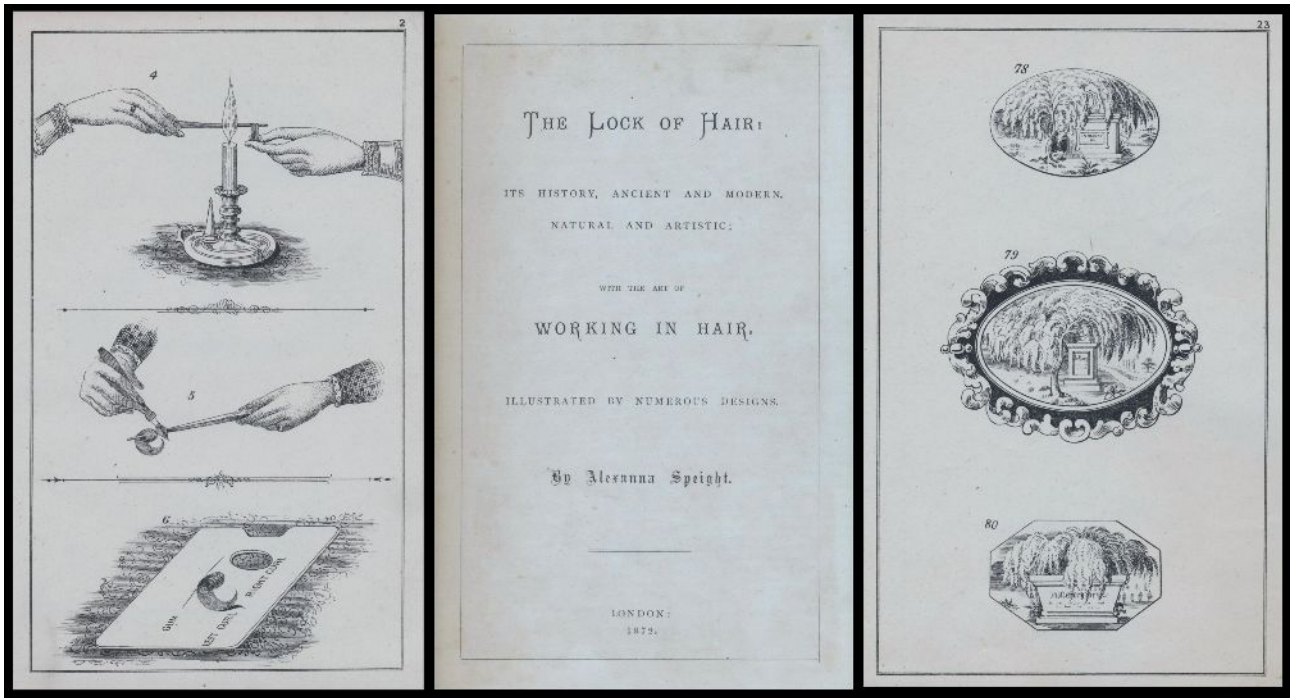
26 **SPEIGHT, Alexanna.** THE LOCK OF HAIR: Its History, Ancient and Modern, Natural and Artistic; with the Working in Hair. Illustrated by numerous designs. London. [colophon: A. Goater, printer, Mount Street Works, Nottingham], 1872. £ 285

SECOND ISSUE. 8vo, pp. [2], 122; 24 lithograph plates; original red cloth the upper cover blocked in blind and lettered in gilt.

One of the only works devoted to the delicate art of compelling hair to form decorative items.

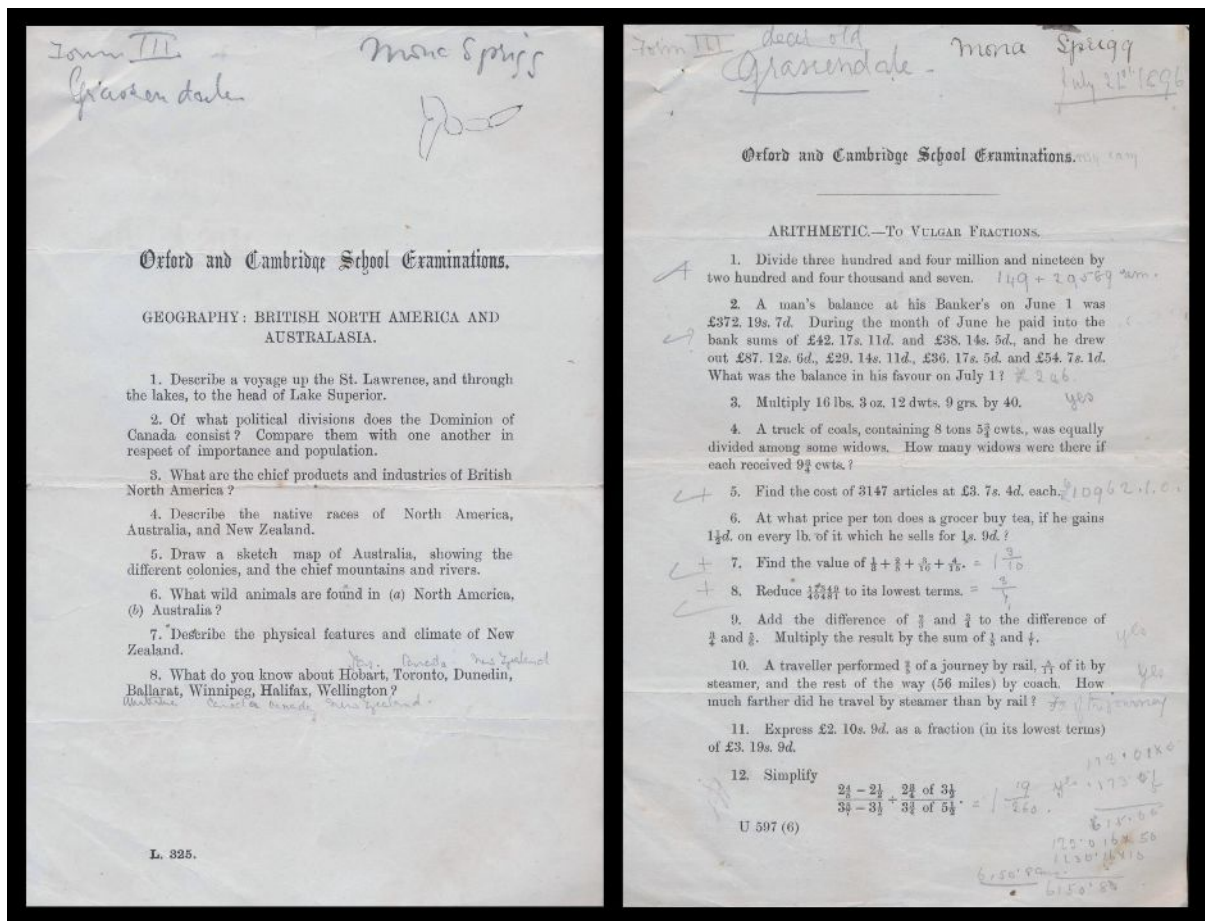
'The nineteenth century also made into a mass market some thing that had been fashionable since the seventeenth century: the wearing of jewellery which incorporated the hair of a loved one, alive or dead. Often these took the form of lockets or slides with coils of hair in the back of them but sometimes hair was used in a more elaborate wave. The straps of bracelets, for example, were sometimes made up entirely of braided and twisted hair. In the nineteenth century, jewellers were working so fast to keep up with demand for this kind of work that they were, probably justifiably, suspected of discarding the precious snippets of hair produced by their customers and keeping stocks of ready-mades classified by hair type and colour. *The Lock of Hair*, published in 1872, sought to take its readers 'into the midst of the art or mystery of hair-working', thus bypassing the experts. With, significantly, a palette as the working surface, the writer demonstrates how the hair can be cut, curled and shaped into a range of motifs, serving both social occasions and the privacy of mourning, such as the Prince of Wales's feathers and "the tomb and the willow tree"?' [Snodin & Howard *Ornament*, Yale, 1996]

Some slight mystery revolves around this work. Alexanna was born in 1826 and baptised Alexanna Elizabeth Myra Harpe, the daughter of Richard Harper, a commercial traveller, and his wife Myra. In 1853 Alexanna married Alfred George Speight, a confectioner, although a few years later he was working as a fleece dress maker and latterly a linen merchant. Alexanna was indeed a hair worker, however, she had died in 1863 almost a full decade before our



before our book was published. The year following her death Alfred married a widow, Ann Berry, who was a hair net maker, as indeed was her daughter. Before our book was published Ann had also died and by 1872 Alfred was also working as a hair net maker. The Speights sold their work direct from their address at 20 Spencer Street, Goswell Road, Clerkenwell and also through the Soho Bazaar of Oxford Street. The book may have been an attempt to in some way advertise his business, this evidently did not work as in later years Alfred moved into the business of a shirt collar manufacturer and then in turns a label manufacturer and corrugated paper maker!

There also appear to be two issues of the work, the first issue dated 1871 has an imprint of '20 Spencer Street, Goswell Road' and containing advertisements for instructions in the art of working in hair by 'A. Speight' together with boxes of hair working equipment. This second issue dispensed with the advertisements and has a cancel title and preface, but is otherwise the same.



SUPPORTING GOOD WORKS

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

I. '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 Band of 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.*

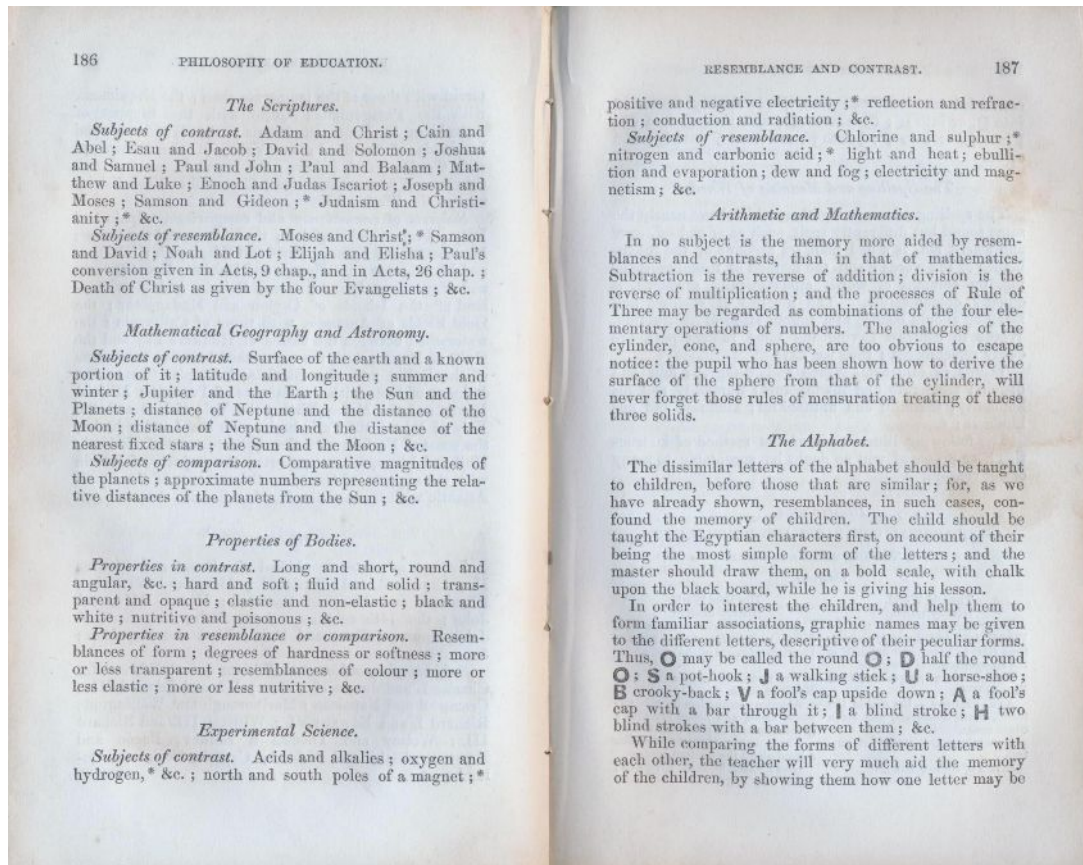
V. Four "Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations" papers [22.1 x 14.2 cm] for July 1896 (Geography, English History, Arithmetic and French), which Mona Sprigg sat when she was 14. *With pencil and ink markings, and evidence of having once been folding, but still in very good condition.* [1882-1896]. **£ 300**



We know that Mona, as she preferred to be called, was born in 1881, with her father, the Rev. Herbert Guildford Sprigg recently having become vicar of Christ Church, Battersea in London where he was devoted 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 and allow the one year old Mona to become a Life Governor with ten votes! Her father became vicar in Folkestone and so Mona went to school at Miss Tucker's Girls' School Southbourne-on-Sea, later named Grassendale School, continuing there until 1899 when she would have been about sixteen. 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 which was for 'those who could do very little' for mission work in Africa. With seventeen thousand members the funds only allowed the support of sixty children! In 1892 she 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, we know she married Charles Frederick Grant in 1911 of the Indian Civil Service and a Commissioner in Burma where they both lived. On her husband's retirement in the late 1930's they returned to live in England where Mona died in March 1961.



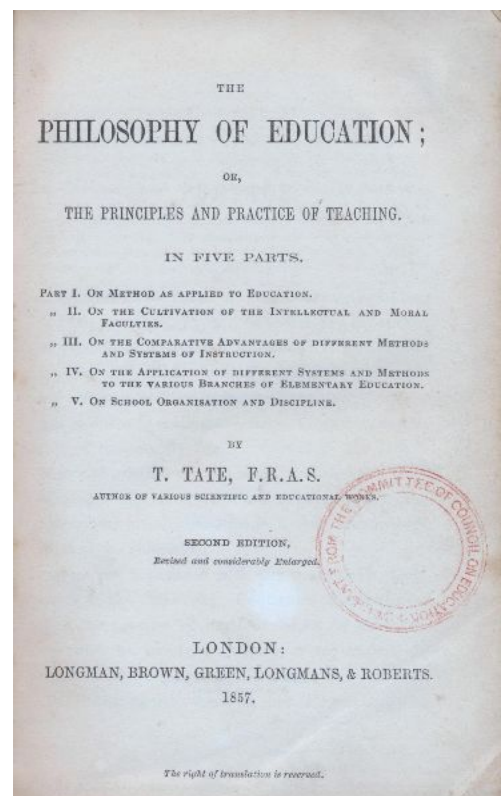
HIS MOST IMPORTANT WORK ON EDUCATION

28 **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. £ 285

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)

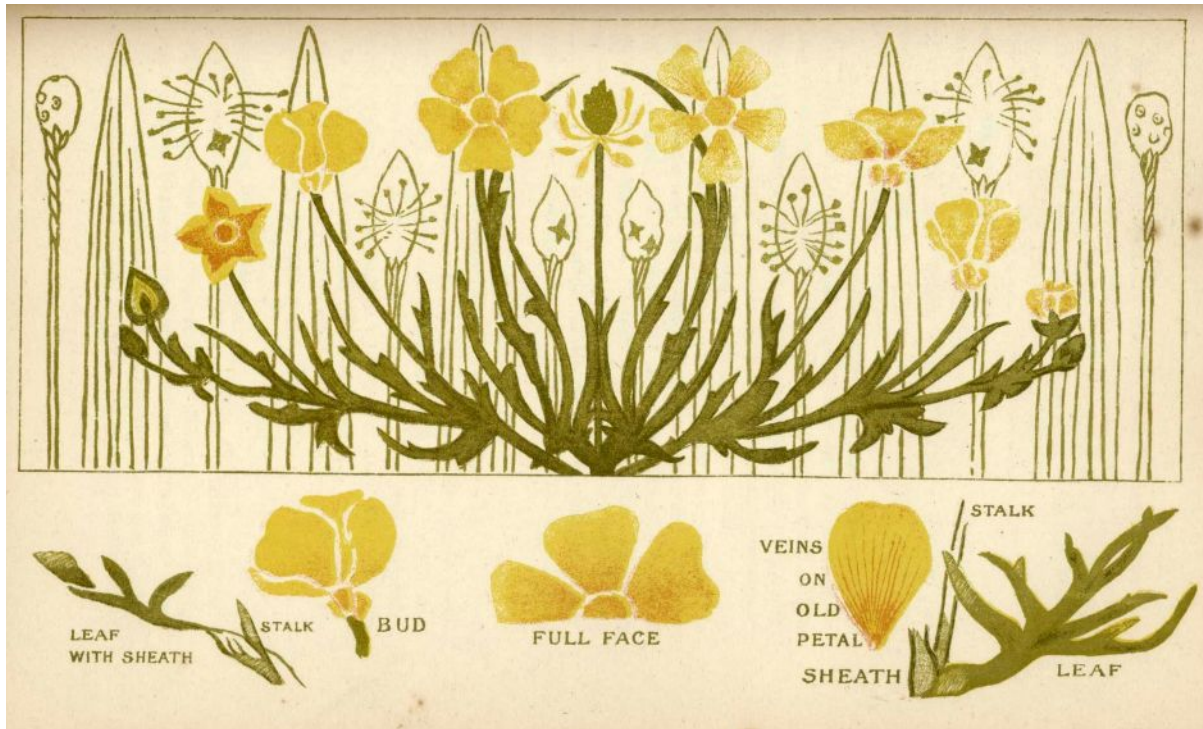
'A good teacher, before laying down any plans for the management of his school, makes himself acquainted with the tempers, habits, capabilities, and attainments of his pupils. He then asks himself the



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.



'CLEVERLY ILLUSTRATED WITH BLACKBOARD SKETCHES'

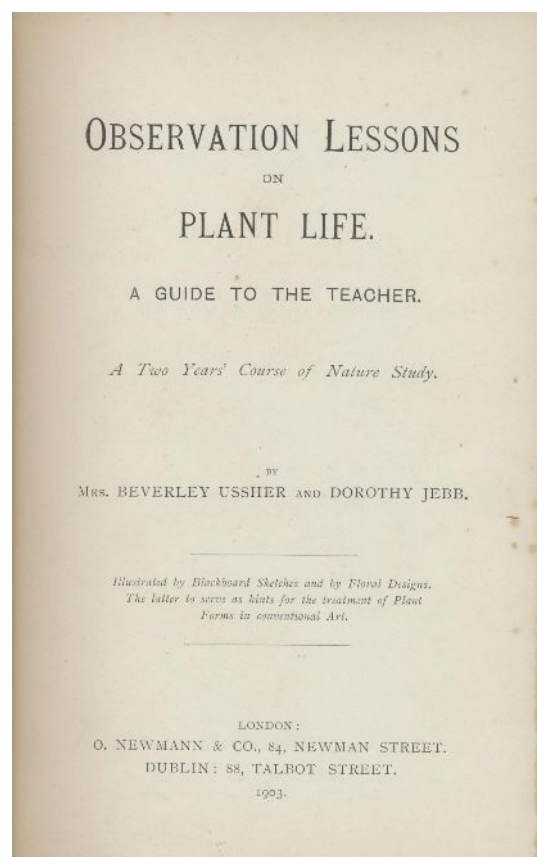
29 **USSHER, Beverley, and Dorothy JEBB.** **OBSERVATION LESSONS ON PLANT LIFE.** A guide to the teacher. A two years' course of nature study. London: O. Newmann & Co., 84, Newman Street. Dublin: 88, Talbot Street. 1903. **£ 200**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xvi, [i] blank, 220; with one coloured plate and a number black and white illustrations throughout the text; bound in the original olive green publisher's cloth, spine and upper board lettered and tooled in gilt, lightly rubbed, but still a very good copy.

Scarce first edition of this 'very engaging book', providing *Observation lessons on plant life*, by Mrs. Beverley Ussher and Dorothy Jebb.

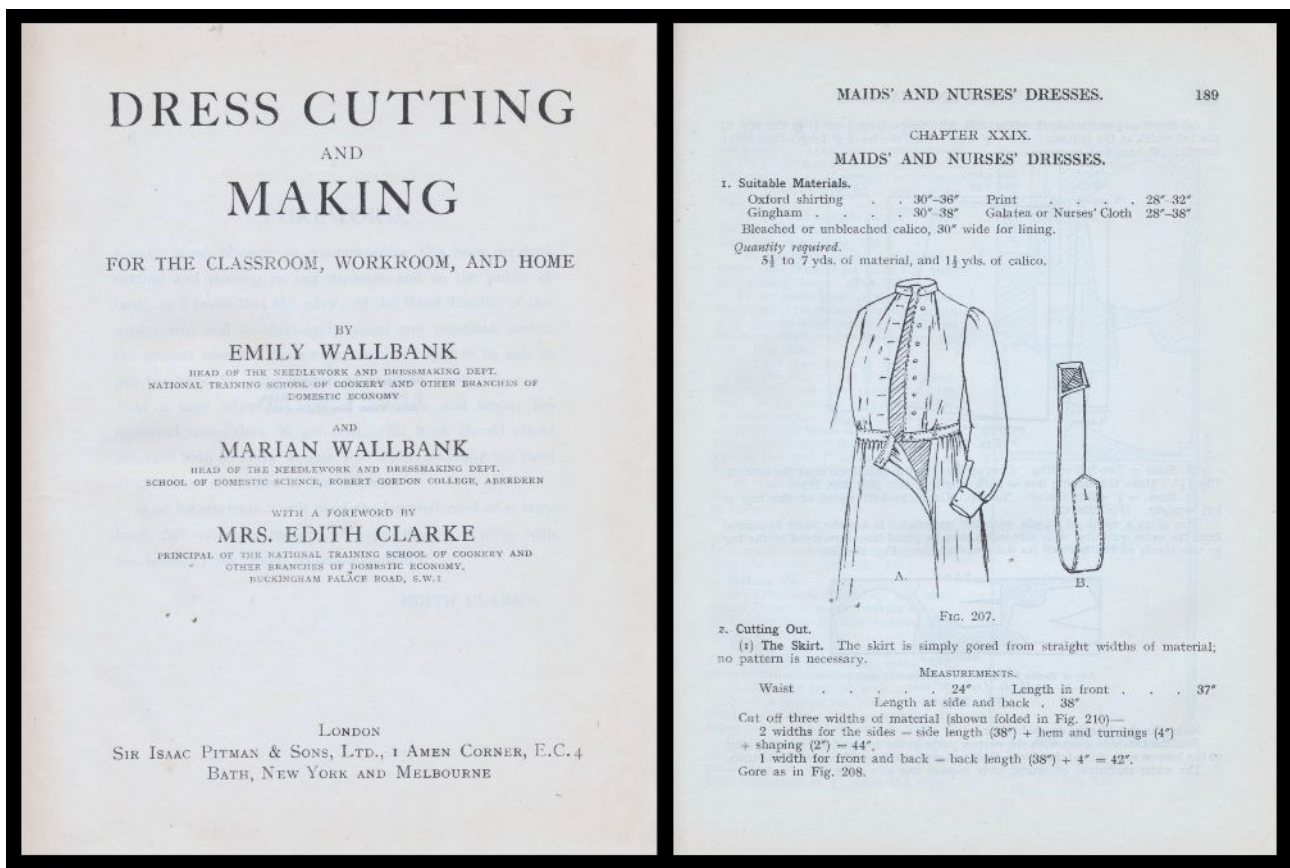
'The work is intended as "A Guide to the Teacher" as well as a storehouse of instruction for the pupil; and it is calculated for a two years' course, or seventy-four hours of instruction. The treatment is intentionally formal, and, if the sequence is irregular, yet there is preserved a general progression, and the author's appeal to the Board of Education's injunction that "the instruction should be in every case appropriate to the season of the year, and the circumstances of the locality" (Review in *Education Outlook*, 1904).

The work is set out over two years, progressing from buds, twigs, bulbs, Asparagus, Cauliflower, Turnips and Brussels Sprouts in the first year, to Rhubarb, Cherry Blossom, Buttercup Flowers (with a



wonderful accompanying coloured illustration in the Art Nouveau style), Tomatoes, and 'Orange Fruit Monstrosities' in the second, before concluding with an informative chapter of 'Observations to the Teacher Out of Doors', with the authors encouraging that 'the foregoing lessons of almost pure analysis ought to be supplemented by visions' though adding 'not necessarily by rambles' (p. 206).

OCLC records copy in the UK, at the National library of Wales, and two in North America, at UC Berkeley and Oregon State; apparently no copy in the British library.



HELP AFTER THE WAR

30 **WALLBANK, Emily & Marian.** DRESS CUTTING AND MAKING. For The Classroom, Workroom, and Home. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1 Amen Corner... [1918]. **£ 185**

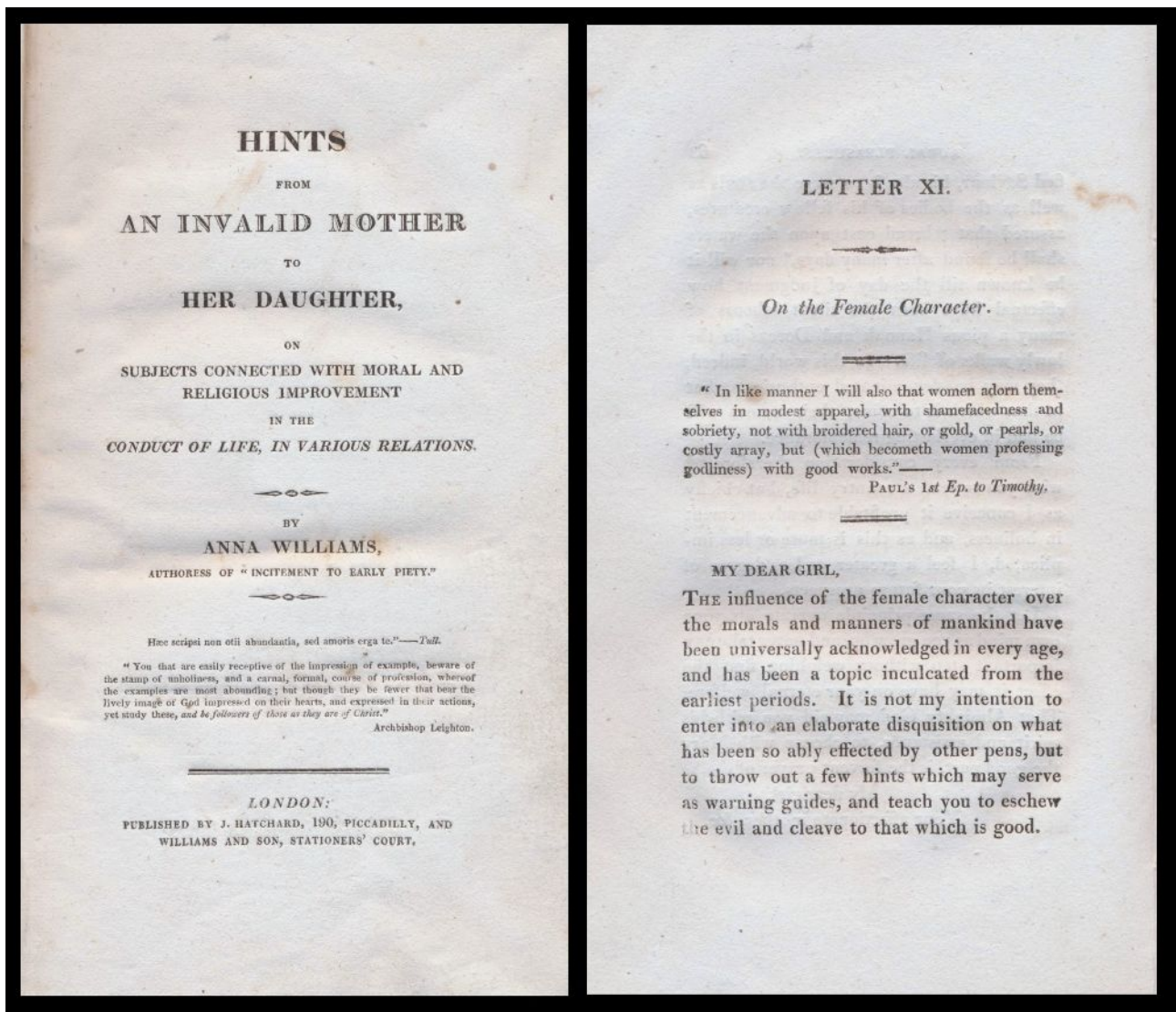
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. x, 261; with numerous patterns throughout the text; net repair to verso of half-title; front free endpaper removed; bound in the original blue publisher's cloth lettered in black, lightly rubbed to extremities, but still a very good copy.

Uncommon first edition of this exhaustive work on *Dress Cutting and Making*, published shortly after the end of World War I, which, as Mrs. Edith Clarke notes in her foreword 'at a time when the cost of materials and labour has increased more than 50 per cent., this book should afford practical help to every woman who wishes to make the most of the dress allowance at her disposal'.

"The aim of this work is to present a view of Dressmaking as a whole; hence, in the cutting, standard types of garments and fundamental methods have been given with their distinctive characteristics and advantages. In Part II the most useful methods have been selected without any attempt at an exhaustive treatment in each case; and in part III a clear concept is given of the sequence of processes in making up various garments, at the same time not neglecting special details applicable to each... Part IV is intended especially for students, though it may well be of interest to any who have to buy or make clothes' (p. vii).

We have found little further information on the author's, presumably sisters, beyond what is stated on the title page of the present work. Emily Wallbank was the head of the Needlework and Dressmaking department at the National Training School of Cookery and other branches of domestic economy; Marian Wallbank, the Head of the Needlework and Dressmaking department at the School of Domestic Science, Robert Gordon College, Aberdeen. Edith Clarke was the Principal of the National Training School of Cookery, based in Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

OCLC records three copies in the UK, at the NLS, Cambridge and the BL, and two in North America, at NYPL and Rhode Island.



FOLLOWING IN HANNAH MORE'S FOOTSTEPS

31 **WILLIAMS, Anna.** HINTS FROM AN INVALID MOTHER TO HER DAUGHTER, on subjects connected with moral and religious improvement in the conduct of life, in various relations. London: J. Hatchard, 190, Piccadilly, and Williams and Son, Stationers' Court. [1815]. £ 585

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. vi, 127; one gathering sprung, otherwise, apart from a few minor marks, a clean copy throughout; uncut in the original publisher's paper backed blue boards, spine with printed paper label, chipped at foot, and small split at head of upper hinge (binding holding firm), with contemporary printed label 'Library, Stourport. No. [92' inserted in ink] To be kept [7' inserted in ink] Days' on front pastedown, pasted over the remains of another label; a desirable item.

Scarce first edition of these *Hints from an invalid mother to her daughter*, comprising seventeen letters, each addressed to 'My Dear Girl', on the topics of Time; Devotion; Sacred and Profane History; Belles Lettres, Travels, Voyages etc.; Poetry and Romance; Music, and Accomplishments in general; Writing, Style, Needlework etc.; Fashionable Amusements; Cultivation of Rural Pleasure; Female Character; Habits of Exaggeration; Patience; Duties in the Single State; Conjugal Duties; and Maternal Duties.

"These "Hints" given in the easy and almost colloquial form of letters, are well adapted to familiar life and the general standard of mental capacity. If we cannot say that they are remarkable for novelty, we may at least pronounce them to be highly useful; and that their tendency to improve the female character by inculcating the paramount importance of religion and morality, ought to ensure them a ready reception in every family, we have no hesitation in asserting. Mrs Williams is by no means tinged with that austere and fanatical folly, which takes alarm at many of the branches of modern female education. Viewing each in its proper light, and considering all as meriting attention, she insists only upon the necessity of making them subordinate to practical piety, and the wholesome discipline of moral habits. Mrs. Williams has interspersed a few quotations from Latin authors: this we decidedly object to. Admonitions addressed to young ladies cannot be indebted to such an expedient for any addition to their effect. The probability is, that they will lose much by the association. The idea occurring to the mind of the reader, that the Latin words are indispensable to the sense of the passage, is liable to produce neglect: because the inability to discover their meaning, and to make them blend with the English sentence, is felt by females to be insuperable' (*Critical Review* Fifth Series, Vol. II, 1815, p. 323).

Of the author Anna Williams was born in Cornwall in 1776 and was the sister of Sir John Colman Rashleigh, 1st Baronet (1772-1847), a leading figure in the Reform of 1832. She married William Williams (1774-1838), who in 1814 inherited £60,000 from his father and became a partner in the family bank. Probably this liquidity of family finances allowed Anne to publish her work through Hatchards. As indicated in the preface of this work Anna and her family were living Belmont House, Nine-Elms [a large Georgian house still extant if rather marooned and dwarfed by later developments] which had been divided into two maisonettes, the other tenant being for a while Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel before being killed at the Battle of Quatre Bras in 1815! Later William Williams became a prominent MP for Weymouth for the Whig party, his sister having already married his wife's brother Sir John mentioned above. Anna later lived at Dorchester where she died in 1855 in her 79th year which seems slightly at odds with the title of our work.

Anna Williams wrote two other works, *Incitement to Early Piety; or, a Manual of Devotion*, published in the same year and advertised in our work, and *A Call from the Dead to the Living: in an Authentic Narrative of the Death of Miss Emily Richards, of Weymouth* in 1819.

OCLC records four copies in the UK, at the British Library, Cardiff, National Library of Wales and Liverpool, and four in North America, at Yale, Florida State, North Carolina, and Penn State.

