



Education

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Education

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Front cover from item 26; inner cover: item 23; rear inner cover: item 36; rear cover: item 11.



in compendio aliter fieri neque
eo magis hic faciendum fuit, quod
ERES hoc quod videt & non m
ium huic opusculo destinaveru
tiam Juventuti, ordinis in Hebraic
ufficiebat; Præcipue verò contr
regulas de verbis imperfectis, qu
olioxiores, & hoc negotium mag
quam regulis intricatis depende
a est, quod illarum loco, T
nostram verborum imperfectorum
ad Typum regularem verbi T
ndaverimus, cujus usus jam omni
his judicibus innotuit, qui scium
benter, sed qua simplicitate, ali
e soleamus. Sed nec puter B.L.
S. momentum in his Grammat
um esse, longe alia agenda re
æ maxime inculcare soleo in Le
as de studio Hermeneutico & Exe
proh dolor nimis, hic illic exulan
e re alias D. V. Tu. B. L. his utere
fave, vale, dabam. Hanov
O. 1712.

SYNOPSIS



SYNOPSIS
GRAMMATICÆ
HEBRAICÆ
J. ALTINGII.

Sect. I. De Literis.

§. 1. **L**ingua Hebræa constat ex literis
& punctis.
„ 2. *Litteræ* quæ sunt 22. continentur Al
phabeto, & sunt omnes Consonæ, suntque
א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

ש ת

A

Qua

Hessian Hebrew Studies

1. **ALTING, Jacob; Heinrich Jakob van BASHUYSEN, editor.**
Compendium fundamentorum punctationis linguae sanctae. Sive
grammaticae Hebraicae ... in usum Gymnasii Hanoviensis & Solitariensis ...
Hanau, Johann Georg Winsheimer 'in Typographia Orientali' for Johann
Fernau, 1712.

12mo, pp. [xii], 51, [1 (index)]; woodcut head- and tailpieces; pale dampstaining
to quire B, marginal inkstain to pp. 22-3, small marginal repairs at head of first
4 ff.; else a very good copy in modern sheep-backed boards with marbled
sides, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine; slight wear to corners and
extremities. £1250

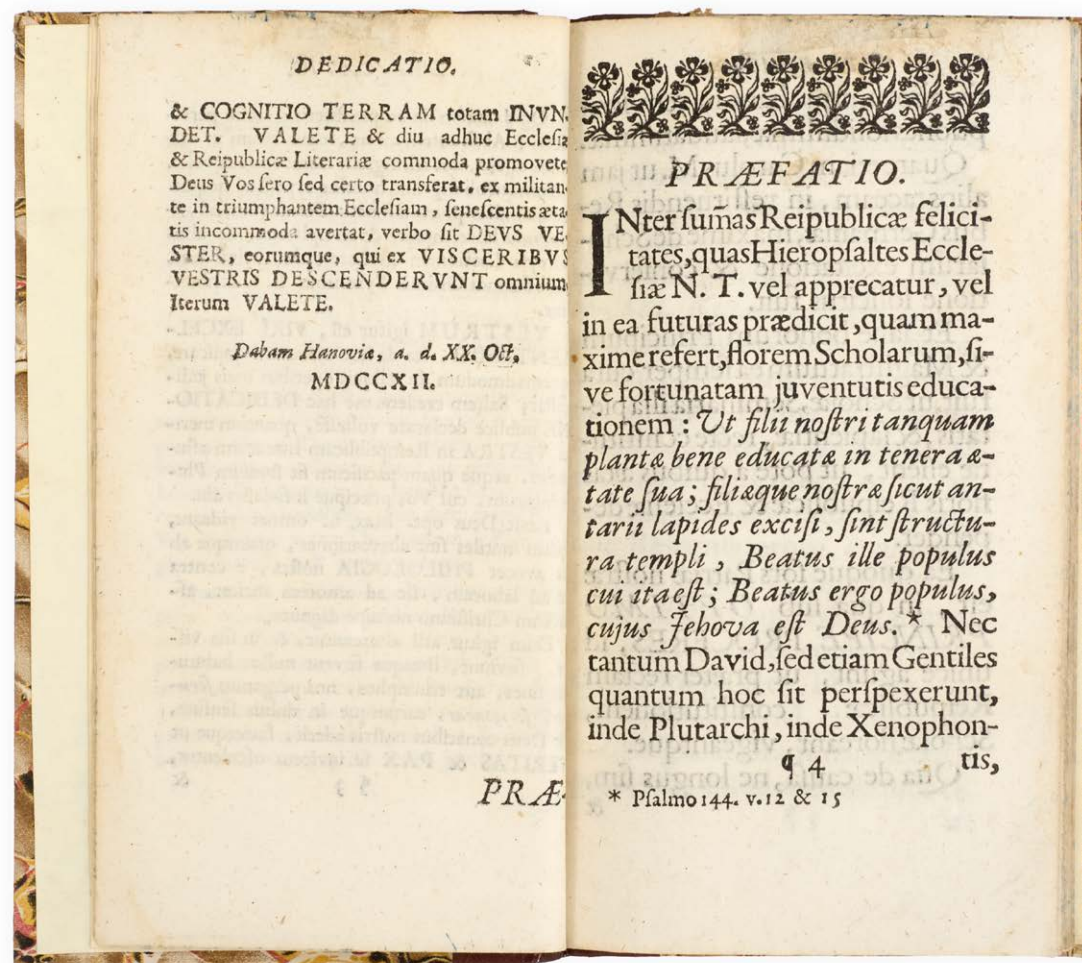
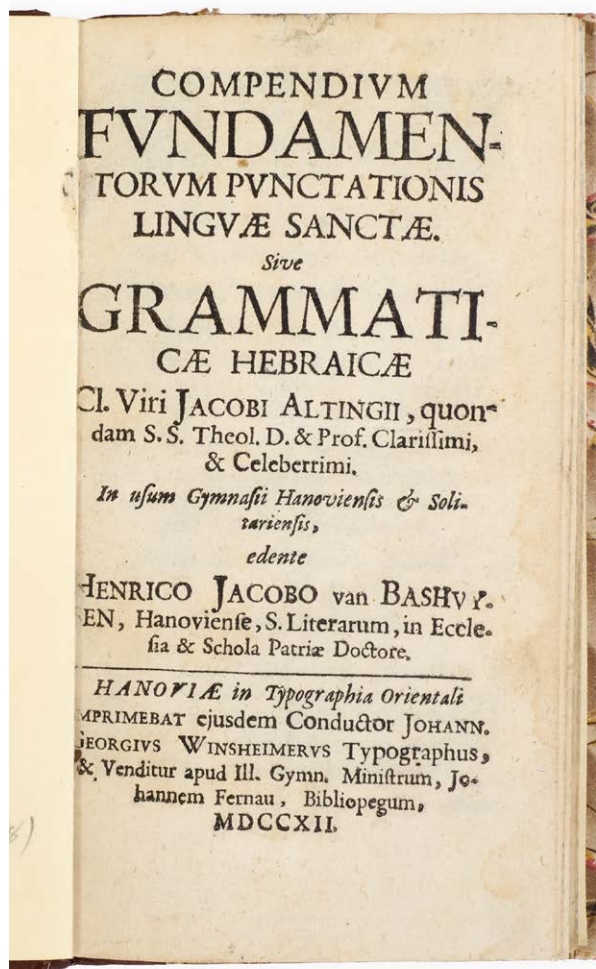
First and only edition, seemingly the only surviving copy, of this Hanau-
printed abridgement of Alting's Hebrew grammar (first published in 1654)
by the German Hebraist Heinrich van Bashuysen, printed at Bashuysen's
own press for the use of his pupils at the local gymnasium.

Bashuysen was 'one of the most zealous promoters of the study of Hebrew
and rabbinic languages in his native country, introducing them into the
grammar schools in Hanau and Schlüchtern with such success that pupils
even gave speeches in Hebrew' (*Deutsche Biographie, trans.*). He had studied
at Leiden and Franeker, and was made professor of Oriental languages
at the Protestant gymnasium in Hanau in 1701, and professor of theology
in 1703. Whilst teaching in Hanau he set up his *Typographia Orientalis*
c. 1709, from which he published over one hundred works, amongst them
his Latin translations of Maimonides' *Mishneh Torah* and Abrabanel's *Torah*
commentary.

Bashuysen explains in his preface that he had written the present abridgement – known also as the *Compendium grammaticae Altingianae* – for the use of his students several years earlier, but did not intend to publish it, and decided to do so only when the new rector of the gymnasium decided that Alting's grammar should become the standard textbook for the school's Hebrew programme.

We are unable to trace any copies on KVK, Library Hub, OCLC, USTC, or VD18.

Schmidt, *Anhalt'sches Schriftsteller-Lexikon* (1830), p. 20; Wolf, *Bibliotheca Hebraea* (1721), p. 600.



‘Avoid Alluring Company’

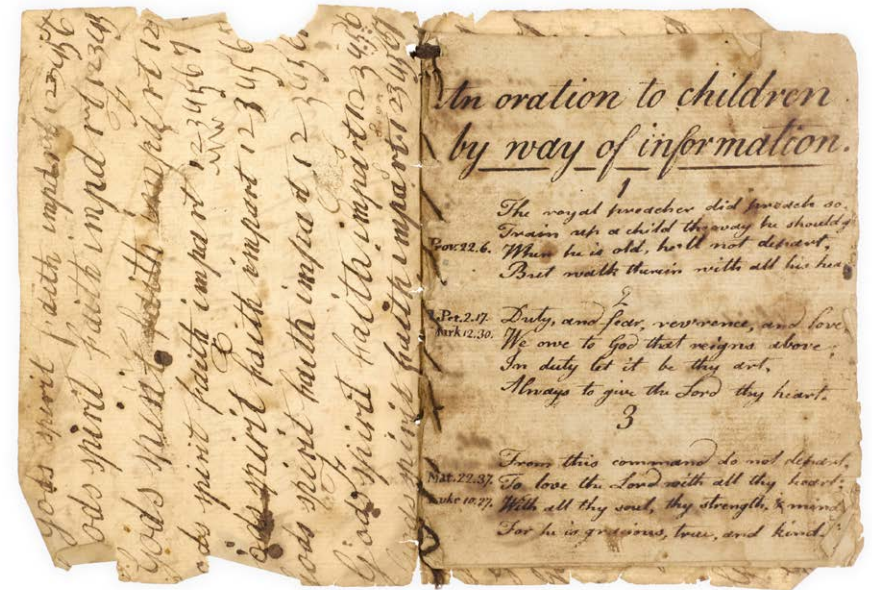
2. [AMERICAN EDUCATION.] An Oration to Children by Way of Information. [New England, c. 1800.]

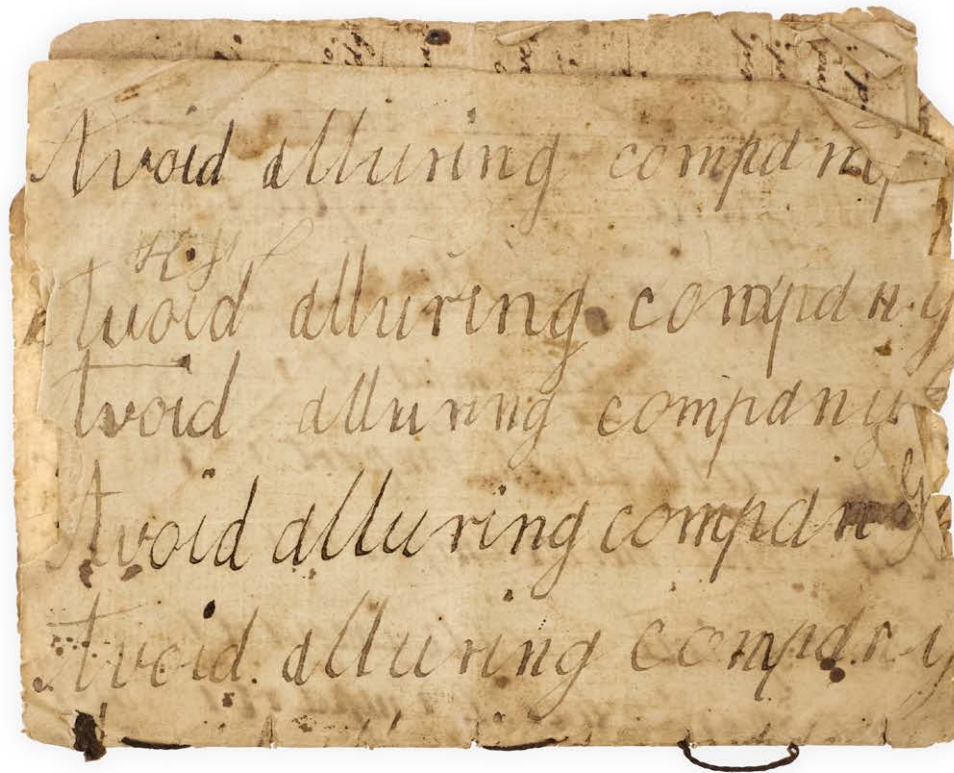
Manuscript on paper, small 8vo, pp. [8]; in English, f. [2] watermarked ‘M M° C &’, 20 lines to a page; edges worn and frayed; pamphlet-stitched in contemporary wrappers reusing waste from a child’s writing samples (see below); stitching reinforced at a later date; contemporary ownership inscription ‘Philip Flanders His Book’ to final page. £1200

An American manuscript of seemingly unrecorded devotional verses intended for children, bound reusing a child’s contemporary writing samples, a rare material witness to the early American classroom.

The text, in quatrains, advocates for truth, love, and kindness whilst discouraging speaking wickedly of others, lasciviousness, envy, etc., with side notes providing references to Scripture. A central theme is the inevitability of death and the need to live a godly life whilst on Earth: ‘Man’s like a rose that fades in time | So he must soon to death incline | Come, now and make with God your peace | For of our lives we have no lease’.

The wrappers reuse a leaf containing lines copied out by a young pupil on both sides: the inner cover (16 visible lines) reads ‘Gods spirit faith impart 1234567’, and the outer cover (10 visible lines) reads ‘Avoid alluring company’.





The latter was a standard line for pupils to copy in American schools in the early nineteenth century: 'New beginners in writing, usually had a copy of straight marks. Over the top of the next page, the master wrote, *Avoid alluring company*, in a large hand, which the pupil was required to imitate. A page a day, that is, one eighth of a common sheet of foolscap paper, was their common task in writing' ('History of a Common School from 1801 to 1831', in *American Annals of Education* (1831), p. 509). We have been unable to conclusively identify the Philip Flanders whose ownership inscription appears on the final page, but all likely candidates appear to be concentrated in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

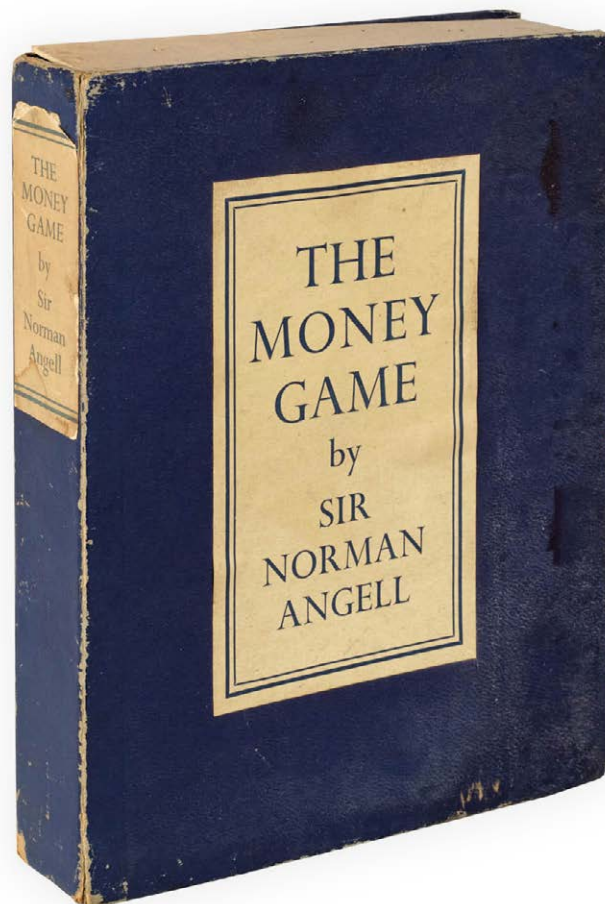
Bored of Monopoly?

3. **ANGELL, Norman, Sir.** The Money Game. London, J.M. Dent, [c. 1930].

Game, comprising: 'Instructions and Rules', pp. 24, in the original printed paper wrappers, stab-sewn as issued; 8 scoring cards; 100 merchandise playing cards comprising 10 suits; 2 insurance or catastrophe 'joker' cards; 141 (of 150) banknotes; preserved in a book-effect card box, printed labels to spine and upper board; interior divided into six compartments with lifting ribbons; some wear and light marking to box, contents very good; inscription of Frank Brookes (1942) inside upper cover. **£100**

Early edition of this 'new instrument in economic education', an unusual educational game combining strategy and economics to provide a little-known but rewarding alternative to Monopoly.





'The Money Game' aims to teach players the principles of economics, including the mechanisms of banking, barter, credit, and currency exchange. For four to ten players, it comprises three parts, all of which can be played independently of each other. Based around a fictitious island community, 'the principle of the game is that one person, the 'Banker' represents the Sailor-Engineer [who has recently arrived on the island and is attempting to develop a market economy in the previously money-free society] and the other players the Islanders' (preface to game no. 1).

Sir Ralph Norman Angell (1872-1967) was convinced that the general populace knew worryingly little about economics; this was his most enjoyable answer to the problem. The game was marketed as suitable for all ages, from schoolchildren to businesspeople. Angell was one of the pioneers of the idea of the League of Nations. A prolific writer, his works were well known on both sides of the Atlantic, and he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1933.



Plates for Little Painters

4. [ART EDUCATION.] Der kleine Maler. [Germany, mid-nineteenth century.]

Oblong 8vo, 8 hand-coloured lithographic plates; pamphlet-stitched in publisher's printed purple wrappers, 'N: 11' added in manuscript at foot of front wrapper; somewhat sunned with a few small spots; 8 hand-coloured engravings (c. 65 x 62 mm) loosely inserted. £450



A delightful suite of plates intended to teach children painting by copying hand-coloured exemplars. The volume comprises four pairs of lithographs, each with a professionally hand-coloured view facing a copy coloured – somewhat more crudely – by an early owner. The views, no doubt chosen to appeal to young painters, show castles from around the German *Sprachraum*: the Osthofentor in Soest, Westphalia; Franzensburg in Laxenburg, Lower Austria; the ruined Drachenfels Castle in the Wasgau; and Brunnenburg in South Tyrol. Loosely inserted are eight smaller views, seemingly coloured by the same juvenile hand.

OCLC finds a single copy, at the Goethe-Universität in Frankfurt; not on Library Hub.

04 Art Education



DIE FRANZENSBURG in LAXENBURG.



DIE FRANZENSBURG in LAXENBURG.

Die Franzensburg in Laxenburg

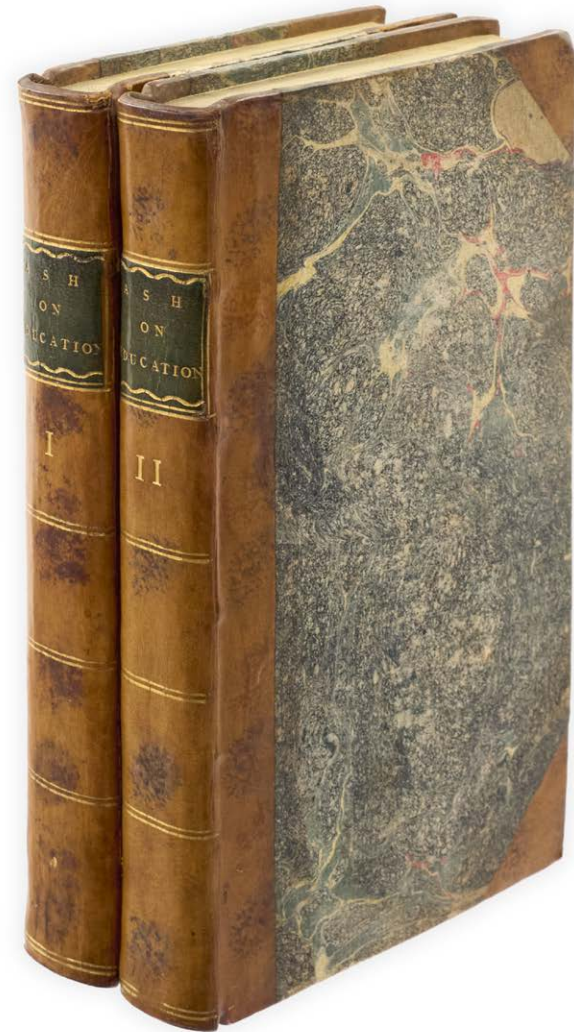
A Father's Observations on Education

5. **ASH, John.** *Sentiments on Education, collected from the best Writers; properly methodized, and interspersed with occasional Observations.* London, Printed for Edward and Charles Dilly, 1777.

Two vols, large 12mo, pp. I: vi, [2], 234, [22]; II: [4], 230, [14]; minor chips to edges and corners of a few leaves due to careless opening, front endpaper in vol. I partially torn, but a beautiful, clean set; bound in contemporary half polished mottled calf with marbled sides, spine gilt-ruled in compartments with gilt green morocco lettering-pieces, yellow edges. **£850**

First edition of this collection of quotations from various writers on education, interspersed with the opinions of the author, the grammarian, lexicographer, and Baptist minister John Ash.

Ash worked as a blacksmith's apprentice before becoming Baptist minister at Pershore, near Worcester, and in 1774 he received his LLD from Marischal College, Aberdeen. His views on education are likely drawn from his own experience teaching his young daughters reading and grammar, as was his popular children's grammar *Grammatical Institutes: or, an easy Introduction to Dr. Lowth's English Grammar* (1760). Ash advocates for teaching children about parts of speech as soon as they are 'tolerably versed in the art of reading', and gradually introducing more complex principles of grammar.



SENTIMENTS
ON
EDUCATION,

Collected from the

BEST WRITERS;

Properly methodized, and interspersed with
occasional Observations.

By JOHN ASH, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

"Nemo reperitur, qui sit, studio nihil consecutus." QUINT.

"We never knew a man whom study did not somewhat improve."
GUTHRIE'S TRANS.

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
As just as the twig is bent, the tree 's inclin'd." POPE.

LONDON:

Printed for EDWARD and CHARLES DILLY,

MDCCCLXXVII.

In his section on 'Female Accomplishments', Ash complains that young girls are forced to pay attention to posture and the 'embellishments of dress' rather than playing freely outdoors. 'The fair pupil should not only be early taught to read, but, if possible, to love reading. Her mamma, or her governess, should never propose a lesson as a task, but rather as an entertainment' (vol. II, p. 5); proper orthography should be taught as soon as possible, as well as parts of speech, and at later stages Ash also advocates for the study of astronomy, geography, chronology, music, arithmetic and accounting, and art. 'However urgent the business of embroidering a ruffle, it is hoped the fair pupil will find sufficient leisure for books, and an inexhaustible fund of rational and refined pleasure in reading' (p. 8).

Provenance:

From the library of Mary Hill (née Sandys, 1764-1836), Marchioness of Downshire and later Baroness Sandys (but without her usual gilt monogram to spine), a wealthy heiress, society hostess and literary patron, and widow of the politician Arthur Hill. Raised by her uncle, one of Samuel Johnson's 'Streatham Worthies', she became a friend of both the Prince of Wales and Mrs Fitzherbert, and once entertained the Prince for four days at the family seat of Ombersley. She built up a fine collection of contemporary fiction, mostly by women, to add to the family library, and took great care over the education of her children following the premature death of her husband.

ESTC T84976 (another edition was printed in Dublin in the same year). See Navest, *John Ash and the Rise of the Children's Grammar* (PhD thesis, 2011).

On Female Accomplishments.

THE solicitude of parents, especially of mothers, to make their daughters fine ladies, though they perceive it not, is truly ridiculous. How often soever the poor child has occasion to look at any thing below the parallel of the horizon, and a little relax the muscles of the neck, it can hardly ever escape the notice of her mamma or her governess; and she is bid, with more than common poignancy of expression, to hold up her head, perhaps more than a thousand times in a day. If one of her shoulders should be thought to rise but an hair's breadth higher than the other, she is immediately bound and braced, twisted and screwed, in a most unmerciful manner, and tortured almost to death, in order to correct the supposed irregularity. And, lest the dear creature, in the natural play, and free use of her limbs, should contract any ungenteel habits, the dan-

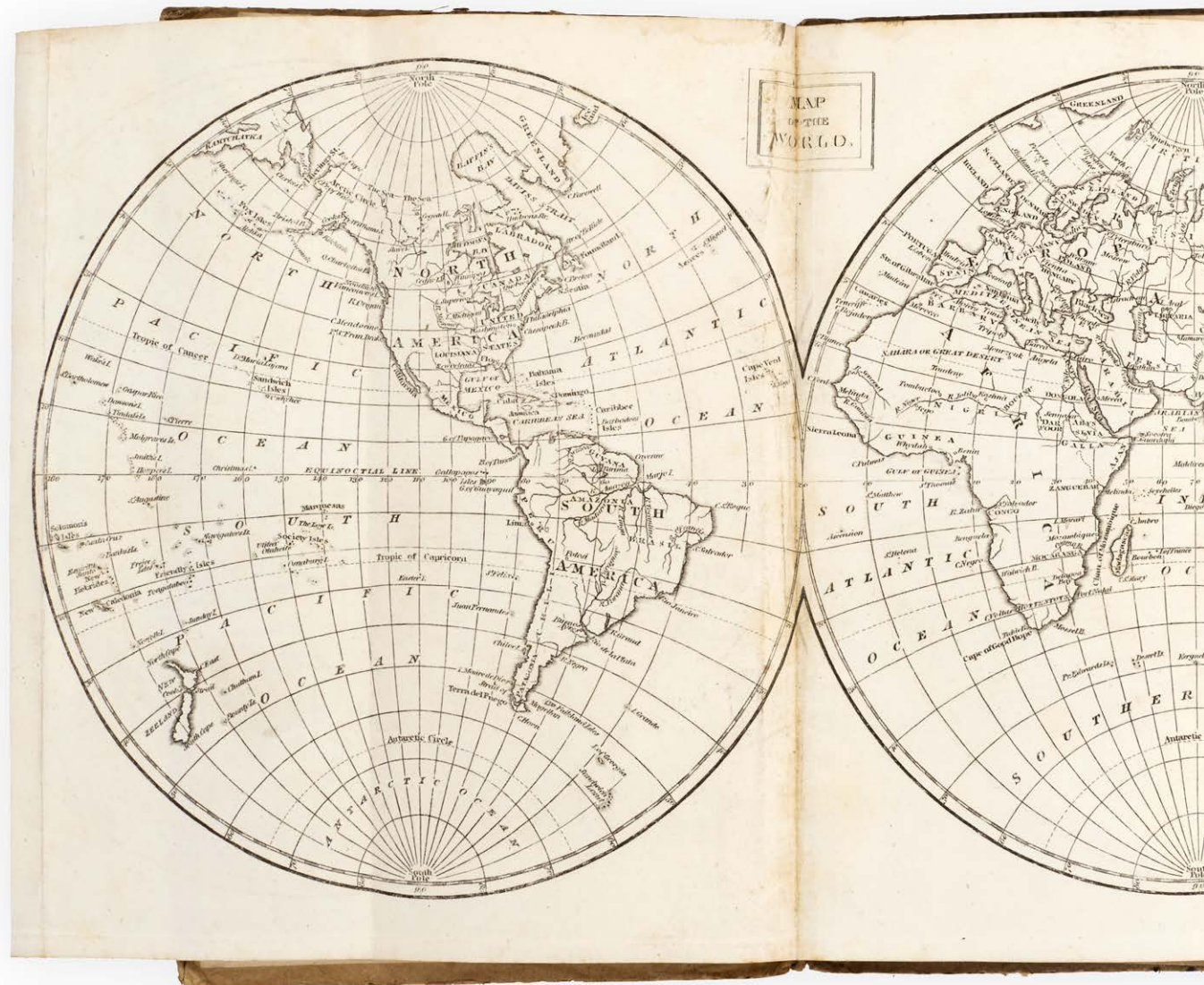
‘The dancing master must be called in, at least three times a week, to put every part of the body into its due place and attitude, and teach her to sit, and walk ... The hair dresser and the milliner must wait on [a young girl] every morning to make some material alteration in her cap or her tucker; to see if her flounces and furbelows have the cut of the day ... or positively she cannot step out of door, nor see company, but must be absolutely confined to her room the whole day. These have been the prevailing modes of female education’.

'Horatio Nelson's' School Atlas

6. [ATLAS.] [Cover title:] School Atlas; or, Key to Goldsmith's geographical Copy-Books ... London, Richard Phillips, [1810-11].

8vo, 15 engraved double-page maps by J.C. Russel Jr, bound on stubs (the two world maps folding); Europe bound in upside-down; very good, in the original printed boards (no title-page as issued), publisher's advertisements on the rear cover, boards stained, spine worn and chipped; ownership inscription and stamp 'Horatio Nelson April 6 1814'. **£475**

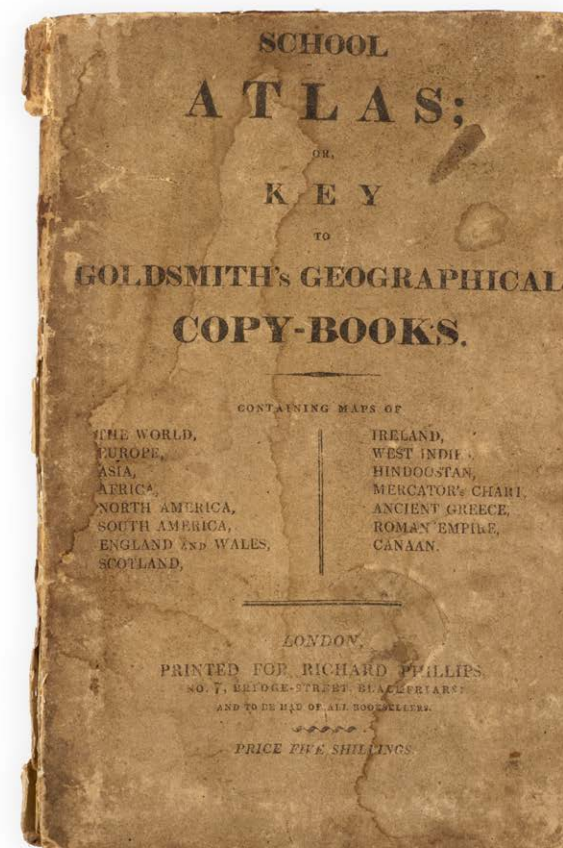
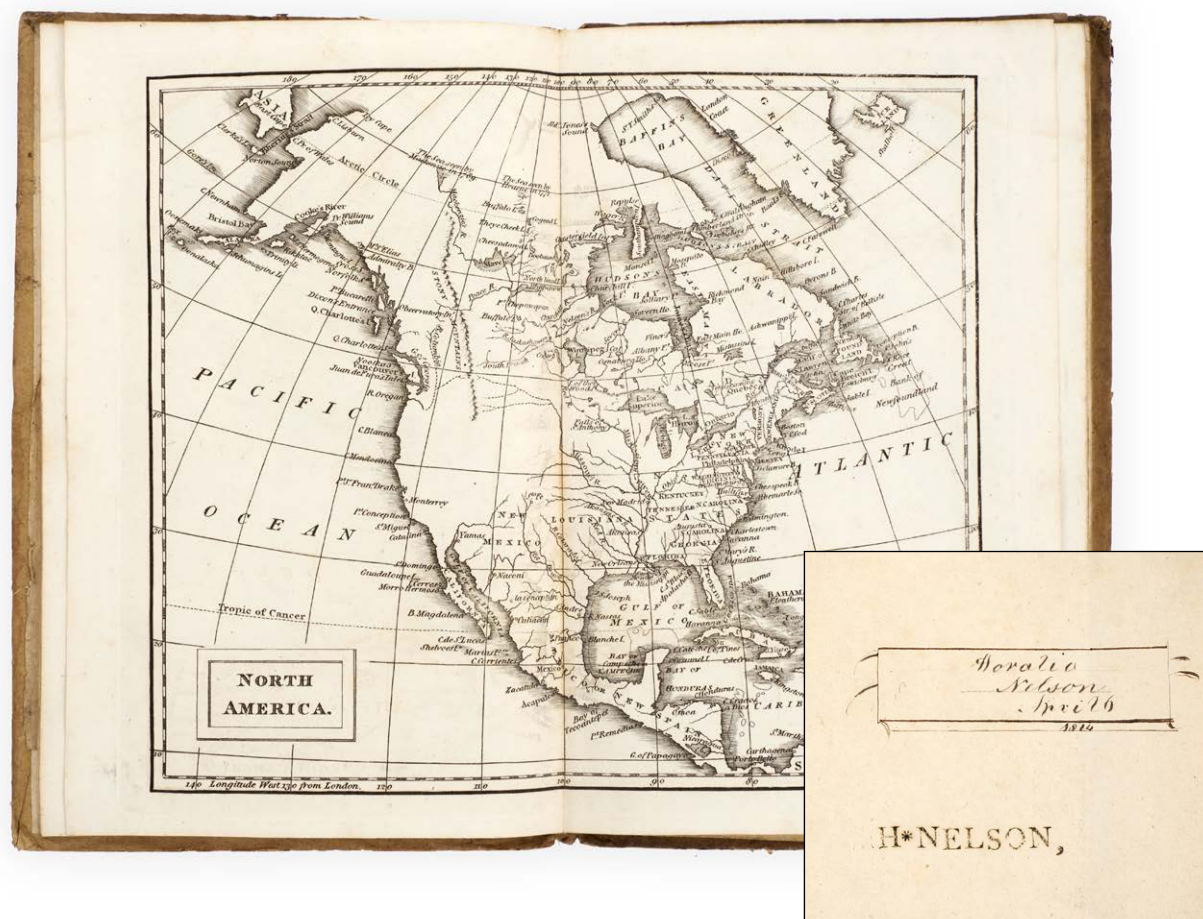
Likely first edition, very rare, of this school atlas including world maps in globe and on Mercator's projection (in which Australia features as New Holland), showing Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the West Indies, 'Hindoostan', Ancient Greece, the Roman Empire, and Canaan.



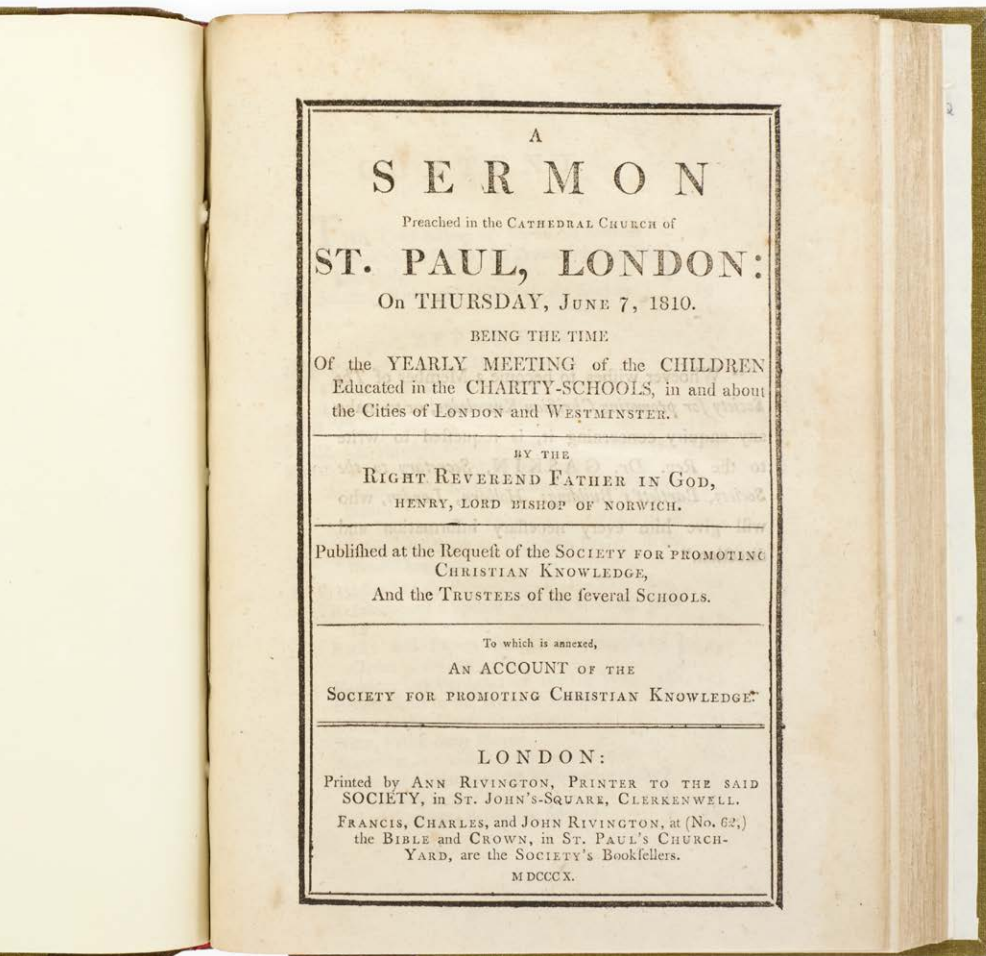
Sir Richard Phillips (1767–1840), briefly a schoolmaster, set up as a bookseller in Leicester in 1790, then expanded into publishing, prints, and music. His radical politics led to a spell in prison and to the friendship of Joseph Priestley. After 1795 he relocated to London, launching the *Monthly Magazine* in 1796, with contributors including Coleridge, Lamb, Thelwell, and Mary Robinson. In 1806 he moved to larger premises on Bridge Street, Blackfriars (as given in the imprint here), but he was declared bankrupt in 1810 – ‘He subsequently concentrated on publishing school textbooks, instructional literature, and reference works’ (ODNB). Those listed on the rear cover here suggest a publication date of 1810–11.

Needless to say our ‘Horatio Nelson’ was not the ghost of a flag officer, but was likely named in his honour. In 1805 the Lancaster Gazette reported for example a ‘Horatio Nelson’ born on board the *Minotaur* in Livorno in 1800 (his father had lost a limb in the Battle of the Nile), whose birth certificate was signed by Nelson and the Hamiltons.

We trace three copies only, of various issues: BL (dating it to 1803), Yale, and National Library of Australia (a later issue, adding ‘J. Souter’ to the imprint). Phillips and Souter also included the maps in *An Atlas for Schools ... prefaced by twenty-four Problems* (1813).



The Right to Early Education for the Working Class



7. [BATHURST], Henry, *Bishop of Norwich*. A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, on Thursday, June 7, 1810, being the Time of the yearly Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity-Schools, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster ... To which is annexed, an Account of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. *London*, 'Printed by Ann Rivington, Printer to the said Society ... Francis, Charles, and John Rivington ... are the Society's Booksellers', 1810.

[with:]

An Account of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. *London*, Anne [sic] Rivington for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1810.

Two parts in one vol., squarish 8vo in 4s, *Sermon*: pp. iii, [1 (blank)], 20, *Account*: pp. 200; woodcut ornament to *Account* title; occasional light marginal dampstaining, a few scattered spots, but a very good copy; bound in modern brown morocco-backed boards with green cloth sides, spine lettered directly in gilt; a few contemporary ink annotations and reading marks to the *Sermon*, modern biblioepic bookplate of Sidney Broad to front pastedown. £500

First and only edition of this sermon promoting working class children's right to early education, published with a detailed account of the history and structure of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, printed by Ann Rivington, the Society's printer, and with type specimens used by the Society.

The sermon, preached by Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich (1744-1837), endeavours 'to imprint upon your minds ... a due sense of the importance of early religious instruction, and a regular habit of industry ... to all ranks, particularly to the poor' (pp. 2-3).

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
SOCIETY
FOR
Promoting Christian Knowledge.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY ANNE RIVINGTON,
PRINTER TO THE SAID SOCIETY,
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, CLERKENWELL.
1810.

‘The children of those, who till the ground, who reap the corn, who fight our battles, who minister to our wants, or to our domestic comforts, have an unanswerable claim upon us, not only for necessary food and cloathing, but also for education’.

Item 7 | Henry Bathurst

S P E C I M E N S

OF THE

SEVERAL CHARACTERS

USED IN

Printing the Bibles, Testaments, and Common
Prayers, dispersed by the SOCIETY.

BIBLE, *Pica Quarto.*

Blessed is the man that hath not walked in the counsel of the ungodly, nor stood in the way of sinners: and hath not sat in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord: and in his law will he exercise himself day and night.

BIBLE *Brevier 8vo. and TESTAMENT Brevier 12mo.*

Blessed is the man that hath not walked in the counsel of the ungodly, nor stood in the way of sinners: and hath not sat in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord: and in his law will he exercise himself day and night. And he shall be like a tree planted by the water-side: that will bring forth his fruit in due season. His leaf also shall not wither: and look, whatsoever he doeth it shall prosper. As for the ungodly, it is not so with them: but they are like the chaff which the wind scattereth away from the face of the earth. Therefore the ungodly shall not be able to stand in the judgment: neither the sinners in the congregation of the righteous. But the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous: and the way of the ungodly shall perish.

BIBLE *Minion, and COMMON PRAYER Minion, 12mo.*

Blessed is the man that hath not walked in the counsel of the ungodly, nor stood in the way of sinners: and hath not sat in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord: and in his law will he exercise himself day and night. And he shall be like a tree planted by the water-side: that will bring forth his fruit in due season. His leaf also shall not wither: and look, whatsoever he doeth it shall prosper. As for the ungodly, it is not so with them: but they are like the chaff which the wind scattereth away from the face of the earth. Therefore the ungodly shall not be able to stand in the judgment: neither the sinners in the congregation of the righteous. But the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous: and the way of the ungodly shall perish.

U

BIBLE

'Man, at his birth, seems void of all ideas whatsoever; but he continues a very short time in this negative condition ... We must never cease to remember, that the morning of life is the proper (I had almost said the only) season for acquiring moral and religious habits. If the foundation of these habits be not deeply laid, before a child is ten years of age, it is much to be feared, that it will rarely be laid, to any useful purpose, afterward' (pp. 3-5). He goes on to bemoan the failure of the poor laws to provide for the education of the poor: 'For, assuredly, the children of those, who till the ground, who reap the corn, who fight our battles, who minister to our wants, or to our domestic comforts, **have an unanswerable claim upon us, not only for necessary food and cloathing, but also for education**' (p. 18).

Among much useful information in the *Account of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, particularly on the Society's charity schools at home and its missionary efforts overseas, is a twenty-three-page catalogue of books published by the Society and two pages of specimens of the types used in their Bibles and Books of Common Prayer.

The Rivington family were both publishers and printers for the Society from 1781, 'with the death of John [ii] successfully augmenting the work of the Rivington printing firm. However, with his death on 28 June 1785 at the early age of twenty-nine, the family eventually had to turn to outside expertise to keep the printing business running' (ODNB). His widow, Ann Rivington (née Burge, 1756-1841), printer of the present work, took over the printing business at 5 Badger Yard, St John's Square, taking on several apprentices as well as the master printer Deodatus Bye.

Library Hub finds copies at the British Library, Cambridge University Library, Leeds, and Nostell Priory only.

ART DU COMÉDIEN.
PRINCIPES GÉNÉRAUX.

DÉCLAMATION.

ce que les anciens nommaient *action*, ce que nous appelons *déclamation*. DÉMOSTHÈNES, interrogé quel était le premier mérite de l'orateur, répondit que le premier était l'art d'exprimer sur la scène, par la voix, l'attitude, le geste et la physionomie, les sentiments d'un personnage, avec la variété et la justesse d'une action tragique consistant dans l'accord de la simplicité et de la noblesse, et c'est ce milieu qu'il est difficile de saisir. Parler noblement et dignement sans être mille manières d'exprimer une chose, mais il n'y en a qu'une seule vraiment naturelle; c'est celle-là qu'on doit chercher; au reste, il y a la manière de parler. Le talent de la déclamation résulte de cette double combinaison. RÉFLEXIONS sur la déclamation en général. L'art de la déclamation demande à-la-fois de la science et de l'art. L'art est de cet art comme de tous ceux que les hommes ont inventés pour charmer l'esprit, les oreilles et les yeux, ils sont tous enfans du génie. Les nuances délicates, en poésie, en éloquence, en déclamation, en peinture; la plus légère dissonnance est sentie aujourd'hui.

[illegible]

The Art of Acting

8. **BERNIER DE MALIGNY, Aristippe-Félix.** Art du comédien. Principes généraux. Recueillis et mis en ordre par Aristippe, 1819. *Paris, Louis Raymond, [1819].*

Broadside (435 x 577 mm), text arranged in tabular format under headings; creases from folding, loss to blank left-hand margin, small hole to one fold, light foxing, a few small ink spots, but overall well preserved. £875*

Very rare broadside encapsulating the ‘art of the actor’, by the thespian and theoretician Aristippe-Félix Bernier de Maligny, who would later develop his ideas further in his 1826 book *Théorie de l’art du comédien*.

The text begins with an interesting discussion of declamation: 'theatrical declamation is the art of expressing on stage, through voice, attitude, gesture, and facial expression, the feeling of a character, with the variety and correctness demanded by the situation he finds himself in ... Speaking nobly and with dignity without bombast and without mundanity is the height of the art ... The secret to touching hearts lies in the gathering of an infinity of delicate nuances' (*trans.*).

Bernier de Maligny then tackles thirty-one topics pertaining to the thespian art, providing definitions and advice. These include: voice, pronunciation, articulation, diction, and breathing ('one must breath very often, but only a little each time, and in such a way that the spectator does not notice'); action, gesture, naturalness, monotony ('never start a phrase in the same tone in which you finished the previous one'), and timing; soul, sensitivity, illusion, inspiration, pathos, deportment, and imitation; observation, research, memory, tradition, costume, and rehearsal. Bernier de Maligny also discusses 'faults' common among actors, including bad aspiration, addressing the audience rather than one's interlocutors, and overacting.

No copies traced in the UK or US. OCLC records a copy at the BnF only.

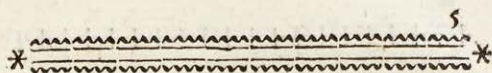
DÉCLAMATION

DÉFINITION. Le talent le plus propre à faire briller les autres talents est ce que les anciens nommaient *action*, et ce que nous appelons *déclamation*. DÉMOSTHÈNES, interrogé quel était le premier mérite de l'orateur, répondit : *l'action*. Le second? *l'action*. Le troisième? *l'action*. La déclamation théâtrale est l'art d'exprimer sur la scène, par la *voix*, l'*attitude*, le *geste* et la *physionomie*, les sentiments d'un personnage, avec la variété et la justesse qu'exigent la situation dans laquelle il se trouve. La perfection de la déclamation tragique consiste dans l'accord de la *simplicité* et de la *noblesse*, et c'est ce milieu qu'il est difficile de saisir. Parler noblement et dignement sans *enflure* et sans *trivialité*, est le *sublime* de l'art. RÉSUMÉ. Il peut y avoir mille manières d'exprimer une chose, mais il n'y en a *qu'une seule* vraiment naturelle; c'est celle-là qu'on doit chercher; au reste, il y a la manière naturelle en général, et la manière naturelle en particulier à celui qui parle. Le talent de la déclamation résulte de cette double combinaison. RÉFLEXIONS sur la *déclamation en général*. L'art de la déclamation demande à-la-fois tous les talents extérieurs d'un grand orateur et tous ceux d'un grand peintre; il en est de cet art comme de tous ceux que les hommes ont inventés pour charmer l'esprit, les oreilles et les yeux, ils sont tous enfants du génie. Le secret de toucher les cœurs est dans l'assemblage d'une infinité de nuances délicates, en poésie, en éloquence, en déclamation, en peinture; la plus légère dissonnance est sentie aujourd'hui.

[illegible]

conti, oltre
nell' uomo, e

si apre un
e privato
i vostri fi-
i, perchè il
istrutto ne'
è tutti eguali
punto perchè
ritto agl' im-
solo merito
figli, nostra
ete i frutti
zioni, che vi
ostri Padri,
acquistato il
che è quello



SCUOLE PRIMITIVE

OSSIA

LEGGERE, SCRIVERE, FAR CONTI,
E ISTRUZIONE CIVICO-MORALE.



§. I.

La pubblica istruzione non si può meglio dilatare che col mezzo delle scuole primitive; e affinchè questa si estenda utilmente sopra tutta la massa del popolo conviene aver riguardo all'oggetto, che deve essere il più utile, e il più importante, al metodo che deve essere il più facile, al modo di diffonderla, che deve essere il più universale, e il meno dispendioso.

The Fight For Freedom Starts Young

9. [BRESCIA.] Piano delle scuole primarie approvato dal governo con suo decreto 24. Agosto 1797. V.S. Brescia, Pietro Vescovi, [1797].

8vo, pp. 15, [1 (blank)]; title within typographic border, typographic head- and tailpieces; a handsome copy; pamphlet-stitched in modern drab wrappers.

£375

First and only edition, extremely rare, of this Brescia-printed pamphlet arguing for civic and moral education amongst young children.

Likely influenced by the events of the French Revolution, the anonymous work argues that ignorance has been weaponised by political powers to keep people in the dark about their 'necessary, immutable, inalienable rights', and that democracy is the key to virtue. In order to achieve this, the author exhorts mothers and fathers to educate children about their rights and duties (*istruzione civico-morale*), and emphasises the importance of precise orthography and penmanship, and the ability to express themselves clearly in speaking and writing; once these building blocks have been mastered, they can begin to study law, history, geography, economics, politics, military history, agriculture, arts, health, veterinary science, mechanics, and more. Teachers should use as a model for the *scuola normale* the 1786 *Compendio delle scuole normali*, as well as *Elementi della pronunzia, e della ortografia italiana*, and *Elementi della calligrafia, ossia del bel scrivere*.

OCLC finds a single copy, at the Biblioteca comunale di Trento; not in OPAC SBN or Library Hub.

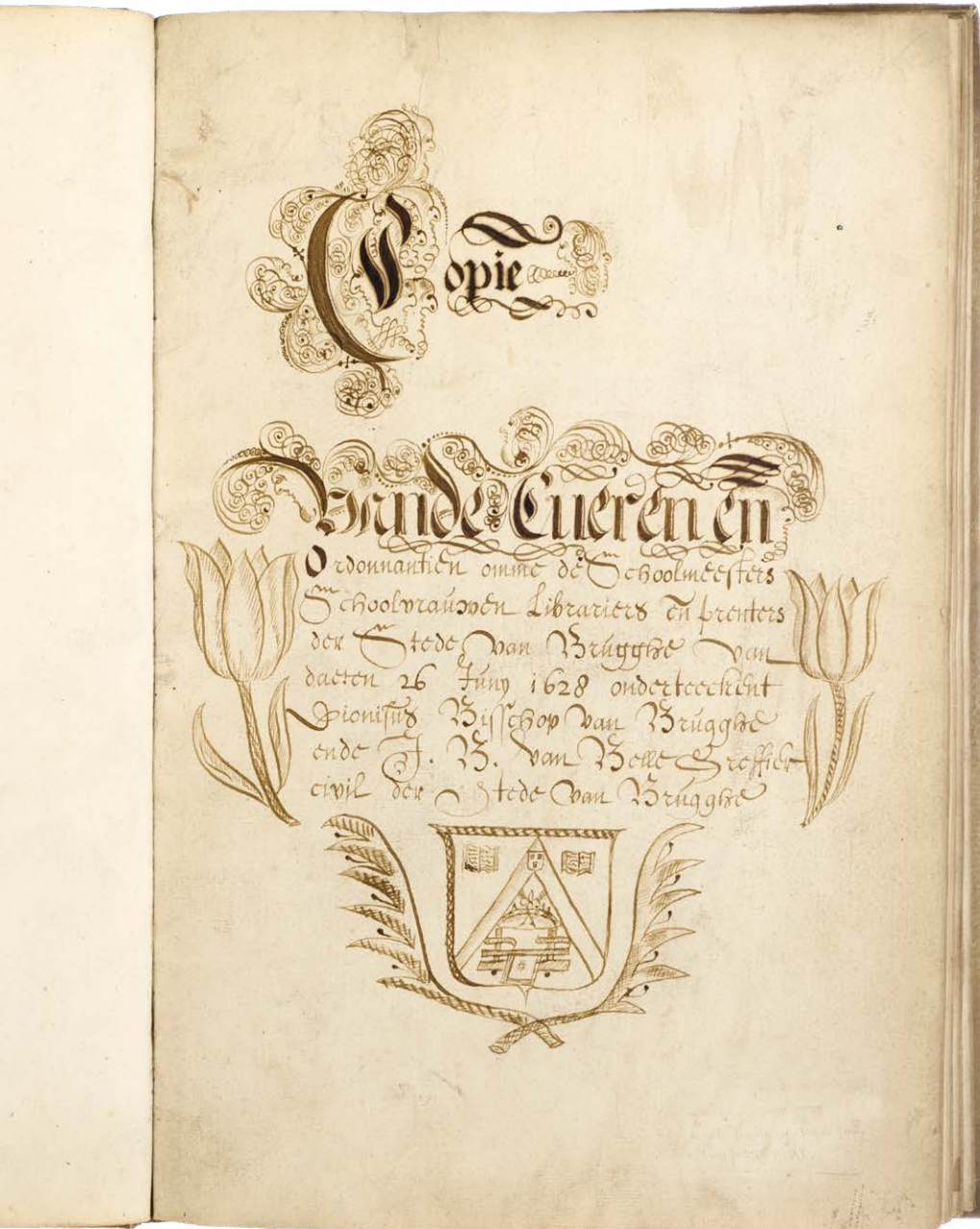
Education and the Book Trade in Seventeenth-Century Bruges

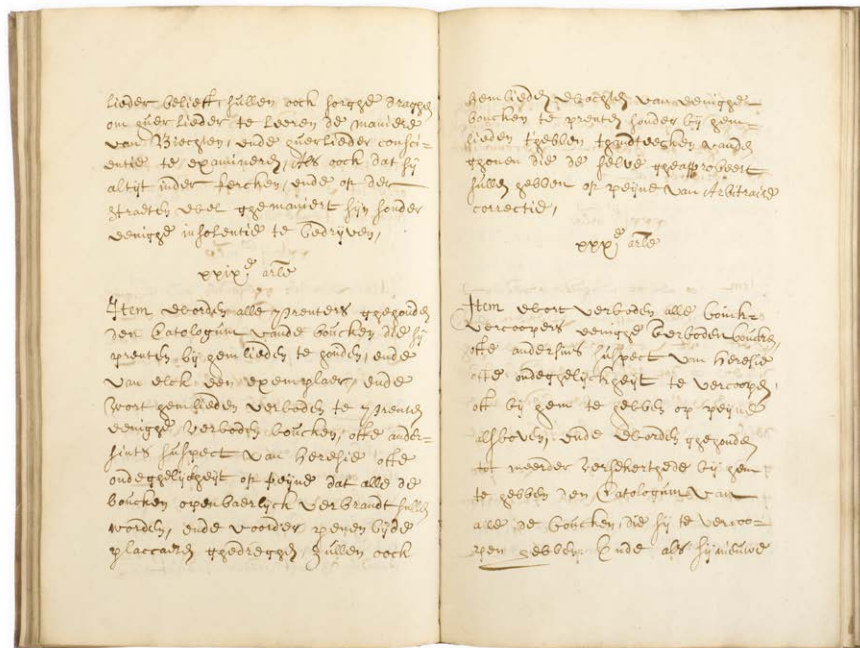
10. [BRUGES.] 'Copie van de Cueren en Ordonnantien omme de Schoolmeesters, Schoolvrouwen, Librariers en Prenters der Stede van Brugghe van daeten 26 Juny 1628 onderteekent Dionisus Bisschop van Brugghe ende J. B. Van Belle Greffier civil der stede van Brugghe'. *Bruges*, [c. 1656].

Manuscript on paper, in Dutch, folio (310 x 205 mm), ff. [33], + blanks; neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, up to 22 lines per page, calligraphic title with pen flourishes incorporating faces, two tulips, and coat of arms, calligraphic headings; a few light marks, occasional slight show-through; but a very good copy; bound in contemporary vellum over boards; a few marks, boards slightly bowed; modern blind stamp 'Ex libris Renier Van Dessel' to front flyleaf. **£4250**

A remarkable manuscript containing the rules of the guild of 'schoolmasters and mistresses, booksellers, and printers' in the Belgian city of Bruges, providing a unique window onto the book trade and education there in the first half of the seventeenth century.

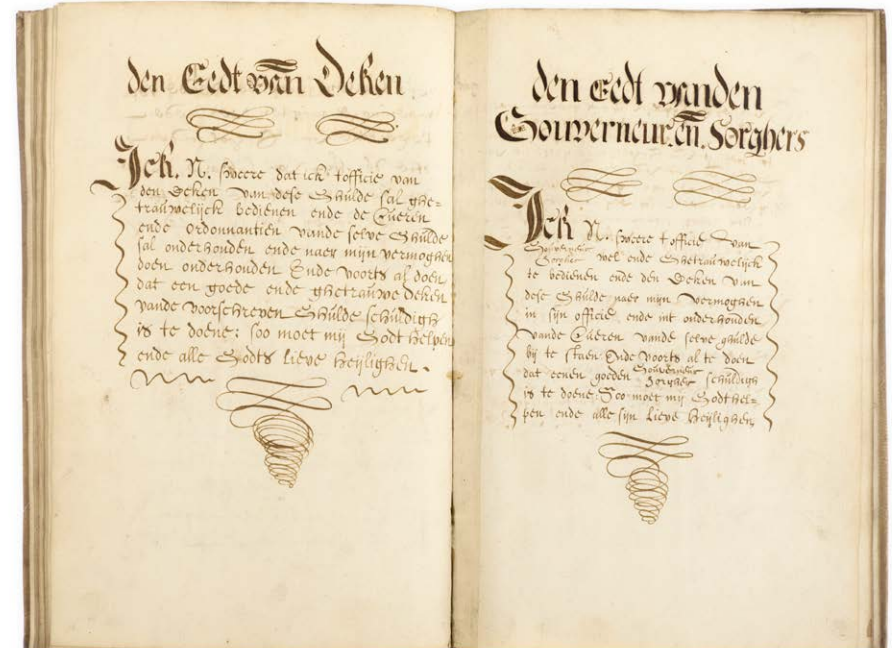
The existence of a single guild for such different professions demonstrates how the city's authorities considered teaching and the book to be inextricably linked.





The calligraphic title-page features the arms of the guild, incorporating several books and what appears to be a bookbinding press. The main body of the text comprises thirty-five articles approved in 1628 by Denis Stoffels Christophori (1575–1629), who served as Bishop of Bruges from 1622 until his death; two supplements appear at the end issued by Karel van den Bosch (1597–1665), Bruges's bishop from 1650 to 1660.

The articles provide much fascinating detail covering, for example, the admission of members; the guild's governance; fees and fines payable; the keeping of accounts; and the holding of Masses and hearing of sermons. Schoolteachers, both male and female, were to be examined in orthography, language, and mathematics; their manner of living is also discussed, along with school fees; and they were not to let their pupils wander the streets. The curriculum is laid out in article 26: children were to be taught Latin prayers ('Pater noster, Ave Maria, Credo in Deum') and hymns ('Veni sancte spiritus', 'Salve regina'), the catechism, the Psalms, and about Mass and confession. Teaching from forbidden or heretical books was strictly prohibited.



The guild's printers were to keep a catalogue of the books they printed as well as exemplars; they were forbidden from printing heretical texts, which if found were to be publicly burnt; necessary permissions and approbations are also discussed. Likewise, the guild's booksellers were required to keep a catalogue of their stock and were banned from selling heretical works. Other articles relate to the decoration of the guild's chapel, to the death of guild members, and to the regular reading of the guild's statutes. The oaths to be sworn by the guildmaster ('deken') and by the guild's governor and overseers upon taking office are also included.

The two supplements issued by bishop Karel van den Bosch are most interesting. The first, dated 26 January 1656, states that the guild's twelve schoolteachers should be accomplished in Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and 'courante letter', as well as in arithmetic, and discusses matters of discipline. The second, bearing the date 9 February 1651, relates to the use of tapestries in guild processions, and ends with the names of the bishop and six other citizens.

Penmanship by Sir Walter Scott's Writing Master (and Edinburgh Builder)

11. **BUTTERWORTH, Edmund.** *New Sets of Copies in alphabetical Order, consisting of large Text, round Text, round Hand & running hand ... Edinburgh, 2 August 1785.*

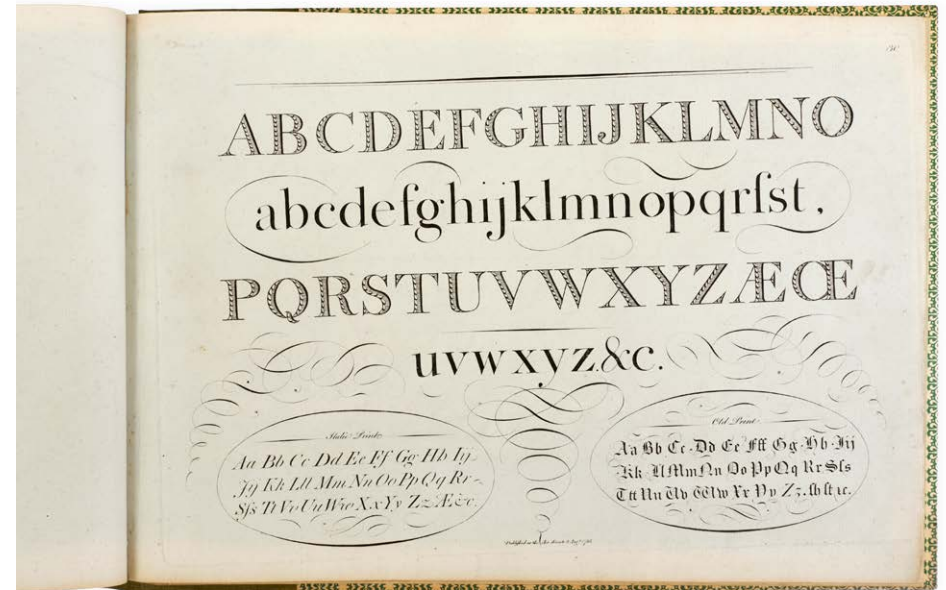
[bound with:]

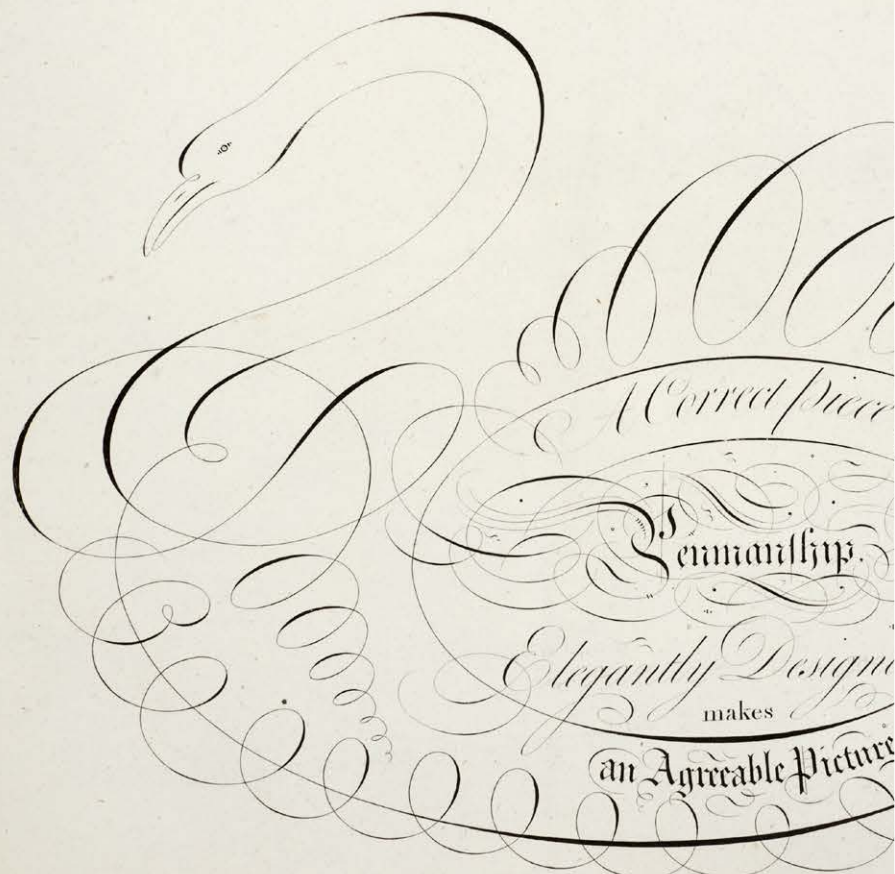
—. *Butterworth's Universal Penman of the Beauties of Writing delineated in all the various Hands now practised. Designed for the Improvement of Youth, or Amusement of the Curious. Edinburgh, for the Author, and G. Robinson, London, 2 August 1785.*

Two works in one vol., oblong folio, ff. [20]; and ff. [1], 3-32, [2 ('Instructions for teaching writing, holding the pen, &c.')] wanting the leaf dedicated to the genius of Isaac Newton (*but see below*); engraved throughout (by Kirkwood, Barnes, Johnson, and Lizars) except for the final letterpress 'Instructions' leaf; *New Sets of Copies* title-page dusty, first four leaves with old repairs to versos, some marginal pen-trials; two tears repaired towards the end of *Butterworth's Universal Penman*; withal good copies of two very rare works; bound together in modern quarter green cloth, patterned paper sides; partial discolouration to boards. **£1850**

Extremely rare first edition of *Butterworth's Universal Penman*, bound as issued with an equally rare Edinburgh edition of his *New Sets of Copies*.

The *Universal Penman* was issued in two parts, the first dedicated to Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo (with his engraved arms), and the 'second number' (beginning on f. 19) to James Hunter Blair, Lord Provost, with a final leaf inscribed to Andrew Hunter, Edinburgh Professor of Divinity.





Published as the Art directs 27. Aug. 1795.

It is an elaborate demonstration of calligraphic penmanship, for advanced students, and includes a verse 'Address to young Ladies', inspirational quotes ('Encouragement promotes ingenious performance', 'Hope is the anchor of the soul'), an advertisement for Butterworth, several calligraphic swans, a 'German' alphabet, some sample bills and receipts, and extracts from Milton, Goldsmith, and others. Our copy collates identically to that at Newberry, lacking the leaf in memory of the genius of Isaac Newton; the Bodley copy, in which the Forbes dedication is mutilated to remove the arms, has the Newton leaf but lacks three others: 'to the Young Gentlemen attending the High School of Edinburgh', 'German Text Alphabet', and 'A fine piece of Penmanship ...'. It was popular enough to have received a German piracy (the only extant copy lost in the Second World War) and a reprint by Laurie & Whittle in 1799.

The *New Sets of Copies* is a simpler work, comprising four acrostic 'alphabets' of different sizes and styles, and a final leaf with the full alphabet and numerals. Its title-page notes that it is 'a part of his Universal Penman, but may be had separate from that large Work, being a proper Introduction to it'. It was apparently first issued as an octavo at Dumfries in 1778 (NLS only).

Butterworth (d. 1814) was writing-master to Dumfries Academy from 1773. In 1780 he was appointed as 'writing master and accountant to the High School Edinburgh', and he also taught privately from his house in Brown's Square and did work for the Town Council. Among his pupils were the young Walter Scott (see McKinstry and Fletcher, 'The Personal Account Books of Sir Walter Scott', *Accounting Historians Journal*, 29, (2002)), and John James Ruskin (who later used Butterworth's books to teach his more famous son). But Butterworth also had another source of income, and in 1787 he and another writer by the name of Watson, 'who make a trade of buying and selling houses', sold some newly built flats in George Street. By the 1790s he was a builder himself, erecting tenements in Queen Street and North Castle Street, and he was responsible for parts of Charlotte Square (to designs by Robert Adam) and Frederick Street (see Rock, *Annotated Catalogue of the Petitions to the Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court 1700-1824*, (2025)).

I: not in Library Hub or OCLC, which record the Dumfries edition only (NLS), but there is a copy bound as here with the *Universal Penman* at the Newberry;
II: ESTC T230512 (Bodley (imperfect), and Newberry only); Library Hub adds Nottingham and a copy of the first number only (ff. 18) at NLS.

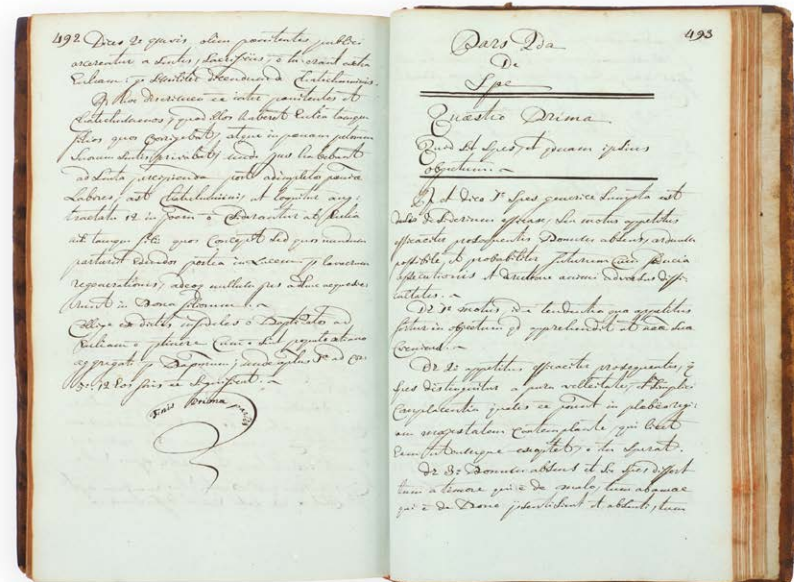
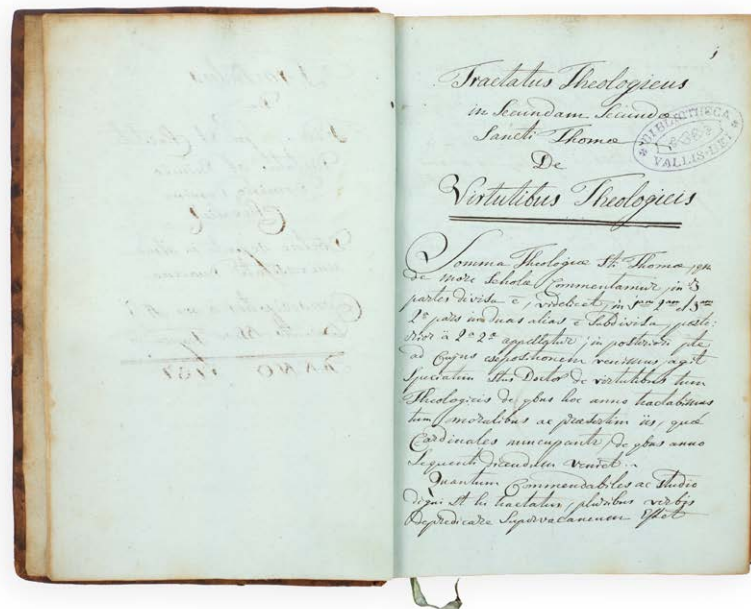
Aquinas's Virtues from the University of Douai

12. **CHEVALIER, André-Joseph, professor; A.J. BERENTS, compiler.** 'Tractatus De Fide, Spe et Charitate Dictatus ab Eximio Domino Domino Chevalier, Doctore regente in alma universitate Duacena. Conscriptus a me A.J. Berents Mosa Trajectino'. [Douai, 9 March-4 August] 1787.

Manuscript on blue paper, two vols, 8vo (182 x 120 mm), pp. I: [4], 615, [11]; II: [2], 536, [10] (a few misnumbered pages); neatly written in Latin in a small cursive hand in brown ink, 24 lines per page; some light marginal dampstains, but very good; in contemporary mottled sheep, spines gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-pieces and green morocco numbering pieces ('Tom XII' and 'Tom XIII'), edges stained red; extremities lightly rubbed, endcap of vol. I chipped; bookplate and ink stamp of the Cistercian Val-Dieu Abbey in Aubel, Herve. £375

A manuscript treatise concerning the three theological virtues of faith, hope, and charity as expounded in Thomas Aquinas's *Summa theologiae*, compiled by a student at the University of Douai from lectures by André-Joseph Chevalier.

The manuscript comprises a theology course by André-Joseph Chevalier (1745-1819) of Armentières, professor of theology at Douai since 1774, concerning Thomas Aquinas's influential theory of the theological virtues. The great majority of the two volumes is dedicated to faith ('Tractatus ^{mus}: De fide', vol. I, p. 7-vol. II p. 492), reflecting on various themes such as the essence and object of faith ('De essentia et objecto fidei', vol. I, pp. 8-103), and its necessity ('De necessitate fidei', vol. I, pp. 296-368). Only forty-three pages are dedicated to the other two virtues, hope ('Pars 2da: De spe', vol. II, pp. 493-507) and charity ('Pars III: De charitate', pp. 507-536). Each volume contains a detailed table of contents (vol. I, p. 612 *ad finem*, and vol. II, p. [537] *ad finem*). Manuscripts of other lectures by Chevalier, compiled earlier in the decade by a student from Bruges, are now held at the Institut Catholique de Lille (*Tractatus theologicus de actibus humanis ... anno reparata salutis*, 1780-1, and *Tractatus theologicus*, 1781).



The present manuscript was compiled by A.J. Berents, a student from Maastricht at the University of Douai. Established in the Spanish Netherlands in 1559 by Philip II, Douai became the second largest university of France, after the Sorbonne following its annexation by the French in 1667.

The faculty of theology was an important centre for Catholic scholarship in Europe, with large and well-established communities of students from Britain and present-day Belgium and the Netherlands.

See Plouvain, *Ephémérides historiques de la ville de Douai*, p. 152.

Actio prima.
De
Notis Verae Christi Ecclesiae
Nota 1^a De iustis statum suppone
admittendam et aliam religionem, dante
Christianam. Adhuc unusquisque debet de
hac Societate agnoscere quae veram
religionem significatur, cultum a se
institutum deo exhibet. religiones
Paganam, Mahometanam, Iudaicam
Prophetiam falsas et statim esse
momentes, quibus religionis
divinitas et veritas supra convicta
... de iis veniunt Lutherani, Calvinisti
aliique protestantes contra quos in presenti
agitur.
Est per se ipsum universalem innumera
sunt Societates, quae Christiano gloriantur
nomine, ex eo quod sectam suam legistatorem

71
Venerantur, quibus doctrinam se propter
affirmant; illos in desectus, nec parum
veritatem sectae doctrinam propter, nec
verum cultum a se institutum observare
unquam perspicuum esse potest, in se sola
diversitate dogmatum, quae ab ipsis tractantur
et cultu diverso, qui inter illos obliquit, abest
et ita tanta diversitas contrarietatis et
oppositionis architectum fingimus omni
spiritum veritatis et sapientiae: quia
nemo non videt quantum momenti sit
explorationem habere, quanam sit esse illis
Societatibus, quae veram sectae religionem
proferantur, et certo proinde hoc saltem
sanctas seu Ecclesiam Catholicam Romanam
an Calvinianam, an Lutheranam, an aliam
quaecumque? ac proinde ad providam dei
bonitatem et sapientiam pertinet supponere
certas quascumque notas, eorumque characteres
ipsos veram sectae Ecclesiam a quacumque
alia Societate, quae se sectae Ecclesiam
invenitur, certo proinde discernere, ut
eres ita se haberet, quia propter veram
sectae Ecclesiam ingredi, aut ingredi in ea

Learning Latin at the First Jesuit College

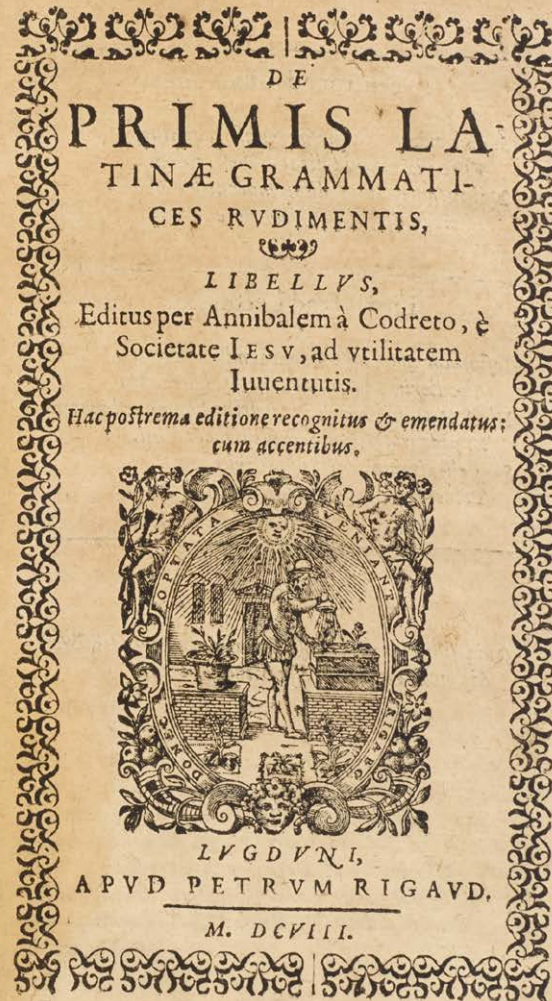
13. COUDRET, Hannibal du. *De primis latinae grammatices rudimentis, libellus ... ad utilitatem Iuuentutis. Hac postrema editione recognitus & emendatus: cum accentibus.* Lyons, Pierre Rigaud, 1608.

8vo, pp. 64; title within typographic border, woodcut Rigaud device to title, woodcut initials, woodcut and typographic headpieces; uniformly toned, a few spots and inkstains, marginal oilstain at inner margin; recently bound in c. 1800 printed patterned paper wrappers; some fading at head, three small holes to rear cover; a few pressed flowers loosely inserted.

£450

Seemingly unrecorded Lyons edition of this popular Latin grammar by Hannibal du Coudret (1524/5-1599), one of the first Jesuits sent to teach at the first Jesuit college for lay boys established by Ignatius of Loyola, in Messina.

Born in Sallanches, near Mont Blanc, Coudret (or Codret) was one of eight brothers who accompanied Jerome Nadal to Sicily in 1548 to teach at the newly established Jesuit college, and would later contribute to the text of the *Ratio Studiorum*. His *De primis latinae grammatices rudimentis* is seemingly the first grammar produced for the use of Jesuit students, but attained wider popularity and was published in some twenty editions between 1558 and 1720 (Sommervogel speculates that it was likely first published between 1548 and 1553). Coudret was also 'involved in helping to prepare the school's curriculum and in determining the texts to be used by the students' (Georgetown University Library, [online](#)). Notably, he sought permission for students to study Calvin's works (in order to refute his claims); in 1550 pupils at Messina studied Erasmus, Horace, Cicero, Aesop, Valla, Sallust, Quintilian, and Virgil, *inter alia*.



The first portion of the grammar, dedicated to inflection, is interspersed with French and is simplified for the use of children; there follow sections on parts of speech and syntax. The French translations of various conjugations and examples of vocabulary were initially rendered in Italian, and have been modified for the benefit of French readers; Coudret, in his introduction, comments on the similarities between the Romance languages, and points out that the Italian children with whom he has worked are more readily able to pick up Latin than Greek or Hebrew.

We find no copies of the present edition in CCfr, Library Hub, OCLC, or OPAC SBN.

Not in USTC. See Sommervogel II, cols 1261-3 ('there were numerous Latin and French editions which incorporate various changes and additions', *trans.*).



PRIMA PARS RVDIMEN-

TORVM, DECLINATIONES, ET

Coniugationes complectens.

La premiere declinaison des noms.
Singulariter.



Nominatiuo hæc musa, *la muse.*
Genitiuo huius musæ, *de la muse.*
Datiuo huic musæ, *à la muse.*
Accusatiuo hanc musam, *la muse.*
Vocatiuo ô musa, *ô muse.*
Ablatiuo ab hac musa, *de la muse.*

Pluraliter.

Nominatiuo hæc musæ, *les muses.*
Genitiuo harum musarum, *des muses.*
Datiuo his musis, *aux muses.*
Accusatiuo has musas, *les muses.*
Vocatiuo ô musæ, *ô muses.*
Ablatiuo ab his musis, *des muses.*

Nominatiuo hæc Penelope, Genit. huius Penelopes.
Datiuo huic Penelope, Accusatiuo hæc Penelopen,
Vocatiuo ô Penelope, Ablat. ab hac Penelope, plur. caret.

La seconde declinaison.

Singulariter.

Nominatiuo hic Dominus, *le Seigneur.*
Genitiuo huius Domini, *du Seigneur.*
Datiuo huic Domino, *au Seigneur.*
Accusatiuo hunc Dominum, *le Seigneur.*
Vocatiuo ô Domine, *ô Seigneur.*
Ablatiuo ab hoc Domino, *du Seigneur.*

Pluraliter.

Nominatiuo hi Domini, *les Seigneurs.*
Geni

RVDIMENTA.

5

Genitiuo horum Dominorum, *des Seigneurs.*
Datiuo his Dominis, *aux Seigneurs.*
Accusatiuo hos Dominos, *les Seigneurs.*
Vocatiuo ô Domini, *ô Seigneurs.*
Ablatiuo ab his Dominis, *des Seigneurs.*

Nominatiuo hic Virgilius, *Virgile.* Genit. huius Virgilij, *de Virgile.* Datiuo huic Virgilio, *à Virgile.* Accusatiuo hunc Virgilium, *Virgile.* Vocatiuo ô Virgili, *ô Virgile.* Ablatiuo ab hoc Virgilio, *de Virgile.* Plural. caret.

Nominatiuo hic magister, *le maître.* Genitiuo huius magistri, *du maître.* Datiuo huic magistro, *au maître.* Accusatiuo hunc magistrum, *le maître.* Vocatiuo ô magister, *ô maître.* Ablatiuo ab hoc magistro, *du maître.* Et plural. Nominatiuo hi magistri, *les maîtres.* Genitiuo horum magistrorum, *des maîtres.* Datiuo his magistris, *aux maîtres.* Accusatiuo hos magistros, *les maîtres.* Vocat. ô magistri, *ô maîtres.* Ablat. ab his magistris, *des maîtres.*

Nominatiuo hoc templum, *le temple.* Genitiuo huius templi, *du temple.* Datiuo huic templo, *au temple.* Accusatiuo hoc templum, *le temple.* Vocatiuo ô templum, *ô temple.* Ablatiuo ab hoc templo, *du temple.*

Et pluraliter Nominat. hæc templa, *les temples.* Genitiuo horum templorum, *des temples.* Datiuo his templis, *aux temples.* Accusatiuo hæc templa, *les temples.* Vocatiuo ô templa, *ô temples.* Ablat. ab his templis, *des temples.*

Adiectif de la premiere & seconde declinaison ensemble.

Singulariter.

Nominatiuo bonus, bona bonum, *le bon & la bonne.*
Genitiuo boni, bonæ, boni, *du bon & de la bone.* Datiuo bono, bonæ, bono, *au bon & à la bonne.* Accusatiuo bonum, bonam, bonum, *le bon & la bonne.* Vocatiuo ô bone, bonæ, bonum, *ô bon & ô bonne.* Ablatiuo, à bono, bona, bono, *du bon & de la bonne.*

Pluraliter, Nominatiui boni, bonæ, bona, *les bons & les bonnes.* Genitiuo bonorum, bonarum, bonorum, *des bons &*

A 2
S E R M O N

Preached at

Christ-Church, Dublin,

On the 20th Day of March, 1747.

BEFORE THE

Incorporated SOCIETY, for promoting *English*
Protestant Schools in IRELAND.

By MICHAEL, Lord Bishop of OSSORY.

Published at the Request of the SOCIETY.

With a CONTINUATION of the SOCIETY's PROCEEDINGS to the
25th of March, 1748.



DUBLIN:

Printed by George Grierson, Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, at the King's Arms and Two Bibles in Elfen-Street, 1748.

Irish Charter Schools

14. [COX], Michael, *Bishop of Ossory*. A Sermon preached at Christ-Church, Dublin, on the 20th Day of March, 1747, before the incorporated Society, for Promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland ... Published at the Request of the Society, with a Continuation of the Society's Proceedings to the 25th of March, 1748. Dublin, George Grierson, 1748.

4to, pp. [2], 84; title present in duplicate, very erratic pagination with varying types and paper stocks; copper-engraved 'Seale of the Society' to title, printed correction slip to p. 51, printed addition slip to p. 57; a few leaves with small marginal dampstain to lower outer corner, but a good copy; bound in modern brown morocco-backed boards with green cloth sides, spine lettered directly in gilt, evidence of earlier stab-stitching; early ink inscription '2' to first title, modern bibliopegic bookplate of Sidney Broad to front pastedown. £185

First and only edition of this sermon promoting Charter Schools in Ireland, with an appendix on the Society and its recently opened Schools.

Irish Charter Schools were established both to educate Catholic children as Protestants and to teach them trades, 'principally ... Husbandry and the Linen Manufacture, or for Service in Protestant Families; and some ... to Fishery and Navigation' (p. [33]). The Schools provided for children to board in 'distant Parts of the Kingdom' in order 'to preserve them from relapsing to Popery [under] the Influences of their Parents and Relations', and - to prevent lapsing after marriage - offered a payment of £5 to any boy or girl who went on to marry a Protestant.

LIST of the *Charter Working Schools* in Ireland.

| Schools Names. | Counties. | No. of Children in School. | No. of Children Apprenticed. |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 34 Castledermot | Kildare | 20 | 34 |
| 35 Ballynabinch | Down | 20 | 35 |
| Minola | Mayo | 24 | 31 |
| Shannon Grove | Limerick | 40 | 107 |
| 36 Castle Caulfield | Tyrone | 20 | 30 |
| 37 Greggane | Armagh | 20 | 30 |
| Ballycastle | Antrim | 25 | 21 |
| Templestown | Wicklow | 20 | 16 |
| 38 Killogh | Down | 20 | 25 |
| Kilmallock | Limerick | 20 | 27 |
| 39 Dundalk | Louth | 20 | 24 |
| Stradbally | Queen's Co. | 40 | 24 |
| Kilfinane | Limerick | 20 | 12 |
| Ballinrobe | Mayo | 32 | 12 |
| 40 Newtown Eyre | Galway | 40 | 24 |
| Newtown Corry | Monaghan | 27 | 7 |
| Ray | Donegal | 27 | 7 |
| 41 New Ross | Wexford | 30 | 22 |
| 42 Ballykest | Clare | 40 | 9 |
| 43 Santry | Dublin | 40 | 12 |
| 44 Waterford | Waterford | 30 | 4 |
| 45 Kilkenny | Kilkenny | 40 | 3 |
| 46 Ardaraan | Meath | 40 | |
| 47 Charleville | Cork | 20 | |
| 48 Strangford | Down | 40 | |
| Castle Carberry | Kildare | 40 | |
| Clonmell | Tipperary | 40 | |

Apprenticed out of the above Schools five hundred and nine, of which Number many to the Linen Manufacture, Husbandry, Gardening, and to be Servants in reputable Families.

B. Besides the above Number of seven hundred ninety-five Children, now in Charter Schools, there is in the Society's Nursery in *Dublin*, for the Reception of those to be transplanted, fixty, and seldom less than twenty, which makes the Number of Children at the Society's present Expence eight hundred and fifty-five Children.

A Com-

(35)

A CONTINUATION of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY.

No. I. CASTLE DERMOT, County of *Kildare*.

THIS School consists of twenty Children, ten Boys and as many Girls.
The late Earl of *Kildare*, bequeathed a Legacy of 500*l.* the present Earl has endowed the School with twenty Acres of Land, Rent free.

This School is under Contract, the Master whereof is to subsist and cloath the Children, &c. for 69*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per Annum.

The Boys have dug the Kitchen Garden and helped to plant three Acres of Potatoes, an Acre of Pease and Beans, an Acre of Bear, and one Rood of Flax, which they have pulled and ripped and hackled, and one of the Boys hackled a great Part of said Flax; they have made five Acres of Hay, and planted two thousand two hundred of two Year old Ash plants in a Nursery, and were employed in the Harvest and other Kinds of Husbandry relating to the Farm.

The Girls have spun as much Wool as made their own and the Boys Cloathing and Stockings; as much Linen-Yarn as made two hundred

The reports of the Society include accounts of twenty-seven schools established between 1734 and 1748 and of a further seventeen schools either proposed or under construction.

Michael Cox (1692-1779), Bishop of Ossory and soon afterward Archbishop of Cashel, here gives a sermon promoting the Society, which is in large part a forceful attack on Roman Catholicism and associated vices, recommending generosity towards charitable schools not on its own merit but rather as a means, in the long term, 'to have sav'd Charity, from being devour'd at once ... The Throats of the Vagrant Lazy Poor are an open sepulchre, never to be fill'd by the most compassionate and bountiful Hands, till they are taught the Use of their own' (p. 7).

ESTC T3038.

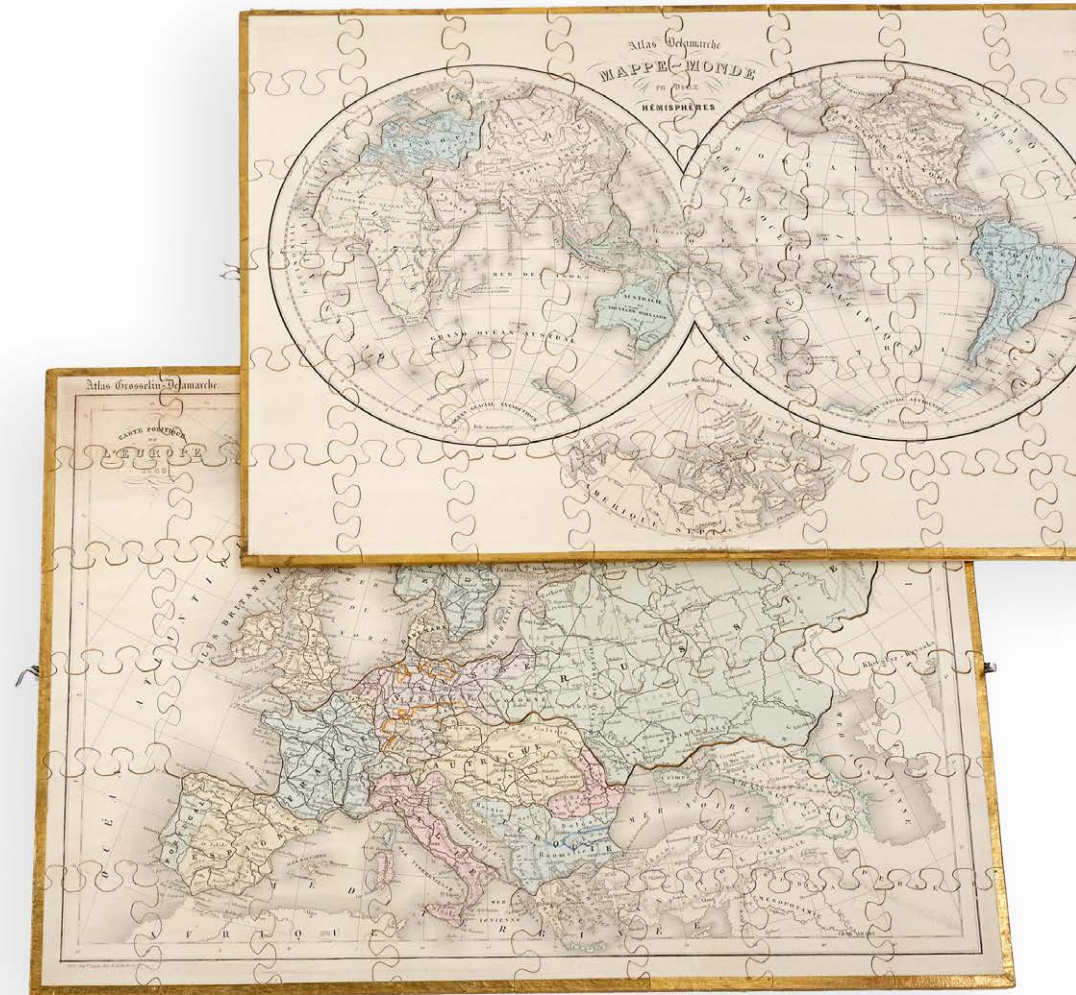
Around the World in 244 Pieces

15. [DELAMARCHE, Alexandre, *cartographer*; Bernard COUDERT, *lithographer*.] 'Atlas'. Paris, Legay, [c. 1889].

Three (probably of six) large engraved maps (320 x 460 mm), partially hand-coloured, each map laid on a wooden board and dissected into up to 138 pieces, boards lined with yellow paper verso and edged with gold paper; very well preserved in its contemporary wooden box, hand-coloured lithographic title signed 'Coudert' mounted to top, edges decorated with gold and floral patterned papers; box a little worn at extremities, title lightly dust-stained with a few minor scuffs and small stains. £875

An attractive set of large educational jigsaw maps showing the world, Europe, and France, preserved in its original allegorical box.

The hand-coloured allegorical lithograph by Bernard Coudert on the puzzles' case shows Geography personified, holding an atlas and globe and sitting atop the Earth, flanked by the figures of two warriors: one in distinctive Scottish Highland dress, the other seemingly drawing on visual tropes of the indigenous people of Africa, America, and the Pacific, with a feathered headdress, a tasselled spear and small shield, draped in a tiger skin and wearing bracelets, anklets, and necklaces. Above on a scroll is the title 'Atlas' between the flags of France, the British Merchant Navy, the Ottoman Empire, and the Qing dynasty, and below an array of (no doubt fanciful) ethnographic objects – mostly weapons – surrounded by the names of the continents.



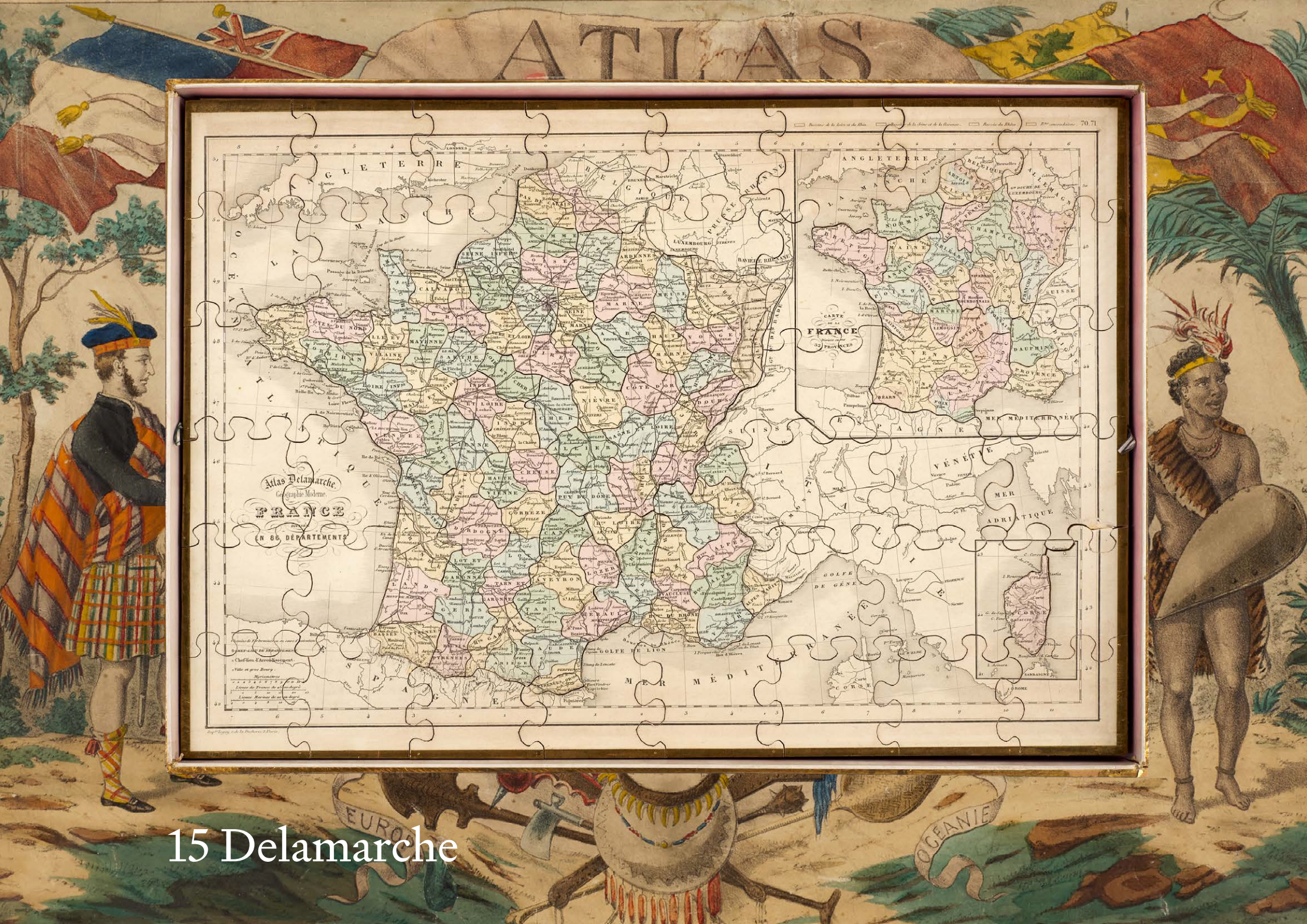
The three maps, from a Delamarche Atlas, show the world ('Mappe-Monde en deux hémisphères', nos 77-78), Europe ('Carte politique de l'Europe, 1889', no. 80), and France ('France divisée en 86 départements' and, inset, 'France divisée en ses 32 provinces', nos 70-71). Other sets are known to include Asia and the Americas, with maps in varying states suggesting production over the course of several years.



The invention of jigsaw maps, also known as dissected maps, dates back to the late 1760s and is variously attributed to Lady Charlotte Finch (1725-1813), royal governess to the children of George III and Queen Charlotte; to Jeanne-Marie Leprince de Beaumont (1711-1780), author of *Beauty and the Beast*; and to London cartographer and engraver John Spilsbury (1739-1780), the last being the only one of the three to label his creations properly and to produce puzzles on a more industrial scale. Jigsaw maps, often cut along national or regional borders as here, had primarily an educational purpose in allowing children to learn about countries, continents, and their relative positions. Although considerably more expensive than normal maps, they soon became very popular.

See Williams, *The Jigsaw Puzzle: Piecing together a History* (2004).





15 Delamarche



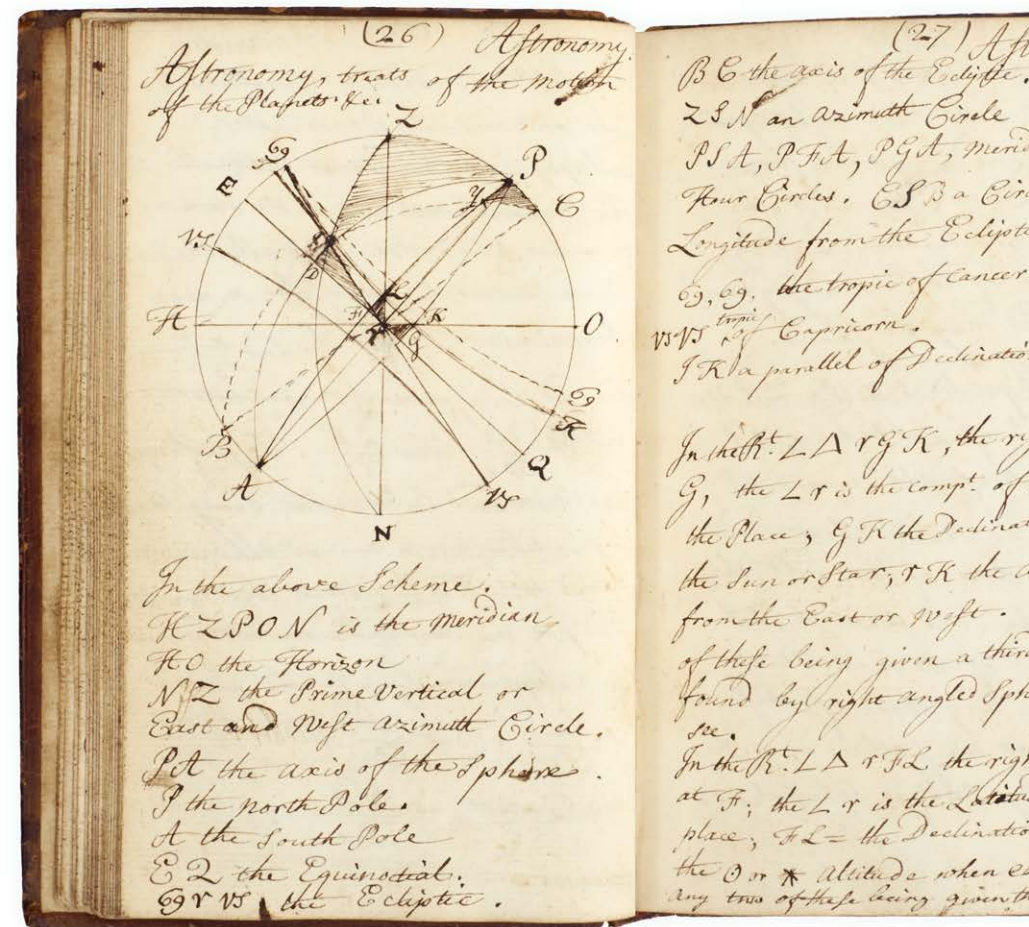
A New Approach to Teaching Practical Mathematics

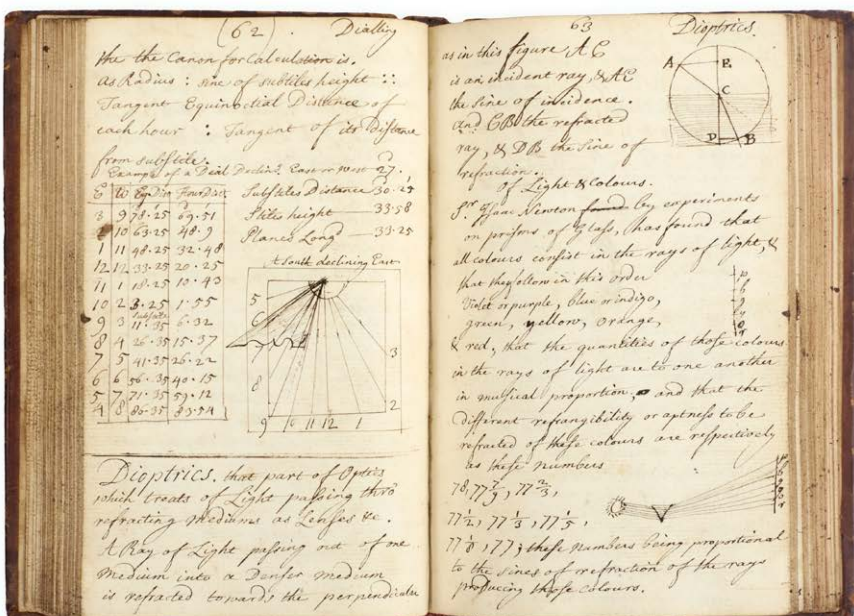
16. [DONN, Benjamin.] 'The Mathematicians Pocket Companion. Or a collection of the most valuable Theorems ... The whole collected from esteemed authors. By a Teacher of the Mathematics'. [?Bideford], 1754.

Manuscript on paper, 8vo, pp. [iv], '171' (i.e. 172); with tables, diagrams, and drawings throughout; a few marks and stains, withal a very good, clean copy; bound in contemporary calf, gilt double-fillet border to covers, spine gilt in compartments, gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges sprinkled red; binding worn at edges, splits to joints. £1750

A comprehensive manuscript compendium on mathematics and its practical applications - including architecture, astronomy, book-keeping, dioptrics, hydraulics, mechanics, music, and shipbuilding - most likely compiled by the mathematician and mathematics teacher Benjamin Donn, with examples from his then-unpublished treatise on arithmetic.

The work is a collection of mathematical theorems on a wide-ranging selection of mathematical subjects; as well as the more conventional topics such as arithmetic, trigonometry, geometry, and algebra, the work also includes sections on gunnery, hydraulics, pneumatics, marine architecture, music, and fortifications. Listing basic precepts and providing sample questions or examples to demonstrate concepts, the text is also enhanced with illustrations, from a detailed sketch of a cannon, architectural columns (of various orders), and the solar system, to sample pages for book-keeping systems, sundials, and the eye and its lens.

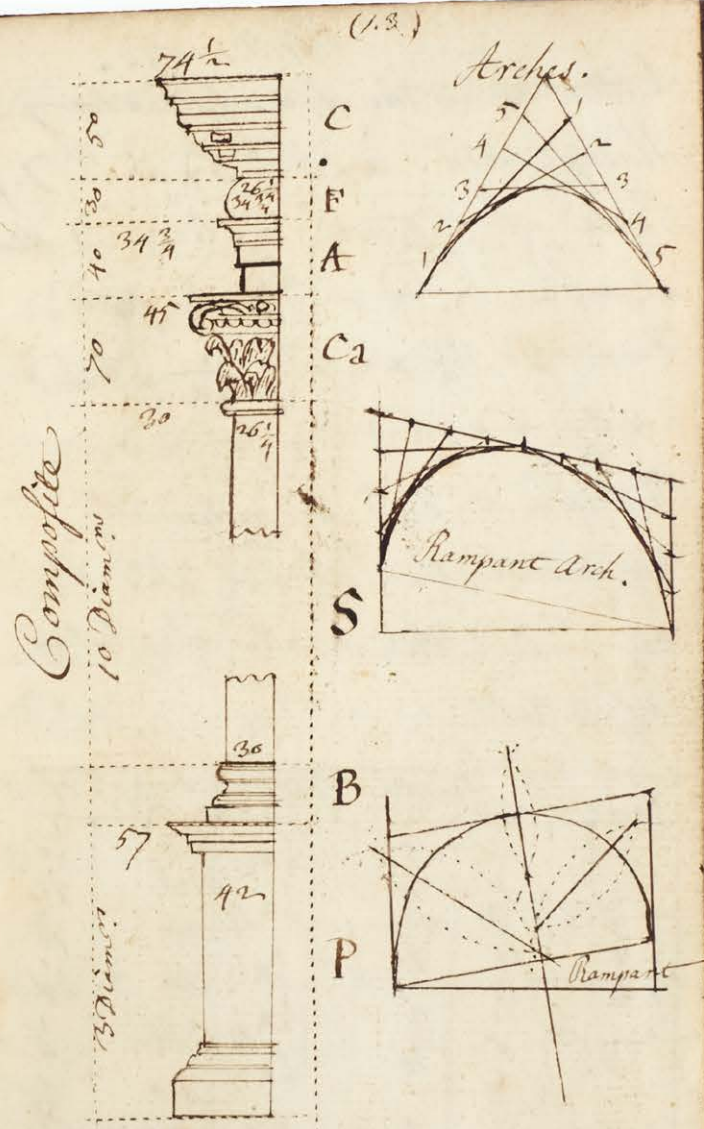
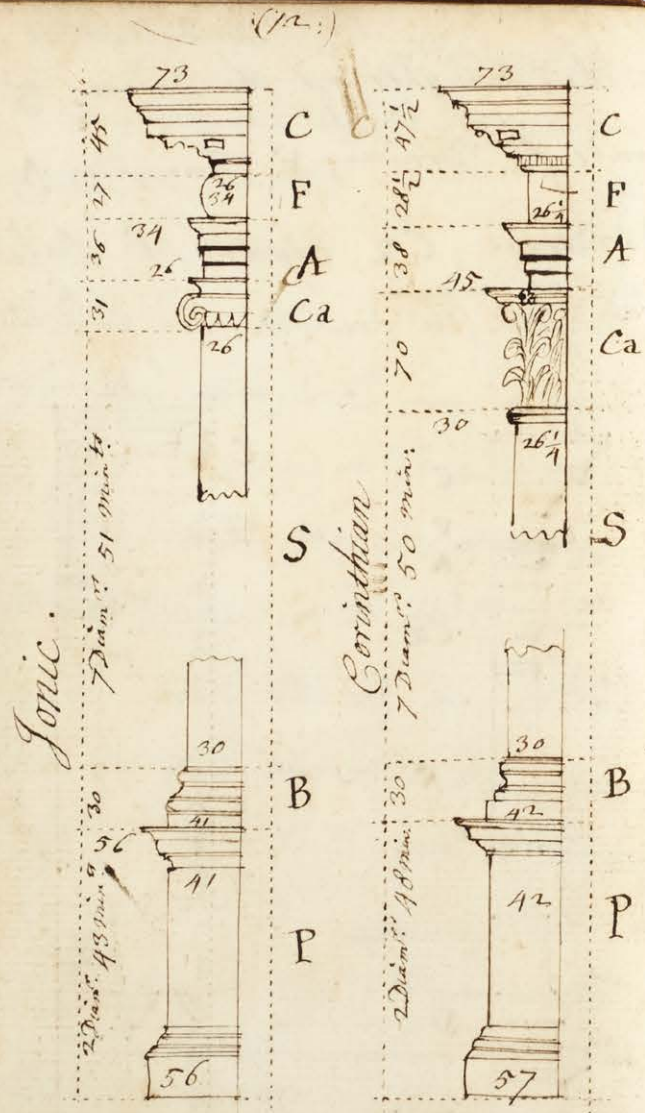




The information is taken from a range of contemporary works, including Newton's *Opticks* and *Principia mathematica* (marked '(N)'), John Ward's *Young Mathematician's Guide* (marked '(W)'), Christian Wolff's *Treatise on Algebra* (marked '(Wol)'), William Salmon's *Palladio Londinensis: or, the London Art of Building* '(Sal)', and a manuscript treatise on arithmetic by Donn himself (marked '(D)').

Benjamin Donn (later Donne, 1729–1798), mathematician and cartographer, was a celebrated teacher of mathematics in his hometown of Bideford and later in Bristol, and, from 1796 until his death, master of mechanics to George III. The list of topics covered matches nearly exactly those listed by Donn in an advertisement for his services in 1769, and those sections sourced from ‘manuscript treatise on arithmetic by the author’ marked with the letter ‘D’ and are an equally close match to sections from Donn’s *A New Introduction to the Mathematics; being Essays on vulgar and decimal Arithmetic*, published only four years later in 1758.

Written while Donn was teaching mathematics in Bideford, it seems likely that the text was intended to facilitate his teaching, as an *aide-mémoire* or textbook for his pupils, though whether the present manuscript is in Donn's own hand or was produced by one of his students from Donn's original is unclear. The content, notably broad in scope and with a focus on the practical applications of mathematics rather than purely theoretical, aligns with Donn's teaching style; 'Donn was one of a number of educational reformers in Bristol at the time who wanted to stop the rote learning of words and substitute the study of things with the aid of toys or experiments, introducing children to the principles behind each subject so that they could accept rationally what they were taught, not merely believe it slavishly. He taught a practical and vocational curriculum, presenting Newtonian experimental science as an integral part of polite learning for both adults and children. His ideas were expounded in his classes and lectures, in letters to the local press, and in his publications such as *Mathematical Essays* (1764), *The Accountant and Geometrician* (1765), *The Young Shopkeeper's, Steward's and Factor's Companion* (1768), and later *An Essay on Mathematical Geometry* (1796) ... the list of subscribers to his *Essay on Mathematical Geometry* (1796), which includes such figures as Erasmus Darwin, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Josiah Wedgwood, shows the regard in which he was held by contemporaries' (ODNB).



Dancing and Fencing, but not Magic Tricks or Romances

17. **FATHERS LEGACY (The):** or Counsels to his children. In three Parts. Containing the Whole Duty of Man, I. To God. II. To himself. III. To Man in all Conditions. Useful for Families ... *London, Printed for Henry Brome ... 1678.*

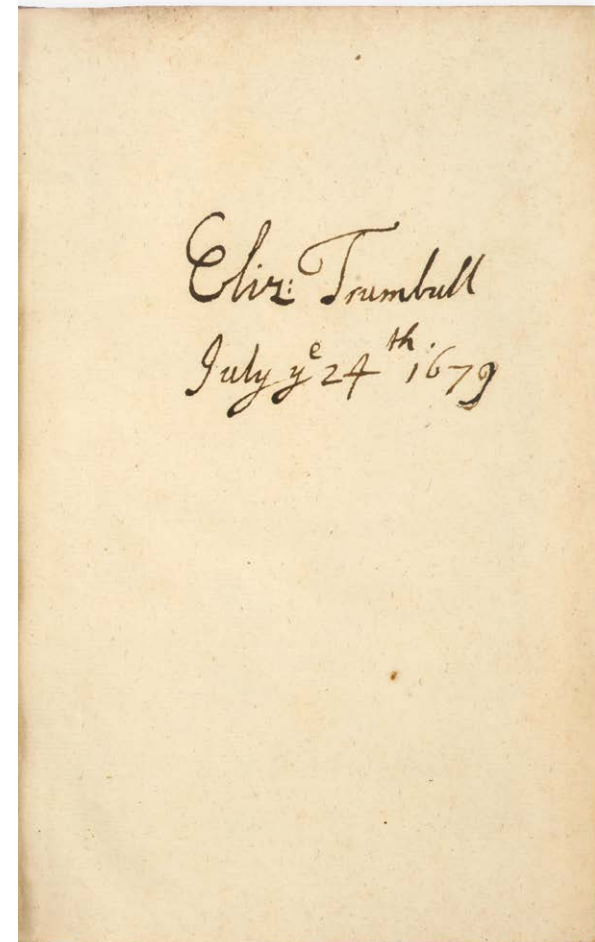
8vo, pp. [12], 220, [10, table and advertisements], with an engraved frontispiece of the royal arms; a fine crisp copy in contemporary speckled calf; ownership inscription 'Eliz: Trumbull July y^e 24th 1679' to front free endpaper. **£1850**

First and only edition, very scarce, of a fine courtesy book written by an anonymous former soldier, framed as a father's guidance to his children, this copy owned by the wife of the English Ambassador to France.

Part I, dealing with religion, is unexpectedly brief (pp. 1-26), and the bulk of the text is more practical, with an emphasis on physical as well as mental education - 'Studies and Exercises ought to be jointly performed'. It is almost certainly a translation from a French original (internal evidence suggests a date of c. 1660), slightly modified for an English audience. The author's children are named as Philip, Armand, Hardowin, and Charles; his brother and sister lost children fighting in Battles of the Thirty Years' War in the 1630s, while he himself was at the Siege of Breda (1637, aged forty); and references to the King and Queen on p. 71 make no sense for Charles II and would seem to refer to Louis XIV and his mother.

'There is no man of what condition soever, nor any Nation whether of the new or old world, that loves not dancing'; sword play is also recommended, but not hunting which 'brutifies' a man.

'Renounce all sorts of dangerous leaps, juggling tricks, and slights of hand', but you are allowed to see others perform them at Bartholomew Fair. In study 'before all things, learn Cosmography', learn arithmetic but not algebra, and take as your model the life of the 'Chevalier Wayard' (i.e. de Bayard). In reading, Romances inculcate more morality than True Histories, but daughters should avoid them, especially 'Astrea [L'Astrée, by Honoré d'Urfé], which by the variety of many amorous Histories ... secretly kindles in young hearts that natural and sweet passion', and so is 'only fit to be read at an after Season, when these wanton flames are extinguished'.





THE
Fathers Legacy :
OR
COUNSELS
TO HIS
CHILDREN.

In Three PARTS.

CONTAINING
The whole Duty of M A N,
I. To GOD.
II. To Himself.
III. To Man in all Conditions.

Useful for Families.

LICENSED.

Roger L'Estrange.

Aug. 13. 1677.

L O N D O N :

Printed for *Henry Brome* at the Gun at the West-End
of *S. Pauls.* 1678.

Considerable time is devoted to the military, which he intends as his sons' profession (he recommends the academies of M. de St Luc in Brouage and M. de Vic at Calais), and the court, with advice on the vices to avoid there and how best to survive – be pliable, not too scrupulous about honour, follow fashion but do not set it. In 'Of the will of a child', the author seems remarkably modern in observing that his son's self-will first presented itself in the 'resistance that you made to mine ... as if the desire of acting in liberty were more violent in us, that of our own our security'. In 'Of Sensual Love' he is more courtly, advising his son to find a beautiful mistress 'somewhat more mature than you' and endeavour to win her esteem chastely, serving her until the 'season of debauchery' passes.

There are also chapters on, *inter alia*, moderation of the appetite, wealth and poverty – ('regard more the poor man that is undefended, than the rich'), lying, anger, grief, play (chess is approved, dice not), the duties of spouses to each other and to their children, joy, sedition, and death.

Provenance:

The bold ownership inscription is that of (Katherine) Elizabeth Trumbull (*née* Cottrell or Cotterell, 1653-1704), wife of Sir William Trumbull (1639-1716). Well educated and sprightly, daughter of the Master of Ceremonies and Master of Requests at court, she had married for love in 1670 – 'never wife had such a husband as my selfe', she would write – and their affection, though childless, saw them through her husband's unexpected appointment as Special Envoy to France in 1685, just after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and then Constantinople in 1687. **Elizabeth's father Charles Cotterell (1615-1710) was himself a very accomplished courtier, but also a competent translator from French and a friend of the poet Katherine Philips – could he perhaps have been responsible for this text?**

ESTC R201986; Wing F555.

Education by and for Women

18. **FRANCESCHI FERRUCCI, Caterina.** Della educazione morale della donna italiana libri tre ... Seconda edizione riveduta e corretta dall'autrice. Turin, Unione tipografico-editrice, 1855.

8vo, pp. 335, [1 (blank)]; slightly toned, a few small spots; a very good copy in contemporary quarter calf, blue glazed paper embossed with floral pattern to covers, spine decorated and lettered in gilt, pale orange endpapers; joints and extremities slightly rubbed; inscription to front free endpaper 'Alla colta e gentile giovanetta Giulia Pizzala, perché nel leggere questo libro sempre più si accenda nell'amore del vero e della virtù, in affettuoso ricordo Emilia Bianchi 31 Gennaio 1871'. £175

Second edition (first 1847) of this important philosophical work on female education by the Italian writer, patriot, and educationist Caterina Franceschi Ferrucci (1803-1887), who in 1871 became the first woman elected to the Accademia della Crusca, our copy presented to a young Italian woman - later the benefactor of a nursery - in the same year.

Praised by the likes of Manzoni and Cavour, Franceschi Ferrucci was educated by the priest Francesco Fuina and was proficient in Latin and Greek, writing extensively on the imitation of the classics; her translation of Cicero's *De amicitia* was much esteemed by Leopardi.

Influenced by the ideas of Vincenzo Gioberti, Ferrucci argued that mothers, rather than clerics, should take on the burden of educating their children and should themselves be instructed in such an important task. Children were to be educated in the idea of the good, the true, and the beautiful in order to bring about a profound civil and spiritual renewal in future generations of Italians.

e ristoro all'anima affaticata nelle cure e nelle vane speranze di questa vita.

Fra i mali che nascono dall'assegnare all'affetto l'autorità di governare la ragione, è da porre l'uso ch'è in molti di dare alle loro sensazioni qualità di giudizi.

Egli è indubitato essere noi per natura disposti ad amare meglio di altri certi cibi, certi suoni, certi colori, ed a sentire un' istantanea repulsione solo al

vedere e alle nelle sembianze o nella infelice cosa che ne porti senz'altro al Dovremo noi seguitare ques dell'animo, e ce-

der loro il li degno di creatura sensata e è buono o reo,

ma ciò che che sdegnere il mondo più senno umano

Conciossiacché ciulli, non altrui la co alcune volte per imitazione

È cosa na spiacevole: conchiudere a me dispiace le opere loro

sia il fondamento che molti danno alle loro opinioni, tosto pigliano ad imitarli: e con la levità propria delle menti e degli anni loro vanno ancora più innanzi: nè mai, o con difficoltà si emendano poscia di tale errore: chè l'amor proprio ve li mantiene, e ve li fa perseverare la facilità di formare una opinione e di tenerla per buona, senza durar la fatica di esaminare, di comparare e di riflettere maturatamente, non altro

piace o mi torna: ma non è giusto: come è tristo, perchè non possono favellare concordando

E dove i fanciulli scoprono qualche cosa che non li piace, o che non li fa bene, non si danno per contenti, ma si danno a fare le loro opinioni, e con la levità propria delle menti e degli anni loro vanno ancora più innanzi: nè mai, o con difficoltà si emendano poscia di tale errore: chè l'amor proprio ve li mantiene, e ve li fa perseverare la facilità di formare una opinione e di tenerla per buona, senza durar la fatica di esaminare, di comparare e di riflettere maturatamente, non altro

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È cosa na spiacevole: conchiudere a me dispiace le opere loro

DELLA
EDUCAZIONE MORALE
DELLA DONNA ITALIANA

LIBRI TRE

DI
CATERINA FRANCESCHI FERRUCCI

socia corrispondente della R. Accademia delle Scienze
di Torino

—
SECONDA EDIZIONE
RIVEDUTA E CORRETTA DALL'AUTRICE
—

TORINO
L'UNIONE TIPOGRAFICO-EDITRICE
Via Madonna degli Angeli, 3.
1855

A wide-ranging work, *Della educazione morale della donna italiana* covers themes such as Christianity, conscience, reason, morality, will, religion, benevolence, love of one's neighbour, family, a woman's duties to her country, vanity, affectation, thoughtlessness, fickleness, truth, indulgence, goodness, and love of the beautiful.

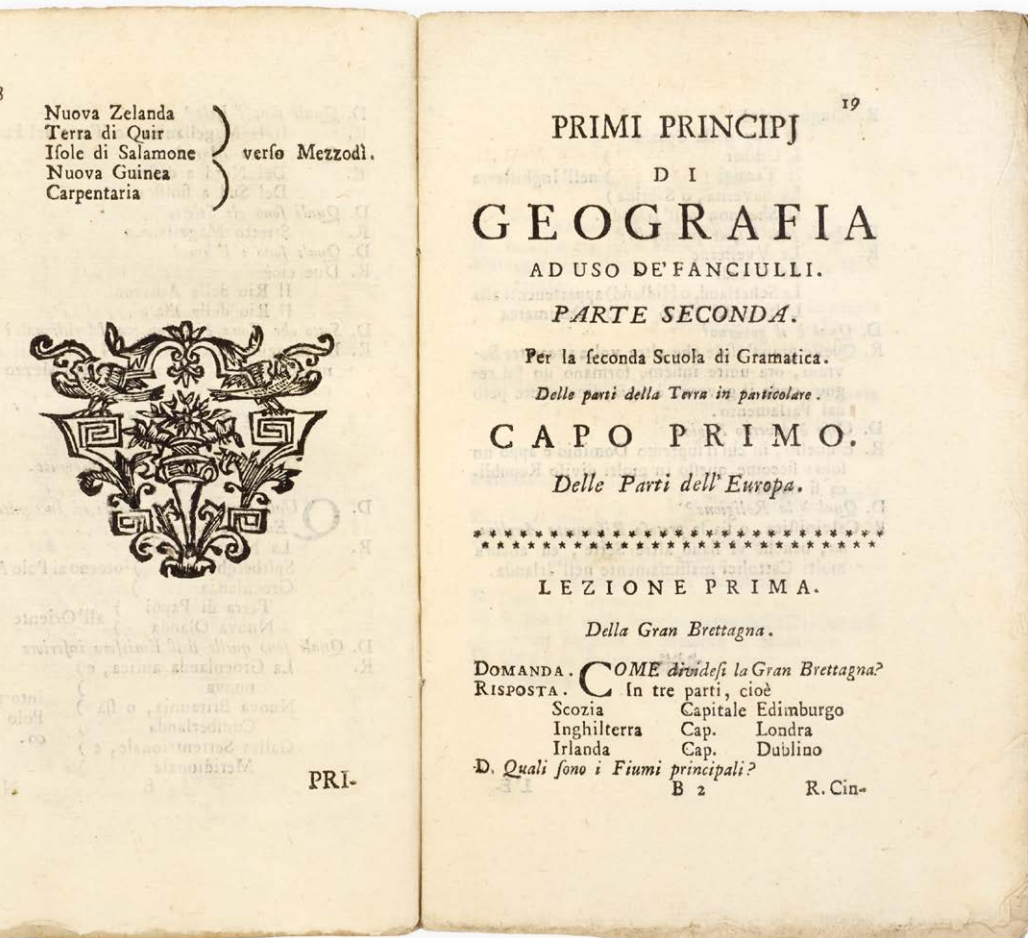
Provenance:

Presented on 31 January 1871 by Emilia Bianchi to the 'colta e gentile giovanetta' Giulia Pizzala, in the hopes that this work would inspire her love of truth and virtue. She is likely the same Giulia Pizzala who married the entrepreneur and hotel owner Pietro Baragiola in 1880. Instead of a lavish wedding, her family gave money to eighty impoverished local families, and her sister, Carlotta, made a 10,000-lira donation toward the establishment of a nursery as a wedding gift. In 1890, the sisters established the Asilo infantile Carlo Pizzala, a nursery in Orsenigo named for their father.

*Alla colta e gentile giovanetta
Giulia Pizzala, perché nel
leggere questo libro sempre più
si accenda nell'animo del vero
e della virtù, in affettuoso ricor-
do - Emilia Bianchi.*

31 Gennaio 1871

Geography from Simple to Complex



19. [GEOGRAPHY.] Primi principi di geografia ad uso de' fanciulli. [[Colophon:] Bergamo, Pietro Lancellotti, 1753].

8vo, pp. 47, [1 (colophon)]; 7-line woodcut initial to p. 3, woodcut tailpieces throughout; light marginal duststaining, lower corner creased; else a very good copy, partially uncut, sewn longstitch in contemporary *carta rustica* wrappers; a few marks to covers. £375

Extremely rare second edition (first 1745) of this Bergamo-printed geographic catechism for young children.

The anonymous author explains in the preface that although many geography books exist for children, few are targeted at the very young, who are occupied with other studies (e.g. learning to write), and suggests consulting the present work alongside maps by the cartographer Guillaume Sanson (1633-1703). The first portion provides a simple introduction to geography, the cardinal directions, and the primary divisions of Europe, North America, South America, the Southern Hemisphere, the Polar regions (including Novaya Zemlya, Svalbard, and, curiously, Cumberland and Wales). The second, aimed at slightly older pupils ('per la seconda Scuola di Gramatica'), focuses on individual countries rather than broader geographic regions, providing additional detail on religion, forms of government, capital cities, primary rivers and islands, and languages spoken. Amongst the areas mentioned here are 'Turkey in Europe' (*trans.*, i.e. Tartary, Croatia, Bosnia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Albania); Asian islands (Japan, the Philippines, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Maldives); Cuba and Puerto Rico; Canada, 'New France' and Acadia; and Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

Later editions followed in 1767, 1753, and 1765, the last of which was printed by the Remondini.

Not on OCLC or Library Hub; OPAC SBN records a single copy in Italy, at the

GEOGRAFIA

6

Lista delle Carte Necessarie per
questi principj.

Il Mappamondo

L' Europa

L' Asia

L' Africa

L' America Settentrionale

L' America Meridionale

L' Italia

Si può aggiungere ancora

Lo stato della Repubblica di Venezia.

Del Santon per M. Jallot

PRI.

7

PRIMI PRINCIPIJ

D I

GEOGRAFIA

AD USO DE' FANCIULLI.

PARTE PRIMA.

Per la prima Scuola di Gramatica.

Delle parti della Terra in Generale.

LEZIONE PRIMA.

D' alcune cose della Sfera.

DOMANDA. *CHE cosa è Geografia?*

RISPOSTA. *Descrizione della Terra, o Globo Terraqueo.*

D. *Che cosa si considera nella Terra per rapporto alla Sfera?*

R. Quattro punti cardinali fissi, cioè

| | | |
|--------------|---|-------|
| Oriente |) | Est |
| Occidente |) | Ouest |
| Mezzodì |) | Sud |
| Settentrione |) | Nord |

Due Poli, cioè

Artico a Settentrione
Antartico a Mezzodì

A 4

Quat-

19 Geography

PRI.

A 4

Quat-

ESPERIMENTO
DEL NOBILE GIOVINETTO
FRANCESCO PIAZZI
D'ANNI DIECI NON COMPIUTI
SULLE SETTE LINGUE
ITALIANA, FRANCESE, SPAGNUOLA,
INGLESE, TEDESCA, LATINA E GRECA

ISTITUTORE
MARIANO GIGLI
Già pubblico Professore di varie Facoltà

MILANO 1818
Società Tipografica de' CLASSICI ITALIANI
Contrada del Cappuccio N.º 5455

Proving the Prowess of a Polyglot Prodigy

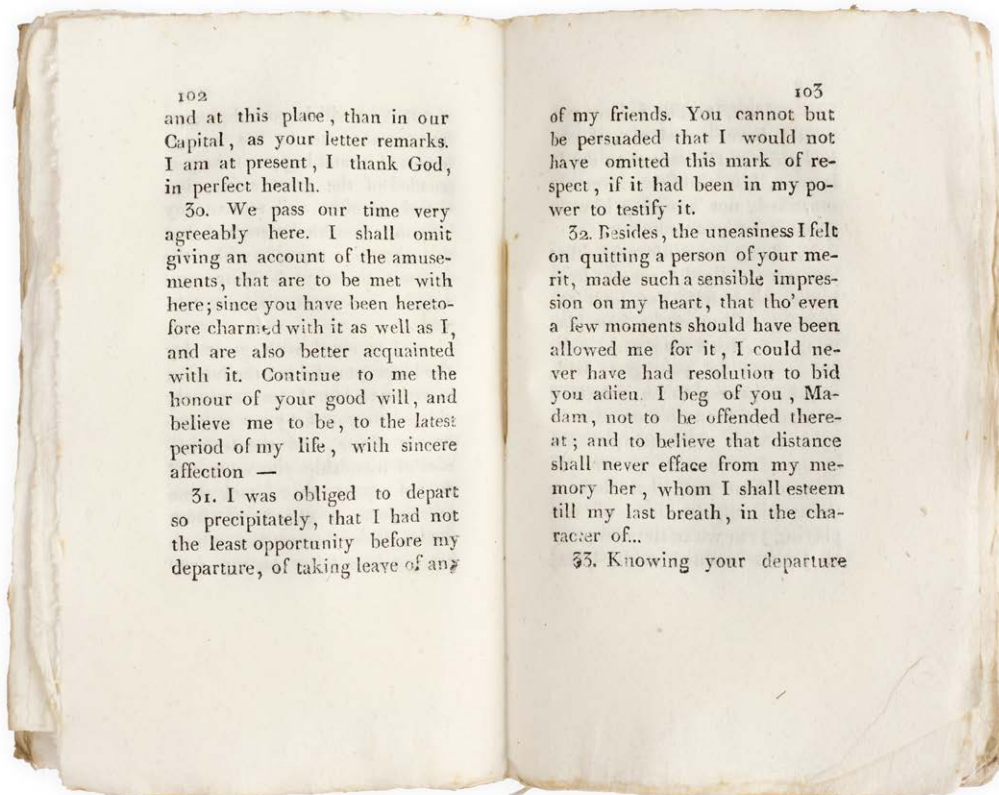
20. **GIGLI, Mariano.** *Esperimento del nobile giovinetto Francesco Piazza d'anni dieci non compiuti sulle sette lingue italiana, francese, spagnuola, inglese, tedesca, latina e greca ... Milan, Società tipografica de' classici italiani, 1818.*

12mo, pp. 196; pale dampstain at inner margin, sporadic light foxing; else a very good copy, uncut, in contemporary pink wrappers; spine sunned.

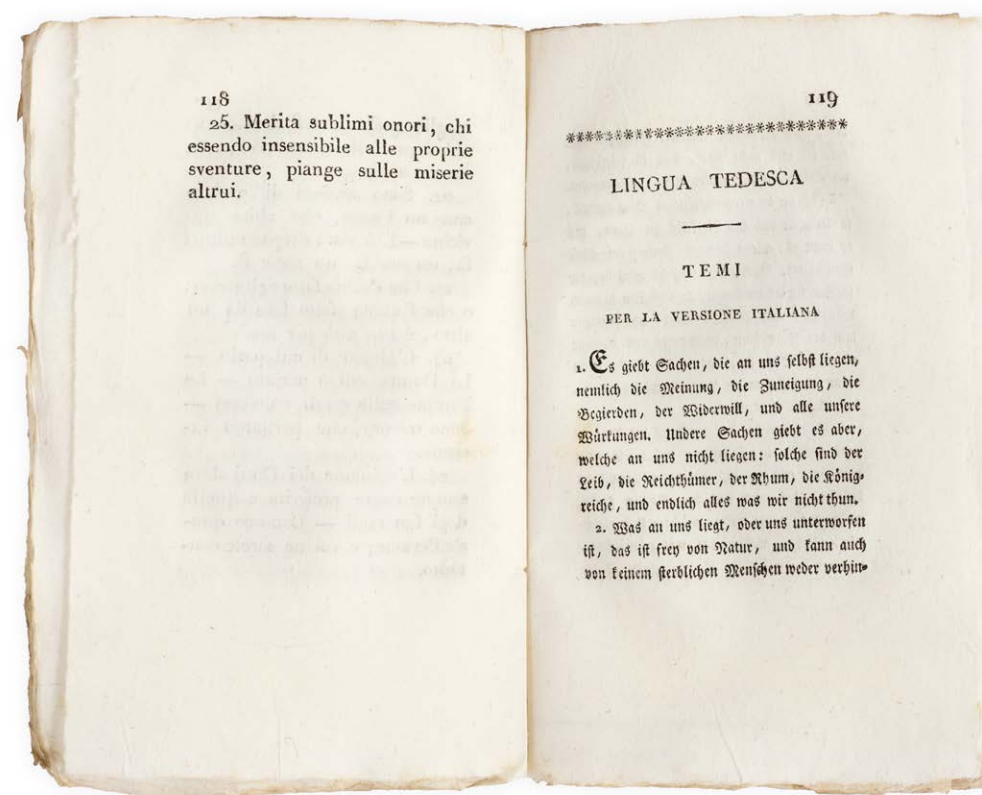
£1250

First and only edition, rare, of a series of 450 translation exercises in French, Spanish, English, German, Latin, Greek, and Italian, posed to the ten-year-old linguistic prodigy Francesco Piazza by his tutor as the culmination of his highly experimental method of linguistic instruction.

The young Piazza had been entrusted to the tutelage of the Recanati-born professor of natural sciences and algebra Mariano Gigli (b. 1782) by his aunt, the Milanese countess Teresa Crivelli (née Olgiati). Under the belief that children learn more effectively 'with less time and less strain' (*trans.*), Gigli tutored his pupil for an hour a day over the course of eighteen months, with no rote memorisation or external study required outside of his lessons, during which time Piazza would frequently play or move about. Also designed to be applicable, with some modifications, to schools, Gigli's method involves a preliminary passive stage of language learning involving the comprehension of language without the imposition of rules, and the more rigorous second phase (to which one can progress after comprehending with ease 1500 lines of text in the target language) of speaking and writing.



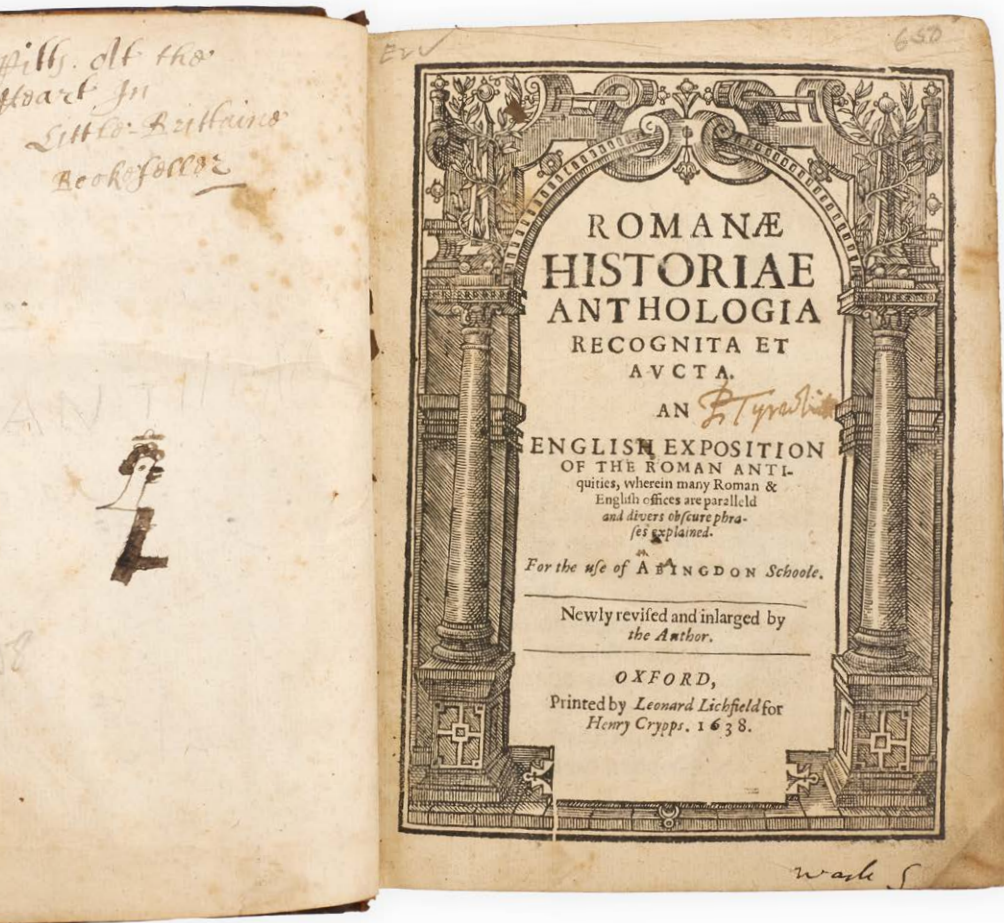
The extracts of text presented here were to be posed to Piazzini, who would then provide a free or literal translation on the spot at the examiner's request, taking a much-needed break between each language; each portion consists of fifty extracts in each foreign language to be translated into Italian, followed by twenty-five short (but linguistically challenging) phrases in Italian to be translated into the source language. Among the source texts are German moral tales abridged from Borroni's 1794 *Dialoghista italiano-tedesco*, extracts from Lessing's fables, English excerpts from Goldsmith's *History of Rome* and Porny's *Models of Letters in French and English*, and Fénelon's *Aventures de Télémaque* in French and Spanish.



Gigli wrote extensively on the philosophy of language and 1808 *Analisi delle idee ad uso della gioventù* had been an important early source on the function of the brain for the young Giacomo Leopardi, who responded to Gigli at the age of fourteen with his essay *Dialogo filosofico sopra un moderno libro* (see Ferri, 'Giacomo Leopardi's Poetry of the Embodied Imagination', in *RISL* 12 (2019), pp. 39-64).

We find no copies in the UK or the US.

Antiquarian Studies for Caroline Schoolboys (and a London Bookseller)



21. **GOODWIN, Thomas.** *Romanae Historiae Anthologia ...* An English exposition of the Roman Antiquities, wherein many Roman & English Offices are parallel'd, and divers obscure Phrases explained. For the Use of Abingdon Schoole. Newly revised and enlarged by the Authour. Oxford, Leonard Lichfield for Henry Cripps, 1638.

[bound with:]

—. Moses and Aaron. Civil and ecclesiastical Rites used by the ancient Hebrews ... The fifth Edition. London, John Haviland, 1634.

Two works bound in one, small 4to, pp. [8], 277, [23]; [8], 300, [12]; title-page of *Romanae Historiae Anthologia* within a woodcut border, woodcut headpieces and initials; a few spots and stains; but very good copies in a contemporary Oxford binding of blind-ruled calf; joints rubbed, spine chipped at head, free endpapers stained pink; early inscriptions of John Hunt (dated December 1660), 'Moses Pitts at the White Heart in Little Britaine / Bookeseller', Phillip Tyrwhitt (to title and p. 1), John Tyrwhitt, James Townshend, and others.

£1600

Early editions of these two popular schoolbooks on antiquities, often found bound together – a compendium of Roman antiquities and a study of the customs and religious rites of the ancient Jews, originally published in 1614 and 1625 respectively – by the headmaster and scholar Thomas Goodwin (1587–1642).

Goodwin graduated MA in 1609 at Magdalen College, Oxford, and later became the first fellow of the newly founded Pembroke College, Oxford (1624). He wrote both works while headmaster of Abingdon School in Berkshire (now Oxfordshire), and in his letter to the reader in *Romanae Historiae Anthologia*, claims that if the book is well received, it should be ascribed to the frequent questioning of the students ('puerorum crebris interrogatiunculis'); but should the work be less appreciated, the reader should blame the frequent whispered chatters of the boys who surrounded the author ('puerorum crebris circumscrepentium susurris'). These works, much reprinted, were standard schoolbooks well into the eighteenth century, and are frequently found bound together, in combinations of various editions; later iterations often added the *Archaeologicae Atticae* of Francis Rous (first published 1637).

Provenance: The printer and bookseller Moses Pitt (1639-1697) was active at the White Heart in Little Britain from 1667, where he also held some of the earliest book auctions in London from 1678. He published learned works, had connections to the Royal Society, and is now best known for his *Atlas*, a project so ambitious that it led to his bankruptcy after the publication of four of the intended twelve volumes, and his *Cry of the Oppressed* (1691), a protest against imprisonment for debt published from the Fleet Prison. Phillip and John Tyrwhitt are possibly the fourth and fifth baronets (1633-1688 and 1663-1741) respectively.

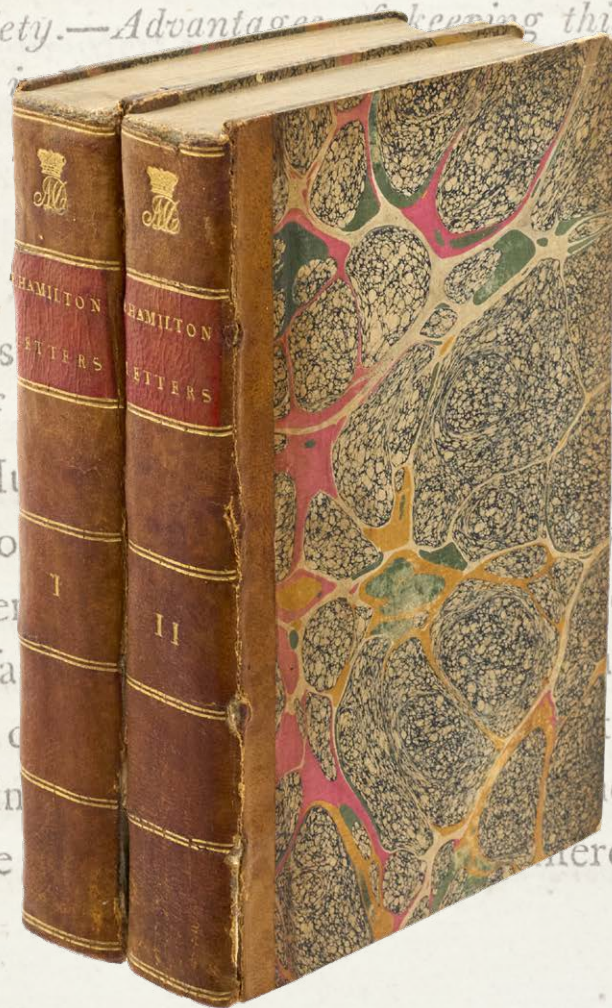
I: ESTC S103289; STC 11694; II: ESTC S103224; STC 11955. On Pitt, see Harris, 'Moses Pitt & Insolvency in the London Booktrade in the late seventeenth Century', in *Economics of the British Booktrade 1605-1939* (1985), pp. 176-208.



ASSOCIATIONS PRODUCTIVE OF SELFISHNESS
AND PRIDE.

*Love of Wealth: how inspired.—Effects of
the love of Wealth upon Individuals and
Society.—Advantages of keeping this de-
sire*

IT is
of
the Hu
jects o
of the
the fa
what o
happin
dislike



On the Education of Women – from the library of the Marchioness of Downshire

22. **HAMILTON, Elizabeth.** Letters on the elementary Principles of Education. Bath, R. Cruttwell for G. and J. Robinson, 1801 [-1802].

Two vols, 8vo, pp. I: xv, [1 (blank)], 436 (i.e. 426), [2 (advertisements, blank)]; II: [2], iv, 455, [1 (advertisements)]; small marginal loss to upper corner of vol. II title, a few small marks; overall a very good set in contemporary sheep-backed boards with marbled sides, spines gilt-ruled compartments, red morocco lettering-pieces, gilt crowned monogram to upper compartment of Mary Hill as Marchioness of Downshire (see below); volume numbering to spines inverted, cracks to joints, corners slightly worn, headcaps chipped.

£400

Second edition, published in the same year of the first, of this epistolary exploration of how children learn, by the Scottish novelist and educationist Elizabeth Hamilton (1756 or 1758–1816).

Hamilton was a friend of Maria Edgeworth and of Sir Walter Scott, and had been educated at a day school for four or five years from the age of eight; she is best known for her *Letters of a Hindoo Rajah* (1796) and her satirical *Memoirs of Modern Philosophers* (1800). Her *Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education*, first published as *Letters on Education* earlier in the same year, is framed as a series of letters to a friend and aims to give assistance to the 'young but conscientious parent, who, anxiously solicitous for the virtue and happiness of her offspring, is in danger of being bewildered amid the variety of systems that offer themselves as unerring guides in the important path of education'.

LETTERS
ON THE
ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES
OF
EDUCATION.

BY
ELIZABETH HAMILTON,
AUTHOR OF THE MEMOIRS OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, &c.

Second Edition.—VOL. I.

BATH, PRINTED BY R. CRUTTWELL;
FOR
G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATER-NOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

1801.

The work 'owes at least as much to the philosophical theories of John Locke as it does to the era's standard conduct-book advice on girls' education' (ODNB). The *Letters* see Hamilton 'feminizing "masculine" discourses, aiming to intellectualize women's culture by popularizing, novelizing, and thereby disseminating philosophy, theology, and history, and doing so in a way that offered herself as a model for the new intellectual-domestic woman' (Kelly, *Women, Writing, and Revolution 1790-1827* (1993)).

'Neither [Maria] Edgeworth nor Hamilton challenged the primary domestic, subordinate position of women, yet within their work there are clear indications of a desire for greater recognition of women's work, of a proper valuation of their lives, for, as Hamilton argued: "Nor can I, perhaps, plead the cause of my sex more effectively, than by explaining the influence of early education; and thus rendering it evident to every unprejudiced mind, that if women were so educated as to qualify for the proper performance of this momentous duty, it would do more towards the progressive improvement of the species, than all the discoveries of science and the researches of philosophy."' (Rendall, *Origins of modern Feminism*, p. 111)

Provenance: from the library of Mary Hill (née Sandys, 1764-1836), Marchioness of Downshire and later Baroness Sandys, a wealthy heiress, society hostess and literary patron, widow of the politician Arthur Hill. Raised by her uncle, one of Samuel Johnson's 'Streatham worthies', she became a friend of both the Prince of Wales and Mrs Fitzherbert, and once entertained the Prince for four days at the family seat of Ombersley. She built up a fine collection of contemporary fiction, mostly by women, to add to the family library, and took great care over the education of her children following the premature death of her husband.

CBEL3, IV, 927.

Syntax, Stenography, and Solar Microscopes

23. HODSON, Thomas. *The Accomplished Tutor; or, complete System of liberal Education ... Embellished with twenty Copper-plates and six Maps, neatly engraved ... The second Edition ... London, H. D. Symonds, and Vernor and Hood, 1802.*

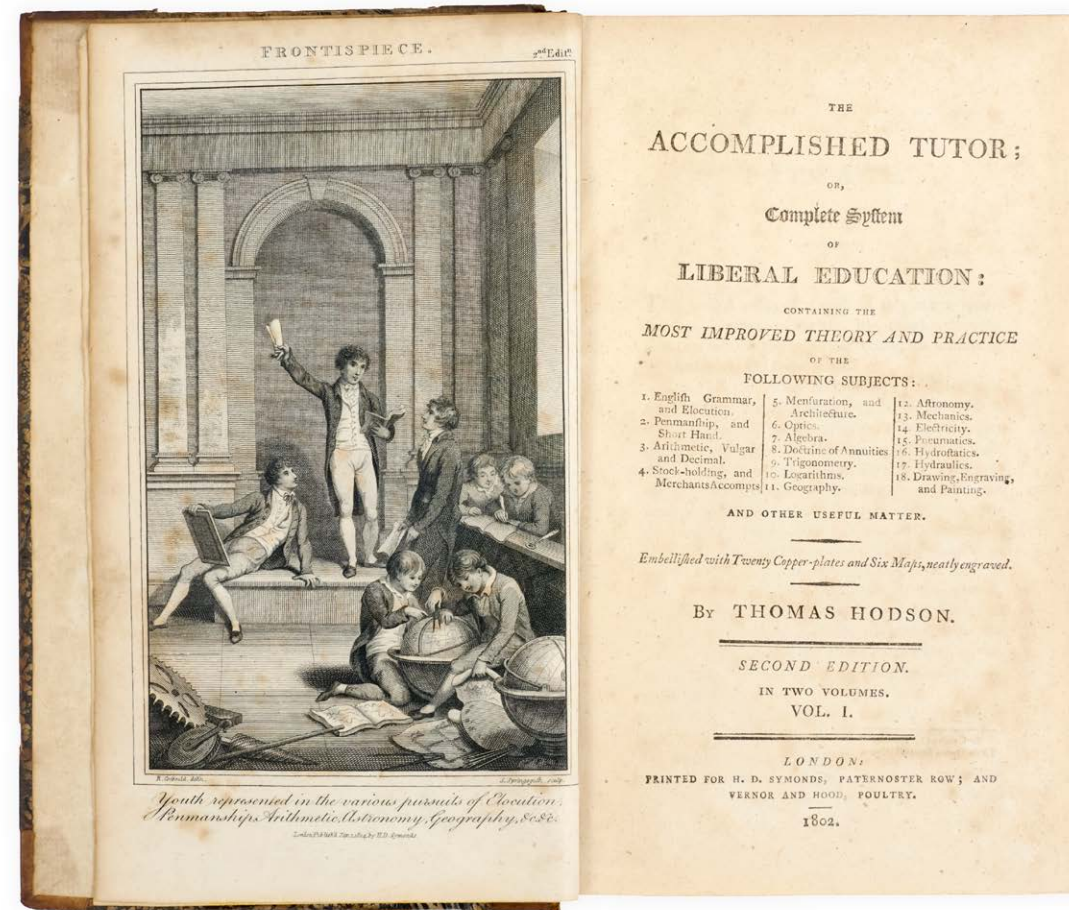
Two vols, 8vo, pp. I: viii, 470; II: viii, 458; with a half-title to vol. II; engraved frontispiece in vol. I (dated 1 January 1804), 20 folding plates of diagrams, 6 folding engraved maps; some scattered foxing throughout, short closed marginal tear to M3, two plates somewhat frayed and browned at edges where protruding from textblock; else a good set in contemporary half marbled calf, marbled paper sides; spines a little dry and rubbed, slight wear to corners; 1805 ownership inscription of Charles Davie to front pastedowns. £300

Second edition, revised, of a voluminous catch-all schoolbook (first published 1800), by Thomas Hodson, of the Middle Temple.

The work, STEM-heavy for an industrial age, covers English grammar, penmanship, arithmetic, accounting, architecture, optics, algebra, annuities, trigonometry, logarithms, geography, astronomy, mechanics, electricity, pneumatics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, and drawing; likely much of the content is plagiarised from other sources. Hodson also published a *Cabinet of the Arts* (1805), both works passing through several editions.

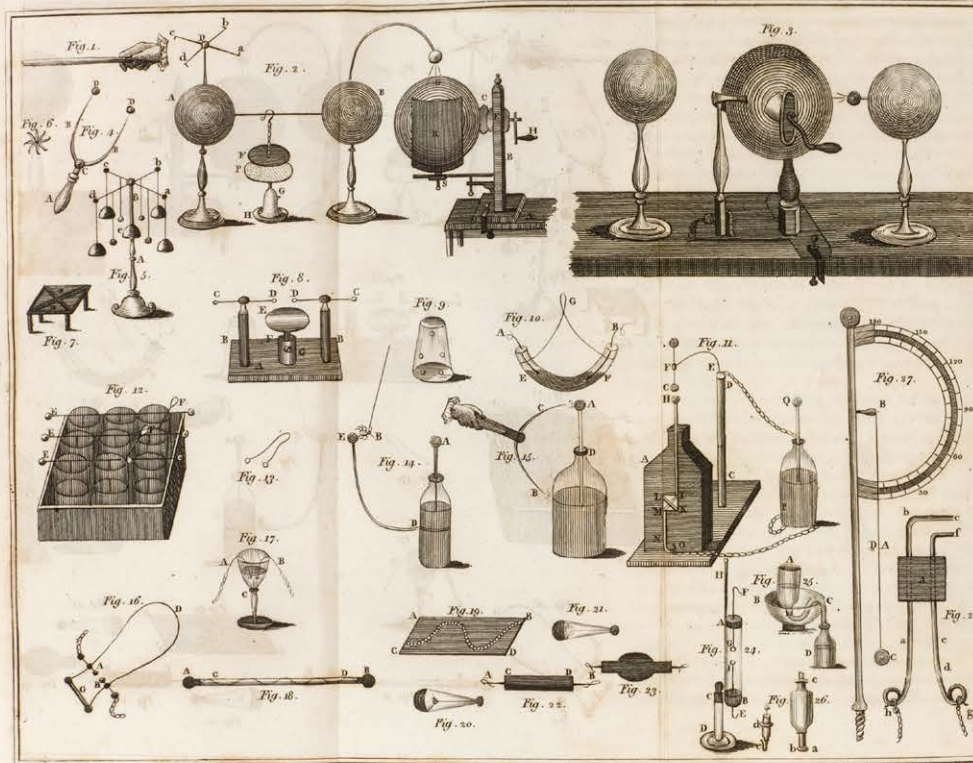
The preface, slightly updated from the first edition, notes that calculation errors have been corrected, and that the favourable reception of the first edition has alleviated an 'afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence', rendering tolerable the author's 'uninterrupted confinement to his room, which has now continued upwards of eighteen years'.

Provenance: Charles Davie (1765–1836), son of John Davie of Orleigh Court, Devon, who matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1784, and proceeded BA in 1788, and MA in 1790. He became vicar of Buckland Brewer in 1790, rector of Heanton Punchardon in 1791, and prebendary of Exeter Cathedral from 1803 until his death.



ELECTRICITY.

Plate 20.



OF ELECTRICITY.

285

and also where the equality of the motion is not regarded, the universal joint may be used (*Fig. 22*) instead of the bevel gear. This joint may be constructed by a cross, as shewn in the figure; or with four pins fastened at right angles upon the circumference of a hoop, or solid ball. This is of great use in some machines, where the tumbling shafts are continued to a great distance from the moving power, as it is in cotton mills. The shafts, by applying this joint, may also be cut to any length, which is a great advantage where there is much resistance.

CHAP. XVI.
OF ELECTRICITY.

SECT. I.

THE PRACTICAL PART OF ELECTRICITY.

THE earth, air, and all terrestrial bodies are supposed to contain a certain quantity of an elastic subtle fluid, called by philosophers, the *electric fluid*; and when any body possesses

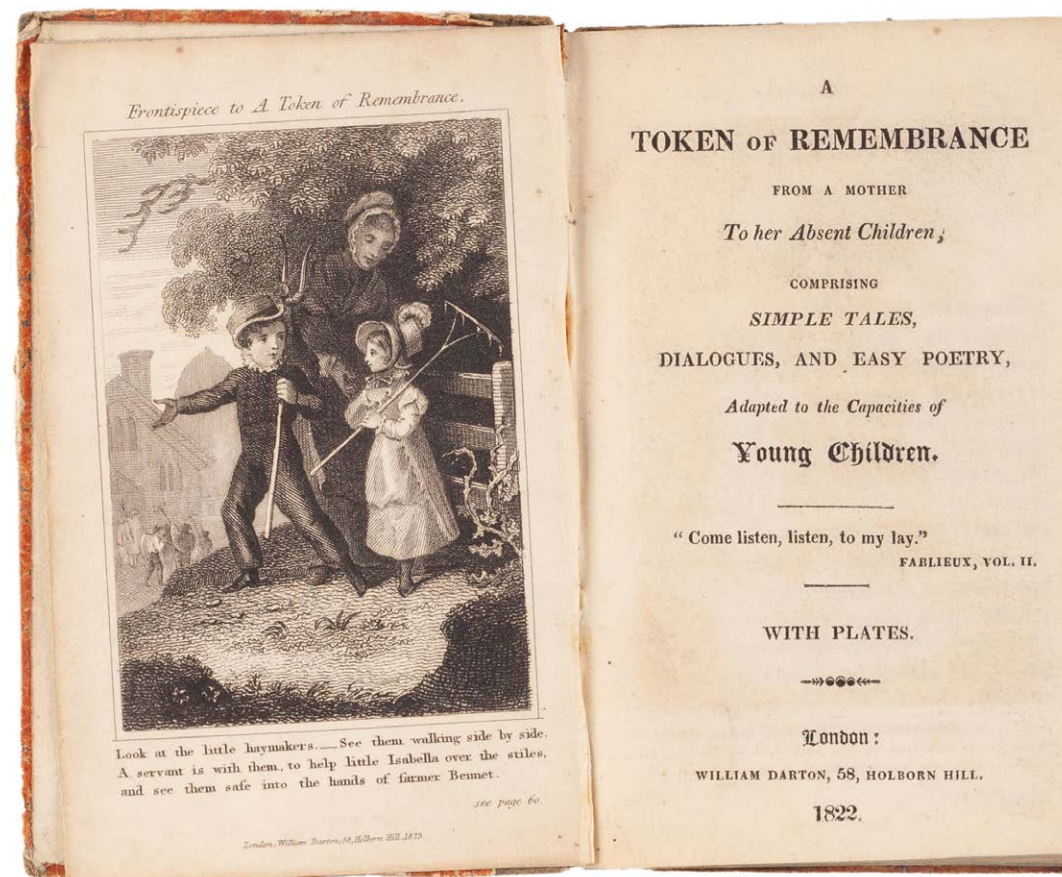
For the Children of Coast Guard Servicemen

24. [JUVENILE.] *A Token of Remembrance from a Mother to her absent Children*, comprising simple Tales, Dialogues, and easy Poetry, adapted to the Capacities of young Children. London, William Darton, 1822.

12mo, pp. 144, with engraved frontispiece and 2 plates; bound without the publisher's advertisement at the end, and a further engraved leaf, a 'Tribute of Regard', at the beginning, as called for by Gumuchian but often missing; a good copy, bound in contemporary boards; rebacked, front hinge split but holding; **bookplate of the Library of the Coast Guard district of Newhaven, with list of rules, to front pastedown** (with shelf mark 'n° 364' and 'Newhaven' filled in in manuscript). £350

First edition of this collection of moral tales and poetry for children, compiled by a mother for her young daughter, from the lending library of the newly established Coast Guard.

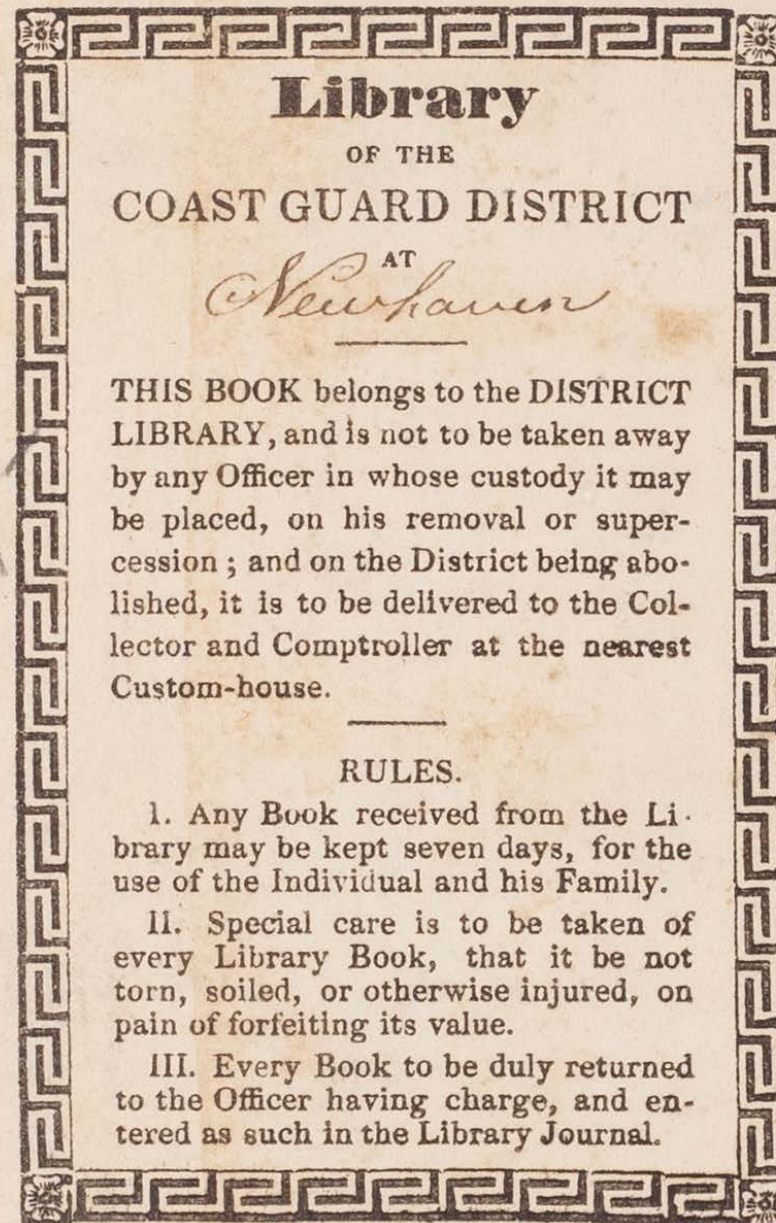
The book appears to have been written by a mother for her daughter Clara, who seems to have been reluctantly sent away to be educated elsewhere: 'While you are separated from me, my child, my head and heart are busied in your welfare. Denied the pleasure of forming your mind, I would yet contribute something to your improvement; but had you been with me, this little book would never have been written, you would have learned all it contains, much better, from my mouth, and a thousand things besides, that none but a mother can teach.'



It includes a series of dialogues with Clara and her mother as protagonists, each ending with a lesson on the different meaning of words with almost identical sound; tales, such as 'The noise in the wood', 'The little hay-maker', and 'The butterfly', poems, and songs.

This copy bears the extremely rare bookplate of the lending library of the Coast Guard. Established in 1822 (the same year as the publication of this book), the British Coast Guard was initially placed under the authority of the Board of Customs, dealing mainly with the prevention of smuggling as well as being responsible for giving assistance to shipwrecks.

Gumuchian 5596; Opie B 320 (also without the leaf with the 'Tribute of Regard').



Stripy Swiss Schoolbooks

25. LAUTERBACH, Barbara, and Georg Christoph LAUTERBACH. A group of five school exercise books comprising geographical dictations. Lenk, 1834-1849.

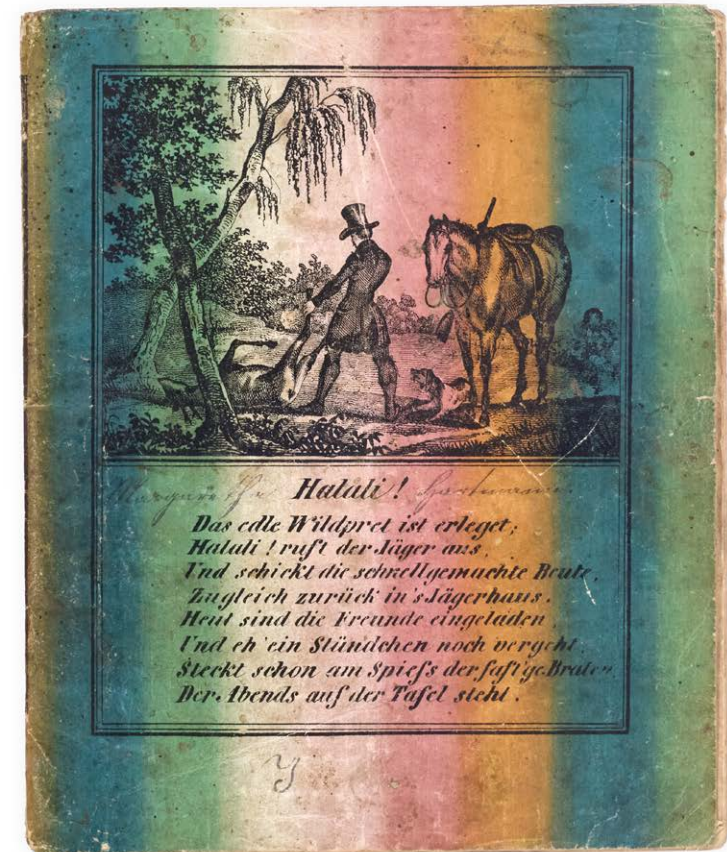
Five vols, 4to, each c. [40] pp.; all but one decorated with engravings and coloured stripes; a little worn, but overall well preserved. £1250

A charming group of school exercise books from the Swiss village of Lenk im Simmental, unusually bound in decorated printed wrappers.

The passages for dictation are largely geographical, including descriptions of German and Italian cities and states and of other European and Mediterranean nations and regions, as well as more general discussions on topographic features (borders, mountains, seas and islands, rivers, and lakes) and on populations, religion, commerce and trade, climate and fertility, and natural resources both mineral and vegetable.

The books are fittingly (if unusually) decorated with engraved illustrations relating to travel and exploration, one with images of Ferdinand Philippe d'Orléans' campaign in Algeria, another showing a 'Chinese punishment' and a hunting scene, and the two volumes belonging to Georg Christoph Lauterbach with scenes from *Gumal und Lina*, a children's story set in Africa.

In the margins are occasional marks, some dated, with the teacher's feedback. Curiously, the teacher does not remark on Georg Christoph's consistent misspelling of his hometown, Lenk, as 'Benk'.



Comprising:

'III. Classe. Preisbuch für Georg Christoph Lauterbach, am 25ⁿ Juni 1834'. [Lenk, 1834.]

4to, pp. [45]; pamphlet-stitched, covered with an engraved sheet with four illustrations and decorated with stripes in red, pink, and blue.

'III. Klasse. Dictando-Buch der Barbara Lauterbach'. Lenk, 7 January 1836-12 May 1837.

4to, pp. [40]; pamphlet-stitched in blue wrappers.

'III Classe. Diktandoheft des Georg Christoph Lauterbach'. 25 January 1839-8 October 1839.

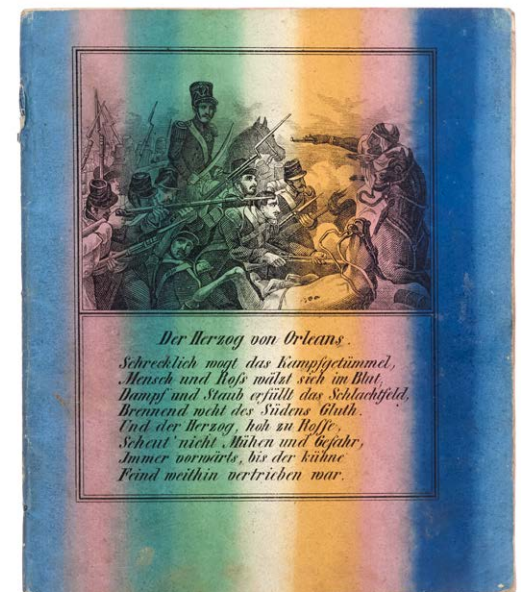
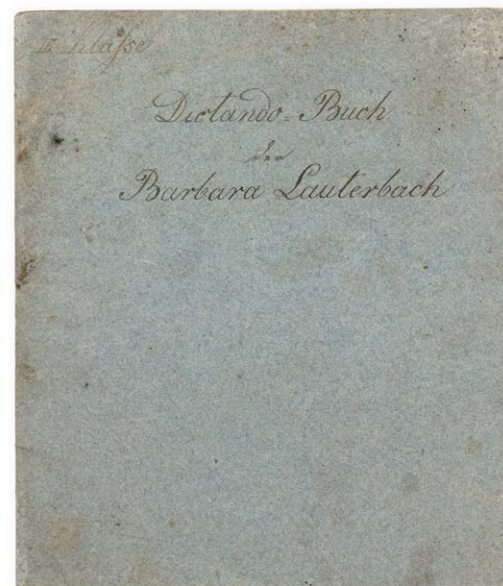
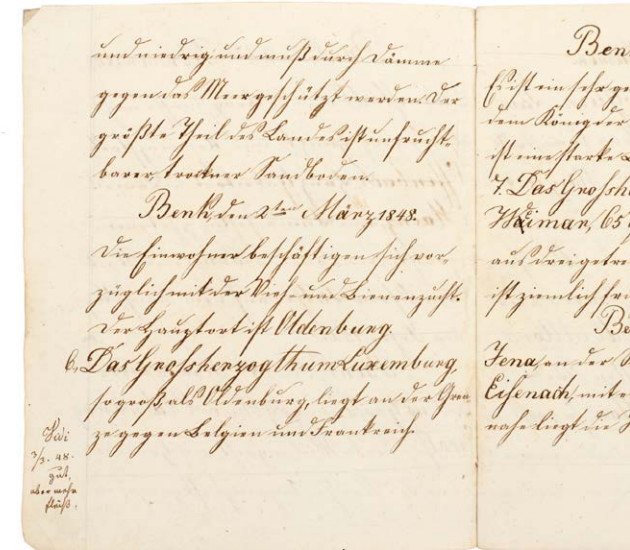
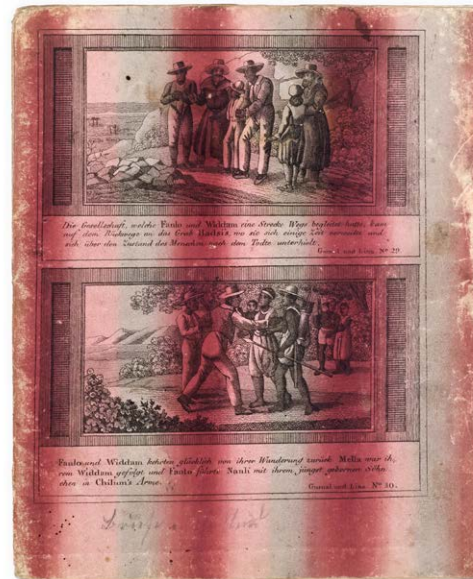
4to, pp. [40]; pamphlet-stitched in blue wrappers, covered with an engraved sheet with four illustrations and decorated with red, blue, and pink stripes.

[Dictations on geography.] 'Benk' (i.e. Lenk), 24 February 1848-26 March 1849.

4to, pp. [40]; pamphlet-stitched in plain wrappers, covered with an engraved sheet ('Der Herzog von Orleans' and 'Algerier Truppen') and decorated with rainbow-coloured stripes, edges stained red.

[Dictations on geography.] Lenk, 23 April 1849-18 December 1849.

4to, pp. [36], seemingly lacking an initial leaf; embroidery pattern in pencil and ink to inner rear cover and sheet of woodcut lace patterns loosely inserted; pamphlet-stitched in plain wrappers, covered with an engraved sheet ('Halali!' and 'Chinesische Strafe!') and decorated with rainbow-coloured stripes; numerous ink inscriptions of Margaretha Hartmann, Zettlitz, 1870s.





Weekly Exercises

26. **LUCAS, John.** 'Select and Original Pieces written at Mr Sigston's Academy.' Queen Square, Leeds. Leeds, 1816 [-1817].

Manuscript on paper, two vols, 4to, ff. I: [16]; II: [20], vol. I likely lacking title and 3 ff. for February-March, several leaves in vol. I detached, first leaf vol. I with closed tear, vol. II trimmed, shaving final word of each line but not affecting sense, a few marks and thumbprints to both vols; bound in green and black and blue and orange marbled wrappers, respectively; upper cover of vol. I lettered 'Mast. Lucas' in ink, loosely inserted manuscript French penmanship exercise, signed 'Jean Lucas' and dated 1818. **£1375**

A handsomely illustrated manuscript on a variety of themes, produced as weekly exercises in penmanship by a pupil at Sigston's Methodist boarding school in Leeds.

James Sigston (1780-1865) was active in radical politics in Leeds, and was a friend and biographer of the itinerant Methodist preacher William Bramwell; he became the first president of the Leeds Protestant Methodists in 1829. Sigston's Academy was evidently still active in the 1830s, and the Thoresby Society in Leeds cites an 1826 selection of the same title, though with a printed or engraved title-page, suggesting that the practice of producing 'Select and original Pieces' at the Academy became standardised with time.

Our manuscript, compiled by one John Lucas, instead features a handsome calligraphic title-page, showing a pupil painting beneath a tree, the school pictured in the background; at his feet are a hat, globe, palette, set of watercolours, and an open book of Euclid. Each entry (made approximately weekly) is signed and dated on the verso; they include extracts on the passage of time, the dissolution of nature, taste, the Bible, the death of Princess Charlotte, patience, indolence, the seasons, mnemonics, and the harvest. The first volume comprises entries from 1 February to 30 May 1816, and the second from 31 July to 27 November 1817, ending with an undated (and seemingly original) piece on the Christmas vacation.



Lucas includes extracts from Johnson's 'Monitions on the Flight of Time', Samuel Boyse's 'Goodness', Bishop Burnet's *Sacred Theory of the Earth*, John Murray Lacey's *The Farm-House*, Hannah More's *Search after Happiness*, Rev. J. Thomas's 'Call to Vigilance', and a speech by the Nonconformist clergyman John Angell James, *inter alia*. Lucas's artistic style seems to have significantly developed over the summer of 1816: the modest calligraphic headings of the first volume, of which about half are illustrated with small watercolour vignettes, evolve in the second to include detailed landscapes, scenes of angels and demons, an illustration of the changing seasons, a mourner at the tomb of Princess Charlotte, and a miniature version of the scene depicted on the title-page.

the Alps the Load of the Earth that covered many
 Countries and reached them. Arise from the Coast
 to the Black Sea; this huge Mass of Stone is soft
 and dissolved as a tender Cloud into Rain. It
 stood the African Mountains and Atlas with
 his Top above the Clouds; there was frozen Caucasus
 and Taurus and Imarus and the Mountains of Asia
 and yonder towards the North stood the Rhiphaean
 Hills clothed in Ice and Snow. All these are van
 dropped away as the Snow upon their Heads
 Great and marvellous are thy Works, just and
 true are thy Ways thou King of Saints

Hallelujah.

F. ———
 W. ———
 (Signature)

J. Lucas
 Aug. 2. 1789



August. The healthy Harvest Train is there
 Thy ripen'd Treasure falls beneath their Hands
 Season of Bliss! none now can dare repine
 Since God has blest with Plenty all your Lands
 The humble Gleaner gathers now her Store
 Then hastens Home well pleas'd to her Lord
 Bends low to Heav'n nor mourns it is not more
 And hoards her little Heap for Winter's Bread
 But when the pleasing Task of Sabeus done
 The rustic Throng seek their Master's Door
 And there with rural jollity and Fun
 Gaily enjoy the happy Harvest Home

Lucian for Jesuit Schoolboys



27. LUCIAN of Samosata; Étienne MOQUOT, editor. Luciani Samosatensis dialogi selecti. Cum nova versione et notis. Ab uno e patribus Societatis Iesu. Ad usum collegiorum eiusdem Societatis. Editio quarta aucta et emendata. Lyons, Claude Obert, 1636.

8vo, pp. [2], 5-16, 93, [4], 96-483, [5], [2 (blank)], wanting preliminary blank A1; printed in parallel Greek and Latin on facing pages; woodcut device to title, woodcut initials, head-, and tailpieces, divisional titles dated 1635; title-page creased and marked, small loss to lower margin of pp. 239-240, some light foxing and marginal dampstaining, some creasing to corners, a few small ink stains; bound in contemporary limp vellum; somewhat worn and marked; early ownership inscriptions of 'Gabriel Lecher' and 'E. J. Henne', some notes and circular drawings to endpapers, 'Lecher' written and burnt into top-edge. **£375**

Uncommon parallel Greek and Latin edition of selected dialogues by the second-century satirist Lucian, edited by the French Jesuit Étienne Moquot (1570-1625?) for use in Jesuit schools.

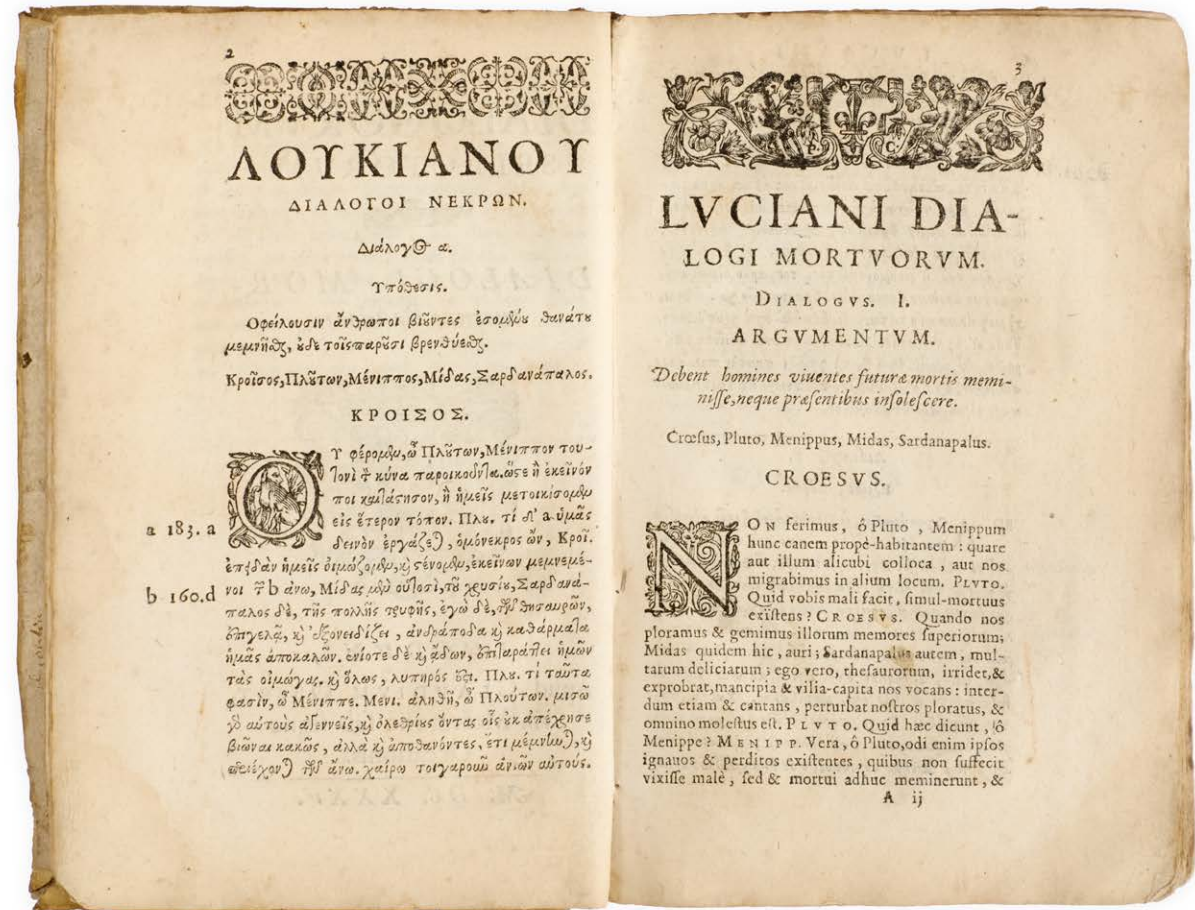
A native of Nevers, Moquot was apparently the first Jesuit to come from the town. He was particularly well versed in Greek and Latin and vocal against heretics. In addition to his Lucian (first published in 1621), which ran through numerous editions, he published a Greek grammar.

The text is arranged in three parts, comprising the *Dialogues of the Dead* (on the vanity of human wishes), *Dialogues of the Gods* (a *reductio ad absurdum* of traditional mythology), and selected other pieces, including some of his best-known works.

In this third part we find: *Necyomantia/Menippus* (the Cynic philosopher goes to the underworld); *Charon* (the ferryman of the dead comes up to earth to see what the life of man is like); *The Downward Journey* (a scene in the realm of Hades, showing that cobblers fare better there than kings); *Timon the Misanthrope* (a satirical look at wealth and the problems it brings); *The Dream, or the Cock* (a Cynic sermon in praise of poverty); *Icaromenippus* (Menippus goes up to heaven to learn the truth); *How to Write History* (the most extensive surviving work from antiquity on the theory of historiography); and *Slander* (on not being quick to put faith in it).

Outside continental Europe, we find two copies in the UK (BL, Glasgow) and two in North America (Thomas Fisher Library, Wofford College).

USTC 6904515; Sommervogel V, 1272.



Maunder's Miniature Miscellany

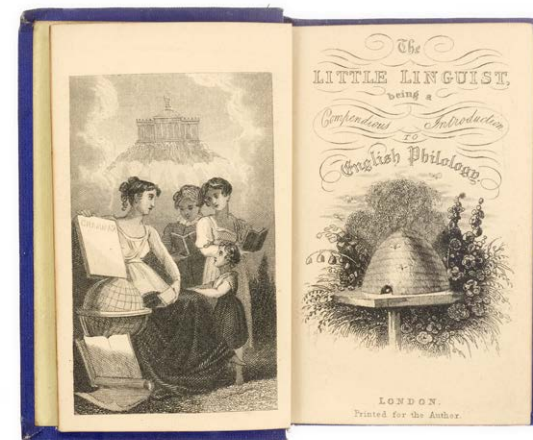
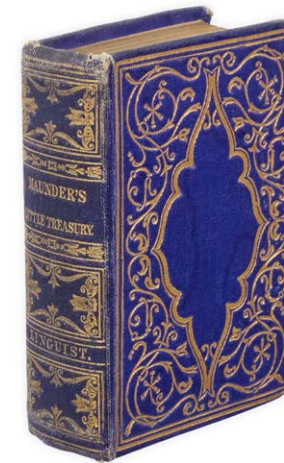
28. [MAUNDER, Samuel.] [*Engraved title: The Little Linguist, being a compendious Introduction to English Philology*] The miniature English Grammar, carefully extracted from the most eminent modern Authors, and containing, in an epitomized Form, all the necessary Rules and Examples, intended particularly as a Companion to the Little Lexicon. [*Engraved title: London, Printed for the Author*], [c. 1851?].

64mo (77 x 49 mm), pp. 96, 144, 134, 29, [1 (blank)], [26], with frontispiece and engraved title; with tissue guard; bound in publisher's blue cloth, blocked in gilt, edges gilt, yellow endpapers; extremities very slightly rubbed and bumped, spine minimally darkened, but an excellent copy; early ownership inscription and ink stamp of Lady Elizabeth Stucley to front endpapers.

£350

A delightful and scarce miniature guide to English grammar, touching also on foreign languages and demographics, well-preserved in its bright publisher's binding. First published around 1825, the *Little Linguist* was gradually expanded with a variety of independently paginated parts: *The Miniature English Grammar*, *English Verbal Distinctions*, *Miscellaneous English Examples*, *Population Table of the Principal Countries, Provinces, Cities, &c. in the World*, and *A List of the Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns*. It appears that the parts were reissued and reprinted over the course of over a decade, appearing in different configurations and with varying imprints; a reference in the *Population Table* to the 1851 Census suggests that our copy is the latest – and fullest – of such editions.

Library Hub finds only four copies of the title in the UK, with varying collations and imprints, but none of this edition: British Library (William Cole, [c. 1825], pp. 96 only), Rylands (Darton & Co., 1847, pp. 96, 144, 134, [48]), and British Library bis and Sudbury Hall (William Mason & Son, 1836, pp. iv, [1], 4–96, 144, 134, [50]).



Bequeathed to a Grammar School by its Master



29. **MAXIMUS OF TYRE.** Μαξιμου Τυριου φιλοσοφου Πλατωνικου λογοι μα. Maximi Tyrii philosophi Platonici sermones sive disputationes xli. Graecè nunc primùm editae. [Geneva,] Henri II Estienne, 1557.

8vo, pp. [viii], 363, [1]; woodcut Estienne device to title-page, capital spaces with guide letters; a very good copy in contemporary English vellum; early inscriptions (partly in Greek) to title deleted in ink, early ownership inscriptions 'Sum Thomae Woodde' and 'Franc. Plomer', later inscription to fore-edge of title noting the book as the gift of 'Jos. Worting' 'in usum Scholae Guilsburiensis', numbered 172 (see below); scattered marginal markings in pen, one annotation in pencil on p. 44. **£1500**

Editio princeps of the forty-one theological and ethical dissertations of Maximus of Tyre, a sophist who was reputedly the tutor of Marcus Aurelius; it is sometimes found bound with the Latin translation of Cosimo Pacci, revised and reprinted by Estienne.

Provenance:

1. Probably the Thomas Woodde, of Shropshire, who matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford in 1604/5 and was later at St Edmund's Hall.

2. Joseph Worting, master of the grammar school at Guilsborough, Nottinghamshire, c. 1700–1718. The school had been founded in 1688 by John Langham of Cottesbrooke, a successful London grocer, but local demand for classical languages was limited, and it became a fee-paying boarding school in the eighteenth century, its decline hastened by competition from an English writing school in the town. Worting left a moiety of an estate at Cold Ashsby to Christ's Hospital in his will of 1722, as well as, it seems, a bequest of books to his own school.

GLN-2041; USTC 450461; Adams M-939; Renouard 115: 2; Schreiber 141a.

Sunday School for Boys and Girls

30. [MONS.] Histoire de l'institution de l'école dominicale dans la ville de Mons en l'an 1585, dédiée a messieurs M. les magistrats. Mons, J. B. Varret, 1748.

8vo, pp. 53, [2], [1 (blank)], with etched frontispiece with the arms of Mons ('P. Bureau fecit'); woodcut factotum initial, woodcut and typographic headpieces; frontispiece slightly trimmed at outer margin, a few old glue stains to title, but a very good copy; bound in early twentieth-century paste-paper boards, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine, evidence of earlier stab-stitching to inner margins; rubbed with a few chips. £975

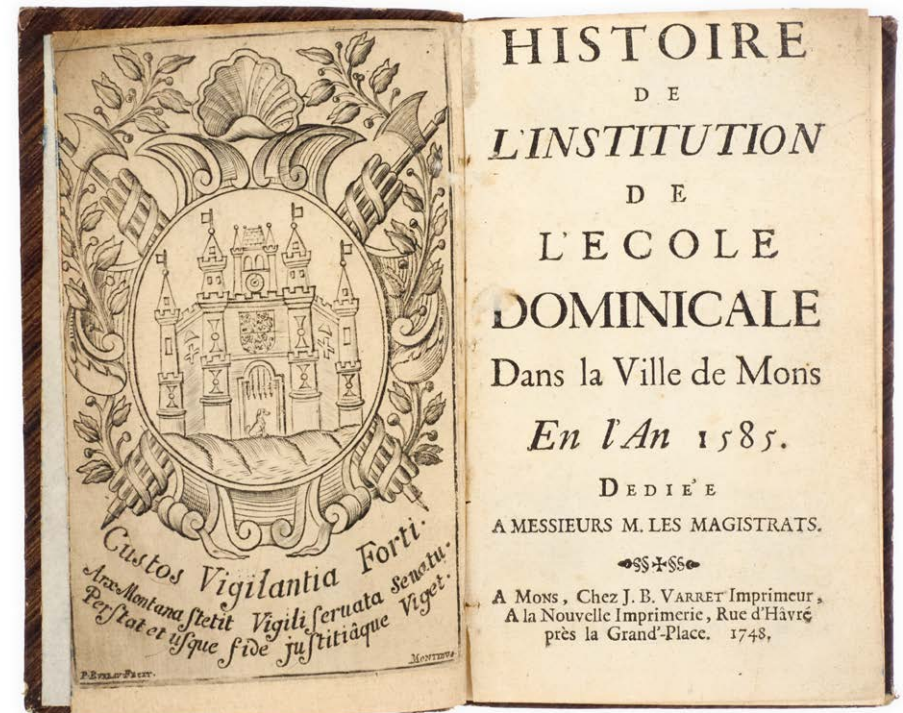
First and only edition, very rare, of this history of the Sunday school in Mons, established for the Christian education of the boys and girls of the city and supported by the Canonesses of St Waltrude among other benefactors.

The school was founded by Louis de Berlaymont (1542-1596), Archbishop of Cambrai, who spent the majority of his archiepiscopacy exiled in Mons after Cambrai's capture by Francis of Anjou. The school was established in the disused drapers' hall and divided into two parts, with separate doors for men and boys and for women and girls, and a chapel was built soon after. The pupils, from the ages of seven to fifteen, were divided into fourteen classes for boys (taught by seventeen masters) and thirteen classes for girls (with thirteen mistresses); the elder classes were provided with paper, pens, and ink.

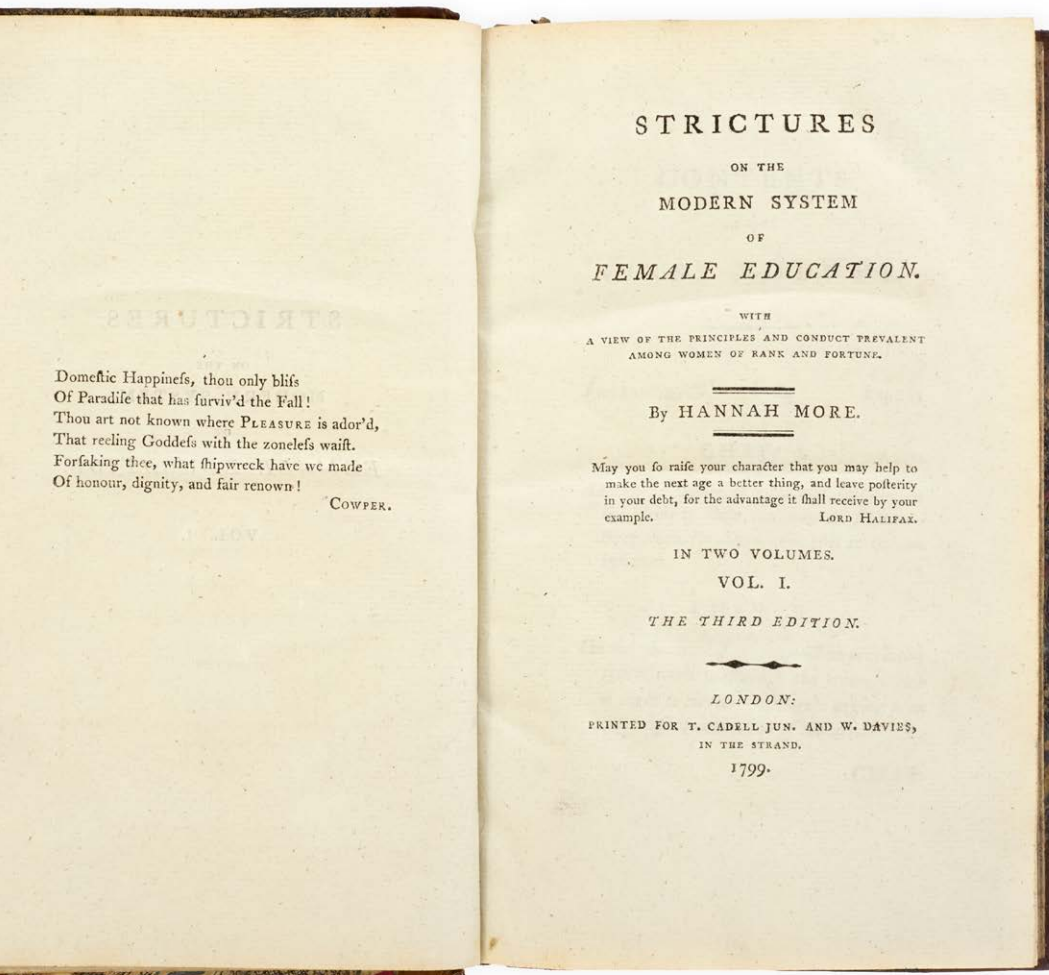
The text praises those who have worked at the school and supported its teaching of Catholic faith and its role in preventing heresy, especially Archbishop de Berlaymont, the school's first master François Buisseret, later also Archbishop of Cambrai, and their successor at Cambrai, François Fénelon, who took an interest in the school and questioned the pupils, finding them 'very well instructed' (p. 36, *trans.*).

In addition to the school's educational role, it distributed alms to old women (who were also admitted for Christian instruction) and to poor children, **with the help of donations from the Canonesses of St Waltrude and a list of thirty-three named female benefactors.**

No copies traced in the UK or US. OCLC finds two copies in the Netherlands, at the Koninklijke Bibliotheek and the University of Groningen, and one in Belgium, at the Bibliothèque royale.



A Conservative Approach to Women's Education



STRICTURES

ON THE
MODERN SYSTEM
OF

FEMALE EDUCATION.

WITH
A VIEW OF THE PRINCIPLES AND CONDUCT PREVALENT
AMONG WOMEN OF RANK AND FORTUNE.

By HANNAH MORE.

May you so raise your character that you may help to
make the next age a better thing, and leave posterity
in your debt, for the advantage it shall receive by your
example.
LORD HALIFAX.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

THE THIRD EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL JUN. AND W. DAVIES,
IN THE STRAND.

1799.

Domestic Happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has surviv'd the Fall!
Thou art not known where PLEASURE is ador'd,
That reeling Goddess with the zoneless waist.
Forsaking thee, what shipwreck have we made
Of honour, dignity, and fair renown!

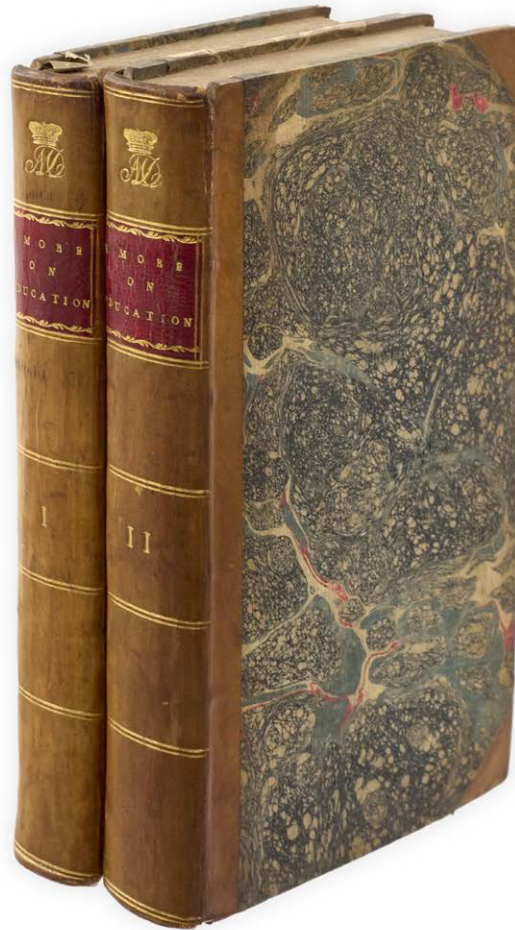
COWPER.

31. **MORE, Hannah.** *Strictures on the modern System of female Education. With a View of the Principles and Conduct prevalent among Women of Rank and Fortune.* London, T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies, 1799.

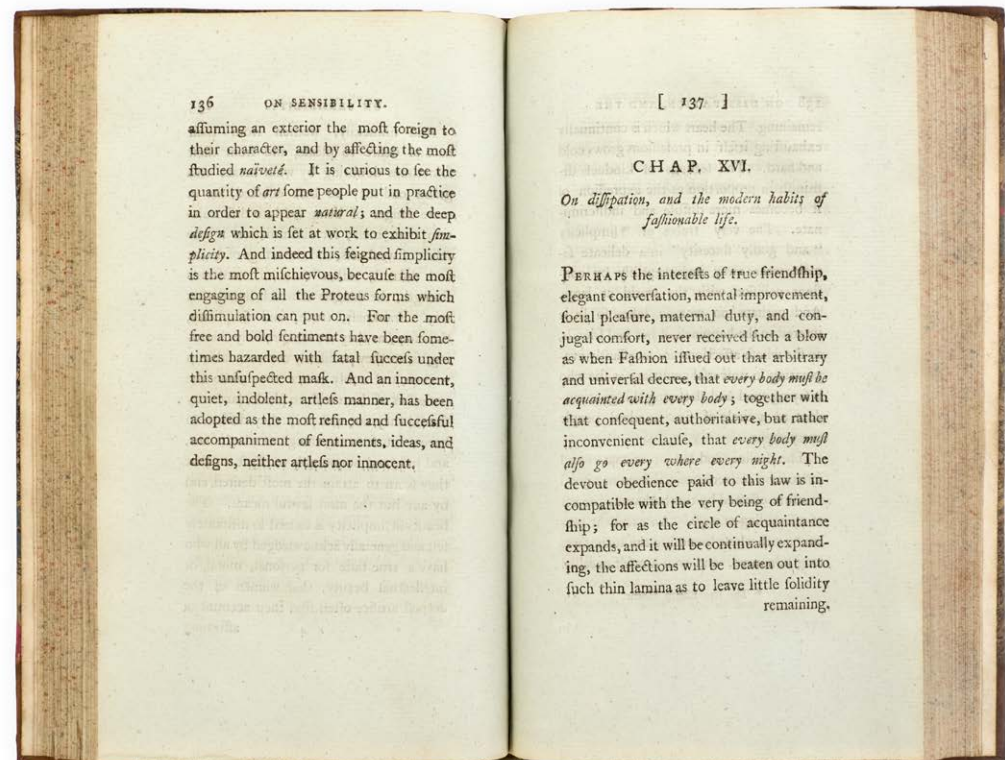
Two vols, 8vo, pp. I: xix, [1 (blank)], 292; vii, [1 (blank)]; II: 327, [1 (advertisements)]; vol. II printed on light blue paper; tear to vol. II, C1-6, with small marginal loss to a few leaves, minor paperflaw to vol. II, p. 191 affecting only a couple of characters, nevertheless a handsome set; bound in contemporary half polished calf with marbled sides, spines gilt in compartments, red morocco lettering-pieces, gilt crowned monogram to upper compartments of Mary Hill as Marchioness of Downshire (see below). **£950**

Third edition, published in the same year of the first, of this hugely popular educational manual by the evangelical Bluestocking writer and philanthropist Hannah More (1745-1833).

More was first educated by her father and then at the girls' boarding school he had established in Bristol, where she would later teach. She was a friend of Elizabeth Montagu and Joshua Reynolds, as well as Johnson and Wilberforce. 'As a consequence of her celebrity as a woman writer copies of her *Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education* ... rushed off the shelves; seven editions were printed in the first year alone. In her review of her contemporary attitudes towards female education she criticized both Jean-Jacques Rousseau's doctrine of sensibility, which turned women into creatures of mere sentiment, and Mary Wollstonecraft's belief in female rights, which encouraged women to adopt an aggressive independence; she proposed that women should be educated neither as Circassians nor as Amazons but as Christians' (ODNB).



Provenance: from the library of Mary Hill (née Sandys, 1764-1836), Marchioness of Downshire and later Baroness Sandys, a wealthy heiress, society hostess and literary patron, widow of the politician Arthur Hill. Raised by her uncle, one of Samuel Johnson's 'Streatham worthies', she became a friend of both the Prince of Wales and Mrs Fitzherbert, and once entertained the Prince for four days at the family seat of Ombersley. She built up a fine collection of contemporary fiction, mostly by women, to add to the family library, and took great care over the education of her children following the premature death of her husband.



Nurseries for the Poor

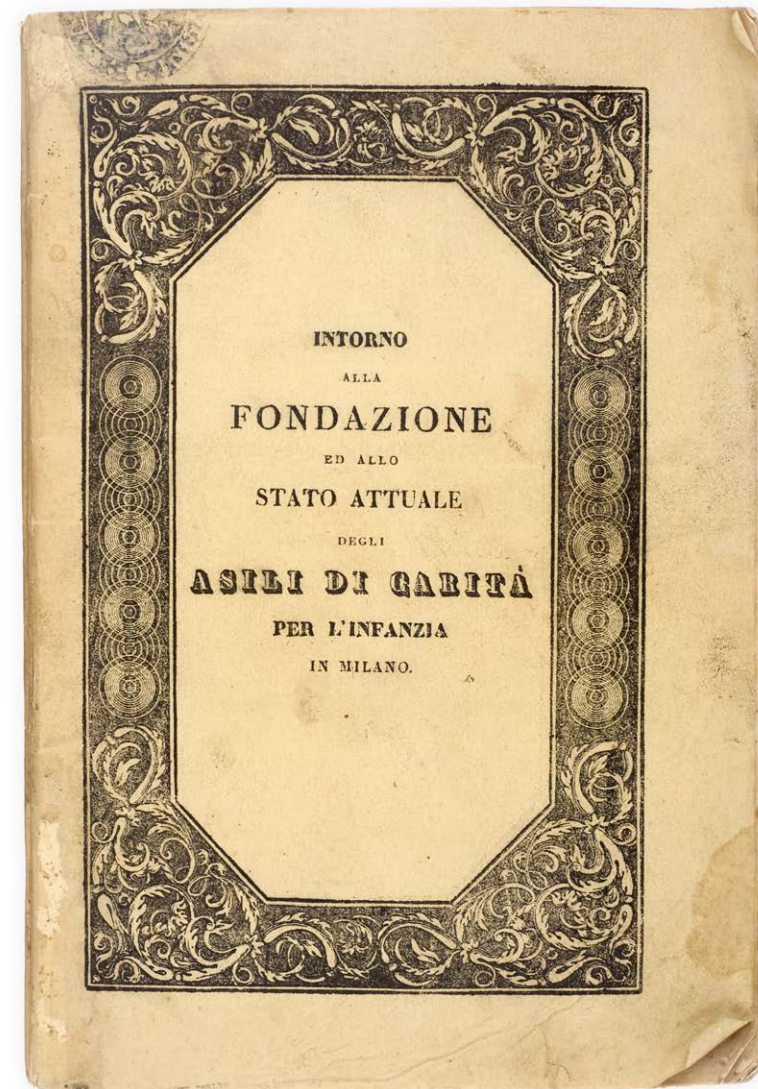
32. [NURSERY SCHOOLS.] Intorno alla fondazione ed allo stato attuale degli asili di carità per l'infanzia in Milano. Relazione letta nell'adunanza generale tenuta il 16 marzo 1837 dai contribuenti alla fondazione e mantenimento degli asili infantili e pubblicata a beneficio degli asili medesimi. *Milan, C.G. Bianchi and company, 1837.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 63, [1 (blank)]; with half-title, lithographic folding table bound at end; two letterpress tables in the text; title lightly toned, sporadic light spotting; but a good copy in the original yellow printed wrappers; front wrapper faded, corners creased, some staining, small loss to lower corner of rear wrapper with short closed tear at foot; private collector's stamp partially visible to front wrapper. £400

First and only edition, rare, of this report on the establishment and progress of nursery schools for the poor in Milan – both boys and girls – with the aim of serving the poorest and most populated districts of the city.

The first nursery in Italy had been established by the priest Ferrante Aporti at Cremona in 1827; following his example, the present commission, headed by Marquess Giulio Beccaria (son of the famous Cesare Beccaria) and with the renowned educator Giuseppe Sacchi as secretary, established Milan's first nursery for the poor in 1835, at Santa Maria Segreto, with seventy pupils between the ages of two and five; two more nurseries were established within a year. This report provides a comprehensive outline of the schools' structure and mission, as well as case studies from the three existing schools (with a total of c. 350 pupils), detailed medical reports, and descriptions of the abject poverty in which the children lived, ending with the commission's plans to open two more nurseries in the coming year and to significantly expand an existing one.

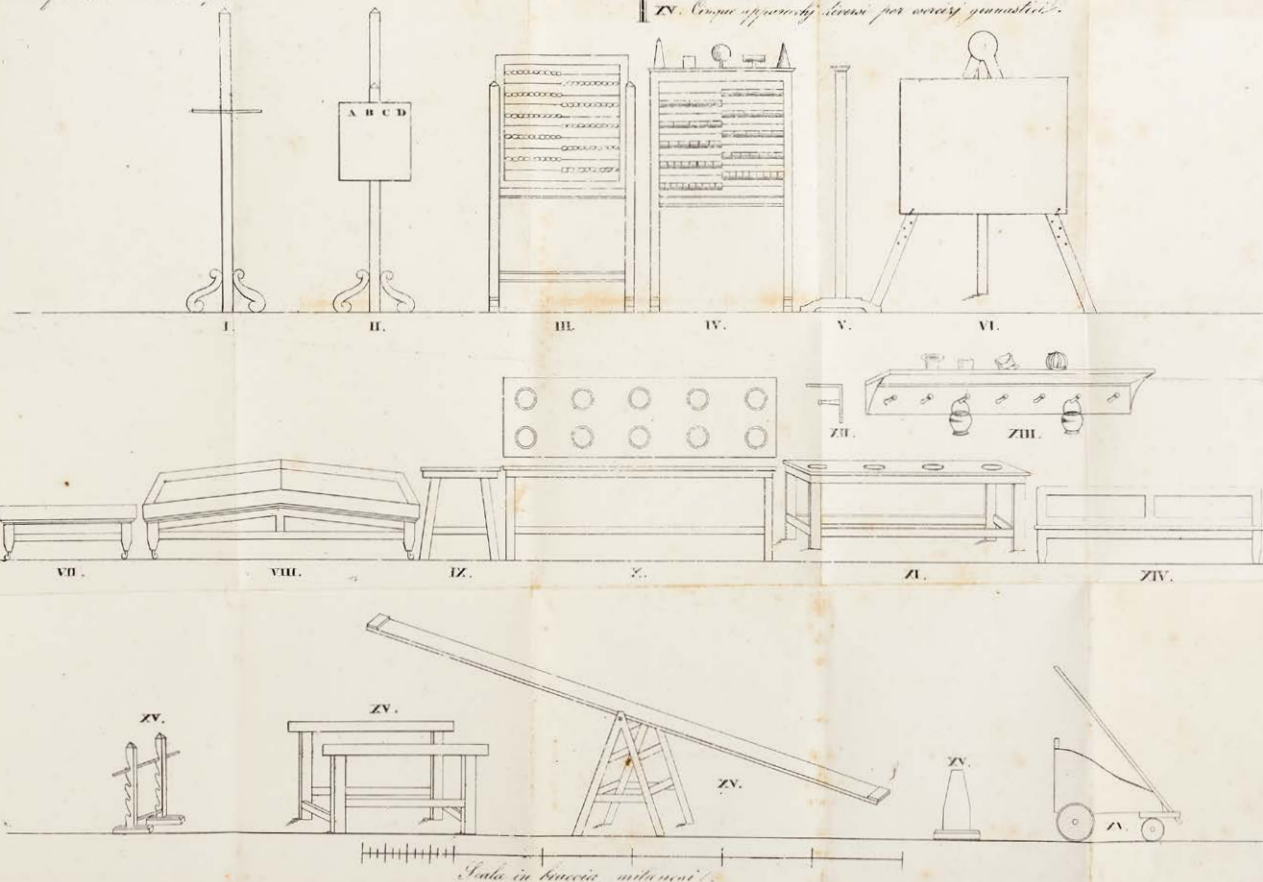
Each class was run by a female teacher and an assistant, with the help of a servant for menial tasks, and wealthier women were encouraged to volunteer to give back to the community.



DESCRIZIONE DELLA TAVOLA.

- I. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.
- II. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.
- III. Apparecchio a pedana per gli usi della numerazione dall'uno al cento.
- IV. Apparecchio a pedana per insegnare la scrittura.
- V. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.
- VI. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.
- VII. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.

- VIII. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.
- IX. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.
- X. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.
- XI. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.
- XII. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.
- XIII. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.
- XIV. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.
- XV. Tavola per appendere disegni e tabelle figurative.



The children at each nursery were divided into three classes: in the first, they learned their first name and surname, parts of the body, basic precepts about God, sounds and syllables, and counting from 1-100; in the second they were introduced to the catechism and hymns, breaking words into syllables, addition and subtraction, and vocabulary regarding clothing, food, animals, and household objects; and in the third they began using an *abecedario*, learning hymns and psalms by heart, working with fractions, and expanding their vocabulary with visual aids.

Children were vaccinated upon admission and received a medical assessment (six doctors, four pharmacists, and two surgeons worked for the nurseries *pro bono*); the medical reports indicate that many of the children came in with rickets, scrofula, wasting syndrome, or herpes, and describes the number of deaths at each nursery and the attention given to the children's cleanliness and health. At one nursery, three children out of eighty-four died in a year: one of whooping cough, one of meningitis, and one of tuberculosis. The children were given bread and soup each day, and play and physical exercise were encouraged. Copies were issued with text only, or, for an additional fee, with the folding table at the end (as here), illustrating both instruments of learning (an abacus, a chalkboard) and of play (a see-saw, climbing bars, and a wagon).

OCLC finds no copies in the UK and four in the US (Brigham Young, Chicago, Illinois, Princeton). Not on Library Hub.



Part-Printed Schoolbooks

33. **OATES, Russel [or Russell].** 'Specimens of Writing by Russel Oates, at Mr Rich^d Kemplay's Academy, St John's Place, Leeds, 1825'. Leeds, 1825.

[offered with:]

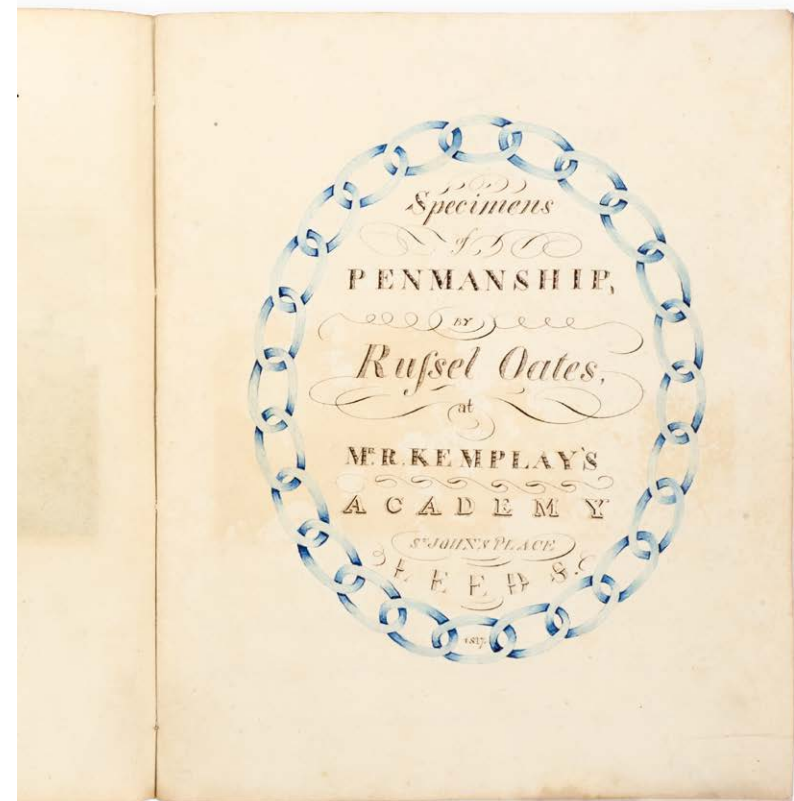
—. 'Specimens of Penmanship, by Russel Oates, at Mr R. Kemplay's Academy, St John's Place, Leeds. 1827.' Leeds, 1827.

Two vols, 4to, each ff. [22] and each bound with an engraved view of 'Mr Rich^d Kemplay's Academy, for Young Gentlemen.' ('Scott Sculpⁿ') and a letterpress 'Order of Merit in Orthography and Grammar' (see below); calligraphic titles within coloured borders; in contemporary card wrappers, spines lined with yellow glazed paper and red straight-grained roan respectively, lithographic designs to wrappers (one completed 'Russel Oates.' in manuscript), edges gilt; a little worn with a few minor stains, bookblock of second volume loose.

£850

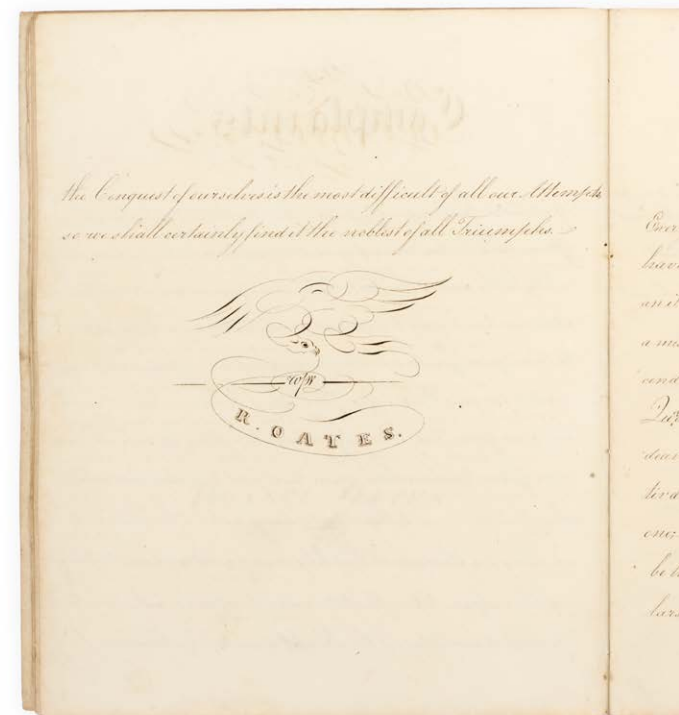
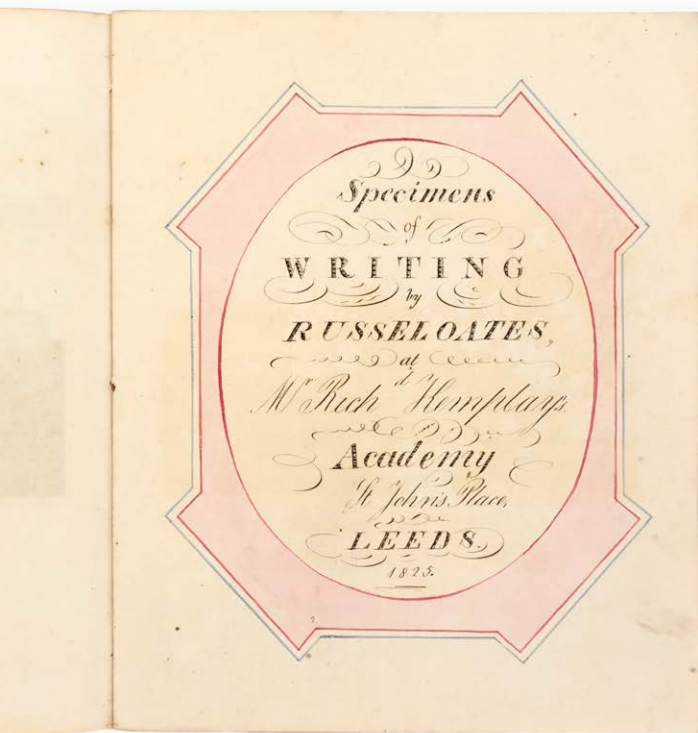
A pair of calligraphic dictation books from a pupil at Richard Kemplay's Academy for Young Gentlemen in Leeds, with printed class lists ranking pupils by their errors.

Each book comprises twenty-two leaves of neatly written dictations on varying subjects – from 'affability' and 'amusements' to 'arrogance', 'irregularity', 'the little ants', and 'the cat and the bat' – each signed by Russel Oates and many with calligraphic flourishes.



They are, unusually, bound within a printed bifolium, with an engraved view of the Academy at the front and, at the rear, an 'order of merit in orthography and grammar, calculated on an average of the errors committed in writing twenty dictates, for the half-year ending at Christmas, 1825 [- Midsummer, 1827]', printed letterpress by Robinson and Hernaman, within typographic borders. The final dictation in each volume is a reflection on the year's studies, titled 'The Close of the Year' and 'Vacation' respectively ('After attending another Course of regular Instruction, your Parents and Friends will anxiously look for much Improvement ...').

The two volumes, fittingly, demonstrate an improvement across two years: Oates has risen from twenty-first in the class, with 460 errors, to first, with only fifty. Richard Kemplay's Academy, catering to both day-pupils and boarders, had relocated to its handsome premises on St John's Place by 1799; on Kemplay's death in 1830 it was inherited by his son Christopher, who continued the school until 1834. Our pupil is perhaps the Russell Oates who served as Assistant Overseer of the Poor in Knaresborough (*Knaresborough Post*, 1 January 1898 supplement), but is otherwise untraced.



SECOND CLASS.

ORDER OF MERIT IN ORTHOGRAPHY AND GRAMMAR,

CALCULATED ON AN AVERAGE OF THE ERRORS COMMITTED IN

WRITING TWENTY DICTATES,

FOR THE

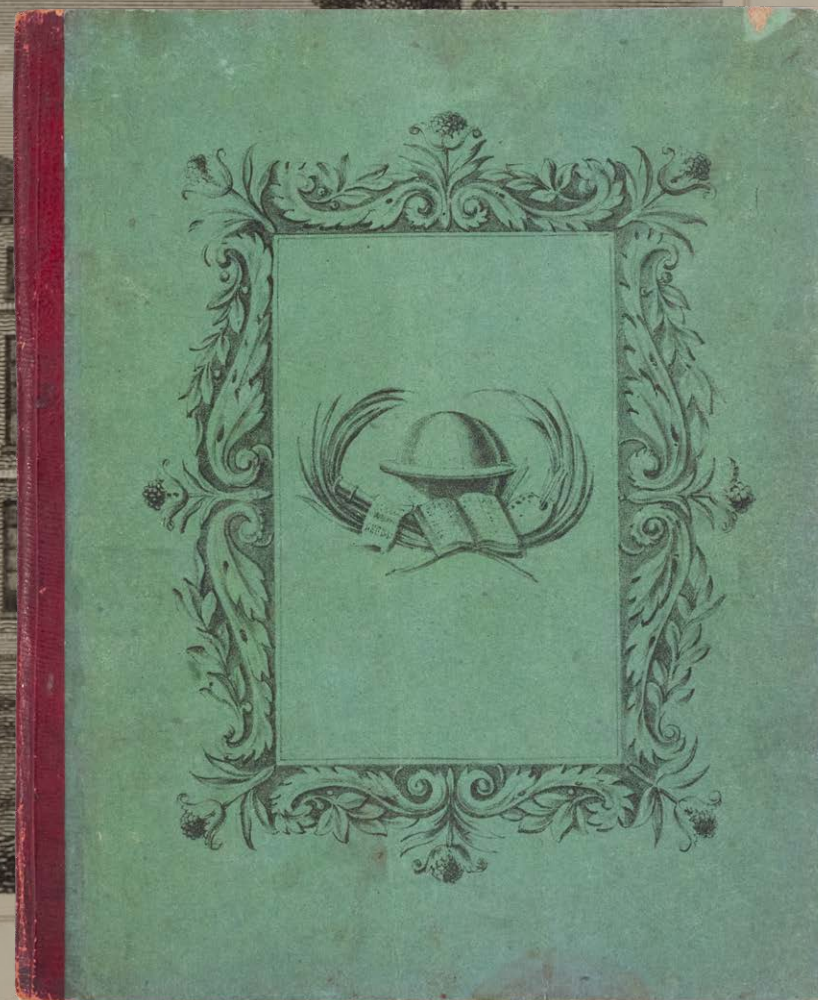
HALF-YEAR ENDING AT MIDSUMMER, 1827.

| NAMES. | ERRORS. | NAMES. | ERRORS. |
|---------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Russell Oates, | 50 | John Rhodes..... | 120 |
| Robert Taylor,..... | 59 | Edward Whitaker | 123 |
| Thomas Kilner,..... | 70 | William Murray Jackson, | 138 |
| Shaw Thewlis, | 84 | William Ripley, | 138 |
| John Brown,..... | 90 | John Bower,..... | 177 |
| Ralph Mangnall, | 91 | Joseph Middleton, | 240 |
| Joseph Rinder,..... | 97 | Robert Holdsworth Ledgard, ... | 268 |
| Samuel James Abbott,..... | 101 | William Thackrey, | 277 |
| James Ingham,..... | 101 | Thomas Bywater,..... | 318 |
| William Robinson..... | 102 | John Thackrey, | 392 |
| John Waterhouse, | 102 | Joseph Robert Singleton,..... | — |

Richard Kemplay.

LEEDS, 21ST JUNE, 1827.

ROBINSON AND HERNAMAN, PRINTERS, INTELLIGENCER-OFFICE, LEEDS.



ST. JOHN'S PLACE, LEEDS.

M. Rich^d Kemplay's Academy,
for

YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

33 Oates

Latin Compositions of an Eton Boy

34. [ORDE, John Powlett.] A collection of 111 original compositions in Latin (and occasionally Greek) verse and prose. *Eton, 1818-1820.*

111 manuscript compositions, mostly pen on paper, each written on a single quarto leaf or bifolium, then folded into a tall thin packet, most docketed with an English title and a date, tied into nine bundles; housed in a blue cloth box. £1750*

A delightful insight into classical education at Eton, where until the mid-nineteenth century Greek and Latin were the only official classroom subjects, and Latin composition was considered a key accomplishment.

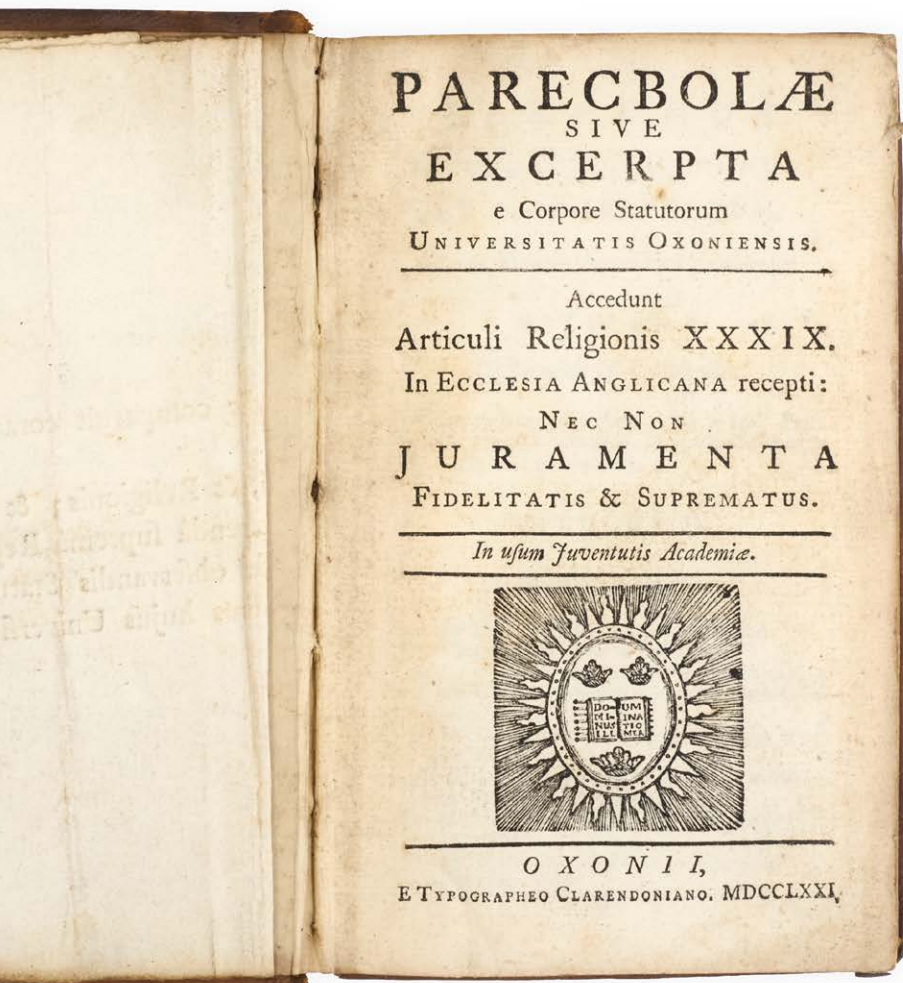
Subjects covered here include 'The Pigeon' (5 May 1818), 'Instruction' (21 July 1818), 'Surviving the fall of one's country', 'Fire', 'Against Wealth' (17 September 1818), 'Devil on two Sticks' (15 October 1818), 'Female Eloquence' (13 and 14 July 1820), 'Whale fishery' (17 June 1819), and the surely controversial 'Death of the King' (2 February 1820). Some subjects recur several times and many are headed by a 'theme' taken from a classical source, say for 'Captivity', 'Graia servitum matribus ibo' from the *Aeneid*. The best such compositions at Eton were submitted to the Head Master and caches kept by both boys and tutors survive in the Eton College archives; the present collection is delightful in preserving the draft compositions, often heavily revised, rather than the finished articles. Son of the admiral Sir John Orde, 1st Baronet, of Morpeth, Northumberland, a former governor of Dominica, John Powlett Orde (1803-1878), studied at Eton before progressing to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1821. After his marriage in 1826 to Eliza Woollery Campbell (d. 1829) he built a country house at Kilmory, Argyllshire.

Provenance: the family papers of the Orde, later Campbell-Orde baronets, of Morpeth, Northumberland, and Kilmory House, Argyllshire, Scotland; sold as part of lot 16, Bonhams, Fine Books, Manuscripts, 4 December, 2019.





34 Orde



Banning Brothels, Brawls, and Broken Windows

35. [OXFORD.] Parecbolæ sive excerpta e corpore statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis. Accedunt articuli religionis XXXIX in Ecclesia Anglicana recepti: nec non juramenta fidelitatis et suprematus. In usum juventutis academicae. Oxford, e typographeo Clarendoniano, 1771.

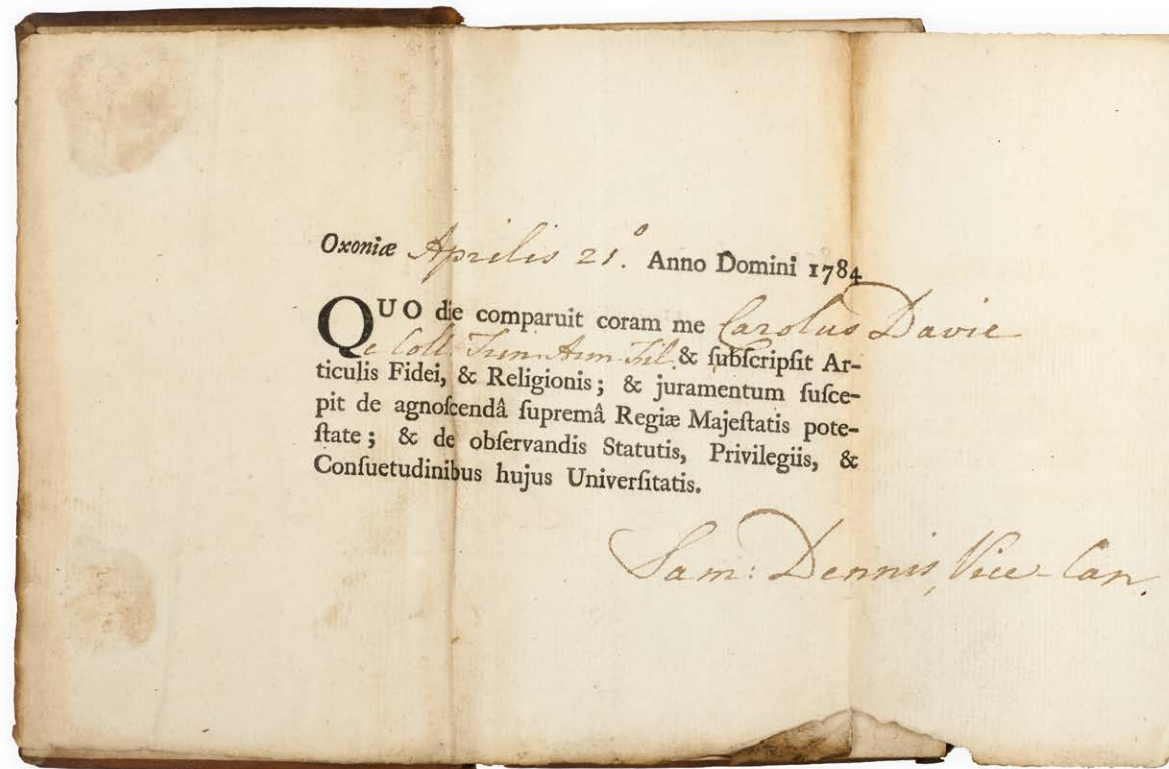
8vo, pp. [24], viii, 259, [1 (blank)]; woodcut of the University arms to title; small chip to upper corner of first few leaves; a very good copy in contemporary sheep; upper joint split but holding firm, small split to spine, head- and tailcaps chipped; folded part-printed oath dated 21 April 1784 for Charles Davie of Trinity College and signed by Samuel Dennis, Vice-Chancellor, tipped onto front pastedown. £250

Later edition of this essential student guide to the University of Oxford's statutes, this copy with the signed matriculation oath of Charles Davie, 1784, by which he agreed to the Thirty-nine Articles, the Oath of Supremacy, and the statutes and privileges of the University.

First published in 1670, and regularly reissued thereafter, the *Parecbolæ* covers, *inter alia*, matriculation, scholarships, lecturers, examinations for BA, MA, and in music, civil law, medicine, and theology, as well as graduation, university governance, office holders (including the University's printers), and the rules of the Bodleian library. It details numerous prohibitions to keep students on the straight and narrow: against leggings and long hair; against visiting the city's brothels, pubs, and tobacco shops; and against gambling, hunting, playing football, breaking windows, getting into fights, and keeping weapons.

Provenance: Charles Davie (1765-1836), son of John Davie of Orleigh Court, Devon, who matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1784, and proceeded BA in 1788, and MA in 1790. He became vicar of Buckland Brewer in 1790, rector of Heanton Punchardon in 1791, and prebendary of Exeter Cathedral from 1803 until his death.

ESTC T58698.



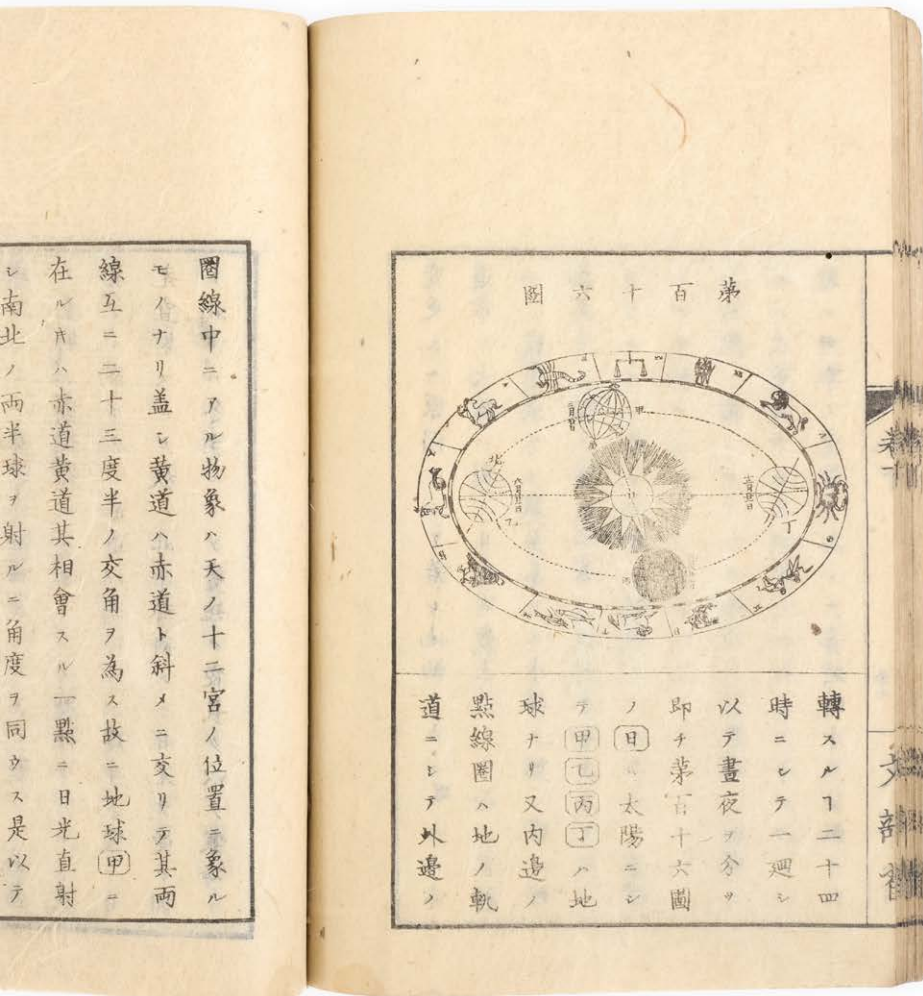
Western Physics for Meiji Schools

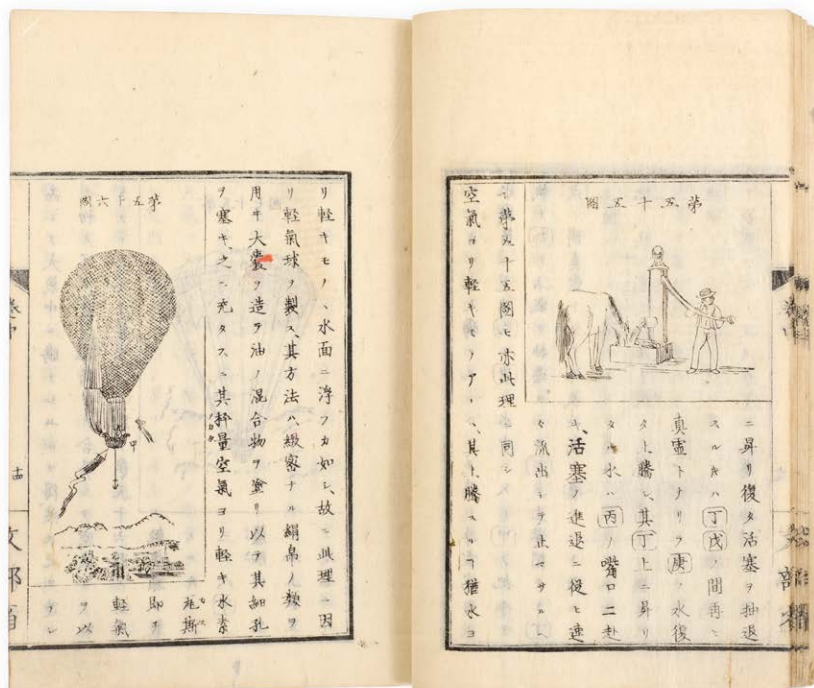
36. [PARKER, Richard Green; Junkichi KATAYAMA 片山 淳吉, editor.] 物理階梯 [Butsuri kaitei; 'A Guide to Physics']. Gifu Prefecture, Ministry of Education, Mizunoesaru/Jinshin [i.e. 1872].

Three vols, 8vo; printed on double leaves, f. 60 of vol. III misbound after f. 64, c. 115 woodcut diagrams in-text; occasional minor stains, wormtrack to head of most of vol. III touching a handful of characters but sense intact, tear (mostly closed) to title affecting one character; else a good set in original yellow paper wrappers, *yotsume-toji* stitching; covers somewhat creased and soiled, stitching loose or split in a few sections but holding firm, silk corners (*kadogire*) a little worn, perished for vol. I; manuscript character (元 or え) in red to each front cover, red ownership seals of the 林 (Hayashi/Rin/Lin) family and of a normal college to the first page of each volume. £1750

First edition, very rare, of Japan's first elementary science textbook, a major catalyst for the introduction of Western physics after the Meiji Restoration.

Titled *A Guide to Physics*, the work is chiefly a translation of the American pedagogue Richard Green Parker's *First Lessons in natural Philosophy* (first published in the 1840s), also making use of G.P. Quackenbos's *A Natural Philosophy* (1859). Published for use in schools by the Japanese Ministry of Education in an effort to introduce modern Western science to the newly open nation, the *Guide* covers subjects in physics, chemistry, and biology, including matter, mechanics, light and gas theory, acoustics, electricity, magnetism, the structure of the eye, and astronomy.

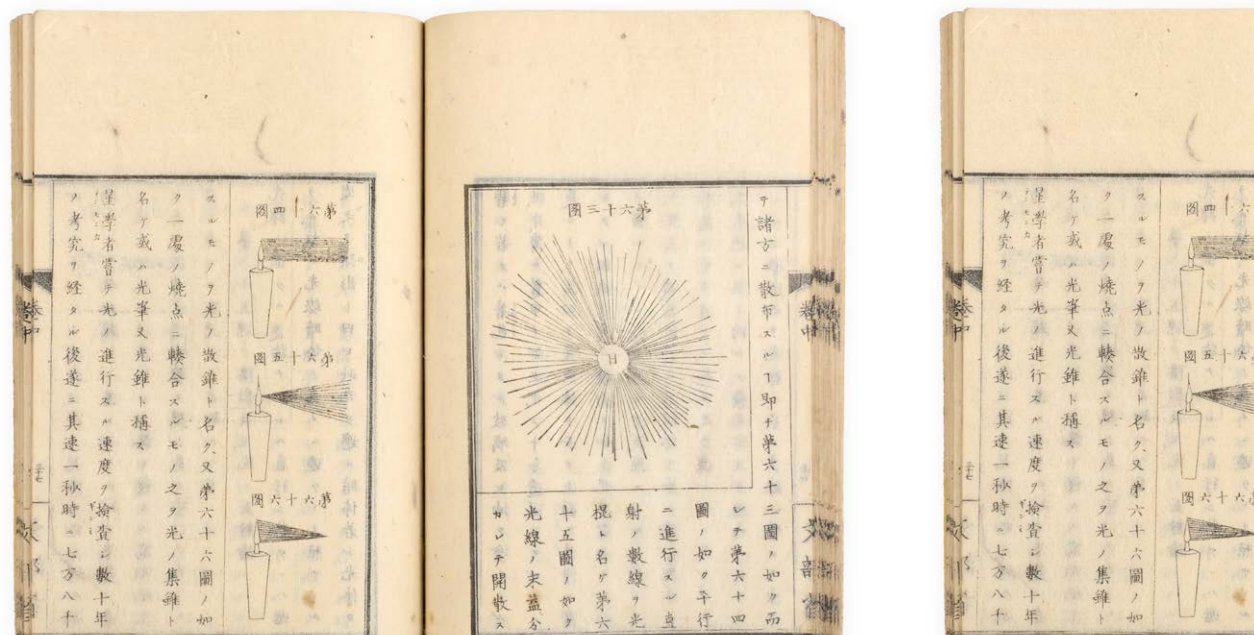
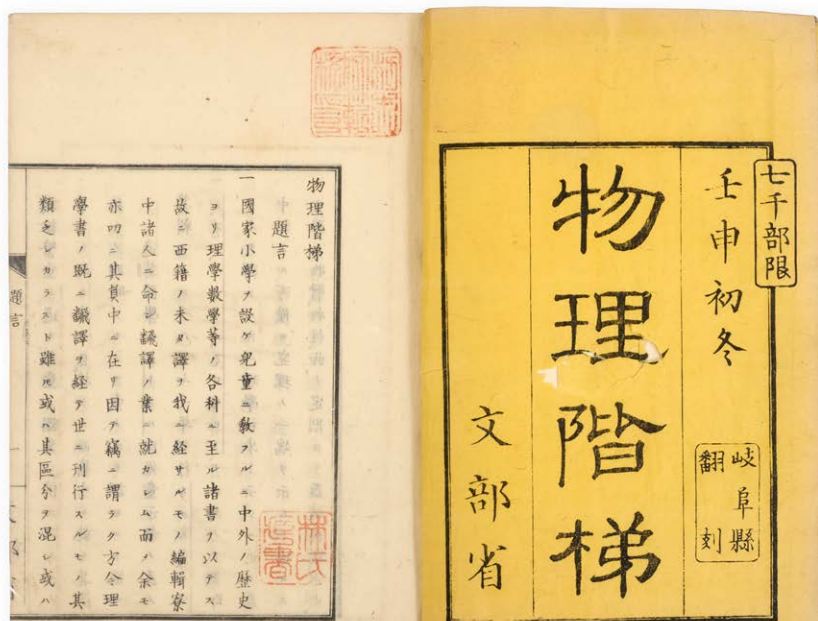




Accompanying the text are more than a hundred woodcut diagrams showing graphs, anatomical parts, and all manner of devices and inventions, such as pulleys, thermometers, pumps, a hot air balloon, and a camera. The preface, by the editor Katayama, puts a distinctly Neo-Confucian spin on the new science, applying to it the concept of *qi* (or *ki* in Japanese). The work was revised and reprinted many times in the later nineteenth century – some versions excising the section on astronomy after curricular revisions – and it remained dominant in Japanese schools for several decades after. **Through its use in Japan and its promotion by the government, the Guide played an 'important role' in disseminating the eponymous term and concept of physics (物理) – *butsuri* in Japanese, *wuli* in Chinese, *mulli* in Korean, *vật lí* in Vietnamese – both in Japan and the broader Sinosphere (Yang, p. 57, *trans.*).**

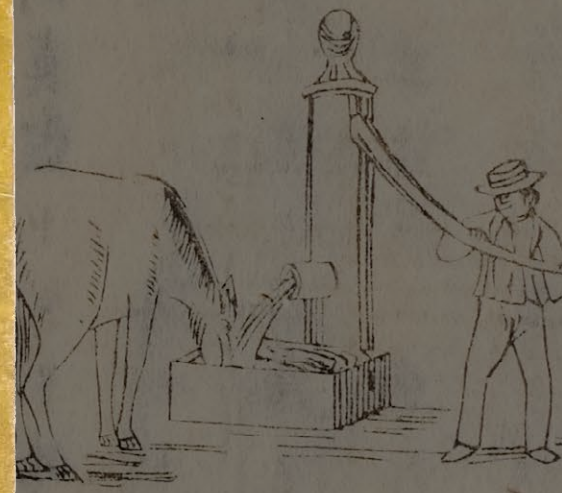
Not in Library Hub. OCLC finds only one complete copy outside Japan, at UC San Francisco. Chicago and Cornell each holds an incomplete set (vols I-II and II respectively).

See Masahisa Makino 牧野 正久, 「科学史入門：明治初期の小学教科書『物理階梯』」, 『科学史研究』 46 (2007); Keiko Shinohara 篠原 圭子 and Ken Kawasaki 川崎 謙, 「『物理階梯・總論』にみる日本人の自然科学理解」, 『日本理科教育学会研究紀要』 30/1 (1989); Yang Yu 楊玉, 〈關於中譯「物理學」名稱的由來〉, 《物理》 16/1 (1987).



空氣

輕キモ
輕氣球ヲ製
用キ大囊ヲ造
塞キ之ニ充



スルハ
真虚トナリ
夕上騰シ其
夕ハ水ハ
キ、活塞ノ
テ止マサル
猶水ヨ
二卦
昇リ
水復
間再
丁
戊
庚
丙ノ嘴
進退ニ從
レ



輕氣
即
瓦斯
水素
細孔
類ヲ
二因

On Charity Schools

37. **PARR, Samuel.** A Discourse on Education and on the Plans pursued in Charity-Schools. [Norwich, John Crouse for] London, T. Cadell and T. Evans, and Norwich, J. & C. Berry, [1785?].

4to, pp. [4], 78, [2 (errata, blank)]; top-edges cut close, occasionally affecting pagination, title rather browned, minor worming to upper margin, a few scattered spots; bound in modern brown cloth by Maltby of Oxford (front pastedown signed in black), spine lettered directly in gilt; errata corrected in contemporary ink. £175

First and only edition of this treatise on education, first delivered as a sermon, by the noted schoolmaster and writer Samuel Parr (1747-1825).

Known as 'the Whig Johnson', the entertainingly controversial Parr led a varied career as a schoolmaster, teaching at Harrow from 1766 but failing to be appointed Head Master in 1771 - provoking a riot from the boys - whereupon he established his own school at Stanmore, bringing with him forty pupils from Harrow. On the failure of this venture in 1777 he was appointed Master of Colchester Grammar School and, the following year, of Norwich; he resigned, however, at Michaelmas 1785 to take up residency as curate at Hatton, where he took on private pupils in his parsonage. Throughout his life he engaged enthusiastically in both academic and political controversy, supporting Priestley and Fox, becoming a confidant and chaplain to Queen Caroline, and clashing with (amongst others) Godwin and Horne Tooke. The first part of his discourse treats of the nature and necessity of education, citing both Mandeville and Rousseau as enemies of education, before in the second part dealing with charity schools in more detail, quoting Smith at length and arguing for independent charity schools over state-sponsored education.

ESTC records another issue known in a single copy, with the same collation but giving the imprint 'Norwich: Printed by John Crouse' and naming neither the London nor the Norwich publishers.

ESTC T148541 (see also N510302).

E.

PROVERBS, Chapter XXII. Verse 6.

TRAIN UP A CHILD IN THE WAY HE SHOULD GO, AND WHEN HE IS OLD, HE WILL NOT DEPART FROM IT.

DEEPLY as must every well-disposed man be impressed with the truth and the importance of these words, considered abstractedly from the authority of the writer, he will at the same time rejoice, that the cause of religious education has found in Solomon a most eloquent advocate, and a most sagacious and dispassionate judge. But as the peculiar manner of a teacher often gives additional force to the doctrines which he inculcates, you will permit me to lay before you some preliminary observations on that species of writing, in which the injunction and the promise contained in my text, are conveyed to us. It will, perhaps, be said, that observations of this kind may be affixed to any passage in any part of the book. I allow the fact; but am able to blunt the edge of every objection which may be drawn from it; for, in the first place, it is certainly right, in some form or other, to explain, in the ears of a christian congregation, the general character of proverbial writings: secondly, no form can be more proper than to make such explanation an appendage to some particular precepts; and, finally, no precept can be more interesting to us than that which is delivered in the text, whether we consider ourselves as the professors of a pure religion, or the members of a civilized community.

In countries where composition was not embellished by critical refinement, and where the sciences were either totally unknown, or irregularly cultivated, the use of Proverbs has universally prevailed. While the modifications of artificial life were neither considerable in number, nor extensive in their effects, the utility of short and plain directions was universally felt; and as the manners of men were not distorted by affectation, nor their understandings debauched by sophistry, general rules afforded a safe and easy guidance for those, who were neither able nor willing to perplex themselves by cavils, to hunt after exceptions, or trace out all the minuter circumstances, by which particular cases were discriminated. Hence, in the regulation both of private and public concerns; in correcting the vices of individuals, and in curbing the passions of the multitude, proverbs were often employed with distinguished and instantaneous success. They produced, indeed, such consequences, as it is extremely difficult for us in these later ages of civilization to conceive, and such, too, as far surpass what might now be expected from a series of the most cogent reasoning, or from the display of the most brilliant eloquence.

In the peculiar structure of proverbs, we may find some of the reasons to which their uncommon efficacy is to be ascribed. They are calculated to awaken attention

B

tion

Arithmetical Endpapers and Homemade Dust-Jacket

38. POPE, William. Manuscript arithmetic schoolbook. [Tiverton?] 'Sunday Oct' 24.th 1804'.

Manuscript on paper, 4to, pp. [74] with blanks; neatly written in a single hand in brown ink, up to 18 lines per page, with numerous pen-and-ink and ink-and-wash diagrams; bound in contemporary stationery vellum-backed boards with marbled sides and sheep tips, edges stained yellow, in a brown paper wrapper formerly affixed with red wax, bound with a letterpress 'Collection of Useful Tables in Arithmetic' as front endpapers ('Tiverton: Printed and Sold by E. Boyce, in the Fore-Street'); wrapper a little worn, tailcap chipped, else very well preserved; ink inscriptions of William Pope to wrapper ('July 23th. [sic] 1804' and rear pastedown ('August 8. 1804'), a longer note to rear free endpaper ('February 24. 1789 Wm Pope Born | Tuesday at half past 1 O Clock in the Morning').

£850

A manuscript arithmetic schoolbook belonging to one William Pope, very well preserved in its original stationery binding and wrapper, with provincially printed arithmetic tables as endpapers.

Pope's studies principally concern geometry and mensuration, with examples and exercises touching on their practical application. The 'Useful Tables in Arithmetic' printed as endpapers are largely devoted to the divisions of units of measurement.

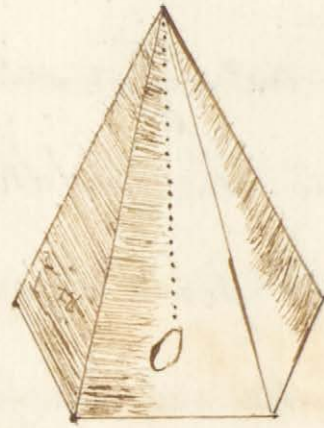
Mensuration OF Solids

Definitions

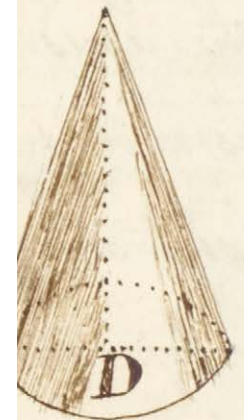
Solids, or bodies, are figures having length, breadth, and thickness.

2. A prism is a solid, or body, whose ends are any plane figures, which are parallel, equal, and similar; and its sides are parallel lograms.

A prism is called a triangular one when its ends are triangles; a square prism, when its ends are squares; a pentagonal prism, when its ends are pentagons; and so on.



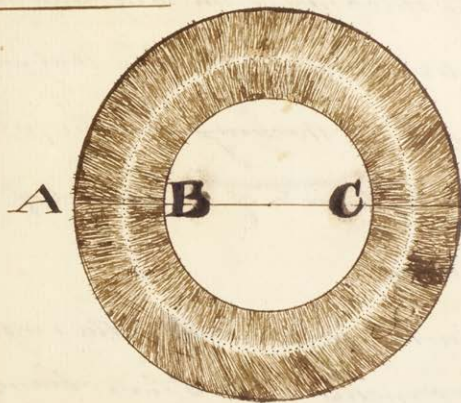
the figure of its
square or hex



drical Ring
lent round
ay be found
multiplying
the circum-
for the surface
olidity.
thickness of the
multiply this
duct again by

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 2 \\ \hline 14 \\ 2 \\ \hline 28 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 98696 \\ 28 \\ \hline 789568 \\ 197392 \\ \hline 2763488 \end{array}$$

Ans^r 2763488



What is the surface of the ring whose inner dia-
meter is 16. and thickness 4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 4 \\ \hline 20 \\ 4 \\ \hline 80 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 98696 \\ 80 \\ \hline 789568 \\ 197392 \\ \hline 2763488 \end{array}$$

whose thick-
ness is 4

Useful Tables in Arithmetic,

Extracted from the most approved Authors;

Printed and Sold by E. BOYCE, in the Fore-street.

had, all Sorts of Cyphering Books, Writing Papers, Slates, &c. on the lowest Terms.

TABLE.

A TABLE OF

Pence and Shillings.

| Pence s. d. | Pence s. d. | Shill. l. s. |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 20 - 1 8 | 12 - 1 0 | 20 - 1 0 |
| 30 - 2 6 | 24 - 2 0 | 30 - 1 10 |
| 40 - 3 4 | 36 - 3 0 | 40 - 2 0 |
| 50 - 4 2 | 48 - 4 0 | 50 - 2 10 |
| 60 - 5 0 | 60 - 5 0 | 60 - 3 0 |
| 70 - 5 10 | 72 - 6 0 | 70 - 3 10 |
| 80 - 6 8 | 84 - 7 0 | 80 - 4 0 |
| 90 - 7 6 | 96 - 8 0 | 90 - 4 10 |
| 100 - 8 4 | 108 - 9 0 | 100 - 5 0 |
| 110 - 9 2 | 120 - 10 0 | 110 - 5 10 |
| 120 - 10 0 | 132 - 11 0 | 120 - 6 0 |

N. B. 4 Farthings a penny
12 Pence a shilling
20 Shillings a pound.

COINS.

| NAME | VALUE |
|--------------------|----------|
| Five moidores | - 6 15 0 |
| Half ditto | - 3 7 6 |
| Three pound twelve | 3 12 0 |
| Half ditto | - 1 16 0 |
| A moidore | - 1 7 0 |
| Half ditto | - 0 13 6 |
| A guinea | - 1 1 0 |
| Half ditto | - 0 10 6 |
| A pistole | - 0 17 0 |
| Half ditto | - 0 8 6 |
| A mark | - 0 13 4 |
| An angel | - 0 10 0 |
| A noble | - 0 6 8 |
| A crown | - 0 5 0 |

Each grain of gold is 24. and each penny weight 48. at 41 per ounce.

Measure.

like a quart
gallon
a tierce
a hogshead
a puncheon
half a hogshead
a pipe or butt
a tun

re all brandies, mead,
erry, milk, and oil

MEASURE.

ake a bushel
a vat or strike
a chaldron

Ale and Beer measure.

2 pints make a quart
4 quarts a gallon
8 gallons a firkin of ale
9 gallons a firkin of beer
2 firkins a kilderkin
2 kilderkins a barrel
3 kilderkins a hogshead
3 barrels a butt.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 square inches is a squ. foot
9 square feet a square yard
30 1/2 square yards a squ. pole
40 square poles a squ. rood
4 square roods a squ. acre

LONG MEASURE.

3 barley corns an inch
12 inches a foot
3 feet a yard
6 feet a fathom
1/2 yards a pole
40 poles a furlong
8 furlongs a mile
3 miles a league
20 leagues a degree.

This treats of length only.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1728 cubic inches is a foot
27 cubic feet a yard.

This comprehends length,
width, & thickness.

MultiPLICATION

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 |
| 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 |
| 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 |
| 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 |
| 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 |
| 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |
| 11 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 66 | 77 | 88 |
| 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 |

Dry Measure.

2 pints make a quart
2 quarts a pottle
2 pottles a gallon
2 gallons a peck
4 pecks a bushel
8 bushels a quarter
5 quarters a wey or load
5 peck a bushel watermea.
4 bushels a coomb
10 coombs a wey
2 weys a last of corn.

By this measure salt, lead ore, corn, &
other dry goods are measured.

Avoidupoise Weight.

16 drams make an ounce
16 ounces a pound
28 lbs. a quarter of a hundred
4 quarters a hundred
20 hundred a ton.

Butter, cheese, flesh, grocery wares
and all goods that have waste, are
weighed by this weight.

TIVERTON,

38 Pope

Sunday

1804

Oct^r 24th

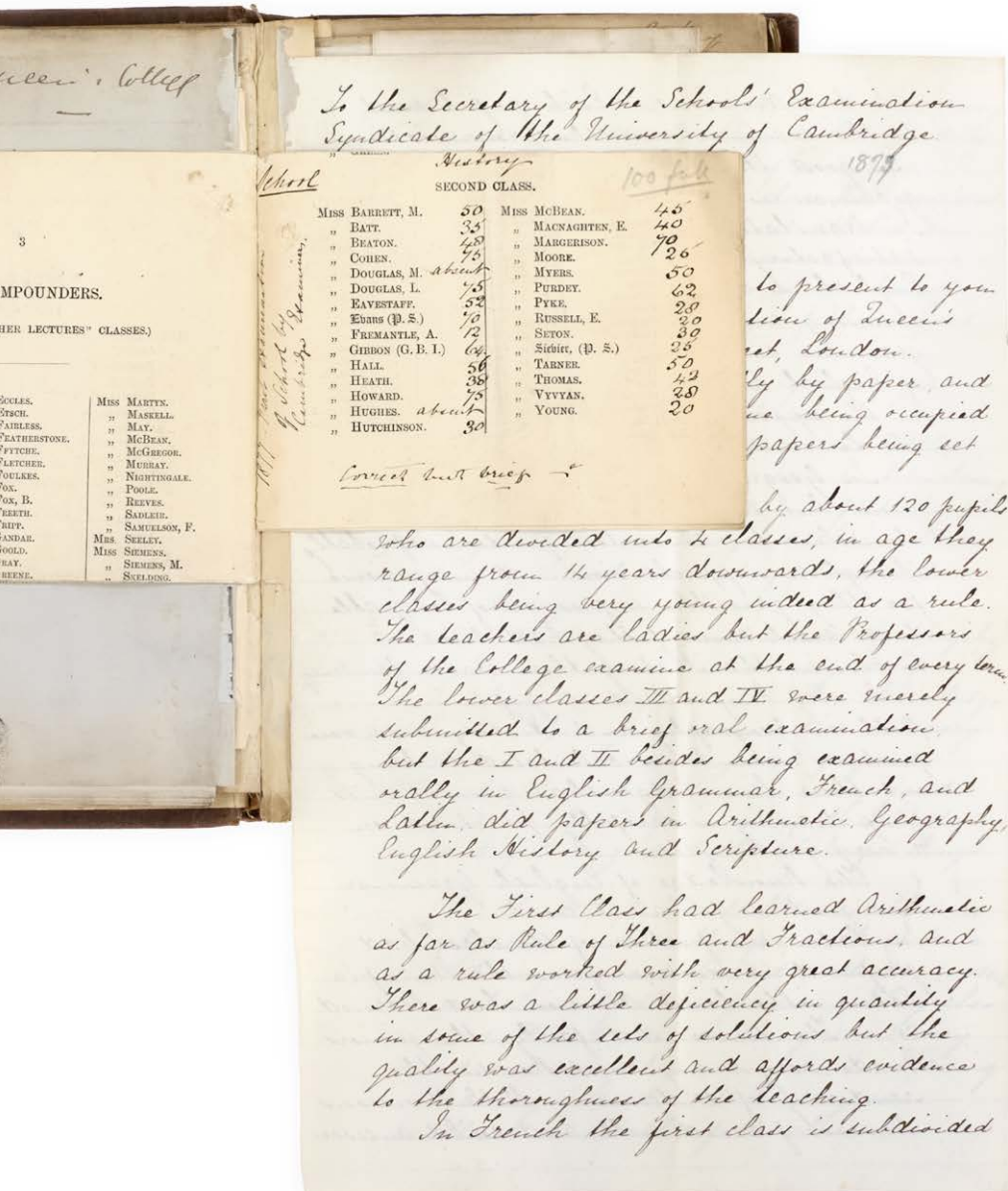
Pioneering Education for Girls

39. [QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.] A collection of printed examiners' reports and autograph letters from examiners. London, 1875-1902.

8vo, 23 printed examiners' reports for 1875-1902; 8 autograph letters and manuscript reports for 1877, and 1 mimeographed copy of examination results for 1902 bound in; occasional marginal dust-soiling to titles of several reports, else very good copies; bound together in twentieth-century brown buckram, gilt red roan lettering-piece to spine; boards rubbed, corners slightly bumped, lettering-piece chipped; ink stamp of Queen's College School to front pastedown. £2750

The headmistress's copies of numerous seemingly unrecorded printed and manuscript reports from the University of Cambridge on the examination results of girls at Queen's College School, *alma mater* of Gertrude Bell and Katherine Mansfield and the first girls' school to obtain a Royal Charter, including examiners' remarks on Bell as a student and an autograph letter from Sir Sidney Colvin, then director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Slade Professor of Art at Cambridge.

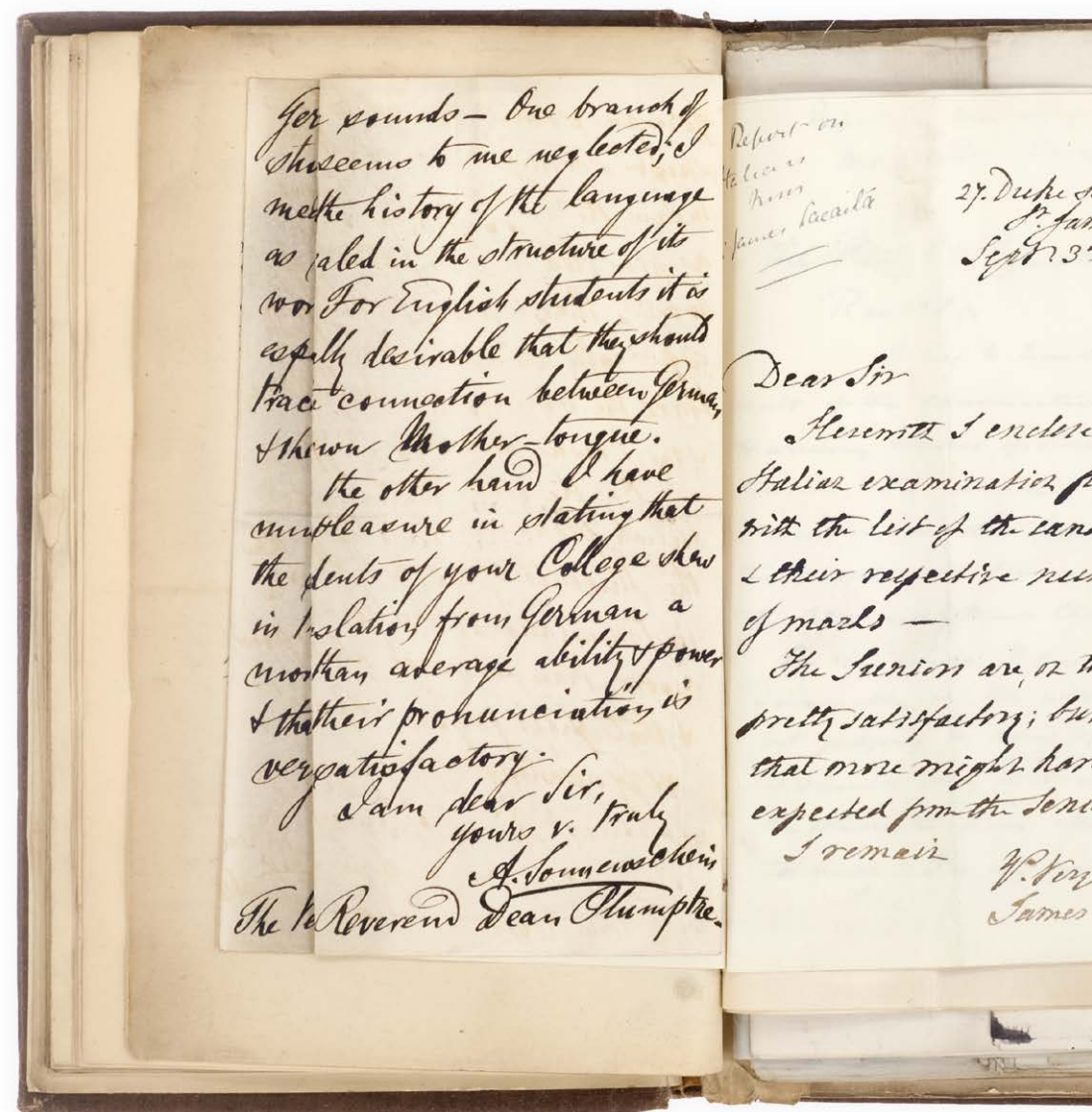
First established as the Governesses' Benevolent Institution in 1843 and opened as a school for girls in 1848 by the theologian and social reformer Frederick Denison Maurice, Queen's College School was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Victoria and was the first British educational establishment to give academic qualifications to women; Miss Hay, whose ownership inscription appears on several of the printed reports, was headmistress of Queen's College School from 1875 to 1893. The school's c. 120 pupils attended classes as well as lectures by visiting professors, under the guidance of chaperones, or 'Lady Visitors', amongst them Henrietta Stanley, Baroness Stanley of Alderley, benefactor and founder of Girton College, Cambridge.



'Because the committee and professors were men, there were lady visitors to superintend the work of the college, to chaperon the girls at their classes, and to act as intermediaries between professors and parents or guardians' (Cockburn et al, eds., *A History of the County of Middlesex* I (1969)). Amongst the school's early pupils were Dorothea Beale, later headmistress of Cheltenham Ladies' College, and Frances Mary Buss, founder of the North London Collegiate School for Girls.

The girls studied algebra, astronomy and natural philosophy, arithmetic, drawing, English grammar and literature, French, geography, geometry, German, harmony, history, Italian, Latin, physics, and theology and Scripture, and pupils were able to 'select such classes as will meet with her views', fees being charged accordingly (1848 prospectus). The school's emphasis on learning for learning's sake was much esteemed by Frederick York Powell, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, in his 1902 examiners' report: 'I find your pupils improving, zealous, intelligent, anxious to seize on the right methods and results, interested in their work, with a freshness that those whose sole aim is examination invariably lack. There is a higher degree of intelligence shown in your pupils' work compared with the work of others of the same age, length of training and capacity, than I have seen elsewhere among either boys or girls'.

Of particular note are the autograph letters from external examiners for 1877 - distinguished experts in their fields - to the divine and scholar Edward Plumtre, principal of the school from 1875-77 and the founder's brother-in-law. Adolphus Sonnenschein, educationist, advocate for women's education, and brother of William Swan Sonnenschein (publisher of the first edition of *Das Kapital* in English), writes of the German results in 1877 that although the pupils 'show in translation from German a more than average ability & power', he observes some grammatical deficiencies and suggests that the history of the language and its connections to English have been neglected. Also notable are letters from the Anglo-Italian politician, Dante expert, and cataloguer of the Chatsworth Library Sir James Lacaita (1813-1895) on the pupils' results in Italian, and from the English composer Thomas Wingham (1846-1893), later professor at the Guildhall and musical director at the Brompton Oratory, on harmony.



The most extensive of the autograph letters is from Sir Sidney Colvin (1845–1927), Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge from 1873 and director of the Fitzwilliam Museum from 1874, on examination results in drawing. He reports that more seniors appear to be interested in landscape classes than in drawing from casts and objects in the round, but that interest amongst juniors is evenly split and that both classes were at maximum capacity; his guidance emphasises 'using a simple palette efficiently, and to obtain definite results by definite technical means', a method which has met with 'almost uniform success' in his experience. Above all, he advises the girls to avoid timidity in their work at all costs, and urges them not to neglect skills in draughtsmanship, recommending that they practise their technique 'by drawing from objects in the round, either in colour or in black & white, either on alternate days or in alternate terms', and to 'apply the methods of landscape colouring learnt in class by working from nature at every convenient opportunity'.

The present volume, spanning nearly thirty years, marks an important period of transition at Queen's College School. The educationist Camilla Croudace (1844–1926), an alumna of the school, took up the role of Lady Resident in 1881, a role she held until 1906. During this time she exerted particular influence over both Bell and Mansfield. 'She provided stability, a gracious atmosphere, and intellectual encouragement for generations of students, one of the most brilliant of whom was Gertrude Bell' (ODNB). Gertrude Bell evidently flourished under Croudace's tutelage, her performance in examinations singled out on numerous occasions in examiners' reports for 1884 and 1885. Her paper in English Language was the best of '6 good papers' in 1884, and her performance in English History was 'excellent', and in German History in 1885 her work was described as 'particularly full, accurate, and perspicuous. The other three [seniors] failed completely'. At the age of seventeen, Bell would matriculate at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, two years later becoming the first woman to graduate in Modern History at Oxford with first-class honours.

We find no copies of any of the printed examiners' reports in OCLC or Library Hub.

A full list of contents is available on request.

They also wrote well and were receiving such very sound and careful instruction in Drawing. Drawing indeed and Writing were excellent in all the four classes. Geography is a very strong point in the School, and all other subjects are very well taught and learned, the languages French and Latin alone excepted, which however are not so much to be considered deserving of blame, as unworthy of any particular praise in regard to the translation part which is not on a par with other works.

Believe me to remain, Sir,

Yours most truly

Bryan Walker, M. A. D.D.
(Examiner)

Note.

The first Examination of Queen's College School by the Cambridge University Examiners took place at the end of Easter Term 1877, but the Report of the School was not printed.

QUEEN'S

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Aug

The Beginnings and Benefits of Bodybuilding

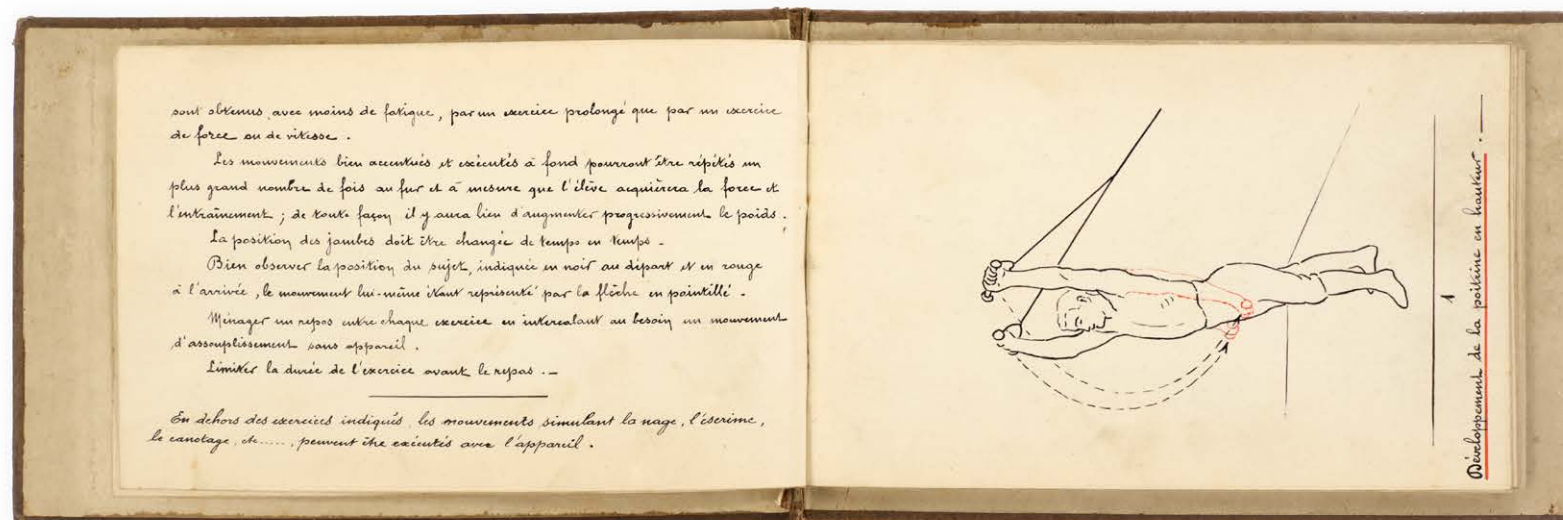
40. [SANDOW, Eugen, pseud. (i.e. Friedrich MÜLLER).] Manuscript manual of exercises for use with Sandow's Combined Developer. [France, c. 1920].

Manuscript on paper, oblong 12mo, pp. [2 ('Instructions générales')], 24 leaves with drawings of physical exercises to rectos only, 1 leaf blank; paper watermarked 'J. Daguerre', written in black and red ink; in very good condition; stapled in brown card, small black-and-white printed label after the 1899 poster designed by Louis-Lucien Faure Dujarric advertising 'Sandow's own Combined Developer' to front cover. **£850**

A seemingly unpublished French manuscript translation of a manual for the use of Sandow's Combined Developer, a fitness device designed by Eugen Sandow, the founding father of modern bodybuilding.

The device was first developed by Alexander Whitely in 1893-4, using a pulley system, and was exhibited at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. It was popularised by Prussian bodybuilder and showman Eugen Sandow (1867-1925), a promoter of physical culture known today as the founding father of modern bodybuilding. In 1898, Sandow designed his own improved combined developer, where a series of removable and interchangeable weights took the place of the pulley system.

The manuscript opens with some general instructions: exercise in a well-ventilated room or in the open air; wear loose garments so not to impede movement; avoid exercise for one hour after eating; continue to exercise until the muscles are tired; focus on the particular group of muscles involved in each exercise illustrated; repeat the exercises a reasonable number of times, in the order of the illustrations, with a weight allowing for around thirty repetitions per minute; do not rush the movements, but instead keep a steady pace; in time, allow for more repetitions and heavier weights; rest between each exercise; and exercise before meals. The instructions are followed by a series of diagrams for twenty-eight exercises, with an outline of a figure in black ink, dotted arrows to indicate the movements, and the final position outlined in red ink, each accompanied by captions explaining which muscles are involved and directions for how to execute the exercise correctly.





An international celebrity, Sandow became extremely popular in Britain as well as the United States where he was once described as 'the finest specimen of manhood' by renowned physical educator Dudley Sargent of Harvard University. 'Sandow promoted various fitness enterprises, the most important being his Institute of Physical Culture, which opened in 1897 and led to numerous other centres throughout Great Britain. Sandow also capitalized on his fame by marketing various physical culture publications, exercise devices, and dietary products. Catering to a heightened Victorian fascination with the human body, he staged a precedent-setting physique (bodybuilding) contest for an overflow audience in 1901 in London's Albert Hall. One of the judges was the writer Arthur Conan Doyle. Sandow later promoted his health-and-fitness gospel on an extensive world tour and influenced such prominent physical culturists as Theodore Roosevelt. His greatest honour came in 1911 when he was appointed Professor of Scientific and Physical Culture to King George V' (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*).



W

Deltioïde antérieur, Grand Pectoral,
Droit Abdominal et Développement
de la poitrine.

Position : la tête tournée vers l'appareil.

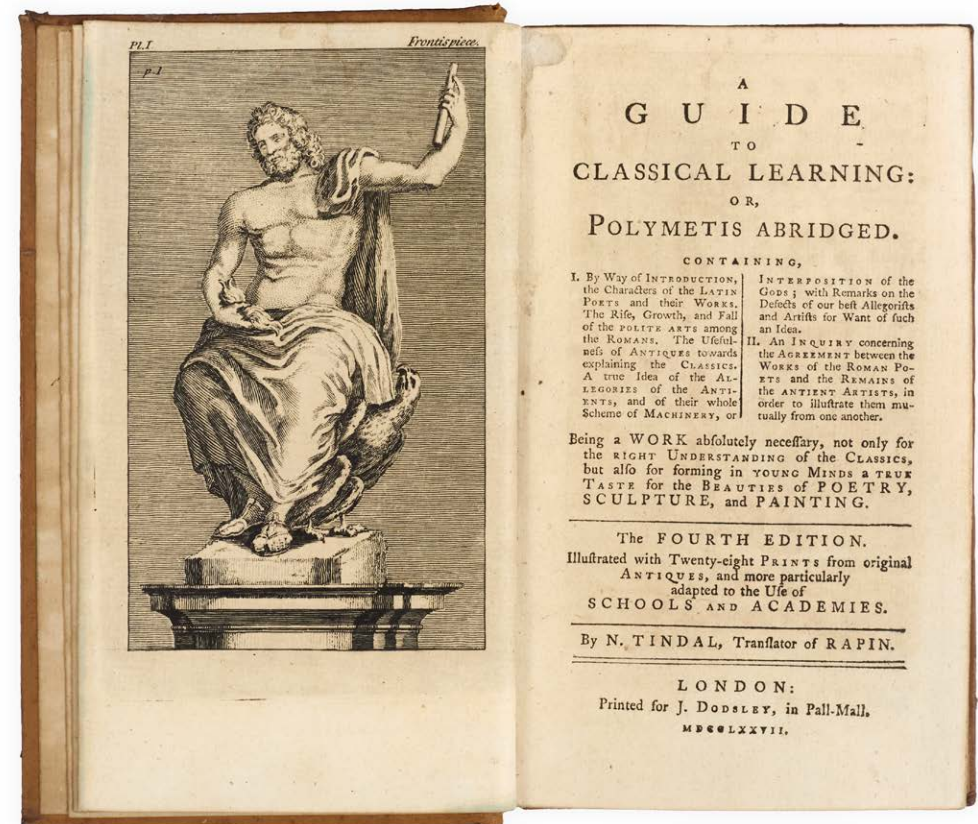
Condensed Classics

41. [SPENCE, Joseph.] **Nicholas TINDAL**. A Guide to classical Learning: or, *Polymetis* abridged ... being a Work absolutely necessary, not only for the right Understanding of the Classics, but also for forming in young Minds a true Taste of the Beauties of Poetry, Sculpture, and Painting. The fourth Edition. Illustrated with twenty-eight Prints from original Antiques, and more particularly adapted to the Use of Schools and Academies ... London, J. Dodsley, 1777.

12mo, pp. [12], xxxiv, 224, [6 (index)], with an engraved frontispiece and 12 plates, the last folding and signed 'P. Fourdrinier'; very slight marginal blue stain to frontispiece, last quire shaken; else a handsome copy in contemporary speckled calf, red morocco lettering-piece; hinges cracked; printed booklabel of Edwin Sandys to front pastedown, dated 1778 (see below), over another Sandys family inscription. **£250**

Second illustrated edition (fourth overall) of Nicholas Tindal's abridgement for schools of *Polymetis* (1747), a dialogue by the traveller, scholar, friend of Alexander Pope, and Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford Joseph Spence (1699–1748), in which he explored the connections between Roman poetry and art and took aim at the pedantry of modern classical scholarship.

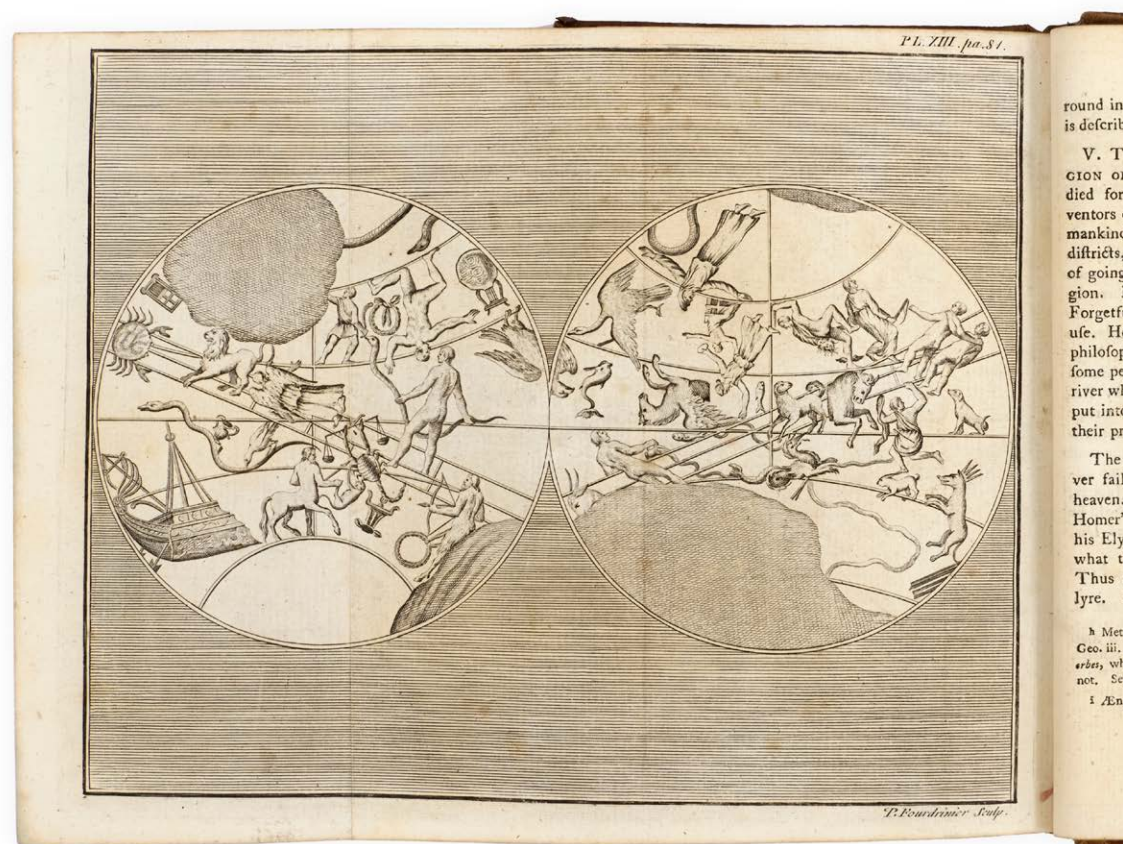
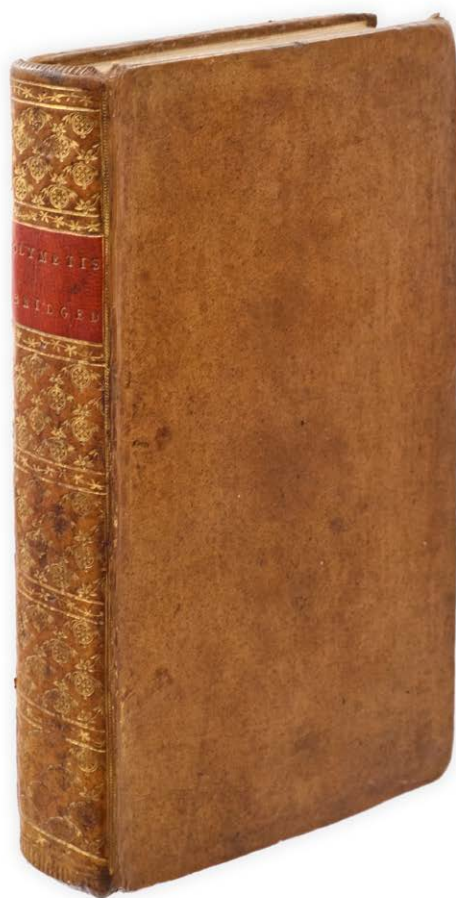
'Conceived during Spence's first visit to Italy and with much of its material collected there, *Polymetis* ... was attacked in Gotthold Ephraim Lessing's *Laokoon* (1766) and, though new editions appeared in 1755 and 1774, and abridged versions for the use of schools were current until the 1820s, it sank fairly quickly from serious notice. However, it proved an invaluable guide to mythological images for Keats' (ODNB).



Tindal's *Polymetis abridged* turned Spence's work into a broad guide to the classics and was first published in 1764, and then with illustrations and specifically adapted for schools in 1768. It condensed Spence's work by 'omitting the quotations' and presenting the 'real intent of the allegories and machinery' of classical mythology - 'and therefore ... it is undoubtedly preferable to any school-book of the kind hitherto published'.

Provenance: Edwin Blundell Sandys (1765-1785), the youngest son of Col. Martin Sandys (1729-1768), of Ombersley Court, Worcestershire. His sister Mary Sandys, later Marchioness of Downshire, was the only of three siblings to survive to maturity and would inherit the family estates from her uncle.

ESTC N7457.



A Phrenologist on Pedagogy

42. **SPURZHEIM, Johann Gaspar.** *A View of the elementary Principles of Education, founded on the Study of the Nature of Man.* Boston, Marsh Capen and Lyon, 1832.

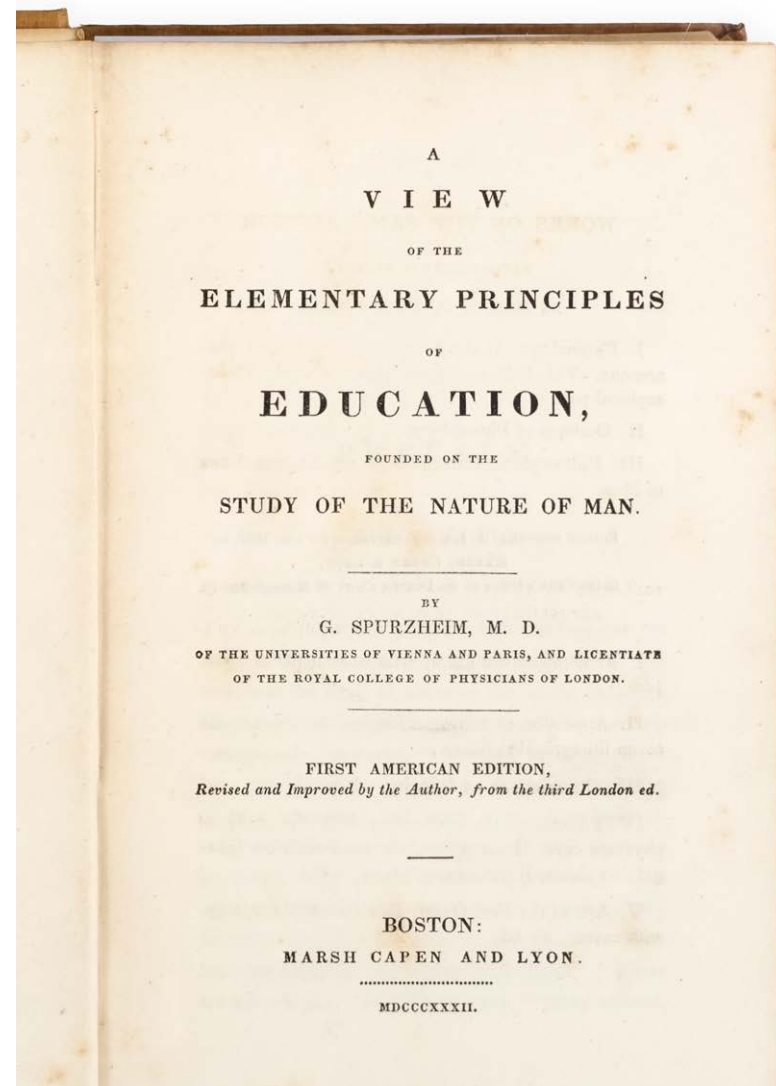
8vo, pp. xii, 318; some foxing, else a good copy; bound in contemporary pink cloth, printed spine label; faded, joints tender but holding firm, very slightly cocked, inkspots to spine. £125

First American edition (first Edinburgh, 1821) of this eccentric work on education by the German phrenologist Johann Caspar Spurzheim, including observations on the development of the brain, drawn in part from the study of ancient cultures.

Spurzheim (1776–1832), instrumental in popularising the discipline of phrenology, was assistant to Franz Joseph Gall – considered the father of the field – before their falling out in 1812. He travelled from his native Germany to Great Britain, where his works were published, and eventually to America, where his ideas were received with spectacular enthusiasm. He died in Boston in November 1832 of typhoid fever, the year in which this edition was published, having presumably seen it coming off the press, and was buried by an adoring Bostonian crowd; there followed a public autopsy, after which his brain, skull, and heart were preserved in alcohol and displayed. For Spurzheim, the ideal model of education will improve the arts and sciences, diminish moral evil, and make mankind happy. The section on the education of women is particularly odd, including a tirade against Mary Wollstonecraft and the observation that she is, in many ways, ‘like a man’. ‘Mary Wolstoncroft [sic] denies that women from birth, independently of education, have a fondness for dolls ... Mary Wolstoncroft is very wrong to take herself as the standard of her sex, while general observations show, that throughout nature the love of offspring is stronger in females than in males’ (p. 211).

Spurzheim does not believe, however, that education can ‘abolish all disorders’ (p. 266), and there follows a rather bizarre appendix on reducing crime (cracking down on ale-houses, confining drunkards for twenty-four hours), addressing poverty (preventing the poor from propagating), prison reform (advocating for juvenile correction centres), and a series of case studies on murders committed by the mentally ill (including ‘child-murder’).

We find no copies of this edition in the UK.



Mother–Daughter Philosophy Lessons

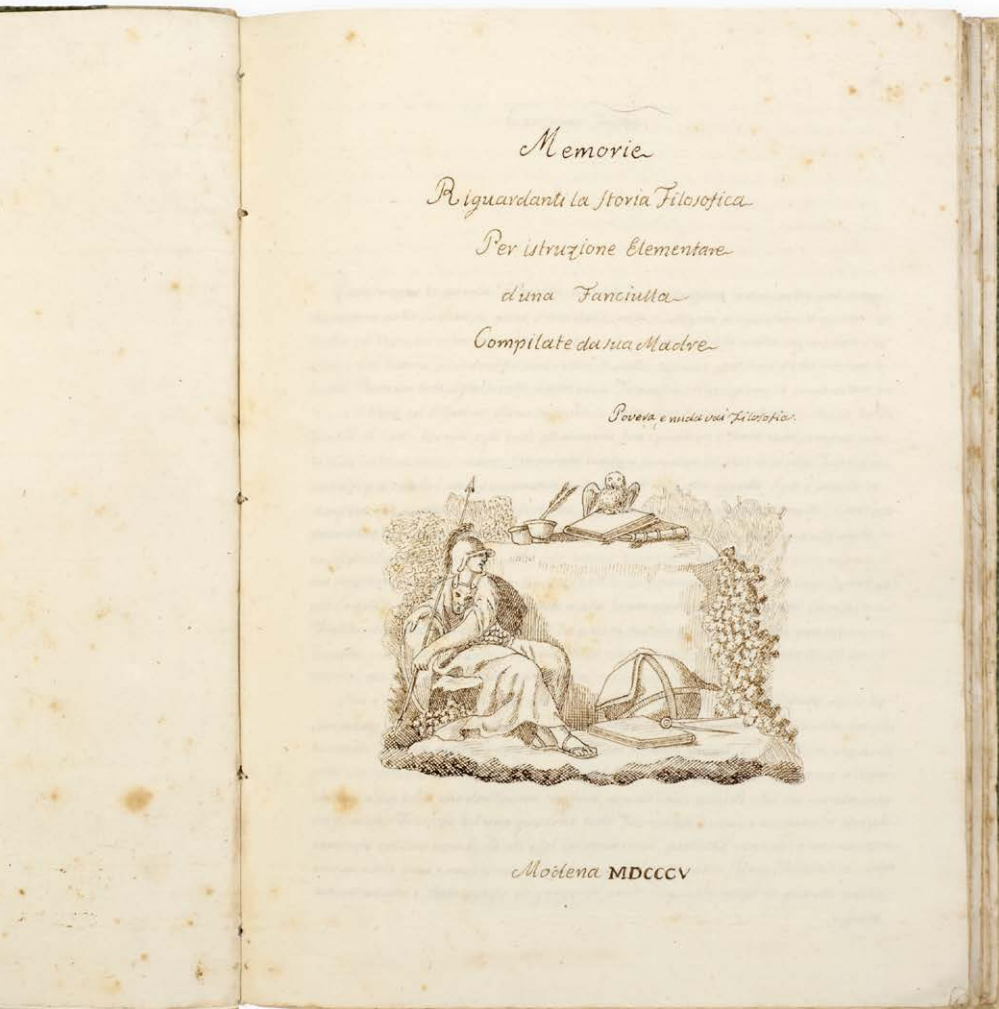
43. [TACOLI, Carlotta Munarini, *Marchioness*.] 'Memorie riguardanti la storia filosofica per istruzione elementare d'una fanciulla compilate da sua madre.' Modena, 1805.

Manuscript on paper, 8vo, pp. [2 (title, blank)], 36, [111], [1 (blank)], second portion misbound (possibly lacking some text, see below); the first 36 pp. written in a neat hand in brown ink for up to 34 lines to a page, ink drawing of Minerva flanked by an owl, books, and a globe to title, handsomely executed tailpieces in ink, the remainder of the manuscript in another contemporary hand in brown and black ink for up to 23 lines to a page; sporadic light foxing; else very good in twentieth-century half vellum; scattered authorial corrections to second portion, dedication signed 'C.T.', pasted-in typescript note to front pastedown.

£1250

An unpublished manuscript introduction to ancient philosophy compiled by Marchioness Carlotta Munarini Tacoli for the education of her precocious eight-year-old-daughter, the future entomologist Adelaide Tacoli Bellincini Bagnesi (see below).

Known for her intellect (and her guitar skills), Munarini was the daughter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Supreme Council of Economy under Ercole III d'Este, and she was a lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Modena, Maria Beatrice of Savoy. Her only child, Adelaide, (1797–c. 1879) overlapped with her mother as *dama di palazzo* from 1817, and would become known at court as an amateur botanist and a keen entomologist: she was an honorary member of Modena's Società dei Naturalisti e Matematici, and is mentioned in the society's 1879 transactions as 'the first in Modena to have had an entomological collection'.



l'entrata, e gli anni in questa società potevano sortirne, affine di vivere più agiatamente, ed era loro permesso di mangiare degli animali che non facevano per l'uomo, era loro di più accordato di sposare parecchie Donne, ma si considerava che non parlasse con esse delle loro opinioni Filosofiche, temendo che non venissero divulgati questi misteri fra persone profane, e che le doglie non divenissero meno soggette a loro danti. Dicevano i Brachmani che la vita era come lo stato di concepimento, e la morte, la nascita ad una nuova vita felice. Rapporto alla Filica la loro opinione assomiglia a quella dei Greci, credevano che il Mondo avesse avuto principio, e che finirebbe, che Solio lo aveva fatto, e lo conserva, e che egli era da per tutto; che questa terra era di figura rottonda; che i principj dell'universo erano differenti gli uni dagli altri, ma che l'acqua era l'origine del Mondo.

Budda

Il primo fra i chiari Giudaosimi e Budda, fono, e insieme Filosofo, celebrato per la sua origine non meno che per la salutarità de' suoi costumi, e per gli onori Divini che gli furono resi. Dopo avere insegnata un'esteriore Dottrina, composta dell'immortalità dell'anima e delle pene, e dei premi dell'altra vita, e di una popolare dottrina, giunto a morte riniegò tutte queste cose, come allegorie e simboli, e disse tutta la sua interiore Filosofia, essere, che nel niente e nel vuoto è posto il primo principio, da cui nascono tutte le cose, in cui si risolvono, e fuori di questo, non rimane altro da sperarsi.



Cayo

Munarini was also a noted patron and friend of the poet and ballerina Teresa Bandettini, who dedicated a series of fables to Adelaide in the year of this manuscript's creation: 'these tales ... were mostly composed for you, and they return to you now that they have been published. You are far ahead of your tender age, in keeping with the care your virtuous mother has lavished upon you, taking upon herself entirely your education and instruction' (trans.).

The present volume consists of a portion of Munarini's finished product, handsomely produced and illustrated with detailed tailpieces in ink, followed by a partial copy of the existing material and a partial continuation of the manuscript in another (somewhat clumsier) hand, with several corrections by Munarini herself. It is unclear whether the project was never finished, whether it is a draft which she dictated, or whether the volume represents a collaboration with her husband or another party. The 'limited information' Adelaide might glean from the manuscript, as Munarini explains in the dedication to her daughter, should not tempt her to flaunt her knowledge or purport to know more than others, 'which attracts scorn and derision against women. Whatever benefit my humble work may bring you, accept it as the result of a mother's loving care, intended to shorten the path of your education and to make it more comfortable and rewarding' (trans.).

The first portion is dedicated to Egyptian, African, Jewish, Phoenician, Persian, Indian, Chinese, Scythian, and Celtic philosophy, and includes information on Hermes Trismegistus, Atlas, the Sadducees and Pharisees, Cadmus, Zoroaster, Buddha, Brahmins, Confucius, and the Druids, *inter alia*. The majority of the manuscript details Greek philosophers, organised by school.

‘Whatever benefit my humble work may bring you, accept it as the result of a mother’s loving care, intended to shorten the path of your education and to make it more comfortable and rewarding’.

Item 43 | Carlotta Munarini Tacoli (trans.)

22.

Maadre che era Greca gl' insegnò la sua lingua, e gl' inspiro' il desiderio di vedere
Atene, egli lo secondò e si trattò in questa Città, ed ebbe delle conferenze con solo-
nè: Anacarsi si rese illustre tra i Filosofi non solo per l'amore della scienza, ma
espianato pel dispregio ch'egli faceva delle ricchezze, e per l'austerità della sua
vita. Assomigliava ingegnosamente alle tele di Ragno, che non prendono che le
mosche, le leggi che non sono osservate dai grandi; Diceva che la vite produce
tre sorta di frutti; l'ubriachezza, la tristezza, ed il d'entimento; Che quegli che è
sobrio, nel mangiare, nel parlare, e nel ricredersi offre il carattere di un perfetto
onest' uomo. Questo Filosofo viaggiò moltissimo, tornando nella Scitia, passò nel-
la Città di Syrigue, ove gli abitanti celebravano la festa della Maadre degli
Dei. Fecè egli noto a questa Dea di farle il medesimo sacrificio, se giungeva
senza pericolo alla sua Patria; di tutti quando vi fu giunto, entrò, secretamente
nel paese il più coperto dai Borschi per adempiere al suo voto; ma uno Scita
avendolo scoperto, ne avvertì il Re, fratello di Anacarsi. Questo Principi
addorato di vederlo adorare dei simulacri fenestieri gli scoccò contro un dar-
do e l'uccise, altri dicono, ch'egli fu condannato a morte per aver pubblicate del-
le leggi straniere nella Scitia.

Scrisse Anacarsi in versi un trattato delle leggi dei Sciti ed un altro sulla in-
certezza, e fragilità della vita. Lo fanno inventore della Ruota dei Vasi di terra.

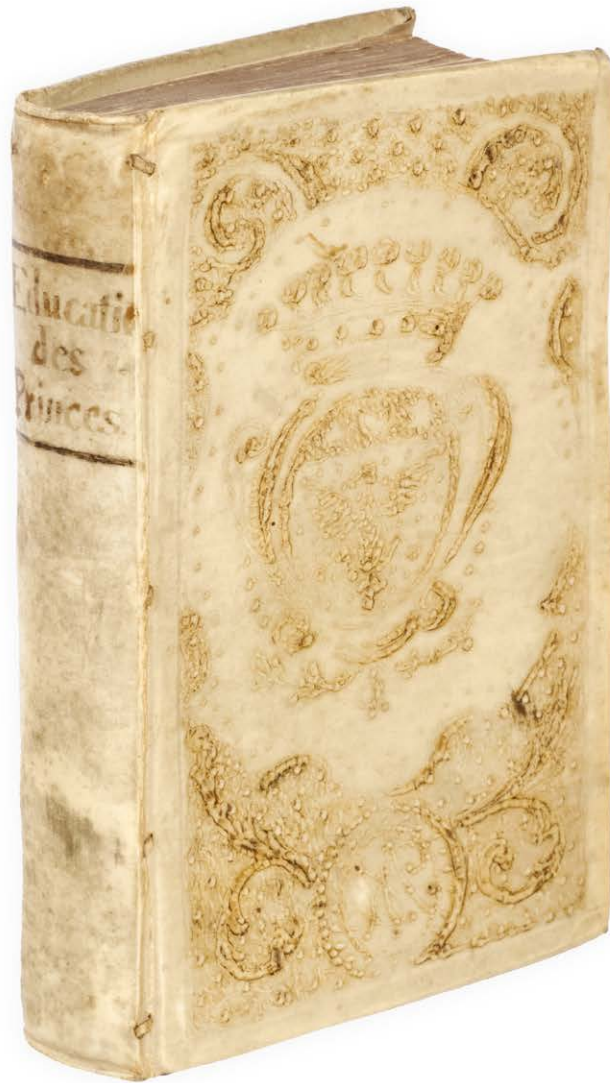


Capo

I Celti
di etazioni
ma i Sall
gran parte
composero
argomento
religione
intorno al
Ora no
certo che p
studi delle
risono, e m
Inuichi de
Traci ed O
vi quella
cava rigua

I Dr
particolar
le Cerimon
vincie etc
si olia
Celtica, 113
in somma

On the Education of Princes – in a Pyrographic Binding



44. VARILLAS, [Antoine]. *La pratique de l'éducation des princes*, contenant l'histoire de Guillaume de Croy, surnommé Le Sage, seigneur de Chièvres, Gouverneur de Charles d'Autriche qui fut empereur cinquième du nom. Amsterdam, H. Wetstein & H. Desbordes, 1686.

12mo, pp. [2 (blank)], [34], 407, [1 (blank)]; woodcut device to title, woodcut headpieces and factotum initials; light spotting throughout, worming to lower margin of quires G-I, but a good copy; bound in contemporary vellum over boards, upper board decorated in blind with repeated use of a point tool forming arms and a monogram ('LM'?) within elaborate borders, manuscript lettering to spine, edges speckled red; upper turn-ins lifting; near-contemporary ownership inscription 'Lemaistre' with acquisition note to upper pastedown. **£750**

A highly unusual pyrographic binding, likely an amateur imitation of then-fashionable tooling.

The simple vellum binding has been very curiously tooled, most likely by an early owner rather than a professional binder. Although imitating typical finishing with armorial blocks and tooled (or possibly plaquetted) borders, the board's design has been executed with a single heated point, applied with varying pressure and in places flicked or dragged across the surface of the vellum. It is tempting to link the monogrammed 'LM' on the board with the inscription of 'Lemaistre', but the owner – and the corresponding arms – have not been firmly identified.

L A
PRATIQUE
D E
L'EDUCATION
DES PRINCES,

CONTENANT

L'HISTOIRE DE GUILLAUME DE CROY,
Surnommé LE SAGE, Seigneur de Chièvres, Gouverneur de CHARLES D'AUTRICHE qui fut
Empereur Cinquième du Nom.

Par Monsieur V A R I L L A S.



A A M S T E R D A M,
Chez H. WETSTEIN & H. DESBORDES.

M. DC. LXXXVI.

The text, a popular biography of William de Croÿ, sieur de Chièvres (1458-1521) first printed in Paris in 1684, examines his influence as chief tutor to Charles V as a model of the education of princes. Its author, Antoine Varillas (c. 1624-1696), served briefly as historian to Gaston d'Orléans and made an unsuccessful foray into bibliography under Colbert; he found greater success with published writings, most notably his history of France. The *Pratique de l'education des princes* was translated into English in 1686 as *The History of William de Croy, surnamed the Wise*.

STCN 421668911; USTC 1550505.

Venetian Boarding School

45. [VENICE.] Juventus cesareo-regii gymnasii urbis Venetiarum ad Sanctam Catharinam e moribus et progressu in literis censa, exeunte anno scholastico MDCCCXXVIII. [(Colophon:) Venice, Francesco Andreola,] 1828.

4to, ff. 8; title within woodcut border; small wormtrack at head touching a few characters, sporadic light foxing; else a very good copy in contemporary pink paste-paper boards, gilt frame; edges of front board lightly soiled. £350

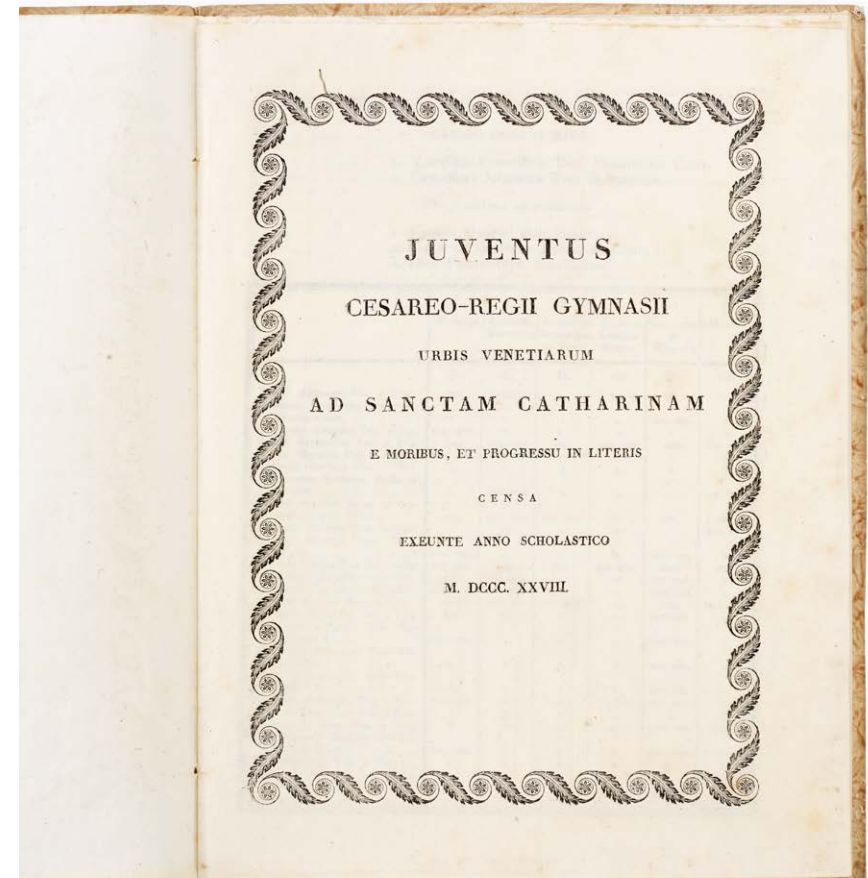
A seemingly unrecorded annual report for the boys' boarding school of S. Caterina, the first liceo to be established in Venice under Napoleonic rule and one of the oldest in Italy.

The church of S. Caterina was founded in Venice in the thirteenth century by the Frati del Sacco, but the order was suppressed before building was completed; it was then donated by a wealthy merchant to Augustinian nuns, who established a convent and devotional school. Under Napoleon the twenty-eight nuns were moved to the convent of Sant'Alvise in 1806, and the following year it was turned into a boarding school by decree of Eugène de Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy and Napoleon's adoptive son. It was renamed Regio Liceo Marco Foscarini in 1867 and exists to this day. Divided by year group, the present report lists prize winners and runners-up for each cohort, as well as the name of each pupil and his marks in morals, religious doctrine, Greek, Latin, geography and history, and mathematics.

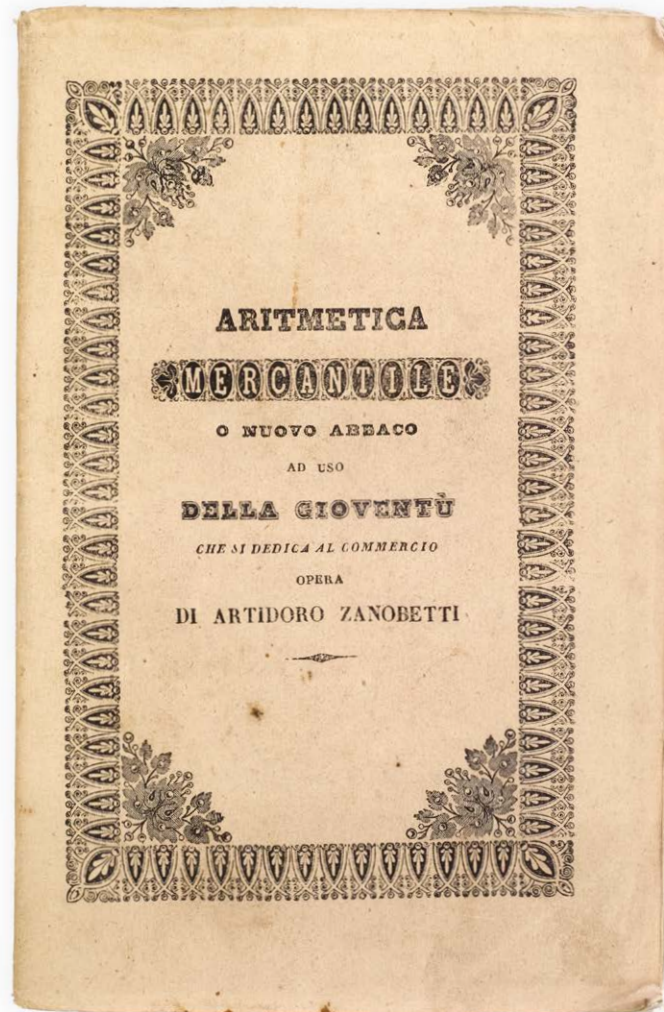
The 161 pupils, divided into six classes (four years of 'grammar' and two years of 'humanities'), largely come from Venice and the Veneto, and several others hail from present-day Croatia (Istria, Dalmatia, Split, Brač), Bologna, Ravenna, Udine, or Forlì. Six of the boys are from Venetian noble families (Marcello, Morosini, Cappello, Bembo, and Gradenigo). **Interestingly, four Jewish pupils and one Greek Orthodox pupil are listed (and are thus exempt from being assessed on their knowledge of Catholic doctrine).**

According to OPAC SBN, the publisher of the school's annual reports was Santini from 1842; OPAC SBN records 'Venetiarum ad divae Catharinae' as a variant title.

OPAC SBN finds a single copy of any of S. Caterina's annual reports (1822), at the Marciana. We find no copies of reports for any year on OCLC or Library Hub.



Commercial Arithmetic on the Eve of Revolution



46. **ZANOBETTI, Artidoro.** *Aritmetica mercantile o nuovo abaco ad uso della gioventù che si dedica al commercio.* Con tavole di pesi e misure, ragguagli di monete toscane e loro confronto con le principali piazze di Europa. Livorno, fratelli Vignozzi e nipote, 1842.

12mo, pp. 144; numerous charts printed in-text, woodcut tailpieces; pp. 82–86 loose, a few pages slightly foxed, else a very good, clean copy, partially uncut; bound in the original pink printed wrappers, illustration of a printing press to rear cover, endpapers reusing contemporary printed waste; spine and upper cover faded, a few small marks to spine and upper cover; contemporary annotation to p. 132, additional tipped-in leaf (containing further manuscript notes?) excised, inscription in the same hand to rear inner cover 'La superfici[e] d'un circolo si ottiene moltiplicando il Raggio cossi a metà del diametro per 3.1416'. **£300**

Extremely rare first edition of this book of basic arithmetic for young aspiring merchants in Livorno, written by a schoolteacher who was shot during the First Italian War of Independence seven years later.

Beginning with basic principles of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of both whole numbers and fractions, Zanobetti's *Aritmetica mercantile* focuses largely on Tuscan currency: converting *lire* to *zecchini fiorentini* and to *scudi fiorentini*, *fiorini* to *lire*, etc., as well as converting Tuscan currency to French *francs* and Piedmontese *lire nuove*. Also included are goods sold by the *libbra*, then equivalent in Tuscany to c. 350g (rhubarb, cinnamon, saffron, nutmeg), by 100 *libbre* (pasta, oranges, coffee, arsenic, bronze), and by 1000 *libbre* (lead, pumice). The Tuscan equivalents are also given for units of weight used in Hamburg, America, Istanbul, London, Odessa, Tunisia, Corfu, and more.

131
Nota 1. Questo verbo ed i suoi derivati possono scriversi con un g solo o con due, come *figo* o *figgo*; *figeva* o *figgeva*; *figesti* o *figgesti*: in prosa più generalmente con due.

Nota 2. I derivati di questo verbo non sempre seguono le sue desinenze al passato definito del participio passato. Da *crocifiggere*, *sconfiggere*, *prefiggere*, *traffiggere*, non si fa *crocifissi*, *sconfissi*, *traffissi*, *prefissi*, ma *crocifissiti*, *sconfissiti*, *traffissiti*; come pure da *friggere*, *affliggere*, *conffiggere*, non si fa *frisso*, *afflissito*, *conffissito*, ma bensì, *fritto*, *afflito*, *conffitto*.

32. VALERE

INDICATIVO

Presente

S. Io valgo, p. vaglio. P. Noi valiamo, vagliamo
p. valemo
Tu vali Voi valete
Egli vale Eglino vagliono, valgono.

Passato imperfetto

S. Io valeva, p. valea P. Noi valevamo.

Passato definito

S. Io valsei P. Noi valemmo
Tu valesti Voi valeste
Egli valse Eglino valsero, valsono.

IMPERATIVO

S. . . . P. Valiamo, vagliamo
Vali Valete
Valga, vaglia Valgano, vagliano.

CONGIUNTIVO

Presente

S. Che io valga, vaglia P. Che noi valiamo, vagliamo
Che tu valga, vaglia, vagli Che voi valiate, vagliate
Che egli valga, vaglia Che eglino valgano, vagliano.

ARITMETICA

MERCANTILE

O NUOVO ABBACO

PER LA GIOVENTÙ

Che si dedica al Commercio

CON TAVOLE DI PESI E MISURE,

RAGGUAGLI DI MONETE TOSCANE

E LORO CONFRONTO CON LE PRINCIPALI

PIAZZE DI EUROPA

COMPOSTO

Da Artidoro Zanobetti



LIVORNO

FRATELLI VIGNOZZI E NIPOTE

1842.

TAVOLA

DI RIDUZIONE

DI FIORINI TOSCANI

IN LIRE SOLDI E DENARI

| Fiorini | Lire | Sd | da | Fiorini | Lire | Sd | da |
|---------|------|----|----|---------|------|----|----|
| 1 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 25 | 41 | 15 | 4 |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 50 | 50 | — | — |
| 3 | 3 | 5 | — | 55 | 58 | 6 | 8 |
| 4 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 40 | 66 | 15 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 45 | 75 | — | — |
| 6 | 10 | — | — | 50 | 85 | 6 | 8 |
| 7 | 11 | 15 | 4 | 55 | 91 | 15 | 4 |
| 8 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 60 | 100 | — | — |
| 9 | 15 | — | — | 65 | 108 | 6 | 8 |
| 10 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 70 | 116 | 15 | 4 |
| 11 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 75 | 125 | — | — |
| 12 | 20 | — | — | 80 | 135 | 6 | 8 |
| 13 | 21 | 15 | 4 | 85 | 141 | 15 | 4 |
| 14 | 25 | 6 | 8 | 90 | 150 | — | — |
| 15 | 25 | — | — | 95 | 158 | 6 | 8 |
| 16 | 26 | 15 | 4 | 100 | 166 | 15 | 4 |
| 17 | 28 | 6 | 8 | 500 | 500 | — | — |
| 18 | 50 | — | — | 600 | 1000 | — | — |
| 19 | 51 | 15 | 4 | 900 | 1500 | — | — |
| 20 | 55 | 6 | 8 | 1000 | 1666 | 15 | 4 |

TAVOLA

DI RIDUZIONE

DI CENTESIMI

IN SOLDI E DANARI DI LIRA

| Cent. | Soldi | Danari | Cent. | Soldi | Danari | Cent. | Soldi | Danari | Cent. | Soldi | Danari | Cent. | Soldi | Danari | Cent. | Soldi | Danari |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 01 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 51 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 01 | 0 | 2 |
| 02 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 52 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 02 | 0 | 4 |
| 03 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 23 | 4 | 6 | 53 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 03 | 0 | 6 |
| 04 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 24 | 4 | 8 | 54 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 04 | 0 | 8 |
| 05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 5 | 0 | 55 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 05 | 1 | 0 |
| 06 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 56 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 06 | 1 | 2 |
| 07 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 5 | 4 | 57 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 07 | 1 | 4 |
| 08 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 28 | 5 | 6 | 58 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 08 | 1 | 6 |
| 09 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 19 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 29 | 5 | 8 | 59 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 09 | 1 | 8 |
| 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 60 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 61 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| 12 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 32 | 6 | 4 | 62 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 4 |
| 13 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 23 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 33 | 6 | 6 | 63 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 6 |
| 14 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 24 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 34 | 6 | 8 | 64 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 8 |
| 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 6 | 0 | 65 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| 16 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 36 | 6 | 2 | 66 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 2 |
| 17 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 4 | 67 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 4 |
| 18 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 28 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 38 | 6 | 6 | 68 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 6 |
| 19 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 29 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 39 | 6 | 8 | 69 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 19 | 3 | 8 |
| 20 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 7 | 0 | 70 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 0 |

3

A contemporary reader has added to the rear inner cover in manuscript the formula for finding the circumference of a circle. Later editions followed in 1845, 1850, and 1856, all of which extremely rare. The endpapers of this copy reuse a fragment of Giuseppe Compagnini's grammar *Teorica dei verbi italiani regolari, anomali, difettivi, e mal noti*, published in numerous editions after 1817.

Zanobetti, a language teacher, was also the author of a geographic and historic account of Tuscany (1846).

A member of the National Guard of Livorno, he was shot and killed on 11 May 1849 by the Austrian military during the First Italian War of Independence, and became something of a martyr to Livorno revolutionaries; his body was left in the street in view of his pregnant wife and three children (Martini, *Diario Livornese* (1892), pp. 414-7).

OCLC records no copies of the present edition; not in Library Hub. OPAC SBN finds a single copy in Italy, at the Biblioteca del Seminario in Padua.

Quaritch

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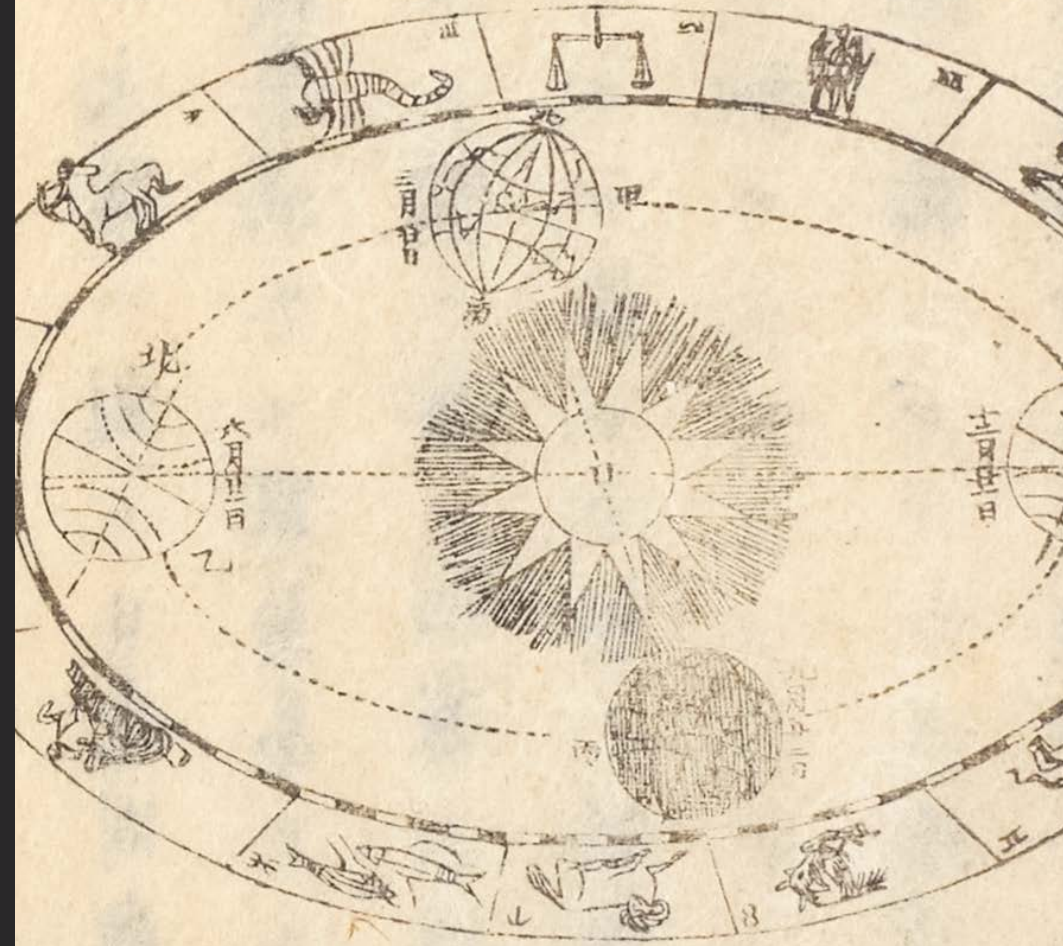
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