
First edition.

Louisa Mary Barwell (1800-1885) was the daughter of inventor and writer on music, Richard Mackenzie Bacon (1776-1844), and from the age of eighteen, she was associated with her father in the editorship of the *Quarterly Musical Magazine and Review* (1818-1850). After her marriage to wine merchant John Barwell, she turned her attention to the composition of educational works, contributing regularly to the *Quarterly Journal of Education* and the *New Monthly Magazine*. She was particularly known for her writings on music education. The Barwells became friends with Philipp Emmanuel von Fellenberg and enrolled their sons at his school in Switzerland. Later her husband, who shared her interest in education, was instrumental in securing the success of a scheme by which a charity day school for girls in Norwich was converted into an industrial training school for girls. Louisa Barwell also wrote books for children, including *Little Lessons for Little Learners* (1833) and *Pleasant Stories in Simple Language* (1850). Her popular book, *Childhood's Hours* (1851), was used in the royal nursery by Queen Victorias children. (See Oxford DNB).


First edition.
Mary Berry (1763-1852) was, with her sister Agnes, a favorite of Horace Walpole, who described them as "the best informed and the most perfect creatures I ever saw at their age." Walpole bequeathed the sisters his books and manuscripts, and the house and property at Little Strawberry Hill. Mary was a life-long journal writer, and her journals and letters have been praised in recent years for the light they throw on women's history. She is also known for the present work and its sequel, and its sequel *Social Life in England and France from the French Revolution in 1789 to that of July 1830* (1831). "The picture she gives of English society from mid-Georgian to mid-Victorian, as well as French society in the same period, is richly detailed, and gains from its nuanced treatment of individuals such as Napoleon, Mme de Staël, and Princess Caroline. She liked the princess, but regretted that 'she has not a grain of common sense" (Oxford DNB). Berry edited Walpole's works for publication in 1798.

Item #2

*Anticipating Victorian Children's Fiction*

3. CAMERON, Lucy. [Chapbooks]. Bound volume of thirteen chapbooks for children. London, Houlston and co, 1836-1842. Thirteen volumes, bound together, 3 7/78" x 2 7/8," each illustrated with a frontispiece and wood-engravings in text, all but two with at least one original wrapper, most having both. Contemporary half roan, gilt flat spine. Boards and spine extremities a bit rubbed, but in very good condition.

$650

Various editions.


Lucy Lyttleton Cameron, née Butt (1781-1858) was the daughter of Dr. George Butt, county rector and chaplain to George III. Her father had many intellectual and literary friends, including Anna Seward, the "Swan of Lichfield." Her marriage to the Revd Charles Richard Cameron (1781–1865) of Christ Church, Oxford, brought her into the company of Elizabeth Carter, Hannah More, Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck, and others. Her sister was the children's writer, Mary Martha Sherwood. The works of both Sherwood and Cameron are notable for their evolution from the standard moral tract that came before. They express a real concern for the individual and his feelings and background, in contrast to earlier works, which put the emphasis on society and the individual's duties within it. "Works such as Mrs Cameron's Margaret Whyte (1799) and her sister's History of Little Henry and his Bearer (1814) both have, according to Margaret Nancy Cutt, a quality of detail and expression that anticipates Victorian fiction for children" (Oxford DNB).


First edition of a rare book: OCLC lists only one copy, at the British Library.

This collection of stories, sketches, poems and essays was published for the benefit of the Liverpool Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory. A few of the authors are identified by name and a number signed by initials. A number of the authors are women. A particularly interesting piece is "Brief Notes of Four Longish Days," which describes an episode in the Indian Mutiny," in which the author was a participant, followed by two brief poems on the same subject. Other contributions include "A Lectret on Light and Colour," "Lord Derwenter," "The Maiden Bereaved," "What is Fine Art?", etc.

With Two Colored Plates

5. CAMPBELL, Mrs. Graham. One Hundred Voices from Nature or Apples of Gold in a net-work of Silver...[Cheltenham:] Published for the Authoress (9, North Place, Cheltenham), to be had also of Messrs. Longman & Co....London, 1861. Octavo. vi, [2]. 132. [2, ads] pp. Two color plates of birds. Publisher's green blindstamped cloth with gilt lettering on front cover. Binding extremities lightly worn, endpapers lightly foxed. A very good copy.

First edition.
Campbell provides a "Classified Index," dividing her 100 works between those dealing with the Animal Kingdom (including the Antelope, Bees, Dove, Goldfinch, Guinea Fowl, Ostrich, Spider, etc.), the Vegetable Kingdom (the Apple Tree, Cactus, Foxglove, Mosses, Pansy, etc.), and Miscellaneous (the Aurora Borealis, Comet, Light, Memory and Association, Night, Rocks, Sabbath Days, the Sky, the Stars, etc.).

This is a scarce book: OCLC records copies at Louisville, North Carolina, Baylor, and Waterloo University in North America, and the National Library of Scotland in the U.K. COPAC adds copies in the British Library and Oxford.

Little is known about Campbell. We could find two other publications by her, Louisa’s *Metrical English Grammar* (1861), and *Christabelle: and Our little White Rose* (1867), both geared at a juvenile audience.

![Image](image.png)

**Item #5**

"the most learned lady in England during the eighteenth century"

6. CARTER, Elizabeth. *Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter*, with a new edition of her poems, some which have never appeared before; to which are added, some miscellaneous essays in prose, together with her Notes on the Bible...By the Rev. Montagu Pennington, M.A....London: Printed for F.C. and J. Rivington, 1808. Two volumes, octavo. [8], 501; [2], 428 pp. Engraved frontispicture. Quarter burgundy calf over drab boards, gilt-decorated, flat spine. Boards soiled and a bit foxed, joints rubbed, intermittent foxing throughout, especially to portrait, old ink annotation on portrait. Nineteenth-century ink signature and bookplate of "G.C. Robertson" (possibly philosopher George Croom Robertson, 1842-1892). A good copy.

Second edition. $650

Elizabeth Carter (1717-1806) was, to quote Priscilla Dorr in Schleuter’s *Encyclopedia of British Women Writers*, "the most learned lady in England during the eighteenth century." She was one of the most famous members of the Blue Stocking Circle, which also included Catherine Talbot, Elizabeth Vesey, Elizabeth Montagu, Hester Chapone, and Hannah More. Despite an early learning disability and "with a persistence that won the praise of V. Woolf in
A Room of One’s Own,” (as Margaret Drabble reminds us in the Oxford Companion to English Literature) she learned Latin, Greek, and Hebrew in childhood with her brothers, and later studied French, Italian, German, Portuguese, and Arabic. She was a friend of Samuel Johnson, who thought her one of the best Greek scholars he had known, and invited her to contribute to The Rambler. She made a number of translations, of which her Epictetus is the masterpiece.

The Masterpiece of Greek Translator and Bluestocking, Elizabeth Carter


First edition of the first English translation of the complete works of Epictetus. This esteemed work was the standard English version prior to Oldfather’s translation (1925-8). (See Long, Epictetus: A Stoic and Socratic Guide to Life, Oxford: 2002.)

Elizabeth Carter (1717-1806) was a noted member of the Blue Stocking Circle. Despite an early learning disability and “with a persistence that won the praise of V. Woolf in A Room of One’s Own,” (as Margaret Drabble reminds us in the Oxford Companion to English Literature) she learned Latin, Greek, and Hebrew in childhood with her brothers, and later studied French, Italian, German, Portuguese, and Arabic. She was a friend of Samuel Johnson, who thought her one of the best Greek scholars he had known, and invited her to contribute to The Rambler. She made a number of translations, of which this is considered her masterpiece. It was undertaken at the request of her friend, Catherine Talbot, who arranged for publication and solicited subscribers, amongst which were a large number of women, and members of the Johnson circle.

Oldfather 47. Lowndes 745 (“a most admirable translation”). NCBEL II, 1595.
8. CHANDLER, Mary. *The Description of Bath*. A Poem. Humbly Inscribed to Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia...To which are added Several Poems by the same Author. London: Printed [by Samuel Richardson] for James Leake, Bookseller in Bath, 1736. Octavo. [xii], 77, [1], [8, ads] pp. Modern quarter morocco over marbled boards, gilt spine. New endpapers. A very good, clean copy, bound with the half-title and the terminal ads. $750

First collected edition, called the “Third Edition” on the title in deference to the two previous editions in folio of “The Description of Bath” alone. In fact, that poem takes up less than a third of the present volume, The remainder is devoted to some fine local poems, most addressed to women friends, though there is one “To Dr. Oliver, Who corrected my Bath Poem.”

Mary Chandler (1687-1745) was the eldest daughter of Henry Chandler (d. 1717), a dissenting minister from Wiltshire, who moved to Bath. A spinal injury precluded marriage, but to earn money for her family, she set up a milliner’s shop in Bath before she was twenty. Believing that “as her person would not recommend her, she must endeavour to cultivate her mind, to make herself agreeable,” she embarked upon a programme of self-education by studying the classics in translation as well as reading contemporary authors” (Cibber, 5.348, quoted in Oxford DNB). She particularly admired Horace and Alexander Pope. In 1733, she published a Description of Bath. Very popular with the many visitors to Bath, it went through a fourth edition in 1767.

Foxon C109. Samuel Richardson, Printer, 190.

Includes her Highly Praised Story, *Malem-Boo, The Brazilian Slave*

9. CHILD, Lydia Maria, ed. *The Oasis*. Boston: Benjamin C. Bacon, 1834. Small octavo. xvi, 276 pp. Engraved frontispiece, vignette title-page, and nine engraved plates, plus woodcut vignettes in text. Tan cloth with covers and spine pictorially printed in black. Rebacked, with original spine laid down. Binding lightly soiled and browned, intermittent light foxing. Frontispiece has a tear at the gutter, not affecting image. A good copy of a book that is scarce on today’s market. $600
First edition. This book was published, apparently simultaneously, with two different imprints, Allen and Ticknor and Benjamin C. Bacon. BAL 3118.

Lydia Maria Child (1802-1880) was a poet, novelist, and author of domestic advice books. One of the most influential nineteenth-century American women writers, she is best known for her writings on slavery, most notably *An Appeal in Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans* (1834). The present work, which she not only edited, but wrote the majority of, is a gift book including stories, poems, and articles all related in some way to the antislavery cause. It includes her highly praised story, "Malem-Boo, The Brazilian Slave." Child went on to edit the autobiography of ex-slave Harriet Jacobs and The Freedmen's Book for education of newly-freed slaves. She was also a crusader for women's rights, producing *The History of the Condition of Women, in Various Ages and Nations* (1835), though she believed that women's equality could not be dealt with fully before slavery was abolished.

*Murder and Intrigue in Early Nineteenth-Century Philadelphia*


$950

Second edition, "revised, enlarged, and continued to her death." Originally published in 1822.

This is the sensational tale of Ann Carson, entrepreneur, bigamist, and counterfeiter, told by her friend Mary Carr Clarke. Carson married a naval officer at a young age, but she and her husband did not get along. During his many absences, she took a succession of lovers. Finally, she became convinced that her husband was not coming back, and she married again, this time to a Lieutenant Richard Smith. Her first husband eventually returned. During an argument, when Carson was trying to dispossess Smith of his home, Carson was shot and killed. Smith was hanged for murder for the crime, and Ann Carson jailed as an accessory, though she eventually was released from prison on a technicality. Mary Clarke, a single mother who earned her living as a boarding house owner, author of songs and plays, and editor and publisher of the periodical, *Intellectual Regale or Ladies Tea Tray*, offered to tell the tale of Ann Carson. She ties Carson's woes to the problems facing middle class women in American society. A scholarly book about this previously little-known case has recently been published, *Dangerous to Know: Women, Crime, and Notoriety in the Early Republic*. By Susan Branson (University of Pennsylvania, 2008).

Both the first and second editions of this book are uncommon.


$600

The uncommon first edition of the most important work of James Fenimore Cooper's daughter, Susan (1813-1894). A nature diary of life around Cooperstown, New York, *Rural Hours*, which was long out of print, is now considered an important document in the canon of nineteenth-century American nature writing, although it was overshadowed four years later by *Walden*.

BAL 3961; printing 2, with the index.

*Copley's Most Important Work*


$750

Second edition, enlarged by a sixty-two page appendix. It is unclear whether there are also textual changes between the first edition of 1836 and the present edition. In any event, both editions are scarce, and the first is rare: OCLC locates seven copies, three in America and four in Britain.

Esther Copley (née Beuzeville, 1786-1851) was the daughter of a wealthy silk merchant and the wife of James Philip Hewlett, Oxford cleric, and later of William Copley, a Baptist minister in Oxford. She was a prolific writer of children's tales, tracts, works of domestic economy, and sacred history and biography. The subjects of her domestic works included household management, the care and education of children, the treatment of illnesses, and a comprehensive book on knitting. Her children's books were generally moral tales, but also included studies of the Scripture and a natural history for youth. The present work, also aimed at a young audience, is generally considered her most important. More than 500 pages in length, the History austerely informed its readers that the origin of slavery was to be found in 'human depravity' (History, 12). But this theological explanation did not prevent Mrs Copley from tracing the course of slavery from scriptural times to her own day. Her youthful audience was spared neither graphic descriptions of the sufferings of black slaves in the West Indies nor lengthy accounts of the proceedings of the anti-slavery movement. Ironically, only three pages were devoted to the role of ladies' anti-slavery societies in a work which was, in
itself, a witness to the significant commitment of nonconformist women to the anti-slavery cause" (Oxford DNB).

Item#12

Author's First Novel

13. **CORNWALLIS, Caroline Frances.** *Selections from the Letters...also some unpublished poems, original and translated. And an appendix containing 'Philosophical Theories and Philosophical Experiences.'* London, Trubner & Co, 1864. Octavo. xv, [1], 482 pp. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, gilt-decorated spine. Gilt edges. Corners lightly worn, first and last blanks foxed. A very good, attractive copy. $300

First edition.

Caroline Frances Cornwallis (1786-1858) was an intellectual, teaching herself many languages, including Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, Anglo-Saxon, and Ancient Egyptian, as well as studying philosophy, science, history, law, theology, and politics. “By the 1840s her private letters reveal that such feelings were developing into a deeply held feminist consciousness—comparing women’s position to that of black slaves and calling for women’s emancipation and the vindication of their rights. These sentiments were given their fullest expression in two seminal articles on the inequities of married women’s legal position which appeared in the advanced Liberal journal the Westminster Review in 1856 and 1857. It is by these essays that Cornwallis is best remembered” (Oxford DNB). A reformer and educationalist, she won the Byron prize in 1853 for her essay on “Juvenile Delinquency” and projected the series of “Small Books on Great Subjects.” She also wrote a novel, Pericles: a Tale of Athens in the 83rd Olympiad. The present collection of her letters and other miscellaneous writings, was edited with a biographical introduction by M.C. Power.


First edition of the first book of Romantic novelist Sophie Cottin (1770-1807). Cottin, who was unable to conceive children and whose husband died when she was in her twenties. A follower of Rousseau and an advocate of his ideas relating to the traditional roles of women,
she produced several novels, which were widely read and translated into several languages. The most famous of them was Elisabeth ou les Exiles de Siberie (1806).

"Apologie douloureuse des droits du cœur, mise en scène d’un destin, (ce roman) donne la parole à une femme au nom doublement symbolique, pur bloc de cristal à la lumineuse candeur, mais soulevée et brisée par la passion, qui laisse derrière elle un 'souvenir ineffaçable de plaisir et de honte'. (…) Extase et désespoir mêlés, elle chante en effet le plaisir tout en proclamant le poids de la culpabilité" (Dictionnaire des Œuvres littéraires de langue française).

The present book is uncommon: OCLC lists ten copies in North America.


First edition.

Caroline Healey Dall (1822-1912) was follower of the American transcendentalists and Margaret Fuller, journalist, lecturer, and champion of women's rights. The present work, her most important, is dedicated to Lucretia Mott. It is based upon lectures delivered in Boston from 1859 to 1862. Here, she calls for equal educational opportunities, equal employment opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and an equal share for women in making the laws, including the enfranchisement of women. Dall was also active in the causes of temperance, abolition, and peace. She helped to found the American Social Science Association, an organization for helping the poor, unemployed, imprisoned, and mentally ill. In 1877, she was awarded an honorary doctorate by Alfred University. Though in chronic poor health, she was quite active until her death at age ninety from pneumonia.

Krichmar 3709.
16.  [DALL.] Caroline Healey. *Margaret and Her Friends or Ten Conversations with Margaret Fuller upon the Mythology of the Greeks and its Expression in Art.* Held at the House of the Rev. George Ripley, Bedford Place. Boston Beginning March 1, 1841. Reported by Caroline W. Healey. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1895. Octavo. [2], 162 pp. Original brown cloth with gilt front cover and spine, daisy vignette on front cover in gilt and white. Full-page portrait of the author on front pastedown. Donor's ink inscription, dated 1901, on front free endpaper: "To Mrs. Barlow with love. Sarah Fuller Colby." The donor appears to have been a relative of Margaret Fuller. A very good, bright copy. $350

First edition.

Sarah Margaret Fuller Ossioli (1810-1850), transcendentalist writer, was the author of *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* (1845), which is considered the first major feminist work written in America. Caroline Healey Dall (1822-1912) was an early follower, and went on to produce her own feminist works such as *Woman's Right to Labor* (1860), and *The College, the Market, and the Court: or, Woman's Relation to Education, Labor, and Law* (1867). The "Fuller Conversations," which occurred between March and May, 1841, used mythology as a vehicle for discussing the great questions of life. According to Dall, this was the only attempt to record these talks.

BAL 6510.


First edition.
This is an interesting collection of four dialogues between the fictional Cléanthe and Euthyme: I. Sur les plaisirs & sur les passions en général; II. Sur les mauvais penchants, & sur l'amour du plaisir; III. Sur les mérites des femmes, & sur leur sensibilité pour l'honneur; IV. Sur le jugement que les plus grands Hommes & les plus célèbres Nations ont fait des Femmes. The author, whose dates are not known, was “Secrétaire au Traité de la Paix de Riswick.” This refers to the Ryswick Treaty of 1697, which ended the Nine Years War and forced Louis XIV to give up some of his territorial acquisitions. The book is dedicated to the author’s “Altesse Royale Madame,” and Dupuy la Chapelle states that he intends his book to defend the honor of women, and to foster a strong tenderness and respect between the sexes.

The author produced several other works, primarily on manners, education, and human relationships. They include Caractères, sentiments et entretiens sur deux personnes, dont l’une parle mal et écrit bien, et l’autre parle bien et écrit mal (1693), Instruction d’un père a sa fille (1707); Réflexions sur l’amitié (1727) and Instructions d’un père a son fils sur la manière de se conduire dans le monde (1730).

OCLC lists nine copies of this book in North America.

Cioranescu 26965.

Uncommon Biography of the Educational Reformer and Rousseau Disciple, Completed by his Daughter, Novelist Maria Edgeworth


First edition.

Uncommon biography of the British educational reformer, inventor, and disciple of Rousseau. The second volume, written by his daughter, novelist Maria Edgeworth, concerns political, literary and family matters.

"He was an eccentric, radical and inventive man, deeply interested in the practical applications of science and in education. His influence on Maria was profound; he frequently 'edited' her work, managed her career, and imparted to her many of his own enthusiasms" (Oxford Companion to English Literature).

Slade 20.

$250

First edition.

Includes articles by Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Candace Wheeler, and others.

“The World’s Columbia Exposition has afforded woman an unprecedented opportunity to present to the world a justification of her claim to be placed on complete equality with man…The following pages-written by women eminent as pleaders in the cause—tell eloquently of the detail of their procedure and of the results so far attained. That their labors will immediately eventuate in the full realization of their hopes can not with reason be expected, but that their efforts have revealed the possession of unsuspected powers, an will disperse the mists of ignorant prejudice that at presence cloud the question, can not be doubted. The publishers hail with pleasure the opportunity that the issuance of this volume affords them of adding to the light, and perhaps of hastening the coming of the day when woman will be emancipated from restraints imposed upon her by a worn-out conventionalism absurdly unsuited to our times and conditions’ (preface).
An Eighteenth-Century Woman’s Love Letters

20. [FOWKE, Martha, and William Bond]. *The Epistles of Clio and Strephon*: Being a Collection of Letters that passed between an English Lady, and an English Gentleman in France, who took an Affection to each other, by reading accidentally one another’s Occasional Compositions, both in Prose and Verse. London: Printed for J. Hooke, 1729. Twelvemo. xxiv, 176, [4, ads] pp. Engraved armorial headpiece on A2, the start of the dedication to Judith Bond by “Strephon” (William Bond). Rebound in modern brown cloth. Some foxing and soiling, tear in E1, affecting text but with no loss. Some light pencil. $850

Second edition, enlarged by the addition of some verses by “Strephon,” according to a reference in the text to inserting certain poems “in their proper Place, in this new Edition.” (The first edition extended to 131 pp.)

Martha Fowke (later Sansom, 1690-1736) was the daughter of a Catholic mother and an army officer father, Thomas F., who was murdered in 1708. According to her autobiographical Clio (1752), she had a steady stream of admirers from her early teens, and, though she describes her relationships evasively, became the mistress to at least several of her suitors, probably including the Duke of Beaufort and later the Duke of Rutland. The Epistles of Clio and Strephon originally appeared in 1720. She wrote it with William Bond (d. 1735), the author of Tuscan Treaty, whose writing she admired, but whom she did not meet until after these Epistles were exchanged. She later had romances of one sort or another with Aaron Hill, Richard Savage, and John Dyer. In Eliza Haywood’s Memoirs of an Island Adjacent to the Kingdom of Utopia, Martha Fowke is characterized as “Gloatia” and accused of “incest with her father, insatiable promiscuity, prostitution, shameless infidelity to her ailing husband” (Roger Lonsdale, *Eighteenth-Century Women Poets: An Oxford Anthology*), and of circulating scandal “coin’d in the hellish Mint of her own brain” (Haywood). Fowke is short-changed in the traditional references. She does not have an entry in the D.N.B. There is a brief autobiography in *The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, and no reference to her in Schleuter’s *Encyclopedia of British Women Writers* (Revised edition, 1998). Roger Lonsdale’s account in *Eighteenth-Century Women Poets* is the most detailed of those we could find. He calls her poetry “pleasantly individual and unpretentious.”
All editions of this book are uncommon. ESTC lists half a dozen copies of the first edition in American institutions and eight copies of the present edition.

Foxon, English Verse 1701-1750, p. 282.

Exhaustive World History for Women


$1,750

First edition.

Johann August Generisch (1761-1823) was a Hungarian-born historian, who taught in Vienna at the Protestant theological school. In this exhaustive history, he seeks not to burden his female audience with devastating wars "which still make the human race bleed" (p. xi). Instead, he means to focus on important characters from history including descriptions of domestic life and chronicling the customs of different people in different historical periods. He aims at a universal history, though Japan, the last country he deals with, merits only twenty-one lines. Generisch's other works include a history of the Austrian monarchy and a history of female instruction, with an appendix of appropriate fables, romances, and poetical narratives.

OCLC locates copies in Munich and Strasbourg only.

Treatise on Education in the Form of an Epistolary Novel, Inspired by Rousseau

First edition of this treatise on education, inspired by the ideas of Rousseau, cloaked in the guise of an epistolary novel. Though it has been often reprinted, the first edition is uncommon.

Madame de Genlis (1746-1830) was born of a noble but impoverished Burgundian family. At the age of six she was received as a canoness into the noble chapter of Alix near Lyons, with the title of Madame la Comtesse de Lancy, taken from the town of Bourbon-Lancy. She was educated entirely at home. After she grew up, she married Charles Brillart de Genlis, marquis de Sillery, and she became determined to remedy her incomplete education and to satisfy her thirst for knowledge. Through the influence of her aunt, Madame de Montesson, who had been clandestinely married to the Duke of Orleans, she entered the Palais Royal as lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Chartres (1770). She became governess to the daughters of the family, a role she took with great seriousness. She developed a number of ingenious educational theories, which she explained in several works, including _Théatre d'éducation_, _Annales de la vertu_, and the present work. She anticipated many modern methods of teaching. History was taught with the help of magic lantern slides, and botany was taught by a practical botanist during their walks. She was influenced by the educational theories of Rousseau, and she in turn influenced the Edgeworths.


Item #22

Hale (1788-1879), best known for her "Mary's Lamb," was president of the Seaman's Aid Society, and wrote the organization's first eight annual reports. This report contains twenty-page essay on the Society's charitable work for the year, including much on the question of fair wages for female workers.

BAL 6828.

**Scarce Scientific Pamphlet by an Ohio Woman**


First edition of an uncommon pamphlet. OCLC lists thirteen copies.

The author, Eliza Phillips Thruston Houk (1833-1914) was the daughter of Robert A. and Mary Phillips Thruston, both of prominent families, and the wife of George W. Houk (1825-1894), a lawyer and Democratic member of the House of Representatives representing Ohio. She also wrote fiction (*The Lanarks or a Marriageable Woman, Louise Varena*) and poetry (*Puritan, A Poem in Seven Cantos*).

Scientific monographs by Midwestern women from this period are uncommon. The author dismisses Darwin's theory of evolution as "inadequate.


First edition of a rare book; OCLC notes three copies, all in British libraries. OCLC also notes a second edition, published in the same year, which it notes at one British library.

At the end is a four-page section of "Concluding Remarks," in which the anonymous author "earnestly impress[es] upon all mistresses, the importance of undertaking the superintendence an direction of their own establishments. " She states further that "the lady is best and most cheerfully served who is esteemed and respected by her dependents." She cautions: "In reproving a servant, be sure not to do so before the other domestics; otherwise,
the remonstrance not only loses its proper effect, but evinces an inattention on the part of the person administering it, to the feelings of others, which is highly objectionable."

Not in Cagle; not in Bitting.

One of the Major Books of Romantic Poetry by an Irishwoman

26. **LEADBETTER, Mary.** *Poems by Mary Leadbeater, (Late Shackleton).* To which is prefixed her translation of the thirteenth book of the Aeneid; with the Latin original. Written in the fifteenth century, by Maffaeus. Dublin: Printed for the Author; and Published by Martin Keene…and Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, 1808. Octavo. [4], [viii], 419, [1, errata] pp. Complete with the half-title, but without the list of subscribers, present in only a few copies. Victorian half green calf over marbled boards, rubbed. Some light dampstaining around the edges. Several old ink signatures in preliminaries, occasional contemporary ink notations. A good copy.

$750

First edition of one of the major books of Romantic poetry by an Irishwoman.

Leadbeater (1758-1826) was born to Quaker parents in Ballitore, County Kildare. Her father was a schoolmasters, and she was the only female student in his school. In 1784 she travelled to London with her father and paid several visits to Edmund Burke's house, where she met Sir Joshua Reynolds and George Crabbe. She corresponded with Burke for many years. In 1791, she married farmer and businessman William Leadbeater (1763-1827). In 1794, she published her first book of poetry, *Extracts and Original Anecdotes for the Improvement of Youth.* She also kept a diary between 1766 and 1824, in which she recorded daily events in Ballitore, including the frightening events of the Irish uprising of 1798.

The present work contains sixty-seven poems, six relating to Edmund Burke, one in praise of the spa at Ballitore, and the remainder on domestic and local subjects. In 1811 she published *Cottage Dialogues* among the Irish Peasantry, the London edition of which had an introduction and notes by her friend, Maria Edgeworth.

Jackson, *Romantic Poetry by Women,* p. 196, no. 1. OCLC has two records for this edition, one with the subscribers (locating one copy) and one without subscribers (locating 43 copies). We have located a few more copies with the subscriber’s list, but most are clearly without it.

Advice to Young Brides, On Matters from Domestic Economy to the Best Reading


$750
First edition of a rare advice book for young brides. OCLC notes two copies, one in Switzerland and one in Germany.

The text includes twenty-one letters on various subjects, including confidence, prudence, jealousy, self-love, religion, conviction, friendship, the dance, conversation, domestic economy, etc. The final portion of the text is a guide to studies, including fine arts, science, geography, theatre, poetry, and novels. The author notes recommends Corneille, Racine, Ossian, Milton, Voltaire, Goldoni, and many others and notes that the English have produced the best novelists, citing the names of Richardson, Defoe, Smollett, Fielding, Goldsmith, Sir Walter Scott, Ann Radcliffe, and many others. He goes on to recommend three novels especially—Robinson Crusoe, Tom Jones, and The Vicar of Wakefield.

Passano credits this book to Count Tullio Dandolo (1801-1870). (See Dizionario di opere anonime e pseudonime: in supplemento a quello di Gaetano…, p. 383.)


$450

Series: Biblioteca Storica, Geografica e di Letteratura. Reprint of a book that was first published in Milan in 1826. OCLC cites the 1826 edition in only two copies, one in Switzerland and one in Germany. It does not mention the present edition, or any other editions besides the first.

Item #28

Poem on the Benefits of Poetry,
Addressed to her Son


$250
First edition.

A poem about the merits and benefit of poetry, addressed to the author’s young son. Lady Manners (1766-1852) discusses the work of Homer, Aristophanes, Menander and Catullus, along with that of Dante, Petrarch, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Swift, Johnson, Gray, and others. Lady Manners was the daughter of Francis Grey and came from Lehena, County Cork. In 1790 she married William Manners, late Talmash, Lord Hntingtower of Leicester. She published a book of poems in 1793, and the present work.


*Education, Especially of Women*


$450

First edition.

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

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


$650

First edition.
Harriet Martineau (1802-1876), who has been called the first female sociologist, wrote some thirty-five books and many essays on political economy, philosophy, travel, history, abolitionism, mesmerism, life in America, and the feminine perspective. The present book is a collection of essays that originally appeared in the People's Journal, asserting the importance of education for women. Though not exactly a feminist (She was critical of Wollstonecraft's writings), she believed that women's education needed improvement, and was necessary even for the traditional task of running the household: "Let us hear nothing of her being shut out, because she is a woman, from any study that she is capable of pursuing: and if one kind of cultivation is more carefully attended to than another, let it be the discipline and exercise of the reasoning faculties. From the simplest rules of arithmetic let her go on, as her brother does, as far into the depths of science, and up to the heights of philosophy as her powers and opportunities permit; and it will certainly be found that the more she becomes a reasoning creature, the more reasonable, disciplined and docile she will be: the more she knows of the value of knowledge and of all other things, the more diligent she will be; — the more sensible of duty, — the more interested in occupations, — the more womanly."

Sadleir 1639.


First edition.

Charles (1792-1846) and Elizabeth Mayo (1795-1865) were brother and sister educational reformers and followers of Pestalozzi. Charles Mayo opened a school in Epsom in 1822, which his mother and sister helped run. Charles Mayo wrote a Memoir of Pestalozzi (1826) and Observations on the Establishment and Direction of Infant's Schools (1827). Elizabeth Mayo wrote two successful works, Lessons on Objects (1850) and Lessons on Shells (1832). The first books of their kind in England, they popularized the use of the object lesson, and were influential to a generation of teachers. In 1843 Elizabeth became the first woman in England to be employed in teacher training, working at the Home and Colonial Infant School Society in Gray's Inn Road, London, the first specific institution dedicated to the training of infant teachers. "Elizabeth's emphasis on structure, at a time when early years teaching tended to be unsystematic, secured her importance in the history of infant education. A plaque at the Home and Colonial Society buildings commemorated her 'hearty sympathy, wise counsel and friendly aid', and praised her attempts to combine the 'principles of Pestalozzi...with evangelical truth'. A £500 bequest from Elizabeth was subsequently used for a Mayo Schoolroom in Gray's Inn Road. In 1861 her approach was adopted at Oswega, America's foremost teacher training institution" (Oxford DNB).

Popularized the Object Lesson and Influenced a Generation of Teachers

First edition.


First edition.

Frances Byerley (1786-1842), was the daughter of Thomas Byerley, nephew of Josiah Wedgwood, and his wife Frances. After Wedgwood’s death, the fortunes of the Byerley family began to change, and Frances and her sister Katherine set up a school to help support themselves. “On paper the school's curriculum was a conventional female one: ‘Instruction in English Reading, Spelling, Grammar and Composition, in Geography ... and in Ancient and Modern History’ (Hicks, 14), with French, Italian, music, dancing, drawing, writing, and arithmetic as extras. However, it appears to have been taught to a standard sufficient to attract those enthusiasts for female education, the Unitarians. Although the Misses Byerley were Anglican, their pupils included Harriet Martineau’s niece, Joseph Priestley’s granddaughters Marianne and Sarah, sent over from America, Julia Leigh Smith, and from 1821 to 1826 Elizabeth Stevenson, the future novelist Mrs. Gaskell.”
The sisters also supported themselves by writing. Katherine, as Katherine Thomson, became a novelist, best known for her *Constance* (1833). Frances wrote the present work, which reflects the ethos of the Byerley’s school. It was very popular, reaching a fourth edition in 1837, and also going through several editions in the United States. Subjects discussed include relationships with friends, dinner parties, the choice of servants, the nursery, clothing and linen, furniture, the supply of groceries and provisions, the making of preserves and pickles, the wine cellar, cookery, the sick room, vaccination, exercise, evenings at home, dancing, card-laying, and “moral and religious duties.” The first edition is uncommon.

*Groundbreaking Book on the Prospects for Female Employment in America, Presentation Copy from the Author*

35. PENNY, Virginia. *The Employments of Women: An Encyclopaedia of Woman’s Work.* Boston: Published by Walker, Wise & Company, 1863. Octavo. xxiii, [1], 500 pp. Publisher's purple blindstamped cloth with gilt lettering on spine. Spine neatly reinforced at head and foot. Otherwise a very good, tight copy. With pencil inscription on front free endpaper: "With the kind regards of the Author." $1,500


This is an interesting analysis by a Louisville-born teacher and newspaper woman who devoted much of her life to the improvement of women through employment. This book contains much useful advice, and cites specific examples of wages paid to men and women in comparable jobs in different states. In some cases the relative wages diverge greatly, and in others they are remarkably similar. Other subjects discussed include "—the effect of each on the health—the rate of wages paid for those carried on in the United States—a comparison in the prices of male and female labor of the same kind—the length of time required to learn the business fully, and the time required to learn the part done by women—whether women are paid while learning—the qualifications needed—the prospect of future employment in each branch—the seasons best for work, and if in any season the women are thrown entirely out of work—the usual number of hours employed, and, if the working time exceeds ten hours, whether it could be shortened without serious loss of profit—and the comparative superiority or inferiority of women to men in each branch."

Penny (1826-1913), who never married, received a degree from Female Steubenville Seminary in Steubenville, Ohio, and worked in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and New York.

First edition.

Almira H. Lincoln Phelps (1793-1884) was the sister of educational reformer Emma Willard (1787-1870), who opened the Troy Female Seminary in 1814 as the first school in the United States to offer higher education for women. Almira Phelps became vice-principal of the school in 1823. In 1830, with her sister being temporarily gone, she served as acting principal, and in this capacity, she delivered a series of lectures related to female education that she would later publish as her second book, *Lectures to Young Ladies*. Her students enjoyed a broad education, and her essays include sections on reading, grammar, ancient and modern languages, geography, history, mythology, natural sciences, chemistry, natural history, mathematics, rhetoric, logic, music, dancing, and drawing. Phelps’ own passion was science education. Her first and best-known book is *Familiar Lectures on Botany* (1829). It was followed by *Familiar Lectures on Natural Philosophy* (1837), and *Familiar Lectures on Chemistry* (1838). These books increased her reputation, and she was asked to head many female seminaries. She headed seminaries in Westchester, Pennsylvania, Rahway, New Jersey, and Ellicott Mills, Maryland. She was the third woman elected as a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

**Rare Guide to Comportment for Young Ladies**

37. *Regles courtes, propres à former de jeunes Desmoiselles, c'est leur apprendre la manière de se comporter, c'est de communver civilment dans le monde.* A Tournay. Et se vend a Lille: Chez L. Danel, [n.d., ca. 1760]. Twelvemo. [2], 151, [2], 25 pp. Modern marbled wrappers. Title-page soiled, edges soiled, archival repairs at top margin of A7 and A8, touching text but with no loss. A
good copy of a rare book. No copy is recorded in OCLC, COPAC, KVK, Catalogue Collectif de France, the Belgian Union Catalogue, not in any of the sources we have searched.

Possibly the first and possibly the only edition.

This is a rare guide to comportment for young ladies, with sections on how to carry one's self, how to walk, how to behave at table, etc. There are sections on how to engage in conversations of many sorts, including reasoned talk, sweet talk, friendly and amusing talk, and educational talk. Near the end is a list of maxims for the reader including giving to God that which we should give him, paying attention to what one says and to the feelings of others, never showing too much animation, trying to be sincere in what one says, etc.


$950


Published anonymously but attributed to one Riballier, about whom little is known. His dates are not provided by Cioranescu, OCLC, or any of the other references we checked. According to Barbier, Riballier was assisted by Charlotte Catherine Cosson de la Cressonnière (1738 or 1740-1813), the author and poet.

This work begins with a long essay, deploring the fact that women’s education has to date been so inadequate as to make them second class citizens. In spite of this, however, the author asserts that a great many women have distinguished themselves in the arts, sciences, and political affairs. The majority of the work is a biographical dictionary of important women through the ages. Subjects include Cleopatra, Octavia, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Christina, Jean d’Arc, Marguerite de Valois, Madame de Lafayette, Marie de France, Aphra Behn, Katherine Philips, the daughter of John Milton, and others. The message is feminist in tone, that women are capable for contributing to society in a great many ways, and more attention should be paid to their education. In a second book, *De l’education physique et morale des enfans des deux sexes* (1785), Riballier expands upon his ideas about the proper—that is, egalitarian—way of educating both boys and girls.

Cioranescu 52918. Quérard VIII, 6; Barbier II, 35.

Presentation Copy from the Oxford Headmistress

Presentation copy, inscribed, by the author, with a verse by Francis Quarles, to Dora Maclagan, probably the wife of the Trinity College, Oxford, don, who was the last Conservative mayor of Oxford.

First edition.

Soulsby (1856-1927) was headmistress at various girls' schools in Cheltenham and Oxford and a leader in girls' education. The Oxford DNB notes: "She prioritized 'character-building' over academic matters, preparing 'a race of leisureed girls' for their probable married futures and claiming 'I try to make fine women who will be fine wives and fine mothers' (Barclay, 159); 'my interest is not primarily in education, but in making you as grateful to your mother as I am to mine' (Impressions, 82). She maintained that 'Brondesbury stood for a belief in the old-fashioned idea that a child's sympathies, memories, aspirations should be coloured and dominated by her mother' (ibid., 80). Many testimonies from former pupils recall her personal magnetism and her intensely personal care for each girl (there were never more than forty in the school) as well as her somewhat whimsical methods."

She also wrote Stray Thoughts for Girls (1893), Stray Thoughts for Invalids (1896), Stray Thoughts for Mothers and Teachers (1897), Suggestions on Prayer (1902), Suggestions on Bible Reading (1904), and Talks to Mothers (1916). She traveled extensively in Europe, South Africa, Egypt, and the United States. An extended visit in America was the subject of her book, The America I Saw in 1916–18 (1920).

Sold by Radical Feminist Book Agent Josephine Tilton


Josephine S. Tilton was one of the founders of the American Woman's Emancipation Society and a longtime political activist. She and her sister J. Flora became traveling agents for The Co-Operative Publishing Company. She was arrested twice for selling her sister-in-law Ezra Heywood's free love pamphlet, Cupid's Yokes, and harassed for selling other radical works, including Tucker's Radical Review, Hull's Crucible, and The Word. A contemporary notice in Tucker's Liberty suggests that she later offered Roberts Brothers edition of Elizabeth Robins Pennell's biography of Mary Wollstonecraft. Clark's Boston Blue-Book directory for 1890 notes that both Josephine Tilton and her sister Flora were at that time residents of the Union Hotel at 301 Shawmut Ave.
See Wendy McElroy’s *Individualist Feminism of the Nineteenth Century* and Blatt’s biography of Ezra Heywood.

Irish Labor Fiction


First edition.

Charlotte Tonna (1796-1846) was a writer and social reformer and friend of Hannah More. She married an army officer, George Phelan, and accompanied him to his estate in Ireland. She then began publishing religious tracts for the Dublin Tract Society, using the name Charlotte Elizabeth. She also became strongly interested in rights for Irish factory workers and farmers. Her first marriage was unhappy, and she endured physical abuse from her husband. They separated around 1824, at about the time she began to write novels, as well as works for children. The present novel is about the Tithe War of 1821; Captain Rock was a famous leader of the Whiteboys, the secret Irish agrarian organization, during the anti-tithe struggles. The novels she is best known for—*Helen Fleetwood* and *The Wrongs of Woman*—came after her second marriage, to Lewis Hippolytus Joseph Tonna, a religious writer twenty years her junior, who encouraged her literary work. *Helen Fleetwood* (serialized 1839-40) has been credited with influencing the passage of the 1844 Factory Bill, limiting the working day of factory women to twelve hours. Tonna's contributions to social reform literature and her use of the *Christian Lady's Magazine* as a forum to influence politics through her female readers mark her as a significant nineteenth-century figure, especially for other women social reform writers, such as Harriet Beecher Stowe (who wrote the introduction for her collected works in 1844) and Elizabeth Gaskell” (Oxford DNB).

The work went through a second edition in 1850 and a third in 1856. The 1840s and 1850s saw further editions, both in England and America. The first is uncommon: OCLC lists seventeen copies worldwide, nine in North America.

Block, p. 237. See also *The Feminist Companion to Literature in English*.

Animal Rights


$600
First edition. Though often reprinted, OCLC lists only eight copies of the first.

"My motive has been to excite attention to the propensities of animals, as a powerful antidote to treating them with cruelty or neglect, so often practiced by the ignorant and thoughtless from inconsideration. Who can observe, without admiring them? Who can admire, without adoring that Power that has so eminently displayed his wisdom and goodness, in the endowments of every inhabitant of this globe, from man to the most minute insect that our microscopes discover;—each created for a certain portion of enjoyment, adapted to its nature; with organs and dispositions so exactly fitted to procure this peculiar enjoyment, that none can doubt its being the work of an all powerful, infinitely wise, and benevolent being" (p. vii)

"Mrs Wakefield—has contrived very skillfully to promote several moral purposes by connecting them with this subject. The most natural of these is humanity to animals; and perhaps no more effectual method could be devised" (United States Literary Gazette 1, 1824 Apr 15: 24, quoted on the Animal Rights History website: http://www.animalrightshistory.org/1785-1837-animal-rights/romantic-w/wak-priscilla-wakefield/1811-instinct-displayed.htm

Priscilla Wakefield (1750–1821) was the great-granddaughter of the Quaker martyr Robert Barclay (author of An Apology for the True Christian Divinity), the mother of authors and philanthropists Edward Wakefield (1774–1854), and Daniel Wakefield (1776–1846), and the aunt of English prison reformer Elizabeth Fry. She herself founded a maternity hospital, a Female Benefit Club, and a Penny Bank for children, which developed into England’s first savings bank. She took to writing in the 1790s, when her husband’s business was floundering, and she produced fifteen books by 1817. She distinguished herself as a science writer, producing An Introduction to Botany (1796), an account of Linnean botany in the form of letters between sisters, and the present work. Her introductory texts, along with those of other female writers like Jane Marcet, Maria Jackson, and Almira Lincoln Phelps, were instrumental in introducing science to a wider audience and one which included women.

Darton 995(1)

*With Twelve Engraved Plates of Insects*


$600

First edition.

First edition.

Emma Willard (1787-1870) was an educational reformer who opened the Troy Female Seminary in 1814 as the first school in the United States to offer higher education for women. She also earned her living by writing, producing a number of textbooks and books on history and geography, including *The Woodbridge and Willard Geographies and Atlases* (1823), and *History of the United States, or Republic of America* (1828). She was a strong advocate of science education for women, and this is her primary scientific publication, though her sister, Almira H. Lincoln Phelps (1793-1884), the school's vice-principal, wrote several others (*Lectures on Botany*, 1829; *Familiar Lectures on Natural Philosophy*, 1837; *Familiar Lectures on Chemistry*, 1838). The present work presents an ill-founded, but interestingly argued, theory supported by original experiments of a caloric action to the circulation of blood in which the seat of power is the lungs rather than the heart. Nonetheless, it is important as an early work by an American woman in the sciences, which helped pave the way for other scientific writings by women.

"Although Willard was probably unaware of the radical nature of her program, Margaret Rossiter concludes that 'Willard, her school, and others like it provided the essential starting point for women in science and the professions'." (M.B. Ogilvie, *Women in Science*, 1986, pp. 19-20).

Cordasco 40-1339.

$300

First and only edition.

The author was a school teacher. This is apparently her only publication. OCLC lists nine copies, mostly in the eastern United States.

American Imprints 10689.

*With Many Detailed Illustrations in Text and Four Color Plates*


$250

First edition.

This work was reprinted at least nine times between 1884 and 1892.