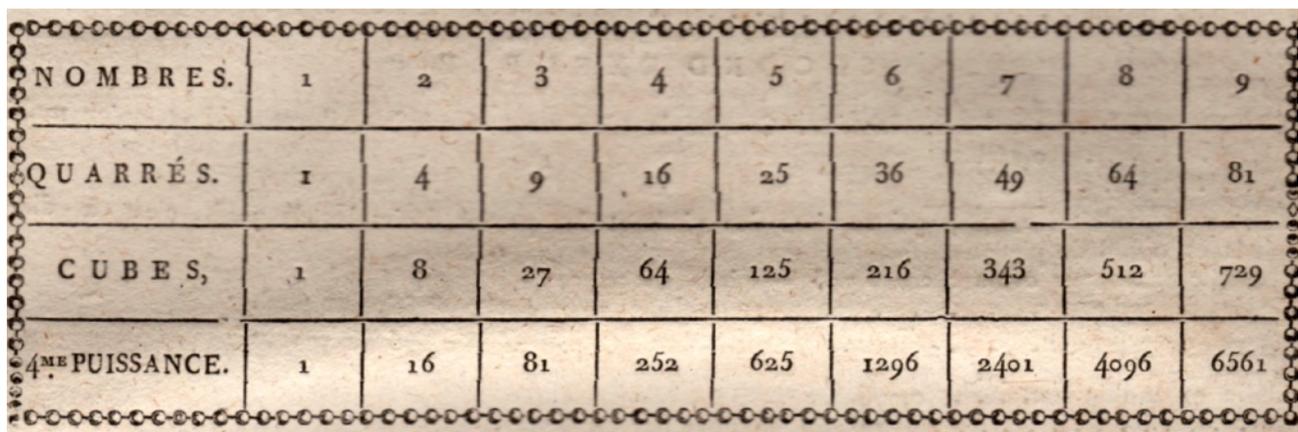


Edmund Brumfitt Rare Books

List Ten - Teaching and Learning



A historical table of powers, likely from a 17th-century arithmetic text. The table is enclosed in a decorative border of small circles. It consists of four rows and ten columns. The first column contains the labels for the powers: 'NOMBRES.', 'QUARRÉS.', 'CUBES.', and '4^{ME} PUISSANCE.'. The subsequent columns contain the numerical values for each power from 1 to 9.

NOMBRES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
QUARRÉS.	1	4	9	16	25	36	49	64	81
CUBES.	1	8	27	64	125	216	343	512	729
4 ^{ME} PUISSANCE.	1	16	81	252	625	1296	2401	4096	6561

London, January 2018

Cover illustration from item 3, Anquetin

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Letters for all occasions

1. **ALBERT, Jean Baptiste.** LE SECRÉTAIRE FRANÇAIS, a l'usage des Allemands qui désirent écrire avec goût et justesse. A Leipsic, Chez Baumgaertner, 1819. **£350**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [vi], 406; some lightish foxing throughout; in contemporary boards, paper label on spine; binding worn but sound.

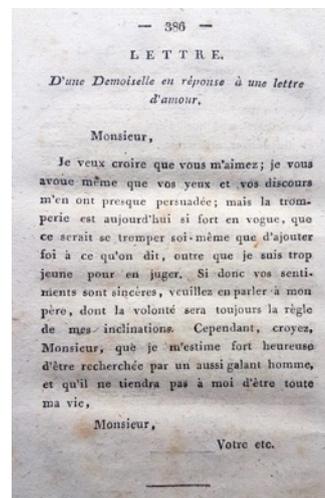
Uncommon guide to French letter-writing for any German who wants to do so with taste and precision, in any circumstance, by the Leipzig French teacher Jean Baptiste Albert.

Dedicated to Duke Leopold Friedrich of Anhalt-Dessau, the book opens with a statement of the importance of etiquette, and of the various rules to be observed in writing to members of court: appropriate writing paper is a must, as is the use of envelopes, and the impoliteness of stamping a letter addressed to someone of higher rank is impressed upon the reader, who is also, more prosaically, given the forms of address for every order of royalty. Albert encourages his student to avoid writing on the verso if possible, but if one absolutely must, care must be taken only to start writing at the same height as on the recto. There are several similar strictures, and it is clear that they matter.

The bulk of the book, however, is taken up with templates of letters for particular circumstances. We have petitions to the Empress of Russia and the minister of justice (about a man imprisoned for three months under a false accusation - a subject that seldom cropped up in my French classes), and letters to ambassadors, cardinals, and the prefect of police (about a lost wallet). The much larger second part is concerned with more personal letters: birthday and new year wishes (to every relation imaginable); consolation of a friend on the death of his uncle, or son; to a friend on 'un silence réciproque' (this is a recurring theme - several letters either reproach friends for not writing or apologise for not having done so oneself); to congratulate a friend on his promotion to Field Marshall, or on his marriage; declarations of love, or longing, or suspicions of being forgotten; and even a letter offering asylum to a friend who may be obliged to flee his country's civil war.

Little is known of the author. The title-page tells us that he was a member of the Paris Athenaeum, and he had previously published a *Manuel à l'usage de ceux qui desirent se perfectionner dans la language francaise* (Halle, 1807).

OCLC records copies at Leipzig, Fulda, Bamberg, Munich, and the German National Library, with no copies outside Germany.



2. [ANON]. DISCOURS DE MORALE, sur l'honneur, l'opinion, les devoirs, les passions, le bonheur et les plaisirs, &c. adressés a un jeune seigneur. A Cambridge, Et se trouve à Paris, Chez de Senne, 1788. £1300

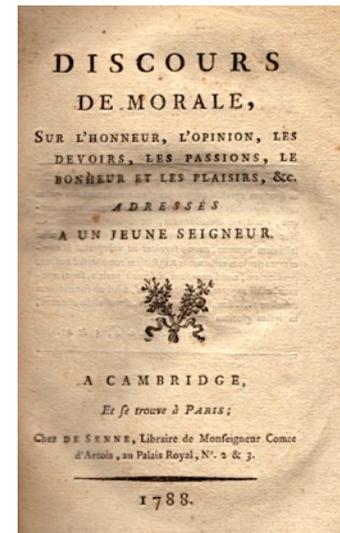
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iv], 338; some spotting and browning in places, but largely light; otherwise clean and fresh; uncut in contemporary wrappers; title in ink on spine; wrappers somewhat faded, and spine worn, but still a good copy.

First edition, rare, of this set of twenty-four discourses setting out all that a young gentleman should know in order to live a well-rounded, happy, moral life.

Opening with some thoughts on happiness, honour, and self-examination, the anonymous author then discusses the dangers of unmoderated passions, whether for gaming, or for the seductive powers of young people and bad books. The subject then turns to imagination and reason, and the nature of experience gained from foolishness. The fourth discourse discusses the spirit (which is less desirable than good sense), verbosity, and the need to hide one's own spirit while valuing that of others, while the fifth emphasises the importance of the good use of time, and the dangers of boredom.

From there, the book turns to what makes for a good education. The author recommends mathematics, logic, and calculus as the fundamentals, but argues after that that nobody can know everything, and so one needs to make a choice of what to study, while doing one's best to train one's memory. The study of history, both ancient and modern, is recommended, but augmented by observation of one's peers, and travel. The gentleman must also study languages, both for the reading of foreign literature and to facilitate travel, as well as the arts, physics, chemistry, and natural history. After this theoretical grounding, he must also know about business, the markets, and economics; especially the rural economy, and the roots of inequality. The duties of a gentleman with regard to his inferiors and his domestic staff are explained (one should be generous while ensuring good conduct on their part), followed by the duties to one's peers, in the context of gaming, business, duels, and friendships.

Further discourses give advice on love, marriage, the use of prostitutes (discouraged), female passion, and duties to the nobility, clergy, and elderly. The reader is told about government, tax, pensions, the legal system, and the importance of public reputation, while the final few discourses discuss the virtues, death, the immortality of the soul, and the role of religion, concluding with some observations on Fénelon's advice to his pupil.



The author varies extensively in his references, citing authors as diverse as Voltaire and Tasso, Plutarch (highly recommended) and Milton. The reason for the Cambridge imprint is not immediately apparent.

OCCL records copies at Montpellier and the national libraries of France and Spain.

Arithmetic for business

3. ANQUETIN, Citoyen. COURS THÉORIQUES ET PRATIQUES, d'arithmétique méthodique et démontrée, de changes étrangers, et de tenue de livres en parties doubles. Dédiés aux Négocians, Banquiers, Financiers, et à tous ceux qui se destinent au Commerce, à la Banque et à la Finance. Par le C^{en} Anquetin, Arithméticien, Teneur de Livres et Professeur de Calculs et de Commerce. A Paris, Chez l'Auteur, rue de Thionville, An IX [1801]. **£850**

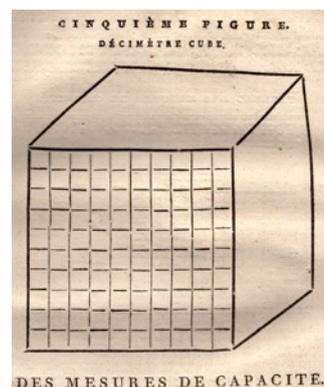
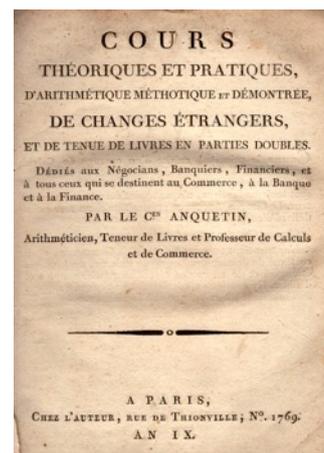
FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. 184; some spotting in places, slight wormtrace to gutter in a few leaves, not affecting text, and pin-size hole to a couple of leaves; otherwise largely fresh; in recent boards.

A very uncommon guide to practical arithmetic by the Parisian book-keeper and teacher Anquetin, published by the author.

In his preface, Anquetin emphasises the importance of trade as a guarantor of 'la prospérité des États, le bonheur des peuples et la fortune des particuliers'; however, this only works if a trader is well informed. To this end, and with 'l'intention de préserver les jeunes gens qui se destinent au Commerce des dangers ou l'impéritie, expose leur fortune et leur honneur,' Anquetin had established his public classes in arithmetic, foreign exchange, and double-entry book-keeping, out of which the present work springs. There are, Anquetin states, four principal aspects that make up 'la science d'un Négotiant':

1. A connaitre toutes les qualités et les circonstances des choses dont il fait commerce.
2. A savoir l'Arithmétique dans sa perfection.
3. A savoir les Changes étrangers et les arbitrages.
4. La Tenue des Livres à parties doubles, c'est-à-dire, à savoir faire toutes les écritures nécessaires pour conduire son commerce avec prudence, et dans un ordre exact qui lui en donne une parfaite connaissance en tout temps'.

While the first of these is a matter of experience, the rest can be reduces to principles and rules, and it is these which Anquetin seeks to establish in his book; a book, he is keen to note, that he had no



intention of writing except for the use of his pupils.

Starting with a sketch of the history of numbers, and of the new metric system, the book covers basic arithmetical functions, fractions and complex numbers, the application of the metric system to weights, measures, and money, the calculation of metric values, the rule of three, interest (simple and compound), and the uses of logarithms, concluding with a set of problems and arithmetical recreations and games.

OCLC records just one copy, at Columbia.

4. [ARITHMETICAL COPY-BOOK]. THE SINGLE RULE OF THREE ...
[No place or date, but c. 1820s]. **£450**

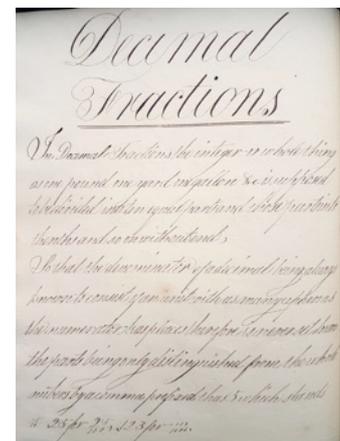
MANUSCRIPT IN INK. *4to*, pp. 358, [2] blank, in a neat copperplate hand; some very occasional spotting but otherwise clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary half sheep over marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt; some light wear.

A very fine pre-victorian arithmetical copy-book, covering all manner of practical applications of arithmetic and based on the single rule of three, whereby, given three numbers, a fourth can be discovered by means of the proportions of the other numbers. This was a particularly popular method in arithmetical tutors of the early 19th century, and the present copy-book opens with a quotation from Walkingham's *Tutor's Assistant*, a sixth edition of which appeared in 1821.

Walkingham was especially keen on his students' writing out rules and questions in copy-books as a means of cementing them in their minds, and the present book draws heavily on his work. The book covers matters both theoretical and practical, but the emphasis is firmly on the latter: we find sections on the calculation of interest, both simple and compound; commission; the purchase of stocks; brokerage; discounts; barter; profit and loss; the rates of exchange (for France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Ireland); weights and measures; vulgar fractions, roots, and surds. Throughout, the approach remains constant: a statement (without explanation) of the rule to be applied, followed by examples in the form of questions and worked-out answers.

Education through the Church

5. BINDER, Christian. WIRTEMBERGS KIRCHEN- UND LEHRAEMTER Oder: Vollstaendige Geschichte von Besezung des Herzoglich-Wirtembergischen Consistoriums und Kirchenraths, der Abteien und Probsteien, der General- und Special-Superintendenzen,



List Ten - Teaching and Learning

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aller und jeder Kirchenämter, der Lehrämter an der theologischen und philosophischen Facultät der Universität Tübingen und des Gymnasii illustris zu Stuttgart, auch aller ehemaligen und jezigen hohen und niedern Kloster- und Stadt-Schulen des Herzogthums Wirtemberg : von der Reformation bis auf jezige Zeiten ... Tübingen, gedruckt mid Hepffer'schen Schriften, 1798-1800. **£350**

FIRST EDITION. *Four parts in two volumes, 4to, pp. xl, 339m [1] blank, [2] errata, [4], 340-587, [1] blank; xv, 588-778, [4], 779-1020, [99] index, [1] blank; aside from some very occasional browning and a small tear to the corner of one leaf, not affecting text, clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spines ruled in gilt with skiver lettering-pieces lettered in gilt and remains of old paper shelf labels; some light wear, but still a very good copy.*

First edition of this extraordinarily comprehensive survey of the history and present state of the Church in Würtemberg from the Reformation until the end of the Eighteenth Century, with particular attention paid to the organisation and staffing of educational establishments, including the University of Tübingen.

Binder, a Lutheran minister at Ottmarsheim, describes the structure and devopment of the consistory, giving details of everyone who has held any sort of ecclesiastical office, explaining the role of the general superintendents in every district and listing them, and providing a complete list of teachers and professors in the philosophy and theology faculties at both the University of Tübingen and the Gymnasium at Stuttgart; the constitutions and structures of these institutions are also explained, as well as those of all the junior schools, both rural and urban, in the area.

With an exhaustive index of both places and names, this is an invaluable resource both for Würtemberg history in particular, but also for the student of the post-Reformation German Church, its organisation, and its links to broader society.

OCLC only records one copy, at Strasbourg.

Examples to us all

6. BLANCHARD, Pierre. MODÈLES DES JEUNES PERSONNES, ou traites remarquables, actions vertueuses, exemples de bonne conduite, Et Morceaux extraits des meilleurs écrivains qui sont occupés de l'éducation des filles; Recueil formé par Pierre Blanchard. Avec six gravures, d'après les dessins de M. Monnet, de l'ancienne Académie de Peinture. A Paris, Chez P. Blanchard, 1811. **£300**

FIRST EDITION. *12mo, pp. x, 11-226; with engraved frontispiece and five engraved plates; some light browning in places, and marginal*



tear to one leaf, with no loss of text; in contemporary calf; spine gilt with morocco label; extremities bumped and binding somewhat loose, but still a good copy.

Uncommon first edition of this popular work for children, and girls in particular, collecting together examples from history and literature of virtue and good conduct to act as models.

Drawing on both popular stories and anecdotes and on the writings of various authors (most frequently Rousseau and the Marquise de Lambert, but also Rollin and Fénelon), the stories and anecdotes collected largely follow the principles set out in the *Avertissement*: "Si les femmes, en général, sont moins frappées que les hommes de ces actions que la gloire couronne ordinairement, elles sont, en revanche, plus touchées de celles qui naissent d'une sensibilité délicate et de l'amour de l'humanité; aussi ne trouvera-t-on ici rien de ce qui annonce un courage mâle, et de ce qui passe les forces ordinaires de la femme. Ce ne sont point des héroïnes que nous offrons pour modèles, mais des filles tendres et soumises, des personnes bienfaisantes, des épouses vertueuses et des mères qui sacrifient tout à leurs devoirs' (pp. vii-viii).

Blanchard was a prolific author and editor of works for children; the present work went through several editions.

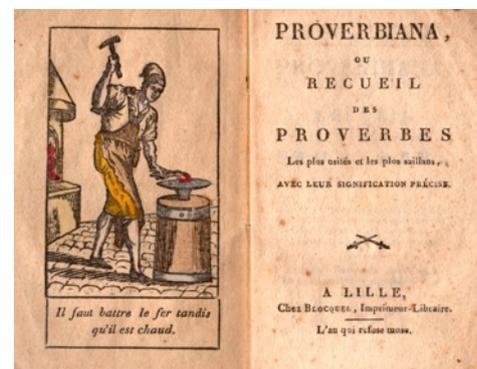
OCLC only records two copies of this first edition, at Lyon and the BNF.

The meaning of proverbs

7. [**BLOCQUEL, Simon-François**]. PROVERBIANA, ou Recueil des Proverbes Les plus usités et les plus saillans, avec leurs signification précise. A Lille, Chez Blocquel. L'an qui refuse muse [c.1812]. **£300**

FIRST EDITION? 16mo, pp. 128, [16] Calendrier grégorien pour l'an MDCCCXIII; with hand-coloured engraved frontispiece; some browning in places throughout, occasional ink stains to head, not affecting text; in contemporary brown wrappers; some loss to spine, and wear to extremities.

An unsophisticated copy of this uncommon collection of proverbs, printed in Lille by the prolific publisher, printer, and editor Simon-François Blocquel (1780-1863).



The first half of the book gives close on 400 French proverbs, each with a brief explanation: *avoir un pied de nez*, for instance, is to be confused at a failure to accomplish something; *avoir vu le loup* is to be experienced, and so on. The second part, from page 87 onwards,

offers a sermon in proverbs (or proverbs in the guise of a sermon), and then a more detailed explanation of the origins of 22 proverbs (loosely construed to include phrases such as *poisson d'Avril*).

It seems that *Proverbiana* went through a number of editions; the date for this printing (here given as *L'an qui refuse muse* - helpfully defined on page 13) is often given as 1815, but the presence of an 1813 calendar at the end of this copy suggests that this is earlier.

Outside continental Europe, OCLC records copies at SUNY Binghamton, the Newberry, and Cleveland Public Library.

8. CARELLI, Giuseppe and Giuseppe SORDA. SAGGIO DI CALCOLO differenziale ed integrale che offrono al pubblico i signori Giuseppe de' Baroni Carelli e Giuseppe Sorda alunni della scuola di analisi sublime nel Coll. della Compagnia di Gesù. In Napoli il di' Agosto MDCCXXXIX. Napoli, Presso Giuseppe Severino-Boezio, 1839. **£235**

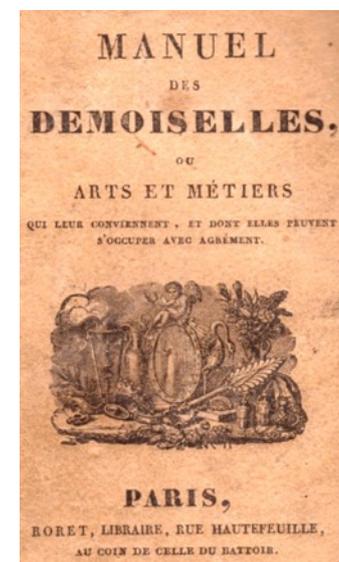
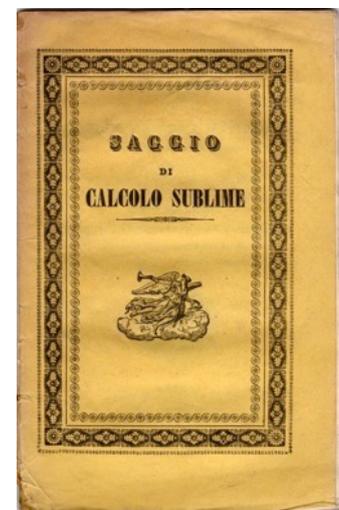
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 48; *light dampstain to gutter of least few leaves, but otherwise clean and fresh throughout; in the original printed yellow wrappers; some very light wear, but an attractive copy.*

A good copy of this rare introduction to calculus, written for the mathematically interested public by two students at the Jesuit college in Naples.

Assuming a reasonable knowledge of basic mathematics, the attractively printed guide is divided into two sections, dealing in turn with differential and with integral calculus. Of Carelli, we can find no further information, but a Giuseppe Sorda published a number of works on medicine, including one on cirrhosis of the liver, in Naples in the 1840s and 50s.

Not in OCLC, with SBN listing one copy at the Bib. Vittorio Emanuele III in Naples.

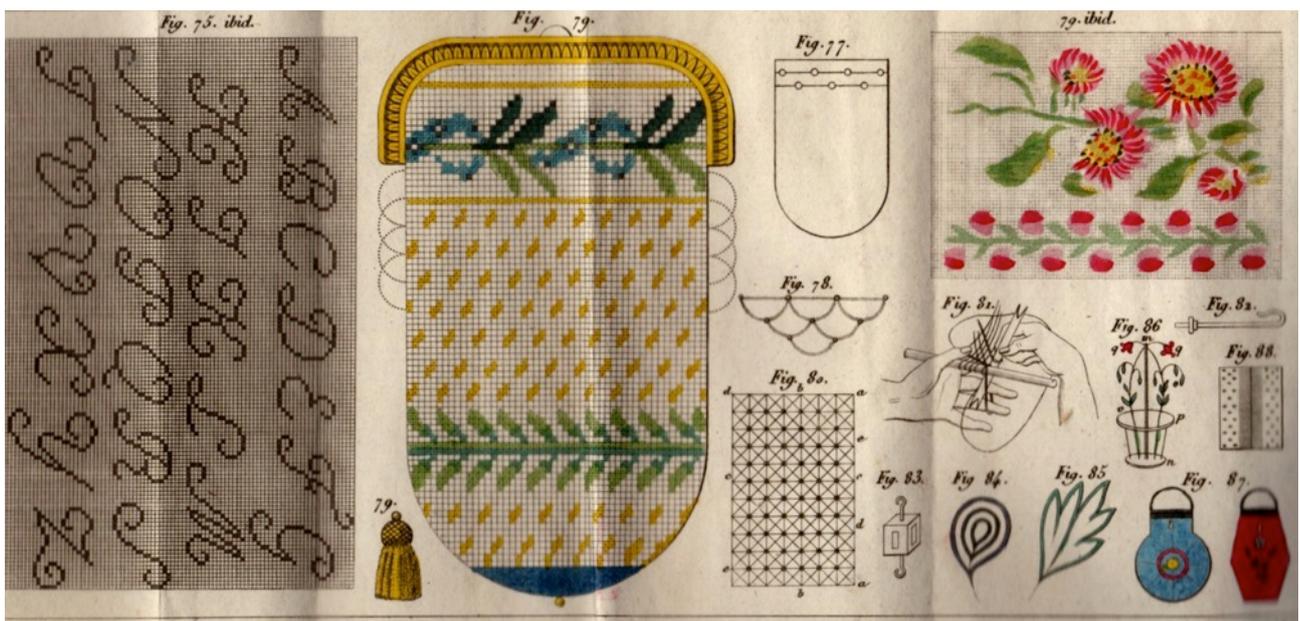
9. CELNART, Mme. [BAYLE-MOULLARD, Élisabeth-Félicie]. MANUEL DES DEMOISELLES, ou Arts et Metiers qui leurs conviennent, et dont elles peuvent s'occuper avec agrément, Tels que la Couture, la Broderie, le Tricot, la Dentelle, la Tapisserie, les Bourses, les Ouvrages en Filets, en Chenille, en Ganse, e Perles, en Cheveux, etc., etc.; Ouvrage orné des Planches. 2. me édition revue, corrigée et augmentée. Paris, Roret, 1827. **£395**



Second Edition. 18mo, pp. 378, [2] errata, [2] advertisements; with folding hand-coloured frontispiece and two further folding plates, one partially hand-coloured; some occasional spotting in places, but otherwise clean and fresh; in the original printed wrappers; some wear, and binding somewhat loose, but still an attractive copy.

Expanded second edition of this popular but nonetheless uncommon compendium of crafts for young women, one of several manuals by Élisabeth-Félicie Bayle-Mouillard (1796-1865) under her pen name of Mme. Celnart.

The manual 'teaches all the little handiworks which which all women should be familiar, whatever their level of education or their position in the world. Without following exactly the caprices of fashion, it is pitched wholly at the level of actual use, offering both a means of economising, and an amusement.' So we have instructions on dressmaking, embroidery, knitting, lacemaking, tapestry, purses, glove-making, chenille, making artificial fruits and flowers, working with pearls and hair, bleaching, stain removal, drawing, and the preservation of butterfly wings; an appendix deals with the making of small baskets from silk and rolled paper.



The *Manuel des demoiselles* was one of a number of 'manuels Roret' by Baule-Mouillard, on subjects ranging from the keeping of pets to the making of charcuterie (two separate works), as well as on games, manners, and, in 1834, a popular *Manuel du parfumeur*. The present work, which first appeared in 1826, went through a number of editions, and was almost instantly translated into Italian. A *Manuel des dames, ou l'Art de la toilette* appeared the same year, addressed to a more mature readership.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records just one copy, at Cape Breton University, as well as four copies of the first, at Brown, the Huntington, Winterthur, and the Clark.

Setting up Scotland's Best School

10. COMMISSIONERS ON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN SCOTLAND. REPORT ON THE BURGH OF SAINT ANDREW'S, (Fifeshire). [London, Clowes and Sons?], c.1835. **£185**

OFFPRINT. *Folio, pp. 375-388; numerous tables in the text; somewhat dusty and dogeared; in contemporary blue wrappers; slightly frayed at foot.*

Uncommon report on the financial and political state of St Andrews in Fife in the 1830s, by the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Scotland.

Detailing the history, demographics, and local economy of the town, as well as the election of the council, and the makeup of the police, the report is especially interesting in its account of the establishment of Madras College, set up by Dr Andrew Bell on the basis of the monitorial (or Madras) system of education which he had developed in his time as a missionary in India. Describing the financing of the new school, and the way in which it would replace the existing

grammar and English schools in the town, the report has some contemporary resonances. While noting that some 530 pupils were 'at very reduced fees, and in numerous cases gratuitously, are enjoying the benefit of Dr Bell's munificence', the commissioners nonetheless

"On the return of this deputation to St. Andrew's, Provost Haig lost no time in redeeming his pledge to Dr. Bell, in reference to the rights of patronage of the town schools, and on production to an early meeting of council of a copy of the deed of indenture, in so far as it applied to the grants of St. Andrew's, they unanimously agreed, and bound and obliged themselves, and their successors in office, to convey and transfer to Dr. Bell's trustees the right of patronage and presentation of the Latin and English masters, and declared the appointment of such masters vested in the said trustees in future, and an extract of this minute was accordingly sent to Dr. Bell, for his entire satisfaction.

"No dispositions have yet been executed by the magistrates and council in favour of the trustees of these properties or rights of patronage, but the teachers of the schools have been nominated by the trustees, and incorporated with the Madras College.

"From the foregoing statement, which is necessarily expressed at considerable length, it will appear that the provost, magistrates, and council, are now divested of their rights of patronage of the schools of the burgh, and that the same fall to be exercised by the trustees of the Madras College, and their successors in office, with which college they are incorporated in terms of the deed of indenture alluded to.

express disquiet at the way in which schooling in the town has been taken out of the control of the town itself, after a transfer of the site, masters, and funds of the previous school to the new Madras College Trust: 'Although there cannot be a doubt that this transaction was gone about on the part of the town with the best intentions, and with a view to the general interest of the community, objections have been made to the arrangement, by which the town have given away the property of the school and school grounds, - have surrendered the patronage of the two masters, - have become bound to continue to the new establishment the salaries they were wont to pay to their own school, and have divested themselves of any control of the funds originally appropriated for a town's school'.

The report also details the fees paid by pupils both in the old school and the new, the numbers of pupils, and the additional subjects taught at Madras, including mathematics, navigation, geography, drawing, and modern languages.

OCLC finds five copies of the volume Local Reports of the Commissioners, of which this is an extract, at Glasgow, Keio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Dumfries and Galloway Libraries.

What to read, what not to read

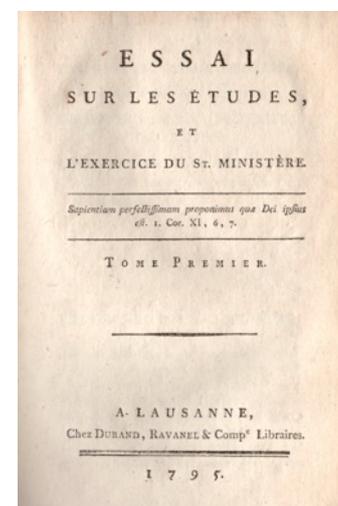
11. [DUVOISIN, François Samuel]. ESSAI SUR LES ETUDES, et l'exercice du St. Ministère. Tome premier [- second]. A Lausanne, Chez Durand, Ravanel & Compe Libraires. 1795. **£400**

FIRST EDITION. *Two volumes in one, 8vo, pp. [iv], xvi, 356, [2] errata; [iv], 201, [1] blank, [1] errata, [1] blank; aside from some occasional spotting, clean and fresh throughout; with 19th century ownership inscription on front free endpaper; in contemporary sheep-backed speckled boards; spine ruled in gilt with skiver lettering-piece; some rubbing and bumping, but still an attractive copy.*

First edition of this guide to reading and study for trainee Protestant ministers in Switzerland at the end of the eighteenth century.

The author, who was a minister in the Vaud town of Provence, divides his work into three parts. The first is devoted to the literary, philosophical, and theological studies necessary for a seminarian; Duvoisin emphasises the importance of the study of Latin and Greek and the reading of the classics, and compares biblical study with classical study; he also engages with modern writers who used classical forms, including Tasso and Milton. sketching also the links between classical dramatists and the likes of Corneille and Racine. He goes on to recommend the study of Hebrew, mathematics, physics, and astronomy; he advises the reading of Locke, and suggests the avoidance of Voltaire, Rousseau, and novels. There is no intrinsic opposition between reason and religion; "it isn't the modern Socrates, the Bacons, Boyles, Descartes, Lockes, Newtons, and Leibnitzes, who have rejected divine revelation". Rather, it is the likes of Bolingbroke and Shaftesbury who have "seduced and led honest souls into irreligion".

The second part discusses the aims and practice of preaching. Duvoisin describes the structure of sermons, the use of rhetorical devices, and the importance of style, drawing heavily on Boileau, while also showing how the preacher should use gesture and motion. He then gives a number of examples of preaching styles and models, including English, Scottish, and German examples as well as French.



The third section offers a guide to the practical and sacramental role of the minister, discussing ordination, the minister's moral role, and the difficulties surrounding the education of youth, and advising on catechesis and the admission to communion.

Outside Switzerland, OCLC records copies at Harvard, Yale, Munich, Leiden, Strasbourg, and Caen.

Teaching the Poor to Read

12. [GREAT MARLOW]. RESOLUTIONS &C. passed at a General Meeting of the Adult Institution, held at the Town Hall, Great Marlow, October 31, 1814. [Maidenhead], Printed at the Library, by G.W. Walton. [1814]. £475

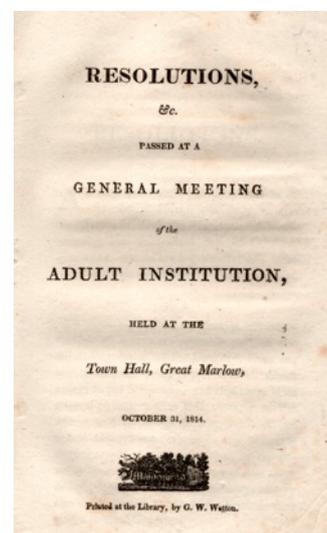
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 27, [1] blank; some light browning, mainly marginal, but largely clean and fresh; with a number of contemporary manuscript corrections, presumably editorial; in recent marbled wrappers.

As far as we can tell unrecorded, this pamphlet records the resolutions of the Friends of An Adult Institution in Great Marlow to establish an institution with the aim of teaching the poor to read.

The first resolution states:

‘That the fact is incontrovertible of a very considerable part of the Adult Population of the Country, from inability to read, being deprived of all direct access to the Scriptures, and that there is no ground to expect that this obstacle to the Moral and Religious Improvement of the actual Generation, can be in any adequate degree removed, otherwise than by the general concert and co-operation of the more enlightened part of the Community, and by the uniform and simultaneous Impulse thus given to the Illiterate’.

And so, over the course of fourteen further resolutions, a plan is hatched for an Adult Institution, based around Great Marlow but also encompassing Maidenhead, Henley, and other towns. This would be funded by subscription, with an elected committee who would have power over the hiring and removal of teachers; it would have printed ‘in a cheap and convenient form, but on large Type, Letters, Words, and Syllables, and also Sentences of Holy Writ, to be selected ... by the Committee; and that from thence the Learners proceed immediately to the New Testament of the Authorized Version; and that no other Books, Tracts, Cards, or Papers be used in the Schools of this Institution’. Along with a few other administrative measures, the resolutions clarify that ‘the Instruction used in the Schools ... be exclusively confined to teaching the poor to read’.



These resolutions take up the first eight pages; the remainder of the pamphlet contains a speech by the Rev. C. Goddard, in which he addresses concerns relating to the varieties of belief now present in the established Church, and how that might be seen to affect the aims of the Institution, as well as whether those taught to read will then still read and profit from the Scriptures. To the latter question, Goddard replies with a question: 'Are those objectors aware of what they require of us? That we should achieve a moral impossibility?'

Not in OCLC or COPAC.

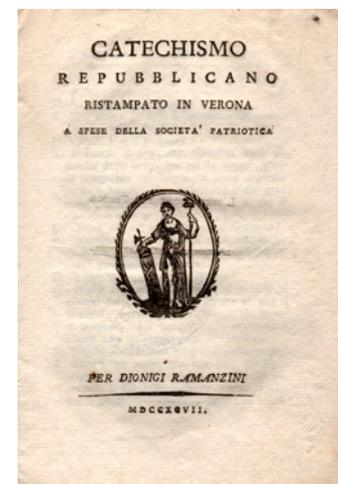
The Instruction of the People is the Ruin of Tyrants

13. [ITALY]. CATECHISMO REPUBBLICANO ristampato in Verona a spese della società patriottica. [Verona] per Diogini Ramanzini, MDCCXCVII [1797]. £395

12mo, pp. 12; vignette on title; clean and crisp throughout; with library stamp of the Episcopal Seminary in Verona on verso of title and on p.12, along with deaccession stamp also on p.12; in contemporary pale blue wrappers.

A very good copy of this Verona-printed guide to the fundamentals of the duties and rights of the citizen in the Italy of the French Revolutionary Wars.

A series of republican catechisms were issued in various Northern Italian cities in the early part of 1797, of varying degrees of elaboration. Some, such as Rostagni's *Catechismo repubblicano ad uso de' lavatori et artigiani liberi d'Italia*, were lengthy works aimed at providing a solid grounding in the workings of the new republican system, but most were more modest in their aims, and the present example, of which we can find no other copies, is a good illustration. With the bold statement 'L'istruzione del popolo e la rovina dei tiranni' ('the instruction of the people is the ruin of tyrants') on the verso of the title, this catechism opens with the question 'Che cosa é il Popolo?', defining it as the union of all the citizens, which make up society. The remaining 36 questions address the need for government; the form of government which is best able to serve the people (a democracy, naturally); the biblical origins of democracy; the duties of representatives; the origins of law; the accountability of representatives to the people; the notion of popular sovereignty and the rule of law; whether or not the aristocracy love democracy, and are still the aristocracy; the ways in which democracy is founded on the same principles as Christianity; why democrats call one another 'Citizen'; the nature of liberty and equality; and the requirement of republicans to exhibit virtue.



We should not get carried away, though. The final question asks 'But is property not held in common in a democracy?'. That would be a

step too far: 'Equality of property would be contrary to true equality, because the active and industrious man would have to divide up his labour with the idle and the squanderer. Under the system of equality, each has to respect the property of every individual, but not to the extent that the rich oppress the poor'.

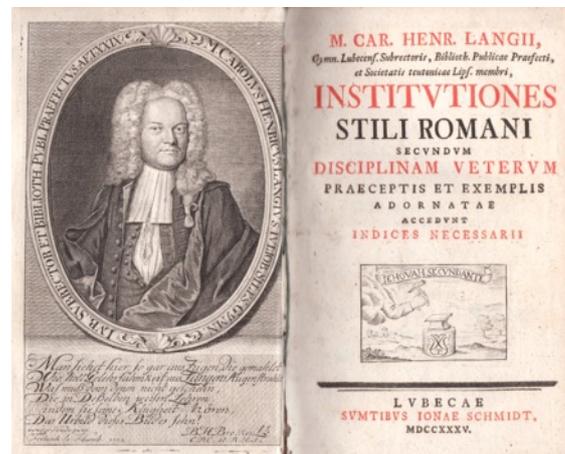
Not recorded by OCLC or SBN; a 16 page Milan printing, likely of the same text, is at Berkeley, the BNF, and Oxford.

Keeping Latin free of barbarism

14. LANGE, Carl Heinrich. INSTITUTIONES STILI ROMANI secundum disciplinam veterum praeceptis et exemplis adornatae accedunt indices necessarii. Lubecae, Sumtibus Ioniae Schmidt, MDCCXXXV [1735]. **£500**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [xiv], 480, [62] index, [1] errata, [1] blank; engraved frontispiece portrait, title printed in red and black, and engraved head- and tailpieces; clean and fresh throughout, in contemporary vellum; title in ink on spine, somewhat faded; some light wear but still an attractive copy.

First edition of this comprehensive guide to Latin prose style, by the Lübeck schoolmaster and librarian Carl Heinrich Lange (1703-1753).



The work is divided into four parts. The first examines the virtues of Latin style, the smoothness of the Latin language, and grammatical and rhetorical ornament; the second describes the various types of style, including Greek and Asiatic usages, and philosophical, historical, and oratorical writing; the third discusses various aids to style, citing examples from authors ranging from Julius Caesar and Cornelius Nepos to Tibullus and Lucretius, giving advice on how to read classical authors, and how to imitate them; the fourth part gives practical advice on written style in different contexts, including letter-writing and oratory. Lange is helpful to include examples not only of good Latin but of bad; he offers several pages divided into columns of equivalents, labeled variously 'barbara' and 'pura', and 'vitiosa' and 'genuina'. A helpful index of both subjects and authors cited takes up the last five dozen pages.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Cambridge, Kansas, and Toronto.

A College of Surgery for every city

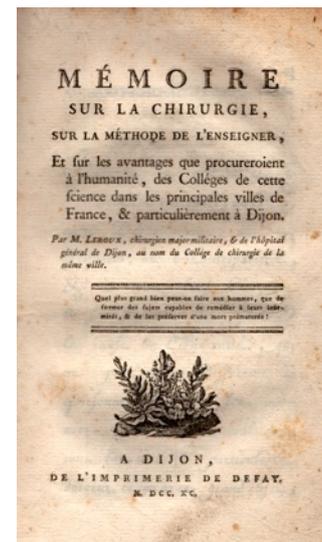
15. **LEROUX, Laurent-Charles-Pierre.** MÉMOIRE SUR LA CHIRURGIE, sur la méthode de l'enseigner, Et sur les avantages que procureroient à l'humanité, des Collèges de cetttes science dans les principales villes de France & particulièrement à Dijon. A Dijon, de l'Imprimerie de Defay, MDCCXC [1790]. **£400**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. iv, 76; woodcut vignette on title and headpiece on p. 1; some spotting in places, especially marginal; wormtrace on 3², not affecting text; uncut in contemporary blue wrappers; extremities somewhat frayed.

First edition of this uncommon essay by the Dijon surgeon, writer, and obstetrician Laurent-Charles-Pierre Leroux (1730-1792) on the importance of surgical education in general, and the establishment of colleges of surgery in major French cities in particular.

Citing Voltaire's observation that surgery was 'the most useful of all the arts, and the one in which the French surpass all nations', Leroux sketches the development of surgical education in France. Filled with post-Revolutionary optimism, he cautions that one thing holding back France was that untreated illness was cutting down many young people in their prime, depriving families of active fathers and watchful mothers, and depopulating the land and leaving it uncultivated. One of the easiest ways to address this, he argues, would be to multiply the numbers of surgical schools. 'Quel plus grand bien peut-on faire aux hommes, que de former des sujets capables de remedier a leurs infirmités, & de les préserver d'une mort prématurée?'. This is, he suggests, doubly important in a country in which existing surgeons are perhaps not equally deserving of the trust of the public.

Leroux examines the state of surgery in different French cities, noting that in Lyon, for instance, the majority of surgeons are also physicians, and recommending that practitioners should be familiar with both disciplines. He sets out what a successful surgical college would be like, using Dijon as an example: in addition to the existing professors (of anatomy and obstetrics), Leroux recommends three more, of operations, of the principles of surgery, and of practical medicine. These professors would be taken from the Dijon company of surgeons, who would also provide oversight. A fixed syllabus would be agreed, with a small number of books to be purchased by the students; the profitability of the school would depend on that, and on fast learning. The academic year would commence in November with 25-30 lessons on osteology, before the course moved to anatomy, then operations, chemistry and pharmacology, and then obstetrics. By July, students would be ready for surgery.



OCLC records three copies outside the Continent, at the New York Academy of Medicine, the National Library of Medicine, and Cornell.

Italian poetry for English students

16. **METASTASIO**. OPERE SCELTE DELL'ABATE METASTASIO. Rivedute da Leonardo Nardini, ad uso degli studiosi della lingua italiana. Tomo primo [-secondo]. Londra: Presso A. Dulau & Co. Soho-Square. [Al prezzo di 8s. legato alla rustica.] [c. 1800]. **£250**

FIRST EDITION THUS. *Two volumes, 12mo, pp. [iv], 284; [iv], 282, [2] index and advertisements; occasional light browning, but otherwise clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary tree calf, spine tooled in gilt with gilt-lettered black morocco label; some light wear, but still a good copy, with the book-plate of Lady Frances Bentinck on front paste-down of each volume.*

An attractive copy of this uncommon London edition of Metastasio's works, edited by Leonardo Nardini and printed by Dulau 'for the use of students of the Italian language'. Another London edition had appeared in 1796, but this Nardini edition became the best known, going through several reprints up to 1821. Dulau and Nardini were prolific publishers of French and Italian works in the early years of the nineteenth century; the present collection includes *La Clemenza di Tito*, as well as seventeen other dramas, fifteen cantatas, and four *canzonette*.

Of this edition, OCLC records copies at the BL, Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, North Carolina, and Case Western.

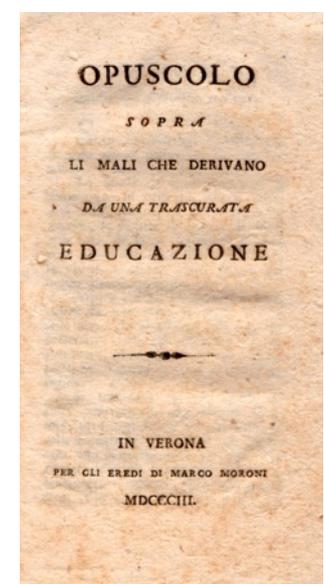
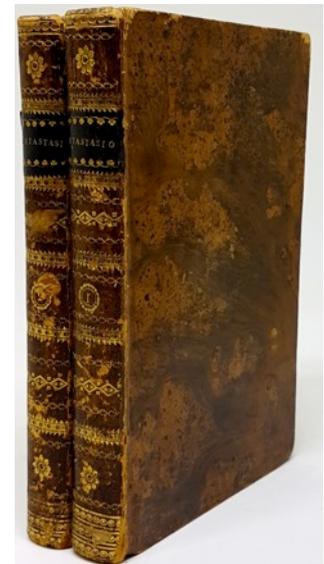
Jesuits to the rescue

17. **[MODERN EDUCATION]**. OPUSCOLO SOPRA LI MALI che derivano da una trascurata educazione. In Verona, per gli eredi di Marco Moroni. MDCCCIII [1803]. **£365**

FIRST EDITION 8vo, pp. 22, [2] blank; *clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary carta rustica; a lovely copy.*

Only edition, rare, of this cry against the baleful effects of modern education, which has led to unrest and revolution throughout Europe.

The anonymous author first offers a portrait of modern education, which ignores the respect due to parents by their children, with the result that 'alla tranquillità, al buon ordine della Famiglia succede l'odio, i litigi, e le divisioni'. For girls, it is even worse: 'la vigilanza su i rapporti economici di Famiglia, l'esattezza de' propri doveri, sono



argomenti così nojosi, che si abbandonano al rigore dei secol trapassati'. Girls are seduced by frequent walks, many conversations, the theatre (!). What chance do they have?

And what happens when these poorly educated, morally rootless children grow up and marry one another? Disaster: 'ecco in breve tempo popolati il Mondo di scellerati'. So what can be done? The author suggests that the Jesuits, no longer active in Italy at the time, would be best able to reverse the trend, through offering a thorough moral and spiritual education. Since their dissolution, 'scoppiò il vulcano delle rivoluzioni, e si realizzarono que'tristi effetti che da tanti anni erano preparati'. But they were formed of faithful men, beyond reproach, who could inspire in their pupils a love of virtue, knowledge, and subordination to the Law; boys educated thus would become good husbands and fathers, promoting the well-being of the people. (No mention is now made of how girls might fare.)

SBN records copies in Venice and Livorno; not in OCLC.

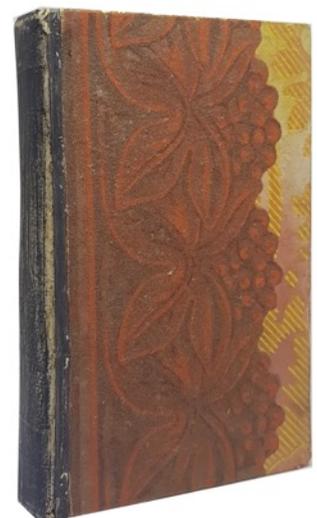
A citizen's manual

18. MORARD, T.V. CATÉCHISME CONSTITUTIONNEL, ou Instruction résumée sur la charte et le nouveau droit public des français depuis la restauration. Deuxième Édition. Paris, Ch. Bechet, 1829. **£350**

Second Edition. *12mo, pp. xii, 268; some foxing, mainly light, throughout; in an unusual contemporary binding, patterned boards largely covered in decorative felt, with black paper spine; somewhat worn.*

Second edition, the same year as the first, of this constitutional catechism by the Parisian lawyer Morard, explaining the *Charte constitutionnelle* of 1814 as established at the Bourbon Restoration.

As the author notes in his preface, the book could equally have been called a *Manuel du citoyen*. Divided into forty chapters, the catechism covers the structure of the state, legal system, and government: it explains the nature of the constitutional monarchy, the duties of the king, the rules governing succession, the civil list, parliamentary arrangements and privileges, public law, freedom of religion and of the press, property rights, public debt, French law, the role of the nobility, the financing of government and the budgets, the justice system, the interior and foreign ministries, the armed forces, the colonies, public education, trade, police, and finally, 'civilisation' (naming Peter the Great, Washington, Franklin, Voltaire, and Canning as those who have in modern times given the greatest service to civilisation). Although Morard's principal aim is to explain, he is happy to criticise as well. Discussing the inability of women to ascend to the French throne, he quotes Voltaire's opinion that it is based on



a 'préjugé injurieux pour les femmes, et que le temps et saine raison finiron par détruire'.

Thorough it may have been, but Morard's book was quickly obsolete, after the 1830 overthrow of Charles X in the July Revolution.

OCLC records copies at the BNF, Lyon, and Regensburg, with the first edition at the BNF only.

19. [MORARDO, Gaspare]. LA DAMIGELLA ISTRUITA. In Torino, dalla stamperia Mairesse. 1787. **£585**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 246, [2]; *clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary vellum, gilt-lettered label on spine; some light wear, but still a very good copy.*

First edition (another appeared in 1867) of this rare work by the Turin philosopher and polemicist Gaspare Morardo (1738-1817), in which he addresses the function of the education of women in the context of female roles in society.

Morardo does not see female education as a good due to its benefit to women themselves, but rather due to the advantages it gives to a well-functioning society. Revisiting themes he had articulated in his earlier *L'uomo guidato dalla ragione*, he argues that a well-educated woman should, by virtue of her education, be more properly able to fulfil the roles that society has given her, and to recognise, and act upon, the obligations and duties imposed by all manner of circumstances. With this in mind, we find the instruction Morardo suggests to be a conventional one: a young women's conduct with her parents and family, at her devotions, managing a household, in her study, while in front of a mirror, at table, and in conversation; advice is also given on dancing, travel, and the various options of spinsterhood, marriage, or the cloister.

Morardo's book prompted a response by P. Gautier, entitled *La damigella meglio istruita*, also Turin 1787.

Melzi, I, 273; outside Italy, OCLC records three copies, at Chicago, UC Santa Barbara, and the National Library of Education.

20. [PROVINCIAL CATECHISM]. PETIT CATÉCHISME a l'usage du diocèse d'Anneci, contenant deux abrégés: Le premier pour être enseigné pendant l'Avent et le Carême, aux enfans qu'on prépare à la première Communion; le second, pour les jeunes enfans, avec l'abrégé de la prière; imprimé par ordre de feu Mgr De Thiolaz, Evêque d'Anneci, réimprimé par ordre de Mgr Pierre-Joseph Rey ...



List Ten - Teaching and Learning

Edmund Brumfitt Rare Books

Augmenté d'un abrégé de l'Histoire Sainte, et avec quelques changemens dans la rédaction, pour en faciliter l'intelligence aux enfans. Anneci, Aimé Burdet, 1841. **£150**

Second Edition. 8vo, pp. 72; woodcut arms of the diocese on title and woodcuts of St Jeanne-Françoise de Chantal on verso of title and of the virgin and child on page 65; dampstain to edges at beginning and end, otherwise clean and fresh; in contemporary blue wrappers; slightly dogeared.

An uncommon provincial catechism, written and printed for the diocese of Annecy on the Franco-Swiss border.

Opening with morning and evening prayers for the use of children, the catechism is designed for those preparing for their first communion, and is divided into 32 *leçons*, including a summary of scripture, questions on the establishment of the Church, and explanations of the Apostle's Creed (and so of the Trinity, the Resurrection, the Creation, and so forth), of the Ten Commandments, the following of which 'produit la paix de l'ame, les vertus chrétiennes et l'espérance fondée du bonheur éternel', and of the sacraments. A six page abridgment for young children concludes the work.

It was not unusual for individual dioceses to have their own catechisms printed (others to do so at the time include Aix, Strasbourg, Besançon, and Ajaccio), but they do not tend to survive in great numbers; we have only located one example of this Annecy catechism, in its first edition of 1837, and none of this printing.

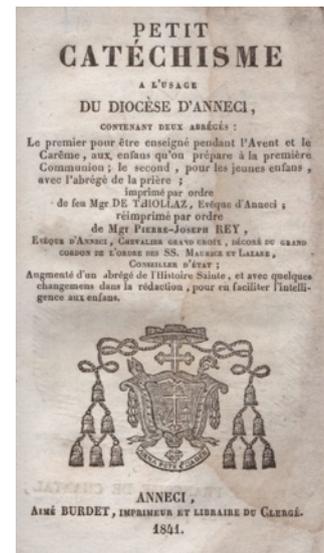
OCLC only records one copy, of the 1837 edition, at Maryland (College Park).

How to raise children - a guide for parents

21. **RICCARDI, Fulgenzio Maria.** LA FIGLIUOLANZA DA' GENITORI cristianamente educata. Torino, presso Giammichele Briolo. MDCCLXXIX [1779]. **£485**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 221, [1] imprimatur; woodcut headpiece, and title within woodcut border; some spotting in places, but still generally clean and crisp, with contemporary ms exlibris on front free endpaper; in contemporary sheep, spine ruled and lettered in gilt; some light wear, and boards slightly warped, but still an attractive copy.

Only edition of this guide to the Christian education of children, designed explicitly for parents by the Turin theologian and writer Fulgenzio Maria Riccardi.



Working from the premise that children are 'preziosi depositi da Dio stesso consegnati ai genitori', Riccardi draws on sources ranging from the Church fathers to Locke, Gerdil, Rousseau, and especially Rollin, in his attempt to provide a complete guide to parenting, from infancy to adulthood. In this, the work differs from the many contemporary works on the education of children that seem to ignore the role of the parent. Riccardi starts with an account of the duties of parents at the baptism of their child, discusses the importance of maternal breastfeeding and the dangers of 'disordinata tenerezza' towards babies, which can lead to obstinacy. Further chapters discuss the repression of latent passions, initial religious instruction, and the importance of parents instilling in their children a respect for the law and of their constant oversight of the conduct of their children. Riccardi discusses the reasons why children might not profit from study, the ways in which parents should discipline older children, and how both parents should agree about every aspect of their child's education.



Riccardi was a Franciscan (by which he clearly did not feel disqualified from writing on this subject), and the author of numerous theological works, as well as the translator of Jamin's treatise on scruples, and Maydiéu's *Histoire de la vertueues portugaise*.

OCLC records copies at the Italian National Library and Franciscani only, with no copies outside Italy.

How to get on

22. [ROMIEU, Auguste]. CODE DE LA CONVERSATION, Manuel complet du langage élégant et poli, contenant les lois, règles, applications et exemples de l'art de bien parler. Paris, J.-P. Roret, 1829. £385

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [iv], 356; with engraved frontispiece; some light browning and spotting in places, but largely clean throughout; uncut in the original printed wrappers; lacquer to spine, which is lacking foot, and worn at extremities.

First edition of this thorough guide to the art of conversation (broadly construed), attributed by the BNF to the writer and civil servant Auguste Romieu (1800-1855).

In his introduction, Romieu recognises the need for a clear set of rules, along the lines of a legal code, to enable anyone without their own tutor to present themselves 'd'une manière convenable', especially in the light of such innovations as the revolutionary prohibition on the polite 'vous' and other such upheavals (a tyranny which did not last long). The body of the work, echoing the structure



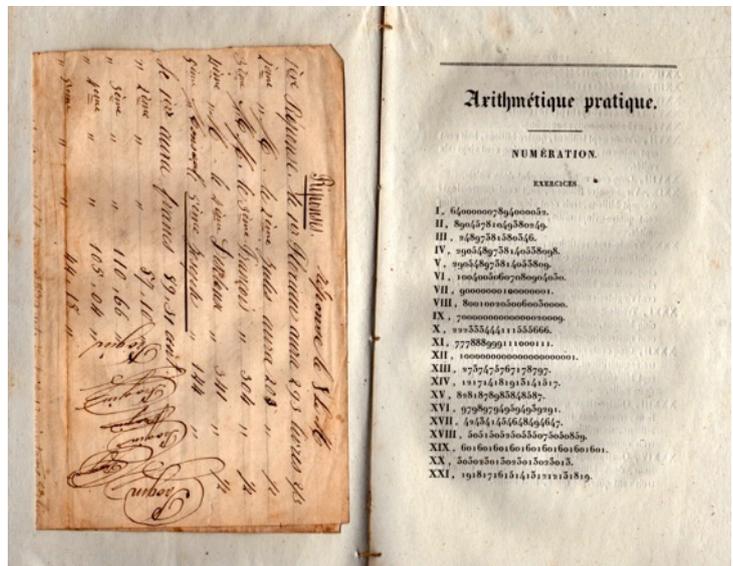
of the *Code pénal*, opens with a set of General Dispositions (on language, the importance of the size of one's mouth the presence of teeth, the use of the hands, grammar, memory, the employment of anecdotes and proverbs, and reading), before four further sections on 'l'entrée dans le salon', 'le dîner', 'les visites', and 'les exceptions ou les hasards'. Much of the advice is practical rather than linguistic; for instance, you will be seen by an elderly lady with a small dog as 'l'homme le plus aimable' if you direct your attentions not to her but to her dog, and above all if you happen to have an old anecdote 'touchant la gloire de quelques chiens célèbres'. Likewise, avoid, in the presence of anyone devout, 'aucun quodlibet, aucun doute hérétique', but also any theological questions at all. If her church must come up in conversation, extol the magnificence of its organ and the loveliness of weddings you have attended there.

Throughout, we find warnings - not to talk to acquaintances in the street; to wait until the end of an opera before pronouncing it the Devil's work; and always, when meeting a lover, to make sure that your watch functions 'comme l'horloge du Louvre'. 'One minute, one second, of lateness could cost you a century of regrets, an eternity of martyrdom'.

OCLC records no copies outside Continental Europe.

23. SAVARY, A. ARITHMÉTIQUE THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE, appliquée a la géographie, a l'histoire et aux premiers élémens de la physique. Divisée en trois parties. Paris, Chez Maire, Selligie, et chez l'Auteur, 1829. £215

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xii, 271, [1] blank; some foxing and browning throughout, and some marginal dampstaining; uncut and partly unopened in the original printed wrappers; stamp on upper cover; somewhat frayed and worn, with unobtrusive library deaccession stamp on upper cover.



Uncommon introduction to arithmetic and its applications, as far as we know the only work by the French schoolmaster Savary.

Over 25 chapters, Savary explains all the basic arithmetical functions, geometric proportions, measures (both pre- and post-revolutionary), money, the metric system, and the rule of three. Then the second half of the volume is taken up with practical arithmetic, with 100 exercises on each chapter, applying the theory to calculations of,

among other things, the lengths of rivers, distances between towns, the distribution of population, the relative productivity of different regions and periods, and other questions relating to physical and human geography. 'On pourra, je crois, faire un usage utile du nombre immense de mes problèmes et de mes exercices, en obligeant chaque élève d'une même classe à travailler sur un exercice ou un problème particulier, lorsqu'ils auront déjà reçu plusieurs leçons sur la théorie' (pp. x-xi).

OCLC records copies at the BNF, University College London, and the American University in DC.

Habsburg exams

24. [SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS]. MOECENATIBUS MARIA THERESIA AUGUSTA nec non providis ac nobilissimis dominis agri Aldenardensis moderatoribus programmata a studiosa juventute Collegii Regii Aldenarensis pro tentamine publico proposita. Aldenardae, die 28. Augusti MDCCLXXX. Aldenardae [Oudenaarde], Typis P.J. Vereecken, [1780]. **£325**

4to, pp. [14], [2] blank; title within decorative border, text in double columns, printed in Latin and French, with decorative column dividers; one gathering detached, but otherwise a good, clean copy; in contemporary marbled wrappers; slight wear to extremities.

A good copy of this programme of school examinations held at the Royal College in Oudenaarde, now in Belgium but at the time part of Habsburg-controlled Austrian Netherlands, on August 28, 1780.

The programme gives an unusual insight into the life of a Habsburg Gymnasium. The entire syllabus on which the pupils are examined is described, in both Latin and French. Most of the candidates are examined on geography (which includes astronomy and cosmography), arithmetic, geometry, and Christian doctrine. The two candidates from the rhetoric class, Ludovicus de Mulié and Ferdninandus Feyerick, are examined on rhetoric, Cicero, the origins of Rome, while three others, from the poetry class, are examined on prose, metre, Ovid, Virgil, and Homer. Six further pupils face examination on syntax and Euclid, while the grammar class is divided into a middle class and a beginners' class, each of which have to answer appropriate questions on the Latin language, arithmetic, the Old Testament, and the catechism. The final group of pupils, surprisingly, is examined on the Flemish language.

By the late 18th century, Oudenaarde had become a bit of a backwater, certainly in printing terms; OCLC does not record a single item printed in the town.



Not in OCLC or KVK; the University of Ghent has a similar item from the previous year, with somewhat different contents.

French for Belarussian pupils

25. **SPIRE DE BOUILLON, A.C.**. RECUEIL DE PIÈCES CHOISIES contenant beaucoup d'Anecdotes, de Fables, et un grand nombre de morceaux de Littérature, à l'usage des Elèves, qui apprennent la langue Française, [Polotsk], à l'Imprimerie des PP. Piaristes de Polock, 1829. £495

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [ii], 152; a couple of leaves very closely cut but with no loss of text; some light spotting in places throughout; with old stamp of the Polish Library in Leningrad on verso of title; in contemporary half calf; skiver label on spine; a few remains of marbled paper on boards; boards and spine worn, extremities frayed, and binding somewhat loose, but still sound.

A wonderful survival of this collection of extracts from French writers, printed in the Belarussian city of Polotsk by the Piarist mission there for the use of students of the French language, within two decades of the Russian defeat of Napoleon in the city in 1812.

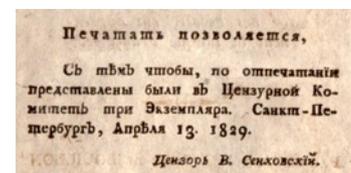
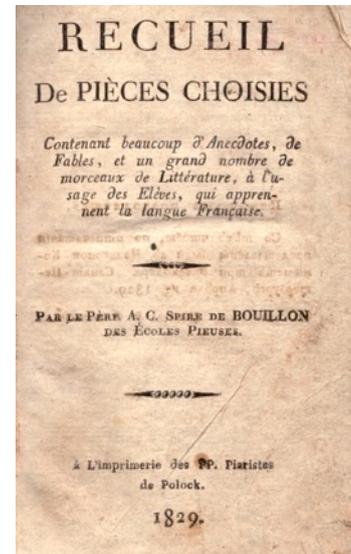
In gloriously homespun printing, and with a censor's imprimatur from St Petersburg on the verso of the title-page, the volume contains anecdotes on subjects ranging from the seven wonders of the world to the enthusiasm of Northern Europeans for herring, fables, and extracts from writers including Fénelon, Buffon, Lessing, Lacépède, Bernis, Raynal, Massillon, Rousseau, Euripides (in French translation), Delille's translation of Milton, Racine, and Voltaire.

The Piarists, the oldest educational order in the Catholic church, established in 1617, were newish arrivals in Polotsk, taking over the Jesuit college, one of the largest in the Russian empire, after the expulsion of the Jesuits from Russia in 1820. This appears to be the only book they printed in French; other works from their press include a Latin grammar (1825) and a work on logic in Polish (1828).

OCLC records just one copy, at the National Library of Poland.

Schooling Orphan Girls

26. [SWITZERLAND]. LETTERA SULL'EDUCAZIONE DELLE FANCIULLE in alcune villaggi della Svizzera. [Bergamo, dalla stamperia Mazzoleni, MDCCCXXX (1830)]. £600



List Ten - Teaching and Learning

Edmund Brumfitt Rare Books

FIRST EDITION. *Two parts in one volumes 24mo, pp. 32; 24; clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary red roan, covers bordered in gilt, with gilt-tooled spine; a lovely copy.*

A superb copy of this seemingly unrecorded volume, designed to raise funds for the maintenance of girls' schools in rural Switzerland by the 'Pia opera di Santa Dorotea', an Italian movement founded in 1815 to provide education for female orphans.

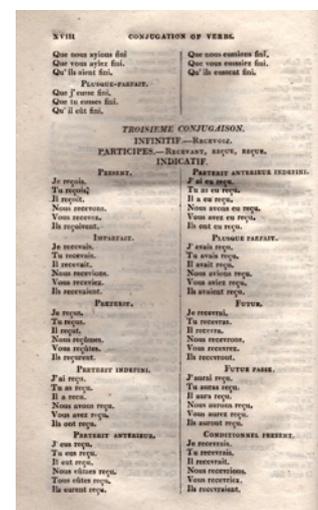
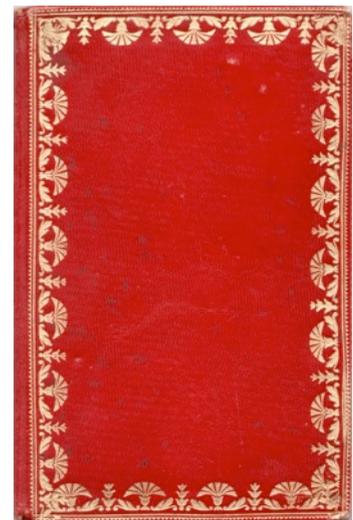
The volume contains two separately paginated parts, each in the form of a letter. The first describes, in a cheerful style, the work of the schools, the directors and assistants (all female), and the flavour of the education the girls will receive: all the girls will read and write, and be educated 'ad esemplare pietà'. Contrasting the petulance, nascent malice, and puerile nature of many girls with that of those in the care of the Santa Dorotea schools, the author notes that 'i discorsi... di quelle contadinelle mi pareano un miracolo'. The author describes some of the highlights of the school year, including the feast of St Tecla, 'uno spettacolo commovente'. At the end of the first part, there is an advertisement for the charity's publication *Pia opera di Santa Dorotea* (Bergamo, 1830).

The second part consists of a dialogue between the author of the first letter and two potential donors to the charity, Signora Caterina and Don Filippo. In an attempt to raise money, the author argues that any gifts made by these two would be effectively spent, answering concerns that the schools were run too much according to the personality of the director (which could of course change) rather than along set rules. These concerns addressed, both parties agree to make a donation, grateful that the author 'mi avete pienamente liberata da ogni dubbio'.

Not recorded by OCLC or SBN.

27. TARVER, John Charles. DICTIONNAIRE DES VERBES FRANCAIS: or a Dictionary of French Verbs, showing their different governments. To which is prefixed a Table of the Irregular Verbs, and some remarks on the tenses of the conjugation and the article. Macclesfield, printed for the author by J. Wilson. 1818. £525

FIRST EDITION. *8vo, pp. viii, lix, [i], 277, [1] blank, [1] errata, [1] blank; aside from some light foxing in places (mainly marginal), clean and fresh; uncut in contemporary boards, with later vellum spine, tooled in gilt with morocco label (a note on the front free endpaper notes "Rebacked Nov 1885. To preserve it as a Macclesfield book. I found this book at Henbury in 1874. T.K.B.;" some foxing to boards, but still an attractive copy.*



Uncommon guide to the use of French verbs, and their difficulties, by the French-raised Macclesfield schoolmaster John Tarver (1790-1851).

Tarver opens with the uncontroversial assertion that 'Among the difficulties which attend the study of the French language, Verbs seem to present the greatest'. Due to their various irregularities, 'It has frequently happened in the course of my Teaching, that I have changed A for DE in one sentence, and have had to do the reverse in the next, although the same verb was used. This had sometimes the appearance of contradiction; the mind is not at all times equally prepared to enter into all the various forms of which a word is susceptible: I could not always satisfactorily account for my corrections, and merely ascribed to *Idioms* that which in fact was a property of the verb itself. To obviate this, I began to consider whether verbs could not be divided into classes'.

After setting out his plan, Tarver offers some remarks on the definite article, before presenting conjugation tables both of regular and irregular verbs, notes on tenses, and finally a substantial dictionary of verbs, noting both the ways in which they conjugate, the prepositions they tend to govern, and various idiomatic usages.

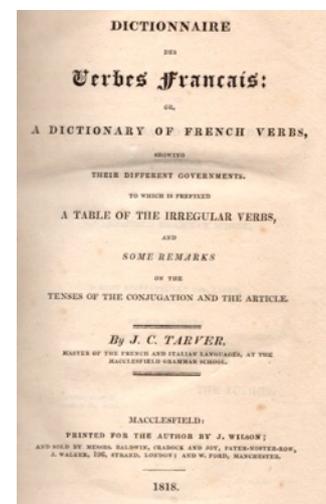
Tarver was born in Dieppe, and brought up in France, alternating between there and England according to the political situation until he took up a position as French master at Macclesfield Grammar School in 1814. The present work was his first attempt at a French dictionary; his labours reached fruition three decades later, with his *Royal Phraseological English-French and French-English Dictionary* (London, 1845).

OCLC records five copies, at Cambridge, the NLS, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and the British Library, with no copies in North America.

28. [VAN DER BUCK, Madame]. SIX MOIS A PARIS, ou le Guide Sentimental de la Jeunesse dans la Société. Par l'auteur d'Une Année de Bonheur, des Contes et Conseils a mes Enfants, et des Étrennes d'une Mère. A Paris, Chez Ledentu, 1822. £325

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. x, 467; with engraved frontispiece and five engraved plates; aside from some occasional light spotting, clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary sheep; spine gilt with gilt-lettered morocco label; some rubbing to extremities, but still a nice copy.

A good copy of this uncommon educational novel by the prolific children's writer Madame van der Buck, reflecting on the moral education of children in the context of a six month stay in Restoration Paris.



List Ten - Teaching and Learning

Edmund Brumfitt Rare Books

In her 'Épître dédicatoire aux jeunes français', the author clearly sets out her aim. 'It is enough to be a mother and a Frenchwoman to take all young French people to heart and imagine oneself both their teacher and their mother; so allow me sometimes, my young friends, a somewhat severe doctrine and some excessively accurate pictures of the quirks of society.' The reader is warned against *légèreté*, 'the habitual sin of *l'aimable Français*', while the modern desire for independence is attributed to 'a lack of religious instruction and the forgetting of faith'. In order to counteract this, we need, van der Buck suggests, to return to, and to echo, the likes of Racine, Fénelon, and Buffon, whose names 'ne frappent jamais en vain nos oreilles'. The young reader of this novel is thus led through a Paris populated by philosophical princes, egoists, examples of the contrast between wisdom and unreason, worldly mothers, and so on, while chapters also reflect on contemporary education, vocation, and 19th century children.

OCLC records copies at NYPL, UCLA, Rochester Historical Society, and the BNF.

