By and About Mary Wollstonecraft

   The story of Dods who is said to have impersonated two men: David Lyndsay and Walter Sholto Douglas, friends of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley. Bennett is a well-known Shelley scholar.

   An attempt to describe the long struggle that women have made for their emancipation by a supporter of the movement. Chapters deal with women to the restoration of 1750, the beginning of reform, Mary Wollstonecraft, and woman suffrage. With a bibliography and index.

3. Burke, Edmund. Reflections on the Revolution in France; and on the proceedings in certain societies in London relative to that event. In a letter intended to have been sent to a gentleman in Paris by the right Honourable ... Philadelphia: D. Humphreys for Young, Dobson, Carey and Rice., 1792. Second American edn. (after the one issued in NY the previous year). 8vo, pp. [iv], 5-256. Bound in modern diced calf with morocco label. Little toned and stained but a very good copy. PMM 239 for the London edition; Bristol B7946; Evans 24157; Todd 53gg. [48562] $500.00
   Burke supported the American Revolution and the quest for liberties it entailed, but he believed the French Revolution to be "one of the greatest calamities which has ever fallen upon mankind." He wrote this work to counter sympathy for the Revolution which prevailed in England at that time. Indeed, Mary Wollstonecraft answered this with her "Vindication of the Rights of Men" (1790), as did Thomas Paine in his Rights of Man.


   A biography of the author of A Vindication of the Rights of Woman. Wollstonecraft flouted nearly every convention of 18th century British society, and her advanced ideas about woman's rights and education were more than a hundred years ahead of their time (although perhaps it would be truer to say that everyone else was one hundred years behind the time).

Originally two hundred copies were printed privately by the Bibliophile Society for William K. Bixby. In his commentary Forman defends Shelley and shows Godwin as a total parasite.


Thomas Gisborne (1758-1846) was an Anglican priest and one of the Clapham Sect, who fought for the abolition of the slave trade in England. He was a close friend of Hannah More. He argued that women's subordinate nature is innate while holding the view that women should not conceal their intellectual abilities, and that parents should never force their daughters into marriage. He commended the traditional feminine virtues and the domestic role for women. Written as a reaction to Wollstonecraft's radical assertion of the equality of the sexes by the utilitarian intimate of Wilberforce and friend of Hannah More. This was much reprinted both in Britain and the US. The text deals extensively with the domestic responsibilities of women in a marriage. There are notes about letter writing, introducing a young girl into society, Sunday concerts as well as the dangers of gaming and other amusements, cards and music on the young female mind.


Godwin (1756-1836) was an anarchist philosopher, influential Jacobean, husband of author Mary Wollstonecraft and father of author Mary Shelley. He believed in humankind's rationality, that reason taught benevolence and that rational creatures should be able to live together without formal laws. His novels reinforced his political views first expressed in Enquiry Concerning Political Justice (1793). He had a great influence on the romantic poets, especially Shelley, Wordsworth, Coleridge and Byron. Godwin had been contemplating this production of this work since he had sat in Cromwell's chair in the meeting house at Guestwick. For six years after Shelley's death, Godwin was ... writing a four-volume History of the Commonwealth of England ... The main reason why England's great experiment had failed, Godwin suggested, was that 'the intellect and moral feeling' of the country were not yet ripe[St. Clair p. 474].


Godwin (1756-1836) was an anarchist, philosopher, influential Jacobean, husband of author Mary Wollstonecraft and father of author Mary Shelley. He believed in humankind's rationality, that reason taught benevolence and that rational creatures should be able to live together without formal laws. His novels reinforced his political views first expressed in Enquiry Concerning Political Justice (1793). He had a great influence on the romantic poets, especially Shelley, Wordsworth, Coleridge and Byron. St. Clair notes that it was probably Godwin's new publisher Richard Phillips who suggested the publication of this two volume work aimed at the top of the market. "A book on Chaucer seemed exactly what the public mood demanded ... In the three years which Godwin devoted to the book ... he did a great deal of original historical research . He read extensively at the British Museum going there nearly every day. He delved into public records then preserved at the Tower of London and uncovered references to Chaucer that had not previously been known ... He tried to give a sense of how the world might have appeared in Chaucer's day. He explained the workings of the law, the role of the church, the distribution of political power, the position of women, and how changes in the economic background affected his subject's finances and behavior. The Life of Chaucer was not only a biography but a history of the cultural, social, and political background of Chaucer's England"[St Clair, The Godwin's and the Shelley's, pp. 266-67].
10. GODWIN, William. **THOUGHTS ON MAN**, his nature, productions, and discoveries. Interspersed with some particulars respecting the author. London: Effingham Wilson, 1831. First Edition. Tall 8vo, pp. vi, <i>471</i>. Bound in contemporary 3/4 calf and marble boards, the spine is chipped and banged, lacks some of the lower label. Old bookseller label on the endpaper; some offsetting, some toning to the title-page; a very good copy. Lacks the adv in the front and rear. NCBEL 1250; St Clair page 522. Scarce. [48956] $950.00

This is a collection of early essays by the important English radical, husband of Mary Wollstonecraft, father of Mary Shelley. Includes commentary on Body and Mind, Of the Rebelliousness of Man, Of the Liberty of Human Actions, Of Belief, etc. St Clair notes: "Thoughts on Man was intended as an update of the influential Enquirer of 1797 and was likely, he claimed, to be his most enduring contribution to the history of progress." [page 482].


With the death of Mary Wollstonecraft, William Godwin found himself not only bereaved, but also the widower father of two children: Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin (Later Shelley) and Fanny Imlay. His marriage to Mary Jane Godwin added three more. The Godwins started the M. J. Godwin publishing company to support their large family. St. Clair notes: Within a few years M. J. Godwin and Company had one of the strongest lists any children's publisher could wish to advertise[p. 292]. Godwin, Mary Jane, Mary Shelley and others within Godwin’s circle provided the texts. Authors included Hazlitt, William Mylius, Eliza Fenwick, Lady Mountcashell, and the Lambs. While scholarship would suggest that these books were most popular, they are surprisingly rare in the trade. With the demise of the Godwin imprint, the books continued to be issued under the names of Baldwin & Cradock.


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15. [GRAHAM, Catharine Macaulay]. OBSERVATIONS ON THE REFLECTIONS OF THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE, ON THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE IN A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STANHOPE. London: C. Dilly, 1790. First Edition. 8vo, pp. [3]-95. Without the half-title. Removed from a bound volume. Little foxed and stained, very good. Lower edge of the title-leaf folded to preserve the MSS annotation; first and last leaves with minor spots. The title-page has a contemporary MSS annotation: By Cath: Macaulay Graham as I was told at Mr. Dilly’s. This was published before Mr. Loft’s pamphlet on the same subject on pa 99 of Wm Humble. mention is made of this pamphlet viz that from its style and sentiments, the public judgment has with reason referd it, to one of the first Writers in our age.” Scarce, not seen at auction since 1975. [44072]$1,500.00

Praised by Johnson and emulated by Mdm. Roland, Graham led an infamous life in London and Paris. A controversial figure, she was vilified by many but praised by Wollstonecraft as “the woman of the greatest abilities that this country has ever produced” in the Vindication… In 1784, she traveled to the US and visited with Washington for 10 days. Her republican sentiments created the trouble with critics such as Disraeli and Smyth complaining of her character assassination. This seems to be the last of Macaulay’s major works, written before the French Revolution disintegrated into the “terror.” Macaulay challenges Burke’s Reflections on the Revolution in France, labeling him a madman determined to reverse society’s progress in establishing the right of mankind. Her work directly influenced later feminist thinkers, especially Mary Wollstonecraft.

16. [GRAHAM], Catharine Macaulay. THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND; from the revolution to the present time in a series of letters to a friend. Vol. I [all published]. Bath: printed by R. Cruttwell, and sold by E. & C. Dilly; T. Cadell; & J.Walter, London,, 1778. First Edition. 4to, (ii), 451, (1), (2, errata) pp., with the engraved portrait and additional engraved title-page (foxed, as usual), contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt, contrasting labels, spine numbered ”Vol. 6”, spine rather rubbed and eroded, joints cracked. Despite the wear to the spine this is an excellent copy, with wide margins, with the bookplate of Sir John Eden, Bart., of West Auckland, Co. Durham (1740-1812). Chronologically, this work was published between volumes V and VI of her History of England from the accession of James I, hence this being labelled ”Vol. 6.” CBEL II, 1738; Hill, The Republican virago, pp. 45-6. This was poorly received, and Macaulay never progressed beyond this first volume. [50636]$2,500.00

Macaulay (1731-1891) was praised by Mary Wollstonecraft and Dr. Johnson and emulated by Mdm. Roland. She led an infamous life in London and Paris. A controversial figure, she was vilified by many but Wollstonecraft called her “the woman of the greatest abilities that this country has ever produced” in The Vindication… In 1784, she traveled to the US and visited with Washington for 10 days. Her republican sentiments created the trouble with critics such as Disraeli and Smyth complaining of her character assassination. Her History had mixed reviews on its publication, as her liberal views antagonized certain scholars. She was praised by David Hume. Horace Walpole praised her work but called her prejudiced. Gray agreed with Walpole that it was the most sensible, unaffected, and best history of England that we have had yet. She was attacked by Pitt, DeQuincey and Isaac Disraeli. Catharine Macaulay began publishing her History… to the revolution in 1763, but the project was not to see its completion for another twenty years. “The History defended the Whig interpretation of the Stuarts and the Civil War; it reflected the republican, or commonwealth, sympathies of Hollis and others who saw in the political situation of the early reign of George III the betrayal of the English constitution… The History was generally regarded as the best counter to David Hume’s History of Great Britain, the main Tory version. Later writers have usually made Smollett’s History the answer to Hume, but their contemporaries chose Catharine Macaulay. Hers was the first history of the 17th century written by a woman and by a republican”Todd, Dictionary of
British and American women writers. In 1778 she began publishing her history of the post-revolutionary period. This work was critical of William III, Robert Walpole, and others in the Whig hierarchy.


Hamilton (1758-1816) wrote essays and stories and devoted much time to the improvement of the life of Scottish rustics. She founded the Female House of Industry in Edinburgh. This is an enlarged version of Letters on Education that was issued the previous year. Hamilton is best remembered as the author of Memoirs of Modern Philosophers and harsh commentary on the radicalism of Wollstonecraft and Godwin.


A scarce discussion of ‘the woman problem’ by the novelist and liberal feminist friend of Vera Brittain. Holtby discusses Wollstonecraft, the right to work, the right to property, Herr Hitler finds a cure for unemployment, Mussolini and the population theory, and other topics of contemporary feminist interest. With a bibliography and index.


Short bios of pairs of "great lovers": Robert Louis Stevenson and Fanny Osbourne, Josiah and Sarah Wedgwood, William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft, among others.

20. IMLAY, George (sic) [Gilbert]. **A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY OF NORTH AMERICA; containing a succinct account of the climate, natural history, population, agriculture, manners and customs, with an ample description of the several divisions into which that country is partitioned, to which is added The Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucky and an essay towards the Topography, and Natural History of that important Country by John Filson. To which is added I. The adventures of Col. Daniel Boon ... II. The Minutes of the Piankshaw Council ... III. An account of the Indian Nations inhabiting within the thirteen United States ... Illustrated with correct maps of the Western Territory of North America, of the State of Kentucky, divided into Counties from the latest surveys; and a plan of the Rapids of the Ohio.** London: J Debrett, 1793. Second edition, with considerable additions. 8vo, pp [iv], xvi, 433, [xx], [ii]. Illustrated with three fold-out maps and a plan. Bound in contemporary calf, rebacked with calf spine and spine label. Some light foxing, rear adv. leaf partially loose, but a very good tight copy Clark II, 41; Streeter III, 1522; Howes I-12; Sabin 34354; Rader 2002; Graff 2091 (third edition); Field 757 (third edition). Much enlarged: the first edition had just 247 pages. [52745]$4,500.00

Clark notes: "An early account of the western country is contained in this little volume, which was produced by a man who left Kentucky without settling his obligations, who seems to have been involved in efforts to organize a French expedition to take the lower Mississippi Valley, and who treated Mary Wollstonecraft shamelessly." James St. Clair, in his The Godwins and the Shelleys details the affair between the author and Mary Wollstonecraft. They met at the home of American poet and diplomat Joel Barlow. "Captain Imlay -as he called himself- was European agent of the Scioto Land Company of Ohio and with Barlow was marketing the attractions of the new world ... Aged forty-one when Mary met him in 1793, he was an exotic and mysterious figure. He had fought as an officer in the American War of Independence and was full of stories of his past life, Mary probably knew that he was now advising the French on their plans for an armed seizure of the Mississippi Valley, perhaps as a secret agent of the United States Government. ... In his Topographical History ... he described in the language of the new philosophy a simple rustic way of life still free from the fetters which priestcraft had forged for the human mind ... For several months Mary's affair with Imlay thrived. With the downfall of the Girondin Party, however everything changed. Many of Mary's French friends went to the guillotine ... Tom Paine, Helen Maria Williams, and other members of the group were thrown into prison. ... As a citizen of the United States, Gilbert Imlay was exempt from the new restrictions. He turned to business ... In order that Mary could stay with him in France he registered her name with the American counsel as "Mrs. Imlay ... in 1794, Mary Wollstonecraft gave birth to a daughter whom they named Frances"[pp. 159-60]. In the summer of
1795, Wollstonecraft traveled to the Scandinavian countries on business for Imlay, but upon her return to meet him in London, it was obvious that he did not mean to continue the relationship. Writing a letter to friends with instructions about Fanny, Wollstonecraft attempted suicide. A year later she met William Godwin.

This work includes original narratives and the entire work of Filson and Hutchins, as well as notes on Daniel Boone and numerous descriptions of Indians.


22. JAMES, H. R. MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT; A sketch. London: Oxford University, 1932. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 180. Color frontis and three other portraits. (Frontis has register marks glued on margins; apparently it was used in making a halftone reproduction.) Vg in somewhat chipped and spotted dj. [30545]$45.00


Women of three centuries who liberated themselves by writing: from Mary Wollstonecraft and Mary Shelley to Virginia Woolf.

24. removed

25. NECKER, Jacques. DE L'IMPORTANCE DES OPINIONS RELIGIEUSES. Londres et se trouve a Paris: 1788. First Edition. 8vo, pp. (4), 542, (2). Bound with the half-title in contemporary speckled calf, red morocco spine label. A very nice copy. Einaudi 4098, Goldsmith 13751, This was translated by Mary Wollstonecraft and issued in English in London in 1788. (see Windle B1a; Todd 4. ) [34753] $600.00

Necker was the father of Mdm. DeStael and a banker and economist and at one time director of the treasury of the ancien regime in France. In fact, his dismissal and flight to Brussels precipitated riots in the streets and forced his return. However, his moderate policies were outstripped by the radicals and he had to leave France before the French Revolution. This and other religious works shows his strengths as a preacher.


A record of the change brought about by Mary Wollstonecraft, Nancy Astor, Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, the famous Mrs. Norton, and others. The appendix includes the text of Florence Nightingale's Cassandra that was never published separately. This was to be part of her Suggestions for Thought to Searcher's After Religious Truth that was never published. This is a passionate and bitter commentary on the position of women. It was privately published in 1852, but not issued.


Amelia (Alderson) Opie (1769-13) was known as a poet and novelist. She was close to William Godwin, but after learning of his liaison and subsequent marriage to Mary Wollstonecraft, distanced herself from the radicals. In her later years, she became a Quaker and attended the 1840 Anti-Slavery conference in London, witnessing the important debate about the seating of woman delegates Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. This was much reprinted both in the US and UK.

Bound in dark brown publisher's cloth (little rubbed along the hinges and with a few scuff marks), stamped in gilt and blind, armorial bookplate, a very good tight copy.  [24562]  $400.00

*The first full-length biography of Godwin with extensive material on Mary Wollstonecraft, Percy Shelley and Mary Shelley. Paul was given full access to Godwin's papers by Sir Percy Shelley and reprints many letters here for the first time.*

29. PEIRCE, Charles. **THE PORTSMOUTH MISCELLANY, OR LADY'S LIBRARY IMPROVED:** designed as a reading book, for the use of Young Ladies' Academies ... Portsmouth: N. H.: Pierce, Hill, Pierce, Nov. 1, 1804. First edn. small square 8vo, Pp. 344. (lacks pp. 201-240) Scuffed contemporary sheep, lacking the free endpapers, a very good copy. Imprints 7000. Not in Bobbitt or Aresty. Scarce.  [13163]  $45.00

*The only edition of an early American courtesy book. The editor uses selections from British writings, including More and Gregory, etc, and adds his own list of recommended writings which includes US regional histories, Hannah Adams, Mrs. Rowe, Hannah More, etc., while avoiding the more radical writings of Wollstonecraft and Godwin.*


*A narrative account of the life of Mary Wollstonecraft.*


*An anthology of writings on women. Includes essays by Mary Wollstonecraft, Eliz. Cady Stanton, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Roxanne Dunbar, etc. With a bibliography.*


*Set in the 21st century, The Last Man tells the story of six characters who supposedly belong to the last generation of humans on earth. In certain aspects, the characters resemble Shelley, P.B. Shelley, Claire Clairmeon and Byron. Mary noted that two characters in The Last Man represented "faint portraits ... of B[rony] and S- but this is a secret." The sole, male, survivor tells of the destruction of humanity by plague. Sunstein notes: "With Frankenstein she founded the genre we call science fiction ... and enlarged it possibilities in The Last Man, the first futurist catastrophe novel and one of the most ambitious novels ever undertaken by a woman" [p. 4].*


34. SHELLEY, Mary Wollstonecraft. **FRANKENSTEIN;** Or, the modern Prometheus. Northampton MA: Pennyroyal, [1984]. Broadside, 9-1/2x25 inches. Fold across the center. Advertises the publication of Pennyroyal's edition of Frankenstein, with illustrations by Barry Moser. One of the woodcuts (of lightning) decorates the broadside. Printed in black with Frankenstein; in rust. Several small spots, but VG.  [48818]  $15.00

35. SHELLEY, Mary Wollstonecraft. **FRANKENSTEIN;** Or, the modern Prometheus. Northampton MA: Pennyroyal, [1984]. Broadside, 9-1/2x25 inches. Fold across at the top third. Advertises the

*Included are many previously unpublished letters from after 1822, the year of Shelley's death.*


*The text is by Mary Shelley, while the letters home are by both Percy and Mary Shelley. In the rear is the eight-page poem by Percy Shelley: Mont Blanc. Lines written in the vale of Chamouni. This is one of the great love stories in literature. Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin accompanied by her half-sister, Jane Clairmont ran off with a married Percy Shelley to France: 'It was acting a novel, being an incranate romance,' she would recall of her arrival in France. She and Shelley played the juvenile ingenues, armorous, self-conscious, impudent, short on money and baggage, obviously runaway lovers ...[Sunstein, p. 83] Throughout their tour they read enhancing works alous: Wollstonecraft's Mary at twilight on a castled hilltop, her Letters from Sweden boating down the Rhine ... They intended to live by the Godwin-Wollstonecraft teachings that Mary had declared at her mother's grave ... Theirs was to be the voluntary companionship of two autonomous individuals ...[p. 84]. After landing in Calais on July 29, the lovers and Jane went to Dessein's famous hotel, where Stern had begun his A sentimental Journal Through France and Italy. Shelley and Mary took the premium room, the bed-sitting chamber that had been Stern's. Here, as had Stern, they made their first entries in a journal, which Mary was to rework in 1817 for a travel book of her own, History of Six Weeks Tour. Mary was there, Shelley wrote. Mary took the pen: Shelley was also with me.[Sunstein p. 85].*


*Sometimes described as her first published work this was first issued at her father and step-mother's M. J. Godwin's press in 1808 as Mounseer Nongtongpaw: a new version. A satirical poem about an Englishman in France and the linguistic misunderstandings that ensued.*


*Sometimes described as her first published work this was first issued at her father and step-mother's M. J. Godwin's press in 1808 as Mounseer Nongtongpaw: a new version. A satirical poem about an Englishman in France and the linguistic misunderstandings that ensued.*


*A biography of the author of A Vindication of the Rights of Women.*


*A biography with a full account of Wollstonecraft Shelley's career, significant areas of which had not been examined at the time this work was published.*
This is a biography that focuses not only on the loves of the first major feminist in England, but also on her tortured relations with her family. It also relates her with other women who came into her orbit, Fanny Blood, Amelia Alderson, and Mary Hays.

This is a biography that focuses not only on the loves of the first major feminist in England, but also on her tortured relations with her family. It also relates her with other women who came into her orbit, Fanny Blood, Amelia Alderson, and Mary Hays.

A biography, including footnotes, a chronology, and a critical bibliography.

45. WALKER, George. **THE VAGABOND**; A novel dedicated to the Lord Bishop of Landaff. Boston: West for Greenleaf and West, 1800. First American edn. from the fourth English. 12mo, xii, 228. Bound in contemporary calf, spine rubbed, some offsetting to the title-page, contemporary bookseller's ticket and contemporary and later ownership signatures, small tear on pp 82/83 affecting a couple of letters, a very good copy. Evans 38973. [22157] $450.00
The first three English editions appeared in 1799 and Godwin read the novel in January of 1799. According to Marshall's "William Godwin" p. 218 this is "a powerful and witty indictment "of Godwin here characterized as "Stupeo." Walker paraphrases and deliberately misinterprets Wollstonecraft's "Vindication of the Rights of Women" and Godwin's "Political Equality." "Stupeo advocates gambling as a way to equalize assets and eventually Stupeo founds a utopian republic in America and it is a failure. St Clair, in his "The Godwins and the Shelleys" (p. 187) summarizes the central episode of the novel as when "the hero stands before a burning house in which the girl he has made pregnant is trapped along with her father, but both are burned to death before he can calculate the comparative utility of his options."

46. [WOLLSTONECRAFT (Godwin), Mary]. **POSTHUMOUS WORKS**; of the author of a Vindication of the Rights of Woman, in four volumes [edited William Godwin.]. London: J. Johnson, 1798. First Edition. 8vo, pp. [xviii], 181; [iv], 196; viii, 192; i, 195. Bound with the errata leaves and half-titles in original boards with new spine paper, paste downs and spine labels, ownership signature of John Flather, St. Johns Coll[ege], Cambridge in each volume. With a library stamp on the title-page of each volume and a library stamp on the verso of each title-page. A nice clean set. Scarce. Windle A8a. [35879] $6,500.00
Volumes one and two of this set contain the text of Wollstonecraft's "The Wrongs of Woman, or Maria" ... to which is added the first book of a series of lessons for children. Volumes three and four contain letters and miscellaneous pieces. St. Clair notes that Godwin issued these volumes right after Wollstonecraft's death as a way of paying off her debts, but also because Godwin felt that Wollstonecraft was the most remarkable woman of her time (and maybe of all time) and that he owed it to the world to have her works and letters available to all. Todd notes, "The Wrongs of Woman is clear on the political, economic, and legal ills of women, the wife's inability to own property, her lack of rights over her children when separated, the physical and financial abuse of men, together with the salve: the help women might give each other across class" [Todd, Mary Wollstonecraft]. "In Maria, Wollstonecraft portrayed a heroine who is literally a prisoner of sex, immersed in a madhouse by her husband so that he can control her property, and she traced the maze of legal and domestic oppression of women to the same conclusion reached by the Vindication: Was not the world a vast prison and women slaves?" [Kelley, introduction to "Mary", Oxford, 1976].

47. WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary. **MARY and THE WRONGS OF WOMAN**: Edited by James Kinsley and Gary Kelly. Oxford: Oxford University, 1980. Small 8vo, pp. 231. Includes notes on the texts,
select bibliography and a chronology of Wollstonecraft. Paper wraps. Cover slightly wrinkled, but a nice copy.  [30499] $4.00

Mary, A Fiction (1788) confronts the problems of sensibility in fiction and life and was inspired by the ideas of Rousseau. The Wrongs of Woman is largely an autobiographical novel in which the author explores the parallels between domestic and political life, private and public morality, and was published in 1798.


This is based on the 1891 Fawcett centennial edition, corrected to agree in all essential matters with the second edition, with original punctuation and spelling restored where they affect the meaning of the text.


This is based on the 1891 Fawcett centennial edition, corrected to agree in all essential matters with the second edition, with original punctuation and spelling restored where they affect the meaning of the text.

50. WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary. ORIGINAL STORIES FROM REAL LIFE, with conversations calculated to regulate the affections and form the mind to truth and goodness. London: Johnson, 1791. Second edn. Revised text, the first edition with the author's name on the title page. Bound in contemporary calf, hinges tender, spine chipped and worn at the extremities, a good copy. This was issued both with and without the plates. This has no illustrations. 8vo, pp. 177 + iv. Some foxing and staining to the title-page and preliminary leaf; and the ads in the rear. With the ownership bookplate of Author Joseph Strutt (1749-1802) who was also an artist and engraver and influence on William Blake. Issued without a half title, Windle p. 9, Todd 3.  [41693] $2,000.00

Based on her experiences as a governess to the Countess of Mountcashell in the 1780's, Wollstonecraft uses the voice of a wise Mrs. Mason to teach two spoiled girls "the importance of telling the truth, the folly of personal vanity, and the need to be kind to others"[St. Clair p. 281].


The most influential book ever written about the subject of woman's rights! Wollstonecraft, later Godwin (1759-97) was dissatisfied with this tract, yet its passion and inclusiveness fully merit its classic status[Blain, p. 1180]. Wollstonecraft has been called the first major feminist because of this work, in which she discussed all aspects of women's education, status, and position in society and dramatically argues that true freedom necessitates equality of men and women[Schlueter, p. 482].

52. WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary. A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN: with strictures on political and moral subjects. Dublin: James Moore, 1793. First Irish Edition. 8vo, pp. xvi, 256. Bound in modern calf backed marble boards, with morocco label. Some toning to the leaves, contemporary ownership signature at the top of the title page (M. Lloyd). A very nice copy. See Printing and the Mind of Man 242; Todd # 9, Windle A5b.  [47505] $3,200.00

The most influential book ever written about the subject of woman's rights! Wollstonecraft, later Godwin (1759-97) was dissatisfied with this tract, yet its passion and inclusiveness fully merit its classic status[Blain, p. 1180]. Wollstonecraft has been called the first major feminist because of this work, in which she discussed all aspects of women's education, status, and position in society and dramatically argues that true freedom necessitates equality of men and women[Schlueter, p. 482].

1791, with the same plates. Three vols, 12mo, 51 engraved plates, some of them by William Blake, lacking the half-titles but with the leaves of directions to the binder which are often missing, one plate amateurishly hand-coloured, generally lightly soiled throughout and with other signs of use including a few marginal tears, early nineteenth-century black half roan, sides rubbed, slight chipping at foot of two spines, cloth slipcase. The English translation was reissued and reprinted several times both in England and America, but most of the early editions are rare, and many surviving copies lack some or all of the Blake plates. Forty-five of the plates are now attributed by Essick and others to Blake; they follow the illustrations of Chodowiecki for the original German edition. Windle B3j. [47335] $3,000.00

The Elements of morality was translated by Mary Wollstonecraft from Salzmann's Moralisches Elementarbuch, published originally in 1782. The book was devised for the instruction of children, and bore similarities to Mary Wollstonecraft's Original stories; in the preface she explains that she started the translation merely as an exercise in German, only to discover that "chance had thrown in my way a very rational book, and that the writer coincided with me in opinion respecting the method which ought to be pursued to form the heart and temper, or, in other words, to inculcate the first principles of morality... All the pictures were drawn from real life, and that I highly approve of this method, my having written a book on the same plan is the strongest proof."

54. [WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary][SALZMANN, Rev. Christian Gotthilf.]. ELEMENTS OF MORALITY; for the use of children; with an introductory address to parents. Translated from the German of. Providence: Carter & Wilkinson, 1795. First American edn. 12mo, pp. xx, 306, [ii]. Bound in contemporary calf (chipped and worn, front cover and fly leaf separate, one signature pulled, some foxing and stain. frontispiece by S[amuel] Hill, Boston. Windle B3f; Evans 29464; ESTC: 11 locations, OCLC locates 17 copies. [48177] $1,250.00


The only contemporary biographical notices of the author of The Vindication of the Rights of Women. After the death of Mary Wollstonecraft from complications of the birth of Mary Godwin Shelley, William Godwin was too stricken to even attend the funeral. Convinced that Wollstonecraft was the most important woman of her time, Godwin, within a week of the funeral, was back at work, editing Wollstonecraft's works and writing a memoir of her life. While the publication of her four volume posthumous works, won her adherents and converts, the more frank Memoirs ... created more shock than adulation. Boldly reversing the conventions of contemporary biography"which normally sought to demonstrate how admirable qualities lead to admirable achievements, the book is a vindication of Mary Wollstonecraft, a vindication of the principles of the Vindication, and an open celebration of the characteristics which writers on women
usually mentioned only to deplore. Godwin omitted nothing which seemed relevant to an understanding ... The Memoirs ... marks an important step in the development of the art of biography. Published just before the turn of the century, it has more in common with the poets and novelists of the future than with the moral philosophers and classifiers of the past ... It is the most readable book that Godwin ever wrote. But it is the mark of pioneers to be misunderstood and their reward to be feared. The Memoirs shocked Godwin's contemporaries more than any of his other writings ... `Shameless' was the most charitable description; `lascivious' and `disgusting' were more common ... His careful, loving, and sympathetic passages of descriptions were coarsely summarized in the uncompromising language of sneer, innuendo, and moral indignation. A second `corrected' edition of the Memoirs, which altered the passages that attracted most criticism, was hurriedly prepared and put on sale in the summer of 1798 ... [However] like Lord Byron in 1816, Godwin suddenly found himself the astonished victim of one of the British public's ridiculous fits of morality. [St Clair, The Godwins and the Shelleys, pp. 181-185].


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A full biography of the author of A Vindication of the Rights of Women.


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