

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON LIBRARY PRESENTS

Dreams or Swords

Further themes on social and cultural change



26 November 2002 – 25 April 2003

Illustration: 'Apollyon falls upon Christian' by George Cruikshank from *The Pilgrim's Progress* by John Bunyan (London: Oxford University Press, 1903.) No. 4 of 12 copies on Japanese vellum. Sterling Library, University of London Library.



University of London Library
Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1

Admission Free
Further information: 020 7862 8415

Foreword

The first phase of this exhibition was mounted to mark the London 2002 conference of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing (SHARP), hosted by the Institute of English Studies at the University of London, Senate House, 10-13 July 2002. It complemented the plenary lecture, by Peter Burke, 'The book: agent, expression or catalyst of social and cultural change', and developed this theme over five hundred years of the printed word.

The quotation from the American Imagist poet Amy Lowell (1874-1928) had provided a pithy starting point for us to develop our thinking:

*All books are either dreams or swords,
You can cut, or you can drug, with words*

*From *Sword Blades and Poppy Seeds*, 1914*

This second phase of the exhibition, taken like the first from the collections of the University Library, provides a glimpse into the intellectual powerhouse of books, pamphlets, periodicals, archives, manuscripts and artefacts stored in the Book Tower above our heads. Some material may be familiar, some less so. Collectively, the exhibition exemplifies the rich and extensive heritage of the University Library collections and suggests paths for further exploration or study.

This exhibition has been a true collaboration of staff from right across the University Library who have used their particular expertise to curate this fascinating juxtaposition of the traditional and modern. These are: Christine Wise, Head of Historic Collections; Dr Karen Attar and James Caudwell, Rare Books and Special Collections; Roy Moxham, Conservation and Preservation Officer; and Michael Mulcay, Academic Liaison Team Leader for Historic Collections Services. Their ideas, interest in and knowledge of the collections have brought the theme to life. Technical assistance with the mounting of the exhibition has been provided by Alex Bruce and Alison Hunter. Sarah Farthing, Library Development Officer, has produced the marketing and promotional materials to accompany this exhibition. I am grateful to them all for their interest and enthusiasm in researching and mounting this fascinating exhibition.

I hope that you enjoy the insights that this exhibition provides into diverse areas of social and cultural change over many centuries, and that it inspires you to pursue these themes through the University Library's collections built by scholars and scholar librarians over more than 150 years.

Emma Robinson
University Librarian

Introduction

This exhibition is designed to provide an array of insights into works of social and cultural change in the last five hundred years. The potential span is so broad that we could only select a few exemplars in literature, science, travel, and social, political and economic history. For this, the second phase of the exhibition, we have chosen:

- Foreign adventures
- English radical publishing in the romantic era
- Print in conflict in seventeenth-century England
- Children's literature
- Equality for women: milestones and debates
- Biology – Darwin and evolution
- The influence of the Bible

Each of these individual themes is worthy of a whole exhibition, and we have had to make difficult decisions to select only a few items from the rich resources at our disposal. Pamphlets, polemics, tracts, reports of meetings, learned discourses, scholarly works – each and every exhibit encapsulates an aspect of debate or controversy. The exhibits speak to us across the centuries of discoveries made and recorded, mysteries explored and enjoyed, opinions to be formed, mindsets to be swayed and judgments to be made.

The exhibition is designed to show how succeeding generations have tried to document and to make sense of their world: to challenge, shape and change opinions. We hope that you find our selection stimulating.

Christine Wise

Head of Historic Collections

A brief history of the University of London Library

Founded in 1837, the University Library was formally opened in 1877 (following the gift of Augustus De Morgan's Library) in Burlington Gardens. Rapid expansion followed through both gifts and purchases, culminating in the gift of the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths in 1903. In 1900, the University was reconstituted and the Library was moved from Burlington Gardens to South Kensington, where it was re-opened by the Chancellor, the Earl of Rosebery, in 1906. The Library was moved again in 1937, to the Bloomsbury site.

The Library's core mission from its inception has been as a central research library, broadly across the wider arts, humanities and social sciences. This is reflected in the Library's mission statement:

Supporting scholarship and innovation to advance research and learning in the University of London, regionally and worldwide.

The University Library holds nationally and internationally important collections, notably in English literature; economic and social history; palaeography; history; modern languages; geography; music; philosophy; psychology; area studies for Latin America, Australia, Canada and the United States; British Government publications; and historical bibliography. The collections include significant holdings of periodicals, pamphlets, manuscripts and artefacts, comprise over 2 million titles, and fill the 4th to the 19th floors of the Senate House tower.

This exhibition is composed from these and the following named collections in the University Library:-

Bromhead Library

The collection of Colonel A C Bromhead, co-founder of the Gaumont cinemas, contains over 4,000 items (books, pamphlets, broadsides, manuscripts, prints and maps) on various aspects of the history of the City and environs of London from the 16th to the 20th centuries. It includes a large number of Civil War pamphlets and 17th-century Lord Mayors' Pageants, as well as political, economic, social and topographical material. There are also works relating to the history of settlement in Australia.

Crofton Collection

The actor Cecil F Crofton donated his cabinet collection of some 569 volumes of little books to the University Library in 1932. Literature predominates, especially 18th-century English literature and French literature of the 17th and 18th centuries. There are also devotional and theological works, and travel literature. The collection is notable for multiple editions of single works; the nature of its

provenances; and for examples of the 32mo Diamond Classics published by the trailblazer of publishers' cloth binding, William Pickering.

De Morgan Library

The first, historically, of the University Library's special collections, the library of Augustus De Morgan (1806-1871), Professor of Mathematics at University College London, was purchased by Samuel Jones Loyd, 1st Baron Overstone (1796-1883), and given by him to the University in 1871 in the hope that it 'may prove the first fruits of a library which shall ere long become such in all respects as the London University ought to possess'. It contains some 4,500 books, pamphlets, manuscripts and autograph letters. Examples of its treasures include: the first five printed Euclids; a number of early almanacs; and works on mathematics, astronomy and actuarial science. Many items contain annotations by De Morgan.

The Durning-Lawrence Library

The library of Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence (1837-1914), protagonist in the Bacon-Shakespeare authorship controversy, is a fine example of an Edwardian gentleman's private library, complete with its original bookcases, lights and library furniture. It includes 20 incunabula, 40 manuscripts, many early editions of Elizabethan and Jacobean authors and dramatists, first and early editions of the works of Daniel Defoe, and a collection of some 200 emblem books, some of which are extremely rare. The collection as a whole is complemented by the library of the Francis Bacon Society, on permanent loan to the University Library.

Ethel Mary Wood Collection

Ethel Mary Hogg, afterwards Mrs Wood (1876-1970), deposited this collection in the University of London Library in 1950. It comprises approximately 350 English and American Bibles and books on biblical studies, of which 45 are pre-1640.

The Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

The Goldsmiths' Library holdings include manuscripts, books, serials, pamphlets and broadsides from the 15th century to the present. The nucleus of the collection was the first library of Herbert Somerton Foxwell (1849-1936), Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge and Professor of Political Economy at University College London. In the last quarter of the 19th century he amassed some 30,000 volumes, which he sold in 1901 to the Goldsmiths' Company. The Company presented it to the University of London in 1903 to be housed in the Central University to prevent it from being exported to Chicago. The Goldsmiths' Library has since grown, through gift and purchase, to an estimated 70,000 titles, and is the largest special collection in the University Library. It has a special strength in works illustrating the development of economic thought in the British Isles and France, 1700-1850. The collection covers financial and monetary policy, agriculture, early English and French socialism, slavery, trades, guilds, transport (particularly railway history), the temperance movement, and social conditions in general.

Porteus Library

The library of Beilby Porteus (1731-1808), Bishop of London, was housed at Fulham Palace until its deposit at the University of London in 1958. The collection comprises approximately 4,000 volumes, including 300 volumes of pamphlets covering ecclesiastical affairs, and diverse other subjects such as slavery, the French Revolution, travel and topography, mostly published 1750-1809. There are also a few earlier books and a later collection, mainly volumes of sermons and charges, added by William Howley. Subjects covered in the pamphlet collections include slavery, the American Revolution, India, the Union with Ireland, the Regency and the French Revolution.

The Sterling Library

The private collection of rare and first editions of Sir Louis Sterling (1879-1958) comprises 4,200 volumes received in 1956, supplemented by purchases from an endowment fund and other gifts. The collection of printed books, now well over 7,000 volumes, is complemented by some 100 manuscripts, forming an unusually integrated resource for research on the transmission of English literary texts from the 14th century to the present. Early works include all four Shakespeare folios and the first editions of Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*. The strengths of the collections are primarily 18th to early 20th century literary classics, especially fine or association copies. The works of John Masefield, W B Yeats, and Sean O'Casey, for example, are well-represented. Works of English and Irish private presses are another forte, including the Kelmscott and Golden Cockerel Presses. The Library continues to collect private press editions from modern presses such as Fleece, Whittington, Gregynog and Old Stile.

Quick Memorial Library

The Quick Memorial Library of approximately 1,000 books and 1,000 pamphlets was given to the Library in 1929 by the Education Guild, formerly the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland. The greater part had originally been the library of the Rev. Robert Hebert Quick (1831-1891), schoolmaster and writer of books on education. It is rich in early school textbooks. Most of the important educational thinkers from the Renaissance to the mid-19th century are represented, the majority in contemporary editions. There are also biographies, histories of schools and encyclopaedias of education.

THE EXHIBITION

Case 1

FOREIGN ADVENTURES

Few people in the sixteenth-century had the opportunity to travel widely. Foreign lands had previously been shrouded in myth, but enterprising adventurers and travellers were expanding knowledge of the world. There was an eager audience wanting to learn about the foreign places they could never hope to visit.

Sir Walter Raleigh, or Raleigh (1552? – 1618) was born in Devon and educated at Oxford University. When only 17 he joined the Huguenot army in France as a volunteer. In 1578 he helped to fit out a fleet ostensibly for a 'voyage of discovery,' but in reality to attack the Spaniards. In 1581 he took 100 soldiers to Ireland, joined in the defeat of some Spanish and Italian adventurers, and put 600 to the sword. In 1581 he came to the notice of Elizabeth I and joined her court, where he received many favours, including vast estates in Ireland and England, and a knighthood. He then invested huge sums in expeditions to North America and in unsuccessful attempts to found colonies there.

Raleigh fell out with Queen Elizabeth's new favourite, the Earl of Essex, and his own influence waned. In 1592 the Queen discovered that Raleigh had been intriguing with one of her maids of honour, Elizabeth Throgmorton, and had them both imprisoned in the Tower of London. Two month's later they were released, married, left the court, and settled in Dorset.

Raleigh became interested in the Spanish legend of Eldorado, a supposedly fabulously wealthy city in South America. In 1595 he took five ships to Trinidad and the north coast of South America, where he failed to find the city, but brought back gold-bearing rock. Some thought the expedition a fiction, and to refute this he wrote his *Discoverie of Guiana*. In 1596-7 he distinguished himself in the successful naval attacks on Cadiz and the Azores.

When James I became King of England in 1603 he thought Raleigh had plotted against him. Raleigh was arrested, tried, and found guilty. The death penalty was commuted to imprisonment in the Tower. Raleigh, an accomplished writer and poet, used this time to write his *History of the World* (only the first volume, from the creation to 130 BC) and probably *The Prince, or, Maxims of State*. He was finally released in 1616 to lead another abortive expedition to South America in search of gold. Although under orders not to attack the Spaniards, his men burnt the Spanish settlement of San Tomas. On Raleigh's return the Spanish protested and King James confined Raleigh in the Tower again. His previous death sentence was restored and he was beheaded at Whitehall in 1618. As he laid his head on the block he was urged to face east, but replied: 'What matter how the head lie, so the heart be right?'

***The Discoverie of the Large, Rich and
Bewtiful Empire of Guiana***

Sir Walter Raleigh

London: Robert Robinson, 1596

From the Sterling Library

The Prince, or, Maxims of State

Sir Walter Raleigh

London: [s.n.], 1642

From the Durning-Lawrence Library

The History of the World

Sir Walter Raleigh

London: William Stansby for Walter Burre, 1614

From the Sterling Library



Case 2

FOREIGN ADVENTURES (continued)

Civitates Orbis Terrarum

Georg Braun

Cologne: Bertramum Bochholtz, 1597-9

From the Goldsmiths' Library

Civitates Orbis Terrarum was published in 6 volumes (the University Library has vols I-V), 1572-1618, written by Georg Braun and illustrated by the engravers Frans Hogenberg (vols I-IV) and Simon van den Neuvel (vols V-VI). There are over 500 town views and maps, showing all the major cities of Europe and others in Africa, Asia, and America.

Case 3

ENGLISH RADICAL PUBLISHING IN THE ROMANTIC ERA

The Industrial Revolution and the political revolutions in America and France brought about a surge of radicalism in England which was reflected in print during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The London Corresponding Society founded in 1792 was one of a number of such societies broadly proposing greater democracy and radical change, generally by way of parliamentary reform. Radical thought was strongly influenced by the writings of Thomas Paine (1737-1809), such as *Common Sense* (1776), written in the context of the American Revolution. The French Revolution polarised political opinion, and Part One of Paine's *Rights of Man* (1791) was published in response to *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790) by Edmund Burke (1729-1797).

Particular events such as the Peterloo massacre of August 1819 brought about a flurry of publications, and *The Political House that Jack Built*, first published in 1819 by William Hone (1780-1842), with its illustrations by George Cruikshank (1792-1878) was one such response. Hone was an active radical publisher and he produced many editions of his illustrated satirical works such as the other item displayed, *The Political Showman – at Home: Exhibiting his Cabinet of Curiosities and Creatures – All Alive*, also illustrated by Cruikshank.

William Cobbett (1763-1835) seemed to grow more radical with age, and in his many publications returned to favoured themes such as the conditions of agricultural labourers, political corruption and the need for parliamentary reform. Cobbett was a prolific publisher of his own radical journalism, notably with the *Political Register*. Cobbett's *Poor Man's Friend* displayed here is No. 1 [1830?], addressed 'To the working classes of Preston' as part of his election campaign for a parliamentary seat in Preston in 1826.

Address from the London Corresponding Society to the Inhabitants of Great Britain: On the Subject of Parliamentary Reform

London Corresponding Society

[London: s.n.], 1792

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

Reflections on the Revolution in France

Edmund Burke

London: J Dodsley, 1790

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

Cobbett's Poor Man's Friend, or, A Defence of the Rights of Those Who do the Work and Fight the Battles

William Cobbett

London: W Cobbett, [1830?]

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

The Political House that Jack Built: With Thirteen Cuts

William Hone

52nd edition

London: W Hone, 1821

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

The Political Showman – at Home!: Exhibiting His Cabinet of Curiosities and Creatures – All Alive

William Hone

20th edition

London: W Hone, 1821

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution

Thomas Paine

2nd edition

London: J S Jordan, 1791

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

Case 4

PRINT IN CONFLICT IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

The English Civil War and Revolutionary period of the 17th century offered *de facto* freedom of publication and a host of individuals took to print, many of whom would have had no chance to do so earlier, or indeed later, in the century. G K Fortescue's introduction to the *Catalogue of the Pamphlets, Books, Newspapers, and Manuscripts Relating to the Civil War, the Commonwealth, and Restoration, Collected by George Thomason, 1640-1661* (London, 1908) calculates that 22,158 printed items, described as pamphlets and newspapers, are included in the collection, now held in the British Library.

Many such pamphlets and news publications, often unique or very rare, are held in the Bromhead Library and the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature. Those displayed indicate the variety of pamphlet publications from the period and the way in which access to print on such a wide scale enabled interaction between the printed word and the cross-currents of events and ideas.

The Resolution of the Women of London to the Parliament Wherein They Declare Their Hot Zeale in Sendnig [sic] Their Busbands [sic] to the Warres, in Defence of King and Parliament ...

[London]: William Watson, 1642

From the Bromhead Library

A Nest of Serpents Discovered. Or, A Knot of Old Heretiques Revived, Called the Adamites

[London: s.n.], 1641

From the Bromhead Library

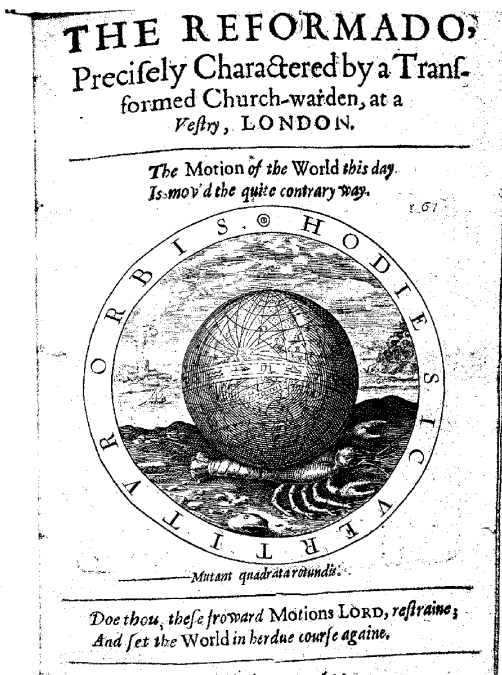
A Dialogue Between the Crosse in Cheap, and Charing Crosse: Comforting Each Other, as Fearing Their Fall in These Uncertain Times

Henry Peacham

[London: s.n.], 1641

From the Bromhead Library





Putney Projects, or, The Old Serpent in a New Forme

Sir John Wildman

London: [s.n.], 1647

From the Bromhead Library

Mercurius Melancholicus, or, Newes from Westminster and Other Parts. [No. 1]

[Aug. 28] 1647

From the Bromhead Library

The Reformado, Precisely Charactered

Transformed Church-warden

[London: s.n.], 1643

From the Bromhead Library

Cases 5 and 6

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Except for handbooks of instruction, children's literature is a relatively recent phenomenon, beginning in the 18th century. In recent years children's literature has gained status as a subject for sociological study. The books shown here have been selected as examples of different aspects of children's literature, with books which attack specific social evils or have a particular import, and books which show the progression from an emphasis on instruction to emphasis on entertainment, revealing evolving attitudes towards the role of children's books.

Table Manners for Children = Stans Puer ad Mensam

John Lydgate

Salisbury: Perdix Press, 1989: facsimile of edition published London: Caxton, 1476

From the Sterling Library

Stans Puer ad Mensam, first printed by William Caxton in 1476, is one of the earliest books directed specifically at children and an early example of courtesy literature. It is a short book in verse intended to teach the sons of noblemen being brought up at court. Its timeless instructions include injunctions to keep the fingernails clean, to wash one's hands before eating, not to swear, not to interrupt, not to pick one's teeth or nose, not to spill food, not to slurp, and so forth. The copy shown here is no. 220 of a limited edition of 265 numbered copies.

A Book for Boys and Girls

John Bunyan

London: Stock, 1889: facsimile of edition published London, 1686

From the Durning-Lawrence Library

Only two copies are known of the first edition of this book, published in 1686; the facsimile of the 1686 edition displayed here is one of ten 19th-century editions. Later entitled *Divine Emblems, or, Temporal Things Spiritualized*, the work derives spiritual lessons from such homely objects as a bee, a pair of spectacles, a loaf of bread, a rotten egg and stinking breath. Like other Puritan writers, Bunyan (1628-1888) uses the book to try to drive out original sin in children, with clear warnings about heaven and hell. The themes and order of the emblems influenced the *Divine Songs* of Isaac Watts.

Divine Songs, Attempted in Easie Language for the Use of Children

Isaac Watts

London: Oxford University Press, 1971: facsimile of edition published London: M Lawrence, 1715

From the University Library's research collections

Like John Bunyan, Isaac Watts (1674-1748) aimed to teach children the truth through verse, with a similar Puritan stress on the child's innate wickedness, and the fear of an early death and hell as the prime tools of education. Unlike Bunyan, however, Watts placed greater emphasis on praise and thankfulness as suitable emotions for a child, and showed a gentleness new for its time. Millions of copies of *Divine Songs* have circulated, verses such as 'Satan finds some mischief still / for idle hands to do' have become household expressions, and two of the verses were immortalised by Lewis Carroll's parodies of them in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. J H P Pafford, a former Librarian of the University of London, introduces this facsimile edition.

Sacred Dramas

Hannah More

Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, [1825?]

From the Crofton Collection

Hannah More (1745-1833) was a prolific writer of tracts for the religious and moral education of the working classes. Her *Sacred Dramas*, first published in 1782, are a set of verse-plays on the biblical stories of Moses, David and Goliath, Belshazzar, Daniel and Hezekiah. They were intended to be learned by heart and/or performed by young people instead of less edifying dramas. Even in More's own lifetime they were satirised for dullness; notwithstanding, they remained in print until the mid 19th century.



The History of Sandford and Merton

Thomas Day

[London]: Stockdale, 1786

From the Durning-Lawrence Library

The author and antiquarian bookseller Percy Muir described *Sandford and Merton* as 'a feast of nausea' and its hero, Harry Sandford, as 'the world's prize prig'. The book, popular throughout the 19th century, is a collection of moral stories with a linking narrative about Harry Sandford, a local farmer's son, and Tommy Merton, the spoilt child of a rich merchant. Topics covered include cruelty to animals (Harry Sandford goes hungry in order to feed robins in winter), slavery and the general social order: 'the rich do nothing and produce nothing, and the poor do everything that is really useful'.

Fabulous Histories

Sarah Trimmer

London: T Longman et al., 1786

From the Quick Memorial Library

Sarah Trimmer (1741-1810) originally wrote *Fabulous Histories* (later renamed *The History of the Robins*) for her own children. The work was popular, although increasingly abridged, throughout the 19th-century. The intention to instruct and the book's theme of cruelty to animals are evident from the sub-title, shown here. The promotion of animal welfare is shown chiefly by the kindness of two children, Harriet and Frederick Benson, to a family of four robins. As a negative example of the point, the cruelty to animals of another boy in the story leads to his becoming a school bully and eventually being killed by a fall from a badly-treated horse.

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Harriet Beecher Stowe

London: Cassell, 1852

From the Sterling Library

Following serial publication of this classic of anti-slavery, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was first published as a book in America in March, 1852. Eighteen pirated British editions appeared within a year. The description of the sufferings caused by slavery stirred up great public feeling. George Cruikshank (1792-1878), who illustrated this edition, is generally regarded as the most brilliant English book illustrator of the period.

The Water-Babies

Charles Kingsley

London: Macmillan, 1863

From the Sterling Library

This book first appeared monthly in *Macmillan's Magazine*; the first edition in book form is shown here. The experiences of the hero, a small chimney sweep called Tom, are described partly on the basis of a government report on child labour, partly from the life of a local chimney sweep's boy. Kingsley's instant success was shown in two ways, by the book's immediate popularity and by the passing of a law within a year of its publication prohibiting the use of child chimney sweeps. In addition to attacking the social evil of child sweeps, the book attacks evangelical children's fiction and the fashion of rejecting fairy stories in favour of factual books of instruction.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

Lewis Carroll

London: Macmillan, 1866

From the Durning-Lawrence Library

Begun as a tale told to ten-year-old Alice Liddell and her sisters on a boat trip in Oxford on 4 July 1862, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* sold 156,000 copies and was translated into several languages by the author's death in 1898. It revolutionised children's literature with its fantastic plot, brilliant use of nonsense, and absence of moral purpose. The copy of the first edition shown here is unique for its inclusion of Sir John Tenniel's original drawing for one of his plates, showing Alice with the Duchess.

Robinson Crusoe

Daniel Defoe

London: W Taylor, 1719

From the Durning-Lawrence Library

The Little Robinson Crusoe

Daniel Defoe

London: Tilt & Bogue, [ca. 1855]

From the Durning-Lawrence Library

Although not written for children, *Robinson Crusoe* has been popular with them since its publication in 1719, usually in abridged versions. The first edition specifically for children was published in 1768; it was recorded as the favourite boys' book in a poll of 1888; and children's editions are still in print and being published today. Displayed here are Defoe's third edition, and a much abridged version from the mid 19th century, which hopes in its preface: 'that this tale of wonderful adventures, bitter sufferings, and perilous escapes, will teach our young friends the advantages of a safe and quiet home, and cure them of that sad disorder of the mind, a discontented and restless disposition'.



The Jungle Book

Rudyard Kipling

London: Macmillan, 1894

From the Sterling Library

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) began *The Jungle Book* in 1892. It was originally published in chapter form in *Saint Nicholas*, an American children's magazine, and is now available online and on DVD. Robert Baden-Powell (1857-1941), the founder of the Boy Scouts, based Cub Scouting on the first story in the *Jungle Book*, 'Mowgli's Brothers'; parts of this story are in the Wolf Cub Scout Book, the Bear Cub Scout Book and the Cub Scout Leader Book. The binding of the copy of the first edition shown here is unusually elaborate, with an ivory tusk and ruby eye on the elephant's head; the endpapers are of snakeskin.

Case 7

EQUALITY FOR WOMEN: MILESTONES AND DEBATES

Are women truly equal today? Modern commentators such as Germaine Greer and Naomi Wolff have challenged us to explore what equality really means. Programmes such as BBC Radio 4 Woman's Hour have long been a fascinating barometer of issues of current concern in women's lives. Many of these debates have continued through three hundred years or more. These debates, and milestones in equality, are well represented in the rich research and special collections in the University of London Library.

Case 7 highlights different aspects of the struggle to receive equal recognition, opportunity and treatment. The display in Case 8 is of publications which are themselves milestones charting progress.

Edinburgh Review

1834

From the De Morgan Library

On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences

Mary Somerville

London: John Murray, 1849

From the Durning-Lawrence Library

Mary Somerville (1780-1872) was a pioneering scientific writer in spite of family opposition. Her reputation was established in 1831, when she published, in English, a general introduction to *Mechanique Celeste* (1799-1825), Pierre Simon Laplace's five-volume masterpiece in applied mathematics. She continued to write significant publications throughout her long life; her name also lives on through Somerville College, Oxford. *On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences*, which sold over 15,000 copies is perhaps most noteworthy for Somerville's contention

that the orbit of the planet Uranus might provide evidence of a new, unknown planet. The 1849 edition is displayed here alongside the review of the first edition from the *Edinburgh Review* of 1834. It was founded by Henry Brougham (1778-1868) and others, and, in addition to critical articles on political and economic issues, covered education, literature, geography, medicine, travel and science during its publication span, October 1802 - October 1929.

Bleak House

Charles Dickens

First edition

London: Bradbury and Evans, 1853

From the Sterling Library

In *Bleak House* Charles Dickens (1812-1870) introduces Mrs Jellyby, the indefatigable campaigner, who, in taking up causes but in neglecting her home responsibilities, runs completely counter to the Victorian ideal of 'the angel in the home'. In Chapter IV, entitled 'Telescopic philanthropy', her interests are reported to be 'the subject of Africa'; by the end of the novel, 'she has taken up with the rights of women to sit in Parliament'.

John Stuart Mill commented on Mrs Jellyby in a letter to Harriet Taylor, dated 20 March 1854:

That creature Dickens, whose last story, Bleak House, I found accidentally at the London Library the other day and took home and read - much the worst of his things, and the only one of them I altogether dislike - has the vulgar impudence in this thing to ridicule the rights of women. It is done in the very vulgarest way - just the style in which vulgar men used to ridicule 'learned ladies' as neglecting their children and household etc.

In this drawing by the artist H K Browne, otherwise known as Phiz (1815-1882), the reported unfortunate impact of Mrs Jellyby's campaigning on her domestic life is shown by the dejected Miss Jellyby.



British Slavery

Thomas Wallace

London: W F Ramsay, 1850

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

Thomas Wallace (1803-1889) was a Congregational Minister. Born in Perth, Scotland, he ministered in numerous Congregational Chapels in England, and was instrumental in founding various Chapels in Wiltshire and Somerset. He wrote mainly on devotional topics, for example *Guide to the Christian Ministry, or, Manual for Candidates for this Sacred Office* (1849).

British Slavery is specifically directed at upper class women, to engage their interest in and support for the plight of the 'dressmakers and milliners of our country, whose health, interests, moral and religious welfare, have been, for a long series of years, cruelly neglected' (p. 7). While the 1833 Abolition of Slavery Act may have given slaves throughout the British Empire their freedom, Shaw contends that these young British working class women were enduring a form of slavery, and deserved fairer conditions.

Clubs for Working Girls

Maude Stanley

London: Macmillan, 1890

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

The Honourable Maude Stanley (1833-1915), like many women of her class and generation, was active in philanthropic work with working class girls, obtaining much experience as a Poor Law Guardian. She counted amongst her circle Octavia Hill (1838-1912), today remembered as a co-founder of the National Trust, and Henry Solly (1813-1903), who was active in Working Men's Clubs. Maude Stanley founded the Soho Club and Home for Girls in 1880, with lodgings for young working class women, and a diverse series of improving evening lectures programmes and activities. *Clubs for Working Girls* is very much a practical guide to the creation and organisation of such clubs, based on her own experience.

Foreign Investments and British Industry

Elizabeth C Wolstenholme Elmy

London: Wyman, 1888

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

Having failed to persuade her guardians to permit her to attend Bedford College for Women, Elizabeth Wolstenholme Elmy (1834-1913) educated herself through reading, and used her inheritance in 1853 to purchase a boarding school for girls. She believed passionately in the importance of training for teaching, collaborating with Josephine Butler (1828-1906) to form the North of England Council for the Higher Education of Women. Her experience of campaigning, with Josephine Butler, for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts led her to believe that true equality with men would only be achieved by gaining the vote. With Lydia Becker, she formed the Manchester Society for Women's Suffrage in 1865, and much later joined the Women's Social and Political Union.

Elizabeth Wolstenholme Elmy was a woman of strong convictions and quite unconventional for her times. She initially refused to marry her partner, the poet Benjamin Elmy, believing that the prevailing marriage and property laws discriminated against women. An atheist, she refused a church wedding, and married after some social pressure only three months before the birth of her son. She adopted her husband's name in addition to her own, but refused to 'obey' and to wear a ring. Independently-minded throughout her life, she campaigned, wrote and published tirelessly in support of women's rights. These letters are evidence of her broader interest in the British economy, and are collected from a series published in the *Manchester Courier* of December 1887.

Working Life of Women in the Seventeenth Century

Alice Clark

London: Routledge, 1919

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

Alice Clark (1874-1934) and Ivy Pinchbeck (1898-1982) were two pioneering female historians in the uncovering of women's lives and the recording of their history. Both women were students at the London School of Economics, writing enduring classics in their field. Their economic theories were far removed from the previous tradition of the study of the 'women worthies', and continue to be studied today. Alice Clark, a socially and politically conscious member of a prominent liberal Quaker manufacturing family in Somerset, expounded her central hypothesis that capitalism had been detrimental to the status of women. Her work, displayed here, is challenged by Ivy Pinchbeck's *Women Workers and the Industrial Revolution* (1930).

An Affectionate Pleading for England's Oppressed Female Workers

William Shaw

London: W Clowes, 1850

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

William Shaw, an army clothier, brings together a variety of sources to support his argument that poorer women should receive assistance if they wished to emigrate to the Colonies. When Shaw compiled this evidence for publication, there were no charitable means in place to assist the passage of the poorest and most destitute women. He reproduces, among other things, a report from the *Morning Chronicle* of 2 February 1850, describing the surprise intervention of Lord Ashley and others at a meeting chaired by Henry Mayhew (1812-1887). The interest of Lord Ashley (1801-1885), better known as the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, and other philanthropists contributed to the formation of societies such as the Female Emigration Society, which enabled some 700 women to emigrate between 1850 and 1852.

A New Introduction to Trade and Business, Very Useful for the Youth of Both Sexes

Peter Hudson

London: George Keith, 1761

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

This school primer provides practical guidance to develop skills in book-keeping and good business practice. Some tricky exercises in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, reduction and the 'rule of three' are given, to test the wits. By 1795 the book had reached its 8th edition. The text is displayed at the perpetual almanac, a useful calculation tool; guidance notes on how to use it are included in the body of the work.

Case 8

Unshackled: the Story of How We Won the Vote

Christabel Pankhurst

London: Hutchinson, 1959

From the University Library's Research Collections

The Suffragette

9 July 1915

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

The name of Christabel Pankhurst (1880-1958) is inextricably linked with the militant suffrage movement. After the First World War, and until the end of her life, she spent much of her time in America, and from 1921 to 1932 preached about Christ's Second Coming. In 1936, she was appointed DBE in recognition of her services to political life. In *Unshackled*, her political memoirs, she reflects on the response of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), founded in 1903 by her mother, Emmeline, to the outbreak of the First World War.

This memoir is displayed alongside the contemporaneous response to the War, in the pages of *The Suffragette*. This WSPU weekly was edited by Christabel from her exile in Paris, and was published 16 October 1912 - 7 August 1914, and 9 April - 8 October 1915. During its short-lived resumption in 1915, there was little feminist content; the rallying call was patriotism and war service to the country, as evinced by this striking cover with a potent role model, from the issue of 9 July 1915.



QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THE WOMEN OF TO-DAY:

“I saved our country once—it is for you to save it now.”

Letters on the Improvement of the Mind: Addressed to a Lady

Hester Chapone

London: Walker and Edwards et al., 1816

From the Crofton Collection

Hester Chapone (1727-1801), the English essayist, was a member of the Bluestocking Circle. This work, her most famous, was first published in 1773; addressed to her niece, it was a remarkable success in its day, with numerous editions. Mrs Chapone's themes reflect the need for obedience and morality in young women.

Contraception

Marie C Stopes

London: Bale & Daniellson, 1926

From the University Library's Research Collections

Monograph on the Constitution of Coal

Marie C Stopes and R V Wheeler

London: HMSO, 1918

From the University Library's Research Collections

The publication of *Married Love* in 1916 created a furore. Undaunted by this, Marie Stopes, campaigner and suffragette, continued to publish controversial works such as *Contraception* in 1923, having founded the first birth control clinic in the British Empire in Holloway, North London, on 17 March 1921. She refers to the notorious trial of Annie Besant and Charles Bradlaugh, following their publication of Charles Knowlton's *Fruits of Philosophy* in 1877, equally controversial in its time.

What may be less familiar is that Marie Stopes commenced her career as a palaeobotanist. She won a science scholarship to University College, London and in 1901 graduated with a double first in Botany, followed by a Doctorate in Botany in 1905. This pamphlet, co-written with Dr R V Wheeler, is perhaps the best known of her scientific publications, published after her campaigning work on birth control had already brought her to national prominence.

A Vindication of the Rights of Woman: with Strictures on Political and Moral Subjects

Mary Wollstonecraft

London: J Johnson, 1792

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

This work has passed into the feminist canon as the earliest discourse on women's rights. It provides the first linkage of a change in women's status with radical political change. Debate on this powerful work continues today.

The Subjection of Women

John Stuart Mill

2nd edition

London: Longmans, Green, Reader and Dyer, 1869

From the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature

John Stuart Mill (1806-1873) was a noted campaigner for women's rights, notably sponsoring the Married Women's Property Bill in 1868 and supporting the work of the National Society for Women's Suffrage. Millicent Garrett Fawcett (1847-1929) and her husband Henry Fawcett (1833-1884) belonged to his circle. *The Subjection of Women* was his last published work, written around 1860 or 1861, but not published until 1869. Mill wrote it in collaboration with his step-daughter, Helen Taylor (1831-1907), and commented that the content had been influenced by conversations with his late wife.

Centre Case

BIOLOGY – DARWIN AND EVOLUTION

Charles Robert Darwin (1809-1882) was born in Shrewsbury. From there he went to Edinburgh University to study medicine, but left after only two years and went on to Cambridge University, time he thought 'wasted as far as academical studies were concerned, as completely as at Edinburgh and at school.' However, the Professor of Botany was impressed by Darwin and arranged for him to join the Admiralty survey ship HMS Beagle as an unpaid naturalist. In December 1831 he left for a five-year voyage, on which he would circumnavigate the globe and examine the natural history of many different places.

The accepted view at that time was that all life on earth had been the same since the creation. On the expedition, Darwin observed from fossils that some species had become extinct but that similar species still existed; that some species had been replaced by different but similar species; that inhabitants of oceanic islands resembled species in nearby continents; and that in the Galapagos Islands similar islands had different species. He began to see that these changes might be explained if species were related by descent from a common ancestor, and if changes were driven by natural selection and the need to adapt to the environment.

Darwin refined his theory of evolution over many years before publishing *On the Origin of Species* in 1859. The book created a furore, and all 1,250 copies were sold on the day of publication. Many were horrified by the idea that man and the apes might be descended from a common ancestor. Darwin detailed his reasons for believing this in 1871 in *The Descent of Man*. His theory of evolution is now generally accepted by the scientific community, although some have sought to modify it. It has transformed biological science, and revolutionised the way people

view the natural world. Darwin's views, however, are still strongly opposed by some creationists.

Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle. Vol I

Captain P Parker King
London: H Colburn, 1839
From the Durning-Lawrence Library

On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection

Charles Darwin
London: J Murray, 1859
From the Sterling Library

The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex

Charles Darwin
London: J Murray, 1871
From the Sterling Library

The Zoology of the Voyage of HMS Beagle. Part III, no. I: Birds

John Gould, with Charles Darwin
London: Smith, Elder, 1838
From the Durning-Lawrence Library

The Zoology of the Voyage of HMS Beagle. Part III, no. IV: Birds

John Gould, with Charles Darwin
London: Smith, Elder, 1839
From the Durning-Lawrence Library

The Zoology of the Voyage of HMS Beagle. Part II, no. I: Mammalia

George R Waterhouse
London: Smith, Elder, 1838
From the Durning-Lawrence Library

The Zoology of the Voyage of HMS Beagle. Part II, no. III: Mammalia

George R Waterhouse
London: Smith, Elder, 1838
From the Durning-Lawrence Library

General Chart Shewing the Principal Tracks of HMS Beagle, 1831-6

London: H Colburn, 1839
From the Durning-Lawrence Library



Fig. 71. Head of Semnopithecus ornatus.



Fig. 72. Head of Cobus capensis.



Fig. 73. Head of Ateles marginatus.



Fig. 74. Head of Cobus vellerosus.

Autograph Letter of Charles Darwin

Probably to J S Bowerbank, Secretary of the Palaeontographical Society, thanking him for the loan of *Pollicipes cornucopia*, late February or early March 1850.

A.L. 44a

Case 9

THE INFLUENCE OF THE BIBLE

The Bible has had a profound influence on English literary culture. Visual artists, poets, novelists and composers have all responded to the Bible's force and power and found inspiration in its pages. It has travelled the world in translation: James Evans (1801-1846) developed his own alphabet, printed in ink made of whale-oil and soot and on paper made of birch bark, in order to translate the Bible for the Cree Indians of North America.

Paradise Lost: A Poem in Ten Books

John Milton

First edition, fifth issue

London: S Simmons, 1669

From the Sterling Library

Milton signed his contract with Simmons on 27 April 1667 and supervised the first edition with great care, making it more authoritative than the manuscript. Perhaps no work of literary imagination so famously uses the Bible as its chief source.

Ichnographia Emblematica Triplicis ad Deum Tri-unum Mysticae Viae

Discalced Carmelites of Bavaria

Augsburg: Ignatius Verhelfts, 1779.

From the Durning-Lawrence Library

From the time of the early Desert Fathers onwards, the practice of going barefooted (Lat. *discalceare* 'to make unshod') has signified reverence for the divine presence; poverty and penance; and, by St Francis of Assisi, the choice of the apostolic life in imitation of Christ. The Discalced Carmelites became an independent order in 1593, they split into regional congregations in 1600 and were only reunited in 1875. This emblem book of the Bavarian Province is rare. The plate shown here of the Temptation is hand-coloured.



On the Morning of Christ's Nativity

John Milton

Andoversford: Whittington Press, 1981

From the Sterling Library

Just turned twenty-one, Milton began the *Nativity Ode*, first published in 1645, before dawn on Christmas Day 1629, inspired, in part, by reading Tasso's *Nel giorno della Natività* (Venice, 1621). The 'exquisite music of the stars in their orbits' that precedes the rout of the pagan gods by Christ's coming to earth, Milton held we could not now hear after the Fall, remembering Job 38:6-8: 'When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for Joy'. William Blake's illustration of the 'globe', or troop, of cherubim and seraphim, shown here, closely resembles his later vision of the text in Job.

The Works of that Eminent Servant of Christ Mr. John Bunyan

John Bunyan

London: W Johnston, 1767

From the Sterling Library

The Pilgrim's Progress

John Bunyan; illustrated by George Cruikshank

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1903

No. 4 of 12 copies printed on Japanese vellum

From the Sterling Library

The Puritan Bunyan (1628-1688) was arrested in November 1660 for preaching and spent the next twelve years in Bedford prison (roughly the period in which Milton wrote *Paradise Lost*). During this confinement he wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress*. From Genesis, Bunyan would have known the life of Abraham as a type of pilgrim and, in Hebrews, life is seen as a pilgrimage to the heavenly country. He explained his 'dark figures' and 'allegories' as 'those rayes of light that turn our darkest nights to days' and held that the trained recall of Biblical text was a key to spiritual progress. In prison, Bunyan owned two books: Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*, also known as *The Book of Martyrs*, and the Bible.

The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments

London: John Bill, Christopher Barker, 1676

From the Ethel Mary Wood Collection

Samuel Mearne (1624-1683) became Bookbinder to the King at the Restoration and supplied many Bibles and Prayer Books for use in the royal chapels by the Clerks of the Closet. This binding was most likely made for an ambassador to England. Typically for the time, this Bible is bound with the Book of Common Prayer.



The Temple

George Herbert

Cambridge: Thomas Buck and Roger Daniel, 1633

From the Sterling Library

Nicholas Ferrar (1592-1637), editor of this, the first edition of Herbert's 'sacred poems and private ejaculations', had founded the Little Gidding religious community in 1625, and Thomas Buck, the printer, had instructed its members in the craft of bookbinding. The amateur style and finish of this binding recommend its attribution to a member of the small, secluded community which so unusually harmonised Catholic and Puritan devotional practices and which was immortalised in T S Eliot's *Four Quartets*.

Poems

John Donne

London: John Marriot, 1633

From the Sterling Library

Manuscript evidence strongly suggests that Donne (1572-1631) composed the poem shown here, 'Goodfriday, Made as I was Rideing westward, that daye', literally as he was riding from Polesworth, Sir Henry Goodyer's house in the Forest of Arden to Philip Herbert in Montgomery Castle. Donne's mind is fixated, though, on the crucifix, and the pastoral delights of the landscapes of Worcestershire and Shropshire vanish in the face of that central drama.

Destinations

R S Thomas and Paul Nash

Shipston-on-Stour: Celandine Press, 1985

From the Sterling Library

R S Thomas (1913-2000) is arguably the greatest 20th-century religious poet, particularly for giving expression and voice to the soul experiencing the loss or hiding of God, *Deus absconditus*.

A New And Literal Translation from the Original Hebrew, of the Pentateuch of Moses, and of the Historical Books of the Old Testament, to the End of the Second Book of Kings

Translated by Julius Bate

London: W Faden, 1773

From the Ethel Mary Wood Collection

Julius Bate (1711-1771), disciple of John Hutchinson (1674-1737), was appointed to Sutton Rectory in Sussex by Hutchinson's patron, the Duke of Somerset. He defended Hutchinson's *Moses's Principia* (1724-1727), a work that had begun by collecting fossils for the Duke's physician, Dr Woodward, to prove the Mosaic history of the deluge. Hutchinson's later discovery that the book Woodward held

up to him on the subject was almost entirely blank did not dissuade him from pursuing quasi-mystical interpretations of Biblical symbolism and writing further works inspired by geological relations to the Book of Genesis. Bate's translation shows Hutchinson's influence and his school's 'scripture-philosophy'.

A Translation of the Psalms of David, Attempted in the Spirit of Christianity, and Adapted to the Divine Service

London: Dryden Leach, 1765

From the Ethel Mary Wood Collection

Christopher Smart (1722-1771) very probably translated the Psalms while in a home for the insane in Bethnal Green where he had been confined from 1759 to 1763. While Smart's version did not replace Tate and Bradys', it was set to music by the organists of London, including Edmund Ayrton and William Boyce, and so it would seem that Smart's prayer in *Jubilate Agno*, 'I pray for a musician or musicians to set the new Psalms', was answered.

Translating, Smart relied on *The Book of Common Prayer*, but frequently resorted to the Authorised Version for its greater expressiveness. Strains of Milton may also be heard. Smart's insistent imagery of vaults, arches and pillars in his Psalms probably derives from John Hutchinson and his followers' mystical interpretation of the construction of the Temple of Solomon.

Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi; Anglo-Saxonice. Historiae Judith Fragmentum; Dano-Saxonice

Oxford: Sheldonian Theatre, [1698]

From the Ethel Mary Wood Collection

This translation into Anglo-Saxon by the scholar Edward Thwaites (1667-1711) was written in the year Thwaites was ordained priest and made 'Anglo-Saxon preceptor' of Queen's College, Oxford. The work is dedicated to George Hickes (1642-1715), who had come to Oxford in 1696 and encouraged the young Thwaites. Thwaites' translation represents an opposition to the dominance of classical studies and a conviction of the 'purity' of Anglo-Saxon that later came to be associated with ideals of democracy and the 'common people' who spoke the native tongue.

The Holy Bible, Conteyning the Old Testament, and the New.

London: Robert Barker, 1611

Copy owned by Francis Fry (1803-1886), Biblical scholar and Bible collector.

From the Sterling Library

Known as the Authorised Version after James I's consent for its publication at the Hampton Court Conference in 1604 and the words on the title page 'Appointed to be read in Churches', the 1611 Bible has had immense influence over English

culture and literature. Produced, essentially, by a committee of over fifty revisers, including professors of Greek and Hebrew from Oxford and Cambridge, the Bishop's Bible and William Tyndale's vigorous translations were used as foundations. This copy is open at part of John Speed's *Genealogies*, for the insertion of which Speed won a special privilege from James I in 1611 and again in 1617.

Bybel Printen, Vertoonende de Voornaemste Historien der Heylige Schrifture

Michael Merian

Amsterdam: Nicolaes Visscher, 1650

From the Ethel Mary Wood Collection

The Book of Jonah: Taken from the Authorized Version of King James I

David Jones

London: Clover Hill, 1979

From the Sterling Library

Typology, the prefiguring of the events of the New Testament by the Old Testament, was much practised in Alexandrian theology, but may also be found in vigorous form in the work of the Welsh poet David Jones (1895-1974), in *The Anathemata*, *In Parenthesis* and *The Sleeping Lord*. Jones's work as a visual artist shows the same sensitivity to the accumulation of signs and types. Displayed here are his wood engravings for the Book of Jonah beside a compendium of illustrations to selected stories from the Bible by Michael Merian (1593-1650) with text in Latin, French, German, English and Dutch. Jonah, sent by Yahweh to Nineveh to preach repentance, is here the Old Testament type of Christ, his emergence from the whale's belly a type of Christ's resurrection (Matt. 12:40).

Haydn's Passione, or, Seven Last Words

Joseph Haydn

London: J A Novello, 1829

From the University Library's research collections

The Passione of Joseph Haydn (1732-1809) began life as seven instrumental adagios, commissioned by the Marqués de Valde-Inigo for Good Friday ceremonies performed in the grotto Santa Cueva of the Cathedral of Cádiz in 1786. The music played in the priest's devotional pauses between his discourses on the seven last words. Haydn made a choral arrangement in 1794 after hearing, but disapproving of, Joseph Friebert's adaptation for voices. This edition of the choral arrangement is one of the first issued by Joseph Alfred Novello (1810-1896), who was determined that such pieces should be available cheaply and not only by subscription. Haydn himself received a chocolate cake from the Marqués in thanks for the work. Cutting into it, he found it stuffed with gold pieces.



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