Margaret Fuller: An Exhibition

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Department of English
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G. ROSS ROY, General Editor

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No. 4 John R. Welsh. JOHN ESTEN COOKE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMO. 1969
No. 5 Joseph Katz. A FRANK NORRIS COLLECTION. 1970
No. 6 Matthew J. Bruccoli. STEPHEN CRANE 1871-1971. 1971
MARGARET FULLER: AN EXHIBITION
FROM THE COLLECTION OF JOEL MYERSON

Held at the McKissick Library of
the University of South Carolina
1-30 November 1973

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERIES NO. 8
1973
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This edition is limited to 350 copies, of which this is copy number 272.
Margaret Fuller: An Exhibition marks the first time that a library display has been given over entirely to this American Transcendentalist. In it I have attempted to present, through items chiefly of bibliographical interest, a brief survey of the high points of Fuller's personal and publishing career. In some ways this exhibit catalogue will supplement Jacob Blanck's Bibliography of American Literature (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1955- ), III, 262-269, but in no sense is it meant to serve as a complete bibliography of Fuller's writings; rather, it is a group of significant items, including many unrecorded by the BAL, from my own collection-in-progress.

JOEL MYERSON

Columbia, South Carolina
15 October 1973
MARGARET FULLER: AN EXHIBITION

At Sarah Margaret's birth on 23 May 1810, her father, Timothy Fuller, was disappointed that his first child was a girl. He had wanted a boy to train for and to prepare to follow his own manner of intellectual life. Nevertheless he soon began to assign his daughter the same intellectual tasks young men of a comparable age would have undertaken and, as a result, Margaret was raised to take full advantage of an excellent education. By age fifteen her schedule included reading literary and philosophical works in four languages during a day that lasted from five in the morning until eleven at night. The only break in this scholarly routine was the few hours reserved for walking, singing, and playing the piano. She was an omniverous reader and her interest in German literature brought her to the attention of the new religious and philosophical dissenters, the Transcendentalists. Her family moved to Cambridge in the early 1830's and she soon met most of the people who would become involved with the Transcendental Club and the Dial. Already well on her way to that "predetermination to eat this big universe as her oyster or her egg," which Thomas Carlyle later noticed in her, Fuller realized that her position in life would have been different and much higher had she been a man. Bothered by her own physical shortcomings, which included nearsightedness, complexion problems, and a tendency to robustness, Fuller concentrated on cultivating her mental powers. Therefore, she set for herself, with her father's tacit approval, the task of competing with men on purely intellectual terms, hoping that by showing her attainments in that area she would be accepted as an equal. She nearly succeeded in her plan but at a cost; many felt she had sacrificed the traditional concept of femininity, and Fuller's ego sometimes showed to others "the presence of a rather mountainous ME."

1. Timothy Fuller, ALS, 11 December 1818.

The death of her father in October 1835 changed the course of her action. Plans for a European trip were cancelled, and Fuller took up teaching to support herself and her family. A brief stint at Bronson Alcott's progressive Temple School in Boston proved informative but unremunerative, and in June 1837 she went to Providence, Rhode Island. The post was a good one: the new Green Street School was liberal-minded, Emerson gave the dedication address, and the yearly salary of $1,000 was generous.
THE WESTERN MESSENGER

Between 1835 and 1838 Fuller contributed nearly half a dozen pieces to this liberal Unitarian journal located in the Ohio valley and chiefly edited by her friend, James Freeman Clarke.


Contains Fuller's translation of "A Tale from Goethe."

SELECT MINOR POEMS

Fuller's first book publication came at an opportune time. She keenly felt her separation from Boston, and her contributions to the Western Messenger and her correspondence with the Transcendentalists were necessary to keep her close to the center of activity. When John Sullivan Dwight solicited aid from his friends for a volume he was preparing for George Ripley's Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature series, Fuller was quick to offer her help.


BAL 6489. Contains two translations by Fuller.

Teaching school was for Fuller a means and not an end. She began to feel that she had not yet really accomplished anything, not yet left her mark on the world, and that her time to do so was rapidly running out. Accordingly, she left Providence in December 1838 for Boston, where she supported herself by giving private language lessons while finishing up her translation of Eckermann's conversations with Goethe for Ripley's Specimens.

CONVERSATIONS WITH GOETHE

When Ripley began his series in 1838, Fuller had proposed to contribute a life of Goethe. In fact, one reason for her taking the job at Providence had been that it allowed her free time for scholarly pursuits. She never did finish the biography but her translation of Eckermann appeared in 1839.

4. GEORGE RIPLEY. "Editor's Preface," Philosophical Miscellanies, Translated from the French of Cousin, Jouffroy, and B. Constant. Volume

Announces as in preparation Fuller’s life of Goethe.

5. ALEXANDER HILL EVERETT. An Address to the Literary Societies of Dartmouth College, on the Character and Influence of German Literature. Boston: Henry L. Devereux, 1839.

Announces that “One of the fair students of German literature in the neighborhood of Boston, is at this time preparing a biography of Goethe.”


BAL 6490. The BAL does not designate cloth colors. See cover illustration.


Not in the BAL.

8. CONVERSATIONS OF GOETHE WITH ECKERMANN AND SORET. Translated from the German by John Oxenford. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1850. Two volumes. The “Translator’s Preface” states: “I feel bound to state that, while translating the First Book [of Eckermann], I have had before me the translation by Mrs. [sic] Fuller. published in America. The great merit of this version I willingly acknowledge, though the frequent omissions render it almost an abridgment.”

After Conversations with Goethe was published that summer, Fuller turned her attention towards the projected life of Goethe. In September she attended a meeting of the Transcendental Club at which it was proposed that the Club begin a journal of its own in which to put forward the religious, philosophical, and literary views of the members. When Orestes Brownson suggested merging the yet unpublished journal with his own Boston Quarterly Review in October, Fuller and Bronson Alcott journeyed to Concord to discuss this offer with Emerson. The result of their meeting was the formal establishment of the Dial, with Fuller as editor and Ripley as business manager.
FULLER had officially assumed her duties by January 1840 and tried for two years to fairly present "all kinds of people" in her journal. The Dial's contributors indeed had "freedom to say their say, for better, for worse," but the reviewers, choosing the Dial as a convenient scapegoat for all the unpopular aspects of Transcendentalism, abused the new journal, and the public, unable to grasp or to digest the disparate articles, declined to buy the Dial. In March 1842, hampered by ill health and upset that none of her promised salary had been paid, Fuller resigned. Despite Emerson's assuming the editorship, the Dial failed in 1844. The experience was valuable for Fuller, though, in teaching her to write literary reviews and in providing her with a ready outlet for literary productions.


Contains Fuller's influential article on "Goethe," which made use of her notes from the unfinished life. Review copy sent to the North American Review. See Plate One.

GÜNDERODE

While editing the Dial, Fuller continued her study of German literature and in 1842 she translated part of Bettina's correspondence with Günderode for the press of Elizabeth Peabody. It was easy for Fuller to identify with Günderode, who, in Fuller's words, threw herself "into the river because the world is all too narrow." Her translation was so good that when Minna Wesselhoeft completed the task twenty years later, she barely had to touch Fuller's earlier work in preparing it for publication.


See BAL 6491, where this edition is mentioned but not described.

With the cares of editing the Dial behind her, Fuller travelled a great deal
during the spring and summer of 1842, stopping in Concord for the month of September as Emerson's houseguest.


That November she began her fourth annual series of winter Conversations in Boston and used the proceeds to embark the following May on a tour through the mid-west. She returned to Boston in September, started another round of Conversations, and worked at writing up the record of her travels in book form. After the Conversations ended in April 1844, she concentrated on her book—which she researched at the usually all-male sanctuary of the Harvard University Library—and in June her account of her summer travels was published.

SUMMER ON THE LAKES, IN 1843

Fuller's first book was typical of all her writings: its best parts were superb and made the poorer sections seem even more so. The value of Summer on the Lakes lies not in its factual matter, for Fuller had aimed at giving her "poetic impression of the country at large," but in its commentary on the people and their manners. She immediately sympathized with the plight of the Indian and wondered why he had not murdered the white man outright after the latter's territorial imperative was made manifest. Throughout her trip she was amazed at the beauty of the country, a beauty often overlooked by the local residents, as she remarked of a boat captain who "presented a striking instance how men, for the sake of getting a living, forget to live." Fuller saw that the desire of some to imitate European and Eastern standards would cause a basic conflict: "If the little girls grow up strong, resolute, able to exert their faculties, their mothers mourn over their want of fashionable delicacy." To prevent this, parents sent their children to schools, the result of which was "most likely to make them useless and unhappy at home." These concerns were echoed fifty years later by such regional writers as Hamlin Garland, especially in his Crumbling Idols and Rose of Dutcher's Coolly.

The artistic success of Summer on the Lakes was hampered, though, by an unconscionable padding, as Fuller included large excerpts from and summaries of her reading—one extending over thirty-five pages. Still, the book was a public success and came close to selling out its printing.

BAL 6492, binding B. The seven plates were executed by Fuller’s friend, Sarah Clarke.


BAL 6492.


Summer on the Lakes was important for Fuller’s career: it not only hurried recognition of her as a literary figure, but also brought her to the attention of Horace Greeley, editor of the New-York Tribune. He invited her to become the literary critic for his newspaper and offered to publish her next book, which would be an expansion and revision of her “The Great Lawsuit. Man versus Men. Woman versus Women.” from the July 1843 Dial. Fuller accepted both offers, finishing the book in November and began boarding with the Greeley family the next month. Her first review for the Tribune—one of Emerson’s Essays—appeared on 7 December and Woman in the Nineteenth Century was published early the next year.

WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Fuller recognized the importance of her work on woman’s position in society and wrote a friend that if she were to suddenly die, “the measure of my footprint would be left on the earth.” The book is striking, sometimes pedantic but more often impassioned and hard-hitting. Fuller especially attacked the hypocrisy of men, an hypocrisy that allowed them to campaign to free the black man while simultaneously legislating restrictions on women; an hypocrisy which complained of woman’s physical and emotional unsuitability for positions of high responsibility in public life, yet which saw nothing inconsistent with allowing her the “killing labors” of the sempstress or the field hand, or assigning to her the role of raising children.

Seeing Woman in the Nineteenth Century through the press exhausted Fuller (“really the work seems but half done when your book is written”) but its reception was gratifying. Although many reviewers complained of the book’s
ideas, most remarked favorably on the accomplishments of its author. The edition sold out within a few weeks and Fuller reaped an $85 profit. A second printing was proposed and an English publisher produced a pirated edition.


BAL 6493.


BAL 6493. This copy shows the dangers in accepting non-publisher's binding for bibliographical purposes: leaf [a] is incorrectly bound in, resulting in the snake-and-pyramid design facing the title page, instead of correctly appearing on the recto of leaf [a].


BAL 6493.


See BAL 6493, where this edition is mentioned but not described. See cover illustration and Plate Two.

Life in New York greatly appealed to Fuller. She took in its cultural attractions and interested herself in various reform movements. Of special interest to her were the female convicts of the city and she passed Christmas Day 1844 in the company of these women, including prostitutes whom Fuller described as having been “trampled in the mud to gratify the brute appetites of men.” But her tenure as the Tribune's literary critic took its toll. She continued to be plagued by headaches (the result of her nearsightedness), an infirmity made worse by the pressure to meet deadlines. Greeley wanted someone who could write copy on demand and he grew impatient when Fuller instead waited for the mood to strike her. What he considered an inconsistency between her demand on the one hand for equality of sexes, and her desire on the other hand to be treated with the traditional courtesy extended women, sometimes led to “sharpish sparring” between them. On occasions when Fuller implied that Greeley should treat her with “the courtesy and protection of manhood,” he would reply, quoting from Woman in the Nineteenth Century, “Let them be sea-capains if they will,” a response which did little to ripen their acquaintance.
Still, Fuller managed to write nearly 250 reviews and occasional essays for the Tribune over the next year and a half. By the summer of 1846 she had saved enough money to plan a trip to Europe and in August she sailed for England, just a few weeks before a collection of her reviews was published in New York.

PAPERS ON LITERATURE AND ART

The last book which Fuller would publish during her life was a collection of critical reviews on English, American, and continental literature. Her comments on American authors, especially, were uncannily accurate in an age that saw in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow the best that American poetry could offer: William Cullen Bryant's "range is not great, nor his genius fertile"; James Russell Lowell, "to the grief of some friends, and the disgust of more," was found "absolutely wanting in the true spirit and tone of poesy"; Longfellow was "a man of cultivated taste, delicate though not deep feeling, and some, though not much, poetic force." Emerson, to Fuller, took "the highest rank" among her contemporaries.


BAL 6496. The BAL locates only copies in purple cloth.


BAL 6502. The BAL does not designate cloth colors. A reprint of Papers on Literature and Art. See cover illustration.


BAL 6507. The BAL does not designate cloth colors. A reprint of Papers on Literature and Art, with Fuller's translation of Goethe's Tasso added. See cover illustration.

It had been over ten years before that Fuller had been forced to cancel her European trip when her father had died, a postponement which doubtless made her journey at this time even more appreciated. She met the literary lions of the British Isles, including Carlyle ("He does not converse,—only harangues") and Wordsworth ("I had found no Apollo, flaming with youthful glory . . . but, instead, a reverend old man clothed in black, and walking with cautious step along the level garden-path"). In November she settled at Paris, where she stayed until the following February. The Revue Indépendante had translated and published her essay on "American Literature" from Papers on Literature and Art, and had asked her to be its American correspondent when she returned to the United States. The American public, too, was kept aware of her during this time: she was one of the Tribune's foreign correspondents and she also contributed to the gift annuals.


BAL 6494. Contains "During a Summer Shower" and "Lines Suggested by Raphael's Descent from the Cross."


BAL 6498. Contains "Mary Stuart."

In April she took up residence at Rome and in the summer of 1847 made an extended tour through northern Italy, including Florence, Bologna, Venice, Milan, and Lake Como, a trip reported on to the Tribune's readers. What she did not report, even to her private correspondents, was that she had met and had been captivated by a young Italian count, Giovanni Ossoli. Rome, as seen by Fuller when she returned in October, was in a state of turmoil. The revolution was in full swing and she was caught up by it: "I am deeply interested in this public drama, and wish to see it played out. Methinks I have my part therein, either as actor or historian." It was under these conditions that Fuller accepted Ossoli as her lover. Since it was already known that Ossoli supported the republicans, his marriage to this foreigner—and a non-Catholic at that—would have ended in his being disowned by his
aristocratic family. As a result, though the affair was soon physically con-
summated, the marriage itself was delayed for nearly a year.

Fuller spent a miserable winter, bothered by headaches and the interminable
rains, and in July she removed to Rieti, near Rome, to await the birth of their
child. At first she was unhappy, for the local people saw her as "an ignorant
Inglese, and they fancy all Inglesi have wealth untold," but she soon became
accepted by the villagers, and on 5 September 1848 a boy, named Angelo, was
born. Fuller spent the winter at Rieti, visiting Rome and Ossoli, a sergeant in
the Civic Guard, only for short periods of time. In April 1849 she came to
Rome, leaving her child behind with a wet nurse, and served well on hospital
duty during the tumultuous and decisive months that followed. But Rome fell
in July and the hopes of the Revolution with it, and both Ossoli, discredited
by his support for the losing side, and Fuller, as a foreigner sympathetic with
the rebels, were declared personae non gratae and were forced to leave. They
returned to Rieti where they found Angelo ill, and, after nursing him back to
health, journeyed to Florence in November.

Police pressures continued at Florence, and combined with a diminishing
amount of funds and Fuller's growing homesickness, forced another move.
The Ossolis planned to return to the United States, where she would arrange
for the publication of her account of the Roman revolution, then in manuscript. 
They sailed in May, despite her premonitions that the voyage would be ill-
fated. It certainly began that way: the captain died of smallpox off Gibraltar,
and Angelo was almost a victim of the same disease during the crossing. On
18 July land was sighted but, as the ship approached, a storm rose, causing
the inexperienced acting captain to run the vessel aground off shore, near Fire
Island, where she remained fast. The storm subsided and attempts were made
to swim to the nearby beach, but Fuller would not be separated from her
husband, and though she encouraged others to make for shore, she resolutely
resigned herself to death. The next day, after the storm resumed, she gave
Angelo to a sailor in a last rescue effort, but she and Ossoli stayed aboard and,
as the ship finally was pulled apart under the pounding of the sea, they
drowned. The body of Angelo was washed ashore but the Ossolis—and her
Roman manuscript—were never found.

Her death shocked all who knew her. Thoreau was sent to the scene of
the wreck to collect whatever he could find of her belongings, but only one
trunk, containing her and Ossoli's letters to each other, and a few other manu-
scripts and books, was saved from the sea and from the scavengers that had
gathered. The body of Angelo was removed by the family and a fitting memorial
planned. But before a stone monument was raised in her memory at Mt. Auburn
THE DIAL:
A MAGAZINE
FOR
LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, AND RELIGION.
TO BE CONTINUED QUARTERLY.
No. V.
JULY, 1841.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY W. H. S. JORDAN,
121 WASHINGTON STREET.
LONDON:
JOHN GREEN, 121 NEWGATE STREET.
M DCCC XL

CAMBRIDGE PRESS:—METCalf, TORRE, AND BALLOU.

Plate One
WOMAN
in the
Nineteenth Century
by
S. MARGARET FULLER.

London
H. G. CLARKE & CO.
66 Old Bailey

Plate Two
To Henry D. Thoreau's
Mother, with
the Rani regard
of this frame,
Dear Richardson,
Enmore, Jan. 19, 1856

Plate Three
Plate Four

FULLER (Margaret).

Her aim in writing is always so high, her experience of life so peculiar and so rich, that she seldom fails to interest the reader, even if she does not attract him...."Her mind," says one of her critics, "was reverent, her spirit devout: a thinker without dryness, a scholar without pedantry. With her unusual wisdom and religious spirit, she seemed like the priestess of youth; but she was more than a priestess, a companion also."

WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, and Kindred Papers, relating to the Sphere, Condition, and Duties of Woman. 12mo. $1.50.

ART, LITERATURE, AND THE DRAMA. 12mo. $1.50.

LIFE WITHOUT AND LIFE WITHIN; or, Reviews, Narratives, Essays, and Poems. 12mo. $1.50.

AT HOME AND ABROAD; or, Things and Thoughts in America and Europe. (Including "Summer on the Lakes.") 12mo. $1.50.

MEMOIRS OF MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI

See Howe (Julia Ward).

Plate Five
Cemetery, Emerson joined with two other friends of hers in collaborating on a more fitting memorial, a memoir of Margaret Fuller.

MEMOIRS OF MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI

All subsequent biographies of Fuller are indebted to this first effort; at the same time, they have all attempted to correct the picture of its subject. A model of nineteenth-century editing and decorum, its editors, Emerson, Clarke, and Henry Channing, stressed Fuller’s "self-culture," her intellectual qualities, leaving the impression that she was unapproachable. While all of Fuller's own manuscripts, and letters by those who knew her, were at the editors' disposal, they chose very selectively, often disfiguring what they returned, and losing even more.


29. MEMOIRS OF MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI. Boston: Phillips, Sampson and Company, 1852. Two volumes. Black cloth, with three double ring-like ornaments in each corner of front and back, and "Ossoli" stamped 3/16" high on spine. Volume I has eight pages of advertisements at the back.

BAL 6500, second printing.


Not in the BAL. Volume I: [1]\textsuperscript{4} 2-29\textsuperscript{d} 30\textsuperscript{e}; Volume II: [a]\textsuperscript{2} [1]-29\textsuperscript{d} 30\textsuperscript{e}.


BAL 6500, second printing; binding variant not reported by the BAL.
32. MEMOIRS OF MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI. Boston: Phillips, Sampson and Company, 1852. Volume II. Black cloth, with filigree design in each corner of front and back, and “Ossoli” stamped \( \frac{3}{8} \) high on spine. W. H. Channing is identified as the author of “Jamaica Plain” in the table of contents. Four pages of advertisements at the back.

BAL 6500, third printing; binding variant not reported by the BAL.


34. MEMOIRS OF MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI. New York: The Tribune Association, 1869. Two volumes. Purple cloth.

BAL 6507. The BAL does not designate cloth colors.

35. MEMOIRS OF MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1884. Two volumes. Dark brown cloth, with Little, Brown & Co., device on spine.

Not in the BAL.


Not in the BAL. See cover illustration.

The publication of the Memoirs and the reprinting of Papers on Literature and Art (as Literature and Art) in 1852 brought forth a new interest in Fuller’s life and writings. It was only fitting that some of her other works be re-published and Woman in the Nineteenth Century seemed a logical choice.

**WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND KINDRED PAPERS**

This volume brought together an edited version of Woman in the Nineteenth Century, a few dozen uncollected Tribune reviews, and many previously unpublished extracts from Fuller’s letters and journals. The book was a success and sold out its first printing within a year of publication.

37. **WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND KINDRED PAPERS RELATING TO THE SPHERE, CONDITION AND DUTIES, OF WOMAN.** By Margaret Fuller Ossoli. Edited by her

BAL 6503; binding variant not reported by the BAL.


BAL 6503. The BAL locates only copies in black cloth.


Not in the BAL. Inscribed: "To Henry D. Thoreau's / Mother, with / the kind regards / of their friend, / Danl. Ricketson, / Concord, June 19th 1856." See Plate Three.


Not in the BAL.


Not in the BAL. The Bernard Mosher copy, with a sprig of leaf "From the grave of M. F. Ossoli" stitched in.


Not in the BAL. Presentation copy from Arthur B. Fuller.

43. WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND KINDRED PAPERS. Boston: John P. Jewett & Company. Cleveland: Jewett,
Not in the BAL.

BAL 6507. The BAL does not designate cloth colors. Slightly revised from the 1855 edition.

45. WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND KINDRED PAPERS. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1875. Purple cloth.
Not in the BAL.

46. WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND KINDRED PAPERS. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1884. Green cloth.
Not in the BAL.

47. WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND KINDRED PAPERS. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1893. Green cloth.
Not in the BAL.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

The files of the Tribune provided much of the contents for the next posthumously published volume of Fuller's writings, as most of her European travel letters were collected and published along with Summer on the Lakes. Arthur Fuller added many notes from his sister's manuscript journal of the American trip, though he again edited (or more properly, "polished") it and the Tribune letters for his audience. More extracts from unpublished letters were added, as were newspaper accounts of Fuller's death and memorial verses on her loss, to complete the volume. The Tribune letters, while giving sharp character studies and incisive comments on what a century later would be called the "ugly American" abroad, were in general highly impressionistic, for Fuller preferred "skimming over the surface of things, till I feel solidly ready to write," and that latter time never really came. This book went through three quick "editions."

BAL 6504, first printing. See cover illustration.
49. AT HOME AND ABROAD. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, and Company. London: Sampson Low, Son, & Co., 1856. Green cloth. BAL 6504, first printing; the BAL locates only copies in black cloth.


51. AT HOME AND ABROAD. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, and Company. London: Sampson Low, Son, & Co., 1856. Black cloth. Ornately ruled blindstamped border on front and back. BAL 6504, first printing; binding variant not reported by the BAL.


LIFE WITHOUT AND LIFE WITHIN

This next volume brought together more reviews and miscellaneous writings from the Western Messenger, the Dial, and the Tribune, and also printed Fuller's poetry, gleaned from her published works and from verses left in manuscript at the time of her death. Of the poetry little can be said: Fuller herself called it merely "vents for the overflowing of a personal experience," and even T. W. Higginson, her later biographer, called her verses "not commonly quite worth preserving."

BAL 6505. See cover illustration.


BAL 6507. The BAL does not designate cloth colors.


COLLECTED WORKS

Fuller's writings were collected in uniform editions three times. In 1860 Brown, Taggard, and Chase celebrated their publication of Life Without and Life Within by also printing the Memoirs, At Home and Abroad, Woman in the Nineteenth Century, and Kindred Papers, and Art, Literature, and the Drama (an expanded version of Papers on Literature and Art) to accompany it. Greeley's Tribune Association reprinted the same six volumes in 1869, making only a minor substitution in the Woman in the Nineteenth Century volume. Five years later Roberts Brothers took over Fuller's titles and published their own set of Margaret Fuller's Works. Under their imprint Fuller's writings were kept in print until the turn of the century; in fact, there were enough copies in unbound sheets of some books that after Little, Brown and Company purchased Roberts in 1898, they were placed on sale, with a Roberts Brothers' title page, in Little, Brown casings.


BAL 6509. The BAL does not designate cloth colors.

60. AT HOME AND ABROAD. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1874. Russet cloth. See cover illustration.

61. LIFE WITHOUT AND LIFE WITHIN. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1874. Russet cloth.

62. MEMOIRS OF MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1874. Two volumes. Russet cloth.
63. WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND KINDRED PAPERS. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1874. Russet cloth.

MARGARET AND HER FRIENDS

As a teenager Caroline Healey Dall had attended Fuller's Conversations in 1841. Now, over half a century later, she took her transcript of those meetings and published it as a memorial to a woman after whose life she had patterned her own. The Conversations, which ran from 1839 to 1844, were probably the most well-known aspect of Fuller's life in America. She had originally assembled a group of women in the belief that they had been educated solely for display and not to think, and she wished to rectify this mistake. By March 1841 the course had become so popular—even though it was probably the most expensive series in town—that men were admitted. Mrs. Dall's record presents the only extended contemporary account of the Transcendentalists in action.


BAL 6510. The BAL does not designate cloth colors.

LOVE-LETTERS OF MARGARET FULLER

In 1845 Fuller had been deeply enamored of James Nathan, and began a correspondence with him which continued after he left for Europe that summer. She even edited some of his letters for publication in the Tribune. Nathan, however, did not return her feelings (about which a mutual acquaintance said "friendship" was "too cold a name") and Fuller soon stopped writing him. Nor did he return her letters and they were published in 1903.


BAL 6511, binding A.


BAL 6511, binding B.
66a. LOVE-LETTERS OF MARGARET FULLER. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1903. Brown cloth with gold stamping. BAL 6511; binding variant not reported by the BAL.

REPRINTS, REFERENCES, AND ANA

67. THE FEMALE POETS OF AMERICA. Rufus Wilmot Griswold. New York: James Miller, 1874 [1848]. BAL 6499. Contains fourteen poems by Fuller, which appeared in all editions of this work.


69. MEMORABLE WOMEN. Mrs. Newton Crosland. Boston: Ticknor, Reed, and Fields, 1854. Interesting solely for its romanticized illustration of Fuller’s last moments. See Plate Four.


BAL "Reprints." Contains "The Christ Child," slightly revised from "Hymn Written for a Sunday School" in Life Without and Life Within.


BAL "References and Ana."


BAL "References and Ana." Signature of Higginson laid in.


At least two women's clubs named themselves after Fuller. One, the First Margaret Fuller Society of Chicago, lasted only a few years. The other, the Ossoli Circle of Knoxville, Tennessee, was begun in 1885 and is still active.

77. PEN-PORTRAITS OF LITERARY WOMEN BY THEMSELVES AND OTHERS. Edited by Helen Gray Cone and Jeannette L. Gilder. New York: Cassell & Company, [1887]. Two volumes.

Not in the BAL. Contains a composite picture of Fuller as drawn from her own works and from the writings of those who knew her.

78. A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY ROBERTS BROTHERS, 3 SOMERSET STREET, BOSTON. N.p.: n.d. [circa 1888].

Proof that all of Fuller's works were available at this time. See Plate Five.


BAL "Reprints." Contains "Orpheus."


Not in the BAL. The quotation from Fuller: "Woman is born for love, and it is impossible to turn her from seeking it." Morton has
left out the immediately following sentence: “Men shall deserve her love as an inheritance rather than seize and guard it like a prey.”

81. (FULLER MEMORIAL PAVILLION). In 1901 a pavillion was dedicated to Fuller’s memory near the site at Fire Island where she drowned. These two contemporary newspaper clippings tell of the ceremonies and also report a rumor, later quashed by Julia Ward Howe, that Fuller’s body had indeed been recovered but buried by someone who was unaware of her fame and importance.


Not in the BAL. Contains nearly fifty pages describing Fuller’s “Sojourn in Rome.”


BAL “References and Ana.” Henry O. Houghton’s copy. Contains four poems, including “Dryad Song” by Margaret Whitter Fuller, which Cooke probably took from E. C. Stedman’s American Anthology (1900), where it was first printed; Cooke’s error was not caught until 1929.


BAL “References and Ana.”


BAL “References and Ana.”

86. RECOLLECTIONS OF RICHARD F. FULLER. Boston: Privately printed. 1936.

Not in the BAL. Reminiscences of Margaret’s younger brother.
1. Copy of Arthur Boylston and Gertrude Fuller Nichols, with their bookplate. Dust jacket. Mrs. Nichols was the daughter of Margaret’s brother Arthur.

2. Copy of Madeleine B. Stern, with her bookplate.

BAL "References and Ana."


Not in the BAL. First full publication of Fuller's letter and poem written at Brook Farm, 1 January 1844. The first edition (1937), reprinted from the February and March 1937 issues of More Books, does not print Fuller's letter.


BAL "References and Ana."


BAL "References and Ana."


Not in the BAL. Contains the largest selection of Fuller's writings to be anthologized.


Not in the BAL. An abbreviated version of Miller's 1950 anthology.


Not in the BAL.


Not in the BAL.

Not in the BAL.


Not in the BAL.


Not in the BAL.


Not in the BAL.


Not in the BAL.


Not in the BAL.


Not in the BAL. A facsimile reprint of the 1855 text.