Textbooks, student notebooks, and household recipe and account books are among the many different types of sources showing how mathematics was taught and used in popular culture in 17th and 18th-century England. Fewer explicit sources exist to show how women were taught mathematics in the early modern period. This paper looks at two late 17th-century student notebooks—one in the collections of the Folger Shakespeare Library, and one in those of Yale’s Beinecke Library—kept by two young girls who studied arithmetic and calligraphy with their teacher, Mrs. Elizabeth Bean. The notebooks allow insight into two areas: first, how mathematics was approached as one facet of a more general education and, second, how arithmetic was situated within a broader commercial and popular cultural context. A comparison of these notebooks with other student notebooks and printed textbooks of the period allows us to begin to characterize how mathematics was taught in the early modern period, and how it might have been inflected for different audiences. (Received August 27, 2008)