

*Ken Spelman Books Ltd*

# Manuscripts & Ephemera

*Recent Acquisitions*

Catalogue 123

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I am a stranger unto yo<sup>r</sup>, although I have heard very much  
 and allways well of yo<sup>r</sup>, which encourageth me  
 to write these lynes, and trouble you w<sup>ch</sup>, which will  
 for the benefit of some of yo<sup>r</sup> parishioners, who have  
 lands lying in Garsdale, and in Shroton  
 w<sup>ch</sup> in yo<sup>r</sup> parish the lands were some tyme our fathers  
 bought and by him and his heirs sold unto  
 Thomas Askew some tyme of Askew under  
 in the County of Leicestershire, who bought and  
 sold many w<sup>ch</sup> William Booth Christian with my  
 Lord, the Lord of Dunham Massey; and  
 that are at Dunham Massey from whom  
 the said Askew purchased the said lands; and are  
 50 or 60 deeds of these lands, but there is none that  
 shew the name of Thomas Askew for the same but  
 it appears the said deeds were not delivered to the  
 Askew; I have inquired my Lord who it should be  
 that these said lands have the said deeds, he  
 the said; I have here made out one of the said  
 deeds, that yo<sup>r</sup> will shew this my Lord and give the  
 said as much as it concerneth, and upon the said  
 the said will be in his manner delivered; I goe  
 pardon for putting this trouble upon yo<sup>r</sup> I subscribe  
 my self  
 your humble servant  
 Hugh Wardle

Dunham Massey 20:  
 July 1664

1. DUNHAM MASSEY, Cheshire. A letter from Hugh Wardle, of Dunham Massey dated 20<sup>th</sup> July 1664. It is to be delivered “unto the Parson or Mynister at H (?) in the County of York.”

I am a stranger unto you, although I have heard very much and allways well which encourageth me to write these lynes and trouble upon you which will be for the benefit of some of ye parishioners...

The letter relates to lands at Dunham Massey, mentioning William Booth, and My Lord of Dunham Massey. He notes there are 50 or 60 deeds of the lands, but none that show to whom Sir Thomas Askew sold the land, and that old deeds appear not to have been delivered.

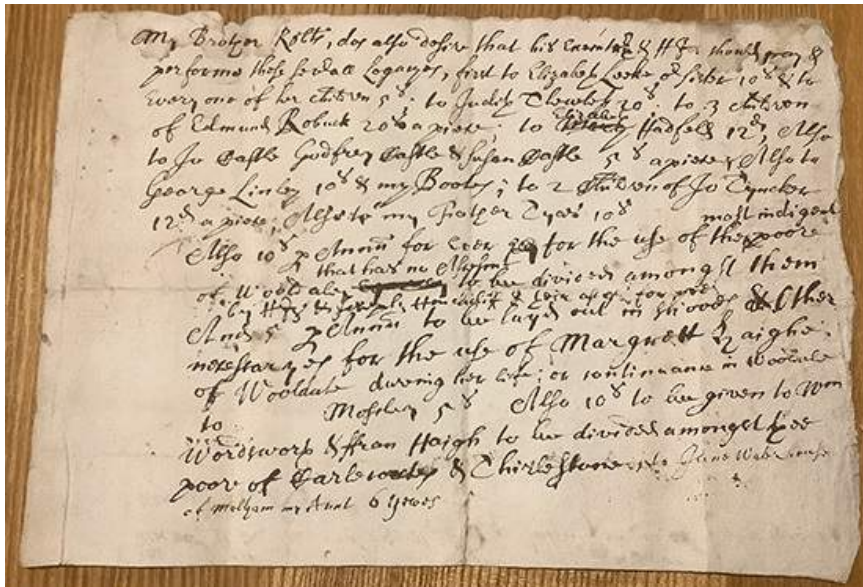
The barony and manor of Dunham Massey came into the possession of the Booth family through Sir Robert Booth (d 1460). Sir George Booth (1566-1652) built a house around a courtyard in the early 17th century. William, his eldest son, was born in 1648 and died without issue, 1661/2. This may relate to clarification of the estates after his death. Hugh Wardle is recorded as a witness to a number of papers relating to William Booth, and as a “servant and tenant to Sir George.”

The family of Booth was one of the most influential Cheshire families because of the Booth Rebellion and the subsequent role played by George Booth in the Restoration of King Charles.

10<sup>th</sup> June 1669  
Rent of ye Constable of Holmfirth ye sume of fifteen <sup>shillings</sup> shillings  
p<sup>ro</sup>vide toward ye Repaire of ~~Walshford~~ <sup>Walshford</sup> ~~Arncliffe~~ <sup>Arncliffe</sup> Bridges  
By ye Constable of ye said Holmfirth  
perquitant 4<sup>o</sup>  
By me Rich: Nettleby

2. BRIDGE REPAIRS, Holmfirth, Yorkshire. A receipt dated 10<sup>th</sup> June 1669 for fifteen shillings from the Constable of Holmfirth for repairs to bridges at Walshford, and Arncliffe. It is signed by Rich: Nettleby.  
90mm x 200mm. 1669.

£45.00 + vat



**Wordsworth's ancestors... and a bequest of books**

3. WORDSWORTH family. Instructions to executors, and details of bequests by “my brother Robt (?). Names include Edmund Robuck, Elizabeth Hadfield (?); leaving his books to George Linley, Margaret Haigh of Woodall.

“Also 10 [pounds?] to be given to Wm Wordsworth & [?] Haigh to be divided amongst the poor...” Born in 1600 to John Wordsworth and Greaves. William Wordsworth married Ann Haigh and had 4 children. He died on 13<sup>th</sup> April 1678 in Penistone, Yorkshire. Old folds, some dustiness.

135mm x 190mm. c1670?

£120.00 + vat

~ The Wordsworth family of Penistone is ancestral to the poet laureate. In letters of 1831 & 1832 reproduced in an appendix to Christopher Wordsworth, (*Memoirs of William Wordsworth Poet-Laureate*, 1851), are references to an inscription on "one of those large pieces of furniture...formerly known [as] Almeries". The inscription is dated 1525 and declared to be by William Wordesworth, son of William, son of John, son of William, son of Nicholas, who married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of William Proctor of Penyston.

Know all men by these presents that we John Morton Thomas  
 Morton & Anne Morton & Edward Morton Sarah Susan  
 Mathorne & also with a hand of Jonas Kay of Millshaw  
 Gent of Devon & Jackson of Devon by brother & good friend  
 of Edward Willmott being a legacy given by Oliver Roberts  
 in his last will & Testament of about said sum of all  
 the said Oliver Roberts with due regard by his will & good  
 will our eyes & admitt admit & grant & give & discharge  
 the said Jonas Kay & Edward Jackson & also Elizabeth  
 now wife of the said Jonas Kay & daughter of the said Oliver  
 their eyes & admitt & give & discharge of them for and by these presents  
 In witness whereof we have subscribed our hands & seals  
 the Twenty fifth --- day of January - In the thirty first  
 year of Charles the Second Annoq Dni 1678.

Seals signed by Deeds  
 In the presence of  
 Significes  
 George D. Holmshir  
 Significes  
 Richard J. Walker

John	J M	Morton	Seal
Thomas	T	Morton	Seal
Edward	E	Morton	Seal
Sarah	S	Morton	Seal
Susan	S	Morton	Seal
Anne	A	Morton	Seal

4. MORTON FAMILY of Holmfirth. A document signed and sealed by the seven children of Godfrey Morton of Mathorne [Maythorne, Holmfirth, Yorkshire]. It records that they have "had of Jonas Kay of Millshaw... the sum of twenty shillings being a legacy given by Oliver Roberts in his last will and testament..." Old folds, docket title on a rear panel.

305mm x 190mm. 25<sup>th</sup> January 1678.

£75.00 + vat

1205  
A hand written manuscript on a single folio sheet, showing the reverse side of a page. The text is written in cursive and describes the island of St. Michael's (S. Miguel) in the Azores. It mentions the island's location, its size, its population, its fortifications, and its agricultural products. The text is written on aged, yellowed paper with some staining and a small tear at the bottom.

## Charting the Azores

5. AZORES. Late 17<sup>th</sup> century or very early 18<sup>th</sup> century notes in English by a ship's captain (?), voyaging from Palma to St Michell, [São Miguel Island, the largest island of the Azores]. There are numerous corrections to the descriptive account. The bearings &c are dated May 28<sup>th</sup> - May 31<sup>st</sup>.

Single folio sheet with manuscript to both sides, with bearings of vessel, distance anchoring in 'Ye Island of St Michell' and mention of weather and Palma. "I find this Island to bear from Palma N. 28-5 - Dist. 628 miles."

~ On the reverse there is a detailed account of the Island. With notes of the towns, anchorage, route to the town, poor state of the defences, the fort and guns 'half dismantled', 'small battery to ye sea under its walls for the defence of the road', 'a small fort at the west end of the town, very irregular...', and unlikely to be able to raise the thirty thousand men-in-arms of which they 'bragg'.

Also a good market report on commodities worth shipping from the islands. Corn is the chief export, the fruit includes 'lemons, oranges, sweet & sour.': also an abundance of rabbits, many sheep, 'fouls', 'pidgeons' very cheap hens '3 for 2 Ryalls'. 'Crayfish ye best we saw the largest for a ryall abound.' Old fold marks, some edge wear, and some loss to the top line of text on one side.

£195.00 + vat

Articles of Agreement  
 Day of June the 26<sup>th</sup> 1693  
 Between our Honorable Sir Richard Knollys Knight of the Shire Justice of the Peace  
 of London by his special Power Combes Sealer for us and  
 Thomas Tinker of Kirkburton of the County of Yorks Esquire  
 and Hugh Yannis of the County of Yorks Esquire

In witness whereof the said Hugh Yannis hath signed and sealed these Articles with his own hand and seal the 26<sup>th</sup> day of June 1693  
 In presence of Abraham Lockwood of the County of Yorks Esquire  
 Wm. Morehouse of the County of Yorks Esquire  
 and Abr: Radcliffe of the County of Yorks Esquire

Witness the hand and seal of the said Sir Richard Knollys the 26<sup>th</sup> day of June 1693  
 Sir Richard Knollys

Hugh Yannis

Abraham Lockwood  
 Wm. Morehouse  
 Abr: Radcliffe

6. YANNIS, Hugh. Articles of Agreement between Hugh Yannis and John Tinker of Kirkburton, Yorks, dated 26<sup>th</sup> June 1693, and relating to the purchase and division of lands. Signed and sealed by Hugh Yannis, with additional witness signatures of Abraham Lockwood, Wm. Morehouse and Abr: Radcliffe. Old folds and slight edge wear. Reverse dusty.  
 300mm x 220mm. 1693. £75.00 + vat

~ Possibly the Hugh Yannis who married Isabel Tipping, Spinster, Parish of Bowdon, Cheshire, in 1631. John Tinker (c1652-1735), married Mary Rooley in 1674 at Kirkburton.

Thomas Morton Account

May 9 <sup>th</sup> 1699	4 bushels at 2 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup>	0 = 10 = 0
June 2 <sup>th</sup>	2 <sup>th</sup> best galls 12 lbs @ 1 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup>	0 = 2 = 0
29 <sup>th</sup>	5 pails of Lard	0 = 7 = 0
August 24 <sup>th</sup>	6 gall 3 <sup>th</sup> Oyle 3 = 4 + 1 <sup>st</sup> gal of fusticke 1 = 2 = 0 also 1 <sup>st</sup> gal of neat wood after found it for 3 = 0 of gall	
Sept 2 <sup>th</sup>	More of Oyle 10 <sup>th</sup> best Redwood 1 <sup>st</sup> bushel	0 = 2 = 4
Nov 2 <sup>nd</sup> 16	1 <sup>st</sup> gal fusticke 2 <sup>nd</sup> gal	0 = 2 = 11
Sept 3 <sup>rd</sup> 16	2 <sup>nd</sup> gal fusticke 2 <sup>nd</sup> gal	0 = 5 = 11
	1 <sup>st</sup> gal Oyle 3 = 0 of wood	0 = 2 = 10
	More of Oyle 1 = 0 of Shumache 2 <sup>nd</sup> gal	0 = 3 = 2
	More of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Oyle	0 = 3 = 3
April 2 <sup>nd</sup> 16	14 gal Oyle 4 <sup>th</sup> gal	0 = 14 = 0
	More of Oyle 1 = 0 of fusticke 2 <sup>nd</sup> gal	0 = 3 = 1
August 28 <sup>th</sup>	9 gal Oyle 10 <sup>th</sup> gal 14 <sup>th</sup> fusticke 3 <sup>rd</sup> bushel	0 = 14 = 1
	galls 7 <sup>th</sup> Oyle 3 <sup>rd</sup> Redwood	
Sept 3 <sup>rd</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> best Shumache 2 <sup>nd</sup> best Redwood at Maythorn	0 = 6 = 6
24 <sup>th</sup>	1 barrel Oyle 13 gal 1 <sup>st</sup> more one barrel Oyle 4 <sup>th</sup> 0 = 15 = 4 <sup>th</sup> Oyl - - - - - 0 = 3 = 2 sometimes 1 <sup>st</sup> Oyle 1 = 0 of best galls - - - 0 = 5 = 4	
October 7 <sup>th</sup> 16	1 <sup>st</sup> best Shumache 2 <sup>nd</sup> gal	0 = 0 = 7
14 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> best Redwood & John Parling	5 = 10 = 11
April 3 <sup>rd</sup> 16	2 <sup>nd</sup> best Dec in part 1 = 0 of a bin self	4 = 0 = 0
Sept 9 <sup>th</sup> 16	1 <sup>st</sup> gal med 1/2 logd	0 = 0 = 11
Sept 11 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> gal 1/2 logd	0 = 0 = 11
Sept 14 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> gal 1/2 logd	0 = 0 = 7
Sept 17 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> gal 1/2 logd	0 = 0 = 11

£120.00 + vat

7. DYER'S ACCOUNT? A single folio sheet 'Thomas Morton Account' for items purchased May 1699 - April 1701. It is receipted David Hidcote (?). The materials and quantities suggest that he might have been in business as a dyer in the early local wool trade, and most of the products would have originated in the West Indies or Africa. Old folds, light edge wear and some dustiness to the reverse.

320mm x 210mm. 1701.

The items include:

Ffusticke (Fustick); the name of two kinds of wood, both used for dyeing yellow. It occasionally referred to the dye itself.

Gallons of R: Oyle.

Best Redwood

Logwood - [Logwood produces violets, greys and blacks.]

Shumache (Sumac) - [burgundy colour, and also used as a tannin with other dyes].

There is reference to 'redwood left at Maythorn' which identifies Thomas Morton as probably the gentleman of Maythorn, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, who married Alice Mathewman in 1670. He was one of the four sons of Godfrey Morton of Mathorne.



Mr. Jonas Kay 21. Dec. all forenoon writing his pap<sup>s</sup> and  
 Consulting w<sup>th</sup> him w<sup>ch</sup> most part to doo writing a list  
 to Mr. Banks all words added for Award } 0: 4: 0  
 D<sup>d</sup> Mr. Kay's Aff<sup>r</sup> Copy 2 s. Stamp pap<sup>r</sup> & sealing w<sup>ch</sup> } 0: 4: 6  
 Copying 4. Long. Copies of Bonds they sent to Mr. Kay  
 to seals add a prop<sup>r</sup> Release for him to seals if he acquiesced } 0: 2: 6  
 my Award  
 Copying 1 s. 1/2. papers & size 1/2 pt } 0: 2: 6  
 27. Dec. 1709 by Mr. Kay & Dr. Wood many more writings &c  
 from "for some" all ed<sup>r</sup> Dr. S. P. all the end of a motion & (Spain) } 0: 5: 0  
 Dr. Long special Case exhibit out of all to quo Dr. Tho. Parks  
 for advice & retains him for y<sup>r</sup> motion & fair Copy } 0: 6: 6  
 7 pages of it & of some all other pap<sup>r</sup> up } 0: 2: 0  
 Mr. Sanders for gave Dr. Tho. Parks a sum } 1: 1: 6  
 Attending him & food 0: 6: 0 of all back } 0: 5: 2  
 4 Jan<sup>y</sup> Mr. Kaye man making Aff<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>r</sup> ballis of y<sup>r</sup> Affairs  
 of Solving y<sup>r</sup> 2 motions of y<sup>r</sup> motions & what he } 0: 2: 0  
 says to wit<sup>h</sup> Dr. Copy & up } 0: 2: 2  
 to Mr. Mr. Kay & his man for him & Dr. Aff<sup>r</sup> } 0: 4: 11  
 Stamp & Seal 2. 2. & 1/2 pages up of this Aff<sup>r</sup> } 0: 1: 6  
 When Dr. up further Case for Mr. Kaye to him } 0: 1: 7  
 7 pages up & Copy Abstract 7 pages of all up } 0: 1: 7  
 my Agent Attending him & food 0: 6: 0 of Copy & seals } 0: 1: 6  
 Dr. Mr. Kaye's Case for } 0: 1: 0  
 7 pages of seals from my Agent's. Thereupon prepared } 0: 1: 0  
 Agreement } 0: 1: 0  
 When Mr. Kay sent word they were agreed soe sent } 0: 1: 0  
 my Boy my. Might to stop for day ord. & y<sup>r</sup> motion  
 for my fees & labour & paid 0: 10: 9  
 A Gift or has a Gift } 5: 2: 11

31 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1709  
 Paid to Mr. Jonas Kay a full of his  
 Bill of all other & half pay and a full  
 Tho. Marriott  
 Tho. Stacy  
 Banks

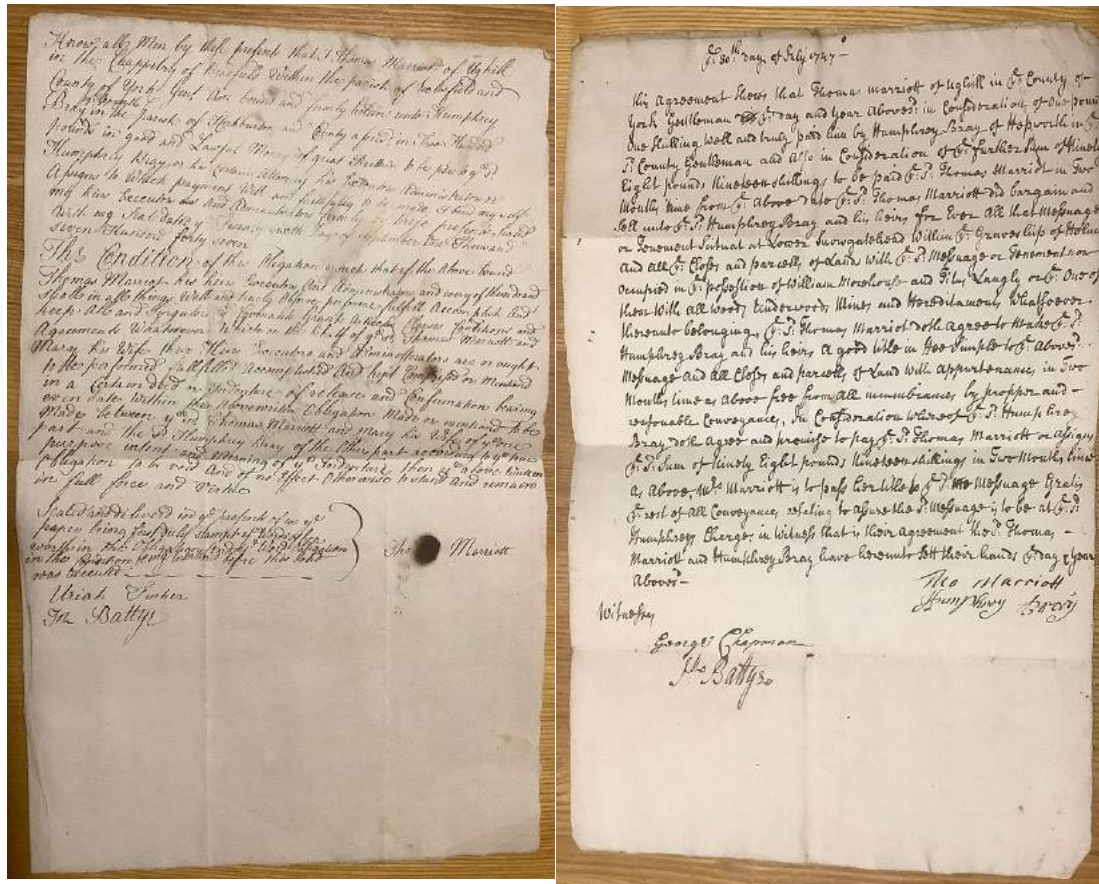
8. KAY, Jonas. Account with Jonas Kay, legal expenses, signed and received by J. Banks, Thos. Marriott, and Tho. Stacy, dated 31<sup>st</sup> Janaury, 1709.

It is written in a very neat and legible hand and itemises charges for attendance, consultation, writing papers, seals. £95.00 + vat  
310mm x 155mm. 1709.

~ Possibly, Jonas Kay of Milshay in Holmfirth,

" Here Lyeth interred the Body of Elizabeth Wife of Jonas Kaye of Millshawe, gent; Who departed this life the 14<sup>t</sup>" Day of May in the 56 year of her Age 1701, Prepare O Mortalls for your hence Farewell ; . Death spar'd not Leah, neither fair Rachel."

Provenance: by descent from the Banks family of Monk Hill near Pontefract, relations of the naturalist Sir Joseph Banks.



9. MARRIOTT, Thomas., of Ughill, Bradford in the parish of Ecclesfield and County of York. A signed copy of an obligation bond made by Thomas and his wife Mary with Humphry Bray of Kirkburton, for the sum of two hundred pounds. It is signed by Thomas Marriott. Uriah Tinker, and Jn. Batty. Docket title on the reverse which is dusty.

320mm x 200mm. 27<sup>th</sup> September 1747.

£50.00 + vat

10. MARRIOTT, Thomas. A signed agreement recording the sale to Humphrey Bray of Hepworth, "all that messuage or tenement situate at Lower Snowgateshead." It is signed and witnessed.

325mm x 205mm. 30<sup>th</sup> July 1747.

£50.00 + vat

~ The Marriot family had settled in Ughill in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, they were a Norman family who rose from modest beginnings to become minor gentry throughout Hallamshire. Thomas Marriott (1679–1754) became Lord of the Manor in the early part of the 18th century, where he was styled Mr Marriott of Ughill Hall. He was a Dissenter who in 1743 built Underbank Chapel, to the east at Stannington. Thomas was succeeded by his brother Benjamin but the male lineage then failed, ending the Marriotts family's connection with Ughill after 300 years

1760		The Executors of the late John and Richard Jones Esqrs To Chas. Boucher	
		a quart Bottle pepperment water	0 1 0
Jan 7	11	Syrup of white poppies	0 3 0
	17	three parts anticholici Infusion	0 1 3
Sept 6	20	a mixture of yowl and pts for a horse	0 1 2
Oct 6	11	2 quarts of Gout Cordial 10 Bottles 4	0 10 4
Nov 6	26	a Saline Cordial Mixture	0 2 4
		pts of Hartshorn	0 0 6
Dec 7	29	a mixture	0 3 0
	16	half a pound anchovies & pot	0 1 1
		Capers and pot	0 0 9
		a sce of paregoric Elliper	0 1 0
	16	pts of hartshorn & oil	0 0 7
Feb 7	0	half a pound anchovies	0 1 0
ap 11	4	2 Clysters 3 <sup>d</sup> pipe and bladder 6	0 3 6
		a Cordial Mixture	0 2 6
		a pint of whey	0 3 0
		2 Boluses & Draught 1	0 2 0
		3 the Boluses & Draught	0 2 0
		a pint of Cinnamon water & bottle	0 2 2
		a q <sup>th</sup> Vago	0 1 0
	10	the Boluses & Draught	0 2 0
	11	emetic Draught	0 1 6
		a paregoric Draught & Bolus	0 1 6
	13	a bolus	0 0 6
		a mixture	0 3 0
		a q <sup>th</sup> Vago	0 1 0
		paid for a Bed Urinal	0 1 6
		two Clysters	0 3 0
	16	4 Clysters	0 6 0
		a sce of Drops	0 1 0
	18	to my Journey To the Dump	0 3 0
		pts of Hartshorn 7 Hungary water 2 Lemons	0 1 6
		a q <sup>th</sup> of mutton w <sup>th</sup> 26 a cloath 5	0 2 11
	21	to my Journey to Dump	0 3 0
		a Gargle	0 2 0
		a Tincture	0 1 6
	23	a q <sup>th</sup> Vago 2 Lemons 4	0 1 4
		Recd the 10 <sup>th</sup> of April 1770 of Mr Francis Sutton	4 10 1

11. JONES, John & Richard.

A detailed account for medicines and doctor's attendance made by Chas. Boucher to Richard Jones, between January 1760 and April 1761. It is addressed to the executors of the late John and Richard Jones, and receipted by Boucher. Some fold marks and minor tears.  
330mm x 210mm. 1761. £65.00 + vat

~ The bill charts the decline of Richard Jones to presumably his ultimate death.

It starts in January 1760 with peppermint water, syrup of white poppies, hartshorn [used to treat diarrhea], then numerous boluses, and emetic draughts. By April 1761 he is confined to his bed and a 'bed urinal' provided, with numerous clysters.



## 12. SURVEY OF THE MANOR OF EGGINGTON, 1775.

Contents Leaf, with Names of the Proprietors, and Folios where found. Sir John Every, Sir Henry Harpur, E.S. Pole, Abraham Hoskins, John Handford, William Kirkham, Jos. Burrows, Mary Astill, Robert Shorthose, Michael Downs, Henry Newton, John Beardsley, Mr Rawson, James Philips, John Bradbury, Joseph Swift, Revd Mr Burslem, William Badkin.

41 leaves written one-side, with columns for reference number, proprietors, tenants, names of pieces, contents (value). Mounted on the inner front board is a large multi-folding estate plan (or field map), with index numbers linking it to the manuscript survey. The contemporary calf binding is worn with the upper board nearly detached. The vellum plan is rather mellowed and has some dustiness, but the text pages are clean. Loosely inserted is a hand-written note relating to a forthcoming application “for inclosing and dividing the common and open fields, common meadows, common pastures, common and waste grounds within the Parish of Egginton in the County of Derby... Sunday the 15<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1776 put upon the Church door for the first time.”

This survey was made just prior to the rebuilding of the Hall, and improvements to the estate. National Archives note that “only a small number of rentals and surveys have survived, and they do not form a continuous sequence. Perhaps the best survival is a survey and valuation of the Egginton, Newton Solney and Etwall estate dated 1831.”

8vo. 190mm x 125mm. 1775.

£495.00

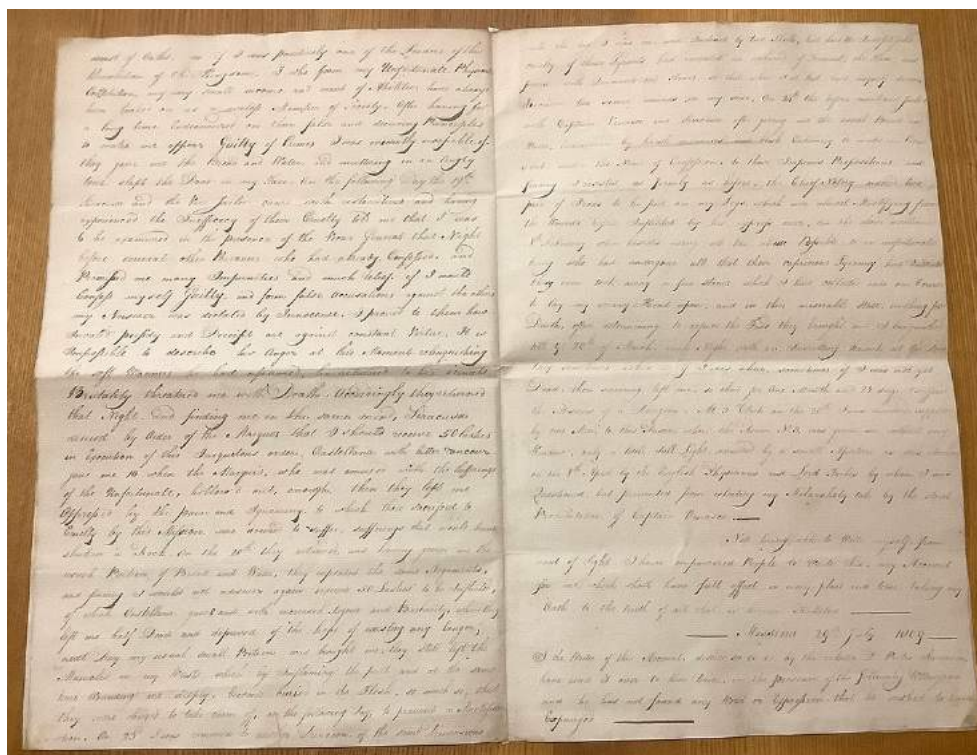
~ A fire destroyed much of the Tudor Egginton Hall in 1736, and after several false starts and much delay, it was rebuilt around 1780 by Sir Edward Every 8th Bart to a design by James Wyatt, who also designed Shugborough Hall. The new Hall was built in the fashion of the times in that it stood alone except for its stable block. The surrounding cottages of wattle and daub were cleared away to provide a fine 50 acre park with lake, known as ‘the fishpond’. New houses and farm buildings, built in brick, were sited along Main Street, Duck Street and Fishpond Lane, which surrounds a slightly higher piece of land believed to have been the original site of the early settlements.

The major dwellings had a small piece of land enclosed for garden crops and handy for rearing calves. These enclosures were known as ‘crofts’. The field map shows examples of names such as Flax Croft, Far Croft and Rye Croft, which are retained in the names of certain houses. So the process of starting to fence in open land was happening in Egginton well before the Egginton Enclosure Award completed in 1791. At this time Egginton was a ‘closed’ village with all the houses and farms owned by the Estate and let to tenants, most of whom would have worked on one of the 11 farms or supplied food, clothing or other services to the community.



13. LORD MAYOR OF YORK. The Lord Mayor requests the pleasure of Mr Pickard's company at Dinner on Friday the 15<sup>th</sup> Inst., at half past 4 o'clock, Mansion House, 15<sup>th</sup> July, 1808. The favor of an answer will oblige. Engraved, with details added by hand. 78mm x 115mm. 1808. £45.00 + vat

~ This is possibly addressed to William Leonard Pickard, a member of Yorkshire Philosophical Society.



**“... dungeons, manacles, red-hot shovels and other atrocious torments.”**

14. SICILIAN TORTURE. A fascinating and very vivid five page confession of the arrest, incarceration and torture of Pietro Savona by the barbarous Marquis Artali in 1809; accused of plotting, supplying arms, and being a partisan. Aged 55 and virtually blind, he names all those involved, giving his experience of being tortured and held in a dungeon for 1 month and 23 days. His account verifies many of the details of this period in Messina which were published in *Italy, During the Consulate and Empire of Napoleon Buonaparte*, by Carlo Botta, 1829. This is a contemporary account most probably from his verbal statement. 315mm x 200mm. watermarked 1809.

£650.00 + vat

“I Peter Savona, think it my duty to make public the circumstances which attended my arrest, by order of the Vicar Genl. the Marquis D. Giuseppe Artali, as well as what he made me suffer during my detention....”

He was seized by Italian officials outside his home in Messina on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1809 - one was Pietro Castellana, vice Jailer of the Vicar General. “The surprise occasioned by my innocence was equal to the terror with which the Marquis name alone inspired every Messinese..” Sustained by food sent by his family, he is held in a miserable room with Francesco Scirone, a sailor, and Angelo Calasiore, shoe-maker, and on the 29<sup>th</sup> is brought before the Vicar General and his chief notary D Gaitano Siracusa. He is questioned about visits to Genova, Trieste, and Naples, and whether he knows Pispisa, Corrade, Falconiera [and others]. As a dilettanti he acknowledged that he knew them, which enraged the Vicar General who threatens him “with dungeons, manacles, red-hot shovels and other atrocious torments.” He is then placed in a dungeon for six days, “5 palms in length, 6 in height, and 3 in width... with two pair of irons on my legs weighing about 40 rotoli.”

He is next taken to another cell and tortured with a red-hot iron on his shin, the torturer saying “how fine and fair this Jacobine is.” Further tortures are threatened unless he confesses to “plots, distribution of arms, and the formation of parties.” He is lashed, and in total held for 1 month and 23 days, and finally released on the 8<sup>th</sup> April. He is then examined by English physicians and by Lord Forbes [commander of the English auxiliary forces in Messina], “but prevented from relating my melancholy tale by the strict prohibition of Captain Venasco.”

“Not being able to write myself, from want of light, I have empowered people to write this, my account for me, which shall have full effect, in every place and time, taking my oath to the truth of all that is herein related.” On the 29<sup>th</sup> July, 1809 it is “attested to be the true confession of the sufferer Pietro Savona, in the presence of John Bonnestero (?) Esq, British Vice Council, Capt Pym, Royal Artillery, and Mr Warrington.”

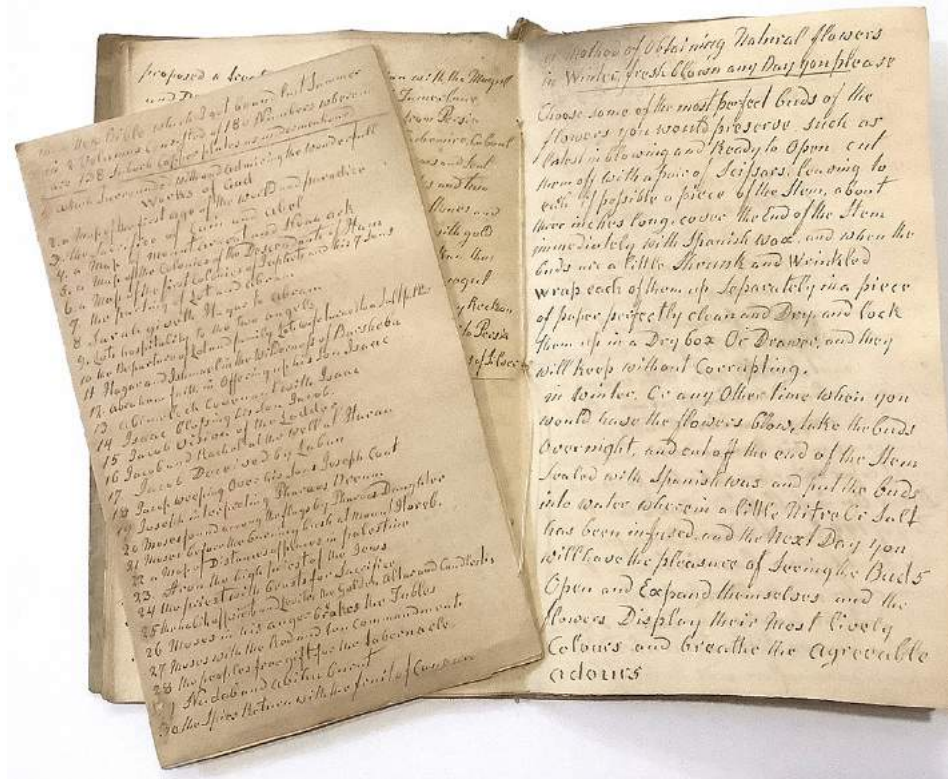
British forces occupied the ‘Bourbon’ island of Sicily from 1806 to 1815 to protect it from the French, a period known as the British Decade, during which time Messina started flourishing again and a new identity of the city began to emerge after such a protracted period of depression. Joachim, based in Naples, and the brother-in-law of Napoleon, was intent on the acquisition of Messina, and hoped to raise a popular insurrection against the government.

“The conspirators were of too humble a class to be of much importance; but as it seemed incredible that the French party should rely on a mere rabble of shoemakers, tailors, and fishermen to produce a revolution in Sicily, it was apprehended that these were but the agents of more powerful coadjutors; and, therefore, in order to discover how far the conspiracy might extend, the court of Palermo sent the Marquis Artali to the spot; a man not merely inclined to obey the government to the utmost, but capable too of suffering justice to degenerate into cruelty... he imprisoned not only the guilty, but the suspected. He would put fetters on their limbs, manacles on their hands; he would wring their necks; he would sear their sinews with red-hot irons... confined in secret dungeons, which were too low and narrow to permit them either to stand erect or to lie at length, his victims were left for full fifty days... some had their flesh lacerated by stripes; some were torn by irons. To some drugs were administered in order to occasion terrific dreams, from which they were awakened by the application of burning coals and pieces of heated metal.

Great odium was incurred too by the English, who had been called to defend the people, and who yet saw them massacred under their eyes. The cries of the Messinese revealed this painful tragedy to Sir John Stuart, the commander of the British forces. He sent Lord Forbes to visit these horrible dungeons, accompanied by surgeons to dress the wounds of the prisoners.”

Ref: *Italy, During the Consulate and Empire of Napoleon Buonaparte*. Carlo Botta, 1829.



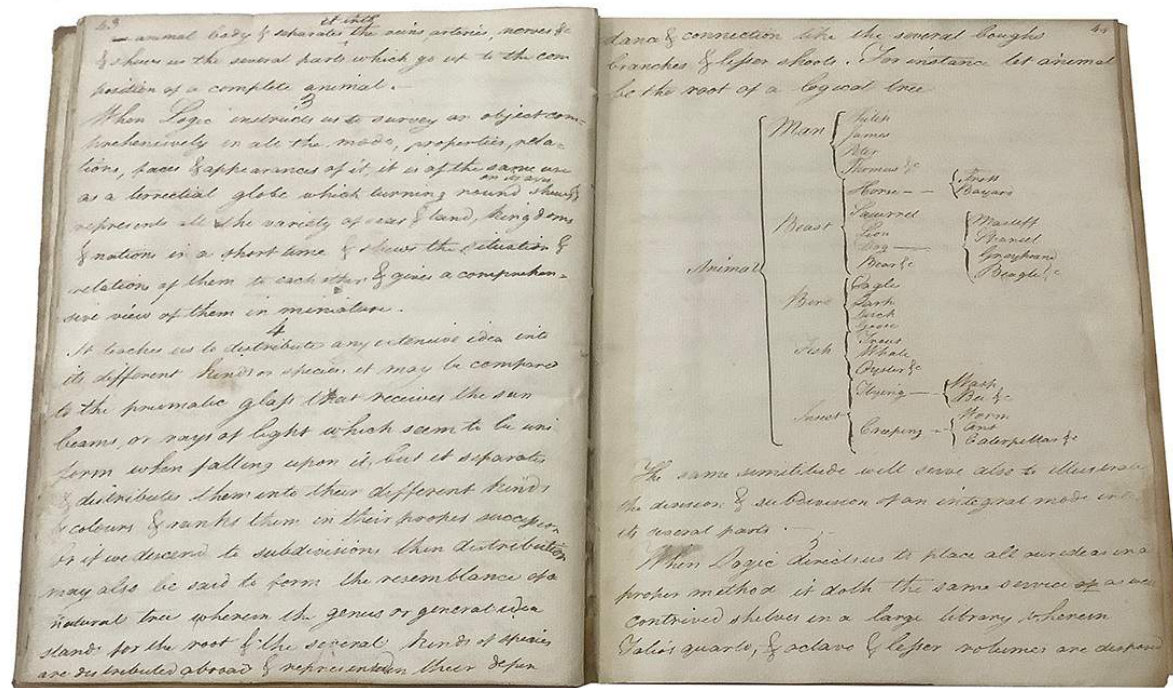
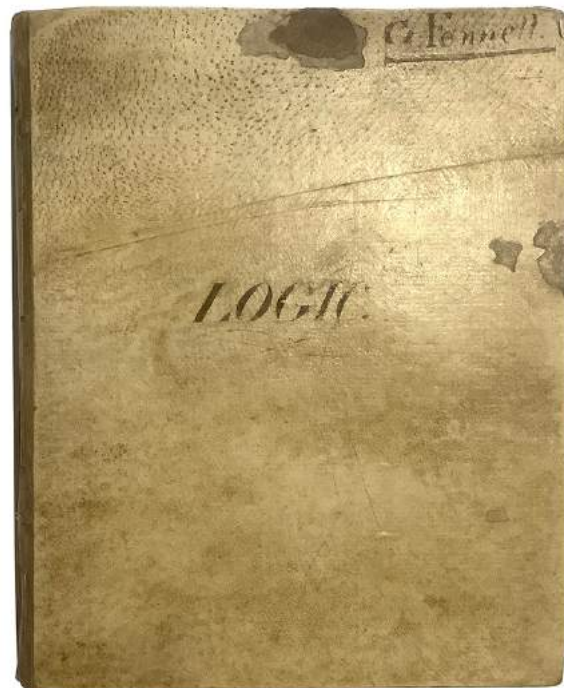


15. PRESERVING FLOWERS. A small handwritten notebook containing practical recipes and historical notes, the latest dated 1811. 16 pages (fully used), stitched in original paste paper boards. Slight wear to head of the spine, and some offset mottling to the first page, which sets out the contents.

160mm x 100mm. c1811.

£120.00

~ It includes: A Method of Obtaining Natural Flowers in Winter fresh blown any day you please; a Method of Preserving Fruit; Gibraltar in 1704; General Wolfe; the English at Amboyna; Kouli Kan a Persian King; the Man of Wood of Ceylon; the original of the present King of Great Britain. Loosely inserted is a 8 page description of the 128 superb copper plates "in a new Bible I had bound last summer in 2 volumes." This is noted on the main contents page as 'explanation of some of the plates.'



16. FENNELL, G., of Morden Place, Greenwich.

Watts's Logic Epitomized [and] Rules for Themes Versified. Manuscript. Preliminary title-leaf, 72 numbered leaves, and further unused leaves at the end. Full contemporary vellum, lettered 'Logic' on the upper board with the name of the compiler. Some mellowing to the vellum and occasional marks. The paper is watermarked 1803, and dated 1815 on the first leaf. 195mm x 155mm. 1815. £180.00

~ He notes on a preliminary leaf that a marginal line "denotes the passage is to be particularly attended to." First published in 1724, Isaac Watt's *Logic, or, the Right Use of Reason in the Inquiry after Truth* appeared in numerous editions, and became the standard text on logic at Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard and Yale, being used at Oxford for well over 100 years.

He wrote the work for beginners of logic, and arranged the book methodically. It was divided into four parts: perception, judgement, reasoning, and method, which he treated in this order. Each of these parts is divided into chapters, and some of these chapters are divided into sections. The content of the chapters and sections is subdivided by the following devices: divisions, distributions, notes, observations, directions, rules, illustrations, and remarks.



### **Trading with New York... negro blanketing**

17. TEXTILE MERCHANT. Original hand written ledger by James Scatchard, textile merchant, of East Keswick (near Leeds). Signed by him and dated 1819 on the first page.

"Containing an Inventory of my Effects, and the Daily Occurrences in Trade; being the Continuation of my Business from the 1st April to 1st July, 1820."

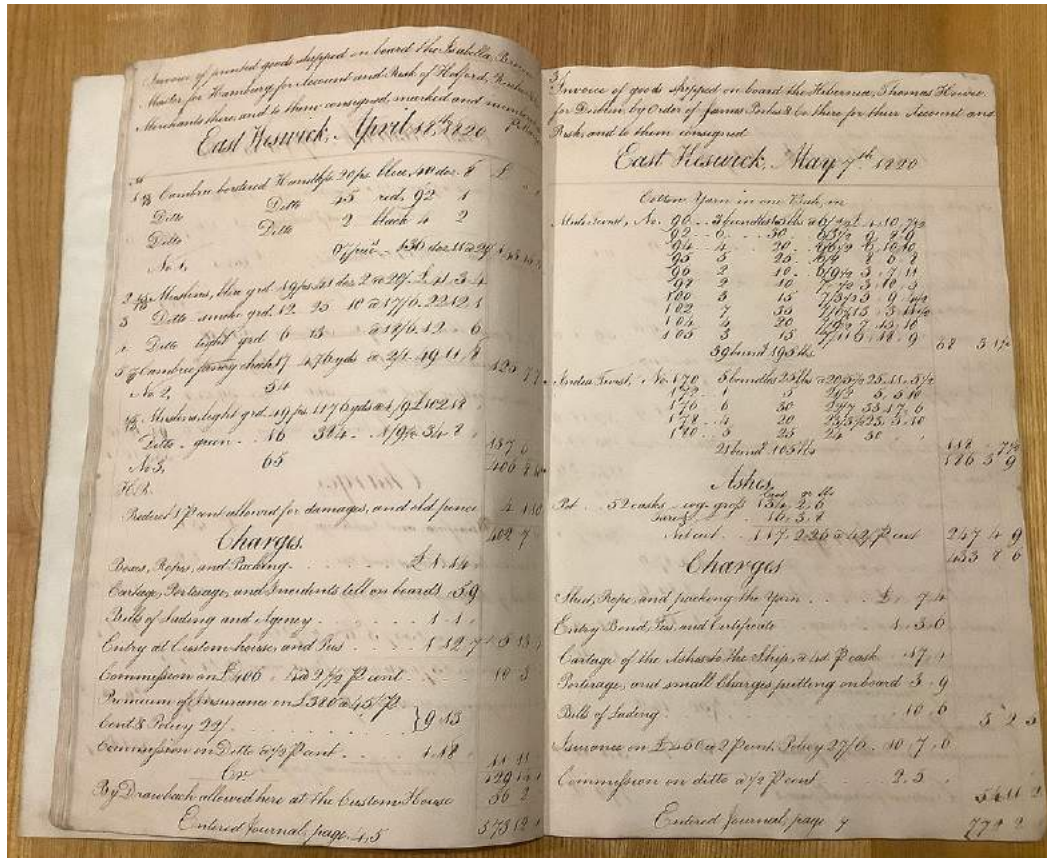
Approximately 80 pages. Various sections titled "Waste Book", "Cash Book", "Bill Book", "Invoice and Sales Book", "Day Book", "Journal", "Ledger", and an index.

With entries detailing textile imports and exports to and from places including New York, St Kitts, Dublin etc. Includes the names of ships and shipping agents, what was loaded on board, insurance policies and expenses for these consignments etc etc. Also has details of domestic expenses, investments etc.

Original marbled paper covers, made from printer's waste sheets dated 1816.

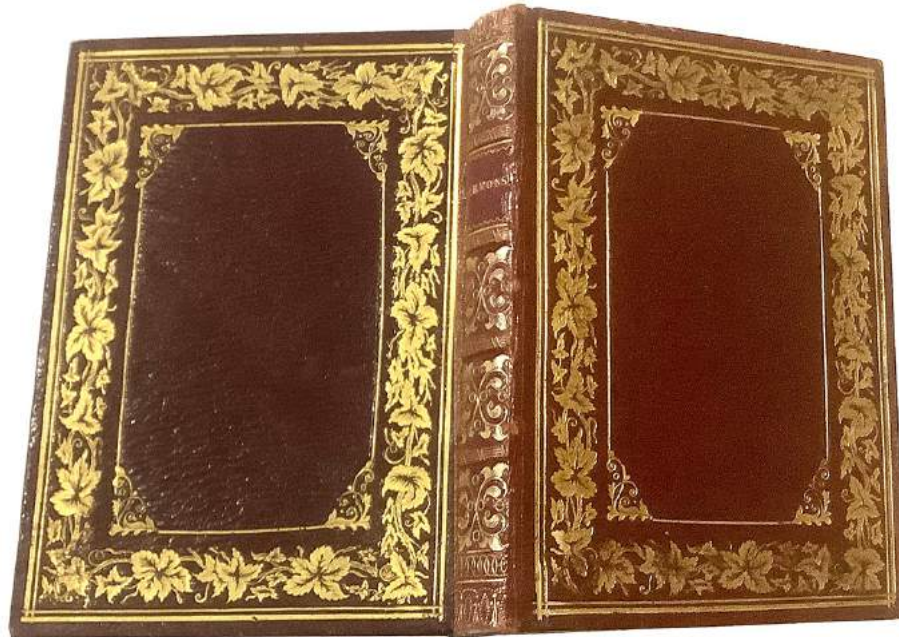
folio. 13 inches by 8 inches approximately.

£650.00



~ He was a man of substantial means, noting his house in Windsor, as well as ‘counting house furniture’, and trading stock with various merchants. He imported bales of cotton from America, and exports printed goods [fabrics] - calico, cambric, muslin, handkerchiefs, fancy checks, bleached Russia sheeting, ‘negro blanketing’ [of poor quality provided for slaves].

He exported trunks of printed goods to New York by order of Richard Conder; to Hamburg on board the Isabella; 20 bales of cotton arrived from New York aboard the Fanny; goods to St Kitts aboard the Triton; and to Dublin



**“...for the relief of the distressed Irish Peasantry.”**

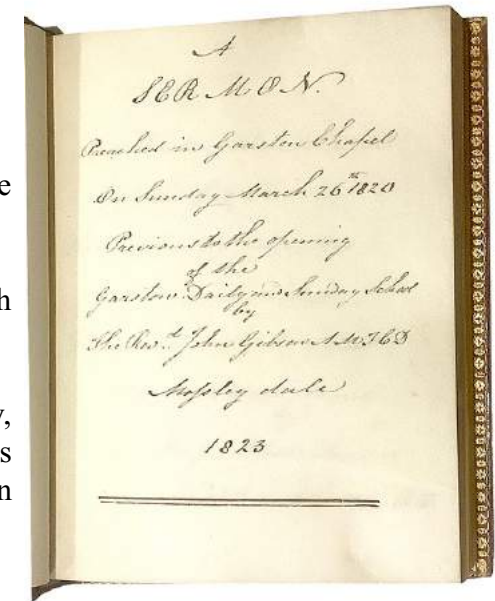
18. GIBSON, Rev. John. A most attractive manuscript collection of two sermons preached in Garston Chapel, 1820 & 1822. They were written by the author in 1823: “To Miss Barbara Clara Middleton of Wheathill Farm the following discourses are inscribed with sentiments of the deepest and most sincere regards by her faithful friend The Author.” 74 pages; 76 pages. Beautifully bound in full dark red contemporary straight grain morocco, wide gilt foliate borders, ornate gilt panelled spine, all-edges-gilt. 115mm x 90mm. 1823.

£160.00

A Sermon preached in Garston Chapel on Sunday March 26<sup>th</sup> 1820 previous to the opening of the Garston Daily and Sunday School by the Revd. John Gibson, Mossley Dale, 1823.

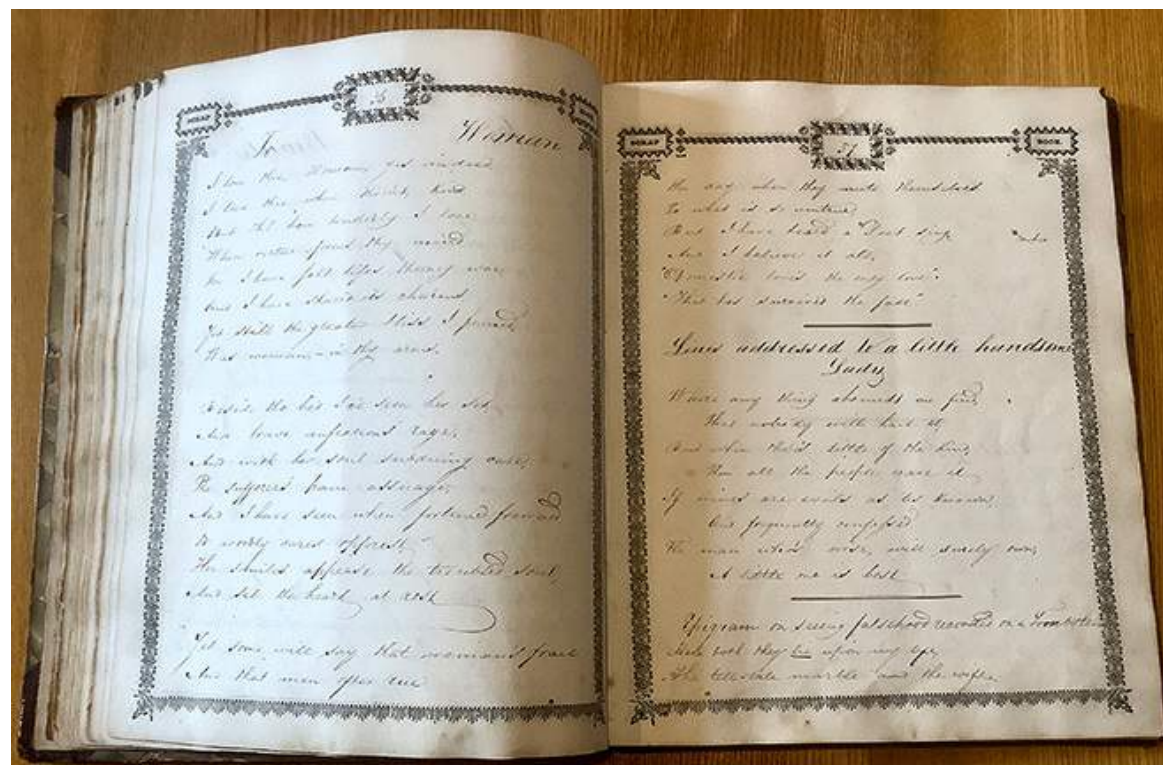
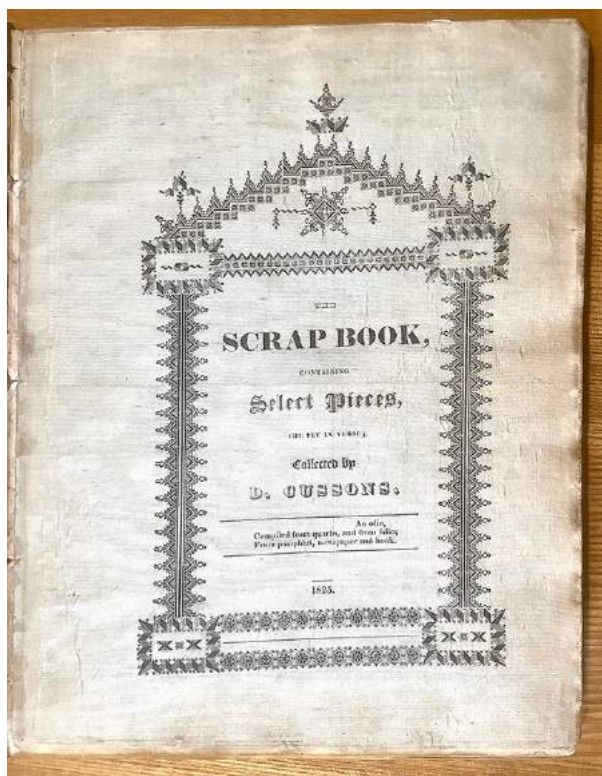
A Sermon preached in Garston Chapel on Sunday June 9<sup>th</sup> 1822 for the relief of the distressed Irish Peasantry, by the Revd. John Gibson, Mossley Dale, 1823.

Garston Chapel, Whalley, Lancashire, became a parish church in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, during the incumbency of the Rev. John Gibson. A recollection by a local lady was that she was brought often to Garston for walks, and remembered the vicar, the Rev. John Gibson as a very tall man who always carried sweets in his pockets for children of the area.



The Executors of the late W. Moxon Esq <sup>r</sup>		1825		1824	
		To Messrs. Watson & Graves		15th St. Queen's Square	
1	1/2 doz of Pills	Shd	2	1	1/2 doz of Pills
2	1/2 doz of Pills	Shd	2	2	1/2 doz of Pills
3	1/2 doz of Pills	Shd	1 3	3	1/2 doz of Pills
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16	1/2 doz of Pills	Shd	4 9	16	1/2 doz of Pills
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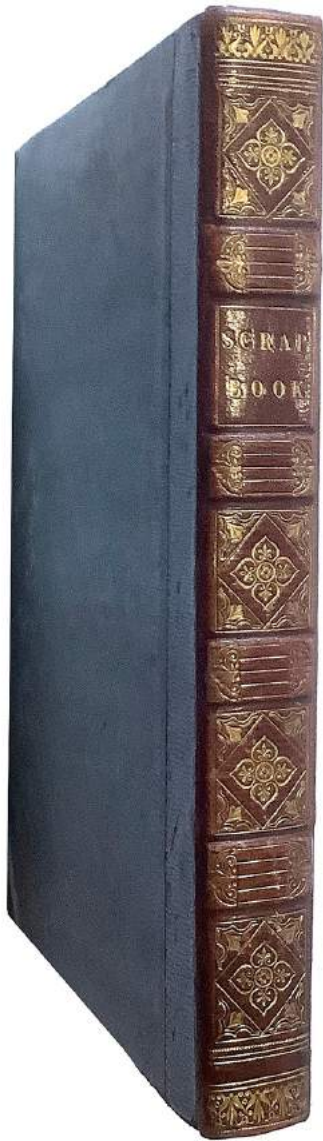
19. MOXON, William. Two itemised invoices for numerous pills, tinctures, powders, oils, leeches, valerian root, shark's horn (?), &c &c from Messrs. Watson & Graves, to the executors of the late W. Moxon, Esq. The first covers the period Jan 1<sup>st</sup> - Dec 28<sup>th</sup> 1824, and the second, Jan 2<sup>nd</sup> - Feb 2<sup>th</sup> 1825. Two narrow folio sheets, one double-sided, the other with payment notes on the reverse. In very good condition. 400mm x 160mm. 1825. £45.00 + vat



**Unique, and privately printed for the printer's own use - with a silk title-page**

20. CUSSONS, D. The Scrap Book, containing Select Pieces, chiefly in Verse, collected by D. Cussons. An olio, compiled from quarto, and from folio; from pamphlet, newspaper and book. 1825. £650.00

[1-2], Title-page printed on pale green silk with elaborate typographic frame, [2-4], hand-written 'The Petition of a Book to its Reader', and pages numbered 5-254 each set within an ornate typographic border with a panel in the upper border in which the page number added by hand. All the pages fully completed with manuscript, apart from the final page 254 which remains blank, and there is a handwritten 14 page contents list at the end.



Bound in contemporary half red morocco, gilt panelled spine lettered 'scrap book', marbled boards, end-papers, and edges. Some rubbing to the boards and corners. Several pressed flowers are slipped between the pages. Many of the verses are addressed to women, or are on female dress, a lady's choice, why women have no beards, lines written in a lady's pocket book, &c &c. Others are on bachelorhood, courtship, love and friendship. Some of the poems are identified, with a number by Byron. Others noted include 'by a Lady in the 10th year of her age, 33rd of Jan 1816 - Doncaster'; Mary C of Sheppey Causeway; Spenser's Calendar of Nature, 4to. 240mm x 190mm. 1825.

~ This was almost certainly printed by the Horncastle bookseller and printer David Cussons for his own use, aged 20. Born in 1805, he compiled *The Horncastle Compendium* in 1837, and also announced himself as having expertise in the valuation of businesses. New York Public Library (Pforzheimer Collection) records another manuscript volume: *Select Scraps Chiefly in Verse, by Thomas Ashton Sharp*, dated 1828. It too is a manuscript commonplace book with special printed title page and pages with printed borders. The printer is noted as David Cussons, and it was produced for a local Lincolnshire farmer and manufacturer.

He printed a ballad: *Chapter of Cheats, or The Roguery of every Trade*, which is recorded in the Bodleian Library.

His nephew John Cussons ran away before his apprenticeship had expired, and went to America, settling in the Confederate States. He took a leading part in the civil war, commanding Confederate forces in several important engagements. He settled in Virginia, but later returned to visit Horncastle, and published a history of his military operations. His daughter married Henry Allison, a future Lord Mayor of Hull.





21. GOOD GIRL [and] GOOD BOY. A pair of most attractive original oval watercolours, each figure set against a rural landscape. The boy is depicted holding an open book, and the girl a bird's nest with young chicks, and a book in her basket. Both are very well dressed with fine clothes, shoes and hats. The drawings are signed J. Parkson del. and titled in the lower border. Both are in acid free wash line mounts. There are old tape marks to the verso, but no show through to the front of the watercolours. There is also early writing (struck through) on the back; the watercolours being painted on partially used sheets. Both are in fresh bright state, and of high quality.

170mm x 125mm (image size). c1830.

£495.00 + vat

~ The convention of the *good child*, was first popularised in *A Little Pretty Pocket Book*, published by Newberry in 1767, which introduced Tommy, a Good Boy, and Polly, a Good Girl. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the phrase was incorporated into 'reward' pottery for children, often, as here, with a book, to indicate attention to learning.

We the undersigned do agree to subscribe the sum of 2 sovereigns each for a Cup value 32 sovereigns to be run for on two different days (two classes each day) with not less than 3 and not more than 10 days interval (unless prevented by weather) during the months of December or January 1829 & 1830. By 16 dogs bona fide the property of subscribers at least a week before the first day of running. The days of running to be determined by at least five subscribers. The kill also to be named at the same time and by a not less number of subscribers. The dogs to be named and entered two clear days before the first day of running to Mr John Stone, Hornby Castle. No subscriber to withdraw his name or transfer his nomination to another person without the consent of at least five subscribers. The Silver Cup to be run for according to the general rules of coursing used at Malton, Swaffham, Newmarket, and Ashdown Park meetings as mentioned in Dr Goodlake's book entitled the Coursing Manual over Hornby.

Subscribers

Lord C.G. Osborne  
Lord C.G. Osborne  
Sackville Lane Fox Esq.

22. COURSING.

We the undersigned do agree to subscribe the sum of 2 sovereigns cash for a Cup value 32 sovereigns to be run for on two different days (two classes each day) with not less than 3 and not more than 10 days interval (unless prevented by weather) during the months of December or January 1829 & 1830. By 16 dogs bona fide the property of subscribers at least a week before the first day of running. The kill also to be named at the same time and by a not less number of subscribers. The dogs to be named and entered two days before the first day of running to Mr John Stone, Hornby Castle. No subscriber to withdraw his name or transfer his nomination to another person without the consent of at least five subscribers. The Silver Cup to be run for according to the general rules of coursing used at Malton, Swaffham, Newmarket, and ashdown Park meetings as mentioned in Dr Goodlake's book intitles the Coursing Manual. Mr Hornby. Subscribers: Lord C.G. Osborne, Sackville Lane Fox, Esq.

325mm x 205mm. 1829?

£50.00 + vat

~ This scheme predates the founding of the Waterloo Cup in 1836, but does not appear to have got off the ground.

Hornby Castle estate was owned by the Osborne family (Duke of Leeds). Sacville Lane-Fox married Lady Charlotte Mary Anne Georgiana Osborne, daughter of George Osborne, 6th Duke of Leeds, in 1826.

Prince

Vous avez chargé M<sup>r</sup>. Laune, de me dire de votre part des choses aussi aimables que vous même permettez que j'ai l'honneur de vous en témoigner, mais vous ne vous imaginez pas comment il peut être qu'ayant vu le Représentant du Monde et qu'il travaillait sans Relâche pour être à vous qu'il sera d'être vous j'espère vous rappeler de quelque un qui vous eût été sincèrement dévoué, mais qui depuis plusieurs années n'a pu d'être effacé de votre Mémoire.

Monsieur Laune m'a dit que vous me conserviez de la bienveillance, je vais la mettre à l'épreuve, vous trouverez conforme dans ma Lettre, celle que j'écris à Lord Gray, Elle vous expliquera l'objet de ma Demande, si Rien ne s'oppose et que vous puissiez disposer d'un moment. Après cela, elle sera de la Requête, et je vous enverrai le Requête si nécessaire à ma Mère, qui a été si terriblement déçue, après avoir eu beaucoup d'ennemis, je n'ai maintenant que des ennemis qui me tourmentent, et contre eux la toute Diplomatique échoue, il n'y a que l'argent qui puisse y parvenir.

Les traites!

Daignez agréer Prince l'Expression des Sentiments de la Haute Considération qui animent pour vous le Cour et l'Esprit de votre toute Dévouée  
Pamela Lady Louisa Fitz Gerald

P.S. Le Duc de la Force me charge de le rappeler à votre souvenir, et commande toujours ici, par la Prudence formée il maintient dans une parfaite tranquillité, ce Pays! ou tant de Malheurs infernales se trouvent réunis. Il a été charmé de voir M<sup>r</sup>. Laune pour le quel, il a une Estime Méritée, Moi je lui parle beaucoup de vous!

De Montauban ce 31 Mai 1651. — Sept. de Comte et Garonne

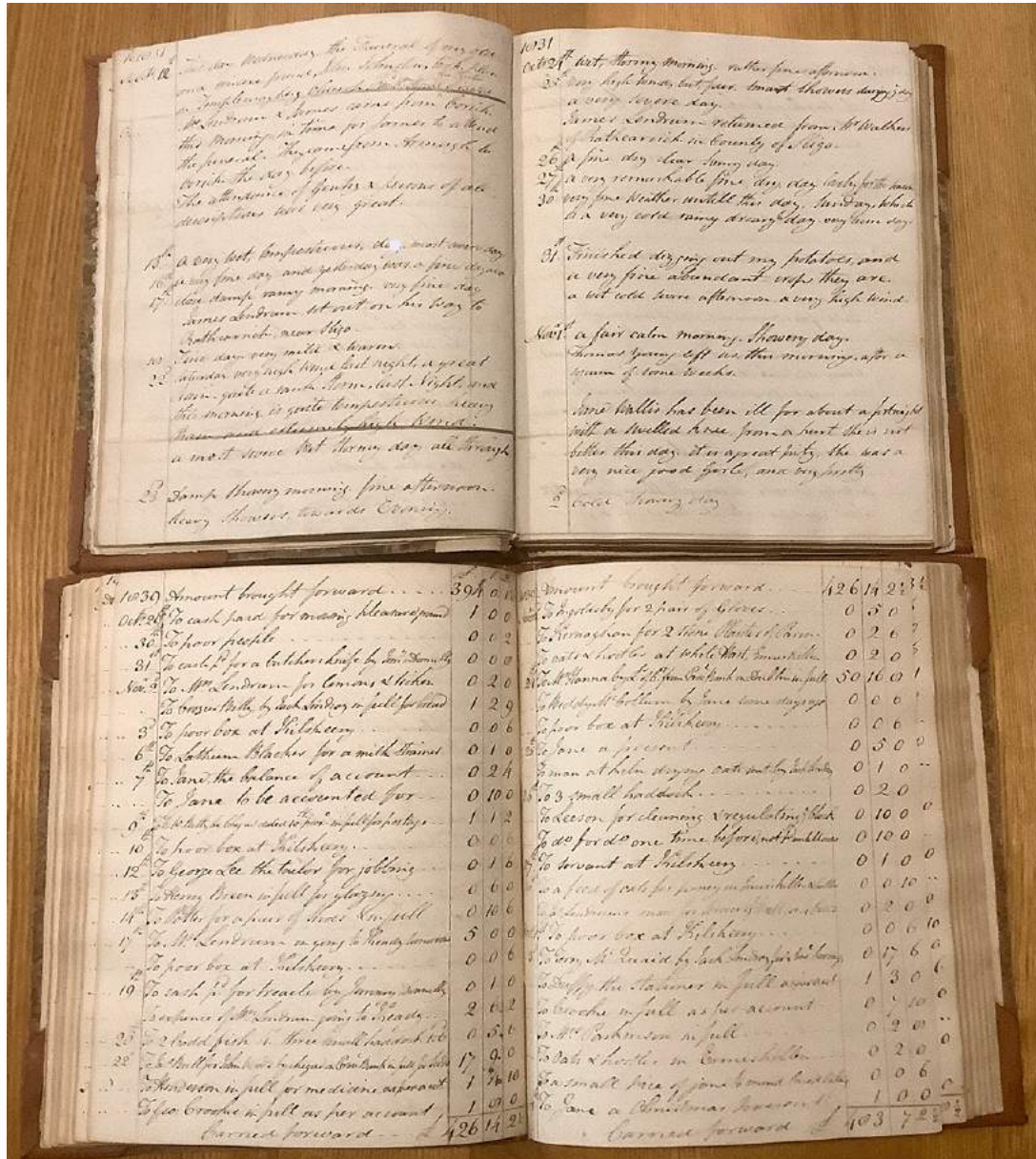
23. FITZGERALD, Lady Pamela Edward.

A letter written and signed by in French by Lady Pamela Edward Fitzgerald, dated 31 May 1831, from De Montouban, Dept de Tarn et Garonne. It is headed 'Prince' and refers to a letter she wrote to Lord Gray, and to Monsieur Daure (French senator).

~ Lady Edward 'Pamela' FitzGerald ; née Stephanie Caroline Anne Syms.(1776?-1831) Born Anne Caroline Stéphanie Sims, she was the illegitimate daughter of Louis-Philippe Joseph, Duc d'Orléans (1747-1793), cousin of Louis XVI of France, and his mistress, (Caroline) Stéphanie Félicité Brulart, Comtesse de Genlis (née Du Crest; 1746-1830). 'Pamela' was briefly engaged to Sheridan but married the Lord Edward FitzGerald. After the failed Irish uprising she was forced to flee Ireland. Estranged from FitzGerald's family, who blamed his radicalism on her, she lived in exile in Hamburg, then reappeared in France, residing at Montauban, where she comported herself strangely, dressing up as a shepherdess and carrying a crook. In 1830 she came to Paris, hoping to renew relations with the royal family; but she was not accorded a warm welcome. She was in bad health, and died in November 1831 at the Hotel Danube, Rue de la Sauviere. She was found to be absolutely penniless, although she had £500 a year. Her funeral expenses were paid by the French royal family. She was buried at Montmartre, but in 1880 her grandchildren bought her remains to Thames Ditton Church.

The National Library of Ireland records several letters, again in French.

£120.00 + vat



**Irish thoughts... “ there appears to be a very great political ferment in the public mind, and a great tendency to revolution...”**

24. LENDRUM, George, of Jamestown House, Co. Fermanagh.

Two quarto volumes, covering the period 1831 to 1839, each divided into two sections, written from each end - one for diary entries and the other for expenditure during the same period. His diaries cover all kinds of events and aspects of his social and political life, including his farming duties, weather, local election results, cholera outbreaks, potato failure and family events such as his daughter's marriage. They also form a very detailed insight into farming activities of the region, and his expenditure accounts are also very detailed. The handwriting is very legible, and the volumes are clean internally. Original marbled boards which have been rather amateurishly re-backed and re-cornered in leather.

240mm x 190mm. 1831-1839.

£850.00

George Lendrum (1776-1855), of Jamestown, County Fermanagh, was the son of James Lundrum, of Jamestown, after whom the house (built c1740) was named, and later Corkhill House, Co.Tyrone) and Ann Young. He was a Justice of the Peace, and is listed as a Deputy Lieutenant for Fermanagh, 1832. His wife Mary Jane died in 1851. His daughter Elizabeth, married Rev. Cosby Stopford Mongan, of Armagh, 19<sup>th</sup> August 1831; and his son James Lendrum, married Anna, eldest daughter of Samuel Vesey, Esq., D.L., of Derrabard, county Tyrone, on October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1843.

Jamestown is described as “a neat mansion house, and about 200 acres of a light dry soil ornamentally planted. It is said to constitute a wholesome walk for sheep and young black cattle; and though dry, to be favourable to the growth of trees.” A. Atkinson, *Ireland in the Nineteenth Century*, 1833.

Volume 1. 102 pages of diary entries for virtually every day Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 1831 - June 7<sup>th</sup> 1834, and 88 pages of detailed expenditure Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 1831 - June 9<sup>th</sup> 1834

The front-end-paper records a family tree, written in a later hand, for the Archdale family of nearby Castle Archdale, Co. Fermanagh; from King Edward III to Edward Archdale.

The diary commences January 1<sup>st</sup> 1831, with the landowner concerned with the weather - hard frost, snow & sleet which continues into March when “I trust we will have some fine weather, as the Spring labour is far back.” As the weather improves he finds more time to note other matters:

The drawing room chimney catches fire - “Mrs Lundrum was in the act of reading Mr Sugden’s speech on the Reform Bill, Letitia & Maria my daughters & myself listening”, but his daughter has the presence of mind to ring the labourers’ bell, and form a chain of buckets to put it out.

May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1831 - “This day the election for Fermanagh takes place. General Archdale elected for the 9<sup>th</sup> time. He was in England and his brother Edw. Archdale Esq of Riversdale was Chaired for him. Viscount Cole was elected for the 1<sup>st</sup> time. There was no opposition.”

August 19<sup>th</sup>, 1831 he describes his daughter Elizabeth’s marriage, and 6<sup>th</sup> September notes the opening of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and on the 11<sup>th</sup> news reached them of the Coronation of King William IV.

That same month he bottles hogsheads of sherry, and records the brutal beating of one Alexander Johnston of Ballinamallard who “got so many wounds in his head that his life is supposed to be in danger.”

November 19<sup>th</sup> - “Great alarm about the cholera having appeared in Ireland, about a fortnight ago... it has been raging all over the continent for a long time past.”

He ends 1831 with fears for the coming year. “God only, can tell how the next year may terminate, but there appears to be a very great political ferment in the public mind, and a great tendency to revolution, and disturbance generally all over the empire, but particularly in England and the southern parts of Ireland. The northern parts of Ireland and particularly the immediate neighbourhood never was more tranquil.”

1832

1832, January 26<sup>th</sup>, “a meeting of the Protestants of Tyrone, convened by the Lieutenant of Tyrone. On the 31<sup>st</sup> he records a meeting of the Governors of the County Fermanagh Infirmary regarding the proposed resignation of the surgeon, Charles Ovenden, and appointment of James Lemdrum as the new Governor, for life.

He notes drilling the potatoes, clearing out the foundation of a new kitchen, and sees that “the swans made a second nest, & there are two eggs in it. I hope the flood will not take it away this time.” Swans are a constant delight, and later in his journal he pays for their safe-watching, return, death, and for a new cock swan.

In July he votes for a secretary to the Grand Jury, records the cholera in Dublin, Bundoran, and increasing in Inniskillen, and that the County Infirmary is to be given up for the care of cholera patients. 26<sup>th</sup> September news of the death of Sir Walter Scott reaches him, and the year ends with a hurricane.

1833

James returns from Dublin “and brought a very nice little open four wheeled carriage as a present to his mother.” - more bottling port, drilling and field work - marriages & illnesses - storms, with “more shipwrecks these past two months, than have occurred in the same period of time, in the memory of the oldest people.”

1834

Weighting turnips - christenings - cholera reports - deaths and burials - resignation (in favour of his son) of General Archdale of his seat in Parliament - more bottling of sherry and port. Entries end on June 7<sup>th</sup> with a note "commenced a new book the 10<sup>th</sup> of June 1834."

Volume 2 - "continued from Old Book."

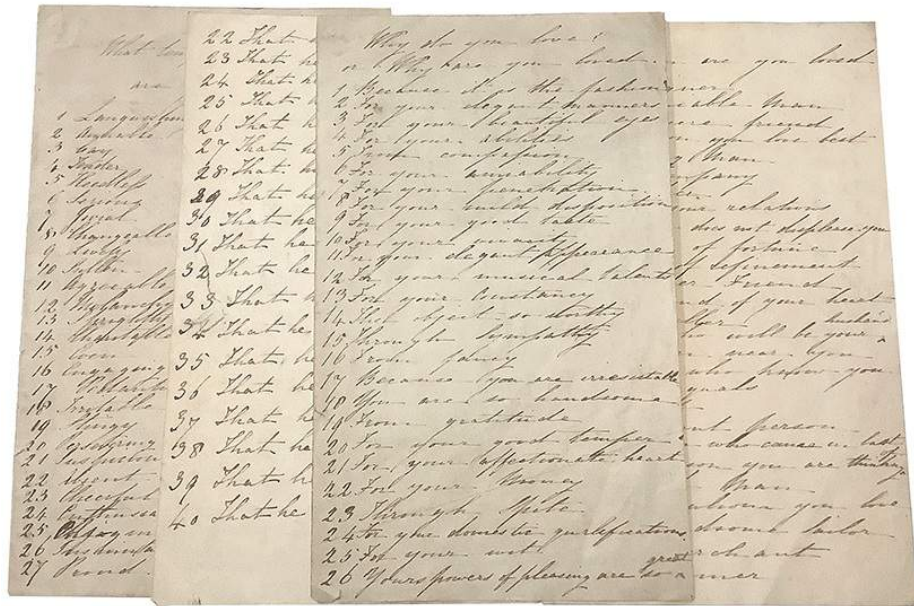
136 pages of diary entries, for virtually every day June 10<sup>th</sup> 1834 - December 31<sup>st</sup> 1839. and 121 pages of detailed expenditure for the same period.

Playing billiards - fine harvest - October 22<sup>nd</sup> the establishment of a Penny Post Office in Ballinamallard - improvement of carriage travel in the neighbourhood - January 15<sup>th</sup> 1835 a report of the Election for County Tyrone - 22<sup>rd</sup> Feb 1836 the election of a new surgeon at Trillick Dispensary, and he notes a lot of manoeuvring and that he may not subscribe again - he notes eleven marriages of his servants over the last three years - May 15<sup>th</sup> observes the annular eclipse - 20<sup>th</sup> June 1837 the coronation of Queen Victoria.

The expenses in both volumes are noted in detail, on an almost daily basis, and cover all manner of personal, household, and agricultural costs - with many payments to the poor.

He buys 2,000 trees, pays for a steeple-chase, chickens, trout, bread, asparagus, a payment (sent by Rev Arthur Frome) for Jews - mending breeches - buys a copy of the Christian Examiner - heeling shoes - cooks wages - to the fishman to buy a glass of whiskey - 6 small lobsters - 10lb of black cherries - 3 hundred crofton apples - 300 oysters - to a poor young decent travelling woman - subscriptions to Fermanagh Infirmary and the Sackville Street Club - To Breen for watching the young swans - and to a boy who brought back the swans - to a German Baron for 4 lithograph drawings - a garden pump - to the Kildare Place Society - a crate of Delf from Dublin - to Miss Irwin for Bibles for school - to Andrew Armstrong for surveying - subscription to Deaf and Dumb - subscription to Erne Packet -





25. ROMANCE. Early nineteenth century questions and lists of possible answers on the subject of personality, and what to seek in an ideal partner.

There are three separate sheets (two of 4 pages each, one of 2 pages) with 6 questions in total, each with 40 possible answers.

- What quality or character do you wish for most in your partner for life?
- By whom are you loved?
- Why do you love or Why are you loved?
- What temper or disposition are you?
- What is your predominating quality?
- What do you love with the greatest ?

Some light dustiness, and folds are partially slit, but without loss. One sheet is initialed J.G. and the paper is watermarked [18]32. The sheets have a small embossed crest of a large bird?, with wings outstretched.

c180mm x 112mm. 1832.

£95.00 + vat

To John Pettit

Lady Lothian

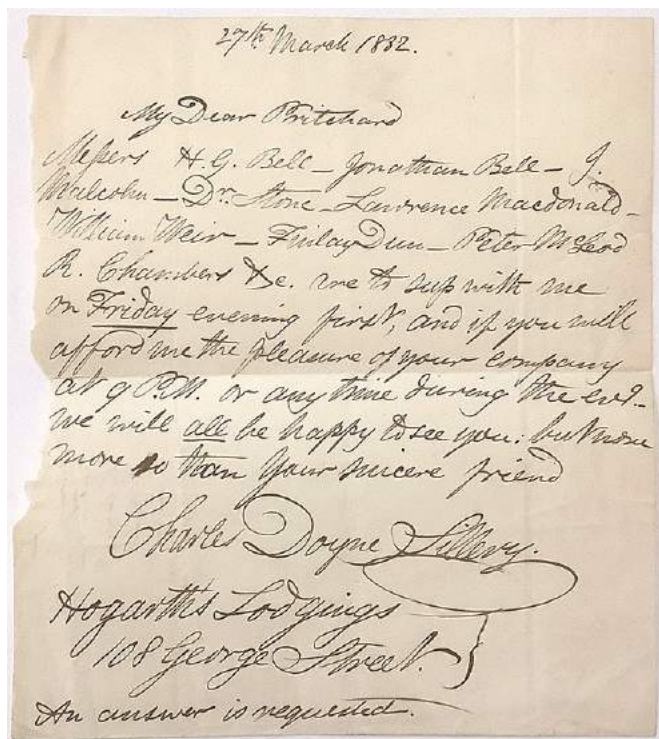
May 19. 1832		L. S.
" New bottom & lining stew pan	—	14.0
" Repairing a Do — Do	—	0.6
" A — — Do — Do	—	0.6
June 10 Cutlets Choppa	—	3.6
" Do Repairing smelt jack	—	2.0
" Do Dish cover	—	0.4
" Do Ladle	—	0.4
Sept 2. Do Spoon	—	0.3
" Do Jug	—	0.3
" Do Tea Urn cover	—	1.0
" Do Stew pan	—	1.0
" Do Tea pot	—	0.6
Oct 8. Do 2 Tea Kettle covers	—	0.6
		<u>14.8</u>

John Pettit  
Nov 3 1832

26. LADY LOTHIAN. A small handwritten bill for kitchen items repaired by John Pettit to Lady Lothian. The work was carried out between May 19<sup>th</sup> and October 8<sup>th</sup> 1832, and is signed and receipted by John Pettit. Nov 3<sup>rd</sup> 1832. Original fold lines, and docket title on the reverse panel.  
195m x 145mm. 1832. £35.00 + vat

~ The bill covers repairs to a stew pan, dish cover, ladle, jug, and other items.

Possibly, Cecil Chetwynd Kerr, Marchioness of Lothian (née Lady Cecil Chetwynd-Talbot; (1808-1877). In July 1831 she married and went to live in Scotland with her husband John Kerr, 7th Marquess of Lothian. The work may have been running repairs needed shortly after she moved in.



27. SILLERY, Charles Doyne. A handwritten invitation, dated 27<sup>th</sup> March 1832, written from Hogarth's Lodgings, 108 George Street [Edinburgh]. Some wear to the left hand edge, probably from opening, but with no loss of letters.

225mm x 185mm. 1832.

£65.00 + vat

My Dear Pritchard,

Messrs H G Bell - Jonathan Bell - J. Malcolm - Dr Stone - Lawrence Macdonald - William Weir - Finlay Dun - Peter M'Leod - R Chambers &c, are to sup with me on Friday evening first, and if you will afford me the pleasure of your company at 9 pm or any time during the eve we will all be happy to see you: but none more than your sincere friend Charles Doyne Sillery. An answer is requested." An early note on the reverse lists some of Sillery's poems.

Sillery was lodging with Thomas C. Hogarth, printmaker and publisher,

~ Sillery was born at Athlone, the son of an Irish artillery officer also named Charles Doyne Sillery, a native of Drogheda, who died of wounds received at Talavera. He entered the navy at an early age, serving as a midshipman on a voyage to China and India, but delicate health prevented him from following a naval career, and in 1828 he settled in Edinburgh, in order to study surgery at the university there. The University records make no mention of him after 1829. In May 1832 "Mr. Charles Doyne Sillery read a paper to the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, on Tuesday week, a new engine invented by himself, which he terms the Hydraulic Self-acting Engine." He died of consumption in Edinburgh in 1837. Besides three small religious volumes, entitled respectively 'A Discourse on the Sufferings of Our Saviour' (1833), 'An Essay on the Creation of the Universe' (1833), and 'The Man of Sorrows,' published posthumously, he published the following volumes of verse: 'Vallery, or the Citadel of the Lake,' 2 vols. 12mo, Edinburgh, 1829. 'Eldred of Erin,' a poem in Spenserian stanza, 12mo, Edinburgh, 1833. 'The Royal Marines and other Poems,' 8vo, London, 1833. 'The Exiles of Chamouni,' a dramatic poem, 1834.



28. VETERINARY REMEDIES for the husbandry of, and ailments in bulls, cattle, and calves. These are very detailed, with a description of the ailment, the remedy, and recipe for the treatment.

78 pages: Lethargy commonly called sleeping fever; swimming in the head; inflammation of the lungs; the murrain; of the yellows; an excellent ointment for a cow's elder which is swelled or inflamed; joint yellows or tail rot; the black water; the red water; the disorder called the blain; the slimy flux; inflammation in the bowel; inflammation of the liver; inflammation of the kidneys; for a cough; for convulsions from cold winds or flatulency; joint evil; loosing the curd; milk fever; the decoction; inflammation in the shape or urinary passages; a cow that is fardel bound; the plague in the guts; a nervous disorder; for a bull which is overheated by riding; a cow that is swelled or gorged; paunching; a drink to dry a cow; a drink for making a cow take the bull; a cow bad of the foul in the feet; to make a charge for a cow which is slipped in the hip or shoulder; a warming medicine for a cow that has taken cold and shivers much; cows casting their calves; taking down of the calf bed; a yong cow that is costive; inflammation of a calf's head; for a young calf that has turn in the head.

4 pages. The Complete Farrier &c., of the Horse.

2 pages. Remedies for sheep.

It is prefaced by 7 pages: Fixtures left on the premises in the possession of Samuel Ryly at Windaway House. This includes itemising of each room; goods added to the above inventory at Mr John Walker Windaway House, March 31, 1845; noting the auctioneer as William Wayte; goods which Mrs Walker has taken herself (bed, china, some pictures &c); and goods taken at valuation by Thomas and Nathan Walker.

Mix these together for two doses one to be given in a quart of warm whey or gruel and repeat every twenty four hours The best must fast as before mentioned

The Bleeding must be repeated according to the violence of the disease - Or give the following

Recipe

Take Flour of Sulphur 2 ℥  
 Epsom salt 3 ℥  
 Nitre in powder 3 do  
 Diaphoretic antimony 1 do  
 Digested powder 2 do  
 Turmeric powder 1 ℥

Mix these together for two doses and give them as above Or give this

Recipe

Take Virginian snake root 1 ℥  
 in powder  
 Castile soap 2 ℥  
 Diaperian in powder 3 do  
 Salap in powder 1/2 do  
 Guaiacum in powder 1 do  
 Digested powder 2 do

Mix these together for two doses to be given the same as the other

These Medicines will relax the vessels and procure a regular discharge or excretion of perspiration They infallibly incise and remove humors

Some and putrid matter sitting in the folds and villi of the ventricles, collecting and loading them, imbues the fibres and floccid fibres the corroborate vessels and encourage the spirits to flow in a plentiful manner. To restrain the tone of the stomach, restore its natural heat, recall lost appetite and open the obstructed glands

Do not give any hot stimulant medicines as they are more prejudicial to the beast affected with this malady than serviceable except at the beginning of the disease and while the shivering fits is on very few will die of this complaint unless by giving improper hot medicines and giving them many a good beast has been destroyed through their want of knowledge

Treatment

of the beast is, it is to refuse the food which often happens keep it up and give it plenty of water gruel scalded milk last fresh grains or scalded bran

Good marks of this kind greatly help to forward a cure

AN EXCELLENT  
 Ointment for a  
 Cow & Elder  
 which is swelled or inflamed

Tall narrow folio, bound in calf backed boards. Externally there are signs of use as to be expected, with wear to the spine and the boards rubbed and worn with loss of surface paper. But internally in good clean condition, and very legible. There are notes and calculations on the inner front board and first page. One leaf torn, and one leaf has a remedy excised.

320mm x 100mm. c1835-1845. £95.00

John Walker has proved elusive, but this manuscript was bought in Cheshire, and I have found reference to a Windy Way House, near Eddisbury, Cheshire.



*“Then I asked him how he came to have it assined to him, he saide that Negros is not allowed to enter Land in this State so he knowing Unkel he got him to enter it for him, he gave him the money when they purchas land...”*

29. EMIGRANT LETTERS, from America, 1840.

A series of six manuscript letters dated February 1840 - October 1844, the first three from William Dixon to his family in Maryport, and Warrington in Cumbria, with the other three from his wife H B Dixon, to her father and grandfather in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

William’s letters are mainly concerning some land that was thought to have been owned by an uncle, John Carruthers, and his efforts to find out about this for the benefit of the family at home. The search appears to have been fruitless, the Uncle having purchased the land on behalf of a negro, who was not allowed to directly purchase land in that County, so paid the Uncle to conduct the matter.

His last letter describes his marriage. The letters of his wife end with her description of her husband's death. The letters were sent from Mobile Alabama and Jackson Missouri. Approx 21pp mainly folio, with some pp 4to, and with integral address panels. Generally good condition though some fraying and browning and a few with weakness in the folds. Some ship letter marks.

1. The first letter is dated February 14<sup>th</sup> 1840. He writes he is well but has nothing to report concerning the property, but intends to travel to Montgomery. He writes of a fire in New Orleans in a building that cost one million seven hundred thousand dollars.
2. The second letter dated March 18<sup>th</sup> 1840, written to his parents, was sent back with a Capt Gardner (together with "a littel tobacco and a few secars.").

He writes from Mobil that he went to a land office and discovered that land was bought, paid for, and entered in his Uncle's name, but on visiting Montgomery could trace no record of it.

*"I took a horse and rode down in the country about 15 miles enquiring at every Planter's house that I could see until I got to the next plantation... I enquired of the Planters about it he went with me to the manthat is on it he is a Negro so I asked him several questions on what did he hold it by so he told me that it was his own & went and brought out the Paton or Deed so I took & read it you may think that I was surprised when I saw that it was drawn up in his [Uncle's] name... John Caruthers. I took & examined it three times over to see if there was any defraud about it or to see if they had got this out since Unkel's death but it was just the same as some that I examined in the Land Office at Cahaba [capital of Alabama] & it was taken out in '23 a yar before Unkel left that part of the Country. Then I asked him how he came to have it assined to him, he saide that Negros is not allowed to enter Land in this State so he knowing Unkel he got him to enter it for him, he gave him the money when they purchas land..."*

He then recounts some of the negro's life - how he used to be in a great deal of trouble, and took a little whisky to revive his spirits - and that other planters knew of him.

3. His third letter is dated from Jackson, October 18<sup>th</sup>, 1840. His father is still convinced that the Uncle possessed property before William left England, and Williams concurs that was his own view when he first arrived as his Uncle had lived for so long in the Southern states of America "at a time when money was to be made." But his subsequent enquires all confirmed that "he could not have possessed much property at the time of his death."

William notes his uncle's letters - Georgetown 1797 when he speaks of going to sea - 1799 sending money home - 1800 from Washington when he speaks of coming to England but cannot get his last year's wages as it's a bill of exchange on a merchant in Baltimore - his next in 1801, then 1806 when he talks of going to Ohio "which State they were only beginning to settle at that time... tracts of land given to settlers" - he examined the United State Land Claims book which revealed his uncle's name in several places. He records his uncle's next letter from New Orleans in 1810, and in later ones he states that he cannot return to England as he has considerable property. Fowler and Paine (a bank?), tell William that his uncle lost a considerable amount of money in 'bricks' in New Orleans. He traces him to Mobile in 1814, and Montgomery in 1816, from which point he appears to be living in much reduced circumstances.

This letter continues at length with further details of his uncle and search for land.

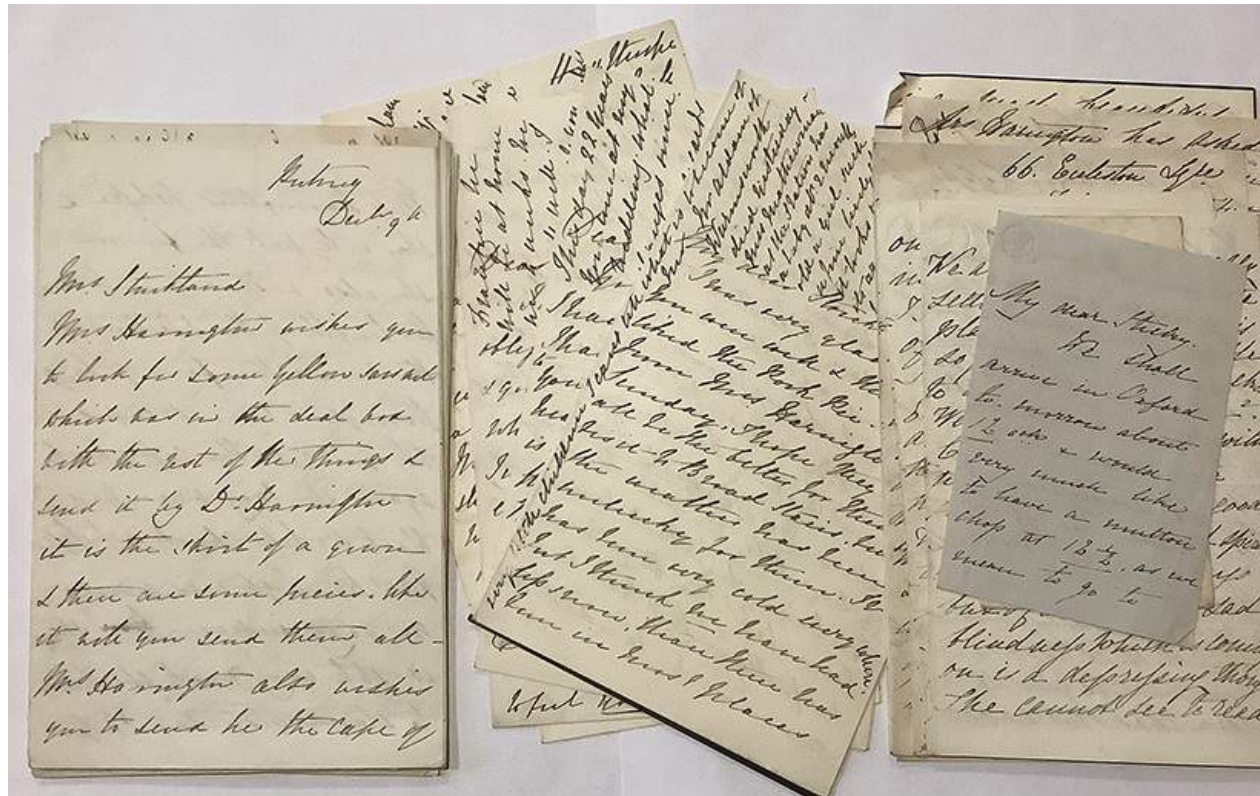
4. Written by William's wife, H.B. Dixon, to her father Capt Ed. Gordon, Watsoken near Wisbech, Cambridgshire, and dated from Jackson, May 7<sup>th</sup> 1842.

She reports that they were all sick last summer, including her little boy, and this prevented her from writing earlier. She announces the birth of a daughter and writes that she is enclosing a lock of her hair. It continues with family news and enquires about home.

5. Dated from Jackson, March 25<sup>th</sup> 1843, to her father, with family news, and finances.
6. Dated from Jackson, October 18<sup>th</sup> 1844, to her grandfather Mr Joseph Gordon, Wisbech. She has learned of her parents' death which "all tho expected it came with dread the day your letter came..." On top of this tragedy her 'Dear William' fell ill with an inflammation of the bowels", which despite being attended by doctors with various remedies, he died of very quickly.

£395.00 + vat





30. MY DEAREST STRICKY. Mrs Strickland appears to be house-keeper at the Oxford home of the family of Richard Harrington, who also lived at 14 Hyde Park Street, London.  
1842 - 1851. £195.00 + vat

~ Richard Harrington may be the person of that name who was the Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, from 1842 until his death in 1853.

The 28 letters send instructions for the despatch of items (mainly clothing), errands, and also family news, especially regarding the health of Mrs Harrington in 1842-1843.

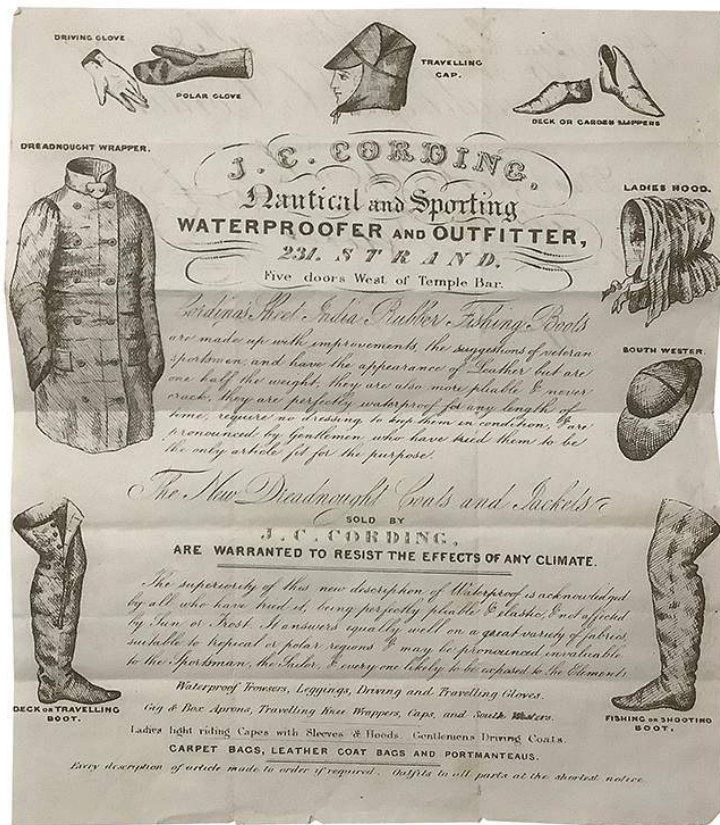
There are 11 letters from Richard Harrington, 12 from Cecilia & Minnie Balfour (who may be married children), and 5 letters from Elizabeth Ramsden possibly the family's house-keeper at East Brent, London, sending updates on the children &c.

“I wish you would bid Burton look for as many of my woollen frock which I wear next my skin, as I am not quite in rags, and also for a silk one which I have, and send them here immediately.”

Cecilia Balfour- Friday - Tunbridge Wells - requesting a favour to visit a chemist's shop in Oxford (on the same side of the street as Aunt Mary's), with her apologies as she had called in when they last visited Oxford and ordered a fly (carriage), which they then did not need. Cecilia also writes from from 66 Eccleston Square, and on holiday in Dieppe.

Minnie Balfour (yr own child) writing to My Dear Sticky, This may be Maria Caroline Harrington (1804-1876), who married Charles Balfour (1786-1876). A son Robert Drummond Balfour, is recorded as born at 66 Eccleston Square, Putney in 1844.

Elizabeth Ramsden - “I am afraid you are very dull now Oxford is so empty. I dare say you have hardly heard of Mrs Harrington since she left it. They are very well and comfortable at East Brent & I think master Charlie seems very happy.”



**Mr Wilson ventures out with his Dreadnought Cape.**

31. CORDING, J. C. Nautical and Sporting Waterproofer & Outfitter, 231, Strand.

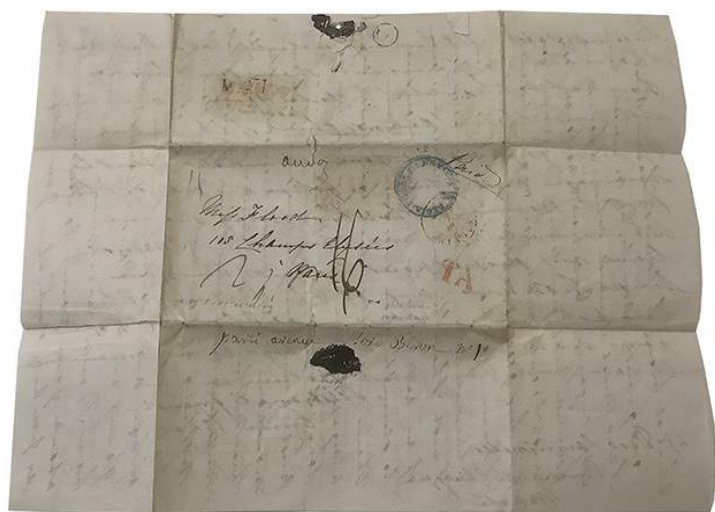
A most attractively illustrated announcement sheet for ‘The New Dreadnought Coats and Jackets... warranted to resist the effects of any climate.’ Printed on pale blue paper and with 8 small illustrations of their products forming a border. These include the polar glove, deck boot, ladies hood, travelling cap. Original fold lines. On the back is an invoice made out to Henry Wilson [of Stowlangtoft Hall, Nr Ixworth, Suffolk], for a Dreadnought Cape, and a pair of Proof Gloves.

250mm x 200mm. 1845.

£95.00 + vat

~ Waterproofing was the raison d’etre of the original Cordings business, and John Charles Cording opened his first shop as an outfitter and waterproofer in 1839 at 231 The Strand. Charles Mackintosh patented his process of dissolving rubber and binding it to cotton in the 1800s. By 1843, he had perfected the vulcanisation process, and John Cording started to manufacture the waterproof coats generically known as ‘Mackintosh’.

Their adverts were particularly aimed at travellers abroad, and appeared in such publications as James Barber’s The Overland Guide-Book, in 1850. The store was also first port of call for the explorer Sir Henry Morton Stanley when he wanted to put a properly-shod foot forward on his path to find Dr Livingstone in 1871.



### **Her husband was an adviser to King Ferdinand II of Naples**

32. BROOKES, Anne. A chatty letter from Anne Brooks in Naples to Miss Flood, a close friend in Paris telling her she is to be imminently married to James Close a merchant of Naples. Four pages, three written, one cross-written, with address panel on the final page. In good condition.

192mm x 249mm. March 12<sup>th</sup> 1845.

£60.00 + vat

~ She apologises for her recent silence, but quickly tells of her the exciting news, providing a speedy biography of here intended, who is well able to support her and “chiefly connected with government affairs”. Her father at first objected to the marriage because of the disparity in their ages, but seems to have now been reconciled to the fact.

Anne Brooks 1821-1876, married James Close 1799-1865. She was the daughter of the successful cotton manufacturer & banker Samuel Brooks, and later in life inherited £100,000 on his death in 1864. James was born in Manchester, and left England for Sicily and Naples in 1819, where he used experience gained in the family’s investment business to establish a merchant enterprise there. He became adviser to King Ferdinand II of Naples for which he was given the distinguished title of “Cavaliere”. He also wrote a treatise on his theories of education which influenced the unusual education of his six sons and three daughters. In accordance with their father’s nonconformist theories on education, the children read, wrote and kept journals of their travels on their father’s yacht, Sibella, for the early years of their lives. When King Ferdinand II died, James retired and lived out his remaining years sailing. Ann soon sent four of her sons off to school in England, after which some went to America to seek fortunes.

For their later history see: Johnson, Julie. *A Wild Discouraging Mess: the history of the White Pass Unit of the Klondike*. 2003.



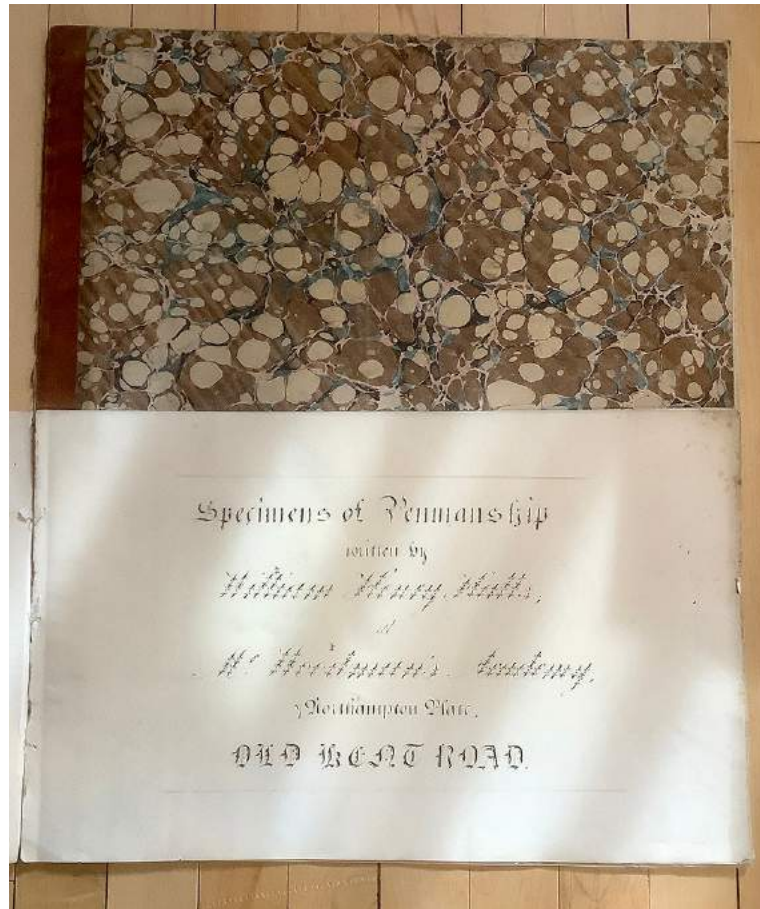
**struck by lightning, with blackened wool as evidence**

33. SHEEP. A most unusual 8 page letter written by Samuel Rickard to 'my Dear Wilson', concerning the "killing of twenty one of your sheep last night by lightning." He writes that Dennis has gone to Bury "to secure you against loss", and provides a lengthy and very detailed account of the evening's weather leading up to the storm, where 'The Great Ash' was struck, beneath which the flock had collected themselves for the night. "They were all upset & lying in all positions & directions, most of them with their legs up in the air or rolling over..." A note dated May 15, 1849 at the head of the first page adds that "all is right with the insurance", and that an inspection has been requested. Included with the letter is a piece of lightning-blackened wool.

180mm x 110mm. 1849.

£65.00 + vat

Joseph, & Henry Wilson, lived at Stowlangtoft Old Hall, Ixworth, near Bury St. Edmunds. Henry, served as a Justice Of The Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for Suffolk, 1835. He was voted in as Liberal Member Of Parliament, for the West of Suffolk County, and later appointed High Sheriff of Suffolk.



34. PENMANSHIP. Specimens of Penmanship written by William Henry Watts at Mr Woodman's Academy, Northampton Place, Old Kent Road. Fine calligraphic title-page, and 11 pages of penmanship, including a sample invoice from a grocery shop, dated November 29<sup>th</sup> 1854, and a poem on the 'Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals'. Together with a similar volume dated Midsummer, 1853, with 16 pages. Bound in matching calf backed marbled paper covers, backstrips worn, otherwise in good condition, and internally very clean. large oblong folio (290mm x 480mm). 1853-1854. £120.00

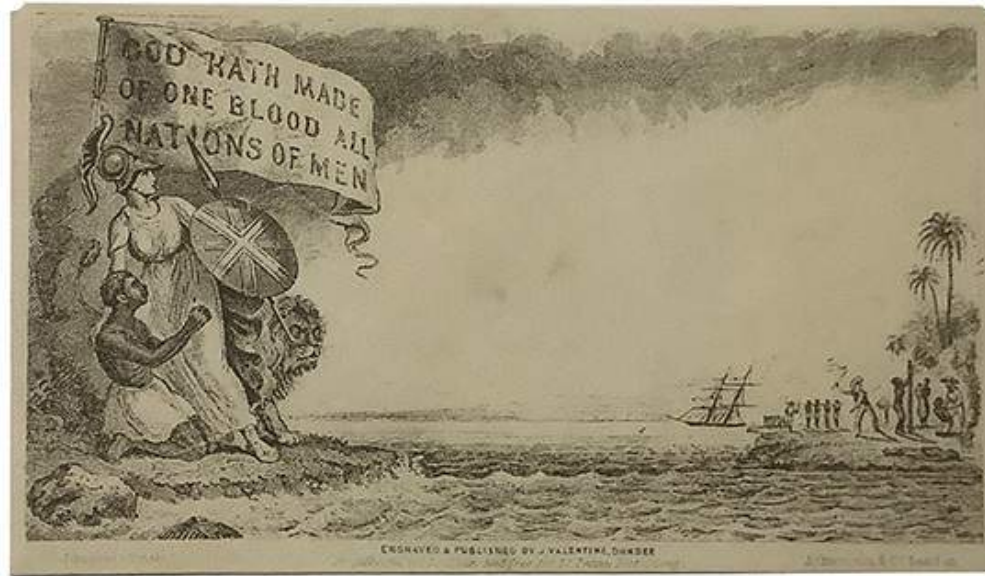


35. FUNERAL. A large and elaborate embossed and gilt decorated memorial card commemorating the death of Margaret Madder, who died at 21 High Street, Jedburgh, on Thursday, 24<sup>th</sup> July, 1856. Interred in Castlewood Cemetery. Window mounted, which at the foot reads in an early hand "from dear Maggie's Grave." Some staining to the lower edge of the mount, where there appears to have been a pasted on label?

200mm x 170mm. 1856.

£75.00 + vat

~ Margaret Madder Elliot, daughter of John Madder, wife of William Elliot, saddler of Jedburgh. She died young, aged 32, and her death certificate was issued on 24<sup>th</sup> July 1856. Her husband remarried and died in 1880, aged 70.



36. VALENTINE, James. God Hath Made of One Blood All Nations of Man. A fine engraved envelope with images relating to the abolition of slavery. It depicts a kneeling African slave being protected by Britannia on left. A slave being whipped in a tropical setting and slave ship in the background on the right. Some slight dustiness.

80mm x 133mm. Ackermann & Co. c1855 (but later).

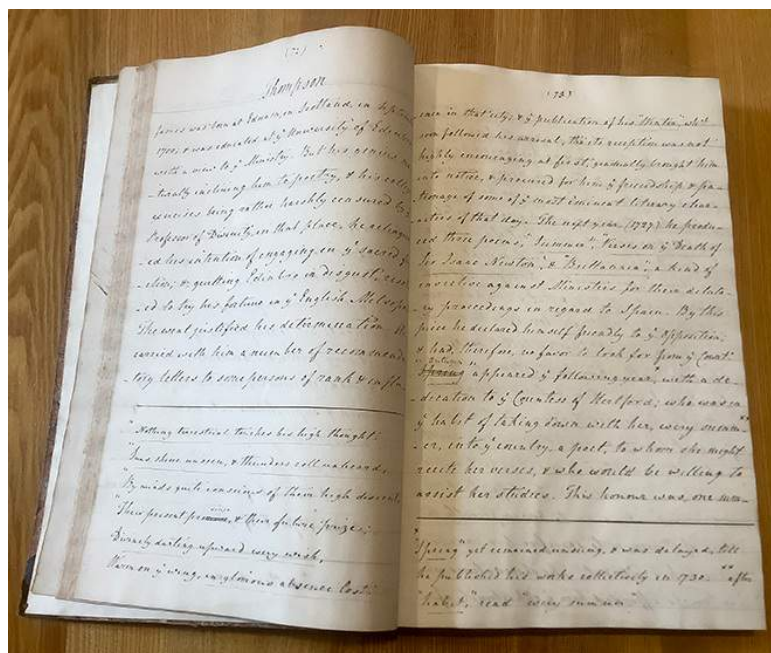
£125.00 + vat

~ Under the image is: Johnstone & Hunter, Edin. & London. Engraved and published by J. Valentine, Dundee. (25 adhesive or 30 plain sent free for 12 Penny Post Stamps). Ackermann & Co, London.

Bodily, Jarvis and Hahn record two states of this envelope differentiated by the imprint at the left. We have also located two other examples, one slightly smaller than this (78mm x 133mm), and one a little larger (98mm x 133mm). The printing is rather faint, so this may be a later issue. A modern reprint was made, but that was printed on modern buff paper, rather than ivory coloured paper as here.

Bodily, Richard, et al, *British Pictorial Envelopes of the 19th Century*, Chicago, 1984, pp240-1.





### Unpublished Essays on Shakespeare

37. ALEXANDER, Edward., (a relative of). *Horae Poeticae, or Extracts from ye writings of some of our best Poets, with proposed emendations, explanatory notes, & a preliminary essay in which is attempted a sketch of the genius and character of each author. In Two Volumes. Vol I.* An extensive unpublished work written on over 500 folio pages, the first section forming a series of essays on his selected authors, and the second, extracts from their works, with his footnotes. It is inscribed, "To Edward Alexander Esq as a memorial of friendship, and a token of respect for his professional talents & general erudition, these volumes are presented by his affectionate relation, the Author." Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, lettered Volume I, 'Preliminary Essay, Shakespeare, Milton'. The spine is detached from the upper joint, and rear joint and corners worn, with some abrasion to the marbled boards. Some faint occasional and mainly marginal waterstaining, but generally clean, and writtne in a very legible hand, with some corrections. Armorial book-plate of Revd. Disney L. Alexander, M.A., Oxon., and book label of Rev. J.B. Alexander, Heath, near Chesterfield.  
 folio. c1860.

£295.00

~ Edward Alexander is probably Edward Nelson Alexander (1797-1859). Disney Legard Alexander [1821-1868], was a Clerk in Holy Orders of Monk Hessildon, Durham [1849] / Curate of Hesildon [1851] / Vicar of Ganton [1861]. John B. Alexander (born 1850) was his eldest son.

“The contemplation of ye works of genius has ever been accounted one of the most pleasing occupations of ye human mind... how consolatory to be able to assemble around us ye great, ye good, of all ages & nations, spurring the dull confines of mere animal existence to inhale ye purer and more invigorating breeze of an intellectual atmosphere! To facilitate ye accomplishment of this object is my chief motive for undertaking ye following work.”

Preliminary Essay pp.(1-5); Shakespeare (6-30); Milton (31-44); Pope (45-59); Young (60-71); Thompson (72-82); Gray (83-90); Goldsmith (91-99); Cowper (100-114).

Shakespeare: Extracts from the plays.

pp (1-20) The Tempest; (21-39) Two Gentlemen of Verona; (40-41) Twelfth Night; (42-48) Measure for Measure; (49-55) A Midsummer Night's Dream; (56-61) Taming of the Shrew; (62-67) Much Ado About Nothing; (68-80) Merchant of Venice; (81-96) As You Like It; (97-106) Coriolanus; (107-133) Troilus and Cressida; (134-151) Julius Caesar; (152-167) Antony and Cleopatra; (168-179) Cymbeline; (180-197) King Lear; (198-224) Macbeth; (225-259) Othello; (260-269) King John; (270-278) King Richard II; (279-294) King Henry IV parts I and II; (295-301) Henry V; (302-320) Henry VI; (321-333) King Richard III; (334-342) Henry VIII.

Milton: Extracts.

(343-387) Paradise Lost; (388-392) L'Allegro; (393-400) Il Penseroso.

Pope: Extracts.

(401-415) Eloise and Abelard; (416) A Prospect of Heaven; (417-418) The Man of Ross; (419-429) An Essay on Man; (430-435) various poems; (436-471) The Rape of the Lock.

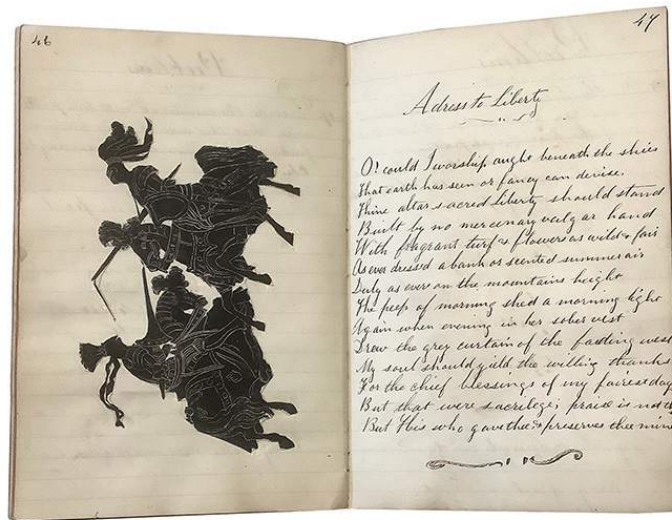
(473-474) Appendix; [3]pp table of contents of Vol I.

*Memorial Receipts.*  
 Funeral of the late S. H. Heathcote Esq.  
 The Executors  
 J. G. Denison  
 11/2.  
 23 Black Silk Bands 4 9 6  
 7 Gros Bands 4 3 17  
 14 Gros Scarfs 29 7 12  
 4 Patent Craple Bands 1 10  
 8 Patent Craple Scarfs 9 3 12  
 3 1/2 Mens kid Gloves 36 1 17 6  
 11 1/2 Mens kid Gloves 79 1 10 5  
 5 1/2 Mens kid Gloves 59 11 9  
 7 1/2 Mens kid Gloves 36 1 14 6  
 2 1/2 Mens kid Gloves 2 6  
 Sent to the Tenants  
 14 Gros Scarfs & Bands 25 2  
 3 Scarfs and Bands 29 4 19  
 4 1/2 Mens kid Gloves 39 15  
 5 1/2 Mens kid Gloves 4 1  
 5 1/2 Mens kid Gloves 46 1 2 6  
 3 1/2 Ladies kid gloves 4 10 6  
 The Rev. Mr. Withams fee 2 2  
 Burial fee 2 6  
 Church clerk 5  
 1 Windsor Browsers 6 2 8  
 2 Hatters 4 12  
 Hire of the State Pall 15  
 Hire of the Best Pall 1 1  
 Hire of 3 Browsers 9 9  
 10 1/2 Hours Silk Burialwater 7 10  
 Amount for the Servants 65 10 6  
 Continued 116 12 0

38. FUNERAL. A detailed two page handwritten account of the expenses for the funeral of the late Samuel Heathcote Unwin Heathcote, dated March 1862.  
 folio. 400mm x 160mm. 1862. £45.00 + vat

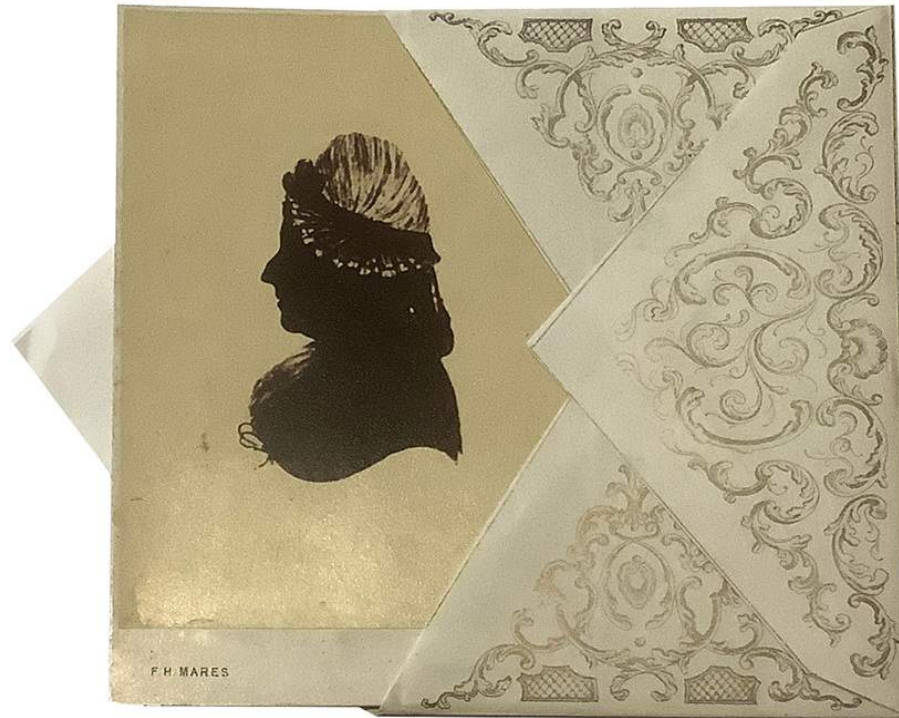
~ Samuel was born 1789, and died March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1862. He was the first of the Heathcote family to become lord of Shephalbury Manor, Hertfordshire. He was known to oppose the coming of the railway and chased rail workers off his land and broke their instruments. After Samuel's death, his son Unwin knocked the manor down and built a new one, completed 1865.

The funeral was elaborate, costing over £200, with 23 black silk bands, crepe scarfs, and "14 gros scarfs and bands" sent to the tenants. The account details prices for pall bearers, a hearse, black ostrich feathers for the lid, the hire of 4 coaches and pairs for 3 days.



39. MELVILLE, John. Voluntary Exercises in Algebra, 1865-6. A charming mid-Victorian notebook of 119 pages of mathematical equations and problems, with several pages of prose, on Patriotism, Chile & Scotland compared., Sunset, and To a Robin. He has decorated the book with silhouette cut-outs, coloured scraps, and even several pages with pressed seaweed; in total there are 40 embellishments. Original roan backed marbled boards, with hand-written paper label on the upper cover, and his name written on the front-end-paper. 178mm x 110mm. 1865-1866. £220.00

~ At the foot of many of the pages he has added short proverbs - badgers are fond o'creels - It's ill getting the breeks off a Highlandman - a club fat will no make a gude shinty - friends are like fiddle strings, they wauna be screw'd over tight. They indicate a Scottish compiler of this manuscript.



40. MARES, F.H. A cabinet silhouette photograph of a lady (Irish?), still in its original decorative gilt envelope.  
105mm x 63mm. c1870.

£30.00 + vat

~ Mares, F.H. Portrait & landscape photographer, of 79 Grafton St., Dublin School of Photography. He worked from this address in the early 1860s and 70s.



41. JEWELL, J. American Gem Photographer. Latest Novelty. Four 'gem' portrait photographs each in decorative card mount, with the photographer's details on the reverse. Together with another tin-type portrait of a young child. 105mm x 60mm. c1870. £75.00 + vat

~ Studios which specialised in carte-de-visite portraits often employed special multi-lens cameras which could take up to a dozen pictures on a single photographic plate. In America in 1860, Simon Wing patented a camera that could be used to produce dozens of images on a single iron plate. Wing's "Patent Multiplying Camera" could take up to 72 tiny portraits on a thin metal plate. The plate could then be cut up with metal shears to produce dozens of small pictures measuring one inch by three-quarters of an inch ( 2.5 cm x 2 cm ). The resulting "postage-stamp sized" portrait could be mounted on a card of the same dimensions as a carte-de-visite and therefore suitable for insertion in a regular photograph album. These tiny ferrotype portraits on specially decorated or embossed card mounts became known as "American Gems" when they were introduced into Britain in the late 1870s.

This made the carte sized product very economic, though the claim on the back '9 portraits for 7½ pence' was still a significant sum for most people. J Jewell "American Gem Photographer", advertised branches in Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Glasgow and Sunderland.



42. CHRISTMAS CARD. A charming original pen and ink Christmas card, drawn on vellum with a young girl looking out of a rustic barn door with a litter of cats in the fore-ground. Addressed on the verso, "Auntie, with best love from Beatrice."  
75mm x 110mm. c1880.

£30.00 + vat



43. BABY INCUBATORS. An original rare pass for the baby incubators exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904. On stiff card, with organisers blind stamp seal. 70mm x 120mm. 1904. £45.00 + vat

~ The baby incubators were a scientific exhibit at the exposition. There were twenty four incubators at the exhibit, with regulated oxygen and ventilators, with premature babies from the St Louis hospitals inside. There were on average 25 babies on display within the incubators on any given day!





44. KERR, Georgina. A manuscript drawing book completed 1905/6 whilst Georgina attended The Vale of Leven Academy in Alexandria [West Dunbartonshire, Scotland]. Thirty pages of drawings in pencil, and watercolour sketches, on recto and verso of each leaf, many images around a school theme. In original linen backed 'Drawing Book' with ornate title on the upper cover, and sepia landscape view on the rear cover. It has "Georgina Kerr First Year" in pen on the front board and with the Academy name in pencil. The covers have some wear, mainly marginal and evidence of old waterstain to both covers but not to the pages. The drawings give a delightful evocation of an Edwardian school; Georgina draws her Summer straw boater and her Winter hat. There are sketches from nature, and of equipment in the Science laboratory, kitchen and garden. Full of naïve charm.

340mm x 235mm. 1905-1906.

£95.00



45. LICENCE TO DRIVE A MOTOR CAR. A drivers licence issued in 1912 by the East Riding of Yorkshire County Council together with an actual photograph of the licenced driver in full motoring gear. This was issued to Robert Reginald Waldron, 2 Ash Grove, Sutton, Hull. Red gilt lettered cloth folder, (100mm x 65mm). £30.00



46. FIRST WORLD WAR. Four silk postcards (one dated 1916 For Liberty, and another 1919), and a Greetings Xmas 1918 card from France. One of the silk cards is addressed to Miss J. Ward, and the 1918 card is from Charles Allum. Two of the cards have a message card under the lift-up flap; I'm Thinking of You, and United for Ever. 90mm x 140mm (4), and 160mm x 120mm. 1916-1919. £75.00

~ “Embroidered silk postcards were especially favoured during and just after the First World War (1914-1918). During the war, the range of designs was very varied and included obviously military subjects, such as the flags of the allies (notably Belgium, Britain, Croatia, France, Italy, Portugal, Russia, and the USA), names of regiments, figures of famous generals, and more public subjects such as Christmas, birthdays and New Year best wishes. The designs and texts were worked in small, silk gauze panels with colourful, free style embroidery. A wide range of stitches were used, including the back stitch, basket weave stitch, individual cross stitches, herringbone stitch, reverse herringbone stitch (to create a shadow work effect), double running stitch (Holbein stitch), satin stitch, stem stitch, as well as various composite stitches. These embroidered panels were then stuck to a card frame embossed with a decorative edging.”

Ref: *Silk Embroidered Postcards from the First World War*, Gillian Vogelsang-Eastwood, 2015.



47. TAXIDERMISTRY. An Edwardian mahogany box containing some vintage taxidermy tools. The box has brass hinges and embossed brass catch. Inside the lid are spaces for 2 pairs of scissors, with brass flaps to hold them in place. The base of the box has sections for different tools and fixed metal rack.

Contents:- 2 pairs of scissors (one additional long nosed pair is not original to the kit):  
Brain scoop/ hook – double ended: Fixed blade scalpel (Sheffield, England):  
Tweezers (AA – Switzerland): Hooks & chains:  
Needles – straight & curved:  
Wooden handled ‘piercing/ pricking’ tool: forceps.

The box measures approximately 18.2cm x 8.3cm x 5cm deep, and is in very good condition.  
Some of the tools and needles have tarnishing/rust. Possibly made by Watkins & Doncaster?

£40.00 + vat

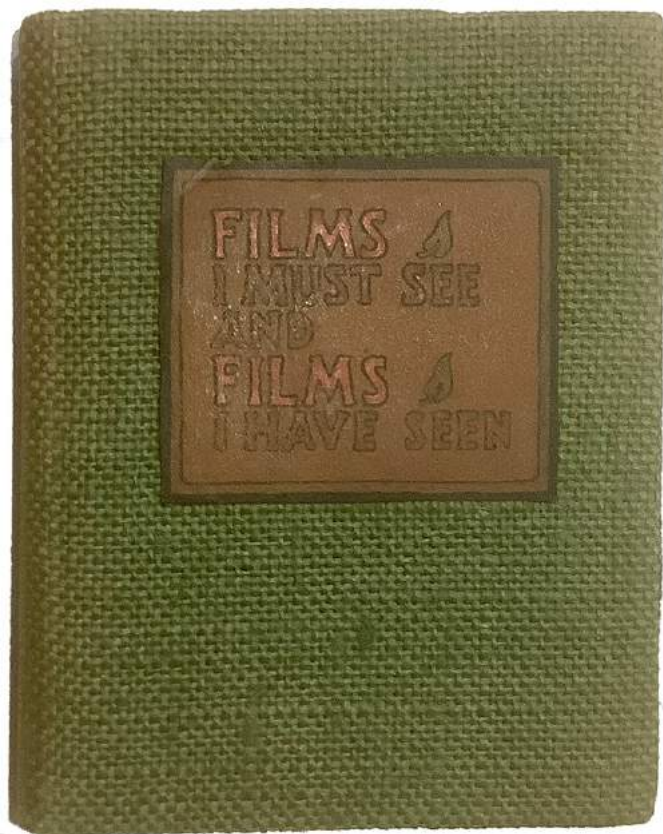


48. PICKING PLUMS. A charming original group of twenty photographs of a female fruit picking party, accompanied by a manuscript poem from the same source titled "In praise of picking plums". They are contained in a Marriott's Photo Stores, Ltd paper wallet, tear to the rear wrapper. The photographs measure 13.5cm by 8.5cm and 8.5cm by 6cm.

~ The poem, in eight verses, reveals that these date from the 1940's, and the women were most probably land-girls during the second world war. It notes "the drone of the great Stirling bombers [introduced in 1940] high up in the blue summer sky." Although the poem refers to 'he' all the pickers in the photographs are women, with an elderly couple, possibly the farmer and his wife, and several men who load the baskets onto a horse or cart, and then a train wagon. Names on the fruit baskets are W.Green, Lewis, and Smith, and the labels on fruit boxes are for Wm. Clarke Ltd. The original photo envelope has Willingham, Cambs., written on the back.

Willingham, on the southern edge of the fens, was noted for its plum orchards, the fruit mainly destined for the Chivers jam and preserving factory at Histon, but also sent to the Midlands and the north.

£45.00 + vat



49. WAR TIME FILMS. Films, I Must See and Films I Have Seen. A record kept by 'Marion' of films she saw, mainly with Grahame, between December 1940 and September 1941. The record book was given to her by Ruth on the 16<sup>th</sup> December, and she visited the Ritz and Odeon cinemas in Hereford. It provides spaces for Title, Place and Date, Those Playing the Leading Roles, and My Impressions. Sixteen films are recorded, with the remainder of the pages unused. In very good condition, original green hessian cloth, with label on the upper cover and original pencil. 135mm x 110mm. E.W. Savory Ltd., Bristol. 1940. £50.00

Films include:

Earthbound - "very odd film".

Rebecca - "thoroughly enjoyable".

Pride & Prejudice - "excellent entertainment most amusing film."

Foreign Correspondent - which she saw twice.

Sporting Blood - "most exciting."

The Gay Mrs Trexel - "had a good fat laugh."

Til We Meet Again - "rather pathetic but I enjoyed it very much."

The Prime Minister - "well acted & well cast."

Major Barbara - "Cynical but true to life."

Son of Monte Cristo - "not at all convincing."

Boom Town - 'not bad.'

Seven Sinners - "very amusing in parts."

Second Chorus - "very feeble, not nearly as good as his other films."

Back Street - "rather disappointing."

Dangerous Moonlight - "very good... clever photography."



## 50. CAMDEN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

An archive of material relating to Camden School for Girls, London, 1952 - 53.

The school was founded in 1871 by Suffragist, Frances Mary Buss. In 1952, renowned photographer Pamela Chandler photographed the school, the headmistress, and pupils. She had attended the school as a girl, and this is her archive, and includes:

- a) Four 12 x 10 inch photographs of the exterior & interior of Camden School.
- b) Nineteen smaller black & white photographs showing art class, laboratory, other classes, pupils, assembly, and various views.

- c) approximately forty medium format negatives, each c2.5 x 2.5 inches, of the headmistress, interior school views, pupils and classes, etc.,
- d) Two soft back illustrated publications from c1952-3 giving an outline and history of the School.

~ Pamela Chandler (1928-1993) was one of the leading studio portrait photographers of the 1950s and 1960s, specialising in literary and theatrical subjects. She had her first brush with celebrity working as an extra at various film studios including Pinewood, Denham and Elstree, before a short apprenticeship at the Landseer Photographic Studio in the heart of the West End. This led to a partnership at her own premises in South Molton Street, Mayfair, before moving on to Beauchamp Place. Some of the photographs bear her Beauchamp Place address stamp on the reverse. In 1961, she was sent to photograph the notoriously camera-shy J. R. R. Tolkien.

Provenance: Reeman Dansie Auction, November 2021, noting that “the copyright to the images in the negatives in this lot passes with the negatives.”

£95.00 + vat

~ *finis* ~