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1)

## Twenty Five Hats and Bonnets ; A Parlour Amusement.



ANON. A set of 25 original manuscript watercolour overlays of hats and bonnets made to fit over an oval watercolour miniature portrait of a young woman, so that she appears to be modelling the hats.

A most delightful set of cards, carefully painted, and beautifully coloured. The cards vary in size, but each one fits over the portrait card, approx 9 cm x 11.5 cm. We think that the set dates from circa 1820.

The cards show the signs of handling; there is some smudging, and one card has had a spill on it at some time. Part of a ribbon bow is lacking on one card and a couple of tiny tears have been repaired, but otherwise in lovely original condition.

Now preserved in a purpose made cloth covered box with marbled paper interior and a ribbon tie.



£2,500

2)

## Letter Signed By Samuel Pepys

PEPYS (Samuel, 1633-1703). Manuscript warrant on one folded leaf. Signed by Pepys, Peter Pett and Sir William Batten, and dated 17th May 1661, licensing John Rudd boatswain of His Majesty's ship The Augustine to "gather victualls for himselfe and his servant as is proper and usual." The full text of the letter reads as follows:

*"By virtue of an order from his Royall Highness James Duke of yorke and Albany Lord High Admiral of England etc boarding date the first Instant*

*These are to pray and require you to order John Rudd Boatswain of his Majs shipp the Augustine to gather with such allowance of wage and victualls for himselfe and his Servant as is proper and usuall for the Boatswain of his Majs said Shipp and for soe dooing this shall bee your warrant dated at the navy office the 17<sup>th</sup> of May 1661 William Batten*

*Peter Pett Samuel Pepys*

*To our loveing ffreind the Clerke of the cheque of his Majs yard at Woolwich These"*

Pepys' diary entry for the day puts Pepys at his office, but also wishing to learn to whistle like a bird...

"All the morning at home. At noon Lieutenant Lambert came to me, and he and I to the Exchange, and thence to an ordinary over against it, where to our dinner we had a fellow play well upon the bagpipes and whistle like a bird exceeding well, and I had a fancy to whistle as he do, and did promise to come some other day and give him an Angell to teach me. To the office, and sat there all the afternoon till 9 at night. So home to my musique, and my wife and I sat singing in my chamber a good while together, and then to bed".

Pepys, at this time had only a few weeks of pen pushing as his experience with naval matters, having been promoted to his office by Edward Mountagu who had employed him as secretary in 1654. Mountagu, made General-at-Sea under Monck was ordered to bring King Charles II back from exile in Holland, and took Pepys with him as Admiral's secretary. Pepys was presented to the King and the Duke of York. Mountagu, whose star was very much in the ascendant, acquired the post of Clerk of the Acts to the Navy Board for him, and Samuel moved to official lodgings at the Navy office with Sir William Batten as his near neighbour.

The warrant leaf is folded in the same way as another letter from the Navy Office that we have handled. It has been professionally lightly cleaned and had previous mounting residue removed. There is some toning and light foxing, but is in Very Good condition.

*[HMS Augustine seems to have been a fifth rate ship, and was about to embark on a journey to the Mediterranean. A fifth rater was the second smallest class of warships based on size and firepower.*

*Sir William Batten was The Chief Surveyor of the Navy, and a member of the Navy Board. Pepys did not like him and in the diary makes critical comments about his propriety and of his living above his means. He did however hope to make personal gain through his acquaintance with Batten. After Batten's death Pepys seemed to enjoy the squabbles between his widow and her stepchildren about their inheritances.*

*Peter Pett, shipbuilder who came from a long line of important shipbuilders, was a member of the Navy Board in his role as resident Commissioner at Chatham, the largest of the dockyards. His father Phineas had a wood (the town of Petts Wood in South London named from it) which supplied timber for the naval dockyards.]*

£1950.00

3) Watercolours and sketches from Kent,  
the Medway towns and South London .

DARWALL, M.L. (?) Manuscript: watercolours and drawings circa 1862/3. Sketch book in landscape format approx. 15 cm x 9 cm, bound in brown leather, with complete clasp and with pencil. Decorated paper endpapers, separated at front gutter margin but still sound in the binding. All edges gilt. Pp 65 used, mainly to rectos, with further blanks. Many pages have very faint initial sketches, other have part or fully finished works of a very good standard. The locations are sometimes named, rarely dated, and not signed, although there is an ownership inscription for M.L.Darwall or possibly Danwall, to the front free endpaper. Some of the locations named or discovered by us are as follows: Dover luggers drawn up on beach; Sandgate Dover panorama; Sandgate Main Street; Dover old harbour; Customs Quay Dover; View of railway tunnel ventilators; St Mary's church Folkestone; Sandwich Mill; Gillingham; Gillingham church; Greenwich; Towers of Greenwich hospital from the Observatory; Blackheath; Lee; Greenwich Park;

A well executed sketch book with research opportunities.

£350





4) “My Uncle Thomas”; Thomas Catcott, 1741-1828

Watercolour portrait set in a period gilt frame with a beaded inner border and an outer picrust edge. Some tarnishing but the wear is age appropriate. The watercolour, which is cut out and pasted to a background is in excellent condition. The reverse of the watercolour bears manuscript notes about Thomas Catcott;

He was the youngest of six children of Alexander Stopford Catcott, headmaster of the Grammar School, Bristol, and his wife, Elizabeth, who was the daughter of George Symes, a merchant, and his wife, Elizabeth, who was the daughter of Thomas Chatterton, the poet. He was born at the Grammar School, Bristol, on the 7th of December 1741. He died on the 14th of August 1828, aged 86 years. He was buried in the church of St. Andrew, Bristol, on the 17th of August 1828. He was the author of several works, including a history of the city of Bristol, and a history of the county of Gloucestershire. He was also a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and the Society of Dilettanti. He was a friend of George Symes, and of Thomas Chatterton. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and the Society of Dilettanti. He was a friend of George Symes, and of Thomas Chatterton.

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He was born in Bristol at the Grammar School, where his father was headmaster [Alexander Stopford Catcott]. Thomas was the youngest of six children. Intriguingly his brother George Symes, was a friend and early supporter to the “unhappy Thomas Chatterton”, poet, who created an alter ego Thomas Rowley and wrote “medieval” poetry under his name. George was “a firm believer in the Rowleian authenticity and introduced those poems to the world”. The manuscript notes attribute the portrait to Henry Smith, attorney, and nephew to Thomas Catcott.

£875

## 5) The Trench Diaries of Sergeant Sam Cooke 1914-16.

COOKE, Sam.A. Service No.5502 Manuscript personal diaries 1914-1916. 3 vols , written in three different pocket diaries, usually in pencil or indelible pencil. Vol 1. 1914 Boots pocket diary for 1914, approx 10 cm x 6.5cm x 1 cm in worn original black morocco leather covers. Vol II. 1915 Collins pocket diary sold by L&A Wilkinson of Sheffield , approx 9.5 cm x 7 cm x 2 cm in worn original black morocco leather covers. Vol III Charles Petts's pocket diary 1916, approx 9.5 cm x 8 cm x 2 cm, in rubbed original black morocco leather covers with pencil sleeve and loose elastic closure. All three volumes with various condition issues but all readable. Cooke belonged to the 2nd Battalion of The York and Lancaster Regiment . He was a serving soldier when war broke out and was stationed in Limerick. The first diary initially has sparse single word records of regimental life , "Rifle Club" , "Sports" "Royal" etc until August when entries lengthen somewhat. The 30<sup>th</sup> July has the note " Rumours of War", the 41<sup>st</sup>, "...word of RAMC in action". He notes the declaration of war on August 4<sup>th</sup> and his memo note for the week was " what a change. Everybody anxious to be off. Wonder if I shall get back." Most days have several line entries at this stage; " Route March. Company inoculated" ; " Still another day. Always inspecting something. Dining at Bally Common". On 16<sup>th</sup> August Cooke " Left Cork 11.15 pm Run aground 11.45 pm what a shock thought she was a goner. Got a BED. 2 miles in 14 hours what oh the speed limit". By 21<sup>st</sup> September 1914 Cooke reports that he was " in firing line 4.20 reserve" and was first engaged in battle shortly after, being heavily shelled during the battle of Armentières. He mentions artillery duels and " own shell burst over our trench. What a shock", and " several narrow squeaks". On 4<sup>th</sup> October he wrote "under rifle fire .Terrible battle on right flank slept through it all". On 8<sup>th</sup> October he records " Searched for Snipers. Very heavy artillery fire during night".

Cooke appears to have got into trouble for an unrecorded incident, as he writes that he is " in open arrest" and " still under arrest" on 10/11 October, but there does not seem to be any further action taken. On 18<sup>th</sup> October Cooke goes into action at Fouquet; " Hellish shrapnel. Dug in. Heavy fighting" He then takes part in actions in and around Bois Grenier , which became the Battle of Armentières. On 24<sup>th</sup> October Cooke wrote " dig again. Expecting attack, didn't come off worry for nothing. Letter from Em [*his wife, regularly mentioned*]. Feint attacks on the right. "Nuisance" and on 25<sup>th</sup> " Digging again. Jolly weary. Hellish shrapnel about 3. No coat no sheet [*groundsheet*] and rain all night one meal in 24 hrs". The next day ; "Support. Under heavy artillery fire. Shelled us out of the trenches to Headquarters". On 1<sup>st</sup> November Cooke recorded 94 shells in 2 hours but with " practically no damage done" but on the 3<sup>rd</sup> he is " nearly blown up". Throughout his ordeals, he is comforted by parcels and letters from Em, and seems to have regular supplies of cigs and newspapers. On 5<sup>th</sup> November he has a " very lucky escape from shell" and on the 6<sup>th</sup> he goes out scouting three times during the night, presumably into no man's land between the trench lines. On 14<sup>th</sup> Cooke's unit " left the trenches, now for a rest" with rumours of furlough [*home leave*] on the 26<sup>th</sup> but on 30<sup>th</sup> they " relieved 'A' Leicesters . rotten dug- outs". By 4<sup>th</sup> December Cooke was " Digging again , properly fed up. If we go much deeper we shall be in Australia". The next day he records the issue of fresh meat but comments " what a hope of cooking it". On 8<sup>th</sup> he is shelled again but with no casualties, but in uncomfortable conditions. On the 11<sup>th</sup> Cooke records that it is "still raining, absolutely piggish up to the knees" and on the 12<sup>th</sup> " absolutely awful wonder if it is my turn next".

The famous unofficial Christmas truce observed by frontline troops over Christmas 1914 is mentioned in Cooke's diary . On 24<sup>th</sup> December he wrote " Good sport. Germans want to talk. Don't trust them though" . On Christmas Day Cooke " Hoped to be at home. Will make the best of it though. Hope all at home enjoy themselves. Jolly lively over the way". A reminder that many had expected that it "would all be over by Christmas". The year ends with Sam up to his knees in mud with the rain still coming down and a lucky escape; "Cap gone lucky it was no lower".

Entries for 1915 begin on 27<sup>th</sup> January with a terse "From trenches" and " to baths all passes cancelled" on 30<sup>th</sup>. The diary for 1915 arrives with Cooke on 1<sup>st</sup> Feb [*previous entries for the year written retrospectively*] and he records that the "first shot since Xmas fired at 11 am by our people" on 31<sup>st</sup>. On 11<sup>th</sup> February Cooke records the capture of a Spy, and finally gets news of leave but expects that it will be cancelled. On 16<sup>th</sup> Feb. Cooke goes on leave and reaches Folkestone, England on the 19<sup>th</sup>. It must have been difficult to leave just three days later and return to duty on the 24<sup>th</sup> to find his Company placed in Reserve.

Heavy shelling is reported in early March when diary entries are rather sparse until the 15<sup>th</sup> when the regiment was moved overnight to Poperinghe " but too late for a successful counter attack. Must have been a real scrap". On April 19<sup>th</sup> the various platoons played football and had a trial for the Platoon Prize during the week.

At the end of April, Cooke is engaged in building trench parapets, and is complemented by a General on his work. He himself is not satisfied however, and “ shall take the lot down again”. Having rebuilt it, the parapet is “ knocked flying” in a lively twenty minute barrage. In May, heavy sniping is the problem, along with being “passed over again” presumably for promotion. He is offered a transfer when he goes to see his commanding officer, and is again disappointed when a posting to base duties does not come through. Cooke writes in his diary that he will never get “ his crown”, a reference to the insignia awarded for his next promoted rank.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> June , Cooke writes “ Took over trenches from R.B. at St.Jean about midnight. Tired out. Awful smell of death all the way”. He complains of “ awful mud” on the 9<sup>th</sup>, and is then relieved, and has to sleep in the open in a thunderstorm.

There is an interesting entry for 16<sup>th</sup> June relating to Turpinite; “ Handled Turpinite. Wish the wind would change so that it could be used all along the line”. According to our research, Turpinite was a fictional war gas which, according to contemporary accounts silently and suddenly killed a person within 400 yards of impact with its fumes. Survivors of supposed attacks reported a strong chemical smell. This was investigated at the time and was found to be due to the incomplete combustion of the picric acid used in British Artillery shells, and the unexplained sudden deaths due to death by concussion, which left no marks on the victim.

Cooke seems to have fallen out badly with a superior again , and there is some evidence of this in the diary on 19<sup>th</sup> June where he writes “ another telling off. J – is a – can’t let me alone even now”. On the same day he records “ first taste of gas”. The next day he reports “ Jolly lucky to get back” and “ jolly narrow squeak”.

Entries for the rest of July, August and September are sparse although “ glorious news. Hope they keep it up. Soon be over then” is recorded on Sept. 25<sup>th</sup>. October passes without many entries, and November’s longest diary entry records an explosion and fire in the cook house and mess, and another entry mentions an “ aeroplane scrap”. Eventually Cooke obtains home leave over Christmas 1915.

Early January 1916 entries concern his relationship with “Em” with jealousies mentioned; “ funny Em was jealous of Gladys and not of Norah” and “ very disappointed no letter from Em. Must be getting her own back”. February and March are much taken up with dentistry and some false teeth fitting, and thoughts of home. Strangely, Cooke’s diary entries concerning his teeth helped us to identify him, from a number of S.A. Cookes serving in the First World War. 9<sup>th</sup> Nov 15 “visited dentist Lost 4 “ (teeth?) 26<sup>th</sup> Nov “ another 6 out. Properly gummy now”. 13 Jan 16 “ dreamed I pulled out 4 teeth with my fingers” 7<sup>th</sup> Feb and again 8<sup>th</sup> Feb. 26<sup>th</sup> March “ Got my teeth a rotten fit though” and 27<sup>th</sup> March “ Had them altered again much better now. What a mouthful of pots though”. The military record for Sergeant S.A. Cooke detail treatments for dental caries as follows: Treatment for :Dental caries. Date of Transfer from Sick Convoy 18/03/1916.Date discharged back to duty 29/03/1916.

In April and May there are entries relating to aerial bombardments, with “ another raid. Dropped 4 only 50 yards away. No damage . Getting quite used to them now”. The next day he wrote “ our fliers had a go somewhere”.

On 30<sup>th</sup> June Cooke reports rumours of a declaration of Peace “ nearly came off I.d.t. [*I don’t think*]. Poperinghe has several mentions, with bombardments and aerial bombing , suggesting that Cooke was stationed nearby at this time, on 15<sup>th</sup> July he writes “; Night with the Boys. Really think I shall volunteer to join them again” and on 10<sup>th</sup> August he reports “ Rejoined. Back in the old Compy.” Soon afterwards Cooke reports “ strafing” with Minnies [ *Minenwerfer trench motars*] rotten things”. Early September has Cooke on the move again, and he writes “ Another good night. Into it tomorrow. Who is going to come out of it?” The next day he records “ Very near a fatal day if any slip was made”. Seemingly on guard duty [“ *left with transport*” and “ *still on guard*”] Cooke records “ Boys went over” [*into attack “ over the top” of the trench parapet*] and “ Boys to go over again”. The last completed diary entry is for September 22<sup>nd</sup> “ Going up to the boys” with a further crossed out entry on 27<sup>th</sup> September 1916.

Records show that Cooke was wounded on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1916.

S A Cooke. Resided Town: Pontefract. Report Date 03/11/1916. Information: Listed as “ wounded “ on the Casualty List issued by the War Office. Further Information: This man was entitled to wear a “ Wound Stripe” as authorised under Army Order 204 of 6<sup>th</sup> July 1916.. The terms of this award being met by their naming in this list. Rank : Sergeant. Service Number 5502.

The diaries at first glance seem to be a little sparse, but a careful reading elicits a wealth of information about Sergeant Cooke and his war. It has to be remembered that trench diaries like these were written in frightful conditions when often only terse notes could be scribbled down. They were also actively discouraged for fear that captured soldier’s diaries might reveal troop deployments and actions..



## 6) Twelve Original Cruikshank Watercolours



CRUIKSHANK, Robert. Twelve signed watercolours in grey monochrome [*grisaille*] watercolour, each approx 14 cm x 9cm, inset into mounts 25.5 cm x 17.5 cm and attached with linen at the gutter margin and bound into a red morocco leather and gilt binding. Contemporary captions in brown ink beneath nine of the twelve watercolours which are numbered in pencil. Bound by Rivière into full crushed maroon morocco, embossed in blind and decorated and lettered in gilt: "Original Drawings by Robert Cruikshank- Naval & Shipping incidents". The leather is tender at the spine edge of the front board, but still firm in the binding. Protected in a custom cloth slip case.

The illustrations are as follows:

- 1)"Captain George Grenville's Gallant fight."
- 2)"Battle of Lowestoffe"[*Lowestoft, Suffolk*]
- 3) [ *No caption*] A family sit on wreckage in a raging sea with a sinking ship in the background.
- 4)"Captain Tyrell Exhorting his crew".
- 5)"Captain Gardiner Exhorting his Officers to Continue the Fight".
- 6)" Spanish and French Defeated before Gibraltar".
- 7)"The Cumberland Packet".
- 8)[ *No caption*] A crew attempt to save their ship from sinking in a storm. Two sailors and climbing to safety as two more use axes to cut away tangled rigging".
- 9)[ *No caption*] A crew work on a heavily keeling ship.
- 10)"Loss of the Determine".
- 11)"Loss of the Doris frigate".
- 12)" Loss of the Porpoise Sloop".



CRUIKSHANK, Robert [1789-1856] : Caricaturist and illustrator. Robert began his adult life at sea, becoming a midshipman of the East India Company's ship. "Perseverance". His career was eventful, as he was left behind at St.Helena by his own crew, probably deliberately. His family had apparently given him up for dead and were shocked by his eventual return. His knowledge of ships and maritime life must have influenced his highly skilled and very evocative watercolours. Throughout his career in illustration he seems to have produced work which followed upon the successes of his brother George. George Cruikshank illustrated "The Progress of a Midshipman Exemplified in the Career of Master Blockhead" in 1820, and it might be that Robert's illustrations were intended for a penny periodical or part-work publication at around this date, but we have been unable to find any printed work with these illustrations.

£7,500.00

## 7) Naïve Watercolour Album: Ireland, Kent, Devon, Norfolk.

[Louisa Lawrence ownership inscription] ANON [possibly Louisa's father]. Album of watercolours in an 8vo blank book, half leather with marbled paper covered boards, worn, lacking the spine, rubbed, the boards still holding on the original vellum tape binding. Now preserved in a purpose made clamshell box. There are 51 full page watercolours and a further 6 incomplete drawings done in a delightful naïve style, with pencil and pen annotations seemingly added at various times, describing the scenes and characters depicted. Some further blanks. Dates for 1853, 1855, 1856. The main protagonists would appear to be from Louisa's family, and we think that the artist might be her father; the author of the captions writes "This Book contains many happy Recollections of wife and children..." A number of captions show a male figure, "me", along with "mother" "Michael" "Clara" and "Loo" the latter possibly a nickname for Louisa. We have been unable so far to tie the album down to a particular family, but the works speak for themselves. We think sketched in pencil and watercolour en plein air and then "worked up" later as some works are rather more finished than others. The detail is engrossing, especially as some of the characters are named and have biographical detail attached to them; "after dinner we had a Crowd of Beggars I gave 6d for the best song and 6d for the Biggest Lie"; "Pat Waters a blind man undid all the horses and made them all right"; "the man in this cott. has 7,000 in Bank"; "an old beggar woman always at the inn door;" and on a caption for a picture showing the Queen's visit to Kings Town harbour; "the Mayor was too late to meet her. She kept him waiting until Breakfast was over".

The locations for the watercolours are widespread suggesting that the book accompanied the author on his travels or holidays. The album begins with around 18 images of Irish locations. The first image is of Kings Town harbour (Dun Laoghaire) and the travels continue in Ireland with "Sandy Cove- the rocks look like packages corded tight", "Inn at Roundwood" (a most wonderful image), Laugh Dan- with travellers in a donkey cart in the foreground, another with the family members identified in the grounds of a church "King O tools Tomb is here", also featuring an image of a woman captioned in ink "Cather or wooman of the mountains" and in pencil "wild woman". There is another wonderful image of Mrs Murphy's Inn and police station at Roundwood, the Quarry at Kingstown and the harbour. The watercolours move on to images of Kent and Devon; Torbay harbour, "Babicome Bay", Torquay, a wonderful image of a band on West Cliff Ramsgate, two views of the harbour, another of Broadstairs harbour, Pegwell Bay, and ending with Great Yarmouth in Norfolk with a map of the harbour estuary with Nelson's monument, piers and jetty, and Yarmouth Roads with boats pulled up on the beach and goods, nets etc scattered about. To my eyes the individuals pictured throughout the album have something of the qualities later found in works by Lowry or in Helen Bradley's "Miss Carter" pictures. They are animated, purposeful and alive.

And one final touch; the rear free endpaper has what might just be a self portrait of the artist with "mother" waving to his daughter...Quite the nicest item we have handled in a long while. £7,500.00



8)

## Private York's WW1 Journals.

YORK, Private Frank.O. STK ( Stock Exchange Batallion) 1802 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Fusiliers 37<sup>th</sup> I.B.D.

Three original manuscript diaries written up by York after his service ( probably in stages up until the early 1930's), from letters sent from France and Flanders. The journals are written into three notebooks, *[not uniform two measuring approx 17 cm x 11 cm and one approx 16 cm x 10 cm]*. The first two notebooks are full, the third about one fifth completed.

The first diary details York's Boy Scout membership ( Epping Forest Boy Scouts) and service in the Scouts Defence Corps.

The journal mentions the first Zeppelin raid on London on 31 May 1915 ( written in red ink) and an inspection in London by Baden-Powell. At this stage York refers to himself in the third person, as if taking minutes. The first letter that York writes " from the Army" is on Dec 6<sup>th</sup> 1915 whilst billeted and about to begin training. He is in France with the B.E.F. by May 1916, and his letter heading gives his Regimental details, and address. York's service in the line begins later in May, with the 10<sup>th</sup> Batallion. He is detailed to wiring parties in " No Man's Land" and has his first experience of star shells and aircraft over the lines. In 1916 he is in the Somme and experiences heavy bombardment. He goes " over the top" at Pozières " like a mob of schoolboys" and later finds that his water bottle had received a bullet. He is very tired , carrying a large amount of extra kit, and his platoon seem to become the main attack rather than being in support. The attack fails with less than 200 remaining of the 800 that started, and only himself and one other of his section. A most emotive record of action.

The second journal begins by recounting events in September 1916 including pumping air into mining activities. In November he first becomes company runner with a " very exciting dash along the line under a barrage to get a report to the C.O. who rewarded me with a bumper of rum". In December York is at Neuve Chapelle, having a Christmas dinner on Jan. 6<sup>th</sup>. He writes notes about a "Raid" where Bangalore torpedoes were exploded under the German wire, and where he again acted as runner. Recording his thoughts on Arras, York describes a letter that he sent as naïve, omitting all manner of detail of action, " stunts" as he called them -which he gives here from memory- in several pages. In June 1917 York is in Flanders, out of the line, and is sent to a rest camp in August for a fortnight, although this is a mixed blessing as there are constant "fatigue" duties. In September he is back in the line, awaiting leave, but goes back into the line at " Tower Hamlets" on the Menin Road as a runner again.

In December 1917 he records two years in the army and has a good conduct stripe. He has applied for a commission, and as a consequence attends a two week course for NCO's including Lewis gun training. By March 1918 York is in action again in the line at Polderhoek Chateau, and is wounded on 20<sup>th</sup> " hit by a T.M. shell thrown over by a catapult". Gangrene sets into the wound, his leg is amputated and he is repatriated, ending up in Liverpool. The last section of the second notebook and the third partly filled notebook record hospital experiences, news of comrades in arms, and letters written to him during convalescence.

In researching these journals we found details of York in the Royal Fusiliers archives who hold his wartime sketchbooks. He was a talented artist and had mentioned his wish to become an artist after the war in these journals. It seems that he achieved his wish as he was awarded a grant to study at St Martin's School of Art postwar.

During the second World War he served in the ARP in Woodford, where he lived with his family.

In later life his wound gave him much trouble but he led an active life, including playing cricket as wicket keeper.

He died at the age of 84.

Frank's journals are now preserved in a custom made clamshell box.

£575.00



9)

## The Flora Of Mid-Cheshire

OWEN, Giles. Detailed manuscript Flora of Mid Cheshire, centred on Barnton and Northwich undertaken over twenty five years and written up in 1938. "Dedicated to the village of Barnton, my native place, where I commenced the Botanical Survey". Pp 61 of manuscript text in a fine hand in ink, mainly on rectos, including pen and ink drawings with four fine watercolours of plants. This is an important and exhaustive Flora, listing and giving the locations of hundreds of different species of plant. Latin names are given, as well as common names, and there is a page devoted to "local lore" offering local derivations of named plants.

Owen writes "in compiling a list of wildflowers of mid Cheshire contained in the area of seven miles radius of Northwich I have endeavoured to find out the wild plants that grow within the above area. I have surveyed the district during the last twenty five years and find that a great percentage of plants are common to the county. In some instances I have found plants not indigenous to Cheshire that have made their appearance and become established, and in others have disappeared after a year or so.....I have compared my list with "The Flora Of Cheshire" by Lord de Tabley 1885 and find that they largely agree, though in some cases a few plants have become extinct, or rarely appear." The work seems to have been written up in 1938, but there is a sad later addition, dated 1952: "The whole area of the Northwich Flashes 1952 was taken over by the neighbouring Chemical Works for the use of waste lime; the two brooks have been diverted to the River Weaver, and as a consequence the....interesting flora is no longer to be found, likewise large numbers of wading birds have been robbed of their favourite resting place, some whilst on migration and others daily, so birds will have to find fresh places."

A sad evocation of a past landscape and Flora, and an important record.

*[Giles Owen was a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, Member and Vice President of the British Empire Naturalists Association, and President of the Manchester Branch, Member of the Coward Memorial Committee for Bird Sanctuaries, and fellow of Chester Society of Natural Science. Literature and Art. Owen's diaries are held in the National Archive.]*

£450.00

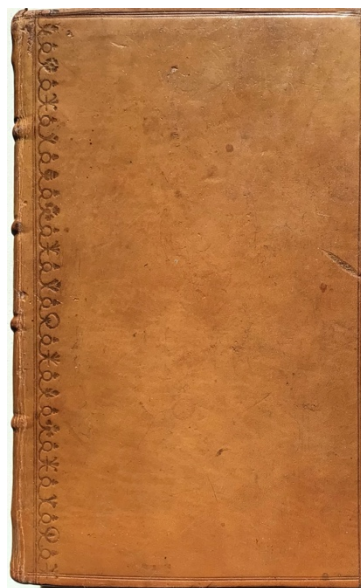
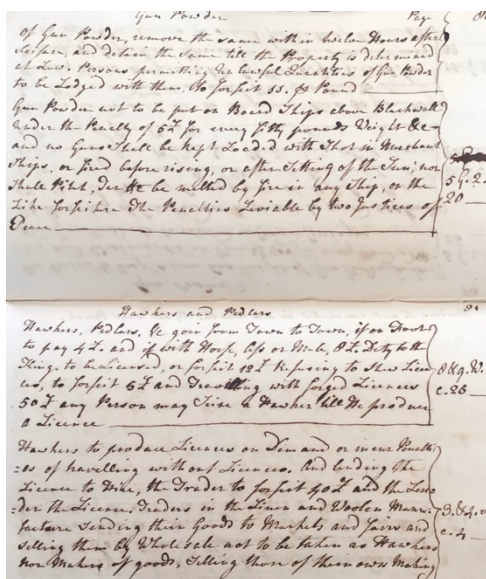


## 10) Manuscript legal statutes of the mid c18th... "to compass or imagine the Death of the King, Queen or Prince"

ANON. Manuscript Law Statutes circa 1750's , small 8vo, approx 16.5 cm x 10.5 cm, written in a very tidy hand in ink, and bound in a contemporary or near contemporary full calf binding, with a blind roll decoration to the inner margins of the boards and ruling to the edges. The work is divided into numbered sections , and there is an alphabetical index. A large section gives the dates when legal statutes were first made ,with the year of the monarch 's reign given rather than calendar date. The statutes are organised alphabetically , beginning with Alehouses, through Apprentices [ "*none shall be a Weaver but he who hath been seven years Apprentice...& silk throwers the same*" ] Arrests, Assaults, Badgers, Bricks- with exact sizes given, Bridges, Bastardy [ *considered murder for a woman to conceal the death of her bastard child* ] Bail, Burglary [ *you would be acquitted if you killed someone burgling your house* ] Burial [ *burial in wool or in a coffin lined with wool except for those dying of the plague* ] Butchers, and an inordinate amount of strictures against buttons- those made of hair or other foreign buttons especially. No person may keep above 600 weight of Gunpowder in London or Westminster, and it must not be put on ships above Blackwall. Hedge- breakers are to be whipped, and if you break down a turnpike, you will be transported on the second offence. Poor people are bombarded by statutes from all directions [ "*To Persons as can Labour no relief to be given*" ] , your children will be taken away and placed apprentices, and should you rent a tenement under £10 a year you may be removed in forty days. Recusants, Riots, Sail Cloth Servants and Soldiers are all catered for. Swearing ,Cursing and Profanity have appropriate fines levied, [ *but day labourers, Soldiers and Sailors are fined less than Gentlemen* ] and should you swear in the hearing of a Justice of the Peace , you can be convicted without further proof. Persons "Wrestling, bowling etc on a Sunday" can be fined 5 shillings , and during Bear or Bull baiting, 3 shillings, "or be set in the stocks three Hours". " Persons doing any Worldly Labour on a Sunday" forfeit 5 shillings. High Treason [ "*to compass or imagine the Death of the King, Queen or Prince*" ] and Petty Treason [ *a servant killing his master, or a wife her husband, a Priest his Prelate* ] take up several pages of statutes, and should you be judged a Vagabond, you should expect to be openly whipped. The statute for Witchcraft is repealed, "but fortune tellers etc. to be punished by a years imprisonment, and Pillory, and give security for good behaviour".

In all around 240 fascinating closely written pages with around 60 further blanks. The binding is sound, the pages largely unblemished. An attractive and entertaining volume, carefully delineating the preoccupations and vagaries of the law in the mid eighteenth century.

£650.00



## 11) Album of watercolours of South African Native plants 1906

BRINCKER, J. Thirty watercolour paintings of plants native to South Africa. Painted into an album of Whatman paper, approx. 19 cm x 13.5 cm, in original linen covers, closing tape, and pencil holder, ( pencil lacking). The front pastedown has the gift inscription " E. Lawder from J Brincker Dec. 1906. We have identified the plants as native to South Africa; Protea, various Erica paintings ( 860 species in S.A.) Morea, ( Cape tulip), Aloe Davyama, Erythrina Caffra (the African Coral tree), Ornithogalum, Gladiolus ( various), Strilizia, Vellozia retinerius, Striga elegans, Watsonia, Crassula, Hypoxis, Salvia Afr., Gomphocarpus. The paintings are accomplished and attractive, the binding sound and the contents clean.

*We have traced a South African J BRINCKER ( 1842-1923 Johanna Jacoba BRINCKER née KNAB) but no link to a Lawder family.*

£395



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## 12) A C17th Manuscript Medicine: Charles Barbeyrac

[BARBEYRAC, Charles] [1629-1692] *after?* MANUSCRIPT. "Formulae remediorum ex D.D. Barbeirac praxt Depromptae", monspeli, [Montpellier] 1693 with "Novus De morbis venereis Tractatus De Gonorrhoea". 12mo. Approx 13.5 cm x 10cm. Collates thus; Original endpaper with ownership inscription for 1746, [ii title page] pp 282, [ blank] 108, [16 largely index] . Bound in modern calf , spine in five compartments with gilt title and date stamped directly on to the leather. The title has a small floral ornament in ink. Very Good condition, the text in a very easily readable hand in ink, with titles largely in Latin, and the remaining text in French. The works give medical recipes for all manner of ills, under the headings " De Enemate", " De Julepis" " De Emulsione", " De Ptisana", " De Looch", "De Gargarismate" " De Potionibus Purgantibus" [etc] with the second work dealing mainly with venereal diseases and smallpox.

*Charles Barbeyrac practised medicine in Montpellier although accounts that we have researched suggest that as a Protestant, he was not eligible for a post at the University. Some accounts have him as tutor to Thomas Sydenham, and it is known that Locke took extensive notes from him during his time in Montpellier. Barbeyrac was also Doctor to the Duchesse d'Orléans, Cardinal de Bouillon and Madame de Sévigné. He was the author of " Medicamentorum constitutio seu Formulae", Lyons, first published in 1746, "Traites Nouveaux De Medecine" Lyons 1684, and Quæstiones medicæ duodecim, etc, Montpellier 1658 . Yale University Library have two manuscripts relating to Barbeyrac, one of them c17th, with the following record: "Formule des remedes suivant le sentiment & la pratique / de Mr. Barbeyrac. Published/Created:Paris ; [1690?] Physical Description:330 p., [6] leaves ; 16 cm.*

*Yale Med purchased from Thiebaud (Paris) in May, 1961; dealer's description pasted onto inside of back cover. Manuscript written in black ink on paper, and bound in vellum."*

*Further research might reveal if the manuscripts are similar in content or by the same hand.*

£550

13) **A Cycling Tour from London to Brighton 1910**  
**“Reminiscences of Two Wee Nippers”.**

[“TWO WEE NIPPERS”] ANON. Album, bound in half leather with marbled paper covered boards, gilt ruled and decorated to spine with title label. Pp51 of original illustrations, handwritten journal in white ink on to dark album leaves, postcards and ephemera, illustrating a cycling tour from London ( Sebert Road Forest Gate) to Brighton by a courting couple on their first Summer holiday together. As they write “ Programmes, post-cards, tram-tickets, photographs ( taken by Nipper No.2) [ male] sketches &c &c all combine to link memories with the past”...The journal begins on Saturday September 10<sup>th</sup> 1910, and is jolly and verbose in tone, perhaps in the vein of “Three Men On The Bummel” [ Jerome K. Jerome], very much “ of it’s time” and rather Pooterish. Their “bikes” are “Iron Steeds”, they “ trundle merrily on” and they are suffering from “a very acute attack of Cardiac Affection” . The pair cycle through London with postcards providing the illustrations and stop at Crawley where they provide “ food (oil) for the ‘osses (cycles) and refreshment for the Two Wee Nippers” and buy postcards to send to friends.

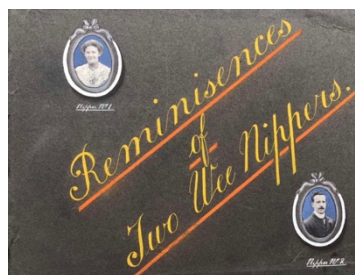
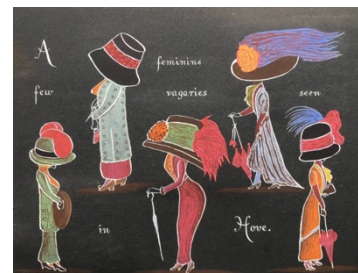
They eventually arrive at their destination [70 Round Hill Crescent] guest house, and after a nap, have tea, and make for the sea front. They see a show at the Pier Theatre – and the programmes are tipped in as evidence. On the Sunday they take a tram to Hove, which provides for wonderful illustrations on pages entitled “ Some of the ‘ats we saw at ‘Ove”, and “ A Few Feminine Vagaries seen in Hove”. The couple have a trip on the Volks electric beach railway, and then listen to the Corporation Orchestra in concert.

Further outings include a visit to the Aquarium, a trip to Worthing, a Variety performance at the Hippodrome Theatre, more theatre with “ Miss Hook Of Holland”, an outing to “Devil’s Dyke”, a visit to Lewes, yet more Theatre ( a three act farce”Mr Preedy and The Countess”). The couple return to London by train, and getting on their cycles again at Balham, they soon arrive home. They travelled by train so that they could attend the Japan British exhibition which was greatly enjoyed, and which is well illustrated with photographs. A manuscript map of the holiday journey is provided, and the pair carry on with their holiday by “doing London” -again well documented by postcards.

We have tried without success so far to find out the identities of the couple- not helped by their unmarried status, but it should be possible with further research.

This is an entertaining story which documents the first holiday of a courting couple, obviously very fond of each other but chastely staying in separate rooms- an Edwardian romance.

£795.00



14)           **The Trench letters of Private J.W. Brotherhood**  
                  **4564 A Coy. 3 Platoon 3/5 Leicesters**

BROTHERHOOD, Private J.W. Autograph letters signed written from his training camps and in action in France. An extraordinary collection of letters [ *detailed below*] written by Brotherhood to his vicar The Rev'd Walters of Whitwick Leicestershire. Brotherhood writes long letters on subjects that occur to him , usually with a strong Christian and patriotic content. Some of his letters, especially those marked in **bold** below have exceptional content, including an account of an attack, and of the use of gas, including the amusing comments soldiers wrote on their gas mask covers.

In UK training;

22.5.1915 Brotherhood writes from Woosingham Park Camp Nr Newcastle, to accept the invitation by Rev. Walters to write to him . Written on YMCA headed paper , Brotherhood praises the work of YMCA. Religious content.

4.10.15 He writes from Belton Park near Grantham, of a wonderful Summer, “ days of pleasure and days of pain, days of courage and power and days of weakness and despair”, and of the beautiful countryside.

14.11.15 Belton Park, Lincs. Brotherhood writes about the spirit of comradeship between soldiers, and that “the spirit of our soldiers is magnificent” although he finds the Christian Spirit lacking. He writes out the words of “Keep the home fires burning”.

4.12.15 Postcards from Grantham, including a view of the church. He reports that he is well.

30.12.15 Written from Bulwell, Cheshire. He writes of Xmas celebrations with a feast of “ Bread Tea and Sausage ( not German)”, and Pork and Rabbits with potato and cabbage. Things perk up during an evening concert where the troops get chocolate, nuts and fruit, cigarettes and tobacco.

He writes strongly of fighting spirit.

5.1.1916 Brotherhood reflects upon the New Year, and upon being wished “ Good Luck” by his Commanding Officer. He reflects on luck but suggests that “ we are here to do our duty whatever our lot may be”.

20.1.1916 Written from Bulwell, Signalling Section 3/5 Leicesters. Brotherhood reflects upon the future . Jingoistic content about sacrifice and “England’s Soul”- nearly six pages of it.

8.2.1916 Bulwell.” The summons of life is that everyone should do his duty”.” The test of Victory is in the effort “ etc – seven pages.

15.3.1916 Basford , Notts. Brotherhood writes of fellow soldiers embarking for France, having “ their last breakfast on English soil...not a shirker is found among them...magnificent specimens of English humanity...”

In France;

8.4.1916 Postcard. “Have arrived safely in Southampton and expect sailing on Monday.

14.4.1916 Base depot, BEF Rouen France. “In Sunny France- To me it seems a most wonderful country”. 2 pages on YMCA headed paper.

7.5.1916 BEF France. Impressions of the war and the men fighting in it. The determination to win...” it is not a matter of man for man but shell for shell, mine for mine, gas attack for gas attack..”

21.5.16 Brotherhood writes at length about the “ Soul and Spirit of the French Nation”. “ France is awake!” He finds the French to be optimistic “ though there are few homes in the villages that have not been touched either by the hand of separation or death”.6 pp

25.7.1916 Pp10 “ seeing that you are a minister I thought I could not do better than give you my ideas regarding Religion and War”. This very typical of his tone.

6.9.1916 Dukes Hill Convalescent Camp, Surrey. “ Life in Tragedy”- the life of Jews in Russia and how their pleas were ignored. Pp19

15.10.2016 Woolwich. Brotherhood is in hospital again, although no mention of why.

14.11.1916 Riverhead Warehouse, South Lincs. He is restored to Health and Strength .

29.11.1916 Postcards, including home address.

22.12.1916 Postcard Eastfield House Lincs.

6.1.1917 Eastfield House, South Lincs Pp 8 on “ When the Boys Come Home”

23.1.1917 Postcard “ Once again I am called upon to help to defend my King and Country.”

18.2.1917 Spring in France, the longing for peace.” The day of Victory is near”. He gives his address in France.

**10.3.1917 Pp 9 on “Tommy’s Philosophy & a few of his Impressions.” A discussion of the moral destiny of the soldiers and the “ Hidden Plague” which affects men- referring to sexual gratification and disease, and the need for religious guidance etc.**

16.4.1917 Brotherhood writes about “The meaning of war & its relationship to the Future” Discussion of Russia and the revolution, and the workers in England and their role and responsibility. 12 pp.

11.5.1917 “ A few simple thoughts from a few Simple Objects” Pp 11





- 14.5.1917 "Behold I make all things New". Contrasts and how they can be met. The effect of bombardments on soldiers.
- 26.6.1917 Field postcard " I am quite well"
- 28.6.1917 Long account of an attack. 8 pp Excellent content**
- 26.7.1917 Fed up but still smiling. The sprit and endurance of the troops.Pp5
- 13.8 1917 Field postcard.
- 15.8.1917 "Religion and War".Pp 8
- ? .11.1917 "Music and Song" Harry Lauder visiting the troops on the Somme. Pp11
- 7.12.1917 Christmas card, postcard and photograph of a group of Signallers, perhaps Brotherhood among them.
- 15.12.1917 "The Two Harvesters" Religious meanderings.7 pp
- 20.12.1917 Brotherhood writes asking for a reference for his application for a commission.
- 15.1.1918 " 1918 The Year of Years & the fixing of human destiny". Pp 10 He refers to the magnificent response of British Womenfolk.
- 22.3.1919 Written on Scottish Churches' Huts notepaper."A Few Comparisons in Temperament and Action" Pp 8.
- 14.5.1918 " A Week's Tragedy of War..."Events of war recoded, destruction of a church, and farm.
- 26.5.2018 "Whitsuntide & The War" 5 pp.
- 31.5.1918 " Nature's Inspiration In War". Cuckoos heard above the noise of battle. A nightingale sings " It was exquisite. I shall never forget the thrill it gave me".
- 28.7.1918 "A Familiar scene". Written sitting in a wrecked cottage, describing the battlefield, shell holes, trees clipped by shell splinters, graves, wrecked mansions and shattered chateaus..."
- ? 7.1918 " The story of Gas, And The Humorous Titles On Gas Masks" Excellent content.**Different Gases, gas masks, humorous things written on gas mask cases.
- 28.8.1918" What Is At The Back Of Our Men?"
- 23.9.1918" The Call Of The Times"
- 28.9.1918 Tanks, battlefields, trenches and dugouts. A conversation with a French soldier- farmer.**

£800.00

15)

## Lizzie Chappell's watercolours Europe and Tonbridge Kent circa 1850-52

CHAPPELL, Lizzie. An album of 19 watercolours with an additional sketch. The album is bound in half calf, worn, with marbled paper covered boards and marbled endpapers. Each leaf approx 25 cm x 32 cm. The watercolours are mounted within the album leaves, and are titled neatly in ink, with additional original descriptions visible on the versos.

The watercolours are titled as follows:

1) Herne church; 2) Herne Church Yard; 3) Aachen Castle Gatehouse; 4) The Gate Of Heidelberg; 5) The Cicerone of Schwetzingen; 6) Garden of Schwetzingen; 7) Entrance to the Black Forest on the way to Baden Baden; 8) Summer Palace of the Duchess Of Nassau at Weis- Baden; 9) Ruins of the Abbey of St Bavo at Gand; 10) View from the Gateway of the Hotel de Flandres at Bruges; 11) Scene in the Custom House waiting room London; 12) Old Mr Shoebridge; 13) View from the Bridge at Tonbridge; 14) Tramps at Tonbridge; 15) Family Seat of the Giles's 1852; 16) Mr Geo. Giles 1852. With another watercolour on the reverse of the Family Seat of the Giles's; 17) Angel Inn Tonbridge ( Signed on reverse Lizzie Chappell August 17 1852); 18) Captain West's House Tonbridge; 19) An Arab; 20) Pencil Sketch Wellington's Lying in State.

The watercolours are accomplished and obviously reflect Lizzie's local surroundings, and also encompass a European tour. Tramps seem an unusual subject for a respectable mid- Victorian lady, and the image of Mr Shoebridge also seems out of the ordinary- very much the subject matter of contemporaries Henry Mayhew, and the semi- itinerant artist John Church Dempsey. "Scene in the Custom House waiting room London" is a well observed painting, again with a very individual subject. An interesting album including some rather different watercolours.

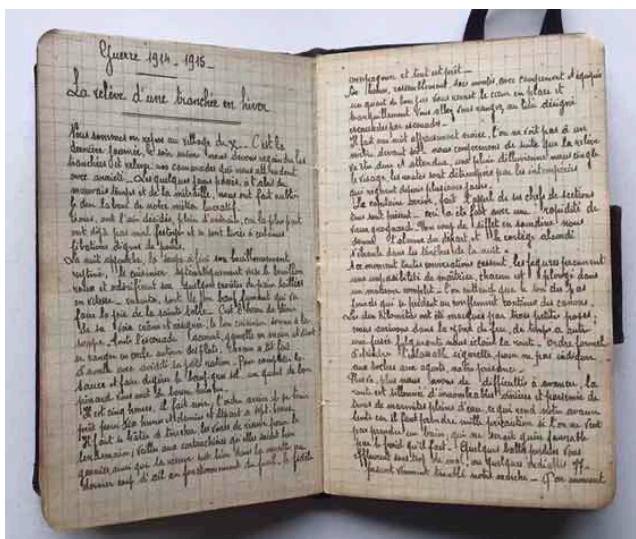


*Scene in the Custom House waiting room London*

£875

## 16) Manuscript WW1 diaries of a French Officer

BROUTIER, Auguste. Manuscript war notes [*“Souvenirs de Guerre, Notes de guerre, Journées Mémorables”*] of a French Officer of 125<sup>th</sup> Infantry, Secteur 66, 2<sup>nd</sup> section [*“Spécialités: Observateur, Grenadier, Canon V.B., Bombardier, Menuisier, Charp.tier. Cuisto.”*] 1914-1919. Three volumes each with a red label to the front cover with handwritten titles and with ruled squared paper. Different sizes and black leather and faux leather covers, but each approx. 14.5 cm x 9 cm . Vol I 34pp of manuscript entries. Vol II 19 pp of manuscript entries, Vol III 11pp of entries, all volumes written largely in ink in a tidy and minuscule hand. Two volumes with pressed flowers, including poppies. Vol III lacking front free endpaper, allowing the cover to separate from the text block, although still securely attached.



The diaries, written after the event, give account of memorable days, starting in 1914, interspersed with longer accounts of key actions; 4 pp, 1<sup>er</sup> Phase de la bataille de Verdun; 2 pp, Attaque de Champagne 16 April 1917; Souvenir de Coussaint. 1 November 1915; 3pp La relève d'une tranchée en Hiver"; Souvenir d'automne 24 October 1915 Infirmerie; 4 pp, 5 Février 1918 Fait au village de Lébricourt point avancée des lignes Français. Numerous blank leaves in Vols II and III.

We have a translation of several excerpts including this piece “The relief of a trench in Winter 1914-1915.”

“The bad weather, the cold, so black you couldn't see a metre in front of you, & the machine guns. You had to forget the hard Labour of lucrative professions.

Night approaches, the chef pours the soup and bread, then smoked beef, a small ration each & to complete the meal a quart of good wine. The Captain arrives, the section chiefs quickly ready- a silent whistle & the procession leaves in the darkness of the night. At that moment, all conversations cease. Everyone has self control & is plunged into complete silence.

They arrived in the fire zone -no cigarettes so not to show their position to the Bosche...we had difficulty advancing, the route had innumerable ruts which had filled up with water, and made our advance slow & we had did not want to take a bath, which would not be favourable because of the cold. It was necessary to move quickly so as not to become trapped.

The weather persists every day, the water falls without stopping. We are stuck in the mud (up to our ankles). At last after many superhuman efforts, we arrive at the communication trench. Here one feels a certain ease, we will soon arrive.”

The journals give a first hand account of the horrors of the Western front, from the perspective of the French soldiers. Broutier left for the front in August 1914 & was soon wounded and hospitalised. In 1915 he was fighting in Belgium, and spent from January until March in the trenches. He writes that they were relieved by the English, spending some six days in liaison with them. In September and October, Broutier was engaged fighting the Battle of Loos, and was injured for a second time, being sent to hospital in Lourdes. There is a long description of his stay there. He writes of leaving for the depot, passing his commission, his arrival with his parents, and rejoining the depot at Poitiers. In 1916, Auguste was at Verdun , and he provides a four page account. Below is a translation of an excerpt.

“...on 20<sup>th</sup> March the enemy tried to turn our flank on the left in the Malancourt Avocourt sector. On the 20<sup>th</sup> May, they penetrated the wood of Malancourt ...the 22<sup>nd</sup> they established a toe hold at Haucourt. On 28<sup>th</sup> they attacked on the Malancourt front but without success. We in our turn attacked on the 29<sup>th</sup> and retook a part of the



## 17). Eighteenth Century Drawing Book; Staplehurst, Lenham, Sittingbourne, Ashford.

[ANON] Drawing Book in original brown paper wraps, pp 24 of laid paper sewn in ( now loose) plus one leaf loosely inserted. 11 watercolour drawings in pencil, pen and wash, with further drawings in ink on the wraps. Approx 28.5 cm x 22.5 cm. The images are in a juvenile, naïve hand and show bucolic scenes, a seascape, and named churches. Two views are taken from named Gentleman's houses, " Lenham from Mr Wakeley's Parlour Window" and the loose sheet which has a cropped image " A View of Staplehurst Church from Mr Diamond's Garden 1757 (1797?)". One other image bears a date; "The Ruins of Sittingbourne Church in 1762". The paper is watermarked with a shield above "LVG" which may well be the initials of Lubertus van Gerrevink, a major Dutch paper manufacturer in the eighteenth century who was associated with several English paper mill firms.

The cover has been used for several informal drawings, including a profile portrait sketch , a young man in frock coat standing upon a raised plinth, ships, and a cross section of a bell. The overall feeling is that this is a school drawing book. There are four intriguing lines of scratched out script in pen on the front cover which, if decipherable might have given some clue to the authorship of the work, or were perhaps rude schoolboy verse, erased for propriety . We have found out a little about the two named gentlemen; Mr Wakeley of Lenham lived in" an antient mansion, which has been modernized formerly, called Peirce-house, now belonging to Mr. James Wakeley..." Mr Diamond of Staplehurst ...." might be "John DIAMOND of this parish died 20 December 1742 aged 66 years. Ann his wife died 10 November 1775 aged 85 years." Messrs Dymond and Brighter of Staplehurst are listed in the Medical Register of 1783, and there is a memorial tablet on the east wall of south chancel chapel to a John Diamond, d.1800 in All Saints Church Staplehurst.

£850



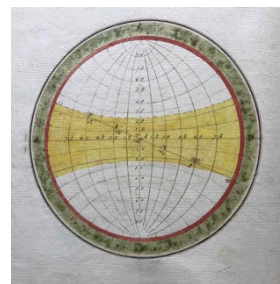
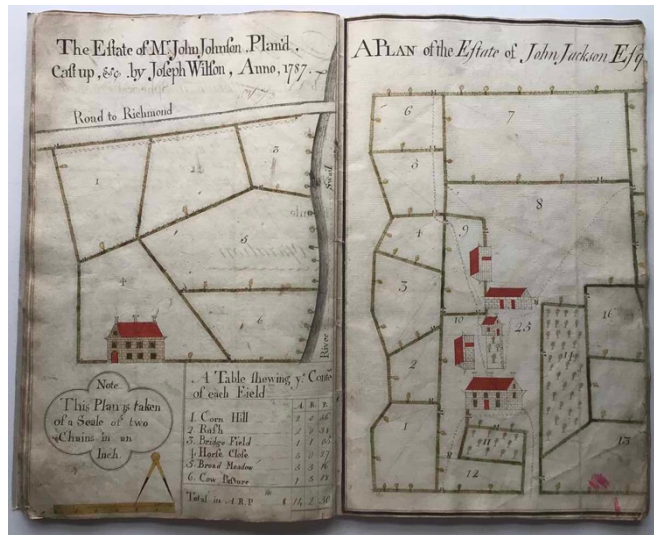
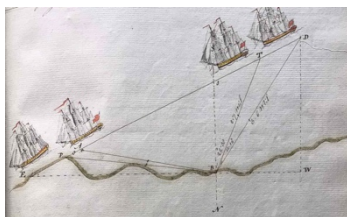
## Manuscript Mathematics 1787 with direct descent family provenance.

WILSON, Joseph. Manuscript Mathematics in two volumes, 1787. Vol.1, bound in quarter leather with marbled boards and leather spine. Pp176. Written in a tidy copperplate hand in ink, adorned with penwork flourishes and titling, and well illustrated with coloured drawings and charts. Approx 34 cm x 20.5 cm . Vol.2 No binding, the first leaf largely missing, repaired. Pp 104. Again, written in a tidy copperplate hand with adorned titles and numerous coloured diagrams, plans , drawings of solid shapes etc. Approx 32 cm x 20 cm. The two volumes now contained in a custom made quarter calf box, marbled boards, and titled to the spine.

The manuscripts include a variety of charts, drawings, maps, and plans . There are two estate plans , one of which giving authorship to the volumes; “Plan’d, cast up, &c by Joseph Wilson , Anno 1787”

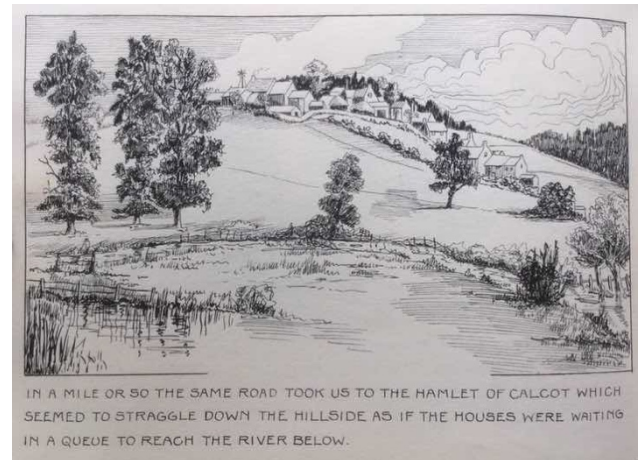
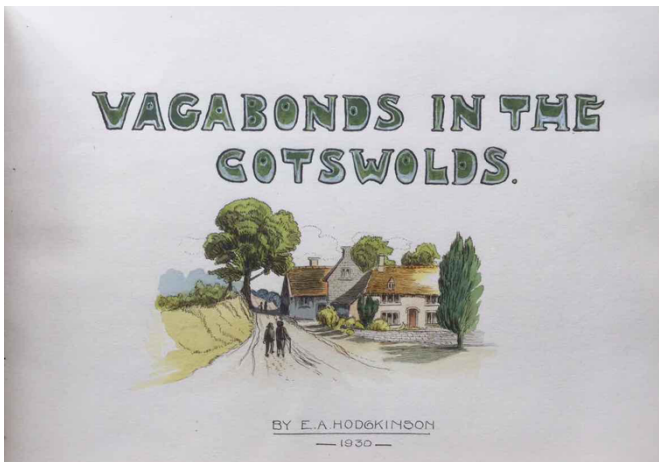
[“The Estate of Mr John Johnson” , and “ A Plan of the Estate of John Jackson Esq”] with the scale given as two chains to an inch, drawings of the house and estate situated near Richmond [Yorkshire UK]. The works are subdivided into sections; Elements of Geometry useful in Plain Trigonometry, Trigonometry ( with naïve drawings of towers, ships under sail, (“ to take a plan of a fleet of ships”) towers, maypoles (featuring birds on the top, one of which being shot at ), Spherical Geometry illustrated with diagrams, Practical Geometry featuring diagrams including a Compass rose, Mensuration with many coloured drawings, and Mensuration of Solids again with many charts and diagrams and measuring of timber with a slide rule. The two books are an evocation of c18th mathematics illustrated in a wonderfully naïve style , and come with good provenance. We purchased the books through the trade. The previous dealer purchased the volumes from the estate of a deceased private collector, “ by direct descent from the family of Joseph Wilson, members of whose family have always been cabinet makers and artisans in the north- western Yorkshire Dales.” The previous dealer mentions the suggestion that John Dawson , a mathematics teacher of Garsdale “ who coached 12 senior wranglers at Cambridge and corresponded with all the leading scientists of the day” might have been involved in teaching Joseph Wilson, as Dawson is known to have taught a Rev.Thomas Wilson, possibly a relation to Joseph.

£3500



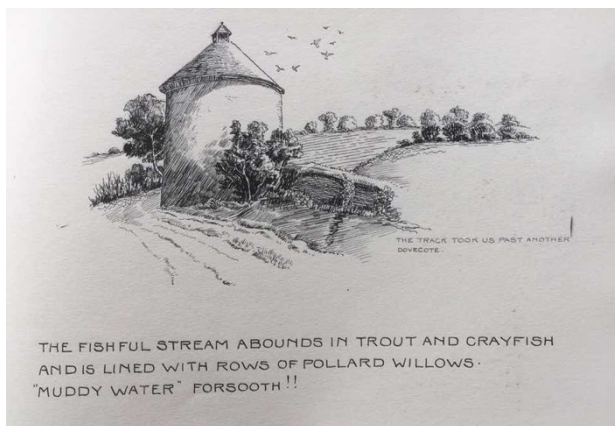
19)

## An Exceptional Manuscript Journal “Vagabonds In The Cotswolds”

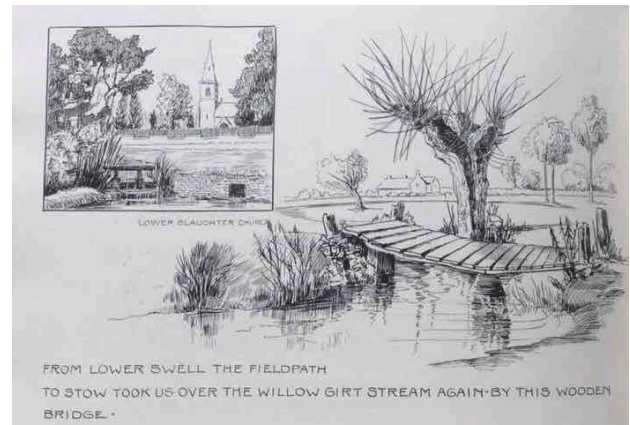


HODGKINSON, E.A. Manuscript, 1930, pp 94, approx 26 cm x18 cm, bound by Cox and Allen, Cambridge, in full brown leather with gilt title and name to front board, all edges gilt, spine ruled in gilt in five compartments, marbled endpapers.

A beautifully illustrated and evocative tour in the Cotswolds in 1930. Pen and watercolour title page, pen and ink drawings and text throughout in a very accomplished hand. Traces of pencil under drawing and lining sometimes visible. Binding shows light wear; internally the work is Near Fine condition, with only occasional light fox spots and offsetting of images. An exceptional album which evokes a rapidly vanishing England.



£1500



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20)

## Extensive Manuscript Bird Notes and Index

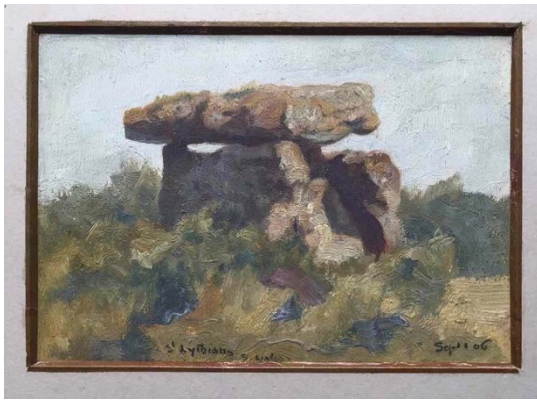
[BEAMES, J. Linc. Coll Oxon M.A. F.A.S.] and [SLANEY, Robert]. Manuscript notes by J. Beames in ink in a readable hand in an interleaved copy of “ An Outline Of The Smaller British Birds intended for the use of Ladies and Young Persons” by Robert A Slaney, Esq. M.P. London. Longman, Rees, Orme etc. 1832. Beames notes give the Linnean Latin names and many additional details of the printed entries in Slaney’s work, often quoting other sources [ *Pennant*, *Bewick*, *White*, *Smellie*, *Montagu*] and sometimes adding his own. There is a pp12 manuscript index after the printed book, with a further 25 leaf section of blanks following .

Slaney’s work is bound in worn leather, the spine label chipped and loose, the front board held by the cords, with the gutter margin separated internally.

£250

21)

## Edward Thomas Lingwood 44 British Post Impressionist Oil Paintings



LINGWOOD, Edward Thomas (1859 – 1924) Two portfolios containing forty four small oil paintings mounted in card. Approx 34 cm x 26 cm. One portfolio titled in gilt “Scott’s Hall April 25- May 20 1889” the other with the initials “E.T.L.”. Provenance from the Portfolio initials and subject matter and style of the work, as none of the oil paintings appear to be signed, unless under the mounts. Both portfolios restored retaining the original covers and fold-ins, but with replaced spines, corners and elastic, matching the originals. The works look to have been painted “en plein air” in Suffolk, Cornwall and Wales in 1889/90, and in 1905. The two portfolios were in a poor state when we acquired them, the paintings possibly mixed between the two portfolios, although the subject areas and locations seemed to be coherent.

Edward was educated at Woodbridge (Suffolk UK) Grammar School and later studied at the Royal Academy Schools in London in 1881. He was a member of the Ipswich Fine Art Club 1878-1896 and exhibited widely in Suffolk, Liverpool, Manchester, The Royal Academy, The Royal Society of British Artists, The Royal Hibernian Academy and the Royal Institute of Oil Painters from 1884-1907. Details of exhibitions and paintings exhibited are listed online. Lingwood was interested in prehistory, as the “E.T.L.” portfolio shows, with a lovely series of paintings of megaliths in Cornwall and Wales. He produced illustrations for the 'Prehistoric Society of East Anglia', and took part in excavations and fieldwork.

The following obituary sums up Lingwood’s career;

“PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA. VOL. IV. EDWARD THOMAS LINGWOOD.

DIED MAY 25TH, 1924.

*All members of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, together with many other friends in Archaeological and art circles, will mourn the loss of the accomplished gentleman who for years past has acted as honorary illustrator to this publication. Mr. E. T. Lingwood, the well-known Suffolk landscape artist and antiquary, died at his residence, Westleton, Suffolk, on May 25th, 1924. He was the son of the late Mr. Henry Lingwood, of Needham Market, and was educated at Woodbridge Grammar School. He subsequently studied at the Royal Academy Schools, where he gained the Craswick Prize. Landscape painting, in which he attained considerable distinction, became his chief occupation in life and he was at one time a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy. During his latter years he had taken up landscape gardening and in various parts of Britain picturesque gardens remain as evidence of his skill in the design and execution of this phase of art. From his early days prehistoric flint implements always held a great fascination for him, and his name appears in the first list of members of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia published in 1909. To those engaged in research in prehistoric archaeology there is perhaps nothing of greater importance than the accurate and artistic illustration of the specimens which they discover and describe. The late Mr. Lingwood possessed, through his familiarity with flint implements and his artistic abilities, ideal qualifications for this work and for many years he gave his services without stint in the cause of science. This work which he carried on without fee or reward made exacting calls upon his time, but was always met cheerfully and carried out with unflinching excellence and accuracy, and will long be remembered and honoured as a lasting contribution to English science. In Mr. Lingwood's death archaeology has lost a true friend and skilled interpreter. In addition to his artistic services, which included the illustration of a long series of papers in these Proceedings, and of the special Report on Grimes' Graves in 1914, Mr. Lingwood was also active as a field worker and excavator, and took part repeatedly in work at Grimes' Graves....[Brandon Suffolk].*

[Citation; from <https://www.cambridge.org/core>.]

[Scotts Hall, a former Manor house, C 16<sup>th</sup>, with later additions, near Westleton, Suffolk UK.]

£2500.00



22) “Observations on Colonel Shrapnel’s Shells”...



JONES, E. Manuscript Royal Artillery Notes circa 1818. Written in ink and pencil into an 8vo vellum bound wallet with clasp with a marbled paper lined wallet to the rear cover and with another pocket to the front. Approx 18 cm x 11.5 cm. In Very Good sound condition, one section showing a gap in the gutter margin internally, but firmly held on the tapes.

The manuscript entries are divided into several sections, as follows:

- 1) Pp12 “ General Maxims relative to Artillery when employed on actual service in the field”
- 2) Pp 8 “Remarks made during a course on Repository Instructions, May 8<sup>th</sup> 1818”
- 3) Pp13 “ Method of forming a pontoon bridge”.
- 4) Pp 3 “Recipes for Smoke Balls”.
- 5) Pp 24 “Observations made during a course of Laboratory instructions commenced July 7<sup>th</sup> 1818.” [ Marks on rockets, Blue lights and their composition, Portfires and Fuzes, pulverising Salt Petre, different shots, their composition, ammunition and weight of powder for different weapons “ Wallpeice (sic) Musquet, Carbine etc].

There are some 30 blank leaves to follow. In the pocket within the front board are six cards, each approx 7.5 cm x 11.3 cm, closely written on both sides in ink and ruled in red in chart format, with the following headings:

- i) Observations on Colonel Shrapnel’s Shells. A list of different ordnance is given [ Carronades, Howitzers, Guns, Heavy Guns] with their charge, weight empty and filled, and noncentricity.
- ii) Ranges with Battery Guns Iron and Brass, and on the obverse, Length, weight and Charge of Field Guns.
- iii) Medium Ranges at 45 degrees for 8 , 10, and 13 inch Mortars.
- iv) Weights, Dimensions &c of Shells, Mortars and Carronades, showing diameter of bore, proportion of Gun to Shot, Powder for bursting , etc.
- v) Calenlations (?) to fire spherical case shot with Service Charges.
- vi) Range with Undermentioned Ordnance [ Carronades, Light 5 1/2 inch Howitzer etc]

[Colonel, later Lieutenant General Henry Shrapnel ( 1761-1842) inventor of what became known as the shrapnel shell. Shrapnel perfected his invention whilst serving in the Royal Artillery as a Lieutenant. He demonstrated it in Gibraltar in 1787, and intended it as an anti-personnel weapon. In 1803 the British Army developed it further and it was first used effectively in action at Fort Nieu-Amsterdam in Surinam in 1804.]

23) **HERBARIUM “ British Plants” 1830’s-60’s.**  
**Scotland; Arran, Skye, & Ireland.**

Herbarium, “J.F.” with dates from 1833-1865. 111 specimens securely mounted on rectos of 76 leaves annotated in ink with date of collection, location and Latin name . The specimens are contained in a blank album, half pebble grained morocco with patterned cloth covered boards, marbled endpapers and gilt ruled to the spine. The front board bears a label entitled “ British Plants”. The specimens were gathered from locations in Scotland, especially Arran, and some are marked as “rare” “ very rare” or “ exceedingly rare”. The specimens are unusually well preserved due in part to their careful mounting, and the album that contains them is also very well preserved and sound in the binding.

*The majority of the specimens are initialled “J.F.” and it seems very possible that this is John Fraser, grandson of John Fraser, FLS, F.R.H.S.,(1750 – 1811),of Inverness-shire who travelled worldwide collecting plants for the Russian Royal family. His herbarium was sold to the Linnean Society. His son John continued in the same vein and became a nurseryman ,owning the Hermitage Nursery at Ramsgate (U.K.) until 1835. Fraser's grandson John , possibly the compiler of this Herbarium ,was a member of the Royal Horticultural Society.*

*Another candidate for the compilation of the album might be Fraser's younger son James Thomas Fraser who directed the family nursery at Chelsea with his older brother until 1811 and then on his own until 1827.*  
 £750



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24) **Fanny’s Drawing Book ; Offord D’Arcy 1880’s**

EWEN, Fanny Kirk. Victorian sketchbook with 22 pencil drawings. Signed F.K.Ewen, Offord D’Arcy Rectory and dated from 1883-1886. Bound in pebble grained paper covered boards with a black morocco spine embellished in gilt. Worn and rubbed but internally sound in the binding. Some of the pencil drawings have been overpainted with a wash, probably size, to preserve them. The sketchbook measures approximately 5.25" by 3.75" and has drawings of landscapes, churches, allegorical drawings of the four seasons, and houses, in Offord, Suffolk, Greenwich, Conway , and Peterborough. Offord D’Arcy lies between St Neots and Huntingdon in modern Cambridgeshire. U.K.  
 £120

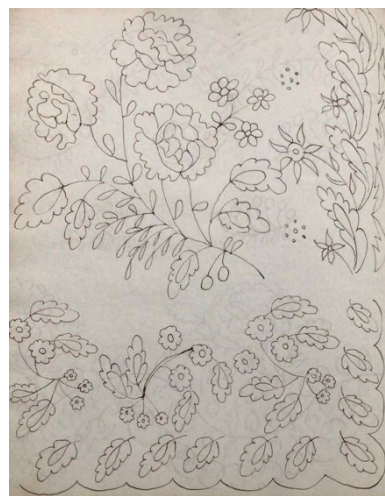
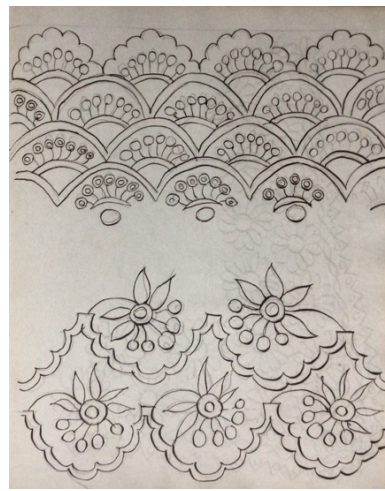


## Whitework Embroidery Patterns circa 1825.

[GARNETT-ORME, Lucy W. ownership inscription] ANON. Manuscript whitework album dated for 1825 and 1827. Pp 94 of manuscript designs in pen, mostly on rectos, drawn/ traced into a notebook with leather spine and corners with marbled paper covered boards, worn, and with inner hinges starting, but still held firmly by the original tapes. The designs are for white embroidery on white linen. Creating these pattern books seems to have been a popular pursuit for Georgian women, and we have handled several similar of these beautiful albums in the last few years.

*The ownership inscription of Lucy W Garnett-Orme is later than the dated designs in the album suggesting original authorship by a family member from a previous generation. We have traced Lucy in the 1901 census as the 36 year old daughter of the late George Garnett- Orme and Mary H. Garnett- Orme, and sister to Frances Garnett-Orme.*

*Frances Garnett-Orme, a Spiritualist was murdered in 1911 aged 49 in Mussoori, India by an unknown poisoner whilst travelling with Miss Eva Mountstephen, also a spiritualist who parcupitated in seances and crystal-gazing. After Miss Mountstephen had left, Frances was found mysteriously dead. She had been poisoned with prussic acid, and the murder was never solved. Miss Mountstephen was arrested for the crime but found not guilty at trial. The case is thought to have inspired Agatha Christie's first novel, "The Mysterious Affair at Styles" (1920) following a correspondence between Rudyard Kipling and Arthur Conan Doyle, urging him to write a story about a "murder by suggestion". Conan Doyle mentioned it to Agatha Christie and the novel was apparently the result.* £850



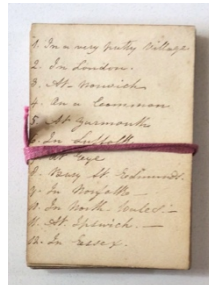
## Four Manuscript Georgian Parlour Games

Manuscripts; four handwritten parlour games purchased together from the same source, and still with original pink fabric ties. No dates, but Georgian we think, and possibly from the East of England ( see 3).

- 1) "The Dream or, a Game of Precious Stones"; 16 numbered cards, each approx 90 mm x 62 mm with three further cards comprising of "Rule of the Game", "To be read first", and " To be read last". The game begins with a story ( read first) of a little girl Alice who is struggling to learn her lessons. "*Hard is my fate, the little girl exclaim'd / For I've no wish to be for learning fam'd/ A Mineralogist I shall never be/ Why did Mama then give this book to me?*" Alice falls asleep and and in her dreams wishes "*O Brilliant Gems O tell to me/ From whence ye came and what ye be?*". In short, a game to learn about precious stones and minerals, and intended for a young female audience it seems. The Gem cards each bear a poem about the stones, and their location worldwide. When she awakes, Alice is a reformed child (of course) and vows "*For now Mama indeed I'll try / To Study Mineralogy!*" A most charming and original game in Fine condition. We have not found a published version.
- 2) Riddle Cards: a set of 28 double sided cards, each approx 107 mm x 70 mm, manuscript in ink on thick card stock, all edges gilt. Still with their original pink tie. Many cards written in typical format thus: "*My first receives the Miser's treasure/ My next affords him not much pleasure/ Strange for my whole he'll part with gold/ And values it as much I'm told.*" Impenetrable riddles- for us, at least!
- 3) Questions with answers for Ladies and Gentlemen: 9 cards each double sided, and approx 57 mm x 85 mm. On one side a question is posed, either for a Lady, or Gentleman, or for both. The other side of each card has 12 answers. This is a slightly risqué game . The question for a Gentleman "*What do you most frequently think of?*" has the answers "*1) Ladies in General . 2) A Public Ball . 3) That you are admired. 4) Not any thing long. 5) If you may marry. 6) That which is past. 7) Miss "What's her name?" 8) The dread of being an old Bachelor. 9) Friends who are absent. 10) Pleasure. 11) Going Abroad. 12) Saving money.*" This game was evidently the most played in the family social circle, as the cards whilst still in Very Good condition, bear finger marks and evidence of handling. One card with the question "*Where will you live when married?*" gives answers relating to the East of England; "*Norwich, Yarmouth, Suffolk, Eye, Bury St. Edmunds, Norfolk, Ipswich, Essex.*"
- 4) A "Which Poet?" riddle game. This little sewn booklet approx. 112 mm x 90 mm bears a crown embossed stamp to the front blank wrap. There are 29 numbered verses written in ink ( possibly in a slightly later hand?) each giving clues to the identity of a poet; "*Again your memories employ/ And say who wrote the Farmer's boy?/Whose rustic genius sparkled most/ On subjects like the Fak'nham Ghost*". A later hand has helpfully written the answer to this and several other riddles in pencil, and this rhyme again lays weight to a Norfolk provenance. Still sewn with the original ribbon, the booklet shows signs of wear and use but is still in Very Good condition.

We think that this little group of games is an extraordinary survival. They seem to be from one family, complete as far as we can tell, and in entirely original condition. We have made a clamshell box for them to ensure that they remain together.

£1750.00





## Manuscripts Of A Suffolk Antiquary

WARREN, Joseph. Manuscript: Two antiquarian manuscripts - with offprints & illustrations. Suffolk, 1850's-70's. One bound in blue paper covered boards titled in ink to the spine and on a manuscript title page "Pakenham and Ixworth in the time of the Romans and Saxons". Pp 30 of manuscript in ink on to blue lined paper, with other notes, printed extracts from various archaeological societies, a watercolour of a bowl, a beautiful pencil drawing of a Roman fibula, and pen and wash drawings of Roman rings made by the daughter of J.W. Baily Esq of London. The second volume bound in card wraps, written on to the same lined blue paper entitled "Ixworth Miscellaneous Observations" and rather randomly paginated, starting at p205, with occasional interleaved notes, prints, extracts from archaeological institutes authored by Warren, and further notes loosely inserted at the end.

One of the notebooks was possibly prepared for publication, the other largely a record of antiquities collected by Warren, who writes that, "Although I am but a poor scholar, I hope to be able to write a journal of when and where the Antiquities have been found that are now in my possession, And I think it might be useful to some future Historian especially as to where Roman & Saxon Antiquities are found. And I must say I am very sorry that I did not begin to keep a memorandum of them at the commencement of my collecting which is about 35 years hence." He goes on to describe a number of artefacts and where they were found or acquired. A number of illustrations are tipped-in. One of the volumes is addressed to Mr. J.C.Ford, of Bury St Edmunds [*the Suffolk Record Office has a large archive of prints and other material collected by Ford, including a photograph of Warren: No. 1511*]. Born in Attleborough, Norfolk, in 1792, Warren worked as tradesman and village postmaster in Ixworth, Suffolk, and is buried [d. ca. 1873] with his family at Pakenham Church. The sale of his coin collection was noticed in the Quarterly Journal by C. Babington.

An interesting gathering of material. Now preserved in a purpose made clamshell box. £850.00



## 29) John Christopher's Naval Manuscript 1842.

CHRISTOPHER, John. Manuscript Naval training exercises 1842. Folio, approx 33.5 cm x 20.5 cm, written in ink in a tidy, legible hand into the original blank notebook. Half morocco with marbled paper covered boards, worn, and lacking two of the leather corners and some of the spine. Pp approx 165 plus blanks. Inscribed on the front free endpaper with Christopher's name, and dated September 22 1842. The manuscript has some lively illustrations including a full page ship in watercolour, a manuscript map, fish, and several ship vignettes and it shows the mathematical and navigational training that aspiring officers undertook. The manuscript is in the following sections; Trigonometry, Navigation, Plane Sailing, Traverse Sailing, Parallel Sailing, Middle Latitude Sailing, Mercators Sailing, Finding the Latitude by Observation, A Journal of a Voyage from England towards Madeira in the ship Britannia, John Stephens Ley Master Kept by John Christopher Mate. Loosely inserted into the journal is a Certificate of Service and Discharge for Christopher, serving as Mate on board the William and Thomas of the port of Hayle, [Cornwall UK] Andrew Ley, Master, a photographic postcard of a prize bull owned by PA Christopher of Gwithian, Hayle, a letter enclosing a plan for a proposed site for a Magazine and Gunpowder store, and a baptism card for Roseina Christopher in 1864.

*The National Maritime Museum holds some of John Christopher's papers, certificates and letters of reference, along with account books for some of the vessels he sailed in, and provides a biography of his career from which we have abstracted the following details. John Christopher joined the Royal Navy in 1839 and served on board HMS CAMBRIDGE until 1841. In March 1842 he joined the Merchant Service. In 1850 he gained a Master's Certificate serving in the barque MINMANUETH of Scilly amongst others from 1865 to 1872 in the American trade and served as Mate in the REAPER in 1876. Because of ill health, he left the sea and bought shares in the schooner LIZZIE MORTON of St Ives and helped to found the Hain Steamship Company of St Ives in 1879, in which his grandsons Sir George P Christopher and Captain J Christopher continued to played a major role.*

£1150

