

SAMUEL GEDGE



CATALOGUE

XXXIX

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## Catalogue XXXIX



### PENNED IN SCOTS – REIGN OF JAMES IV

1. [SCOTLAND.] [Obligation to indemnify a purchaser against royal and other claims: Gilbert Middiltoun of that ilk to Adam Creichtoun of Ruthven (Ruthvennis), knight, and his wife Isabel Gray: I. all Gilbert's lands of the Estertoun of Middleton (Middiltoun) [in Laurencekirk] called The Husband Toune in the occupation of George Blabir, David Tannan, William Petty, Henry Stewinsone and Thomas Williamson. II. the half of the mains [demesnes] of Middiltoun 'quhilk I the said Gilbert with my awin gudes now occupis and manures, begynnand at the est part of the said manys', reserving to Gilbert and his heirs the whole mansion and orchard of Middiltoun lying within the barony of Middiltoun and sheriffdom of Kincardine; sold by Gilbert 'for a certane soume of money thankfully contentit and pait' to Adam and Isabel and their heirs male, remainder to Adam's heirs male 'berand the surname and armes of Creichtoun'; Gilbert binds himself 'be thir present lettres and the faith and treuth in my body lelely and treulie' to warrant, relieve, acquit and defend Adam and Isabel from all wardships, reliefs, nonent[r]as [failure to appear in court] and other claims by the king or any other person against the lands or any part of them.]

Edinburgh, 20 August 1510. Manuscript, ink on single sheet of vellum (approx. 25 x 14.5cm) 21 lines in Scots, witnesses: James Menteith burgess of Stirling, William Creichtoun, Edward Creichtoun, Patrick Hunter, Master Alexander Dempstar, Alexander Young and Alexander Clerk, notary public, signed "Gylbert Myddyltwn of that ilk", brown & red wax seal (a lion rampant, legend: "S' Gilberti Myddylyto", old folds, very good.



Dated at Edinburgh 20 August 1510 this is an excellent example of an early sixteenth century document penned in Scots. Adam Chrichton of Ruthven (d.1513) fell at Flodden Field. Gilbert Middleton is recorded as sheriff of Forfarshire in 1516. The large and well-preserved seal here is representative specifically of early bi-colour Scottish seals, distinctive for a central red wax impression of a matrix with by a brown wax surround. Middleton's seal displays a fine lion rampant, echoing the royal Scottish arms.



### THREE NORFOLK CHARTERS – REIGN OF HENRY VII

**2. [NORFOLK.] [Bundle of three charters relating to an acre of land in Bramerton in Norfolk, 1496–1500.] I. [Feoffment: Robert Wirmegey late of Kirby Bedon, Thomas Taillour of Bramerton and John Cory of Bramerton to Robert Webster of Bramerton, Robert Manne the younger of Bramerton and John Dussing the younger of Bramerton: one acre of arable land in the fields of Bramerton.]**

*Bramerton, 17 June 1496. S: free land of the church of Bramerton; N: customary land of manor of Framlingham Piggot in tenure of John Cory; heading W: land of manor of Framlingham Piggot late in tenure of John Hogekyns; E: land late John Moor) in which (with John Webster of Kirby Bedon, deceased) they were enfeoffed by Nicholas Hoggekyns of Bramerton & John Man of Bramerton by a deed executed at Bramerton on 17 September 1489 the grantors appoint William Hood their attorney to deliver seisin; witnesses: William Dussing, Robert Manne the elder, Thomas Cory, John Taillour, William Hawe.]*

**II. [Conveyance: Agnes Webster, widow and executrix of Robert Webster of Bramerton, Robert Manne the younger of Bramerton and John Dussing the younger of Bramerton to Geoffrey Manne of Kirby Bedon.]**

*Bramerton, 10 January 1500. Land as I., which Robert Manne & John Dussing (with Robert Webster, now dead) had by feoffment I; witnesses: William Dussing, John Cory, John Taillour, William Manne, Thomas Taillour.*

**III. [Feoffment: Geoffrey Manne of Kirby Bedon to Robert Manne of Bramerton, Andrew Manne, chaplain and John Dussing the younger of Bramerton.]**

*Bramerton, 31 January 1500. Land as II., which Geoffrey Manne had by the sale & grant of Agnes Webster; witnesses: William Dussing, John Cory, John Taillour. Together 3 manuscripts joined by tie at left margin, ink on single sheets of parchment (each approx. 32 x 12cm) in Latin, some marginal crinkling & areas of light discolouration (not affecting legibility), six seals surviving in total, very good.*

£450



### EARLY TUDOR DEVOTIONAL SIGNET RING

#### 3. [RING.] [An early Tudor signet ring with devotional emblem "IHC".]

[England, c.1500.] Bronze signet ring (size U) with octagonal seal matrix bearing "IHC" design (face diameter approx. 1.6 x 1.2cm) in a very good state of preservation.

The matrix of this English signet ring of c.1500 bears the devotional emblem "IHC", a Christogram derived from the letters of the name of Jesus in Greek capitals. During the reign of Henry VII (1457-1509), when England remained Roman Catholic, this symbolism was still prevalent, however after the English Reformation and the break with Rome under Henry VIII (1491-1597) the use of iconography of this type declined swiftly. The sealing of documents in wax underpinned the authentication of both letter writing and legal transfers in medieval manuscript culture, making seal matrices significant objects, connected intimately with the identity of owners. This large ring would have been worn by a man, presumably as a symbol of Christian piety.

Provenance: formerly in the collection of Dame Joan Evans (1893-1977), historian of early modern and medieval jewellery. An accompanying associated catalogue card [c.1950?] bearing a wax impression of this ring is penned with the ink inscription "Wymondham N[or]f[ol]k" indicating the vicinity of the original find location.

£450





#### TUDOR HERALDIC SIGNET RING

**4. [RING.] [A Tudor signet ring with heraldic emblem of a lion rampant.]**

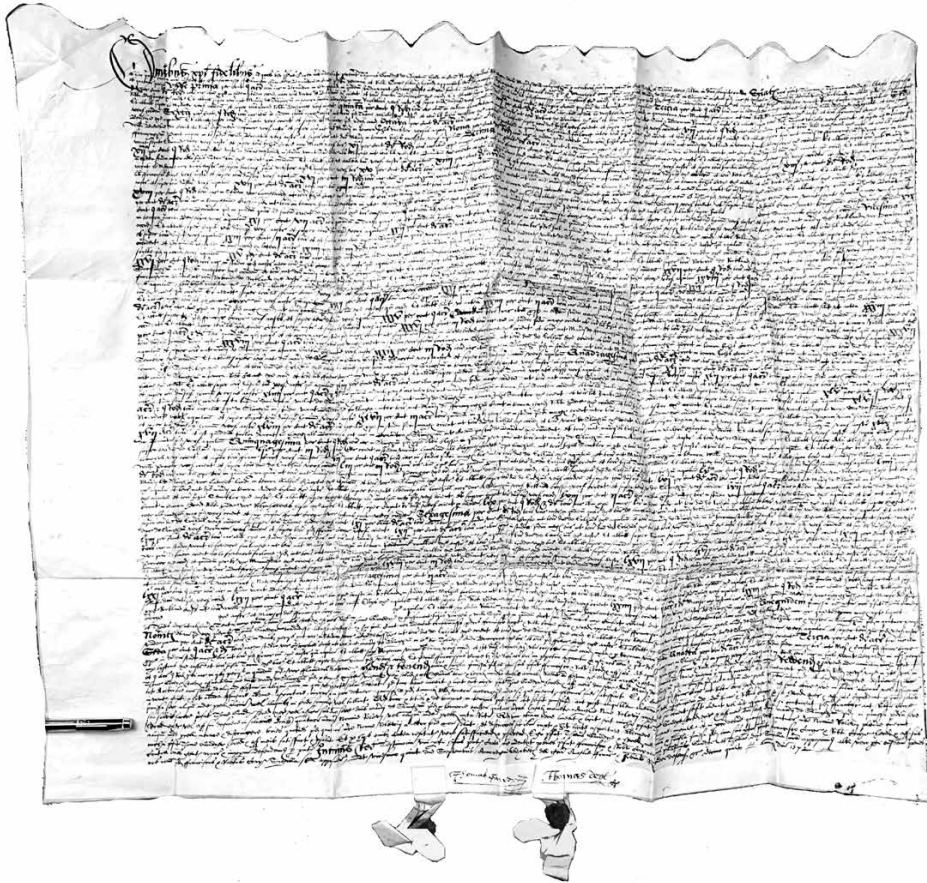
*[England, c.1560.] Bronze signet ring (size N) with octagonal seal matrix bearing a design of a lion rampant (face diameter approx. 1.5 x 1.2cm) some light wear to extremities, old patination, in a very good state of preservation.*

The matrix of this English signet ring of c.1560 bears a heraldic emblem of a lion rampant. It seems likely that the male owner might have borne arms or a crest that included this device. The sealing of documents in wax underpinned the authentication of both letter writing and legal transfers in medieval manuscript culture, making seal matrices significant objects, connected intimately with the identity of owners.

Provenance: formerly in the collection of Dame Joan Evans (1893-1977), historian of early modern and medieval jewellery. An accompanying associated catalogue card [c.1950?] bearing a wax impression of this ring is penned with the ink inscription "Bardwell Suffolk" indicating the vicinity of the original find location.

£750





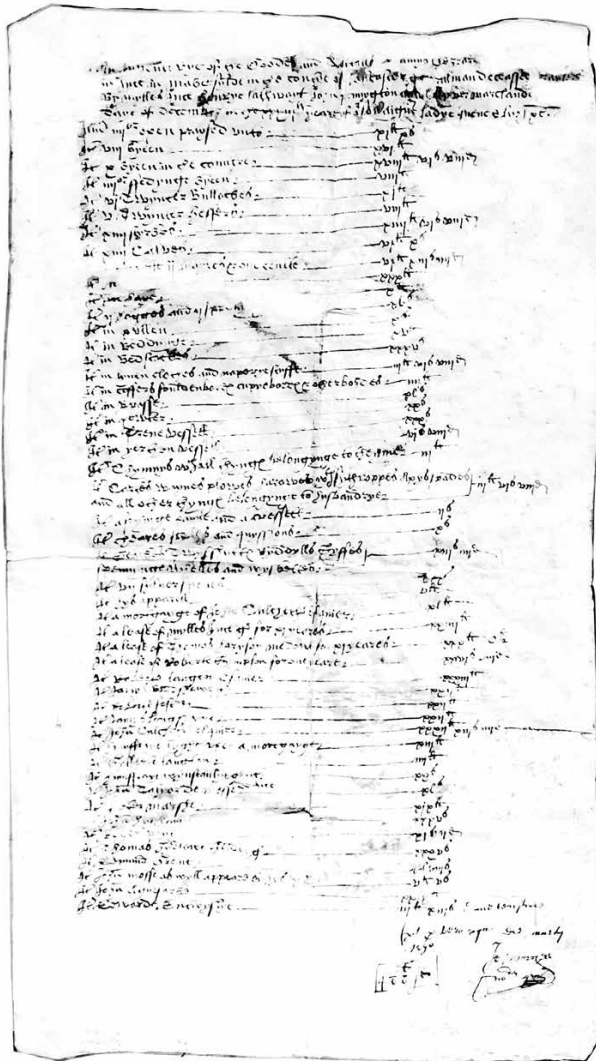
### PROMINENT ELIZABETHAN JUDGE & NORFOLK LANDOWNER

#### 5. [NORFOLK.] [Stock deed, manor of Surlingham: Thomas Gawdye of Claxton Hall in Norfolk, serjeant at law, lord of the manor of Surlingham, and Thomas Deye, to Francis Corye of Bramerton in Norfolk, yeoman, and his son and heir Robert Corye.]

25 September 1572. I. 77 acres of land, meadow & marsh, lately part of the manor of Surlingham, in Surlingham, Bramerton & Rockland [St. Mary] in 74 numbered pieces, each specified by acreage, location, tenure, tenant & abutments which, with other lands and tenements, Gawdy & Deye lately had jointly, in trust for Gawdy, by the feoffment of John Younges & William Sponer, 21 September 1572. II. 3 acres in four pieces of land (specified), lately part of the manor of Surlingham Erlhams, abutting on the highway called Beggate Stretewey leading from Surlingham to Norwich, which Francis Corye holds in perpetual exchange for 3 acres of land and meadow in five pieces (specified), conveyed by Thomas Gawdy alone, to hold of Thomas Gawdy as lord of the manor of Surlingham by a quitrent of £1 6s 8d, a relief of 4 marks [£2 13s 4d] on death or alienation, witnesses to livery of seisin: John Corye, John Turnour, Richard Gryce, John Chamberlyne. Manuscript, ink on single sheet of parchment (approx. 75 x 62cm) in Latin, signed at foot Thomas Gawdye, Thomas Deye, with fragments of red wax seals appended on vellum tags, old folds, very good condition.

Dated 25 September 1572, this large Elizabethan indenture is a scarce example of what is known as a “stock deed”. Penned at the foot is the signature of Sir Thomas Gawdy (d.1588) of Claxton in Norfolk and the Inner Temple, MP, justice of the court of Queen’s Bench 1574-1588 (see: ODNB), and a prominent Norfolk grantee and landowner. The purpose of a stock deed was to commute certain aspects of villein tenure to customary freehold. Although no sum of money is recited in this charter, it can be assumed that Thomas Gawdy received a lump sum in exchange for freeing this 77 acre holding from all customary burdens apart from an annual quitrent and a relief set at a fixed amount. Gawdy had purchased the manor only four days before the date of this document, probably with a view to offering the favourable terms represented by this charter to as many of the villein tenants of the manor as could afford to accept them.



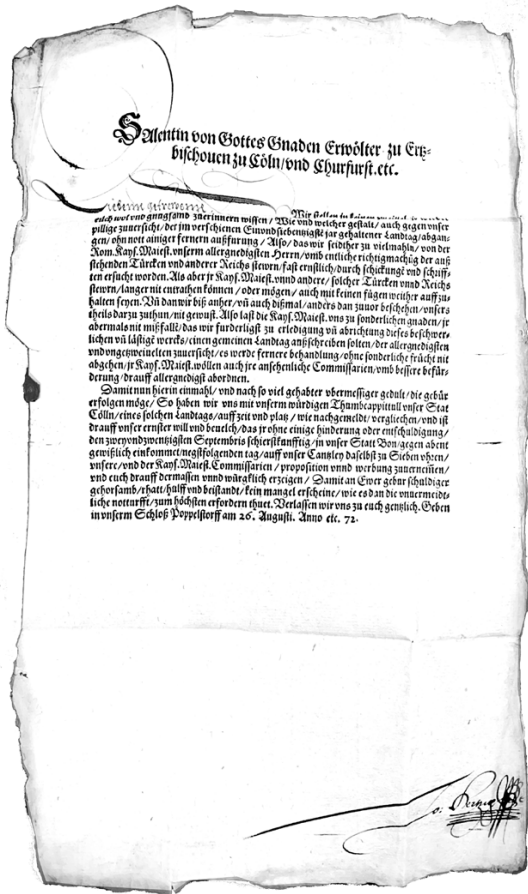


### ELIZABETHAN MANUSCRIPT INVENTORY – CHATELS OF A COUNTRY GENT

6. [INVENTORY.] An inventerye of the goodes and cattalls of Jamys Gerrard of the New Halle in Ince in Makerfylde in the contye of Lancaster gentylman deceased prayed by Myles Ince Henrye Lathwayt John Pennyntonnd Olyver Marclande ...

[20 December 1591.] Manuscript inventory, ink on single sheet of vellum. Folio (24 x 40cm) [1] page, blank verso a little dusty, old folds, very good.

This Elizabethan manuscript probate inventory penned in English in December 1591 on vellum records the belongings of James Gerard (d.1590?) of New Hall in Ince-in-Makerfield in the county of Lancashire. The contents listed, individually priced and totalling £488, include: "iiii oxen ... vi ... bullocks ... v ... heffers ... xiiii calves ... one nagge ... one colte ... hogges ... pullen [poultry] ... bedsteades ... lymen clothes and naperye stuffe [table linen] ... brasse ... pewter ... trene [wooden] vessels ... chymnyes ... cartes waynes plowes harrowes with sythropes [scythes] ... and all other thyng belongynge to husbandrye ... cheares stollles and quyssons [chairs stools and cushions] ... viii sylver spones ...". Also listed and valued are Gerard's several mortgages, leases and other legal obligations. The whole provides an overview of the belongings and finances of an English country gentleman at the end of the sixteenth century



**DEFENCE AGAINST THE TURKS – EARLY PRINTED CIRCULAR LETTER**

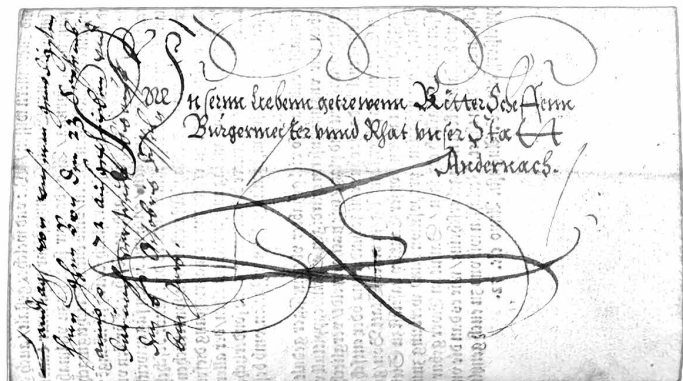
**7. [SALENTIN OF ISENBURG.] Salentin von Gottes Gnaden Erbwölter zu Ertzbischofen zu Cöln, und Churfurst**

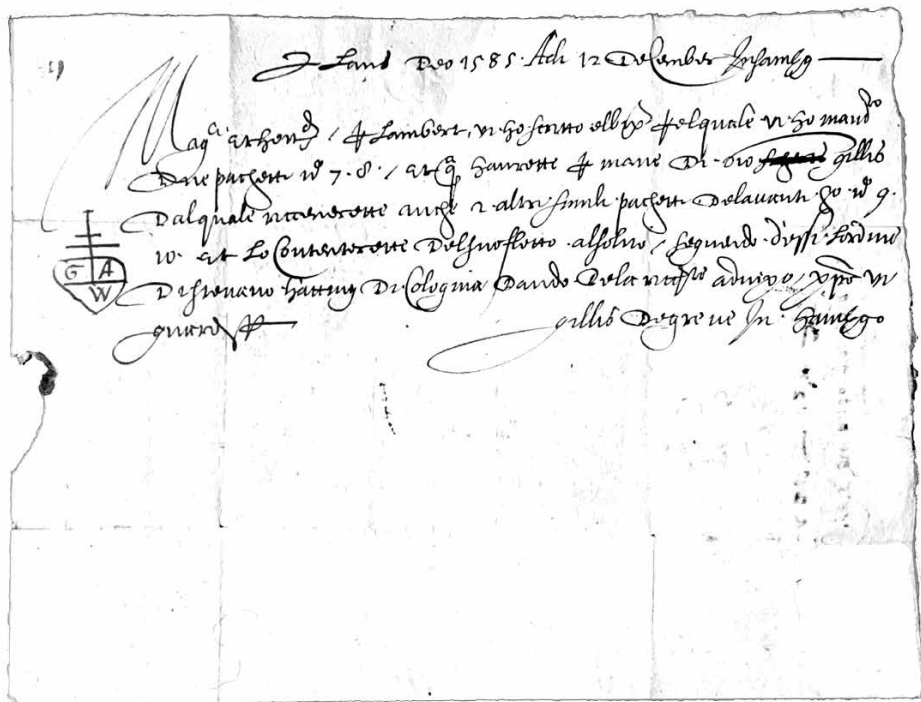
...  
 Schloss Poppelstorff [Poppelsdorf Castle, Bonn.] 26 Augusti. [15]72. Broadside printed circular letter, in German. Single small folio sheet (approx. 20.5 x 32.5cm) [1] page, initial recipient name completed in manuscript, verso penned with manuscript address panel, traces of wax seal, several edges uncut, old folds, very good.

A scarce example of a sixteenth century printed circular that has been postally used, this broadside letter in German was sent out by Salentin of Isenberg (1532-1610) the archbishop and elector of the city of Cologne and prince-bishop of Paderborn. Dated 26 August 1572 from Poppelsdorf Castle near Bonn, these letters would have been sent out to towns and cities under his electorate. This particular example bears a manuscript address panel indicating it was sent to the mayor and council of the city of Andernach, with announcement and summons to the upcoming diet in Bonn on 22 September 1572 at which the Turkish and Imperial taxes demanded by the Holy Roman Emperor were to be discussed. Following the surprise victory against the Ottomans in the naval battle of Lepanto, the Christian alliance of the Holy League had already broken down in May 1572 as a result of the death of Pope Pius V (1504-1572). The fear of an overland onslaught by the Ottoman forces was growing in the Holy Roman Empire, the memory of the first Turkish siege of Vienna in 1529 still being fresh. The mobilisation and financing of a defensive soldiery necessitated discussion of an increase in taxes.

We have not been able to trace another example – not in VD16, KVK or OCLC.

£850





### ELIZABETHAN TRADE FROM HAMBURG & LONDON

#### 8. DE GREVE, Gillis. [Autograph letter signed to Bartolomeo Corsini in London, concerning parcels shipped from Germany.]

Hamburg, 12 December 1585. Autograph letter signed, ink on single sheet of paper (21.5 x 16cm) [1] page, 6 lines in Italian, verso with manuscript address panel: "Al Mag. Bartolomeo Corsini esq in Londra", mercantile mark of De Greve family penned on both sides, edges uncut, old folds, very good.

This letter in Italian was penned from Hamburg 12 December 1585 by the Protestant Dutch merchant Gillis de Greve (1541-1604), addressed to the prominent Florentine merchant Bartolomeo Corsini (1545-1613) in London. De Greve, born in Antwerp, emigrated to Hamburg in 1568, trading with the Merchant Adventurers. Here he mentions several numbered parcels bound for England, also noting an order from Stephan Harting in Cologne. The mercantile mark of the De Greve family is penned both adjacent to the letter and on the verso as part of the address panel.

Provenance: Corsini archive (dispersed Christies Robson Lowe, 1984-1988).

£350

A honora @ Bartol Corsini - Addi 12 di luglio 1588 In Pisa

Siama adri detto di sopra e copia di una lettera per Bartol Corsini di Pisa  
 di mesi e mezzo a me mese poco ci e da dischere massime che da  
 in tempo ne douere sautee raggualti particolare, namore vendendo  
 i piombi a tra tempo 6 mesi ma non si fanno perche grosse e spola  
 cosa non multiplica e tuttavia si doueramo andare sperando  
 carisce nate e ancora riuscito cosa alcuna che la qualita loro  
 impedisse, per si spera di fare qualcosa e come intendete quasi  
 rimettono le fiere che non facciano parca di non si puo vale l'anno  
 ai e l'attua di Pasqua e meo sett le douere cominciare la prima o  
 sett le quali non puo essere che non siano qual che fanno all'exto  
 della prouina e di quelle di cotesti paesi e e scelerata massime  
 di quelle sorte di panni misti e neri che altre volte sautee mande  
 non bisogna far conto di qua cosa desio e massime in qz prima  
 pioe di carisce e meo carisce buone e bene assortite secondo che  
 altre volte uise discorso anco si puo far qual che desio, le uose  
 quia sono anel messere, i risconti uanno lenti e si tratta di  
 pregi da darli perdita assa che si uade e aggando pche sono au  
 magi costuito che sia possibile ma quanto al peso tenete pure p  
 certo che le sono conforme a che uisi disse

La qualita delle Vedonay in Italia riesce varia secondo i luoghi ma  
 l'augno dell' una parte seruira al bisogno dell'altra po non si uede  
 oculatione di uifocum e sperasi che i pregi sabbino a essere moderati  
 e che po non si possa far disegno di bulicamre di costa e alla giora  
 di tenermo raggualtati di quel ore sequa

Siama a in d'agio di sopra e copia di una lettera per Bartol Corsini  
 di Pisa di mesi e mezzo a me mese poco ci e da dischere massime che da  
 in tempo ne douere sautee raggualti particolare, namore vendendo  
 i piombi a tra tempo 6 mesi ma non si fanno perche grosse e spola  
 cosa non multiplica e tuttavia si doueramo andare sperando  
 carisce nate e ancora riuscito cosa alcuna che la qualita loro  
 impedisse, per si spera di fare qualcosa e come intendete quasi  
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 ai e l'attua di Pasqua e meo sett le douere cominciare la prima o  
 sett le quali non puo essere che non siano qual che fanno all'exto  
 della prouina e di quelle di cotesti paesi e e scelerata massime  
 di quelle sorte di panni misti e neri che altre volte sautee mande  
 non bisogna far conto di qua cosa desio e massime in qz prima  
 pioe di carisce e meo carisce buone e bene assortite secondo che  
 altre volte uise discorso anco si puo far qual che desio, le uose  
 quia sono anel messere, i risconti uanno lenti e si tratta di  
 pregi da darli perdita assa che si uade e aggando pche sono au  
 magi costuito che sia possibile ma quanto al peso tenete pure p  
 certo che le sono conforme a che uisi disse

## ANGLO-TUSCAN TRADE AFTER SPANISH ARMADA

### 9. CAPPONI, Luigi (heirs of). [Letter signed to Bartolomeo Corsini in London, updating him on transactions concerning the sale of metals, wools and leather.]

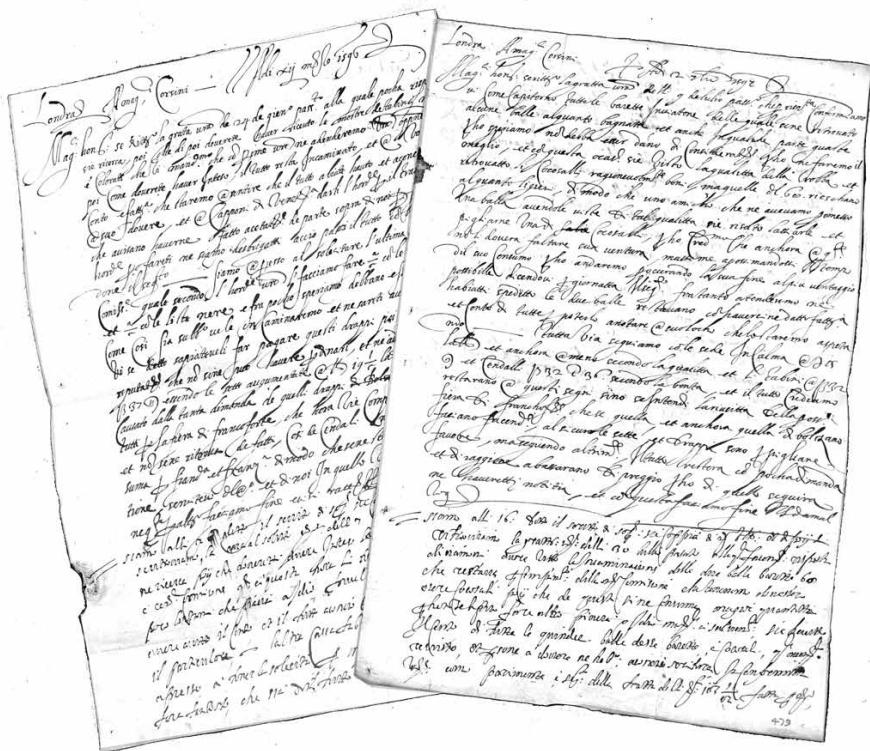
Pisa, 15 July & 12 August 1588. Manuscript letter signed, ink on paper, in Italian, in 2 hands (different clerks). Folio (21 x 29cm) [1 1/2] pages on bifolium, verso with manuscript address panel penned with Capponi merchants mark, paper wafer seal with the embossed mark of the Capponi family, old folds, very good.

This letter, penned in Pisa by Capponi & heirs to the Florentine merchant Bartolomeo Corsini (1545-1613) in London, reports on slow progress in selling Corsini's English-mined lead, which the market is absorbing only gradually, and cow hides, the inferior quality so far having prevented any satisfactory transactions. Cautious confidence in the forthcoming revival of the two annual fairs at Easter and September is expected to boost the sale of lower-grade woollens. Black and mixed wools, formerly supplied by the Corsini house, are scarce. Other content includes a detailed discussion of the quality, saleability and grading of kerseys - English woollens shipped via London and redistributed to Mediterranean and Levantine markets. Capponi also reports that Corsini's leather consignments remain unsold in the sluggish market, including both the Danzig hides imported via the Baltic and the more valuable Muscovy leather, for which the prevailing prices are quoted.

The letter closes with a reflection on the hazards of maritime trade in the present "time of war" between England and Spain, the Armada campaign of 1588 having concluded only days previously. The Capponi firm of Pisa had been built up by Luigi di Giuliano Capponi (1505-1584), whose substantial commercial interests encompassed grain, woollens, and Baltic and Russian leathers.

Provenance: Corsini archive (dispersed Christies Robson Lowe, 1984-1988).





### STRIPED VENETIAN TAFFETA FOR ELIZABETHAN LONDON

#### 11. CAMPO, Galeazzo. [Two letters signed to Bartolomeo Corsini in London, reporting on the silk and wool trade transactions between Mantua and London.]

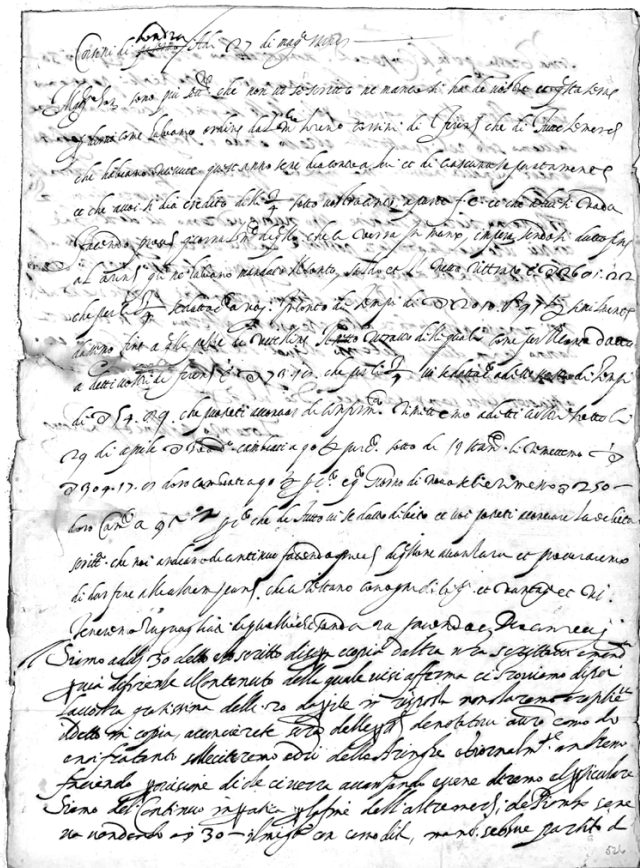
Two separate letters: I. Mantua, 12 & 26 March 1596. II. Mantua, 2 & 16 September 1597. Manuscripts, ink on paper, in Italian, both penned in 2 hands (different clerks?). Folio (22 x 32.5cm) [3] pages in total, (each [1 ½] p.) manuscript address panels, residue of wax seals, old folds, edges uncut, very good.

Sent from Mantua by the Lombard merchant Galeazzo Campo to Bartolomeo Corsini (1545-1613) in London, these two letters, concern Elizabethan Anglo-Italian trade. In the first, Campo reports the arrival of a consignment of baize, noting part of it arrived wet and damaged. The Mantuan agent writes that the "cocosalli" (ie the wools from Coggeshall in Essex) are in reasonable condition. One bale of lighter wool has proved unsatisfactory and a customer, having inspected it, has insisted on exchanging it for the Coggeshall lot. Campo then surveys the availability and pricing of taffetas and various grades of sendal cloth, a light silk-and-linen fabric used for banners and ceremonial garments, observing that current prices reflect those anticipated at the forthcoming Frankfurt and Bolzano fairs, after which any unsold stock is expected to fall in value. He mentions the handling of fifteen crates of baize and more Coggeshall wool intended for the merchant Capponi of Venice.

In the second, Campo requests confirmation of Corsini's receipt of a shipment of black and coloured taffetas, noting that he has ordered Venetian silk thread rolls from Capponi. The rising cost of woven silks he attributes to the escalating price of raw silk, remarking on current fashion preferences: taffetas with black or green striped patterns are in such demand that they are effectively unavailable, the entire production having already been presold for the fairs of Bolzano and Frankfurt. Sendal is on its way to Flandres and Frankfurt.

Taken together, the letters illustrate the reciprocal textile economy linking England and Italy in the late sixteenth century. England's exports — broadcloth, kerseys, and lighter bays such as the Coggeshall — travelled southward through London and Antwerp into the Italian mainland, sustaining the needs of Italian manufacturers and merchants. In exchange, Italian suppliers dispatched to England the products of their own sophisticated silk industry: raw silk from the Veneto and finished silks including sendals, taffetas, and velvets. This bilateral flow, maintained even during periods of war and geopolitical tension, formed one of the principal arteries of early modern European commerce.

Provenance: Corsini archive (dispersed Christies Robson Lowe, 1984-1988).



## ELIZABETHAN TRADE - ENGLISH TIN &amp; ROMANVELLUM

**12. POLLINI, Lorenzo. [Autograph letter signed to Bartolomeo Corsini in London, updating him on mercantile transactions with Rome and beyond.]**

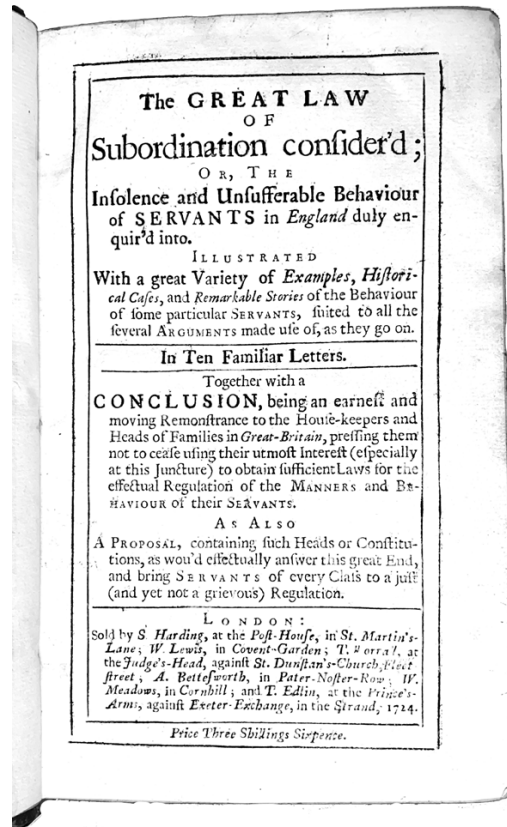
Rome, 27 May & 16 June 1588. Manuscript, ink on paper, in Italian. Folio (24 x 33.5cm) [1 1/2] pages on bifolium, verso with manuscript address panel, wax seal residue, paper with light toning, some areas of ink burn (text remaining legible) uncut, old folds, very good.

A fine commercial letter from the Corsini mercantile archive, written by Lorenzo Pollini, the family's Roman agent, to the Florentine merchant Bartolomeo Corsini (1545-1613) in London. Pollini notes postal delays, no letters having arrived from London for several weeks, reporting also on business with Lorenzo Corsini in Florence. Ongoing matters mentioned include accounts with the Tuscan merchant Zompi, negotiations over a cargo of vellum, gold transactions, and dealings with the Colnaghi of Lyon, participants in the great Lyon fairs.

Pollini references also the movement of goods imported into Italy from England, including herring and lead as well as a consignment of tin ingots, only partly sold in Rome and now being forwarded to Naples in the hope of finding a better market. He reports the difficulty of disposing of the light woollen cloths known as pannine, noting his efforts to secure advantageous terms with the Lombard merchants Annoni, Panzeri, and Orlandini.

Provenance: Corsini archive (dispersed Christies Robson Lowe, 1984-1988).

£750



### SERVANTS IN DEFOE'S ENGLAND - SOCIAL HISTORY & ECONOMICS

13. [DEFOE, Daniel.] **The great law of subordination consider'd; or, The insolence and unsufferable behaviour of servants in England duly enquir'd into. Illustrated with a great variety of examples, historical cases, and remarkable stories of the behaviour of some particular servants, suited to all the several arguments made use of, as they go on ...**

London, sold by S. Harding ... 1724. First edition. 8vo (12.5 x 20cm) [2], ii, 302, [2]pp., with final advertisement leaf, flyleaf with early ink ownership inscription "Thos. Fiske" [perhaps Thomas Fiske (1710-1763) rector of Shimplingthorpe, Suffolk?], nineteenth century bookplate "Thomas Mingaye Golding", very good in contemporary blind-panelled calf, spine ruled in gilt with raised bands, original red leather label titled in gilt, some rubbing to spine & joints but sound, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, a very good copy in contemporary calf of this substantial work by Daniel Defoe (1660-1731) examining the status of servants in England in the early eighteenth century, in particular highlighting what he perceived as the insolence and unreliability of the servant class and the resultant negative social and economic impact on the country. Defoe introduces his theme in the preface:

"The unsufferable behaviour of servants in this nation is now (it may be hop'd) come to its height ... Private families have struggled long with it; the injur'd reputation of masters, mistresses, young-ladies, and gentlemen, which has lain so long at the mercy of their servants tongues, has groan'd under it ... Husbandmen are ruin'd, the farmers disabled, manufacturers and artificers plung'd, to the destruction of trade, and stagnation of their business; and that no men who, in the course of business, employ numbers of the poor, can depend upon any contracts they make, or perform any-thing they undertake, having no law, no power to enforce their agreement, or to oblige the poor to perform honestly what they are hir'd to do, tho ever so justly paid for doing it ... after this work had been a considerable time in the press, I had the satisfaction to see, that the ... House of Commons thought it worth while to take it into their consideration ... May those resolutions end ... in such laws as shall effectually deliver us from this burthen ..."

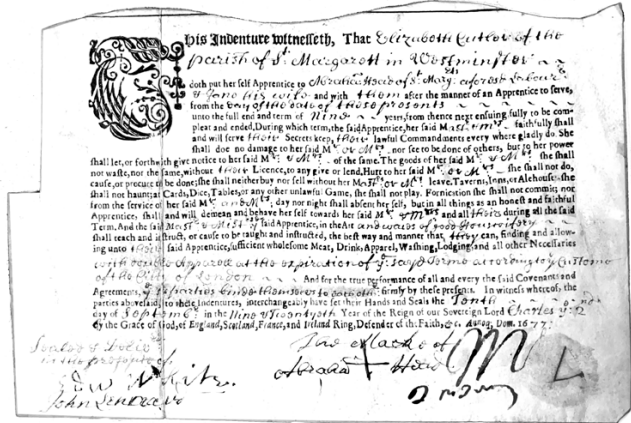
The book was reprinted without the preface and retitled *The behaviour of servants in England inquired into ...* (London, 1726). Moore 457.



“APPRENTICE IN THE ART ... OF GOOD HOUSEWIFERY”

14. [LONDON.] [Printed apprenticeship indenture for “Elizabeth Cutler of the parish of St. Margaret in Westminster ... apprentice in the art and waies of good housewifery.”]

London, 10 September 1677. Printed certificate of single sheet of vellum (approx. 18.5 x 12.5cm) large calligraphic printed initial letter “T”, manuscript completions, mark of “Abraham Head” at foot, residue from red sealing wax, very good.



A rare example of a printed apprenticeship certificate from London in the reign of King Charles II (1630-1685), this document dated 10 September 1677 records “Elizabeth Cutler of the parish of St. Margaret in Westminster” being taken on as a domestic servant for nine years as an “apprentice in the art and waies of good housewifery” by “Abraham Head of St. Margarets ... labourer & Jane his wife.” This printed form is noteworthy in particular because it was produced specifically for female apprentices, “she” and “her” being used throughout: “taverns, inns, or alehouses she shall not haunt; at cards, dice, tables, or any other unlawful game, she shall not play. Fornication she shall not commit”.

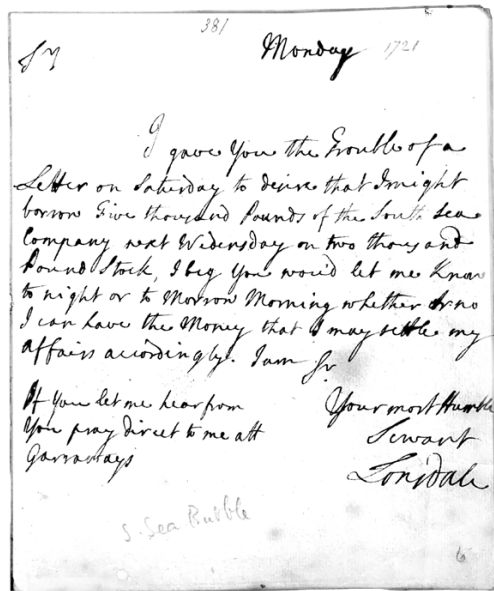
£450

BURSTING OF THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE

15. LOWTHER, Henry. [Autograph letter signed to Robert Knight, cashier of the South Sea Company, requesting that he “might borrow five thousand pounds of the South Sea Company.”] [London.] Monday. [noted in pencil “1721.”] Autograph letter signed “Lonsdale”. 4to (15 x 18cm) [1] page penned on recto of first leaf of bifolium, verso of second leaf with autograph address panel “To Robert Knight Esq” (delivered by hand, presumably by a servant), old folds, very good.

Evoking the collapse of the South Sea Bubble, this letter was penned in 1721 in haste by Henry Lowther, third Viscount Lonsdale (1694-1751), a courtier and landowner known for his compulsive gambling who bore one of the heaviest losses, perhaps more than £30,000, upon the collapse of the stock of the South Sea Company in late 1720. Showing him trying to bring his finances under control, it is addressed to Robert Knight (1675-1744), the notorious cashier of the South Sea Company who fled to France in 1721, setting himself up as a banker in Paris: “I gave you the trouble of a letter on Saturday to desire that I might borrow five thousand pounds of the South Sea Company next Wednesday on two thousand stock, I beg you would let me know tonight or tomorrow morning whether or no I can have the money that I may settle my affairs accordingly ... if you let me hear from your pray direct to me at Garraways [Coffee House] ...”

£850





## GERMAN CONJURER & CALLIGRAPHER IN GEORGIAN EDINBURGH

### 16. BUCHINGER, Matthias. [The Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed and the Lord's Prayer.]

"Edinburgh Feb. the 9. 1728. This was drawn & written by Mathew Buchinger born without hands or feet in Germany June the 3 1674." Autograph manuscript, in English, ink on single sheet of paper (sheet approx. 11 x 14cm) [1] page, micrographic text within drawn architectural border, framed & glazed [c.1750] in wooden frame (frame approx. 15.3 x 18.5cm) with patterned gilt mount under the glass, very good. [TOGETHERWITH]

### BUCHINGER, Matthias. [A seated potter forming a pot, the design drawn on the shield of a fanciful coat of arms, with legend from Horace "Argillo Quidvis Imitaberis Udo" translated as "The potter maketh of the clay what he will".]

"Edinburgh, July the 3.d 1729. This coat of arms was drawn & written by Matthew Buchinger born without hands or feet in Germany June the 3 1674." Drawing, ink on single sheet of paper (sheet approx. 12 x 17cm) [1] page, some light marginal toning at lower right corner, framed & glazed [c.1750] in wooden frame (frame approx. 16 x 21.2cm) with patterned gilt mount under the glass, very good.

Two examples of the penmanship of the celebrated conjurer, musician and writing master Matthias Buchinger (1674-1740), "born without hands or feet in Germany June the 3 1674." His condition today would be categorised as phocomelia, his height being recorded as 2 feet 5 inches.



Buchinger arrived in England after the accession of George I and toured widely across the country, also travelling in Ireland and Scotland. He became well-known through his public performances. With his small fin-like appendages Buchinger developed extraordinary dexterity. Calligraphy, and micrographic writing in particular, was one of his specialities, with surviving manuscripts of this kind illustrating his considerable accomplishment. He was known also to play several musical instruments and perform magic tricks, advertising himself as “the greatest German living.”

Dated 1728 and 1729, these two fine micrographic ink drawings were sold presumably to Scottish onlookers as keepsakes during Buchinger’s second visit to Edinburgh, following an initial sojourn in the city in 1723. Both are in excellent condition with the ink remaining dark, crisp and unfaded.

For a comparable example of Buchinger’s “Ten Commandments”, produced also in Edinburgh, see: The Ricky Jay Collection, Sotheby’s, New York, 27-28 October 2021, lot 115, achieved \$11340.00 (formerly offered in our Catalogue XX, item 8).

£12500





#### WOODBLOCK OVERPRINTED PATTERNED PAPER LINING

**17. [PRINTING.] [A leather document box lined with print shop waste overprinted with a decorative woodblock design.]**

*[London, c.1685.] Box, gilt-stamped leather over wood (total dimensions approx. 20 x 14 x 8.5cm) the exterior leather decorated on the lid & box front with "gilt" (oxidised) border rolls & two large composite decorations of acorn tools, original iron loop lid handle & iron lock with original latch, hinges sometime renewed to style, lined with overprinted print shop waste, some wear to extremities with a few patches of leather loss to sides & rear of box, overall in a good state of preservation.*

This document box can be dated to c.1685 and is likely to have been manufactured in London. The interior is lined with print shop waste overprinted with a decorative floral pattern. The text of the waste paper can be identified as sheets from a medical book titled *Adenochoiradelogia: or, An anatomick-chirurgical treatise of glandules & strumaes, or Kings-evil-swellings. Together with the royal gift of healing ...* (London, 1684). The leather on the lid and front of the box is decorated with devices, including a distinctive acorn tool, that are very similar to those used by bookbinders on book covers – probably the box was made by a stationer and bookbinder who also sold leather goods including wallets and small leather-covered boxes of this type. This is a very rare survival with the decorative overprinted paper lining adding particular interest.

**£2500**



#### CHINESE PORCELAIN INKWELL FOR EUROPEAN MARKET

**18. [WRITING.] [A blue and white Chinese porcelain inkwell in the shape of a heart.]**

*[China, c. 1700.] Inkwell, in blue & white porcelain, heart-shaped (approx. 10 x 10.5 x 5 cm) with three quill-holes, with associated (later?) metal-rimmed glass liner, a few frits sealed & hairlines cleaned, very good.*

This heart-shaped Chinese inkwell in blue and white porcelain is decorated with a flower and foliage design, incorporating a central hole for an ink-holding “liner” and three holes in which to rest quills. Dating to c. 1700 and produced in China during the Kangxi period (1662-1722) it was made for export to Europe, most probably for the Dutch market. Arriving at Amsterdam as cargo on a VOC ship, this might then have been used on a desk in Holland or shipped on further afield to England, Germany or beyond. The scarcity of fragile ceramic inkwells of this type is unsurprising given the amount of desk handling they would have received in daily usage. This heart-shaped design is a charming and rare form that would have been appreciated on the desks of writers of the era of Daniel Defoe (160-1731) and Jonathan Swift (1667-1745).

£1250



#### CHINESE PORCELAIN SANDER FOR EUROPEAN MARKET

**19. [WRITING.] [A blue and white Chinese porcelain sander with floral decoration.]**

*[China, c.1700.] Sander, cubed form, in blue & white porcelain (dimensions approx. 5.5 x 5.5 x 4.5cm), some minor fritting and a small section of loss around the perforations of the concave top, no restorations.*

The sander, or pounce pot, was an essential accoutrement of the European writing desk of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Resembling somewhat a pepper-pot, these containers with perforated tops contained finely-ground gum sandarac that was shaken on to paper before use in order to prevent the bleeding of ink when writing with a quill pen. Although after manufacture paper was often prepared by sizing (the application of a gelatinous glue to prevent ink from bleeding) this was often inadequate, hence the widespread use of sanders and gum sandarac or similar substances, including powdered pumice or cuttlefish bone.

Dating to c.1700 and produced in China during the Kangxi period (1662-1722) this sander was made for export, most probably to the Dutch market. Arriving at Amsterdam as cargo on a VOC ship, this might then have been used on a desk in Holland or exported further afield to England, Germany or beyond. The scarcity of fragile ceramic sanders of this type is unsurprising given the amount of desk handling they would have received in daily usage.

£750



### “THE TRUTH OF PAINTING” IN MEZZOTINT ALLEGORY

#### 20. [PAINTING.] Time assisted by the love of Vertue, dispells the truth of painting out of the clouds of ignorance.

[London.] I. Smith ex L. Testelin Pinxit. [c. 1690.] Mezzotint (sheet approx. 23 x 25cm, thread margins) blank verso with a few old marginal adhesions, a very good impression.

Etched by the London mezzotinter John Smith (1652-1742) this rare emblematic engraving on the theme of painting is titled *Time assisted by the love of Vertue, dispells the truth of painting out of the clouds of ignorance*. The winged, bearded, masculine figure of Time and the smaller putto-like winged figure representing Love of Virtue part the “clouds of ignorance” to reveal a recumbent Venusian woman with artist’s palette and brushes representing the personification of Painting. The print is a reversed version by Smith after a design that first appeared as an engraving by Gérard Audran (1640-1703) after a drawing by Louis Testelin (1615-1655) included in an illustration in the painting manual *Sentimens des plus habiles peintres du temps sur la peinture ...* (Paris, 1680) by Henri Testelin (1616-1695).

This is the first impression of two, in the second there are prominent rays of light behind the recumbent figure and the spandrels are completely clean. We have traced examples at the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow and Achenbach Foundation, San Francisco. See: curator’s comments to: BM 1876,1111.40. (second impression).

Provenance: from the collection of Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd (1941-2012), foremost collector of mezzotints.

£1250





### ENGLISH FOXHUNTING IN MEZZOTINT

**21. [HUNTING.] [A fox hunting scene depicting a hunter on horseback with hounds pursuing a fox running for a hole in a bank, another huntsman blowing a horn in the background.]**

*[London, c.1680.] Mezzotint (sheet approx. 21.8 x 15.8cm, thread margins), tiny tear to top left corner, very good.*

An extremely rare and early fox hunting mezzotint, this is a forerunner of the popular prints that would become ubiquitous on the walls of houses across the English countryside in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The print offers a powerful visual evocation of the enjoyment of recreational blood sport by the English country gentry at the end of the seventeenth century.

We have traced two other examples only: BM 2010,7081.86; Hunterian Museum Glasgow 15544 8962. Provenance: from the collection of Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd (1941-2012), foremost collector of mezzotints.

£750



### ITALIANATE GROTTA IN MEZZOTINT CAPRICCIO

#### 22. [GRANDTOUR.] [An Italianate grotto with monumental urn and statuary.]

[London, Bernard Lens II? c.1690.] Mezzotint (platemark approx. 17.5 x 21.7cm; sheet approx. 18.7 x 23.3cm) a few negligible old adhesions to verso, a rich impression, fine condition.

A fine example and rich impression of this rare and mysterious mezzotint. Attributed to the London printmaker Bernard Lens II (1659-1725), the image is a capriccio depicting a curious grotto with large monumental urn, statuary and marble cartouche, with several toga-draped figures in the foreground. It evokes the combination of ancient ruins of civilisations past laureled with the encroachments of nature that came to be one of the visual hallmarks of the aesthetic sensibility of the Grand Tour.

We have traced other examples at: Hunterian Museum Glasgow; Plymouth (2); National Portrait Gallery (UK); BM 1876,1111.30. Provenance: from the collection of Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd (1941-2012), foremost collector of mezzotints.

£750



**PRINTED ON SILK – GEORGIAN MEZZOTINT AFTER DUTCH MASTER**

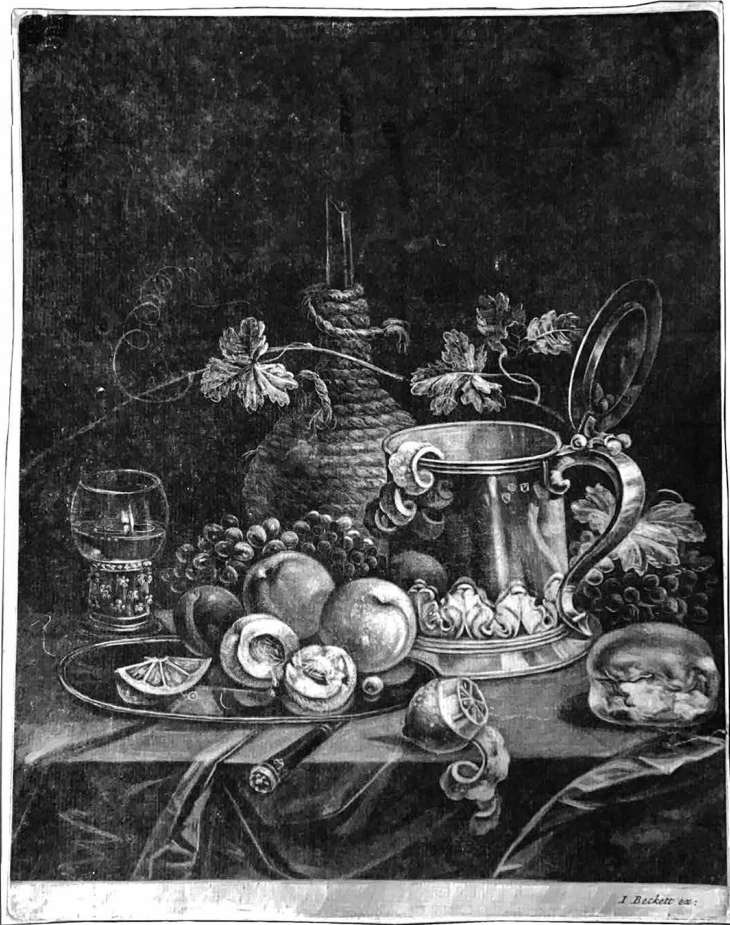
**23. [BAILLIE, William.] [The quill-cutter.] From a painting by Gerd. Dou in the collection of Sr. Js. Lowther Bart.**

[London, 1769.] *Print, mezzotint in black ink on silk (platemark approx. 25.3 x 31.6cm, sheet approx. 26.7 x 32.6cm) lower left corner with small repair to blank verso, very good condition.*

A rare example of an eighteenth century mezzotint printed on silk, this print engraved by Captain William Baillie (1723-1810) after a painting by the Dutch master Gerrit Dou (1613-1675) depicts a quill-cutter at work by candlelight. Baillie, born in Ireland, was a captain in the 18<sup>th</sup> light dragoons before turning to printmaking and art dealing in London. He specialised in producing prints after old master paintings and drawings, favouring Rembrandt and other Dutch Golden Age artists. With regard to the exact dating to 1769, see: "Curator's comments" to BM 1870,0813.619.

Provenance: Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd (1941-2012), foremost collector of mezzotints.

£750



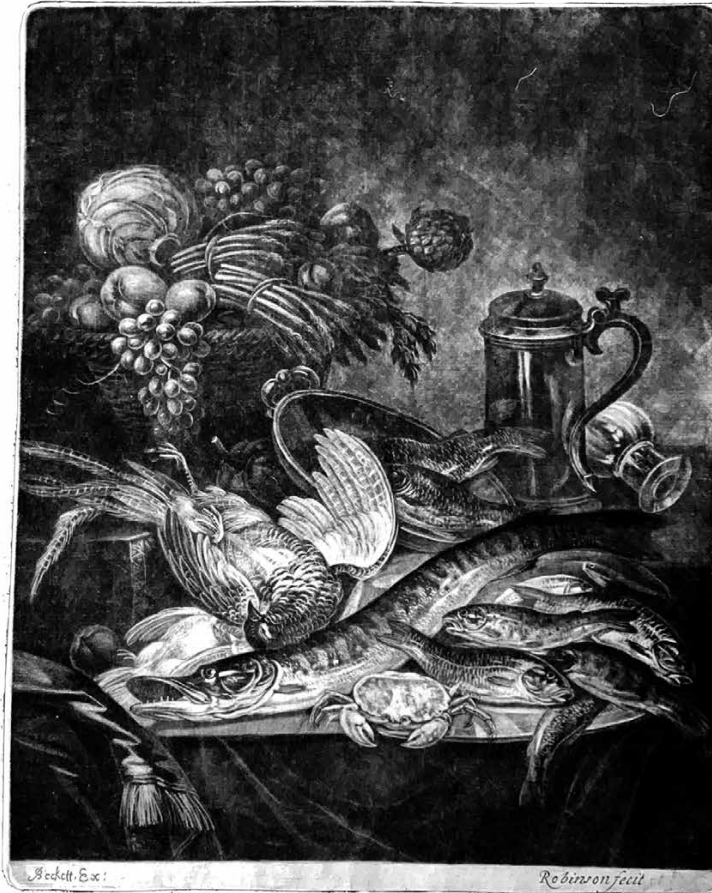
#### ENGLISH TABLETOP STILL-LIFE IN MEZZOTINT

**24. [ROBINSON, Robert.] [Tabletop still-life with a silver tankard and a platter with fruit, a rummer, wine flask and vine tendrils in the background.]**

[London.] I. Beckett ex: [c.1685.] Print, mezzotint (sheet approx. 17.8 x 22.6cm: thread margins beyond platemark) small imperceptible paper repair to tip of one corner, very good.

A rare example of an English seventeenth century mezzotint still-life, this is one of a small number of similar prints produced by the painter and mezzotinter Robert Robinson (d.1706) after one of his own paintings. Dateable to c. 1685, it bears the imprint of the pioneering London mezzotint publisher Isaac Beckett (1653-1688). The influence of Dutch art is very much in evidence here. Still-life mezzotints by Robinson are difficult to find uncropped and in good condition. This is state ii of iv (see: curator's comments to BM 1876,1111.42).

Provenance: from the collection of Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd (1941-2012), foremost collector of mezzotints.



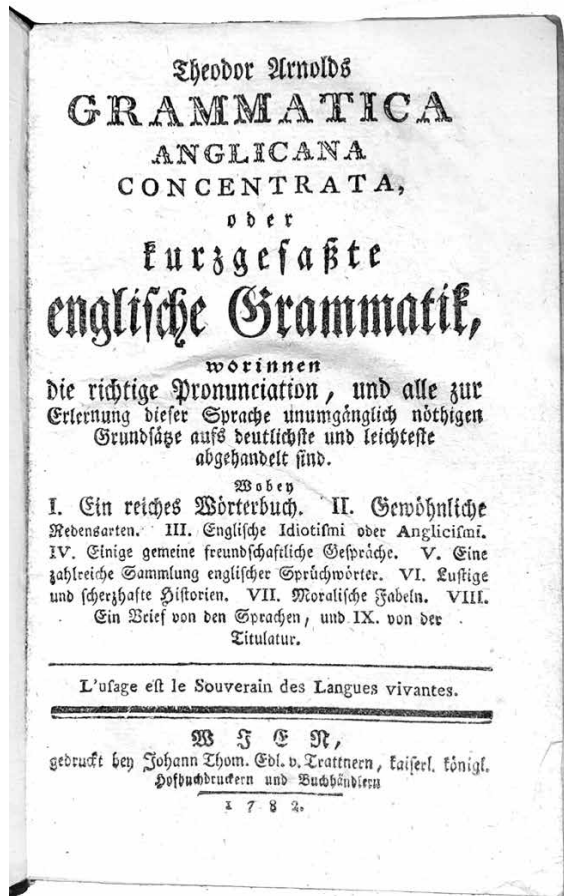
#### DUTCH ARTISTIC INFLUENCE ON ENGLISH PRINTMAKING

**25. [ROBINSON, Robert.] [Tabletop still-life with a pheasant, crab, pike and other fish, a basket of produce, tankard and rummer in the background.]**

[London.] Beckett. Ex: Robinson fecit. [c.1685.] Print, mezzotint (sheet 20.1 x 25.3cm: thread margins) watermark: IHS with cross, very good.

A rare example of an English seventeenth century mezzotint still-life, this is one of a small number of similar prints produced by the painter and mezzotinter Robert Robinson (d.1706) after one of his own paintings. Dateable to c. 1685, it bears the imprint of the pioneering London mezzotint publisher Isaac Beckett (1653-1688). The influence of Dutch art is very much in evidence here. Still-life mezzotints by Robinson are difficult to find uncropped and in good condition. This is state ii of ii with Beckett's name added at the foot of the plate and "et ex" removed from after "Robinson fecit" (i.e. the print was first engraved and published by Robinson and then republished by Beckett soon after). See: BM 1874,0613.786.

Provenance: from the collection of Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd (1941-2012), foremost collector of mezzotints.



#### ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR GERMANS - PRINTED IN VIENNA

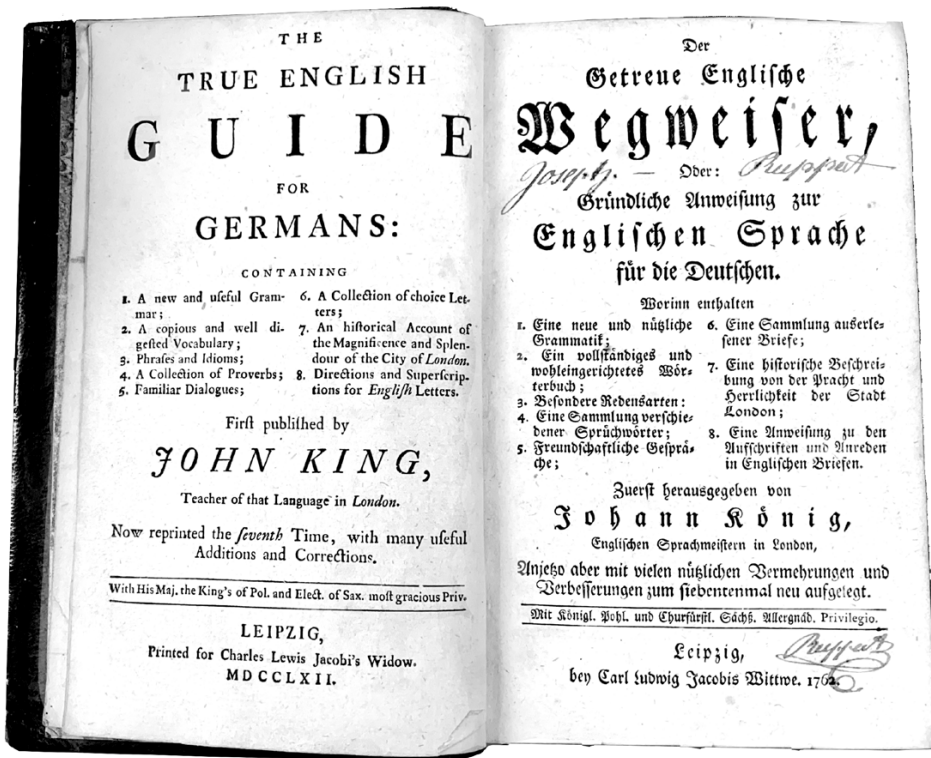
26. ARNOLD, Theodor. Theodor Arnolds Grammatica Anglicana Concentrata, oder kurzgefasste Englische Grammatik, worin die richtige Pronunciation, und alle zur Erlernung dieser Sprache unumgänglich nöthigen Grundsätze aufs deutlichste und leichteste abgehandelt sind ...

Wien, gedruckt bey Johann Thom. Edl. v. Trattnern, kaiserl. Königl. Hofbuchdruckern und Buchhändlern. 1782. 8vo (11.5 x 17.5cm) [4], 484, [4]pp., very good in contemporary blue painted paper-covered continental boards, light wear to extremities.

This English grammar for German speakers by the language teacher Theodor Arnold (1683-1771) was one of the most successful English language aids printed in Germany in the eighteenth century. The first edition was printed in Leipzig (1768?), the work being an adaptation by the lexicographer Johann Rogler of Arnold's *A new English grammar* (Hannover, 1718). This rare edition was printed in Vienna. It includes a German-English word list, a lengthy selection of dialogues, proverbs, "pleasant and facetious stories" and "moral fables".

This edition not traced in ESTC or Alston. All editions are scarce.

£450



### “TRUE ENGLISH GUIDE FOR GERMANS”


#### 27. KING, John. The true English guide for Germans ... Der getreue Englische wegweiser

Leipzig, printed for Charles Lewis Jacobi's Widow. 1762. "Now reprinted for the seventh time, with many useful additions and corrections." 8vo (11 x 17.5cm) [8], 492, [4]pp., facing title-pages in English and German, contemporary German blind-ruled tree calf, title with contemporary ownership inscription of "Joseph Ruppert" with his occasional neat ink annotations in the margins, spine with original citron morocco label titled in gilt, marbled endpapers, light wear to extremities.

The most popular English language guide for Germans in the eighteenth century, this work by "Johann König, Englischen sprachmeistern in London" includes: "1. A new and useful grammar; 2. A copious and well digested vocabulary; 3. Phrases and idioms; 4. A collection of proverbs; 5. Familiar dialogues; 6. A collection of choice letters; 7. An historical account of the magnificence and splendour of the city of London. 8. Directions and superscriptions for English letters." First printed in London in 1706 as *A compleat English guide for High-Germans*, subsequent editions were produced in Leipzig, with twelve editions printed by 1802. All are scarce, most being recorded only in a few copies in German or Polish libraries.

Alston II, 376. ESTC locates 3 copies only (British Library; Polish Academy of Sciences Wroclaw; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin).

700  
End



**To be Fought for,**  
AT TROBE & JOYCEY'S PIT,  
Crown Inn Yard, ALNWICK, on Saturday, May 12th, 1832,  
**TWENTY POUNDS,**  
By Cocks, Stags, and Blinkards, 5 lb. 8 oz. the highest.  
THE SAME DAY,  
**TWENTY POUNDS,**  
By ditto,—5 lb. the highest.  
THE SAME DAY,  
**TWENTY POUNDS,**  
By ditto,—4 lb. 12 oz. the highest.  
THE SAME DAY,  
**TWENTY POUNDS,**  
By ditto,—4 lb. 6 oz. the highest.  
THE SAME DAY,  
**TWENTY POUNDS,**  
By ditto,—4 lb. the highest.  
Stags and Blinkards to be allowed 2 oz. and 2 oz. for Feathers.  
To weigh in at 6 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Crown Inn, and to fight  
and draw as usual. Fighting to commence at 10 o'Clock.  
N. B.—All Cocks to fight up according to the Bill.—All Persons  
whatever to pay Entrance at the Pit Door.—Cocks' Poundage, Ten  
Pounds to a Crown.  
Davison, Printer, Alnwick.

## REGENCY PROVINCIAL COCKFIGHT HANDBILL

28. [GAMBLING.] To be fought for, at Trobe and Joycey's Pit, Crown Inn Yard, Alnwick, on Saturday, May 12th, 1832, twenty pounds, by cocks, stags, and blinkards, 5lb 8oz. the highest ...

Davison, printer, Alnwick. [1832.] Handbill. 4to (17.5 x 22cm) [1] page; woodcut at head of sheet, contemporary ink annotation in margin by Davison "100 ent" (indicating this was the printer's file copy), fine condition.

Perhaps as rare as a hen's tooth, this handbill advertising a cockfighting contest in Alnwick in 1832 features a woodcut of two fighting cocks. It was printed by the Alnwick bookseller, publisher and apothecary William Davison (1781-1858). Five prizes of twenty pounds are advertised for birds of different weights. The Georgian gambling craze extended to include betting on the outcomes of cockfights, however the bloodsport was officially banned in England in 1835 under provisions of the Cruelty to Animals Act. An ephemeral survival.

£450

## PRINT PUBLISHING IN REGENCY LONDON

29. WARD, William. [Autograph letter signed to Colnaghi & Co. advising on the progress of engraving work for a mezzotint portrait of William Yates Esq.]

[London.] Winchester Row, 22 February 1822. 4to (19 x 22.5cm) [1] page on bifolium, verso of second leaf with address panel penned to "Colnaghi & Co Cockspur Street [London]", postal stamps & markings, old folds, very good.

The leading mezzotint engraver William Ward (1762-1826) writes 22 February 1822 to Colnaghi & Co., then publishers of and dealers in fine prints, advising on the progress of a plate: "I have no objection to getting the inscription done, but in respect of the names of the artists as I am engraver to the King &c, I would wish it to be introduced on the plate ... suppose Mr. Allen would not object to it ... I am afraid one week will not be sufficient to produce the 50 proofs as it may occupy several days to prepare the paper ..." The print in question was a mezzotint portrait of William Yates Esq. (1739-1813), cotton spinner and printer, produced after a painting by "Mr Allen", perhaps Sir William Allen (1782-1850), published 1 March 1822 by Colnaghi (see: BM 1868,0808.2144).

£350

Dear Sir

I beg to inform you that I have no objection to getting the inscription done, but in respect to the names of the Artists as I am engraver to the King &c, I would wish it to be introduced on the Plate, which can be done in one line under the Engraving and should suppose Mr Allen would not object to it. I am afraid one week will not be sufficient time to produce the 50 Proofs as it may occupy several days to prepare the Paper, however I will endeavour to expedite the business as much as I can.

I am Dear Sir  
Your most obedient  
servant  
Wm Ward

Winchester Row  
Feb 22 1822

P.S. I am happy Mr Allen appears of the print.





### ROYAL CIRCUS & EQUESTRIAN PHILHARMONIC ACADEMY

#### 30. [THEATRE.] A view of the Royal Circus near the Obelisk in St. George's Street Surrey.

[London?] ESF 1785. Pen ink & wash watercolour en grisaille (image approx. 20 x 17.5cm, frame approx. 25 x 22.5cm) contemporary ebonised wood frame, glazed, some light wear to extremities.

This charmingly naive watercolour en grisaille was drawn in 1785, depicting the newly-opened Royal Circus and Equestrian Philharmonic Academy. Situated in London in Southwark, south of the Thames, it was founded by the equestrian performer Charles Hughes (1747-1797) in partnership with singer-songwriter Charles Dibdin (1745-1814), intended as a training academy for young actors. Hughes was a talented trick rider and initially the circus staged spectacles incorporating live animals, however after the death of Hughes the site was ravaged by fire in 1799 and 1805. The building was rebuilt in 1806 and was reopened as the Surrey Theatre by actor and manager Robert William Elliston (1774-1831). This watercolour is most probably adapted from a contemporary print.

£450



### COPPER PRINTING PLATE FOR PROVINCIAL TRADE CARD

#### 31. [PRINTING.] G. Fairbank from London saddler. Silver Street Hull.

[Hull, c.1820.] Printing plate, engraved on copper (approx. 6 x 8cm) verso engraved with trial inscriptions, some light wear to extremities.

A scarce survival, this small copper printing plate is engraved with the design of a trade card for George Fairbank, saddler at Silver Street, Hull, formerly of London. A hunter is depicted on horseback riding with hounds across a hilly landscape. The verso of the plate has been engraved with various trial inscriptions, including: "Smithson ... Richardson ... leather dresser ..."

£450

### GOTHIC PUBLISHER'S LONDON CIRCULATING LIBRARY



#### 32. [LANE, William.] Minerva Library Leadenhall Street London. An early return of this book is requested.

[London, Minerva Press. c.1803.] Printed book label on paper (sheet approx. 8 x 9cm) decorative woodcut border framing [xylographic?] text, verso printed with title page: "... Companion for the year 1803 ...", tipped on backing sheet for preservation, very good.

This printed label was intended for pasting into the front cover of a book from the Minerva Library. A large London circulating library, it was founded c.1770 by the influential printer and publisher William Lane (1746-1814), proprietor of the Minerva Press, known for his championing of Gothic fiction. The label must have been printed at the Minerva press c.1803 – that part of a title-page is printed on the verso indicates that the paper was print shop waste: ... *Companion for the year 1803. (Dedicated to the Ladies)* Ornamented with a superb engraving from Lobenstein Village, and ladies in the most fashionable dresses. London: printed at the Minerva-Press, for Lane, Newman, and Co. and sold by William Deane, Royal-Exchange ... Rare - despite the thousands of volumes that would have been housed in the library few examples of this label have survived.

£450

VERSES ON FEMALE RUIN – ABANDONED TO PROSTITUTION

33. [RUSHTON, Edward.] **Blue eyed Mary.**  
 [Liverpool.] J. McCreery, printer, 1799. Broadside (15 x 34.5cm) engraving at head of sheet “Matthew Haughton del. Et sculp.” finished in contemporary hand colour, printed slipp of paper with imprint pasted on at foot contemporaneously, with contemporary ink annotation “published by Edw. Rushton Liverpool June 29 1799”, some light marginal dustmarking, old folds, very good.

Issued in 1799 in Liverpool this is a rare broadside printing of this popular poem *Blue eyed Mary* (1796) by the Liverpoolian partially-sighted radical writer and bookseller Edward Rushton. A melodramatic cautionary tale, the verses chart the downfall of a charming young maid, beginning with her seduction by a “squire” and subsequent moral descent into gambling, feuding with her lover, abandonment, and her miserable end in a spiral of prostitution and alcoholism terminating in a disease-ridden death. The large engraved vignette at the head of the sheet by Matthew Haughton (1766-1821), then resident in Liverpool, displays Mary lying drunken in a barren garrett.

ESTC locates one copy of this variant (British Library); 2 other variants with slightly different imprints are similarly rare.

£450

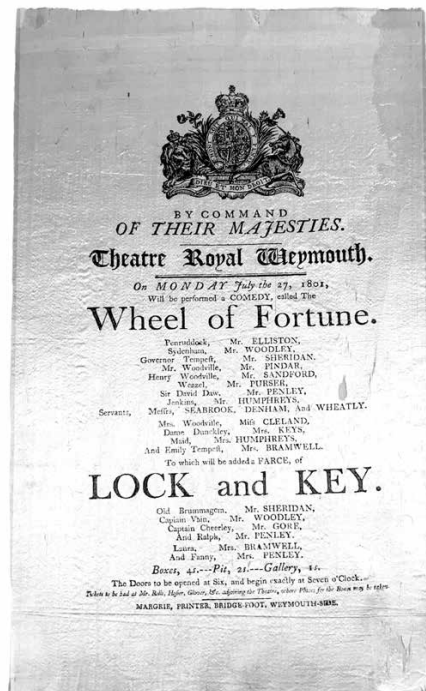
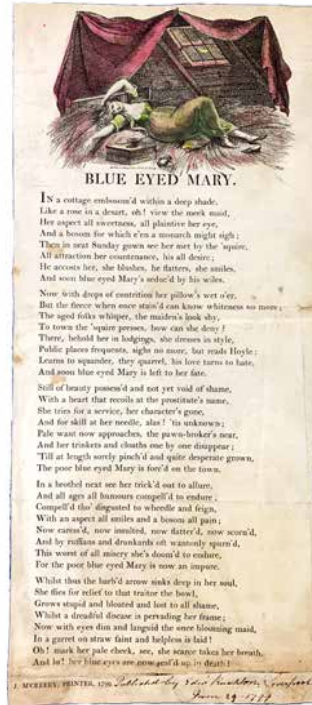
SUMMER HOLIDAYS OF GEORGE III - SEASIDE THEATRICALS ON SILK

34. [WEYMOUTH.] **By command of their majesties. Theatre Royal Weymouth. On Monday July the 27, 1801, will be performed a comedy, called the Wheel of Fortune ... To which will be added a farce, of Lock and Key ...**

*Weymouth. Margrie, printed, Bridge-Foot, Weymouth-Side. [1801.] Playbill, black ink on beige silk (approx. 20 x 34.5cm) woodcut royal arms at head, right margin with light waterstain, a few small holes (these imperceptibly strengthened with gauze to verso, no loss of text), some light wear to marginal extremities.*

Printed on silk, this playbill advertises seaside theatricals at the south coast beach resort of Weymouth. The town rose to popularity on account of king George III (1738-1820) making summer trips there almost every year between 1789 and 1805 for the purpose of sea-bathing and recuperation following bouts of insanity. On Monday 27 July 1801 the king was staying in the town and is known to have been a regular visitor to the theatre, also enjoying sailing and bracing walks. The Theatre Royal at Weymouth on St. Nicholas Street was a converted church. A note at the foot of the bill advises: “tickets to be had at Mr. Rolls, hosier, glover &c. adjoining the theatre, where places for the boxes may be taken ...” Such was the popularity of Weymouth that Jane Austen (1775-1817) made mention of it in *Sense and Sensibility* (1811), *Mansfield Park* (1814) and *Emma* (1816). Printed provincially in Weymouth by bookseller and printer Samuel Margrie, this is a rare survival evoking the cultural life of the earliest British seaside resort.

£450





### WALLET OF A LIVERYMAN IN GEORGIAN LONDON

#### 35. [WALLET.] [Black leather wallet bearing gilt ownership stamp: "John Grubb Fishmongers Hall 1770".]

*[London, 1770.] Wallet, in black sheepskin leather (approx. 19 x 12.5cm when closed), folding flap closed with silver clasp operated by sliding button, front with gilt ownership stamp: "John Grubb Fishmongers Hall 1770" within gilt dogtooth border, two internal pockets lined with marbled paper, one with dividers, interior lined with light brown goat skin with blindstamped dogtooth border, one internal pocket with ink stamp "John Grubb Fishmongers Hall", clasp with some old patination, light wear to extremities.*

This Georgian gentleman's wallet in black morocco bears the gilt ownership stamp "John Grubb Fishmongers Hall 1770". John Grubb (1751-1812) was the son of Edward Grubb, a solicitor and clerk to the Fishmongers' livery company in the City of London. Later John Grubb resided at Horsendon House, Buckinghamshire, becoming a justice of the peace for the county. The silver clasp is opened with a secret sliding button.

£750



### GEORGIAN LADY'S RED MOROCCO ETUI - SILVER ARMORIAL DECORATION

#### 36. [WALLET.] [Red morocco etui with silver trim, the silver fastenings engraved with crest and arms of the Nugent family, Earls of Westmeath.]

*[London? c.1785?] Etui, in red morocco (approx. 8 x 11 x 1.5cm when closed) opening at both sides with two concertina pockets closed by folding flaps, silver border trim & decorative silver fastenings closing onto a central locking mechanism with hinged silver cover, the interior sections on both sides lined with dark green silk with central dividers, one with marbled paper lining, the other with sewn divisions for accoutrements, light wear to extremities, very good.*

This superior late eighteenth century Georgian ladies etui in straight grained red morocco can be dated to c.1785. The decorative silver clasps bear the arms and crest (a cockatrice) of the Nugent family, Earls of Westmeath in Ireland. Used for storing sewing accoutrements, little perfume bottles, letters, notelets and money, it must have belonged to a female member of the Nugent family. Thomas Nugent, 6th earl of Westmeath (1714-1792) was an Irish peer and prominent freemason and was succeeded by his son George Nugent, 7th Earl of Westmeath (1760-1814). There is a strong possibility that this etui belonged to his wife Marianne Jeffereyes, perhaps a gift on their marriage in 1784. Her adultery led to a much publicised divorce in 1797.



£1250



#### FRENCH LADY'S SILK LETTER WALLET

**37. [WALLET.] [Yellow silk wallet for letters and visiting cards, embroidered with floral designs.]**

*[France, c.1820.] Wallet (approx. 11.5 x 7cm when closed) the fold-over flap fastened with a loop and pierced brass button, the interior with concertina pockets lined with cream silk, fine condition.*

This charming French wallet in yellow silk is embroidered with flower and foliage designs. It was intended for female ownership and would have been used by a lady to store visiting cards and letters. Dateable to c.1820 it is a rare survival, in particular on account of the fine condition.

£450



## CHARLES II PORTRAIT IN GEORGIAN TRADE CARD

38. [LONDON.] Joseph Burnthwaite linnen-draper at the King's Head, the corner of Surry Street in the Strand London.

[London.] J.S. Müller del & sculp. [c.1760.] Handbill, engraved (platemark approx. 11.8 x 15.5cm, sheet approx. 13.7 x 17.6) very good.

This mid-eighteenth century trade card of c.1760 advertises the business of London linen draper Joseph Burnthwaite on the Strand at the sign of the King's Head. The engraved design, featuring a bust portrait of King Charles II (1630-1685), was designed and engraved by the German artist Johann Sebastian Müller (1715-1792). Born in Nuremberg he arrived in London in 1744, working in England for the rest of his career. See: BM, Heal 80.49.

£450



## GRAND MASQUERADE BALL IN REGENCY BATH

39. [BATH.] Gent's Ticket Masquerade Ball April 5<sup>th</sup> 1824 ...

[Bath.] Drawn by Miss M. Doherty Engr[ave]d by H[enry] Hobson. Bath. [1824.] Ticket, engraved, printed on card, blank verso with old pencil annotations, corners clipped (indicating the ticket was used & clipped on entry), contemporary annotation in ink as ticket number "75", very good.

Designed by a "Miss. M. Doherty", this Regency era invitation card to a Masquerade Ball on 5 April 1824 was engraved by the Bath artist, printmaker and drawing master Henry Hobson (c.1791-1870), known in particular for his topographical prints depicting views in and around the then fashionable city. This would have been a subscription ball in the purpose-built Bath Assembly Rooms. The design of the card features guests clad in fancy dress including a harlequin, medieval knight, uniformed soldier, Roman Catholic nun, together with a dancing bear and performing monkey.

£350



## BOND STREET IRONMONGER - FIRE GRATES & KITCHENWARE

40. [LONDON.] Edward Johns, ironmonger & bell-hanger to his Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, at his stove grate, braziers & tine warehouse, No. 141, Bond Street, London near Conduit Street ...

[London, c.1780.] Trade card, engraved recto, letterpress verso (approx. 12 x 8cm) very good.

This double-sided trade card advertises the wares of Edward Johns, ironmonger to the Prince of Wales. Dateable to c.1780 it is noteworthy for the inclusion of engraved illustrations of his fire grates, lamps and urns, while the letterpress verso consists of a priced list totalling £10 detailing "a set of strong block tin kitchen furniture", in particular numerous different types of cooking pans: "butter saucepans ... soup pots ... oval frying pan ... boiling pot ... turbot pan ... fish kettle ... dripping pan ... patty pans ... tart pans ..."

£350



A SET OF STRONG  
Block Tin Kitchen Furniture.

One Tea Kettle	1	5	d.
One Coffee Pot	0	5	0
One Chocolate Pot and Mill	0	4	0
Two Butter Saucepans	0	5	0
Six Saucepans and Covers, from two to Six	1	11	6
Quarts			
Three Soup Pots and Covers	1	2	6
Six Iron tin'd Spoons	0	4	0
One Spice Box and Brestgrater	0	10	0
One Dutch Oven	0	6	6
One Clarifie Trough	0	14	0
One Set Iron Skewers	0	2	6
One Steel Clavier	0	3	0
One Steep and one Treading Fork	0	3	0
Six Siew Pans and Covers, forced sizes	1	10	0
One large oval Frying Pan	0	5	0
One small round ditto	0	1	6
One strong Gridiron	0	5	0
One large oval Boiling Pot	0	10	0
One Turbot Pan, Plate and Cover	0	12	0
One Fish Kettle, ditto and ditto	0	6	0
One Dripping Pan and Baster	0	7	0
One Skimmer, one Slicer, one Soup Ladle, and one ditto Spoon	0	6	6
One Pepper and one Flour Box	0	1	0
One Callender, and a Japanese Jack	0	6	0
Twelve Patty Pans	0	2	6
Two oval Tart Pans	0	3	6
	£	10	0

Water Engines in Copper or Tin; Shower Baths and Slipper Warm Baths; Portable Ovens; Ditch Covers, and every Article of Tin Manufacture.



### VICTORIAN ORTHOGRAPHICAL RECREATIONS

#### 41. [JOSEPH, MYERS & CO.] A new and amusing social game of orthographical recreations.

[London, c.1855.] A hardwood hinged box (approx. 30.5 x 18 x 4cm), closing with a catch, polished exterior, internal wooden dividers to form 27 sections, each lined with original patterned paper & housing several bone alphabet game pieces incised & inked with upper-case letters (each approx. 13 x 17 x 3mm) also a few blanks in one compartment, inside of lid with pasted-in letterpress label on green paper "A new and amusing social game ...", with accompanying instructions titled "Orthographical recreations": a printed bifolium (12 x 18.5cm) [3]pp. with drop-head title, imprint of: "Joseph, Myers, & Co., 114 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C."; the whole in a very good state of preservation.

A rare and early example of this popular Victorian word-based "social game of orthographical recreations", consisting of bone letter pieces housed in a handsome hardwood box as issued, with printed label inside the lid. The manufacturer, Joseph, Myers & Co. of London can be identified from the imprint on the accompanying bifolium of printed instructions. The address noted is that of their earlier premises at "114 Leadenhall Street, London", suggesting a date of c.1855. The ephemeral printed instructions indicate several games that might be played with the set of letters: "I. Word-hunting ... II. Anagrams ... III. Initials ... IV. Chronograms ..."

£950





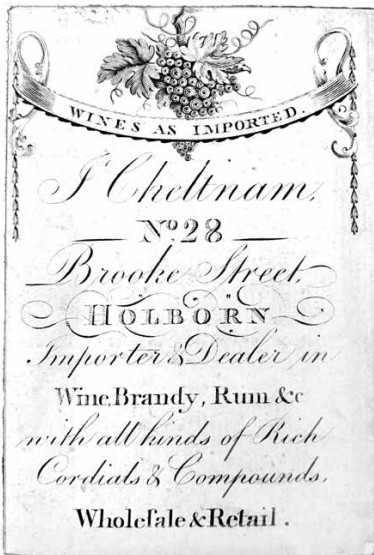
#### GEORGIAN SPELLING ALPHABET FOR CHILDREN

##### 42. [JUVENILIA.] Spelling alphabet.

*[England, c.1800.] Boxed alphabet set: the hardwood box (approx. 13 x 9 x 5cm) with sliding lid inlaid with bone rectangle with incised title "Spelling alphabet", housing a set of bone letter pieces (each approx. 13 x 17 x 3mm) incised & inked, some light wear to extremities of box & pieces, very good.*

Dating to c.1800 in the latter part of the reign of King George III (1738-1820), this charming boxed set of bone letter pieces in both upper and lower cases bears an inscribed label on the sliding box lid titled "Spelling alphabet", indicating that the set was intended for use by children learning to spell. A scarce survival evoking juvenile education in the Georgian era.

£950



## GEORGIAN RADICAL SOCIETY FOR PARLIAMENTARY REFORM

### 43. [LONDON.] [Token issued by the London Corresponding Society.]

[London, 1795.] Halfpenny tokens, copper. (30mm diameter) inscription obverse: "LONDON CORRESPONDING SOCIETY", reverse: "UNITED FOR A REFORM OF PARLIAMENT. 1795."

Two examples together: I: extremely fine; II: good very fine.

Two fine examples of this copper halfpenny token issued in 1795 by the London Corresponding Society, a working-class radical national political organisation of federated reading and debating clubs founded with the aim of the democratic reform of Parliament. Notable members included Thomas Paine (1737-1809), William Blake (1757-1827), Thomas Spence (1750-1814) and the free West-Indian black writer and abolitionist Olaudah Equiano (1745-1797). The obverse design illustrates the fable of The bundle of sticks, while the reverse displays a dove bearing an olive branch, intended to communicate both the society's support for peaceful politics and also for peace with France. Dalton & Hamer: The Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century, 286.

£350

### "WINE, BRANDY, RUM ... ALL KINDS OF RICH CORDIALS"

### 44. [LONDON.] Wines as imported. J. Cheltnam, No.28 Brooke Street Holborn importer & dealer in wine, brandy, rum ...

[London, c.1795] Trade card/handbill (approx. 6.5 x 9.5cm) engraved on paper, text with decorative heading, very good.

This trade card advertises the business of wine importer and merchant J. Cheltnam of Brooke Street, Holborn, London, noting that he supplies also "brandy, rum &c with all kinds of rich cordials & compounds, wholesale and retail." The heading features an engraved design incorporating a vine and bunch of grapes, with legend "wines as imported" – suggesting that Cheltnam was keen to advertise that he did not adulterate, dilute or blend his wines.

£250

## DORCHESTER BEER AT BILLINGSGATE COAL EXCHANGE

45. [LONDON.]  
**Dorchester beer for home consumption & exportation, at the vaults under the Coal Exchange, Billingsgate.**  
 [London, c.1780] [Garnett] Terry fecit Pater Noster Row. Trade card/handbill (11 x 8cm) engraved on paper, text with decorative heading, very good.

Dorchester beer, a strong brown stout, was extremely popular in the eighteenth century. This engraved trade card of c.1780 features a heading displaying the first London Coal Exchange building which had been built opposite the Old Billingsgate Market in 1770. The card advises that the beer may be purchased in the vaults under the exchange.

£250

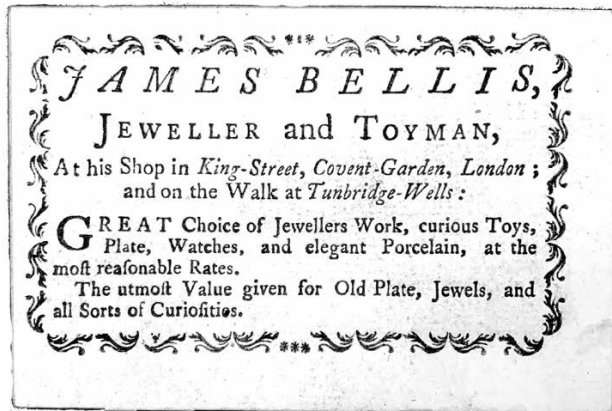


## JEWELLERY &amp; WATCHES SOLD IN GEORGIAN COVENT GARDEN

46. [LONDON.] **James Bellis, jeweller and toyman, at his shop in King-Street, Covent-Garden, London; and on the Walk at Tunbridge-Wells ...**  
 [London, c.1755.] Trade card, letterpress on card (9.5 x 6.5cm) text with printed typographic border.

A rare example of a trade card for James Bellis (b.1721), a prominent retailer and also manufacturer of jewellery, vending from his shops in London's Covent Garden and prosperous Tunbridge-Wells, also supplying the celebrated premises of

Bertrand's in fashionable Georgian Bath. The text here advises that he offers a "great choice of jewellers work, curious toys, plate, watches, and elegant porcelain, at the most reasonable rates", further noting "the utmost value given for old plate, jewels, and all sorts of curiosities." The use of the word "toys" in the context of jewellery was used in the Georgian era to signify small luxury objects, rather than playthings for children. This card must have been issued c.1755 – certainly before 1760 when the Bellis shop at Covent Garden was destroyed by fire and preceding his relocation to Pall Mall.



£450



#### FINE GEORGIAN SILVER INK STAND – CAMBRIDGE MINISTER'S MARRIAGE

##### 47. [WRITING.] [George III silver ink stand, with two cut-glass ink bottles and a pounce pot.]

*Hallmarked for London, 1768-9, maker's mark of Edward Aldridge II, dimensions approx. 26 x 17 x 10cm, the three cut-glass bottles housed within lattice gallery mounts, standing on pierced feet, the original matching ink bottles & pounce pot with silver lids, two pen rests, one with large engraved coat of arms, the other with engraved crest, the ink bottles also engraved with crests, fine condition.*

This fine, large Georgian ink stand in silver was manufactured in 1768 by Edward Aldridge II of George Street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, City of London. Quills would have been laid in the two pen rests. The cut-glass ink bottles and pounce pot all retain their original silver lids. Pounce was a powder usually made from cuttlefish bone or sandarac resin that was used for preparing paper before writing on it. Sprinkled over Georgian paper that often had not been properly sized, it stopped ink bleeding across the page.

The large coat of arms engraved in one of the pen rests, and related engraved bird crest found in the other pen rest and repeated on the rims of two of the silver bottle tops, must have been engraved in 1824 as a record of the marriage of Rev. Edward Serocold Pearce-Serocold F.R.S. (1796-1849) and Georgiana Elizabeth Smith (d.1828). Presumably this ink stand was presented as a wedding gift. Following his education at Eton and St. John's College Cambridge, Rev. Edward Pearce-Serocold resided at the Manor House at Cherry Hinton on the outskirts of Cambridge, long the seat of the prominent Serocold family, ministering as rector of St. Andrew's in that parish.

£2500



#### GALL'S CRANIOLOGY DISPLAYED ON SKULL SNUFF BOX

##### 48. [GALL, Franz Josef.] *Cranologie du Docteur Gall ...*

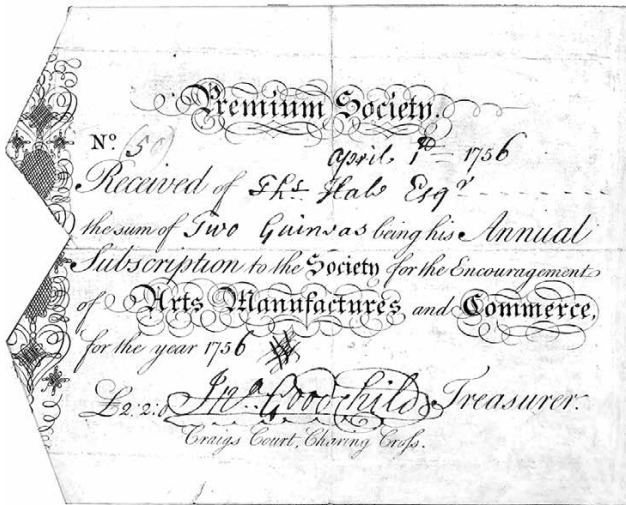
[France, c.1810.] *Snuff box, pressed burr wood, circular (diameter approx. 8cm x 2.5cm height) in two parts, in a very good state of preservation.*

A fine example of a pressed wood snuff box displaying three different views of skulls annotated and numbered to explain the craniological system of the German neuroanatomist Dr Franz Josef Gall (1758-1828). The verso displays a key to the twenty-seven numbers located on the different zones of the skull, Gall's "fundamental faculties". The idea underpinning this was that the shape and contours of the skull could be read to delineate the human personality. This is now considered a pseudoscience, however Gall's work was influential in the early nineteenth century and his ideas are considered to have exerted a significant impetus to the development of psychology, anthropology and evolutionary theory. This example is especially well preserved, the surface numbering and other small details remaining crisp.

British Museum 1939,0205.1; Sir Henry Wellcome's Museum Collection A231909.

£2750

“SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS”



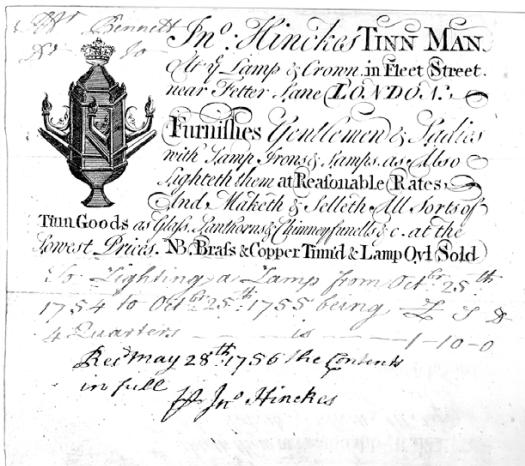
the liberal arts and sciences, manufactures, etc” could be stimulated through the issuing of prizes. This receipt records the payment of 2 guineas by member Thomas Hale (d.1759?), an agriculturalist known in particular for his *A compleat body of husbandry* ... (London, 1756-8). The signature of the prosperous Twickenham linen draper and founder-member John Goodchild (d.1756) is penned at the foot in his capacity as the Society’s first treasurer.

£450

GEORGIAN LONDON ILLUMINATED - FLEET STREET LAMP LIGHTER

50. [LONDON.] J[onatha]n: Hinckes tinn man at ye Lamp & Crown in Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane London furnishes gentlemen & ladies with lamp irons & lamps. As also lighteth them at reasonable rates ...

[London, 1756.] Bill, single sheet of paper (18 x 16cm) with engraved billhead (platemark approx. 16 x 9cm) completed in manuscript, tipped on backing sheet, old folds, very good.



A rare mid-eighteenth century bill for a London lamp maker, Jonathan Hinckes of Fleet Street. The sheet includes an engraved depiction of a lamp, presumably wall-mounted for nocturnal street illumination in London before the widespread introduction of state operated gas street lighting. Hinckes offered the service of lamp lighting too – the manuscript annotations here are recording the invoicing of a “Mr Bennett” for “lighting a lamp from Octbr 25<sup>th</sup> 1754 to Octbr 25<sup>th</sup> 1755.” The engraved text advises that Hinckes also “maketh and selleth all sorts of tinn goods as glass, lanthorns & chimney funells ... brass & copper tinn’d lamp oyl sold.” BM Heal 85.147 & 85.148.

£450

**“FOR THE HEART-BURN,  
SICKNESS, GRIPINGS”**

51. [MEDICINE.] Directions for taking magnesia alba, for the heart-burn, sickness, gripings, or any disorder that owes it origin to a redundancy of acid humors ...

[London, c.1780.] Handbill (approx. 15.5 x 19.5cm) foxing, old folds.

A rare example of a Georgian handbill with instructions for taking a specific medicine: “a lump or more of magnesia may be bruised, and taken at pleasure in a glass of pepper-mint water ... For infants, it may be conveniently mix'd with their panado, or spoon-meat, without restraint ...” This may be connected with the apothecary Thomas Henry (1734-1816) who was involved with the bleaching industry in Manchester and also obtained rights in the process of manufacturing magnesia and magnesium oxide, and publishing *An account of the medicinal virtues of magnesia alba, more particularly of calcined magnesia ...* (London, 1775). We have not been able to trace this or any similar printed handbills for magnesia alba.

£450

**REGENCY CHEMIST &  
DRUGGIST ON ST. JAMES'S  
STREET**

52. [MEDICINE.] Medicines, &c. prepared by H. Richards, chemist & druggist, No. 11, St. James's Street, London

[London, 1809.] Handbill (approx. 14 x 19cm) paper watermarked “1809”, old folds, very good.

A fine example of a handbill advertising a Regency-era pharmacy. The business of Henry Richards, “chemist & druggist,” was located at 11 St. James's Street from 1802 to 1829. Although undated in the text, the paper here is watermarked “1809”, which matches the typography. In 1829 Richards moved to number 55, where he continued until 1853. The priced list of boxes and bottles includes: “Paregoric pills ... Ipecacuhana lozenges ... Laudanum ... Antiseptic dentifrice ... Huxham's tincture bark ... Calcined magnesia ...”

£250

DIRECTIONS for taking  
**MAGNESIA ALBA,**

For the HEART-BURN, SICKNESS, GRIPINGS, or any Disorder that owes it Origin to a Redundancy of acid Humors.

A LUMP or more of the *MAGNESIA* may be bruised, and taken at Pleasure in a Glass of Pepper-Mint Water, or any other small Liquor free from Acidity.

For Infants, it may be conveniently mix'd with their Panado, or Spoon-Meat, without Refrstraint. But if a few Doses fail to give a Stool, or feebly abate the Complaint, recourse must be had to different Medicinal Means: Because it is hence apparent, that the four Humors, happily corrected and carry'd off by this Preparation, do not considerably prevail. Where, however, this happens to be the Case, not the least bad Consequence enfues, as in taking Crabs Eyes, and the rest of that Class, to the most delicate Constitution. It never clogs the Bowels, and only unites with Acids, whence results a gently cooling, and opening Salt. Contrary to the known Effect of the testaceous Powders, or other absorbent Bodies, which often bring on a Costiveness, very prejudicial to Infants.

**MEDICINES, &c.**

PREPARED BY  
**H. Richards, Chemist & Druggist,**  
No. 11,  
**ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON.**

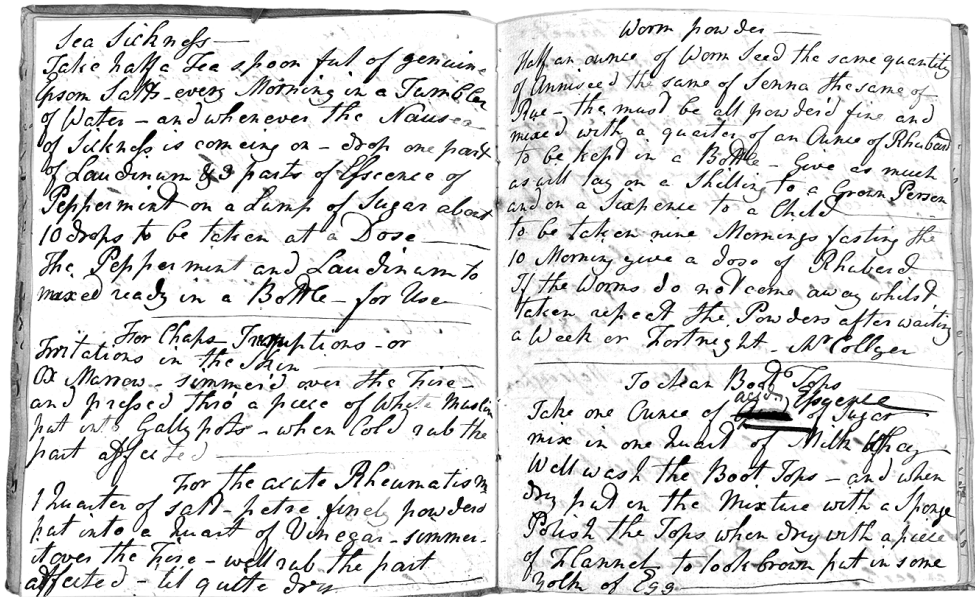
PER BOX.		PER BOX.	
s. d.	e. d.	s. d.	e. d.
Darwin's Dinner Pills.....	3 6 & 10 6	Ponstrect Cakes .....	1 0 & 3 0
Rhubarb and Ginger Pills ..	3 6 10 6	Tamarind Lozenges.....	2 0
Paregoric Pills.....	3 6	Coltsfoot ditto.....	2 0
Apertient ditto .....	3 6	Tooth Opiate .....	2 6
Ipecacuhana Lozenges .....	2 0 3 6	Antiseptic Dentifrice .....	2 0
Paregoric ditto .....	1 1 2 0	PER BOTTLE.	
Cinnamon ditto .....	9 0 5 0	Flour of Jamaica Ginger.....	2 6 7 6
Attar of Rose ditto .....	2 6 10 6	Aerated Camphor Julap.....	2 6
Magnesia ditto .....	2 0 3 0	Lavender Water .....	2 0 5 0
Patriots ditto .....	2 6	Castor Oil.....	3 0 14 0
Rhubarb ditto .....	2 6	Paregoric Elixir.....	2 6
Tolu ditto.....	1 0	Huxham's Tincture Bark .....	2 6
Pectoral ditto .....	1 0	Tincture Rhubarb .....	2 6 3 0
Peppermint ditto .....	1 0 3 0	Sal Volatile.....	3 0
Bath ditto .....	1 0	Tincture Myrrh.....	2 6
Colomba ditto .....	2 0	Spirit Hartshorn.....	2 6
Nitre ditto .....	1 0	Powdered Rhubarb .....	2 6 4 6
Sulphur ditto .....	1 0	Aromatic Vinegar.....	2 0
Laudanum ditto .....	2 6	Honey Water .....	2 0 5 0
Fruit ditto .....	2 0	Hungary ditto .....	2 6 5 6
Ginger Candy .....	1 0 3 0	Spirit Lavender .....	2 6
Peppermint ditto .....	1 0 3 0	Calcined Magnesia .....	2 6
Refined Liquorice .....	1 0 3 0	Pomade Divine .....	3 0

**Prescriptions Prepared.**

MEDICINE CHESTS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c.







## GEORGIAN MANUSCRIPT OF HOUSEHOLD MEDICAL REMEDIES

### 54. [MEDICINE.] [Manuscript housekeeping book with instructions for the preparation of medical remedies.]

[Norfolk or Suffolk, c.1783-c.1819.] Manuscript, ink on paper, in English, in 2 hands. 4to (16.5 x 20cm) 125 full pages of text, front pastedown with pasted-in cuttings of printed remedies from "the Norfolk Chronicle ... 1810" & similar, contemporary plain vellum, covers with old ink inscriptions including "Elizabeth ... Housekeeping book begun November 4<sup>th</sup> 1783", a few patches of discolouration to boards, light wear to extremities.

This Georgian manuscript volume of household medical remedies can be dated from a faint ink inscription on the front cover: "Elizabeth ... Housekeeping book begun November 4<sup>th</sup> 1783". The content consists principally of medical cures for home preparation: "Sea sickness ... worm powder ... For the acute rheumatism ... Camphor julip Lady Townshend ... For ring worms ... For the hooping cough ... Admiral Gascoigne's tincture of rhubarb ... Sham asses milk ... Bark decoction ... Oxyssel of garlic for asthmas ... A diet drink for the scurvy ..." Other content includes recipes for wines, preserves and similar: "Mrs Reeves receipt for lemon wine ... Mrs Longs receipt for elder-wine ... To make white mead Mrs Dixon ... Gin punch ... Apple jelly Madame Combe ... Hartshorn jelly ... Currant shrub ... Preserved apricots ..." There are several mentions of Norfolk and Suffolk sources, suggesting an East Anglian location: "To make soda water ... from Mr Bartlett surgeon Ipswich". A recipe for "mock-turtle soup" from "Mrs Manby, Northwold," in Norfolk, suggests an acquaintance with Judith Manby (née Hamond), wife of British naval officer rear admiral Thomas Moore Manby (1765-1854).

**W. M. HORSLEY,**  
**CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, AND SEEDS-MAN,**  
 At the **BUTCHERS' CORNER, MALTON,**  
*Prepares, sells Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices,*  
*All the corrosive mineral and fossil acid spirits; the animal, volatile, alkaline spirits and salts; bituminous empyreumatic, and essential oils; the metalline, mineral, fossil and vegetable, crystallizable, and fixt salts; with antimonial, sulphurous, and tartarous preparations; the various kinds of tinctures and other levigated powders; with all the vulneraries, detergent, digestives, acropratic medicines, &c.*

<p><b>F</b>INEST Lutes oil in jars and flasks          Gessu oil for hair          Gallipoly oil          Linseed and nut oil          Drying oil for painting          Oil calary, oil turpentine, oil spike, oil vitriol, oil origanum, oil antiseptic, oil tar, and all other chymical oils, the infusoid ones, and the medullary part of sundry other substances          Venice and caprett turpentine          Burgundy pitch          Black and yellow resin          Borax and Sal ammoniac          Red and white wax          Shell and fresh lark          Galls and gum Arabic          Salt petre and bay salt          Salt prunella and petr- fitt          Sassafras and Glauber salt          Roman vitriol and roch allium          Roll and flour blinstone          Red, yellow, and white arsenick          Alarignment and pearl ashes          Birdlime          Foreign Cattle soap          Sweet and bitter almonds          Vermacelli and macknoia          Sapo and bloop          Hartshorn shavings          Almond powder          Truffels and morcls          Rice and powder ginger          Fine Poland starch and fosp          Fine rose and powder blues          Finest Dutchm mustard          Fresh chalk          Mice, cinnamon, and cloves</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p><i>All kinds of Drugs, Chymical &amp; Galenical</i></p> <p>Alces of all sorts          Antimony          Quicksilver          English taffron          Magnesia alba          Fine calcined ditto          French and English verdigrac          Berry berries and juniper berries          Salsapar virum and black fosp          Rose ammoniac and campher          Nitre vomica and cubeba          Grains and long pepper          Hingibles and fine ivory shavings          French and pearl barley          Cream of tartar          Dragon's blood          Camomile flowers          Spanish Juice          Irish flax and fennelseed          Fine masses of various farts          Senna and bitter apple</p>	<p>Ivory, bone, and box clyster pipes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p><i>Fine BARKS and GUMS of all sorts, viz.</i>          Jelsite, pomegranate, winter, fallstrals, with every other nervous single          Gum—Jencia, dragon, mastic, myrrh, gumdricht, gilloway, storax, benzoin, opoponax, &amp;c.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p><i>ROOTS and SEEDS of all sorts, viz.</i>          Fine rhubarb, jatap, turmeric, sassafras, galanga, saffordilla, white and black belladone, gentian and snake root, bitewent, madder, alkane, &amp;c.          Worn seed, careway, amittida, coriander, cummin, fennel, cardamom, fenugreek seeds, &amp;c.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p><i>FRESH POWDERS for CATTLE of all sorts, truly prepared, viz.</i>          Horse spicer, dispeny, turmeric fenugreek, elecampine, liquorice powder, &amp;c.          Tincture of calico, fisher root, luffroy, rhubarb, myrrh, kink, herra pier, &amp;c.          Spirits of lavender, hartshorn, sal volatile, sal ammoniac, frect nitro, sulphur, fat-froy, &amp;c.          With all sorts of plasters, cerates, balams, ointments, electuaries, conserves, elixirs, Symp, pills, &amp;c.          And all kinds of compounds, and simple waters</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p><i>DRY COLOURS of all sorts, viz.</i>          Fine pearl powder and carmine          Ultramarine and ornatto          White and red lead          Yellow and English oker          Strewing drabbs and sp green          King's yellow and flake white          Umber and rose pink          Vermillion and Prussian blue          Blue blue and orpiment          Fine lakes of all sorts          Green and blue verditer          Fine ditto's verdigrac          French berries and ivory black          Indian ink and Spanish white          Lamb black, fat, and harrets          Lacker and hard brown varnish</p>	<p>White and shining varnish          Turpentine ditto          Leaf gold and silver          White and yellow Dutch metal          Canal hair brushes and greets          Black and red ink          Street knives and Dutch razors          Smelling bottles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p><i>MEDICINES, &amp;c. from their different original Warehouses.</i></p> <p>Mareland's Drops          Infalible ague drops          Rich anaphrodisic water from Switzerland          Dr. James's fever powder, and anastepick pills          Dr. Anderson's Scots pills          Dr. Hooper's female pills          Elixir of bardana          Hatfield's tincture          Dr. Bateman's golden spirits of fevery graft          Oriental vegetable cordial          France's elixir          Dr. Stoughton's elixir          Worm cakes for children          Greenough's tincture          British oil          Turkington's balsam          The universal balsam          Salt of Lemons          Scouring drops          Dr. HILL's pectoral balsam of honey          Sandwell's and Bowden's sicc plasters          Ladies' sticking plaster          Steer's s'opodidac          The best double-distill'd lavender water          Fine essence of lavender, bergamot, and lemons          Wash balls, plain and perfumed          Fine ran de luce          Daffy's original chair          Black and white Poutefract cakes          Lozenges for colds or heart-burn          Greenough's pectoral lozenges of Tola          Dr. Gouffrey's general cordial          Bateman's pectoral drops, with every other medicine of the softsum tribe          Pymont and Scarborough Waters, &amp;c.          Violet hair powder, brown, plain, and perfumed          Tooth powder and brush          Orange flower water          Elder ditto          Rose ditto          Orange peafe          Scotch snuff          Ambergreife and musk          Anichivins and capers          Syrup of capillare          True wine vinegar, either for pickling or cruet; also fine ketchup, and scolded spirits of wine for lamps</p>
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\* PAINTS and OILS of all SORTS.

\* \* Best diuretic and cordial balls, purger, drink, spirits, oils, powders, &c. for grooms and farriers, with good allowance to the who buy to sell again.

## PROVINCIAL GEORGIAN "CHYMIST, DRUGGIST, AND SEEDS-MAN"

**55. [MEDICINE.] Wm. Horsley, chymist, druggist, and seeds-man, at the Butchers' Corner, Malton, prepares, sells wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices ...**

[Malton?, Sagg?, c. 1800.] Handbill. Folio (approx. 19 x 30cm) printed in 3 columns, old folds, very good.

A rare example of a printed broadside listing medicines and household necessities sold c.1800 at a provincial Georgian chemist and druggist. William Horsley of Malton in Yorkshire advertises his voluminous inventory under the following headings: "all the corrosive mineral and acid spirits; the animal, volatile, alkaline spirits and salts; bituminous empyreumatic, and essential oils ... detergents, digestives ... all kinds of drugs, chymical & galenical ... fine barks and gums ... roots and seeds ... fresh powders for cattle ... dry colours of all sorts ... medicines, &c. from their different original warehouses ... paints and oils of all sorts."

REGENCY APOTHECARY - DRUGGIST  
TO GEORGE III

56. [MEDICINE.] Particular & select  
medicines. Prepared by Stringer,  
druggist to his Majesty, No.4, Strand.  
London ...

[London, c.1810.] Handbill, engraved (approx. 15  
x 18.5cm) engraved text with royal coat of arms at  
head of sheet, paper watermarked 1810, very good.

A fine engraved trade card advertising the  
business of Richard Stringer, druggist to king  
George III (1738-1820) with premises at No.  
4 Strand, London. A date of c.1810 is supplied  
by the dated watermarked paper. Medicines  
listed on the sheet include: "Jamaica ginger as  
directed by Doctor Moseley ... Doctor Hugh  
Smith's Cooling Opening Pills ... Stringers  
Paregoric Pills Lozenges and Candy ... Doctor  
Huxham's Tincture of Peruvian Bark ..."

The British Museum example (D,2.263) was  
part of the collection of Sarah Sophia Banks.

£350

"FUMIGATING LAMP ... FOR SHIPS,  
SICK ROOMS, BED CHAMBERS"

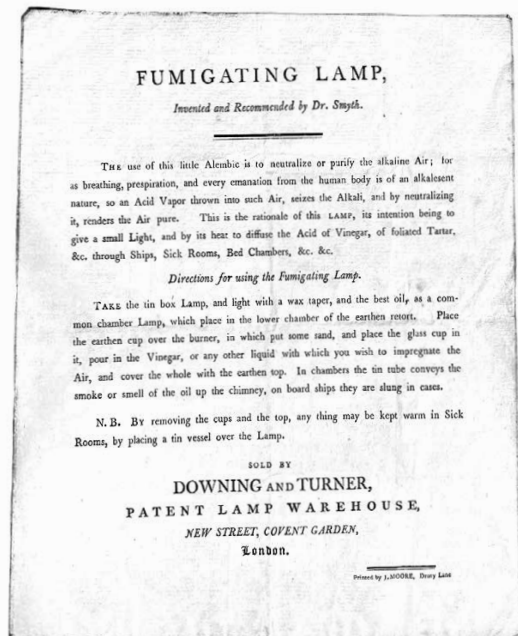
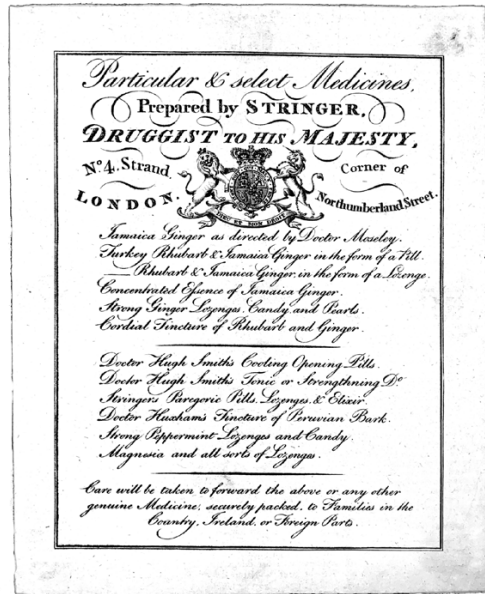
57. [MEDICINE.] Fumigating lamp,  
invented and recommended by Dr.  
Smyth.

[London.] Printed by J. Moore, Drury Lane.  
[c.1799?] Handbill (approx. 17.5 x 20.5cm) some  
light paper toning to left edge, old folds, very good.

This printed handbill offers a description and  
instructions for the use of the "fumigating  
lamp, invented and recommended by Dr.  
Smyth ... to ... purify the alkaline air ... to  
give a small light, and by its heat to diffuse  
the acid of vinegar, or foliated tartar, &c.  
through ships, sick rooms, bed chambers, &c."  
The vendors are listed here as "Downing and  
Turner" at their "Patent Lamp Warehouse,  
New Street, Covent Garden, London." In  
the 1790s the Scottish physician Dr James  
Carmichael-Smyth (1742-1821) was involved,  
at the request of the Admiralty, in experiments  
in fumigating the Union hospital ship. The  
lamp described is related presumably to that  
episode.

We have not traced another copy. ESTC lists 1  
copy (Wellcome Institute Library) of a handbill  
[1799?] advertising a similar fumigating lamp,  
described as "Jacksons & Moser's Empyreal  
Stove."

£450



## General Directions

For the Recovery of Persons Drowned, Choaked, Strangled,  
Suffocated, Stifled, and to all Appearance dead.

**W**HEN a Body is found that has been some time under water, care should be taken that no rough usage be given to it, such as rolling, tumbling, or holding it upside down so clear it of water, and that it be not heat on the sides of the lower. It should be laid on a board, for that the water may run off, and, being covered up, conveyed with expedition in the nearest proper place.

When a casualty of this kind here described happens, the body must, as soon as possible, be carefully conveyed into a neighbouring house, and there immediately stripped, laid supinely, with the head upwards, upon a couch, table, or broad bench in a room, and, for obvious reasons, examined from head to foot before fire, if the weather be cold, otherwise in the moderate warmth of a room. The success of a recovery depends much upon the fluency of the body: Should any of its parts be found injured, the prospect will be less, proportioned to the hurt.

Resolving is a most essential operation, it must begin directly, be continued with diligence, and persisted in for a length of time. It is best done with dry and warm flannels, along the back-bone, the sides, belly, and breast, on the palms of the hands, and sides of the feet. A soft woollen hat, may very well be added for this necessary work.—With heavy flaggish bodies, some Sal Volatile, or Spirit of Hartshorn mixed with Brandy, sprinkled upon the robbers, will be proper for the back-bone, breast, and neck. Nothing so flury as to injure the first essential use.

Directly after stripping, and during the rubbing, or before, the body being conveniently placed, some warm vapour should be forced up into the bowels.—The smoke of Tobacco may be used for strong, robust bodies; but with weak or delicate persons, women, and children, when that smoke convulsions and hurts, the vapour of dried Rosemary, Marjoram, Mint, and other spicy herbs, and common strong glysters are injected. The operation is performed with a tobacco pipe, a tobacco glyster syringe, called a fumigator, or with a sheath open at the point for a vapour, and with the usual implement for liquid glysters.—Common as arian power suffocates, and may be blown in with a pair of ordinary bellows; at the same time the body must be gently moved and pressed upward with the hand.—This indispensable operation must be repeated, and continued for several hours, or till signs of life be obtained.

If the body be chilled, heat must be applied, and the admission of cold air prevented. Stone bottles filled with hot water and wrapped in flannels, also heated tiles or bricks to be wrapped up, but with more precaution, are to be laid at the sides, hands, and feet. A number of cloths heated pag about the head, and applied to the coldest parts of the body, and frequently renewed, should likewise be used where they conveniently can be had.

When a body has some degree of heat, attempts must be made repeatedly, and as long as possible, to force air into the lungs by the mouth, holding the nostrils close.—Some doctors on persons attempt to convey the air through a metal pipe, called a canula, having a crooked end, which with the finger they carefully guide into the wind-pipe, to produce a more immediate effect.

During the treatment, when the livid colour of the body changes to the natural, it must be cautiously moved about upon the bed, or pulled backward and forward by the blankets, the nostrils are to be tickled with a crow feather, the temples, ears, and neck, chafed with Sal Volatile, or the Spirit of Hartshorn mixed with Brandy, and Volatile Salts are to be held to the nose.

If some motion or pulse be perceived in any part of the body, attention must then be had to do diligently what has been recommended, the moment being critical, and the exertion decisive.—Some Wine, or spirits with warm water, is to be put into the mouth by degrees, not more than a small spoonful at a time. It must be allowed to go down slowly, and repeated when swallowed.—No force is to be used in doing this.

The body acquiring heat gradually, may remain some time on the couch with the artificial warmth about it, to give rest to the afflicted, who nevertheless must not see that it will liable to sudden change; but the prospect not being very evident, recourse may be had to the effect of a warm bed, laying the body in a blanket between two healthy persons undressed, who must continue the rubbing and the gentle agitation, to preserve the flame of life then acquired, and to contain as much more as possible.

Bleeding, hitherto indiscriminately practiced, cannot, with chilled bodies, be rationally attempted till some degree of heat, and that considerably, be restored, and must not then be considered as absolutely necessary, for it often makes recoveries languid, and sometimes proves fatal to the patient.—Whatever some persons may expect from it, it is of moment to caution, that it must not be among the first attempts for recovery of life. The flowing blood manifestly abstracts the necessary operations, and hinders the success of the treatment.

The conduct to be observed with newly recovered persons, who remain insensibly as to occur home in the course of the day, is to keep them quiet, moderately warm, to give them Sage or Balm Tea, and to support them with Sack or Mead Whey, and strengthening things with spices a little at a time, and often repeated.

The affluents need not be over anxious about the water contained in the body, the quantity is never so great as to prevent the effects of the operations. Whatever it be, the first effort of nature will throw it off, at the time of recovery all is voided, often with violence.—It is for many reasons, necessary to clear the mouth of such portions of the slime, or other matter, they often contain; repeated injections of any lake-warm liquor, the body being upon its side, will loosen and bring it away. What will not thus wash out must be cleared away with a soft small painters pencil. There is no need of wrenching the jaws asunder, when they happen to be fixed, the lips and cheeks shaking room enough, till the mouth opens of itself by the effects of other attempts.—Some old methods, founded on custom and prejudice, should bravely be discontinued, and prevented, such as rolling the body on a table, holding it upside down, hanging it up, and otherwise straining it in to most defenceless flims.—They are ever attended with bad consequences, prevent recoveries, cause distillations of blood, and hasten death. The directions above given must strictly be followed, and the operations performed in for the space of several hours, not less than six, without discouragement, till life be recovered, or till it plainly appears that no benefit can arise, and the body becomes quite cold and stiff.

When a body is found which has been under water an hour or two, or even longer, attempts are to be diligently made to effect a recovery, as there are many unaccountable instances of persons who, by the above means, have been restored to life, after having been under water a very considerable time.

The appearance of the loss of life, either from the sudden effects of cold liquors taken during free preparations, violent agitation of the passions, suffocation by noxious air, vapour, fire-damp, and others in mines, poisonous exhalations, and strokes of lightning, require an attentive and very patient treatment, and a proper choice of the means above described, especially repeated trials to blow up the lungs and to raise the chest, which must immediately be made, before the body is cold.

A proper attention to their plain rules will probably enable every man to face the life of his neighbour.—Precautions of this kind will also remedy an evil, hitherto much decuded, that of being confined to a coffin, and committed to the grave with remaining parts of life.—The disquieting arising from insensations may by a collation of patients buried alive, will therefore, it is hoped, by their early means, happily be removed.

### "RECOVERY OF PERSONS DROWNED"

**58. [MEDICINE.]** General directions for the recovery of persons drowned, choaked, strangled, suffocated, stifled, and to all appearance dead.

[London? c. 1780.] Handbill, printed on single sheet of paper. Folio (approx. 18 x 37cm) [1]p., right margin restored to style with old paper (loss of just a few letters not affecting sense of text) verso with a few imperceptible repairs to old folds (no loss), some light marginal foxing, very good.

We have not been able to trace another example of this printed handbill of c.1780 offering "directions for the recovery of persons drowned, choaked, strangled, suffocated, stifled, and to all appearance dead." The text begins with guidelines for the careful positioning of the recovered body, followed by instructions for warm rubbing and details of how "some warm vapour should be forced up into the bowels – the smoke of tobacco may be used for strong, robust bodies; but with weak delicate persons, women and children ... the vapour of dried rosemary, marjoram, mint, and other spicy herbs, and common strong glysters are to be injected ... with a tobacco pipe, a tobacco glyster syringe, called a fumigator, or with a sheath open at the point for a vapour, with the usual implement for liquid glysters ..." Other advice concerns methods of warming – "stone bottles filled with hot water and wrapped in flannels, also heated tiles or bricks so wrapped up ... are to be laid at the sides, hand and feet" - and measures to support a recovery, including "sage or balm tea and spices ... sack or mead whey ..." No copy located in ESTC, OCLC or elsewhere.

London 13 July 1769

Received very safe the volumes of the Hortus Malabaricus. I am very glad that you was so much gratified by the perusal of them, & you having been at the trouble of marking the generical & trivial name of Linnæus upon such plates, as are referred to by that author, gives my copy an additional value. At my leisure I shall not fail to transcribe these references in more permanent characters, I believe I informed you that these volumes were formerly the property of Dr Tancred Robinson, at whose sale I purchased them. I thank you for the specimens of the plants you sent me. The Musæus Arboreus is very curious. A considerable quantity of the North American Oxycoccus was brought to me two years since as Maidenhair, by Mr Phipps, who was with Mr Banks at Labrador. I told Mr Phipps of this mistake at that time. Of the Labrador tea, Mr Banks likewise brought some fine specimens in flower. It grows upon Newfoundland, Labrador, & in the neighbourhood of Hudson's Bay in great plenty, where it is used by the natives & inhabitants both as a grateful liquor & as a medicine in scorbutic & rheumatic cases. A quantity of it was given me by Capt Middleton, who was to discover the North West Passage, who went since. It is a Ledum, & is called where it grows Vesichapucha. It thrives very well here, & Dr Fothergill has besides others a very large plant of it now in fruit which I saw and examined last week. Dr Pitcairn has likewise a plant of it growing in his garden at Islington.

#### PROMINENT GEORGIAN BOTANISTS IN CORRESPONDENCE

##### 59. WATSON, William. [Autograph letter signed, to Richard Pulteney in Blandford, concerning plant specimens, including "North American Oxycoccus", ... "Labrador tea" and other matters botanical medical.]

London, 13 July 1769. Autograph letter signed. Folio (20 x 32cm) [3 1 / 3] pages on bifolium, manuscript address panel penned on verso of second leaf, old folds with paper splitting along hinge of bifolium & starting at another fold (no loss of paper or text), very good.

A substantial letter penned from London 13 July 1769 by the physician and natural philosopher Sir William Watson (1715-1787) to his mentee the botanist Dr Richard Pulteney (1730-1801) in Blandford. The pair conducted a long and fruitful correspondence from 1755, much of which is held at the Linnean Society (see: Robert H. Jeffers, Richard Pulteney, M.D.; F.R.S. (1730-1801), and his correspondents, in: Proceedings of the Linnean Society, 1959-60, pp.15-26).

"I received very safe the volumes of the Hortus Malabaricus. I am very glad that you was so much gratified by the perusal of them & you having been at the trouble of marking the generical & trivial name of Linnæus upon such of the plates, as are referred to by that author, gives my copy an additional value. At my leisure I shall not fail to transcribe these references in more permanent characters. I believe I informed you, that these volumes were formerly the property of Dr Tancred Robinson, at whose sale I purchased them. I thank you for the specimens of the plants you sent me. The Musæus Arboreus is very curious. A considerable quantity of the North American Oxycoccus was brought to me two years since as Maidenhair, by Mr Phipps, who was with Mr Banks at Labrador. I told Mr Phipps of this mistake at that time. Of the Labrador tea, Mr Banks likewise brought some fine specimens in flower. It grows upon Newfoundland, Labrador, & in the neighbourhood of Hudson's Bay in great plenty, where it is used by the natives & inhabitants both as a grateful liquor & as a medicine in scorbutic & rheumatic cases. A quantity of it was given me by Capt Middleton, who was to discover the North West Passage, who went since. It is a Ledum, & is called where it grows vesichapucha. It thrives very well here, & Dr Fothergill has besides others a very large plant of it now in fruit which I saw and examined last week. Dr Pitcairn has likewise a plant of it growing in his garden at Islington. It is not in your neighbourhood, but here in London, that great quantities of the spurious North American Sarsaparilla are sold for the true." Watson continues over the next two pages in a similar frenetic style, ranging in haste over matters botanical and medical, including mention that "Sir John Pringle & Dr Franklin set out in a few days for Switzerland, wherein a visit to Baron Haller is not an inconsiderable object ..."

Lyme, Nov. 24<sup>th</sup> 1781.

Dear Sir,

I received your favor Thursday last, and feel myself greatly indebted to you for your kind attention to our little present, which by no means equals the many unmerited kindnesses we have received from you & Mr<sup>s</sup> Pulteney, and which, I fear we shall never be able to repay. The Shell of the Teredo, which we sent to you, altho' we took as much care as possible in getting it out of the wood, yet it was broken all to pieces. I fortunately discovered them, one day in a post behind the Cobb, which post, at the next spring tide, Mr Raymond, ordered to be taken out of the Ground, and from it we procured the Teredos, which we had the pleasure of sending to you. I should be oblig'd. to you if you could inform me, whether they bore with both ends

#### GEORGIAN CONCHOLOGY – SPECIMENS OF SHIPWORMS IN DORSET

##### 60. SANDFORD, Daniel. [Autograph letter signed, to Richard Pulteney in Blandford, concerning the sending of a specimen of a teredo, a wood-boring shipworm.]

Lyme. Novr. 24<sup>th</sup> 1781. Autograph letter signed. 4to (16 x 20cm) [3] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, second leaf with section of paper (3 x 10cm) excised on seal opening (excised section of paper remaining pasted-on verso of second leaf with majority of text still visible, small loss round seal excision not touching text, old folds, very good.

Penned from the seaside at Lyme Regis, Dorset, 24 November 1781, a teenage Daniel Sandford (1766-1830) writes to the eminent botanist Dr. Richard Pulteney (1730-1801) on matters conchological. Born in Ireland, Sandford, later at Christ Church Oxford, became an Anglican clergyman, in 1806 appointed Bishop of Edinburgh in the Scottish Episcopal Church. Here, as a young lad with interests in natural history, he writes concerning a specimen of a teredo, the wood-boring shipworm, that he had sent to Pulteney for examination: "The shell of the teredo, which we sent to you, altho' we took as much care as possible in getting it out of the wood; yet it was broken all to pieces. I fortunately discovered them, one day in a post behind the Cobb, which post, at the next spring tide, Mr Raymond, ordered to be taken out of the ground, and from it we procured the teredos ... I should be oblig'd to you if you could inform me, whether they bore with both ends as each seem adapted for that operation. When it was alive ... they moved the macillae up & down, & gave a very feeble pinch to my finger ..." A substantial part of Pulteney's correspondence is held at the Linnean Society.

Dear Sir

In expectation of a Box from London (which came to my hands only a few Days ago) I deffer'd acknowledging the receipt of your Letter dated the 6<sup>th</sup> Instant; it was a small Box sent me from Bombay, and contain'd a small concretion, round of the size of a silver twopence cut out of the upper jaw of the Cobra de Capello; this is of a yellow colour and said to be found in the female serpent, whereas that which was sent me before is of a dark brown, and said to be found in the Male only; the manner of extracting these concretions is curious: when any person has lost any of these Rattles, they send for the snake-catcher, who goes to the place where they suppose their snake are, and plays on a sort of Pipe, with two or three Holes in it, and presently the snake comes out and approaches pleased with the Music, the Man then gently lays his stick on its head and takes hold of its Tail and holds it up, without its attempting to bite him, the Man with a small kind of Needle or sharp Wire (at this time some purposing the Head so as to make its Mouth open) cuts the Point of its Mouth, and immediately by wounding the Bone comes out, and thus he can do without killing the snake, and frequently lets them go afterwards for wale's sake, they are not fond of killing them — This is the account sent to me, and tho' these may be fictitious counterfeits of these substances, yet I am well convinced that these are genuine and natural; a Gentleman of veracity a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army saw both these extracted and delivered them to my Friend — the Box likewise contain'd about ten Yards of a Diamine Charge, very finely written, and in excellent preservation, it was found in the house of a Brahmin by a Friend of mine during a late expedition against the Marattahs he sent

## GEORGIAN NATURAL HISTORY - INDIAN COBRAS & CONCHOLOGY

61. CUMING, William. [Autograph letter signed, to the botanist Richard Pulteney in Blandford, concerning specimens of a cobra and cowrie shells sent from Bombay, and his purchases of the shells, corals and insects collected by Dr. John Fothergill.]

[Dorchester.] 26 May 1781. Autograph letter signed. 4to (19 x 24cm) [3] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, old folds, small tears from seal opening touching a few letters (sense recoverable), very good.

Penned 26 May 1781 by the physician Dr. William Cuming (1714-1788) of Dorchester to his friend Dr. Richard Pulteney (1730-1801) of Blandford, this letter begins with Cuming reporting on the arrival of a “box ... sent from Bombay” which “contained a small concretion, round, the size of a silver twopence, cut out of the upper jaw of the Cobra de Capello; this is of a yellow colour and said to be found in the female serpent ...” He continues with a description of Indian snake catching with the use of music, supplied by the sender, a military friend engaged “in a late military expedition against the Marattahs”, also mentioning the inclusion of “a few shells found at the island of Johanna, situated to the north of Madagascar ... all cowries ... Carneola, Helvola, Vittelus, Erosa, Lynx, Isabella ... I have written to him desiring he will ... find us some ventletraps ... on the coasts near to Bombay ...” Amongst other matters, Cuming describes the progress of his own collection: “My museum since the month of October last, has, besides my anatomical additions, and many small articles, been enriched to the value nearly of £4,000. I have got all Dr. [John] Fothergill’s shells, corals, and insects; which with a very fine collection of insects, some corals and shells that I had before makes my museum in these 3 articles one of the first in Europe ...” A substantial part of Pulteney’s correspondence is held at the Linnean Society.





## QUEEN CHARLOTTE DEPICTED ON WEDGWOOD FOB SEAL

### 62. [WEDGWOOD.] [Fob seal, the intaglio matrix depicting Queen Charlotte.]

[Wedgwood & Bentley, *Etruria Works, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire. c.1775.*] Fob seal in black basalt jasperware (oval matrix approx. 1.8 x 2.3cm, length approx. 2.7cm) the shank faceted & polished, pierced for suspension, in a very good state of preservation.

This is a scarce example of a neoclassical black basalt jasperware fob seal manufactured at the Etruria factory in Staffordshire during the pioneering period during which Josiah Wedgwood I (1730-1795) was developing new ceramic wares. First produced in 1768 this fine-grained stoneware remains in production today and is considered one of Wedgwood's great achievements. The matrix here depicts a bust of a young Queen Charlotte (1744-1818), wife of King George III (1738-1820). Charlotte is recorded as a prominent patron of Wedgwood's business, visiting his London showrooms on several occasions. In 1767 he styled himself "potter to Her Majesty". This bust appears to be modelled on the coronation medal of 1761 by Nattier (see: "Curator's comments" to BM 1887,0307,I.13, a small Wedgwood cameo medallion of Charlotte).

Relatively few examples of this type of eighteenth century Wedgwood fob seal with the integral ceramic shank have survived. This is most probably because although the stoneware is very durable, when suspended on a fob chain the seals were vulnerable to wear and tear. We have traced one other example, formerly in the Wedgwood Museum (accession number 1067), now in the Victoria & Albert Museum (WE.1681-2014).

£120

## PERSEUS TRIUMPHANT – WEDGWOOD FOB SEAL

### 63. [WEDGWOOD.] [Fob seal, the intaglio matrix depicting Perseus with Athena's shield.]

[Josiah Wedgwood, *Etruria Works, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire. c.1780.*] Fob seal in black basalt jasperware (oval matrix approx. 2.6 x 3cm, length approx. 3cm) the shank faceted & polished, pierced for suspension, in a very good state of preservation.

This is a scarce example of a large neoclassical black basalt jasperware fob seal manufactured at the Etruria factory in Staffordshire during the pioneering period during which Josiah Wedgwood I (1730-1795) was developing new ceramic wares. First produced in 1768 this fine-grained stoneware remains in production today and is considered one of Wedgwood's great achievements. The matrix here depicts the Greek hero Perseus with armour and the polished mirror-like shield of Athena with which he vanquished the gorgon Medusa. He holds aloft a helmet, presumably intended to represent the helm of Hades which conferred invisibility on the wearer.

Relatively few examples of this type of eighteenth century Wedgwood fob seal with the integral ceramic shank have survived. This is most probably because although the stoneware is very durable, when suspended on a fob chain the seals were vulnerable to wear and tear. We have not been able to trace another example of this seal, however a smaller Wedgwood ceramic intaglio with a reduced version of this design is held in the Victoria & Albert Museum (1467-1892).

£650

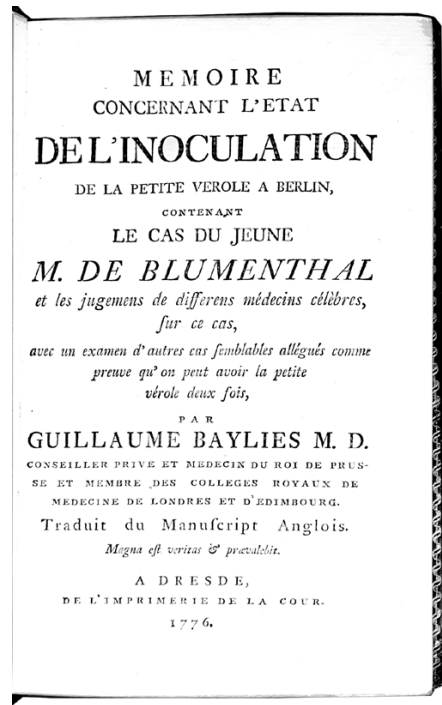
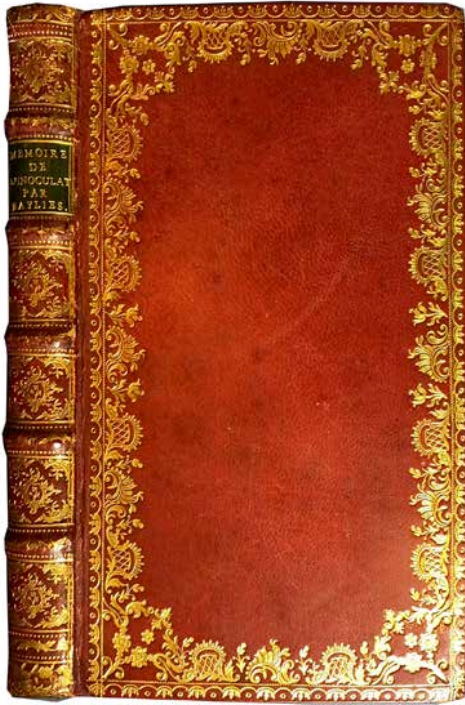
## NEPTUNE DEPICTED ON NEOCLASSICAL WEDGWOOD FOB SEAL

### 64. [WEDGWOOD.] [Fob seal, the intaglio matrix depicting Neptune carried forth by four hippocampi.]

[Josiah Wedgwood I, *Etruria Works, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire. c.1780.*] Fob seal in black basalt jasperware (oval matrix approx. 2.6 x 3.4cm, length approx. 3.5cm) the shank faceted & polished, pierced for suspension, a few small areas of wear at edge of matrix, in a very good state of preservation.

This is a scarce example of a large neoclassical black basalt jasperware fob seal manufactured at the Etruria factory in Staffordshire during the pioneering period during which Josiah Wedgwood I (1730-1795) was developing new ceramic wares. First produced in 1768 this fine-grained stoneware remains in production today and is considered one of Wedgwood's great achievements. The matrix here depicts Neptune riding the waves, his chariot carried forward by four hippocampi. Relatively few examples of this type of eighteenth century Wedgwood fob seal with the integral ceramic shank have survived. This is most probably because although the stoneware is very durable, when suspended on a fob chain the seals were vulnerable to wear and tear. We have not been able to locate another example of this design on a Wedgwood intaglio or seal – not in British Museum or Victoria & Albert Museum.

£450



### SMALLPOX INOCULATIONS IN GERMANY BY ENGLISH PHYSICIAN

**65. BAYLIES, William.** *Memoire concernant l'état de l'inoculation de la petite verole a Berlin, contenant le cas du jeune M. De Blumenthal et les jugemens de differens medecins celebres, sur ce cas, avec un examen d'autres cas semblables allegués comme preuve qu'on peut avoir la petite vérole deux fois ... Traduit du manuscrit anglois.*

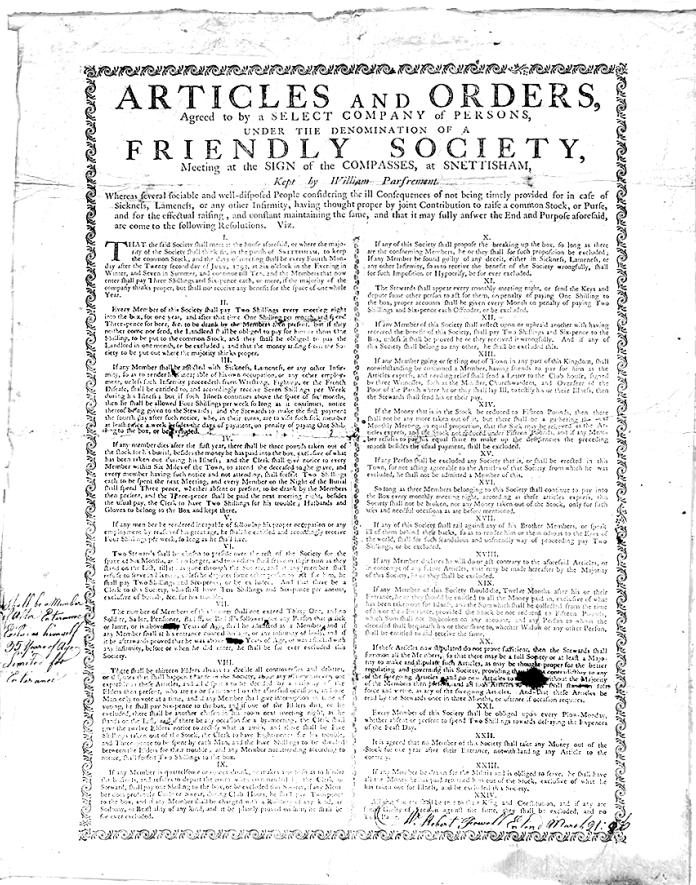
*A Dresde, de l'imprimerie de la Cour. 1776. First edition. 8vo (11.5 x 18.5cm) [16], 150pp., a fine copy, printed on thick, laid paper, in contemporary German red morocco, boards bordered in gilt with a floral & foliate rococo tooling, spine gilt-tooled in compartments with raised bands, original black leather label tooled in gilt, all edges gilt.*

First edition, rare, a fine copy, printed on thick paper and bound in contemporary full German red morocco, borders of boards and spine compartments tooled in gilt with rococo flower and foliage designs. Printed in Dresden this book records the experiences of the English physician William Baylies (1722-1787) administering smallpox inoculations in Berlin, including some correspondence with medical colleagues in London. Baylies ran into financial difficulties on account of his extravagant lifestyle, fleeing his house in Westminster and employment at the Middlesex Hospital for Dresden in 1766. Moving on to Berlin in 1774, he was appointed physician to Frederick the Great (1712-1786). The sumptuous binding on this copy indicates presumably that it was intended for presentation. Dedicated to Empress of Russia Catherine the Great (1729-1796), the printing in Germany of this French translation made directly from Baylies' English manuscript preceded by five years the publication of the treatise in Scotland as *Facts and observations relative to inoculation in Berlin, and to the possibility of having the small-pox a second time ...* (Edinburgh, 1781).

OCLC locates 7 copies only (Yale University Medical Library; Library of Congress; Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library; University of Glasgow Library; British Library; Danish Royal Library; Universität Leipzig).

The only copy we have traced at auction appeared at Sothebys 14 October 1963 (perhaps describing this copy: "attractive contemporary German ... red morocco gilt, rococo borders composed of small floral and scrollwork tools ...")

£2500



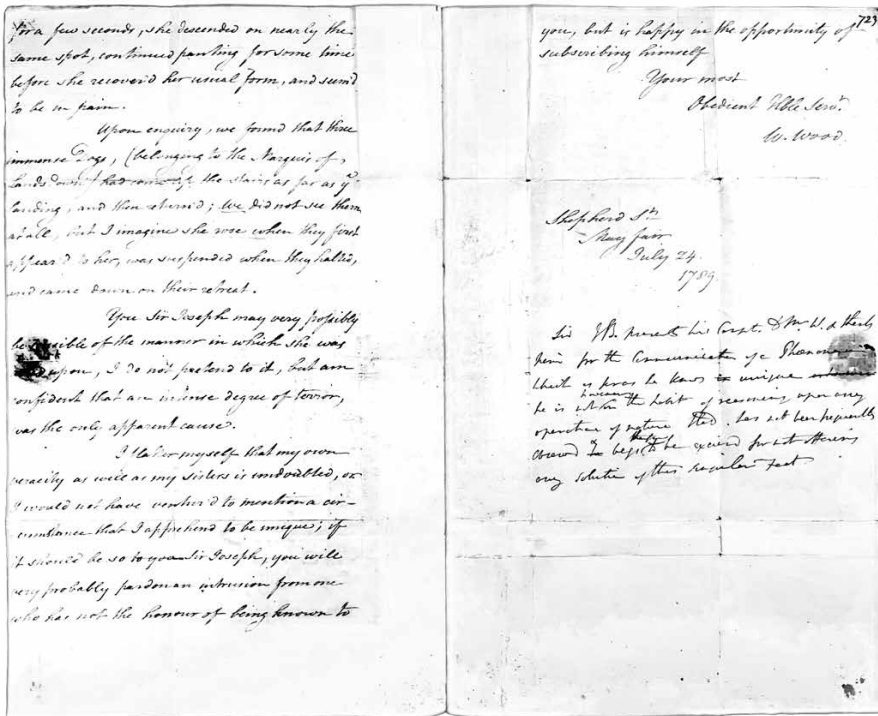
PROVINCIAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY – GEORGIAN MEDICAL INSURANCE

66. [FRIENDLY SOCIETY.] Articles and orders, agreed to by a select company of persons, under the denomination of a friendly society, meeting at the Sign of the Compasses, at Snettisham, kept by William Parfremont ... [King's Lynn?, 1793.] Broadside, large folio. (approx. 38 x 49cm) text in two columns framed by typographic border, a few contemporary ink annotations: ... Mr Robert Fowell entered March 21 [17]96, old folds, stain to lower right margin (not affecting printed area), blank verso a little dusty, very good.

A rare survival, this large broadside records the rules of a late eighteenth century English provincial friendly society in rural Norfolk. Founded in 1793, and "meeting at the Sign of the Compasses, at Snettisham, kept by William Parfremont" it was founded by "several sociable and well-disposed people considering the ill consequences of not being timely provided for in the case of sickness, lameness, or any other infirmity, having thought proper by joint contribution for raise a common stock, or purse, and for the effectual raising and constant maintaining the same ..." The articles are listed under twenty-four headings, including subscription charges, entitlements on occasion of sickness, burial arrangements, rules for stewards, procedures for the deciding of disputes and contributions to feast days on "Plow Monday." Societies of this type were widespread at the end of the Georgian era, serving both as social organisations and as an early forerunner of health insurance.

We have not been able to trace another example; not traced in ESTC or OCLC.

£1500



## SIR JOSEPH BANKS & PARANORMAL FELINE LEVITATION

### 67. WOOD, W. [Autograph letter signed to Sir Joseph Banks, providing an account of the levitation of a cat; annotated by Banks with his autograph draft reply.]

[London.] Shepherd St. Mayfair, 24 July 1789. Autograph letter signed, the ink a little faint but entirely legible. Folio (19 x 31cm) [2 1/2] pages on bifolium, recto of second leaf with autograph draft letter (7 lines) of reply by Banks, a few almost imperceptible repairs along old folds (not affecting text), verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, ink postal stamp, very good.

Surely amongst the most peculiar reports ever to have been received by the naturalist Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820), this letter offers an account of paranormal feline levitation. Dated 24 July 1789, a Mr. W. Wood of Shepherd Street, Mayfair, London, describes in great detail how he and his sister observed, in the dining room of their own home, the singularly strange phenomenon of how "a young female cat of uncommon spirit & fierceness" on hearing the advance of some large dogs towards the room "became more & more light, swelled, and distorted, and she then gradually and perpendicularly arose in a walking posture to a height of nine or ten feet from the floor, where after being suspended for a few seconds, she descended ..." Banks takes a generous tone in his autograph draft response penned on the third page here, advising that "he is not in the habit of reasoning upon any operation of nature that has not been frequently observed ..."

£1500

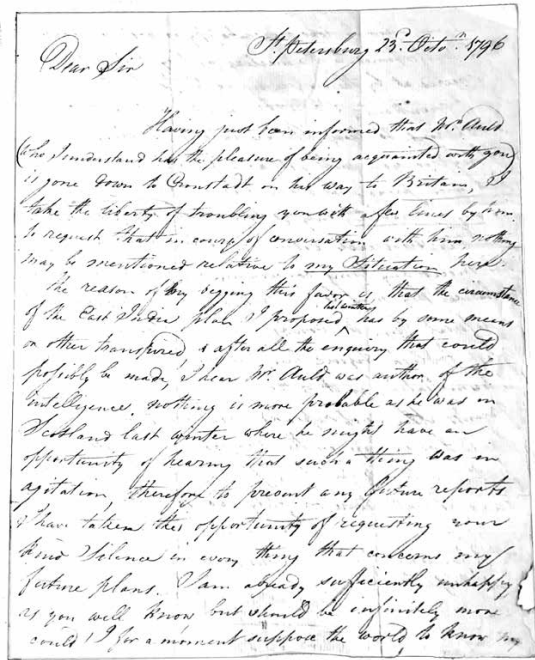
## SCOTTISH ADVENTURER WRITES FROM SAINT PETERSBURG

68. SETON, James. [Autograph letter signed to Sir William Forbes in Edinburgh, concerning his "East India plan" and his "present unsettled, disagreeable, situation" in Russia.]

St. Petersburg, 23 October 1796. Autograph letter signed (18.5 x 22.5cm) [2] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, red wax seal & postal markings, small marginal tears from seal opening, old folds, very good.

This somewhat cryptic missive was penned from St. Petersburg 23 October 1796 in the final month of the reign of Empress Catherine the Great (1729-1796). James Seton, evidently an expatriate Scot in straightened circumstances, writes to Sir William Forbes of Pittligo (1739-1806) in Edinburgh requesting that Forbes not mention his "situation" to his acquaintance "Mr. Auld" who has "gone down to Cronstadt on his way to Britain", noting the possibility that Auld might have become appraised of the "East India plan" that he "proposed last winter". Mentions of "Mr Coutts" and Seton's "disagreeable situation" suggest that he may have been in some sort of financial difficulty. There was a significant Scottish population in Russia in the second half of the eighteenth century.

£250



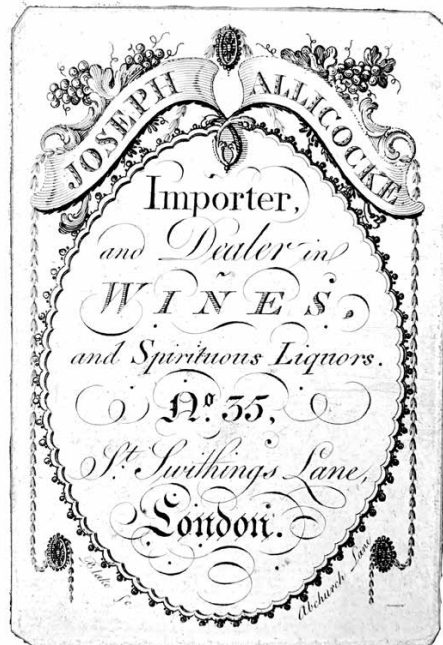
## AFRICAN AMERICAN RADICAL &amp; LONDON WINE MERCHANT

69. [LONDON.] Joseph Allcocke importer and dealer in wines and spiritous liquors No. 35, St. Swithings Lane, London. [&] ...

[London.] [William Stadden] Blake sculp[si]t] Abchurch Lane. [c.1795] Trade card/handbill (approx. 6.5 x 9.5cm) engraved on thick paper, text within oval decorative border, very good.

This engraved trade card advertises the business of Joseph Allcocke (d.1815), "importer and dealer in wines and spiritous liquors No. 35, St. Swithings Lane, London." Born in Antigua and educated in Philadelphia, Allcocke is thought to have been of mixed African and European descent. He is recorded as a political radical in New York in the 1760s, where he worked as a merchant while also being an early leader of the Sons of Liberty during the Stamp Act protests of 1765.

£450





#### GARRICK & SHAKESPEARE - WEDGWOOD INTAGLIO FOB SEAL

**70. [WEDGWOOD & BENTLEY.] [Fob seal with basalt ware intaglio matrix by Wedgwood & Bentley depicting David Garrick and William Shakespeare.]**

*[Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, c.1777]. Fob seal, gilt brass, eighteenth century double-looped mount (height approx. 3.1cm) with suspension loop finial, the black basaltware matrix (obverse approx. 2.2 x 2.5cm) with border inscriptions "MARCHANT F" & "QUO ME RAPIS TUI PLENUM", the reverse domed, bearing impressed inscription "Wedgwood & Bentley 137", in very good condition.*

Housed in a contemporary gilt brass fob mount, this basalt ware intaglio was produced by the famed firm of Wedgwood & Bentley at their factory at Etruria in Staffordshire. After a gem cut c.1773 by Nathaniel Marchant (1739-1816), this ceramic seal matrix was modelled by William Hackwood (c.1757-1832) c.1777. The handsome head of that paragon of eighteenth century actors David Garrick (1717-1779) is depicted, with the face of William Shakespeare (1564-1616) appearing before him as an apparition. For comments on the genesis of both this intaglio and the gem from which it is derived, see: "Curators Comments" to BM 1887,0307,I,552. For another example, see: V & A Wedgwood Collection WE.3056-2014. Dawson, A., *Masterpieces of Wedgwood in the British Museum*, 1984, pp.36.

£750



#### ANGLO-IRISH RADICAL DEPICTED ON WEDGWOOD INTAGLIO

**71. [WEDGWOOD & BENTLEY.] [Seal, in basalt ware, the intaglio matrix depicting a bust portrait of Dr. Charles Lucas.]**

*[Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, c.1775?]. Seal, intaglio, in black basalt stoneware, oval face (dimensions approx. 1.9 x 2.3cm) the reverse domed, bearing impressed inscription "Wedgwood & Bentley 275", in very good condition.*

Depicting the controversial Anglo-Irish physician and politician Charles Lucas (1713-1771), this basalt ware intaglio was produced in the 1770s by the famed firm of Wedgwood & Bentley at their factory at Etruria in Staffordshire. A fierce advocate for Irish autonomy from British parliamentary control, Lucas sat as an MP for Dublin City and was known as "The Irish Wilkes" for his political radicalism. He was also an accomplished medical doctor with particular specialisation in medicinal bathing. Intaglios of this type could be used by letter writers for displaying their political affiliations. For comments on the origins of the design of this intaglio and the bust from which it is derived, see: "Curators Comments" to British Museum 1887,0307,1.506. For another example, see: V&A Wedgwood Collection WE.1845-2014.

£450





#### AMERICAN PATRIOT – HUNG AS A SPY BY THE BRITISH

**72. [WEDGWOOD.] [Seal, in basalt ware, the intaglio matrix depicting a bust portrait of Nathan Hale.]**

*[Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, c.1790.]. Seal, intaglio, in black basalt stoneware, oval face (dimensions approx. 2 x 2.5cm) design with border legend "MY COUNTRY!!!", reverse with impressed inscription "Wedgwood", in very good condition.*



Depicting the American patriot and state hero of Connecticut Nathan Hale (1755-1776), this basalt ware intaglio was produced by Josiah Wedgwood I (1730-1795) at his factory at Etruria in Staffordshire. Hale, a young Yale graduate in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War, volunteered for a dangerous spying mission in Long Island. Discovered by British Loyalists, he was hung as a spy, his last words long having been celebrated for their pithy summation of Patriot fervour: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." This phrase is referenced around the border of this intaglio by the words "My country!!!" The fact that this seal bears the maker's name on the verso as "Wedgwood," rather than "Wedgwood & Bentley", suggests manufacture after the death of Bentley in 1780. Most probably it was made c.1790. The production of a portrait of Hale appears something of a controversial and politically-sensitive subject even for a man of Wedgwood's progressive sensibility. Perhaps the seal was a private commission or produced for export to America. It certainly would have been a suitable intaglio for impressing into sealing wax when sealing letters penned in the newly-founded United States of America. In any case it appears to be a rarity and a significant Wedgwood Americanum. For another example of this intaglio, see: V & A Wedgwood Collection WE.1574-2014.

£1500





### BLACK AMERICAN BOXER IN REGENCY ENGLAND

#### 73. [MOLINEAUX, Tom.][Pearlware mug decorated with image of Tom Molineux and Tom Cribb facing each other in a boxing match.]

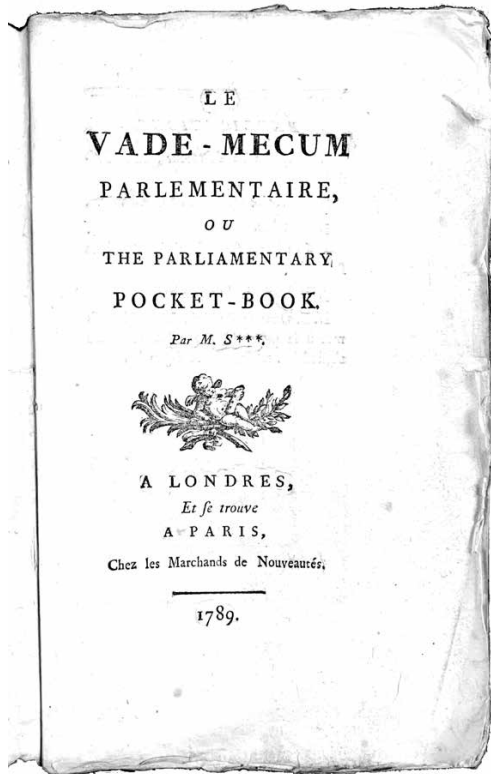
[Staffordshire, c.1815.] Pearlware pottery mug (approx. height 9cm; mug diameter 8.5cm), transfer-printed design in black with silver painted decoration, angular handle with foliate modelling, light wear to extremities, very good condition.

Tom Molineux (1784-1818) was the first American bare-knuckle boxer to compete for an international title. Thought to have been born into slavery in Virginia, after obtaining his freedom Molineux moved to New York where his fighting successes brought him the title "Champion of America". Crossing the Atlantic, he arrived in London in 1809, where he was taken under the wing of Bill Richmond, himself a former slave turned boxer, who at that time was proprietor of the Horse and Dolphin, a tavern in London's Leicester Square. Richmond trained up Molineux for the famous contest against Tom Cribb (1781-1848), England's "champion of champions," which took place 3 December 1810 at Shennington Hollow in Oxfordshire, a rematch occurring 28 September 1811 at Thisleton Gap in Rutland. The considerable public interest in these fights led to the creation of commemorative engravings and ceramic wares of this type, cementing this historic boxing match in the public imagination. A scarce survival in very good condition.

For a yellow glazed jug bearing a similar design, see: Winterthur Museum, Delaware: 2017.12.15. For a pair of ceramic figurines depicting Molineux and Cribb, see: V&A: C.130.1&2-2003.



£1500



READ BY JEFFERSON PREPARING HIS *PARLIAMENTARY POCKET-BOOK*

74. SOULÈS, François. *Le vade-mecum parlementaire, ou The parliamentary pocket-book*

...  
*À Londres [ie Paris] , et se trouve à Paris, chez les Marchands de Nouveautés. 1789. First edition. 8vo (14 x 22cm) 89, [1] pp., full page woodcut diagram in the text, a very good, uncut copy in contemporary blue French sponge-patterned painted wrappers, light wear to extremities.*

First edition, rare, of this influential examination by François Soullès (1748-1809) of British parliamentary rules and practice. Printed in Paris, the text is presented in both French and English, on facing pages. Soullès, a grammarian and historian, had already been brought into the orbit of Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) through his publication *Histoire des troubles de L'Amérique anglaise ...* (London, 1785). A translation into French of Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* (London, 1791) followed. In 1785 the shared interest of Jefferson and Soullès in parliamentary procedure led to an exchange of letters, Jefferson then being at work on the manuscript of his own *Parliamentary Pocket-Book*. Jefferson's own copy of this title is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

ESTC lists 5 locations only (British Library (2); Oxford University Taylor Institution; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; National Museum Poland; Library of Congress; Thomas Jefferson's copy). E. M. Sowerby, *Catalogue of the library of Thomas Jefferson*, Vol. III, p.148. 2993. A variant, with alternative title-page, was published as *Statuts, ordre et réglemens du Parlement d'Angleterre; ouvrage nécessaire pour l'intelligence des papiers publics, l'histoire de ce royaume; & tout ce qui a rapport à ce Gouvernement ...* (Londres [ie Paris], 1785), similarly rare (ESTC: British Library & Cornell University).

£3500

Capt. Rodman the ship Hamilton  
 Lying out of Verdon Rhode the mouth  
 of Bourdeaux River June 27<sup>th</sup> 1794  
 Messrs Brown Benson & Ives  
 Gentlemen  
 I wrote you a few lines  
 after I got to Verdon Rhode at this place by agreement  
 that my vessel but to sea although we were  
 none of the best of us could get out with the same  
 success of our Commodore as well as several other  
 vessels that got under way at the  
 same time but owing to the strength of the  
 wind we all except the schooner was obliged to  
 anchor again I have been waiting for a wind  
 with the utmost impatience since the 1<sup>st</sup> instant  
 we are about 20 leagues from Bourdeaux and think  
 our lot hard for at present should we not get out  
 to morrow we shall be in great danger  
 every day for the present as there generally is  
 a wind from the West to blow West the day  
 round on the 30<sup>th</sup> of French ships from  
 America being part of the fleet from America and  
 most of them large & deeply lading - the arrival  
 of these fleet from our country and the general  
 action between the English the 29<sup>th</sup> May & 1<sup>st</sup> June  
 terminating in their favour with many successes  
 they have met in different  
 quarters of their army by land makes then in high spirits  
 and they are not in the least  
 apprehensions ... The instrument called the guillotine is  
 briskly employ'd at Bourdeaux where from  
 3 to 8 heads is lopped off per day. Like other people  
 my curiosity led me once or twice to see the  
 execution ... Each time 6 was beheaded and I did  
 not chuse to go again - as the spectacle was not a  
 very pleasing sight to me, let their crimes be as they  
 might - In Paris we are informed that as many  
 as 15 to 25 per day is executed ...

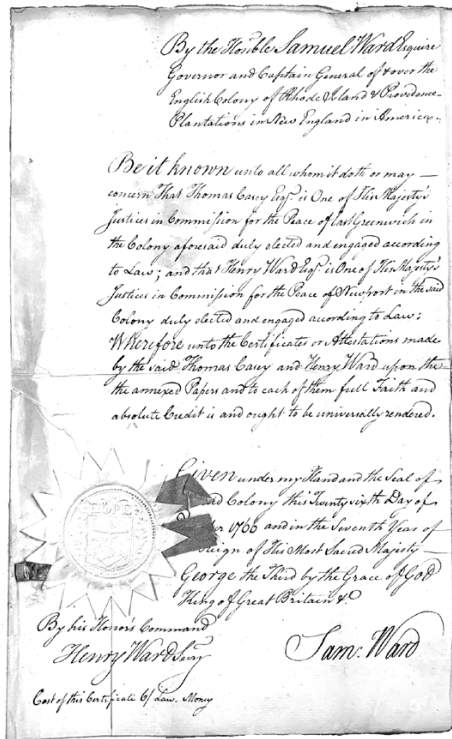
## RHODE ISLAND MERCHANT IN FRANCE - TERROR OF THE GUILLOTINE

**75. RODMAN, William. [Autograph letter signed to Messrs. Brown, Benson & Ives in Providence, Rhode Island, reporting from off Bordeaux on merchant shipping in the aftermath of the Battle of the Glorious First of June, also noting his observations on the guillotine at work in the city.]**

"On board the ship Hamilton lying at the Verdon Rhode the mouth of Bourdeaux River June 27<sup>th</sup> 1794". Autograph letter signed, ink on paper. 4to (18 x 24) [2] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, postal markings & red sealing wax residue, second leaf with small tear from seal opening (not affecting text), old folds, very good.

Writing from aboard the American ship Hamilton off the French coast near Bordeaux 27 June 1794, the Rhode Island master mariner Captain William Rodman updates the prominent Providence merchant firm Brown, Benson & Ives on the state of mercantile shipping in the vicinity of Bordeaux. This was in the aftermath of the naval battle of the Glorious First of June, fought between the British and French fleets for the control of a convoy of merchant ships carrying grain from America. Rodman includes his observations on the operation of the guillotine – a rare American eyewitness account of The Terror:

"... this day arrived ... 50 sail of French ships from America and most of them large and deeply lading – the arrival of these fleet from our country and the general action between the Grand Fleet of the English the 29<sup>th</sup> May & 1<sup>st</sup> June terminating in their favour with many successes they have met in different quarters of their army by land makes then in high spirits and they are not in the least apprehensions ... The instrument called the guillotine is briskly employ'd at Bourdeaux where from 3 to 8 heads is lopped off per day. Like other people my curiosity led me once or twice to see the execution ... Each time 6 was beheaded and I did not chuse to go again – as the spectacle was not a very pleasing sight to me, let their crimes be as they might – In Paris we are informed that as many as 15 to 25 per day is executed ..."



### RHODE ISLAND PATRIOT – ONLY GOVERNOR TO REJECT STAMP ACT

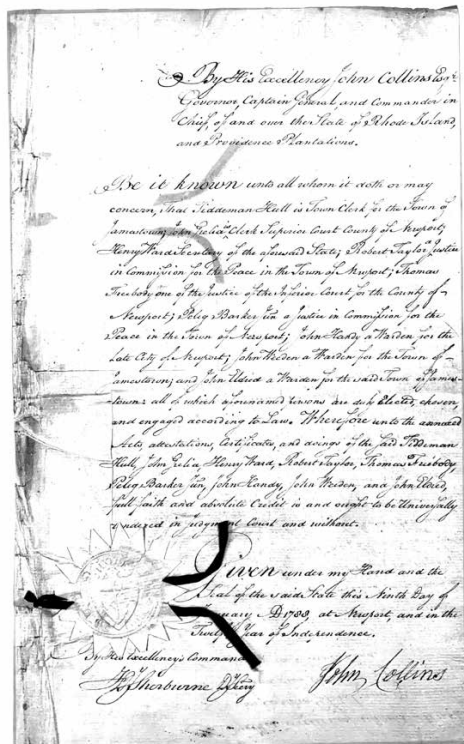
**76. [WARD, Samuel.] [Certificate signed as governor of Rhode Island confirming alterations made to papers in a legal brief (Fry vs Vernon) by Thomas Cary Esq., JP for East Greenwich, and Henry Ward Esq. JP for Newport.]**

[Newport, Rhode Island.] 20 December 1766. Certificate, ink on paper. Folio (19 x 31cm) [1] page on recto of first leaf of bifolium, signed at foot "Sam:Ward", embossed paper wafer seal with contemporary pink silk ribbon, some light marginal paper toning, old folds, very good.

This certificate bears a fine example of the signature of the Rhode Island governor Samuel Ward (1725-1777). It was penned in Newport in 1766 during the year in which Ward cemented his reputation as a Patriot, becoming well-known for his rejection of the Stamp Act and refusal to collect duties relating to it. A farmer, politician and founder of Brown University, Ward was elected in 1774 and 1775 by the Rhode Island legislature as one of two delegates to the first and second Continental Congress. He was considered one of the men of greatest influence in Congress however he died of smallpox in March 1776, some three months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The document bears also the signature of his brother Henry Ward (1732-1797), long-serving secretary of state for Rhode Island colony, in which capacity in 1765 he had attended the Stamp Act Congress in New York City. The embossed paper wafer seal attached to the document bears the anchor emblem of the colony, with legend "hope" above.

£750

Sam: Ward



## RHODE ISLAND GOVERNOR &amp; FOUNDING FATHER

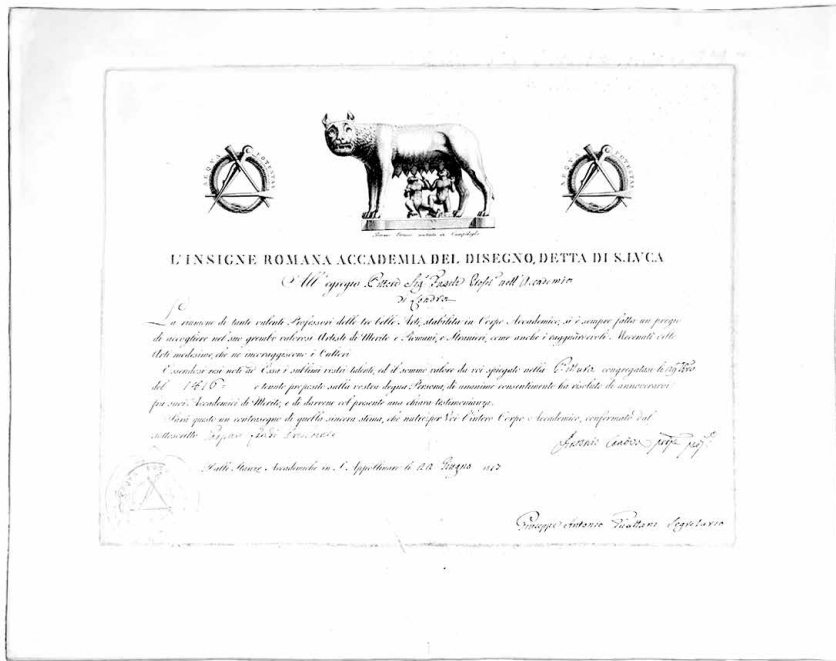
77. [COLLINS, John.] [Certificate signed as governor of Rhode Island confirming his confidence in documentation concerning “Tiddeman Hull, John Grelia, Henry Ward, Robert Taylor, Thomas Freebody, Pelig Barker Jun., John Handy, John Weeden, and John Eldred ...”]

[Newport, Rhode Island.] 9 January 1788. Certificate, ink on paper. Folio (18.5 x 30cm) [1] page on recto of single leaf, signed at foot “John Collins”, embossed paper wafer seal with contemporary green silk ribbon, some light marginal paper toning, old folds, very good.

A fine example of the signature of Rhode Island governor John Collins (1717-1795) is penned at the foot of this legal certificate dated from Newport, 9 January 1788. Collins is classified as a Founding Father of the United States on account of his having signed the Articles of Confederation as a member of the Continental Congress, representing the legislature of Rhode Island. As a young man he was a close friend of Benjamin Franklin. The embossed paper wafer seal attached to the document bears the anchor emblem of the colony, with legend “hope” above.

£450

John Collins



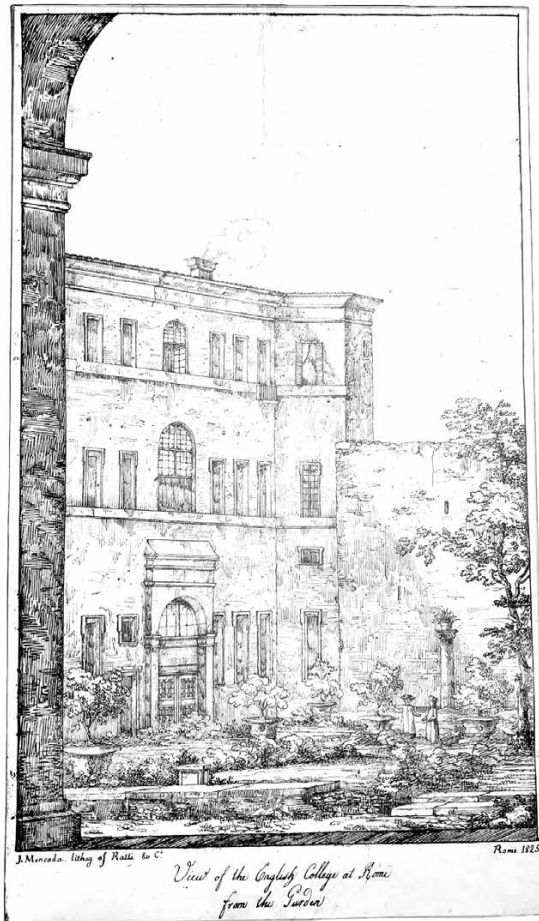
### FUSELI ELECTED TO ROMAN ARTISTIC ACADEMY – SIGNED BY CANOVA

#### 78. CANOVA, Antonio. [Certificate signed, confirming the painter Henry Fuseli as an academician of the Accademia di San Luca of Rome.]

[Rome.] Dalle Stanze Accademiche in S. Appollinare li [22 Giugno] 18[17]. Certificate, engraved on thick wove paper. Oblong folio (platemark approx. 50 x 37cm, sheet approx. 65 x 51cm) engraved illustrations at head of sheet, completed in manuscript, signed at foot by Antonio Canova, Gaspare Landi "presidente" & Giuseppe Antonio Guattani ("segretario"), paper wafer seal embossed with emblem of the academy attached with red wax, light foxing, old central vertical fold, very good.

Connected with Rome from his long residence there in the 1770s, the painter Henry Fuseli (1741-1825) was, in September 1816, made an academician of the Accademia di San Luca, the most prestigious artistic society in Rome. This large and impressive certificate dated 22 June 1817 was issued to confirm this appointment and bears the signature of Fuseli's friend, the Italian sculptor Antonio Canova (1757-1822) in his capacity as permanent head of the academy, "principe perpetuo". During his visit to England in 1815 Canova had been much impressed with Fuseli's work and had recommended him for enrolment in the Accademia, also proposing the sculptor John Flaxman (1755-1826) and the painter Thomas Lawrence (1769-1830). In addition to Canova's signature are present those of the painter Gaspare Landi (1756-1830) as president and the art historian Giuseppe Antonio Guattani (1748-1830) as secretary. A splendid document connecting the artistic worlds of Fuseli's Regency London and Canova's Neoclassical Rome.

£2750



### ENGLISH COLLEGE OF ROME FROM THE GARDENS

**79. [ITALY.] View of the English College at Rome from the Gardens.** J. Moncada lithog[raphy] of Ratti & Co. Rome, 1825. Print, lithograph on thick wove paper (sheet approx. 24.7 x 44.5cm) closed tear with almost imperceptible repair at upper margin (no loss of printed surface) otherwise good.

This large lithographic print displays a “view of the English College at Rome from the Gardens.” Ransacked by Napoleonic troops, in 1798 the students of the English College at Rome removed to England. However by 1818 this Anglo-Catholic institution, first a medieval pilgrim hostel and diplomatic base, later a Roman Catholic seminary and taproot of English recusancy, was reopened. This view, dated 1825, displaying the rear of the building, includes two figures conversing in the gardens amidst shrubs in large planters.

Rare. We have not been able to trace another example of this print; not located in British Library catalogue.

£650



#### ITALIANATE RUINS ON GRAND TOUR SNUFF BOX

##### 80. [ITALY.] [Snuff box, the circular lid painted with a picturesque view of Italianate ruins.]

[England, c. 1820.] Snuff box, paper-mache, circular (diameter approx. 9cm, height approx. 2cm) oil painted domed lid, interior & base lacquered in black, light wear to base & extremities, very good.

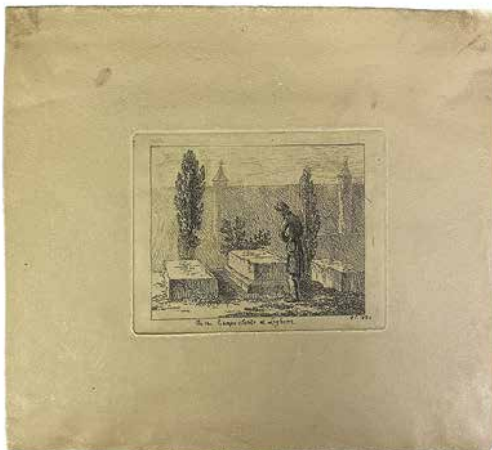
Manufactured circa 1820 in England, the lid of this circular paper mache snuff box is painted *en grisaille* in oils, depicting Italianate ruins: ancient stone columns overgrown with vegetation, the remains of a Roman aqueduct, figures walking into the distance, the vignette topped by a monastery on a nearby hill. An unusually competent and painterly piece of work for a snuff box of this type, it evokes the enduring Georgian attachment to the Grand Tour.

£350

#### OLD ENGLISH CEMETERY AT LIVORNO

##### 81. [ITALY.] In the Campo Santo at Leghorn.

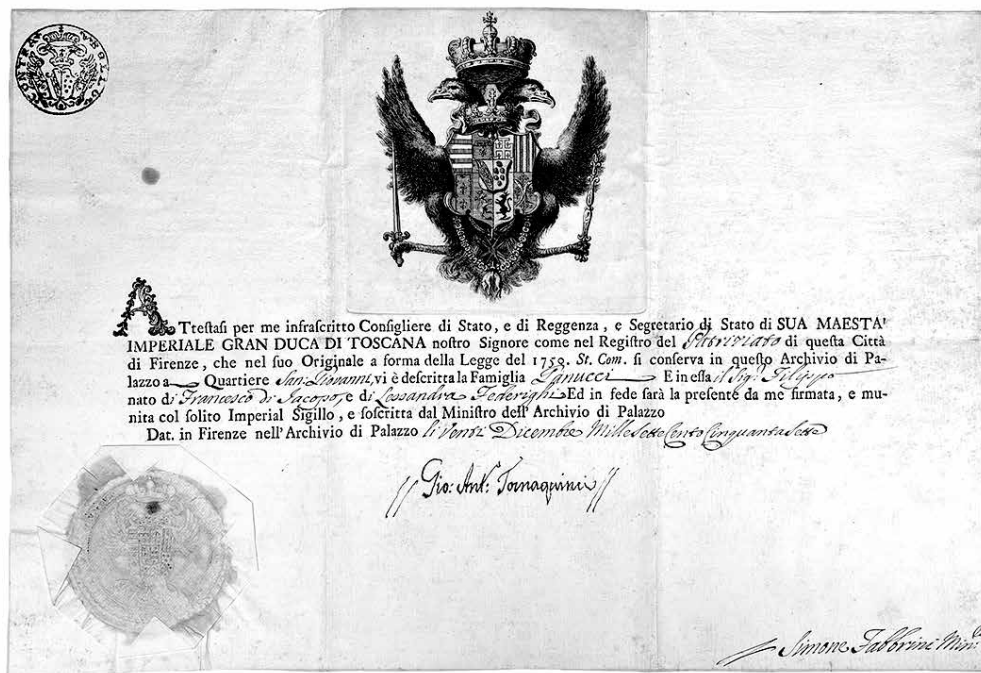
[Italy?] H.T. 1820. Engraving (platemark approx. 11 x 8cm, sheet approx. 21 x 18cm), printed in black ink on brown paper, blank verso corners with a few old album adhesions, very good.



We have not been able to trace another example of this British amateur engraving titled *In the Campo Santo at Leghorn*. Evoking the funereal melancholy of the Romantic era, it depicts a vignette in the Old English Cemetery in the Italian port city of Livorno, the oldest Protestant cemetery in Italy. A frock-cloak clad British traveller looks down at several tombs, notables buried on the site include the Scottish writer Tobias Smollett (1721-1777). The engraving is initialed and dated in the plate "H.T. 1820".

£250





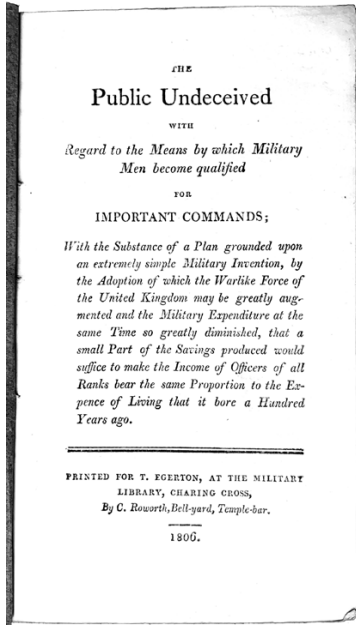
## FLORENTINE NOBILITY CERTIFIED BY TUSCAN ARCHIVIST

### 82. [TUSCANY.] [Certificate issued by the Florentine state archive in the Quartiere San Giovanni attesting the nobility of Filippo Ganucci of Florence.]

Florence, 20 December 1757. Certificate, printed on bifolium of thick laid paper (approx. 33 x 29cm) completed in manuscript, signed at foot "Gio. Ant. Tornaquinci" watermarked "GL" within a shield, large engraved arms of Grand Duchy of Tuscany at head of sheet with related embossed paper wafer seal attached with red wax, old folds, very good.

Printed on a large bifolium of the finest quality thick laid paper, with large engraved Tuscan arms at head and fine embossed paper wafer seal, this certificate was issued 20 December 1750 at the Palace Archives in the Quartiere San Giovanni in Florence, certifying that Filippo Ganucci (1741-1813), later bishop of Cortona and Livorno, was of patrician descent. This recognition of Florentine noble ancestry was introduced in the city under a new legal code in 1750. The document bears the signature of Giovanni Antonio Tornaquinci (1680-1764), sometime secretary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

£350



83. [MILITARY.] The public undeceived with regard to the means by which military men become qualified for important commands; with the substance of a plan grounded upon an extremely simple military invention, by the adoption of which the warlike force of the United Kingdom may be greatly augmented and the military expenditure at the same time be greatly diminished, that a small part of the savings produced would suffice to make the income of officers of all ranks bear the same proportion to the expence of living that it bore a hundred years ago.

[London.] Printed for T. Egerton, at the Military Library, Charing Cross, by C. Roworth, Bell-Yard, Temple-Bar. 1806. First edition. 12mo (9 x 15cm) 23, [1]pp., very good in contemporary stab-sewn blue paper wrapper.

This pamphlet offers wide-ranging military musings, including discussion of the qualities required for successful commanders in battle, together with plans for the improvement of British infantry capabilities, efficacy of the private soldiery, historical comparisons of officer pay, references to historical battles, operations in the field and the practices of different eighteenth century European armies. The text opens with a discussion of the implications of the lack of total visibility of the battlefield for those commanding troop formations.

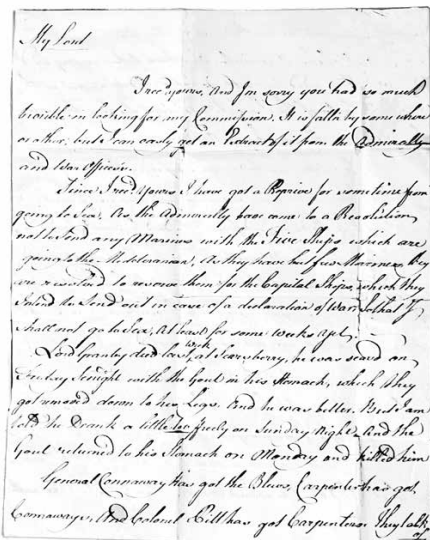
Apparently unrecorded - we have not been able to trace another copy. Not in OCLC; no copy in British Library.

£650

#### MILITARY PLANNING IN FALKLANDS CRISIS - SCOTTISH VETERAN WRITES

84. MAITLAND, John. [Letter signed to his brother James Maitland earl of Lauderdale, concerning military and naval planning in London during the Falklands Crisis of 1770.]

[London.] Wimpole St. 25 Oct[ober] 1770. Letter signed. 4to (approx. 18.5 x 23cm) [2 1/2]pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf of bifolium penned with manuscript address panel, some blank paper lost from margin of second leaf on opening (no loss of text) small tear from seal opening touching a few words (touching a few letters but sense recoverable), old folds, very good.



A scarce letter penned by the celebrated Scottish army officer John Maitland (1733-1779). He saw service in the Seven Years' War as a captain in the Royal Marines, losing his right arm to a cannon ball in the East Indies. Signed by Maitland with his left hand, the main text was penned by a secretary. In the early 1770s he forged a parliamentary career, returning to arms in 1776 during the American War of Independence. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Battalion, 71st Regiment of Foot, Fraser's Highlanders, on 14 October 1778. He fought at the Battle of Stono Ferry, commanding the British redoubt, and made a significant contribution to the lifting of the siege of Savannah in 1779, dying of malaria almost immediately afterwards. Here he writes from London to his brother James Maitland earl of Lauderdale (1718-1789) during the Falklands crisis of 1770, reporting on the fear of war with Spain and military and naval planning: "the Admiralty have come to a resolution not to send any Marines with the five ships which are going to the Mediterranean, as they have but few ... they are resolved to reserve them for the capital ships, which they intend to send out in case of a declaration of war ... As to a war no body can say anything about the matter. There have been so many messages from London to Paris & Madrid ... that none but the ministers can know how it stands, and they give out that we are not to have a war. But the stocks continue very low, which is a sure mark that things are not adjusted ..."

£450

## PARISIAN STREET CLEANING &amp; LANTERN LIGHTING

85. [PARIS.] Rachat des Taxes pour les Boues & Lanternes des Maisons, Edifices, Boutiques, Jardins, & Emplacements de la Ville & Faubourgs de Paris. Quartier D[e Sorbonne] ...

[Paris, 30 September 1760.] Printed receipt on single sheet of vellum (approx. 28 x 23cm) completed in manuscript, signed at foot "Savalete", printed verso recording registration in the official account rolls, light marginal dustmarking, very good.

This printed receipt on vellum dated 30 September 1760 records a Parisian property owner, M. Rigoulet of the "quartier de Sorbonne," paying 427 livres as tax for the maintenance of street cleaning and lantern lighting of the city. The document was issued under the authority of and bears the signature of Charles Pierre Savalette de Magnanville (1713-1797), then keeper of the French Royal Treasury.

£350

PRINTED AT OSTEND –  
GUIDE TO BELGIUM & HOLLAND

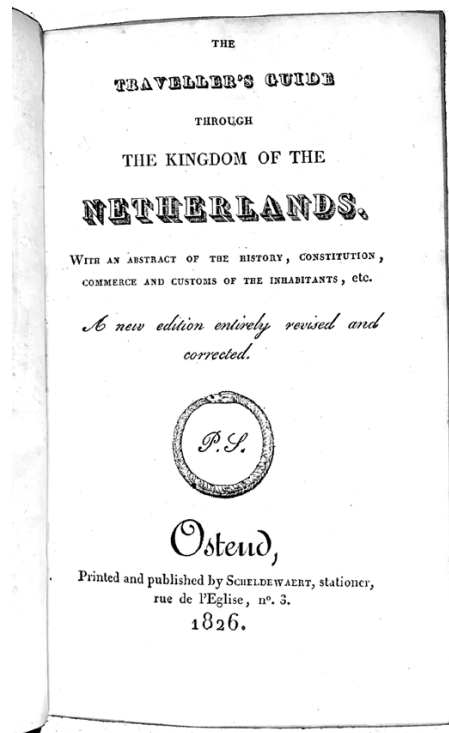
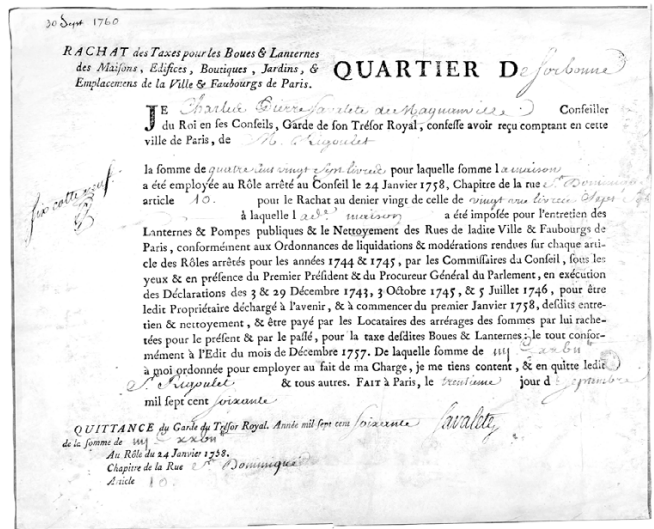
86. [BOYCE, Edmund.] The traveller's guide through the kingdom of the Netherlands. With an abstract of the history, constitution, commerce and customs of the inhabitants, etc ...

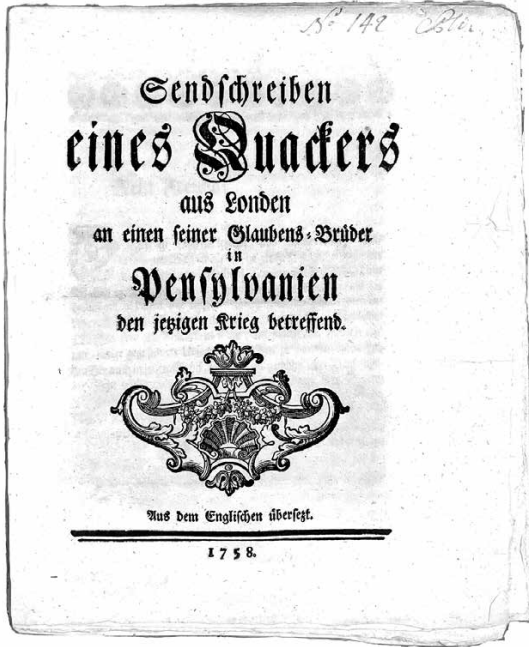
Ostend, printed and published by Scheldewaert. 1826. "A new edition entirely revised and corrected." 12mo (10.5 x 17cm) xii, 366pp., with an additional plate illustrating coinage, very good in contemporary tree calf gilt, spine label titled in gilt, engraved heraldic bookplate & gilt spine crest label of the "marquess of Headfort."

First continental edition of this pocket tourist guide for English-speaking visitors to Belgium and Holland. Printed in the port city of Ostend it offers detailed descriptions of cities including Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Gouda, the Hague, Brussels and the routes between them, extending to the fields of Waterloo, which became a much-visited site and increased British tourist traffic to the Low Countries. Advice on Dutch inns, commentaries on dykes, canals and rivers, and a lengthy section on Dutch "manners and customs" are included. This appears to be a revised and unattributed piracy of Edmund Boyce's *The Belgian traveller* ... (London, 1815).

OCLC locates 1 copy only (Koninklijke Bibliotheek) of this edition, the first of 3 printings by Scheldewaert in Ostend (1827 & 1828 followed) - all are rare.

£450





## FRENCH & INDIAN WAR FOR HANOVERIAN READERS

87. [SEVEN YEARS WAR.] Sendschreiben eines Quackers aus Londen an einen seiner Glaubens-Brüder in Pensylvanien den jetzigen Krieg betreffend.

[Hannover?] 1758. First edition. 4to (18 x 22cm) 22, [2, blank]pp., contemporary ink annotation to corner of title-page, uncut & unbound as issued, very good.

First edition of this scarce German pamphlet purporting to be a translation from the English of a letter sent by a London Quaker to a friend in Pennsylvania, the content being a commentary on the progress of the French and Indian War. The text begins with the origins of the war in disputes over land in Ohio before tracing the course of the conflict in North America. This text would have been of particular interest to Hanoverians given that German troops were fighting on the side of the British against the French. Despite the note on the title-page "aus dem Englischen überfetzt" this appears to be the only edition – the English original not having been traced.

Palmer, German works on America 388. Not in Sabin or Americana Germanica.

£750

## EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA PROHIBITED BY GERMAN EDICT

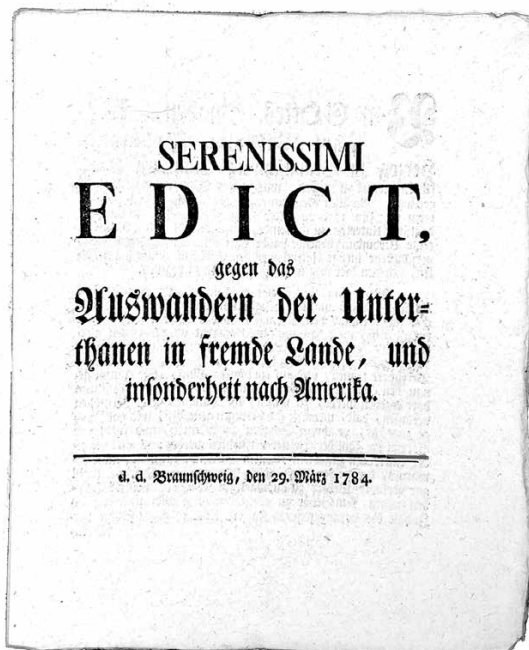
88. Serenissimi Edict, gegen das Auswandern der Unterthanen in fremde Lande, und insonderheit nach Amerika.

Braunschweig, den 29. März 1784. First edition. 4to (17.5 x 21cm) [4]pp. on bifolium, uncut & unbound as issued, very good.

Dated 29 March 1784, this rare printed edict was issued to prohibit emigration from the German duchy of Brunswick to foreign countries, in particular to North America following the end of the American War of Independence in the previous year. Decreed under the authority of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (1735-1806), the specific prohibition against emigration to America here is thought to have been precipitated by efforts by the industrialist Johann Friedrich Amelung (1741-1798) to recruit German ironworkers and other craftsmen to emigrate from Grünenplan near Brunswick to work at his New Bremen glassworks at Urbana in Frederick County, Maryland. The year 1784 is a significant date in the history of emigration from Germany to America, notable in particular for the foundation of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft* to assist newly-arrived German immigrants in New York.

OCLC lists 3 copies only (Stadtbibliothek Braunschweig; University of Pennsylvania; Clements Library University of Michigan).

£750



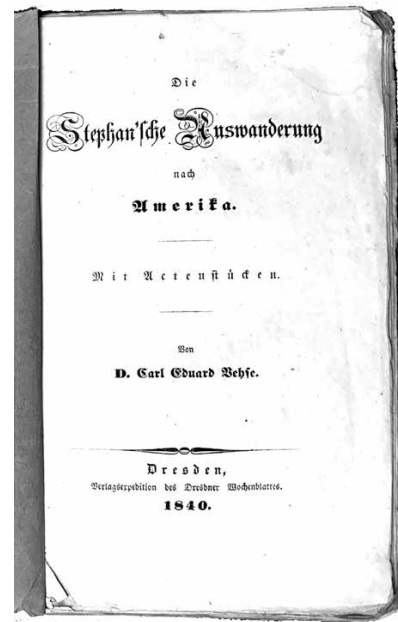
## SAXON LUTHERAN EMIGRATION TO MISSOURI

**89. VEHSE, Carl Eduard. Die Stephan'sche Auswanderung nach Amerika. Mit Actenstücken.** Dresden, Verlagsexpedition des Dresdner Wochenblattes. 1840. First edition. 8vo (12 x 19.5cm) [6], 183, [3]pp., a very good, uncut copy in the original contemporary grey printed wrapper, some wear to paper at foot of spine but sound, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, of this account by historian and archivist Carl Eduard Vehse (1802-1870) of the emigration from Germany to Missouri of a group of Saxon Lutherans in 1838 and 1839. Vehse was involved with the organisation of the project which was led by the Lutheran pastor Martin Stephan (1777-1846). The exodus became known as the Stephanite Emigration. A settlement was founded on land in Perry County, Missouri, which included schools and churches, however the project was disturbed somewhat by allegations of impropriety against Stephan. An English translation by Rudolph Fiehler has been published as: *The Stephanite Emigration to America: with documentation* (Tucson, M. R. Winkler, 1975).

Sabin 98774. A second edition on cheaper paper (also Dresden, 1840) can also be identified by the inclusion of "P. Silig" in the imprint.

£650



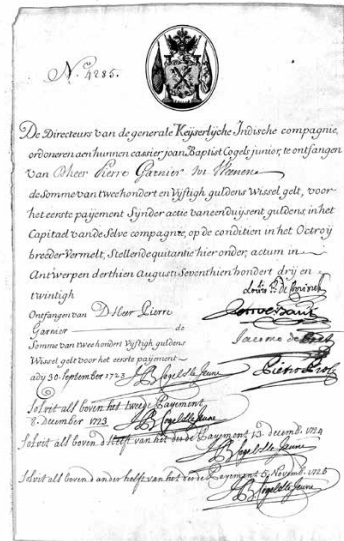
## TRADING WITH THE EAST INDIES - THE OSTEND COMPANY

**90. [OSTEND COMPANY.] [Share certificate issued by the Ostend Company to Pierre Garnier.]**

Antwerp, 13 September 1723. Printed share certificate, engraved on paper (approx. 20 x 32cm) [1] page, completed in manuscript, engraved arms at head of sheet, numbered in ink "4285", signatures of Joan Baptist Cogels junior & others in ink at foot (including receipt annotations for subsequent payments up to 5 November 1725), very good.

Dated 13 September 1723, this engraved share certificate was issued by the Ostend Company, founded in 1722 to conduct business with the East Indies from the Flemish port of Ostend. Established as a chartered trading company of the Austrian Netherlands, then part of the Holy Roman Empire, it made profitable voyages in particular to China and Bengal carrying back large cargoes of tea to Ostend. Despite considerable profitability the company was closed down in 1731 after the British exerted diplomatic pressure on Austria during negotiations for the Treaty of Vienna. This certificate is made out to Pierre Garnier of Weenen, recording four payments of 250 guilders towards his share (the subscription being priced at 1000 guilders). Signatures penned at the foot include those of directors, principally bankers from Antwerp and Ghent, including Joan Baptist Cogels junr., Jacomo de Pret (1672-1736), Louis François de Coninck (1674-1758), Jacques Baut and Pietro Proli. A scarce certificate from this short-lived enterprise.

£750





**BENGAL OFFICERS CONGRATULATE WARREN HASTINGS  
ON HIS ACQUITTAL**

**91. [INDIA.] [Congratulatory scroll addressed to Warren Hastings by the British officers of the Bengal army, celebrating his “honourable acquittal” on charges of oppression and corruption while governor-general of Bengal.]**

*[Fort William, Calcutta.] 1 October 1795. Scroll, ink on vellum on two conjoined membranes, in English (total dimensions approx. 60 x 125cm) lower half penned with numerous names (many signatures) of Bengal army officers, in a very good state of preservation.*

This large vellum scroll penned in Calcutta at Fort William 1 October 1795 bears a fulsome congratulatory letter addressed to Warren Hastings (1732-1818) by the officers of the Bengal Army, celebrating his recent acquittal. The trial, in which Hastings was accused of oppression and political and personal corruption while governor-general of Bengal, ran between 1788 and 1795. It was perhaps the most extraordinary British legal spectacle of the second half of the eighteenth century. That Hastings was held in high regard by the officers of Bengal is evinced by the nearly 170 names penned at the foot of this impressive document:

“To Warren Hastings Esq.  
Sir,

The officers of the Bengal Army bearing in their remembrance the wisdom, moderation and justice of your administration in India, feel a very heartfelt satisfaction in congratulating you on your late honorable acquittal, by the peers of Great Britain, from charges brought against you by the House of Commons, and supported by men of the first abilities in the nation. The energy and severity with which you have been for so many years prosecuted, the magnanimity and fortitude you have shewn during your trial, and in declining to solicit support, even when all the power and abilities of your native country seemed combined against you, place you in a point of view the most envied, the most honorable; for your enemies have raised a monument to your fame, on which the justice of our country hath recorded the integrity of your mind and the propriety, and necessity of your public conduct. May the gratitude of the community you have so long, so ably, and so faithfully served, be as conspicuous as your merits and disinterestedness have been publickly evinced. May your sovereign, by conferring honors upon you, prove the value he has for such a subject, and by doing so, encrease the approbation and attachment of a free and generous people.

With us, and with the natives of this country, your name must ever be revered, and, with Clive’s, be handed down with honor, respect, and admiration to the latest posterity.

We have the honor to be,  
with the greatest respect and esteem,

Sir,  
Your most obedient & most humble servants  
the 1st of October 1795.”

£6500



### INDIAN JUDGE'S ISLAMIC SEAL IN ENGRAVED BRASS

#### 92. [LAW.] [Circular seal of judge Abdullah Amir 'Abd ul-Latif.]

[India: the Deccan.] 1202 Hijri/1787 (or 1788) AD.] Seal, engraved brass, circular (diameter approx. 52mm) blank reverse with light old patination, very good condition.

This circular engraved brass seal matrix dated 1787 was used for printing on paper the design of the seal of an Indian judge named Abdullah Amir 'Abd ul-Latif, this name occupying the lower third of the seal. The text across the middle reads: "I entrust my affairs to Allah", a quotation from Qur'an, Surat Ghafir, verse 44, commonly used for judges' seals. The upper third text line reads: "Mufti of the faith, servant of the noble law of Muhammad," a formula found in Indian documents. Around the edge the inscription reads: "My satisfaction rests with Allah as Lord and with Islam as faith and Muhammad (Allah's prayers and peace be upon him) as prophet and messenger," a hadith attributed to Abu Sa'id, one of the Companions (Sahaba) of Muhammad. The border text continues: "The Friend, the Decider, He of the Two Lights, the Chosen One, imams." These are the honorific titles of the first four caliphs of Islam, Abu Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthman and 'Ali. These elements suggest a Sunni rather than a Shia origin. The border script and middle line are in naskh script and are quotations in Arabic from the Qur'an and Hadith. The text giving the name and title of the judge is in nasta'liq script and although all the words are Arabic the article al- (the) is dropped, reflecting Persian and Urdu usage. The style of nasta'liq is characteristically Indian rather than Persian and this is confirmed by the mention of the first four caliphs and a hadith from Abu Sa'id.

The seal would have been held in the hand, inked and then printed at the head of official legal documents. The slightly convex surface is a sophisticated printing solution suggesting that when being pressed against paper the seal would be rotated to increase pressure and ensure successful ink transfer to the document. The finely-engraved design of this example exhibits a high quality of artistry and craftsmanship. A scarce survival.

£1500





### INDIAN EMPEROR IN MEZZOTINT – PUBLISHED DURING ANGLO-MUGHAL WAR

#### 93. [TEMPEST, Pierce.] *The Great Magoll.*

[London.] P[ierce]. *Tempest ex[cutit]*. Print, mezzotint on paper (sheet 13 x 17.4cm) thread margins, some slight rubbing at margins, an excellent impression, tipped to backing card for preservation, very good.

An excellent impression of this very rare mezzotint, a bust portrait of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb (1618-1707). Dateable to c.1690, this was published by Pierce Tempest (1653-1717), a prominent London print publisher with premises on the Strand. It is noteworthy as a sophisticated and detailed lifetime portrait displaying a realistic likeness of this Indian emperor to British print-purchasers at the end of the seventeenth century. It is very likely that the publishing of this print was precipitated by the Anglo-Mughal War (1686-1690), the first Anglo-Indian conflict to take place on the Indian subcontinent. The forces the English East India Company were overwhelmed by the Mughals, with Aurangzeb demanding a fine of 150,000 rupees before the restoration of trading rights to the Company.

Chaloner Smith, *British Mezzotinto Portraits* 9. Provenance: from the collection of Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd (1941-2012), foremost collector of mezzotints. This example is slightly larger than both of those held at the British Museum (1902,1011.5215; 1902,1011.5216). We have not been able to trace any other examples.

£4500



#### INDIAN FOB SEAL OF ENGLISH SEPHARDIC OFFICER

**94. [EAST INDIA COMPANY.] [Fob seal, the intaglio matrix engraved in Persian with the name of Colonel Henry de Castro.]**

*[India, Calcutta?] 1799. Fob seal cut from single piece of white agate (oval matrix approx. 2.3 x 2.8cm, length approx. 3.2cm) the shank faceted & polished, pierced for suspension, in a very good state of preservation.*



A rare survival, this fine eighteenth century white agate fob seal was engraved in India for an East India Company Officer. The delicate Persian script of the oval matrix is dated 1799 and bears the name of Colonel Henry de Castro. *An East India Register ...* (London, 1803, p.46) records de Castro in the Fifth Bengal Native Infantry holding the rank of lieutenant colonel from 31 July [17]99. He rose to the rank of general, dying at the age of 77 in London in 1828. Presumably he was related to the London branch of the prominent Jewish Sephardic merchant family of de Castro who were involved in the jewel trade in India.

For specific mention of Henry de Castro, see: Cecil Roth, *The Jews in the Defence of Britain: Thirteenth to Nineteenth Centuries* (Transactions: Jewish Historical Society of England, Vol. 15, 1939-1945, p.16). For the London branch of the De Castro family trading in India, see: Walter J. Fischel, *The Activities of a Jewish Merchant House in Bengal (1786-1798). A Contribution to the Economic History of London Jews in India* (*Revue des études juives*, 1964, pp. 439-440).

£3500



#### INDIAN FOB SEAL OF ENGLISH JUDGE & PHILANTHROPIST

##### 95. [EAST INDIA COMPANY.] [Fob seal, the intaglio matrix engraved in Persian with the name of Robert Mitford.]

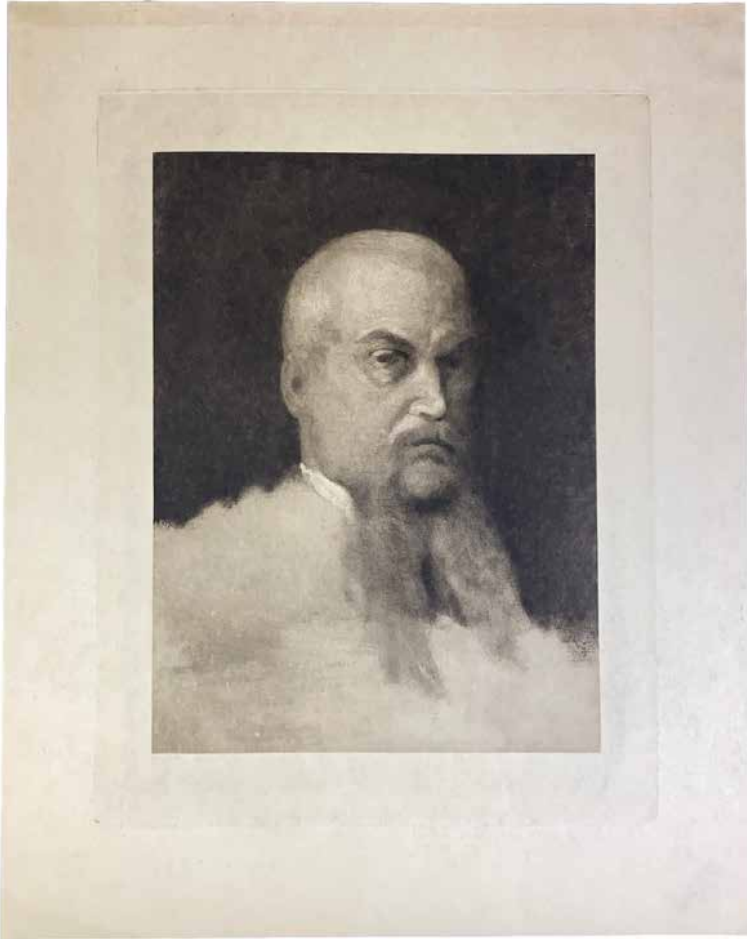
[India, Calcutta?] 1806. Fob seal, the engraved rectangular carnelian matrix (approx. 2 x 1.6cm) housed in a rectangular gold mount (total dimensions approx. 2.3 x 2 x 3.2cm) the verso with stepped gold border with semi-circular stirrup-shaped backing terminating in a finial-topped suspension loop, carnelian with tiny scrape to blank verso, in a very good state of preservation.

A rare survival, the rectangular carnelian matrix of this fine fob seal was engraved in India for an East India Company official and is housed in a contemporary fine quality gold stirrup mount. The delicate Persian script includes the date 1806 and bears the name of Robert Mitford (c.1782-1836). *The East India Register ...* (London, 1806, p.46) records him as "register of the Zillah Court of Moorshedabad." Appointed to the Bengal civil administration, he worked also at Calcutta and Bihar. In 1816 he was appointed a tax collector for Dhaka district, and in 1822 was made a judge in Dhaka. He returned to England in 1828.

Mitford is remembered in particular for his substantial bequest of close to eighteen thousand pounds which he left to benefit the native inhabitants of Bengal, this sum being allocated by the then governor-general of India James Broun-Ramsay (1812-1860) for the founding of a western-style hospital in Dhaka, opened in 1858 and named the Mitford Hospital.



£4500



### PARAGON OF VICTORIAN ADVENTURERS

**96. [WATTS, George Frederick.] [Sir Richard Francis Burton.]**

*[London?, c.1880.] Print, [colloTYPE?] on japon paper (platemark 25.2 x 32.8cm, sheet 33.4 x 42cm) fine condition.*

A fine example, printed on japon paper, of this rare print reproducing a portrait made c.1880 of that paragon of Victorian adventurers Richard Francis Burton (1817-1904). The original oil painting by George Frederick Watts (1817-1904) on which this print is based is still extant (Watts Gallery – Artists' Village Guildford, COMWG 176, part of the original G. F. Watts Memorial Collection that was bequeathed in 1905). This print, an early example of a colotype, reproduces the original painting which remained unfinished apparently on account of Watts being unable to stand Burton's company (see reference in: NPG Later Victorian Portraits Catalogue online).

The only other example we have been able to trace of this print was sold 29 March 2011, Bonhams, London, in: Papers & Portraits: The Roy Davids Collection Part II. (£1440.00 including premium). Not in British Museum or National Portrait Gallery; not listed in "likenesses" in ODNB.

£750

## SEAL MATRIX IN CHINESE &amp; MANCHU

97. [CHINA.] [Bronze hand-held seal, the rectangular matrix with text in Manchu and Chinese translating as: "The Participating Leader of the Third Station of the Army of the Right-hand Route at Zhangjiakou Station, Ministry of Rites".]

[Tianjin? "1747", but c.1900.] Bronze (approx. width 6cm, length 9cm, height 9.5cm) cylindrical tapering handle, face of matrix inscribed in Manchu & Chinese seal script, verso inscribed in Manchu & Chinese, sides bearing Chinese date, translating as "made in the 6th month of the 12th year of Qianlong" i.e. 1747) with catalogue number translating as: "Qian Series catalogue number 1336", light old patination, very good.

The matrix of this bronze hand seal bears an official stamp in Manchu and Chinese concerning the army post of Zhangjiakou, north-west of Beijing, in present day Hebei province. It was a stronghold of military significance during the expansion of the Qing dynasty empire. Probably produced c.1900, it is a close reproduction of an eighteenth century imperial military seal of 1747. It may have been produced in a foundry in Tianjin, a centre of bronze manufacture. Facsimiles of imperial artifacts began to be produced in the early twentieth century to satisfy the desire of Chinese antiquarians to handle objects that evoked the glory of the Qianlong Emperor's reign (1736–1795), considered the apex of Qing artistic achievement.



£750



Bath, Jamaica  
7<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1828

My very dear Mother

I received your letter & newspaper last Sunday and had happy to find that you were well and my kindle on the recovery: — I hope you received a letter from me, which I sent about a fortnight since, & which contained some information of J. M. Bostwell. — In that letter I told you that D. had gone to Spa Town about business, & has vexed I was at not going also — however he promised if any ladies that I knew were to be at Kingston Cross I should go down with Dr. Cook. — but there were none of us of course and not go. — but I was so busy preparing for the chance that I forgot to look for the sailing of the packet, especially as I had received a letter of Betty — and if ~~it had not been~~ the packet had not been postioned you would not have heard from me this month: — I should have been too late — therefore you must not be uneasy if at any time you do not receive a letter, but put it down to some such cause, especially as Delaney does not take a Newspaper: — the business, that carried D. to Spa Town has been concluded favourably. the House of Assembly has granted £2000. — for bringing the Mineral Water down to the Village: — a distance of two miles —

#### MINERAL SPRINGS DEVELOPED FOR JAMAICAN TOURISTS

##### 98. DEVANEY, [Mrs?]. [Autograph letter signed, updating her mother on life in the Jamaican town of Bath and plans for the development of mineral springs by Dr. Devaney.]

Bath, Jamaica. 7 December 1828. Autograph letter signed. 4to (20 x 24cm) [3 ½] pages, verso of second leaf penned with manuscript address panel to "Mrs Harrison No.6 Paradise Chester England", small incision from seal opening touching a few letters, old folds, very good.

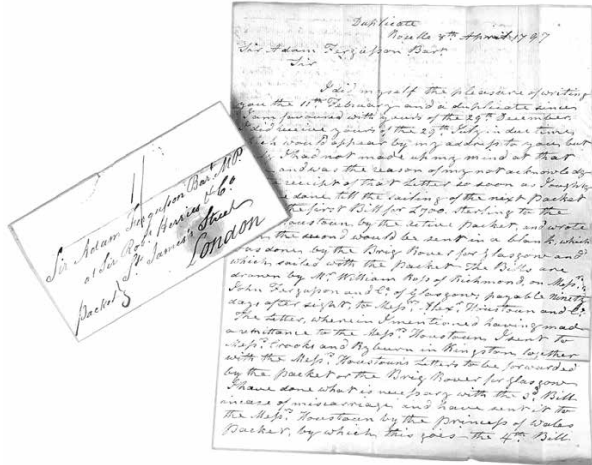
A lengthy letter from Jamaica packed with news and racial animosity. [Mrs?] Devaney writes 7 December 1828 to her mother Mrs. Harrison in Chester, reporting on life in the Jamaican town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, the mineral springs in the vicinity then being developed. The "Devaney" mentioned in the letter, presumably the writer's husband, must be Dr. John Gordon Devaney, a medical graduate in 1825 of Marischal College Aberdeen and thereafter resident in Jamaica as a physician:

"the business that carried D[evaney]. to the spa town has been concluded favourably. The House of Assembly has granted £2000 ... to bring the mineral water down to the village — a distance of two miles — and to build public pump rooms ... which will be a great thing for this place which is at present miserable enough — there only being for residents two storekeepers with each one clerk ... Mr. Carters cousin who is the overseer of his gang of negroes & ourselves. All the rest are browns & blacks — the browns keep lodging houses but few people come here on account of the inconvenience of the bathing place ... The hateful negroes keep me fully employed. Would you believe that one of my housewomen went away & staid seven days, and is so insolent that I believe I shall be obliged to put her into the stocks — that woman was out with me for 9 weeks doing nothing, had allowance of money every week besides being fed, also a new gown & head handkerchief which I gave her & extra money whenever she carried my trunk — this shows you the gratitude of a negro. The better you treat them, the worse they will ... serve you: I wish the compassionate English people had them for servants ..."

**JAMAICAN SUGAR PLANTATIONS OF SCOTTISH POLITICIAN**

**99. CAMERON, Archibald.**  
**[Autograph letter signed to Sir Adam Ferguson in Airshire concerning the financial administration of his Jamaican business, details of the sugar crop and shipping news.]**

Roselle [St. Thomas, Jamaica], 8 April 1797, "duplicate". Autograph letter signed. 4to (20.5 x 25.5cm) [1 1/2] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with address panel, red wax seal & postal markings (annotated for redirection to London from Kilkerran, Airshire), tears from seal opening to second (blank) leaf, old folds, very good; together with ALS from Alan Cameron to Ferguson offering his services, St. David's [Jamaica] 14 June 1792 [1]p on bifolium.



The prominent Scottish politician and advocate Sir Adam Ferguson, third baronet of Kilkerran (1733-1813), a friend of Boswell, owned sugar plantations in Tobago and Jamaica, however in 1796 voted in Parliament in favour of abolition. This letter penned by Archibald Cameron from Roselle in Jamaica 8 April 1797 updates Ferguson on ongoing plantation transactions: "... I sent the first bill for £700 sterling to the Messrs. Houstoun by the Active packet ... the second would be sent in a blank which was done by the brig Rover for Glasgow ... I have only made about sixty h[ogshead]s sugar, I do not believe I shall be able to ship more than seventy in all ... The first fleet is arrived, but none of the those ships wherein the white people or stores are. I am happy to understand the sugar at Leith sold so well ..."

£450

**SIERRA LEONE COMPANY - COINAGE FOR AFRICAN COLONY**

**100. [AFRICA.] [Proof copper penny issued by the Sierra Leone Company.]**

[London, Soho Mint.] 1791. Copper penny piece (30mm diameter) obverse: design of a lion with legend "Sierra Leone Company Africa", reverse: design of clasped hands with legend "One penny piece 1791", a proof, almost uncirculated condition.

The anti-slavery activist Granville Sharp (1735-1813) and other abolitionists supported the formation of the Sierra Leone Company, the principal project of the enterprise being the foundation in Sierra Leone in Africa of the settlement Freetown in 1792. The initial population consisted of over 1100 black settlers from Halifax, Nova Scotia, principally Black Loyalists who had fought for the British side during the American War of Independence. This penny, with design featuring an African lion, is in excellent, close to uncirculated, condition. This is one of a group of proof pennies milled in London at the Soho Mint of Matthew Boulton (1728-1809). Examples of this type were in fact never used as currency for the African colony, a decimal dollar coinage being circulated instead.

This is the rarer of two variants (KM 2.2), the other being 32mm diameter.

£450





#### ABOLITIONIST MESSAGE PROMOTED ON MEDAL

**101. [SLAVERY.] [Medal bearing Wedgwood's design of an enchained slave, with text:] Am I not a man and a brother.**

*[Birmingham?, c.1790?] Medal, white metal (diameter 3.3cm) obverse with design of kneeling slave and text beginning "Am I not a man ..." reverse with text beginning "Whatsoever ye would ...", very fine.*

This medal in white metal, manufactured c.1790, was issued to promote the message of the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Soon after the formation of the Society in 1787 a jasperware medallion was modelled by William Hackwood (d.1836) at the behest of master potter Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795) depicting an enchained slave accompanied by text "Am I not a man and a brother?" This seminal image had been chosen as the emblem of the Society and occupies the obverse of this medal, the reverse bearing the text "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." During the 1790s abolitionist designs were incorporated into many everyday items such as tobacco tins, fob seals, tokens and medals bearing variants of this and similar designs, which were sold presumably to raise funds for the abolitionist cause.

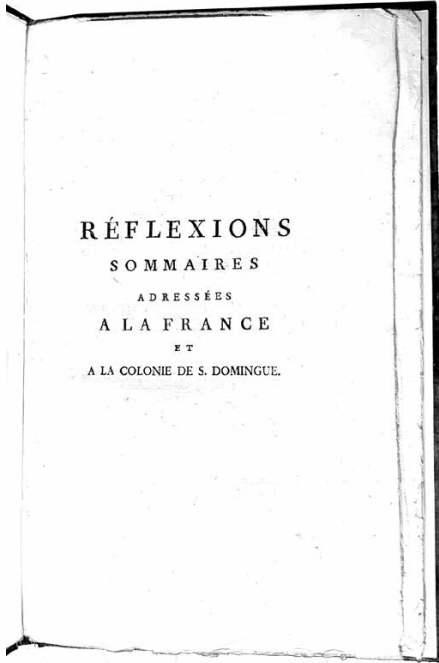
Brown, L.A., *A catalogue of the British historical medals 1760-1960*, vol. 1, London, 1980, p.64, 269. Dalton, R. & Hamer, S.H., *The provincial token-coinage of the 18th century*, Middlesex, London, 1910, p.119, 235. Provenance: Baldwin's Vault.

£650





## RACIAL POLITICS & REVOLUTION IN FRENCH CARIBBEAN



### 103. LABORIE, Pierre-Joseph. *Réflexions sommaires adressés a la France et a la colonie de S. Domingue.*

[Paris.] De l'imprimerie de Chardon, rue de la Harpe. [1789.] First edition. 8vo (14 x 22cm) [2], 43, [1]pp., a fine, uncut copy in superior modern sponge-patterned dark green boards, spine with gilt-titled leather label.

First edition, scarce, of this substantial and significant essay concerning the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue (now Haiti) in 1789 during the immediate aftermath of the French Revolution and in anticipation of the Haitian Revolution which began in 1791. The author, Pierre-Joseph Laborie (1744-1800) was a politician, lawyer and president of the chamber of agriculture of the important port of Cap Français on the island. Here he discusses the plantation economy of the island and the political and financial repercussions that he considers would arise from the freeing of the enslaved population. By 1789 Laborie had fled to Jamaica where he wrote a much-cited manual on coffee production, *The coffee planter of Saint Domingo* ... (London, 1798).

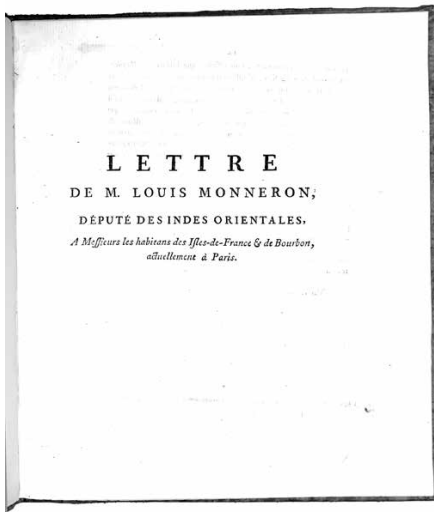
Bissainthe 6394; Roquincourt 1604; Sabin 38432; Martin & Walter II, 17893. Not traced in Hogg, *The African slave trade*.

£1250

## MAURITIUS & RÉUNION AFTER FRENCH REVOLUTION

### 104. MONNERON, Louis. *Lettre de M. Louis Monneron, député des Indes orientales, a messieurs les habitans des Isles-de-France & de Bourbon, actuellement à Paris.*

A Paris. De l'Imprimerie de L. Potier de Lille, rue Favert, no. 5. 1790. First edition. 4to (19 x 22cm) 12pp., a fine copy in superior modern sponge-patterned red boards, spine with gilt-titled leather label.



First edition, rare, of this pamphlet reproducing the text of a letter of 1790 by Louis Monneron (1742-1805), arms dealer and politician, concerning the status of the French island colonies in the Indian Ocean, specifically Mauritius (then Isle de France) and Réunion (then Isle de Bourbon), in the light of disputes over new legislation concerning colonial government passed in the aftermath of the French Revolution. Monneron is remembered in particular for the fortune he made in supplying arms to Mauritius. Here, as deputy for the National Constituent Assembly for the East Indies, he addresses French inhabitants of the Indian Ocean colonies then resident in Paris concerning his advocating for the continued importance of the islands, arguing against evacuation, noting differences with French West Indian colonies, also discussing Pondicherry and Anglo-Indian political considerations.

Roquincourt 2170; Ryckebusch 5802.

£650

## FRENCH ISLAND COLONIES IN INDIAN OCEAN

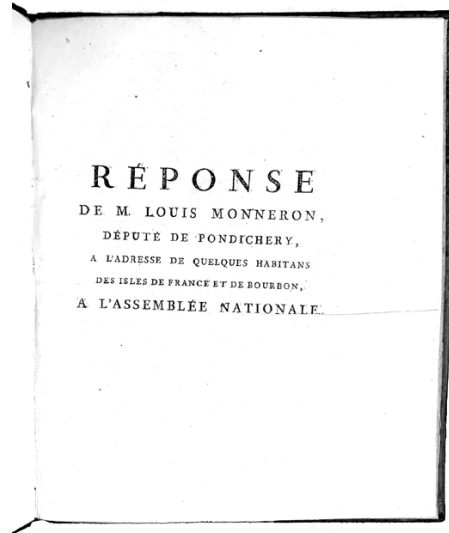
**105. MONNERON, Louis. Réponse de M. Louis Monneron, député de Pondichéry, a l'adresse de quelques habitans des Isles de France et de Bourbon, à l'Assemblée nationale.**

*A Paris. De l'Imprimerie de L. Potier de Lille, rue Favert, no. 5. 1790. First edition. 4to (19 x 23cm) [2], 19, [1]pp., a fine copy in superior modern sponge-patterned brown boards, spine with gilt-titled leather label.*

First edition, rare, of this pamphlet reproducing the text of an address made in 1790 by Louis Monneron (1742-1805), arms dealer and politician, concerning the status of the French island colonies in the Indian Ocean, specifically Mauritius (then Isle de France) and Réunion (then Isle de Bourbon), in the light of disputes over legislation concerning colonial government passed in the aftermath of the French Revolution. Monneron is remembered in particular for the fortune he made in supplying arms to Mauritius. Here, as deputy for the National Constituent Assembly for the East Indies, he addresses fellow members on French interests in the Indian Ocean, in particular advocating for the fortification of Pondicherry as a bulwark against English interests in India and discussing production of coffee and indigo on Mauritius.

Roquincourt 2169; Ryckebusch 5801.

£650



## SAINT-DOMINGUE PLANTER PLANS LEGAL REFORM

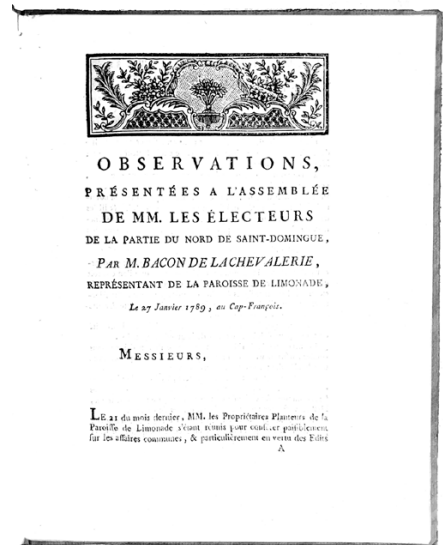
**106. BACON DE LA CHEVALERIE, Jean-Jacques. Observations, présentés a l'assemblée de MM. Les électeurs de la partie du nord de Saint-Domingue.**

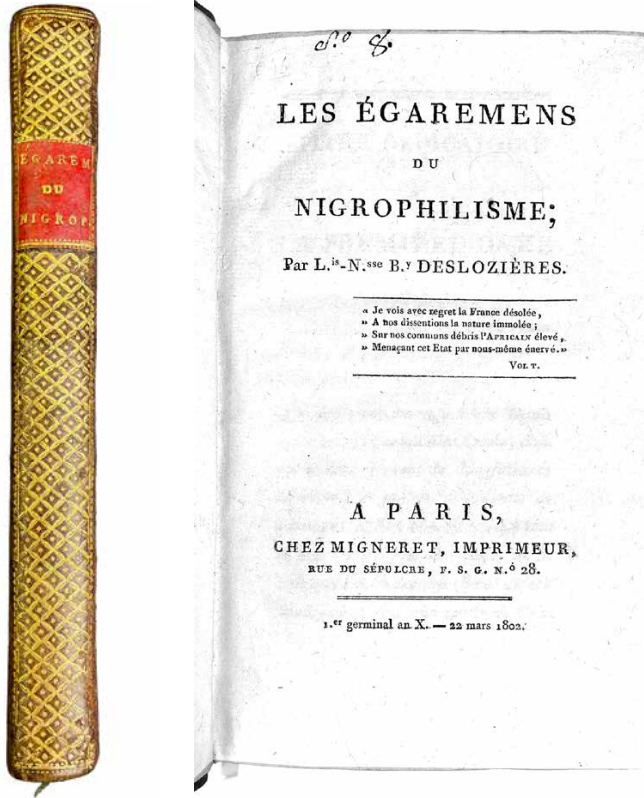
*[Paris.] De l'imprimerie de Quillau, rue du Fouare, No. 3. [1789.] First edition. 4to (19 x 24cm) 7, [1]pp., with additional folding printed table, drop-head title headed by typographic headpiece, a fine copy in superior modern pink paper boards, spine with gilt-titled leather label.*

First edition, rare, of this address by Jean-Jacques Bacon de la Chevalerie (1731-1821) concerning the views of plantation owners on the Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue (now Haiti), outlining concerns, in particular ideas for the reduction in the number of court cases processed on the island, and complaints about excessive legal costs which he considers an impediment to the plantation economy. A large printed folding table is included which shows numbers of different types of court filings and judgements in both Port-au-Prince and Cap Français. Other topics mentioned include requests for the reduction of taxation rates and complaints about the prohibitive prices of enslaved African labourers. A French army officer, influential Freemason and prominent planter on Saint-Domingue, Bacon de la Chevalerie became one of the so-called Léopardins who resisted reforms ushered in by the French Revolution.

Bissainthe 4566; Sabin 2691.

£450





### FRENCH COLONIAL SLAVERY REVIVED UNDER NAPOLEON

#### 107. BAUDRY DES LOZIÈRES, Louis Narcisse. *Les égaremens du nigrophilisme ...*

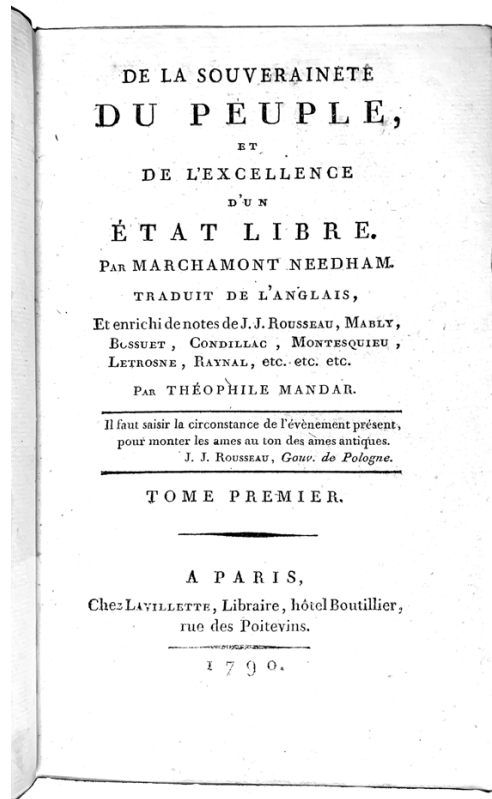
*A Paris, chez Migneret. 1.<sup>er</sup> germinal an X — 22 mars 1802. First edition. 8vo (13 x 20.5cm) xvi, 323, with half-title, green silk bookmark, a fine copy in contemporary French leather-backed speckled paper-covered boards, spine richly gilt with all-over patterned tooling, original red morocco leather label titled in gilt, all edges red, light wear to extremities.*

First edition, rare, a fine copy in a contemporary binding, of perhaps the most substantial and insidious treatise penned in support of the slave trade. The French officer Louis Narcisse Baudry des Lozières (1761-1841) settled on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue in 1777. Appointed to the island judiciary, he married into the plantocracy, owning warehouses and coffee plantations. A prominent freemason, he was a co-founder in 1784 of the Saint-Domingue academic scientific society *Cercle des Philadelphes*. He commanded a militia to keep order on the island during the uprisings at the start of the Haitian Revolution, however together with many other wealthy landowners he fled the West Indies, departing in 1792. By 1795 he had moved to America, joining his brother-in-law, the French politician and fellow colonial exile Médéric Louis Élie Moreau de Saint-Méry (1750–1819) in Philadelphia. Before his return to Napoleonic France in 1798 to take up a choice administrative sinecure he travelled extensively in America, in particular in Louisiana, publishing two volumes of his travel memoirs.

Baudry des Lozières dedicated the present work to Napoleon's wife Joséphine de Beauharnais (1763-1814), herself a Creole from a slave-owning planter family. It offers a detailed manifesto expounding his views in support of the benefits to France of the slave trade, the colonial plantation economy of the West Indies and his beliefs in white racial supremacy. There is also much invective directed against abolitionists, whom he viewed as entirely misguided. Published 22 March 1802 this book was part of the propaganda effort surrounding Napoleon's reinstating of French colonial slavery in the law of 20 May 1802.

Hogg, *The African slave trade* 2218. OCLC locates 7 locations only (British Library; California State Library; Yale University Library (2); Newberry Library; University of Manchester; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Bibliothèque Sainte-Généviève).

£7500



## FRENCH REVOLUTION - ABOLITION OF SLAVERY - ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM

### 108. NEDHAM, Marchamont. *De la souveraineté du peuple, et de l'excellence d'un État libre ... Traduit de l'anglais, et enrichi de notes de J.J. Rousseau, Mably, Bossuet, Condillac, Montesquieu, Letrosne, Raynal ... Par Théophile Mandar ...*

*A Paris, chez Lavilette. 1790. First edition of this French translation. 2 parts bound together. 8vo (12.5 x 20cm) [2], xlv, 208; [4], 304pp., both parts with half-titles, some light marginal toning, contemporary French tree calf, spine ruled in gilt, label gone, light wear to extremities.*

Published in 1790 during the tumult of the outbreak of the French Revolution, this book includes a substantial section condemning the slave trade and slavery, appended as “Observations sur l’esclavage et le commerce des nègres rédigées par l’auteur en décembre 1788” (pp.277-304). The main body of the book, in two parts, consists of the first edition of a French translation of *The excellencie of a free-state: or, The right constitution of a common-wealth. ... the best way to secure the peoples liberties ...* (London, 1656), an Interregnum-era political tract by the English Civil War pamphleteer Marchamont Nedham (1620-1678). These English Republican ideals found favour with the translator Théophile Mandar (1759-1823), a committed revolutionary, who has added his own notes, and extracts from Rousseau, Condillac, Montesquieu and other French luminaries. The separate section discussing slavery was particularly relevant on account of then-contemporary debates on whether the revolutionary freedom for all French citizens extended to enslaved African labourers in the West Indies. Nedham’s ideas on republicanism were scrutinised in America, in particular being severely attacked by Founding Father and second president of the United States John Adams (1735-1826) in his *A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America ...* (London, 1787-1788).

Not in Hogg, *The African Slave Trade*, however a [Paris, 1790] reprinting of Mandar’s appendix here, “Observations sur l’esclavage ...”, is listed as item 1990.



### MARTINIQUE SHIPWRECK NARRATIVE FOR FRENCH CHILDREN

#### 109. [BRIAND, Pierre César.] *Aventures d'un jeune naufragé ou Voyages d'un petit nègre à la recherche de son maître Histoire maritime véritable racontée aux enfans ...*

Paris, Librairie Enfantine et Juvénile de Pierre Maumus. [1834.] 12mo (10 x 17cm) 283, [3]pp., with additional engraved frontispiece & 2 full page additional plates, engraved vignette to title, some light marginal foxing, very good in contemporary speckled French calf; boards bordered with decorative gilt roll, marbled endpapers, spine gilt in compartments with original red leather label titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this Martinique shipwreck narrative intended for French children. The plot, in the genre of a Robinsonade, centres on the adventures of an African servant boy named Congo who is separated from his master in a shipwreck. The illustrations, two full-page engravings, a frontispiece and a title-page vignette, include depictions of Congo aboard ship, drinking in "mauvaise compagnie" and in conversation with mariners. These appear to be reuses of plates from the first French edition of *Le bon nègre, ou Les aventures de Congo ...* (Paris, 1823), a translation of *The adventures of Congo in search of his master: An American tale ...* (London, 1823) by American author of books for children Eliza Ware Farrar (1791-1870). The present work seems to have been adapted from this tale, with the initial setting of the story having been transposed from Philadelphia to Martinique.

OCLC locates 7 copies only (British Library; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; Bibliothèque Diderot de Lyon; Institut National de Recherche Pédagogique Lyon; University of Florida; University of North Carolina; Pennsylvania State University). Not in Hogg, *The African Slave Trade*; Huguët, *Livres pour l'enfance et la jeunesse de Gutenberg à Guizot* 143 (supplying the attribution to Briand).

£2500



**UNCLE TOM'S CABIN ILLUSTRATED ON PRINTED  
HANDKERCHIEF**

110. [STOWE, Harriet Beecher.] *Uncle Tom's Cabin*  
... Scenes daily and hourly acting under the shadow  
of American law ...

[England, c. 1853.] Printed handkerchief, brown ink on cream cloth  
(approx. 50cm x 38cm) old folds, a few tiny pinholes, very good.

This printed handkerchief is decorated with twenty-five scenes illustrating *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896). It may have been issued to coincide with Beecher Stowe's lecture tour of Britain in 1853 and is an early example of merchandising to accompany a book. Readers who sympathised with the cause of the abolition of slavery in the United States of America could show their affiliation by purchasing the handkerchief. A scarce survival.

Collins, *Threads of History: Americana Recorded on Cloth* 361. We have traced an example in the Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum (1936-55-1).

£1250



**UNCLE TOM'S CABIN ILLUSTRATED IN NEEDLEPOINT**

**111. [STOWE, Harriet Beecher.] [Uncle Tom's Cabin: Eva and Uncle Tom.]**  
*[England, c. 1853.] Needlepoint picture (approx. 14 x 20cm) framed & glazed in contemporary birds eye maple wood frame (approx. 30 x 34cm), giltwood mounts, in a very good state of preservation.*

The characters Eva and Tom from the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896) are depicted in this mid-nineteenth century needlepoint picture. Most probably it was stitched following Beecher Stowe's lecture tour of Britain in 1853. Readers who sympathised with the cause of the abolition of slavery in the United States of America could show their affiliation by producing this sort of decorative handiwork. A scarce survival.

**£650**





**UNCLE TOM'S CABIN ILLUSTRATED ON CHILD'S PEARLWARE PLATE**

**112. [STOWE, Harriet Beecher.] Uncle Tom's Cabin. Eva dressing Uncle Tom.**  
 [England, c.1853.] Pearlware child's plate (diameter approx. 18cm) circular transfer-printed design in blue ink to centre (diameter of circular decoration approx. 9cm), moulded decorative border, very good.

This child's pearlware plate is decorated with a scene taken from the narrative of the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896): "There sat Tom, on a little mossy seat in the court, every one of his button-holes stuck full of cape jessamines, and Eva, gayly laughing, was hanging a wreath of roses round his neck." It may have been issued to coincide with Beecher Stowe's lecture tour of Britain in 1853, an early example of merchandising to accompany a book. Readers who sympathised with the cause of the abolition of slavery in the United States of America could show their affiliation by purchasing wares of this type. See: Mary C. Schlosser Collection of Harriet Beecher Stowe at Vassar College Libraries, for references to similar ceramic items associated with *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

£350



My dear James.  
 I received yours of 17<sup>th</sup> Inst last with a copy containing  
 both Cotton sheets and some newspapers a few weeks since for which accept of  
 my best thanks - but do not my good fellow send me such expensive presents  
 I think at least till I can make an adequate return - wrote you rather a  
 long and rather melancholy letter in March last explanatory of my  
 circumstances and prospects, with reference to which am sorry to inform you  
 that matters have not improved much since then with Cotton Planters here  
 and I am afraid may lose the fruits of my former exertions by my present  
 speculation - but as I have now seen something of the strange changes which  
 take place in this part of the world from year to year I will hold on to the  
 last in hopes of better times, and in case of the worst may perhaps go to  
 Demerara and turn Sugar Overseer. Since I wrote you rather than made  
 36 Bales of Cotton here price can hardly be stated at present but think it  
 may be about 7<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> per bale of 300 lbs net C.W. I have also had two deaths on the  
 estate - My spirits are greatly depressed at present but I reflect  
 and calculate with all the abilities God has given me before I entered into the  
 speculation and endeavour to ascertain the result, and if I am disappointed  
 cannot help it as many a better man has had the same fate - better times  
 think will soon turn up as the artist cannot be given here at present  
 prices, nor considering the just expense of establishing the cultivation, uncertainty  
 of crops and contingent expenses under 10<sup>s</sup> per bale do as to enable the Planter  
 to live - perhaps N. America India & Egypt may be enabled to receive  
 the superior advantages of their local situation with all the  
 peculiarities of which I am not well acquainted. This Property now  
 looks beautiful, we have 170 acres of Cotton which in favourable years ought to  
 give a bale or more per acre but the return is very uncertain - besides providing  
 provisions for all hands - The State now owes me a 200<sup>l</sup> odd for salary

### SCOTTISH COTTON PLANTER WRITES FROM SURINAM

#### 115. MOORE, William. [Autograph letter signed, to his brother James Moore in Edinburgh, concerning the difficulties of plantation life in Nickerie, Surinam.]

Plant[atio]n Inverness Sea Coast Nickerie, Surinam, 25 October 1828. Autograph letter signed, ink on paper. 4to (20.5 x 25cm) [3] pages penned on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, postal stamps & seal residue, small tear from seal opening (touching a few words, sense recoverable), old folds, very good.

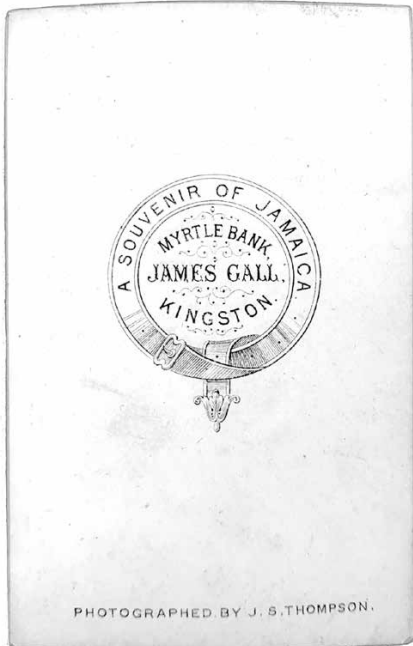
A scarce example of a Scottish planter's letter penned from Surinam, the Dutch colony on the northeastern coast of South America. William Moore set up the Inverness cotton plantation on the Coronic Coast with William Mackintosh in 1825. Here, writing 25 October 1828 he updates his brother in Edinburgh: "matters have not improved much ... with cotton planters here ... I may lose the fruits of my former exertions by my present speculation ... I have seen something of the strange chances which take place in this part of the world from year to year I will hold on to the last in the hopes of better times ... in case of the worst may perhaps go to Demerara and turn sugar overseer ... I have made 36 bales of cotton here, price can hardly be stated at present but I think it may be £7pr bale of 300 lbs net ... This property now looks beautiful, we have 170 acres of cotton which in favourable years ought to give a bale or more per acre but the return is very uncertain ... many of my acquaintance here are now going ... to learn sugar planting, tho' they had previously been managers of cotton estates here for years, as their salaries here are reduced to almost nothing ... no conversation with uncle John ... his son is now in Demerara, he behaved foolishly here by making too free with the slaves and was likely at one time to get into a most serious scrape ..."



**JAMAICAN PHOTOGRAPHY FOR  
NINETEENTH CENTURY TOURISTS**

**116. [THOMPSON, J.S.] [Two carte de visite photographs of Jamaican women.]**

*[Kingston, c.1875.] 2 carte de visite (albumen photographs approx. 5.5 x 9.5cm on beige card backing approx. 6.3 x 10.6cm) versos printed in ink "A souvenir of Jamaica. Myrtle Bank. James Gall. Kingston. Photographed by J.S. Thompson", slight fading, some light wear to extremities, very good.*



The Myrtle Bank Hotel is recorded as the one of largest and best appointed nineteenth century hotels in Kingston Jamaica. These two carte de visite, intended as "A souvenir of Jamaica," presumably would have been purchased at the hotel, the proprietor of which was James Gall (1834-1900), an enterprising Scottish businessman with interests in printing, publishing and hospitality in the city. The Jamaican women depicted on these two albumen prints were photographed c.1870 by J.S. Thompson who is recorded working in Kingston from 1865, moving there from Falmouth.

£450



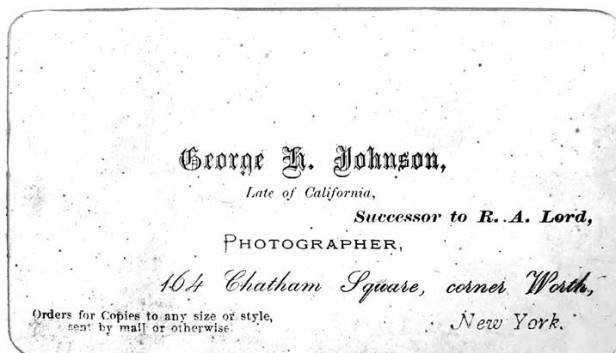
#### AFRICAN AMERICAN ALBINO WOMAN PHOTOGRAPHED IN NEW YORK

##### 117. [JOHNSON, George Howard.] [Carte de visite photograph of Helen Ann Windman Walker.]

[New York, c.1877.] Carte de visite (albumen photograph approx. 5.4 x 9cm on beige card backing approx. 6.3 x 10.6cm) verso with purple ink printed text: "George H. Johnson ... 164 Chatham Square ... New York ...", some negligible marginal dustmarking, very good.

This carte de visite was produced c.1877 in New York, the text on the backing identifying the photographer as "George H. Johnson, late of California, successor to R.A. Lord, photographer, 164 Chatham Square, corner Worth, New York ..." George Howard Johnson (b.c.1823) is celebrated for his daguerrotype images of Californian mining and goldfields produced during the early 1850s. By 1877 he had returned to his hometown of New York and was working from this Chatham Square address, the following year moving to 747 Broadway. The sitter in this photograph is a young albino woman of African American descent. This appears to be a rare photograph of Helen Ann Windman Walker (1856-1922) pictured at the age of approximately twenty-one. Born with albinism to African American parents she was exhibited as a curiosity widely in America during the 1860s with her twin brother. We have not traced another example of this image.

£190





**EIGHTEENTH  
CENTURY SUGAR  
AXE**

**118. [SUGAR.] [A  
steel sugar axe with  
hardwood handle.]**

*[England?, c.1780?] Sugar  
axe, steel head (approx.  
9.3 x 4.8cm) curved  
hardwood handle (approx.  
28cm) sometime pierced for  
suspension, light wear to  
extremities, very good.*

A scarce example of an eighteenth century sugar axe. Dateable to c.1780, the ergonomic, gently curved hardwood handle is topped with a steel head with axe on one side and hammer on the other. The axe was used for chipping blocks of sugar from large sugar cones, while the flat rectangular hammer was then employed to further reduce the chopped-off pieces of sugar into smaller broken up cubes.

For comparable examples, see: Musée du Louvre, Département des Objets d'art du Moyen Age, de la Renaissance et des temps modernes: OAR 342; Museum voor de Oudere Technieken (Grimbergen, Belgium): ID 342 .

**£750**



#### EARLY PHOTOGRAPH OF WEST INDIA REGIMENTS SOLDIER

**119. [WEST INDIES.] [A young soldier of the West India Regiments.]**  
*[Jamaica?, c.1865.] Tintype photograph (approx. 6.5 x 9.2cm) verso lacquered black as issued, tips of corners trimmed, some crinkling & light wear to extremities.*

An early photographic record of a British soldier of African descent in the distinctive dress of the West India Regiments, the so-called Zouave uniform, adopted in 1858 at the behest of Queen Victoria. Dateable to c.1865 this tintype must be one of the earliest surviving photographs of this famous uniform which was worn only by the black non-commissioned troops of African ancestry that made up the rank and file of the soldiery. During this period the First West India Regiment were deployed in suppressing the Morant Bay Rebellion of 1865. This studio photograph was most probably taken in Jamaica - it retains strong tone and, in addition to depicting the uniformed young sitter in a confident pose, includes various details of the studio in the background including a Victorian library chair and curtains. A rare and unique historically significant image.

£950



#### NATIVE AMERICAN CHIEF IN WAR BONNET

**120. [AMERICANA.] [A male leader of an American Plains Indian tribe wearing a war bonnet and patterned shirt.]**

*[North America, c.1920.] Silver gelatin photograph printed on glass with gilt backing (plate approx. 20 x 25cm) framed & glazed as issued in contemporary frame (approx. 27 x 32cm: paint over moulded gesso over wood), frame verso with old backing renewed, light wear to extremities.*

Dateable to c.1920 this striking photographic portrait displays a bust profile of a male leader of an American Plains Indian tribe wearing a feathered war bonnet or headdress together with a patterned shirt incorporating beadwork triangles and stepped diamonds, typical forms found in Plains Indian designs. This is a silver gelatin print on glass with gilt backing, very similar to the so-called orotones produced by the photographer Edward Sheriff Curtis (1868-1952), celebrated for his ethnographic work and extensive photography of Native Americans in the twenty volumes of *The North American Indian* (1907-1930). The decorative contemporary frame here in a bronze paint finish is quite similar to those used by Curtis to present his orotones. We have not been able to trace another example of this powerful image.

£2500