

# Salmagundi :

A gathering; Manuscript, Print, Artefacts.



John Underwood Antiquarian Books 2023

+44 01953 860 746

[underwoodbooks@icloud.com](mailto:underwoodbooks@icloud.com)

[www.johnunderwoodbooks.co.uk](http://www.johnunderwoodbooks.co.uk)

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1) Full deck of Hall and Son playing cards circa 1820



A complete set of 52 original playing cards in Near Fine condition, published by Hall and Son circa 1820. The original wrapper discarded upon opening the pack. The deck has delightful single figure unturned court cards and plain white backs and is printed on a thick card stock and cut with square corners. All cards, except from the Ace of Spades were printed from woodblocks, the ace being printed from Intaglio plates in sheets of 20, with the ace having the die number 103. The ace shows "G.111 Rex" and a duty levy of one shilling and six pence. The ace is known as a garter ace after the pattern of the central image, the design first employed in 1765, and is catalogued as the HB2 design. In around 1823 Hall and Sons became Hall and Bancks [*Hall went into business with his brother in law*] and later Bancks Brothers in 1841. There was apparently some crossover during the business amalgamation, and some old stock Hall and Son cards were sold in Hall and Bancks wrappers for a few years. Hall and Bancks were trading at No.15 Picadilly, London in 1823.

£575



2)

## Binding: Liber Amicorum Manuscript

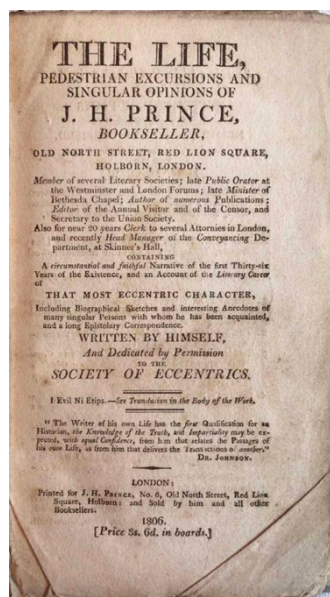
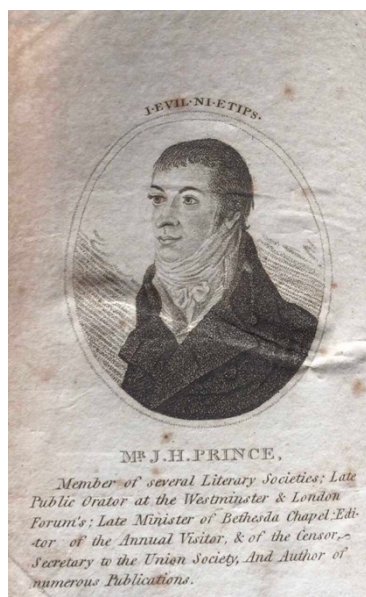
Manuscript, pp32 unnumbered stitched pages, 16 of which with poems, quotations, drawings and illustrations in pen ink and watercolour. The manuscript approx 67 mm x 125 mm held by silk tape into binding approx 106 mm x 157 mm. The manuscript pages have gold inked borders and are uncut. The binding is in brown morocco with worn silk covering the pastedowns. The upper cover is framed with gilt flowers, and has a frame of square and rectangular gilt lines, each segment filled with gilt tools showing birds, a feather, heraldic animals, ducks, sheep, a harp, a knight on horseback etc, all designed to amuse a juvenile reader. The rear cover has a floral border, with a single parasol gilt tool mark. The spine, a little worn, is ruled into five compartments. The binder is not identified, and there is little to identify the author. A page with a quote from Spenser's *Faerie Queen* (with initial FQ underneath) has "Mentone 1899" which at least offers a date for the manuscript. There is a Mentone in France, and another perhaps less likely, in Australia. Another page with the name Margaret illustrated gives a clue to a recipient. A beautifully conceived, and rather strange little token of affection.

£550





## Eccentric Bookseller



PRINCE, John Henry. *The Life, Pedestrian Excursions and singular opinions of J.H. Prince, bookseller.* London, printed for J.H.Prince, Red Lion Square Holborn. 1806 First edition. Stipple engraved portrait frontispiece. Large 12 mo. Collates [xii] 13-240 (complete). Some offsetting on to title, some foxing and staining, lightly browned, grey paper covered boards and paper spine and label in imitation of original publisher's boards. Apparently rare in commerce, and not common elsewhere with Library hub listing two holdings at Edinburgh and Liverpool University Libraries , WorldCat adds the British Library and only seven copies in Canada and U.S.A.

DNB has the following :

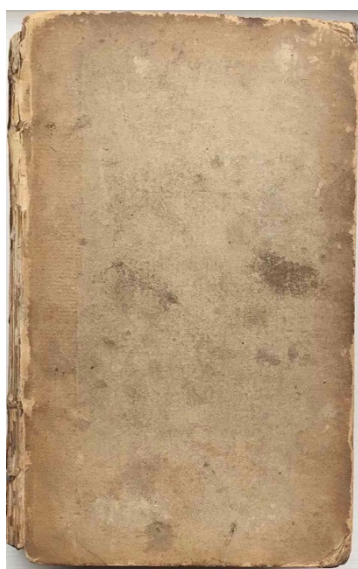
"PRINCE, JOHN HENRY (fl. 1818), author, born on 21 May 1770 in the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, was son of George Prince, originally of Dursley, Gloucestershire, by his wife, Dorothy Dixon. He was educated in the charity school of St. Mary's, Whitechapel; he started life as errand boy to a tallow-chandler, and eventually, about 1790, became clerk to an attorney in Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn. Dismissed after three years' service, he entered another office, and a year later became secretary to a retired solicitor, who gave him access to an excellent library. His weekly salary was only half a guinea, but he deemed it sufficient to maintain a wife, and was married on 29 May 1794. One child, a daughter, was the fruit of this union. From 1796, when an essay from his pen 'On Detraction and Calumny' appeared in the 'Lady's Magazine,' he began to turn out articles and pamphlets on the most varied subjects. He left his patron in 1797, and served with several firms of solicitors. Besides his literary and legal work, he found time to act for a while as minister of Bethesda Chapel—a methodist congregation—and was prominent in debating societies, such as the London and Westminster Forums. A religious organisation of his own, of a methodistical type, had a short-lived existence. In 1813 he was living at Islington (Gent. Mag. 1813, ii. 18), and in 1818 he published a small legal treatise on conveyancing. The date of his death is unknown. He wrote, besides ephemeral tracts including three letters (1801–2) attacking Joseph Proud [q. v.]: 1. 'A Defence of the People denominated Methodists,' London, 1797, 8vo. 2. 'Original Letters and Essays on moral and entertaining Subjects,' 1797, 8vo. 3. 'Observations on the Act for Incorporating the London Company, including Remarks on the Dearness of Bread, and on Monopoly, Forestalling, and Regrating,' 4th edit. 1802, 8vo. 4. 'The Christian's Duty to God and the Constitution at all Times, but especially at this critical Juncture,' 1804, 8vo, 3rd edit. 5. 'Remarks on the best Method of barring Dower,' 1805, 8vo (republished, with additions, 1807). 6. 'The Life, Pedestrian Excursions, and singular opinions of J. H. P., Bookseller... Written by himself,' 1806, 8vo. 7. 'Original Precedents in Conveyancing, with Notes and Directions for drawing or settling Conveyances,' 1818, 8vo."

£550.

4) Songbook in publisher's boards



[ANON]The English Minstrel; A selection of favourite songs, with Music. Adapted to the Voice, Violin, or German Flute. Published by Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, circa 1815.  
12mo. Pp[viii] , 216; engraved frontispiece, title vignette & music and lyrics throughout; Bound in original publisher's boards. some light spotting of the first and last leaves but generally a very good uncut copy. The spine lacks some of the original paper covering, and the edges are dusty. Uncommon.  
£165





5) Prisoner of War bone carved dominoes in box



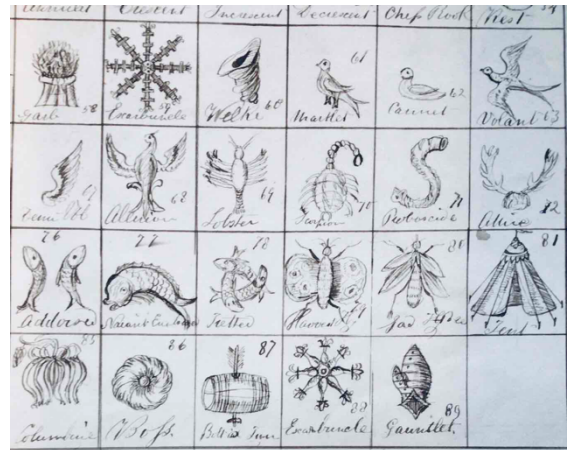
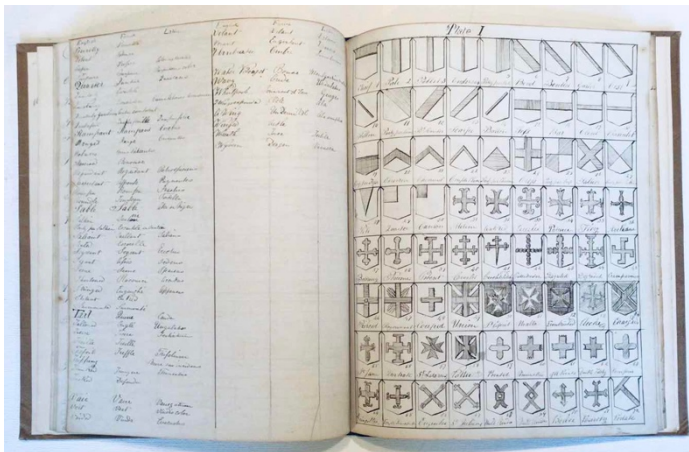
ANON. French Prisoner Of War bone carved casket with sliding lid, containing a full set of dominoes [ *double six, twenty eight dominoes in total* ]. Approx 15 cm x 6 cm x 3.5 cm, the casket decorated with two coloured miniature portraits of an archaic soldier and a young woman, both behind glass. The bone sheets are attached to a wooden box, and are decorated with roundels in red and green. The dominoes vary a little in size but are around 2.2 cm long. The box would have been made circa 1790-1815 by French prisoners of war, who were actively encouraged to make and sell artefacts to supplement their rations. This is a particularly good example, with a complete set of dominoes and very minor damage to the carved bone box. A rare survival.

£1100



6)

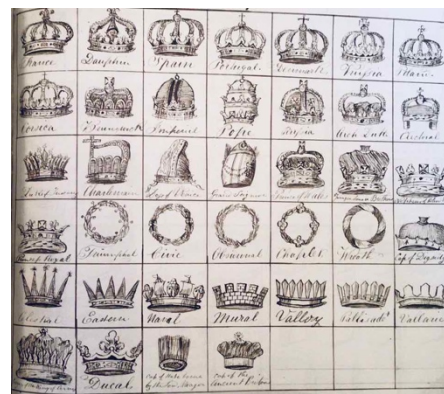
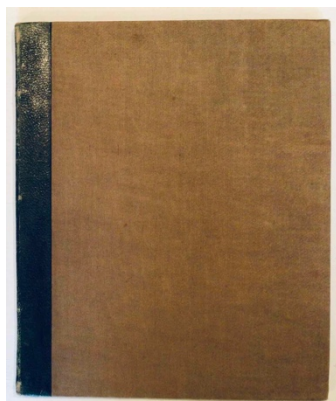
## Manuscript Manual of Heraldry



Heraldry [*Manual of Heraldry*] manuscript, with 7 pages of neatly drawn pen and ink heraldic shields, symbols, crowns and wreaths etc., preceded by pp 22 of heraldic terms in a tidy ink hand, and followed by a further pp3 of further notes. A tidy piece of work in black ink and pen. Bound in the original morocco-backed cloth with a gilt lettered spine, some rubbing, but firm in the binding and in Very Good plus condition. Small 4to. No date but perhaps circa 1820.

£295

*Salamander* is like a small common lizard, its legs & tail are long, the belly is white, one part of the skin is black & the other yellow; both of them being bright with a black line all along, & here there is a spot out of which (as some soulders will have it) a certain kind of humour proceeds, which gives it the heat of fire when it is in the





## 7) Extraordinary Hand Painted Playing Cards



BATES, E.K. Croydon [*London U.K.*] 1909. A most unusual group of 13 playing cards consisting of four suits of court cards [*Jack, Queen and King of each suit*], plus a duty ace of spades bearing the words “Painted by E.K. Bates, Croydon 1909.” Outlines in blue pen work with gouache paint used on the court cards, and black ink for the duty ace. The playing cards are painted on to thick card, somewhat toned, with a white background, the backs also hand painted. The detail on the cards is exceptionally fine work- only close viewing reveals the cards to be hand painted. We have not been able to definitively trace the artist.  
£495



8)

## King Arthur and his Round Table.



MANUSCRIPT : Watercolour and ink calligraphic drawing on laid paper. C18th century . An image of Arthur and the round table very similar to the one to be found painted on the table top hanging in Winchester castle [1067] . Approx. 24.5 cm x 26 cm. Some wear, staining and discolouration with light creasing and a small edge tear to top and bottom edges. Compass hole to centre.

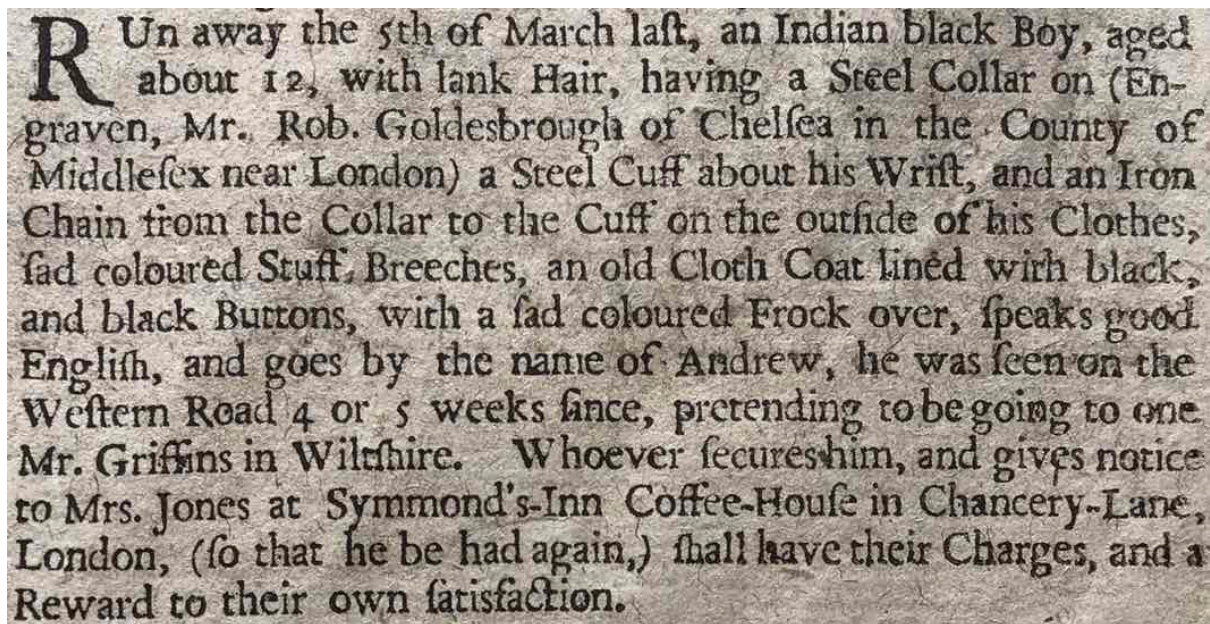
The table in the drawing features the following names: Sr Galahalt (Sir Galahad), Sr Launcelot deulake (Sir Lancelot de Lake), Sr Gavey (Sir Gawain), Sr Pcyvale (Sir Percival), Sr Lyonell (Sir Lionel), Sr Tystram de Lyens (Sir Tristan de Lyonesse), Sr Garethe (Sir Gareth), St Bedwere (Sir Bedivere), Sr Bibrys (Sir Bleoberis), Sr Lamtemale Tayle (Sir La Cote Male Taile), Sr Licane (Sir Lucan), Sr Promyds (Sir Palamedes), Sr Lamorak (Sir Lamorak), Sr Borsde Ganys (Sir Bors de Ganis), Sr Safer (Sir Safir), Sr Pelleus (Sir Pelleas), Sr Kay (Sir Kay), Sr Ector-de Marys (Sir Ector de Maris), Sr Degonet (Sir Dagonet), Sr Degore (Sir Degore), Sr Brumear (Sir Brunor), Sr Lybpus Dyscovy (Sir Le Bel Inconnu), Sr Alynore (Sir Alynore), and Sr Mordred (Sir Mordred)

*[The Winchester Round Table bears the names of various knights of Arthur's court and is thought to have been created for a Round Table tournament. The table is 5.5 metres (18 ft) in diameter .The table was overpainted by order of Henry VIII , but the original date of construction to is thought to be from 1250–1280, during the reign of Edward I .Edward was an Arthurian enthusiast who attended at least five Round Tables and hosted one himself in 1299, which may have been the occasion for the creation of the Winchester Round Table. Another theory following an examination of Edward's financial accounts, links it instead with a tournament King Edward held near Winchester on 20 April 1290, to mark the betrothal of one of his daughters.]*

£350



- 9) Chained slave runs away from his Chelsea Owner 1690.  
Goldsborough Family plantation owners in Maryland U.S.A.



**R**Un away the 5th of March last, an Indian black Boy, aged about 12, with lank Hair, having a Steel Collar on (Engraven, Mr. Rob. Goldesbrough of Chelsea in the County of Middlesex near London) a Steel Cuff about his Wrist, and an Iron Chain from the Collar to the Cuff on the outside of his Clothes, sad coloured Stuff Breeches, an old Cloth Coat lined with black, and black Buttons, with a sad coloured Frock over, speaks good English, and goes by the name of Andrew, he was seen on the Western Road 4 or 5 weeks since, pretending to be going to one Mr. Griffins in Wiltshire. Whoever secures him, and gives notice to Mrs. Jones at Symmond's-Inn Coffee-House in Chancery-Lane, London, (so that he be had again,) shall have their Charges, and a Reward to their own satisfaction.

LONDON GAZETTE, April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1690. Published By Authority. Printed by Edw: Jones in the Savoy. This issue of the London Gazette contains three advertisements featuring black protagonists. The most interesting story concerns a young slave, named Andrew by his owners, who has run away “having a Steel Collar on [“Engraven, Mr. Rob. Goldesbrough of Chelsea...”] a Steel Cuff about his wrist, and an Iron Chain from the Collar to the Cuff on the outside of his Clothes...”

We think that the slave owner could be the Robert Goldsborough who was born about 2 Dec 1660 in Blandford, Dorset which would make him around thirty years old when his slave ran away. It seems that he was then living in Chelsea, before emigrating to Maryland, certainly before 1692. He was the son of Nicholas Goldsborough and Margaret [Howes] Goldsborough and he married Elizabeth [Greenberry] Goldsborough in 1697 possibly in Talbot Maryland U.S.A. with whom he had thirteen children. He was a planter, slave owner, and Justice of Talbot County Maryland. Burgess, Provincial Assembly for Talbot County 1704-1707 and Deputy Commissioner for Talbot County 1692-1699. He died in Talbot in 1746. The family had held plantation land for some years before he arrived in Maryland, and they continued to hold tobacco plantations worked by slaves into the mid C19th.

The account offers an extraordinary and emotive description of “Andrew”, possibly the only record of his life extant, and a rare account of a black life in London in 1690.

The Gazette also contains another two stories about black people in England, one mentioning a black Highway man with two accomplices of a “brown complexion” involved in a robbery near St. Albans. It seems possible that the highwayman was one of a large gang of robbers led by one James Whitney in Hertfordshire at that time.

The last advertisement mentions some soldiers who have deserted from Captain Francis Marsh's Company of Fusiliers. James Waye, a Corporal is described as “middle sized and black” with a pronounced stutter and a black Periwig. We have been unable to trace Waye's military service records. An interesting record of varied black lives in c17th London.

£1100

10) Profusely Illustrated Manuscript Gebetbuch 1817



THOMA, Johann Joseph. Gebetbuch. German Manuscript Book of Prayer, created for Maria Dorothea Zeidlerin 1817. A delightful early C19th German manuscript book of prayer, more commonly known as a Gebetbuch. [2] pp246, approx 17.2 cm x 10.5 cm x 2.7 cm, bound in original blind stamped diced leather, original orange endpapers, blanks present. Written by Johann Joseph Thoma, in Hardeck, Bavaria, Germany, and dedicated by him to “the honourable and virtuous Virgin Maria Dorothea Zeidlerin in Majersreith”. Thoma created nine full page miniatures and fourteen smaller illustrations in what has become known in America as the “Fraktur” style, which travelled from its German roots to Pennsylvania. The work is accomplished and lively, with some illustrations heightened in gold, and there are floral headers to each text page. The titles and some text is written in red and blue, with black ink for the majority of the content. Overall in Very Good and pleasing condition. There is wear with minor loss to the binding. The title page has suffered from some staining, with several letters blurred, and there is minor staining throughout. In addition, there is an image of the Virgin [“Maria”] loosely tipped in. £1100.





# 11) Manuscript French “Jeu de Sept Familles” variant



ANON. French happy families quartet game of 32 cards in manuscript, possibly derived from the French game of “Jeu de Sept Familles” in an eight family variant. The game is first found in France from an 1876 example designed by the artist and cartoonist André Gill, which had seven families, consisting of Father, Mother, Son, Daughter, Valet and Cook. This example owes more to the English “Happy Families” game [first found in 1851] with Father Mother, Son and Daughter. Drawn in ink with added touches of colour onto a medium weight card stock. Square corners, blank backs. The characters are very lively and vibrant with witty nomenclature as follows , with our attempted translations. “Piedevaux, boucher” [Calvesfoot, the butcher]; “Dupruneau, épicier” [Prune, the grocer]; “Monsieur Lamorue,” [ Mr Cod, fishmonger] ; “M. Lafleur, jardinier” [Mr Flower, gardener] “Monsieur Lamèche” [Mr Lash the coachman]; “Monsieur Tripstar” [uncertain translation, possibly Mr Tripe the tripe dealer] ; “Monsieur Chicaneau” [a good translation might be Mr Quibble, the lawyer] “Monsieur Grippeson” [possibly Mr Grip, the miser/ banker]. We love the very quirky caricatures which follow tradition by showing “the tools of the trade” - knives for the butcher, a coffee roaster for the grocer etc- and which are determinedly grotesque. French, or possibly English lampooning the French? We have never seen another example.

£1100



## A Remarkable Woman: Phoebe Bown of Derby

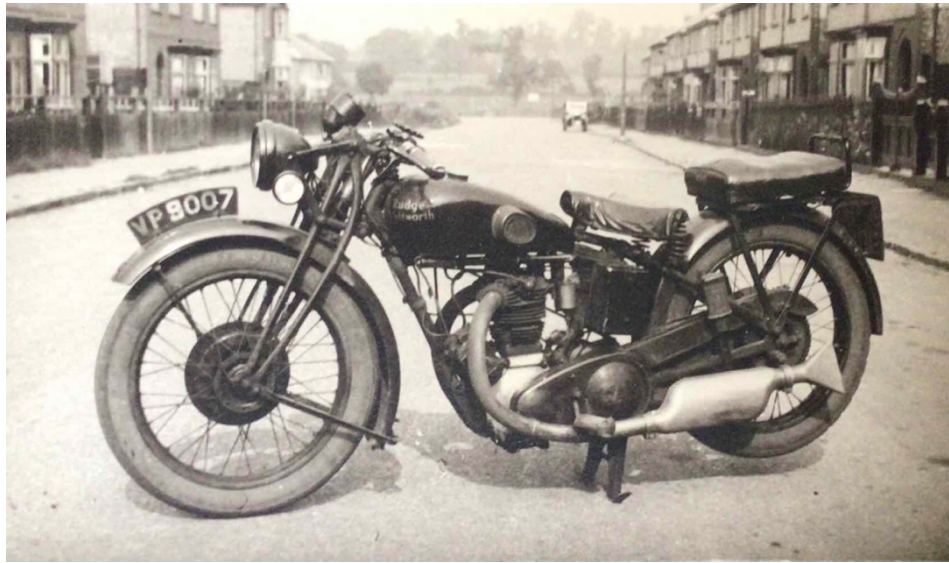
A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

A traveller from Derby thus writes:—"But the greatest wonder I saw was Miss Phoebe Bown; in person five feet six, about thirty, well proportioned, round-faced and ruddy, a dark penetrating eye, which, the moment it fixes upon your face, *stamps your character*, and that with precision. Her step (pardon the Irishism) is more manly than a man's, and can easily cover forty miles a day. Her common dress is a man's hat, coat, with a spencer over it, and men's shoes: I believe she is a stranger to breeches. She can lift one hundred weight with each hand, and carry fourteen score; can sew, knit, cook, and spin, but hates them all, and every accompaniment to the female character, except that of modesty. A gentleman at the New Bath recently treated her so rudely, "that she had a good mind to have knocked him down." She positively assured me she did not know what fear was. She never gives an affront, but will offer to fight any man who gives her one. If she has not fought, perhaps it was owing to the insulter being a coward, for none else would give an affront. She has strong sense, and excellent judgment, says smart things, and supports an easy freedom in all companies. Her voice is more than masculine, it is deep-toned; the wind in her favour, she can send it a mile; has no beard, or prominence of breast; accepts any kind of manual labour, as holding the plough, driving the team, thatching the ricks, &c.; but her chief avocation is breaking horses, at a guinea a week; always rides without a saddle, and is supposed to be the best judge of a horse, cow, &c. in the country; and is frequently requested to purchase for others at the neighbouring fairs. —"She is fond of Milton, Pope, Shakespear, also of music: is self-taught, performs on several instruments, as the flute, violin, harpsichord, and supports the bass-viol in Matlock Church. She is an excellent marks-woman, and, like her brother-sportsmen, carries her gun upon her shoulder. She eats no beef or pork, and but little mutton; her chief food is milk, and also her drink, discarding wine, ale, and spirits."!!!

LLOYD'S EVENING POST Sept 3-6 1802. Pp8, disbound. A complete and original issue of this newspaper in Very Good condition. Small holes in the spine from original binding. The paper carries a good piece [about six column inches of very small type] about a young woman Miss Phoebe Brown; "well proportioned, round-faced and ruddy, a dark penetrating eye...her step is more manly than a man's and can easily cover forty miles in a day". She dresses as a man but the writer "believes that she is a stranger to breeches". She is renowned for her strength and can "lift a hundredweight in each hand, and carry fourteen score" She can also sew, knit, cook and spin "but hates them all and every female accomplishment except that of modesty" The article goes on to describe her willingness to fight, the depth of her voice, her excellent sense and judgement, and fondness for manual labour. She is judged to be the best appraiser of livestock locally, is fond of Milton, Pope and Shakespear and performs on several instruments, including playing the bass viol in Matlock church. In other accounts, she was known as "The Matlock Amazon" and an image of her, and further biographical details of Phoebe can be found online.



## Rudge Motorcycle tour 1931



ANON: Typed and manuscript journal of a holiday in Devon and Hampshire of a holiday in 1931 on a Rudge motorcycle, *[made circa 1928/9 with a Birmingham VP registration]* and a shorter break on the South Coast. 2 albums, size 10" x 12", boards, stiff buff paper leaves. The account is typewritten on oblong 4to sheets, 11 pages describing the journey, plus 6 hand-drawn maps in ink and colour, showing routes, and sixty photographs of places, each approx. 4 inches x 6 inches. The first page has a good close-up photo of the Rudge. Places visited include Selworthy, Peppercombe, Drewsteignton, Chagford, Postbridge, Burrator Dam, Newton Ferrers, Holberton, Brixham. Many of the photographs are street views with thatched cottages. There follows an account of a few days on the South Coast (by bus), 2 typed pages, 1 map and 21 photographs, including 9 photos of shipping at Southampton, including "The Mauretania", "under the stern of the Berengaria" etc. At the end are 3 pages describing a trip to the East Coast, plus 3 photographs.

Near Bigbury "every so often there were watersplashes to go through - yours truly took the last one too fast and completely filled both shoes with water. A halt was called whilst the wet socks were duly attached to the handlebars to dry in the breeze" There is a photograph of the motorcycle titled "Through the splash on the way to Modbury". At Dartmouth he mentions that "anchored up the river are numerous vessels laid aside owing to the depression".

£295

*Rudge motorcycles were produced in Coventry from 1911 to 1946. The firm was known for its innovations in engine and transmission design, and its racing successes. Their sales motto was "Rudge it, do not trudge it."*



## 14) Unrecorded chapbook: Old Darby and Joan's Garland

Not in ESTC, Library Hub, Roud ballad index, or WorldCat.



CHAPBOOK, c18th. Darby and Joan's Garland Containing Five Songs. Pp8, no publisher or date. Approx 11.cm x 15.5 cm, sewn in to probably contemporary paper wraps. Stained to the bottom third (old damp staining?) and roughly trimmed to fore edge and bottom edge of the inner leaf without loss of text. The title page bears a woodcut of a man and woman kissing. This seems to be rather a rare chapbook. We can find no examples of it recorded anywhere in this format. The songs are as follows: Old Darby and Joan, Chloe's Answer, The Age of Man, JOVE I'll be Free, and The Answer. The series of songs seems to be based around earlier slip songs and broadside ballads titled with or containing various versions of "Chloe Monita", subsequently published as 'Old Darby and Joan', 'Advice to Chloe' and 'Damon's advice to Chloe', and with the same first line "Dear Chloe while thus beyond measure". The earliest versions of "Chloe" ballads seem to have had parallel Latin and English texts, and there is an 8 page Belfast imprint "Montrose's lines. To which is added Old Darby and Joan" recorded in ESTC and dated 1758. "7 ould song" in ink to the original wrap. Rare. £450

## 15) "Stop Them Now": Holocaust in Poland evidenced in 1942

[ZYGIELBOJM, Szmul] Stop Them Now German mass- murder of jews in Poland. Liberty Publications, London 1942. With foreword by Lord Wedgwood [ *Frances Charles Bowen 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Wedgwood of Barlaston* ]. Pp 16 including printed wraps. Illustrated: "The photographs reproduced in this pamphlet were smuggled out of Poland through underground channels". Approx 21.5 cm x 13.7 cm. Price 1d. Ex Nottingham Public libraries reference library with inked catalogue numbers and stamps to p2/3, and a name in ink on the front wrap. The hard hitting introduction "It IS True" is by the London-based Szmul Zygielbojm, who tragically committed suicide less than a year after this publication. The pamphlet supports evidence that the allied powers were fully aware of the details of the Jewish Holocaust some two and a half years before American and British troops "discovered" the horrors of the extermination camps, and choose not to act upon the knowledge, despite having prepared war crime indictments against Adolf Hitler and senior Nazis. In March 1943, Viscount Cranbourne, a minister in Churchill's War Cabinet apparently expressed the opinion that Jews should not be treated as a special case, and that the British Empire was too full of refugees to accept any more. Hansard for 17<sup>th</sup> December reports an answer by Sir Anthony Eden to a question by private notice from Mr Silverman thus ; "Yes, Sir, I regret to have to inform the House that reliable reports have recently reached His Majesty's Government regarding the barbarous and inhuman treatment to which Jews are being subjected in. German-occupied Europe. They have in particular received a note from the Polish Government, which was also communicated to other United Nations and which has received wide publicity in the Press...I should like to take this opportunity to communicate to the House the text of the following declaration which is being made public to-day at this hour in London, Moscow and Washington: "The attention of the Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxemburg, the

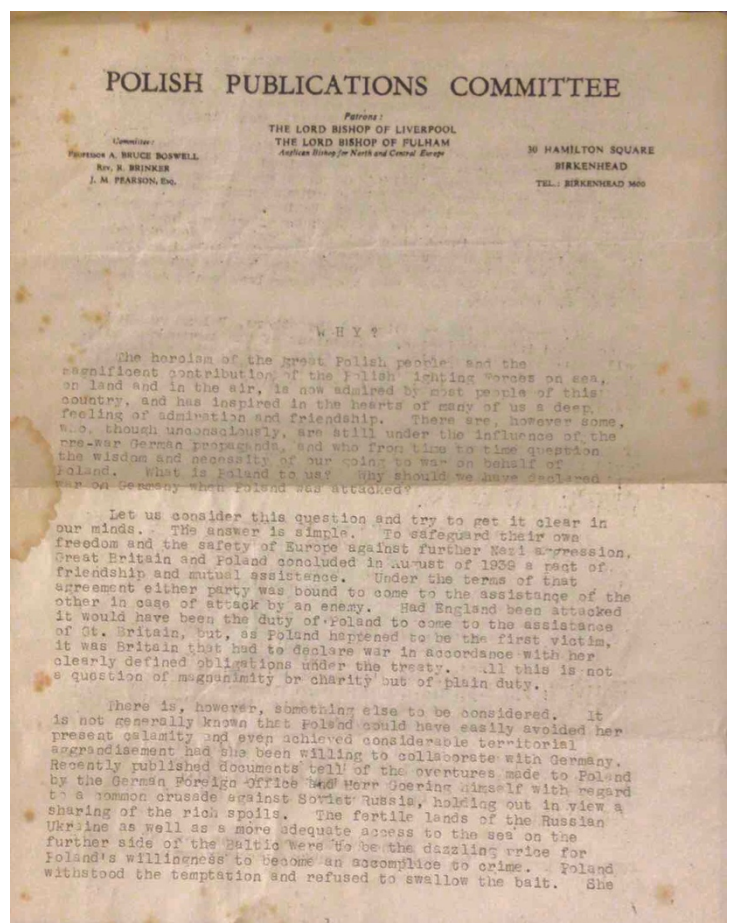
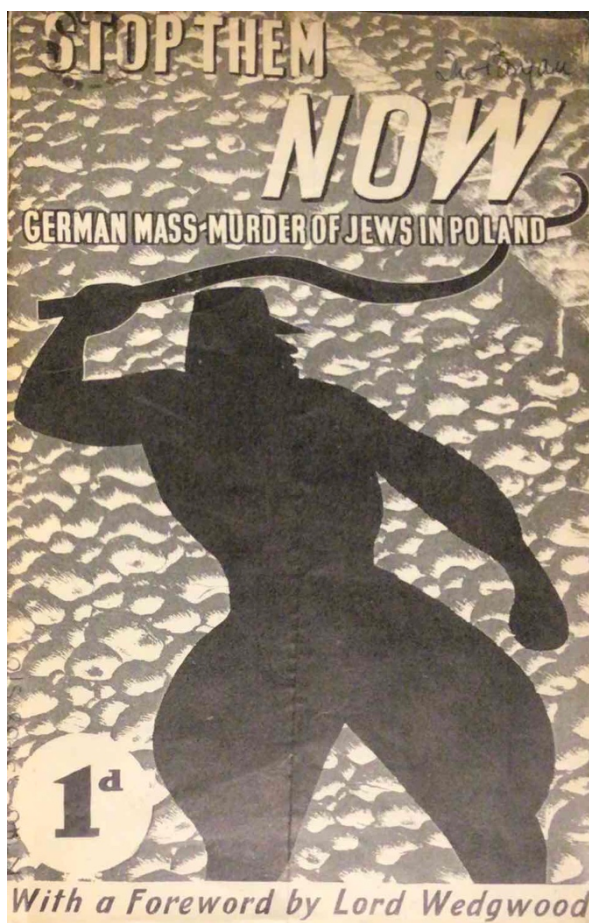


Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia, and of the French National Committee has been drawn to numerous reports from Europe that the German authorities, not content with denying to persons of Jewish race in all the territories over which their barbarous rule has been extended the most elementary human rights, are now carrying into effect Hitler's oft repeated intention to exterminate the Jewish people in Europe. From all the occupied countries Jews are being transported, in conditions of appalling horror and brutality, to Eastern Europe. In Poland, which has been made the principal Nazi slaughterhouse, the ghettos established by the German invaders are being systematically emptied of all Jews except a few highly skilled workers required for war industries. None of those taken away are ever heard of again. The able-bodied are slowly worked to death in labour camps. The infirm are left to die of exposure and starvation or are deliberately massacred in mass executions. The number of victims of these bloody cruelties is reckoned in many hundreds of thousands of entirely innocent men, women and children."

Yad Veshem, *[the Holocaust remembrance memorial in Israel]* expresses the opinion, that although the knowledge about the mass murders of Jews had reached the free world, it is unclear to what extent the Allied leaders understood the information in their hands. This seems borne out by the apparent shock of the troops and their commanders who liberated the camps at the end of the war.

*Together with*; what must be a very rare survival of a four page typewritten and duplicated letter from the Polish Publications Committee, headed WHY? which answers those unconsciously "under the influence of pre-war German propaganda" questioning "the wisdom and necessity of going to war on behalf of Poland". The last page has a report on conditions in Dachau, and of starvation rations, extermination of a whole village and of 109 people murdered on Christmas Eve.

£350



16)

## Transformation Cards : British circa 1855



MANUSCRIPT A set of costume transformation cards we think probably British. Hand painted watercolour portrait of a woman , with six overlay cards with different costumes to transform the portrait. Approx 11.5 cm x 15 cm. In Near Fine condition, with a few minor spots only, and preserved in a recent paper and card wrap. Five of the costumes have pencil notes describing them ; Turkish, Roman Peasant, Gypsy, Aragon, Swiss, and the sixth card depicts a crowned queen. We have handled several sets of these cards each by a different hand, suggesting that the creation of the cards was a popular pastime, probably for women. There are two signatures to the portrait verso: “E.M.Gulland 1855” and “M.A. Beard”, which might bear further research, but we are presuming that one name refers to the artist, the other to the sitter. £1100





## 17) Prisoner of War miniature bone playing cards and dominoes



Two rare C18th and early c19th bone carved boxes with sliding lids, containing miniature bone and



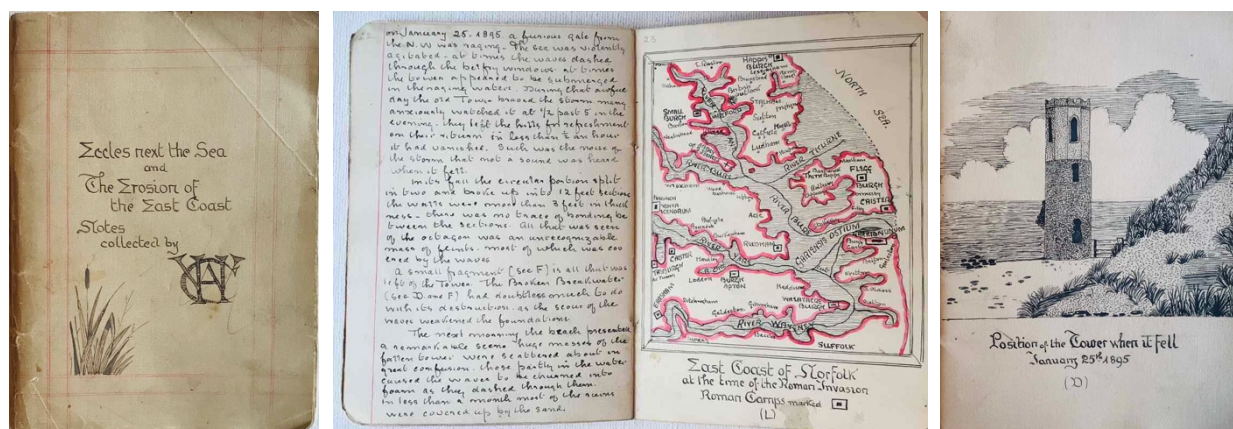
printed playing cards, together with a “regimental drum” containing a full set of tiny dominoes. The two lots of bone cards are contained in neatly constructed boxes each with a sliding lid, and they came from the same source. The first has the remains of decoration to the lid, minor damage to one side of the box and measures approx. 6.5 cm x 4 cm x 1.7 cm. The other box measures approx. 6.2 cm x 3.9 cm x 1.7 cm. The first set is complete, but with one card, [3 spades] restored, and probably taken from the other set, as the card is smaller, and more closely matches the second set. The second set lacks six cards. Playing cards are more unusual prisoner of war artefacts, as they required more artistic skill in the execution, rather than the more common domino sets. The two sets £975

The domino set contained in a bone carved military drum standing approx. 3.5 cm tall with a diameter of 3.5 cm. It contains a complete set of double 6 dominoes in bone. The drum is threaded at either end so that the drum skins act as lids, and finely pierced all round. It is complete and undamaged- an extraordinary survival.

The drum with dominoes £480

*[War with France began to come to a head in 1793 against Revolutionary France, and subsequently in opposition to Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. Hostilities lasted until 1815, post Waterloo, with the whole of Europe engaged at various times as well as conflicts in the Caribbean, North Africa and the Indian Ocean. Around two hundred thousand French and Dutch soldiers and sailors were captured and imprisoned in the United Kingdom, with other nationalities in smaller numbers. The Admiralty Transport Board were in charge of the captives, and they housed the prisoners in prison ships, (“hulks”) and prisons such as Norman Cross near Peterborough, and later at Dartmoor and Perth. Prisoners had permission to work inside the prisons, making and selling artefacts made from bone and straw, and were allowed to meet with the public to sell their work. There were many skilful artisans producing toys, ship models, straw work and treen, dominoes and rather less commonly, playing cards, and when eventually repatriated, it was reported that some inmates had accumulated up to 100 guineas.]*

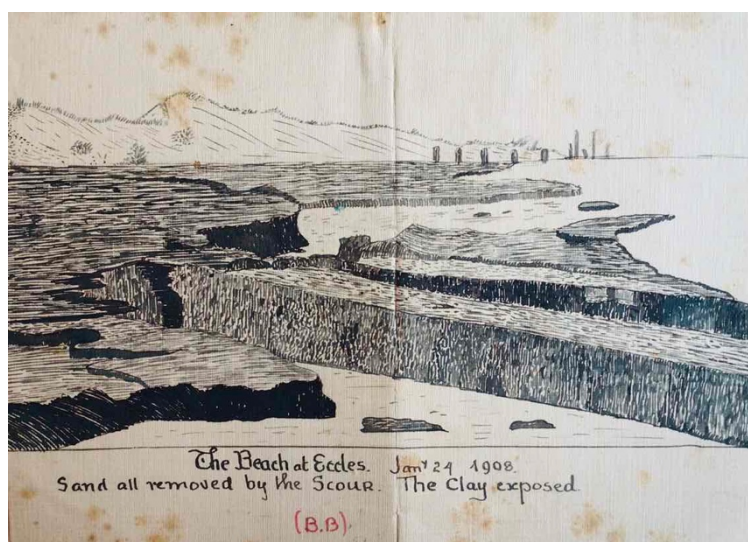
18) Norfolk Manuscript for a work by W.H.Cooke



COOKE, William Henry. [1841-1930]; Catfield and Stalham, Norfolk, U.K. "Eccles Next-the-Sea and the Erosion of the East Coast" Notes collected by [monogram] W.H.C. 1908. Manuscript booklet in wraps, the title in pen with penwork reeds and monogram. Illustrated with pen drawings by the author. Pp 51 with illustrations lettered AA through to L including two maps. The work is in two parts, the second being the Erosion of the East Coast. The first four pages are loosely tipped in, and consist of four sketches "from photographs taken by Mr. R. Gurney Ingham Hall" with an accompanying letter from Cooke explaining the cliff erosion pictured in the first image. An additional letter accompanying the booklet is written on the headed notepaper of a Norwich bookseller H.W.Hunt [but signed B.J.Hook] telling the recipient of the letter A.A.Blake Esq. that he has just received 102 copies of the printed booklet, and returning the original ms copy, thus neatly providing provenance for this little work.

[William Henry Cooke was born in 1841 in Catfield Norfolk; his parents Anne and Henry Cooke were farmers. William initially worked in London. The 1861 census sees him working as a warehouseman; the 1871 working as a travelling salesman for a map publishing company. Other works by Cooke are held by the Norfolk Record Office, Ref.COL/8/81/1-4 Notes with illustrations by William Cooke of Stalham including: On the Abbey of St Benet at Holm and Ludham Legends, the printed version of this manuscript, a work on Ingham Church and the Priory of St. Victor, and The Inghams and Stapletons, with a letter from Cooke giving the items to R.J.Coleman.]

An interesting Norfolk item. £ 795





## Manuscript holiday journals; “Rambles of the Harding Family”

HARDING, Edmund J. Manuscript “Rambles of the Harding Family By it’s “slightly deranged” member Edmund J. Harding. With illustrations ( mostly copied from the great masters) By: the same Lunatic. London. “The hand” Printing Press” 1880.” Title, half title, dedication [*“To Miss Rachel Nicholson of Stockwell College and to all other ladies who honour me with their friendship”*], contents, pp147. Bound in a limp black leather covered lined notebook, gilt borders to the covers , the spine repaired to the bottom 4 cm. Marbled endpapers and page edges. Bookplate of Charles Benson to the front pastedown, also a label for “Nissen Arnold Stationers Limited, 45 Mark Lane”. Written in ink in a pleasingly easy to read hand and illustrated with pen and ink drawings throughout.

Harding’s account of his family holiday is written in a rather self consciously “amusing” style, very readable and entertaining in a “Pooterish” manner. The family stay in Ilfracombe, with trips to the Torrs, Watermouth, Lynton and a visit to Clovelly by steamer.

Chapter One begins the narrative; “What a glorious feeling comes over the poor City Clerk when he takes his candle and proceeds to his bedroom the night before the commencement of his vacation!...”

“Yes it was true! I was going away, not as a common "excursionist" with a ticket for Margate at 5/- there and back\_\_ no! I was going right away [...] with a thirty-five shilling "tourist" ticket to spend a fortnight in the County of Devon the "English Switzerland". Edmund’s family meets the train at Ilfracombe, his sister’s nose “already red at the tip like a poker just out of the fire”. They head for



the “Parade Inn” with its “comfortable little sitting room” with sloping floors “as if a heavy family had been in the habit of sitting round the table and had bent it in”. Chapter Two sees Edmund exploring the town and delighting in the novelty of the whole scene before him. He describes the bathing arrangements “the calm & mighty ocean washing around my feet, while those great ornaments to a coast, the Gulls wheeled majestically around my head. Here I could lie at full length and read *Westward Ho!* And appreciate somewhat the enthusiasm which moved the pen of its author. But suddenly the calm of the scene was broken by the crack of a rifle, and one of the gulls fell upon the water. This aroused my indignation. Surely it was hard that so great an ornament should be shot down, not because it is a



useful article of food, but simply to gratify the selfish satisfaction to be obtained from looking along the barrel of the gun."

Chapter Three has a description of an ascent of the nearby hills, "The Torrs", the author's mother being carried in a donkey chaise. They arrive at a Turnpike which had "a pleasant house and still



pleasanter woman. She had several pretty daughters one of whom was a woman, but her mother seemed desirous that she should remain ignorant of the fact for she still kept her in short petticoats". The descent affords excellent views ; " By the advice of an elderly gentleman I descended to the beach by some rude steps cut into the rock, and was well repaid for my trouble , the view of the chasm far below being particularly striking..."

Chapter Four has the party visiting caves at Watermouth, accessed at low tide and one, Briary Cave approached " through a narrow passage , which might almost be termed a crevice in the rock" where they meet a man who takes a penny toll from each visitor, who " admitted to having been imbibing Whiskey with a friend , and the half quarrelsome manner in which he expressed himself was almost amusing..." He offers them milk, there being no public house for refreshment nearby ; "If yew like tee haave it, yews are welcome tew it, but if yew don't I caan't help it".



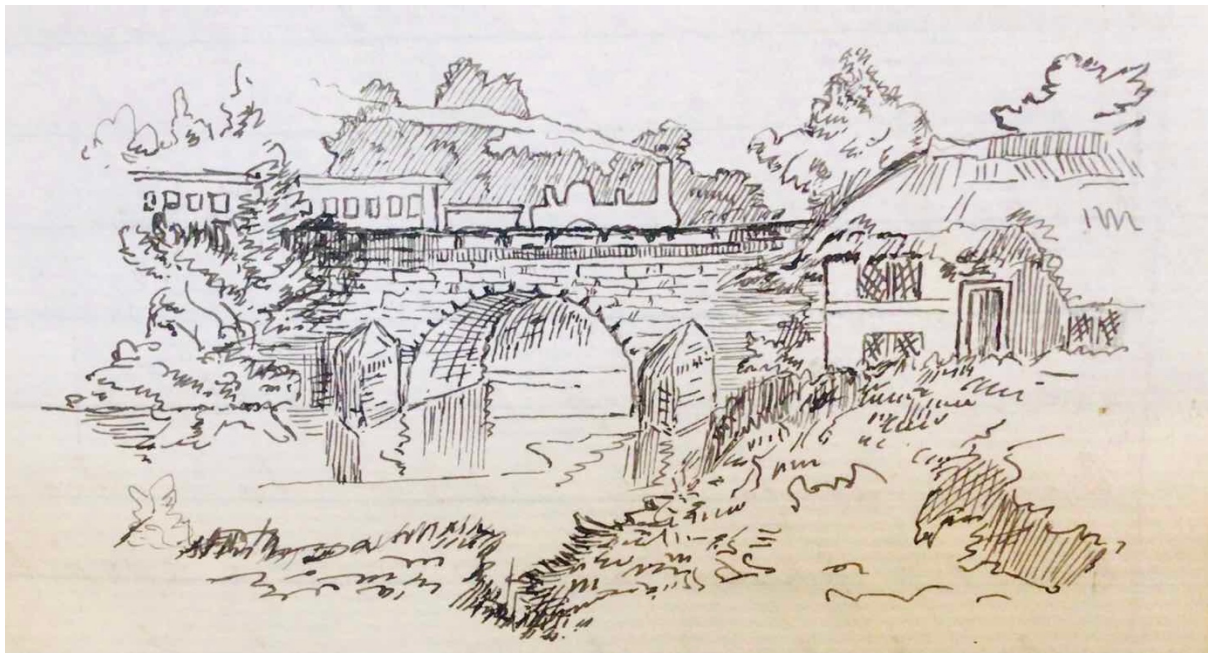
Chapter Five A trip to Lynton being deemed indispensable , two traps are hired for the excursion and a picnic is prepared."We [...] smoked like furnaces, & addressed all the natives in affectionately familiar terms. On we sped, stopping now and then to refresh the inner man with ale, or to bring a little "lacteal fluid" to the ladies, and varying the monotony of the proceedings by occasionally getting out to walk up the hills, or pluck such flowers as the hedges afforded...Still we dashed on, now trotting round a winding path, anon diving down into a dale only to ascend the hill on the other side; now stopping a moment at some halfway house to partake of "Brighton Tipper" [ale, a Dickens "Martin Chuzzlewit" reference], now





shouting the call of the Tyrolese: and now, like Barnaby Rudge & Madge Wildfire rolled into one, trimming our hats with fern leaves & singing snatches of songs, principally in reference to a "night in June upon the Danube River..."

Chapter Six sees an excursion to Clovelly by steamer on the "Vellindra"..."although a large vessel, is not a very pleasant one for passengers, being somewhat dirty, and some of those mixed odours such as the engines & the greens produce is not over savoury, especially to people who are looking anxiously forward to being ill...We steamed along at a good rate, the vessel only indicating that we were on the sea by rising very gently as if it were breathing, and then sinking softly and gradually down again." The author is delighted by Clovelly and enjoys asking locals about "Crazed Kate's Cottage" as they seem "somewhat confused as to the identity of the unfortunate victim of insanity" despite pointing it out to visitors and selling post cards of it.



Chapter Seven introduces the imminent end of the holiday journal, with the return home by the 2.30 p.m. train. "In vain I felt in my pocket for the once 'heavy purse' which had made my heart so light; it had collapsed and now contained nothing but the return half of my railway ticket, and a fourpenny piece 'which last' I had determined either to give to the guard, or to expend in two glasses of 'Brighton Tipper' on the journey up." Family members see him off, and he arrives home at eleven o'clock "the trip altogether the most enjoyable I had experienced for many years".

An entertaining journal.

£1100.00

## 20) Charlotte's pressed flower family album 1864

SUTTON, Charlotte, [née Nelthorpe]. Album of drawings, pressed flowers, leaves, seaweed and feathers. Dated variously 1864/5. Approx 75 pp filled, mostly on rectos. 20 cm x 17 cm. Specimens mounted [some with loss] with tabs and glue, and with notes naming locations, [Scarborough, Whitby, Wiseton, Southwell, Hardwick.] donors and dates. Identified by drawings made by some of her children "drawings done by my 3 little ones" [named]. A more than usually evocative album, giving a rather touching insight into Charlotte's family life and community. Very much a "family album".

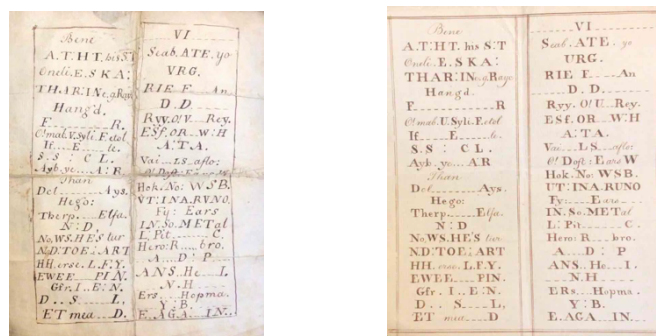


Charlotte Nelthorpe [1815-1872]. Born about 6<sup>th</sup> March 1817 in Bilsthorpe, Nottinghamshire, married to Revd. Robert Sutton, Rector of Bilsthorpe, [also cricketer & Justice of the Peace], Nottinghamshire U.K. Mother of Evelyn Charlotte Sutton, Robert Nassau Sutton -Nelthorpe, Henry John Sutton, Francis Richard Sutton, Mabel Albina Sutton, Waldo-Sibthorp Sutton, Janetta Nina Sutton and Hugh Nelthorpe Sutton. The boys were educated at Eton College, as was their father.

£400

## 21) A Whimsical Epitaph

MANUSCRIPTS. Two manuscripts, one mounted on linen, the latter with some damage along folds and repaired with sewing. Approx. 20 cm x 15.5 cm and 19 cm x 15.9 cm. Both written in brown ink, possibly in the same hand, perhaps one being a copy of the other in order to preserve the text, given the frailty of one version. No date but the text was current in the late c18th. The text, a "puzzle epitaph"

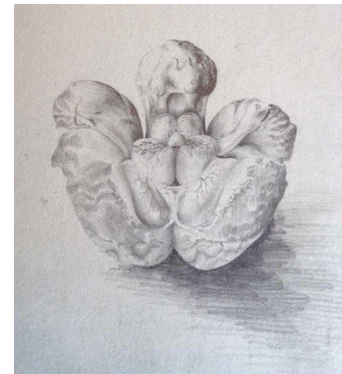
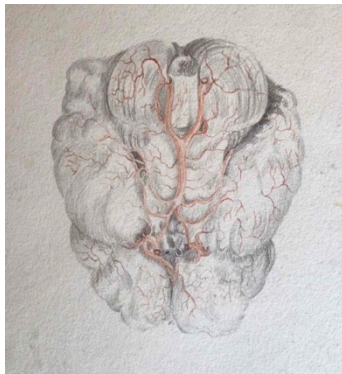


was first published in John Wesley's Arminian Magazine in 1786 [first publication of *The Arminian Magazine* was in 1778] with the following introduction; "To be jocular in death is preposterous; nor is it less-so to inscribe low jests on the Monuments of the dead. We insert the following as a remarkable instance of this sort of buffoonery, found, in a country Church-yard, on the tombstone of one Katharine Gray, who in her lifetime had been a dealer in earthenware. To understand this ridiculous piece, you are to follow the letters, till they make up a word: not regarding whether they be great or small; nor how they are divided or pointed".

The solution : Beneath this stone lies Katharine Gray, chang'd from a busy life to lifeless clay. By earth and clay she got her pelf, and now she's turn'd to earth herself. Ye weeping friends let me advise, abate your grief and dry your eyes. For what avails a flood of tears; who knows but in a run of years, in some tall pitcher or broad pan, she in her shop may be again. £150



## 22) Anatomical drawings from the time of the body snatchers.



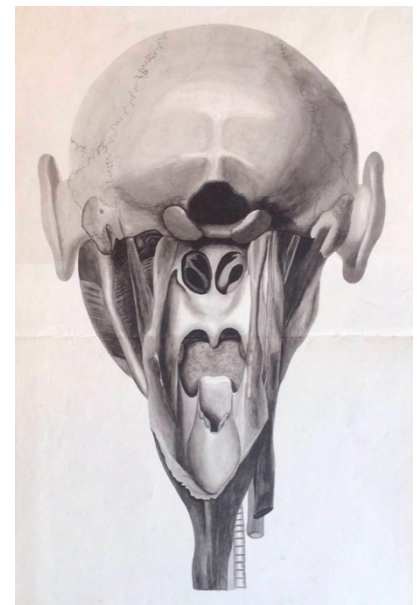
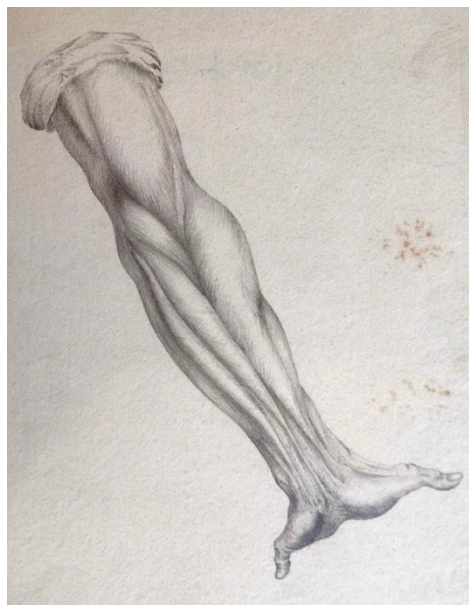
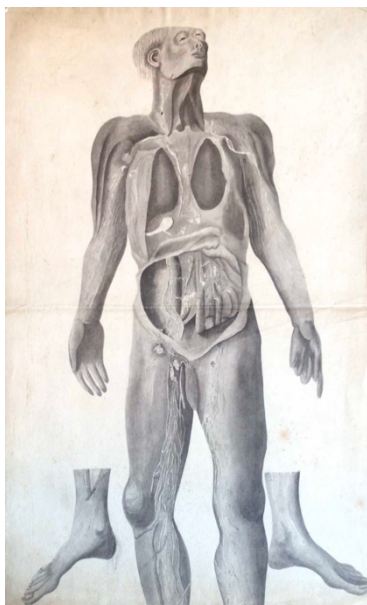
ANON. A collection of 87 original drawings in pencil, pen and ink and wash, the paper with watermarks dating from around 1814 onwards until 1838, many annotated. In several different hands and on a wide variety of paper stock, suggesting that a previous owner has gathered the drawings from several sources. Some papers bear stationer's blind stamps from Bath, and Gloucester.

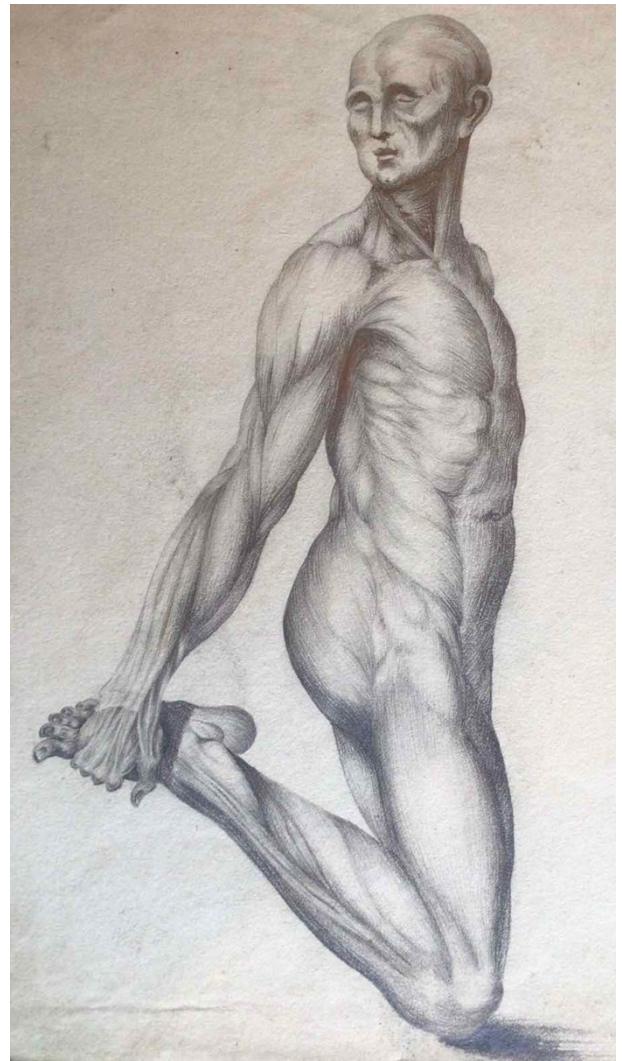
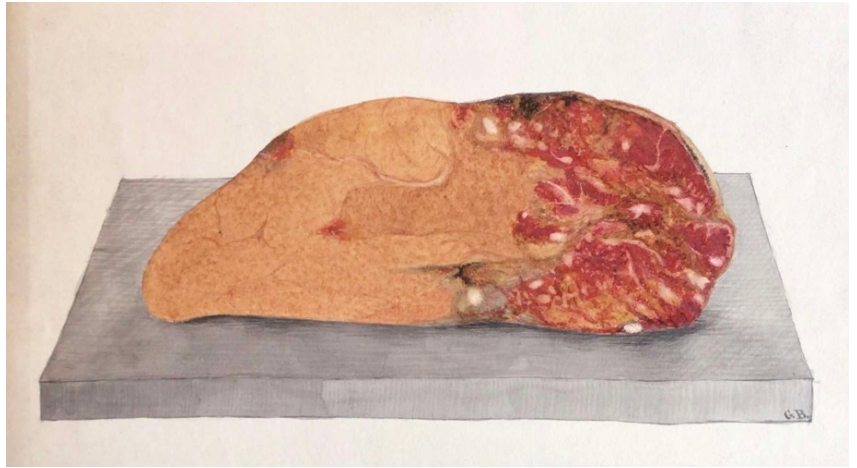
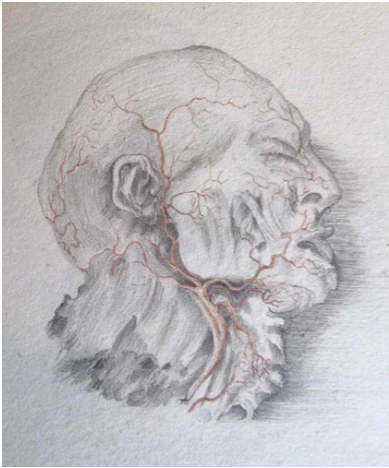
The history of anatomy, and the sourcing of the required cadavers for medical students is both fascinating and gruesome. In the c18th, many bodies were exhumed at night from churchyards by men who became known as resurrectionists, who then sold the bodies on to the medical schools. The bodies of hanged criminals were also available, but even when the number of crimes punishable by hanging increased to over two hundred, demand still outstripped supply.

The early c19th brought about an increased need for surgeons in the army and navy during the Napoleonic wars, leading to an increase in the foundation of private medical schools. The trade in illicitly acquired bodies was brisk, and even murders were committed for the value of the victim's corpse [Burke and Hare et al]. After 1832, the need for illegally sourced corpses diminished as the Anatomy act of 1832 allowed for the bodies of the unclaimed poor from workhouses to undergo dissection, and poor houses were allowed to sell bodies to teaching hospitals to contribute to the poor relief in their parish. Poor and grieving relatives of the deceased also sold corpses to dealers, who sold them on to anatomy schools, either whole, or divided into separate organs for a greater price. It is in this context that this collection of drawings can be seen.

There is a wide range of skill shown in the work of the medical students who must have made the drawings, and in the degree of finish to the individual drawings. Some are fully worked drawings with wash, others more ephemeral sketches. In all, a fascinating collection.

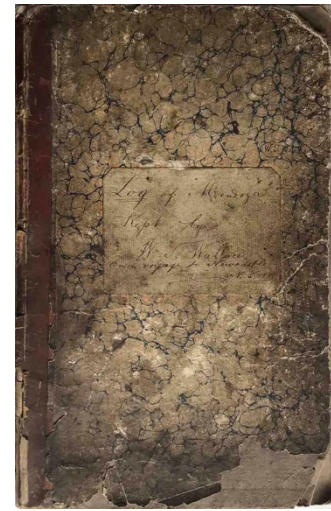
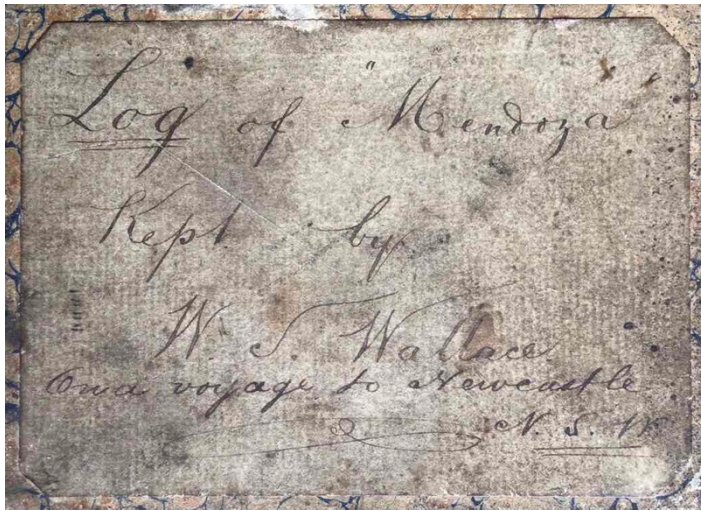
£1100



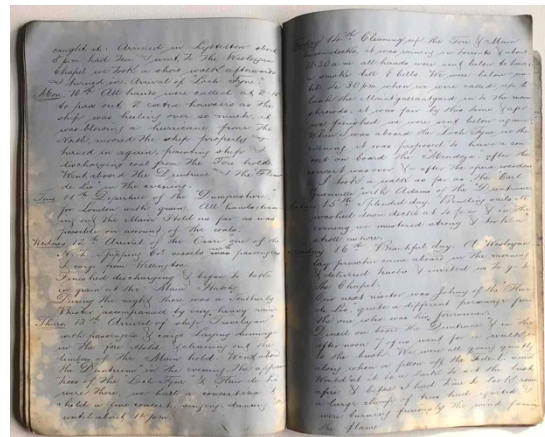




*Log of the barque Mendoza  
on a voyage to Australia and New Zealand 1879*

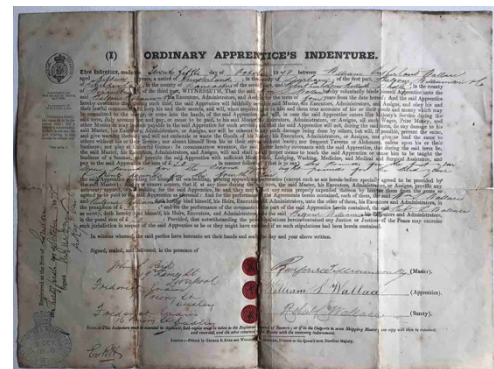
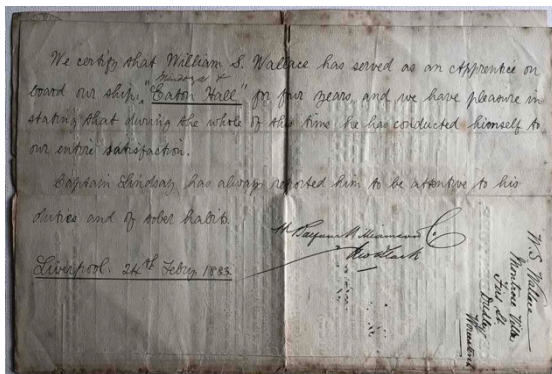


WALLACE, William Sutherland [1863-1908] . Manuscript log of a voyage from East India Dock, London, to Newcastle New South Wales, Australia, and Lyttleton, New Zealand. Pp 88 of log entries in black ink in a very readable hand . Bound in the original boards, with marbled paper , and brown leather spine. The covers distressed and heavily worn. There is a manuscript title label to the front board with “Log of the Mendoza kept by W.S.Wallace on a voyage to Newcastle N.S.W.” Internally, the blue paper shows evidence of water damage throughout, but without loss of the sense of the text. The author has pasted two cut out prints of fashionable young women to the front pastedown and front free endpaper, and has added what might be flying fish “wings” or fins to one of the images, turning her into an angel, whilst the other figure looks up at her.



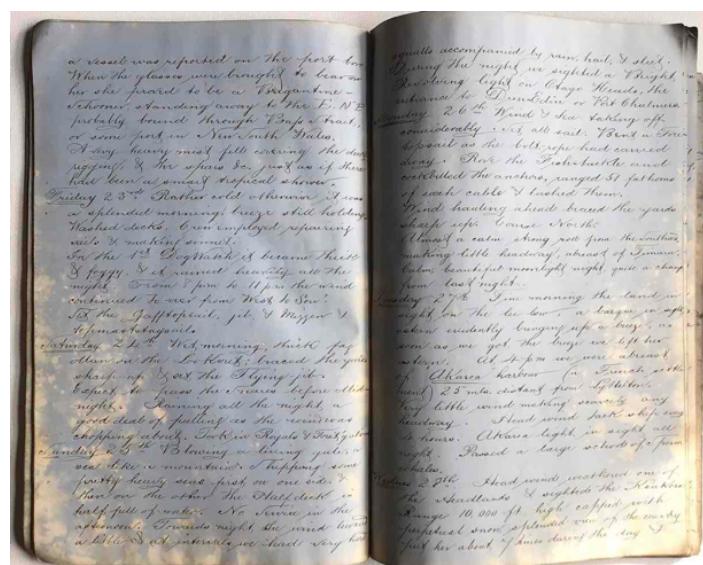
The log is well written, and contains more than mere positional information; January 1<sup>st</sup> 1880. “New Year’s Day. Working same as usual. Just after the bell had announced the approach of the New Year I was going forward I received my New Year’s gift in the shape of a spray which pretty nearly wet me through.” Saturday 10<sup>th</sup>. “Saw some Molly Hawks or Irish Cockatoos, a sure sign that we are getting into High Latitudes”. Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup>. “...Any amount of birds kicking around. Having fine sport with them. We got several long pieces of twine fastened a piece of fat pork on one end and a strip of canvas on the other, which we threw overboard. They were not over board very long before they were seized; then as each flew away with his prize, he was followed by a score of others who would catch hold of the canvas and haul it out of his throat.” March 13<sup>th</sup> “...safely moored to a buoy in the Harbour. Newcastle is not a bad looking place from the sea, it is interesting also as it is mostly built on the brow & summit of a hill & overlooks the shipping...they have a barracks & a fort here which is manned by 8 guns for the Colonial soldiers”. Mon 15<sup>th</sup>. “Newcastle ...is not a large place

but contains 10,000 inhabitants. The climate is healthy and warm, the soil is fertile and productive, but what makes Newcastle what it is, is the extensive coalmines...the meat is about 1d or 2d per pound & you can buy a sheep for 6/6. There are Gold mines "up country" & a great deal of sheep-farming is carried on". Sat 20<sup>th</sup> "The Mosquitoes are very troublesome. But they do not bite me. Several of the hands on board, are covered from head to foot with huge swellings..." April sees the Mendoza en route to New Zealand. Wallace describes the killing of a porpoise on 19<sup>th</sup>; "The ship looked like some desperate pirate vessel after an engagement, blood all over the decks and pouring out of the scuppers..." By 27<sup>th</sup> land is in sight, and they drop anchor in Lyttelton harbour on 29<sup>th</sup>. Wallace visits Christchurch on 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> May; "... a very decent place, quite different from Lyttelton". June sees the Mendoza on her return voyage, but not without incident; June 19<sup>th</sup>. "Awakened by a fearful boom, followed by a crash & the rushing of water- sprang out of bed and found myself knee deep in water. Orders given the vessel was on her beam ends. All hands on deck ordered, Struck a match - fearful state, chests floating among clothes and boots, buckets and oilskins. The bogie was high and dry on the bunk, smoking and steaming and hissing, enough to frighten anyone out of their wits. Seized the first pair of pants which happened to float by me and pushed on deck. The aft part of the vessel was completely immersed". Wallace's Ordinary apprentice's indenture is included loosely in the log book, with a hand written note on the reverse, from the ship "Eaton Hall" stating that he had served a four year apprenticeship and that "during the whole of this time he has conducted himself to our entire satisfaction. Captain Lindsay has always reported him to be attentive to his duties and of sober habits".



[A barque is a sailing ship with at least three masts, all of them fully square rigged except for the sternmost one, which is fore-and-aft rigged. MENDOZA was an American wooden hulled barque. She was wrecked on route from New York for Havannah carrying a cargo of petroleum & a general cargo when she ran aground 25 miles East of Havannah on the 16th March 1891]

An entertaining and unusually well written log £ 850





## Early c19th manuscript game of manners

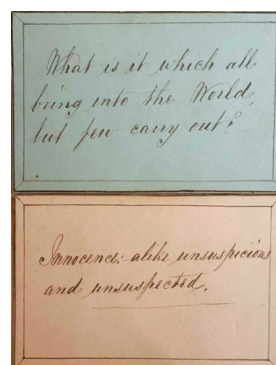
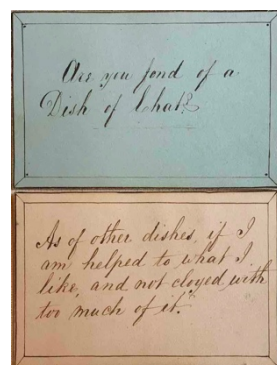


Manuscript game, written in ink on fifty cards, with equal numbers of blue and faded pink/ buff coloured cards on heavy card stock. Each blue “question” card bears a manuscript letter in ink on the reverse, which matches the “answer” on pink card. No date but possibly Georgian or early Victorian. Each card approx. 9 cm x 6 cm.

The content of this set is rather formal, depicting manners and polite behaviour rather than a more lighthearted coquetry. The question “Are you apt to fall in love once a month or so?” elicits the answer “No: - in my Idea real Love like the small Pox can only be caught once”. This card seems to suggest a date when smallpox was still prevalent in society, perhaps pre dating vaccination and following Jenner’s experiments in 1796 showing that, once inoculated, patients were not reinfected. Another card “What pray is yonur opinion of Red Coats?” has the answer “That generally they are Coxcombs, trivial as their feathers, and valuable as their stations”. The term Redcoats seems to have come about in the revolutionary wars in around 1776, again suggesting an earlier date, if the cards were reflecting fashionable topics as seems likely. A high moral tone is promoted; Q. “What do you feel when performing the request of those whom you regard?” A. “Gratitude:- since they but confer favours by asking them”. Also ; Q “Who are in general Subjects of the safest Counsellors?” A. “Books:- for they advise without flattery, self sufficiency, Envy or reward”.

The letters “I” and “J” have one pair of cards between them, and “W” is omitted, but there is and additional “&”, thus: A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I/J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q R,S,T,U,V,X,Y,Z,& making up the set. No letters are lost, but a rather antiquated alphabet has been used where I and J doubled up, and double V stood for W. Overall in Very Good + condition, and now preserved in a purpose made box.

£750



25)

## Specimens from the golden age of Alpinism



ANON. An album of pressed Swiss [ and other ] wild flower specimens presented in a hand made book, in original silk covered boards with a fabric spine. Approx. 18 cm x 12 cm x 1 cm. The boards have a hand written title in ink on a silk label, with a title in ink and 28 mounted specimens, mostly named in ink and with their location and Latin name given in most cases. One specimen has some loss, but the majority are as they were originally presented, the binding firm and tidy. The anonymous author seems to have been touring the Alps in July 1857, collecting specimens from Riffelberg near Zermatt [ *Gentiana Brachyphylla* ], Motets, now Mottets refuge near the Col de la Seigne on the French/ Italian border [ *Gentiana Nivalis* ] Col de Voza near Charmouny , now Chamonix, Mont Blanc France [ *Gentiana* ? ], Schaffhausen on the Upper Rhine Switzerland “ below the falls ”, Breuil- Piedmont near Mt Cervin , Northern Italy [ *Sedum* “ bright Rose coloured ” ], [ etc ] which suggests that the album might have been better titled “ Alpine Flowers ”. At this time, there was a huge increase in interest in “ Alpinism ”, following Alfred Will’s ascent of the Wetterhorn in 1854 through to Lucy Walker’s ascent of the Balmhorn in 1864, and Edward Whymper’s ascent of the Matterhorn in 1865. The adventurous and wealthy British alpinists with their Swiss and French guides not only scaled the peaks, but some carried scientific instruments with them, and collected botanical specimens. This would appear to be a souvenir volume rather than a scientific study, but it originated in the cradle of the golden age of all things Alpine.

£295

## 26) Early c18th Accounts Ryther, Yorkshire 1706-1711

ANON. Manuscript. Ryther area [ between York and Leeds, Yorkshire U.K. ] ACCOUNT BOOK. January 8th 1706 - 11th December 1711. Account book of a comfortably-off land-owner or farmer in the Ryther area. Full parchment notebook, size 5" x 3", decorated metal clasp, complete and functioning. Pp119 red ruled with columns for figures on right, most pages full. There is no name or place given at the beginning. The book has details of rents received; “ Recd. of John Knowles for two acres of Meadow in Ossendyke Ings due at Lady Day abated 9s for his losse by floods... ” as well as for a farm at Ryther and another at Whitcliffe. He receives a sum 'of Major Soul... on Acct. for Mr. Hinsman's rent of his house in Peterborow Court in Fleet St.', 'Recd. of cosin Green for rents at Whiston..', 'Rd. of Abraham Ibotson... 10£ upon account of arrears of rent for his Collyery at Whiston'. Expenses include payment to his tailor 'for my Cloth sute', for a cow, for emptying a privy, an expensive wig, brandy, coals, commissary fees, to various doctors for bleeding him, for 'Dickeys horses', for “ glasse “ window tax, and 'tax to the Queen for my house'. He pays for 'a Mine Bond'. He records substantial sums given to his wife [ one payment of £40 made in 1707 would according to the Bank of England inflation calculator be worth £7,600 today ], to his cousins the Delganos, and to 'His Grace' for 'my Whitclift rent due this day'. £495





## 27) Three Peruvian “costumbrista” watercolours attributed to Pancho Fierro



[FRANCISCO “PANCHO” FIERRO PALAS attrib.] (1808- 1879) African Peruvian watercolour artist, muralist , largely known for his “ costumbrista” watercolours depicting costume in everyday life in Peru. A self taught artist who painted signs, murals , and bull fight posters and who made religious statues. Today he is recognised as a folk artist and is remembered for his vibrant character portraits of Peruvian costume. He was very popular, and his work was much imitated. The three watercolour originals , undated but circa 1840-50, bear a striking resemblance to works held in the Metropolitan Museum Of Art [ *New York U.S.A.*] with almost identical paper size and with one bearing a pencil inscription “ Lime” [*for Lima ?*] as do other works attributed to Fierro. The reverse of the paintings have inscriptions added in ink, presumably by the purchaser. The first, of a couple dancing, has the inscription “Lima: a native dance called the Samba guaca” The second; “ Limemian costume a lady dressed in the Saya y marta”, and the third ; “ A Limemian female riding out to the festival called Alcancaes so called from the place where it is held abounding with flowers of that name , one of which she carries in her hand”. Fierro was very prolific, and versions of all three images can be found online, all attributed to Fierro . The city of Lima Pinacoteca Municipal Ignacio Merino holds a large collection of his work and the following link has a good selection of his work for comparison showing a wide range of his subject matter:. [https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anexo:Obras\\_de\\_Pancho\\_Fierro](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anexo:Obras_de_Pancho_Fierro)

£600



