

A JANUARY SELECTION

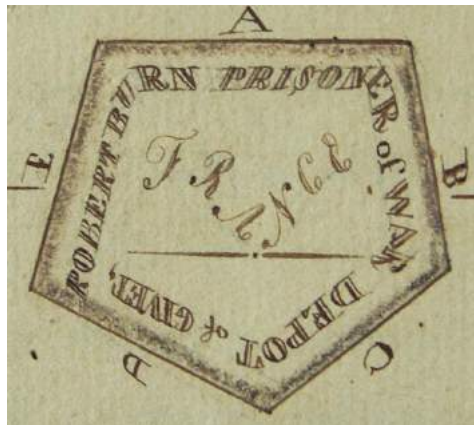
A list of Recent Manuscript and Ephemeral Acquisitions



DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

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Superb manuscript compiled by a Napoleonic era English Prisoner of War in France

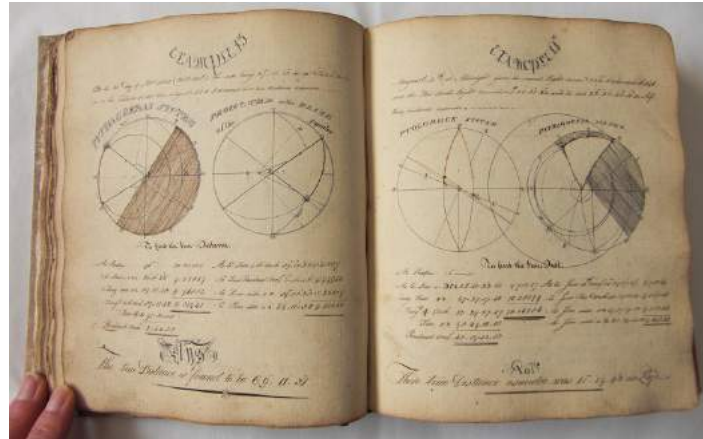
1. **BURN, ROBERT.** REMARKABLE AND COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT ON NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY compiled by the captive English sailor Robert Burn whilst a prisoner of war at the 'Depot de Givet' in France [location noted on ff. 88v], n.d. but ca. 1805-1810.

4to, 197 x 170mm, bound manuscript on paper, penned in brown ink in a single neat calligraphic hand; ff. [2] blank, [180]; with two folding leaves of pen and ink diagrams (the first with later paper repairs but some loss of image, the second with long tear along one horizontal fold, and previous old repair), and copiously illustrated throughout with pen and ink diagrams, tables, head and tail piece flourishes, and calligraphic headlines, with occasional more colourful embellishments; somewhat browned and dust-soiled throughout, with occasional foxing and spotting, some edge wear and nicking in places; with seeming later signature and the date of 1874 at head of ff. [79]; bound in later half sheep over pink marbled boards, with later endpapers so presumably recased at some point, spine a little rubbed, covers scratched and scuffed, with some soiling; a remarkable survivor.

£3,800

A remarkable, extensive and copiously illustrated early 19th century astronomical and navigational manuscript, compiled by a young English sailor, Robert Burn, during his captivity at the hands of the Napoleonic Empire, held in the walled fortified depot town of Givet, on the bank of the River Meuse in Ardennes.

It is thought that during the conflict between France and England, some 20-25,000 English travellers, temporary residents, military personnel, merchants and sailors, were captured and detained by the Emperor. English vessels were constantly under threat in the English channel from French privateers, and so were particularly vulnerable. Prisoners were held in various fortified towns far from the coast to try and reduce the risk of attempted escape. Though granted some freedom in these towns,



and sometimes sent supplies from the British government, the conditions were often harsh, and a contemporary report from Givet itself, by the Reverend Robert Wolfe, a Chaplain there in 1805, describe them as ‘degrading and miserable ... the bodily privations of the prisoners, half starved by the dishonesty of the French commissaries, and their want of the common necessities of life’ being particularly distressing. The contemporary diaries of two Cornishmen, John Tregarthen Short and Thomas William, both held as prisoners of war during this time, were edited and published in 1914 by Sir Edward Hain. It provides an account of their experiences, and also seems to shine a light upon the author of the present manuscript, both diaries making mention of one ‘Robert Burn’ (also sometimes referred to as Burns) a nineteen year old apprentice on board the merchant ship *Blenheim*, and who was held captive together with Thomas Williams in Givet. A native of Beverley in Yorkshire, he is described as being ‘1 metre 69 centimetres, hair and eyebrows dark brown, blue eyes, full coloured face, slightly marked with the smallpox, pointed nose, round chin, middling mouth’ (p. 147). Together he and Williams attempted to escape on a number of occasions, but were caught and tried, and were apparently condemned to six years in irons in 1807. Though both did endure some time in chains, eventually the irons were removed, although they were retained captive for some considerable time.

As the manuscript suggests, at some point Burns must have enjoyed a certain amount of freedom to undertake the present detailed composition, although it is hard to imagine the conditions he may well have been enduring, and this compilation must have been a welcome distraction from his confinement. It suggests too, that he had access to contemporary texts, or was in the presence of a more experienced companion who acted as tutor and passed on current theories and practices. It makes its survival, even more extraordinary, though would no doubt have been a cherished possession upon his eventual release.



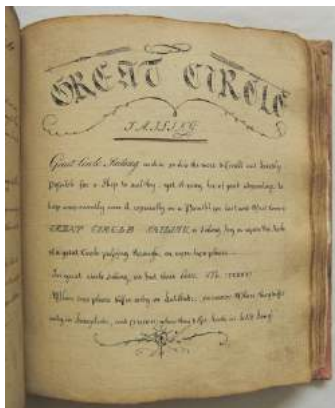
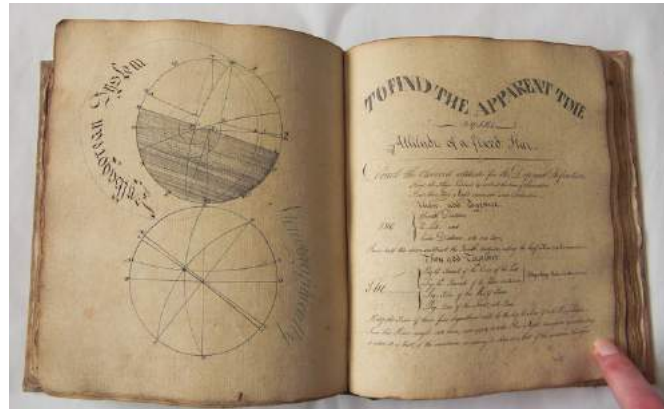
Written in brown ink and copiously illustrated, Burn’s manuscript provides an insight into current thinking, and knowledge of the day relating to nautical astronomy & navigation. The volume is divided into various chapters and subsections, and deal with topics such as the different projections of the sphere, the Pythagorean system, spherical trigonometry, as well as to new theories such as Lord Napier’s “Catholic Proposals” and Robertson’s methods of calculating longitude. The works of ‘Mr. Lyon’ and Mr. Witchell’ are also referred to. The lunar distance method (or lunars) was one of the means of determining longitude at sea adopted from the 1760s. The method used the moon’s apparent motion relative to the stars like a clock to find a reference time. Cambridge University hold a number of reports from 1765 made to the Board of Longitude on the methods of Israel Lyons

(1739-1775) and George Witchell (fl. - 1785) to compensate for the effects of refraction and parallax respectively upon observations for this lunar-distance method. Both Lyons and Witchell, long respected members of the longitude, mathematical and Naval communities, had been hired as calculators for the first of the Nautical Almanacs overseen by Nevil Maskelyne and put out by the Board



annually. Witchell became an F.R.S. and head mathematical master at the Royal Naval Academy in Portsmouth in 1767. Lyons was a prodigious talent in mathematics and natural philosophy who was involved with a number of Board publications and was one of its expedition astronomers.

As typical of similar cyphering books, the volume contains numerous examples, exercises and problems to be solved. His initials are found on a couple of occasions, with the main attributed found on ff. 88v, with a further 'finis by R. B.' found at the tail of ff. 58. Each section is adorned with neat and well executed diagrams and schematic drawings, and with a number of calligraphic headings and small adornments.



Chapters include: 'Analemma of the Orthographic Projection of the Sphere'; 'Of orthographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of the merid'; 'The stereographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of the meridian'; 'Astronomy according to the Pythagorean system'; 'Astronomical definitions and principles'; 'Description and motion of the earth'; 'Astronomical problems according to the Ptolomaick system'; 'Oblique triangles applied in astronomy according to the Ptolomaick and Pythagorean systems'; 'Spherical trigonometry definitions'; 'To find the sun's right ascension by the Ptolomaick system'; 'The construction and numerical solutions of the cases of right angled spheric triangles'; 'Of the affections or natural properties of spherical trigonometry'; 'The solution of the sixteen cases of rectangular spherical triangles'; 'To find the latitude by one altitude of

the sun when the time is not more distant than one hour from noon'; 'To find the latitude by the meridian altitude of the moon rule'; 'To find the latitude by the meridian altitude of a planet rule'; 'To reduce the sun declination from noon at Greenwich to any time under a different meridian rule'; 'To find the apparent time by the sun's altitude rule'; 'To find the apparent time by the altitude of a fixed star'; 'To find the longitude by a lunar observation by Mr Lyon's first method'; 'To find the true attitude of a fixed star'; 'To find the true altitude of the sun's centre'; 'To find the true altitude of the moon's center'; 'To find the moon's apparent altitude'.

See Prisoners of War in France from 1804-1814, Being the Adventures of John Treggerthen Short and Thomas Williams edited by Sir Edward Hain, London, 1914.

'Vive la Plume'

2. **IPENS, J HENRI.** PETIT CAHIER D'ECRITURE ANGLAISE par Henri Ipens, Artiste Ecrivain Professeur ... Gravé par Piquet, graveur d'écriture du Roi. A Paris. Chez Dauty, Md d'estampes, Palais Royal, Galerie de Nemour, ca. 1820.

Thin Oblong album, 100 x 295mm, ff. [1] engraved title plate, 36 engraved writing samples in English and French numbered 1-36 (no. 26 misnumbered 22); title page somewhat soiled in the margins, upper corner chipped, with further light marginal foxing throughout and some spotting, upper corner of plate 21 torn; with



smaller German writing sample loosely inserted at rear; contemporary brown marbled paste paper boards, inner hinge and spine strengthened, upper cover scuffed with some loss, extremities bumped and worn. £650

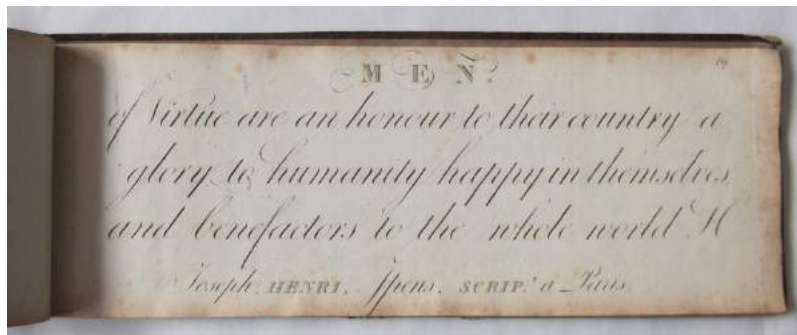


First edition(?) A charming writing book in an unusually narrow oblong format. Some of the writing samples are in French, some in English, including two examples of tradesmen's bills. Other samples are alphabets, single words, phrases and longer improving passages, in French, including 'Education,' 'Modestie,' and 'Sang froid'.



The writing master's name is given as Henri Ipens on the title but some of the plates are signed Joseph Henri, or J. (or Jh.) H. (or Henri) Ipens. The engraver is identified on OCLC as Pierre Picquet. The Bibliographie de la France for 1818 records a previous work *Grosse anglais: exemples d'écritures*, with the 1831 *Nouveau Catalogue de Gravures de Fonds* issued by Bance Fils listing the present work (p. 202).

Bonacini 847; Berlin 5158; no further copies located in OCLC other than that at Berlin.



3. **[MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT.] GOUBIN, MATHIEU.** NICELY BOUND SET OF LECTURE NOTES FOR COURSES IN PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY, *Elementa Medicinae & Physiologia*, together with *Pathologiae Tractatus* 'a Domino Goubin regio Medicinae professoro datus Cadomi annis 1764 et 1765.

Three volumes 4to, bound French manuscript in ink on paper in a neat hand; 'Physiologia' (two volumes, 179 x 140): I, pp. [ii] blanks, [1] headed 'Elementa medicina', 2-348 (cancels 75/76 and 347/348), with small pen and ink diagram on p. 344; II: pp. [ii] blanks, 345 (headed 'Physiologia Domini Goubin Tom. II'), 346 blank, 347-788 (558/559 duplicated, with 787/788 blank), and with small pen and ink diagrams on pp.

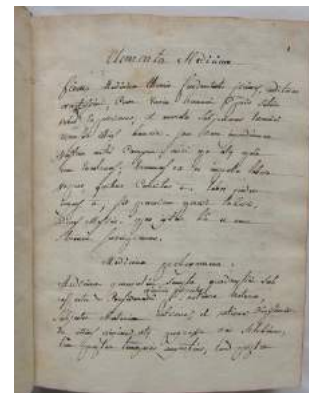
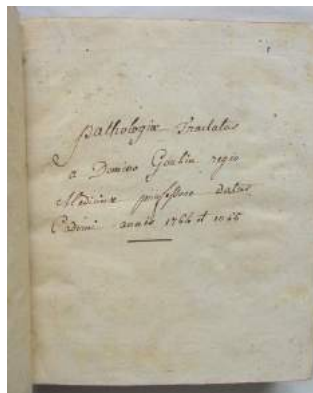


541, 559, and 583; 'Pathologiae', (1 volume, 184 x 150mm), pp. [ii] blanks, 1 (headed 'Pathologiae Tractatus'), 2 blank, 3–214, 214–222, 224–427 [1], [3] blanks; upper margins of Physiologia Tome I a little dampstained, though not affecting text, some light marginal browning throughout with some occasional light soiling, and a few ink smudges, but otherwise clean and crisp; most attractively and uniformly bound in contemporary cat's paw calf, with marbled endpapers, all edges red, spines tooled in gilt with raised bands, with either one or two lettering labels, Physiologia Tome I a little sprung, small nick at head of Physiologia Tome II, that volume also with small worm trail on rear cover and wormhole along lower joint; with contemporary inscription 'Ex libris Ludovici Loyau de Coteau' on initial blank in Physiologia Tome I. £2,200



An extensive, neatly written and attractively bound set of lecture notes for Mathieu Goubin's courses in physiology and pathology at the medical school of the University of Caen. The owner, one Louis Loyau de Coteau, probably attended the course but may have purchased the notes from a professional, or semi-professional copyist.

As well as teaching at the medical school at Caen, Goubin (active 1752-1765) was briefly (1758–59) joint director of the university's botanic garden, established by Noël-Sébastien Blot, his former professor. His own dissertation under Blot was *Theses de morbis praecipuarum functionum principum thoracis viscerum* (Caen, 1752) and from 1755 to 1760 Goubin acted as praeses for a number of published dissertations. The present manuscript thus extends his period of activity by five years.



4. **[SCIENTIFIC MANUSCRIPT MISCELLANY.]** AN INTRIGUING 18th CENTURY SAMMELBAND COMPRISING TEN SHORT TREATISES IN LATIN AND FRENCH, PENNED IN DIFFERENT HANDS, on a variety of scientific subjects including logic, philosophy, military architecture, the art of war, horology, the mechanics of scientific instrument making, and arithmetic. All anonymous, all without imprint, and all undated, though believed to be early to mid 18th century, and presumably compiled in France.

Small 8vo, 170 x 120mm, bound manuscript sammelband containing 10 works, penned in several neat hands in brown or black ink and all legible; I. pp. 20; II. pp. 34, [1] blank, [2] index, [4] blank, with one full page diagram 'Arbor porphieiana' on p. 11; III. pp. 32, [4] blank; IV. pp. [xx], [4] blank, with 25 neatly drawn diagrams in ink; V. pp. 30, with one folding diagram in pen and ink on fortification tipped in, and 9 text illustrations (one a correction slip pasted over original drawing); VI. pp. 27, [28] blank, [4] blank, with folding plate containing 10 figures tipped in, and a further 17 text illustrations; VII. pp. 56, [2], (p. 18 a cancel leaf) with seven folding pen and ink diagrams (one with large tear at gutter, two of the plates seemingly excised with possible loss), illustrations and tables, one tipped in paper dial (plates seemingly included in pagination), and 12 further text diagrams one including a volvelle (on the cancel leaf); VIII. pp. 19, [1] blank, with one folding plate on which has been mounted six pen and ink diagrams; IX. pp. 4, including two tables; X. pp. 25, [1] full



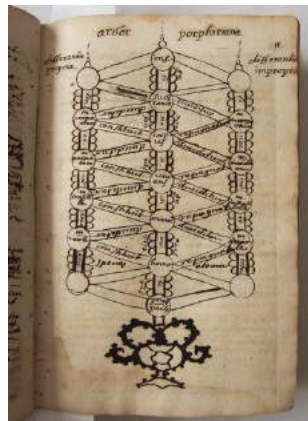
page diagram; with one further incomplete work at the end lacking title-page, pp. 10, [5] pages of doodles, [13] blanks; all parts lightly browned and spotted, with a few ink smudges, some show through from ink diagrams, some sporadic marginal dampstaining though more noticeable in part V and VII, with the fore-edges of part VII somewhat nicked and furred; all with evidence of previous stab stitching along gutters; partial contemporary signature at head of front pastedown; in contemporary vellum, considerably soiled and brown with significant loss at head of spine exposing waste-paper, faint mss doodling and notes in evidence on both covers though illegible, upper fore edge nicked and worn; though overall a little dog-eared, an appealing, unsophisticated survivor. **£1,600**



A somewhat curious and intriguing manuscript *sammelband*, which shines a light (albeit perhaps a somewhat hazy one) upon 18th century scholarship, readership, and the intellectual concerns of the time. Though the identity of the previous owner of this clearly personal compilation of tracts in Latin and French is unknown, the remains of a contemporary signature on the front paste-down tantalisingly points to 'Ex-libris Ludovici' though his surname has sadly been lost. The

volume too, includes no indication of place of compilation, and indeed all of the treatises are anonymous and undated - though are in a variety of penned hands. As far as we have been able to establish, none have been published, although they could be extracts from printed texts. How did they all come to be together? What does his evident preoccupation with the sciences and natural philosophy suggest about his background, profession, and status? It seems to point to a man of learning, and perhaps one destined for a career in the military, though we can only hypothesise, and this combination of logic, philosophy and natural philosophy was certainly a typical and standard 18th century curriculum. Could it be, perhaps, the compilation of a student? A number of the tracts retain stab marks from previous bindings, so suggest further that they may have been previously used in a different binding and perhaps by a different owner.

The volume begins with a useful short lexicon *Compendium Terminorum Logicae* (pp. 20), and which is followed by *Breviarium Philosophicum* of 34 pages together with an index. It includes a striking diagram of the 'Arbor Porphyriana' or 'Tree of Porphyry' - the classic device for illustrating the philosophical 'scale of being'.

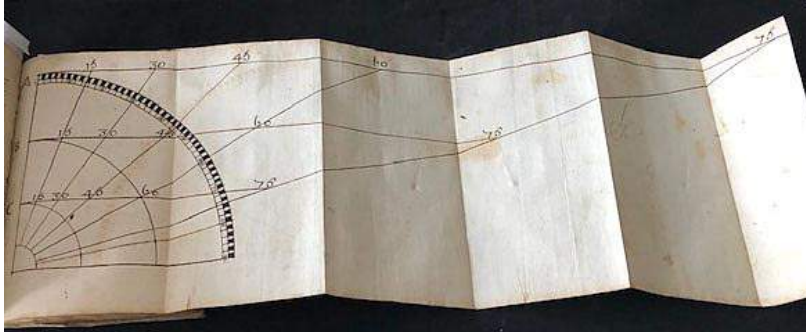


The third tract is the 32 page *Phia'* [Philosophia] *Compendium*, followed by *Optica, catoptrica, dioptrica sine of tris quae videntur. libri tres* (pp. 20) and which includes 25 pen diagrams and figures.

The preoccupation of the volume now shifts towards military architecture and the art of war, with two short, but well illustrated tracts. *De architectura militari, libri duo* (30 pp) includes a tipped in folding leaf illustrating fortification, together with nine pen and ink figures, one of which has been corrected with a pasted errata slip. This is followed by the first of four tracts in French, *Livre second contenant la maniere de faire un siège dans les formes et celles de les soustenir*. Divided into two parts, it includes figures of

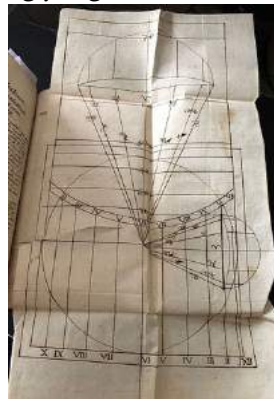


troop movements and weaponry, together with a tipped in folding leaf on which has been mounted 10 further figures illustrating palisades, mortars and small bombs or 'petards'. Of the three further French treatises included, two discuss the making of scientific instruments *Machines propres a faire les quadrans* (pp. 19, and with a folding leaf on which has been mounted six neatly drawn figures); *Maniere de faire le compos de proportion* (a short four page essay including two tables); and concluding with *L'Arithmetique ou les sciences des nombres* (pp. 25). This tract is a little dampstained and has considerable furling along the outer margins. An incomplete essay, we believe to be on a religious theme and concerning the sacraments, concludes the volume.



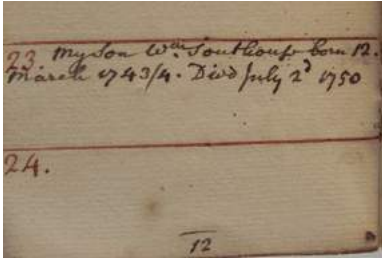
Perhaps the most interesting, however, is the seventh treatise bound in the compilation. *De Horologiis delineandis libri tres. Breviarium sphaerae mundi liber primus*. Comprising 56 pages, and included within the pagination seven folding leaves of illustrations, the figures depict a number of horological instruments, and also includes what appears to be a paper template for a dial - suggesting that some of these may in fact have been intended to be used as paper instruments. One or two of the plates may be incomplete however, and they may just be intended for study rather than use. A further 12 figures have been included within the text, and p. 18 appears to be a cancel, on thicker paper, and which has enabled the inclusion of a small figure with a moving volvelle.

The whole volume has been well used, and is somewhat dog-eared, which in many ways adds to the charm, and suggests that it was a practical, and well used compilation, even if the clues to how, when, and why it was put together are frustratingly vague!



5. **SOUTHUSE, WILLIAM.** KALENDAR (title on both covers). Wm Southuse. This book made in 1757 (inside front cover); An Accot of Mourning Rings (inside rear cover). No place but presumed to be London and possibly Wimbledon, and ca. 1757-1789 or later.

Bound manuscript on paper, 168 x 72mm, ff. 31, pp. [10] 49 [3]; written on 58 pages including pastedowns (pp. [2-5], 'Index of names'; [6-9] blank; [10] Southuse's family; 1-49 calendar, ruled in red with days of the month and holidays and dates relating to public figures in red ink, seemingly written in first, entries for births, deaths, marriages etc in dark brown ink; [1] blank; [3] 'An Accot of Mourning Rings' (written from the back, starting on inside back cover); some light spotting and soiling throughout, gutters cracked and exposed in a couple of places; in the original stiffboards, somewhat rubbed and scuffed, inner joints cracked, but holding. £675



A wonderful mid to late 18th century social history document. Penned we believe in a single neat hand, by William Southouse (October 10th 1705–1795), the main part of the manuscript is a universal calendar in which have been recorded the births, deaths and marriages of members of the writer's family and other persons. Written from the back is a 'An Accot of Mourning Rings', giving the dates of death and age of 61 persons, from 1728 to 1784, only some of whom appear in the Kalendar. Many of the entries in the Kalendar

concern family members, though several in red refer to more prominent figures. The names include those of brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, cousins, children and grandchildren, as well as including the dates of birth of Southouse's father and mother and the date of their wedding (entry on March 2nd seems to suggest they were married on 19th Feb, 1700). The transience of life is clearly evident: William records the birth of his own son William on March 12th, 1743/3, at the same recording his death only six years later on July 2nd 1750. A further entry on July 13 notes that William was '6 years, 3 mths, & 20 days'. He notes too, that 'My dear wife, born March 19th 1720/1. Died 9th Dec 1789' (and was buried in Wimbledon). The death of another son is recorded on Thursday 26th January, 1786 'at his house in Charlotte Street, Bedford Square'. The couple also had a daughter, Mary, born 15 June 1742, and whom we believe married the Reverend Thomas Bankes. On a happier note, his granddaughter 'Fanny Banks' (the daughter of Mary), born on January 10th 1770, was married to 'Philip Hills Esq of Colne Par, E.Sus(?) on May 15th 1774.



An article by Ann Bremner published in 2016 by the Wimbledon Society, seems to suggest that William Southouse was an eminent solicitor and attorney in Milk-street, Cheapside, a contemporary and colleague of Sir William Garrow, and "justly esteemed for strict integrity in his profession and for honour and honesty in all his dealings during the course of his long life" (Bremner p. 11 citing an obituary in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1795). Bremner makes links between a number of prominent families in the area, including the Skynners and Grosvenors, and indeed the *Kalendar* includes a note of the marriage of Deborah Skynner to Thomas Grosvenor (entry for Feb 18th). Other prominent families also appear, including those of Sir James Colebrooke, whose daughter Mary married Sir John Aubry on 9 March 1771 and died in 1781. Only some of these names appear in the list of mourning rings. In his role as an attorney, Southouse may well have had the task as an executor of the will, to commission and distribute rings amongst relatives and friends, the creation of rings being considered a part of funeral expenses. A fascinating document, Southouse was certainly meticulous in keeping records of his immediate family, keeping this notebook for over 30 years and providing an index.



6. **[STUDENT ARITHMETIC.] CHÊNE, EUGÈNE.** MOST ATTRACTIVE FRENCH CALLIGRAPHIC MANUSCRIPT EXERCISE BOOK, 'OEUVRES DIVERSES', Par Eugène Chêne, élève de M. Deschamps, Instituteur à Campeaux. 1850.

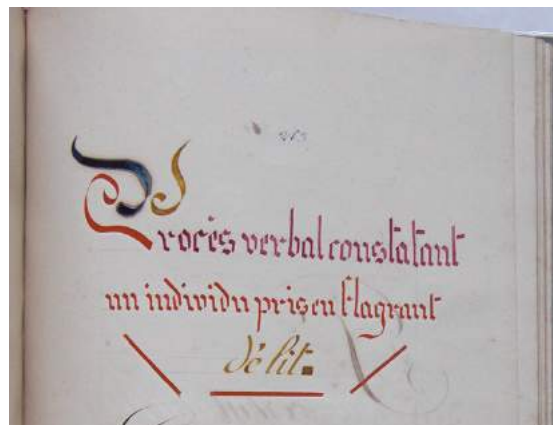
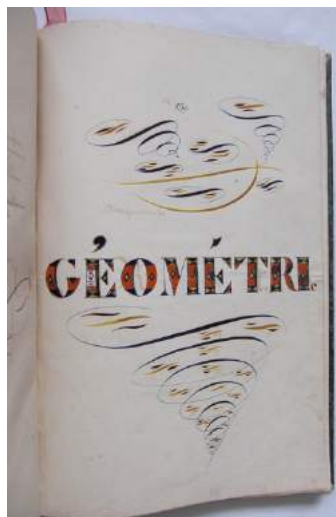


Folio, bound manuscript in a single calligraphic hand in a variety of colours; pp. [iv] half-title with calligraphic flourish and title-page penned in landscape and elaborately hand-coloured, 1-190, 191 part title 'Actes Divers' elaborately and colourfully penned in landscape, 192 blank, 193-252, 253 part title 'Procès verbaux' elaborately and colourfully penned in landscape, 254 blank, 255-290, 291 part title 'Actes Civils' elaborately and colourfully penned in landscape, 292-323, 324 blank, [4] blank; with a number of small neat line illustrations and diagrams; text in a single hand predominantly in brown ink, ornately embellished with colourful calligraphic headlines and flourishes in light green, golden yellow, various shades of blue, pink, red, orange, purple and brown; some light marginal browning and foxing throughout, with some ink bleed through due to liberal application, half title slightly creased; retaining remains of original pink silk page marker; in contemporary calf backed green marbled boards, spine lightly scuffed and rubbed, covers a little scratched, extremities lightly rubbed; a most attractive example.

£1,200



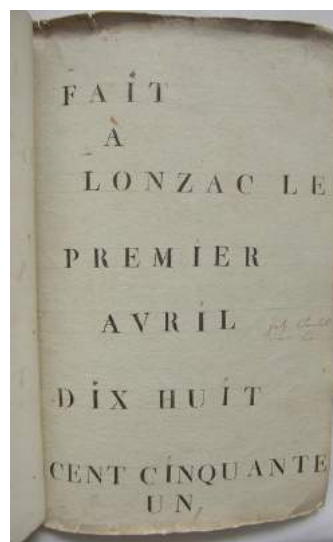
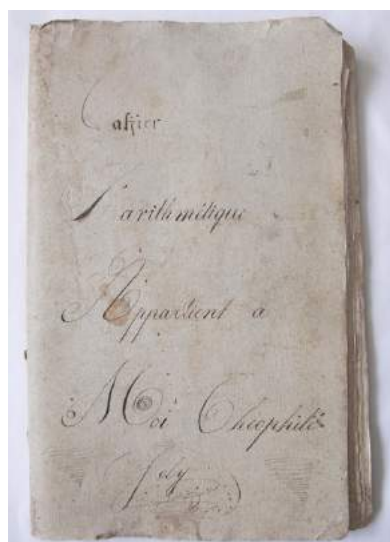
A most attractively executed calligraphy exercise book, the work of Eugène Chêne (born we are told in Campeaux in 1836), and a student of M. Deschamps, a teacher in Campeaux, the French commune located in the department of Calvados. The striking title-page sets the tone, Eugène elegantly and colourfully penning the title in landscape, and employing a number of calligraphic styles for the lettering. We believe his instructor to be a M. Pierre Deschamps, who between 1846-1865 taught in five towns in Calvados, though according to the biographical record for his son Leon (1849-1927), was forced to leave his post in Champeaux in 1850 having fallen foul of the Catholic authorities in the area



This extensive manuscript is divided into various sections dealing in turn with the general principles of arithmetic (covering addition, subtraction, division, multiplication, fractions, simple and compound interest etc); geometry, a section highlighting miscellaneous legal documents (receipts, leases etc); a section of templates or 'procès verbal' on filing minutes or reports; and concluding with a section on civil acts (registering births, marriages, deaths etc). It would appear that Pierre Deschamps was also acting as an agent for an insurance company, and this may explain his focus upon legal and business matters. From the subject matter of some of the sample templates included, one would imagine that the 14 year old Chênè was being prepared for a legal apprenticeship perhaps, some of the 'procès verbal' dealing with how to record the statement of an individual caught 'en flagrant de lit', a statement recording a disgrace, and how to report an accident involving a carrier. A most appealing and striking example.

7. **[STUDENT ARITHMETIC.] JOLY, THÉOPHILE STUDENT.** EXTENSIVE AND MOST ATTRACTIVE MANUSCRIPT NOTEBOOK 'CAHIER L'ARITHMÉTIQUE' appartient a moi, Théophile Joly. [title repeated on final leaf Cahier, d'arithmétique, appartenant à Théophile Joly ? & [sic] with imprint on inside rear cover Fait a Lonzac, le premier Avril Dix Huit Cent Cinquante Un]. 1851.

Large Folio, 450 x 295mm, bound manuscript in a single calligraphic hand in a variety of colours, ff. 158; with watercolour illustration mounted on front paste-down (possibly either a self portrait of Joly, or a portrait of his tutor, in local Saintongeais costume), with numerous section headings stencilled in black and block lettering (a number misspelt and with corrections), the first leaf heading surrounded by ornate garland in green, brown and ochre, with the copious calculations throughout embellished with underlining in green, brown or ochre; with neat pen illustrations depicting a number of instruments on ff. 113; lightly foxed and soiled throughout, with a few ink smudges, one or two minor marginal nicks and losses but nothing significant; seemingly self-bound and stitched in contemporary paste-paper card wrappers, with title in manuscript on upper cover, evidence of previous tear on upper cover neatly repaired, some small loss along spine at stitching points, covers a little soiled with dampstaining at head of rear cover; overall a little dog-eared, but nevertheless charming for its unsophistication. £1,350

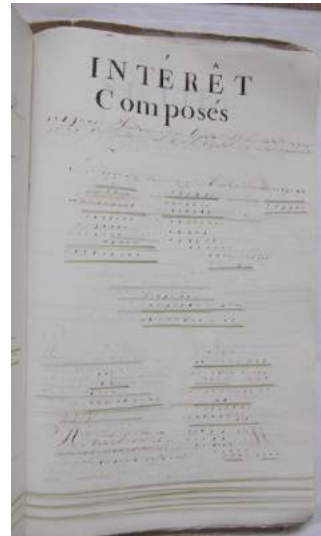


A charming, unsophisticated, and one of the most substantial manuscript exercise books we have handled, and the work of the young student Théophile Joly, from Lonzac, a commune of Haute Saintonge in the Southwestern department of Charente-Maritime.

Joly's notebook is an appealing example of a cyphering book, i.e. a manuscript written either by a student or teacher and with a particular focus upon mathematical content. Printed books were rarely used, and teachers would compile manuscript sum books to be used as teaching aids, and from which the students copied, often embellished with calligraphic headings and flourishes, ink and wash

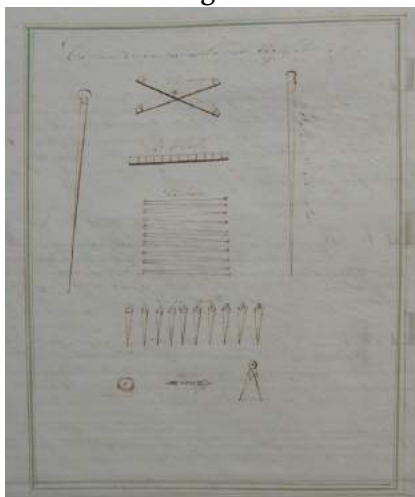


sketches and diagrams, etc. The content often followed a prescribed pattern, containing rules, cases, problems, and solutions to exercises associated with a well-defined progression of mathematical (usually arithmetic) topics.



The present example very much follows this traditional format, though Joly refrains from overly embellishing his course-work - perhaps being of a less artistic temperament, or perhaps reflecting a more rigorous approach to learning instilled by his tutor. His headings are seemingly stencilled in black block lettering - several of which have been misspelt and which have then been corrected. Clearly worked quite hard, the volume contains very few introductions to the arithmetical processes under discussion, but instead is focused almost entirely upon the problems to be solved together with the calculations. Few illustrations are included, although one or two small diagrams are to be found, but a full page illustrations depicting 'les instruments de la géometrie' is found on ff. 113. Perhaps compiled in preparation for a trade or mercantile apprenticeship, the arithmetic processes and examples are derived from, or relate to, various professions, including banking, land surveying, brewing, notaries, and as such throws a fascinating light upon contemporary educational priorities of the time.

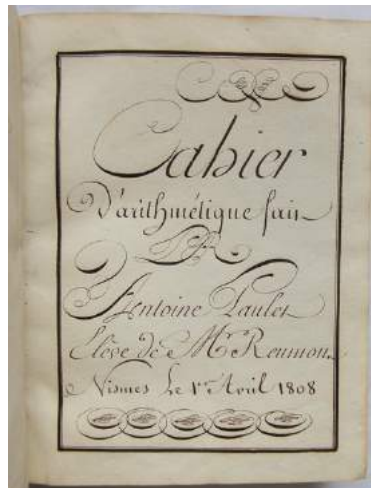
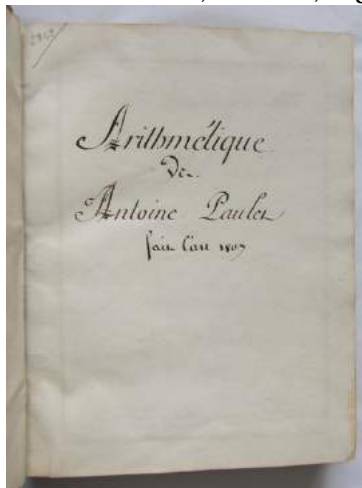
Joly has clearly given way to a few moments of light-relief however. An appealing water-colour depiction of a young man in local costume has been pasted onto the inside front cover - and which may well be a self-portrait. Furthermore, in a moment of boredom perhaps, at the tail of ff. 22 we find what appear to be five 'brass rubbings' depicting the faces of a 2 and 5 franc coin, and which are dated 1838 and 1839. He frequently signs his name throughout the work as well. Seemingly also self-bound, though perhaps a less sophisticated example than some previously handled, Joly's notebook is in many ways all the more charming for this 'home-made' feel!



8. **[STUDENT ARITHMETIC]. PAULET, ANTOINE, STUDENT. M. REUMON, PROFESSOR** CAHIER D'ARITHMÉTIQUE FAIT PAR ANTOINE PAULET élève de M. Reumon. Nîmes le 1er Avril 1808 [half-title:] Arithmétique de Antoine Paulet fait l'an 1807.

4to, 234 x 180mm, bound French manuscript on heavy paper, neatly penned in a single formal and legible hand, pp. [iv], 203 (with 122 omitted, 186 repeated, 193 repeated three times), followed by 21 pages with ruled borders but without text but several leaves cut out; followed by 18 blank leaves; with calligraphic title-page and headings, ruled page borders, and one elaborate calligraphic tail-piece flourish; some occasional ink smudges, some light browning and occasional soiling, with some ink burn seemingly affecting a few of the inner ruled borders which now appeared to be 'sliced', but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary vellum boards, with remains of blue silk ties, covers a little spotted and soiled, extremities lightly bumped. £985

An elegantly written Napoleonic era elementary course in arithmetic undertaken by Antoine Paulet of a Nîmes, under the tutorship of the provincial French master, one M. Reumon. The usual topics are covered, including the basic arithmetical operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, the rule of three, some accountancy and business methods, ending with 'Regle de compagnie' (fellowship). The manuscript is well organised into sections, often with a brief introduction to the mathematical process or problem, followed by examples and exercises. The blank pages with ruled borders at the end, however, suggest that Paulet failed to finish writing out his lessons.



Cyphering was the main approach to teaching and learning mathematics, and in particular arithmetic, in the 18th and 19th century. Printed books were rarely used, and teachers had manuscript sum books, which they used as teaching aids and which the students copied, often embellished with calligraphic flourishes, ink and wash sketches etc. Whilst attractively and elegantly penned, Paulet has refrained from any additional embellishments in the present volume.

9. **[STUDENT ARITHMETIC.] TEISSEIRE, LOUIS, STUDENT, M. BOYER, 'INSTITUTEUR'.** EXTENSIVE FRENCH CALLIGRAPHY MANUSCRIPT ON ARITHMETIC, 'Cours d'arithmétique contenant une ample et familière explication des quatre règles générales en nombres entiers et fractions régulières et irrégulières, un traité du calcul décimal, rapport des nouvelles mesures aux anciennes, avec quantité de questions utiles, curieuses et récréatives. Fait par Sieur Louis Teissiere de Valcros, sous la direction du Sieur Boyer Instituteur à Cuers, Commencé 28 Janvier 1809, en fini le 1re Juillet 1809.

Large folio, 355 x 230mm, bound manuscript in a single neat and legible calligraphic hand in brown ink, embellished with colours; pp. [viii] including elaborately decorated calligraphic title-page, 326, 327 part title 'Seconde partie', 328-482, [2] blank, [6] index, [1] full page watercolour illustration of an Ottoman warrior on horseback brandishing a sword, [3] blank; with further full-page illustration in pencil, pen and watercolour of a woman on horseback on p. [viii], two pen and watercolour figures at the tail of p. 189, and the figure of a man in pen and watercolour (possibly Napoleon) on p. 419; with elaborate and colourful headlines and



flourishes throughout, some stencilled, and using a variety of patterns, including faces, flowers, urns and garlands; somewhat browned and foxed throughout, with faint dampstain affecting the upper margins throughout, and frequently affecting the fore-edge, upper corner furred in final quarter of volume, with a number of small holes throughout caused by ink burn with more prominent loss and repairs at the head of pp. 119, 123, 153, 161, 209, and 227, with smaller holes on title-page, pp. 82, 83, 93, 97, 102, 115, 128, 145, and 302, and short tear at upper gutter of p. 304; bound in contemporary half-vellum over sprinkled paper boards, faint trace of mss title on upper cover and of decoration on spine, with remains of ties, boards considerable scuffed and worn with loss of paper, spine and covers soiled, extremities heavily worn; despite flaws still a most striking example of the genre. **£1,750**



An extremely detailed, extensive, and striking (if a little dog-eared) Napoleonic calligraphic schoolbook, diligently compiled by the young student Louis Teisseire, under the tutelage of one M. Boyer of Cuers, a commune in the Var department in Southeastern France.



Recording a course of arithmetic undertaken between January 28th and July 1st 1809, and divided into 51 'lessons', this is the most extensive example of such manuscript course books we have handled, and provides a fascinating insight into both the teaching methods, and focus of study, at the beginning of the 19th century in provincial France. Of particular interest, and not encountered before in this type of manuscript notebook, is that some of the volume is stylistically penned in conversation form, between 'L'ecolier' and 'Le Mait[re]'. Indeed, at the beginning of the second part of the volume, a page is devoted to a conversation between the two in which the student seems to apologise for having missed some lessons, but promising to devote himself, once again, with renewed vigour to his studies. The lessons very much follow a traditional format covering

the basic principles of arithmetic, and including detailed introductions to each of the principles of the art, numerous examples, problems, exercises and calculations. The examples are all very practically based, and focus upon mercantile and professions, and land management. The final lesson, from p. 420, is devoted to an introduction to the decimal and metric system, and includes numerous conversion tables, suggesting that even fifteen years after its introduction, explanation was still required



Attractively embellished throughout with stencilled drawings, flourishes, and headlines, Louis has included four striking pen and watercolour illustrations. The first depicts an elegantly dressed woman on horseback; the second show a smartly dressed gentleman and lady; the large full page illustration at the end of the work is a striking depiction of what appears to be an Ottoman or Turkish warrior on horseback, flourishing his sabre. The image found at the tail of p. 419, could well be a depiction of Napoleon, being a very ornately dressed man, holding a letter in his hand and which is addressed to 'au roi l'Angleterre'. Napoleon was once again at war with Austria during 1809 and in conflict with England. Indeed it was a dramatic year for the Emperor, who was to dissolve his marriage to Josephine in December 1809.

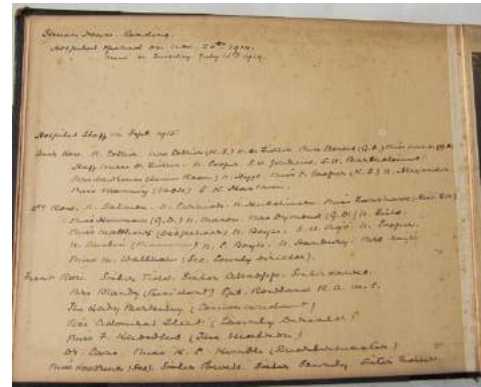
In a further insight into the practical concerns of those living in the rural parts of France, two paragraphs have been added at the bottom of the final page, presumably by Teissiere, and noting three extraordinary weather events. On January 10th 1820 a severe frost damaged the woods and olive trees. There was a lengthy 13 month drought from 1825, and on October 7th 1826, a fifteen hour ice and rain storm caused extensive damage to the countryside with the loss of people and livestock. A fascinating and most striking example.



10. **[WWI NURSES ALBUM AMICORUM.]** LARGE OBLONG PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM SEEMINGLY COMPILED BY NURSE B. JENKINS AT STRUAN HOUSE MILITARY HOSPITAL Reading, and made up of 150 photographs of various sizes, together with a number of postcards, newspaper clippings and ephemera, and a small number of pen and watercolour illustrations, ca. 1915-1919.

Large oblong album, 220 x 285mm, ff. 30 leaves on thick card mounted on linen guards, 215 x 267mm, all of which, aside from one leaf, having been used on both recto and verso, and comprising 147 mounted and 4 loose photographs of various sizes (a couple a little faded, and one with a neat excision removing someone from the photograph), 5 printed or hand drawn illustrations, 5 postcard photographs of Struan House, 1 printed cartoon, and some 18 newspaper clippings and printed ephemera; with copious detailed annotations throughout; card a little foxed and browned and soiled, gutters cracked in one place; in contemporary black half morocco over publisher's cloth, ruled in gilt, spine neatly repaired, extremities lightly rubbed and worn. **£800**

One of the most comprehensively annotated examples of a WWI Nurses photograph album that we have handled, providing a superb photographic and documentary record of Struan House Auxiliary Hospital in Reading, from almost the start of the war, through to the hospitals demobilisation on July 15th 1919. It seems likely that it is the work of the V.A.D. Nurse Beatrice Jenkins, who according to the Red Cross archives was in service from November 1914 throughout the war, and was given a Commendation for service on October 22nd 1917.



Including over 150 photographs, Nurse Jenkins has been meticulous in annotating every image, giving names, regiments, and often dates, and with the photographs showing an array of patients, nurses and staff, as well as images of the hospital itself. A number of newspaper clippings have also been included, including one from the Times given notice of her commendation, together with a couple of Christmas cards, and a programme from a charity 'Red Cross Rally' organised by the Berkshire Branch on February 15th 1919.



One further clipping at the end of the volume provides a brief history of the hospital, under the heading 'Struan House Hospital. Last V.A.D. to be Demobilised'. One of the of the first such hospitals to be opened, it was run by the Red Cross and was affiliated to Reading War Hospital. It offered 77 beds, and was run by the Red Cross commandant Lady Berkeley. Its medical officers were Dr Rowland, Dr Cane and Dr Fosbery, and it clearly played a very prominent role in the rehabilitation and treatment of nearly 2000 patients.



An earlier clipping from the 'Reading Standard' reprints a letter of thanks from a former patient, Corporal H. H. Farnhill of the Royal Garrison Artillery: 'Never shall I forget the happy days spent there; I can honestly say that never have I experienced such kindness, from the matron down to the humblest worker in the hospital, nothing being too much trouble ... I am sure that I only echo the sentiment of hundreds of boys who, like myself, have enjoyed the hospitality of the Care and Comforts Committee, when I say that the pain of wounds has been made easier to bear by the treatment received at the hands of the people of Reading and district'.



II. [WWI NURSES ALBUM AMICORUM.] OBLONG ALBUM SEEMINGLY COMPILED BY 'SISTER TOLMIE' A NURSE WORKING AT THE BERRIDGE ROAD MILITARY HOSPITAL, in Nottingham, and made up of pencil sketches, pen and ink drawings, verses, notes of endearment, signatures, mounted drawings, mounted dried leaves, and a mounted stamp ca. 1917-1919.

Oblong album, 185 x 225mm; ff. 62 leaves of pastel coloured paper and drawing paper, 177 x 222mm, of which 43 leaves have been used, either on recto, verso or both, and including a some 32 pencil sketches, pen and ink drawings, mounted drawings or cartoons, 9 verses (often slightly humorous), and various notes of endearment, signatures, mounted dried leaves, and a mounted stamp, and with two mounted images on rear endpaper; some light soiling with some edge wear to a few outer margins due to previously having been disbound; bound in contemporary maroon morocco, upper cover lettered in gilt, without the front free endpaper, neatly recased, rear endpapers scratched with loss, head and tail of spine rubbed and worn, with small loss along spine, extremities worn. £425

An appealing album amicorum of drawings, verses, and words of endearment and gratitude, compiled we believe by the Scottish nurse, Sister Williamina Tolmie, whilst working at Berridge Road Military Hospital in Nottingham between 1917-1919. Previously a school, Berridge Road was requisitioned as a hospital on May 16th 1917. The British Red Cross Archive notes that Williamina Tolmie of 21 Nile Grove, Edinburgh, joined the V.A.D. as a full time Sister on August 16th 1916, and had previously worked at an Auxiliary Hospital in Penrith, Cumbria.



All of the messages and drawings are signed by the soldier, in most case recording the regiment with which they served, and a number of which are Scottish. The drawings range in skill, although one or two are rather finely executed. As was often the case in similar albums handled, the verses are frequently tinged with the somewhat 'gallows' humour often associated with WWI soldiers, a number making light of the unpleasant and unfair conditions endured. A mounted card depicting in colour a number of insects is accompanied by the caption 'Our bivvy mates in Palestine'. Another shows a heavily bandaged soldier being berated in the ward by his Officer, the caption below reading: 'Officer (to Tommy who has broken a hospital rule). You don't seem to realise that there's a war on'. Another short verse notes 'The wages of sin is death, the wages of the army are worse'. Reflecting that the present album was compiled towards the end of the conflict, perhaps the most evocative image is a pencil drawn sketch 'The Allies Join Hands'.

Regiments include: the Royal Garrison Artillery; the 144 Heavy Battery RGA; the Royal Field Artillery; the Royal Army Medical Corps; the Royal Engineers; the 5th Cameron Highlanders; London Scottish; the Essex Yeomanry; the 3rd Middlesex Regiment; the South Staffordshire Regiment; the 12th Sherwood Foresters; the 1/19 London Regiment; the 6th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, Princess Louise's; the 2/4th Royal Berkshire; the 4th Lincolnshire Regiment; and Durham Light Infantry.