

**WAGING WAR**  
*on land and sea*



**BERNARD QUARITCH LTD**

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1. [ARMY LIST, 1792.] A list of the officers of the army and marines, with an index; a succession of colonels; and a list of the officers of the army and marines on half-pay. Also with an index. The fortieth edition. [London]: War Office, 1792.

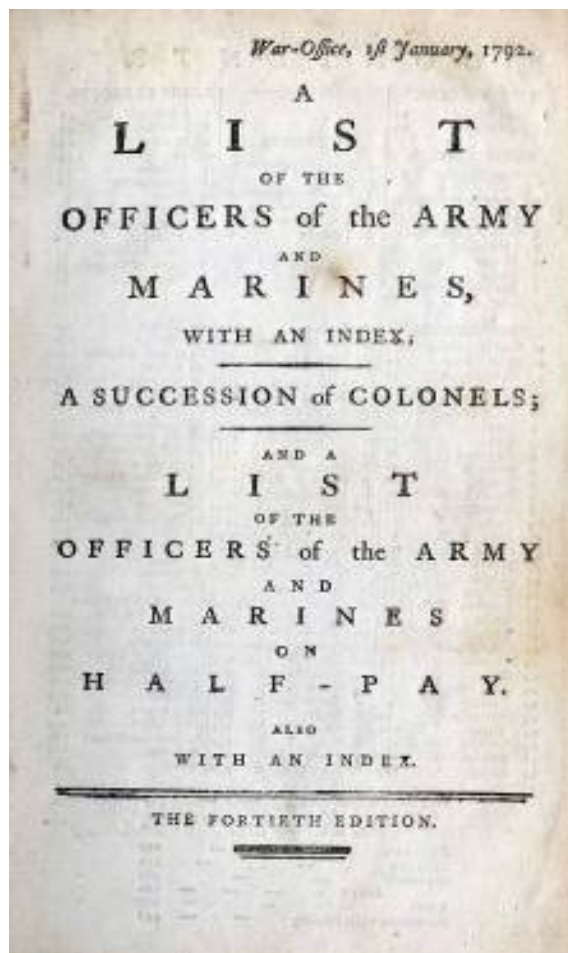
8vo, pp. [ii], 22, 25–53, 70–159, 198–277, 276\*–277\*, [278]–299, cols. 300–398, pp. 399–438; contemporary tree calf, gilt, with morocco label on spine (slightly chipped); joints split, cover with small burnmarks.

£275

The octavo issue of the 1792 edition of the annual Army list, giving the officers of the British Army by rank, regiment and garrison, together with Marine officers and all those on half pay (there was another issue with the text was also imposed on quarto sheets). Among the names are those of the eminent generals of the day, such as Charles Cornwallis and William Howe, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces during the American War of Independence, both listed as Lieutenant-Generals. Many of those named in this issue would go on to serve during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.

This copy bears the bookplate of Francis Longe of Spixworth Park, Norfolk, and his gilt crest on the upper and lower covers. Francis Longe (1748–1812) held the position of High Sheriff of Norfolk from 1786 to 1787. The text includes several annotations indicating subsequent advancements and promotions.

ESTC T170304.



2. **BARONE, Enrico.** 1806 in Germania. Parte I. Narrazione [– II. Considerazioni]. *Turin: Roux & Viarengo, 1900.*

[Bound with:]

**E. BARONE.** 1866 in Boemia. Parte I. Narrazione [– II. Considerazioni]. *Turin: Roux & Viarengo, 1900.*

[and:]

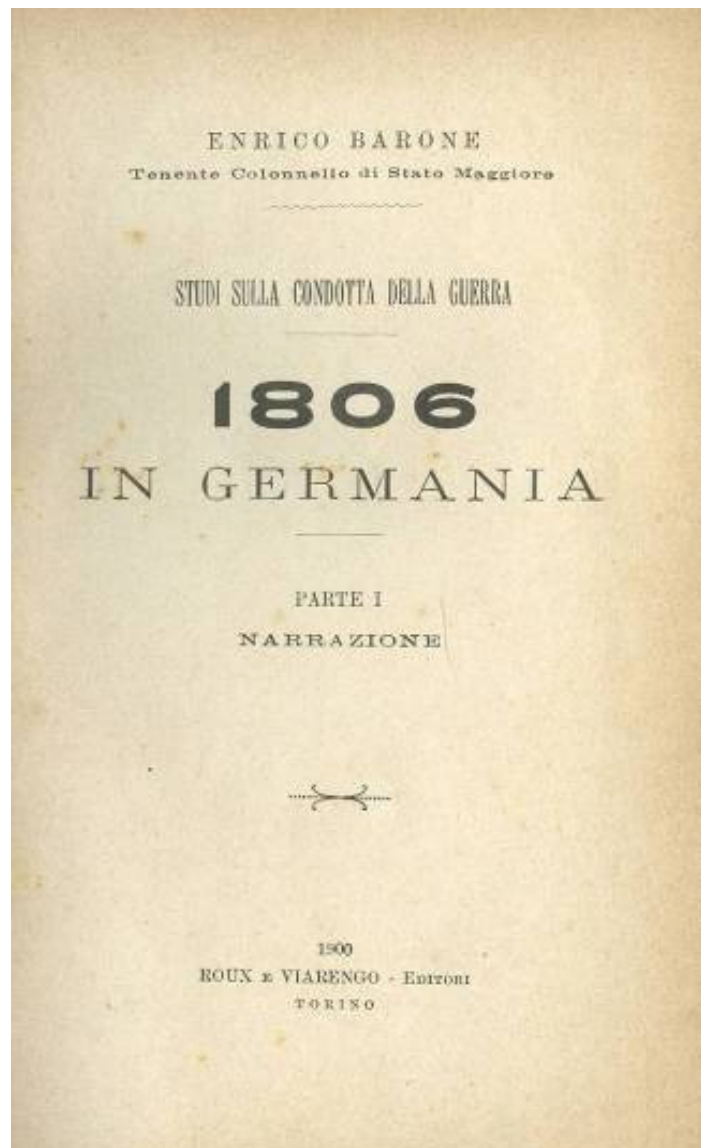
**E. BARONE.** 1814 in Francia. Parte I. Narrazione [– II. Considerazioni]. *Turin: Roux & Viarengo, 1900.*

Three works (each in two parts) in one vol., 8vo, pp. 126, [1] contents, [1] blank; 117, [1] blank, [1] contents, [1] blank; 108; 142, [1] contents, [1] blank; 102, [1] contents, [1] blank; 117, [1] blank, [1] contents, [1] blank; edges lightly browned, with occasional light spotting; contemporary dark green cloth, a little worn, spine lettered gilt, chip at foot of spine.

£275

**First editions, very rare.** Barone's historical analyses of aspects of the Napoleonic Wars in Germany and France, and the Austro-Prussian or Seven Weeks War of 1866, were published in the series *Studi sulla condotta della guerra.*

OCLC lists copies of all three works at the US Army Military History Institute, with another of *1866 in Boemia* at Harvard.



3. **BARRÉS DU MOLARD, vicomte Alphonse.** *Mémoires sur la guerre de la Navarre et des provinces basques, depuis son origine en 1833, jusqu'au traité de Bergara en 1839, accompagnés du portrait de Maroto.* Paris: Dentu, 1842.

8vo, pp. x, 436, with two folding plates and a portrait; half-title present; modern black morocco-backed mottled boards, preserving original yellow paper wrappers.

£550

**First edition.** A history written by a French officer who fought with the Carlist army in the First Carlist War, a civil war provoked by the death of Ferdinand VII, who left his throne to his daughter Isabel II, preventing Carlos (his nephew), from acceding to the throne he had long coveted.

The present account is a rare one, as the French government, together with the British, supported Isabel II rather than Carlos, rendering the author's sympathetic perspective particularly unusual. Barrés du Molard gives a lively description of life in the Carlist army, as well as an account of the military campaign and its leaders, Zumalacarregui and Cabrera.

Palau 24744.



4. [BOARD GAMES, CRIMEAN WAR.] Jeu d'attaque de Sébastopol. [Paris: c. 1855.]

2 board-games: one (340mm square) chromolithographed by Pellerin of Epinal, the other (380mm square) a lithograph by Paulon for Jullien in Paris; both divided into four sections and mounted on folding card; some wear to folds but generally in good condition, housed in an original box, repaired, printed label to lid, printed rules of the game, in French and English (printed by Boisseau et Cie of Paris), pasted inside, some chipping to edges with slight loss.

£550

The Siege of Sevastopol, both popularly and practically, was one of the most significant campaigns of the Crimean War. Sevastopol's fortified harbour was home to the Russian Black Sea fleet, and the Allied forces, in order to trap that fleet, besieged the city, resulting in a bitter struggle which lasted for more than a year. During the course of the siege, several battles were fought in the field, and European correspondents documented and depicted the cut and thrust of the campaign for domestic audiences.



Public interest in the conflict, spurred by dramatic accounts coming back from the front, created a popular appetite for Crimean material, and a spirit of Anglo-French amity and commercial pragmatism led to such works as the present board game, evidently illustrated and produced for both British and French buyers, given the bilingual rulebook. Largely similar to draughts, the game requires two defending pieces to prevent twenty four besieging pieces from seizing nine different points on the fortress. The lithographic illustrations show the battles of Inkermann and Balaklava, as well as the amphibious assaults and naval bombardments carried out by the Allied



5. **BOYER, Abel.** The draughts of the most remarkable fortified towns of Europe, in 44 copper plates. With a geographical description of the said places. And the history of the sieges they have sustain'd, and the revolutions they have undergon, for above these two hundred years last. To which is prefix'd an introduction to military architecture, or fortification. Containing the origin and progress of that noble art; with the explanation of all the terms belonging to the same. *London: Isaac Cleave, 1701.*

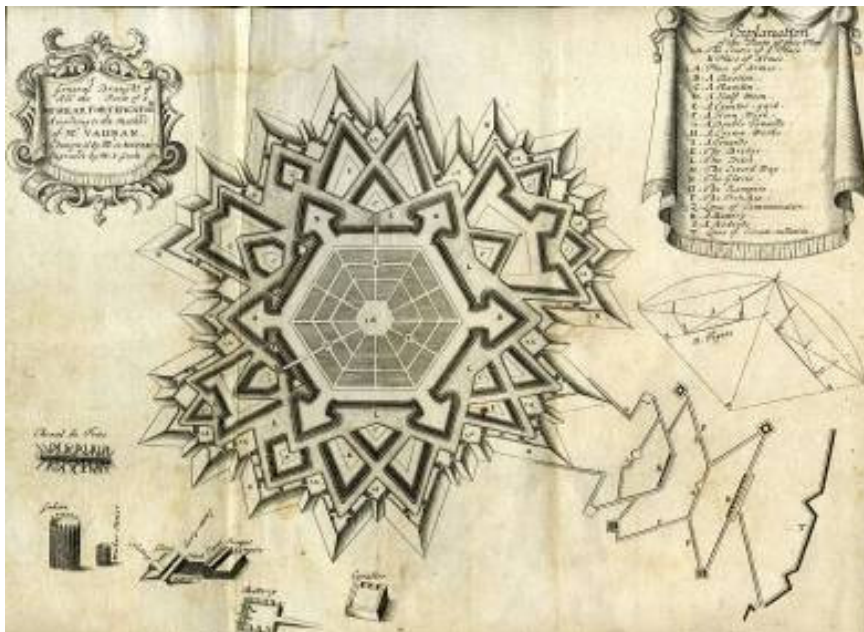
4to in 2s, pp. [4 (title, verso blank, dedication)], 29, [1 (blank)], with 44 engraved plans (one folding); light, mainly marginal damp-marking, one plan cropped touching image; contemporary English Cambridge-panelled calf tooled in blind; front free endpaper skilfully repaired, rebaced and with lower board supplied from another volume; a good copy; *provenance:* early manuscript index on front free endpapers — J. Lewis (stencilled name at head of dedication).

£2500

**First edition.** A collection of engraved plans, mostly of French or Dutch origin, which depict the major fortified towns of Europe at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Many of these, including Namur, Maastricht, Saint Malo, and Cambrai, had either been re-fortified or besieged by Marshal Vauban, Louis XIV's master of siege-craft, during the preceding decades. The introductory chapter on fortification, which describes the known types of military architecture and the best methods of siege and blockade, follows the principles Vauban established.

Boyer (1667-1729), a French Huguenot who fled France following the edict of Nantes and settled in England, was a well-known author and political commentator. He published a number of works on military matters, an interest which probably developed from his early education in mathematics and fortification. It is possible he also served briefly in the army of the Dutch Republic following his exile from France. His most celebrated work was the *Royal dictionary*, which was re-published in numerous editions during his lifetime. He translated a number of books from the French and also issued his own periodical, the *Political state of Great Britain*.

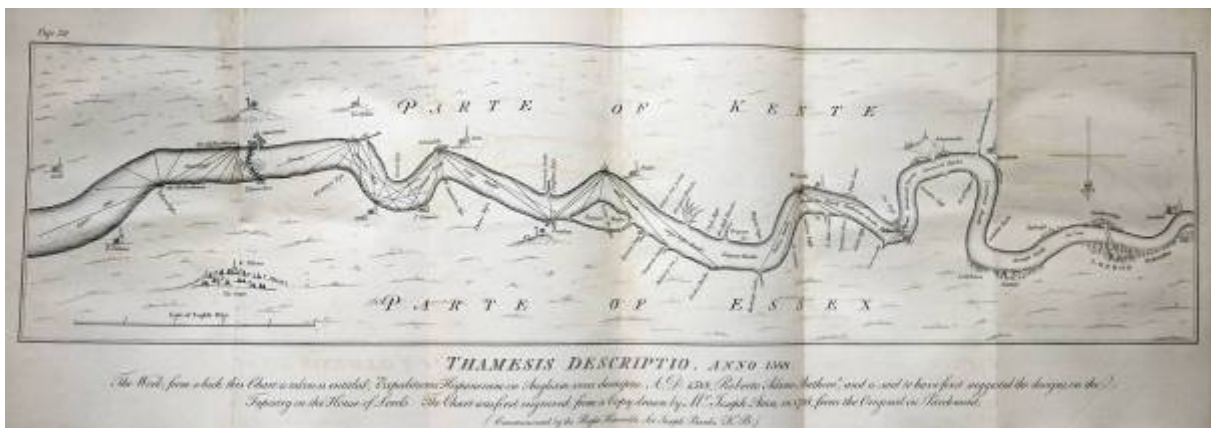
ESTC T112446; Shirley, *Atlases I*, p. 294.



6. **BRUCE, John.** Report on the arrangements which were made, for the internal defence of these kingdoms, when Spain, by its armada, projected the invasion and conquest of England; and application of the wise proceedings of our ancestors, to the present crisis of public safety. [London: A. Strahan for Henry Dundas, 1798.]

8vo in 4s, pp. [4 (title, verso blank, contents, verso blank)], 97, [1 (blank)], [13 (fly-title to appendix, verso blank, contents)], [1 (blank)], [i]-lxxxvii, [1 (blank)], lxxxix (folding letterpress table, verso blank), xci-cccix, [1 (blank)], cccxxi (folding letterpress table, verso blank), cccxxiii-cccxxviii; double-page folding engraved plan of the Thames, letterpress tables in the text; original paper-backed marbled boards with manuscript title on spine (endpapers watermarked 1796), **uncut**, modern cloth box with gilt morocco spine-label; a little rubbed and bumped, spine splitting and slightly chipped.

£700



**First edition.** A report commissioned by Henry Dundas, as secretary of state for war, to encourage the preparation of defences against Napoleon's threatened invasion of Britain, drawing upon the precautions made against the Spanish Armada in 1588. The historian Bruce explains in his opening pages that, 'Though then, the menaced evil, in the end of the sixteenth, was less, in degree, than it is in the end of the eighteenth century, it is precisely the same in kind; – hence the measures adopted in the one period, having experience and success to recommend them, may furnish useful lessons in the other' (p. 2). The suggestions recommended in the report eventually formed the basis of Pitt's measures for the provisional cavalry and the army of the reserve. The report forms the first part of the work and the second, separately-paginated part is an appendix composed of memoranda, letters, minutes, and other texts documenting the preparations made in the 1580s and the immediate aftermath of the Armada. The work is illustrated by a map of the Thames between Tilbury and Lambeth, viewed from the North, which was originally published in Robert Adam's *Expeditionis Hispanorum in Angliam vera descriptio* ([London: 1590]), and engraved for this work from a 1738 drawing by Joseph Ames taken from the original design.



Allow me, when submitting this Report to your notice, to mention, that if the documents on which it rests, shall, in part, appear to be deficient, that defect arises, from the unarranged and perishing situation, in which I have found the early periods of the King's Archives;—But, as Mr. Pitt and you had inspection of the papers, which form the Appendix, I trust measures will be taken, for placing my official duties, under such broad regulations, and for affording me such assistance, as may enable me, still farther, to render them efficient and useful to His Majesty's Secretaries of State.

*I have the honor to be*

*Sir*

*Your most obedient*

*and faithful servant*

*John Bruce*

*Right Honble*

*Henry Dundas*

*&c. &c. &c.*

As with the copies examined at the London Library and New York Public Library, the report in this copy opens with Bruce's autograph salutation 'State Paper Office / May 17. 1798 / Sir. —' and concludes with his autograph subscription 'I have the honor to be / Sir / your most obedient and faithful servant / John Bruce / Right Honble Henry Dundas &c. &c. &c.' However, this copy has further annotations in Bruce's hand (not present in the London Library copy), on p. 4 (correcting 'necessary' to 'necessarily') and on p. 32 (two insertions, one deletion, and the correction of 'river' to 'rivers'). These amendments are also found in the NYPL copy, which is inscribed on the flyleaf, 'This copy which belonged to Mr Bruce; the Chief Officer of the State Paper Office and Author of the Report, was given to me by Mr [Robert] Lemon Chief Clerk of the Office in 1835. E. Llandaff. See Mr Bruce's handwriting page 97'; interestingly, the NYPL copy contains two further corrections on pp. 46 and 96.

*Bibliotheca Cantiana* p. 85; ESTC T77289; Goldsmiths 17427; NMM V, 220 (calling [?erroneously] for a frontispiece not found elsewhere).

7. [DÉPÔT DE LA GUERRE.] Mémorial topographique et militaire, rédigé au dépôt général de la guerre; imprimé par ordre du ministre. No. 1. Topographie [—No. 2. Historique —No. 3. Topographie]. *Paris: l'Imprimerie de la République, 'Vendémiaire an XI'-'Nivôse an XI' [i.e. September/October 1802-December 1802/January 1803].*

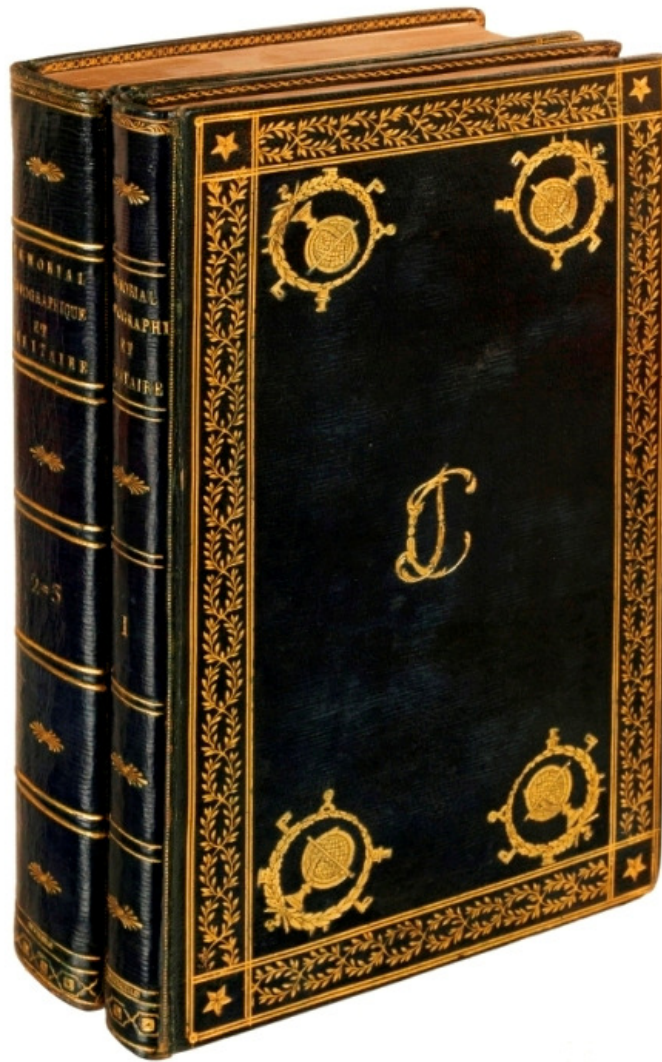
Numbers 1–3 bound in two volumes, 8vo, pp. 1: [2 (title, verso blank)], 183, [1 (errata)]; 2: xi, [1 (blank but for catchword)], 201; 3: xxiv, 201, [3 (table, errata, blank)]; one folding hand-coloured engraved battle-pan by Vicq, bound to throw clear, five folding engraved plates of diagrams and plans bound to throw clear, and one folding letterpress table; letterpress tables in the text; short, skilfully-repaired tear on plan; contemporary dark-blue, original publisher's straight-grained morocco by Bozérian, the covers with elaborate gilt borders, the gilt globe emblem of the Dépôt de la guerre in each corner and the monogram 'JC' in the centre, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in two, gilt-ruled board-edges and turn-ins; all edges gilt; pink silk endpapers; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, otherwise a fine copy; *provenance*: [?Henri-Jacques-Guillaume Clarke, duc de Feltre and comte d'Hunembourg (1765-1818, monograms on binding and Cottreau's note)] — [?General Émile Mellinet (1798-1894, one of the last French veterans of the Napoleonic Wars to survive; Cottreau's note)] — Gabriel Cottreau, 7 December 1894 (French Napoleonic historian and bibliophile; engraved armorial bookplates on front free endpapers and note on purchase and provenance on front free endpaper of first vol. 'Acheté sur les parapets des quais [...] Provient de la Vente Mellinet. Je pense que les initiales sur la relieure sont celles de Jacques Clarke ministre de la guerre en 1807 et années suivantes. G. Cottreau').

£5750

**First editions. A fine set, bound for presentation for General Clarke, Director of the Dépôt de la guerre in 1799-1800 and Napoleon's last Minister of War, and then in the library of General Émile Mellinet, according to the Napoleonic historian Cottreau, who later owned the volumes.** The first three numbers in a series of seven issued by the Dépôt de la guerre at the request of Alexandre Berthier, France's minister of war between 1800 and 1807. Berthier — who wrote the 'Exposé des travaux du Dépôt général de la guerre pendant le cours de l'an 10' published in the second volume — hoped that with the publication of this series the army and the nation could benefit from the work of the Dépôt de la guerre. The first number covers the science of topography, with a history of surveying as well as practical instructions for the production of military maps and charts, including calculation tables. The second provides a detailed history of the art of war, analysing the ideas of military thinkers including Polybius, Sallust, Julius Ceasar, Guicciardini, Lloyd, Mesnil-Durand, and Maizeroy, and includes a bibliography of those works considered most important. The third number returns to the subject of cartography by providing a comparative study of the field in different countries, and between the periods before and after the publication of Cassini's map of France. This number also contains a catalogue of those maps and charts thought most useful to the military.

This set is one of a small group bound for presentation in full morocco by Bozérian, decorated with the globe device of the *Dépôt de la guerre*, and with the recipient's monogram struck upon the boards (e.g., for the Béraldi-Helbronner set, see *Librairie Laurent Coulet, Bibliothèque de Monsieur G.A.*, no. 49, item 92). The distinguished Napoleonic scholar and bibliophile Cottreau, who previously owned this set, believed that it was originally in the library of Jacques Clarke, an early associate of Napoleon's, who succeeded Berthier as Minister of War in 1807. Clarke took up the position of Director of the *Dépôt de la guerre* in December 1799 (holding it until September 1800), and his achievements in this capacity — working with Napoleon to improve the institution — are described in no. 2, pp. 31 and 36, and elsewhere in the text. According to Cottreau's notes on the set's provenance, it was then in the library of General Émile Mellinet, before passing into Cottreau's collection.

Brunet III, col. 1609.



8. **DODD, Robert.** 'A view of the Royal Dockyard at Deptford'. *London: John and Josiah Boydell, 25th March 1789.*

460 x 710 mm, aquatint view by and after Dodd; margins slightly creased and marked, a few short, skilfully-repaired tears, otherwise a very good, crisp strike of the view.

£2500



Dodd's view of Deptford illustrates the logistical underpinning of the Royal Navy and the accompanying text enumerates the many facilities required to support the fleet: the dry docks, the large wet dock, the bakeries and abattoirs.

Dodd (1748–1815), was a leading marine painter of the latter half of the eighteenth century, as well as a keen engraver. He published numerous aquatints of his works, most notably his views of the naval dockyards, including the present aquatint, and his views of battles of the Nile (1799) and Trafalgar (1806): 'In his engravings as in his paintings his strength lies in the depiction of water and in accuracy of the details of ships' rigging, masts, and sails in different conditions. In particular he depicted storm scenes and rough seas with great realism [...] His prolific work is significant as a historical record' (ODNB).

9. **DODD, Robert.** 'The Royal Dockyard at Plymouth'. *London: John and Josiah Boydell, 1st September 1790.*

470 x 710 mm, aquatint view by and after Dodd; margins slightly creased and marked, a few short, skilfully-repaired tears, otherwise a very good, crisp strike of the view.

£2400



According to the caption, 'This view was taken near Torr Point, on the western bank of the River Tamer, at the time of his Majesty's excursion to the port, in August 1789. This yard, is supposed to have been in an infant state, in the reign of King James I; but like other marine stations, has encreased to its present consequence proportionably to the encreasing grandeur of the Royal Navy. And if we consider the magnitude of its harbour, the capaciousness and durability of its docks, (which are dug from a sollid bed of marble) the rope yard and every other convenience of a marine arsenal, together with its situation in the Channel, it may be said to be superior, to all others in the Kingdom, or probably in the world'.

For Dodd, see the previous item.

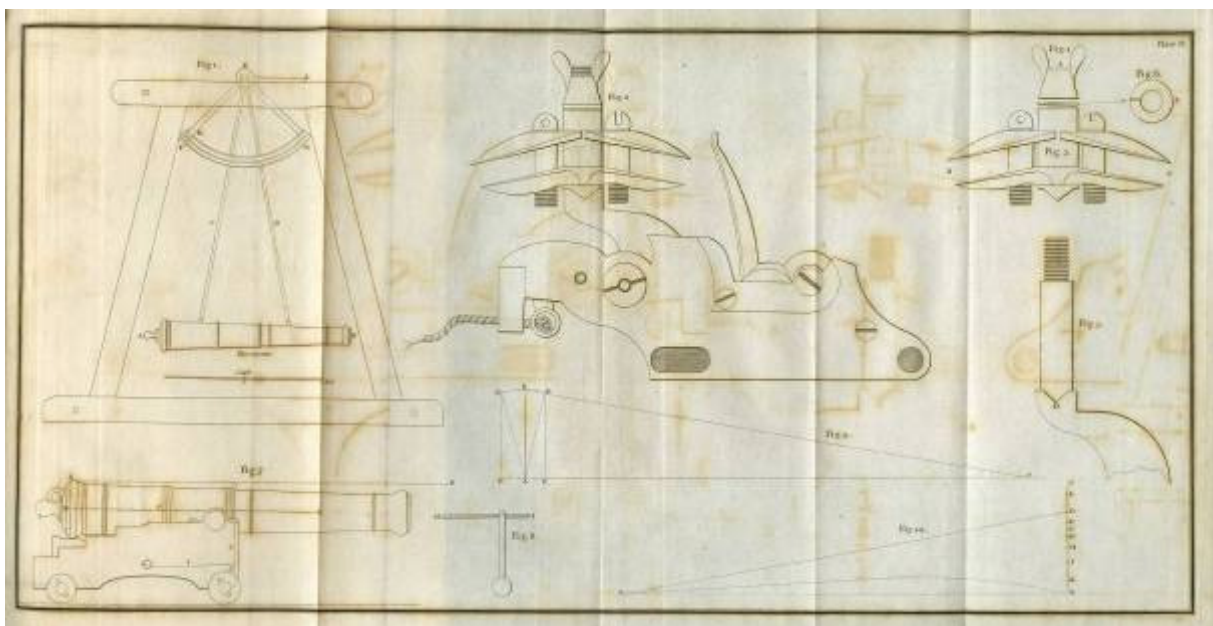
10. **DOUGLAS, Sir Howard.** A treatise on naval gunnery. Published with the approbation and permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty [...] Second edition. *London: C. Roworth for John Murray, 1829.*

8vo, pp. xxiv, 319, [1, blank]; retaining half-title and erratum slip bound in before p. [1]; five folding engraved plates by Neele & Son and five folding letterpress tables; wood-engraved diagrams and letterpress tables in the text; occasional spotting and offsetting; contemporary half calf over marbled boards, rebacked, spine gilt in compartments, gilt red morocco label in one; spine faded, endpapers replaced.

£750

Second edition (first 1820); this enlarged edition of the most important nineteenth-century work on naval gunnery was published to encourage the founding, in 1830, of HMS *Excellent*, a gunnery training ship which used the *Treatise on naval gunnery* as its main textbook until the late 1840s.

Following the end of the Peninsular War, Douglas, shocked by the low standard of gunnery and gun drill aboard some British warships and inspired by the brilliant training regime of Captain Broke and the capture of the USS *Chesapeake* in 1813, decided that naval officers must have at least a basic idea of gunnery and so he submitted his suggestions to the Admiralty. The latter recognised the merit of Douglas's ideas and published them in this book, which became the authoritative treatise on the subject. But his work '**was more than a mere artillery training manual**; it encompassed key elements of national strategy, notably the development of new weapons and tactics for the bombardment of foreign naval bases [...] In the Crimean War his ideas were applied at Sveaborg in August 1855 with devastating results' (ODNB). The *Treatise* went through five editions between 1820 and 1861.

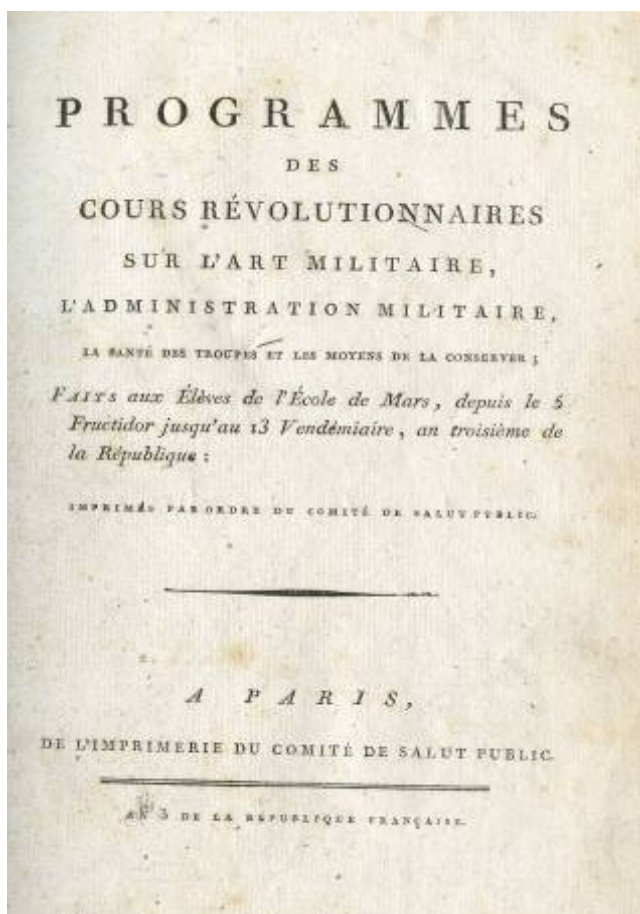


11. [ÉCOLE DE MARS.] Programmes des cours révolutionnaires sur l'art militaire, l'administration militaire, la santé des troupes et les moyens de la conserver; faits aux élèves de l'École de Mars, depuis le 5 Fructidor jusqu'au 13 Vendémiaire, an troisième de la République: imprimés par ordre du Comité de Salut Public. Paris: Comité de Salut Public, 'An 3' [1794-1795].

4to, pp. [2 (title, verso blank)], [2 (blank l.)], 4, [4], 4, [2 (text, verso blank)], 4, [2], 4, 4, 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, [1 (blank)], 3, [1 (blank)], 4, 2, [2 (text, verso blank)], 4, 2, 4, 3, [1 (blank)], 3, [1 (blank)], 4, 4, 8, [2 (blank l.)], 4, 6, [2 (blank l.)], 4, 4, 4, 7, [1 (blank)], 4, 4, 4, 4, 8, 8, [i.e. 174 total]; contemporary vellum-backed boards covered in ms. ll.; modern green cloth solander box with gilt morocco lettering-piece; lightly worn, foot of spine and endpapers repaired; *provenance*: occasional corrections in an early hand.

£2000

**First edition.** A lesson-book probably containing the complete syllabus taught at the École de Mars during its short-lived existence between Prairial II (June 1794) to Brumaire III (October/November 1794). It is divided into two sections, with the first covering the art of war — including such subjects as the importance of gunpowder, troop formation, military reconnaissance, fortification, and marching — and the second comprising the practical aspects of military logistics, namely the preparation of quarters, food, health, ordnance, and uniforms.



The Revolution threw the established French courses of specialist military instruction into disarray, as the National Convention initially refused to countenance such programs in the new egalitarian army, where every entrant was expected to work his way from infantryman to officer. Schooling for officers was therefore abolished on the 9th of September, 1793. The following year, however, the Convention relented but only to the extent of establishing the École de Mars. Its goals, however, were more moral than practical, and it sought to instil a suitable spirit of revolutionary fervour into the school's three thousand students.

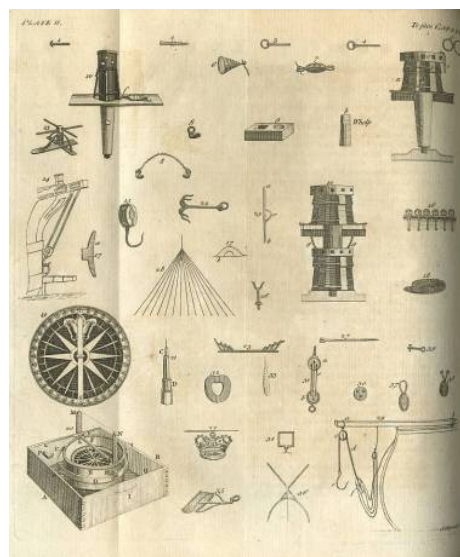
**The work is rare:** COPAC, KVK and OCLC locate four copies only, at the British Library, Society of the Cincinnati, University of Chicago, and the National Library of Sweden.

12. **FALCONER, William.** An universal dictionary of the marine: or, a copious explanation of the technical terms and phrases employed in the construction, equipment, furniture, machinery, movements, and military operations of a ship. Illustrated with variety of original designs of shipping, in different situations; together with separate views of their masts, sails, yards, and rigging. To which is annexed, a translation of the French sea-terms and phrases, collected from the works of Mess. Du Hamel, Aubin, Saverien, &c. [...] New edition, corrected. *London: T. Cadell, 1784.*

4to, pp. [8 (title, verso blank, dedication, advertisement, preface)], [412]; 12 engraved plates by J. Mynde *et al.*, five double-page and folding, three double-page, and four folding; wood-engraved headpiece, letterpress tables in the text; some light browning, a few ll. with paper flaws, one plate cropped at fore-edges, some plates creased or with short tears at folds; contemporary English full tree calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, gilt board-edges; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, some splitting on joints; nonetheless a very fresh copy in contemporary tree calf; *provenance*: Charles Sturt, 'on board His Majesty[s] Frigate La Prudente Honble William Waldegrave Commander Crook Haven' (1763-1812, contemporary inscription on title, notes of ships and commanders in Sturt's hand on endpapers).

£1250

Fifth edition, **with a contemporary naval provenance.** Falconer (c. 1732-1770) was the author of the immensely popular poem, 'The Shipwreck', which was dedicated to the Duke of York, to whose patronage Falconer owed his advancement in the Royal Navy. His methodical and careful work was first published in 1769, and it remained the standard nautical dictionary until the end of the age of sail. Between its first publication and William Burney's revised and expanded edition of 1815, it went through numerous editions. Indeed, James Cook likely carried a copy of the *Dictionary* with him on his second voyage, and noted in his journal that, 'the most rationale account I have read of Water Spouts is in Mr Falconer's Marine Dictionary which is chiefly collected from the Philosophical Writings of the ingenious Dr Franklin' (Beaglehole, *Journals*, II, p. 142).



The ownership note on the title page of this copy that of Charles Sturt, who was then serving on the frigate *La Prudente* under Commander William Waldegrave (1753-1825). Although the second son of the politician and landowner Humphry Sturt MP, Charles Sturt succeeded to his father's Crichel estate in 1786 and in 1788 married Lady Anne Mary Ashley Cooper. In 1784 he was returned as the Member of Parliament for Bridport and represented the constituency until 1802; however, he seems not to have been particularly active, apart from an intervention in a debate on ordnance and fortifications, possibly inspired by his own experiences. The naval officer Waldegrave (later Baron Radstock), began his naval service on the *Jersey* in 1766 and served throughout the world, in the Mediterranean, East Indian, West Indian and other stations, and was successively promoted to the ranks of lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain. In June 1779 he took command of the 38-gun frigate *La Prudente* and in March 1782 transferred to the frigate *Phaeton*, which he paid off at the end of the American War of Independence, presumably returning to his command of *La Prudente* shortly afterwards.

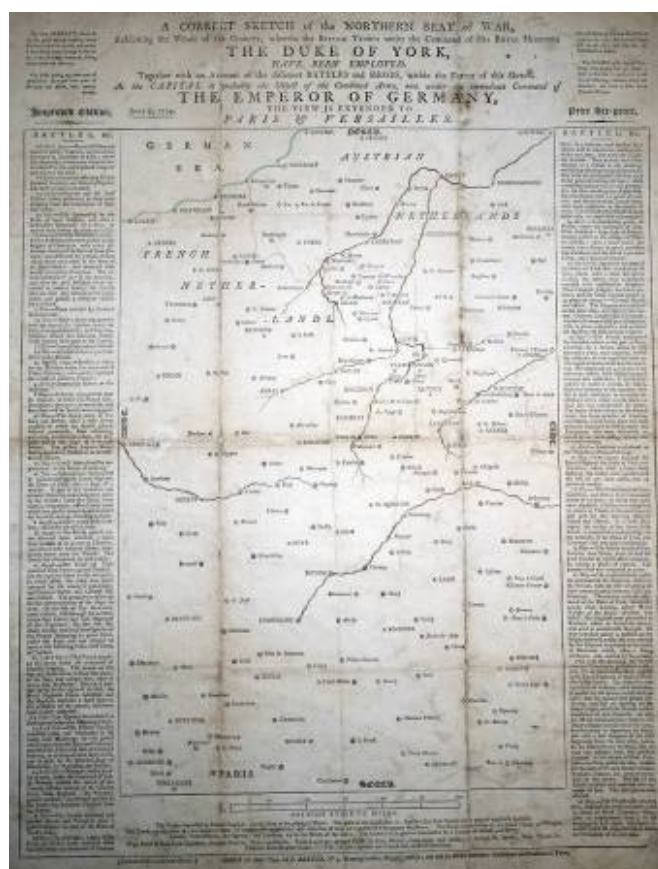
ESTC T71580.



13. [FIRST WAR OF THE COALITION, 1792-7.] 'A correct sketch of the northern seat of war, exhibiting the whole of the country, wherein the British troops under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, have been employed. Together with an account of the different battles and sieges, within the extent of this sketch. As the capital is probably the object of the combined army, now under the immediate command of the Emperor of Germany, the view is extended to Paris & Versailles'. Improved edition. London: J. Barber, 1794.

Broadsheet (550 x 430 mm); letterpress map, with rivers, coast and Franco-Austrian frontline added in colours by hand; enclosed within letterpress text, providing a chronology of battles and actions between 28 April 1792 and 22 May 1794; laid down onto original linen; slightly worn at folds with some minor loss; *provenance*: 'Brighton' ([?] ownership signature on verso).

£850



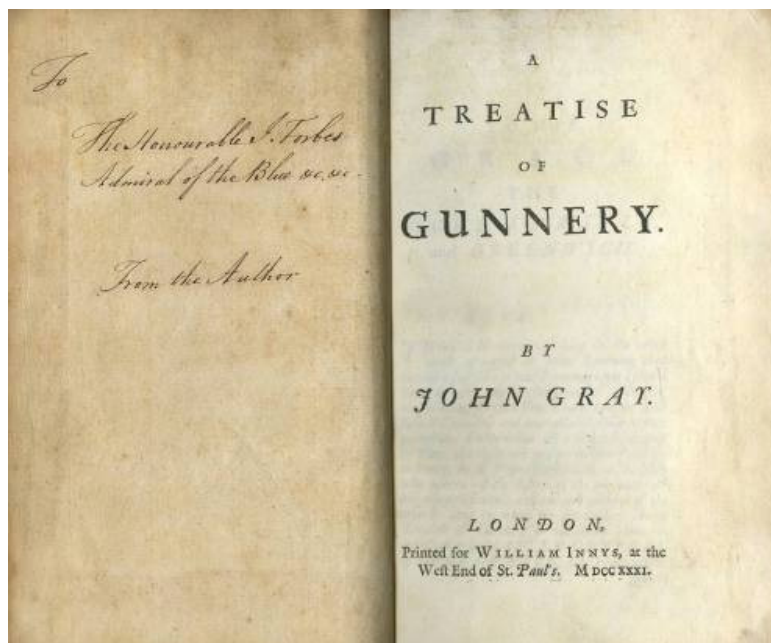
A map showing the northern theatre of the First War of the Coalition, from Paris to the English Channel and Antwerp. Fortified towns, and those otherwise capable of offering resistance, are indicated. In this conflict Austria, Prussia, Savoy, Spain, Britain and several small German states attempted, unsuccessfully, to defeat Revolutionary France.

This rare letterpress map dated 7 June is known in three states dated between 29 May and 23 June, which were revised to reflect the changing fortunes of the combatants. Due to its ephemeral nature and the transitory popular interest in the campaign, few copies of any of these three issues survive. ESTC only records one copy of an earlier issue dated 29 May (ESTC T226874, BL) and two copies of a later issue dated 23 June (ESTC T205796, BL and Bodleian); to these can be added a copy of this variant at St John's College, Cambridge. The survival of this copy is most likely due to it having been laid down onto linen by an early owner.

14. GRAY, John. A treatise of gunnery. London: William Innys, 1731.

8vo, pp. [4 (title, blank, dedication)], xliii, [1 (blank)], 94, [2 (advertisements)]; one folding engraved plate, bound to throw clear, wood-engraved diagrams and letterpress tables in the text; some very light marginal marking; contemporary calf, boards with roll-tooled gilt borders and gilt corner pieces, rebaked and recornered, spine directly lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges red; extremities a little rubbed; *provenance*: **Admiral John Forbes** (1714-1796, presentation inscription on front fly-leaf 'To the Honourable J. Forbes Admiral of the Blue &c. &c. From the Author').

£1100



**First edition. A presentation copy inscribed to Forbes**, the second son of the naval officer and diplomat George Forbes, Earl of Granard. Forbes was made an Admiral of the Blue in 1758, distinguishing himself early in his career at the Battle of Toulon (1744), and was second-in-command to John Byng in the Mediterranean. He was noted for refusing to sign Byng's death warrant in 1757, after Byng's court martial in the aftermath of the loss of Minorca.

In the eighteenth century, 'once fleets were engaged, there was more to gunnery than firing and re-loading rapidly, although that was indispensably important. Effective gunnery depends on morale and training, either of which alone is useless' (Tunstall, *Naval warfare in the age of sail* p. 3). Admiral Edward Vernon, a contemporary of Gray's and an important figure in the War of Jenkins' Ear, thought gunnery of a fundamental importance in battle. 'He was strongly opposed to "hasty firing" [...] "which only serves to embolden the enemy instead of discouraging them". Guns were to be carefully aimed and strict fire discipline maintained' (ibid. p. 82). This treatise is representative of the growing preoccupation, at the time, with tactics in warfare of which one of the largest components was gunnery. Gray concludes that: 'as the rude hints I have given relate to things of very great consequence to the public, I cannot help wishing that our Master-General of the ordnance, and our boards of Admiralty and Navy would think them worth their attention, as they are the only fit patrons for encouraging the experiments that are necessary to bring the art of gunnery to perfection' (p. 94). John Gray, the author of this work, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1732, the year after this was published, and died in 1769.

ESTC T120182

15. **GRIFFITHS, Anselm John.** Observations on some points of seamanship; with practical hints on naval oeconomy [...] The whole profits are for the benefit of the Royal Naval Charitable Society. *Cheltenham: J. J. Hadley, Minerva Press [for the author], 1824.*

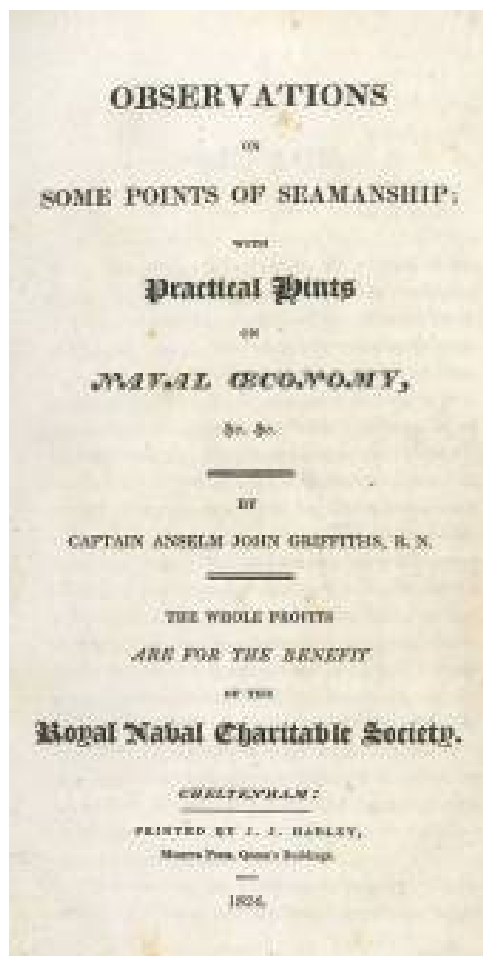
8vo in 4s, pp. xii, 290; letterpress tables and woodcut diagrams in the text; very occasional light spotting, bound without final [?blank] leaf 2P2; contemporary straight-grained blue morocco gilt, boards with borders of gilt and blind-tooled palmette rolls, spine richly gilt in compartments, lettered directly into, gilt-tooled board-edges and turn-ins, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt; extremities lightly rubbed, otherwise a very good copy in a contemporary binding; *provenance*: engraved Mansell bookplate on upper paste-down (presumably of Captain Robert Mansell (1786–1845) who is noted as having received three copies in the list of subscribers on p. 284), Williams, Cheltenham (early bookseller's ticket on front free endpaper).

£1500

**First edition.** Griffiths wrote the *Observations* in 1811 while captain of the frigate *Leonidas*, basing it on his wartime service in the Royal Navy. The text deals mainly with matters of seamanship, though it also addresses the organization of a ship. Its tenor, particularly in the chapter on the 'Conduct of the ship's company', is notably humane, particularly by the standards of the day, and should be seen as part of the general humanisation of the navy's practice after 1805. The fierce discipline and general mistrust engendered by the great mutinies of the late eighteenth century, most notably in 1797, at last began to ebb, and morale was given due consideration. The gauntlet and the practice of 'starting' seamen were abolished, among the multitude of small but indicative reforms carried out in the first few decades of the nineteenth century, and though it would be misleading to suggest anything so extreme as liberalisation in the practice of naval discipline, an element of brutality began to disappear.

Griffiths, a midshipman by 1781 and first commissioned in 1790, served on the *Culloden* at the Glorious First of June in 1794 and was promoted to commander in the sloop *Atalante* four years later. In 1802 he was posted captain and appointed to the frigate *Constance*, in which he served in various parts of the world. He was transferred to the frigate *Leonidas* in 1809 and served mainly in the Mediterranean. He expresses his reasons for writing the *Observations* in the preface, mentioning, in particular, that the 'movements and management of a ship at sea are so strictly scientific, that if the hints herein embodied only tend to promote inquiry, and to foster a habit of thinking on the why and wherefore, I shall be satisfied' (p. iv).

The esteem in which Griffiths and his work were held is evident in its extensive list of subscribers, which includes Sir Jahleel Brenton, Francis Austen (Jane Austen's brother), Sir Alexander Cochrane, Lord Gambier, Sir Philip Broke, Sir Israel Pellew, Sir George Montagu and Sir James Saumarez (who ordered 25 copies), as well as institutions such as the Royal Naval Club.



16. GRIMOARD, Philippe Henri, comte de. *Tableau historique et militaire de la vie et du regne de Frédéric le Grand, roi de Prusse. 'A Londres [?but Paris]; et se trouve a Paris, chez Didot Fils Aîné, libraire', 1788.*

8vo in 4s, pp. xvi, [2 (errata and instructions to the binder)], 341, [1 (blank)]; retaining half-title and with final errata l. 43/4 bound before text; cancellantia 2/4, 3/4, 4/1, 5/2.3, 6/4, 9/1, and 33/1 as called for; 18 folding engraved plates of battle plans with troop dispositions etc. added in colours by hand; occasional light browning and light marginal damp-marking, old marginal repair on 33/4; contemporary French mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, marbled endpapers, all edges red; extremities a little worn, splitting on joints.

£2000

**First edition.** A scarce military biography of Frederick the Great written two years after his death by an officer and noted military writer of the French Enlightenment, to complement that written by Laveaux (1787), which did not pay great attention to Frederick's military achievements, and to re-

place that written by Louis Muller (1785), which Grimoard saw as a flawed attempt at a military biography. The *Tableau historique et militaire* begins with a description of Frederick's childhood and education but the book's focus is on the emperor's military feats during the two Silesian wars, the Seven Years War, and the campaigns against Joseph of Bavaria in 1777.

Grimoard entered the royal army at the age of sixteen. In 1775 he published his *Essai théorique et pratique sur les batailles*, and soon afterwards Louis XVI placed him in his own military cabinet. By the Revolution, he had become one of the king's most trusted advisers in matters military and political, though only a colonel, but the Revolution and its aftermath finished his military career, and he spent the remainder of his life writing on military matters.



17. **HEINZE, Alexander Clarus.** Taschenwörterbuch der Artillerie-, Ingenieur- und Generalstabswissenschaften. Deutsch-Französisch ... zweite stereotyp-Ausgabe. Leipzig: Teubner, 1850.

8vo, pp. xiv, 658; some even light browning and occasional spotting, lacking first l. [?half-title]; half roan over glazed boards; extremities a little worn, rebacked; *provenance*: inkstamps of 3 German military institutions on title — Luftkriegsakademie Berlin-Gatow (inkstamps on title and 2 other pages).

£90

Second edition (first 1846) of a successful German-French military dictionary produced by a much-decorated hero of the Greek War of Independence. The author's foreword indicates that the increasingly international nature of conflicts, such as the one in which he fought, makes it essential for soldiers to understand and use a technical vocabulary with precision in more than one language. It also offers a bibliography of military dictionaries documenting over a century of French and German publications.



18. **MACERONE [or MACERONI], Francis.** Defensive instructions for the people: containing the new and improved combination of arms, called foot lancers; miscellaneous instructions on the subject of small arms and ammunition, street and house fighting, and field fortification. *London: J. Smith, [1832].*

8vo, pp. [1]-8 (title, verso blank, preface), [1]-72; hand-coloured engraved folding frontispiece by Marks, 4 hand-coloured folding lithographic plates, and one folding engraved plate; letterpress diagram in the text; light offsetting, one plate trimmed touching number, another with short tear; original cloth-backed boards, printed paper spine-label; extremities rubbed and corners bumped, spine-label slightly chipped.

£800

**First edition.** A rare account encouraging ‘the people’ to use physical force to push the Reform Bill through the House of Lords. Popular agitation in 1832 never developed into revolution but the threat of violence was sufficient to ensure that the Wellington-Sutton government was rejected and the Bill passed through the Lords. This radical manual enjoyed large sales, with *The Times*, the *Poor Man’s Guardian*, and the *Morning Chronicle* devoting much space to it.

The *Defensive Instructions* was one of the earliest works on street fighting and defence of property in cases of civil unrest. It includes sections (and illustrations) on the lance, the rifle, and ball and buck-shot cartridges, as well as chapters on ‘necessary preparations by the people of villages or towns on how to organise themselves and the town for defence’, ‘on the mode of defending a house, a church, or a public edifice’, ‘on the defense of a village or a town’ (this includes sections on movable barricades, hand-grenades, and burning acids), ‘a few brief hints on field fortification’, and ‘incendiary composition for shells’.

Macerone (1788-1846), a well-travelled Manchester-born soldier, sometime aide-de-camp to Joachim Murat, and mechanical inventor ‘had great difficulty in finding a printer for the pamphlet, which he published without any return when he and his children were in great poverty’ (ODNB). In it he explained that ‘It is essential for a free people to be armed. To hope that liberty and justice can be preserved with all the means of power and coercion, existing in the hands of the governing minority, is an infantine delusion! [...] An armed people cannot be subdued by any faction. They require no paid army to protect them; and none can coerce them. Arm, then, oh, British people, and you will be safe!’ (p. 7). As in other copies known, this example includes a final engraved plate of fortifications, etc. not called for by Abbey, who describes all of the hand-coloured plates as etchings.



As in other copies known, this example includes a final engraved plate of fortifications, etc. not called for by Abbey, who describes all of the hand-coloured plates as etchings.

Abbey, *Life*, 367.

19. **MARSIGLI, Luigi Ferdinando.** Stato militare dell'impèrio ottomanno, incremento e decremento del medesimo / L'état militaire de l'empire ottoman, ses progrès et sa décadence. *The Hague: Pierre Gosse, Jean Neaulme, Pierre de Hondt, Adrien Moetjens; and Amsterdam: Hermanus Uytwerf and Francois Changuion, 1732.*

2 parts in one volume, folio in 4s, pp. [iii]–xvi (Italian and French titles printed in red and black with engraved vignettes, versos blank, section title with engraved headpiece by Jan Schenk, verso blank, preface, contents), [3]–137, [1 (blank)], [1 (section-title)], 138–151, [1(blank)]; [6 (Italian and French titles printed in red and black with engraved vignettes, versos blank)], [3]–199, [1 (blank)]; 2 folding hand-coloured engraved maps and 34 engraved plates, 12 folding; engraved illustrations, engraved initials, and letterpress tables in the text, type-ornament headbands, woodcut tailpieces; three folding tables (i.e. pp. 133–7 in part 1); text in Italian and French, printed in double columns; occasional light spotting and browning, double-leaf R3/4 misbound after R1, a few plates and engravings slightly trimmed at fore edges; late eighteenth-century diced Russia [probably for Parker], spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, others decorated with flower tools, gilt board-edges, all edges yellow; spine slightly faded, short split at foot of upper joint, nonetheless **a fine, fresh copy**; *provenance: Lieutenant-General George Lane Parker* (1724–1791, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown; by descent to:) — the **Earls of Macclesfield**, Shirburn Castle, 1860 (engraved armorial bookplate on front free endpaper; blindstamp on part one titles and first section title).

£10,500

**First edition.** This handsome folio, an important work on the Ottoman Empire, discusses its military's finances, revenues and commerce, provides an account of its different ranks and roles, and a description of the variety of artillery, mines and fireworks employed by the Ottoman forces. The striking plates depict weaponry, costumes, modes of transport, battle formations, the organization of camps and the layout of actual battles and sieges. Marsigli concludes that the Porte, while despotic, was functionally more democratic, for so far as he could see the janissaries and the various local rulers exerted the greatest influence on its affairs.

Marsigli had extensive experience of the Ottoman empire, since he spent eleven months at Constantinople in 1679 when he had accompanied Ciurani, the Venetian representative to the Porte. Then, 'during the Turkish-Hungarian campaigns (1682–99) he was taken captive by Tartars at Rab and eventually sold to some Bosnian soldiers during the siege of Vienna in 1683. In 1691 he joined the suite of the grand vizier Zadé Mustafa Kuprili on his fatal journey to Salankeman. After the peace of Carlowitz in 1699 the Emperor Leopold appointed him to establish the limits of the frontiers between Turkey, Venice and Hungary' (Blackmer).

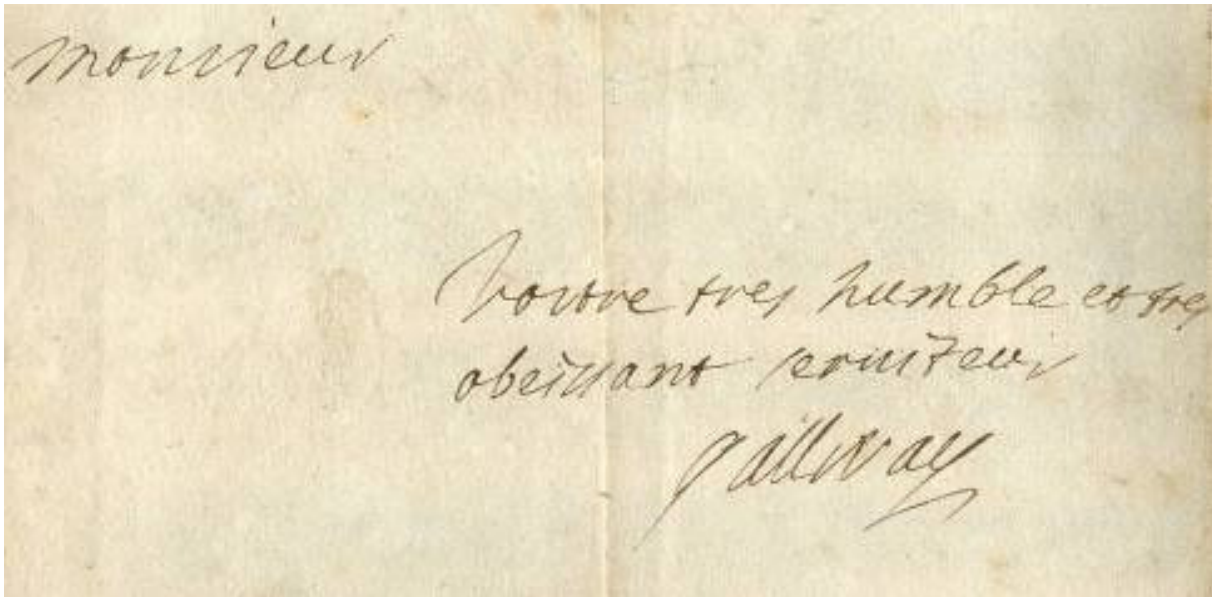
Apponyi 2436; Blackmer 1084.



20. **MASSUE DE RUVIGNY, Henri de, Lord Galway.** Autograph letter signed ('Gallway'), in French, to an unnamed English statesman ('Monsieur'), sending greetings and referring to regimental dispositions. *Turin: 24th December 1695/3rd January 1696.*

4to (215 x 165 mm), two pages, on a bifolium, integral blank, endorsement on final page ('From Lord Galway'); small chips at edges, creased where folded; *provenance:* Maggs Brothers, London (purchased for £5 in November 1966 by:) — Charles Ralph Boxer (1904-2000, historian).

£375



The son of a distinguished French diplomat, Ruvigny was born in 1648. He served as a colonel in the army and diplomat to England until 1679, when he succeeded his father as deputy general of the Huguenots, whom he represented in court. However, with the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, he emigrated to England with his father and younger brother, and in 1691 took up the position of major-general to the Williamite army in Ireland. He was very successful in the campaigns there, and as a result he was created Baron Portarlington, Viscount Galway and Commander-in-Chief in Ireland in just a year. By 1697 he had been raised to Earl Galway and made a lord justice in Ireland.

Although he retired for a few years in 1701, he was recalled to action for the War of the Spanish Succession, and given command of the English forces in Portugal in 1704. He briefly occupied Madrid in 1706, and in 1707 was given command of British forces in Spain in preference to the Earl of Peterborough. The following years were not distinguished, most notably the disastrous Battle of Alamanza, though he did distinguish himself personally with valour and honour. He was recalled in 1710 and retired to Rookley until his death in 1720, although he briefly served as lord justice on one final occasion in Ireland in 1715. Throughout his life, he was a leader in the Huguenot community, and established a colony for French Huguenots during his time in Ireland. He also counted William of Orange and, later, Queen Anne amongst his friends.



21. **MAYDMAN, Henry.** *Naval speculations, and maritime politicks: being a modest and brief discourse of the Royal Navy of England: of its oeconomy and government, and a projection for an everlasting seminary of seamen, by a Royal Maritime Hospital. With a project for a royal fishery. Also necessary measures in the present war with France, &c. London: 'printed by William Bonny, and sold by Sam. Manship [...] J. Fisher [...] A. Feltham [...] and M. Gillyflower', 1691.*

12mo in 8s, pp. [2 (title, verso blank)], [7 (dedication)], [1 (blank)], [15 (preface)], [1 (blank)], [4 (index)], [2 (blank l.)], 348, [2 (errata, verso blank)], [2 (blank)]; engraved portrait frontispiece by Frederick Hendrik van den Hove; retaining errata Z7, and blanks a8 and Z8; occasional light spotting, a few marginal paper-flaws, small hole on H3; contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, all edges speckled; extremities bumped and rubbed, splitting on joints.

£1500

**First edition.** A critique of naval administration in the early years of William and Mary's reign, probably written in response to the disastrous defeat of the Anglo-Dutch fleet by the French at the Battle of Beachy Head the previous year. The loss would have inspired the warning verse beneath the frontispiece: 'When England's Rule in Brittish Seas doth cease, / Farwel their Wealth, their Glory and their Peace.'

In the *Naval speculations*, Maydman proposes reforms to the various administrative bodies of the navy, from the Admiralty and the Navy Board to the Victualling and Sick and Hurt Boards, which, he states, would free them from political partisanship and resolve the difficulty in finding manpower by making the naval service more appealing. Thus would England 'reassume her ancient glory and prowess, in her naval affairs, and the command of the narrow-seas' (preface).

His concerns reflect those prevalent about the state of England's navy following the Glorious Revolution. He was anxious that naval posts were only obtainable through political favour and that the importance of sovereignty at sea was not fully realised by William – both were fears common at the time, especially following Beachy Head. These preoccupations were exacerbated by England's new alliance with William of Orange which drew her into war against France instead of her traditional enemy, the Netherlands, and which required a navy and dockyards fit for warfare in the Atlantic as well as the Channel. Furthermore, the nature of naval warfare was changing, requiring larger ships, more men, and fleets which could be at sea throughout the year. In examining solutions to these difficulties Maydman's treatise provides a detailed study of late seventeenth-century naval administration.

ESTC R30058; Goldsmiths' I, 2914; Kress 1764; NMM V, 918; Westwood & Satchell p. 268; Wing M1420.



22. **MELZO, Lodovico.** *Regole militari sopra il governo e servitio particolare della cavalleria.* Antwerp: Gioachimo Trognaesio, 1611.

Folio in 6s, pp. [10 (title, verso blank, dedication, to the reader, proem, and index)], 221, [3 (approbation, privilege and colophon)], [2 (blank l.)]; engraved additional title and 16 illustrations printed on 10 double-page and 5 double-page folding engraved plates; engraved headpieces and initials, wood-engraved initials; occasional light browning and unobtrusive light damp-marking, additional title very slightly trimmed at fore-edge and with small marginal repair, very small wormhole in early quires; eighteenth-century tree calf [probably for Parker], spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, all edges yellow; spine a little faded; **a handsome copy with a military provenance**, retaining the final blank; *provenance*: **Lieutenant-General George Lane Parker** (1724–1791, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown; by descent to:) — the **Earls of Macclesfield**, Shirburn Castle, 1860 (engraved armorial bookplate on front free endpaper; blindstamp on title and additional title).

£6250

**First edition.** A treatise on the conduct and service of cavalry by the lieutenant-general of the Spanish cavalry in the Low Countries at the Truce of 1609. Insisting that the cavalry should be considered independently of the other military branches, Melzo draws on his experiences in the Netherlands to advance a system intended to enlarge the functions of this body and increase its effectiveness. He describes the three different types of mounted soldier – the arquebusier, the lancer and the corselet (each illustrated with his weapons) – and discusses the different roles of the cavalry from its function in battle to its duty in scouting and intelligence. However, his main focus is on the use of cavalry in irregular warfare, for which he advocates the use of small, independent cavalry formations led by intelligent officers with the skill to act decisively. The detailed and attractive plates illustrate the variety of situations which Melzo believed cavalry could take advantage of, for example using a hollow or a wood for concealing even large numbers of men. Melzo was a Knight of St John of Jerusalem, a member of a prominent Milanese family of the day, and an excellent example of the professional Italian soldier common to the period.

Cockle 723; Hiler p. 581; Huth 21; Lipperheide Qb 20; Mennessier de la Lance II p. 181.



23. **MICHELOT, Henri.** *The Mediterranean pilot: being an exact account of the coasts of Spain, Provence, Italy, the islands of Yvica, Majorca, Minorca, Corsica, Sicily, &c. [...]* Translated from the French [by Thomas Corbett]. *London: Richard and William Mount, and Thomas Page, 1715.*

4to in 4s and 2s, pp. viii, 94; wood-engraved initials and headbands; some light browning, bound without final [?]blank 2B2; contemporary English Cambridge-panelled calf, gilt board-edges, modern spine, gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, lettered directly with date at foot of spine, all edges speckled red; rubbed and scuffed, extremities bumped; *provenance: Michael Oppenheim* (1853–1927, bookplate on upper pastedown; gifted in 1919 as part of his library to:) — Bath Public Reference Library (small blindstamps on title, B1, and 2B1, inscriptions on upper pastedown).

£4000



**First English edition.** This translation of Michelot's *Le portulan de partie de la Mer Mediterranée* (Marsailles, 1703) was executed by Thomas Corbett, secretary of the Admiralty board from 1718 to 1720. As he notes in his dedication to Sir George Byng, it was by the latter's orders that this translation was undertaken, and expresses his surprise that 'it had not been attempted sooner' (p. iii).

For the greater part of the War of the Spanish Succession, Byng served in the Royal Navy's Mediterranean squadron. On being promoted to rear-admiral of the red in 1703, he proceeded to the Mediterranean in the *Ranelagh*. He returned there after the winter season to command the detachment engaged in bombarding and capturing Gibraltar, and distinguished himself at the battle of Malaga. In the ensuing years he served in the operations preventing the French capture of Barcelona, bombarding Alicante, capturing Ibiza and Majorca, and, in 1707, participating as second-in-command in the siege of Toulon. He was appointed

commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron in 1708, and again for the Sicilian campaign (1718–1720), during which he successfully defeated the Spanish fleet at the battle of Cape Passaro. Corbett joined Byng, under whose patronage he rose to the post of Secretary of the Admiralty, as an ordinary seaman aboard the *Ranelagh* in 1704. By that December he was rated Byng's clerk and from 29 December 1705 his secretary. These years of service in the Mediterranean must have convinced both men of the need for an English coastal pilot of that sea and, more specifically, for a translation of Michelot's work.

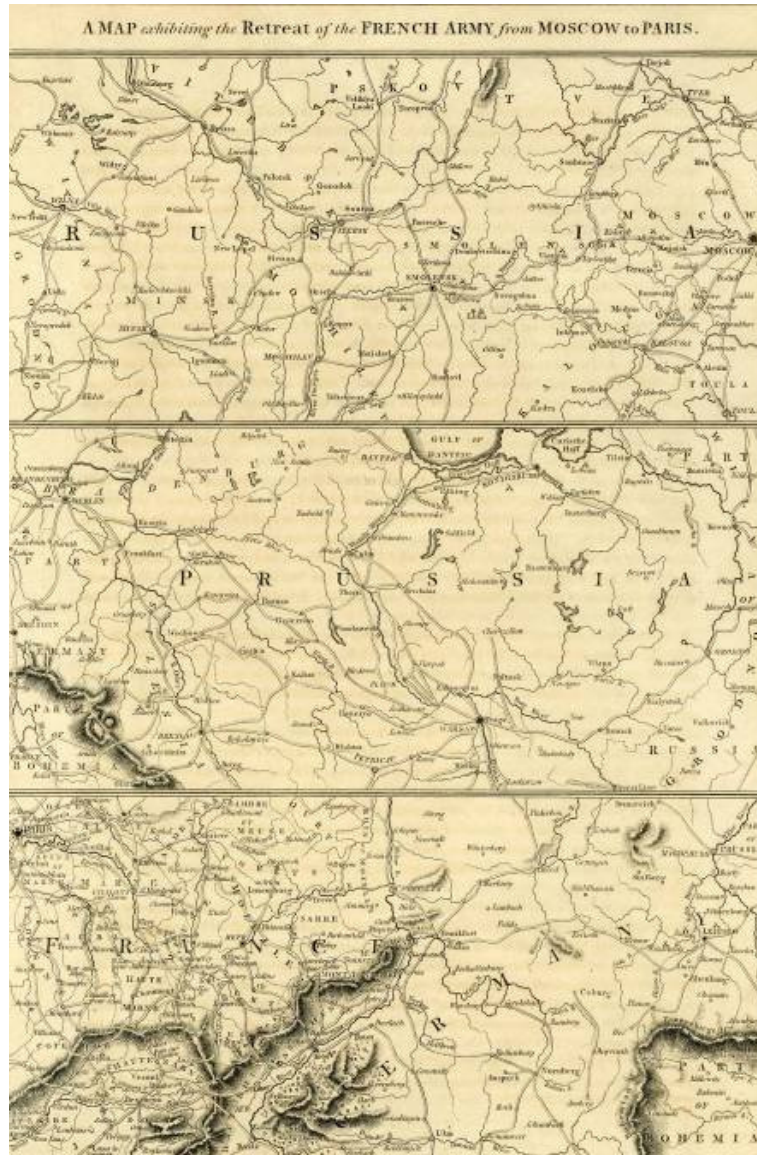
**Rare:** only one copy is cited by Adams & Waters (Ministry of Defence), and only one other copy is located in ESTC, COPAC, and OCLC (Oxford). From the library of the maritime historian Michael Oppenheim, the author of *A history of the administration of the Royal Navy and of merchant shipping in relation to the Navy* (London, 1896) and other works.

Adams & Waters 2495A.

24. [NAPOLEON'S RETREAT FROM MOSCOW.] 'A map exhibiting the retreat of the French Army from Moscow to Paris'. London: R. Bowyer, 20th February 1815.

480 x 320 mm, engraved map by W. Milton after Luke Hébert (watermarked 'J. Whatman / 1811'); very light offsetting, otherwise a very good copy with broad margins.

£275



A clear and detailed map in three contiguous sections illustrating the root of Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow in the winter of 1812, and the series of battles during the War of the Sixth Coalition which lead to the victorious Allied entry into Paris in the spring of 1814. It was drawn by L. Hébert, a mapmaker employed in the British Army's Quarter Master General's Office, and engraved by W. Milton for *An illustrated record of important events in the annals of Europe* (London, 1815). The three panels show the country between Moscow and Paris with mountain ranges and other topographical features shown, and with the battles marked by pairs of crossed swords.

25. [NAPOLEONIC WARS.] Manuscript journal of a British officer serving in the Low Countries from 1 January 1814 to 17 June 1815.

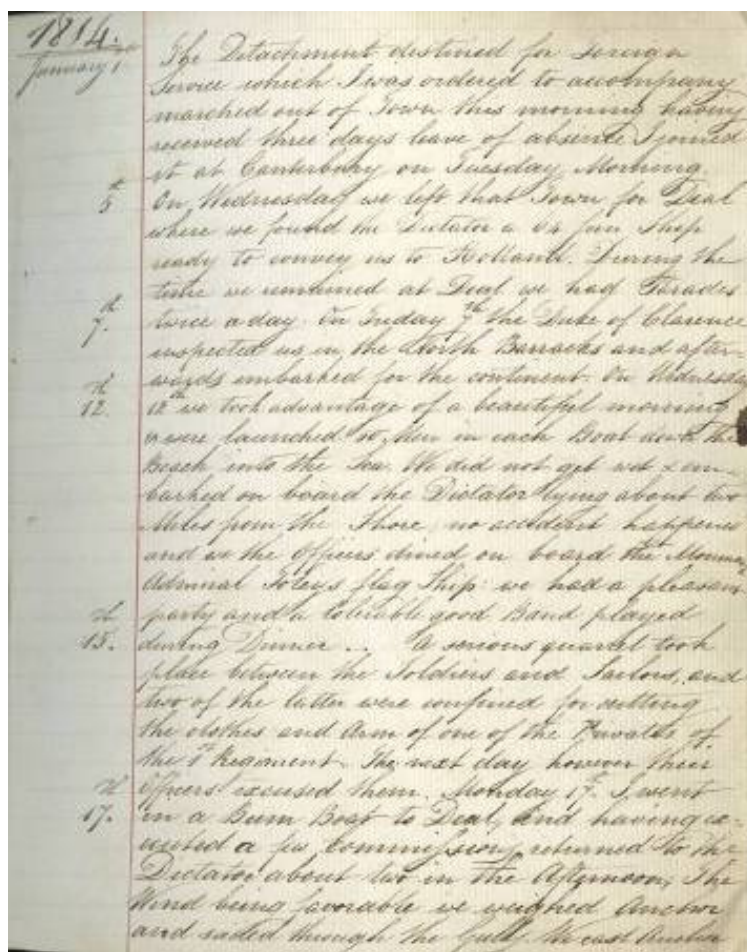
Small 4to, pp. [86] (most versos blank); original flexible sheep covers, with red gilt morocco label on upper cover with 'Waterloo' written beneath in an early hand, modern green cloth solander box; extremities lightly rubbed, cracking on hinges causing leaves to loosen.

£5000

'The detachment destined for foreign service which I was ordered to accompany marched out of town this morning, having received three days leave of absence I joined it at Canterbury on Tuesday morning. On Wednesday we left that town for Deal where we found the Dictator a 64 gun ship ready to convey us to Holland ...'

A manuscript journal kept by an officer in the Guards during his time in Holland from before Napoleon's first surrender and exile at Elba, to his return, the Hundred Days and Waterloo. It was probably kept and written in the field (which would perhaps explain the deterioration of the formal cursive script of the opening pages to the rather hasty handwriting of the final entries), and it records contemporary reactions to Napoleon's first capitulation, escape from Elba, and the renewed conflict between the Allies and France, as well as a day-to-day account of military life in Holland during the Napoleonic wars, and interesting descriptions of Dutch towns such as Antwerp, where the author describes visits to the 'marché ou Grande Place', the 'salle d'anatomie', and the botanical gardens. The author describes the preliminary clashes at Charleroi, Quatres Bras and Ligny which prefaced Waterloo, and the Duchess of Richmond's celebrated Ball at Brussels on 15 June when Wellington learned of Napoleon's entry into Belgium. The journal concludes with a description of the Duke of Wellington's movements before the battle.

The author, despite identifying himself as an officer in the Foot Guards, is anonymous. In a rough list on the inside back cover he names Captains Talbot, Drummond and Hornby, and Lieutenants Wedgewood, Northmore, Hamilton and Baird, but their regiment is not mentioned. His journal ends abruptly on 17 June 1815, suggesting that he may have fallen at the Battle of Waterloo on the following day.



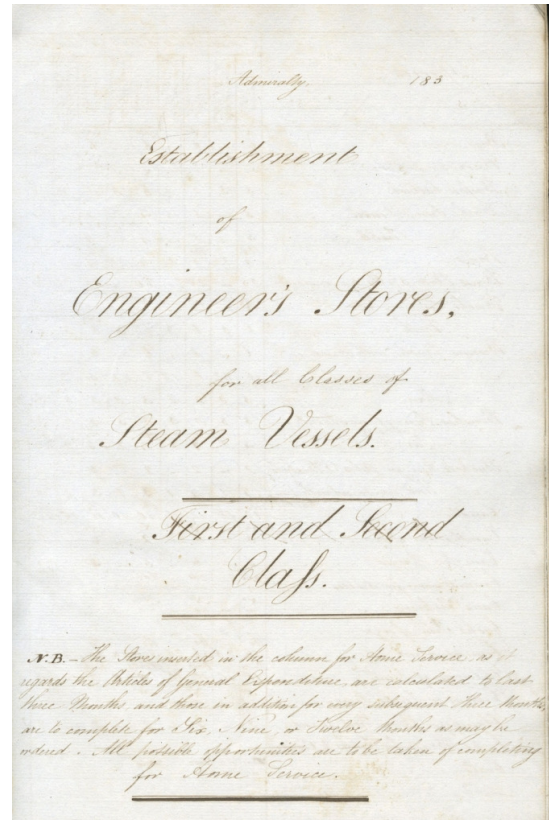
26. [NAVAL SHIPBUILDING.] A collection of ten manuscript notebooks by the Master Shipwright Henry Chatfield. Circa 1821–1861.

Ten manuscript notebooks in original wrappers; a little worn and dust-soiled.

£850

A collection relating to Britain's early steam navy. Chatfield, author of *An elementary essay on the principal of masting ships* (1834), worked in several Royal Navy dockyards, including Woolwich, Pembroke, and Plymouth. He began his career in the construction of sailing ships but, as is demonstrated by his notebooks, developed his skills with the advent of steam navigation. The notebooks are all well-ordered, neatly written booklets on specific topics, and contain several diagrams to illustrate Chatfield's points. The collection includes:

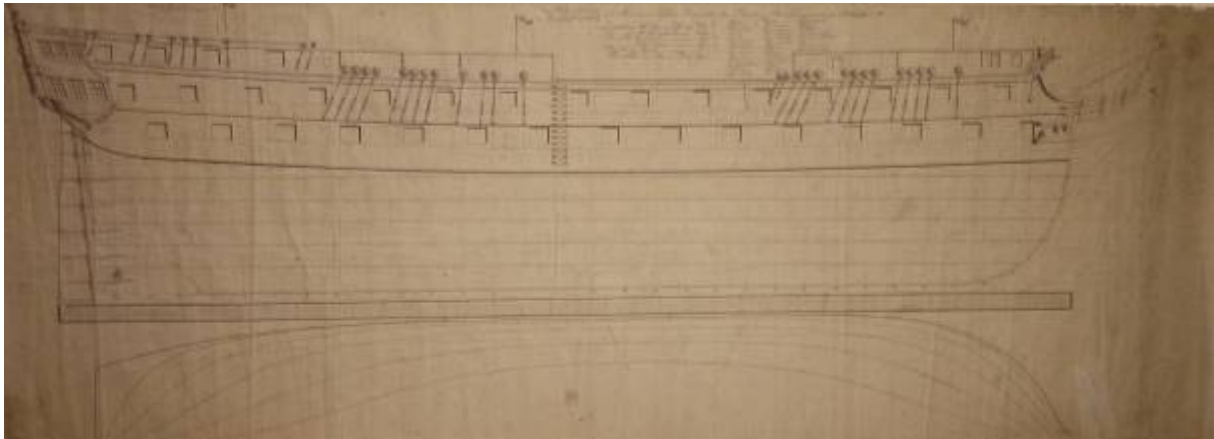
- 'Steam-vessels. Form of Log; Instructions relating to machinery; and establishments of engineers; Stores for all classes'
- 'List of the Navy (1861)'
- 'Works performed on HMS Caledonia to convert her from a 91-gun second rate to an ironclad frigate in 1861' (missing eleven leaves – perhaps containing diagrams)
- 'Mast-timber'
- 'Mast-making' (dated 1833 and with a 'Table of conversions for mast gear for all classes' loosely inserted)
- A notebook relating to the construction of HMS *North Star*, 28 guns, in 1821
- A notebook relating to the construction of HMS *Cambrian*, 36 guns, dated 09/1841
- A notebook relating to the works performed on HMS *Belleisle*, dated November 1840, for conversion into a troopship (with a typed letter concerning the School of Naval Architecture, written by a 'Marcellus' and published in the *Morning Herald*)
- Handwritten copies of the correspondence between Chatfield and the distinguished naval officer Sir Thomas Hastings, as well as a letter from Sir John Barrow, Second Secretary to the Admiralty
- A notebook in five chapters, covering several aspects of ship building, written while Chatfield was at the College of Naval Architecture in Portsmouth



27. [NAVY.] Lines plan of HMS *Barham* of the 1806 74-gun Armada class. [Circa 1808.]

Pen and ink drawing on three joined sheets of paper (510 x 1390 mm overall); small hole, traces of adhesive tape on verso, 90 mm tear with old repair not affecting image; edges slightly frayed; browned.

£2000



A rare manuscript lines plan of a British ship-of-the-line of the Napoleonic period. A manuscript note on the back of the drawing reads: 'The draught of the Barham 74 guns [...] 40 built by the same draught', and on the front: 'Navy Office 21st Nov. 1806, a sheer and profile draught for building the undermentioned ships. Ajax, America, Armada, Asia, Anson, Berwick, Blenheim, Barham, Benbow, Clarence, Conquestadore, Cressy, Cornwall, Dublin, Duncan, Devonshire, Edinburgh, Egmont, Gloucester, Hogue, Indus, Mulgrave, Medway, Pitt, Poitiers, Pembroke, Redoubtable, Rodney, Rippon, Scarborough, Sterling Castle, Vigo, Vengeur, Vindictive'. A further manuscript addition, inserted above later changes, reads: 'Skyline to be fitted as [...] 31st August 1830', and there is a further illegible inscription on the verso.

The *Barham* was a ship of the Armada class of 1806, built at Perry, Blackwall. She was ordered in 1807, the keel laid in 1808 and the ship built by 1811. She first served under the command of Captain John Spranger in the North Sea and later in Jamaica. In 1826 she was cut down to a frigate of 50 guns (Fourth Rate) and fitted out, once more, for Jamaica. From 1831 she served in the Mediterranean until she was broken up in 1840.

28. [NILE, Battle of the.] 'An exact representation of the English & French fleets under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson K.B. & Admiral Brueys off the mouth of the Nile on the 1st of August 1798'. London: Robert Laurie & James Whittle, 18th October 1798.

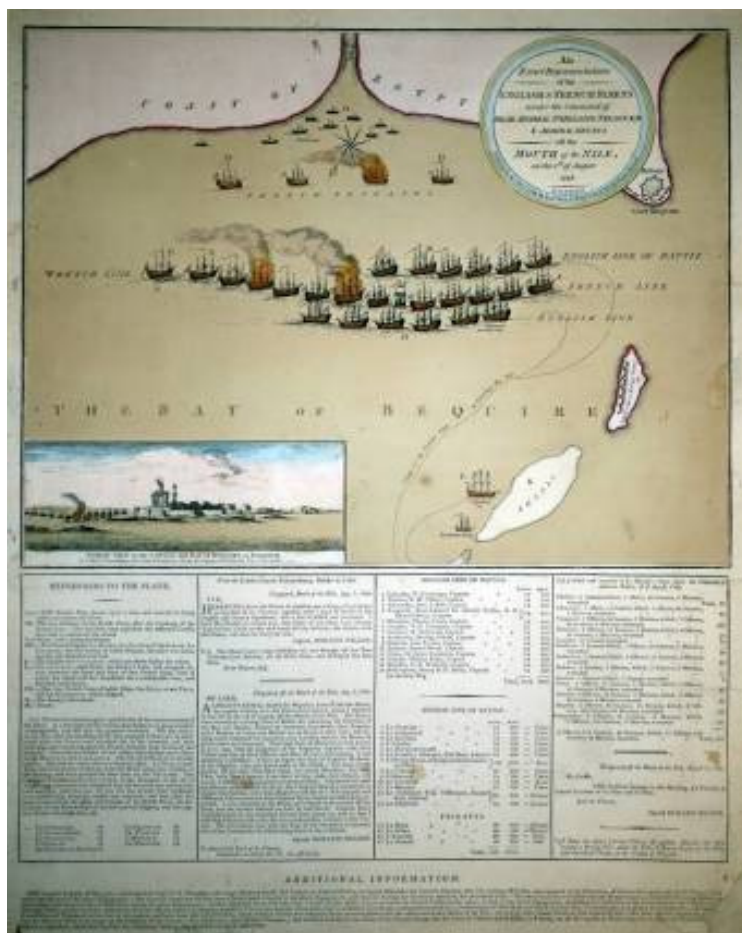
Broadsheet (600 x 480 mm), engraving, with original hand colour and letterpress text below, watermarked 'E&P / 1796'; a few light spots and marks, some tears causing minor loss and with old repairs.

£3750

**First or early issue.** A striking, hand-coloured plan illustrating the British fleet's daring manoeuvres at the Battle of the Nile. It depicts Captain Foley's six ships of the line moving inshore of the French squadron while the remaining six commanded by Nelson attack the other side of the French line, together with the burning of the French flagship, *L'Orient*, the plucky antics of HMS *Leander* and the escape of four French ships (depicted separately in the following item in this list).

There is also, inset, a smaller image of the 'North view of the castle and Bay of Bequire or Bokkier' which shows the French Commissary Monsieur Poussieulque viewing the engagement from the top of the castle.

The letterpress text includes references to the main view, Nelson's dispatches from the *London Gazette Extraordinary* 2nd October 1798, the ships in the English line of battle and French line of battle and a list of those killed and wounded in his Majesty's ships.



This rare broadsheet seems to have appeared in at least three issues, of which this is apparently the first or an early issue bearing the date 18th October. COPAC records one example of this issue at the National Library of Wales and two copies of the 'third edition', with a portrait of Nelson not present in this issue and dated 3rd December 1798 (British Library, The National Archives).

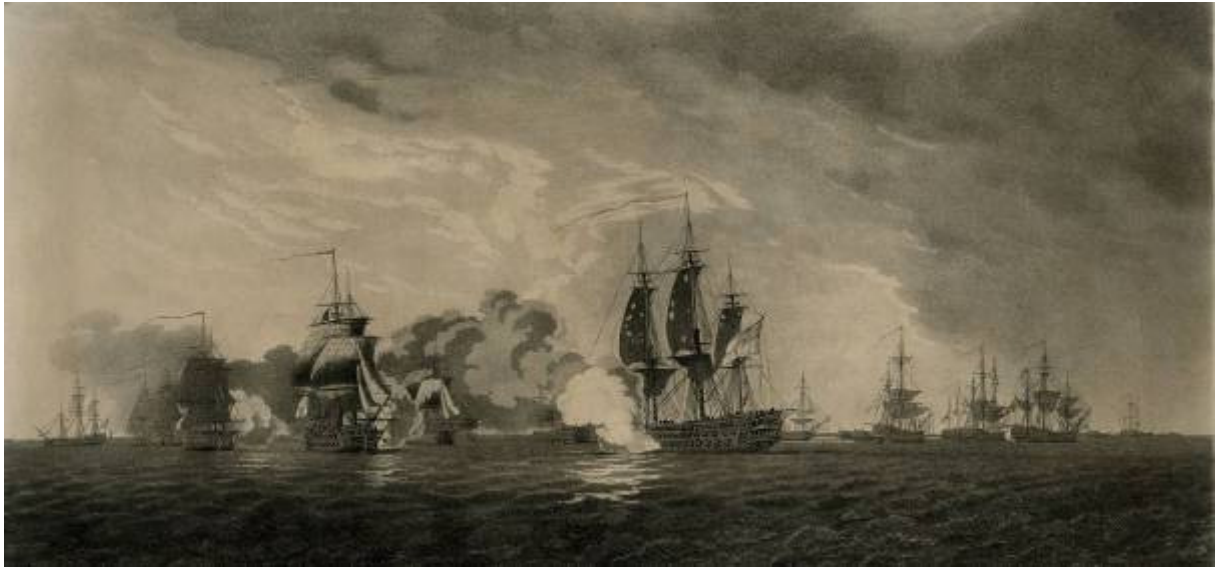
This broadsheet is rarely found with the section entitled 'Additional Information', which gives news of the capture of HMS *Leander* while carrying Nelson's dispatches to England, French losses at the Nile, the recapture of Malta from the French, and the situation of Napoleon's troops in Egypt.



29. [NILE, Battle of the.] 'View 3d. of the memorable victory of the Nile, gained in August 1798 over the French by the British fleet in Aboukir Bay'. South-West view on the 2d. of August at the time *Le Genereux*, *Le Guillaume Tell*, *La Justice* and *La Diane* were escaping pursued by the *Zealous*. London: Alexander Riley, 1st December 1800.

280 x 400 mm, aquatint view by F. Chesham and William Ellis after W. Anderson; traces of earlier mounting on verso, very light browning, trimmed with minor loss of lower edge; modern mount.

£600



This engraving depicts the dramatic escape of four French ships from their fleet's crushing defeat at the Battle of the Nile, and the accompanying text recounts the fortunate circumstances which allowed the French escape. The four ships from the French fleet still flying colours cut their cables and slipped out to sea, and, although HMS *Zealous* pursued, she was called back, as no other British ships were capable of supporting her pursuit.

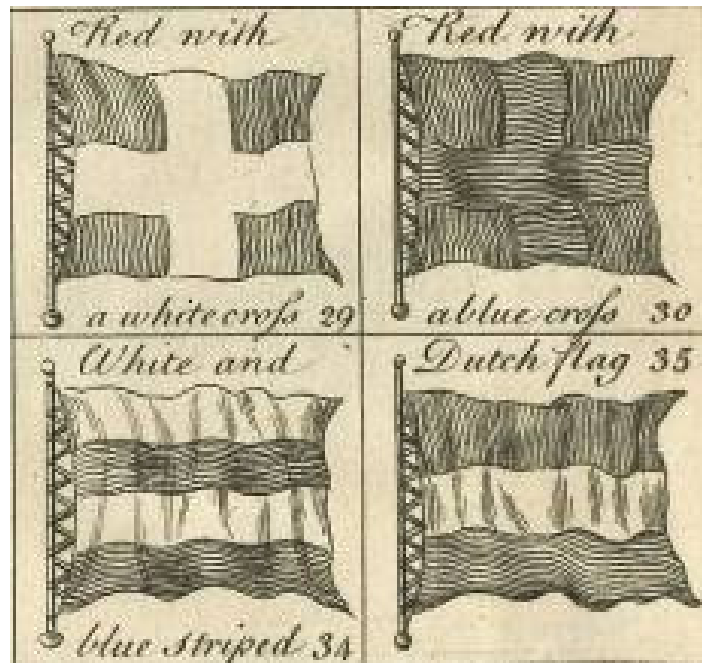
The British victory at the Nile restored her naval supremacy in the Mediterranean for the remainder of the Napoleonic wars, and reduced the French navy enormously, in terms both of morale and materiel.

30. **O'BRYEN, Christopher.** *Naval evolutions: or, a system of sea-discipline ... extracted from the celebrated treatise of P. L'Hoste ... ; confirmed by experience; illustrated by examples from the most remarkable sea-engagements between England and Holland; ... ; and adapted to the use of the British Navy. To which are added, an abstract of the theory of ship-building; an essay on naval discipline ... ; a general idea of the armament of the French Navy; with some practical observations.* London: W. Johnston, 1762.

4to, pp. viii, 90, [2 ('Ships Lost by the English' and errata)]; 18 folding engraved plates; wood-engraved diagrams in the text; some very light damp-marking, some plates creased on margins, and with short tears and old repairs; contemporary English sprinkled calf gilt, boards with borders of double gilt rules, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, marbled endpapers; a little rubbed and scuffed, skilfully rebaked, preserving original spine; *provenance*: David Edward Lewes Lloyd (contemporary gilt inscription on front flyleaf).

£2750

**First edition.** The first comprehensive book on naval tactics in the English language, with plates throughout beautifully illustrating the different formations that ships should be drawn into when at anchor, in a channel, being pursued, during a storm, in different battle formations and when with or against the wind, as well as the signal flags flown to convey different orders. O'Bryen, who dedicates the book to the Duke of York, includes a list of 'Ships lost by the English during the present War'. About a quarter of O'Bryen's work is translated from Hoste, and although 'the experience of the Seven Years War may have tended to discredit Hoste's approach, or at any rate the kind of battle tactics derived from it [...] there were, no doubt, British officers who regretted the absence of a tactical manual in English' (Tunstall, *Naval warfare*, pp. 123-24).



The 'Essay on naval discipline' was probably written by the author's father, also Christopher O'Bryen. He had been made post in 1713, commanding the 60-gun *Rippon* at Cape Passaro, before entering the Russian navy in 1739. The essay 'is of considerable value to the historian because it discusses current thought and practice' and although 'the selection of incidents over half a century old in the essay make it rather an anachronistic effort [...] past events, even half a century old, were relevant to the study of tactics because the matériel of navies had changed so little' (Tunstall, pp. 124-25).

Adams & Waters 2150; NMM V, 736; Sommervogel IV, 480.

31. **PHIPPS, John.** A system of military discipline for his Majesty's army. London: J. Millan, 1777. [Bound with:]

**FORTUNE, Thomas.** The artillerist's companion, containing the discipline, returns, reports, pay, provision, &c. of that corps, in field, in forts, at sea, &c. London: J. Millan, 1778.

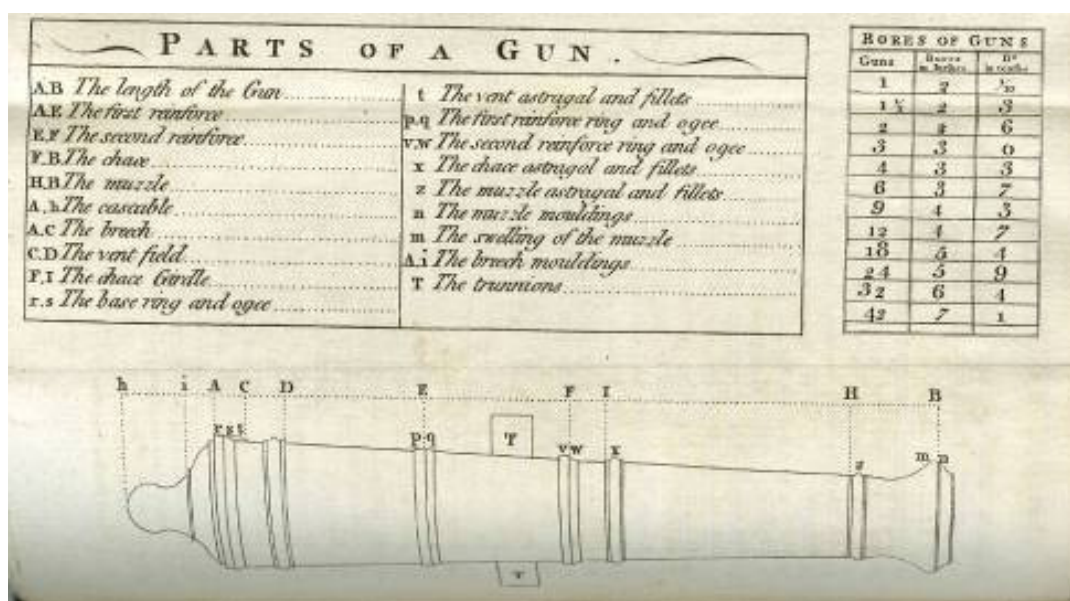
Two works bound together (as issued), 12mo, pp. [1-6 (title, verso blank, dedication, verso blank, preface)], [1]-ii (contents), [7]-116, [11 ('Forms of Returns'), [1 (advertisement)]; 6 engraved plates, 2 folding, 3 folding and hand-coloured, and 2 folding letterpress 'Forms of Returns'; pp [2 (title, advertisement on verso)], 70; letterpress tables in the text; contemporary English speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments and with gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, gilt board-edges; lightly rubbed and bumped; *provenance*: 'Bateman' (ownership inscription on title and inkstamp on contents leaf, possibly Richard Bateman, Lieutenant 20th Regiment since 20th September 1777, serving at the time in America).

£3750

**First editions.** The two works were originally available together as indicated in the title to the second, which states 'Price 1s or 4s with Phipps Military Discipline'. Phipps, a lieutenant in the 70th Regiment, evidently made use of Bland's seminal 1727 *Treatise of military discipline*, stating 'every thing General Bland says is very just and judicious [...] as every officer should be furnished with a pocket volume, containing the minutiae of the Service, I have extracted such parts of his treatise, as are necessary to young officers, and which must be remembered even by those, whose inclination lead them to the study of the more sublime parts of the military science' (preface).

The military works were widely read and of fundamental importance in the training of the British army. They assisted an officer corps which had very little formal training and frequently no experience of warfare to acquire an understanding of the basics of the service, and they complemented the official regulations by expanding on the tactics and strategy which these did not cover.

ESTC N47622 and T114713.

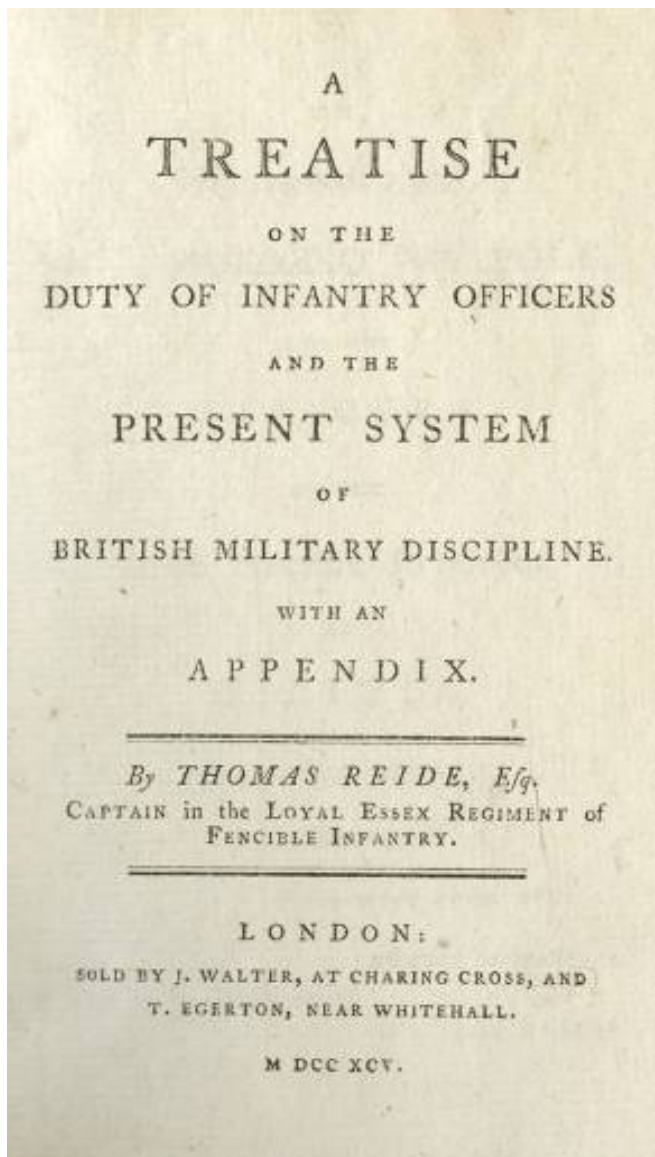


32. **REIDE, Thomas.** A treatise on the duty of infantry officers and the present system of British military discipline. With an appendix. *London: J. Walter and T. Egerton, 1795.*

Small 8vo, pp. viii, 239, [1 (advertisement)]; contemporary English tree calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, gilt board-edges, silk marker; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, superficial cracking on joints, nonetheless a very clean and handsome copy.

£750

**First edition.** A handbook on military discipline in the British army written at the commencement of the Napoleonic wars by an officer of the Loyal Essex Regiment of Fencible Infantry. The author, who comments that 'a very great alteration has taken place within these last four or five years, in the discipline of the British army, which is now entirely modelled on that of the Prussian, as established by Frederick the Great' (p. 1), divides his work into two parts. The first 'treats of the duty of officers in camp, garrison and quarters, particularly designed for the use of young officers unacquainted with



the service' (pp. 4-5). The second is on the 'discipline of a regiment, comprising the new orders for drilling the men, field exercise and review' (p. 5). Reide dictates the conduct of officers in a clear and precise style, but is evidently proud of the traditions of the army. This is shown in a footnote on military funerals, in which he quotes from 'Elements of Military Arrangement', which said that 'the following poetic description, given by Virgil, of the procession over the body of Pallas, will show how nearly the ancient corresponded with the modern practice', and cites the relevant passage from the *Aeneid*.

ESTC records another issue of the work published in 1795, with a different setting and the imprint 'for T. Egerton, at the Military Library, near Whitehall'.

ESTC T119556; cf. Sandler 2837 (London: 1798 ed.).

33. **RIC, Pedro Maria.** An exposition of the most interesting circumstances attending the second siege and capitulation of Zaragoza [...] Translated from the Spanish, by William Buy, Esq. late his Majesty's agent for packets at Corunna. With an appendix, containing the French account. *London: W. Flint for James Ridgway, 1809.*

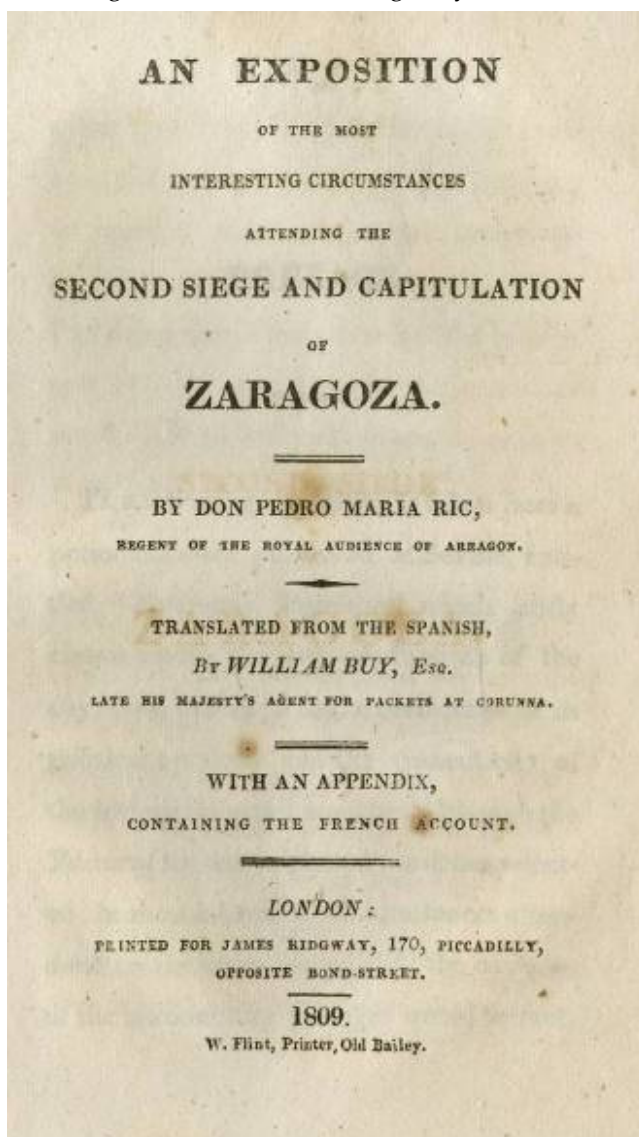
8vo, pp. vii, [1 (publisher's advertisement)], 48; retaining half-title; scattered light spotting and light offsetting; modern half calf over grey boards, spine directly lettered in gilt; *provenance*: numbered '13' in manuscript at head of the half-title, indicating that it was previously bound in a *sammelband*.

£475

**First English edition.** An account of the second siege of Zaragoza justifying the decisions taken by José Palafox and his ruling committee in the defence and eventual surrender of that city to the Napoleonic forces of Marshal Lannes in 1809. The author, who later became president of the junta set up to govern Zaragoza during Palafox's illness, led negotiations with Lannes for the city's surrender. Palafox and his supporters had been criticised for conducting a defense intended to glorify Palafox rather than protect Zaragoza and its inhabitants.

The second siege of Zaragoza was evidently a point of nationalist pride for the Spanish. The French, despite their military superiority, were forced to take the city by force, fighting their way almost room by room. These horrors are vividly recalled in Buy's endnote to Ric's *Exposition*: 'Zaragoza! a name of terror, of shame, of reproach, to that monster who thought himself omnipotent! a name venerable and grateful to good men of all nations: a name of example to every town in Spain. In thy ashes and ruins, in thy stately edifices, shattered by bombs or blown up by mines, in thy streets, drenched with French blood, in thy cemeteries which enclose as many heroes as dead bodies, there, there, and not in the obsolete and perhaps exaggerated accounts of Sparta, of Athens, and of Rome, is where should in future be sought the sacred fire of liberty; where, should be cherished the flame of patriotism, and where the whole world should learn lessons of sacrifice, fidelity, and greatness' (p. 35).

Sandler 2853; not in Palau.



34. [SALAMANCA, Battle of.] 'Plan of the battle of the Arapiles near Salamanca with the previous movements of the armies from the Douro to the Tormes'. London: T. Cadell & W. Davies, 1814.

520 x 395 mm, engraving by Samuel John Neele (1758-1824), rivers and settlements, and troop dispositions and movements shown with original hand colour, sheets watermarked 'J. Whatman / 1811', folded across centre and with guard on verso; a few short marginal tears and unobtrusive wormholes.

£375

This finely-engraved, hand-coloured plan illustrates the movements of the French and Allied forces in north-western Spain in 1812, closing with Wellington's decisive victory at the Battle of Salamanca. The French Army of Portugal, under Marshal Marmont, advanced unchallenged across the Douro, and forced Wellington to retreat to Salamanca. Convinced that Wellington would continue to retreat, Marmont risked a march across the Allied front, but Wellington, rather than retreat, saw his moment, and attacked. The remaining French forces escaped only under cover of darkness. The two engraved panels at the right-hand side provide keys to the troop movements between the 14th and the 23rd of July 1812.

Not located in COPAC.



35. [SECONDAT, Jean Baptiste de.] Considerations sur la constitution de la marine militaire de France. 'Londres' [but probably France]: 1756.

12mo, pp. xii, 249, [1 (blank)]; occasional light browning and short marginal tears, lacking final [? blank] l. L6; contemporary French mottled calf, boards with borders of single blind rules, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, marbled endpapers, all edges red; extremities very slightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless a very attractive copy; *provenance*: Jules Lorin de Chaffin, Beaugency (1795-1877, engraved booklabel on upper pastedown).

£575

**First edition.** A critique of French naval administration, published anonymously at the beginning of the Seven Years' War by Montesquieu's son, Jean-Baptiste (1716-1796), a member of Bordeaux's parliament. Secondat divides the *Considerations* into two parts: the first contains a description of the navy's condition in 1756 and the second provides a model for a complete re-organisation of its administration. He notes that: 'L'amour de la patrie, est le seul motif que m'engage à donner ces Considérations au public. Si elles peuvent être utiles, je serai le plus heureux des hommes, si elles peuvent contribuer à rendre la marine assez puissante, pour faire taire l'insolence de nos ennemis, & pour ajouter à la gloire d'une nation qui brille par tant d'autres endroits' (p. viii). The book ends with an 'Essai sur la nécessité, & sur les moyens d'indemniser les propriétaires & les intéressés dans les navires François, pris par les Anglois, & retenus indument dans les états de Sa M. Britannique; & aussi de procurer à la France un grand nombre de frégates, propres pour la course, & pour protéger la navigation de nos vaisseaux marchands'.

This volume was previous in the library of the lawyer and historian Jules Lorin de Chaffin, Notaire honoraire and editor of the revised and enlarged edition of J.-N. Pellieux's *Essais historiques sur la ville et le canton de Beaugency* (Beaugency: 1856).

Barbier I, 712; Polak 8722.



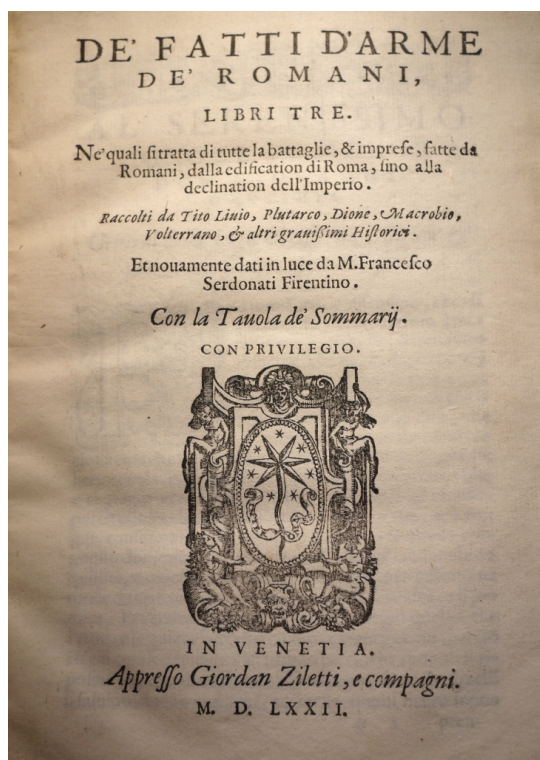
36. **SERDONATI, Francesco.** *De' fatti d'arme de' Romani, libri tre ... Et novamente dati in luce da m. Francesco Serdonati firentino. Venice: Giordano Ziletti (colophon: for Christoforo Ziletti), 1572.*

Small 4to, pp. [16 (title with wood-engraved device, verso blank, dedication, address to the reader)], 170, [6 (index, register, colophon)]; wood-engraved headpieces and initials, lightly damp-marked in early and final quires; early [probably early seventeenth-century English] vellum, covers with central gilt arabesques and gilt-ruled borders, spine gilt in compartments, later gilt leather lettering piece, all edges gilt; slightly marked, lacking ties, unobtrusive minor worming on paste-downs and lower joint, nonetheless a very fresh and clean copy; *provenance*: Francis St John, B.L. (early ownership inscription on front fly leaf, presumably Francis St John (c.1634-1705), politician and lawyer) — the **Dukes of Manchester, Kimbolton Castle** (pressmark label on upper paste-down) — Thomas Brown Wilber (blindstamp on front free endpaper).

£975

**First edition.** Serdonati's book is an example of how sixteenth-century scholarship gradually reconstructed the ancient military arts and began to look for sources beyond Vegetius, a writer from the Later Roman Empire. The 'painstaking historical techniques for such a task were not readily acquired or easily deployed. The historiography of the reconstruction of the Greek and Roman armies has, I believe, yet to be written: but it is clearly important for our understanding of the paradox whereby generation after generation of scholars – Machiavelli included – looked to the Roman army for military perfection, yet were unable to comprehend how that army really functioned at different times and in differing conditions' (Anglo, *Machiavelli*, p. 526). It is probable that the Francis St John whose name appears at the front of the volume was the lawyer Francis St John of Thorpe Hall, Peterborough, who was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge and Lincolns Inn. St John was a keen student of history who built up a fine library on the subject.

BL Italian STC p. 622; not in Adams.





37. **TRAVERSE, Jean Victor, baron de.** Extrait de la première partie de l'art de la guerre, de M. le Maréchal de Puysegur, avec des observations & des réflexions traitées en abrégé. Paris: Charles-Antoine Jombert and Charles-François Hochereau, 1752.

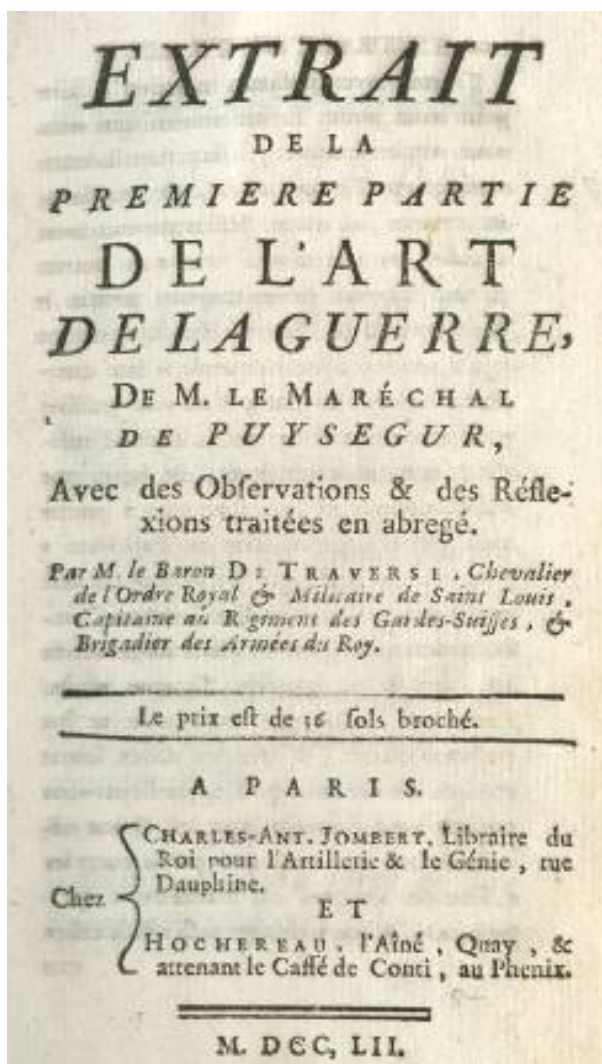
12mo, pp. xvi, 220, [2 (privilege)]; wood-engraved initials, and type-ornament head- and tailpieces; unobtrusive marginal wormhole in first 4 quires; contemporary French mottled calf gilt, boards with borders of triple gilt rules, spine in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, gilt-ruled board-edges, all edges gilt over marbling, marbled endpapers, silk marker; extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless a fine copy in a contemporary binding; *provenance*: Joseph Odalric Gueldlin, 'Aide Major au regt. de Courten', 1753 (engraved armorial bookplate with manuscript insertions).

£650

**First edition, rare.** A pocket-sized abridgement of the first part of Puysegur's celebrated treatise on the art of war. In the prologue, Traverse, a chevalier of the Order of Saint Louis and a regimental captain in the Swiss Guard, notes that he considered *L'Art de la guerre* the most comprehensive and instructive military work of the period, and hoped, through his edition, to transmit its rules and principles to France's officers.

Puysegur's widely-read work, first published in 1748, sought to contradict those who claimed that only practice mattered, and strived 'to show that war could be taught "without war, without troops, without an army, without having to leave one's home, simply by means of study, with a little geometry and geography"' (Van Creveld, *The art of war*, p. 85). Puysegur believed that despite all changes in armament, the science and art of war remained the same at all times, and as such historical experience was to be the source of military theory. His main interest lay in developing a system for the movements and deployment of armies, and for this the practices of antiquity were indeed still of considerable value. The works of Homer, Herodotus, Socrates, Xenophon, Thucydides, Polybius, Arrian, Plutarch, and Vegetius are all cited in his *Art of war* by principles and rules. Puysegur's active military career began in 1677 and lasted until 1735, when he retired as quartermaster-general of Louis XIV's army. The last years of his life were spent writing this work, which was posthumously published by his son.

Only two copies found in OCLC, at BSB and the Society of the Cincinnati; and three in the Catalogue Collectif de France (CCFR), at Rouen, Rennes and the BnF.



38. **VERNET, Horace and Carle, and Eugène LAMI.** Collection des uniformes des armées françaises, de 1791 à 1814. Paris: Gide fils, 1822. [With:] Collection raisonnée des uniformes français, de 1814 à 1824. 2e. partie de la collection générale. Paris: L'imprimerie de L. Cordier for Anselin et Pochard, 1825.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. [4 (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank)], xv, [1 (blank)], [170], 12, [4 (supplementary article, errata, contents)]; 100 hand-coloured lithographic plates by Lami after Horace and Carle Vernet, printed by Delpesch or Villain; [4 (half-title, imprint on verso, title, verso blank)], 6, [76]; 48 hand-coloured lithographic plates by Lami after Horace and Carle Vernet, printed by Delpesch or Villain; occasional light spotting and browning; near uniform contemporary French half morocco gilt over boards, spines gilt in compartments and lettered directly in one, the first in red, the second in green, patterned endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed; *provenance*: 'À S.A.I. Monsgr. Le Cesarevitch Grand Duke Héritier' ([?])publisher's presentation ink stamps on half-titles of both volumes, later Tsarkoye Selo inkstamps above).

£6500

**First editions.** The first work illustrates and describes the military uniforms of the French army during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, and the second those of the ensuing decade. Soldiers are shown marching, in battle, or in camp, wearing uniforms of many different ranks and posts, and regimental colours are also illustrated. Moreover, the soldiers of the various foreign legions, such as the Greek, Syrian, and Swiss are depicted in their distinctive garb.

The excellently executed and striking plates were painted by Carle Vernet and his son Horace, and lithographed by one of the latter's former pupils, Lami. They reflect the artists' experiences of that tumultuous period in France's history. 'On the outbreak of the Revolution [Carle's] sympathies were at first on the side of the people. But flying with his wife and children across the Place du Carrousel on the 10th August, he was wounded by a ball in the hand. This, followed by the loss of a sister upon the scaffold, gave him a shock from which he only recovered upon the establishment of the Directory [...]. Forsaking the classic style he then took to military subjects, and his "Morning of Austerlitz" in 1808 procured him the Legion of Honour'. His son Horace, a painter despite his early desire to join the army, was an ardent Bonapartist, who 'remained faithful to the Napoleonic tradition after the Restoration, and propagated it by means of sketches, pictures, and lithographs, which had an immense popularity throughout the country' (Bryan, *Bryan's dictionary of painters and engravers* V, pp. 290-91). Colas names Delpesch as the lithographer of the plates in the first volume and Villain of those in the second, but the majority of plates in both volumes here are signed on the stone by Villain. Colas also describes a purported second issue, with plate numbers effaced, as sometimes occurs in these volumes.



Brunet V, 1144 (calling for 96 plates in vol. I); Colas 2987, 2989; Hiler p. 875 Lipperheide Qk 32-33; Vicaire II, 909 (calling for 101 plates); Vinet 2255 (96 plates in vol. I).

39. [WALCHEREN CAMPAIGN, 1809.] 'Map of the island of Walcheren with the fortifications &c'. London: J. Stratford, 10 February 1810.

290 x 235 mm, engraved map; very light marginal browning, otherwise a very good copy.

£260



A map of Walcheren Island, depicting the island's fortifications together with the British landing site and siege emplacements of 1809. When Napoleon decided to reintroduce shipbuilding at Antwerp, threatening British control of the Channel, a joint expedition, commanded by John Pitt (elder brother of William Pitt the Younger), and Sir Richard Strachan, was undertaken to seize the Scheldt as far as Antwerp. Sir Howard Douglas, author of the influential *Treatise on Naval Gunnery* (for which see item 10), was also present on the expedition as assistant quartermaster-general. Despite initial success, the failure to take the heavily fortified capital town of Flushing with sufficient speed permitted French troops to mobilise. The British expedition was forced to withdraw later that year with heavy losses, most sustained as a result of disease rather than battle, with 4000 dead of fever and only 106 combat casualties.

Although unsigned, on stylistic grounds it seems probable that this map was originally engraved by the map-maker and engraver John Luffman for his rare volume *Plans of the Principal Ports of France, Spain, Holland, Portugal, Italy &c.* (London: 1804) — of which no copy is recorded in COPAC — and that the plate was re-titled and re-captioned for the publisher J. Stratford either to illustrate or accompany his rare edition of Walter Grey's *Walcheren: proceedings on a motion for inquiry into the conduct and policy of the late expedition to the Scheldt: containing the whole of the evidence printed verbatim from the minutes of the House of Commons* (London: 1810), of which only one copy is located by COPAC (NMM).

Cf. NMM V, 1941 (Grey's *Walcheren*).

40. **WYLD, James.** 'Sketch of the action near the Vigia de la Barrosa fought 5th March, 1811 between the allied armies under Sir Thomas Graham, and the French [...] Plan of the battle of Albuera, gained by the Allied Army under the command of Marshal Sir William Beresford, K.B. 16th May, 1811'. *London: James Wyld, [1841].*

850 x 660 mm, lithographic map, lithographed by Edward Culliford and printed by Day & Haghe, topographical features and troop dispositions added by hand in colours; some light damp-marking, some skilfully-repaired tears, otherwise a very good example.

£600

Two hand-coloured plans printed on one sheet, clearly illustrating the strategic manoeuvring of the French and the Allies during two battles of the Peninsular War, both with 'References' acting as a key to the plan. The first, showing Sir Thomas Graham's defeat of the French at Barrosa, was taken from a sketch by Thomas Harriott, an officer in the staff corps, and dated 2 April 1811. The second, depicting the Allied victory at Albuera, was taken from a sketch in the possession of Lord Beresford.

The battle of Barrosa (5 March 1811) was an attempt by Spanish and English troops to lift the French siege of Cadiz. Though considered a victory for the Allies, Marshal Victor was able to reoccupy his siege lines the following month. Albuera, on the other hand, was an attempt to prevent the disruption of the siege of Badajoz by the Allies. Though Beresford's troops defeated the French on 16 May 1811, within a month he was forced to abandon the siege of the town. Though both battles were considered strategic victories, neither was decisive.

This map was originally issued in *Maps & plans showing the principal movements, battles and sieges in which the British Army was engaged during the war from 1808 to 1814 in the Spanish Peninsula and the south of France*, published by Wyld in 1841.



41. **WYLD, James.** 'Sketch illustrative of the operations in the vicinity of Bayonne during the winter of 1813. Against the Light Division at the village of Arcangues on the 10th of Decr., against the troops composing the extreme left of the Allied Army under Sir John Hope on the 10th and 12th and against the extreme right under Sir Rowland Hill on the 13th of Decr.' London: James Wyld, [1841].

840 x 640 mm, lithographic map by Day & Haghe, topographical features and troop dispositions added by hand in colours; light spotting, short, skilfully-repaired tears, otherwise a very good example.

£575



A very detailed map depicting the hilly terrain between Bayonne and the Pyrenees, and shows operations in the closing campaign of the Peninsular War. The actions of 10-13 December 1813 are known collectively as the Battle of the Nive and were 'a bloody affair. In all, indeed, over 11,000 men had become casualties. The French losses, however, considerably outnumbered those of the Allies', and although 'the armée d'Espagne was still not broken, all chance of carrying the fight beyond the Pyrenees had gone' (C. J. Esdaile, *The Peninsular War*, (New York: 2003), p. 481).

This map was originally issued in *Maps & plans showing the principal movements, battles and sieges in which the British Army was engaged during the war from 1808 to 1814 in the Spanish Peninsula and the south of France*, published by Wyld in 1841.

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