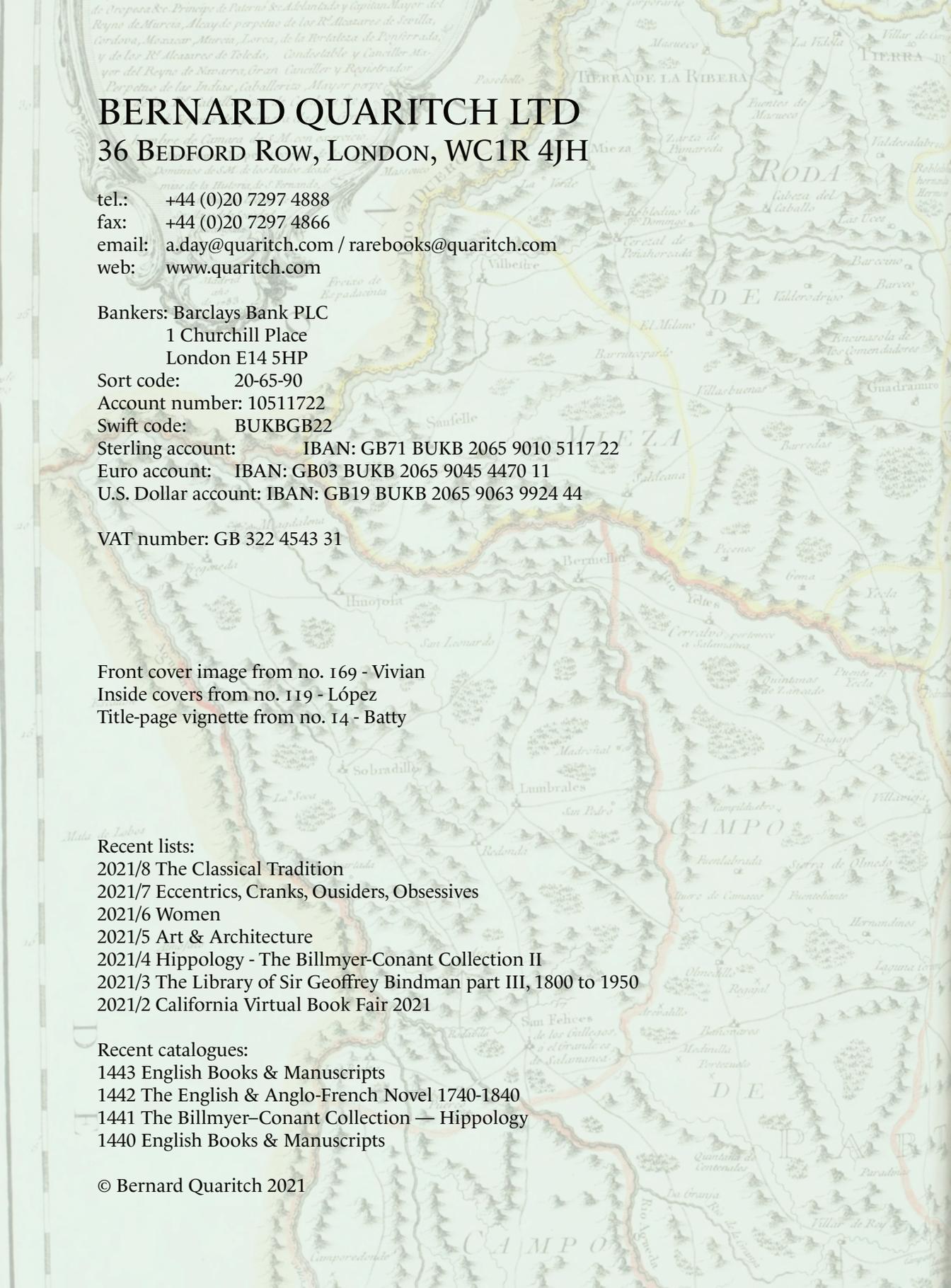


SPAIN AND PORTUGAL:  
FROM THE LIBRARY OF IAN ROBERTSON



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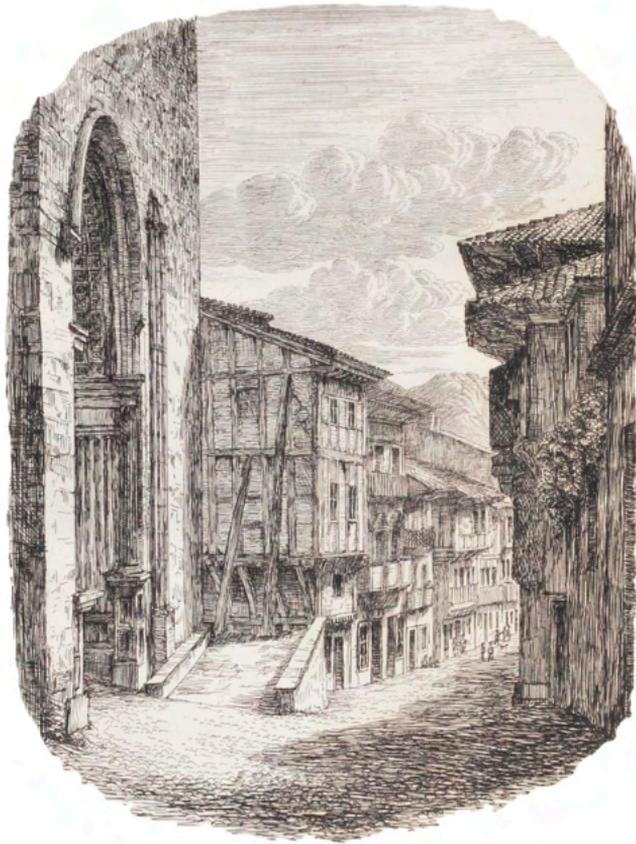
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SPAIN AND PORTUGAL:  
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MMXXI

*In memory of Ian Robertson (1928–2020)  
who sadly died as this catalogue was nearing completion*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL:  
FROM THE LIBRARY OF IAN ROBERTSON

At first sight this catalogue, of a large part of a collection mostly of travel and military books concerning Spain and Portugal, may reflect diverse interests, and perhaps it should be explained in outline how and why they were accumulated and their apparent disunity. At an early age I was referred to as a 'book-worm', and in due course I found myself employed for a pittance by that irascible publisher Victor Gollancz. While I might haunt the numerous second-hand and antiquarian bookshops that flourished in post-war London, I could ill afford to buy many books or prints, as Music and the Fine Arts were also among my enthusiasms. Memorable were the concerts in London conducted by Richard Strauss in 1947 which I attended; while I was overwhelmed by exhibitions from the great collections at Munich and Vienna, and another devoted to Claude and Poussin.

In the late 1950s I married a Basque and first visited the Basque provinces of northern Spain. Not long after, when scouring the shelves of Harry Pratley's shop in Tunbridge Wells, I chanced on *The Subaltern* (1825), Gleig's narrative of his experiences in those provinces towards the end of the Peninsular War. This was enough to get me hooked on the subject, and I started to collect contemporary descriptions of both that conflict and the later Carlist War, about which there was nothing in print. In my search, I had the temerity to enter the portals of Maggs, and to introduce myself to Edward Dring at Quaritch: morning coffee in the bowels of Berkeley Square with John, and pow-wows in Grafton Street with Toby Rodgers, later a close friend, became frequent. Several fruitful visits were also made to John Gili at Oxford. Before long, I acquired a first edition of Richard Ford's *Hand-book for travellers in Spain*, and in due course, before they became increasingly hard to find, a number of choice volumes of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century travel. Due to my slender means, I was obliged to be very selective.

I was able to persuade a publisher to commission a military history of the Peninsular War, and found myself editing, when not re-writing, the author's convoluted text and re-drawing his maps and plans, at the same time learning a great deal about that wide subject. In those far-off days, months would pass as draft chapters, their corrections, and then proofs of Jac Weller's *Wellington in the Peninsula* would shuttle backwards and forwards by 'snail mail' before its publication in 1962. At my suggestion, the same publisher had already issued several volumes of Corvo's *Letters*, edited by my old friend Cecil Woolf.

Later, on hearing by chance that Jon Wynne-Tyson at his Centaur Press in Sussex was intending to reprint Richard Ford's *Hand-book* of 1845, I committed myself to seeing that masterpiece through the press, which amounted to 1500 pages in three volumes when reset. This was published in 1966. With the help of Brinsley Ford, the author's great-grandson, I contributed a preface. All this occupied many months of my 'free time'; but again, it was an instructive and satisfying undertaking. In 1970 the Centaur Press produced a facsimile reprint, also with my introduction, of Joseph Baretti's *Journey from London to Genoa through Spain* (1770), which may well have prompted the translation into Spanish which was published by Reino de Redonda several years later. In 1972, at my suggestion, Wynne-Tyson published a facsimile edition likewise of Beckford's *Recollections of an excursion to the monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha*, introduced by Boyd Alexander.

My humble position 'in publishing' – a precarious profession at the best of times – improved, but gradually, allowing my infant library to grow with the help and encouragement of a number of London booksellers: the names of Alan Thomas, Bill Fletcher in Cecil Court, gentlemanly Stanley Crowe in his cluttered basement near the British Museum, come to mind. After a decade with publishers – already entering a period of change with which I had increasingly little sympathy – I 'changed horses in mid-stream' to book-selling, with Bertram Rota at Bodley House engaging me to promote what he referred to as 'tomorrow's First Edition'. It was a happy association until his sudden demise: less so with his dapper son, and we parted company, with Ted Dring inviting me to revive Q's quiescent 'new book' business. Regrettably, the task did not prove sufficiently rewarding despite my efforts.

Meanwhile, on the last of several short holidays in Spain, curiosity caused us to make a detour to visit a house advertised in *The Times* as for sale in an as yet unspoilt 'medieval' village, Pedraza de la Sierra, near Segovia. We fell instantly for this 'ivory tower' and in due course were able to buy it; but how could I possibly earn a living there? Aware that the 'Blue Guide' to *Spain*, on which we had long relied, was getting increasingly outdated, I had earlier complained, gently, to Ernest Benn Ltd, its publisher. On our return to London, I pressed the point. It was a long shot, but well-aimed; and the outcome of several conversations with the series editor, Stuart Rossiter, was a commission to compile an entirely re-written edition. Going freelance was a risk I was prepared to take, although it may have had the appearance of 'dropping out'. Due notice was given to Q's, and early in 1971 we installed ourselves on the high-lying *meseta* of Old Castile with all our belongings, my precious books, and my first type-writer. It was to be our home for almost two decades.

Many strenuous excursions were made over the next three years in exploring those many nooks and crannies not yet seen, revisiting others, followed by a deal of laborious two-finger typing, very often well into the night. The first edition of my *Spain* was not published until 1975, but meanwhile, fortuitously, I had been commissioned by Editora Nacional in Madrid to write about the adventures in Spain of earlier travellers. This study, admirably translated by Paco Mayans and entitled *Los curiosos impertinentes* (coincidentally reflecting the title of a *novela* by Cervantes), was published in the new year of 1977 (revised edition 1988). This was to precipitate a rash of articles and essays in Spain, while the first Spanish translations of several narratives described in the volume appeared in its wake during the next few years, notable among them being those of Baretta, Jardine, and Jacob.

Well content with the sale of *Spain*, Timothy Benn proposed that I revise their Blue Guide to *Paris* likewise, and in due course, until 1997, I was to find myself gainfully occupied not only entirely re-writing several editions of those to *Ireland* and *Switzerland*, compiling *Cyprus*, *Portugal*, and *Austria* from scratch, but also writing one to the whole of *France*. Meanwhile, in 1990, we had migrated from Old Castile to Arles in Provence, a more convenient base from which revisions of my extended 'empire' might be covered adequately. By then, the flourishing series had been sold by Benn to A. & C. Black Ltd. Unfortunately, their conception of what constituted a comprehensive guide for the cultivated traveller proved to be very different from mine in many respects. Eventually, after enduring a deal of gratuitous interference and duplicity, I chose to disengage myself entirely from them. My titles were allowed to slide out of print and, before very long, the respected Blue Guides themselves passed into other hands, later the fate of their publisher.

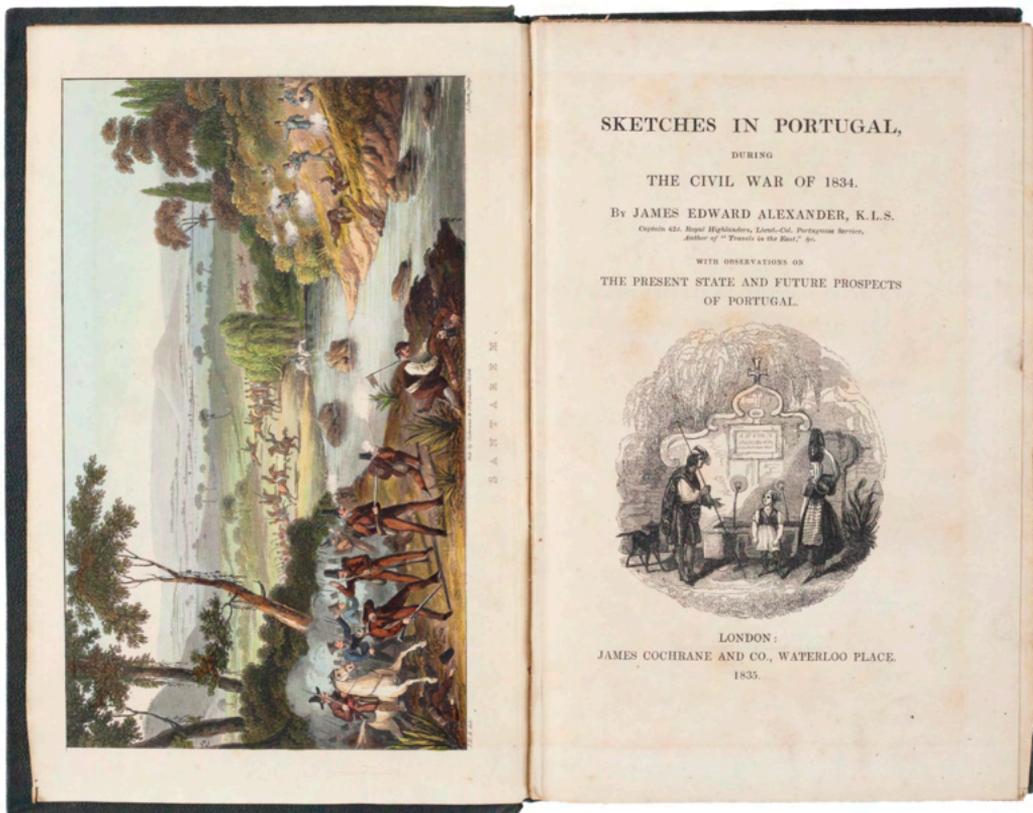
In 1974, at my suggestion, Enrique de Mesa's translation of Richard Ford's *Gatherings from Spain*, entitled *Cosas de España*, had been reprinted by Turner in Madrid, while my edition of *Gatherings*, and my biography, *Richard Ford: Hispanophile, connoisseur and critic*, were published in 2000 and 2004 respectively, the latter by the late Michael Russell. By 2008 Turner had issued Jesús Pardo's translation of the whole of Ford's *Hand-book* in seven card-back volumes, while generously illustrated catalogues to separate exhibitions devoted to Ford's drawings and watercolours of Spain were published in Seville (2007) and Madrid (2014).

During these years I was also able to indulge my interest in little-studied aspects of the Peninsular War, which resulted in *Wellington invades France* (2003), *A commanding presence* (2008), and an *Atlas* to that conflict (Yale, 2010). In the last decade I have contributed book reviews to the influential *British Art Journal*, and hope to continue doing so while eyes and other faculties allow. As far as my library is concerned, while not wishing to see my shelves entirely naked, I have come to realise that, at my age, the books which have given me a very great deal of pleasure for well over six decades could not be 'taken with me'. I can only hope that many other readers with similar interests will appreciate and value them as much.

I must record my gratitude to Alex Day, for heroically compiling this notably informative catalogue while Bedford Row lay under the shadow of the Coronavirus.

NOVEMBER 2020

IAN ROBERTSON



I. ALEXANDER, Sir James Edward. *Sketches in Portugal, during the civil war of 1834 ... With observations on the present state and future prospects of Portugal.* London, James Cochrane & Co., 1835.

8vo, pp. xvi, 328, with a wood-engraved vignette on title, a hand-coloured aquatint frontispiece depicting a skirmish near Santarém, and an engraved map (oxidized and offset onto facing page); occasional light spotting and toning, but a good copy, untrimmed in the original dark green cloth, black paper spine label lettered in gilt; minor wear, spine faded, spine label slightly chipped. £400

First edition. Sir James Alexander (1803–1885) was educated at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow and at Sandhurst. He served in the First Anglo-Burmese War, then as aide-de-camp to Colonel Kinneir, British envoy to Persia, during the war of 1826 with Russia, and in the Russo-Turkish War of 1829, receiving the Turkish order of the Crescent (second class). In 1833 he was asked by the Royal Geographical Society to explore 'certain portions of south-east Africa, with a view to the extension of geographical knowledge and commerce', and 'proceeded in the first instance to Portugal, to communicate with the government there regarding the mission, and to get full power and authority to visit the Portuguese settlements in Africa' (p. [ix]).

Sailing from Falmouth to Lisbon in the spring of 1834, Alexander was ‘detained in Lisbon . . . awaiting the arrival of a high functionary’ and ‘took an opportunity to proceed up the country to the actual seat of war’ (p. 83). He was presented to Dom Pedro, who ‘looked ill . . . he was troubled with a spitting of blood, and could not sleep at night’ (p. 153). However, he was ‘much pleased with the service-like manner in which the Scotch fuzileers were drilled’ (p. 158). Returning to Lisbon from Cartaxo, Alexander subsequently made an expedition to Sintra and Mafra before finally obtaining an audience with the Portuguese minister of war, who conferred on him ‘the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to facilitate my movements in Africa’ (p. 247). Later in his career, Alexander helped to save Cleopatra’s Needle from destruction, and was involved in its transportation to England in 1877.

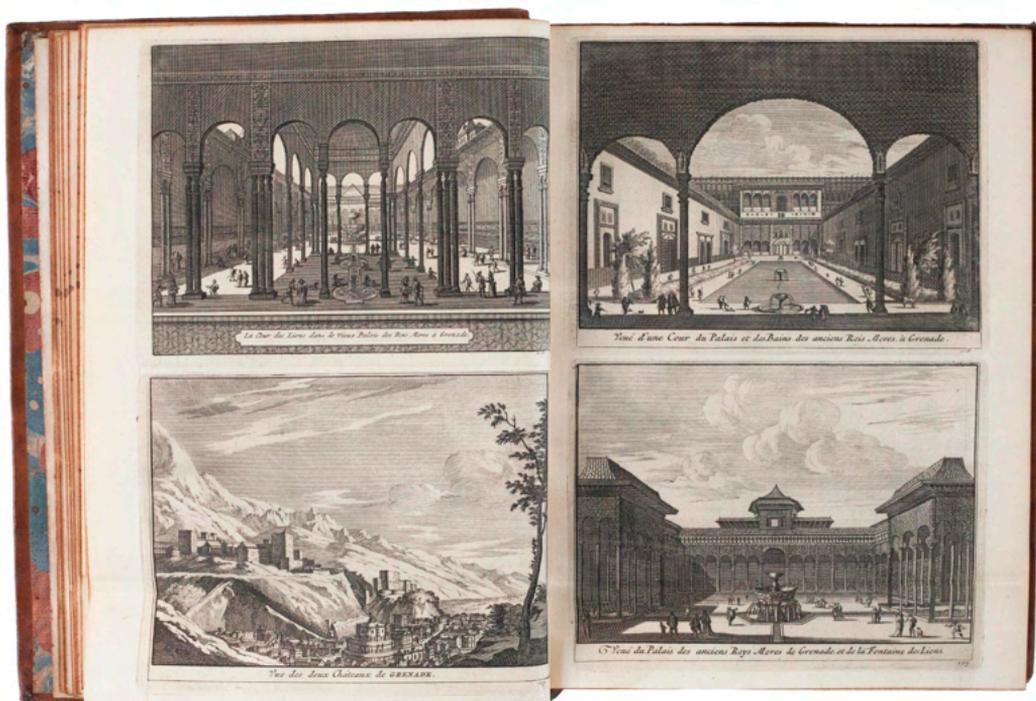
2. ALTAMIRAS, Juan de, *pseud.* [*i.e.* Raimundo GÓMEZ]. *Nuevo arte de cocina, sacado de la escuela de la experiencia economica. Barcelona, Sierra y Martí, [c. 1800 or later?]*.

Small 8vo, pp. [xii], 188; lightly toned, pale dampstain in title, final leaf slightly creased, but a good copy in contemporary vellum, spine lettered in manuscript; slightly soiled and rubbed, rear free endpaper torn away. £400

First published in 1745. Little is known about Juan de Altamiras, but his *Nuevo arte de cocina* is ‘one of the most important works of Spanish conventual cooking and for centuries was an important resource for both cooks and cookbook authors. The name Altamiras (sometimes spelled “Altimiras”) is actually the pseudonym of Raimundo Gómez, a Franciscan monk who was chef for the convent of San Diego in Zaragoza. Because the Franciscans were a charitable order that worked to help feed the poor, this book provides an insightful portrait [of] eighteenth-century popular cooking, removed from the sometimes-extravagant cuisine found in other cookbooks of this period. For the most part, Altamiras’s book presents simple dishes, such as stews and stuffed vegetables, drawn from the author’s own experience, as mentioned in the title, and with an emphasis on frugality and affordability . . . [It] is a product of its time, and as such it illustrates the gastronomic legacy to which it belongs as well as the variety of influences that give Spanish cuisine its unique character. The Arabic influences, for example, are evident in the frequent use of spices such as cinnamon or saffron. New World products also appear, with several dishes using chocolate, potatoes, or tomatoes – a somewhat novel ingredient in Spain at the time – and there are even some brief instructions on how to preserve tomatoes all year by submerging them in olive oil’ (Maria Paz Moreno, *Madrid: a culinary history*, 2018, pp. 109–111).

According to Bitting, the format of the present edition ‘is in 8 as in the [dated] 1767 edition and the name *Marti* is also in the firm of printers, which should indicate the date to be either just before or after that date’. Palau, however, records an edition with the same imprint and collation as our copy, which he dates (on unstated grounds) ‘hacia 1812’; typographically, the present edition has the appearance of an early nineteenth-century production.

Bitting p. 9; Palau 8986(?). Vicaire col. 22 records the 1791 edition.



3. ALVAREZ DE COLMENAR, Juan. *Annales d'Espagne et de Portugal*, contenant tout ce qui s'est passé de plus important dans ces deux royaumes et dans les autres parties de l'Europe, de meme que dans les Indes Orientales et Occidentales, depuis l'établissement de ces deux monarchies jusqu'à present. Avec la description de tout ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable en Espagne et en Portugal. Leur état present, leurs interets, la forme du gouvernement, l'étendue de leur commerce, etc. . . . Le tout enrichi de cartes géographiques, et de très belles figures en taille-douce. *Amsterdam, François l'Honoré and son, 1741.*

Four vols bound in two, 4to, pp. [iv], xii, 424, [2]; [iv], 288; [iv], 331; [iv], 340, [44]; titles printed in red and black, engraved vignettes on titles by Pieter Yver, with three folding maps and 165 engraved views, plans and maps (numbered to 166 but 46 omitted in numbering) on 85 sheets, most folding, a further impression of one of Yver's vignettes on same sheet as final plate; half-title and title of vol. I foxed, some occasional light foxing or browning elsewhere, but a very good copy in contemporary Austrian mottled calf, spines gilt, gilt arms in centre of covers (see below), edges sprinkled red; rubbed, small repairs at head and foot of spine of first volume, some minor worm damage on covers. £5000

First edition thus of this richly illustrated work. A 12mo edition in eight volumes appeared the same year. The text is a compilation from various sources, principally *Les délices de l'Espagne et du Portugal*, which appeared in 1707 in four octavo volumes and again in 1715 in six duodecimo volumes. Other sources include Braun's *Civitates orbis terrarum*, Montesquieu's *Lettres persanes*, Labat's *Voyages*, and Vayrac's *État présent de l'Espagne* (which is in fact largely based on *Les délices de l'Espagne*). With respect to the earlier work, the preface to the present edition notes that 'on a été obligé de retoucher en

une infinité d'endroits le texte de l'auteur, de l'augmenter d'une infinité de nouvelles remarques, et d'en retrancher même plusieurs choses, dont les unes n'ont plus lieu aujourd'hui, ou se trouvent entièrement fausses' (I p. iv).

The authorship of the work has given rise to a certain amount of speculation. Quérard called Alvarez de Colmenar 'historien espagnol du XVIIIe siècle', whereas Foulché-Delbosc believed the name to be pseudonymous. According to Quérard the translator was Pierre Massuet, an Amsterdam doctor. However, Massuet cannot be the translator of *Les délices de l'Espagne et du Portugal*, which is incorporated in the *Annales* in its entirety, as he wasn't born until 1698. The author of *Les délices* may not have been Spanish at all. Elena Fernández Herr ventures, nevertheless, that the author may have been Jewish, noting that a passage taken from the Comtesse d'Aulnoy, 'Leurs maximes, là dessus [vengeance] sont absolument opposées au christianisme, et à l'honneur', is modified to 'ils ont des maximes tout-à-fait opposées, je ne dirais pas au Christianisme, mais à la raison et à l'honnêteté' (E. Fernández Herr, *Les origines de l'Espagne romantique. Les récits de voyage 1755–1823*, 1973, p. 17 n. 3). The work is notably hostile towards the Inquisition.

The attractive plates, first published in the 1715 edition of *Les délices de l'Espagne et du Portugal*, comprise views of all the principal cities and towns of Spain and Portugal, including eighteen of Madrid (and its surroundings) and sixteen of the Escorial. There are several costume plates and scenes of daily life (tuna-fishing at Cádiz, for instance), and two plates depicting an *auto-da-fé*.

*Provenance*: Johann Joseph Graf von Trautson zu Falkenstein (1707–1757), Prince-Archbishop of Vienna, with his gilt arms on covers.

Palau 9589; Sabin 14541.

4. [ANGLO-SPANISH WAR.] Papers relative to the rupture with Spain, laid before both Houses of Parliament, on Friday the twenty ninth day of January, 1762, by His Majesty's command. *London, Mark Baskett and the assigns of Robert Baskett, 1762.*

4to, pp. [ii], 71, woodcut royal arms on title; modern roan-backed marbled boards.

£300

One of two editions published in the same year; the other is in both English and French and was published by E. Owen and T. Harrison.

Observing evidence of growing Franco-Spanish co-operation during the course of 1761, Pitt the Elder had advocated a pre-emptive strike against the Spanish treasure fleet from America. However, he could not persuade his colleagues to back what would have been a significant extension of the existing hostilities between Britain and France, and on 5 October he resigned. This work reprints correspondence between William Pitt and the earl of Bristol (then ambassador to Spain) and Lord Egremont, the French envoy François de Bussy, the Spanish envoy the count de Fuentes and the Spanish chief minister Ricardo Wall. The letters date from 28 July to 26 December 1761. Britain declared war on Spain on 4 January 1762.

The publication of the letters prompted a masterly defence of the hawkish Pitt by John Wilkes, *Observations on the Papers relative to the rupture with Spain, laid before both Houses of Parliament, on Friday Jan. 29th, 1762*, which was published anonymously on 9 March 1762 and caused a considerable stir.

ESTC T43597. Palau 211781 and Sabin 58483 record the bilingual edition.

5. ARROWSMITH, Aaron. A map of the Pyrenees and the adjacent provinces by Roussel and Blottiere: with additions from Tofiño, and Lopez. Dedicated by permission, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; by His Royal Highness's much obliged humble ser[van]t A. Arrowsmith. *London, Aaron Arrowsmith, 5 January 1809.*

Folding map divided into four sheets, each of 20 sections (220 x 130 mm, unfolding to 520 x 1090 mm); lightly browned, a few spots; linen-backed, each part with a hand-coloured key mounted on back of one section; in the original marbled paper-covered card slipcase, two manuscript labels reading 'Pyrenees'; extremities worn. £950

A very large and detailed Peninsular War-period map of the Pyrenees, based on Claude Roussel and François de La Blottière's *Carte générale des Monts Pyrenées et partie des royaumes de France et d'Espagne*, first published in Paris in 1730. It includes a long statement of responsibility note in the bottom right-hand corner: 'The country of Labour, the whole of Lower and part of Higher Navarre, the district of Soule, Bearn, Bigorre and part of Cominge, and of Guienne are drawn from an actual survey by Roussel. Roussillon, Cerdagne, Conque de Tremps, Conserana, part of Cominge, Guipuscoa and the valley of Bastan, are drawn from an actual survey by La Blottiere. The Spanish part was compiled from maps in the collection Louis XIV'. The scale is approximately 1:270,000. An inset shows the mouth of the Ebro, with soundings.

*Provenance*: contemporary ownership inscription 'Col[one]l Gordon' on one of the paper labels. This is perhaps Colonel James Willoughby Gordon (1772–1851), who was sent out to Spain by the Duke of York in 1812 as Quartermaster-General when Wellington's most trusted quartermaster, George Murray, was removed to Ireland.

Not found in Palau.

6. ASTIGARRAGA Y UGARTE, Luís de. Diccionario manual Bascongado y Castellano, y elementos de gramatica para el uso de la juventud de la M. N. y M. L. provincia de Guipuzcoa, con ejemplos y parte de la doctrina Cristiana eu [sic] ambos idiomas . . . Segunda edicion corrigida y aumentada. *Tolosa, Juan Manuel de la Lama, 1827.*

12mo, pp. [ii], xiv, 72; contemporary blue paper wrappers; slightly rubbed.

£350

Second edition, corrected and enlarged; very scarce. First published in 1825, this Basque-Castilian dictionary was enormously successful and went through numerous editions. Its objective was to facilitate the teaching of Castilian in Basque schools, while at the same time promoting a standardized Basque as the *lingua franca* of the Basque lecture halls.

Luis de Astigarraga y Ugarte (1767–1840) was a Basque teacher and politician. In 1821 he wrote a work proposing a canal between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean across the narrowest part of the Iberian Peninsula, and in 1823 he opened a school in San Sebastian.

Palau 19111n. Neither first nor second edition found in Library Hub. OCLC records one copy only of the first edition (Newberry Library) and three of the second (Biblioteca Nacional, Leipzig, and Newberry Library).

7. [AULNOY, Marie-Catherine Le Jumel de Berneville, *Comtesse d'.*] *Relation du voyage d'Espagne*. *The Hague, Henri van Bulderen, 1691*.

Three vols bound together, 12mo, pp. 186, [2, blank]; 178; 229; woodcut printer's device on titles, woodcut initials and head- and tail-pieces; contemporary English speckled calf; rubbed and worn, joints cracked, head and foot of spine chipped. £350

Second edition; first published earlier the same year (Paris, Claude Barbin). An account of Spain written in the form of 15 letters dated from 30 February 1679 to 28 September 1680.

The Comtesse d'Aulnoy (1650/51–1705) is best known as the author of fairy tales. At a relatively young age a scandal caused her to leave France and travel to Flanders, England, and possibly Spain. Writing in 1926, Raymond Foulché-Delbosc concluded that d'Aulnoy never visited Spain, and that her *Relation* was compiled from a variety of sources and enriched by her lively imagination. Subsequent scholars, however, have argued that there is no evidence that d'Aulnoy did not go to Spain, and she can be shown to have been in Bordeaux immediately prior to the ostensible period of the journey to Spain. 'None of the hypotheses offered thus far is satisfactory, and the question of d'Aulnoy's trip to Spain may never be answered' (Mary Ekman, 'Concealing identities, revealing stories: Marie-Catherine d'Aulnoy's *Relation du voyage d'Espagne*', in *Cahiers du dix-septième: an interdisciplinary journal*, 10, no. 2 (2006), pp. 49–63).

*Provenance*: the Hon. Edward Monckton (1744–1832) of Somerford Hall, Staffordshire, with his bookplate and with his ownership inscription on title of first volume.

Palau 19549.

8. BACON, John Francis. *Six years in Biscay: comprising a personal narrative of the sieges of Bilbao, in June 1835, and Oct. to Dec., 1836. And of the principal events which occurred in that city and the Basque Provinces, during the years 1830 to 1837*. *London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1838*.

8vo, pp. [ii], viii, 478, with a folding frontispiece-plan of Bilbao and four double-page lithographed plates; plates and map slightly foxed, some minor foxing or spotting elsewhere; original brown cloth; slightly rubbed, spine soiled at head and foot. £750

First edition; scarce. The author was an English diplomat who was present in Spain from the beginning of 1830 until May 1837. He spent five years of this time in Liberal Bilbao, and gives a detailed account of the siege of the city in 1835. In a wide-ranging introduction he identifies what he believes to be the causes of the war, and is notably hostile towards the Carlists: 'in the following narrative, it will be my task to make manifest that the rising of the Basque provinces was wholly unconnected with their *fueros*; that they proclaimed the pretender king of Spain, before even a voice had been raised, or a line written against their privileges – I shall have to show that this "much injured people", were the most unjust aggressors, and that their bands over-ran Castile, even to the gates of Burgos, long before the forces of Isabel crossed the Ebro; that it was only afterwards, when their own territory was invaded, and their hopes of a simultaneous rising all over Spain disappointed, that they began to assume the character of a virtuous race struggling for their ancient laws and liberties' (p. 126).

The subjects of the four double-page plates are: 'View in the town of Bilbao, with the Morro hill in the distance', 'The Puente Nueva with the mountains of Ollargan and the peña from the Paseo de Miraflores', 'Ruins of S. Augustine, and of the principal defences of the town, taken after the siege', and 'The pass of Luchana with the convent of El Desierto in the distance taken from under Montecabras'.

Alberich 1042; Palau 21606.

9. BADCOCK, Lovell Benjamin. Rough leaves from a journal kept in Spain and Portugal, during the years 1832, 1833, and 1834. *London, Richard Bentley, 1835.*

8vo, pp. xi, 407; some light spotting, but a good copy in contemporary green calf-backed boards, spine gilt and with red morocco lettering-piece; minor wear. £400

First edition. Lovell Badcock (1786–1861), who assumed the surname Lovell in 1840, 'had been sent out from England as part of a military mission to study the delicate situation which had arisen in Portugal at the commencement of the fratricidal war between Dom Pedro and Dom Miguel. His specific brief was to investigate the movements and intentions of the Spaniards on the Portuguese frontier, and shortly after his arrival in Lisbon he set out for Badajoz. It was a disagreeable duty. He found the Spaniards inordinately suspicious; in fact they did all in their power to hide the truth from him. However, he intended to make the best of the awkward and embarrassing position in which he found himself, and also, perhaps, he would find opportunities of visiting some of the scenes of his earlier campaigning in Spain. After all, he was a Peninsular veteran, and knew the frontier area well enough' (Robertson). At Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca Badcock recognized old muleteers who had been in the British service. Some peasants were still receiving British pensions, including a one-legged guide at Arapiles who 'has grown enormously fat' (p. 82), as were 'some ladies who were attached to British officers; consequently our name is still honoured and respected by the country people, and to this circumstance I on many occasions owed my safety' (pp. 82–3).



Legion, and subsequently of several partisan expeditions'. He sailed from the Cove of Cork on 1 September 1835 with 'the first division of the 10th regiment, or Munster Light Infantry British Auxiliary Legion' (p. 1). He was present at all the major confrontations of 1836 and 1837 and, while most of the surviving troops had returned home by July 1837, he engaged for another year, becoming Quartermaster of the artillery. Ball remained in Spain beyond the cessation of hostilities in 1840, when he shaved off his moustache and settled in Olabeaga, near Bilbao, flattering himself 'that the remainder of my life would pass in peace and quietness, among a people in whom I had taken so very peculiar an interest' (p. 371). In fact it seems that further political instability inclined him to leave Spain not long afterwards.

Ball's account is dedicated 'to the officers of the late British Auxiliary Legion of Spain', and is a defence of the Legion against 'the unjustifiable slander and calumny that have been cast upon our small force by an interested party' (p. iii). It also upholds the leadership of General de Lacy Evans: 'His whole period of service was productive of both anxiety and trouble, and however much I may differ from many of my friends, I will say that in consequence of the instructions of the British Government which he had to obey, the character of the Spanish Government, the treachery of Cordova, the jealousy of several other Spanish generals, combined with the hatred of a certain party in England, whose abuse and slander has been extremely disgraceful, few men indeed could have acted on the whole better than Evans' (pp. 164–5).

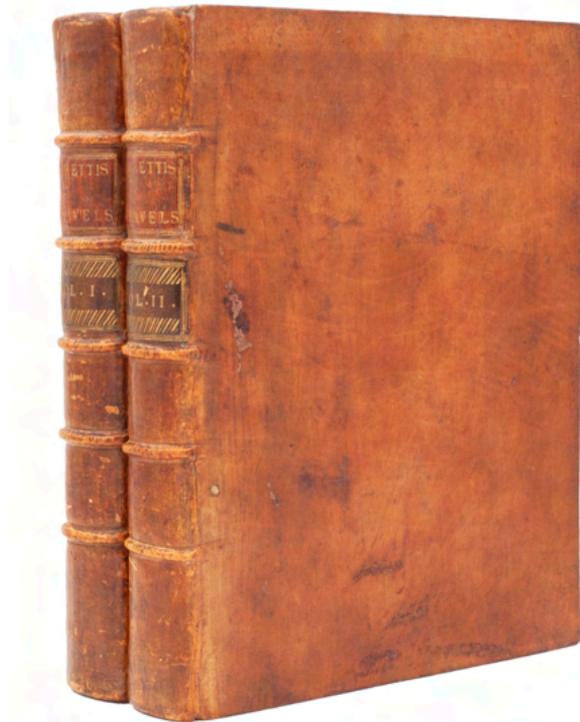
Alberich 1043; Palau 22964. Library Hub records two copies only (Bodleian and Manchester Central Library). OCLC adds three copies: Biblioteca Nacional, International Institute of Social History, and St. Mary's University, Texas.

12. BARETTI, Joseph. A journey from London to Genoa, through England, Portugal, Spain, and France. *London, T. Davies and L. Davis, 1770.*

Two volumes, 4to, pp. viii, 424; iv, 419, [8]; some marginal worming at beginning and end of vol. I (text unaffected), pale damp-stain in outer margins of a few leaves in vol. I, but generally a good, crisp copy in contemporary calf, contrasting red and green morocco lettering-pieces on spines; slightly rubbed. £1200

First edition in English. First published in Italian in 1762–3 following a journey made in 1760; Baretto rewrote the book in English, considerably expanding it, after a second journey made in 1768–9. The result is 'Baretto's longest and best sustained work in English, and upon it rests his chief claim to a place of honour in English literature' (Robertson).

Giuseppe Baretto (1719–1789), of Turin, came to England in 1751 where he became a friend of Samuel Johnson, David Garrick and Mrs Piozzi, among others. His first journey to Spain and Portugal was made in the company of the Hon. Thomas Southwell, whom he had agreed to escort to Italy, and it was on Dr. Johnson's recommendation that Baretto kept a journal of his visit to the Peninsula. Arriving at Lisbon on 30 August, he witnessed a bull-fight there and 'visited the ruins . . . at full leisure, and a dreadful indelible image is now imprinted on my mind!' (I p. 96). He noted that he had never seen 'so many fat men



in one place' and remarks on 'the absurd custom of dressing their children too much. I hate to see a little girl with a tupee, and a little sword at the side of a little boy. The English are not guilty of such folly' (I p. 95). After excursions to Mafra and Sintra, he left the city on 17 September, reaching Badajoz, via Elvas, on the 22nd. From there he travelled to Toledo via Mérida and Talavera, reaching Madrid on 7 October, his head disordered 'by the fetid vapours exhaling from numberless heaps of filth lying all about' (I p. 381). Baretto was delighted, however, by Madrid society: 'the best gentry here are very kind to strangers when once introduced to them . . . nor do the common people here give us bad language or angry looks, as it is often the case in England, where the lower classes are continually deceived into an aversion to foreigners by a daily uninterrupted succession of dishonest and malignant scribblers' (II p. 95). After a week in the city, he departed for Alcalá, Guadalajara (where he visited a cloth-manufactory installed in an old palace), Zaragoza, Fraga, Lérida, and Barcelona, 'the best built town I have as yet seen in Spain' (II p. 260).

Baretto's second journey, made eight years later, is recorded on pp. 336–419 of vol. II. Setting out from Bayonne on a mule, his itinerary included Pamplona, Tafalla, Cintruénigo, Agreda, and Madrid, where he stayed two months. He visited a number of theatres in the capital, but was disappointed by both tragedies and comedies. Zarzuelas, however, he found to be 'much better entertainments than our Italian comic operas' (pp.

373–4), and he notes that ‘a Spanish audience never makes the least noise before the beginning of the play, as the English do, nor are orange-wenches, or any body else permitted to stun the company with their hideous cries’ (p. 377). He returned to Bayonne via Aranda, Lerma, Burgos, and Orduña.

*A journey from London to Genoa* was reprinted in 1970 (Centaur Press) with an introduction by Ian Robertson.

ESTC T86276; Palau 24161. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 28–40.

13. BARETTI, Joseph. A journey from London to Genoa, through England, Portugal, Spain, and France . . . The third edition. *London, T. Davies and L. Davis, 1770.*

Four vols, 8vo, pp. vii, 306; [ii], 320; [ii], 319; [ii], 311, [13]; a very good copy in contemporary calf; slightly rubbed, short crack in lower joint of vol. I, head or foot of some spines very slightly chipped; armorial bookplates of Sir Henry Wilson. £375

First published earlier the same year in both quarto (two volumes) and octavo (four volumes) formats.

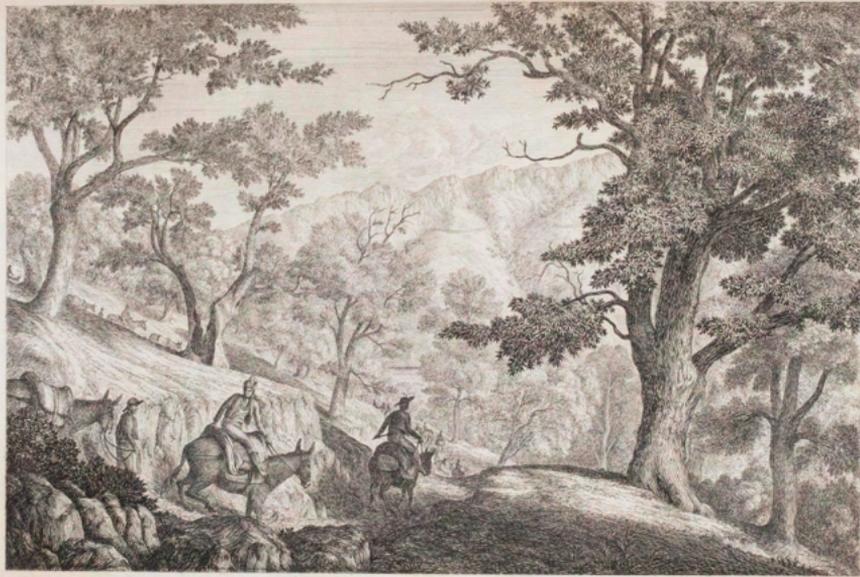
ESTC T83927. See Palau 24161.

14. BATTY, Robert. Campaign of the Left Wing of the Allied Army, in the western Pyrenees and south of France, in the years 1813–14; under Field-Marshal The Marquess of Wellington. Illustrated by a detailed plan of the operations, and numerous plates of mountain and river scenery. *London, John Murray, 1823.*

8vo, pp. xix, 185, [1], [2, advertisements], with an engraved frontispiece, 24 plates and a folding map (torn at hinge and repaired on verso); some foxing or spotting of plates (mostly light and confined to margins), a few isolated spots elsewhere and some occasional off-setting from plates; mid twentieth-century dark green roan-backed boards; slightly rubbed, lower joint cracked, upper cover detached. £1250

First edition; very scarce. Robert Batty (1789–1848) was the son of the obstetric physician and amateur artist Dr Robert Batty (1762–1849; see *Oxford DNB*).

‘After attending school in Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland, and in London, at the age of fifteen he travelled to Italy with his cousin, Henry Bickersteth (later Lord Langdale), where he “had the opportunity of cultivating a taste for art, which belonged to his family”. He studied at Caius College, Cambridge (admitted March 1808), obtaining an MB in 1813, but did not practise medicine. Instead, having become an ensign in the 1st (Grenadier) guards on 14 January 1813, Batty served with its 1st battalion towards the end of the Peninsular War, notably at the blockade of Bayonne, before embarking for England from Bordeaux on 23 July 1814 . . . . Among artists of the English school, Samuel Redgrave concluded that “his industry was great, his works carefully and truthfully drawn, his architecture correct in its proportions and outlines, and his merits as a topographical



*Valley of the Bidassoa & Mellis above Irun.*

London, Published May 1814 By John Murray Albemarle Street

draughtsman deserve recognition” (Oxford DNB). Batty subsequently served at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo, and published *A sketch of the late campaign in the Netherlands* (1815).

‘The author of the following narrative determined . . . from the first moment of his joining the Left Wing of the Peninsular Army, as an Ensign in the Third Battalion of the First Foot Guards, to make notes of every occurrence in the order in which they took place; and to employ all his leisure moments, which it will be seen could not have been many, in making military surveys trigonometrically of such portions of the country as were accessible; and also in taking sketches of the most remarkable scenery . . . Unless such individual details be collected, the whole story of the Peninsular Campaign cannot be thoroughly understood, nor impartially related, by future historians’ (preface, pp. viii–ix).

The plates depict ‘The Guards entering France, 7th October, 1813’; ‘Entrance to the Harbour of Passages’; ‘Irun’; ‘The Crown Mountain, from the Heights of St. Marzial’; ‘Fontarabia’; ‘Street in Fontarabia’; ‘Fontarabia and the Mountain of Jaysquibel, from Andaye’; ‘Spaniards attacking the French on the Heights of Mandalle’; ‘Spaniards skirmishing at Buriatou’; ‘Camp of the Allies near Urogne’; ‘Banks of the Bidassoa, three miles above Irun’; ‘Ford across the Bidassoa, at Endarlacha, five miles above Irun’; ‘Banks of the Bidassoa, near the Ford at Endarlacha’; ‘The Bidassoa, from the Road to Bera’; ‘Mont

La Rhune, from a Spanish Outpost on Mandalle'; 'Saint Jean de Luz, from Ciboure'; 'The Quay at St. Jean de Luz'; 'Hôtel de Ville, Saint Jean de Luz'; 'Fort Socoa'; 'Bridge of Vessels across the Adour, below Bayonne'; 'Bayonne, from Saint Etienne'; 'The Adour, above Bayonne, from the Château d'Arraunce'; 'Bayonne Cathedral'; 'Post-house at Laharie, in the Pays des Landes'; and 'The Garonne, near Bourdeaux [*sic*]'.

Alberich 765; Palau 25606.

15. [BAYONNE.] Livret à l'usage des voyageurs de Bayonne en Espagne. *Bayonne, Détoyat jeune, Maître de Poste [c. 1840–50]*.

Small 8vo, pp. 39, [1]; some minor marginal staining; stab-sewn in the original printed yellow wrappers; slightly soiled, small losses from spine. £125

Rare little guide for travellers setting out from Bayonne into Spain and Portugal. Twelve principal routes are given: two different routes to Madrid and single routes to Cádiz, Lisbon, La Coruña and Ferrol, Bilbao, Pamplona, Zaragoza, San Sebastian, Valencia, Cartagena, and Barcelona. A table of distances is given for each route, together with short descriptions of the principal sights, and snippets of advice, thus: 'Salinas. Petit bourg de la province de Guipuzcoa, situé au bas d'une forte montagne. Pour la gravir on fait atteler des boeufs devant les chevaux . . .' (p. 15).

Palau 139150 records an undated edition printed in Pau. Not found in Library Hub. OCLC records editions dated 1841 (a single copy, Bibliothèque nationale), 1853 (a single copy, Bibliothèque nationale) and an undated edition (a single copy, Harvard); the Pau edition is recorded in a single copy at Valencia.

16. BEAWES, Wyndham. A civil, commercial, political, and literary history of Spain and Portugal. *London, R. Faulder (and others), 1793*.

Two vols bound in one, folio, pp. [iv], 590; [iv], 218; a few leaves slightly toned or spotted, but a good copy; contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt; spine and extremities very rubbed, dig in spine, upper cover becoming detached. £1200

First edition of this substantial compendium of short dissertations on the history and contemporary state of Spain and Portugal. Summaries of geography, mythic history, numismatics, military orders and the legislature are accompanied by such essays as 'Of the original and modern languages', 'Of the laws of Spain', 'Of the commerce and products of Spain', 'A list of the land and naval forces of the king of Spain', 'Of the state of literature, and men of learning in Spain' (including a five-page bibliography), and 'A description of the Spaniards dress, customs, diversions, marriages, and funerals'.

Wyndham Beawes was British consul at Cádiz and Seville for almost three decades. He was well-known for his *Lex mercatoria rediviva: or, the merchant's directory* (1754), a standard work which went through several editions in the eighteenth century.

*Provenance*: the Tory politician Edward Miller Mundy (1750–1822), with bookplate. ‘In 1784 Mundy was nominated for Derbyshire as the candidate of the country gentlemen, and returned without a contest. He voted for parliamentary reform, 18 Apr. 1785, but opposed Pitt on Richmond’s fortifications plan, 27 Feb. 1786, and on the Regency’ (*History of Parliament online*).

Kress B.2451; Palau 26185. Not in Goldsmiths’. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) p. 44.

17. [BECKFORD, William.] *Recollections of an excursion to the monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalha*. By the Author of ‘Vathek’. London, Richard Bentley, 1835.

8vo, pp. xi, 228, half-title present; with a mezzotint frontispiece-portrait of Beckford by T. A. Dean after Reynolds, the state with both artists’ names; frontispiece-portrait offset onto title; a very good copy in contemporary dark blue calf-backed boards, spine gilt and with red morocco lettering-piece; extremities rubbed, spine slightly faded. £400

First edition of Beckford’s last work, based on a trip to Portugal in 1793–5. *Recollections*, composed in Bath some forty years after the excursion, exploits the distance in time, blending fact and fiction in Beckford’s most polished prose. The surviving parts of the original journal are among the Beckford Papers at the Bodleian.

Beckford first visited Portugal in 1787 and ‘life in the upper strata of Portuguese society suited Beckford’s temperament, even while he was amused by the comical gravity of the court, the protocol, the orientalizing dress of the women, and the eccentricity of the nobles. He had joked about the religious life while in Italy, but he was nevertheless sympathetic to the ritual of Roman Catholicism and claimed a special devotion to St Anthony of Padua. In Portugal he attended mass – behaving, as he tells us, with great piety’ (*Oxford DNB*).

Beckford returned to the country for three further sojourns, but his third residence, during which he was based in Sintra, ‘was undoubtedly the most important, as in June 1794 he visited the monastery churches of Alcobaça and Batalha, both north of Lisbon in the province of Estremadura. These two sites differed considerably. Alcobaça had been built by the Cistercians in the twelfth century in a style intermediate between Roman and Gothic. Batalha, built by the Dominicans in the late fourteenth century, was more massive and theatrical, reached, as Beckford’s journey took him, across the plain of Aljubarrota, the field of a bloody battle in the fourteenth century. These two monuments strongly influenced his plans at Fonthill, where he was already engaged with a new building to replace Splendens’ (*ibid.*). That visit is recorded in the present work, which was based on a journal kept between 3 and 14 June 1794, but was written by Beckford in 1834–1835: ‘it is undoubtedly an original composition written at the age of seventy-five, and by far the best book that Beckford wrote’ (Chapman). In more recent years, Malcolm Jack has described it as ‘a celebration of many sorts, but it highlights two themes in its lush, graphic prose. The first is the Portuguese landscape, with its contrasts, surprises, and irregularities, the salty Atlantic never far away; the other is in his delighted enthusiasm for Batalha, a Gothic masterpiece of the fifteenth century’ (D. E. Ostergard, ed., *William Beckford, 1760–*

1844: *an eye for the magnificent*, 2001, p. 93). The notes upon which it was based were discovered in the late twentieth century and, as BAL observes, comparison of the two texts demonstrates ‘the degree to which imagination took precedence over memory in the septuagenarian’s inspiration, enabling him to write what many believe to be his best work of fiction’.

BAL 232; Chapman, *Beckford* I, 9, i; Millington, *Beckford* p. 251.

18. BLAKENEY, Robert (Julian STURGIS, *editor*). *A boy in the Peninsular War. The services, adventures, and experiences of Robert Blakeney, Subaltern in the 28th Regiment. An autobiography . . . Second impression. London, John Murray, 1899.*

8vo, pp. xviii, 382, with a folding map; some foxing or spotting, a few pencil markings; original maroon cloth; slightly rubbed, head and foot of spine frayed, splits in cloth along lower joint, spine slightly faded. £75

First edition, second impression. Robert Blakeney was born in Galway in 1789 and joined his regiment in 1804, at the age of fifteen. He landed in Portugal on 20 August 1808, and fought throughout the war until shot in the leg at the Battle of Nivelle (10 November 1813), soon after which he returned to Ireland.

‘When he relates his own adventures, his own acts in battle, his language is simple, direct, vivid; he states plain facts. When he recalls the exploits of others – of veteran generals, of boys like himself, of private soldiers and especially of his own beloved 28th Regiment, then he cries out a little gloriously perhaps, but with a frankness, a generosity, an honest ardour of admiration which surely may win pardon from the most severe of critics’ (introduction, pp. ix–x).

Not found in Palau.

19. [BLADEN, Martin.] *An impartial enquiry into the management of the war in Spain, by the ministry at home, and into the conduct of those generals, to whose care the same has been committed abroad. Collected from many original letters and councils of war, never published before. Together with an account of the several embarkations, both of British and foreign troops, that have been sent to Spain or Portugal for the support of the present war. And a distribution of the annual sums granted by Parliament, and applied to those services. London, John Morphew, 1712.*

8vo, pp. [viii], 265; 139; slightly toned and a few isolated spots, but a good copy in contemporary panelled calf, black morocco lettering-piece on spine; slightly rubbed, upper joint cracked, short cracks in lower joint, spine chipped at head and foot. £425

First edition of this examination of the British participation in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714) down to 1710, with particular emphasis on the years 1703–7. The author, Martin Bladen (1680–1746), ‘matriculated at St John’s College, Cambridge, in 1697 and in the same year was admitted at the Inner Temple, but did not pursue a career in law.

He joined the army, served in the Low Countries and Spain, and became an aide-de-camp to Henri de Massue de Ruvigny, first earl of Galway. In 1709 he was appointed colonel of a regiment of foot raised in Portugal, but he sold the colonelcy in 1710 and retired from the army' (*Oxford DNB*). Bladen later became an important figure on the Board of Trade.

ESTC T117614; Goldsmiths' 4959. Not found in Palau.

20. BOLLAERT, William. *The Wars of Succession of Portugal and Spain, from 1826 to 1840: with résumé of the political history of Portugal and Spain to the present time.* London, Edward Stanford, 1870.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. vii, [i], 485, [3]; x, [ii], 497, iii; with a folding frontispiece-map in each volume, one further map and five plates; two plates damp-stained, frontispiece-maps foxed, some occasional foxing elsewhere; original blue cloth; slightly rubbed, lower corners bumped; unidentified ownership stamp on titles (a monogram surmounted by a ducal coronet). £300

First edition; scarce. William Bollaert (1801–1876) was born in Lymington, Hampshire, to a Dutch father and an English mother. Travelling to Peru in 1825, he crossed the Atacama desert in 1827 with another Englishman, George Smith, the pair probably being the first Europeans to make the journey. Having returned to London in 1830, in 1832 he was recruited by Sir John Milley Doyle to aid in the restoration of Donna Maria II to the throne of Portugal. 'During 1832–3 he was based in the besieged city of Porto, and served as a quartermaster, corporal, and artillery specialist. He was made a knight of the order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal for his service. These experiences, along with six subsequent years of working as an agent on behalf of the Carlist cause in Spain, were recounted in his *Wars of Succession of Portugal and Spain* (2 vols, 1870). Bollaert wrote with clarity and a self-conscious objectivity. He was less interested in engaging in politics than in recounting events precisely as he saw them, and brought scientific knowledge to whatever subject had engaged him' (*Oxford DNB*).

Palau 32283.

21. BONE, Sir Muirhead, and Lady Gertrude Helena BONE. *Old Spain.* London, Macmillan & Co., 1936.

Two volumes, large folio, pp. [iii]–xiv, [ii], 120, [3]; vii, 123–235, [2]; titles printed in red and black and each bearing a vignette after a drypoint; with 120 plates, of which three double-page and many coloured; numerous illustrations in the text; fore- and lower edges slightly toned, but an excellent, fresh copy in the publisher's taupe pigskin, spines gilt, top edges gilt, others untrimmed; minor wear, some marking along spine of vol. I, free endpapers oxidized from turn-ins. £2000

First edition of this sumptuous production, published soon after the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, remarkable for the quality and variety of Muirhead Bone's drawings reproduced within it. This is number 56 of 265 copies, and is signed by the artist and by his wife Gertrude, author of the accompanying text, on p. [vii] of volume I. A separate portfolio containing two signed drypoint etchings was issued with each copy, but it is often missing and is not present here.



Amsterdam 1842

*Old Spain* arose from several visits to the country, including an extended one made in 1929. 'Only a portion of Spain has been included in these volumes, leaving, it is hoped, such centres as Madrid and Toledo, with Aragon, the Levant, and Catalonia, for some future occasion. From the actual content of the book it will be evident that the impressions of Spain were gathered during leisurely visits extending over the last years of the old régime. The Dictatorship, like a tottering wall, was already leaning to its collapse. Disaffection to the monarchy was even then audible, and an impatience of backwardness and old fashions manifest in all parts of the country. With the passing of old customs picturesque history also recedes; and it may be that even such recent scenes as are described in the present volumes have been witnessed for the last time by the Spaniard himself. From our wanderings in the wide territories of the Spains we have gathered both ripe and durable fruit. The beauty is distant now, and its people but a warmth of the heart, yet, vivid, alive, and enduring, they remain for us an experience and an affection which are Spain' (introduction, I p. 1).

'Kenneth Clark, who admired [Bone] both as a man and an artist, described him as "one of the most honest, warm-hearted and unselfish men I have ever known" (*Another part of the wood: a self-portrait*, 1974, 59). He was among the greatest British draughtsmen, and his images of cities, particularly buildings being built or demolished, display extraordinary technical skill' (*Oxford DNB*).

As a writer, Gertrude Bone attracted praise from D. H. Lawrence and Virginia Woolf, among others.

#### 'LAND OF WONDER AND MYSTERY'

22. BORROW, George. *The Bible in Spain; or, the journeys, adventures, and imprisonments of an Englishman, in an attempt to circulate the scriptures in the Peninsula. London, John Murray, 1843.*

Three vols, 8vo, pp. xxiv, 370, [2, advertisements]; viii, 398, [2, advertisements]; viii, 391, [1, advertisements]; retaining half-titles in all volumes; an excellent copy in contemporary calf-backed boards, spines gilt and with green morocco spine labels; minor wear; advertisement slip for 'Mr Murray's Handbook for Spain' (i.e. Ford's *A hand-book for travellers in Spain*, first published in 1845) once apparently tipped in but now loosely inserted. £500

First edition. Borrow (1808–1881) joined the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1833: 'Borrow impressed the society not just by his appearance – he was an imposing 6 foot 3 inches, with prematurely grey hair – but by his linguistic capacities. They sent him to St Petersburg (1833–5) to oversee the printing of a Manchu version of the New Testament, and then to Portugal and Spain (1835–40) to distribute the scriptures. In Spain, civil war made his expeditions risky, while the hostile attitude of the authorities, coupled with his own provocative approach, led twice to his imprisonment' (*Oxford DNB*).

*The Bible in Spain* was based on his experiences in Portugal and Spain: 'I was, as I may say, from first to last adrift in Spain, the land of old renown, the land of wonder and mystery, with better opportunities of becoming acquainted with its strange secrets and

peculiarities than, perhaps, ever yet were afforded to any individual, certainly to a foreigner' (I pp. x–xi). *The Bible in Spain* was 'a runaway success' (*Oxford DNB*); the first edition of 1000 was issued in December 1842 (but dated 1843) and a further six editions followed in 1843.

*Provenance*: ownership inscription of 'Jessie C. Anstruther' on front pastedown of vol. I, probably Janet ('Jessie'), Lady Carmichael-Anstruther (c. 1797–1881), widow of Sir John Carmichael-Anstruther (1785–1818) of Elie House, Fife.

Alberich 1045; Black, *A Gypsy Bibliography* 474; Collie & Fraser A.2a; Palau 33313; Wise, *A bibliography of the writings in prose and verse of George Henry Borrow* 8. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 154–165.

23. BORROW, George (Angus M. FRASER, *editor*). Letters to John Hasfeld 1835–1839. *Edinburgh, The Tragara Press, 1982.*

8vo, pp. 37, [1, blank], [1]; maroon paper wrappers, printed paper label on upper cover; extremities slightly frayed, spine sunned. £40

First edition of these letters; no. 64 of 140 copies. Borrow's great friend John Hasfeld was a Danish interpreter, language teacher and lecturer. Of the seven long letters printed here, one was written from Portugal (Evora) and four from Spain (Madrid and Seville).

24. BORROW, George (Angus M. FRASER, *editor*). Letters to John Hasfeld 1841–1846. *Edinburgh, The Tragara Press, 1984.*

8vo, pp. 59, [1]; dark brown paper wrappers, printed paper label on upper cover; tiny tear at head of spine; with a letter from Alan Anderson of the Tragara Press to Ian Robertson dated 8 December 1989 loosely inserted. £40

First edition of these letters; no. 147 of 150 copies. 'The eleven letters deepen our understanding of Borrow's domestic, social, spiritual and creative existence at a time when he was trying to adapt to a settled life of authorship in a lonely cottage in Suffolk' (introduction, p. 5).

25. BORROW, George. *The Zincali; or, an account of the gypsies of Spain. With an original collection of their songs and poetry, and a copious dictionary of their language.* London, John Murray, 1841.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [iii]–xvi, 362; [iii]–vi, 156, [6, 'The Zincali, vocabulary of their language'], 135, [1, blank], [2, advertisements]; without the half-titles; a very good copy in the original purple cloth, spines lettered in gilt; faded, some light wear, head of spines very slightly chipped; advertisement slip for 'Mr Murray's Handbook for Spain' (i.e. Ford's *A hand-book for travellers in Spain*, first published in 1845) loosely inserted. £375

First edition. 'Borrow's success as a writer began with the publication of *The Zincoli* in 1841 and *The Bible in Spain* in 1843. The translations he had published earlier had passed virtually unnoticed, but these two books established him in the public imagination as an original writer of undoubted power' (Collie & Fraser p. 4).

'When Borrow went to Portugal and Spain in 1835, his task was to discover whether there would be any point in the British and Foreign Bible Society's attempting to promote the circulation of the Scriptures there . . . . [In Spain] he was excited to find Gypsies in large numbers, Gypsies who had been well established for several centuries and who welcomed him like a brother. Because civil war continued to rage throughout Spain during the whole period that Borrow was there, he often found it safer to be with the Gypsies than with anyone else, particularly when making a long journey . . . . He told his mother that he had been living amongst the Gypsies of the Province of Estremadura, that they had been kind to him because he spoke their language and that he had "written down one hundred of their songs, which are very pretty and which I intend to translate". This was the germ of the idea which grew during the next four years and which eventually became *The Zincoli*' (*ibid.* p. 18).

'Borrow thought of himself as a philologist and translator. Others thought of him as variously, a prodigious walker, a Bohemian or Gypsy with the gift of tongues, the writer of *The Bible in Spain*, a humbug and fraud, an alarmingly morose giant who customarily had a notebook in his pocket. He was in some measure all those things. But he was also an oddly compelling personality who secured his place in English literature with a handful of books unlike any others, which catch the imagination and persuade the reader to bear with Borrow's impervious prejudices' (*ibid.* p. 2).

*Provenance:* from the library of the earls of Crawford, with Bibliotheca Lindesiana bookplates.

Alberich 1523; Collie & Fraser A.1a; Palau 33308; Wise, *A bibliography of the writings in prose and verse of George Henry Borrow* 7. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 154–165.

26. BOURGOING, Jean François, *Baron de*. Modern state of Spain: exhibiting a complete view of its topography, government, laws, religion, finances, naval and military establishments; and of society, manners, arts, sciences, agriculture, and commerce in that country . . . Translated from the Paris edition of 1807. To which are added, essays on Spain by M. Peyron; and the book of post roads. With a quarto atlas of plates. *London, John Stockdale, 1808.*

Four vols, pp. xi, 379; iv, 360; iv, 380; iv, 392; without the atlas volume as usual; some foxing in vols I and IV, some occasional spotting elsewhere; untrimmed in late nineteenth- or early twentieth century calf-backed boards, spines gilt, by Hatchards; slightly rubbed and faded. £500

First edition in English of Bourgoing's updated 1807 edition of his *Tableau de l'Espagne moderne* (see next item). The title calls for an atlas volume, but this seems to have been issued separately and is not present here. 'The publication of a fourth edition of

[Bourgoing's] work sufficiently attests the degree of estimation in which the author's labours are held among his own countrymen. It is from this improved and enlarged edition, which exhibits a picture of Spain in 1806, and contains many interesting particulars relative to some of the principal actors in the present glorious revolution, that this translation has been executed' (translator's preface, I pp. iv–v).

Alberich 717; Palau 34062. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 178–9.

### STUART DE ROTHESAY'S COPY

27. BOURGOING, Jean François, *Baron de*. *Tableau de l'Espagne moderne . . .* seconde édition, corrigée et considérablement augmentée, à la suite de deux voyages faits récemment par l'auteur en Espagne. *Paris, for the author, Du Pont, Devaux and Regnault, 1797.*

Three vols, 8vo, pp. vii, [i], 383; [ii], 390; [iii], 360; with seven folding plates and four folding maps or plans; a few minor stains, blank lower outer corner of one leaf torn away (Q8 in vol. III, not affecting text), but a very good copy in contemporary dark green roan-backed grey boards, spines gilt; slightly rubbed, small dig in spine of vol. III. £1400

Second edition, considerably expanded with respect to the first following Bourgoing's second journey to Spain in 1792–3; the first edition had appeared in 1788 (as *Nouveau voyage en Espagne*). Bourgoing's extensive work contains much on Spanish culture, industry, commerce and trade.

The earliest attempt at intervention in economic matters by the Bourbon monarchy was a scheme to reverse Spain's industrial decline by a policy of 'import substitution' pioneered in France by Colbert. A number of royal factories were built, each one granted a monopoly status and given a state subsidy. 'In the 1780s the town of Guadalajara had nearly 800 modern looms which provided jobs for almost 4,000 weavers. The royal factory was among the largest in Europe and was kept supplied by 40,000 spinners from as far away as Madrid and La Mancha. In its heyday in the 1740s new managers and artisan workers were brought over from England to introduce a series of new lines. The French traveller Bourgoing considered the quality of its products as high as that of julienne woollens and also commented on their relative cheapness. However, the seeds of industrial capitalism in Spain were not to be found in the operations of the royal factories, as instanced by the fate of the Guadalajara enterprise. Sheltered from outside competition by its regal patrons, the Guadalajara factory was never a financial success. In 1783 it made losses amounting to 200 million reales, a factor which appears to have forced the closure of the factories at San Fernando and Brihuega in the following year'.

'Despite hand-outs of the State, the previous industrial stagnation of Castile was reinforced in the eighteenth century by poor communications and consequently high transport costs. Bourgoing gives a critical account of their retardative influence on internal trade. "One scarcely sees", he comments, "any other traffic than that in wine and olive oil carried on the backs of mules and asses from one province to another, that of grain, which likewise depending on the exclusive aid of beasts of burden, goes to remedy

with the surplus of one district the scarcity of a neighbouring district . . . . Materials needed by the factories, merchandise which passes from the frontiers and ports to the interior is almost always transported by the same slow and consequently expensive means”’ (Harrison, *An economic history of modern Spain* pp. 14–15).

*Provenance*: Charles Stuart, Baron Stuart de Rothesay (1779–1845), with his arms stamped in blind on covers (British Armorial Bindings stamp 1). Stuart was successively *chargé d'affaires* at Madrid, Envoy to Portugal, Minister at The Hague, and Ambassador to Paris.

Palau 34056. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 178–9.

28. BOURGOING, Jean François, *Baron de*. Travels in Spain: containing a new, accurate, and comprehensive view of that country. By the Chevalier de Bourgoanne. To which are added, copious extracts from the Essays on Spain of Peyron . . . Translated from the French. London, G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1789.

Three vols, 8vo, pp. [iii]–xii, 472; [ii], 558; [ii], 503, [I, blank], [10, index], [i, errata, verso blank]; without the half-titles; with nine plates (of which six folding), two folding plans, and a folding map; small area of worming in final few leaves of vol. III (not affecting text), some occasional spotting, but a good copy in contemporary speckled calf, spines modestly gilt and with red morocco lettering-pieces; slightly rubbed, upper cover of vol. I detached, lower joint of vol. III cracked but firm; ownership inscription of W. Prentis dated 1848 on titles. £600

First edition in English of Bourgoing's *Nouveau voyage en Espagne*, published the previous year. It also contains a partial translation of Peyron's *Nouveau voyage en Espagne* (see item 132).

‘The author . . . has principally directed his inquiries to a subject which, though highly interesting, perhaps the most interesting of any that can engage the attention of a traveller, has been less attended to by former writers on this country; I mean the present state of its civil government, trade, and manufactures. The long stay of the Chevalier de Bourgoanne [*sic*] in Spain has enabled him to treat these subjects more at large, and more accurately, than any who have preceded him . . . . To render this work still more compleat, an additional volume has been added, consisting of very copious extracts from the Essays on, or Travels in, Spain, of M. Peyron; a late work of considerable merit, which has never yet appeared in English’ (‘Advertisement by the translator’, I pp. v–vi).

ESTC T144103; Palau 34060. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 178–9.

29. BOWLES, William. Introducción á la historia natural, y á la geografía física de España, por D. Guillermo Bowles. Segunda edicion, corregida. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1782.

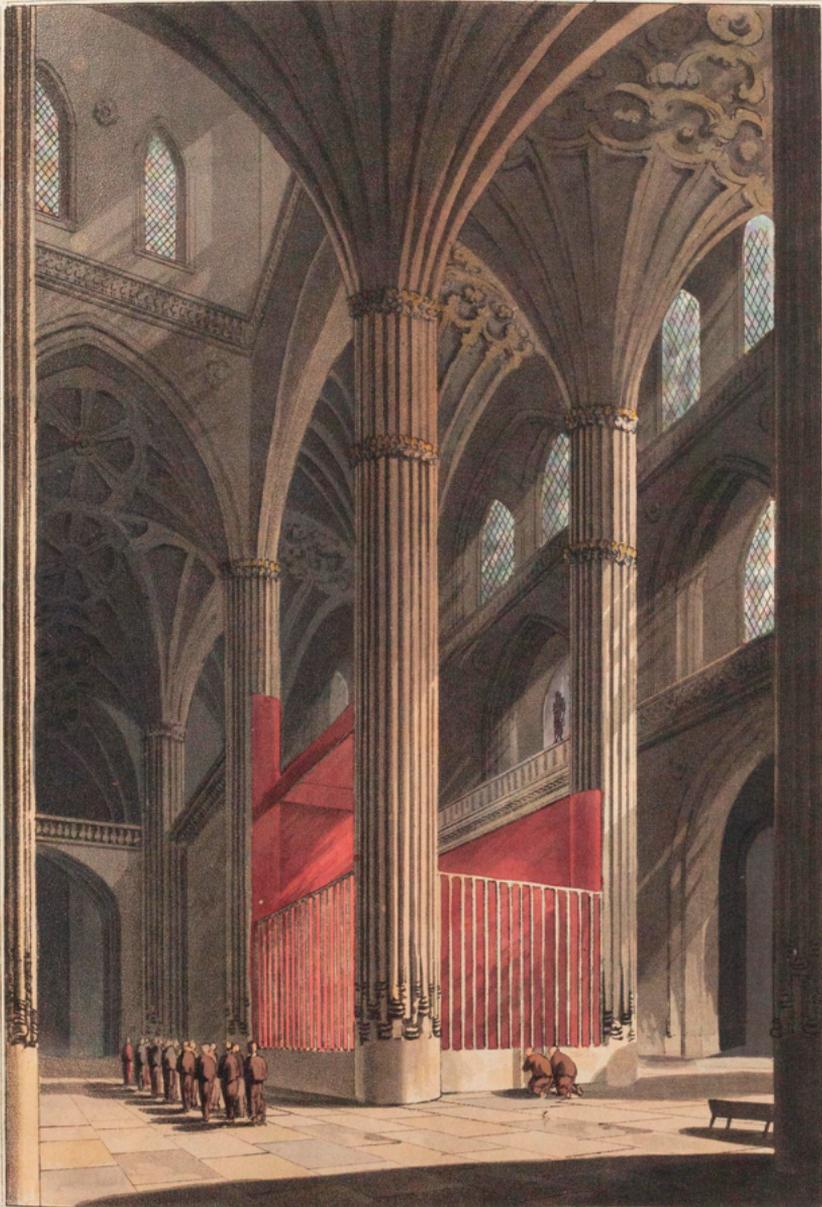
Small 4to, pp. xxvi, 47, 576; an excellent copy in contemporary Spanish speckled calf, gilt border on covers, spine gilt and with black morocco lettering-piece; minor wear, short crack in lower joint. £600

Second, corrected, edition; first published in 1775. William Bowles ‘was probably born in 1720 near Cork city (some sources give his birth as 1705). He studied law in London at his parents’ behest, but abandoned it in 1740 to study natural history, chemistry, metallurgy, and astronomy in Paris. After travelling extensively in France and Germany, visiting mines and making a study of natural history and mineral production, he was offered the position of superintendent of Spanish state mines (1752) and later principal scientist of the museum of natural history in Madrid (1753). This was facilitated by his friendship in Paris with Don Antonio de Ulloa, who was appointed director of the museum (1753) and was later admiral of the Spanish fleet. He was asked to organise a natural history collection and set up a chemical laboratory to study platinum and its alloys. One of his first successes was the reinstatement of the famous Almadén mercury mine, which had been damaged by fire. His work on platinum brought him to refute the ideas current at the time that platinum was an alloy of iron and gold. As part of his museum research he travelled throughout Spain, observing the geology and natural history and collecting specimens. Joseph Solano, lieutenant-general of the Spanish navy, was one of his closest collaborators and often accompanied him on his travels’.

‘In 1775 Bowles published his main work, *Introducción a la historia natural, y á la geografía física de España* . . . under the name Don Guillermo Bowles. This was the first scientific description of the physical geography of Spain. It ran to two further editions (1782, 1789) and was translated into several languages. It has never been properly translated into English. Despite his shortcomings in the Spanish language (he often had to call on the assistance of his friends in translating documents), he wrote the book in a popular and ironic style. The nature of his views on many of the subjects were advanced for their time, particularly on geological processes. In places his opinions predated the published theories of the eminent British geologist James Hutton (1726–97). Assisted by friends in Paris and London, he also published short papers on Merino sheep and on Spanish locusts . . . . Despite his initially negative attitude towards Spain – “all Spain was stupid, lethargic, poor, dirty, jealous, and melancholy” (G. Reynolds, ‘William Bowles (1720–1780), eurogeologist’, *European Geologist*, 1997, pp. 67–70) – he soon changed his mind. He stayed for twenty-eight years and was a valued member of Spanish society. Not only was he held in high regard as a scientist but was described as tall, fine-looking, kind, generous, honourable, active, ingenious, and well informed. He married Anna Regina Rustein, a German, whom he probably met on his travels in Germany. They had no children. She frequently accompanied him on his travels and they moved house so often, living on four occasions in Madrid and Bilbao, that they used to sell their furniture every time a major move was made or long trip planned. He died 25 August 1780 in Madrid and was buried in the church of San Martín’ (*Dictionary of Irish Biography*).

*Provenance:* the eminent Irish judge William Downes, 1st Baron Downes of Aghanville (1751–1826; see *Dictionary of Irish Biography*), with his bookplate. Downes served as lord chief justice between 1803 and 1821.

Palau 34228n. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992), pp. 76–9.



*See p. 107. Engraved by J. Smith.*

*J. Smith sculp.*

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF SALAMANCA.

*London, Published by J. Smith, Duke Street, Portland Place, June 1825.*

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30. BRADFORD, William. Sketches of the country, character, and costume, in Portugal and Spain, made during the campaign, and on the route of the British Army, in 1808 and 1809. Engraved and coloured from the drawings by the Rev. William Bradford, A.B. . . . With incidental illustration, and appropriate descriptions, of each subject. London, John Booth, 1809[–10].

Two parts in one volume, folio, ff. [ii], 38; 8; with an engraved frontispiece and 53 hand-coloured aquatint plates (watermarked 1807 and 1808) by J. Clark after Bradford and H. Michel; bound without the divisional title to the supplementary part (*Military costume*) and without the unlisted plate 'Toro from the River Douro' (as usual), but with the frontispiece of the monument to Sir John Moore at Corunna (not always present); some very minor foxing and marginal soiling, two very small dark spots on first plate, a few small marginal adhesions in margins of plate 16, but a very good copy in contemporary diced Russia, gilt, title in gilt on upper cover; slightly rubbed and scratched, rebacked preserving spine (worn and chipped). £2500

First edition, early issue, of this splendid work, the first English work on Spain and Portugal to be illustrated with aquatint plates. Bradford's work enjoyed considerable popularity in the aftermath of the Peninsular War, with further issues appearing in 1812, 1813, and 1823.

William Bradford (1779/80–1857), of St. John's College Oxford, was chaplain to a brigade which anchored off the coast of Portugal on 25 August 1808. His drawings chart the course of the army through Portugal and northern Spain during the autumn and winter of that year, and he was among those chaplains who retreated to La Coruña with Sir John Moore's army in January of 1809. Bradford had three brothers who also served in the Peninsula campaign.

Bradford's *Sketches* was first published in 1809–10 in 24 separate parts, and then again in 1810 in book form. The uncoloured frontispiece of the monument to Sir John Moore at Corunna, present here, seems not to be present in copies bound from parts (see Abbey). Nevertheless, the present copy comprises plates watermarked 1807 and 1808, as do copies bound from parts. The plates depict Torres Vedras, Sintra, Lisbon, the aqueduct at Alcantara, Salamanca, Toro, Villafranca del Bierzo, as well as numerous costumes, both civilian and military.

*Provenance:* Katherine Annabella Bisshopp (1791–1871), with her ownership inscription dated February 1817 on front pastedown, and with Castle Goring bookplate. Bisshopp was the daughter and coheir of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, 8th Baronet of Parham and, from 1815, 12th Baron Zouche of Haryngworth, and Harriet Anne Southwell. In 1826 she married Vice-Admiral Sir George Richard Brooke-Pechell, 4th Baronet, of Castle Goring in Sussex.

Abbey, *Travel* 135; Colas 421; Palau 34386; Prideaux p. 328; Tooley 107 (with title dated 1810).

31. BROKE [BROOKE], Sir Arthur de Capell. *Sketches in Spain and Morocco. London, Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1831.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. vii, [i], 432; viii, 408; with lithographed frontispieces and five lithographed plates; half-title in vol. II only; some mostly marginal spotting of plates as usual, upper margins of a few leaves in vol. I slightly torn (15–8, not affecting text), but a very good copy in the original purple cloth; slightly rubbed, spines faded; ownership inscription of A. Paget dated July 1858 on front pastedown of vol. I. £500

First edition of this entertaining work; very scarce. After Oxford, Sir Arthur de Capell Broke (1791–1858) joined the army and spent much of his early life travelling, especially in Scandinavia. In 1828 he sailed to Lisbon and from there to Cádiz, spending time in Seville and Jerez (where he visited the vineyards of James Gordon, a prominent Scottish merchant) before crossing from Gibraltar to Morocco. On returning to Spain he travelled to Madrid via Ronda ('one of the wonders of Spain'), Málaga, Granada, Córdoba and Valdepeñas, and from Madrid to Bayonne via Somosierra, Burgos and Irún.

In Morocco, Broke 'was never further than Tangier, Tetuan Laraiche, and the monolith at El Uted (or Mzorah), which he was the first to describe. But his work is still worthy of reference for a picture of the places visited in 1829–30' (Playfair). Vol. II pp. [337]–396 comprise 'Extracts relating to Morocco, from an old Spanish work by Don Joseph Sagarra.'

'Sir Roderick Murchison described [Broke] as "of retiring and unostentatious habits", with no desire to participate in public life, yet with "all the spirit of an adventurous traveller" (*Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, 1859). He was in fact deputy lieutenant and later sheriff of his home county of Northamptonshire, but seems to have been equally or more at ease in a Finnish sauna or treating his Raleigh Club friends to dine on reindeer' (*Oxford DNB*).

Alberich 1023; Playfair, *Morocco* 570. Not found in Palau. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 114–6.

#### AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SOLDIER TURNED BOOKSELLER

32. BROWN, John. *The life and adventures of a soldier; or, Struggles through real life: comprising a faithful history of the late war in Spain. By John Brown, of the –th Light Dragoons, and late of the 67th Foot. London, E. Cornish, 1855.*

8vo, pp. iv, 318, [1]; a few wood-engraved illustrations in the text; slightly toned, some marginal spotting and foxing (particularly at beginning and end of volume), closed tear at gutter of title; original dark blue cloth; rubbed and soiled, cloth split along joints, head of spine chipped. £750

First edition; very rare. A vivid account of the Carlist War as experienced by a rank and file soldier in the British Legion. John Brown's regiment marched into Spain on 5 June 1835 and reached 'St. Ander' on the 10th, whence it sailed to San Sebastian. On 11 August he married the daughter of a flour merchant of San Sebastian, and on 26 September sailed for besieged Bilbao, where his division remained until the middle of October.

During the subsequent march to Vitoria, Brown was incapacitated by severely frostbitten feet and spent three weeks convalescing at Miranda de Ebro. After the fierce battle to raise the siege of San Sebastian on 5 May 1836 he was left in charge of three captured officers, two of whom he killed in self-defence when they set upon him, Brown subduing the third after a struggle on a nearby dung-heap. He received a bullet through the thigh during a skirmish on 1 August, and a few weeks later he was court-martialled after becoming heavily intoxicated on wine from the army's stores. At Hernani (15 March 1837) his horse was shot from under him and he had a 'hair-breadth escape' from the enemy. On returning to San Sebastian shortly afterwards Brown was informed of the death of the child he had fathered with his Spanish wife.

'The object of this work is to lay before the public a true and faithful account of the life of a soldier, at home, abroad, in camp, in barracks, and on the battle-field; minutely describing the many perilous adventures and hair-breadth [*sic*] escapes through which I passed during the war in Spain, between the present Queen and the late Don Carlos. It also exhibits the many hardships to which a soldier is exposed by the petty tyranny of the arbitrary and ambitious non-commissioned officers' (p. [iii]).

As related on p. 312, in 1851 Brown 'commenced the business of a bookseller and stationer, and continued to carry it on for some considerable time'. Following the funeral of Wellington, several of Brown's friends challenged him to write 'a poetical effusion on the Life and Death of Wellington in one hour, equal to any written in commemoration of Napoleon Bonaparte'. The resulting effusion of eight stanzas ('Attend, ye warriors of renown, / Who have fought beneath the British Crown . . .'), supposedly completed in fifty-five minutes, is printed on pp. 312-4.

Library Hub records a single copy (British Library). OCLC adds two copies (Calgary and Toronto Public Library).

#### EDITED BY SIR WALTER SCOTT

33. CARLETON, George [Sir Walter SCOTT, *editor*]. *Memoirs of Capt. George Carleton, an English officer; including anecdotes of the war in Spain under the Earl of Peterborough, and many interesting particulars relating to the manners of the Spaniards in the beginning of the last century. Written by himself. Edinburgh, James Ballantyne & Co. for Archibald Constable & Co., and London, John Murray, 1808.*

8vo, pp. [ii], xxiii, 463; without the half-title; title and a few other leaves spotted; contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt and with red morocco lettering-piece; slightly rubbed. £250

First published in 1728. This is the first edition to be edited by Sir Walter Scott, who has also added a preface. This is the ordinary paper issue; copies printed on large paper are also known.

George Carleton (1651/2?-1728x30) 'claimed to be closely related to Sir Dudley Carleton, secretary of state to Charles I. However, until the late 1920s nothing was known about him other than what appears in the memoirs of military life ascribed to his name which

was first published in 1728. As this work appeared in the lifetime of Daniel Defoe, and in style and structure closely resembled narratives written by him, he was for a long time assumed to be one of Defoe's fictional characters. However, evidence published in the 1920s suggests that Carleton was indeed a real person . . . . After the revolution of 1688 [Carleton] served with distinction in Scotland, and then in Ireland. Rather than go to the West Indies, he joined the army about to go to Spain, and was present at the capture of the citadel of Monjuich. However, he was no ordinary soldier, serving as a military engineer at a number of important sieges, including that of Barcelona. He was unfortunately a member of the garrison of Denia, which was forced to surrender to the Spaniards in 1708, and he remained a prisoner until the peace treaty which ended the War of the Spanish Succession in 1713 . . . . It is clear from internal evidence that the book was completed between 1726 and 1728. The work was reprinted in 1741, and again in 1743. James Boswell noted that Dr Johnson read it avidly and "found in it such an air of truth, that he could not doubt its authenticity" . . . . Boswell added that Carleton "had obtain'd, by his long service, some knowledge of the practick part of an engineer". Another edition, edited by Sir Walter Scott, appeared in 1808. The memoirs were extensively used as a source by the fifth earl of Stanhope in his history of the War of the Spanish Succession published in 1832' (*Oxford DNB*).

'Issued on the occasion of Wellington's Peninsular War . . . . [Scott's] preface is primarily concerned with a biographical sketch of General Peterborough, whose victories in Spain are celebrated in the *Memoirs*, and who is remembered again in 1829 when Scott announced the imminent publication of a full-scale *Life* of this military hero' (Todd & Bowden).

Alberich 543; Todd & Bowden 31Aa. Palau 44234 records the second edition (1809).

34. CARTER, Francis. A journey from Gibraltar to Malaga; with a view of that garrison and its environs; a particular account of the towns in the hoyo of Malaga; the ancient and natural history of those cities, of the coast between them, and of the mountains of Ronda. Illustrated with the medals of each municipal town; and a chart, perspectives and drawings, taken in the year 1772. *London, T. Cadell, 1777.*

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xv, viii, 366, [I, errata]; [ii], viii, 431 (*recte* 433), [I, blank], [I, errata]; engraved vignette on titles; with two folding engraved plates of coins and a folding engraved map; two engraved vignettes and several full-page illustrations of roman inscriptions in the text; a few small stains, occasional spotting, oxidizing from turn-ins on first and last few leaves of each volume; contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, red morocco lettering-pieces on spines; slightly rubbed, short cracks at head of joints, front free endpaper of vol. I lacking. £650

First edition; without the rare atlas volume, as usual. 'Francis Carter had known Spain since his childhood: "Since the year 1753 to 1773; all my time (except five years spent in France), was past in Andalucía and the kingdom of Granada". He also refers to the fact that his "late honoured relation Sir Charles Peers . . . resided many years at Málaga as a merchant [and] . . . left it in 1696". In 1755 Carter was living in Vélez Málaga; in 1758 he travelled to Madrid and on to Lisbon; while during part of the years 1762–1764 he had lived in Seville. Since the end of June 1771, however, he had rented "Crouchet's House" at Gibraltar' (Robertson).

From Gibraltar Carter travelled via Marbella ('a pleasant and cheap town', II p. 4), Ojén, and Coín, documenting as many antiquities as he could, before spending several months at Málaga. 'A journey from Gibraltar to Malaga . . . explored the Roman and Moorish antiquities in the kingdom of Granada. Richard Gough, in a letter dated 6 March 1776 to the Revd Michael Tyson, wrote that the "curious" book "is printing with all speed, and correcting by Arabic Jones [Sir William Jones]. Much is expected from it". The work included thirteen engraved plates, selected from Carter's drawings of the different towns and places he passed through. The first volume of the 1777 edition included two plates of medals, most of which were engraved from the originals in Carter's cabinet. The thirteen plates were sold in a separate volume the publication of which was heavily subsidized by Carter himself in order to illustrate the text, which, he claimed, "cost me so many years of labour", with "every possible embellishment". The work was reissued in [1780] in two volumes, with the plates inserted. Carter collected gold and silver Spanish and Carthaginian coins and Spanish books, including the Spanish chronicles which formed, he claimed, the "most valuable part of my library". Carter proudly stated that his collection of Spanish coins was the most complete in England, following the addition of the collection of Don Thomas Joseph Calbelo, canon of the metropolitan church in Granada. Carter's coin collection also included [Padre Juan] Flores's cabinet, which Carter purchased on his death' (*Oxford DNB*).

*Provenance*: the marquesses of Sligo, with Westport House bookplate.

ESTC T152101 (one of three issues of the first edition; this is the issue with vol. I dedication a cancel and catchword on p. xi 'beautiful', and catchword 'jarras' on p. 167 of vol. II); Palau 46443. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 41–3.

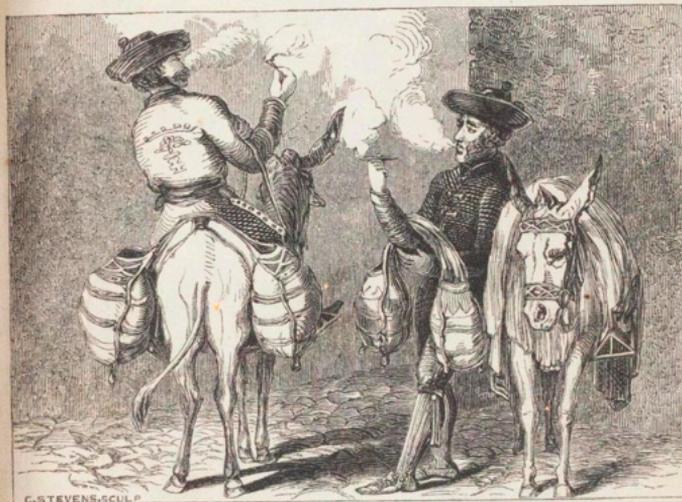
35. CAYLEY, George John. *Las alforjas*. London, Richard Bentley, 1853.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [iv], 315, [1]; [ii], 302, [2, advertisement]; with an engraved title in each volume; a few isolated spots, pale dampstain in foot of vol. II half-title, old pencilled ownership inscription on vol. I half-title; a good copy in the original pink cloth; slightly rubbed and soiled, spines dulled, front endpaper of vol. II damp-stained at foot; contemporary ownership inscription 'Hoddington' in pencil on vol. I half-title. £475

First edition; scarce, especially in the original cloth. Owing to poor health, George Cayley (1826–1878) toured Spain in 1851–2, partly in the company of his future brother-in-law, the Hon. Henry Coke. He steamed down the Mediterranean coast from Barcelona to Málaga and thence to Cádiz before spending about two months in and around Seville. After Coke's arrival early in February 1852, the two of them proceeded to Ronda, by chance encountering an old Cambridge friend and his wife at Olvera. From Ronda they rode to Gibraltar and then, after a visit to Tangiers, to Málaga, Granada and Madrid. From Madrid they made excursions to Cuenca and Toledo, eventually returning to France via the Escorial, Segovia, Valladolid, and Burgos. Cayley's entertaining travel account, written in the form of letters to his future wife Mabel, was published in *Bentley's miscellany* (August–December 1852) as *The saddlebags, or, The bridle roads of Spain*, before being incorporated into *Las alforjas*. 'In the preface to a second, slightly shortened, edition, renamed *The bridle roads of Spain* (1856), Cayley addressed complaints that the book

# LAS ALFORJAS

BY  
GEORGE JOHN CAYLEY  
AUTHOR OF SIR REGINALD MOHUN



*Con todo eso dijo el Don  
Juan sera bien leer la, pues no  
hay libro tan malo que no tenga  
alguna cosa buena D. Q.<sup>te</sup>*

LONDON  
1853

RICHARD BENTLEY NEW BURLINGTON S.<sup>t</sup>

contained fictions by identifying them, saying he was following other authors and also demonstrating “how a seed of suggestion, picked up by the way side, germinated in the note-book, and finally expanded in printed leaves of florid narrative” (*Oxford DNB*).

‘Cayley was bearded and fair-skinned. His bohemian appearance, craftsmanship, versifying, and independent attitudes caused him to be regarded as an eccentric. He was a cigarette smoker before the habit became fashionable and, according to Lady Ritchie, “had a high, harsh voice, with a chord in it”. Henry Coke remembers him as an “always lively, and sometimes brilliant” conversationalist. He was very selective in his friends, who included Thackeray, Caroline Norton, Stirling-Maxwell, Monckton Milnes, Millais, and A. J. Munby’ (*ibid.*).

Palau 50673. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 176–7.

36. CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, Miguel de (Charles JARVIS, *translator*). *Don Quixote de La Mancha* . . . Embellished with twenty-four highly finished engravings, from drawings designed expressly for this edition. *London, T. M’Lean, 1819.*

Four vols, 8vo, pp. lxxxviii, 376; vii, 403; xvi, 370; viii, 440; with 24 hand-coloured aquatint plates; occasional minor foxing or spotting, but a good copy, untrimmed in later nineteenth-century red cloth-backed marbled boards; slightly rubbed, corners bumped; ownership inscription of William Shipp dated 1838. £1250

First edition with these plates, which are after drawings by the Scottish aquatint engraver and painter John Heaviside Clark (c. 1771–1863). ‘They are well conceived and executed. The series, which was engraved for colouring, and is generally, but not always, found coloured, is now difficult to procure’ (Ashbee). ‘Río y Rico, excessively critic, considers these illustrations as very bad. For Givanel, they are revolutionary, a new and humorous way of understanding Cervantes’ novel’ (Cushing Memorial Library Cervantes Collection, online).

Abbey 238; Ashbee 126; Palau 52521.

37. CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, Miguel de. *El ingenioso hidalgo Don Quixote de La Mancha* . . . Nueva edición corregida por la Real Academia Española. *Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1782.*

Four volumes, 8vo, pp. [ii], vi, [ii], ccclxv, 280; [ii], iv, [ii], 602; [ii], xxii, [ii], 437; [ii], vi, [ii], 492; with four engraved frontispieces, 20 engraved plates, and a folding map; some light foxing, margins of two plates oxidized, but a very good copy in contemporary English diced russet; extremities rubbed, a few joints slightly cracked, spines faded and some slightly chipped at head and foot. £2000

Third Ibarra edition, the first with these charming plates designed by Isidro and Antonio Carnicero. Following the success of the magnificent 1780 Ibarra quarto edition of *Don Quixote*, the Real Academia Española published the present octavo edition at a more moderate price, using smaller type but including all the scholarly contributions and



DON QUIXOTE ATTACKING THE FLOCK OF SHEEP.

*Published by The McLellan, No. 1, 109.*

6 DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA.

todo el mundo con sus armas y caballo, á buscar las aventuras, y á exercitarse en todo aquello que él habia leído, que los caballeros andantes se exercitaban, deshaciendo todo género de agravio, y poniéndose en ocasiones y peligros, donde acabándolos, cobrase eterno nombre y fama. Imaginábase el pobre ya coronado por el valor de su brazo, por lo ménos del Imperio de Trapisonda: y así con estos tan agradables pensamientos, llevado del extraño gusto que en ellos sentia, se dió prisa á poner en efecto lo que deseaba. Y lo primero que hizo, fué limpiar unas armas, que habian sido de sus bisabuelos, que tomadas de orin y llenas de moho, luengos siglos habia que estaban puestas y olvidadas en un ricon. Limpiólas, y adrezólas lo mejor que pudo; pero vió que tenian una gran falta, y era que no tenian celada de encaxe, sino morrion simple: mas á esto suplió su industria, porque de cartones hizo un modo de media celada, que encaxada con el morrion, hacia una apariencia de celada entera. Es verdad, que para probar si era fuerte, y podia estar al riesgo de una cuchillada, sacó su espada, y le dió dos golpes, y con el primero y en un punto deshizo lo que ha-



textual variants of the quarto edition. The original intention was to omit illustrations, but to please the public new designs were commissioned from the two Carnicero brothers: 'dibuxos de Don Isidro y Don Antonio Carnicero, Profesores que tienen bien acreditada su habilidad, y para el grabado de los más diestros grabadores . . . parecía conveniente no repetir las [estampas] que se pusieron en la edición grande [Madrid, Ibarra, 1780] creyendo que esta variedad no será desagradable al Público' ('Prólogo de la Academia', I p. v).

*Provenance:* Shute Barrington (1734–1826), successively Bishop of Llandaff (1769–1782), Bishop of Salisbury (1782–1791) and Bishop of Durham (1791–1826), with his bookplate as Bishop of Salisbury. 'Barrington's attractive combination of personal piety and pastoral zeal won him many admirers . . . He sustained an extraordinary level of public charity and unobtrusive private giving by a domestic regime of strict economy . . . While valuing discipline and order he thought formal and external religious observance worthless except as an expression of inward commitment. He is credited with having been the first bishop to discard the wig' (*Oxford DNB*).

Ashbee 83; Palau 52027 ('bella edición').



38. CHAHO, Joseph Augustin. *Voyage en Navarre pendant l'insurrection des Basques (1830–1835) . . . Avec portraits et costumes.* Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1836.

8vo, pp. [iv], viii, ii (table of contents), 456, with a lithographed frontispiece-portrait and two lithographed plates; some occasional minor foxing, half-title and title slightly toned, but a very good copy in contemporary calf-backed boards, spine gilt, crest and monogram 'H S' stamped in gilt in one compartment of spine; light wear, spine slightly dulled. £450

First edition; scarce. 'The Carlist Wars . . . generated intense regionalist excitement among Spanish Basques and great curiosity in educated circles. Up until this point, more or less the only interest shown in the Basques had been of a philological nature. Augustin Chaho's *Voyage en Navarre* . . . prompted a whole movement of ethnological and historical investigation into the Basques, which culminated with Francisque Michel's *Le Pays Basque, sa population, sa langue, ses moeurs* (Paris, 1857)' (X. de Planhol, *An historical geography of France*, 1988, p. 319).

The Basque writer Chaho (1810–1858) was a student of Charles Nodier, one of the first French writers to embrace the new ideas of German romanticism, and in his *Voyage en Navarre* he was not afraid to give free reign to his imagination.

The frontispiece is a portrait of the Basque leader Zumalacárregui, of whom Chaho was a great admirer. The remaining plates depict a man of Navarre and a Basque woman in traditional costume.

Palau 66825. Library Hub records two copies (British Library and Cambridge University Library). OCLC records the Newberry Library only in the US.

39. CHAPMAN, Abel, and Walter J. BUCK. *Unexplored Spain . . . with 209 illustrations by Joseph Crawhall, E. Caldwell, and Abel Chapman and from photographs. London, Edward Arnold, 1910.*

Large 8vo, pp. xvi, 416, ii, 22 (advertisements), with 32 plates; numerous illustrations in the text; original green pictorial cloth, gilt; rubbed, spine faded. £180

First edition. Intended as a sequel to *Wild Spain* (1893; see next item). ‘No foreigners could have enjoyed greater opportunity, and we have done our best to exploit the advantage – so far, at least, as steady plodding work will avail; for we have spent more than two years in analysing, checking and sorting, selecting and eliminating from voluminous notes accumulated during forty years. The concentrated result represents, we are convinced, an accurate – though not, of course, a complete – exposition of the wild-life of one of the wildest of European countries’ (preface).

Palau 67044; Wood p. 284.

40. CHAPMAN, Abel, and Walter J. BUCK. *Wild Spain (España agreste). Records of sport with rifle, rod, and gun, natural history and exploration . . . With 174 illustrations, mostly by the authors. London, Gurney & Jackson, 1893.*

Large 8vo, pp. [iii]–xx, 472, [4, advertisements], with a double-page frontispiece-map and 51 plates; numerous illustrations in the text; original maroon cloth; slightly rubbed, spine faded; armorial bookplate of S. Ratcliff. £180

First edition. ‘An excellent book on sport in Spain’ (Schwerdt). ‘In “Wild Spain” we endeavour to describe a little-known land from a point of view hitherto almost unoccupied – that of the sportsman-naturalist . . . . During more than twenty years the authors have undertaken sporting expeditions into various parts of Spain – chiefly in Andalusia, but including, at one time or another, nearly all the western provinces from the Mediterranean to Biscay. A love of wild sport has been, perhaps, the leading motive; but the study of natural history has hardly been of secondary importance. In pursuit of these twin objects we have spared neither time nor trouble, spending weeks – sometimes months – at a time, in the sierras and wildernesses of Spain, bivouacing wherever night overtook us, or the chances of sport might dictate, and camping-out on the glorious snow-clad cordilleras’ (preface).

Palau 67043; Schwerdt I p. 103; Wood p. 284.

41. CLARK, William George. *Gazpacho: or, Summer months in Spain*. London, George Parker, 1850.

8vo, pp. viii, 276, [4, advertisements], with an errata slip; two notes in ink in a contemporary hand (p. 87 and p. 227); a very good copy in the original lilac cloth; minor wear, spine slightly faded; a few notes in pencil in a contemporary hand on rear free endpaper. £750

First edition of Clark's lively account of his tour of Spain in 1849. Setting out from London in mid-June, Clark took the new French diligence from Bayonne to Burgos. From Madrid he visited La Granja, Segovia, the Escorial, and Toledo. At Granada he accompanied William Stirling (later Sir William Stirling-Maxwell) to see the pictures in the archbishop's palace ('the veriest trash, one and all'), and, following an excursion into the Alpujarras, he set out via Alhama for the coast. At Málaga he stayed at a hotel, kept by one 'Mr Hodgson', where 'you could have Harvey's sauce, pale ale, and Stilton cheese, for the asking' (p. 173). Clark then rode along the coast to Gibraltar and up to Ronda and then Seville, departing from Cádiz on the steamer 'Montrose' on 7 October.

'In my visit I enjoyed no particular facilities, and I went with no definite purpose – such as circulating the Scriptures, or surveying for a railroad; consequently, I was exempt from the persecutions and obstructions which a person engaged in either would have had to encounter . . . . So there is nothing in the subject-matter to distinguish my little book from a hundred other little books – *Tours, Ramblings, Loiterings, Danglings*, and what not. Yet there will be a difference in the result. I tell you, not what Spain *is*, but what it looked like to me; the other *Tourists* and *Ramblers* tell you what it looked like to them, and my Spain may differ from their Spain as much as a view (of Hastings, say) by De Wint differs from the same view by Fielding or Turner. Besides, it may be said, if the public are sick of trifles, and want solid information, they now have the *Red Book* [i.e. Ford's *Hand-book*] . . . to go to' (preface, pp. vi–vii).

Clark (1821–1878) went on to have a distinguished career in Cambridge as a literary and classical scholar.

*Provenance*: Captain Francis Capper Brooke (1810–1886) of Ufford Place, Suffolk, with his neat collation note dated 22 June 1850 on back of front free endpaper. The notes in the text and on the rear free endpaper are probably in his hand. Next to the passage on p. 174 reporting the death of a picador during a bull-fight at Antequera is the note 'so much the better!'

Alberich 1051; Palau 55295. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 173–5.

42. CLARKE, Edward. *Letters concerning the Spanish nation: written at Madrid during the years 1760 and 1761*. London, T. Becket and P. A. De Hondt, 1763.

4to, pp. [viii], xlix, [i, errata], 200, 199–354, with an engraved coat of arms on p. [iii]; several annotations in a contemporary hand, some slightly shaved but three preserved by the binder; occasional light spotting; contemporary calf-backed marbled boards; rubbed, spine and corners renewed. £950

First edition. A description of Spain by the chaplain to the earl of Bristol's embassy to Madrid.

During his two-year residence in Spain, Clarke 'made it his business . . . to collect such informations, hints, and material relative to the present state of Spain, as might either gratify the curiosity of his friends, or prove of some utility to the public in general' (preface). He commences with a historical introduction taken from the marquis of Mondejar's memoirs, an account of Spain following the death of the last Spanish Habsburg, Charles II, with the ensuing difficulties caused by a Bourbon succession to the Spanish throne, and a table listing English ambassadors and envoys sent to the Spanish court since 1600. The letters combine a description of the author's experiences with information on the country, including its government and laws, literature and men of learning, antiquities, economy and commerce, and the state of its armed forces. Added to this are descriptions of its main towns, the Escorial (with a catalogue of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew manuscripts in its library), and a description of the 'bull-feast' exhibited on Charles III's public entry into Madrid on 15 July 1760.

Clarke's *Letters concerning the Spanish nation* reflects his interests as a well-known antiquary, traveller and author by providing us with a highly readable and thorough description of Spain in the mid-eighteenth century. This, despite the fact that, as he states in his preface, he had originally intended to write a grander work. Further research, however, had been made impossible by the ratification of the Family Compact which forced Bristol's embassy to leave Madrid on 17 December 1761. As a result of this alliance with France, Spain was brought into the Seven Years' War and she lost Florida to the English (though this was, in part, compensated for by the acquisition of Louisiana from France).

The annotations in this copy, in a contemporary scrawl, are those of a reader with some insight into the matters discussed. Next to the entry 'Will. Finch, brother to the Earl of Winchelsea, envoy extraordinary, 1732' in the table of English ambassadors and envoys, is written 'He never went; as dull a man as ever a Court preferred', and beside the paragraph beginning 'I remember being told by an English earl, who had travelled into Spain a few years since . . .' (p. 140) is the note 'perhaps Ld Huntington'.

ESTC T144839; Farinelli p. 259; Goldsmiths' 9826; Palau 55297. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 17–27.

43. [COLBATCH, John.] An account of the Court of Portugal, under the reign of the present King Dom Pedro II, with some discourses on the interests of Portugal, with regard to other sovereigns; containing a relation of the most considerable transactions that have pass'd of late between that court, and those of Rome, Spain, France, Vienna, England, &c. *London, Thomas Bennet, 1700.*

Two parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. [ii], viii, [ii], 180, [iv, advertisements]; 172; title lightly dust-soiled, but a very good copy in contemporary panelled calf; lightly rubbed, joints slightly cracked. £250

First edition: Pedro II at first wished to remain neutral in the impending struggle over the succession to the throne of Spain, but French diplomacy created a strong pro-French faction at the Portuguese court, much to the consternation of the English, who backed the Austrian cause. The complicated diplomacy and rival international interests behind these events are the subject of this book.

John Colbatch (1665–1748) of Ludlow, Shropshire, became a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1689 and was ordained priest in 1691. ‘In 1693 he was appointed chaplain to the British factory at Lisbon, with a salary of £200 a year. At the request of Bishop Gilbert Burnet he wrote an *Account of the Court of Portugal* . . . which attracted promises of preferment from Burnet and from Queen Mary, and which was quickly translated into French’ (*Oxford DNB*).

Wing C4991.

44. [COLLIN, E., *engraver.*] Carte des royaumes d’Espagne et de Portugal ou l’on a marqué les routes de poste. Dressée d’après les dernières observations astronomiques et les nouvelles cartes espagnoles gravées ou manuscrites. Revue et augmentée. *Paris, Eymery (and others), 1823.*

Folding map in 32 sections (210 x 130 mm, unfolding to 830 x 1050 mm), hand-coloured; some light soiling, but in very good condition; linen-backed. £400

An updated version of a map which seems to have been published first in 1808, and then again in 1813, in both instances with the additional wording in the title ‘pour servir à l’intelligence des opérations militaires’. There are inset plans of Cádiz and Gibraltar.

Not in Palau. Not found in Library Hub. OCLC records copies at Paris (Bibliothèque nationale and Muséum nationale d’Histoire naturelle) and Strasbourg.

45. [COLLIN, E., *engraver.*] Tableaux itinéraires des distances de Paris aux principales villes de France et à toutes les capitales d’Europe . . . Ouvrage également utile aux voyageurs, aux négociants, aux géographes, et pour laquelle on a compulsé tous les livres de poste, les itinéraires, les meilleures cartes, et recueilli les documens les plus exactes. *Paris, Pelicier (and others), 1821.*

Small 8vo, pp. [ii, title], with a large folding map, a folding leaf of instructions (in French, English, German, and Italian) and 14 folding tables (numbered to 16), engraved throughout; some minor localized browning, but a good copy in contemporary dark green boards; slightly rubbed, upper joint cracked but firm. £250

First edition of this collection of tables giving distances from Paris to all the major towns of France and the capitals of Europe. Table no. 15 details various routes from Paris to Madrid, and table no. 15 gives routes from Madrid to the principal maritime towns of Spain and Portugal.

*Provenance*: the Holland House copy, with its bookplates on front and rear pastedowns (see also items 65, 111 and 119). The library of Holland House was largely formed by the Hispanophile Henry Richard Vassall Fox, Baron Holland (1773–1840), a leading Whig advocate of liberalism in government and international politics.

Not found in Library Hub. There appears to be at least one variant of the title.

#### ‘A CLASSIC WORK’

46. [CORMATIN, Pierre Marie Félicité Dezoteux, *Baron de, attributed author*] (Jean François, Baron de BOURGOING, *editor*, John Joseph STOCKDALE, *translator*). *Travels of the Duke de Chatelet, in Portugal*. Comprehending interesting particulars relative to the colonies; the earth-quake of Lisbon; the Marquis de Pombal, and the court. The manuscript revised, corrected, and enlarged, with notes, on the present state of the kingdom and colonies of Portugal . . . Illustrated with a map of Portugal, and view of the bay of Lisbon. *London, John Stockdale and J. J. Stockdale, 1809.*

Two vols, pp. viii, [17]–295; 244, [20, index]; with a frontispiece and a folding map; a few marginal notes in a contemporary hand (some slightly trimmed); some foxing (mostly very light), small circular stain on frontispiece, but a good copy in contemporary speckled calf, spines delicately gilt and with two black morocco lettering-pieces; slightly rubbed, short scrape on lower cover of vol. I.  
£750

First edition in English; very scarce. It is a translation of *Voyage du ci-devant duc de Chatelet, en Portugal* (Paris, 1798). The attributed author, Pierre Dezoteux (later Baron de Cormatin), was in London when he applied for leave of absence in order to visit Portugal. ‘I accordingly set off for Falmouth, intending to embark there in one of the packets. I travelled through Devonshire and Cornwall, the only two counties of England which I had not visited. To me they exhibited a country not very highly favoured by Nature . . . I remarked, especially in Cornwall, an air of poverty which is rarely visible in England, except in the northern counties’ (I p. 25). After a voyage of six days he arrived in Lisbon on the eve of the celebration of the coronation of Maria I (13 May 1777). Following the ceremony, ‘at night the English nation gave a magnificent ball to the principal inhabitants of this city, no doubt, in testimony of its gratitude; for it was that nation, the real sovereign of Portugal, which had been crowned in the person of the Queen’ (I p. 32). De Cormatin’s detailed and valuable work contains chapters on climate, geography, constitution and laws, religion, manners and customs, government, the Portuguese colonies, population, commerce, agriculture, the army, the navy, taxes and finances, science and literature, arts and manufactures, and foreign policy. It is far from dry, though undoubtedly somewhat opinionated, as Bourgoing’s editorial notes sometimes point out.

The manuscript of the Baron de Cormatin’s account entered the library of the Duc du Châtelet, which resulted in the work being attributed to the latter.

*Provenance*: Webb of Maidstown, County Limerick, and Woodville Lodge, County Tipperary, with bookplate (see also item 64, Eliot’s *A treatise on the defence of Portugal*; the

annotations here are in the same hand as those in that volume, which were evidently written by a participant in the Peninsular War).

Borba de Moraes I p. 179 records the French original ('a classic work'). Library Hub records two copies only (British Library and King's College Library).

47. COSTIGAN, Arthur William, *pseud.* [*i.e.* James FERRIER]. Sketches of society and manners in Portugal. In a series of letters . . . to his brother in London. *London, T. Vernor, [1787].*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. vi, 424; iv, 424; some spotting or light foxing; contemporary calf, red morocco lettering-pieces on spines; rubbed, rebacked, head of spines repaired, upper cover of vol. I detached. £475

First edition. This work is attributed to James Ferrier (b. 1734), a Scottish army officer in Portuguese service (1762–80) who assisted the Count of Lippe in the reform of the Portuguese army. The letters are dated between 1778 and 1779 and record the author's experiences and impressions in Faro, Mértola, Beja, Evora, Elvas, Castelo Branco, Porto, Braga, and Lisbon, whence almost half of the letters are written. He is notably unrestrained in his criticism of the administration, in particular the Church ('the effects of ecclesiastical despotism . . . have been fatal to this unhappy country', I p. 421), but also the royal court: King Pedro III 'has very hard features, joined to a foolish look, and wears a very ill-combed wig, generally to one side; and though he never tastes wine, yet, to my mind, he has altogether very much the appearance of a stupid old guzzling Englishman, about two-thirds drunk' (II p. 121).

*Provenance:* Gore Townsend (1752–1826), of Honington Hall, Warwickshire, with bookplate in vol. I.

ESTC T148536.

48. COXE, William. *Memoirs of the kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon, from the accession of Philip V. To the death of Charles III. 1700 to 1788. Drawn from original and unpublished documents . . . Second edition. London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1815.*

Five vols, 8vo, pp. [iii]–xxvii, [i, blank], [xii], 475; [vi], 396; [vi], 389; [vi], 421; [vi], 393, [I, blank], [36]; a few isolated spots, but a very good set in mid-nineteenth-century polished calf, spines gilt and with contrasting red and green morocco lettering-pieces; slightly rubbed and faded. £600

First published in 1813. The historian and Church of England clergyman William Coxe (1748–1828) drew on an impressive array of sources for this extensive account of eighteenth-century Spanish history. Along with his *History of the House of Austria* (1807) and his *Memoirs of John, Duke of Marlborough* (1818), it 'established his reputation as a historian, and a modern authority has bracketed him with T. B. Macaulay and Dr Johnson as one of the fathers of modern biography' (*Oxford DNB*).

‘I have terminated my narrative with the death of Charles the third, at the end of 1788 . . . It is difficult to obtain authentic information on recent periods; it is also an invidious task to write the history of passing events, and trace the conduct of living characters, amidst the misrepresentations of prejudice, interest, and passion. Indeed, the death of Charles in itself forms an epoch; because it took place at the very moment when that tremendous revolution began, which changed the face of continental Europe, altered the characters of nations and of individuals, and swept away the established institutions of moral and political society’ (preface, I pp. xii–xiii).

‘In preparing this new edition for the press, I have examined, with the minutest attention, all the criticisms of the first edition, which appeared both in England and abroad. At the same time also that I testify my gratitude to the public for the favourable reception which the work has experienced, I have the satisfaction to add, that I have found no occasion to retract a single opinion, or to correct any material error’ (‘Advertisement to the octavo edition’, I p. [i]).

*Provenance:* from the library at Chawton House, with the large roundel bookplate of Jane Austen’s great-nephew George Montagu Knight (1844–1914) in each volume.

Palau 64241n.

## MAD DOGS AND ENGLISHMEN

49. CROKER, Richard. *Travels through several provinces of Spain and Portugal, etc. London, for the author, 1799.*

8vo, pp. viii, 316; some minor staining, but a good copy in contemporary vellum-backed boards; slightly rubbed, spine renewed; early ownership inscription ‘Cornwall Library’ on front pastedown, and stamps of the Duchy of Cornwall and the Prince of Wales on upper edges. £750

First edition; scarce. Richard Croker spent three months on officer parole in Andalusia in 1780 after his regiment was captured off Cape St. Vincent. His book, which takes the form of twenty-six letters, is thus more a prisoner-of-war account than a conventional travel narrative, written with the candour and occasional bluntness of the accidental visitor.

Along with a number of other English officers and their wives, Croker was part of a self-catering ‘colony’ at Arcos de la Frontera in the hills inland from Cádiz, where ‘the articles of necessity that may be had are, beef, mutton, bread, wine, chocolate, and some fruit. Tea[,] coffee, milk, butter, or cheese, are not to be procured’ (p. 93). His opinion of the town is generally favourable: the inhabitants ‘behave in the most friendly manner: from the appearance in the streets you would rather suppose yourself in an English garrison, than a Spanish city’ (p. 101). The climate, however, ‘is really burning. The persons and manners of the native inhabitants are influenced by it: they are pale and thin in their persons, with a languid appearance, temperate in the greatest degree in their manners. The custom of taking the siesta, or afternoon’s sleep, universally prevails; from twelve at noon to four not a person is to be seen. The English, addicted to their habits in every

climate, eat beef and drink wine at three o'clock, to the astonishment of the Spaniards, who say proverbially, that no animal, except an Englishman or a mad dog, would expose themselves to the mid-day heat of such a sun . . . . To this extreme heat may be added the plague of insects and reptiles, always to be found in southern countries. The bug, the musquito, the sand-fly, the lizard, the ant, unite their efforts to make your life miserable' (pp. 104–6). He witnesses a bull-fight, but is far from impressed: 'these exhibitions must be considered disgraceful to the Spaniards, as a polite and intelligent nation: there really appears less to be said in favour of them, than of these popular bull-baitings by dogs, not uncommon in the western counties of England' (p. 76).

Besides Arcos, Croker describes Santa María, Jerez, Los Palacios, Coria del Río, San Lúcar la Mayor, Manzanilla, Trigueros, Ayamonte, and Lisbon. In the latter city, where 'immense heaps of rubbish are every where seen' (p. 274), although 'many large buildings are begun' (p. 275), he considered that 'a long continuance . . . is in no respect to be desired' (p. 298) and sailed for Falmouth ('not an unpleasant town') as soon as he could.

ESTC T140735 (recording five copies in the UK and seven in the US); Palau 64747. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) p. 185.

50. [CRULL, Jodocus.] The compleat history of the affairs of Spain, from the first treaty of partition, to this present time. Containing a particular account of the different measures taken since the Peace of Reswyck, to secure Spain to the House of Austria; by King William of glorious memory, and the great actions perform'd by Queen Anne, and her allies, in Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, etc. By J. C. M.D. Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the College of Physicians, London. *London, Jos. Barns (and others), 1707.*

8vo, pp. xli, 532, with an engraved frontispiece-portrait of Queen Anne; one gathering browned, but a very good copy in contemporary panelled calf; slightly rubbed, rebaced to style, corners neatly repaired. £250

First edition. Published during the 1701–14 War of the Spanish Succession, this work gathers together numerous articles, declarations and letters relating to the war and to the events immediately preceding it, such as the Treaty of The Hague (1698) and the Treaty of London (1700), both of which attempted to achieve a diplomatic solution to the issues that eventually led to conflict.

Crull (d. 1713/14) was a native of Hamburg who settled in England after studying medicine at Leiden. He apparently had little success as a physician and turned to translating and compiling books on a variety of subjects. 'Within his primary ambition to produce vendible books, Crull appears carefully conformist in politics and religion' (*Oxford DNB*).

ESTC N4978, recording five copies in the UK and eight in the US; Palau 58603.

## VISCOUNT KEPPEL'S COPY

51. DALRYMPLE, William. *Travels through Spain and Portugal, in 1774; with a short account of the Spanish expedition against Algiers, in 1775. London, J. Almon, 1777.*

4to, pp. iv, 187, with an engraved frontispiece and a folding map of Portugal and part of Spain; frontispiece slightly foxed and offset onto title; contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards; rubbed, spine and corners renewed to style preserving red morocco lettering-piece. £1250

First edition. Major William Dalrymple (1736–1807) obtained leave from his duties with the garrison at Gibraltar and, in June 1774, ‘set out, without any other motive than curiosity, to visit Madrid; when there, I enlarged my views, resolved to extend my original plan, and pursue a tract, little beaten by former travellers. O’Reilly’s newly formed military academy, at Avila, became my first object; my next was the university of Salamanca, on my way to Ferrol, the great marine arsenal of the state: I then determined to return by Oporto and Lisbon; and was thus drawn from one object to another, untill I completed my tour, which was made in five months’ (preface).

Visiting the bishop of Córdoba’s country villa in the company of the Marquis of Cabrignani, Dalrymple observed that the Marquis ‘took out of his pocket a little bit of tobacco, rolled it up in a piece of paper, making a *cegar* of it; and gave it to one of his footmen to light . . . . This is a common practice with every person, in almost every place’ (p. 17). Of the gardens at Aranjuez he remarks upon the ‘puerile devices . . . formed in myrtle borders’, while ‘the sameness produced by the strait lines of the alleys, is disagreeable, and, after a short time, tires’ (pp. 36–7). At Madrid he found some of the streets ‘spacious and handsome . . . they are kept perfectly clean, are well paved and lighted, lamps being placed at every fifteen or sixteen yards’ (p. 38). Attending a bull-fight, he thought the first attack of the bull ‘fine, and the resistance of the man on horseback, gives most manly ideas; but the conclusion, or butchering part, is very disagreeable’ (p. 50). After Avila and Salamanca, Dalrymple proceeded to Zamora (‘gloomy’, p. 80), Benavente, Astorga (where he was intrigued by the dress of the Maragata women, one of whom is the subject of the engraved frontispiece), Lugo, and Ferrol, eventually arriving at La Coruña ‘exceedingly fatigued with a dreary journey, a lame horse, and a sick servant’ (p. 90).

In Portugal, he ‘feasted most voluptuously with the [British] consul and factory’ in Porto, although he disliked their ‘supercilious treatment of the Portuguese, from whom they derive their wealth and opulence’ (p. 125). At Coimbra, he remarks on the university’s ‘excellent collection of instruments for experimental philosophy, new and lately arrived from England’ (p. 130), and at Lisbon ‘the king and royal family live in a barrack, where there is not much taste or magnificence’ (p. 139). Of the Portuguese, he writes that ‘the lower sort of people, in general, are revengeful; but stabbing is not so much in use as formerly. Love is the darling passion of both sexes, and it is wonderful their perseverance, to obtain their object. Jealousy prevails, yet the eyes of Argus do not prevent intrigue, which, when discovered, is often severely revenged. Sapphic love rises predominant here; the stories I have heard of the females, who indulge themselves in this passion, are almost incredible’ (pp. 151–2). Dalrymple returned to Gibraltar via Evora, Elvas, Seville and Cádiz. His account is punctuated regularly by readings from his thermometer.

*Provenance*: the distinguished naval officer and politician Augustus Keppel, Viscount Keppel (1725–1786), with Elden Hall bookplate. In 1749, following the end of the War of the Austrian Succession, Keppel was appointed as commodore commanding in the Mediterranean. ‘He was to apply judicious pressure to the dey of Algiers, ruler of a port that had long been a nest of piratical activity. Wearing his broad pennant in the *Centurion* (now reduced to 50 guns), Keppel took with him a youthful Joshua Reynolds – an act of patronage very welcome at that early stage of the painter’s career. He sailed in July, and during the next two years visited Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Algiers, and Mahon; and Reynolds wrote to Lord Edgumbe: “I have had the use of his cabin and his study of books, as if they were my own”’ (*Oxford DNB*).

ESTC T144564; Palau 68177. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 53–6.

52. [DANIEL, John Edgecombe.] Journal of an officer in the Commissariat Department of the army: comprising a narrative of the campaigns under His Grace the Duke of Wellington, in Portugal, Spain, France, and the Netherlands, in the years 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815; and a short account of the army of occupation in France, during the years 1816, 1817, and 1818. London, Porter and King for the author, 1820.

8vo, pp. xii, 501, [I], [I, errata]; some very occasional light spotting, but a very good copy, untrimmed in the original boards, printed paper spine label; rubbed and slightly stained, some surface cracking along spine, spine label worn and chipped. £400

First edition; rare. Written in the form of a diary, this is a clear and candid account of the Peninsular War as viewed from the Commissary Department of the army. The author sailed from Falmouth on 3 November 1810 in the packet *Prince of Wales*. During the voyage the ship came under attack from an enemy vessel, but was undamaged and landed at Lisbon on 22 November 1810. From his position ‘behind the lines’ Daniel observed the battles of Fuentes de Oñoro and Albuera, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and the battles of Salamanca, Vitoria, Nivelle, and Toulouse, besides many other actions. He sailed for England from Bordeaux on 7 August 1814.

‘The much-cursed and criticized Commissariat succeeded in doing its duty, and the length of time for which the British army could keep concentrated was the envy of the French, who, living on the country, were forced to disperse whenever they had exhausted the resources of the particular region in which they were massed. In a way this fact was the key to the whole war’ (Charles Oman, *Wellington’s army 1809–1814* p. 162).

Also recounted here are Daniel’s subsequent experiences at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

Alberich 807; Palau 125144.

WITH AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO FORD

53. [DENNIS, George.] *A summer in Andalucia. London, Richard Bentley, 1839.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xii, 405, [1, blank], [2, advertisements]; viii, 444; with a tinted lithographed frontispiece in each volume; **an autograph letter by the author to Richard Ford loosely inserted** (see below); some occasional very minor spotting, but an excellent copy in the original purple cloth; minor wear, lower joint of vol. II slightly torn at head, spines sunned. £1800

First edition. The archaeologist George Dennis (1814–1898) was born in Ash Grove, Hackney, and attended Charterhouse School before being put to work for his father, an official in the Excise Office. In 1836 he sailed for Portugal and Spain, calling at Porto and Lisbon before landing at Cádiz: ‘if Lisbon has disgusted the stranger with its filth, Cadiz will no less delight him with the contrast; for its streets are scrupulously cleansed from whatever might offend either the sight or smell’ (I p. 85). He devotes many pages to the costume of Cádiz’s inhabitants, in particular that of the women. At Jerez he visited several *bodegas*, ‘amongst them that of Domecq and Co., which is the first in extent, and altogether the most worthy of notice’ (II p. 132), and at Seville he ‘appears to have out-climbed most other travellers when ascending the Giralda, for not content with the prospect from the belfry, he shinned up an iron post, squeezed through a grating, and “standing only on a small projecting stone, and clinging to the walls for support”, found himself immediately below the figure of Faith herself’ (Robertson). He devotes a chapter to the bullfights of Seville: ‘as the Spaniards say, “*No hay sermon sin Augustino* – Every sermon has its quotations from Augustine”; so a book of travels in Spain, without a description of a bull-fight, would be an imperfect production’ (vol. I pp. 229–30). He admits, however, that when a horse was disembowelled by a bull’s horn he ‘was so shocked and disgusted with the spectacle, as for some minutes to feel exceedingly sick and faint; this was observed by those around, and women, as well as men, raised a loud laugh at my English squeamishness’ (I p. 243).

Dennis made his way to Granada via Córdoba. ‘Granada had hardly been visited by travellers for pleasure since the cholera epidemic in 1833, and even now it was possible that he was the only Englishman in the place . . . Like Córdoba, Granada still retained its thoroughly Spanish character, which would be lost once the roads had been levelled and rid of banditti, and decent *posadas* established . . . From Ronda, which he describes at some length, he descended to Gaucín where, indefatigably, he clambered up to the castle for the view; he also remarked (as had both Dalrymple and Jardine) on the curiosity of its females, who gave every article of clothing a strict scrutiny. From Gibraltar Dennis sailed to Cádiz, and then home to England’ (Robertson).

Dennis later made a translation of the *Crónica del Cid* (*The Cid: a short chronicle, founded on the early poetry of Spain*, 1845). After a number of lengthy visits to Italy during the 1840s he published his most well-known work, *The cities and cemeteries of Etruria* (John Murray, 1848).

Loosely inserted in the present copy is an autograph letter by George Dennis to Richard Ford (pp. [4], 182 x 114 mm, sometime folded and evidently once tipped into an album or book). It was sent from his parents’ house, Ash Grove, Hackney, and is dated 9 May

1845. In it Dennis mentions a projected Spanish railway ('the company is not formed, nor is it forming – but the affair is progressing on true Spanish principles') and has heard that Ford is planning a new translation of *Don Quixote*: 'I rejoice thereat – such a work with copious explanatory notes is greatly wanted. I should like to see the work pictorialized – not only the grand dramatic scenes portrayed by first-rate artists – but the actual scenery of the land, the very sites visited by the Knight as far as they can be ascertained, depicted'.

*Provenance*: apparently Prince Friedrich Karl Alexander of Prussia (1801–1883), with his stamp on titles. The backs of both frontispieces are inscribed 'Mary' in pencil in a contemporary hand, perhaps indicating that they were destined for Prince Friedrich's wife, Princess Maria Anna of Anhalt-Dessau.

Alberich 1056; Palau 70490. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 148–53.

#### 'ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE PICTURES OF SPAIN THEN AVAILABLE'

54. DILLON, John Talbot. *Travels through Spain, with a view to illustrate the natural history and physical geography of that kingdom, in a series of letters. Including the most interesting subjects contained in memoirs of Don Guillermo Bowles, and other Spanish writers, interspersed with historical anecdotes. Adorned with copper-plates and a new map of Spain. With notes and observations relative to the arts, and descriptive of modern improvements. London, G. Robinson, 1780.*

4to, pp. viii, 459, with an engraved frontispiece of Charles III, an engraved dedication, six engraved plates (of which two folding) and a folding engraved map; some very light spotting towards end of volume, but an excellent, fresh copy, untrimmed in the original boards; rubbed, later printed paper label on spine; early inscription 'Swaffham Book Club' in ink on upper cover. £1800

First edition; a very pleasing copy of 'one of the most complete pictures of Spain then available to the British reading public' (*Oxford DNB*).

John Talbot Dillon (1734–1806) was educated at Westminster School before joining the Royal Navy aged thirteen. Leaving the latter after only two years, he then spent much of his life abroad, travelling extensively in Spain. 'Dillon records that he had been in Lisbon in 1756, but in 1778 he visited Spain for the third time and, in his words, "traversed the whole kingdom", a journey which afforded him greater pleasure, being acquainted with friends there and no longer being a stranger to its manners and customs. Shortly after his arrival in Madrid, Dillon came across a book entitled *Introducción a la historia natural y a la geografía física de España* [see item 29] by Don Guillermo Bowles, which had been published three years earlier. In his estimation it contained such an "abundant variety of accurate information" that a translation would be found of considerable interest to English readers. It was Dillon's translation and adaptation of this volume which formed the basis of his "own" *Travels through Spain*. Bowles would be his "chief guide, with respect to the principal objects of natural history, without being a mere copyist in every minute detail", for Dillon aimed at "catching the quintessence of his book". In addition, he would



include “such original remarks” as might be acceptable to his candid reader; while certain quotations from the *Travels* of Don Antonio Ponz were also incorporated into the text as a guide for future travellers. It is not easy, in such a hybrid work, without going into a detailed comparison with the original, to distinguish Bowles from Dillon. The earlier work was certainly a confused and unsystematic account of his journeys, which Dillon proceeded to put into some form of topographical sequence, but whether Bowles would have approved of the liberties taken with his book is another matter, however pleased he may have been to learn that an English version was in preparation. Whether he ever saw a copy is unlikely, for he died on the 25th of August of the same year in which it was published’ (Robertson).

ESTC T148854; Palau 73959 (giving erroneous year of publication). See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 76–9.

55. DOBLADO, Leucadio, *pseud.* [*i.e.* Joseph Blanco WHITE]. *Letters from Spain . . .* Second edition. Revised and corrected by the author. *London, Henry Colburn, 1825.*

8vo, pp. xii, 432; some light spotting, but a good copy in contemporary calf, spine gilt; slightly rubbed. £400

First published in 1822. Joseph Blanco White (1775–1841), born José María Blanco y Crespo in Seville, was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood, but the French advance on Seville in January 1810, combined with his own religious doubts, prompted him to leave Spain for England. In London he founded and edited the important Spanish-language political journal *El Español* and, in 1812, under the influence of evangelical friends such as the auctioneer James Christie the younger, joined the Anglican communion. He enjoyed the patronage of Lord Holland and was for a time tutor to his son Henry Fox.

‘In 1821 he accepted Thomas Campbell’s invitation to write a series of *Letters from Spain*’ for the *New Monthly Magazine*, adopting the punning pseudonym Don Leucadio Doblado (“double white”). With their delicacy of style and colourful subject matter, the works, published in book form in 1822, caught the tide of literary taste and made White’s reputation as an English man of letters. He himself attached most importance to the third letter, *‘A few facts connected with the formation of the intellectual and moral character of a Spanish clergyman’*, a bitter denunciation of Catholic priestcraft, which lent itself to exploitation by the opponents of emancipation’ (*Oxford DNB*).

*Provenance*: contemporary ownership inscription ‘R. Ryder’ at head of title, conceivably the politician (and evangelical) Richard Ryder (1766–1832), who was home secretary under Spencer Perceval (1 November 1809 to June 1812).

Alberich 147n; Palau 30244.

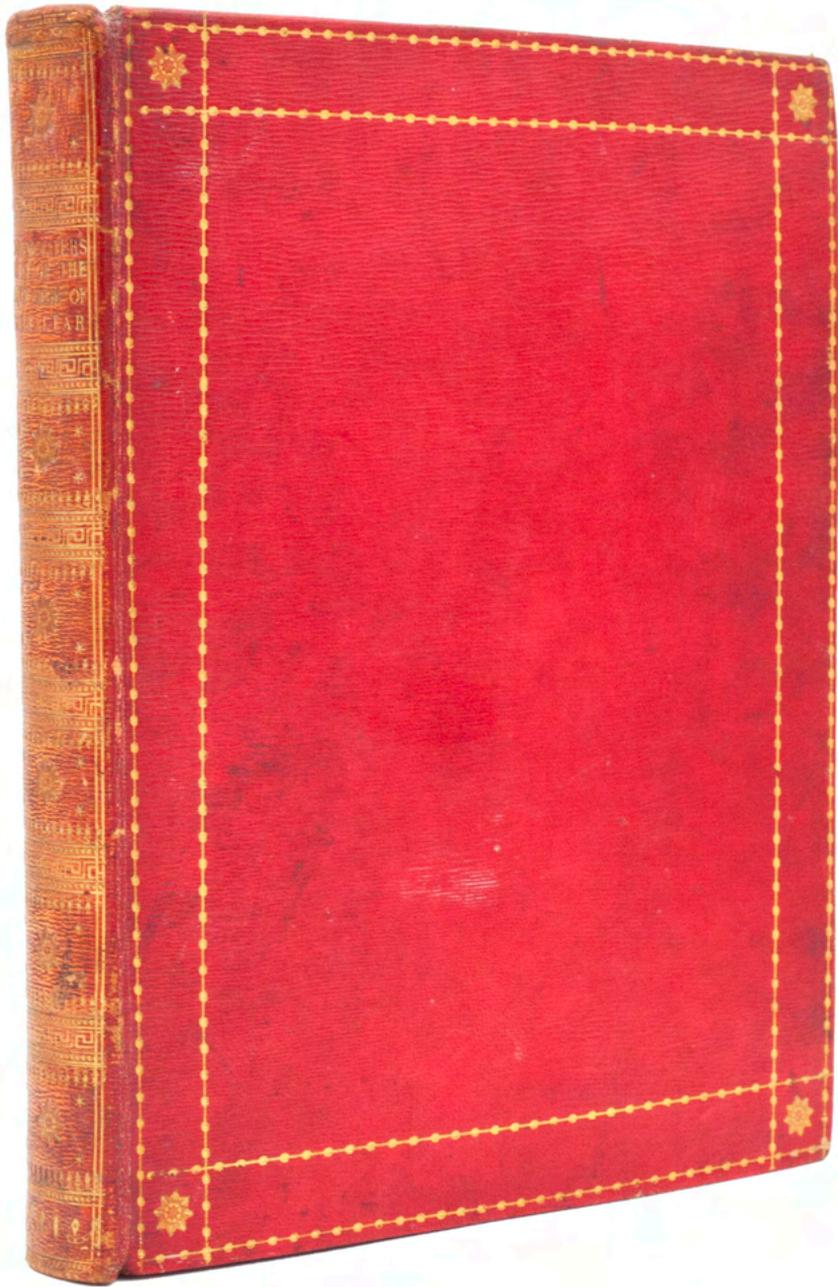
56. DOZY, Reinhart Pieter Anne (Francis Griffin STOKES, *translator*). *Spanish Islam: a history of the Moslems in Spain . . .* translated with a biographical introduction and additional notes by Francis Griffin Stokes. *London, Chatto & Windus, 1913.*

Large 8vo, pp. xxxvi, 769, [1, blank], [2], title printed in green and black, with a frontispiece (of the Mosque-Cathedral of Córdoba) and a folding map; some light foxing at beginning and end of volume and occasionally elsewhere; original maroon cloth, top edges gilt, others untrimmed; slightly rubbed. £100

First edition in English of Dozy’s comprehensive history of Islamic Spain from AD 711 to 1110, first published in 1861 as *Histoire des Musulmans d’Espagne*.

‘It is with extreme diffidence that I give this *History* to the world. In it I traverse ground hitherto untrodden, for – as I have elsewhere tried to demonstrate [in the first edition of his *Recherches sur l’histoire et la littérature de l’Espagne pendant le moyen âge*] – existing treatises on the subject are wholly valueless. They are all, in fact, based on the labours of [José Antonio] Conde – on the labours, that is to say, of a writer who had but scanty materials at his disposal, who was unable, from the inadequacy of his linguistic attainments, to understand the documents to which he had access, and who lacked the historic sense . . . I believe I can justly claim to have examined nearly all the manuscripts extant in Europe which bear upon the history of the Moors, and I have wittingly neglected no aspects of the subject’ (author’s preface, p. xxxv).

Palau 76116 (with erroneous collation).



57. DRINKWATER, John [later John DRINKWATER BETHUNE]. A history of the late siege of Gibraltar. With a description and account of that garrison, from the earliest periods . . . . Fourth edition. *London, T. Spilsbury & Son for J. Johnson, T. and J. Egerton, and J. Edwards, 1790.*

4to, pp. xxiv, 356, with an engraved vignette on title, a folding engraved frontispiece-map, three further folding engraved maps and six folding engraved plates; two gatherings lightly toned, plates and maps variably foxed, but a good copy in contemporary straight-grain red morocco, gilt, edges gilt; extremities rubbed, one or two minor scratches, spine faded. £750

First published in 1785. The present edition reprints the text of the corrected second edition (1786).

‘In 1777, aged fifteen, Drinkwater [1762–1844] joined as ensign a regiment of volunteers raised in Manchester, at a time of indignant excitement produced by the news of General Burgoyne’s surrender at Saratoga. The Manchester regiment or, more properly, the 72nd regiment or Royal Manchester volunteers, was not, however, sent to America, but to Gibraltar. The garrison was besieged in June 1779 by a Franco-Spanish force. Throughout the siege, which lasted until February 1783, Drinkwater kept a careful record of events. Thereafter the 72nd, in which he had become a captain, was ordered home and disbanded. From his memoranda Drinkwater compiled *A history of the late siege of Gibraltar . . .* dedicated by permission to the king. It went through four editions in four years’ (*Oxford DNB*).

‘The late siege of Gibraltar afforded many instances of very singular exertions in the art of attack and defence, the minutiae of which cannot be without their utility to those officers who make a science of their profession; and they must be sensible, that without pointed exactness, this design could not have been accomplished – in short, it must be remembered that the history of this siege is not that of a *month*, or of a *year*, but that it embraces a period of near FOUR YEARS, exhibiting a series of operations perhaps unparalleled’ (preface).

*Provenance:* John Rushout, 2nd Baron Northwick, Northwick Park, Gloucestershire (1769–1859), with bookplate (see also items 139 and 148). Rushout was one of the most distinguished British connoisseurs and antiquaries of the era. As a young man he had spent a year travelling in Spain, and he then moved to Italy in September 1793, where he lived until 1800, when his father’s death brought him back to England.

ESTC T134653; Palau 76215.

#### WILLIAM GRANVILLE ELIOT’S COPY

58. DUMOURIEZ, Charles François du Périer. An account of Portugal, as it appeared in 1766 to Dumouriez; since a celebrated general in the French army. Printed at Lausanne in 1775. *London, C. Law, J. Debrett and Elph. Balfour, 1797.*

Small 8vo, pp. xii, 274, [2, blank]; contemporary calf-backed boards, spine gilt and with dark green morocco label; extremities rubbed. £475

First edition in English; scarce. The French general Charles François Dumouriez (1739–1823), who was to play an important part in the Revolutionary Wars, wrote this account early in his life following a tour of Italy, Corsica, Spain and Portugal which he undertook after participating in the Seven Years' War.

'This work of Monsieur Dumouriez is but little known in this country, whose interests it attacks with great virulence on every occasion; but considering it always as our duty to defend them, it therefore becomes an object of no small importance to be apprized in what manner those interests are attacked. Impressed with this idea, together with the very imperfect accounts of the interior of Portugal, hitherto published, occasioned this translation; conceiving that it contains much information upon these subjects, which, under the present threatened circumstances of that country, may prove highly acceptable ('Advertisement', pp. vii–viii).

Having fled France in 1793, Dumouriez eventually (in 1804) settled in England. The British government granted him a pension and he became a valuable adviser to the War Office during its struggle against Napoleon. He died at Turville Park, near Henley-on-Thames, on 14 March 1823.

*Provenance:* William Granville Eliot, author of *A treatise on the defence of Portugal* (first edition 1810; see item 64), with his bookplate and the date '1809' added in manuscript below it. Eliot made much use of Dumouriez's work in his own book, writing in the preface: 'So many works have appeared under the different heads of journals of officers and others attached to the expeditions in Spain and Portugal, memoirs, tours, &c. that the subject may almost be said to be threadbare . . . yet in the whole of these, except in the work of General Dumouriez, written in 1766, the topography of the kingdom of Portugal, in a military point of view, its strength and resources, have been but slightly touched on'.

ESTC T80475 (recording two copies in the UK and six in the US).

59. DUNCAN, Francis. *The English in Spain; or, the story of the War of Succession between 1834 and 1840*. Compiled from the letters, journals, and reports of Generals W. Wylde, Sir Collingwood Dickson, W. H. Askwith; Colonels Lacy, Colquhoun, Michell, and Major Turner, R.A.; and Colonels Alderson, Du Plat, and Lynn, R.E., Commissioners with Queen Isabella's armies . . . With illustrations by Lieut.-General W. H. Askwith, R.A.; and map. *London, John Murray, 1877*.

8vo, pp. xiv, 346, with an errata slip; with a frontispiece, four plates and a folding map; illustrations in the text; a very good copy in the original pale green cloth, gilt; minor wear, spine very slightly darkened, front free endpapers oxidized. £400

First edition. 'The author in the course of his researches into the history of the Royal Artillery during the years subsequent to 1815 . . . found many interesting letters and journals written by some of the most distinguished of his brother officers, who had been employed under the English Foreign Office as Commissioners with Queen Isabella's armies during the Civil War in Spain between 1834 and 1840. Although, perhaps, to many English readers this war may not present features of special interest equal to those of the

great Peninsular War, yet there must be to the student of history matter for congratulation, when from an impartial source information is obtained about a time during which our countrymen contributed to the pacification and union of a great and – until lately – a divided people’ (preface).

Francis Duncan (1836–1888) was commissioned lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1855. ‘In 1871 he was appointed superintendent of regimental records at Woolwich, and this led him to write his two-volume *History of the Royal Regiment of Artillery* (1872). He wrote several other books . . . . Ambitious, energetic, and hard-working, a keen professional soldier who was never in battle, he was described by an acquaintance as, in the Anglo-Indian phrase, “the sort of man to go tiger-hunting with”’ (*Oxford DNB*).

Palau 77288.

60. DUNDAS MURRAY, Robert. *The cities and wilds of Andalucia . . .* Second edition. *London, Richard Bentley, 1850.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 320; vi, 314; with engraved frontispieces (slightly oxidized); a few minor spots or stains, but a very good copy in the original green cloth, advertisements on endpapers; slightly rubbed, spines dulled, tiny loss at lower joint of vol. I. £300

First published the previous year. ‘Dundas Murray’s descriptions of his excursions are agreeably written and replete with incident. His most extended tour took him to Tiotinto, thence in a wide sweep through Cazalla to Córdoba and Jaén before continuing through Baeza, Lucena, and Granada, to Málaga. From here he took a steamer to Almería, and rode west through Baza, Guadix, Granada, Antequera, and Ronda to Gibraltar. We catch another glimpse of him in Cayley’s *Las alforjas*, written a decade later. When Cayley was travelling near Cuenca he was hailed as a countryman of Don Roberto Duendas de Monroy (*sic*), who had at one time spent some weeks fishing and shooting in the vicinity. He was reported to be “muy guapo y liberal”: “we all loved him”, sighed Cayley’s landlady, “and were sorry when he went away; and we love all Englishmen for his sake”’ (Robertson).

Dundas Murray was also the author of *A summer at Port Phillip* (now Victoria, Australia), published in 1843.

Alberich 1085n; Palau 186349. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) p. 187.

61. DUNLOP, John Colin. *Memoirs of Spain during the reigns of Philip IV. and Charles II. from 1621 to 1700.* *Edinburgh, Thomas Clark, 1834.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. x, [ii], 656; [vi], 422; an excellent copy in contemporary russia, gilt border on covers, spines gilt and with brown morocco lettering-pieces; slightly rubbed, spines faded. £500

First edition. The Glaswegian John Dunlop (d. 1842) was well read in the Greek and Latin classics, and in the literatures of France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. He saw his *Memoirs of*

*Spain* as filling a gap between, on the one hand, his fellow Scot Robert Watson's *The history of the reign of Philip the Second, King of Spain* (1777) and Watson and William Thomson's *The history of the reign of Philip the Third, King of Spain* (1783) and, on the other, Coxe's *Memoirs of the kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon* (1813): 'Watson and Thomson's histories, it may be recollected, conclude with the death of Philip III. in 1621; and Coxe begins his *Memoirs* in the year 1700, with the accession of the House of Bourbon to the Spanish throne. An historic interval has thus been left, comprising nearly a century, of which scarcely any account, so far as I know, has been given in the English language, – those who have written general histories of Spain always passing over this period in a few hurried pages. My sole object is to fill up for the English reader this space, which seems to me to have hitherto remained almost a total blank in Spanish story: and I hope that the ensuing narrative may, perhaps, be accepted as a Supplement to the Biographies of Watson, or an Introduction to the *Memoirs* of Coxe' (preface, I pp. v–vi).

*Provenance*: George Ferguson (1786–1867), of Pitfour in Aberdeenshire, with his gilt arms in centre of covers. Ferguson was a naval officer and Member of Parliament for Banffshire from 1832 to 1837.

Alberich 688; Palau 77294.

62. D'URBAN, Sir Benjamin (Izac Jozua ROUSSEAU, *editor*). *The Peninsular journal of Major General Sir Benjamin D'Urban . . . 1808–1817*. Edited, with an introduction, by I. J. Rousseau, M.A. *London, New York and Toronto, Longmans, Green & Co., 1930*.

8vo, pp. xix, 355, with a frontispiece-portrait, a plate, and three folding maps; half-title slightly oxidized, a few pencil markings; original blue cloth; slightly rubbed, lower joint cracked and chipped, spine slightly faded. £125

First edition; scarce. Sir Benjamin D'Urban (1777–1849) entered the army as a cornet in the 2nd dragoon guards in 1793. He rose through the ranks and in 1807 was appointed assistant quartermaster-general at Dublin. He accompanied Sir David Baird to the Peninsula in that capacity and served under Sir Robert Wilson in the Lusitanian legion in Castile and Estremadura until April 1809, when Major-General William Beresford arrived to organize the Portuguese army. D'Urban served until after the end of the war in 1814, remaining in Portugal until April 1816 and not once going on leave. He saw action at Medellin, Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vitoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, and Toulouse.

D'Urban's subsequent military career took him to South Africa where, as governor and commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope, he presided over the emancipation of slaves in 1834. The capital of Natal was named after him in 1835.

Not found in Palau.

63. [ELIOT, Edward Granville, *third earl of St. Germans.*] Papers relating to Lord Eliot's mission to Spain in the spring of 1835. *London, [Bickers & Son for the author,] 1871.*

8vo, pp. ix, 148, with an errata slip; original purple cloth; slightly rubbed, spine faded. £375

First edition; scarce. Eliot (1798–1877) 'had been appointed secretary of legation in Madrid in 1823, and in Lisbon in 1824. In 1834 he was sent to Spain as envoy-extraordinary. The Carlist War was then raging, and Eliot concluded an agreement with the two belligerent forces, by which prisoners on both sides were to be treated according to the laws of civilized war. This treaty, known as the "Eliot convention", effectually put an end to the sanguinary system of reprisals' (*Oxford DNB*).

'The following papers relate to that mission. The instructions which I received from the Duke of Wellington explain its nature and its objects: my despatches and letters give an account of what I did in obedience to those instructions: the journal of Colonel Gurwood, who accompanied me, and the letters addressed by him to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, contain a more minute record of all our proceedings . . . I have had a few copies of these papers printed, in the belief that some of my friends will think that they are not, even now, wholly devoid of interest. To these papers I have appended two reports, that I made in the Autumn of 1823, to Sir William à Court, of what passed at two interviews to which I was admitted by the Duke d'Angoulême, who commanded the French army which was then besieging Cadiz' (pp. [iii], viii).

Palau 211791.

#### WITH ANNOTATIONS BY A PENINSULAR WAR VETERAN

64. ELIOT, William Granville. A treatise on the defence of Portugal, with a military map of the country; to which is added, a sketch of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and principal events of the campaigns under Lord Wellington . . . The third edition, with considerable additions. *London, printed for T. Egerton, 1811.*

8vo, pp. viii, 371, [1, errata], with seven folding maps; a number of marginal annotations in a contemporary hand (one carefully preserved by the binder, some of the others slightly trimmed); an excellent copy in contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt and with black morocco lettering-piece; slightly rubbed. £1250

The best edition; first published the previous year. As Eliot notes: 'Considerable additions were made to the second edition of this work, and five plates [i.e. maps and plans] added in the third edition. The military events have been brought down, principally from the Gazette accounts, to the period of the retreat of the French army under Marshal Marmont from the vicinity of Badajoz; a plan of the battle of Albuera has been added, and the map has been retouched, and filled up with upwards of 300 small towns and villages in Portugal. The frontiers of Spain, with the principal military roads and communications have been also engraved on the map' (p. viii).

Eliot's work comprises a description of Portugal's topography, resources, armed forces, language and customs, arts, sciences, agriculture and manufactures, and capital, as well as

the regular manner. Particular care should be taken not to overload their beasts; two hundred weight is sufficient for a mule, and, as before stated, six for the wain with a pair of oxen. It is nevertheless necessary to let the drivers know that your orders, with respect to being ready in time for the march, must be implicitly obeyed, for which purpose the escort must be kept on the alert, otherwise the natural indolence of these people will induce them to be dilatory in their preparations.

The religion of the Portuguese is so interwoven in their manners and customs, that it is almost impossible to treat of the latter without having reference to the former. I shall neither puzzle myself nor my readers with a statement of its doctrines and tenets, but simply state such facts as came within my own observation; suffice it to say, that it is the Roman Catholic persuasion, carried to the greatest height of enthusiasm, and, in their opinion, all who profess a different religion are heretics.

Whilst reconnoitring in the province of Tras os Montes, I had occasion to go to the house of the Juis de Fora, of the village of

St. Salvador, (where I was informed an Englishman had never been seen before,) for the purpose of having a letter conveyed on service to Mirandella, about a league distant. The Juis was from home; but his wife, who, if I may judge from her conversation, was fully adequate to supply his place, questioned me very closely on the head of religion. She commenced by asking if we were Christians, and on my answering in the affirmative, not being quite satisfied as to the truth of it, proceeded by inquiring if we had any churches of clergy in England, and lastly producing a little silver crucifix, asked me with an arch look if I knew whom and what it represented; to which I replied, most certainly—it is *Nosso Senhor*\*, and represents his sufferings on the cross. Upon this, not only the Juis's wife, but the whole rabble, which by this time had collected at the door, embraced me very cordially; a favour I could have dispensed with, considering the heat of the day, and the unpleasant effluvia of the garlic, alike issuing from man, woman, and child.

Of the clergy little is to be said, except

\* Our Lord.

κ 3

*At an house in Ceira near Coimbra where I was billeted two Padres sat in council to determine whether I was a Christian or not. I was minutely questioned touching the forms used at my Baptism. The two Doctors differed . . . ; the scruples of the doubting priest were settled when the soldier translated the 'Gloria patri' in a Missal, whereupon he was brought 'Onions & Tomatas for my soup' and straw for his horses and mules. On p. 130 is the note '[The] tails of the [Spa]nish mules [are] cut in a man[ner] not unlike [th]ose of Poodle [d]ogs', while on p. 43 the axles of Portuguese wagons are described as 'much like [those] of the cars used in Ireland'.*

an account of its contemporary history, including the Portuguese Royal family's flight to Brazil, French occupation and Wellington's campaigns from 1807 to 1811. A veteran of the campaign, Eliot intended his book to be used by such officers as might fight in this or any future campaign in Portugal. It is one of the most comprehensive analyses of the Torres Vedras campaign.

The present copy bears a number of interesting marginal annotations in a neat hand, evidently written by a participant in the Peninsular War. On p. 133 a long note begins 'At an house in Ceira near Coimbra where I was billeted two Padres sat in council to determine whether I was a Christian or not. I was minutely questioned touching the forms used at my Baptism. The two Doctors differed . . . ; the scruples of the doubting priest were settled when the soldier translated the 'Gloria patri' in a Missal, whereupon he was brought 'Onions & Tomatas for my soup' and straw for his horses and mules. On p. 130 is the note '[The] tails of the [Spa]nish mules [are] cut in a man[ner] not unlike [th]ose of Poodle [d]ogs', while on p. 43 the axles of Portuguese wagons are described as 'much like [those] of the cars used in Ireland'.

*Provenance:* Webb of Maidstown, County Limerick, and Woodville Lodge, County Tipperary, with bookplate (and beneath it the pencilled note, in a modern hand, 'Major S. N. Webb, Wicklow Ireland').

65. ESPINALT Y GARCÍA, Bernardo. *Guía general de postas y travesías de España, para este presente año de 1804: con un mapa arreglado á las novedades ocurridas en las carreras, sus rutas, leguas que hay de unas ciudades y villas á otras; y postas nuevamente establecidas, con lo que se ha de observar por los particulares que las corran, y noticia separada de los precios de las Sillas ó solitarios para viajar á los sitios reales y Carrera de Andalucía con ruedas. Madrid, Imprenta Real, [1804].*

Small 8vo, pp. [viii], 102, with a large folding engraved map (short repaired tear at hinge, two small marks in modern green ink); contemporary Spanish marbled sheep, spine gilt and with red morocco lettering-piece; extremities rubbed. £475

Rare updated 1804 edition of this Spanish road-book, apparently first published in 1784. The attractive engraved folding map of the post roads of Spain incorporates a vignette depicting a carriage and post horses outside an inn.

*Provenance:* the Holland House copy, with its gilt crest on upper cover and bookplate (see also items 45, 111 and 119). Lord Holland and his fearsome wife travelled extensively in Spain between 1802 and 1804 and again between 1807 and 1809, and he became an ardent Hispanophile, assembling an extensive Spanish library. The present volume may well have been acquired by Lord and Lady Holland in Spain; in the section describing the post road from Madrid to Astorga, Betanzos, La Coruña and Ferrol (pp. 71–2), a marginal cross has marked Benavente and a marginal note next to Manzanal, Membibre and Cubillos reads ‘Mountains’. The Hollands were in La Coruña towards the end of 1808.

Palau 82579n. Library Hub records three copies (British Library, Liverpool, and Senate House). OCLC records four copies in the US (Catholic University, Dartmouth, New York Public Library, and Yale).

66. EVANS, Sir George de Lacy. *Memoranda of the contest in Spain, January 1840. London, James Ridgeway, 1840.*

8vo, pp. iv, 155, with a folding map of north-eastern Spain and an errata slip; contemporary russia; spine rubbed. £375

First edition. ‘In May 1835 General Alava, the Spanish ambassador in London, obtained the permission of the king and of Lord Melbourne’s ministry to raise a force of 10,000 volunteers, which would be known as the British Legion, to support the Spanish constitutional cause against the Carlist insurrection. While Tories disparaged the volunteers as mercenaries Evans, a prominent advocate of the constitutional cause in Spain and Portugal, accepted the offer of command . . . . When Evans assumed command of the legion in San Sebastian in August 1835 he found his corps undermanned (with only some 7000 effective soldiers), untrained (as training had been banned in Britain), and bereft of experienced officers (as the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill, the commander-in-chief, had explicitly condemned military service in Spain). Still willing to proffer support to the Spanish cause, Evans marched his forces over 150 miles to Vitoria in December, assisted in the skirmish at Arlaban (16 January 1836), and, accompanied by a battalion of Royal Marines under Lord John Hay, raised the siege of San Sebastian (5 May 1836) after

a fierce battle. The Madrid authorities, none the less, utterly neglected the legion, leaving officers and men with mounting arrears of pay, inadequate supplies and reinforcements, and scant medical support, especially at Vitoria when fever and dysentery swept through the ranks. Throughout the summer of 1836 Evans had to cope with falling morale, contractual disputes, and dissension over the lack of pay and medals (he even dismissed several hundred mutineers from the legion's service). The legion repulsed formidable Carlist attacks on its lines on 31 May, and 6 and 9 June, and mounted an abortive assault on Fuenterrabía (11 July 1836) before withstanding a massive Carlist offensive on 1 October 1836. In this battle Evans was slightly injured, but took even greater risks by conspicuously riding from one part of the line to another in complete disregard for his personal safety. Thereafter the legion endured several months of grinding inactivity until it received the long-awaited reinforcements of 210 officers and 5135 men. Now able to take the field with some 9000 troops (supported by Royal Marines and Spanish forces), Evans launched a disastrous attack upon the Carlist lines at Hernani (15 March 1837), losing 900 men killed and wounded. Only the arrival of General Espartero's army of 14,000 men enabled Evans to resume his offensive, and, on 14 May 1837, the combined forces stormed the heights overlooking Hernani. They then seized the towns of Oyarzun, Irun, and Fuenterrabía (18 May 1837), with the last garrison surrendering after Evans had spared the prisoners of Irun. Although the Spanish authorities belatedly recognized the achievements of the legion, Evans and the majority of legionnaires declined requests to re-engage and left Spain. Evans received the grand crosses of San Fernando and of Charles III.

'Evans encountered a mixed reception on his return to London. Despite promotion to the rank of colonel on 10 January 1837, re-election for Westminster in July, and the appointment as KCB in August 1837, Evans found his military achievements derided by Conservatives in the press and parliament. Having failed after an ineffectual speech to assuage criticisms in the house, Evans continued to press Madrid over the legion's arrears of pay and sought to defend his actions in a book entitled *Memoranda of the contest in Spain (1840)*' (*Oxford DNB*).

*Provenance:* William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, sixth duke of Portland (1857–1943), with bookplate.

Alberich 1057; Palau 129508.

67. FANSHAWE, Ann, Lady Fanshawe (Herbert Charles FANSHAWE, *editor*). The memoirs of Ann Lady Fanshawe wife of the Right Honble. Sir Richard Fanshawe, Bart., 1600–72. Reprinted from the original manuscript in the possession of Mr. Evelyn John Fanshawe of Parsloes, with four photogravure portraits and twenty-nine other reproductions. *London, John Lane at the Bodley Head, 1907.*

Large 8vo, pp. xlii, [ii], 617, [2, advertisements], title printed in red and black, with a frontispiece-portrait, 38 plates and six tables (of which five folding); half-title faintly spotted, a few isolated spots elsewhere, but a very good copy in the original purple cloth, top edges gilt and others untrimmed; slightly rubbed, spine faded and slightly torn at head (repaired without loss). £150

First edition thus. This is a presentation copy, with a note inscribed to A. B. Bamford by the editor and dated January 1914 glued to front pastedown. 'A. B. Bamford' is probably the English watercolour painter Alfred Bennett Bamford (1857–1939), who was known for his pictures of Essex.

Lady Ann Fanshawe (1625–1680) accompanied her husband Sir Richard Fanshawe to Spain in 1650, to Portugal in 1660 and 1662–3 (as Charles II's ambassador), and to both countries in 1664–6. After Sir Richard's death in Madrid on 16/26 June 1666 she accompanied his embalmed body during a difficult journey back to England. She wrote her *Memoirs* in 1676 for her sole surviving son, Richard. Her manuscript household book, which remains unpublished, contains a number of Spanish recipes.

Not in Palau.

68. FANSHAWE, Sir Richard. Original letters of his excellency Sir Richard Fanshaw, during his embassies in Spain and Portugal: which, together with divers letters and answers from the chief ministers of state of England, Spain and Portugal, contain the whole negotiations of the treaty of peace between those three crowns. *London, Abel Roper, 1701.*

8vo, pp. [viii], 510, [2, advertisement], with a folding frontispiece-portrait; contemporary panelled calf, spine gilt; rubbed, joints cracked but firm, spine slightly chipped at head and foot. £400

First edition. The diplomat and translator Sir Richard Fanshawe (1608–1666) first visited Spain as a student in 1633. On his return to London he was appointed secretary to the new ambassador to Spain, Walter Aston, and travelled to Madrid with his embassy in 1635. Fanshawe was in Spain again in 1638 and 1650, Portugal in 1660 and 1662–3 (as Charles II's ambassador), and both countries, as ambassador to Spain, in 1664–6, negotiating a peace treaty between England and Spain, and the 'articles for the adjustment between Spaine and Portugal'. He died at the Casa de las Siete Chimeneas in Madrid of an 'ague' which turned to 'a malignant fever'. A superb linguist, Fanshawe made remarkable translations from Góngora, Argensola and Camões.

The present volume includes numerous references to English trade with Spanish America.

*Provenance:* John Adrian Louis Hope, 7th Earl of Hopetoun and first Marquess of Linlithgow (1860–1908), with bookplate.

Alden 702/74; ESTC T149491; Palau 86603.

69. FARR, Thomas. A traveller's rambling reminiscences of the Spanish War; with a refutation of the charges of cruelty brought against General Evans and the British Legion; and a defence of British policy. Dedicated to the members of both houses of Parliament. *London, J. Ridgway & Sons, 1838.*

12mo, pp. xi, 335, [1]; a good copy in contemporary calf-backed boards, spine gilt; lightly rubbed, later spine label. £375

First edition of this account of the First Carlist War. This is a presentation copy, inscribed 'Captain Beresford, from the author' on the half-title.

The Rev. Thomas Farr, 'late of Trinity College, Cambridge' (title), landed at San Sebastian on 16 March 1837 during the battle for nearby Oriamendi: 'the battle was raging and the sound of the firing tremendous' (p. 1). A few weeks later he took a steamer from San Sebastian to Bilbao 'with the intention of finding out the real and true state of the war in that district' (p. 90), returning to San Sebastian on 30 April. He was with the British Legion during the capture of Hernani, Oyarzun, Irún and Fuenterrabía (14–18 May), and left San Sebastian for Bayonne on 4 June.

Farr describes himself as 'the only traveller, the only spectator, who has remained with the British Legion more than a few days since its appearance in Spain, and, moreover, the only Englishman, I believe, who, previously to visiting the Legion, had, since its unfortunate revolution began, gone through Spain from one end to the other, from north to south: from Cadiz, by Seville, to Madrid; from Madrid to Saragossa; then by Jaca, over the Pyrenees, into France' (preface, p. ix). Pp. 180–281 contain an 'Analysis of the war, and defence of British policy', and pp. 301–325 comprise an army list of the British Auxiliary Legion, 'corrected to 1st April, 1837'.

Alberich 1058; Palau 86842.

70. FISCHER, Christian August. Travels in Spain in 1797 and 1798 . . . With an appendix on the method of travelling in that country. Translated from the German. *London, A. Strahan for T. N. Longman and O. Rees, 1802.*

8vo, pp. xv, [i, advertisement], 405, [1, blank], [2, advertisements]; short marginal tear in one leaf (N4, without loss), a few minor paper flaws, but a very good copy in contemporary calf-backed boards; extremities rubbed, short crack at head of upper joint and some insect damage along the same joint. £575

First edition in English of Fischer's lively and entertaining travel account; the translator is unknown. The German original, *Reise von Amsterdam über Madrid und Cadiz nach Genua in den Jahren 1797 und 1798*, had appeared in 1799.

Fischer was much concerned with the daily life of the Spanish, and conceived his book, written in the form of a series of forty-five letters, as a sort of supplement to the more analytical and extended work of Bourgoing (*Nouveau voyage en Espagne*, 1788; second, expanded, edition 1797); his stated aim was to record details that had escaped other

writers and also to document the state of Spanish literature. He sailed from Rotterdam to Bordeaux, spending some time in Bayonne before sailing thence to Guetaria and then Bilbao. He then visited Burgos, Madrid, Badajoz, Seville, Cádiz (at that time blockaded by the Royal Navy), Jerez, Córdoba, Valencia and Barcelona before sailing to Genoa. Fischer touches upon a great variety of subjects: sardines in Guetaria, bull-fighting and chestnuts in Bilbao, street-life and excellent water (and bread) in Madrid, Spanish women in general (at some length), booksellers, the promenades of Seville, dancing in Cádiz, and so on. A substantial appendix abounds in practical advice for the traveller in Spain.

‘To avoid the constant interruption of notes the translator has introduced those of the original into the text, and even added a few cursory observations of his own, distinguished by square brackets [thus] where his own knowledge of that country enabled him to correct some trifling error’ (preface, p. iv). Thus, for example, he adds a note on how the disposition of rooms in the wealthier households of Seville enables their residents to move from the upper to the lower floors during the extreme heat of the summer months: ‘The effect of these internal arrangements is so great a degree of coolness, that on coming out into the street you seem to be entering an oven. These particulars escape most travellers, because they avoid being at Seville during the hot months’ (p. 283). In Fischer’s discussion of the manner of preparing chocolate in Bayonne the translator has added: ‘In England, if chocolate is perfectly prepared, no oil appears in solution, perhaps, because our double cylinder is well calculated for exact trituration’ (pp. 46–7).

A translation of Fischer’s work into Spanish, by Hiltrud Friederich-Stegmann and with a long introduction, was published in 2007 (*Viaje de Ámsterdam a Génova pasando por Madrid y Cádiz*, University of Alicante).

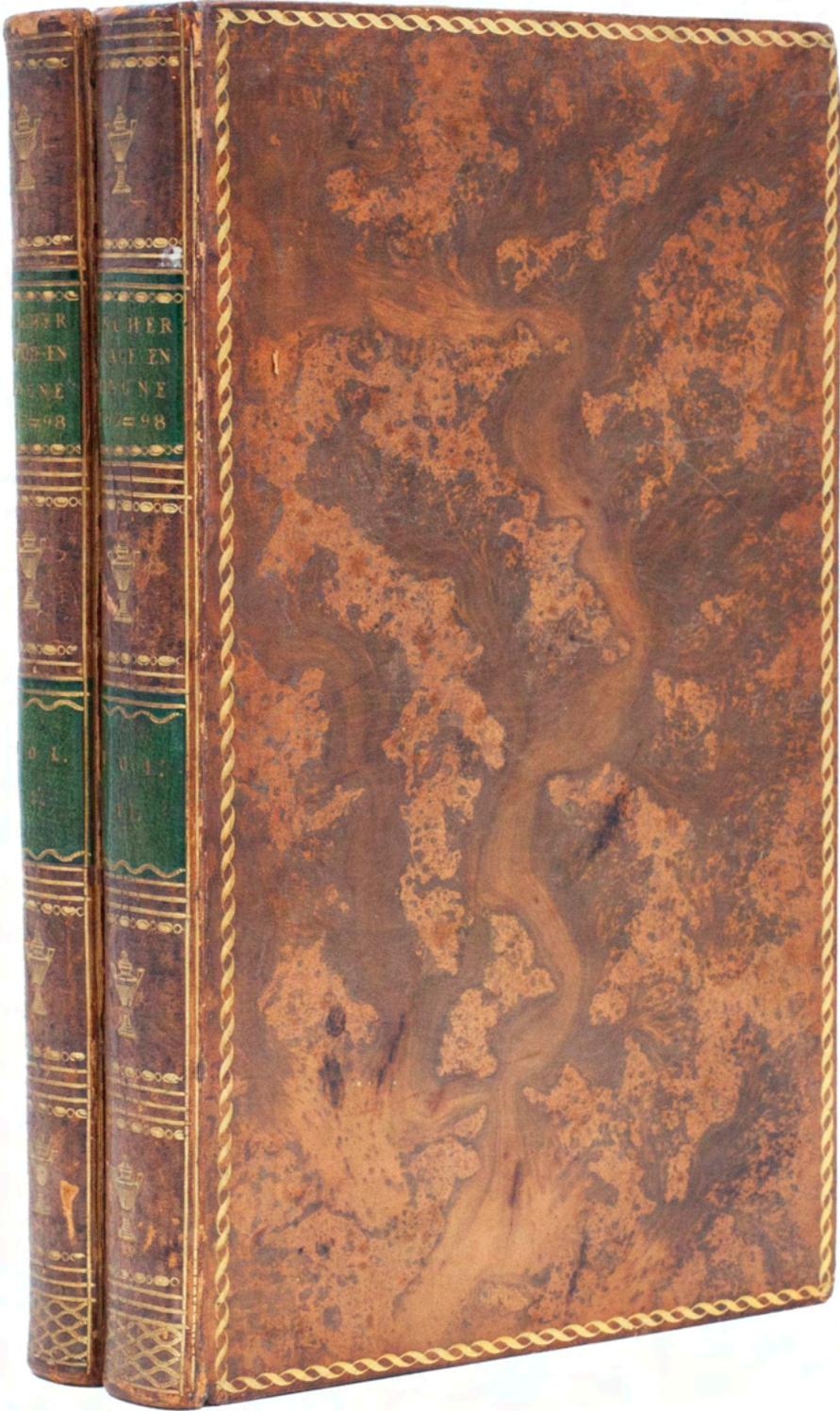
Alberich 725; Palau 91764. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) p. 182.

71. FISCHER, Christian August (Carl Friedrich CRAMER, *translator*). *Voyage en Espagne, aux années 1797 et 1798; faisant suite au Voyage en Espagne, du citoyen Bourgoing . . . Avec un appendice sur la manière de voyager en Espagne. Avec figures. Paris, Duchesne and Leriche, 1801.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [ii], iv, 255; [iv], 350; with two engraved plates; some occasional very light foxing, but an attractive set in contemporary tree calf, gilt border on covers, spines gilt and with two green morocco lettering pieces; minor wear. £650

First edition in French; scarce. The two charming (if rather fanciful) plates, not present in the German original, show the dancing of a fandango and the interior of a Spanish hostelry.

Palau 91762. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) p. 182.



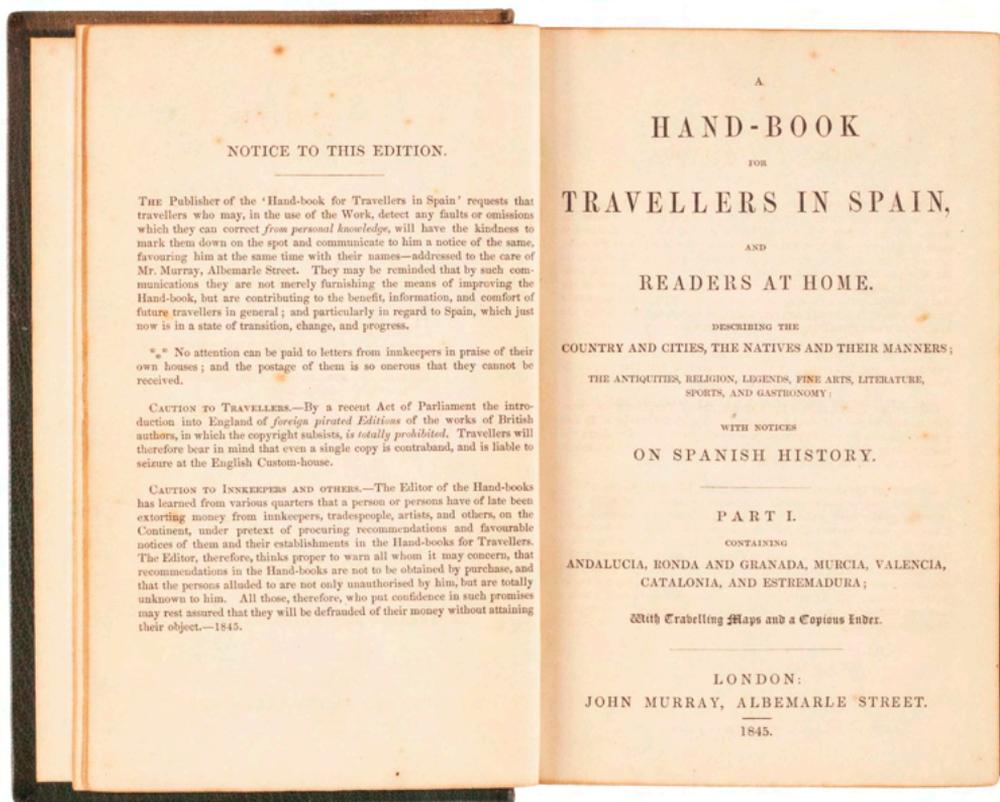
72. FORD, Richard. A hand-book for travellers in Spain and readers at home. Describing the country and cities, the natives and their manners; the antiquities, religion, legends, fine arts, literature, sports, and gastronomy: with notices on Spanish history. London, John Murray, 1845.

Two vols, small 8vo, pp. xii, 556; vi, 557–1064, 24 ('The handbook advertiser', dated 1 May 1845 and printed on blue paper); with a linen-backed folding map at the end of vol. I and a large folding map in a pocket at the end of vol. II (a few short tears at folds); the occasional spot, but a very good copy in modern green morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe; minor wear, spines sunned; Richard Ford's bookplate (removed from another book) loosely inserted in vol. I. £700

First published edition. 'The most famous of the long Murray series was Richard Ford's *Handbook to Spain*, 1845, a literary work in its own right' (PMM).

'In 1838, an article in the *Quarterly Review* on "Spanish bull-feasts and bull-fights" brought Ford prominently before the literary world, and in the ensuing year he was invited to dine with John Murray, who, during the evening, requested him to suggest a writer for a *Handbook* to Spain. Ford answered in jest that he would do it himself, and dismissed the subject from his mind. In 1840, he was again approached by Murray, and on September 7 of that year he writes to Addington – "I am about to do a *Handbook for Spain* for Murray". The time of its completion was airily computed at six months, but for nearly five years the work proved alternately the joy and plague of his life . . . . At length, in the summer of 1845, the pains of delivery were over, and *A handbook for travellers in Spain* . . . was published . . . . Notwithstanding its bulk and high price, 1389 copies were sold in three months, and Borrow, Prescott, Lockhart, and other literary celebrities sang a chorus of eulogy' (Thomas Okey, Introduction to Ford's *Gatherings from Spain*, 1906, p. ix–x). 'Within days, Ford was being lionized as the perceptive and articulate author of a most comprehensive and accurate account of that country, and one unlikely to be ever superseded. Although opinionated and occasionally acerbic, his perennially fresh descriptions and observations appear here at their most spontaneous, and stimulating. As later affirmed by Sir William Stirling Maxwell, "So great a literary achievement had never before been performed under so unpretending an appellation", which "took its place among the best books of travel, humour, and history, social, literary, political, and artistic, in the English language" (*The Times*, 1858), and that judgement holds. The influence of this masterpiece, reprinted in 1966, has been profound' (Ian Robertson in *Oxford DNB*).

Ford's knowledge of Spain was based on his experiences there from October 1830, when he and his family moved to Seville for the sake of his wife's health, to just before the outbreak of the First Carlist War in 1833 when they returned to England. 'During his three years in Spain, Ford made numerous excursions throughout Andalusia, and three longer expeditions: in spring 1831 to Madrid, Talavera, and Badajoz; in autumn 1831 via Valencia, Barcelona, and Saragossa to Madrid and back; and in summer 1832 on horseback via Mérida, Yuste, and Salamanca to Santiago de Compostela, Oviedo, León, Burgos, and Bilbao. While on these journeys, of which he remarked that a riding expedition for civilians in Spain was "almost equivalent to serving a campaign" – referring to those of the Peninsular War, several battlefields of which he visited – many notebooks were filled with descriptions of the monuments and works of art he saw, and he also made over 500 drawings and watercolours, largely devoted to Seville and Granada' (*ibid.*).



An initial version of the *Hand-book* had been printed but promptly cancelled at the beginning of 1845. 'In deference to Addington's advice, Ford decided in February 1845 to cancel (at some cost) three-quarters of the *Handbook* as already printed, the so-called "Suppressed edition", as it contained many passages likely to offend Spanish and French susceptibilities. An example of this cancelled edition which has survived – for Ford retained some twenty-five copies for presentation to friends – contains his confirmatory inscription that it was "rare from the almost entire destruction of the whole impression" (*ibid.*).

Alberich 1060; Palau 93498. See *Printing and the mind of man* (PMM) p. 183 and Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 128–144.

73. FORD, Richard. A hand-book for travellers in Spain. Second edition, entirely revised, with great additions and alterations. London, John Murray, 1847.

Small 8vo, pp. lxii, 645, 36 ('The Handbook advertiser, 1847'), with an errata slip, a folding map (slightly foxed) inserted in the text and a large linen-backed folding map in a pocket at end; a very good copy in the original russet cloth, advertisements on endpapers; slightly rubbed and faded, head and foot of spine chipped, lower joint cracked with consequent slight loss of cloth from spine; ownership inscription dated 1850 of 'Ch. W. Fitzwilliam' on front pastedown. £250

Second edition. 'The first edition of two thousand copies having been rapidly exhausted by the favour of readers at home, especial pains have been taken to render this second one acceptable to travellers abroad. Deferring to the wishes of the experienced publisher, the whole work has been carefully re-modelled and reduced into one volume, as being more convenient for stowage and reference on the road than two. In order to introduce much new matter . . . it has been necessary to cancel many pages of what, strictly speaking, might be considered extraneous in an ordinary Hand-Book . . . . Some of these *hors-d'oeuvres* have been thrown together into "Gatherings from Spain", which may form a cheap and commodious companion to this volume' (preface to the second edition, p. vii).

Alberich 1060n; Palau 93499.

74. FORD, Richard. A handbook for travellers in Spain . . . Third edition, entirely revised, with great additions. *London, John Murray, 1855.*

Two vols, small 8vo, pp. 459, 52 ('Murray's handbook advertiser, 1861', on light blue paper); iv, 461-995, 34 ('Murrays handbook advertiser, 1857' on light blue paper; with a folding map (torn at hinge) in the text and a large folding map in a pocket at the end of vol. II (a few splits where folded); two leaves of advertisements removed from vol. I, small piece excised from final leaf of advertisements in vol. II; probably a made-up set in the original russet cloth, advertisements on front endpapers; rubbed and marked, vol. I spine chipped at head, a few splits in cloth. £375

Third edition. 'In the 1855 edition, the last in his lifetime, much of the previously rejected material was re-introduced, bibliographies were brought up-to-date, and obsolete data omitted. Ford's prejudices are here less apparent; some of his more caustic references are toned down. But although this was Ford's "last word", much of the new matter which had been added was information which had reached him at second-hand; over twenty years had passed since he had left "well-beloved" Spain' (Ian Robertson in the introduction to the 1966 Centaur Press edition, I pp. xv-xvi).

Palau 93499n.

75. FORD, Richard. A handbook for travellers in Spain . . . Third edition, entirely revised, with great additions. *London, John Murray, 1855.*

Two vols, small 8vo, pp. [1]-8, [3]-21 (inserted from another edition), 9-459; iv, 461-995; with a folding map (lightly foxed) in the text and a large folding map in a pocket at the end of vol. II (a few splits where folded); contemporary black roan; rubbed and slightly marked. £250

Third edition. Another copy.

An early owner of this copy has customized it by the insertion of ten pages ('Latest information', paginated [3]-21) from a later edition, probably that of 1865.

Palau 93499n.

76. FORD, Richard [Henry ECROYD, *editor*]. A handbook for travellers in Spain . . . Fourth edition, revised on the spot, with additions. *London, John Murray, 1869.*

Two vols, small 8vo, pp. liii, 549, [1]; iv, 230, 66 ('Murray's Handbook advertiser. 1870', printed on blue paper); with a plan, seven maps in the text (of which one double-page and four folding) and a large folding map in a pocket at the end of vol. I (a few splits where folded); original russet cloth; slightly rubbed and faded, some splits in cloth at joints, free endpapers lacking; armorial bookplate of James Donelan of 2 Upper Wimpole Street dated 1889. £175

Fourth edition. 'The present editor has traversed Spain from one end to the other, devoting more than eight months to the journey, and making careful notes of the altered condition of things, the results of which will be apparent in every page of the present edition' (preface). This edition also includes material from Ford's *Gatherings*.

Palau 93500 (giving incorrect number of volumes).

77. FORD, Richard [Juan Facundo RIAÑO, *editor*]. A handbook for travellers in Spain . . . Fifth edition, revised on the spot. *London, John Murray, 1878.*

Small 8vo, pp. xii, 80, 568, 459, 68 ('Handbook advertiser, 1879-80'), with 11 maps (of which nine folding) and a folding plan in the text, and a large linen-backed folding map in a pocket at the end; original red cloth; rubbed and soiled, cloth split down centre of spine. £150

Fifth edition. The fourth edition (1869) and later editions 'are no longer *Ford's hand-book*. Brought up-to-date by various editors, who made wholesale excisions, and "improvements", they became progressively more similar to the modern style of guidebook. Railway routes were incorporated, town plans were provided, together with lists of shops and hotels . . . . But, as he observed (in the Preface to the second edition), "tomes change with times", and "literature keeps pace with locomotion"' (Ian Robertson in the introduction to his 1966 Centaur Press edition, p. xvii).

Palau 93500n.

78. FORD, Richard [Henry William PULLEN, *editor*]. The handbook for travellers in Spain . . . Ninth edition, revised and corrected. *London, John Murray, 1898.*

Two vols small 8vo, pp. xi, 80, [1]-71, 72/73, 74/75, 76-150, 150A, 150B, 151-170, 170\*, [1, blank], 171-274, 39 ('Index and directory, 1898'), 48 ('Murray's handbook advertiser, 1899-1900'); vi, 275-424, 424A, 424B, 425-454, 454A, 454B, 455-480, 480A, 480B, 481-546, 546A, 546B, 547-570, 39 ('Index and directory, 1898'), 48 ('Murray's handbook advertiser, 1899-1900'); with numerous maps and plans in the text, many folding, and a large folding map in a pocket at the end of vol. II (a few short splits where folded); addendum slip printed on pink paper between pp. 22 and 23 in first sequence of pagination in vol. I; one folding map slightly torn at hinge, but a very good set in the original red flexible cloth, map on front endpaper of vol. I, advertisements (dated April 1899) on remaining endpapers; minor wear and cockling. £125

Ninth and last edition, first issue, of Ford's *Hand-book*.

Palau 93501.

79. FORD, Richard [Henry William PULLEN, *editor*]. The handbook for travellers in Spain . . . Ninth edition, revised and corrected . . . with index and directory for 1912. *London, John Murray, 1898, 1912.*

Two vols small 8vo, pp. xi, 80, [I]-71, 72/73, 74/75, 76-150, 150A, 150B, 151-170, 170\*, [I, blank], 171-274, 39 ('Index and directory, 1912), 12 ('Murray's handbook advertiser, 1913-1914'); vi, [ii, 'Addenda 1912', printed on pink paper], 275-424, 424A, 424B, 425-454, 454A, 454B, 455-480, 480A, 480B, 481-546, 546A, 546B, 547-570, 39, 12 ('Murray's handbook advertiser, 1913-1914'); with numerous maps and plans, many folding, and a large folding map in a pocket at the end of vol. II (a few short splits where folded); title of vol. I partly oxidised, but a very good set in the original red flexible cloth, map on front endpaper of vol. I (partly torn away); minor wear, spines slightly sunned. £100

Ninth and last edition of Ford's *Hand-book*. This is a later issue, with 'London / Stanford' at foot of spines and an index and directory for 1912.

Palau 93501.

80. FORD, Richard. *Gatherings from Spain*. By the author of the *Handbook of Spain*; chiefly selected from that work, with much new matter. *London, John Murray, 1846.*

Small 8vo, pp. [ii], x, 342, 16 (advertisements dated March 1847); old ownership inscription on half title; a good copy in the original cloth; slightly rubbed and marked, rebacked preserving small section of original spine. £150

First edition. 'While Ford composed much new material for his *Gatherings*, a proportion had been copied verbatim from several of his earlier reviews – such as that on *The Banditti of Spain* (in the "Quarterly" of April 1838) – or from the *Hand-book*, as will be realised by readers making a comparison . . . Bull-feasts and bull-fights (Chapters XXI-XXII) had also been the subject of his 40-page review in the "Quarterly" of October 1838' (Ian Robertson in the introduction to his edition of *Gatherings from Spain*, Pallas Athene, 2000, p. xxv).

'The passages here reprinted will be omitted in the forthcoming new edition [i.e. the second, 1847] of the *Handbook*, to which these pages may form a companion; but their chief object has been to offer a few hours' amusement, and may be of instruction, to those who remain at home' (preface, p. vi).

Alberich 1059; Palau 93502.

## PORTUGUESE WINE

81. FORRESTER, Joseph James. The Oliveira prize-essay on Portugal: with the evidence regarding that country taken before a committee of the House of Commons in May, 1852; and the author's surveys of the wine-districts of the Alto-Douro, as adopted and published by order of the House of Commons. Together with a statistical comparison of the resources and commerce of Great Britain and Portugal. *London, John Weale, 1853.*

8vo, pp. xxx, 286, 4, with a folding table and a large folding map; a very good copy in contemporary dark green roan-backed boards; spine and corners rubbed. £1500

First edition of this remarkable study of Portugal and its natural resources, with much on the wine trade; very rare. This is a presentation copy, inscribed 'With the author's comp<sup>[ts]</sup>' at head of title.

The wine merchant and topographer Joseph Forrester (1809–1861) went to Porto in 1831 to join his uncle, James Forrester, who had been in the port wine trade since 1803. In his spare time Joseph undertook a survey of the complete course of the River Douro within Portugal, which Weale published in 1848. A smaller map of the port wine-producing district of the Upper Douro had been published by Wyld in 1843, and is also included in the present work.

In 1852 the Whig politician Benjamin D'Oliveira offered a prize of 50 guineas 'for an essay on Portugal, in connection with the objects of the Great Exhibition'. Forrester's winning essay covers every aspect of the wine trade, besides chapters on Portugal's infrastructure (or lack thereof), manufactures, fisheries, and so on. There is a substantial appendix concerning import duties on wines, the wine-growing districts of the Upper Douro, and the improvement of the navigation of the Douro.

Forrester became 'one of the more colourful and forceful port shippers, who did his best to improve the quality and the consumption of port wine. Known as "The Protector of the Douro" among his devoted friends at Oporto, he had bitter foes both in Portugal and in London' (Simon).

'In Portugal, Forrester would frequently sail up country in his luxuriously appointed *barco rabelo*; he claimed to have been the first, in 1841, to reach the Salto da Sardinha by boat . . . . It was when returning downstream, after lunching at the Quinta de Vesúvio on 12 May 1861, that the boat carrying Forrester and his party capsized in the rapids of the Cachão de Valeira, below the village of São João da Pesqueira. Although the ladies were saved by the buoyancy of their crinolines, Forrester, a powerfully built man, not quite fifty-two years of age, was swept away and drowned. Stories circulated to the effect that he had been weighed down by a belt full of gold sovereigns with which to pay farmers; that his high boots had filled with water, and so on. Whatever the reason, his body was never recovered from the river to which he had devoted so much of his life' (Ian Robertson in *Oxford DNB*).

*Provenance:* The Geological Society (of which Forrester was a fellow), with stamps on verso of title, back of folding map, and in gilt at foot of spine; Paul Wansbrough, with bookplate.

Simon, *Bibliotheca Gastronomica* 695. Library Hub records a single copy only (University of Aberdeen).

82. FOX, Elizabeth Vassall, Lady Holland (Giles Stephen Holland Fox-STRANGWAYS, sixth earl of Ilchester, *editor*). The Spanish journal of Elizabeth Lady Holland. *London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.*

8vo, pp. xi, [i], 437, [1, blank], [2, advertisements], with a frontispiece-portrait and a folding map; some spotting and foxing, a few pencil markings; original grey decorated cloth, top edges gilt; rubbed, short split in cloth at head of lower joint. £125

First edition. ‘Early in 1802 Lord and Lady Holland decided to spend the following winter abroad. The health of their eldest son Charles, then six years old, had been for some time a source of worry, and doctors had advised that a change of climate might well have the desired effect. (He lived until 1873.) . . . During the early stages of the Peninsular War they again visited the country, from November 1808 until the following July, spending five months in Seville, Cádiz, and the vicinity . . . Lady Holland kept a journal on both tours, but this was not published until 1910. A skilful but aggressive hostess – Lord Dudley, because “he did not choose to be tyrannised over while he was eating his dinner”, was one of many who eventually declined her invitations – she presided for many years over the Whig circle at Holland House, while her husband, a respected supporter of all Spanish liberals, retained throughout these difficult years a keen and sympathetic interest in Peninsular affairs’ (Robertson).

Palau 115649. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 96–101.

83. FRAZER, Sir Augustus Simon (Edward SABINE, *editor*). Letters of Colonel Sir Augustus Simon Frazer, K.C.B. commanding the Royal Horse Artillery in the army under the Duke of Wellington. Written during the Peninsular and Waterloo Campaigns. *London, Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans & Roberts, 1859.*

8vo, pp. xx, 609, [1], [2, advertisement], 24 (advertisements), with a frontispiece-portrait and three maps (of which one folding); text block splitting (but stable in binding), tear in corner of one leaf (pp. 559/60, without loss), frontispiece-portrait and title lightly foxed, a few pencil markings; original red cloth, cannon stamped in gilt on upper cover and at foot of spine, advertisements on endpapers; rubbed and soiled, cloth split along lower joint; circular blind-stamp ‘Presented by the publishers’ in title. £300

First edition; scarce. Sir Augustus Frazer (1776–1835) joined the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich aged fifteen and a year later was gazetted second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. He saw action during the Flanders Campaign of the French Revolutionary War and commanded all the artillery employed during the (ultimately disastrous) assault on Buenos Aires in July 1807.

‘In November 1812 he exchanged troops of horse artillery with Major Bull, whose health had broken down in the Peninsula, and he joined the allied Anglo-Portuguese army in its winter quarters at Freneda. In April 1813, when he had been but a short time with the army, Wellington determined to have an officer on his staff for the general command of all the horse artillery in the field, and offered the post to Frazer, as senior horse artillery officer with the army. In this capacity he served on the staff throughout the rest of the Peninsular campaigns, and was present at the affairs of Salamanca and Osma, the battle of Vitoria, the siege of San Sebastian, at which he commanded the right artillery attack, at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battles of the Nivelles and the Nive, the investment of Bayonne, and the battle of Toulouse. He soon became a favourite with Wellington, and was well rewarded for his services. He was promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel on 21 June 1813; granted a gold cross and one clasp for the battles of Vitoria, San Sebastian, Nivelles, Nive, and Toulouse; and made one of the first KCBs (2 January 1815) on the extension of the Order of the Bath. Promoted lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Artillery on 20 December 1814, he was appointed to command the artillery in the eastern district’ (*Oxford DNB*).

Palau 94746 (erroneous collation).

84. FRY, Roger. A sampler of Castile. *Richmond, Leonard and Virginia Woolf for the Hogarth Press, 1923.*

Large 4to, pp. [ii], ix, 74, [1], with 16 plates; a very good copy, fore- and lower edges of text leaves untrimmed, in the original pale grey-green cloth-backed boards (but the original decorated paper covers re-covered in cloth to match spine); lightly soiled and rubbed, spine a little dulled, without the dust-jacket. £275

First edition; one of 550 numbered copies, of which this is no. 72. Fry visited Spain in the summer of 1923. His lively prose contains, as one would expect, many perceptive and often strongly-voiced observations on the art and architecture of the places visited. The plates, which reproduce his sketches, depict Segovia, Saragossa, Calatayud, Moncloa Park, Toledo Bridge, the Escorial, Segovia (three views), a scene near Avila, Salamanca, Ciudad Rodrigo, Zamora, and Toro (two views).

‘[This book] was written so that I might let some of all those variegated, vivid, and odd impressions run themselves clear on to paper before they became part of the vague mist of blurred images which move like ghosts in the dim world of the past. It has been botched together from scraps written at odd moments in halls of hotels when dinner lingered, in waiting-rooms, in trains, and even trams; whenever or wherever, in short, the chance of crystallizing some of these haunting images in words presented itself to a capricious and unmethodical mind’ (introduction, p. v).

Palau 95225; Woolmer 30.



Zamora from the West.

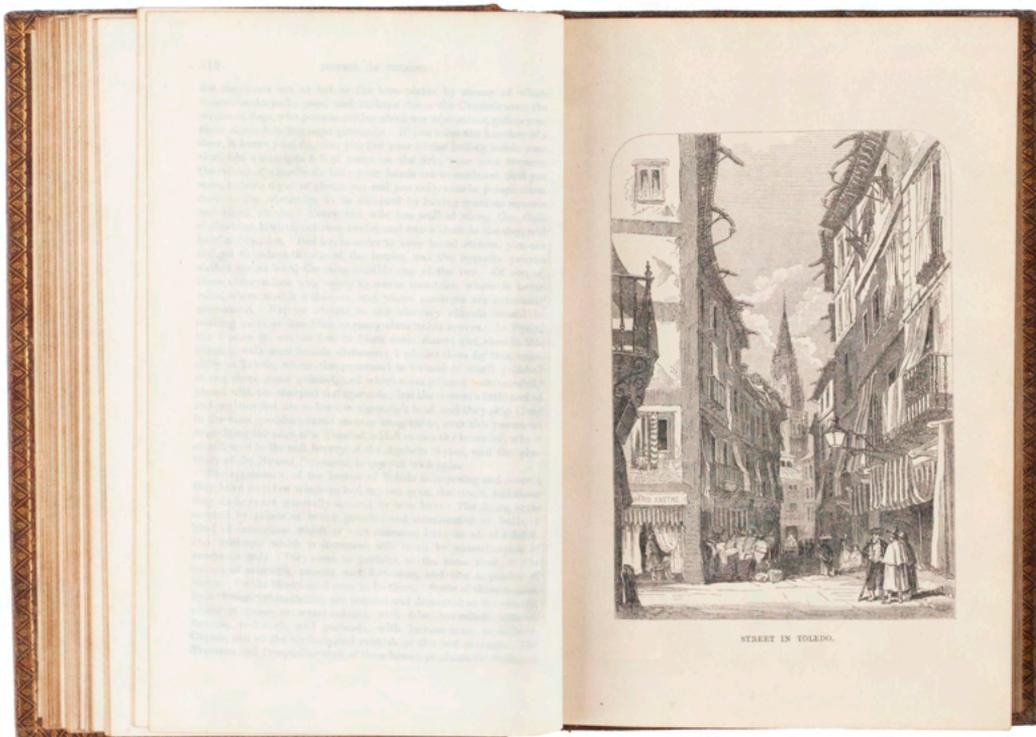
84.

85. GAUTIER, Théophile. *Wanderings in Spain*. With numerous engravings. London, Ingram, Cooke, & Co., 1853.

8vo, pp. v, [iii], 308, [4, advertisements], with an engraved frontispiece, and engraved vignette on title and six engraved plates; numerous engravings in the text; an excellent copy in contemporary brown roan, gilt, edges gilt; slightly rubbed, spine a little dulled. £250

First edition in English of Gautier's celebrated account of a tour of Spain in 1840. The French original first appeared in book form in 1843 (as *Tra los montes*), having first appeared (in part) in instalments in the *Revue des deux Mondes* during 1842–3. A revised edition appeared in 1845 under the title *Voyage en Espagne*. The translator appears to be unknown, but the illustrations, which appear here for the first time, are by the prolific artist Thomas Robert McQuoid (1820–1912).

'Hundreds of French men and women personally visited Spain during the nineteenth century, and many of them published an account of their travels. Nearly all of these *récits de voyage* have gracefully slipped into oblivion along with their authors, but Gautier's *Voyage en Espagne* continues to be edited and read in our own times. This longevity is

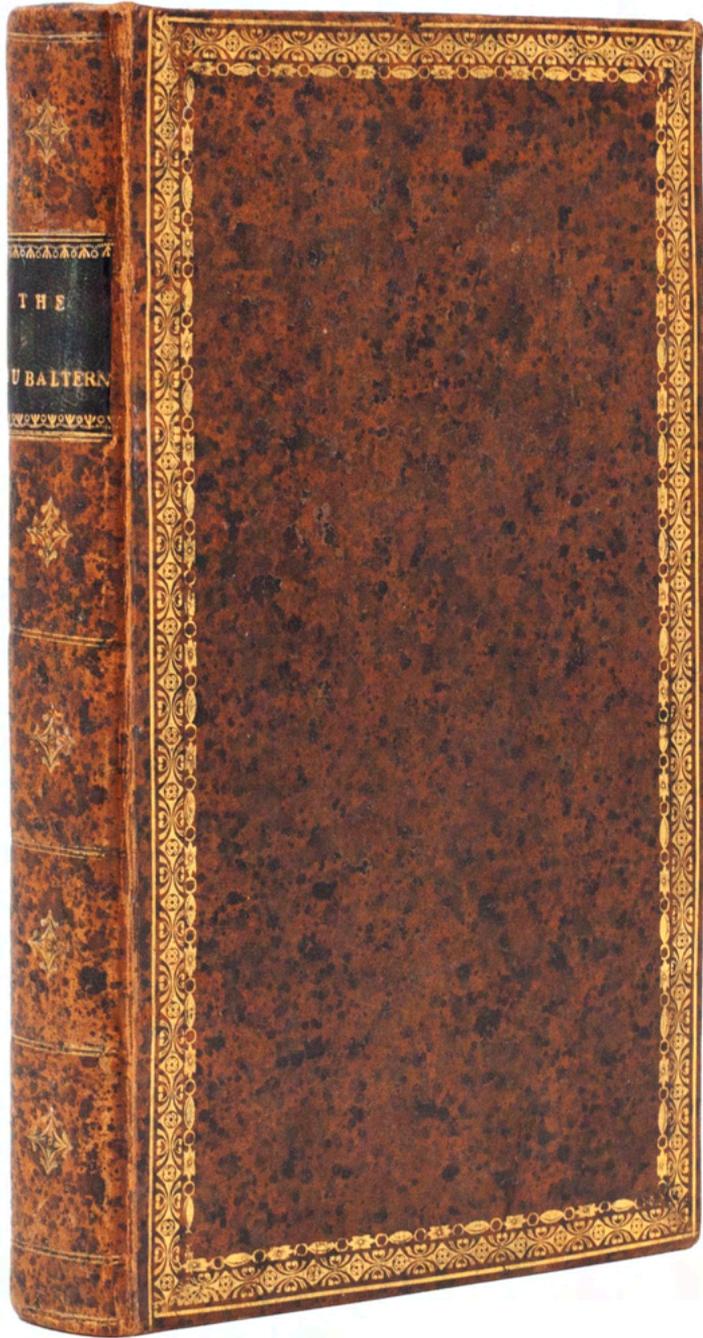


more than a reflection of Gautier's overall achievement as a major figure in French literature. His opus survives, too, thanks to the subtly humorous charm of his narrator, the spontaneous and intimate quality of his reportage, the lyric appeal of his flights of fancy, the masterful style of the anecdotes and legends, the picturesque description, the general neglect of "dating" political and economic questions' (Jacqueline Berben, 'The Romantic traveler as questing hero: Théophile Gautier's *Voyage en Espagne*', in *Texas studies in literature and language*, vol. 25, no. 3, 1983, pp. 367–389, pp. 385–6).

Palau 100724. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 183–4.

86. [GLEIG, George Robert.] *The Subaltern*. *Edinburgh, William Blackwood, and London, T. Cadell, 1825.*

Small 8vo, pp. [ii], 373; occasional light spotting, old presentation inscription at head of title, but a very good copy in contemporary speckled calf, gilt border on covers, spine gilt and with black morocco lettering-piece; minor wear. £600



First edition of Gleig's vivid and well-written account of his service in the Peninsular campaigns; scarce.

After studies at Glasgow and Oxford, George Gleig (1796–1888) secured an ensigncy in the 85th Regiment which, in 1813, was ordered to join the Duke of Wellington's army in Spain. He saw action at the siege of San Sebastian, the crossing of the Bidassoa, the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive (in both of which he was wounded), and the siege of Bayonne. Having taken Holy Orders in 1820, he was appointed Chaplain-general of the forces in 1844, a position he held until 1875.

'*The Subaltern* was issued originally as a series of contributions in *Blackwood's Magazine*, but it was so well received that it was proposed to bring out a separate volume, which appeared in 1825. This attracted the attention of the Duke, who made enquiries as to the identity of the author, for it had been published anonymously. Gleig took the opportunity of seeking Wellington's permission to dedicate the next edition to him, but this the Duke would not formally allow, although he admired its simplicity and truth' (Ian Robertson in the introduction to the Leo Cooper edition of *The Subaltern*, 1970, p. [xiii]).

'It is *The Subaltern* by which Gleig is remembered. In addition to the merit of sticking closely to personal experience, the quality of writing in this account of campaigning with Wellington raises it far above the ordinary. The poignant scene of Mary Duncan's death, or the execution of a deserter; the description of dawn in the Pyrenees, or an excursion into the mountains with spaniel, game-bag and gun; his graphic account of the spanning of the Adour with a bridge of boats, apart from grimmer depictions of battle, are all composed with a rare vividness and eye for truth. Throughout is distinguished the character of Gleig, the Subaltern, a man of enthusiasm, compassion, and integrity' (*ibid.*, p. [xvi]).

Edited and with an eight-page introduction by Ian Robertson, *The Subaltern* was reprinted in 2001.

Alberich 829.

87. GRATTAN, William (Sir Charles OMAN, *editor*). *Adventures with the Connaught Rangers 1809–1814 . . .* New edition, illustrated. With a preface, notes, and maps. *London, Edward Arnold, 1902.*

8vo, pp. xxii, 340, 31 (advertisements), [1, index to advertisements], with a frontispiece, two plates and two plans; a few isolated spots, library stamp erased from half-title; fore- and lower edges untrimmed in the original red cloth; slightly rubbed, spine faded and slightly rubbed. £55

First published in 1847. 'Among all the books of regimental adventure, I should give the first place for interest and good writing to Lieut. Grattan's *With the Connaught Rangers*. It is not too much to say that if the author had taken to formal history, his style, which is vivid without exaggeration, and often dignified without pomposity, would have made him a worthy rival of Napier as an English classic. His descriptions of the aspect and psychology of the stormers marching down to the advanced trenches at Ciudad Rodrigo,

and of the crisis of the battle of Salamanca, are as good as anything that Napier ever wrote' (Charles Oman, *Wellington's army 1809–1814* p. 27).

Not in Palau.

88. HALL, Herbert Byng. *Spain; and the seat of war in Spain. London, Henry Colburn, 1837.*

8vo, pp. xv, 328, [4, advertisements], with a lithographed frontispiece; some light foxing or spotting; original purple cloth-backed boards, printed paper label on spine; rubbed, spine faded and slightly soiled. £500

First edition of this account of the First Carlist War; rare. Herbert Hall (1805–1883), who is described on the title as 'Late Captain of the Seventh Royal British Fusileers, and Knight of the Order of St. Ferdinand', arrived with Generals Evans and Alava at Santander on 13 August 1835 and departed from the same port around the end of February 1836. During his service in Spain he was 'individually an eye-witness of every action and skirmish in which either the British Auxiliary troops or the Christino army were engaged. Events subsequent to my arrival in Spain, unlooked-for and unsought, though most kindly granted, placed me in a situation, from my being attached for a length of time to the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the army in the north, and with whom I constantly resided, and thereby was enabled to see far more of the provinces which are the principal theatre of the war than most of my English comrades, whatever may have been their superior military knowledge' (pp. 15–16).

Alberich 1066. Not found in Palau.

89. HAMILTON, Thomas (Frederick HARDMAN, *editor*). *Annals of the Peninsular campaigns. By Thomas Hamilton, Esq. . . . A new edition – revised and augmented by Frederick Hardman, Esq. Edinburgh and London, William Blackwood & Sons, 1849.*

8vo, pp. xxxiv, 650; a few isolated spots or stains; original brown cloth; rubbed, extremities slightly worn, splits in cloth along joints. £175

Third edition, revised and expanded; first published in 1829. 'Besides general revision, and numerous notes and interpolations throughout the whole work – nearly every part of the book, where British troops figure, subsequent to the battle of Corunna, has been rewritten and considerably amplified' (editor's preface, p. vi).

Thomas Hamilton (1789–1842) 'worked for a time in Glasgow and Liverpool, but showed no aptitude for business. His bent was towards a military career, and in 1810 he obtained a commission in the 29th regiment. He had two spells of active service in the Peninsula, on one occasion receiving a serious wound in the thigh from a musket bullet . . . . On 14 November 1820 Hamilton married Anne Montgomery (*d.* 1829), the daughter of Archibald Montgomery Campbell, and spent several summers with his wife at [J. G.] Lockhart's cottage near Abbotsford, where they made the acquaintance of Sir Walter

Scott. In 1827 Hamilton published the novel *Cyril Thornton*, which contains fictionalized accounts of his early life in Glasgow and his military experiences; it went through three editions in his lifetime. In 1829 he published *Annals of the Peninsular campaign* (*Oxford DNB*).

The editor, Frederick Hardman (see also next item), was a veteran of the First Carlist War and, as Hamilton had been also, a regular contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*.

*Provenance*: Brigadier-General Sir Harvey Kearsley (1880–1956), with bookplate.

Alberich 838n; Palau 112125.

90. [HARDMAN, Frederick.] Peninsular scenes and sketches. By the author of 'The student of Salamanca'. *Edinburgh and London, William Blackwood & Sons, 1846*.

Small 8vo, pp. [ii, advertisements], viii, [ii], 258, 32 (publisher's catalogue); original blue-green cloth, gilt, edges gilt; minor soiling and wear. £175

First edition. Hardman (1814–1874) 'volunteered in 1834 for the British Legion. He was recruited by Sir George de Lacy Evans to assist the Spanish government forces against the Carlist rebels, serving as a lieutenant in the second lancers. Severely wounded in one of the last engagements with the Carlists, he spent a period of convalescence at Toulouse before returning to England, where he became a regular contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*. His first article (1840) was an account of an expedition with the guerrilla chief Zurbano, reprinted with other pieces based on his Spanish experiences in *Peninsular scenes and sketches* (1846). He published a novel of the Carlist war, *The student of Salamanca*, in 1847' (*Oxford DNB*).

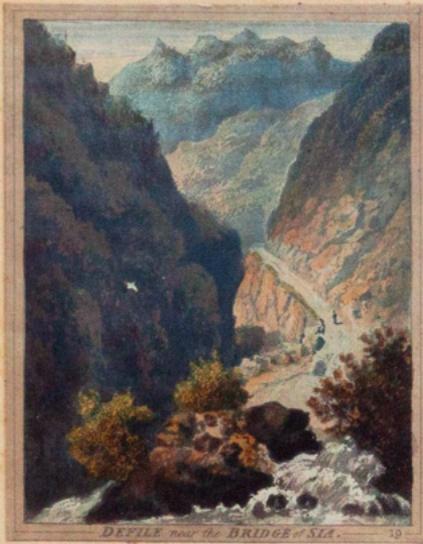
Alberich 840; Palau 217152.

91. HARDY, Joseph. A picturesque and descriptive tour of the mountains of the High Pyrenees: comprising twenty-four views . . . with some account of the bathing establishments in that department of France. *London, R. Ackermann, 1825*.

8vo, pp. vii, 84, with an engraved frontispiece-map of the Pyrenees and 24 hand-coloured aquatint plates mounted on pale straw-coloured paper (as issued); frontispiece-map spotted, some very minor foxing affecting mount of plate 17, a tiny spot on plate 24, but an excellent, fresh copy in the original fine green cloth, printed paper label on spine; slightly rubbed and faded, joints cracked and chipped, spine label largely perished; preserved in a modern green morocco-backed box. £1250

First edition of this exquisitely illustrated work. The author, a talented amateur artist, visited and sketched Pau, Lestelle-Bétharram, Lourdes, Argelès-Gazost, Pierrefitte-Nestalas, Cauterets, La Raillère, the Vallée de Lutour, Luz-Saint-Sauveur, Gavarnie, Barèges, and Gripp.

In 'J. Hardy's *Tour of the High Pyrenees*, the plates are among the most beautiful to be found in aquatint engraving. They measure only 3 3/8 x 2 1/2 inches, the ground is exceedingly



DEFILE near the BRIDGE of SLA.

fine, and there is no line whatever. The colouring is most delicate, and all the twenty-four illustrations are exquisite. On Plate 19, “The Cascade of L’Escombons”, [i.e. “Defile near the Bridge of Sia”] there is a tiny touch of white left in a bird flying across the ravine, which is masterly’ (Prideaux, p. 229).

‘Some may possibly be disposed to find fault with the paucity of incident in this little volume. To such, the author begs leave to observe, that it has not been his ambition to make up a book by the recapitulation of his personal adventures; but by means of plain description, and correct representation of striking objects, to furnish, not merely an itinerary, but also a guide to the lovers of the picturesque’ (preface, pp. v–vi).

Abbey, *Travel* 210; Prideaux p. 339; Tooley 245.

92. HAY, Sir Andrew Leith. A narrative of the Peninsular War . . . Fourth edition. Illustrated by twenty views, and a map of Spain and Portugal. *London, John Hearne, 1850.*

8vo, pp. vi, [viii]–xii, 451, with an errata slip; with an engraved frontispiece, 19 engraved plates and a folding engraved map; some light browning and very pale spotting, but a very good copy in contemporary green calf, spine richly gilt and with red morocco lettering-piece; minor wear, spine slightly faded. £400

First published in 1831. Andrew Leith Hay (1785–1862), of Aberdeen, ‘entered the army as an ensign in the 72nd foot on 8 January 1806, went to the Peninsula in 1808 as aide-de-camp to his uncle General Sir James Leith, and served through the war until 1814. He was much employed in gaining intelligence, and was present at many of the actions from Corunna to the storming of San Sebastian. During this time he made many sketches, and in 1831 these were published in two volumes, entitled *A narrative of the Peninsula War*’ (*Oxford DNB*). Hay’s attractive and detailed sketches were engraved by the Scottish painter William Home Lizars.

‘The author has published the substance of journals, – his constant companions during campaigns which he had the honour to serve under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington; hoping that, in some respects, he may be enabled to rescue from oblivion scenes that have escaped the observation or notice of abler commentators. He has also been instigated by an anxious desire to record the deeds of officers who, respected during life, have passed from this world, and are now forgotten, except by personal friends, or those companions who, regretting their untimely fall, identify their memories with scenes never to be forgotten’ (preface, p. [ix]). Hay was also the author of *The castellated architecture of Aberdeenshire* (1849).

*Provenance*: inscription on front fly-leaf ‘Hugh John Ellis Nauncy from his sincere friend William Wightman Wood on his leaving Eton Xmas 1861’. Wood was the author of *Sketches of Eton* (1874), with plates by Richard S. Chattock.

Palau 112580n.

favourable opportunity, advance into the plains of Almoroh. From the Antonio, situated on the has a picturesque and

and occupy Portalegre. from Abrantes, crossing the following day. On the General Hill ordered me in his front. It was late t Arrouches, on the road vision of the Marques do entered. The route from l, uncultivated country, intersected by innume- directions. Not having a guide, the tracks that ven the bold, rocky, not of Alburquerque, did not the road which appeared turned abruptly to either of the luxuriant brush- to obstruct the view, the traveller had been se to what he intended.



THE CASTLE OF ALMOROH ON THE TAGUS  
 From the wardrobe of the Convent of San Antonio.

93. HEMINGWAY, Joseph. History of the Spanish Revolution; commencing with the establishment of the constitutional government of the Cortes, in the year 1812 and brought down to its overthrow by the French arms. London, Henry Fisher at the Caxton Press, [1823].

8vo, pp. 440, with three lithographed portrait plates, three folding maps (of which two hand-coloured) and a folding plan; plates foxed, some off-setting from maps; contemporary russia, black morocco lettering-piece on spine; slightly rubbed; ownership inscription of A. P. Scott, Corn Market, Oxford, dated 1827 on rear flyleaf. £250

First edition of this political history of Spain from the Spanish Constitution of 1812 (also known as the Constitution of Cádiz, 19 March 1812) down to the Battle of Trocadero (31 August 1823) and the execution of Riego (7 November 1823). It seems originally to have been published in parts. According to the preface, the author's sources included Laborde, Doblado's *Letters from Spain*, 'the Anecdotes of Count Pecchio' (i.e. Giuseppe Pecchio's *Anecdotes of the Spanish and Portuguese revolutions*, 1823), 'and the still more excellent publication, entitled, "A visit to Spain, by Mr. Quin"' (i.e. Michael Quin's *A visit to Spain*,

1823; see item 135). Little seems to be known about Joseph Hemingway, but he may be identifiable with a man of that name who served with the second battalion of the 84th (York and Lancaster) Regiment of Foot in the Peninsular War.

Alberich 846; Palau 112917.

94. HENNINGSEN, Charles Frederick. The most striking events of a twelvemonth's campaign with Zumalacárregui, in Navarre and the Basque Provinces. *London, John Murray, 1836.*

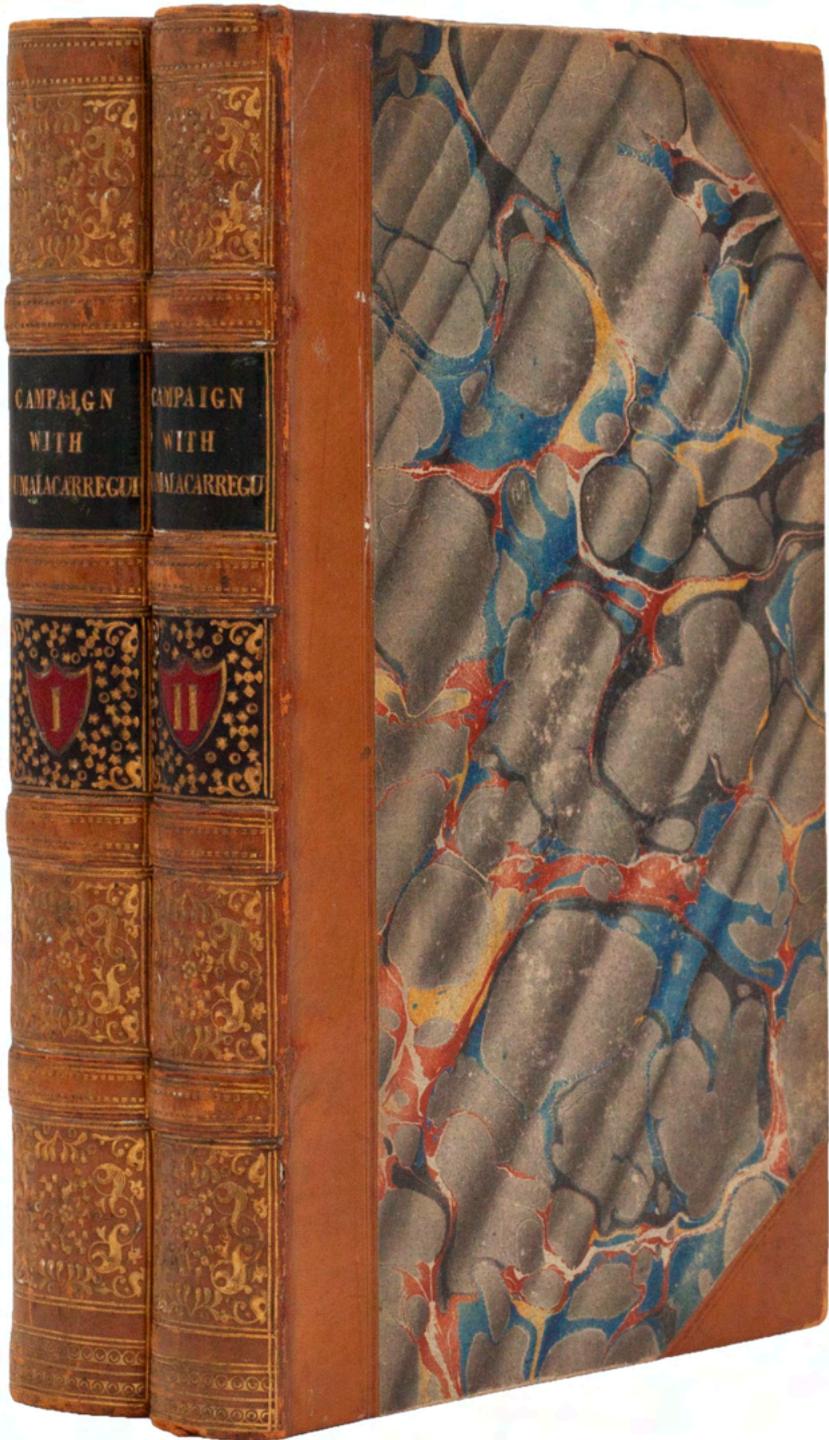
Two vols, pp. xvi, 307, [1]; vi, 302; with a lithographed frontispiece-portrait of Zumalacárregui after Henningsen and an engraved folding map; frontispiece-portrait mildly foxed, some occasional light spotting, but a very good copy in contemporary calf-backed boards, spines attractively gilt and with contrasting black and red lettering-pieces; slightly rubbed. £600

First edition; scarce. This is probably the most notable English work to be written from the pro-Carlist side during the Carlist War, and its publication sparked considerable controversy in Britain.

Of obscure origins, Charles Henningsen (1815–1877) entered the service of Don Carlos in 1834 and served for a year under Zumalacárregui, 'having thrown myself with more enthusiasm than prudence into a party whose existence was then precarious, but which I left when it had grown under his guidance from the dwarf to struggle on full equality of stature with its opponent . . . . The circumstance of my having followed him in every action and skirmish during that period, from the time when he was at the head of 6000 men till he left nearly 30,000, and perished by a distant and random shot from the walls of Bilboa, when the road to Madrid lay open to him, enabled me to see much of the nature of the civil war, and the character of its great leader, which I studied in storm and in sunshine, in hours of peril and disappointment, as well as of victory and success' (preface, I p. xi).

Having returned to London after the signing of the Lord Eliot Convention in April 1835 – the present work is dedicated to Lord Eliot – Henningsen returned to Spain to fight with the Carlists again, notably during the Battle of Villar de los Navarros (24 August 1837). He was subsequently taken prisoner, and released on parole. The present work, however, ends shortly after Zumalacárregui's death on 24 June 1835.

After the war, Henningsen joined the revolutionary Schamyl in Circassia and was a fugitive in Asia Minor when, in 1848, the Magyars rebelled against Austrian control. Offering his services to Kossuth, who was in exile following the failure of the revolution, Henningsen was appointed plenipotentiary, and he followed the Hungarian leader to America as his personal secretary in 1851. There, he became a prominent filibuster under William Walker, and during the American Civil War he fought for the Confederacy. He died in Washington, DC.



*Provenance*: the politician Evelyn John Shirley (1788–1856), with bookplates. Member of Parliament for County Monaghan (1826–1831), Shirley was ‘a Warwickshire county gentleman, [where] he served as sheriff, 1813–14, and master of the fox hounds, 1822–5 . . . He was elected there as a Conservative in July 1836 and sat until May 1849, remembered as “an ultra Tory, opposed to every species of radical innovation and change, a thorough church and state man”’ (*History of Parliament online*).

Alberich 1068; Palau 112985.

95. [HERBERT, Henry John George, third earl of Carnarvon.] Portugal and Galicia, with a review of the social and political state of the Basque Provinces; and a few remarks on recent events in Spain. To which is now subjoined, a reply to the ‘Policy of England towards Spain’ . . . Second edition. London, John Murray, 1837.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xx, 326; iv, 452; with an errata slip in vol. I; a very good copy in contemporary calf-backed boards; extremities rubbed, spines faded. £375

Second, expanded, edition; first published the previous year. Carnarvon (or, as he then was, Viscount Porchester) visited Spain and Portugal in July 1827. ‘His companion on the voyage out to Lisbon had been Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke, who was on his way to Cádiz en route to North Africa . . . . After three weeks in Lisbon, Porchester rode north to Oporto and crossed the Miño at Tuy. From Vigo, with its ría sparkling in the sun, he entered Pontevedra in drenching rain. Hence – although the landlord’s daughter was pretty and not disinclined to a little flirtation – he pressed on to Santiago’ (Robertson). After taking in La Coruña, where he visited the battlefield of 1809, Porchester crossed to El Ferrol and then ‘rode inland to Lugo, where he was arrested in the middle of the night on obscure “political grounds”, and to his great personal inconvenience and irritation was sent back under escort to Santiago. Instead of visiting Orense as had been his plan, all he saw was the interior of a number of horrid ventas, which he had always tried to avoid’ (ibid.). The Secretary of Police at Santiago set Porchester at liberty, but the following morning he was arrested again and subjected to a farcical cross-examination during which he had to refute allegations that he was a Spanish Liberal agent acting in concert with Spanish Constitutional refugees in Portugal. He returned to Portugal shortly afterwards.

‘An intelligent observer and an excellent linguist, Carnarvon was attracted by Spanish history and literature, and in 1825 published *The Moor*, a poem in six cantos, and in 1828 *Don Pedro, King of Castile*, a tragedy, which was successfully produced at Drury Lane during his absence abroad, on 10 March 1828, when Macready and Ellen Tree filled the chief parts. On returning home he published the results of his observations in *The last days of the Portuguese constitution* (1830), and in *Portugal and Galicia* ([1836])’ (*Oxford DNB*).

The first edition of Herbert’s work, which justified the Carlist War as a product of Basque protection of their *fueros*, had elicited ‘an anonymous rejoinder, attributed to Henry Southern and Sir George Villiers, *The policy of England towards Spain*’, which ‘produced a vigorous response from Lord Carnarvon, which he appended to the second edition of *Portugal and Galicia* (1837). Several other skirmishers entered this paper war, waged far from the Peninsula, where a far more sanguinary struggle was then taking place’ (Robertson).

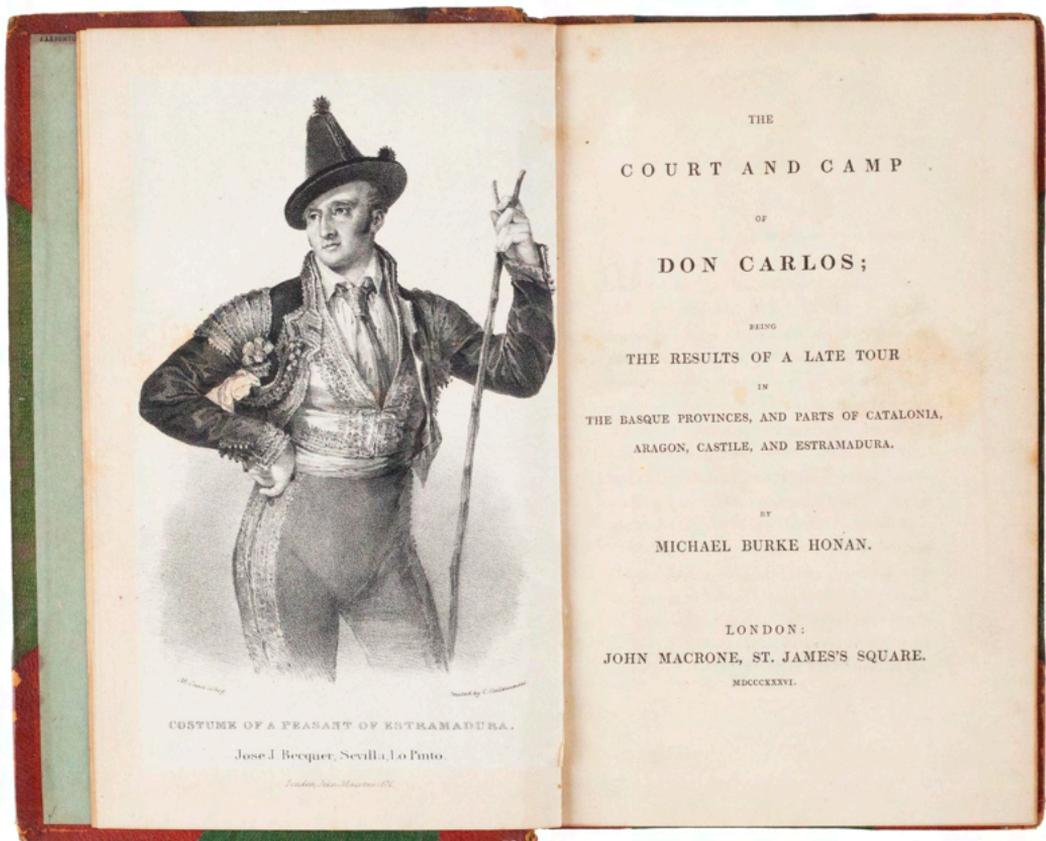
*Provenance:* David Kedgwin Webley-Parry (1833–1870) of Noyadd Trefawr, Cardiganshire, with bookplates.

Alberich 1027n; Palau 113197n. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 111–3.

96. HONAN, Michael Burke. The court and camp of Don Carlos; being the results of a late tour in the Basque provinces, and parts of Catalonia, Aragon, Castile, and Estremadura. *London, John Macrone, 1836.*

8vo, pp. iv, 422, with a lithographed frontispiece ('Costume of a peasant of Estramadura'); a very good copy in slightly later red roan-backed green cloth boards, by J. Leighton; extremities rubbed, spine faded and scuffed. £500

First edition; rare. The author, who was born in Limerick, was a correspondent for the *Morning Herald*. He departed London in November 1835, 'having determined to visit the camp of Don Carlos, and to ascertain by personal observation the actual state of the war



in the Basque provinces' (p. 1), and arrived in Bayonne on the 24th. He made his way to Irún, Hernani, Tolosa, Oñati (where he met Don Carlos, for whom he expresses personal admiration) and Estella before returning to Bayonne. He then made a second journey into Spain, visiting Gerona and Barcelona, arriving in the latter city two days after a massacre of Carlist prisoners, including Colonel Joseph O'Donnell, whose head was 'kicked about as if a foot-ball' (p. 308). Honan returned to France again, and then travelled from Perpignan to Madrid. Two days after his arrival in the capital 'a communication passed between the British Minister and the Government respecting me; and I was advised by both to leave it, and return to France, or pass into Portugal' (p. 393). Disregarding the advice, he remained in Madrid for a month, and provides a detailed description of a bull-fight he witnessed there. However, he was eventually expelled and escorted to Badajoz in March 1836.

*Provenance:* the great Hispanophile art historian and book collector Sir William Stirling Maxwell (1818–1878), with his bookplate and with his arms and monogram stamped in blind on upper cover and lower cover respectively.

Alberich 1069; Palau 115942.

97. HUBER, Victor Aimé (James Robertson CRAUFURD, *translator*). *Stories of Spanish life, from the German of Huber*. Edited by Lieut.-Col. Craufurd of the Grenadier Guards. *London, Henry Colburn, 1837*.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 264 (pp. 257–264 typeset music); iv, 339; **with an autograph letter from the translator bound in** (see below); an excellent copy in contemporary embossed purple cloth, green morocco lettering-pieces on spines; minor wear, spines faded, traces of bookplate on front pastedowns. £600

First edition in English; rare. In his *Hand-book*, Richard Ford described it as 'one of the best sketches of this original people and country'. The German original, *Skizzen aus Spanien*, had appeared in 1828.

'Selections from Huber's *Skizzen aus Spanien*, appeared in the *Athenaeum* in the winter of 1835, and were remarked by some persons well acquainted with the Peninsula, as affording, even in the imperfect form of extracts, so lively and faithful a picture of the manners and customs of the people, that they were anxious to possess an English version of the entire work. The translator's attention was in this way invited to the perusal of Huber's work, and, completely satisfied of the accuracy of the delineations of life in Spain, from their perfect agreement with the impressions and recollections which two visits to that country have left on his own mind, he was induced to undertake the task of giving it to the English public. Huber was, undoubtedly, thoroughly acquainted with Spain, particularly with the south. He has observed, with great accuracy the interesting localities of the country, and must have associated familiarly with the different classes, to have described their character, feelings, and manners, with so much spirit and fidelity' (preface, I pp. vii–viii).

The translator James Robertson Craufurd (1804–1888) was commissioned into the Grenadier Guards and saw service during the Crimean War. He was promoted to lieutenant general in 1863 and to general in 1871. He signed the Alhambra visitor's book on 7 November 1832 and Ford met him in Seville (see Ian Robertson, *Richard Ford: Hispanophile, connoisseur and critic* p. 120 n. 17 and p. 162 n. 16). His undated autograph letter, bound here between the title and the dedication leaf, reads: 'My dear Vivian, Welcome back to England! where I am glad to hear you are safely arrived. I hope to see you in the course of today. Meanwhile I lose no time in sending you a copy of "Stories of Spanish Life", hoping that you will be pleased with it – I trust your time was agreeable in every way & that you are well – Ever sincerely yours, J. R. Craufurd'. 'Vivian' must be George Vivian (1798–1873), author of *Spanish scenery* (1838; see item 169). Since, by his own account, Vivian made visits to Spain in 1833 and 1837, Craufurd's letter must date from the latter year, when the present work was hot off the press.

Huber (1800–1869) was also the author of *Madrid, Lisboa, und die Refugiados in London* (Bremen, 1833).

*Provenance*: presumably George Vivian; subsequently in the library of the wine merchant and art collector Frederick William Cosens (1819–1889), with offset from his once-present bookplate on front free endpapers; Cosens's extensive library was sold by Sotheby's between 11 and 24 November 1890.

Alberich 575; Palau 116544. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 186–7. Library Hub records four copies only: Bodleian, British Library, Cambridge University Library and National Library of Scotland. OCLC adds Biblioteca Nacional, Brown, Chicago, Halle, Illinois, and Library of Congress.

98. HUGHES, Terence McMahon. An overland journey to Lisbon at the close of 1846; with a picture of the actual state of Spain and Portugal. *London, Henry Colburn, 1847.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xviii, 424, 24 (advertisements); xiv, 464; occasional pale spotting, a few pages carelessly opened, but a good copy in the original red cloth; rubbed, splits in cloth at joints, vol. II spine repaired. £650

First edition; rare. Terence McMahon Hughes (1812–1849) was the son of a flax buyer of Newry, County Down. He wrote for the Irish nationalist weekly paper *The Nation*, as did his sister Margaret Callan. His *Revelations of Spain in 1845* 'gives a reliable account of the fall of Espartero and the rise of Narvaez, and his descriptions of Queen Isabel and her *camarilla* are well and ruthlessly drawn. Hughes had at least lived in Spain, mostly in Seville or Cádiz, and was an eye-witness of many of the events he recorded' (Robertson).

This work, Hughes's second on the Iberian Peninsula, describes a three-month journey from Irún to Lisbon via Madrid between September and December 1846. His itinerary included San Sebastian, Tolosa, Vitoria, Burgos, Madrid, Seville, Mérida, Badajoz, and Lisbon. At Burgos Hughes, who seems to have been a rather headstrong character, deliberately pretended to sketch the city's fortifications, causing him to be taken for the

secretary of the British Legation in Madrid and resulting in his interrogation by a Spanish colonel. His arrival in Madrid coincided with the preparations being made for the double wedding of Isabella II with her cousin Francisco de Asís de Borbón and Isabel's sister María Luisa with the Duc de Montpensier; the latter marriage, opposed by Britain, is a recurring focus of Hughes's ire.

While at Madrid Hughes learnt of two Englishmen who had made their way there 'in perfect safety, without knowing a syllable of any language but their own. What is still more extraordinary they travelled post, and had to obtain fresh mules at every stage. They made themselves understood by signs, placing themselves on all fours when they wished to indicate their want of locomotive quadrupeds, and putting their fingers in their mouths when they desired it to be known that they wanted to eat. They were followed, of course, everywhere, by crowds, but beyond being stared at suffered no particular inconvenience' (II pp. 69–70).

Of Lisbon Hughes remarks that it 'has greatly improved both in appearance and cleanliness of late years. The streets are beginning to be generally sewered, and many are now Macadamized. The Rocio Square, with its new Theatre, is magnificent. Two fine new hotels have been recently opened, the Braganza Hotel and the Peninsular Hotel. There is nothing so good as either at Madrid. Very different was it ten years since. The streets were then impassable, covered with filth, and dead rats, cats, dogs, and all other abominations' (II p. 373).

Alberich 1071; Palau 116719. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 171–3.

99. HUGHES, Terence McMahon. *Revelations of Spain in 1845 . . .* Second edition. Revised and corrected by the author. With numerous additions. *London, Henry Colburn, 1845.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [iii]–xii, 372; [iii]–viii, 398; without the half-titles, vol. I preliminaries mis-bound; first few leaves of each volume slightly spotted, but a good copy in contemporary Irish black roan-backed boards, spines gilt, by White of Armagh; slightly rubbed; ownership inscription of Eleanor Evans dated 1850 on titles. £600

First published earlier the same year. 'The strong position accorded to the Spanish Church of re-endowment with real property, and the several events which found their completion last month, in the close of the Córtes and the promulgation of the Constitutional Reform, combine to give to this second edition, the character of almost a new and substantive work. About one hundred original pages have been added, embodying in the various chapters, under the fitting heads, a careful analysis of all the late constitutional and legislative reforms, and a completion of the History to the present hour. Amidst a quantity of new and interesting matter, to make room for which the more transient has been expunged, some further details of Espartero's life are introduced' (preface to the second edition, I pp. vii–viii).

Alberich 1070; Palau 116718. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 171–3.

# GUIPUZCOACO DANTZA

GOGOANGARRIEN CONDAIRA EDO HISTORIA

BEREN SOÑU ZAR, ETA ITZ NEURTU

EDO VERSOAQUIN.

*BAITA BERAC ONGUI DANTZATZECO IRACASTE*

*EDO INSTRUCCIOAC ERE.*

*Obra balio andicoa eta chit premiazcoa , Guipuzcoatarren jostaldia gaitzic gabecoquin , lendabico etorqui España argui eta garbi aien oitura maitagarrien gordacaiatceco.*

BERAREN ECUILLEA

*D. JUAN IGNACIO DE IZTUETA,* ✓

*Guipuzcoaco erri leial Zaldivian jaioa.*

BEARDAN ESCUBIDEAREQUIN.

DONOSTIAN,

IGNACIO RAMON BAROJA-ren moldizteguian  
1824 garren urtean eguiña.

## BASQUE DANCE

100. IZTUETA ECHEVARRÍA, Juan Ignacio de. Guipuzcoaco dantza gogoangarrien condaira edo historia beren soñu zar, eta itz neurtu edo versoaquin. Baita berac ongui dantzatzeco iracaste edo instruccioac ere. Obra balio andicoa eta chit premiazcoa, Guipuzcoatarren jostaldia gaitzic gabecoquin, lendabico etorqui España argui eta garbi aien oitura maitagarrien gordacaiatceco. *'Donostian' [i.e. San Sebastián], Ignacio Ramon Baroja, 1824.*

8vo, pp. [xviii], vi, 185, [1], principal text in Basque, 'Aprobación' (pp. [iii]–[x]) in Spanish; some minor spotting, but a very good copy in modern grey boards, printed paper label on spine. £1500

First edition of the most important work on Basque dance; very rare. The title may be rendered thus: 'History of the ancient dances of Guipuzcoa with their corresponding airs and words, and also directions for their performance. A work of great value and importance for the preservation of the good manners and original customs of the ancient times of Spain, and for the revival of the innocent sports of Guipuzcoa'. The songs mentioned in the title are not in fact contained here but were separately published in 1826.

Juan Ignacio de Iztueta (1767–1845), a native of Guipuzcoa, was a pioneer in the study of Basque folklore. The present work 'was to become the "Bible" of Guipuzcoan dance . . . . Iztueta was not highly educated, but he wrote in the vernacular for his fellow Guipuzcoans. A talented poet and dancer, Iztueta wrote his *Gipuzkoa'ko dantzak* in an effort to offset what he saw as a decline of certain types of traditional dances and in the proficiency of the musicians and dancers. Iztueta felt strongly that these dances were an important part of his cultural heritage and that the movement and the choreographies should be preserved. The musical notation which he later published for the dance melodies is still used today. Iztueta's work has had a tremendous impact on Guipuzcoan dance. His descriptions are accepted even today as the proper way to do the dances. Interpretations, however, vary widely. There are many articles written interpreting Iztueta, and courses have been given on how to do the dances from his book' (Candi deAlaiza, 'Studying Basque dance', in *Dance research journal* vol. 14 no. 1/2 (1981–2), pp. 55–9, p. 56).

Palau 122468. Library Hub records two copies only (Bodleian and British Library). OCLC adds copies at Auckland, Biblioteca Nacional, Bibliothèque nationale, Hamburg, Nevada Reno, the Newberry, and Yale.

101. JACOB, William. Travels in the south of Spain, in letters written A.D. 1809 and 1810. *London, J. Johnson and W. Miller, 1811.*

4to, pp. xiii, [iii], 407, [1, blank], 36, [7], with a folding frontispiece-map incorporating an aquatint panorama of Cádiz, eleven uncoloured aquatint plates (of which two folding), and an engraved plate; some light foxing and offsetting from plates as usual, small wormhole in upper outer corner of text-block (not affecting text or images); contemporary calf; extremities rubbed and bumped, covers slightly scratched, lower joint cracked; unidentified armorial bookplate on front pastedown.

£1250



First edition. William Jacob (?1762–1851), Member of Parliament for Rye in Sussex, was a merchant whose South American trading interests made him an enthusiastic supporter of the Spanish American colonies. He spent six months in Spain during the early stages of the Peninsular War, although he writes as a civilian.

Jacob landed in Cádiz and spent some time there, having been prevented from leaving ‘by the want of mules, or rather by the fears of the muleteers, who dread going to Seville, lest their cattle should be impressed to carry provisions and stores to the armies’ (p. 31). In Seville he admired the many artworks he encountered: ‘few places in Europe, with the exception of London and Paris, contain so many good pictures as are to be found in this city’ (p. 114). He was struck by the works of Murillo in particular, and came away ‘with some of his sketches, and an admirable portrait of his son’ (p. 118). At the convent of San Leandro he met two English nuns who ‘spoke English tolerably well, but were occasionally at a loss for particular words’ (p. 136); they ‘expressed the usual hatred to Buonaparte’ (p. 137). At Jerez he witnessed the arrival of Lord Wellington and attended a bull-fight laid on in his honour. Sailing from Cádiz to Gibraltar, Jacob then rode to Málaga, Granada and Ronda in the company of Lieutenant Mitchel of the Artillery. He visited the Alhambra several times and, although the building was in a state of some decay, was greatly stirred by it: ‘the character of the whole is so remote from all the objects to which we are accustomed, that the impressions of wonder and delight which it has excited, will afford

me the most pleasing recollections during the remainder of my life' (p. 287). Returning to Cádiz, his departure for England coincided with the arrival of British troops there: 'the day we sailed, a fleet of transports arrived in the bay of Cadiz, having on board between three and four thousand British and Portuguese troops, who were received by the inhabitants with the loudest acclamations, and the most lively expressions of joy' (p. 392).

The subjects of the plates, which are sometimes found coloured, are: 'La Lonja, Seville', 'Inquisition, formerly Jesuits College in Seville', 'Cathedral, Seville', 'Roman ruins, Alcalá', 'Carthusian Convent near Xeres', 'Calvario at Xeres', 'Custom House, Malaga', 'Cathedral, Malaga', 'Alhambra in Granada', 'Palace of Charles 5th, in the Alhambra Granada', 'Bridge at Ronda', and 'Gibraltar'.

A translation of Jacob's *Travels* into Spanish by Rocío Plaza-Orellana was published in 2002 (as *Viajes por el Sur*, Seville, Portada).

Abbey 145; Alberich 856; Palau 122598; Prideaux p. 341; Tooley 279. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 102–4.

102. JAMES, Thomas. The history of the Herculean Straits, now called the Straits of Gibraltar: including those ports of Spain and Barbary that lie contiguous thereto . . . Illustrated with several copper plates. London, Charles Rivington for the author, 1771.

Two vols, 4to, pp. viii, [ii], 379; [iv], 414; with seven engraved plates (of which six folding) and nine folding maps and plans; an engraved plan in the text (vol. II p. 330); short repaired tear in plate facing p. 293 in vol. II; contemporary speckled calf, spines gilt and with contrasting red and green morocco lettering-pieces; spines and extremities rubbed, joints cracked but firm; armorial bookplates of Charles Allen Crawley. £1500

First edition of this substantial work on Gibraltar and the surrounding area. Thomas James (c. 1720–1782) joined the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1738 and spent six years on the Rock between May 1749 and May 1755 (see vol. II p. 45). Promoted to captain in 1755, he led a company to Quebec in 1759, returning to England in 1761. At some point he returned to North America, where he wrote or at least completed this work.

'Col. James twice took his long leave in Spain – “nine weeks of two summers” – one of which was spent at Coín, and another in making the excursion to Granada accompanied by Col. William Denny, later governor of Pennsylvania. First they sailed to Estepona, and hence rode along the coast to Málaga. While at Granada Col. James drew a plan of the Alhambra, “and particularly described that castle, palace, and city; but”, as he goes on to explain, “unluckily those . . . with many manuscripts, maps, plans, views, curiosities, and a choice library were burnt on the first of November, 1765, with all the apparel of my family, and the whole furniture of my house, commonly called Vaux-hall, by the inhabitants of New York, on account of the stamp act”' (Robertson).

Besides much historical matter (both ancient and more recent), there are four chapters on Cádiz, one on Tétouan and Ceuta, as well as chapters on the geology of the Rock and on 'fish, shells, birds, vegetation, etc.'

ESTC T93451; Palau 122872; Playfair, *Morocco* 410. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 44–5.

103. [JARDINE, Alexander.] *Letters from Barbary, France, Spain, Portugal, etc.* By an English officer. *London, T. Cadell, 1788.*

Two volumes, pp. xv, 496; vii, 528; with an errata slip in vol. I; some light foxing, but a good copy in contemporary speckled calf, spines gilt and with contrasting red and green morocco lettering-pieces; slightly rubbed, short cracks in joints of vol. I. £1200

First edition of this perceptive work, valuable not only for its account of Spain and Portugal but also for the author's description of Morocco and his observations on France shortly before the Revolution. 'Its larger theme is government and society, but it is notable for its defence of sexual equality and advocacy of greater similarity in education and dress between the sexes' (*Oxford DNB*).

Alexander Jardine was the illegitimate son of Sir Alexander Jardine, fourth baronet (1712–1790), army officer, of Applegirth, Dumfries. 'He received his military training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. While stationed at Gibraltar, he was sent on a mission by the Governor, General Cornwallis, to the Emperor of Morocco (1771), an account which formed part of his *Letters from Barbary* . . . . In 1776 Jardine was transferred to the invalid establishment, and was gazetted Captain in 1777, brevet-Major in 1783, and brevet Lieut. Colonel in 1793. Intermittently during the period 1779 – 1795 he acted as Consul at La Coruña. He died in Portugal in July 1799. His *Letters from Barbary* were also translated into German (1790)' (Robertson).

Entering Spain through Guipúzcoa, Jardine crossed the Bidasoa near Fuenterrabía before proceeding to Vergara and Bilbao, where he met Guillermo Bowles. Once settled at La Coruña, Jardine visited Santiago and also made an excursion into Portugal. *Letters from Barbary* also comprises an account of a journey he made some years previously, from Gibraltar to La Coruña via Madrid.

Jardine was of the opinion that 'among the various travellers one meets with . . . the sulky and satirical are not among the least entertaining or useful; and I believe, that as much is to be learned from the blunt or bitter humour of some old English travellers, as from that eternal affectation of pleasantry or complaisance which is now so much in fashion' (I p. 231). His writing exemplifies 'old fashioned English sincerity and good sense' rather than 'constant attempts at trifling wit and pleasantry' (*ibid.*), and while he does not 'wish to deal much in particulars' (I p. 171) he has much to say about such subjects as agriculture, dress, education, national character, trade, religion, the military, and the arts.

'The Spaniards in general, and the Andalusians in particular, with imaginations so warm and fertile, have a powerful taste and disposition for wit, and many of both sexes are great adepts in that way', Jardine observes (II p. 168). He was similarly struck by the relationship between masters and servants: the latter 'often join a little in the conversation while waiting at table, but always with great propriety; and the affability,

kindness, familiarity, and politeness, with which they are treated by their masters, is very pleasing, and produces warm and lasting attachments . . . . The great distance and superiority we generally assume with our servants, are surely beyond the proper medium . . . and breeds animosity between the different ranks in society' (II p. 73). In common with other English visitors to Spain at the time, he was not enthused by the Spanish theatre: 'As I think French tragedy, or declamation, is all one kind of lamentable bursting expression of bodily pain; so that of the old actors here is all a kind of monotonous proud style of whining or petulant reasoning; and their frequent long speeches, and cold soliloquies, become very tiresome indeed' (II pp. 163–4).

Translated by José Francisco Pérez Berenguel, a critical edition of *Letters from Barbary*, entitled *Cartas de España*, was published in 2001.

ESTC T87008; Palau 123184; Playfair, *Morocco* 438. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 69–75.

104. JOHNSON, John, and James Duffield HARDING. The costumes of the French Pyrenees, drawn on stone by J. D. Harding, from original sketches, by J. Johnson Esqr. London, James Carpenter & Son, 1832.

Large 4to, pp. iv, [ii, list of plates], 60, with a lithographed title and 30 hand-coloured lithographed plates; engraved title slightly spotted, a few isolated spots elsewhere, pale dampstain in extreme upper margin of a few plates, but generally a very good copy in the original boards with lithographed paper label on upper cover; rubbed and soiled, spine renewed, endleaves spotted.

£1800

First edition of this attractive and very scarce costume book. 'The individual figures were all taken from nature during a tour through the French Pyrenées in 1825, and the backgrounds, which are faithful representations of the scenery, limited however from the size of the paper, though taken at the same time, were not sketched in connexion with the figures; and it is to Mr. J. D. Harding that the merit of their tasteful design and adaptation is due. The letter-press descriptions are mere brief notices; as to give a more detailed account of their customs, superstitions, etc. would have much exceeded the intended limits of the publication' (introduction, pp. iii–iv).

Little is known about John Johnson, but James Duffield Harding (1797–1863) was an early and prolific practitioner of lithography who was highly thought of by Ruskin. Although he travelled extensively on the Continent himself, he also worked up views by others of places which he had not himself visited, as here. The first two plates depict a man and a woman in traditional Basque dress.

Colas 1551; Lipperheide Fe 9. Not in Abbey, *Travel*.

g woman reposing herself on her  
at St. Etienne de Baigorry, the  
of whose church is seen in the  
ing the hill above, is the paternal  
oleon's veterans, who succeeded  
e valley to resist the invasion of  
instance amongst the French  
regular troops they repulsed the  
y them after the battle of the  
mities of war, as the shattered  
houses sufficiently attest. The  
past the town, a name, which,  
ards of many of our brave  
llustrious Wellington, defeated  
essive actions on its banks, fills  
collections, and will be handed



A BASQUAISE of the VALLEY of BAIGORRY.

*Original and drawn by Madame de Montigny from a sketch by M. de la Roche.*

*London Published by James Dilly at the Sign of the Sun, in Pall Mall.*

105. JONES, Sir John Thomas. *Account of the war in Spain and Portugal, and in the south of France, from 1808, to 1814, inclusive. London, T. Egerton, 1818.*

8vo, pp. xxvi, 448, 2 (advertisements), with four folding maps (three with hand-colouring); a few isolated spots and stains; contemporary diced russia-backed boards, spine gilt; rubbed, covers detached. £250

First edition. In July 1808 John Jones (1783–1843) was selected to serve as one of the two assistant commissioners under General Leith, appointed military and semi-diplomatic agent to the juntas of northern Spain, returning to England after the battle of La Coruña in January 1809. In 1810 he was again present in the Peninsula, this time as brigade major of engineers, and served at all the sieges between November 1810 and May 1812. His *Account of the war in Spain and Portugal* ‘arose from the numerous memoirs on the war in the Peninsula, published by French officers, and the announcement of the speedy appearance of more laboured productions on the same subject, without any British officer stepping forward with a narrative of the actions of his countrymen’ (preface, p. [iii]).

A German translation appeared the same year and a French translation the following year.

Alberich 857; Palau 124805.

106. JONES, Sir John Thomas (Sir Harry David JONES, *editor*). *Journals of sieges carried on by the army under the Duke of Wellington, in Spain, during the years 1811 to 1814; with notes and additions: also memoranda relative to the lines thrown up to cover Lisbon in 1810. London, John Weale, 1846.*

Three vols, 8vo, pp. xviii, [ii], 410; [iv], 305, [3], [307]–400; [viii], 253, [1]; 63, [1] (publisher’s catalogue), 16 (publisher’s catalogue); with an engraved additional title, 25 folding plates and maps and a folding table; a few isolated spots; original green cloth; rubbed and soiled, some corners slightly bumped, short splits in cloth along joints of vol. III. £400

First published in two volumes in 1814. The present edition was edited and augmented by the author’s brother Sir Harry David Jones, who incorporated the former’s memoranda on the defence works of Torres Vedras. In July 1808 John Jones (1783–1843) was selected to serve as one of the two assistant commissioners under General Leith, appointed military and semi-diplomatic agent to the juntas of northern Spain, returning to England after the battle of Corunna in January 1809. In 1810 he was again present in the Peninsula, this time as brigade major of engineers, and served at all the sieges between November 1810 and May 1812.

‘Indignant at the unnecessary loss of life “merely for want of the most simple means for attacking fortresses being with the army” (*Military autobiography*, 107), [Jones] published *Journal of sieges carried on by the Allies in Spain in 1810, 1811, and 1812* (2 vols, 1814). In this work he fearlessly exposed the deficiencies of the engineer service, blaming the ignorance and military incapacity of the Board of Ordnance and its advisers. His

strictures offended the dispensers of patronage. Wellington, however, although the book was published without his sanction and criticized his siege proceedings, praised it, and remained Jones's friend . . . . Jones was considered among the first military engineers of his day. He possessed talents of the highest order: great mathematical knowledge, coupled with sound judgement. He was present at six sieges, at five as brigade major, and his intimate knowledge gave great value to his publications on them' (*Oxford DNB*).

*Provenance:* Colonel Edward Donald Malcolm (1837–1930), 16th Laird of Poltalloch, with inscription on front free endpaper of vol. I recording that the book was the gift of his father on 27 July 1853, and with his bookplates.

Alberich 858n; Palau 124804.

107. KEENE, Sir Benjamin (Sir Richard LODGE, *editor*). The private correspondence of Sir Benjamin Keene, K. B. *Cambridge, University Press, 1933*.

Large 8vo, pp. xxxviii, [ii], 548, with a frontispiece-portrait and four plates; half-title mildly spotted, but a very good copy in the original green cloth; slightly rubbed and stained, spine faded. £125

First edition. 'Benjamin Keene [1697–1757] was the most eminent of the British ministers sent to Spain in the eighteenth century, and had by far the longest residence at the Court of Madrid' (introduction, p. [xi]). He travelled to Spain in 1723 as Agent of the South Sea Company and in 1724 became Consul-General at Madrid, returning to England in 1739 on the outbreak of the War of Jenkins' Ear. In 1745 he was made Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal, spending two seemingly enjoyable years in Lisbon, and in 1748 he was able to resume his position in Madrid, serving as Ambassador until his death there in 1757.

This copy bears a presentation inscription on the front free endpaper from Olive Ruck Keene to 'Miss Elliston' dated September 1933. 'A substantial share in the credit of this publication must be given to Mrs Ruck Keene. I have explained in the Introduction how the letters came into her hands in 1928. With the help of Dr R. T. Gunther of Magdalen College, Oxford, she sorted the letters written by Keene to Castres in chronological order, had them bound in three volumes and subsequently typed. She also arranged for the typing of many of the letters written to Sir Benjamin' (preface, p. [ix]).

108. KINCAID, Sir John. Adventures in the rifle brigade, in the Peninsula, France, and the Netherlands, from 1809 to 1815 . . . Third edition. *London, T. & W. Boone, 1847*.

8vo, pp. xv, 361, [1, blank], [6, advertisements]; one leaf (pp. 51–2) stained, but a good copy in the original green cloth-backed boards, printed paper spine label; rubbed and stained, spine label soiled and slightly chipped; unidentified bookplate with monogram 'WR'. £225

First published in 1830. Sir John Kincaid (1787–1862), second son of a Scottish laird, went to Spain in 1810 with the 95th Foot's first battalion. He took part in numerous actions in 1810 and 1811, and led a detachment of the storming party at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo

in January 1812. He fought at Salamanca and entered Madrid with Wellington in August of that year, and in 1813 saw action at San Muñoz and San Millán, Vitoria, in the Pyrenees, on the Nivelles and Nive rivers, and near Bayonne in December 1813. He also took part in the final battle of Toulouse in April 1814. Subsequently he fought at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo, where his horse was killed under him.

‘Kincaid is a humourist – he remembers all the grotesque incidents, ludicrous situations, practical jokes, and misadventures, in which he and his comrades were concerned, and pours them out in a string of anecdotes, loosely connected by a narrative of which he says that he refuses to be responsible for the exact sequence or dating. It is very amusing, and some of the more striking stories can be verified from other and better authorities. But the general effect is often as if we were reading a chapter out of Lever’s *Charles O’Malley*, or some such old-fashioned Peninsular romance’ (Charles Oman, *Wellington’s army 1809–1814* pp. 28–9).

Palau 127976 records the first edition.

109. KINSEY, William Morgan. Portugal illustrated; in a series of letters . . . Embellished with a map, plates of coins, vignettes, and various engravings of costumes, landscape scenery, etc. *London, Treuttel, Würtz, and Richter, 1828.*

4to, pp. [ii, engraved title], xvii, [iii], 500, [4]; with a double-page engraved frontispiece, a double-page map, four engraved leaves of music and 26 plates of which nine are coloured aquatints; several illustrations in the text; some foxing of plates (mostly confined to margins), some light soiling; modern dark brown cloth; extremities rubbed; armorial bookplate of William Robertson pasted on verso of title (probably transferred there from previous binding). £475

First edition. Born at Abergavenny, Kinsey (1788–1851) was a scholar and fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, serving the college as dean, vice-president and bursar.

‘In 1827 Kinsey made a tour in Portugal with the intention of making the country better known to the English people. From his journals and a series of letters written to his friend Thomas Haynes Bayly, as well as from historical and other sources, Kinsey published *Portugal Illustrated* (1828), an interesting account of the country, and well illustrated with engravings by G. Cooke and Skelton from drawings chiefly made by a companion during his tour. It was dedicated to Lord Auckland, to whom Kinsey was chaplain’ (*Oxford DNB*).

The nine coloured plates comprise depictions of thirty-six costumes.

Abbey, *Travel* 142; Colas 1612; Hiler p. 499; Lipperheide Jc 14.

FEMALE PEASANT SELLING ONIONS.



A DEALER IN HONEY CAKES.



A PEASANT IN A STRAW DRESS.



LISBON BEGGAR.

London, Published May 1<sup>st</sup> 1828, by Messrs. Treuttel, Wirtz, & Co. Soho Square.

110. KNAPP, William Ireland. Life, writings, and correspondence of George Borrow. Derived from official and other authentic sources. *London, John Murray, 1899.*

Two vols, pp. xviii, [ii], 402, 6 (advertisements); viii, [ii], 406, 4 (advertisements); with an errata slip in vol. II; with a frontispiece-portrait of Borrow, 10 plates (of which one folding) and a folding table; a few marginal annotations in pencil; a very good copy in the original green cloth; slightly rubbed, split in cloth along lower joint of vol. II and short splits in cloth at lower joint of vol. I, short tear at foot of spine of vol. I. £375

First edition of the first biography of George Borrow, the publisher's personal copy. William Knapp was an American Hispanist and life-long admirer of Borrow.

'At [Borrow's] death, in 1881, I made a collection of his printed books, the magazines that contained his early fugitive pieces, and the articles that discussed him and his works. Eventually I also secured his papers, the correspondence of half a century and more, his note-books of travel, his manuscripts, and the scattered remains of his library. From this mass of authentic records it now became possible, for the first time, to give a full and reliable account of his origin, his early struggles and employments, his later triumphs, his withdrawal from the "trumpety society of London", and also to explain his disinclination to furnish correct data for his personal history' (preface, I p. vi).

*Provenance:* the publisher Sir John Murray (1851–1928), with his ownership inscription on front free endpaper of each volume, and with later pencilled note on rear free endpaper of vol. I 'from the library of Sir John Murray'.

Collie & Fraser K.5; Wise III, 2.

111. LABORDE, Alexandre-Louis-Joseph, *Comte de*. A view of Spain; comprising a descriptive itinerary, of each province, and a general statistical account of the country; including its population, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and finances; its government, civil, and ecclesiastical establishments; the state of the arts, sciences, and literature; its manners, customs, natural history, etc. *London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, and R. Dulau & Co., 1809.*

Five vols, 8vo, pp. [xvi], clxxix, 386; vii, 511; vi, 482; vii, 574; v, 398; with three tables (of which one folding and one double-page) and 27 maps (of which eight double-page); some spotting of, and offsetting from, maps, and some spotting elsewhere, pale dampstain in upper outer corner of some maps in vol. I; mid-nineteenth-century calf-backed boards, spines gilt; rubbed, upper cover of vol. I detached. £650

First edition in English of Laborde's *Itinéraire descriptif de l'Espagne* (1808–9), the most comprehensive description of Spain in the early nineteenth century.

Laborde (1773–1842), the son of a banker of Spanish origin, went to Spain in 1800 as an attaché to Lucien Bonaparte's embassy in Madrid. He spent several years travelling widely in the country, often accompanied by artists such as Jacques Moulinier and François Ligier, who would supply many of the plates for Laborde's lavish four-volume *Voyage pittoresque et historique de l'Espagne* (1806–20); Laborde intended the *Itinéraire descriptif*

and the *Voyage pittoresque* to be complementary. At Granada in 1807 he joined his sister Nathalie de Noailles and François-Auguste-René de Chateaubriand, whose novel *Les aventures du dernier Abencérage* (written in 1807 but not published until 1821) was inspired by the Alhambra. Laborde's daughter, Valentine Delessert, was the mistress of Prosper Mérimée (author of *Lettres d'Espagne* among many other works).

'The first three volumes contain a descriptive *Itinerary*, and a statistical account of each province: the two last are devoted to a general view of the country in whatever relates to the different branches of the government and of political economy' (I p. iii). Much of the useful practical advice to travellers is taken from Christian August Fischer's account of Spain (published in German in 1799 and in French in 1801).

*Provenance*: the Holland House copy, with bookplates and gilt crest at head of spines (see also items 45, 65 and 119).

Alberich 735; Goldsmiths' 19776; Kress B.5525; Palau 128983.

112. LARPENT, Francis Seymour (Sir George Gerard LARPENT, *editor*). The private journal of Judge-Advocate Larpent, attached to the head-quarters of Lord Wellington during the Peninsular War, from 1812 to its close . . . Third edition. *London, Richard Bentley, 1854.*

8vo, pp. xx, 580; title and a few other leaves slightly spotted, a few pencil markings; original purple cloth; rubbed and faded, corners bumped, head and foot of spine frayed, annotations in pencil on back of front free endpaper; contemporary ownership stamp of W. Duarte on front free endpaper.  
£150

First published in three volumes the previous year. Larpent's journal was classed by Oman as among the best of the Peninsular War 'for hard facts, often facts not to be found elsewhere' (Charles Oman, *Wellington's army 1809–1814* p. 17).

Francis Larpent (1776–1845) 'graduated BA from St John's College, Cambridge, as sixth wrangler in 1799, was elected fellow, and proceeded MA in 1802. In 1799 he was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and studied for some time under John Bayley, the eminent special pleader, before being called to the bar (1803). He went [on] the western circuit but did little business, though he made some useful friendships. Charles Manners Sutton, judge-advocate-general, selected him in 1812 to go as deputy judge-advocate-general to the forces engaged in the Peninsular War, where his task was to make the procedure of the courts martial more efficient. He remained until 1814 at headquarters with Wellington, who thought highly of his services (*The dispatches of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington*, ed. J. Gurwood, 6, 1836, 360). In August 1813 he was taken prisoner, but was exchanged almost immediately (*ibid.*, 737, 761). In 1814 Larpent was made a commissioner of customs. About the same time he was appointed civil and Admiralty judge for Gibraltar, where a new code was being prepared' (*Oxford DNB*).

Palau 131745 records the second edition.

## LEARNING BASQUE

113. LARRAMENDI, Manuel de. El imposible vencido. Arte de la lengua Bascongada. *Salamanca, Antonio Joseph Villargordo Alcaráz, 1729.*

Small 8vo, pp. [xxxvi], 404, with an engraved frontispiece of the arms of Guipúzcoa; a very good copy in mid-nineteenth-century brown morocco, edges gilt; spine rubbed and slightly faded.

£1200

First edition: this and the same author's *Diccionario trilingüe del castellano, bascuence y latín* (San Sebastián, 1745) were for many years the principal tools for learning Basque. The Jesuit Larramendi, born in 1690 at Andoain, Guipúzcoa, 'taught philosophy and theology in Palencia, Valladolid, and Salamanca, and is especially significant for the impulse he gave to other Jesuit students of Basque: Sebastián Mendiburu (1708–1782) and Agustín Cardaberaz (1703–1770). He enjoyed controversy, frequently jumping to unwarrantable conclusions on flimsy or non-existent evidence, as in *De la Antigüedad y Universalidad del Bascuence en España* (Salamanca, 1728), in which he claims to prove that Basque is not only the aboriginal language of Spain (which may be true) but also that it was one of the 75 original languages that came into existence after the building of the Tower of Babel. (The Abbé Diharce de Bidassouet declared in his *Histoire de Cantabres* that Basque is in fact the language spoken by God)' (Ward p. 316).

*Provenance:* the distinguished ethnomusicologist Rodney Gallop (1901–1948), according to a pencilled note on the front free endpaper. Gallop was the author of several books, among them *A book of the Basques* (1930), one of the best books on the Basque Country, and *Six Basque folksongs* (1931).

Palau 132042; Sommervogel IV 1532.

114. LEACH, Jonathan. Rough sketches of the life of an old soldier: during a service in the West Indies; at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807; in the Peninsula and the south of France in the campaigns from 1808 to 1814, with the Light Division; in the Netherlands in 1815; including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo: with a slight sketch of the three years passed by the army of occupation in France, etc., etc., etc. *London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Browne, and Green, 1831.*

8vo, pp. xxix, 411; stain in upper margins of pp. 143–9, but a good copy in contemporary calf, spine gilt; minor wear; ownership inscription of Mary Anne Farmer at head of half-title. £500

First edition, 'a first-rate authority for Rifle Brigade and Light Division Matters' (Charles Oman, *Wellington's army 1809–1814* p. 24). Captain Jonathan Leach had obtained a commission in the 70th Foot and served in the West Indies (he here expresses his abhorrence of the slave-trade, pp. 19–22) before transferring to the 95th Rifles.

'The books of personal adventure [during the Peninsular War] . . . may roughly be divided into three sections, of decreasing value in the way of authority. The first and most important consists of works written upon the base of an old diary or journal, where the

memory is kept straight as to the sequence of events by the contemporary record, and the author is amplifying and writing up real first-hand material. Favourable examples of this are Leach's *Rough sketches of the life of an old soldier*, Leslie of Balquhain's *Military journal* . . . and Sir George Bell's *Rough notes of fifty years' service*, all of which are definitely stated by the authors to have been founded on their note-books of the war-time, and therefore can as a rule be treated as first-hand evidence. They can generally be trusted as authorities against any divergent tales based on the narratives of writers who wrote their reminiscences without any such foundation, and where they get off the lines of contemporary evidence they usually give the reader warning. For example, Leach gives valuable material to show the inaccuracy of Napier's exaggerated estimate of the length and pace of the Light Division's march to Talavera, whose erroneous figures have been repeated in so many books' (Oman, *op. cit.*, pp. 23–4).

Alberich 868. Not found in Palau. Not in Cundall.

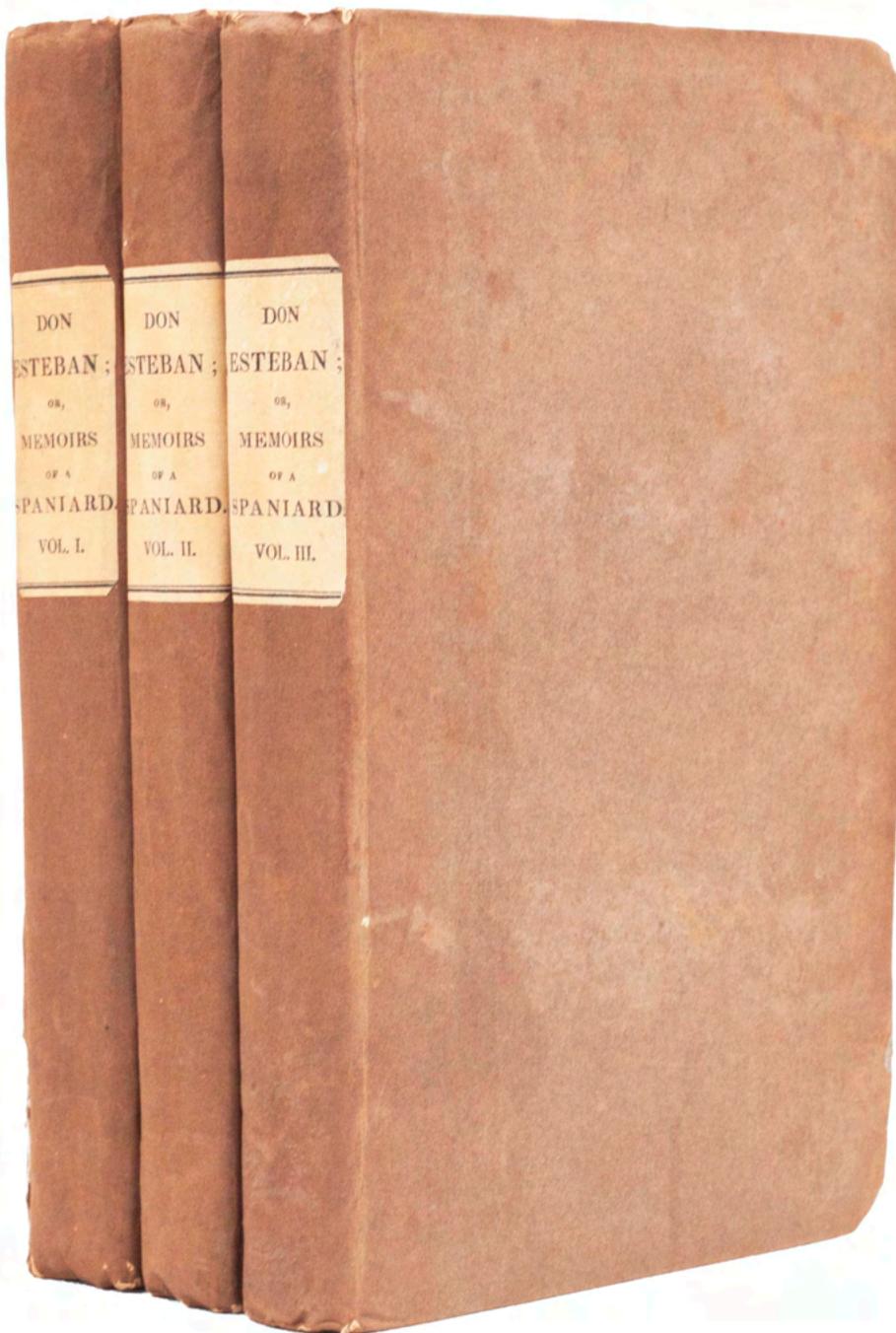
115. LINK, Heinrich Friedrich (John HINCKLEY, *translator*). *Travels in Portugal, and through France and Spain. With a dissertation on the literature of Portugal, and the Spanish and Portuguese languages . . .* Translated from the German by John Hinckley, Esq. With notes by the translator. *London, T. N. Longman and O. Rees, 1801.*

8vo, pp. viii, 504; a very good copy in contemporary calf-backed boards; rubbed, some surface cracking along spine, traces of bookplate on front pastedown. £300

First edition in English; first published earlier the same year as *Bemerkungen auf einer reise durch Frankreich, Spanien, und vorzu"glich Portugal*. 'Professor Link of the University of Rostock was one of the few early travellers entering [Spain] who took any account of the botany and mineralogy of the Peninsula. He was also conversant with the works of Twiss and Townsend. Link had been chosen to accompany Count Hofmansegg on an expedition to collect material for a *Flora and Fauna Lusitanicae*' (Robertson).

Link and von Hofmansegg sailed from Dover to Calais in September of 1797, crossing France via Paris, Orléans, Limoges, Cahors and Bayonne. Of Spain he 'describes his journey across "those barren tracks of Old Castile" through which "no man perhaps could travel with pleasure but a lover of botany; a science which renders travelling eminently interesting and pleasing" . . . He stopped briefly to botanize near Oropesa, where he was soon surrounded by a curious crowd offering him handfuls of flowers – "men who sought for plants and insects, which they described and drew, were . . . somewhat singular and remarkable"' (*ibid.*).

The majority of the work is devoted to Portugal, the people of which country Link was especially fond: 'I shall often have occasion to speak of the common people in Portugal; and I often look back with pleasure to the many happy hours I have spent with that friendly nation' (p. 132). They crossed the border near Elvas and made their way to Lisbon via Estremoz. They then proceeded north to Sintra, Caldas da Rainha, Coimbra, and Porto (where 'among the English merchants are several who possess both knowledge and the love of science, particularly a gentleman named Warre'), returning to Lisbon via



Amarante and the Serra da Estrela in September of 1798. In February 1799 they headed south to Cape St. Vincent and along the coast via Loulé and Faro, returning to Lisbon inland via Mértola, Serpa and Evora. There is a chapter on the culture of the vine, and at the end of the work is 'A dissertation on the literature of Portugal and the Spanish and Portuguese languages' (pp. 475–504).

*Provenance*: the Anglo-Irish politician William Monsell, first Baron Emly (1812–1894), with offset from once-present bookplate on front free endpaper.

Alberich 737; Palau 138563. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) p. 181.

#### BY KEATS'S BROTHER-IN-LAW

116. [LLANOS GUTIERREZ, Valentín Maria.] Don Esteban; or, memoirs of a Spaniard. Written by himself . . . in three volumes. *London, Henry Colburn, 1825.*

Three vols, large 12mo, pp. [iv], x, 303, [1]; [iv], iv, 267, [1]; [iv], v, 292, 4 (advertisement); all half-titles present; an excellent copy, untrimmed in the original boards, printed paper labels on spines; minor wear, short split in lower joint of vol. I. £750

First edition of Llanos's first novel, which blended a fictional narrative with recent historical fact (the Peninsular War). Although writing in English, Llanos became with this work 'the first Spanish Romantic author to write a historical novel with a Spanish theme' (*Dictionary of the literature of the Iberian Peninsula*).

Llanos knew Keats, and visited him three days before his death in February, 1821. In 1826 he married Fanny Keats, the poet's sister, and in 1833 took her to Spain, where they lived for the rest of their long lives.

Alberich 164; Garside, Raven, and Schöwerling 1825: 55; Palau 75429; Wolff 4163.

117. [LLANOS GUTIERREZ, Valentín Maria.] Sandoval; or, The freemason. A Spanish tale. By the author of "Don Esteban" . . . Second edition. *London, Henry Colburn, 1826.*

Three vols, large 12mo, pp. [viii], 345; [ii], 422; [iv], 450; a few leaves in vol. II slightly soiled, but an excellent set, untrimmed in the original boards, printed paper labels on spines; minor wear, spines slightly darkened. £300

First published earlier the same year. An American edition also appeared in 1826, and a German translation in 1827.

Llanos's scarce second novel revolves around events in Spain between the restoration to the throne of the absolutist Ferdinand VII in 1814 and the military uprising against him in January 1820. 'In the course of these volumes, the reader will meet with incidents which will appear to him very extraordinary; but he ought to bear in mind, that the scene

is laid in Spain, where the order of things, in these oppressive times, has been so completely overthrown by the obstinate perverseness of the ruling despot, that everything there assumes an extraordinary character' (preface, I p. v).

Alberich 166; Garside, Raven and Schöwerling 1826: 53 and Wolff 4164 record the first edition.

118. LOCKER, Edward Hawke. *Views in Spain*. London, John Murray, 1824.

Large 4to (288 x 225 mm), pp. [ii], ii, 102, with a lithographed title bearing a lithographed vignette on India paper and 60 lithographed plates; some foxing or spotting (mostly confined to margins of both plates and text); contemporary brown roan, gilt, edges gilt; extremities rubbed, spine dulled; contemporary ownership inscription of Henry Tempest Causton on front flyleaf. £1800

First edition, a large paper copy. Edward Hawke Locker (1777–1849) was a son of the naval captain William Locker.

'In 1813, when serving as Secretary with the Mediterranean Fleet, he travelled with Lord John Russell from Tarragona to Zaragoza and then north to visit the Allied front in the



Western Pyrenees. Later Locker rode south via Valladolid, Segovia, and Madrid to Toledo before regaining the coast at Valencia, from there returning to Catalonia. Locker was a talented amateur artist, and his *Views in Spain* was one of the first post-Peninsular War publications to contain any number of lithographs of Spanish landscape and architecture as opposed to military subjects. His narrative provides little more than a framework to the sixty illustrations which embellish the volume. In 1819 Locker became secretary to Greenwich Hospital and some four years later he revived a scheme to establish a gallery of Naval Paintings at Greenwich' (Robertson).

As Abbey notes, the book was begun by the publishers Rodwell and Martin on 1 May 1823 but was taken over by John Murray between 15 September and 1 November 1823. It was originally published in twelve parts, each part containing five plates. Two further variants of the title are known, one dated 1823 and with no publisher's name (probably supplied by the original publishers), and one dated 1824 reading *Views in Spain, illustrative of a tour with Lord John Russell through that kingdom, in 1813* (perhaps issued on the completion of the parts). The present title was probably supplied with bound copies of the work. Copies are also known with the plates printed on India paper and mounted.

Abbey, *Travel* 147; Alberich 1497 (erroneous collation); Palau 139541. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) p. 186.

119. LÓPEZ DE VARGAS MACHUCA, Tomás. Atlas geográfico de España, que comprende el mapa general del reyno, y los particulares de sus provincias. *Madrid, [no publisher,] 1804.*

Folio (430 x 300) pp. [iv] (title leaf and index leaf), with 101 engraved regional maps of Spain and Portugal (including a series of eight sheets covering Portugal, not called for, but added to end of index in a contemporary hand), of which 93 double-page and six folding, almost all hand-coloured in outline throughout; most maps lightly damp-stained (those at beginning of volume more heavily), but the paper still strong, small tear at edge of two maps (nos. 36 and 39, both repaired on verso, without loss), a few marginal annotations in pencil; mid twentieth-century sheep-backed boards; rubbed, upper joint split and upper cover becoming loose. £5750

First edition of this important atlas of Spain, very rarely found complete. The series of eight maps of Portugal at the end was first published in 1778, with another edition in 1811. Several of the maps form large wall- or folding maps at a uniform scale of 1:230,000 intended for joining and mounting.

Tomás López de Vargas Machuca (1731–1802) was one of Spain's leading eighteenth-century cartographers who, in a forty-year career, produced more than 200 maps. Thanks to the patronage of the marqués de la Ensenada, in 1752 he was able to go to Paris where he studied with the great French geographer and cartographer Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville. Returning to Madrid in 1760, he produced maps not only of Spain but of its colonies as well as other parts of the world.

In 1795 López proposed to Manuel Godoy the creation of a 'Gabinete Geográfico' which would contain all the existing maps of Spain. In the same year he began work on the present atlas, which was completed and published posthumously by his heirs in 1804.



‘Despite its inexactitude, which is due to the imprecision of the methods used, this atlas constituted the most important work of national cartography – and the most extensive – until the appearance of the *Atlas de España y sus posesiones de ultramar* (1856) by the Spanish cartographer Francisco Coello’ (Biblioteca Tomás Navarro Tomás website, our translation).

*Provenance:* the Holland House copy, with bookplate (see also items 45, 65 and 111). The damp-staining in the present volume was almost certainly caused by the hoses that played on Holland House after it was hit by incendiary bombs during an air-raid on the evening of 27 September 1940.

Not found in Palau, which records only an edition of 1830 (Palau 140278). Not in Phillips, *Atlases*, but see no. 4065 (an edition of 1810[–1818]). Library Hub records two copies only (Birmingham and Queen’s University Belfast).

120. LOS VALLES, Louis Xavier Auguet de Saint-Sylvain, Baron de [Jean Toussaint MERLE, editor]. The career of Don Carlos, since the death of Ferdinand the Seventh: being a chapter in the history of Charles the Fifth. *London, Richard Bentley, 1835.*

8vo, pp. xxviii (mis-numbered 'xviii'), 384, with a lithographed frontispiece of Don Carlos (spotted) and one lithographed plate (a portrait of Zumalacárregui); title faintly spotted, but a good copy in contemporary calfbacked boards, spine with black morocco lettering-piece; slightly rubbed. £375

First edition in English. First published in French earlier the same year and quickly translated into German and Spanish as well as English. Saint-Sylvain was a French legitimist who became a significant personal aide to Don Carlos. 'Admitted to the confidence of the legitimate heir of the Spanish monarchy, his faithful servant and attendant from the time of his banishment into Portugal, to that of his triumphs in Navarre, the narrative which he publishes, will reveal, with striking veracity, the men and events of that country in their true character' (preface, p. viii). Los Valles's account, dedicated to Don Carlos's wife, the Princess of Beira, was well received by Tory journals.

*Provenance:* Algernon Percy, 4th Duke of Northumberland (1792–1865), with his bookplate. Percy had joined the navy at the age of twelve and served as midshipman on a succession of frigates in the Mediterranean in Admiral Collingwood's fleet. On succeeding to the dukedom in 1847 he became one of the half-dozen or so wealthiest aristocrats of the time.

Alberich 1080; Palau 350842.

121. [MACKENZIE, Alexander Slidell.] A year in Spain. By a young American. *London, John Murray, 1831.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xi, [i], 413, 3, [3, publisher's advertisements], [4, advertisements]; vii, 377, [3, publisher's advertisements]; several illustrations in the text; some minor spotting at beginning of each volume, but very good copies, untrimmed in the original blue boards, grey paper spines with printed paper spine labels; extremities rubbed, head of spines slightly chipped. £500

First London edition; first published in Boston in 1829. Born in New York, Alexander Slidell Mackenzie (1803–1848) entered the American navy aged eleven as a midshipman, serving on various ships in the Caribbean and the Pacific. In 1825 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and soon afterwards he was granted a period of extended leave during which he travelled in Europe. 'He was that rarity, a studious officer who used his off-duty hours to improve himself by reading widely. Thus in the course of his travels, his culture and amiability caused him to be befriended in Madrid by Washington Irving and by the young Henry Longfellow. Both friendships lasted until death severed them. Slidell's colourful experiences in the Iberian Peninsula formed the basis of his first book, *A year in Spain* (1829), a vivid, sharply observed travel account published first in Boston and subsequently, to considerable notice, in England. Irving had secured John Murray as his friend's English publisher and had written favourably of the work in the *Quarterly Review* (Feb. 1831)' (ANB).

Entering Spain over the Pyrenees, Mackenzie visited Barcelona, Tarragona, Valencia, Madrid (where he spent three months in all), Segovia, Toledo, Cordoba, Seville, Cádiz and Gibraltar.

Alberich 1036; Palau 315106. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) p. 187.

122. [MACKENZIE, Alexander Slidell.] Spain revisited. By the author of 'A year in Spain'. London, Richard Bentley, 1836.

Two vols, pp. xiv, 331; x, 344; a few isolated spots and some light creasing, but a good copy in the original cloth-backed boards, printed paper labels on spines; slightly soiled and rubbed, tear in cloth at head of spine of vol. I. £400

First edition. An American edition appeared the same year. Mackenzie made a second visit to Spain in 1834, despite the existence of a royal order of Ferdinand VII demanding that if the author of *A year in Spain* were to return to the country he should be immediately conducted to the nearest frontier and dismissed. 'The work itself was to be seized wherever it might be found. The reasons given for this exclusion were, that this ill-digested production contained injurious expressions concerning the king and royal family of Spain, and sacrilegious mockery of her institutions and laws' (1 pp. 1–2).

For his second visit Mackenzie followed an almost entirely different itinerary from his first, taking in Pamplona, Zaragoza, Madrid, Alcalá, Salamanca, Valladolid, Burgos and Vitoria.

Alberich 1105; Palau 315107. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) p. 187.

123. MAXWELL, William Hamilton, *editor*. Peninsular sketches; by actors on the scene. London, Henry Colburn, 1845.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [iii]–viii, [ii], 389; iv, 388; with an engraved frontispiece in each volume (slightly offset onto title); contemporary dark blue calfbacked boards, spines with contrasting light brown and dark brown lettering-pieces; joints and corners rubbed, a few digs in spines. £400

First edition of this scarce compilation of first-hand accounts of the Peninsular War, some of which appear only in this work. 'The arduous struggle . . . may be found, in most of its important occurrences, faithfully described in the present volumes; which, for the first time, give the details of those past events in a collected form to the world – while, without the dry formality of history, many of these documents will strike the reader, as possessing a fresh and graphic power of description which more learned writers labour at in vain' (introduction, I p. vii).

The novelist and historian William Maxwell (1792–1850) was born in Newry, County Down. 'The notion (which he may have fostered) that he soldiered in the Peninsular campaign in 1812–14 has been rejected; the inglorious reality was that he stepped into a minor career in the church after being disappointed of an inheritance from an aunt . . .

[In his fiction] there is much male braggadocio and racy detail and some narrative energy . . . . His eighteen novels and histories ran through at least 104 editions between them up to the 1900s. His style reputedly influenced the novels of Charles Lever. But his non-fiction – in history, sport, or biography – is more interesting to the modern reader’ (*Dictionary of Irish Biography*).

*Provenance:* Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, 4th Baronet (1825–1885), with bookplates.

Alberich 889; Palau 158810.

124. MENTELLE, Edme, and Pierre-Grégoire CHANLAIRE. New map of Spain and Portugal. *London, John Stockdale, 13 October 1808.*

Large folding map in 32 sections (195 x 130 mm, unfolding to 965 x 1270 mm), hand-coloured; a few minor stains, but in good condition; linen-backed, in the original card slipcase with printed paper label on one side; rubbed and slightly soiled. £500

A scarce large Peninsular War-period map of Spain and Portugal, including an inset map of the straits of Gibraltar. Mentelle and Chanlaire’s map was originally published in Paris in 1799 as *Carte d’Espagne et de Portugal en neuf feuilles*.

*Provenance:* ownership inscription of ‘Colonel Munro’ on slipcase. This is perhaps Sir Thomas Munro (1761–1827), army officer in the East India Company and administrator in India. Although he never took part, Munro ‘watched with an attentive eye the progress of the war in the Peninsula’ and ‘his . . . anxiety to join the Peninsular army was such, that he would, in all probability, have been permitted to indulge it, had not his services been again required by the East India Company’ (George Gleig, *The life of Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart. and K.C.B.*, 1830, p. 381).

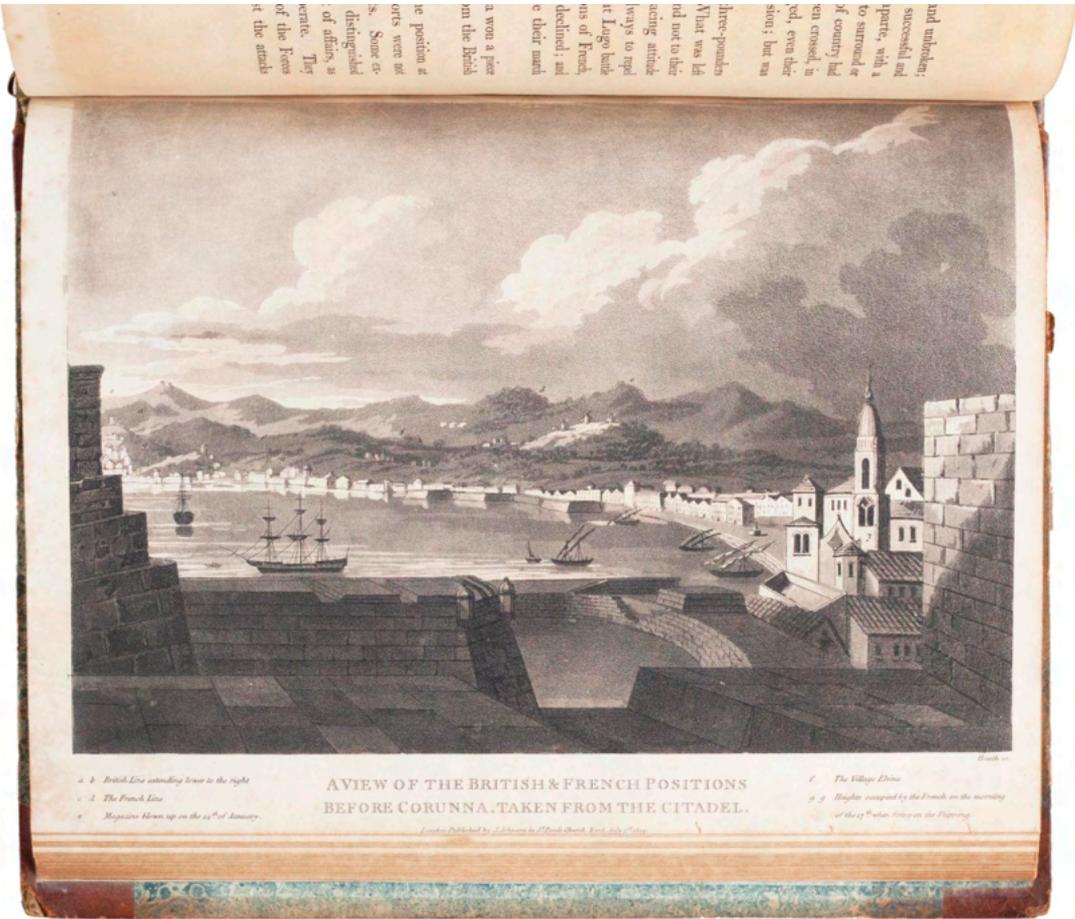
Palau 164774. Library Hub records copies at the Bodleian and the British Library only.

125. MOORE, James. A narrative of the campaign of the British army in Spain, commanded by His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, K.B. etc. etc. etc. Authenticated by official papers and original letters . . . The second edition, corrected. *London, Joseph Johnson, 1809.*

4to, pp. xii, 238, 89, [1], with an engraved frontispiece-portrait of Sir John Moore, a plate, a folding plan and a folding map (short tear at hinge, three short tears repaired on verso); some light spotting and toning; contemporary diced russia-backed boards, spine gilt; extremities rubbed, spine slightly faded. £400

James Moore’s highly successful biography of his elder brother Sir John Moore (1761–1809), who died at the battle of Corunna in 1809; first published earlier the same year.

‘Sir John Moore kept a journal of his proceedings; and, with an exactness unusual in a military man, preserved every official paper, or letter of importance, which he received,



together with copies of those which he wrote. All these documents the author has in his possession; and he has, besides, had the opportunity of acquiring full information respecting the events. He could not misrepresent them, had he been so inclined, without being exposed to immediate detection; but he is under no temptation either to disguise or conceal any part of the conduct of the person in whom he is most deeply interested. His only wish has been to make a full disclosure; and with this in view he has, as much as possible, made every individual concerned explain himself by his own letters; which, together with other documents, are selected and arranged in the order adapted to elucidate the facts' (preface, pp. v-vi).

The plate depicts 'A view of the British and French positions before Corunna, taken from the citadel'.

*Provenance:* Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Baker Baker, 1st Baronet (1764–1825), with bookplate.

Alberich 900 records the first edition. Palau 180059 records the third edition.

126. [MOORE, John, *attributed author.*] *Scenes and adventures in Spain from 1835 to 1840.* By Poco Mas. *London, Richard Bentley, 1845.*

Two vols, pp. [iii]–xiii, 390; ix, 391; with a frontispiece in each volume; frontispieces slightly foxed, but a good copy in the original dark green cloth; slightly rubbed, some minor wear and slight fraying to extremities. £600

First edition; rare. According to the anonymous (and slightly ungenerous) critic in the *British Quarterly Review* of August and November 1846, this unfairly neglected work is ‘written by a gentleman by the name of Moore, who was, we believe, the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* from 1835 to 1840 in the north of Spain, and with the army of Espartero. His work is, we believe, a most faithful and conscientious transcript of occurrences, and this is its only merit . . . . On the convention of Bergara, and of the events of the 25th of August, 1840, subsequent to the Queen’s journey to Catalonia, his work contains a full and faithful account. He is evidently an amiable, benevolent, and kindly man, and his work is trustworthy’.

Besides a detailed account of various episodes of the First Carlist War, the author describes Zaragoza, Pamplona, Miranda de Ebro, Santander, Burgos, Madrid, the siege of Bilbao, Vitoria, Lérida, and Barcelona, among other places of interest. ‘My journeyings and sojournings were necessarily affected by the state of the country at the time; and it fell to my lot to witness several remarkable events. Skipping from one point to another, as I may recollect incidents offering materials for amusement or information, I will endeavour to depict some of the scenes which were spread out before me during my perambulations among the high-ways and by-ways of Spain’ (I pp. 1–2).

Alberich 1083; Palau 229343.

127. NAPIER, William Francis Patrick. *English battles and sieges in the Peninsula.* Extracted from his ‘*Peninsula War*’, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Napier, K.C.B., etc. etc. *London, Chapman & Hall, 1852.*

8vo, pp. vii, 549, [1, blank], [1, advertisement], with a frontispiece-portrait of the author; one or two very minor stains, but an excellent copy in the original brown-green cloth, advertisements on endpapers; minor wear, spine dulled, split in cloth along lower joint. £185

First edition. ‘In this publication, the combats of Roriça, Vimiero, and Coruña, and the character of Sir John Moore, have been entirely recomposed. The other battles and sieges are, with more or less compression of details, transcripts from the *History of the Peninsular War*. Thus arranged they will perhaps most effectually exhibit the constant energy of the British soldier, and draw attention in their neighbourhoods to the veterans who still survive’ (p. ii).

Palau 187476 records the 1855 edition.

128. NAPIER, William Francis Patrick. History of the war in the Peninsula and in the south of France, from the year 1807 to the year 1814 . . . The second edition; to which is prefixed a reply to various opponents; together with observations illustrating Sir J. Moore's campaigns. *London, Thomas and William Boone, 1832–1840.*

Six vols, 8vo, pp. [iii]–lxxix, 618; [iii]–xi, [i], 530; li, 651; xvi, 589, [1]; [xii], lxxxvi, [ii], 622; [xii], cv, 709, [1]; with 55 battle plans; most plans slightly foxed, some occasional light foxing or spotting elsewhere, but a good copy in contemporary calf-backed boards, spines richly gilt and with black morocco lettering-pieces; slightly rubbed, a few very small chips at heads of some spines. £1250

A good set of Napier's monumental history of the Peninsular War. As usual, it is a mixed set: volumes IV–VI (1834, 1836 and 1840 respectively) are here in first edition, while volumes I–III (1832, 1832 and 1833 respectively) are in second edition. In the second editions of volumes I and III Napier prints detailed defences against those who had attacked him after the appearance of the first edition.

Napier had served with distinction in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1814 (with some breaks), and he 'was made CB on 4 June 1815, and received a gold medal with two clasps for the battles of Salamanca, the Nivelle, and Nive, and a silver medal with three clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d'Oñoro, and Orthez' (*Oxford DNB*). In his retirement, Napier determined to write an account of the Peninsula campaign, as he felt that the published histories were unsatisfactory, and he drew upon the personal recollections of key figures on both sides of the conflict, including Wellington (who refused Napier the use of his private papers, but gave him Joseph Bonaparte's correspondence with Napoleon), Soult, Jomini, and Ney's widow.

On its publication, Napier's History 'provoked wide-ranging reaction. Soult considered it "perfect", Sir Robert Peel "eloquent and faithful", the Spanish general Alava felt it too pro-French, and a British officer in India demanded satisfaction on his return for a "most unfounded calumny" about his conduct at Barossa. General Lord Beresford expressed fury at the account of Albuera, and, fourteen years after publication of the relevant volume, Colonel John Gurwood would challenge Napier's assertion that a howitzer captured at Sabugal fell to the 43rd, not 52nd, regiment. Napier thus faced a carillon of malcontents and critics, and he believed that his adverse comments about the Spaniards prevented him from commanding British troops in the Carlist wars. The work was, however, translated into French, Spanish, Italian, and German, with plans to produce a Persian version also discussed' (*op. cit.*)

*Provenance:* Henry Hansard, with bookplates (in vols. I–IV superimposed over earlier bookplates with motto 'Avisé la fin').

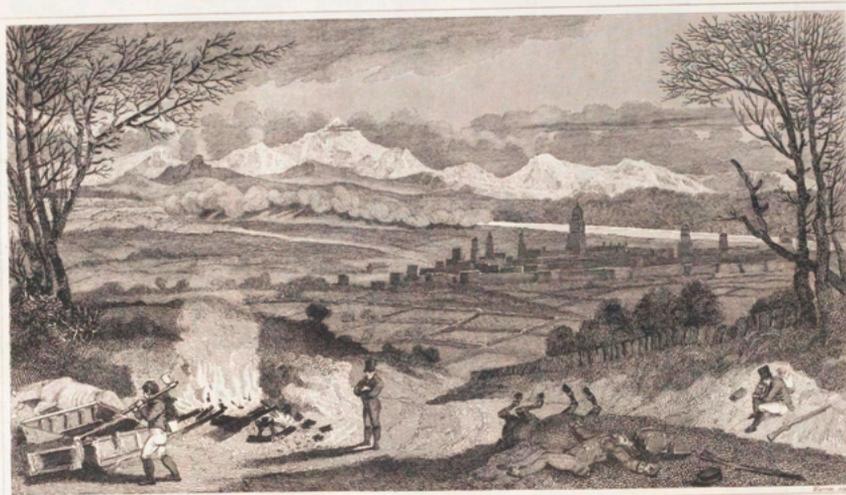
Alberich 904; Palau 187471.

‘MUY IMPORTANTE’

129. NEALE, Adam. Letters from Portugal and Spain; comprising an account of the operations of the armies under Their Excellencies Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore, from the landing of the troops in Mondego Bay to the battle at Corunna. Illustrated with engravings by Heath, Fittler, Warren, etc. from drawings made on the spot. London, Richard Phillips, 1809.

4to, pp. xvi, 348, 116, with an engraved frontispiece-map (slightly offset onto title) and twelve engraved plates; some slight foxing of plates, mostly confined to margins; contemporary diced russia-backed boards, spine gilt; extremities rubbed, spine slightly faded. £750

First edition. Adam Neale (1779–1832) trained as a physician in Edinburgh and was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, on 25 June 1806. ‘In July 1808 Neale was appointed physician to the forces, a position he held during the Peninsular War, when he was also one of the physicians-extraordinary to the duke of Kent. In 1809, in *Letters from Portugal and Spain*, he published an account of the operations of the armies under Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley, from the landing of the troops in Mondego Bay to the battle of Corunna. Neale subsequently visited Germany,



THE CITY OF LUGO,  
With the position of the British Army, on the 8th of January.

Published June 1809, by Richard Phillips, Bridge Street Blackfriars, London.

\* It appears by the report of  
Spain, that the French lost a great  
that the British was very thin

As I quitted Lugo, I  
hills, which flowered over  
by-ways. The inha  
However, after having  
the Marshal still decid  
wer made for withdraw  
wer accordingly kindred  
appears, did not discover t

Some skirmishing having  
by Sir John Moore drew  
morning of the 8th, with  
which at this time appear  
over taken on the 7th havi  
blatiried, with strong rei  
an second happy at the  
speaky issue. I took on  
the town, whence I had an  
son of the hostile army?  
rough sketch of the count  
the two lines.

CANALIZ

Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey, where he was physician to the British embassy at Constantinople, and in 1818 he published a description of his tour in *Travels through some Parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey* (Oxford DNB).

Neale's work is more than an account of the military operations, as he indicates in his preface: 'The points which have principally engaged [the author's] attention are, the positions and operations of the armies in Portugal and Spain; occasional descriptions of the face of both countries: which descriptions, by the way, are accompanied by several drawings, traits of the characters of their inhabitants, and, as was to be expected, remarks on various occurrences connected with his own profession' (pp. iv–v).

The subjects of the plates are: 'Battle of Vimiera', 'Moorish castle at Torres Vedras', 'Distant view of Mafra', 'Castle of Punhete', 'Bridge over the River Nissa', 'The pass of Villa Velha', 'Bridge over the Coa River, near Almeida', 'Roman bridge, at Salamanca', 'Pass in the Sierra of Sevadon, near Molina Seca', 'Bridge near Constantine', 'The city of Lugo, with the position of the British army on the 8th of January', and 'Battle of Corunna'.

*Provenance*: Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Baker Baker, 1st Baronet (1764–1825), with bookplate.

Alberich 911; Palau 188855 ('Muy importante para la historia de las Invasiones Francesas y la guerra de la Independencia. Rarísima').

130. [OWEN, Hugh.] The civil war in Portugal, and the siege of Oporto. By a British officer of Hussars, who served in the Portuguese army during the Peninsular War. *London, Edward Moxon, 1836.*

8vo, pp. [iii]–x, 285; contemporary calfbacked boards; rubbed, rebacked preserving original lettering-piece, spine faded. £450

First edition in English; a Portuguese version, *A guerra civil em Portugal . . . Por hum estrangeiro*, appeared the same year, also in London.

Hugh Owen (1784–1861) became a lieutenant in the army on 9 July 1807 and embarked for Portugal in 1809. Fluent in French, Spanish and Portuguese, he was frequently employed in outpost duties and scouting, and in 1810 was appointed captain of cavalry in the Portuguese army, under Marshal Beresford. He chose to remain in the Portuguese army after the end of the Peninsular War and sold out of the British service on 4 September 1817. After further service under Lord Beresford in Brazil in 1820, he 'retired into private life, and lived on his estate at Villa Nova de Paraisa, near Porto. During the subsequent civil wars Dom Pedro offered to appoint Owen his personal aide-de-camp, with the rank of general, but not having the permission of his own sovereign, Owen declined. Owen was a knight commander of San Bento d'Aviz and knight of the Tower and Sword, and had the Peninsular gold cross. Sir John Rennie, who met him in Porto in 1855, described him as over 6 feet in height, with a determined countenance' (Oxford DNB).

*Provenance:* Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850), twice prime minister of the United Kingdom, with his Drayton Manor bookplate.

131. PALMERSTON, Henry John Temple, Lord. The speech of the Viscount Palmerston, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1837, on the civil war in Spain. *London, James Ridgway & Sons, 1837.*

8vo, pp. 70, [2, advertisements]; untrimmed in modern boards.

£250

First edition. This is a presentation copy, inscribed 'With the author's compliments' at the head of the half-title.

'Lord Palmerston obtained the sanction of the Cabinet for the British Legion in Spain. It was intended to assist Queen Isabella in opposing the priests and the Inquisition. It no doubt did have that effect, though it was not altogether a success, and Sir de Lacy Evans, at the head of the Legion, was so badly handled as to make the matter appear a fitting subject for a Parliamentary attack on Lord Palmerston. This was done with great vigour and, through a debate which lasted for three nights, it was almost doubtful which way the majority might decide. Towards the end of it Lord Palmerston spoke, and proved that the silence which was usual to him did not come from want of capacity to speak, or want of fire in speaking when the subject seemed to justify it. The speech is thus described by Mr. Edward Ellice; "It is, however, useless to say any more of it than that Palmerston has made so admirable a speech in every respect as completely to have gained the House, and to have re-established himself entirely in their good opinion, if there was a question of his having lost it in some quarters. He spoke for three hours; and I never heard a more able, vigorous, or successful defence of the foreign policy of a Government, or war better or more happily and fearlessly carried into the enemy's quarters". And we are told that the House was riotous with cheering throughout. When it divided, however, there was a majority of no more than thirty-six among five hundred and twenty members' (Anthony Trollope, *Lord Palmerston*, 1882, pp. 63–4).

Alberich 1088; Palau 210499.

132. [PEYRON, Jean-François.] Nouveau voyage en Espagne, fait en 1777 et 1778; dans lequel on traite des mœurs, du caractère, des monumens anciens et modernes, du commerce, du théâtre, de la législation des tribunaux particuliers à ce royaume, et de l'Inquisition; avec de nouveaux détails sur son état actuel, et sur une procédure récente et fameuse. *'A Londres, chez P. Elmsly' [but probably Geneva], 1782.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. 363; 382; some occasional pale spotting, but a very good copy in contemporary French mottled calf, spines gilt and with green morocco lettering-pieces; rubbed, upper joint of vol. I cracked, cracks in both joints of vol. II, head of spines slightly chipped. £400

First edition with this title. The title-pages and half-titles of both volumes are cancels; according to ESTC this is in fact probably a reissue of the first edition, *Essais sur l'Espagne, et voyage fait en 1777 et 1778* (Geneva, 1780).

Jean-François Peyron (1748–1784), a native of Aix, was a writer and translator from English. He travelled to Spain in 1777–8 as secretary to the French ambassador, visiting Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Murcia, Cartagena, Lorca, Guadix, Granada, Antequera, Osuna, Jerez, Cádiz, Seville, Córdoba, Manazanares, Toledo, and Madrid. From the latter he made excursions to Valladolid, Burgos and Irún. Peyron was well-informed and a keen observer, and his account, which Richard Ford considered ‘admirable’, is noted for its precision and its evident affection towards Spain and the Spanish. A partial translation into English appeared in 1789 appended to the first English translation of Bourgoing’s *Nouveau voyage en Espagne* (see item 28).

*Provenance:* John Symmons (1745–1831) barrister, scientist, art collector, plant collector, founder member of the Royal Society, High Sheriff of County Carmarthen, and owner of a library of upwards of 30,000 books, with bookplates; John Edward Waldie (b. 1826), with bookplates (partly superimposed on those of Symmons) and later pressmark labels below.

Palau 224533.

#### ARMCHAIR TRAVELS?

133. [PRICE, Uvedale Tomkyns.] An account of the most remarkable places and curiosities in Spain and Portugal. By Udal ap Rhys. *London, John Osborn, Andrew Millar, and John and James Rivington, and Bath, James Leake, 1749.*

8vo, pp. iv, 332, [1, errata]; woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; contemporary calf, worn and rubbed, joints cracked, spine label missing. £500

First edition. A contemporary hand has written the name of the supposed author on the title: ‘i e Uvedale Price’, namely Uvedale Tomkyns Price (1685–1764), a Tory and later Whig politician who sat in the House of Commons from 1713–15 and 1727–34. However, the identity of the author seems not to have been widely known at the time: Tobias Smollett, reviewing the third edition in 1759, wrote ‘Whether any such person as Udal ap Rhys ever existed, or the name is no more than an anagrammatical conceit, we shall not pretend to determine’, and in 1804 Robert Southey mistook the author for his contemporary Uvedale Price (1747–1829).

Uvedale Tomkyns Price ‘was a very keen collector of paintings and prints, and built up a considerable library. He was also an enthusiastic scholar and author . . . . In this travel guide he argues that “Spain is not only the greatest repository of fine paintings; but the face of the country itself is rich, beautiful, and picturesque beyond imagination”. He included a catalogue of the cities, towns and villages with “exact distances, after a new and accurate method. Many of which are not to be found in any maps extant”. There is no independent evidence that Uvedale Tomkyns Price visited Spain or Portugal, and the quarrelsome Philip Thicknesse argued that his book “abounds with many flagrant falsehoods” and that “it was written, indeed, as many modern travels are, over a pipe in his own chimney corner. DON UDAL, never was in Spain” ’ (C. Watkins and B. Cowell, *Uvedale Price (1747–1829)*. *Decoding the picturesque*, 2012, p. 13). Cox I p. 131; ESTC T105836; Palau 266029.

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A C C O U N T  
Of the MOST REMARKABLE  
P L A C E S  
A N D  
C U R I O S I T I E S  
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P O R T U G A L.

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By *UDAL* ap *RHYS.* 1e

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 *Udalen, Price*

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. OSBORN, in *Pater-noster Row*;  
A. MILLAR, over-against *Catherine-street* in the *Strand*;  
J. and J. RIVINGTON, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*;  
And J. LEAKE, at *Bath*.

M.DCC.XLIX.

134. QUEVEDO Y VILLEGAS, Francisco de (Roger L'ESTRANGE, *translator*). The visions of Dom Francisco de Quevedo Villegas, Knight of the Order of St. James. Made English by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knt. . . . The tenth edition, corrected. *London*, 'W. B.' [probably William Bowyer] for Richard Sare, 1708.

8vo, pp. [iv], 282, [2, advertisement]; some pale foxing and browning, but a good copy in early eighteenth-century speckled calf, later morocco lettering-piece on spine; slightly rubbed, some surface cracking along spine. £200

First published in 1667; the first, and very popular, complete translation into English of Quevedo's satirical *Sueños*. The hugely prolific Sir Roger L'Estrange (1616–1704) also made translations of Cervantes's *Novelas ejemplares* (as *The Spanish Decameron*, 1687) and some lighter pieces from Spanish, besides his various translations from the classics. 'L'Estrange's method of translation was closer to that of the Augustan "imitation" than what Dryden called "metaphrase": its aim is always to bring the author into a racy English present' (*Oxford DNB*).

ESTC T88967; Palau 244188.

135. QUIN, Michael Joseph. A visit to Spain; detailing the transactions which occurred during a residence in that country, in the latter part of 1822, and the first four months of 1823. With an account of the removal of the Court from Madrid to Seville; and general notices of the manners, customs, costume, and music of the country. *London*, Hurst, Robinson & Co., 1823.

8vo, pp. iv, 359, [1, blank], xxiv; some isolated spots and light foxing, stain affecting two leaves (H2–3); untrimmed in the original cloth-backed boards, red morocco lettering-piece on spine; rubbed and slightly soiled, spine faded. £400

First edition. Michael Quin (1796–1843), of Co. Tipperary, 'practised for a time as a lawyer in London. A liberal and a supporter of Daniel O'Connell, he wrote articles about foreign policy for the London newspaper the *Morning Chronicle*, and contributed to the *Morning Herald* and other periodicals. With O'Connell, he was a founding member of the Reform Club. He edited the *Monthly Review* (1825–32) and the *Catholic Journal* (1833)' (*Dictionary of Irish Biography*).

Quin travelled from Irún to Madrid, which he reached on 24 November, staying there until the end of March the following year. He provides valuable observations on the city's social life and institutions (the Cortes, the Sociedad Landaburiana, the royal court) and on contemporary political events. From the capital he made excursions to Córdoba, Seville and Cádiz. Returning to Madrid on 21 April, he learnt that the French had entered Burgos on the 18th and, passing through the city a few days later on his return to Irún, Quin was interrogated there by Carlos O'Donnell.

'Although Quin remained only five months in Spain, he had a quick eye, and his narrative throws interesting light on conditions in the country immediately prior to the armed intervention of the French Army of Observation, better known as "The hundred

thousand sons of St Louis” ’ (Robertson). In 1824 Quin published his translations from the Spanish of the *Memoirs of Ferdinand VII, king of the Spains*, and the memoirs of Don Augustín de Iturbide (1783–1824), emperor of Mexico.

Alberich 1012; Palau 244595 (and see 244594 for a variant title). See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 108–110.

136. [RICHARDSON, John.] *Journal of the movements of the British Legion*. By an officer, late of the Quarter-Master-General’s staff. *London, Effingham Wilson, 1836*.

8vo, pp. xv, 262, with a frontispiece, two lithographed plates and a lithographed map; one or two faint spots on frontispiece and one plate; mid nineteenth-century calf-backed boards, red morocco lettering-piece on spine; slightly rubbed and marked. £950

First edition; rare. Born near Niagara Falls, Upper Canada, John Richardson (1797–1852) ‘served in the Canadian militia (41st regiment) during the Anglo-American War of 1812–14, and was taken prisoner at the battle of the Thames. After his liberation he entered the British army, and in 1815 went to England, where he married a woman from Essex. He spent part of his time in Paris, and in 1829 published *Écarté, or, The salons of Paris*, which was poorly reviewed. In 1835 he joined the British Auxiliary Legion raised to fight in the Carlist War. He was appointed senior captain in the sixth Scots grenadiers, and in 1836 attained his majority and was made a knight of the military order of St Ferdinand by Queen Christina. But he quarrelled with his commander, George de Lacy Evans, to whose politics he was hostile, and pursued the grievance in his *Journal of the movements of the*



*W. A. Kelly del. W. D. Wilson sc.*

VIEW OF SAN SEBASTIAN.

*British Legion* (1836). The matter was investigated by the House of Commons, and, the result not satisfying Richardson, he returned to the charge in his *Personal memoirs* (1838). He also persuaded Theodore Hook to lampoon Evans and other officers in print, but this idea failed for want of a publisher' (*Oxford DNB*). Richardson later returned to Canada and in 1848–9 moved to New York, where he died in poverty.

The plates comprise a view of Pasajes and two of San Sebastian.

*Provenance*: Lieutenant Colonel James Rait (1804–1877) of Anniston House in Forfarshire, with his ownership stamps at head and foot of title. Rait served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the British Legion in Spain during 1835–7 where he commanded a regiment and was, like Richardson, made a knight of St Ferdinand.

Alberich 1098. Not found in Palau.

137. RICHARDSON, John. *Movements of the British Legion, with strictures on the course of conduct pursued by Lieutenant-General Evans . . .* Second edition. To which is added, with new views, a continuation of the operations from the 5th of May, 1836, to the close of March, 1837. *London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co., J. Macrone and E. Wilson, 1837.*

Two parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. [iii]–xvi, [ii], 330, with a lithographed frontispiece, five lithographed plates and a lithographed map; some light foxing of plates (mostly marginal), but a good copy in contemporary Russia, spine gilt and with black morocco lettering-piece; rubbed and slightly scratched. £750



1. Santa Barbara. 2. Yanka Hill. 3. Carlist advanced picket, on the Hernani road. 4. Puyo. 5. Carlist picket house, across the water. 6. English Battery.

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withal.

Second edition, revised and expanded to include a second part (pp. 255–325) describing the Carlist offensives of the summer and autumn of 1836 and the battle of Hernani (15 March 1837) and its aftermath.

‘In publishing the first edition of the first part, last year, the principal object I had in view was the upholding of a service, which had been grossly vilified by a certain portion of the press, and by the partizans of Don Carlos. With that service I considered myself identified, and, in giving it the character I did, consistently with truth, I felt that I was conferring a benefit upon those of the British Army, who, like myself, had, under the sanction of the king and government, sought an opening to active and honorable warfare, and the promotion consequent on its successful issue. A variety of motives have contributed to the retirement of almost every British and Indian officer who had originally embarked, under the impression, universally entertained at the time, that the Legion would have effected infinitely more than it unfortunately has been permitted to do. Among the principal of these reasons, has been the arbitrary conduct of General Evans towards many of his officers, and his unexpected infringement of the Articles of Service; both which subjects will be found detailed in the second part of the volume’ (preface to the second edition, pp. [v]–vi).

The three plates new to this edition depict parts of the defensive lines around San Sebastian: a view of Puyo, a view of Alza, and a view of the Ametzagaña with the English picket-house nearby.

*Provenance*: Edward Law, first earl of Ellenborough (1790–1871), politician and governor-general of India, with Southam Delabere bookplate and with stamp ‘Earl of Ellenborough’s heirlooms. Book no. [‘42’, entered in manuscript]’.

Palau 267535.

138. ROCCA, Albert Jean Michel de (Maria GRAHAM, *translator*). *Memoirs of the war of the French in Spain . . .* Translated from the French. *London, John Murray, 1815.*

8vo, pp. viii, 384; some occasional light spotting and staining; untrimmed in the original boards, printed paper spine label; rubbed and slightly soiled, splits at head and foot of upper joint. £150

First edition in English; first published in French the previous year. John Murray also published the French version (*Mémoires sur la guerre des Français en Espagne*) in the same year as this English translation. Albert Jean Michel de Rocca (1788–1818) was an officer in the hussars, having joined the French army in 1805 in search of adventure, and spent some time as part of the garrison at Ronda. Badly wounded in a skirmish near that city, he was repatriated to France and returned to his native Geneva. He soon afterwards became the second husband of Mme de Staël and, his new wife being a staunch opponent of Napoleon, spent the rest of the wars in exile. His work is one of the more valuable French accounts of the Peninsular War, although, being active mostly in the army of the South, he had little contact with the British.

*Provenance*: James Robertson of Gladney and Muirtown, Scotland, with bookplate on front pastedown and with his ownership inscription at head of title; Major-General John Cecil Russell (1839–1909), with bookplate on rear pastedown.

Alberich 932; Palau 271751.

139. ROCHFORD SCOTT, Charles. *Excursions in the mountains of Ronda and Granada*, with characteristic sketches of the inhabitants of the south of Spain. London, Henry Colburn, 1838.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [ii], vi, 436; vi, 443, [1, advertisement] (pp. 288–304 bound out of sequence); with a lithographed frontispiece in each volume; frontispieces and titles foxed, otherwise an excellent copy in the original purple cloth; minor wear, a few small stains on spines (sunned). £2000

First edition; scarce. ‘When reviewing *Excursions in the mountains of Ronda and Granada*, Richard Ford described Captain Rochfort Scott as being one of “a new genus, the *military traveller* . . . riding rough horses, and writing rough notes . . . . The author, in his opinion, was entitled to rank amongst the most lively and entertaining when describing “the outside of a country, the face and form of nature, the salient characteristics of the lower orders, the ventas, the muleteers, and bullfights” . . . . Rochfort Scott had spent the greater part of the years between 1822 and 1830 with the garrison at Gibraltar, and subsequently, in 1833, he visited Madrid. It is not easy to follow his tracks on every excursion, and some may well have been amalgamated to form a continuous route’.

‘For Rochfort Scott the charm of travelling in Spain was that of *novelty*, for – and he was one of the first to say so – “every thing in that country is different from what is met with in any other; every thing is proverbially uncertain . . .?”. Here there was no itinerary to detail where a relay of post-horses was to be found, no *Hand-book for travellers*, with a list of the best inns on the road, to spoil your appetite by anticipation”. “No – you travel with a bad map of the country in your pocket over a stony track that is not marked upon it – and which you are at times disposed to believe is rather the bed of a torrent than a road”: indeed, those who preferred “being dragged through the country at the rate of a mile a minute, powdered with soot, suffocated with steam, and sickened with grease . . . must abstain from travelling in Spain!”’ (Robertson).

Charles Rochfort Scott (1797–1872) subsequently travelled in Greece and Syria, and in 1864 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey.

A Spanish translation of *Excursions in the mountains of Ronda and Granada* appeared in 2008 (Cádiz, La Serranía).

*Provenance*: John Rushout, 2nd Baron Northwick, Northwick Park, Gloucestershire (1769–1859), with bookplate (see also items 57 and 148).

Alberich 1102; Palau 303676. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 117–9.

140. SEMPLE, Robert. *Observations on a journey through Spain and Italy to Naples; and thence to Smyrna and Constantinople: comprising a description of the principal places in that route, and remarks on the present natural and political state of those countries. The second edition, with additions and corrections; to which is also prefixed the Spanish post guide, with a map exhibiting the post roads throughout the Peninsula. London, C. & R. Baldwin, 1808 [with] A second journey in Spain, in the spring of 1809; from Lisbon, through the western skirts of the Sierra Morena, to Sevilla, Cordoba, Granada, Malaga, and Gibraltar; and thence to Tetuan and Tangiers. With plates, containing 24 figures illustrative of the costume and manners. The second edition. London, Robert Baldwin, 1812.*

Two works in three vols, small 8vo, [*Observations:*] pp. [iv], lxii, [ii], 208; [iv], 254, [2, advertisements]; without the half-title; with a large folding map; [*A second journey:*] pp. 312; without the half-title; with eight plates; some mild foxing of the plates and folding map, but good copies uniformly bound in contemporary red roan-backed boards, spines richly gilt; lightly rubbed, spines slightly dulled.

£500

Second editions. Semple's *Observations*, first published in 1807, is here revised and augmented to include a translation of a Spanish *Guía de postas* and a large folding map. *A second journey* was first published in 1809.

Semple's first journey took him from Lisbon to Madrid and thence to Cádiz and Algeciras. His account is an important witness to the consequences of the Battle of Trafalgar. In his second journey Semple travelled from Lisbon to Málaga via Badajoz, Seville, Córdoba and Granada.

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, of a loyalist family, Semple 'became a merchant for London firms and travelled widely, recording his impressions and adventures in short plain narratives which were well received. He was in Cape Colony in 1802, and published an account of his travels in 1803. In 1803 he was back in London, and on 26 June 1805 he left for a journey through Spain and Italy to Naples and thence to Smyrna and Constantinople, of which an account was published in 1807. In 1808 and 1809 he made a second journey in Portugal and Spain, eventually going to Gibraltar and Tangier; this he recorded in a book of [1809]' (*Oxford DNB*).

'Chapters 6–10 in vol. II [of the *Observations*] are on the Levant, and contain some interesting discussion of the effects of the English acquisition of the Ionian Islands . . . . This journey to the Levant took place in 1805' (Blackmer).

*Provenance:* Sir George Harnage, 1st Baronet (1767–1836), with his neat ownership inscription 'Geo. Blackman Junior, Durdans, near Epsom, Surry, 1812' on front fly-leaf of each volume and, beneath it in the same hand, 'now 1822 Geo. Harnage, Captain Royal Navy, 34 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, London'. Harnage was born George Blackman but changed his name in 1821 so that he could inherit the ancestral home of his wife (and cousin) Mary (*née* Harnage). Blackman was listed as Director of the Bank of England in 1810, 1811, 1813, 1814, 1816, 1817, 1819 and 1820 but was subject to bankruptcy proceedings from 1823. His son John Lucie Blackman was killed at Waterloo. Loosely

inserted is a cutting, inscribed by Harnage, from an 1836 edition of the *Morning Herald* recounting a ball at Madrid.

Alberich 748n and 938n; Blackmer 1524 (*Observations*, first edition); Palau 307442 (first edition), 307444. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) p. 186.

141. SHAW, Sir Charles. Personal memoirs and correspondence of Colonel Charles Shaw, K.C.T.S., etc. of the Portuguese Service, and late Brigadier-General, in the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain; comprising a narrative of the war for constitutional liberty in Portugal and Spain, from its commencement in 1831 to the dissolution of the British Legion in 1837. *London, Henry Colburn, 1837.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xv, [i, blank], [i, errata], [i, blank], 500; [iii]–viii, 660; with a lithographed frontispiece-portrait in each volume; titles and frontispiece-portraits lightly foxed, some minor spotting or foxing elsewhere; untrimmed in the original grey boards with printed paper labels on spines; extremities slightly rubbed and bumped. £600

First edition; very scarce. Charles Shaw (1795–1871), of Ayr, entered the army by purchase in 1813 and was on baggage-guard duty at Brussels during the battle of Waterloo. ‘In November 1831 Shaw was appointed captain of a light company of marines in the liberating army of Portugal against Dom Miguel, the heir to the throne. He embarked with recruits on 15 December, joined the fleet of Admiral George Sartorius at Belle Île, arrived at the rendezvous at Terceira in the Azores towards the end of February 1832, and in May proceeded to Fayal and St Michael’s. In June the expedition left the Azores for Portugal, and disembarked on the morning of 5 July at Mindella, about 10 miles from Porto, which city was entered the same afternoon, the Miguelites having evacuated it. Shaw, who in August 1832 was made a major of one of the battalions of British volunteers, saw much fighting around Porto, and was in every action and sortie during the siege of the city by Dom Miguel. He was twice wounded in the attack on his position on 29 September, when after a severe fight the Miguelites were repulsed. He was also severely wounded in the sortie of 17 November, and was subsequently made a knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal.’

‘In 1833 Shaw commanded the Scottish contingent at Lordello, an outpost of the defences of Porto. In July 1833 he was appointed colonel and given the command of an English battalion, which he led in the repulse of Bourmont’s attack on 25 July. At the end of September he embarked with his battalion for Lisbon, landing at São Martinho and marching from there to Torres Vedras to operate on the rear of the Miguelite army on its withdrawal from the attack on Lisbon. He and his battalion did much marching during the next eight months, but not much fighting. On 26 May 1834, two days after Shaw entered Estremez, the war ended. On 1 June 1834 Shaw marched to Lisbon in command of a brigade of 2500 men, which he there handed over to a Portuguese officer . . . . He left Portugal in June 1835 and arrived at Falmouth on 12 July.’

‘On 17 July Shaw was gazetted a brigadier-general to command a Scottish brigade of the auxiliary legion then being raised in England by Sir George de Lacy Evans for service in Spain against the Carlists, and at once went to Glasgow to assist in raising recruits. He

went to Spain in September 1835, landing on the 10th at Santander and marching with some 1600 men, whom he brought out with him, to Portugalete. Here he found that his rank would be only that of colonel in command of a small brigade of two regiments. In February 1836 he was given command of a brigade of three fine Irish regiments, but not the rank of brigadier-general. Until April 1836 he was quartered principally in Vitoria and the surrounding area. On 13 April his brigade embarked at Santander and arrived on the 24th at San Sebastian, which was besieged by Don Carlos. On 5 May an attack was made on the Carlist position on the heights above San Sebastian, and after a protracted fight the day was won. Shaw was struck by a spent ball, and another struck his watch. He was made a brigadier-general and decorated with the third class of the order of San Fernando. On 31 May Shaw skilfully repulsed an attack on his lines; at the end of August, owing to an unfortunate and avoidable quarrel with Evans, Shaw sent in his resignation, which Evans accepted with great regret at the loss of so gallant an officer' (*Oxford DNB*).

Alberich 1103; Palau 311979.

142. [SHERER, Moyle.] *Recollections of the Peninsula*. By the author of *Sketches of India*. Second edition. *London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, 1824*.

8vo, pp. [iv], 262; occasional scattered foxing; untrimmed in contemporary dark green cloth, brown morocco lettering-piece on spine; lightly rubbed, spine slightly faded. £300

First published the previous year. 'From 1801–7 [Sherer] attended Winchester College, but left on obtaining a commission in the 34th regiment of foot. In 1809 his corps was ordered to Portugal, and took part in the engagements of Albuera, Arroyo dos Molinos, and Vitoria. In the summer of 1813 Sherer was taken prisoner at the pass of Maya, and was moved to France, where he remained for two years, living chiefly at Bayonne . . . . *Recollections of the Peninsula* (1823) reached five editions and led Sherer into correspondence with Sir William Napier over Sir John Moore's campaign' (*Oxford DNB*).

Alberich 942n; Palau 312085.

143. SHORTER, Clement King. *George Borrow and his circle*. Wherein may be found many hitherto unpublished letters of Borrow and his friends. *London, New York and Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton, 1913*.

8vo, pp. xix, 450, with a frontispiece-portrait and ten plates; illustrations in the text; some scattered light foxing, short tears in fore-edges of a few leaves (not affecting text); original maroon buckram-backed boards; extremities rubbed, spine sunned. £95

First edition. Shorter was the founder of *The Sphere* and *The Tatler*. His popularizing biography of Borrow makes use of thencetofore unpublished correspondence once in the possession of Borrow's step-daughter.

Collie & Fraser K.8; Wise III, 11.

144. SIMMONS, George (Willoughby VERNER, editor). A British rifle man. The journals and correspondence of Major George Simmons, Rifle Brigade, during the Peninsular War and the campaign of Waterloo. Edited, with introduction, by Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Verner. *London, A. & C. Black, 1899.*

8vo, pp. xxvii, 386, [2, advertisements], with three folding maps; original cloth decorated in gilt; slightly rubbed, spine sunned. £95

First edition. 'George Simmons, the writer of the following letters and journals, was born on 2nd May 1785. His parents resided at Beverley, in Yorkshire . . . . Our history opens with a letter from George in May 1809 to his parents at Beverley, announcing that he is about to embark at Dover for Portugal with the 1st Battalion 95th Rifles . . . . Readers of these letters will learn how throughout the six campaigns of the Peninsula between 1809 and 1814, and also during and after the Waterloo campaign, Lieutenant Simmons, although thrice very severely wounded and put to much expense, managed constantly to remit a portion of his pay, and no inconsiderable portion of good advice as well, to his parents, who were sadly in need of both . . . . As regards the compilation of this volume, the original journals are contained in three small pocket-books, in paper covers, measuring only a few inches square and weighing  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz., 1 oz., and 2 oz. respectively. These were carried by George Simmons in his head-dress throughout the wars, and hence he was always able to make notes from day to day of events as they occurred. These small books form the framework, so to speak, of the more voluminous journals, which were evidently written subsequently, when more time was available for such a purpose' (preface, pp. [xi], xiii, xiv, xxv).

Palau 314124.

145. SOMERVILLE, Alexander. History of the British Legion, and war in Spain, from personal observations and other authentic sources, containing a correct detail of the events of the expedition under General Evans, – its moral, political, and military character, – its successes and reverses in the engagements fought, and hardships suffered, with numerous anecdotes of individuals, etc., etc., etc. With an appendix, containing every officer's name, rank, and service, that was in the expedition, and a portrait of Lt. Gen. Sir George De Lacy Evans, M.P. G.C.St.F. and K.C.B. *London, James Pattie, 1839.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 1–48, 65–645, [1, blank], [647]–720 (complete), with a lithographed frontispiece-portrait of Sir George de Lacy Evans (spotted and slightly offset onto title); several full-page wood-engraved illustrations in the text; a few gatherings lightly toned; modern calf-backed marbled boards. £750

Second edition; a considerably reworked, expanded, and eccentrically illustrated version of Somerville's *A narrative of the British Auxiliary Legion*, published in Glasgow the previous year (see next item). 'In a few instances, the reader will find the subject interfered with, by wood engravings, of which the author has only to say, that he is grievously [*sic*] ashamed . . . . The author is at a loss to account for the appearance of such abortions' (preface, p. vi).

Alberich 1106 (erroneous collation); Palau 319138.

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THE ESCAPE OF MRS. MILLAR FROM THE CARLISTS.

[page 196.]

BRITISH LEGION.

139

I45.

SIR CHARLES CHICHESTER'S COPY

146. SOMERVILLE, Alexander. A narrative of the British Auxiliary Legion, with incidents, anecdotes, and sketches of all parties connected with the war in Spain, from a journal of personal observations. *Glasgow, Muir, Gowans & Co., 1838.*

8vo, pp. 288; some offsetting and very light foxing, small paper flaw in blank outer margin of one leaf (M3); contemporary calf-backed boards, spine gilt and with green morocco lettering-piece; slightly rubbed. £1250

First edition; rare. One of the finest and most entertaining accounts of the First Carlist War. It was apparently issued 'in about twenty parts, published weekly, at twopence each' (p. [iii]).

Alexander Somerville (1811–1885), of Oldhamstocks, East Lothian, 'grew up in poverty. His father lacked the 1s. required to register his birth, and his mother sewed rags together to clothe him' (*Oxford DNB*). Poverty led him to enlist in the Scots Greys in 1832. He soon defied authority when the regiment was stationed in Birmingham to police the Reform

agitation, and on another matter that year he was court-martialled and publically flogged, his case becoming something of a *cause célèbre*. After service in the British Legion in Spain, he returned to England in 1837 to begin a literary career devoted to social and political questions.

‘In this work the author expects to give an unbiased account, not only of the Legion, but of all parties connected with the civil war that has wasted, and is still wasting, Spain. He will not presume to write as a historian of the campagne [*sic*], but he will bring persons and events before the reader in a familiar way. The hardships suffered, and battles fought; Carlists and Christinos; English officers and soldiers, will be described as they were seen; and there will be no statements, nor general information given by him, without having been carefully ascertained to be facts. Stories of those distinguished, either for bravery or otherwise, in fighting, plundering, or in other adventures, along with sketches of the guerrillas (or robbers), many of whom were in the Spanish regiments under General Evans, will, he trusts, be found amusing, as well as otherwise interesting’ (‘To the reader’, p. [iii]).

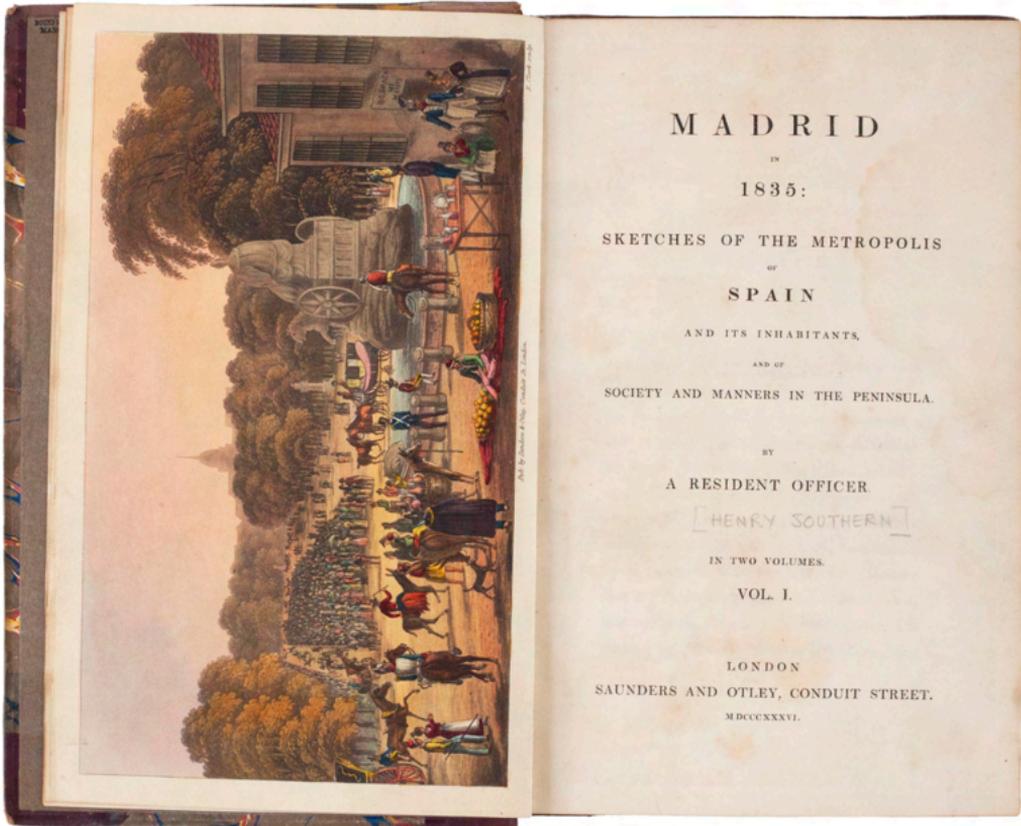
*Provenance*: the distinguished army officer Sir Charles Chichester (1795–1847), with his ownership inscription ‘Chichester Lt Col 81<sup>st</sup>[?] London April 1840’ on front free endpaper. Chichester is praised by Somerville in glowing terms on pp. 51–2: ‘Chichester never did me a favour – he was the only officer of high rank, in the Legion, who did me an injury; therefore, I will scarcely be suspected of flattering him unworthily; but I am compelled to speak of him as he deserves to be spoken of, for he was the noblest soldier in the Legion. When I say this, I do not even except General Evans. In cool, courageous bearing amid danger and difficulties, the two were equal – they could not, perhaps, surpass each other, and were surpassed by none . . . . He was the hardest working officer in the Legion, and equalled, in activity and ability, by none in the war . . . . I never saw him in a passion, never saw him laugh, and never heard him swear. His hair was mixed with grey, and his appearance in age was about fifty. He had splendid English horses – was continually moving about amongst regiments at drill, piquets, working parties, and fortifications; and was always, when there was a fight, in the hottest part of it’.

Both Chichester and Somerville ended their days in Toronto.

Not found in Palau. Not found in auction records. Library Hub records four copies only: All Souls College Oxford, British Library, National Library of Scotland, and Trinity College Cambridge.

147. [SOUTHERN, Henry, *attributed author.*] Madrid in 1835: sketches of the metropolis of Spain and its inhabitants, and of society and manners in the Peninsula. By a resident officer. *London, Saunders & Otley, 1836.*

Two volumes, pp. [iii]–xvi, [i, errata], [i, blank], 398; vii, [i, errata], 410; with a hand-coloured aquatint frontispiece in each volume; without the half-title in vol. I; faint dampstain in first few leaves of vol. I and in a few leaves of vol. II, but a very good copy in contemporary purple calf-backed boards, spines gilt and with contrasting lettering pieces in orange and green morocco, by Winstanley of Manchester; minor wear, spines faded. £600



First edition of this brilliant and penetrating account of Madrid and its inhabitants; very scarce. The work was published anonymously, but, as Ian Robertson points out, on p. 342 of vol. II the author's landlady exclaims 'Ay! Don E—, we are lost! – the court is gone to La Granja! The cholera is here – *here* in Madrid!'. This 'E' may well mean Enrique, by which name a Spaniard would have called Henry, and Henry Southern certainly fits the bill in several respects.

Southern began his career as a journalist, founding the short-lived *Retrospective Review* and contributing to the *Westminster Review* and the *London Magazine*, but in 1833 his former colleague on the *Westminster*, John Bowring, recommended him to Sir George Villiers, ambassador to Spain, as his private secretary. 'Southern duly accompanied Villiers to Madrid and by the following year had been promoted at the minister's request to an unpaid post as attaché to the legation. He was made paid attaché in August 1835 when his predecessor, Newton Savile Scott, moved to The Hague. Villiers regarded Southern as his "right-hand man" and thanked Palmerston for giving him an attaché with "worth and abilities . . . of no ordinary kind" . . . . He proved invaluable in helping Villiers draw up a trade treaty, and his close contacts with the Spanish, particularly the liberals, enabled him to handle the Cadiz junta effectively in 1836. An attack on Southern in the *Journal des*

*Débats* of 1 September 1837 alleged that he had taken part in the military insurrection which had made the queen a prisoner, but this was publicly scotched by Villiers and Southern. In April 1838 Southern's intervention on behalf of the gaoled George Borrow contributed to his early release' (*Oxford DNB*).

*Provenance*: J. R. Abbey, with his bookplates dated 1933 and his acquisition note dated '8. 7. 1949' and inventory number 'J. A. 4399' on rear free endpapers.

Abbey, *Travel* 151 (not this copy but a copy in green cloth); Palau 146566.

148. [SOUTHERN, Henry, and George William Frederick VILLIERS, later fourth earl of Clarendon.] The policy of England towards Spain considered chiefly with reference to 'A review of the social and political state of the Basque provinces, and a few remarks on recent events in Spain, etc. By an English nobleman'. *London, James Ridgway & Sons, 1837*.

8vo, pp. [ii], 151; without the half-title.

[bound with:]

[SOUTHERN, Henry, and George William Frederick VILLIERS, later fourth earl of Clarendon.] Sequel of The policy of England towards Spain, in answer to the Earl of Carnarvon's work, entitled, 'Portugal and Galicia', to which is prefixed an answer to an article in the *Quarterly Review*, no. CXV. *London, James Ridgway & Sons, 1837*.

8vo, pp. [iii]–vi, 205; without the half-title.

Together two works in one volume; good copies in modern calf-backed boards, red morocco lettering-piece on spine. £350

I. First edition of this detailed defence of the British government's policy towards Spain during the Carlist War, attributed to Henry Southern and George Villiers of the Foreign Office. It is a response to *Portugal and Galicia, with a review of the social and political state of the Basque Provinces* (1836) by Henry Herbert, third earl of Carnarvon (see item 95). Whereas Lord Carnarvon viewed the Carlist War as having its roots in the Basques' defence of their *fueros*, Southern and Villiers argue that in fact people did not care about *fueros* any longer. They are at pains to emphasize that the British government was not attacking the Basques, but was fighting in the Basque territories only because it was there that the war was taking place.

II. First edition of this sequel to *The policy of England towards Spain*, written in response to a defence of Lord Carnarvon's work which had appeared in the *Quarterly Review*.

I. Alberich 1093; Goldsmiths' 30230. Palau 230316 records the third edition.

II. Alberich 1094; Goldsmiths' 30232.

149. [SOUTHEY, Robert.] *History of the Peninsular War . . . A new edition. London, John Murray, 1828–37*.

Six vols, 8vo, pp. [iii]–xxiii, 515, [1]; [iii]–xv, 531, [1]; [iii]–xvi, 527, [1]; [iii]–xv, 550; viii, 494; viii, 486, [1]; without the half-titles in vols I–IV; with a mezzotint frontispiece-portrait of the Duke of Wellington by David Lucas after Sir Thomas Lawrence in vol. I (not called for); occasional pale foxing, but a very good copy in contemporary calf-backed boards, spines gilt; lightly rubbed and scuffed. £500

Second edition; first published in 1823–32. An account of the Peninsular War (1808–14) written by the then poet laureate, Robert Southey. The narrative, a detailed history of the conflict emphasising the bravery of the Spanish and Portuguese, was inspired by Southey's visit to the Peninsula in 1795. During this time Southey had developed a deep affection and admiration for the people who only a few years later would be embroiled in one of the bloodiest conflicts of the nineteenth century. It is one of two serious contemporary histories of the war, the other, Napier's, though having privileged access to Wellington's personal records, 'could not surpass Southey in ease and clearness of narrative' (Simmons, *Southey* p. 175).

'The *History of the Peninsular war* was an account not of an event in the past but one within the memory of all. Here Southey was describing the brave deeds of the Spanish and Portuguese peoples as they rose during the years from 1807 to 1813 to turn out, with the aid of their British allies under the future Duke of Wellington, the French invaders led by Napoleon. It was a fine story with a beginning, a middle, and a conclusion that could not fail to encourage lovers of freedom and of national independence. The war had been also a decisive factor in the ultimate defeat of the French. Southey's sources were the official dispatches of the day supplemented by a variety of pamphlets, diaries, and accounts of those who participated in the fight. His method was to record the events of the struggle in minute detail, but his tendency was to tell too much. Not content with describing the events as they took place, he paused to give a complete description of each town or village, some account of its history, its architecture, and any interesting legend or story attached to it' (Curry, *Southey* p. 123).

'Eight years have now elapsed since the conclusion of that memorable war which began upon the coast of Portugal, and was brought to its triumphant close before the walls of Thoulouse. From the commencement of that contest I entertained the hope and intention of recording its events, being fully persuaded that if this country should perform its duty as well as the Spaniards and Portuguese would discharge theirs, the issue would be as glorious as the cause was good. Having therefore early begun the history, and sedulously pursued it, it would have been easy for me to have brought it forth while the public, in the exultation of success, were eager for its details. But I was not so unmindful of what was due to them and to the subject; and I waited patiently till, in addition to the means of information which were within my reach, more materials should be supplied by the publications of persons who had been engaged in the war, and till time enough had been allowed for farther consideration and fuller knowledge to correct or confirm the views and opinions which I had formed upon the events as they occurred' (preface).

*Provenance*: John Rushout, 2nd Baron Northwick, Northwick Park, Gloucestershire (1769–1859), with bookplates (see also items 57 and 139).

Alberich 951 and Palau 320978 record the first edition.

150. SOUTHEY, Robert. Letters written during a short residence in Spain and Portugal . . . with some account of Spanish and Portuguese poetry. *Bristol, printed by Bulgin & Rosser, for Joseph Cottle, and Robinson, Cadell & Davies, London, 1797.*

8vo, pp. [iii]–xx, 551, [1, errata], without the half-title; occasional spotting, upper outer corner of one leaf torn away (E5, not affecting text); contemporary calf-backed boards; minor wear, spine slightly faded. £550

First edition. A descriptive narrative of Southey's travels in Spain and Portugal during a visit to his uncle from December 1795 to May 1796. The *Letters*, Southey's first published work in prose, describe 'the arduous land journey from Coruña, the port of landing, to Madrid, and thence to Lisbon, and provides a detailed account of the places visited and the discomforts of travelling' (Curry, *Southey* p. 31). The *Letters* became instantly popular, a second edition appearing in 1799 and a third in 1808.

Within a short time of landing at La Coruña, Southey had become adept in Spanish and Portuguese, and was dedicating himself to the study of the Peninsula's poetry, much of which he translated and incorporated into the *Letters*, where he claimed: 'The Spanish poets please me better than the Portuguese; they possess more dignity, and they are not infected by that national vanity which characterises their neighbours, and which, though it may be very patriotic, is very ridiculous. Camoens, indeed, is as much superior to his countrymen as he is below his Italian competitors; but after his name is mentioned, we may seek in vain to equal the wit of Quevedo, the genius of Luis de León, and the sententious strength of the Leonardos' (pp. 373–4).

'Although Southey was not aware of the importance at the time, his few months in Spain and Lisbon were to influence his life significantly. From his residence and from the opportunities for study he received came the impetus to make himself a leading authority upon matters Spanish and Portuguese during his generation and to widen his circle of friends to include those with more cosmopolitan interests' (Curry, *Southey* p. 33). Later works, such as the *History of the Peninsular war* (1823–32) and his epic poem, *Roderick, the last of the Goths* (1814), owe much to this period of Southey's life.

NCBEL III 255; Palau 320963. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 92–5.

151. SOUTHWELL, Robert, [and Thomas CARTE]. The history of the revolutions of Portugal, from the foundation of that kingdom to the year MDCLXVII. With letters of Sir Robert Southwell, during his embassy there, to the duke of Ormond; giving a particular account of the deposing Alfonso, and placing Don Pedro on the throne. *London, John Osborn, 1740.*

8vo, pp. [ii], xiv, [8], 374, [2, advertisement]; a good copy in contemporary speckled calf; slightly rubbed, short cracks in joints. £500

First edition. 'In November 1665 [Southwell] was appointed as emissary to Portugal, with the mission of concluding peace between the Portuguese and Spain. The next month he was knighted. He travelled to Lisbon early in 1666, and helped to bring about the peace

of Lisbon, which was signed on 13 February 1668. Soon he was ordered to return to that country, again as envoy. His task was now to negotiate a commercial treaty between England and Portugal. Negotiations detained him for more than a year and left him financially embarrassed' (*Oxford DNB*).

The present work was compiled by Thomas Carte (bap. 1686, d. 1754), a prolific and indefatigable historian with Jacobite sympathies. It was printed by William Bowyer, whose ledgers record a print run of 750 copies.

ESTC T95308; Halkett & Laing III p. 89; Keeler 658.

152. [SPAIN.] *Hispania illustrata: or, the maxims of the Spanish Court, and most memorable affairs, from the year 1667, to the year 1678.* Fully laid open in letters from the Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Sunderland, and Sir William Godolphin, during their embassies in Spain. Together with several curious papers from Don John of Austria, the Conde de Penaranda, and other chief ministers there. *London, W. Norton for G. Sawbridge, 1703.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], '416' (*recte* 432); an excellent copy in contemporary light brown panelled calf; minor wear to extremities. £275

First edition. Comprises 126 letters, mostly written by three successive English ambassadors to Spain and mostly addressed to Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, a member of the so-called Cabal ministry during the reign of Charles II and at one time Charles's agent in Spain when Prince of Wales (in exile).

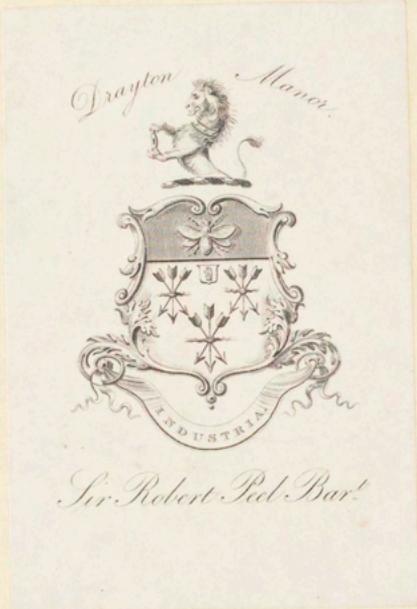
*Provenance:* John Hay, second Marquess of Tweeddale (1645–1713), with bookplate. Tweeddale was one of the leading figures of the political grouping whose votes were crucial for securing the passage of the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland through the Scottish parliament from 3 October 1706 to 25 March 1707.

ESTC T114543; Palau 297219.

153. STANHOPE, Alexander (Philip Henry STANHOPE, Lord Mahon, *editor*). *Spain under Charles the Second; or, Extracts from the correspondence of the Hon. Alexander Stanhope, British Minister at Madrid. 1690–1699.* Selected from the originals at Chevening by Lord Mahon . . . Second edition, enlarged. *London, John Murray, 1844.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 216, 16 (advertisements); original purple cloth, printed paper label on spine; rubbed and faded, split in cloth at lower joint, spine label chipped. £375

Second, enlarged, edition; first published in 1840. Philip Stanhope, Lord Mahon (1805–1875) was a leading historian of the mid nineteenth-century who chiefly worked from materials that were readily to hand. In the present work he made use of the extensive correspondence of his relative Alexander Stanhope, William III's envoy in Madrid between 1690 and 1700.



GEORGE GREGORY,  
Book Merchant and Library Buyer,  
5 & 8a, Argyll Street, BATH.

'The interest which several persons have expressed in this correspondence, has encouraged me in the present edition to increase very considerably the number of extracts; and I venture to hope that these additions will be found still further to illustrate the history and manners of the period' (preface to the second edition, p. 2).

*Provenance:* Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850), twice prime minister of the United Kingdom, with his Drayton Manor bookplate. Stanhope was a strong supporter of Peel, and during Peel's brief government of December 1834 to April 1835 he was under-secretary for foreign affairs. Peel's *Memoirs* were published by Stanhope and Edward Cardwell in 1856–7.

Alberich 709n; Palau 321982.

154. STANHOPE, Philip Henry, Lord Mahon. History of the War of the Succession in Spain . . . Second edition. *London, John Murray, 1836.*

8vo, pp. xx, 394, cxxxv, [1], with a folding map, hand-coloured in outline; some light spotting, tear in foot of one leaf (2I2, without loss), but a good copy in the original cloth-backed grey boards, printed paper label on spine; rubbed, two corners bumped, splits in cloth along lower joint, spine label browned; bookplate of Gerald Matthew Bayliss. £175

Second edition; first published in 1832. In this work, his first on British history, Lord Mahon made use of the extensive papers and correspondence of his relative James Stanhope, first Earl Stanhope (1673–1721): 'these papers fill no less than fifteen or sixteen folio cases, and serve not only to communicate new facts, but to throw light upon others that were doubtful or imperfectly known' (Dedication to the Duke of Wellington, pp. vi–vii). The book 'established Mahon's pattern and his contribution: an accurate and honest use of thoroughly researched private papers (usually, but not exclusively, those of his relatives)' (*Oxford DNB*).

Alberich 739n; Palau 321985.

155. [STANHOPE, Philip Henry, Lord Mahon, *attributed author.*] Spain, Tangier, etc. Visited in 1840 and 1841. By X. Y. Z. *London, Samuel Clarke, 1845.*

8vo, pp. xi, 396; stamp erased from title resulting in a small hole, a few pencil markings; original red cloth; rubbed and soiled, joints cracked. £500

First edition; rare. Alberich records that Richard Ford's copy of this anonymous work bears the manuscript note 'presentation copy from Lord Mahon'.

'During a continued tour of between three and four years by a family party, one of them forwarded, from time to time, to a very near relative, letters descriptive of the proceedings of the travellers – the countries – people, etc. . . . Something more than eight months of the tour were passed in Spain, including an excursion to Tangier. – The extraordinary changes which have taken place in Spain since the overthrow of Espartero, and the deep

interest taken in the affairs of that country, produced in the mind of the relative the wish to print some copies for private distribution; this wish, however, has ripened into a determination to take upon himself the office of editor, and to submit to the public such of the letters as were written during those eight months – hence this publication’ (‘Notice’, pp.iii–iv).

The author travelled from Biarritz through the Pyrenees and to Madrid via Vitoria and Burgos. Much of the work is devoted to the sights and daily life of the capital. An excursion was made to Toledo before the party departed Madrid for Seville, Cádiz, and Gibraltar. After crossing to Tangier, they returned to Gibraltar and boarded a French steamer bound for Málaga. They proceeded to Granada, Murcia, Valencia and Barcelona, sailing thence to Marseilles on 19 May 1841.

Alberich 1109. Not found in Palau. Not in Playfair, *Morocco*.

156. STEPHENS, Edward Bell. *The Basque Provinces: their political state, scenery, and inhabitants; with adventures amongst the Carlists and Christinos. London, Whittaker & Co., 1837.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xii, 309; viii, 311; with a folding hand-coloured frontispiece-map of Bilbao and the surrounding area; a few isolated spots, but a good copy, untrimmed in the original dark green ribbed cloth, printed paper labels on spines; minor wear, spines slightly dulled; sixteen pages of publisher’s advertisements bound in at beginning of vol. I. £400

First edition. The author spent three months among the Carlists in 1836 as correspondent for the *Morning Post*, arriving at Bayonne on 3 September 1836 and returning there on 13 January 1837. His account includes descriptions of the second siege of Bilbao and the Battle of Luchana.

For Stephens, enthusiastically pro-Carlist, the Basques were ‘fighting at once for loyalty and liberty, for the principle of legitimacy and the exercise of practical freedom; for the rights of their sovereign and their own constitutional privileges’ (vol. I, p. 15). ‘Before I crossed the Pyrenees, I confess I was often amazed at the strange duration of this eventful struggle, and the facility with which a scanty band of Guerrillas gradually swelled into a well organized and most formidable army. I went amongst this singular people – lived with them – shared in their toils and privations – and took my part in their dangers and amusements, till what surprised me before, surprises me no longer. The reader who may please to accompany me through the following pages, will find a faithful transcript of first impressions, daily observations, gradual enlightenment and final conviction’ (vol. I, p. v).

Alberich 1114; Palau 322304.

157. STIRLING MAXWELL, Sir William. *The cloister life of the Emperor Charles the Fifth* . . . Second edition. *London, John W. Parker & Son, 1853.*

8vo, pp. xxvii, 293, [1], [1, advertisement], title printed in red and black and with a vignette portrait of Charles V; some occasional minor foxing or spotting; original dark brown cloth; slightly rubbed, splits in cloth along joints, head and foot of spine slightly chipped. £125

Second edition; first published the previous year. It is dedicated to Richard Ford, 'as a mark of admiration for his writings, and as a memorial of friendship'. 'Stirling's most successful book in terms of sales and editions was *The cloister life of the Emperor Charles the Fifth* (1852), following his two articles on the subject in *Fraser's Magazine*. It also appeared in German, Dutch, and Spanish translations. The great Renaissance figure was one of Stirling's heroes and, like many historians, Stirling was fascinated by the emperor's decision to abdicate power and retreat to a Spanish monastery. His study was inspired by an evocative drawing of the monastery at Yuste by Ford, to whom he dedicated the book, and he also composed a romantic ballad on the abdication. His book was nevertheless an important and rigorous piece of scholarship as well as a popular and accessible history, but as a standard reference work it was soon eclipsed by studies by Mignet and Gachard' (*Oxford DNB*).

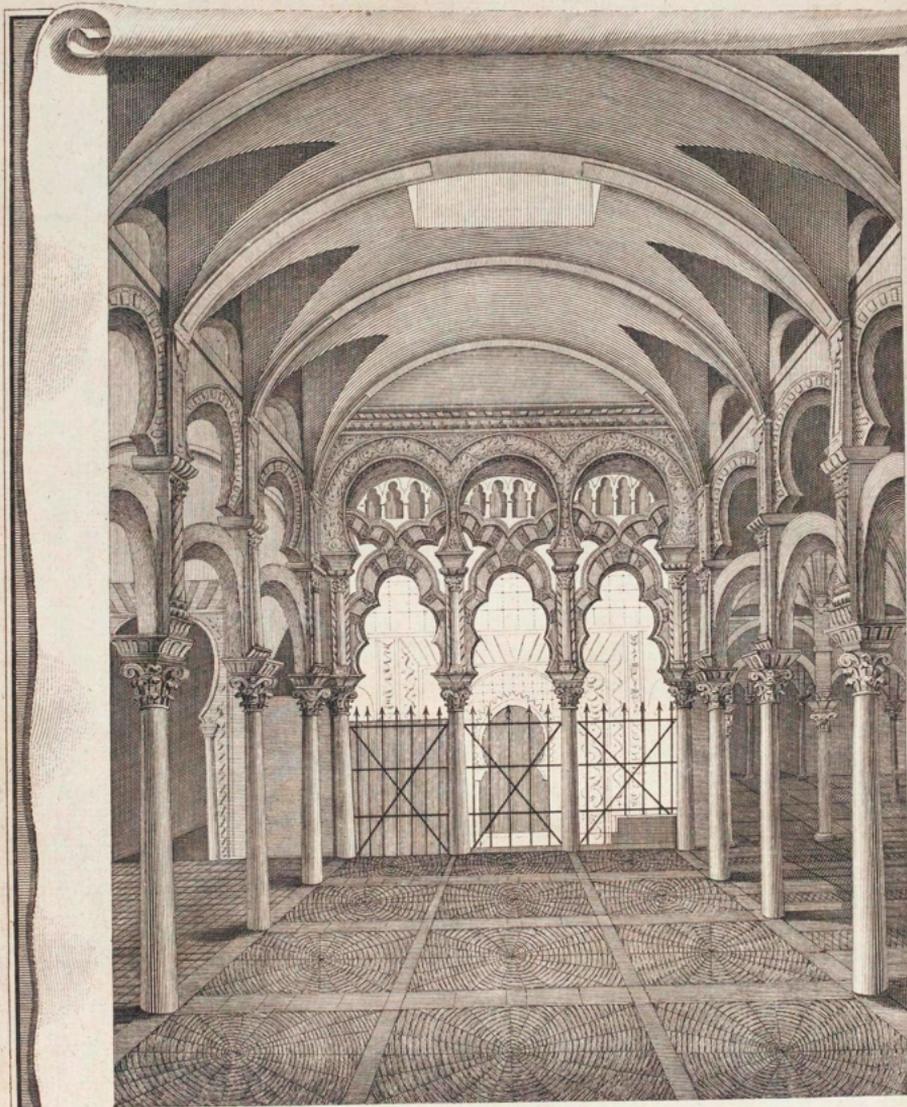
Palau 115942.

158. STOTHERT, William. A narrative of the principal events of the campaigns of 1809, 1810, and 1811, in Spain and Portugal; interspersed with remarks on local scenery and manners. In a series of letters. *London, P. Martin, 1812.*

8vo, pp. [ii], [ii, errata], [iii]–xii, 276, with a folding engraved frontispiece-map; a good copy, untrimmed in the original boards, printed paper spine label, advertisement leaf tipped in before front free endpaper; rubbed and soiled, joints cracked and with some consequent losses from spine. £600

First edition of this scarce and very early account of the Peninsular War. William Stothert (1780–1815), from Kirkcudbrightshire, was an infantry adjutant with the Third Foot Guards. His work takes the form of 45 letters dated between 12 March 1809 and 20 December 1811, and includes accounts of the Second Battle of Porto (12 May 1809), the Battle of Talavera (27–28 July 1809), and the Battle of Fuentes de Oñoro (3–5 May 1811), among other actions. At Talavera he describes how, at 11 o'clock, 'the firing ceased, as if by mutual consent, for nearly three hours, during which interval, the French appeared to be employed in cooking, and the British army reposed on the ground, seemingly regardless of the enemy's presence. It was at this time also the wounded were carried off to the rear, and while engaged in this painful duty, the British and French soldiers shook hands with each other, and expressed their admiration of the gallantry displayed by the troops of both nations' (p. 88).

As Stothert states in his introduction, besides military matters his letters are also 'interspersed with occasional remarks on the manners and customs, and the local scenery of countries, which from the difficulties of travelling are less known than the rest of the



H.S. del. 1776.

CHAPEL OF THE ALKORAN IN THE MOSQUE OF CORDOVA.

F. Giomigna

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\* The stalls wer  
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continent' (p. [iii]). At Lisbon he provides brief descriptions of some of the city's churches and of the Águas Livres aqueduct, and notes that there are 'several good taverns'. However, the theatres and opera were shut, and the gardens at Belém 'in too formal a style to please an English taste' (p. 11). At Coimbra, where most of the army had assembled by the beginning of May 1809, the nuns of Santa Clara-a-Nova 'were much pleased with the visits of the British officers at the grate, and sought to amuse them by the spontaneous exertion of their talents in singing and music' (p. 27), while the nuns of Viseu 'were more unreserved in their manners than one would expect from the secluded life they lead, and the nature of their establishment' (p. 147). He admires the Roman remains at Mérida and describes evenings of conversation, cards, and singing and dancing at the house of one 'Lady Donna Payna' at Badajoz.

Stothert subsequently fought at the Battle of Waterloo, dying of his wounds on 23 June 1815.

Alberich 954; Palau 322768.

159. SWINBURNE, Henry. *Travels through Spain, in the years 1775 and 1776*. In which several monuments of Roman and Moorish architecture are illustrated by accurate drawings taken on the spot. *London, P. Elmsly, 1779*.

Large 4to, pp. xv, [i], 427, [1, blank], [14], with 18 plates (four folding) and a folding map of Spain (repaired split in one fold); some mild foxing affecting a few preliminary leaves, but a very good copy in tan polished calf of c. 1830, spine gilt, gilt arms in centre of covers (see below); slightly rubbed, neatly rebacked preserving spine. £2500

First edition of one of the best-known eighteenth-century accounts in English of travel in Spain, charmingly illustrated with engravings after the author's accomplished sketches of Roman and Moorish architecture.

From an old Roman Catholic family, Swinburne (1743–1803) was educated at Scorton School, near Catterick, Yorkshire, the monastic seminary at Lacelle, France, the University of Paris, Bordeaux, and the Royal Academy in Turin. Tiring of English country life, he and his wife travelled to France in 1774, Swinburne going on to Spain, without his wife but in the company of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, in 1775. 'In my plan of inquiry, an investigation of the soil, cultivation, government, commerce, and manners of that kingdom, was to be the grand primary object; but what I was more confident of my strength in, and what I own I found more suitable to my inclinations, was the study of its antiquities, especially the Moorish: in that line, my own eye and labour were sufficient helps to enable me to collect interesting materials for a publication' (preface, p. iv).

Setting out from Perpignan ('a most disagreeable town . . . destitute of every kind of recommendation') on 24 October, Swinburne and Gascoigne soon found themselves part of 'as burlesque a caravan as ever left inn . . . Several ingenious persons travelling to the fair of Girona had joined company with us; we composed the center; our vanguard was formed by a drummer and a tabor and pipe; the rear was brought up by a camel, loaded with five monkies, escorted by two men who carried his portrait'. On leaving Gerona, the

bottom of Gascoigne's chaise suddenly gave way, dropping him and another of the party into the river Ter, to much hilarity: 'they were obliged to walk in the chaise (literally *se promener en voiture*) quite through the water, before their horses could be prevailed upon to stop' (p. 7). At Barcelona, 'a sweet spot' where 'except in the dog-days, they have green pease all the year round' (p. 15), they saw the *fandango* danced: 'odd and entertaining enough . . . but it exceeds in wantonness all the dances I ever beheld . . . A good Fandango lady will stand five minutes in one spot, wriggling like a worm that has just been cut in half' (p. 46).

Near Tortosa they 'came to a liquorice-work, carried on by an Englishman' (p. 83) and at Alicante they were received 'with the usual politeness by the British subjects residing there' (p. 111). After fourteen hours on the road, on Christmas Eve they approached Granada, 'beautiful beyond expression, even in its winter weeds' (p. 138). At the Alhambra, 'the walls are entirely unornamented, all gravel and pebbles, daubed over with plaister by a very coarse hand; yet this is the palace of the Moorish kings of Granada, indisputably the most curious place within, that exists in Spain, perhaps in Europe' (p. 176). Cádiz, swarming with rats, was reached on 14 January 1776, and at the end of February they set off on horseback to San Roque and Gibraltar. A project to sail to either Tetuan or Tangiers was dropped, and they returned to Cádiz before proceeding to Seville and then Córdoba. They remained at Aranjuez, where they were presented at court, probably by the British ambassador Lord Grantham, for a month. While there Swinburne attended a bull-fight in which two bulls killed seven horses and 'both the bulls were hacked to death in a very awkward manner' (p. 347), as well as a puppet-show which ended with the representation of a bull-fight. After Madrid, where 'there are few buildings worthy of attention' (p. 350), they returned towards France via Segovia (noting in particular the aqueduct, which 'is perfectly well preserved, and does not seem leaky in any part', p. 404), Valladolid, Burgos, and Vitoria.

*Provenance:* John Frederick Campbell, 1st Earl Cawdor (1790–1860), with his gilt arms in centre of covers.

Creswell 334; Palau 325909. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 57–68.

160. SURTEES, William. Twenty-five years in the Rifle Brigade. By the late William Surtees, Quartermaster. *Edinburgh, William Blackwood, and London, T. Cadell, 1833.*

8vo, pp. xii, 435; title lightly foxed, but a good copy in contemporary calf-backed boards, spine gilt and with brown morocco lettering-piece; slightly rubbed. £675

First edition of this scarce memoir, 'full of typical stories reflecting the virtues and failings of the famous Light Division' (Charles Oman, *Wellington's army 1809–1814* pp. 30–1).

William Surtees (1781–1830) was born in Corbridge, Northumberland, of humble parentage, and entered the 95th Rifle Brigade in 1802. He served with them for almost twenty-five years, rising to quartermaster in 1809. During the Peninsular War he served at La Coruña, Cádiz, the siege of Badajoz, Salamanca, Vitoria, and Toulouse. He sailed for England from Bordeaux on 8 July 1814, but only a few months later embarked for the

United States and was involved in action against the Americans until news of the Treaty of Ghent reached the British troops on 14 February 1815.

‘Though, as Quartermaster, the author was not called by duty to join in battle, yet he lost no opportunity of entering the scene of action, or of placing himself in a favourable situation for observing what was passing . . . There is no embellishment in the style of the author’s composition, but there is a quiet Defoe-like sincerity and simplicity characteristic of his pages, and a strain of unaffected piety, that is very pleasing; and the scenes and descriptions which he gives, though sometimes singularly chosen, and reported quite with a manner of his own, are on the whole portrayed with strong graphic effect’ (prefatory notice, pp. v–vi).

Alberich 956; Palau 325751.

### RECOMMENDED BY JOHNSON

161. THICKNESSE, Philip. *A year’s journey through France, and part of Spain . . . The second edition with additions. London, William Brown, 1778.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [xiv], [ii], xv–xix, 352; [ii], 316; with engraved frontispieces and eight plates, one folding, and one folding plate of music bound as two plates; some offsetting from the frontispieces, but a very good copy in contemporary speckled calf, spines delicately gilt, a bird motif in the compartments, red and green morocco spine labels; lightly rubbed, spines slightly faded. £450



( 211 )

humility and meekness, to become a man who had renounced it. He put in possession of a good room, with beds; and as it was near night, and cold, he ordered a heater of red-hot bars into our apartment, and having for the cook of the strangers kitchen (for there are four public kitchens) ordered him to obey our commands retired to *supper*, after which he made us a short visit, and continued to do so two or three times every day, while I staid. Indeed, I began to fear we were too long, and told him so, but he still made me the apartment was ours for a month or two, if we pleased. During our stay he admitted me into his apartments, filled my box with delicious Spanish food.

P 2

\* The author was having a friend, who thought account of the money given him to buy our great and finding it was intended, brought one of the (the outside) I professed to share money; but he secretly called him, *the* *money*, and so that he had during the journey, that I was then out of his account was the best.

Second, expanded edition, a subscriber's copy; first published the previous year. 'Disappointed in the expectation of falling heir to some property . . . [and] "driven out of his own country with eight children in his train," [Thicknesse] removed himself to Spain, where he thought he could live more cheaply than in England. This trip employed him until November, 1776, and produced the above book' (Cox). Although largely devoted to France, part of Thicknesse's idiosyncratic work describes his travels in Spain, which took him from La Junquera to Montserrat via Gerona and Barcelona. 'The travellers excited much attention . . . since their pet monkey, Jacko, insisted on riding postilion, dressed in a red jacket and boots. The family were made especially welcome by the monks at the hermitages and convent of Montserrat, where they also enjoyed the botanical richness of the landscape' (*Oxford DNB*). Boswell records that Samuel Johnson recommended the book to him on 3 April 1778.

Philip Thicknesse (1719–1792) has been described as 'the most irascible individual within the arena of late eighteenth-century print culture' (*ibid.*). He travelled throughout his life and wrote widely about his experiences in Georgia, Jamaica and Continental Europe. He was also a friend and patron of Gainsborough, and credited himself with being the original discoverer of the artist's genius.

*Provenance*: John Loveday (probably the Younger, 1742–1809), lawyer and antiquary, according to a pencilled note ('J L's subscription copy') on verso of front free endpaper (Loveday is listed among the subscribers); Edward, Baron Hawke (1774–1824), with bookplate (pasted over an earlier bookplate); Charles Henry Turner, with bookplate.

Cox I pp. 148–9. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) p. 185.

162. [THOMPSON, Charles William.] Twelve months in the British Legion. By an officer of the Ninth Regiment. *London, John Macrone, 1836.*

8vo, pp. viii, 273, [1], xxx, with an errata slip; two very short tears in fore-edge of title, but a very good copy, untrimmed in the original purple cloth; faded and slightly rubbed. £650

First edition; very scarce. Charles Thompson (1815–1896) was the second son of the army officer and radical politician Thomas Perronet Thompson. Before entering the army proper he served in Spain in the British Legion under Sir George de Lacy Evans. He fought at Arlaban on three consecutive days in January 1835, at Hernani on 30 August, and at San Sebastian on 5 May 1836 where he was wounded in the hip and hand (related in detail on pp. 238–243 here). For his services he was made a Knight first class of the Order of San Fernando.

'It would have been useless for [the author] to attempt to give a military history of the proceedings of the British Legion, and to confine himself solely to the details of manoeuvres and actions . . . He thought, therefore, that to give a personal account of what he himself saw, and did, and felt, with as much of military tactics as came within the scope of his intelligence and observation at the time, would prove more interesting to the reader, and perhaps give a better idea of the nature of the service, than a history in imitation of that style of which Caesar is the founder and Napier a disciple' (preface, pp. iii–iv).

An appendix contains a list of officers who died of typhus between 14 January and 20 April 1836, and a list of officers killed or wounded at San Sebastian on 5 May 1836.

Alberich 1116; Palau 331813 (giving erroneous year of publication). Library Hub records two copies only (Bodleian and British Library).

163. TOMKINSON, William (James TOMKINSON, *editor*). The diary of a Cavalry Officer in the Peninsular War and Waterloo Campaign 1809–1815 . . . Second edition. *London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1895.*

8vo, pp. vii, [i], xxvii, 356, with a frontispiece-portrait, two plates and four folding maps and plans; lightly toned, title and frontispiece-portrait lightly foxed, a few pencil markings; original red cloth; slightly rubbed and stained, spine sunned. £95

First edition. ‘The author, Lieutenant-Colonel William Tomkinson, was the youngest son of Henry Tomkinson, Esq., of Dorfold Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire. Born in 1790, he was gazetted to a cornetcy in the 16th Light Dragoons in December, 1807; joined his regiment in April, 1808; and in 1809 entered on that period of military adventure described in this volume. He was thanked in the general orders of the day of January 22nd, 1811, and recommended for promotion in the Duke of Wellington’s despatch to the Horse Guards of May 14th of the same year. In 1812 he was gazetted a Captain in the 60th Regiment, from which he exchanged back into his old regiment without leaving it. It is somewhat remarkable that, while severely wounded in four places in almost his first skirmish, he passed practically unscathed through four years’ service in the Peninsula and the Waterloo campaign, although under fire, to the best of his recollection, on nearly one hundred occasions. He received the Peninsular and Waterloo medals, with clasps for the actions of Busaco, Fuentes, Salamanca, and Vittoria’ (preface, pp. vi–vii).

*Provenance:* C. E. Russel Rendle, with his bookplate and with his ownership inscription on half-title; John Henry Trollope, 2nd Baron Kesteven (1851–1915), with his ownership inscription dated 1913 at head of aforementioned bookplate.

Palau 334038.

#### ‘ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF THE KIND’

164. TOWNSEND, Joseph. A journey through Spain in the years 1786 and 1787; with particular attention to the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, population, taxes, and revenue of that country; and remarks in passing through a part of France . . . The second edition, with additions and corrections. *London, printed for C. Dilly, 1792.*

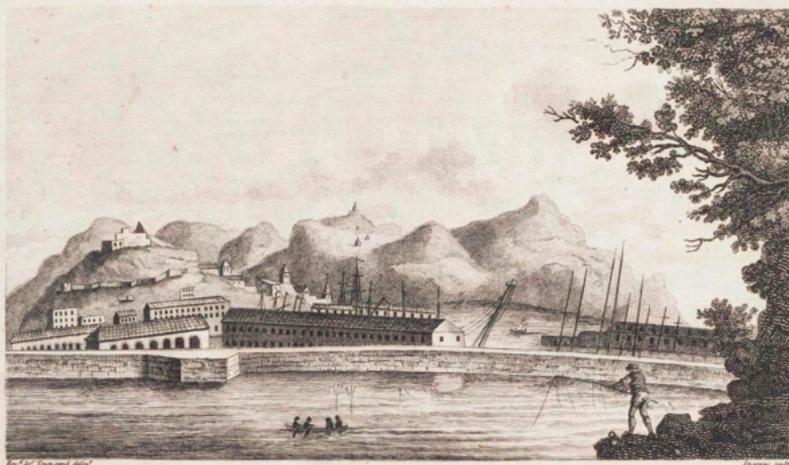
Three vols, 8vo, pp. vii, [1], 402, [5]; iv, 443, [9]; iv, 356, [12]; with a frontispiece in each volume (a frontispiece-map in vol. I) and seven plates; tear in one leaf (vol. II K3, just touching text, without loss), but a very good copy in contemporary tree calf, spines gilt and with dark green lettering-pieces; slightly rubbed, small area of wear at foot of upper cover of vol. I, some surface cracking along spines; ownership inscription of Elizabeth Negus dated 1819 on pastedown of vol. I and of Fr. C. Negus(?) on verso of vol. I title. £750

Second edition, expanded and corrected; first published the previous year. McCulloch calls this 'one of the best works of the kind that has ever appeared, throwing a great deal of light on the political economy of Spain, and on the causes of her decline'.

Joseph Townsend (1739–1816) was the son of a London merchant. He graduated from Clare College, Cambridge, in 1762, studied medicine in Edinburgh, and was ordained deacon on 21 December 1763, becoming rector of Pewsey in Wiltshire. He also became one of the commissioners of the turnpike roads in Wiltshire; a very tall man, the appointment earned him the nickname the Colossus of Roads.

Townsend set out from London on 30 January 1786. After six weeks spent in Paris, he travelled south via Lyon and Montpellier to Barcelona. There he 'frequently sought the company of Don Ignacio Ameller, "whose library would do honour to the first botanist in Europe", and often made excursions into the environs in pursuit of botanical specimens, listing those examples he had not come across in person. One day, out of curiosity, he attended a penitential service at the convent of San Felipe Neri, but the scourging he witnessed was far more horrible than ever expected, and made his blood run cold . . . . Townsend provides a detailed account of the various manufactures of Barcelona, where, apart from tailors and shoemakers, among the more considerable trades were "the silkweavers, cutlers, armourers, and braziers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, turners . . . fringe-makers and embroiderers" . . . . The method employed by the chocolate grinders . . . was preferable to that used in England, but the manufacture of woollens gave him the greatest pleasure' (Robertson).

On 6 May he set off for Madrid in a coach with three Spanish officers and a French colonel, passing through Zaragoza (where he immediately visited the cathedrals, forgetting 'all the



A View of the City, Harbour, & Dock Yard of Carthagena.

hardships and fatigues, which we had suffered in this long journey', I p. 206), Cariñena, Guadalajara, and Alcalá. Although the approach to Madrid was 'beyond description beautiful' (I p. 246), the dispersion of his fellow-travellers there 'to meet no more left a gloom which solitude was ill suited to relieve' (I p. 248). Townsend was granted access to the botanical garden at all hours, visited the Fábrica de Real Tapices, and made excursions to Toledo and Aranjuez (where he met 'none but men of the most polished manners . . . and . . . the most accomplished women, all cheerful, gay, and lively', I p. 325). He visited Oviedo and Avila before returning to the capital, where he spent the winter. On 15 February 1787 he set off for Andalusia, staying at Seville, Cádiz, Málaga, Granada, Cartagena, and Alicante (which, 'formerly in every sense a nest of vermin, is become a most delightful residence', III p. 168). On 6 June he struck north for Valencia, continuing along the coast to Barcelona, eventually leaving the country along the same route by which he had entered it.

'No doubt [Townsend] would have been pleased and flattered had he lived to read Blanco White's estimation of his book, one which he recommended as a guide for a fuller acquaintance with the places whose *inhabitants* he intended to make the chief subject of his own *Letters*. "Few travellers", Blanco White submits, "are equal to your countryman, Mr. Townsend, in the truth and liveliness of his descriptions, as well as the mass of useful information and depth of remark with which he has presented the public. It would be impossible for any but a native Spaniard to add to the collection of traits descriptive of the national character, which animates his narrative; and I must confess that he has rather confined me in the selection of my topics. He had, indeed, fallen into such mistakes and inaccuracies, as nothing short of perfect familiarity with a country can prevent" ' (Robertson).

Goldsmiths' 15093; Kress B.2430; McCulloch p. 215; Palgrave III p. 553. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 80–91.

165. TWISS, Richard. *Travels through Portugal and Spain, in 1772 and 1773. London, for the Author, 1775.*

4to, pp. [iv], iii, [i], 465, [7], with a folding frontispiece-map, six engraved plates (two folding) and an engraved vignette on p. 465; some very minor foxing, tiny burn-mark on the plate of a bull-fight, but an excellent copy in contemporary tan calf, spine gilt and with red morocco lettering-piece; extremities rubbed, upper joint slightly cracked but firm. £2500

First edition. Richard Twiss (1747–1821) was born in Rotterdam to an English merchant; Fanny Burney described him as 'very tall and thin; there is something very odd in him'. He travelled extensively on the Continent before visiting Portugal and Spain in 1772–3.

Landing at Lisbon on 17 November 1772, Twiss spent the next two months exploring the city and nearby places of interest (Belém, Mafra, Queluz, Sintra) before making his way to Porto in January, stopping periodically to shoot game. He had, however, 'deferred [his] journey a few days, in order to be present at a singular execution, which was that of a man to be burnt alive . . . . This spectacle was very tremendous and awful' (pp. 34–5). On 25 February he crossed into Spain, passing through Ciudad Rodrigo ('very neat', p. 57) and Salamanca, where 'the streets are very narrow and dirty, and the whole has a melancholy

aspect' (p. 58). On entering Valladolid, 'a very still, lonely, and melancholy city' (p. 71), he saw 'the head of a man stuck on a pole, and one of his quarters . . . nailed underneath: they were close to the road, and quite fresh; and the beard continued to grow, which formed altogether a ghastly spectacle' (p. 66). He visited many of the city's churches, and enumerates some of the better pictures to be found therein. 'As to the relics, the priests who shew them, perceiving that I despised such vile trumpery, honestly joined me in laughing at them, and forbore shewing me any more; neither did they attempt to tell me any lies about miracles, etc. etc.' (p. 70).

Twiss reached Madrid on 16 March, spending three weeks there, much of the time in bookshops – it was Lent and there was little in the way of public entertainment, although he did witness the dancing of some fandangos in private (and he prints the music for one in the plate opposite p. 156). He then proceeded to Toledo, Valencia, Granada and Córdoba, 'the most agreeable [city] of any in Spain for a place of residence: here are about thirty noble families, who alternately spend the evenings at each other's houses' (pp. 253–4). At one such gathering 'the English country-dances consisted of near thirty couple: the refreshments were first chocolate, and afterwards lemonade, ice-creams, cakes, and various sorts of wines and *liqueurs* . . . . I observed that a great part of the furniture of [their] houses was English, such as mahogany chairs and tables, Wilton carpets, etc.' (pp. 254–5). A few days later he encountered '*tomates* . . . a sort of apple of a scarlet colour, and of a very tart flavour' (p. 256). Like Swinburne, Twiss gives an attractive account of the Islamic monuments in Andalucia. The folding plate of the Alhambra is particularly impressive.

From Algeciras Twiss crossed to Ceuta, but to his 'very great sorrow and disappointment . . . there was a new order sent to the governor, to suffer no Christian, or European, to travel inland to any place whatsoever' (p. 276), and so he sailed almost immediately for Gibraltar. At Cádiz he 'put up at an Irish inn, kept by one Latty, and met with very civil usage during the whole time of my stay' (p. 280). Strolling along the *Alameda* late in the evenings, he 'observed several ladies who had fixed glow-worms by threads to their hair, which had a luminous and pleasing effect' (p. 281). Reaching Seville on 6 August, he 'put up at the Cross of Malta: this inn is kept by an Italian, and is the best in Spain' (p. 301) and later met the British consul Wyndham Beawes, then already at work on his *A civil, commercial, political, and literary history of Spain and Portugal* (see item 16).

'Adding to his luggage "several snake-stones, piedras de serpientes", and four chameleons – two alive, and two preserved in spirits of wine – together with a jumble of miscellaneous notes (which he later appended to his narrative in an equally disconnected fashion), Twiss set sail on the 6th September for England. He was well-satisfied with his tour, which had proved more agreeable and instructive than his earlier travels "owing to the novelty of all the objects in kingdoms which are seldom visited . . . and to the kindness of the Portuguese and Spaniards in general, whose cordial and generous hospitality demand all the acknowledgements and thanks that are in my power to give" . . . . In his appendices Twiss lists the time taken to cover the leagues he had travelled, brief histories of the two countries, and an account of the present state of their literatures' (Robertson).

*Provenance*: John Entwistle of Foxholes, Lancashire, with bookplate.

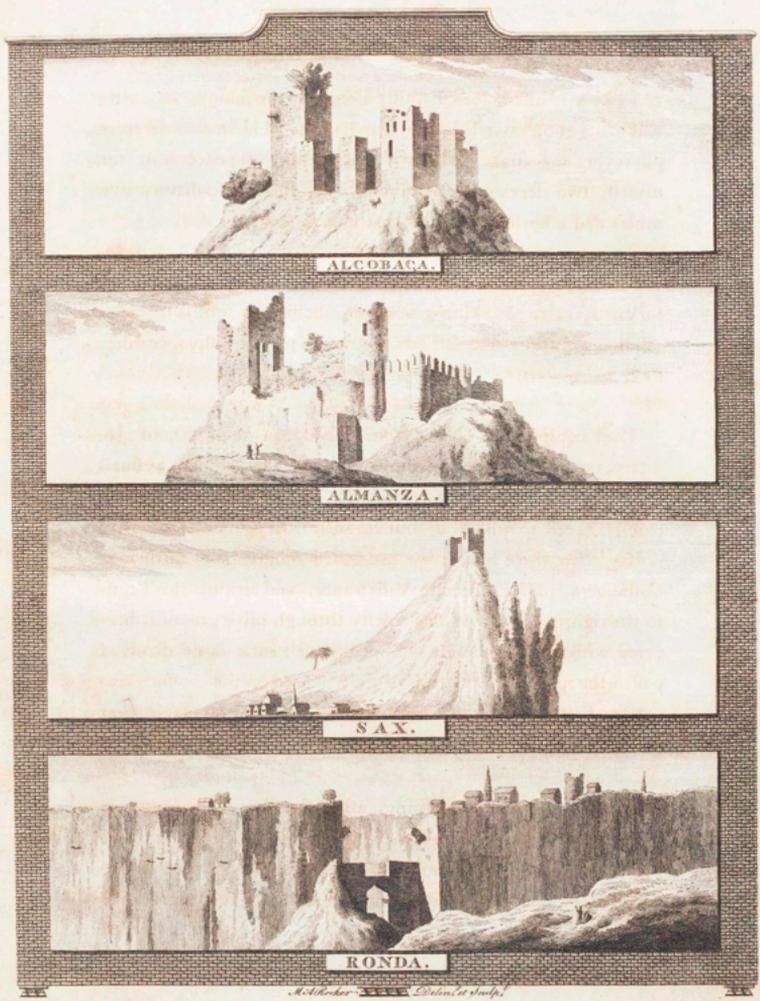
Creswell 340; Palau 342601. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 46–52.

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166. VANE [formerly STEWART], Charles William, third marquess of Londonderry. Narrative of the Peninsular War, from 1808 to 1813 . . . Third edition, with an appendix of correspondence. *London, Henry Colburn, 1829.*

Two vols, pp. xvi, 519; viii, 324; with a large folding hand-coloured map (bound in upside-down), six folding plans and 20 folding tables; some foxing of folding plans, but a very good copy in mid-nineteenth-century red morocco-backed boards, spines gilt; minor wear and a few marks, spines slightly faded. £950

First octavo edition, with an appendix which appears here for the first time: 'Since the publication of the first edition of this narrative, the author has received communications from some of his brother officers; and he deems it but justice to them to give these letters, with his answers, to the public, in this appendix' (II p. [273]). The work first appeared the previous year in quarto format.

'Lord Londonderry's modest two volumes, the first attempt at a general history of the Peninsular War, give far more useful information on the all-important topics of strengths and losses than all [John] Gurwood's tomes. For that sensible author rightly saw that nothing could be more serviceable to the reader than an occasional table of the organization and numbers of the whole allied army, and that the detailed casualty-list of such a fight as Talavera or Albuera is indispensable . . . . Wherever [he] had not been present, he passes lightly over the episodes of war, and obviously had taken no very great pains to collect first-hand material. At the same time the book has value, as giving the views of a highly-placed staff officer, who had the opportunity of seeing every episode from the point of view of Head Quarters, and had strong convictions and theories of his own. He had also the saving grace of loving statistics, and printed many valuable appendices of "morning states" and casualty-lists, things of which Napier was far too sparing, and which Gurwood suppressed altogether' (Charles Oman, *Wellington's army 1809-1814* pp. 12, 19).

Palau 351588. Alberich 878 records the first edition.

167. VAN HALEN, Juan [Valentín Maria LLANOS GUTIERREZ, *editor*]. Memoirs of Don Juan van Halen; comprising the narrative of his imprisonment in the dungeons of the Inquisition at Madrid, and of his escape, his journey to Russia, his campaign with the army of the Caucasus, etc. etc. Edited, from the original Spanish manuscript, by the author of 'Don Esteban' and 'Sandoval'. Second edition, with alterations and additions. *London, Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1830.*

Two vols, pp. x, 330; [ii], 366; with a frontispiece-portrait of Van Halen in vol. I and two folding panoramas (Tiflis, the installations of the new Khan of Kasikimut); contemporary green roan, edges gilt; slightly rubbed. £200

Second edition; first published in 1827. It is edited by Keats's brother-in-law Valentín Maria Llanos Gutierrez (see items 116 and 117).

Although it is not a work of fiction, Van Halen's stirring narrative can be compared to such Gothic romances of pursuit as *Caleb Williams*. Llanos Gutierrez, however, chooses to

emphasize the narrative's quality of reportage: 'it offers a true picture of the times, and of the character of modern inquisitors, whose sanguinary and revengeful spirit, when we take into account the softened manners of the age, yields nothing to that which roused the barbarous and remorseless Torquemada'.

'With respect to the present edition, it has been carefully revised and considerably condensed with the view to diminish its cost, and thus make more widely known the system of oppression and misrule, which, up to this time, is strictly adhered to by King Ferdinand and his apostolic friends – whose downfall [*sic*], however, we have reasons to believe, is now fast approaching' (preface, I p. v).

*Provenance*: presentation inscription on front fly-leaf 'Edward Fellowes from his friend Thomas Henry Fanet on his leaving Eton. July, 1836'.

Alberich 981 and Palau 351701 record the first edition.

168. VAUX, Frederic W. *Rambles in the Pyrenees; and a visit to San Sebastian. London, Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1838.*

8vo, pp. xi, 218, with a lithographed frontispiece and a folding map of the Pyrenees; illustrations in the text; a very good copy in the original black cloth; lightly rubbed, a few small marks. £375

First edition; scarce. Vaux's peregrinations in the Pyrenees, which took place during the First Carlist War, were mostly confined to the French side of the border, but he visited Viella and Venasque on the Spanish side. He found the latter to be 'a town somewhat larger than Viella, and, if possible, surpassing the latter in filth and wretchedness'. He also sailed from Saint-Jean-de-Luz to San Sebastián, then the principal stronghold of the Liberal troops, arriving only a few days after the Battle of Andoain (14 September 1837). 'The streets and the great square through which we passed were crowded with military, the majority of whom were in a most deplorable condition' (p. 173), and from the window of his hotel he witnessed the stabbing of a drunken Irishman: 'this opening scene was rather startling; but I soon found that occurrences of this sort were so frequent, that the narration of it elicited no surprise' (p. 176).

Alberich 1120; Palau 354458.

169. VIVIAN, George. *Spanish scenery. London, P. & D. Colnaghi, 1838.*

Large folio (540 x 365 mm), with a tinted lithographed title, list of plates, preface (with lithographed vignette of the bridge at Córdoba), and 27 tinted lithographed plates after the author by Louis Haghe, Thomas Shotter Boys and Paul Gauci; title, list of plates and four plates foxed, some foxing or spotting elsewhere but mostly confined to margins and rarely affecting images, some marginal staining, but generally a very good copy in the publisher's contemporary dark green roan-backed watered silk-patterned cloth, spine gilt, edges gilt; extremities rubbed, a few minor marks, covers sunned at head. £5000



First edition of this impressive collection of views, one of the most sumptuous such works devoted to Spain. George Vivian (1798–1873) was a connoisseur, collector, amateur architect and member of the Society of Dilettanti. He was also a member of the Commission set up to select a plan for the new Houses of Parliament following the burning of the Palace of Westminster in 1834.

‘The drawings for this volume were made at different periods in the years 1833 and 1837. During the first period Spain was comparatively tranquil, and . . . the monastic bodies were still in existence throughout the country. During the second I saw the demolition of some of the finest convents going on, and observed the sites on which others had recently stood: the prospect of the speedy ruin of nearly all, either from their total abandonment, the want of funds to support them, or wealthy purchasers to inhabit them, made me feel a strong desire to preserve some trace of establishments, where the towers and belfries and long level lines of the buildings, the terraces and the cypresses of the gardens give an interest and character to many scenes not less in Spain than in Italy. Circumstances led me to do more than I at first intended, and the work now presented to the public contains a selection, mostly of general views, taken in Biscay, Galicia, the Castilles, La Mancha, Catalonia, Valencia and Andalusia . . . In making the drawings strict fidelity has been observed in delineating the face of the country, of its buildings and productions, and the dress and manners of its people. Upon an adherence to truth in these respects the value of drawings of scenery must principally depend’ (preface). According to Abbey the work first appeared in six parts.

Abbey, *Travel* 154; Palau 372195.

170. VIVIEN DE SAINT-MARTIN, Louis. Carte des royaumes d'Espagne et Portugal dressée par L. Vivien ingénieur géographe, auteur de l'Atlas universel. D'après les cartes de Lopez, Faden, et celle du Dépôt Génl. de la Guerre. Gravé par Kardt B. de Beaupré et Hennequin graveurs au Dépôt Général de la Guerre. *Paris, J. Andriveau-Goujon, 1831 and 1834.*

Folding map in 32 sections (195 x 130 mm, unfolding to 770 x 1040 mm), hand-coloured; some minor staining and off-setting; linen-backed, printed paper label on back of one section, in the original card slipcase covered in green marbled paper; rubbed, a few splits. £375

Second edition, updated ('revue') in 1834, of this attractive large map of Spain and Portugal, first published in 1824. It includes an inset plan of Cádiz. Louis Vivien de Saint-Martin (1802–1897) was not only a geographer and cartographer but also a prolific author who translated the works of Sir Walter Scott (in twenty-five volumes, 1836–9) and wrote a history of the French Revolution and a biography of Napoleon, among other works.

Not in Palau, who records a map by Vivien with the same title published in 1824 (Palau 372201). Not found in Library Hub. OCLC records only the 1824 edition and an edition of 1843.

171. WALTON, William. The revolutions of Spain, from 1808 to the end of 1836. With biographical sketches of the most distinguished personages, and a narrative of the war in the Peninsula down to the present time, from the most authentic sources. *London, Richard Bentley, 1837.*

Two vols, pp. xv, 411, [1]; viii, 535; with a frontispiece-portrait in each volume; some occasional light spotting and soiling, old ownership inscription at head of titles; original purple cloth-backed boards, printed paper spine labels; rubbed and slightly stained, spines faded, paper labels very worn. £250

First edition of this pro-Carlist dissection of recent Spanish history. 'The narrative commences with the year 1808; not only because the Spanish reformers who have entailed so many calamities on their country first came into notice at that period, but because the real character of the prince whose persecutions and vicissitudes I have undertaken to record [i.e. Don Carlos], then began to show itself' (preface, I p. vii).

William Walton (1783/4–1857) 'was the son of William Walton, the consul for Spain in Liverpool. At an early age he was sent to Spain and Portugal to learn the languages and to fit himself for a commercial career before going to South America. He acted as a junior secretary to the British expedition which captured the town of Santo Domingo from the French in 1802, and remained there as British agent. In 1809 he returned to England, living in Bristol before moving to London, where he devoted himself to political journalism, writing pamphlets against current ministerial policies towards Spain and Portugal, including open letters to the marquess of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, and Earl Grey' (*Oxford DNB*).

*Provenance*: the prominent Irish barrister, Liberal politician and sometime Lord Mayor of Dublin William Lane Joynt (1824–1895; see *Dictionary of Irish Biography*), with bookplate.

Alberich 962; Palau 373868.

172. WARD, Bernardo. Proyecto economico, en que se proponen varias providencias, dirigidas á promover los intereses de España, con los medios y fondos necesarios para su plantificacion: escrito en el año de 1762 ... Obra postuma. *Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1779.*

Small 4to, pp. [4], xxviii, 400; occasional very minor spotting, light marginal damp-stain in final six leaves; contemporary limp vellum, spine lettered in ink; rubbed and slightly soiled, a few early pen-trials on front free endpaper. £750

First edition. Despite McCulloch's doubts that 'anything approaching to a good treatise on Political Economy should have been published in Spain previously to its invasion by the French under Napoleon' (pp. 31–2), Ward's work has been described as 'perhaps, the best digested and most methodical book written on these topics in Spain during the [eighteenth] century, giving a clear insight into the causes of the decay of the country, which, like his predecessors, Uztáriz and Ulloa, Ward ascribes to the neglect of trade and industry, and to the absurd system of taxation which had prevailed for more than two centuries. Like them, Ward is a mercantilist, but more discriminating and less extreme' (Palgrave). Part II of the work (pp. 225–319) deals with Spanish America.

Colmeiro 401; Kress B.243; McCulloch p. 32; Medina 4016, erroneously dating the work 1762; Palau 373988; Sabin 101282. This edition not in Einaudi, Goldsmiths' (cf. 5977 and 11793 respectively for the 'Segunda impresion') or Mattioli.

173. WHEELER, William (Basil Henry LIDDELL HART, *editor*). The letters of Private Wheeler 1809–1828. *London, Michael Joseph, [1951].*

8vo, pp. 287, with a frontispiece; some occasional pale foxing, ownership inscription erased from half-title; original red cloth; slightly rubbed, split in cloth along lower joint, spine sunned and slightly frayed at head, without the dust-jacket. £40

First edition. William Wheeler was a private soldier who had transferred into the army (51st Foot) from the Surrey Militia in April 1809. His letters 'start with the Walcheren expedition, cover the main part of the Peninsular War, and then give his impressions of the Waterloo campaign. I know of no contemporary story by a fighting soldier that equals this in atmosphere and interest' (foreword).

174. [WIDDRINGTON, Samuel Edward, *formerly* COOK.] Sketches in Spain during the years 1829, 30 31, and 32; containing notices of some districts very little known; of the manners of the people, government, recent changes, commerce, fine arts, and natural history. By Captain S. E. Cook, R.N. K.T.S. F.G.S. *London, Thomas and William Boone, 1834.*

Two vols, pp. xix, 344; viii, 336; some occasional pale foxing, but a very good copy in contemporary russia, spine gilt and with contrasting green and red morocco lettering-pieces; slightly rubbed.

£600

First edition. Samuel Widdrington (1787–1856) had a distinguished career in the Navy, rising to the rank of captain. On retiring from the Navy he took up his interests in botany and mineralogy. ‘Although he mentions in passing that he had been acquainted with Spain from his earliest youth, it was not until some five years after retiring from the Navy that he made his first extended visit, the subject of *Sketches in Spain during the years 1829, 30 31, and 32*, published in 1834 . . . . Richard Ford once described Cook as “a great geologist and stuffer of little birds, a tall stiff man, with a sort of philosophical hat”, and as a writer “dry, painstaking and accurate . . . [who] understands the people better than the pictures. There he breaks down lamentably . . . and does not know a Murillo from a mainmast”. His descriptions of out-of-the-way areas not visited by Ford were certainly of invaluable assistance to the author of the *Hand-book*, who gladly acknowledged the help he had received from a man who loved Spain and the Spaniards so well and who understood them so perfectly. It is impossible to follow with any precision the order of Cook’s various excursions during the years 1829–32; he certainly covered a great deal of ground, and, with the possible exception of Ford himself, had visited more districts off the beaten track than most other travellers in Spain’ (Robertson).

*Provenance:* Thomas Carnegie of Craigo (1804–1856), with bookplates.

Alberich 1031; Palau 375126. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 120–7.

175. [WIDDRINGTON, Samuel Edward, *formerly* COOK.] Spain and the Spaniards, in 1843. *London, T. & W. Boone, 1844.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [ii, advertisements], ix, 436, 8 (advertisements); vii, 398, [2, blank], [4, advertisements]; some minor spotting at the beginning of vol. I, but a very good copy, untrimmed in the original brown cloth; slightly rubbed and stained, cloth split along lower joint of vol. I, spines sunned.

£600

First edition. Widdrington was accompanied for part of the tour described here by the Oxford professor of chemistry and botany Charles Daubeny. The two of them visited Burgos, Madrid, Talavera, Trujillo, Guadalupe, Pueblo de Alcocer, Fuenteovejuna, El Pedroso, Seville, Ronda, Marbella, Málaga, Alhama, Granada, Jaén, Valdepeñas, and Aranjuez before returning to Madrid. They then travelled to Valladolid, where they parted company, Widdrington continuing on to León, Oviedo, Ribadeo, Villalba, La Coruña, Santiago, Pontevedra and Vigo. Volume I contains an appendix on geology, the forests of Spain (oak, pine and ash in particular), zoology, ornithology, and agriculture. A final section, ‘Hints for travellers’, begins by noting that the author ‘should have given

some directions to travellers in this country in the Appendix, but as a full and elaborate guide-book by Mr. Ford will shortly appear, it is unnecessary, for no doubt that will contain all the requisite information’.

Richard Ford, reviewing the work in the *Quarterly*, wrote that ‘Captain Widdrington did not sit down in his study at home to depreciate objects which he had never seen, nor to dogmatise on subjects which he did not understand, but devoted many years to personal investigation, visiting every site, sketching and measuring every monument. His style portrays the author: while the language is unpretending, concise, and unadorned even to a fault, every page discovers good sense, observation, and earnestness, a love of the beautiful and a single-hearted desire to obtain and impart correct information. His publication details the results of a subsequent visit to the Peninsular after a ten year interval, and like the former, must ever be reckoned among the classical works on Spain.’

Alberich 1124; Palau 375130. See Robertson, *Los curiosos impertinentes* (1992) pp. 120–7.

176. WYLD, James, *publisher*. Spain and Portugal. Reduced from the large map in four sheets. *London, James Wyld, 1836*.

Folding map in 21 sections (190 x 115 mm, unfolding to 565 x 795 mm), hand-coloured; some minor off-setting, but in very good condition; linen-backed, in the original purple embossed cloth slipcase, printed paper labels on one side and along one edge; slightly rubbed and faded. £275

Very scarce. The large map referred to in the title is probably Wyld’s *Map of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, including Algarve*, published in 1823. A reduced version of that map seems also to have been published in 1823.

Not found in Library Hub or OCLC. The British Library holds an identically titled but undated map (which they date ‘[1845?]’).

177. WYLD, James, *publisher*. The country between St. Sebastian and the French frontier. Compiled principally from the sketches of Major J. H. Humfrey of the Artillery, and Qr. Mr. Genl’s. Dept. Engineer to the British Auxy. Legion. *London, James Wyld, [1836?]*.

Folding map in twelve sections (130 x 83 mm, unfolding to 260 x 415 mm), hand-coloured; linen-backed, in the original brown embossed cloth; slightly rubbed and faded, upper cover inscribed ‘St. Sebastian’ in ink in a contemporary hand. £200

First and apparently only edition.

Library Hub records one copy only (at the British Library, who date theirs ‘[1836?]’). OCLC adds a copy at Yale.

FORD, Richard (Ian ROBERTSON, *editor*). A hand-book for travellers in Spain, and readers at home. Describing the country and cities, the natives and their manners; the antiquities, religion, legends, fine arts, literature, sports, and gastronomy: with notices on Spanish history. Foreword by Sir John Balfour. Edited and with an introduction by Ian Robertson. [*Arundel and London,*] Centaur Press, [1966].

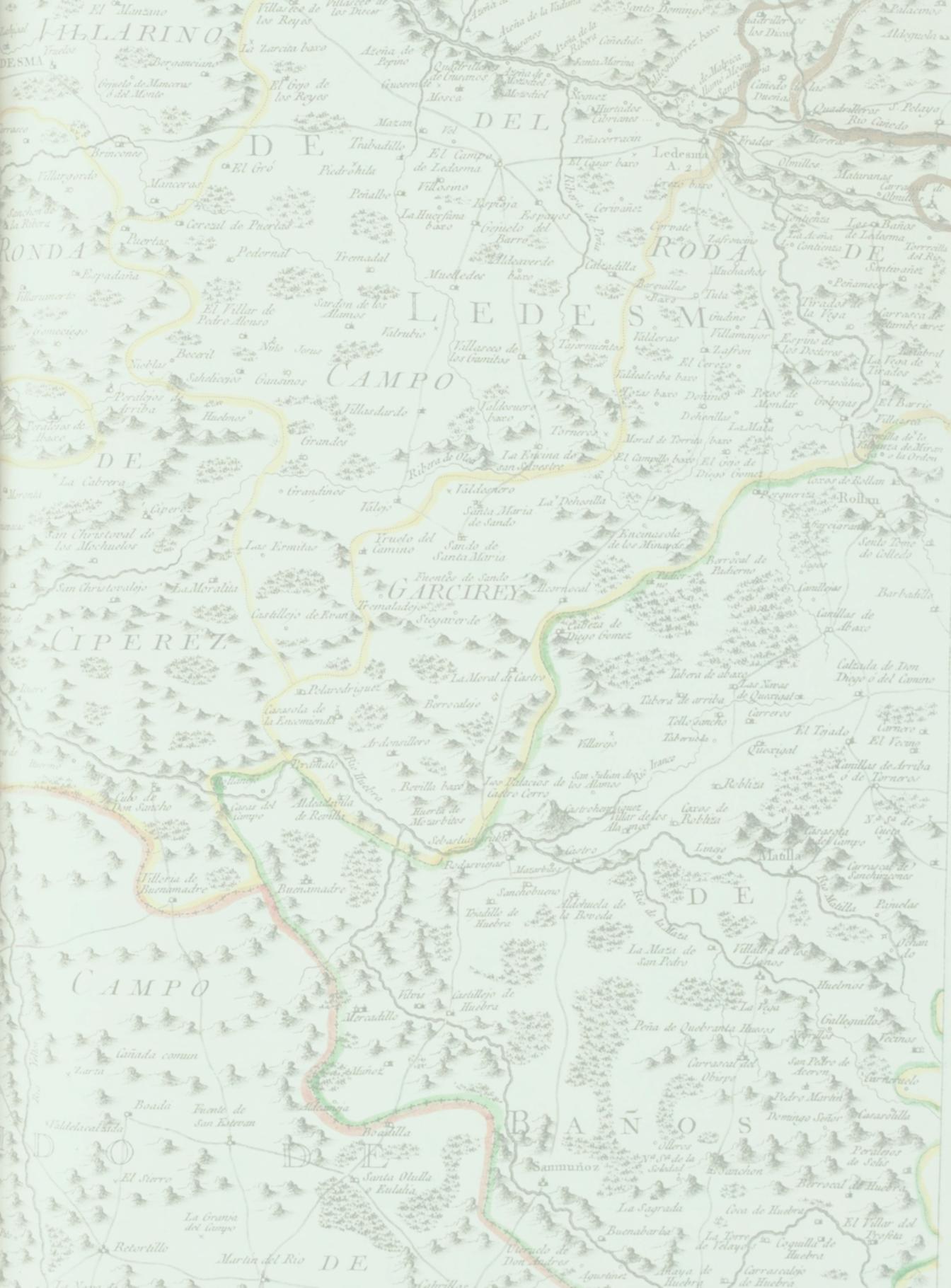
Three vols., 8vo, pp. xviii, [ii], 481; viii, 483–1032; viii, [1033]–1507, [1, errata]; with a frontispiece in each volume and two folding maps; occasional very pale foxing or light spotting along fore-edges, but essentially as new; original dark blue cloth, spines lettered in silver, top edges stained blue. £120

The Centaur Press reprint of Richard Ford's classic *Hand-book for travellers in Spain*, with an introduction by Ian Robertson and a revised index.

Ford's knowledge of Spain was based on his experiences there from October 1830, when he and his family moved to Seville for the sake of his wife's health, to just before the outbreak of the First Carlist War in 1833 when they returned to England. 'During his three years in Spain, Ford made numerous excursions throughout Andalusia, and three longer expeditions: in spring 1831 to Madrid, Talavera, and Badajoz; in autumn 1831 via Valencia, Barcelona, and Saragossa to Madrid and back; and in summer 1832 on horseback via Mérida, Yuste, and Salamanca to Santiago de Compostela, Oviedo, León, Burgos, and Bilbao. While on these journeys, of which he remarked that a riding expedition for civilians in Spain was "almost equivalent to serving a campaign" – referring to those of the Peninsular War, several battlefields of which he visited – many notebooks were filled with descriptions of the monuments and works of art he saw, and he also made over 500 drawings and watercolours, largely devoted to Seville and Granada' (*Oxford DNB*).

Within days of the work's first publication in 1845, 'Ford was being lionized as the perceptive and articulate author of a most comprehensive and accurate account of that country, and one unlikely to be ever superseded. Although opinionated and occasionally acerbic, his perennially fresh descriptions and observations appear here at their most spontaneous, and stimulating. As later affirmed by Sir William Stirling Maxwell, "So great a literary achievement had never before been performed under so unpretending an appellation", which "took its place among the best books of travel, humour, and history, social, literary, political, and artistic, in the English language" (*The Times*, 1858), and that judgement holds. The influence of this masterpiece, reprinted in 1966, has been profound' (*ibid.*).





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