

PENINSULAR WAR CATALOGUE

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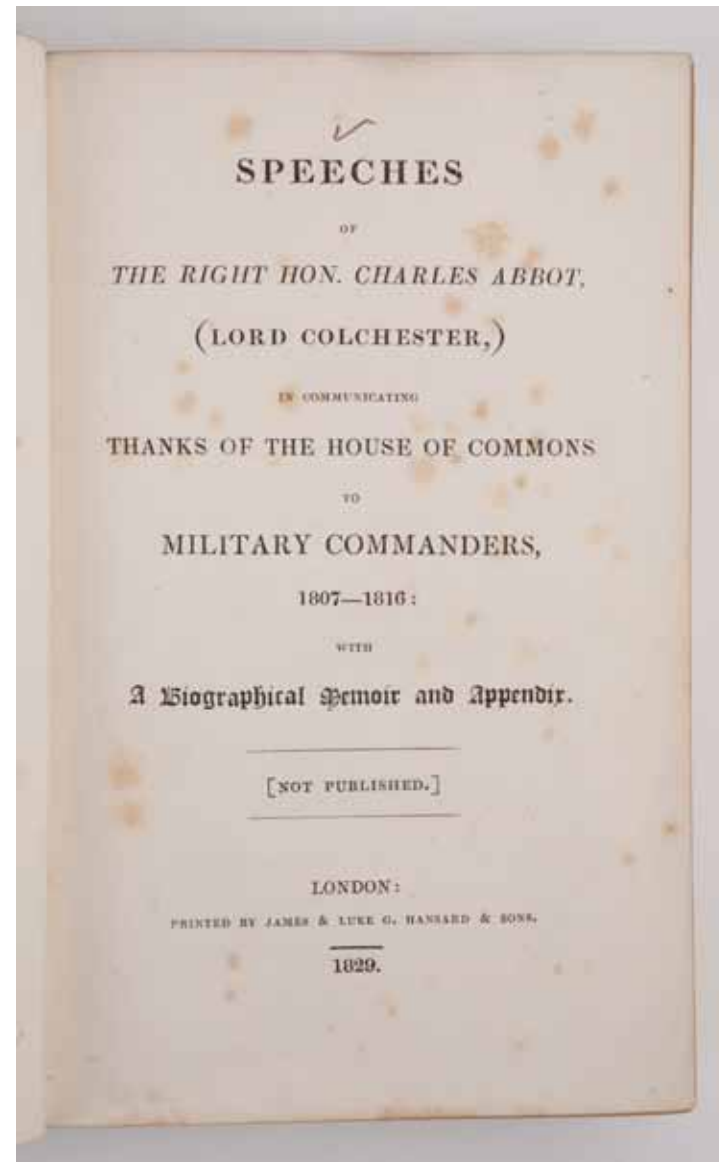
INTRODUCTION

This catalogue, issued during the bicentenary of the Peninsular War (1809–1814), consists of a selection of books, maps, manuscripts and drawings all in some way relevant to this conflict. The war in the Peninsula saw Portugal and Spain fighting, with the help of a British force, for their independence from Napoleonic France. Though Britain's war strategy in the long conflict against Revolutionary and Napoleonic France was predominantly naval, the army that fought in the Iberian Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington's command represented an important facet of Britain's war effort and, as such, captured the popular imagination. Furthermore, memoirs and narratives such as those found in this catalogue were much read not only for the insight they provided into the conflict but also for the descriptions they produced of Portugal and Spain, two countries which were by no means a traditional feature of the Grand Tour and which were then little known to the rest of Europe.

The items in this catalogue are largely British, though some French accounts are also included. They demonstrate the wide range of experiences that British officers and men lived through during their time in the Peninsula. Thus, for example, while Leach's memoirs (item 21) narrate life at the front line of the fighting, Graham (item 15) describes experiences in the Commissariat liaising with the local population to provide the army with adequate food, equipment and bivouacking, while Mayne's observations (item 25) concern the organisation and training of an independent Portuguese brigade.

Similarly, this collection exemplifies the variety of media in which the conflict was recorded. There are water-colour drawings, like Davenport's five striking views of the Peninsula (item 8), maps such as the manuscript plan of the battle of Vimeiro (item 35), and manuscripts like Rifleman Simmons' journals, correspondence and notes (item 29). The latter is not only the most valuable item in the catalogue but is also one of the most striking since it demonstrates the whole process of recollection, beginning as it does with Simmons' day-to-day journals written on the spot (reputedly kept safe in his hatband) and ending with his post-war notes written in preparation for the publication of his memoirs.

The wealth and variety of the material contained in this catalogue we hope will make it a worthy commemoration of the bicentenary of the Peninsular War and of value for all those who are interested in this period of history.



1. [ABBOT, Charles, first Baron Colchester.] **Speeches of The Right Hon. Charles Abbot (Lord Colchester)**, in communicating thanks of the House of Commons to military commanders 1807–1816: With a biographical memoir and appendix. [Not Published]. Printed by James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons, 1829.

Small 8vo, pp. iv, 295; some light foxing to preliminary and final leaves; contemporary red watered silk; extremities rubbed, slightly grubby; rebacked with paper label to spine. £150

This collection of speeches, giving thanks to military and naval commanders during the Peninsular War, were delivered by Abbot while he held the post of Speaker of the House of Commons between 1802 and 1817. It was edited by John Rickman, then Clerk of the House of Commons, and issued the year of Abbot's death in 1829. This copy with unsigned presentation inscriptions to 'The Most Honble. The Marquis of Anglesey, K.G.C.B.' on the front free endpaper and first blank.

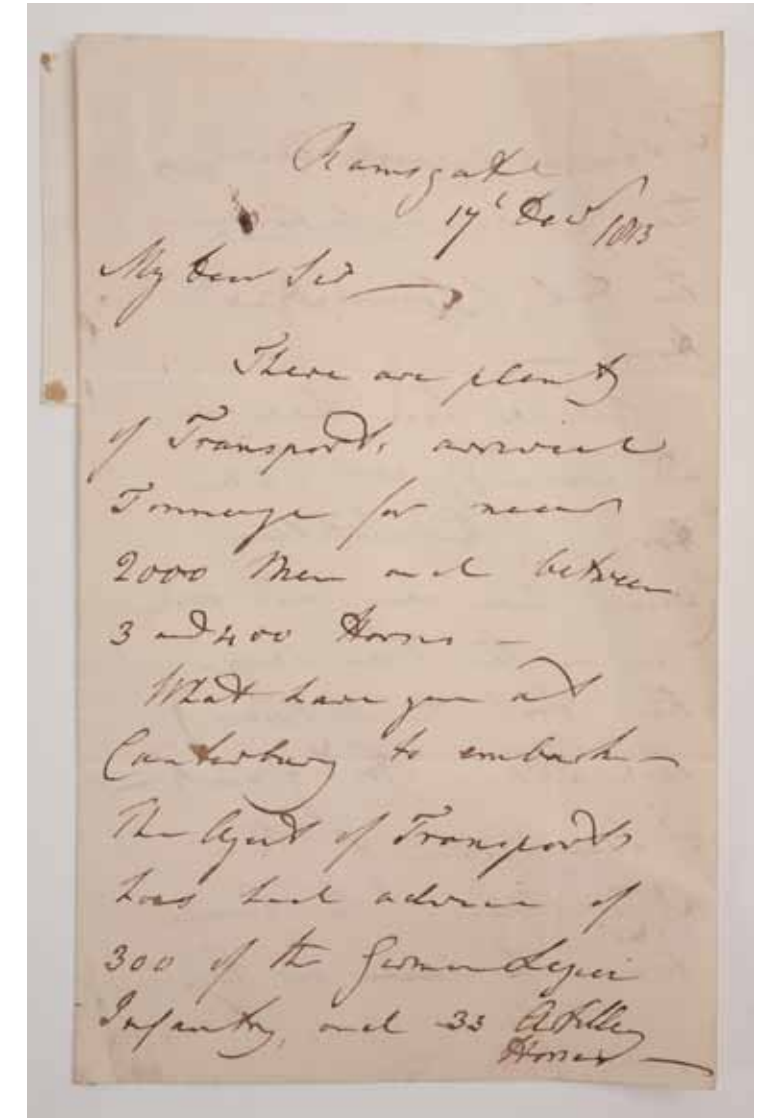
The subject matter is arranged chronologically by battle – Copenhagen to Waterloo – with pp. 1–110 being the speeches and votes of thanks to various commanders together with their replies; the second half reprints extracts from the London *Gazettes Extraordinary* on the battles.

2. ANSON, George. **ALS to Colonel John Walpole. Dated 'Ramsgate, 14th Dec, 1813'.**

12mo, single folded sheet with a small paper slip added later; pen and ink; integral address. £350

In this letter, Anson, who entered the army as ensign in the 3rd (or Scots Fusilier) Guards in 1814, describes the preparations taking place around him in Ramsgate as 'tonnage of near 2000 men and between 3 and 400 horses' are readied to cross the Channel. Enquiring about the simultaneous preparations taking place in Canterbury, he warns that he has had 'advice' of '300 of the German Infantry and 33 Artillery Horses'. By 1813 Napoleon's army was severely weakened and the British and allied forces were preparing for a final assault. Hostilities with Germany were still ongoing as this letter clearly attests to. It is likely that the armaments described by Anson were bound for the battles of Nivelle and Bayonne (10–14 December 1813).

Anson joined the Scots Fusilier Guards as a young man and served with them at Waterloo. In 1818 he was made MP for South Staffordshire a seat which he held, in conjunction with his military career, for a considerable number of years. By 1853 he had been promoted to the rank of major-general and subsequently served in India where he would die in 1857 of cholera. Anson is described as a man of 'unquestionable talent' and this letter offers a glimpse of the beginnings of a highly merited career in the British armed forces.



3. **BEAMISH**, North Ludlow. **History of the King's German Legion.** London, Thomas & William Boone, 1832–1837.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xxxi, [i], 387, [1]; xxvii, , [i], 671, [13], with nine coloured plates, five maps (one folding), four folding tables, five plans, and one uncoloured engraving; half-titles present; occasional spotting; contemporary half calf with nonpareil boards; extremities slightly rubbed. **£2000**

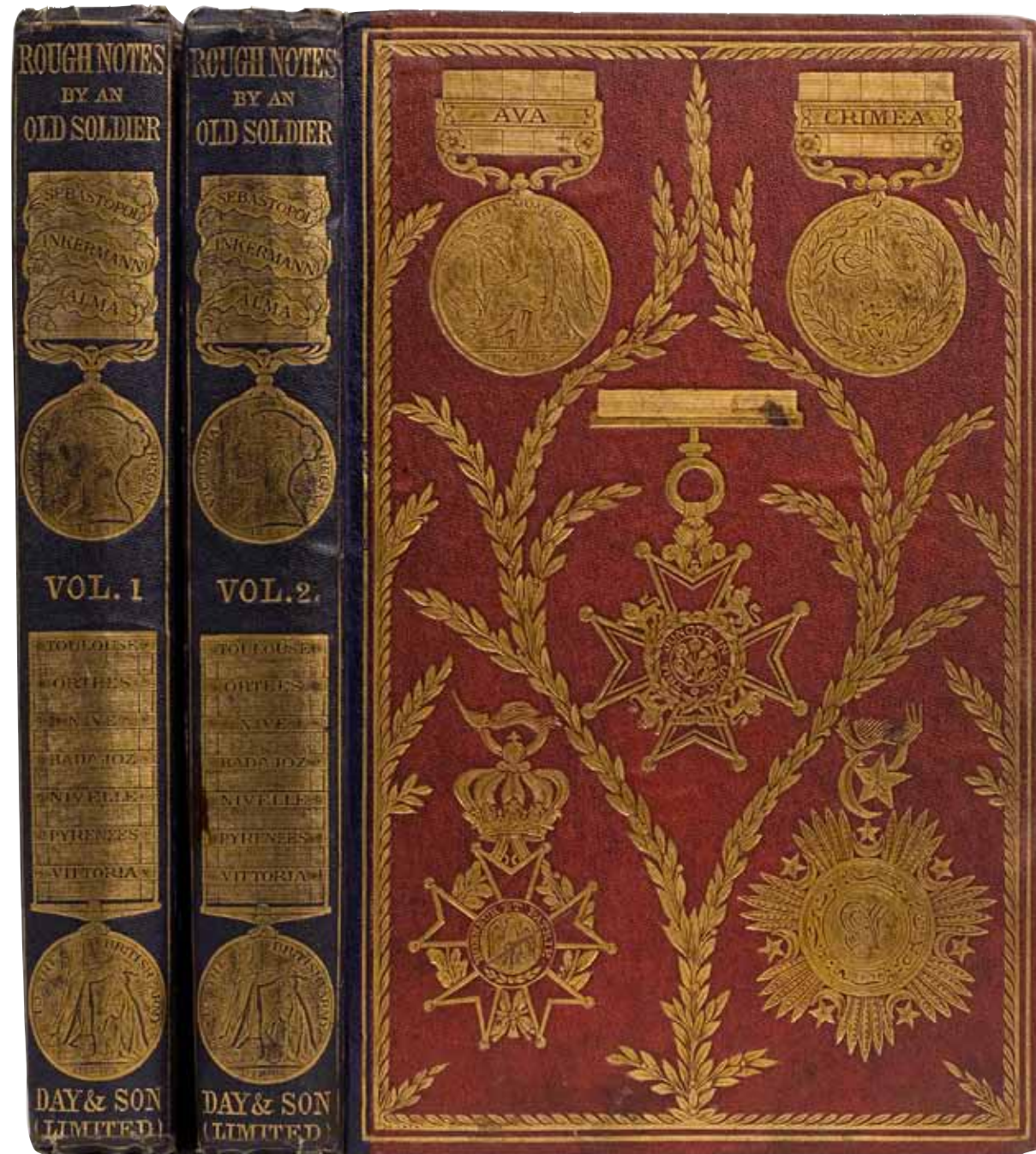
First edition, 'highly regarded' (*Oxford DNB*). Oman praised Beamish's history of the King's German Legion as a 'valuable and conscientious' work, 'a very favourable example of research for a book of the date' and one which contains 'many original letters and documents, and some excellent plates of uniforms' (Oman, *Wellington's Army 1809–1814* p. 34). With the dissolution of the Electorate of Hanover in 1803, a large contingent of its soldiers joined British military forces as the King's German Legion. This force served throughout the Napoleonic Wars, taking part in the Walcheren Expedition, the Peninsular War and the Waterloo campaign, before being dissolved in 1816 following the end of the war.

Beamish was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, before obtaining a commission in the 4th Royal dragoon guards in November 1816. In 1825 he published an English translation of a cavalry manual written by Count F. A. von Bismarck which was followed in 1827 by a further English translation of another treatise by Bismarck, titled *Lectures on . . . cavalry*. These works brought his literary skills to the attention of his superior officer, Captain Christoph Heise (Royal Hanoverian Rifle Guards), who gave him the partially completed work of three of the Legion's officers, Major General Sir George Julius Hartmann (Royal Hanoverian Artillery), Colonel George Baring (Royal Hanoverian Grenadier Guards) and Colonel Ernest von Linsingen (Adjutant-General to the Hanoverian Cavalry), and suggested he finish the work they had begun. While attached to the vice regal suite in Hanover, the author was further able to research this history, as he notes in his Preface: 'A residence of more than twelve months in Hanover enabled me to add to these, other important documents, and the same occasion afforded me the advantage of personally communicating with many of the principal actors in the scenes which are here described' (p. ix).

Presentation copy, inscribed to 'Lieut.-Col. Whichcote', probably George Whichcote, a contemporary of Beamish's in the 4th Dragoon Guards. From 1811, Whichcote, then an officer in the 52nd foot, had fought in the Peninsular War, forming part of the Light Division. In command of an advanced picket, he was the first man of the British army to enter Toulouse when it was taken on 12 April 1812. He transferred into the 4th Dragoon Guards in 1822 and retired a full general on 5 December 1871.

Hiler p. 72; Perkins, *Regiments. Regiments and corps of the British empire and commonwealth* (1994) p. 196; White, *A bibliography of regimental histories of the British army* p. 252. Not found in Palau.





4. [BELL, Sir George C.] **Rough notes by an old soldier, during fifty years' service, from ensign G.B. to Major-General, C.B.** London, Day and Son Ltd., 1867.

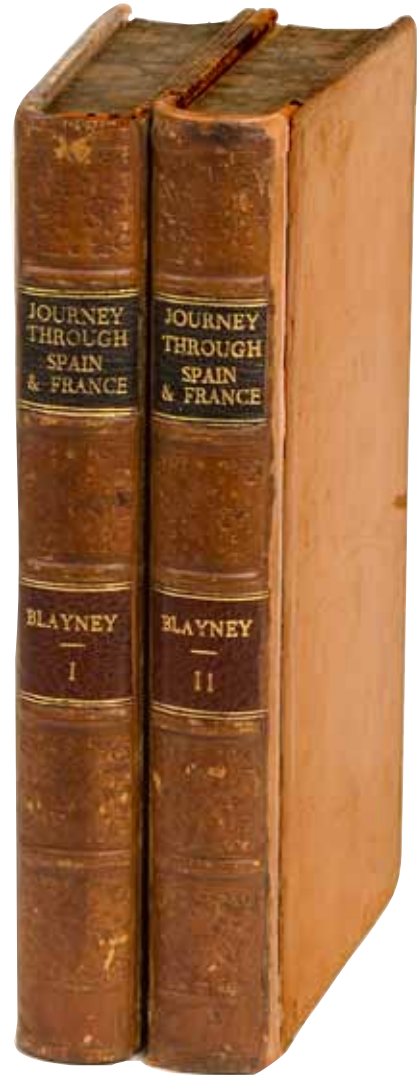
Two vols, 8vo, pp. xii, 367; viii, 382, with a portrait-frontispiece; University of London Union Library bookplates and stamp on final page of each vol.; original red and blue cloth; richly decorated in gilt with medals of the various campaigns narrated; a little dulled. **£650**

First edition. 'A gossiping and amusing account of his life and services': Bell 'was gazetted an ensign in the 34th foot on 11 March 1811. Sent to Portugal, he carried the colours of his regiment for the first time in the action of Arroyo dos Molinos; he was present at the second and final siege of Badajoz, and in the majority of the celebrated actions between that and the battle of Toulouse'. In 1825 he travelled to India with the 45th regiment and was at Ava during the First Anglo-Burmese War. He saw action in Canada during the rebellions of 1837 and 1838, where, having been promoted to captain, he commanded the fort and garrison of Couteau-du-Lac, an important position on the St Lawrence River, and received the thanks of the commander of the forces and his brevet majority (29 March 1839) for recovering the guns of the fort. 'Bell became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st foot, known as the Royal regiment, on 5 December 1843, and served in Gibraltar, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and Turkey, after which he landed with the allied armies in the Crimea, and was present at the Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol, where he was wounded and mentioned in dispatches. Lord Raglan appointed him to the command of a brigade. On his return to England he was made a CB, 5 July 1855, and took up his residence at Liverpool as inspecting field officer until 1859, when he became a major-general in the army. He was in the Royal regiment for thirty years' (*Oxford DNB*).

Not found in Palau.

5. **BLAYNEY**, Andrew Thomas Blayney, *Baron*. **Narrative of a forced journey through Spain and France, as a prisoner of war, in the years 1810 to 1814.** London, printed for E. Kerby, 1814.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xvi, 495, [1, blank]; viii, 504; with a frontispiece in each volume (lightly spotted and offsetting onto titles); contemporary polished calf; rebacked; bookplates of William Philip Earl of Sefton and Croxteth Library. £750



First edition. ‘Lord Blayney’s passage as a prisoner of war through Spain, and his imprisonment in France at Verdun, Bitche, and Guéret, provided him with a novel experience. In his two-volume *Narrative* . . . he shows great powers of observation, describing vividly how the Spanish people lived while under French occupation’ (*Oxford DNB*).

‘Throughout the Peninsular War many thousands were taken prisoner. Generally speaking, the British and French treated one another with reasonable courtesy, but, even so, for the rank and file especially the experience was rarely one to be relished For such men, the prospects were grim, with the majority facing a long march to the French frontier and beyond. As was the case with French prisoners, officers were treated rather better, and in many instances offered parole Yet even senior officers could face rough treatment at the moment of capture’ (Esdaile, *Peninsular Eyewitnesses* pp. 176–7). This was Blayney’s experience when captured by a group of Polish soldiers following his foolhardy attempt on Fuengirola on 13 October 1810. As he described it: ‘Those only who have suffered a similar fate can form any idea of my sensations at being thus obliged to surrender to a ferocious banditti, who loaded me with every vile epithet, but in whose outrageous violence I in great measure found my personal safety, for they crowded so thick on me that they had not room to give force to their blows. They tore my clothes, rifled my pockets and attempted to pull off my epaulets, and the resistance I made to this last indignity procured me several blows from the butt ends of their muskets that covered me with contusions’ (vol. I pp. 35–6). His enforced march to and imprisonment in France left him seriously debilitated and, after his release at the end of the war in 1814, he saw no further military action. He was promoted lieutenant-general on 12 August 1819.

Palau 30846.



6. **BOWYER**, Robert. **The campaign of Waterloo, illustrated with engravings of Les Quatres Bras, La Belle Alliance, Hougoumont, La Haye Sainte, including a correct military plan, together with a grand view of the battle on a large scale. To which is prefixed a history of the campaign, compiled from official documents and other authentic sources.** London, R. Bowyer, 1816.

Folio, pp. 34 (text), with five fine coloured aquatints on three plates, folding coloured aquatint of the Battle of Waterloo, full-page engraved map, one vignette to the text, and two engraved plates of portraits; some marginal finger-soiling; full-page plate with two short splits to the fore-edge, old repairs; folding plate with a clean split at a fold; light browning; occasional foxing; contemporary skiver-backed embossed cloth boards; rubbed at the extremities; neatly rebacked. £950

Also bound into this item are the two engraved portrait plates plus 10pp. explanatory text of ‘Biographical notices of the sovereigns, warriors, and statesmen who have eminently signalised themselves in the campaigns of Moscow, Leipsic, France, and Waterloo’.

A serviceable rather than beautiful copy, priced – we hope – commensurately.

Tooley 98; Abbey, Life 354

7. **CADELL**, Charles. **Narrative of the campaigns of the Twenty-Eighth Regiment, since their return from Egypt in 1802.** London, printed for Whittaker & Co., 1835.

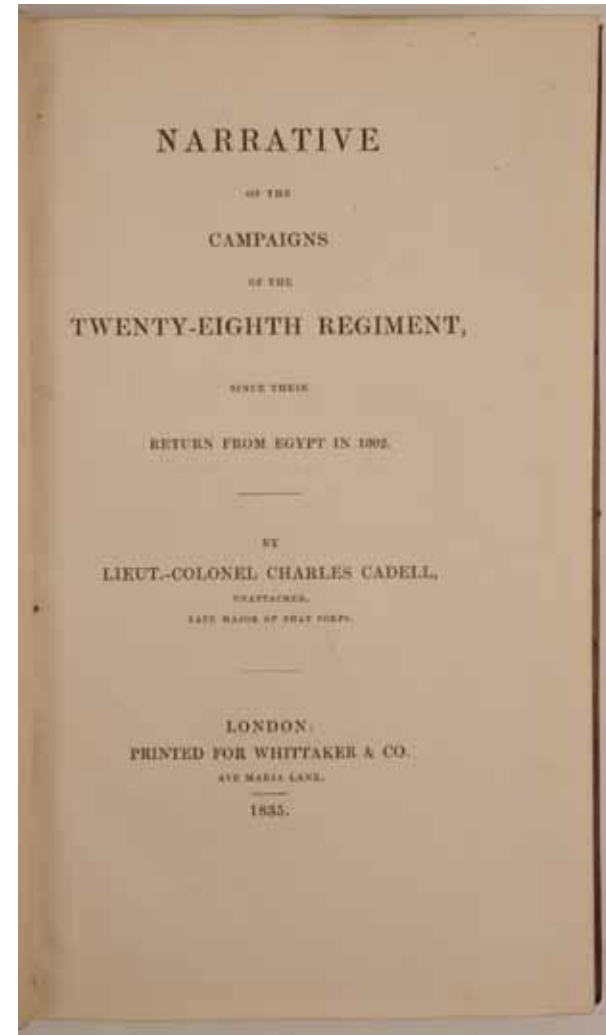
8vo, pp. xx, 281, [3]; contemporary polished calf; spine gilt; upper joint cracked but sound; bookplate of John Waldie. **£750**

First edition. An officer's memoirs of service in the 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment between 1802 and 1832. During this time, the regiment fought in Germany and Copenhagen before then taking part in Sir John Moore's 1809 campaign and the Walcheren expedition. For most of the Peninsular War, it formed part of Wellington's army and was also present at Waterloo in 1815. It was subsequently stationed in the Mediterranean and Ireland from 1815 to 1832.

It is the Regiment's activities in the Peninsula, however, which receive the most attention in this narrative. The 28th was initially garrisoned in Gibraltar from where, in 1811, it saw action at the battles of Barossa and Arroyo dos Molinos, as well as the first siege of Badajoz. It formed part of the force that advanced on Aranjuez and Madrid in 1812 and subsequently withdrew behind the Agueda River. From 1813 to 1814 it fought in the battles of Vitoria, Maya, Nivelles, St Pierre and Toulouse.

Cadell dedicates his book to his former Colonel, Sir Edward Paget, stating: 'Having had the honour of serving nearly thirty years in your gallant corps whenever they have fired a ball cartridge, during fourteen of which I commanded their grenadiers, I feel highly honoured by your granting me permission to dedicate a Soldier's Narrative of their services throughout the whole of that eventful and brilliant period, to one who has so often conducted them to victory'.

Not found in Palau.



8. **DAVENPORT**, Lieut. [William]. **Series of five attractive watercolours of scenes in the Peninsula.** Circa 1812.

Five well-executed water-colour drawings, 10" x 15", of locations in Portugal and Spain painted during the Peninsular War; maybe not the most skillful officer's sketches that we have seen, but certainly competent, the figures perhaps a little wooden, but the landscape well-rendered and the composition overall confident; all captioned as to location, some with additional keyed explanations; at present all are window-mounted, framed and glazed. **£4000**

Two Lieut. Davenports are listed in the 1812 Army List. Of the two it seems likely that the artist was Lieut. William Davenport of the 58th: a comparison of the signature on one of the sketches and an example in the regimental pay-books, whilst not conclusive, does show considerable similarity in a number of elements. If this is indeed our man he was commissioned in the Regiment in 1805, was promoted to Lieutenant in 1807 and Captain in 1813; he is no longer listed in the Army List of 1815.

The first is entitled 'Torres Vedras from the heights of Barathos, with the strong country forming part of the famous lines'. This appears to show the two viewed from the hills to the south-west at Barathos [Varatojo], the town spreads across the plain of the Zizandre towards the right-hand side of the image, the old Moorish fort more or less in the centre. To the left on a promontory is the formidable *pont d'appui* of San Vicente. This would appear to show a moment early on in the campaign, perhaps around the beginning of 1810, when there is little further evidence of military activity. An appealing illustration of the type of country composing the famous lines, the craggy hills overlooking the meanders of the Zizandre which was so effectively dammed creating impassable bogs. The cloudscape is particularly well-handled.

The next shows 'Pombal with its noble Moorish castello and fine church from the Condexa [Condeixa] road'. A pleasant view with the hill and its castle and church in the centre ground, the town mainly to the right-hand side, but spreading across in front of the high-point along the side of the Coimbra road which is shown heading away to the left-hand side of the image. A light carriage and pair and a few figures are shown on the road. Pombal was the scene of two small skirmishes one late in 1810, the other in Spring 1811, the first a minor victory for Lamotte's Light Cavalry Brigade over Anson's Brigade, the second a 'drawn match' between elements of Ney's VI Corps' rearguard and Maucune's Brigade and an Anglo-Portuguese force under Lieut.-Col. Elder.

The third is of 'The town of Nisa with its ancient fortifications of Moorish origin from the Gaviao road'. A small town in the province of Alto Alentejo which abuts on Badajoz, the sketch shows the main road passing by in the foreground, a troop of cavalry have turned from the main road onto that leading to the town.

In the fourth 'Badajos after the siege of 1812' we are given more detail of a specifically military nature. The view is taken from behind the fourth battery looking towards the San Roque lunette, a discarded gun lies to the side of the vacated battery and cannon balls are scattered around in the foreground. Clearly visible on the walls of the city are the three breeches, Trinidad, Santa Maria and the breach in the curtain, which are identified in captioning beneath, the first being described as 'Main breach where so many British fell', the *chevaux de frise* which topped it being discernible. Also keyed is 'The castle where Genl. Picton at the head of his 3rd Division affected the escablade [sic.]' the scaling ladders still laying on the slopes and against the wall of the castle. In the immediate foreground a blue-coated Portuguese soldier converses with a peasant out on a hunting trip, his gun on his shoulder and a dog at his heels, whilst two mounted cavalymen approach the city on a road towards the right-hand margin. An extremely effective image of the aftermath of the siege. This is the sole sketch in the group that is signed.

The final drawing similarly shows the aftermath of siege operations, 'The fortified convent and great stone French battery near Salamanca. As they appeared after the siege of 1812'. The artist has placed the Convent of San Cayetano in the centre, the College of Cuenca to be seen to the right with the Moorish remains between. On the left the Tormes River can just be discerned with the hillock where the 'Large French battery' was placed between it and the fort. Again Davenport has captioned and keyed the sketch, identifying the river; the battery; the 'Pallisading broke away at the first attack and near which Major General Bowles [sic] was killed'; the convent itself; 'Part of the great convent wall battered away and point of the second attack'; and 'The Moorish embattled [battlemented] wall by which the British advanced to the second attack'. At the French battery a fatigue party are at work breaking down the works and carrying material down into the gorge beneath in wheelbarrows, at the base of the slope a mounted officer gives orders to a saluting soldier, whilst two peasants look on, and in the foreground two mounted officers ride past on the road. A well-observed and competently handled sketch full of interest.

Overall an extremely appealing group of contemporary sketches documenting some key locations in the Peninsular theatre.



9. [DONALDSON, Joseph.] **Recollections of an eventful life chiefly passed in the army. By a soldier. Second edition.** Glasgow, W.R. M'Phun, Trongate, 1825.

8vo, pp. [ii], xii, 222; light foxing and browning; contemporary red half roan on marbled boards; somewhat rubbed; upper board creased; upper joint cracked. £250

First published earlier in 1825. Donaldson 'was born in Glasgow, where his father was employed by a mercantile house. With some school companions he ran away to sea and made a voyage to the West Indies, which disenchanted him of a sea life, and he returned home and was sent back to school by his father. Early in 1809 he again ran away, and without communicating with his friends enlisted in the old 94th (Scotch, or Scots, brigade). He accompanied the regiment to Jersey, then to Spain, where it took part in the desperate defence of Fort Matagorda during the siege of Cadiz, and afterwards was with Picton's division in the principal battles and sieges in the Peninsula from 1811 to 1814' (*Oxford DNB*). He 'was an intelligent man, and possessed a wider set of interests than was common in the ranks, so that it is always worth while to look up his notes and observations. His description of the horrors of Masséna's retreat from Portugal in 1811 is a very striking piece of lurid writing ... *The Eventful Life of a Soldier* is well worth reading' (Oman, *Wellington's army* p. 30).

Not found in Palau.

10. DUPLESSI-BERTAUX, Jean. **Recueil des principaux costumes des Armées Alliées. Seconde livraison. Troupes Anglaises, infanterie et cavalerie.** Paris, Galignani, 1816.

4to, pp. 6, [2, contents], with twelve plates in coloured and uncoloured states, drawn by Finart, engraved by Duplessi-Bertaux, finished by Levachez; some light foxing and browning; modern quarter blue morocco on marbled boards; extremities a little rubbed; original blue paper wrap in French bound in before the text, similar in English bound after last plate. £1250

First edition of this highly attractive series of plates of the British Army. The other volumes in the series dealt with the Russian and Prussian armies.

Attractive military bookplate of J. Baeyens, engraved by Rousselot, on the front pastedown.

AMOT 303, with date of 1814; Colas 915; Ponti 576 'Ouvrage de toute rareté, non cité par Lipperheide'. Not found in Palau.

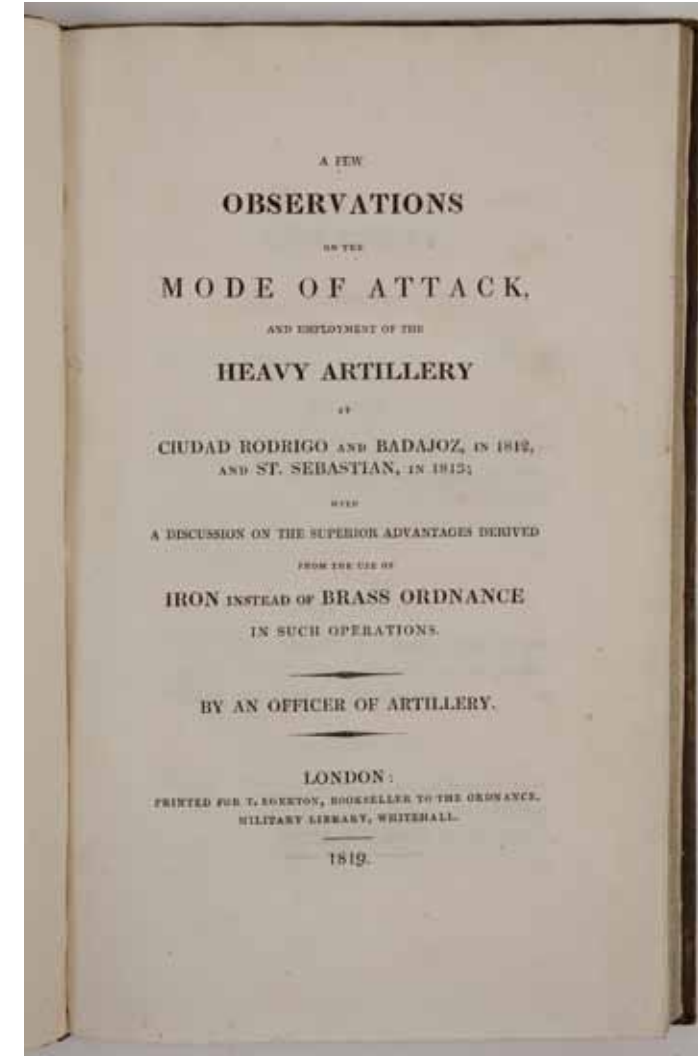
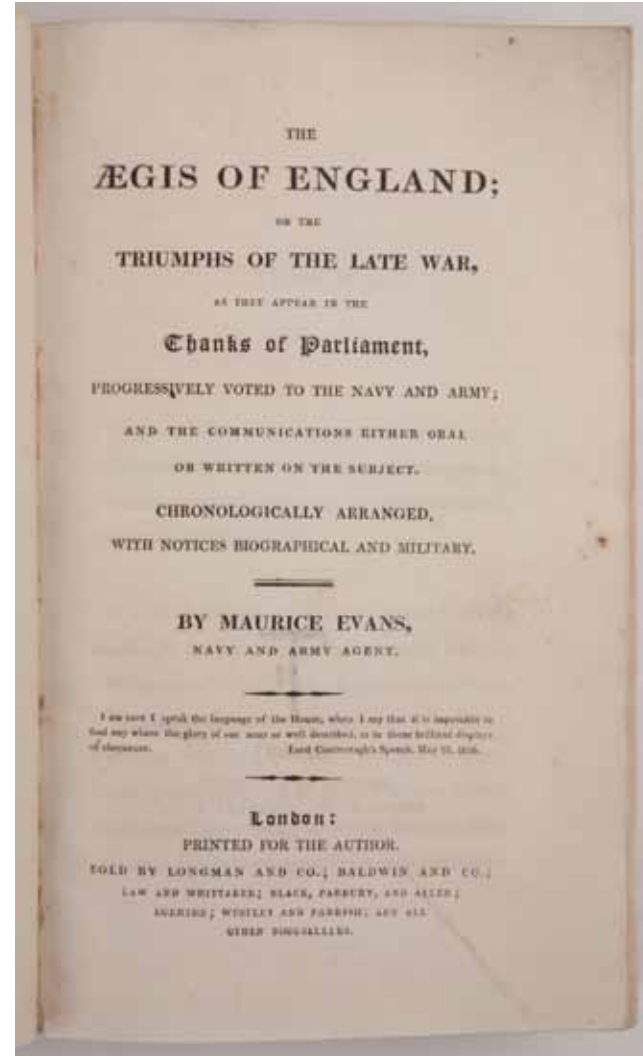


11. **EVANS, Maurice.** *The Ægis of England; or the triumphs of the late war, as they appear in the thanks of Parliament, progressively voted to the Navy and Army; and the communications either oral or written on the subject. Chronologically arranged, with notices biographical and military. By . . . Navy and Army Agent.* London, printed for the author, 1817.

8vo, pp. xxx, 608; light browning; contemporary half burgundy morocco on marbled boards; a little rubbed; some stripping from the boards. **£450**

First edition. An uncommon compilation with an extensive and impressive List of Subscribers. Wellington took ten copies, his elder brother Wellesley five; Sir Stamford Raffles took a copy, as did Viscount Combermere and Admiral Exmouth. One who does not feature on the List is Baron Bloomfield whose armorial book-plate is on the front pastedown.

Bloomfield, 'entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1779 and became Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, at the age of thirteen, on 24 May 1781. Early in his military career he served in Newfoundland and at Gibraltar. He was one of the first officers appointed to the Horse Artillery. He also served on a gun-brig during the early part of the French Revolutionary War, and commanded some guns at Vinegar Hill during the Irish uprising of 1798 About 1806, when Bloomfield was serving as Brevet Major and Captain of a troop of Horse Artillery with the 10th Hussars at Brighton . . . his social and musical attainments attracted the Prince of Wales, who in 1812 made him a Gentleman Attendant and afterwards, from 1812 to 1817, his Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal . . . From 1817 to 1822, as Private Secretary to the Prince Regent, he was the recognized confidant of the Prince with considerable (some ministers thought unconstitutional) influence and power. He fell from favour in 1822 and resigned his appointments Though his demands for a UK peerage were refused, he was generously compensated with a civil GCB (April 1822), a promise of an Irish peerage, a pension, two sinecures, and a diplomatic post. From 1822 to 1832 Bloomfield was Minister-Plenipotentiary to Stockholm' (*Oxford DNB*). He died in 1846.



12. [FIELD ARTILLERY.] **A few observations on the mode of attack, and employment of the heavy artillery at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, in 1812, and St. Sebastian, in 1813; with a discussion on the superior advantages derived from the use of iron instead of brass ordnance in such operations. By an officer of artillery.** London, printed for T. Egerton, bookseller to the Ordnance, military library, Whitehall, 1819.

8vo, pp. [iv], 74 (pp. 53–4 is a folding table); with three folding plates; contemporary polished calf. **£1250**

First edition. A treatise advocating the use of iron ordnance in field artillery through an analysis of Wellington's most celebrated sieges.

At Wellington's first unsuccessful siege of Badajoz in 1811, as Esdaile states, 'the key factor was the dubious Allied siege artillery' which 'proved incapable of either suppressing the fire of the defenders or blowing adequate breaches in the walls. For the troops in the trenches the siege was in consequence a miserable affair' (Esdaile, *The Peninsular War* p. 355). Despite having been supplied with iron ordnance, Wellington had only taken brass cannon to this siege. When iron cannon were then used to devastating effect at the subsequent sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz in 1812 and San Sebastian in

1813, however, the greater durability and effectiveness of iron in action was proven. Brass, however, was not immediately superseded by iron ordnance because the latter was much heavier and required larger gun carriages, more pack animals and a longer period of time to transport it. In 1819, therefore, Sir John May, the artillery officer who is thought to have written or edited this tract, still felt it necessary to argue for the replacement of brass with iron ordnance.

Not found in Palau.

13. FITZCLARENCE, Lord Frederick. A manual of out-post duties by Lieut.-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., Colonel of the 36th Regiment; to which are added I. Letters on out-post duties, addressed to his lordship by several distinguished officers. II. Extracts from general orders, showing the disposition of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington's out-posts from 1810 to 1814. III. A private journal of General Craufurd's out-post operations on the Coa and Agueda in 1810, by Major-General Shaw Kennedy, C.B. London, Parker, Furnivall, & Parker, Military Library, 1851.

Small 8vo, pp. xvi, 232, [4, advertisements], with 11 folding plans (two in pocket at end) and several figures in the text; original red limp cloth; spine slightly torn.

£750

First edition. A treatise on outpost duties published in the series of Parker's Military Manuals. It looks to the management of these during the Peninsular War as the standard to be followed and, as such, includes extracts from Wellington's general orders showing their disposition as well as Major-General Robert Craufurd's journal on outpost operations in Portugal prepared by his aide-de-camp James Shaw Kennedy. Craufurd commanded the Light Division until his death after being wounded at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo in 1812 and it was Shaw Kennedy who carried him out of the glacis where he was fatally wounded. After Craufurd's death, Shaw-Kennedy rejoined his original regiment, the 43rd, as a subaltern and continued to distinguish himself until the retreat from Burgos, when illness forced him to return to England. He rejoined the army in 1814 and fought at Waterloo. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of General.

Fitzclarence (1799–1854), the third illegitimate son of William IV and Dorothea Bland, joined the army in 1814 and was promoted colonel of the 36th in 1831. During the Peninsular War, this regiment had formed part of the Light Division and would, therefore, have had much experience of outpost duties. In 1840 he was appointed Military Governor of Portsmouth and the Clarence Esplanade is a memorial to his government. He died in India, having been appointed Governor-in-Chief at Bombay in 1852.

Not found in Palau.

14. FOY, Maximilien Sébastien. Histoire de la guerre de la Péninsule sous Napoléon, précédée d'un tableau politique et militaire des puissances belligérantes. Paris, Baudouin Frères, 1827.

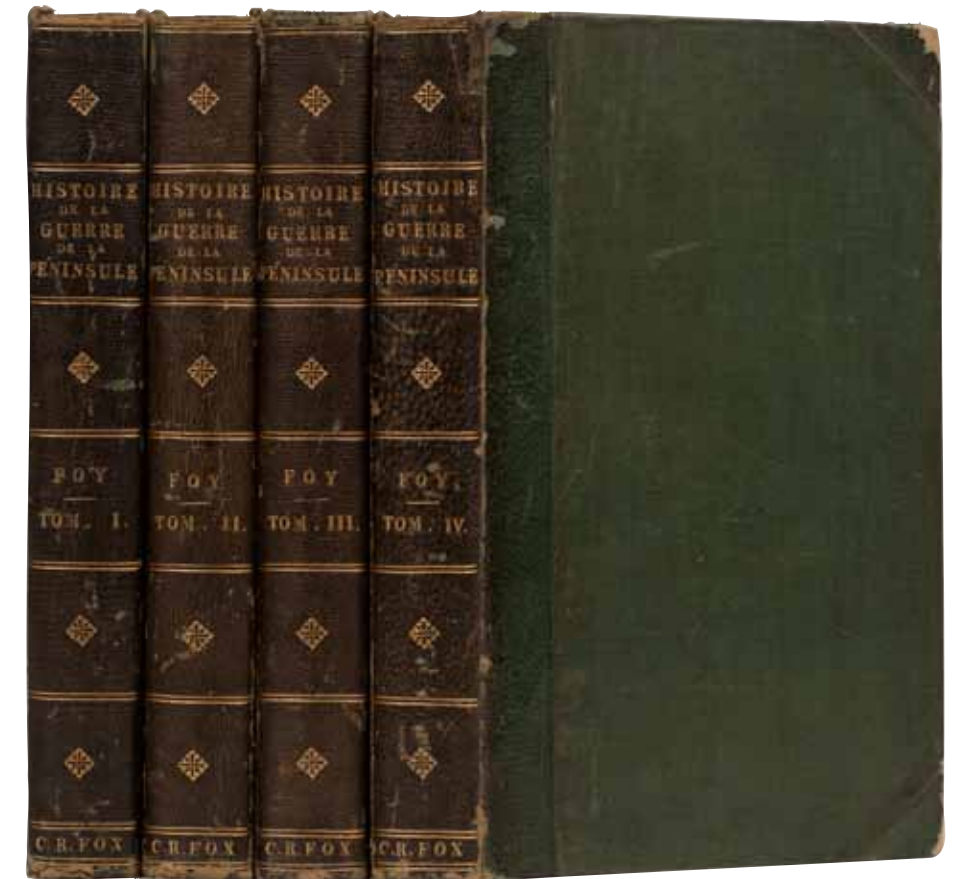
Five vols, comprising four text vols, 8vo, pp. [iv], [iv], xvi, 404; [iv], 422, [ii, errata leaf]; [iv], 406; [iv], 380, with seven folding facsimiles and one large folding table to the text volumes; some light foxing throughout; near contemporary half bottle green skiver on green linen boards; rubbed, particularly on the joints; and an atlas volume, tall 8vo, with engraved portrait and five folding maps and plans, one full-page plan; light buff publisher's boards a little rubbed and soiled; neatly rebacked.

£750

First edition. The author served in Spain as one of Napoleon's marshals through most of Sir John Moore's campaign and the Peninsular War. Following the conflict, Foy retired from public life and dedicated himself to writing this narrative. He died having written only the first fifty pages in 1825, however, and it was completed posthumously from his notes through the efforts of his widow.

This set from the library of the Peninsular War veteran, Charles Richard Fox, with his name gilt to the tails of the spines. He served at the sieges of Cadiz and Tarragona on board HMS *Malta* under Admiral Hallowell and later with the Grenadier Guards, rising to General in 1863, Colonel of the 57th. He is better known as a numismatist specialising in Greek coins, his collection of 11,500 selling on his death to the Royal Museum, Berlin, 'the acquisition raising its coin cabinet to international status' (*Oxford DNB*).

Palau 94135.



15. GRAHAM, William. Travels through Portugal and Spain, during the Peninsular War. London, printed for Sir Richard Phillips and Co., 1820.

8vo, pp. iv, 88, with eight plates (three folding); modern black cloth.

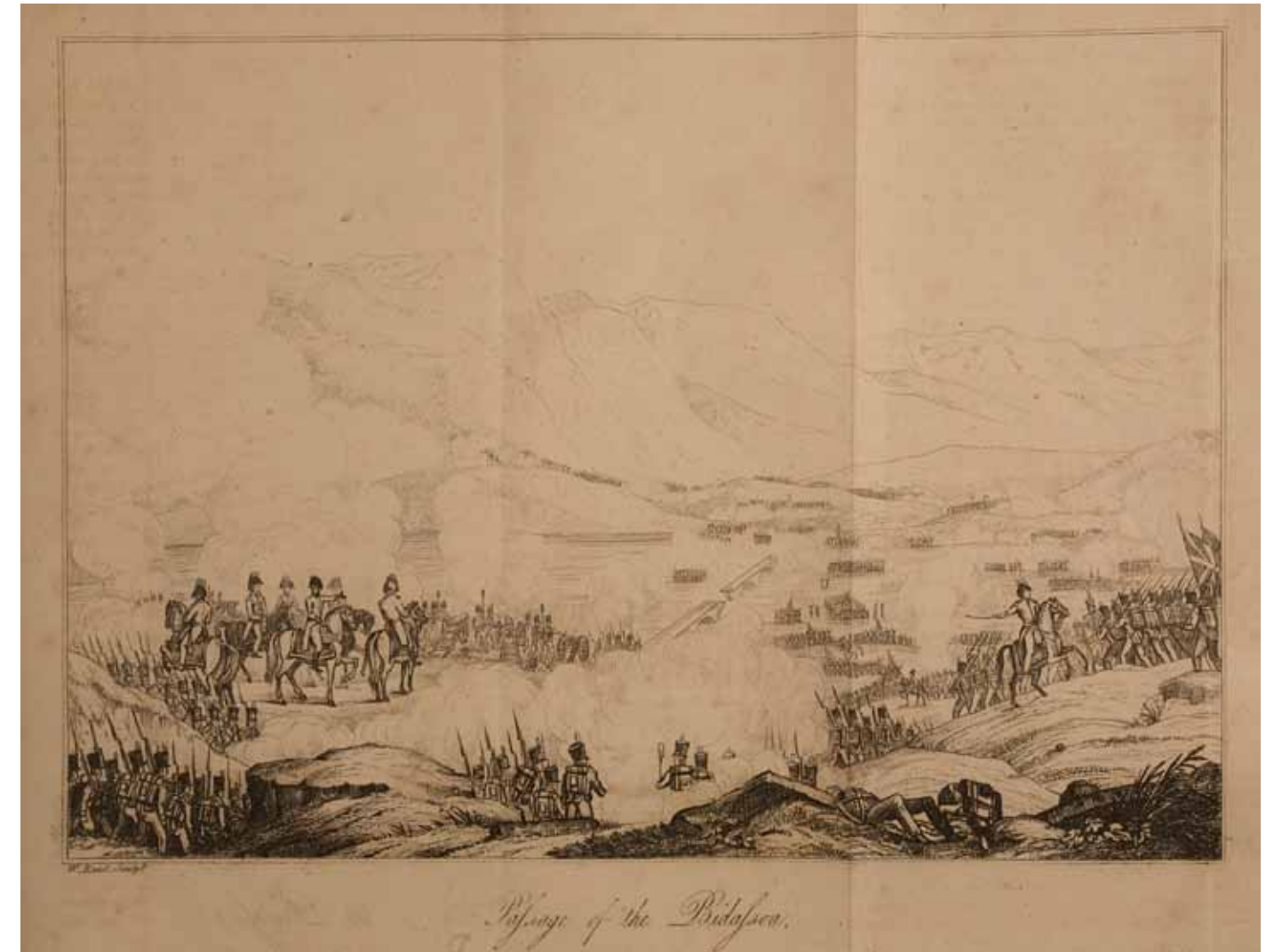
£600

First edition. The author was a civilian commissary in Wellington's staff from the end of 1812 to Wellington's crossing of the Bidassoa into France in 1814. His memoirs include detailed descriptions of the Peninsula as well as of military operations, namely the battle of Vitoria where Joseph's army was defeated and driven out of the town with the loss of the entire baggage and treasury.

The Commissariat's role was to procure, to transport and to issue enough food, drink, fodder and essential replacement clothing to every unit in the army. Wellington considered it a vital component for a successful campaign and, in the Peninsula, Wellington's commissaries faced a tough task as they were confronted with inhospitable countryside generally already ravaged by the French. It was a difficult task that required commissaries to travel the country interacting with local populations and, as a result, Graham's experience, like that of his colleagues, was more varied than that of the ordinary soldier. The 'duty of the officers of this department did not merely consist in bringing up and distributing food forwarded from the base depots. They had also, as a subsidiary resource, to get what they could out of the countryside. A good assistant-commissary was always casting about, through the villages on either side of the route of the brigade to which he was attached, to find cattle and corn that could be bought' (Oman, *Wellington's Army* p. 316).

'The whole future of the army in 1809 depended on whether the Commissariat Department would be able to rise to the height of its duties. It was absolutely necessary that Wellington should be able to keep his army concentrated, if this small force of 20,000 or 30,000 men was to be of any weight in the conduct of the war in the Peninsula. 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. Wellington's salvation lay in the fact that he could hold his entire army together, while his adversaries could not' (Oman pp. 161-2).

Not found in Palau.



16. [GUILLEMARD, Robert.] **The adventures of a French serjeant, during his campaigns in Italy, Spain, Germany, Russia &c. from 1805 to 1823. Second edition.** London, Henry Colburn, 1826.

8vo, pp. xvi, 346, [ii, advertisements]; some browning, particularly at the fore-edge; front hinge cracking but sound; publisher's patterned red cloth on drab boards; slightly rubbed; upper joint slightly split at head. £250

First edition, in French, published earlier in 1826. Tulard describes them as 'mémoires apocryphes rédigés par Charles Barabaroux'. A highly-colourful tale. The author, Guillemard, served under Admiral Villeneuve, and purports to be the man who shot Nelson at Trafalgar. He then joined the army and was wounded at Wagram; on recovery he fought, and was captured, in Spain, being imprisoned at Cabrera, before escaping to fight another day.

This a very nice unsophisticated copy, with the inked ownership stamp of Robert Montgomery of Convoy to the front pastedown and his ownership inscription to the title page.



Tulard 346 for the French first edition. Not found in Palau.

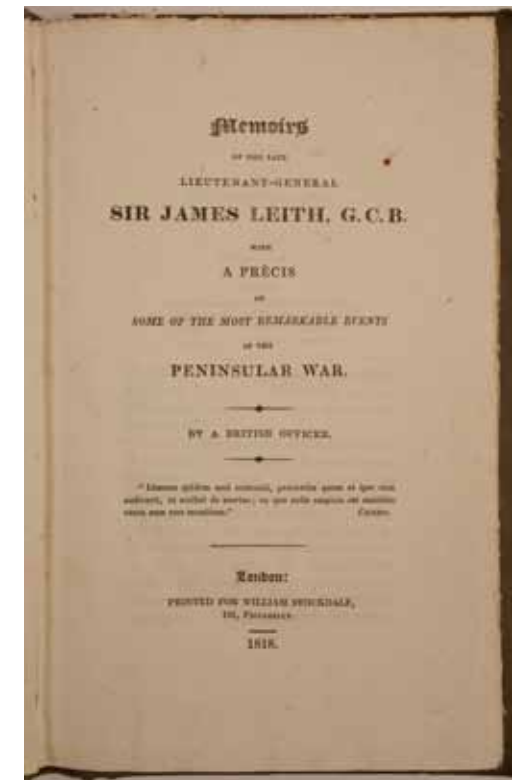
17. [HAY, Sir Andrew Leith.] **Memoirs of the late Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, G.C.B. with a précis of some of the most remarkable events of the Peninsular War. By a British officer.** London, printed for William Stockdale, 1818.

8vo, pp. [vi], 163, 22, [2, advertisement]; first few leaves bound out of sequence; original boards.

£1250

First edition. Sir James Leith commanded the Fifth Division, a combination of British and Portuguese troops, for most of the Peninsular War. At the battle of Salamanca on 22 July 1812, he was severely wounded during the desperate fighting with the French centre about Arapiles and sent home. He 'was made KB for distinguished conduct at Corunna, Busaco, Badajoz, and Salamanca, where, in personally leading a successful charge, "he and the whole of his personal staff were severely wounded" In 1813 Leith became a lieutenant-general, a rank he had held locally in Spain and Portugal since 1811. He rejoined the Peninsular army on 31 August 1813, two days before the final assault on San Sebastian, where he was again disabled while directing the movements of his division In 1814 he was appointed commander of the forces in the West Indies, and governor of the Leeward Islands. Wellington wrote cordially congratulating Leith on obtaining "one of the most lucrative positions in the

service" Leith was made a GCB on 2 January 1815, and for his Peninsular services had the Portuguese grand cross of the Tower and Sword, and the gold cross and clasp for Corunna, Busaco, Badajoz, Salamanca, and San Sebastian' (*Oxford DNB*).



Andrew Leith Hay, the editor of the *Memoirs*, was the nephew of Sir James Leith. He had entered the army as ensign in the 72nd Regiment of Foot and travelled to the Peninsula in 1808 as Leith's aide-de-camp. He served in the Peninsula until the end of the war in 1814 seeing action at most of the significant engagements of the conflict. After this, when Sir James was appointed commander of the forces in the West Indies and governor of the Leeward Islands, Leith Hay travelled with him as military secretary, also discharging the duties of assistant quartermaster-general and assistant adjutant-general. He was elected a member for Elgin Burghs in 1832, having retired from the army after he was placed on half pay in 1819, and in 1834 Lord Melbourne granted him the lucrative appointment of clerk of the ordnance. Leith Hay also wrote his own account, titled *A Narrative of the Peninsular War*, which was published in 1831.

Not found in Palau

18. KINCAID, Sir John. Contemporary copies of two letters, dated 2 October 1811 and 22 October 1811, including a plan of the operations around Ciudad Rodrigo. Circa 1811.

Folio, pp. 8 with integral blanks, and a map; manuscript in a secretarial hand on paper watermarked 1810.

£750

Ciudad Rodrigo had been taken by the French Marshal Ney in July 1810. Wellington blockaded the city in August and September 1811 and commenced his 1812 campaign with its capture.

Opening with a ‘Sketch of operations of the French Army & the English Light Brigade on the 24 & 25 September’ 1811, these two letters provide a detailed account of Wellington’s movements around Ciudad Rodrigo at that time. Wellington’s army was stretched thin along the River Vadillo and Marshal Marmont, whose troops had increased to 58,000, advanced ‘in a line extending from Albedao to the mountains which cut us completely off from our Army which was all in front of Guinaldo’.

Kincaid, an officer in the 95th Rifles, was sent with his regiment to reinforce Wellington ‘following the battle of Busaco as his allied troops retreated towards the lines of Torres Vedras, the Anglo-Portuguese fortification defending Lisbon. With the 95th “Johnny” Kincaid pursued the French when they withdrew from outside the lines in March 1811; he took part in actions at Santarem, Pombal, Redinha, Casal Nova, Foz d’Arouce (where he was concussed and believed dead), Sabugal, Fuentes d’Oñoro, Fuente Guinaldo, and Aldea de Ponte. After promotion to first lieutenant on 23 May 1811 Kincaid commanded the battalion’s highland company and led a detachment of the storming party at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812’ (*Oxford DNB*). He served with the 95th for the remainder of the Peninsular War and at Waterloo before retiring from the army as captain in 1831. He was appointed exon of the yeomen of the guard in 1844 and knighted upon becoming senio exon on 30 June 1852. ‘In 1830 Kincaid published *Adventures in the Rifle Brigade*, an account of his military life, 1809–15, dedicated to Major-General Sir Andrew Barnard KCB. The book has been reprinted frequently, and in the introduction to the 1929 edition Sir John Fortescue praised Kincaid’s descriptions of individuals and “the daily routine of the campaign, which are of real historical value”. He concluded: “so long as the Rifle Brigade lasts his *Adventures* will be a text-book for all good riflemen” ’ (*Oxford DNB*)



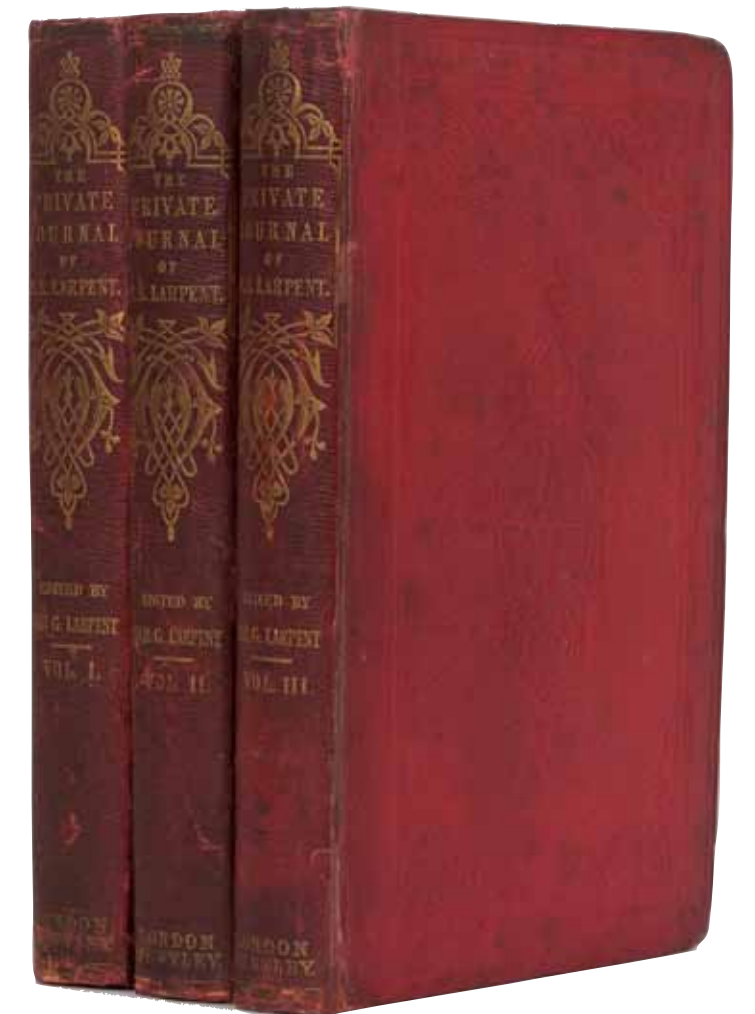
19. LARPENT, Francis Seymour, and Sir George LARPENT (ed.). The private journal of F. S. Larpent, Esq., Judge Advocate, General of the British Forces in the Peninsula. Attached to the headquarters of Lord Wellington during the Peninsular War, from 1812 to its close. London, Richard Bentley, 1853.

Three vols, pp. xx, 296; viii, 310; viii, 294; some light marginal browning; original red decorated cloth, spines gilt; rebacked with the original spines, darkened, laid down.

£225

First edition. Wellington added a Judge-Advocate-General to his staff in 1812 ‘to ensure that courts-martial were conducted with proper forms and due appreciation of the validity of evidence – in which the commander-in-chief considered that they had often failed . . . Larpent, who has left an interesting diary of his duties and his personal adventures [he was captured briefly in 1813 but immediately exchanged], discharged the function of this office . . . down to the end of the war’ (Oman, *Wellington’s men* pp. 159–160). ‘When in the Peninsula, Larpent wrote descriptive letters to his stepmother, Anna Margaretta Larpent. Publication of this important first-hand account of Wellington’s headquarters was deferred until after Wellington’s death. The letters were edited, with a biographical preface by Larpent’s half-brother, Sir George Larpent, first baronet (1786–1855), in 1853 and passed through three editions in the same year’ (*Oxford DNB*).

Palau 131745.



20. LE MARCHANT, John Gaspard, and *Sir Denis LE MARCHANT* (ed.). **Memoirs of the Late Major-General Le Marchant. For private circulation.** London, printed by Samuel Bentley, 1841.

Tall 8vo, pp. x, 315, with a lithographed portrait frontispiece printed on India paper and mounted, and eleven other similar lithographed plates, several from General le Marchant's own sketches, illustrations to the text; lacks the front free endpaper; some browning; original brown embossed cloth; head and foot of spine a little frayed. **£850**

First edition. These memoirs, prepared for publication by Le Marchant's son, are very scarce as only 90 copies were produced. The 'charge of Le Marchant's heavy brigade at Salamanca is about the only instance that can be cited of really decisive action by cavalry in any of the Duke's battles' (Oman, *Wellington's Army* p. 103).

Le Marchant, an important figure in the development of cavalry during the Napoleonic Wars and author of several significant treatises on the subject, including *Cavalry sword exercise* (1796) and *Instructions for the movement and discipline of the provisional cavalry* (1797–8), had been on half pay since 1803 teaching at the Royal Military College. On 25 July 1811, however, he 'returned to the active list as lieutenant-colonel in the 6th dragoon guards, and on 10 August he sailed from Portsmouth to command the heavy brigade in the Peninsula He was present at the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, on 20 January 1812, and at Llerena on 19 April 1812 when he scattered two French regiments of cavalry with three squadrons of the 5th dragoon guards. At the battle of Salamanca on 22 July, Le Marchant's brigade was posted at the right centre of the allies. Ordered to "charge at all hazards" in support of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Pakenham's flank attack, shortly after 5 p.m. Le Marchant rode his 1000-strong brigade decisively forward to complete the rout of the French left, personally cutting down six of the enemy. Then, leading a detachment of the 4th light dragoons in a minor skirmish after the main action, he fell, mortally wounded. In Pakenham's words, he "died sabre in hand giving the most princely example". Two days later he was buried in an olive grove near the village of Los Arapiles, close to Salamanca. Parliament voted an annual pension of £1000 to his family and £1500 for a memorial to him in St Paul's Cathedral, London' (*Oxford DNB*).

Not found in Palau.



21. 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 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, &c.** London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, 1831.

8vo, pp. [iv], [vii]–xxix, [i, blank], 411; without a half-title; near contemporary half morocco with marbled boards; head and foot of spine slightly rubbed; label renewed; with the bookplate and signature of Hamilton Stephenson, Rifle Brigade. **£850**

First edition. 'A first-rate authority for Rifle Brigade and Light Division matters' (Oman, *Wellington's Army* 1809–1814 p. 24).

This work, dedicated by the author 'To the 70th Regiment, and the old 95th, (now the Rifle Brigade), in which two corps I passed one and twenty eventful years', includes descriptions of Leach's service during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. Leach, according to Mark Urban (*Rifles* p. 284), was the only officer of the 1st Battalion to have gone uninjured throughout the events of 1809 to 1814. He took part in most key operations in the Peninsula, including the battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes de Oñoro, the Torres Vedras campaign, both sieges of Badajoz, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the occupation of Madrid, the battles of Salamanca and Vitoria, the storming and subsequent capture of St. Sebastian, and the battles of Nivelles, Nive, and Toulouse. He also fought in Antigua during the West Indies campaign, in Copenhagen, in Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna, and at Waterloo.

During the Peninsular War, Wellington increased the role of skirmishing in British army tactics. Following the war some debate existed as to which was the better type of soldier and, in this memoir, the author argued for the light infantryman. 'Leach, never one to mince words, wrote "Our corps gained the reputation, which it wrung from friends and foes, not by aping the drill of grenadiers, but by its activity and intelligence at the outposts; by being able to cope with, in all situations, the most experienced and best trained light troops which the continent of Europe could produce; and by the deadly application of the rifle in action". Holding up to scorn the image of the grenadier, like some clockwork automaton, Leach insisted that the rifleman was a universal soldier able to undertake all duties from skirmishing behind rocks to standing in the firing line or storming a fortress like Ciudad Rodrigo or Badajoz – the business reserved for those parade-ground soldiers in the eighteenth-century conception of warfare. In such bloody storms, Leach boasted, the 95th "proved itself equally efficient in the form of grenadiers" ' (Urban, *Rifles* p. 280).

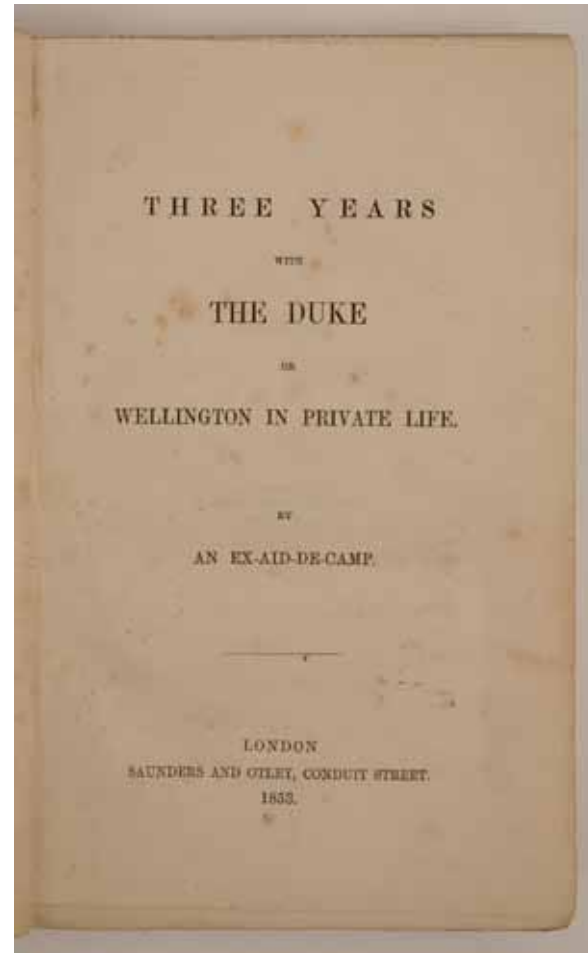
Sabin 39507. Not found in Palau.

22. [LENNOX, Lord William Pitt.] Three years with the Duke of Wellington in private life. By an ex-Aid-de-Camp. *London, Saunders & Otley, 1853.*

8vo, pp. [ii], 272, [4, advertisements]; wax residue on pp. 248–249; original blind-stamped red cloth; dulled; head and foot of spine a little frayed; with the ownership inscription 'J. E. Grellon, Stamford, 1859'. **£1300**

First edition. A tribute to the Duke of Wellington written following the Duke's death in 1852 by one of his former aides and a popular author of amusing autobiographical works. In it, the author provides an account of life in Paris with the British army of occupation following Waterloo. In 1813, Lennox had been gazetted a cornet in the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) through Wellington's patronage and, on 8 August 1814, he 'accompanied Wellington as an unpaid attaché to his embassy in Paris, and was there during the peace negotiations. In 1815 he was attached to General Sir Peregrine Maitland's staff, and was present at his mother's famous eve of Waterloo ball in Brussels. An accident when riding a Cossack horse in a race on 15 April 1815 precluded him from taking an active part in the battle of Waterloo, but he was able later to give a lively description of the scene, which he observed' (*Oxford DNB*). In this homage he praises Wellington's military brilliance as one 'who never advanced but to cover his arms with glory, and who never retreated but to eclipse the very glory of his advance'

(pp. 271–2).



23. MACDONALD, Jacques Etienne Joseph Alexandre, and Camille ROUSSET (ed.). Recollections of Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum . . . Translated by Stephen Louis Simeon. *London, Richard Bentley and Son, 1892.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xii, 356; xii, 380, with a frontispiece to each, and fourteen other plates, facsimile letter, diagram to the text; ex-subscription library copies, but with bookplates on the front pastedowns only; light browning; hinges slightly cracked; original blue cloth, gilt; a little rubbed. **£85**

First edition in English. Macdonald, as one of Napoleon's Marshals, was present in several theatres of war during the Napoleonic Wars and saw action in Italy, at the battle of Wagram and in the Russian campaign, as well as in Spain, where he commanded the Army of Catalonia, most notably at the battle of Albuera. During the Hundred Days he remained loyal to Louis XVIII.

Tulard 486. Not found in Palau.

24. MACKINNON, Henry. A journal of the campaign in Portugal and Spain, containing remarks on the inhabitants, customs, trade, and cultivation, of those countries, from the year 1809 to 1812. *Bath, printed for Charles Duffield, 1812.*

8vo, pp. vii, [i], 103, [1, blank]; half-title present; edges untrimmed; later coarse-grain half morocco; extremities lightly rubbed. **£1250**

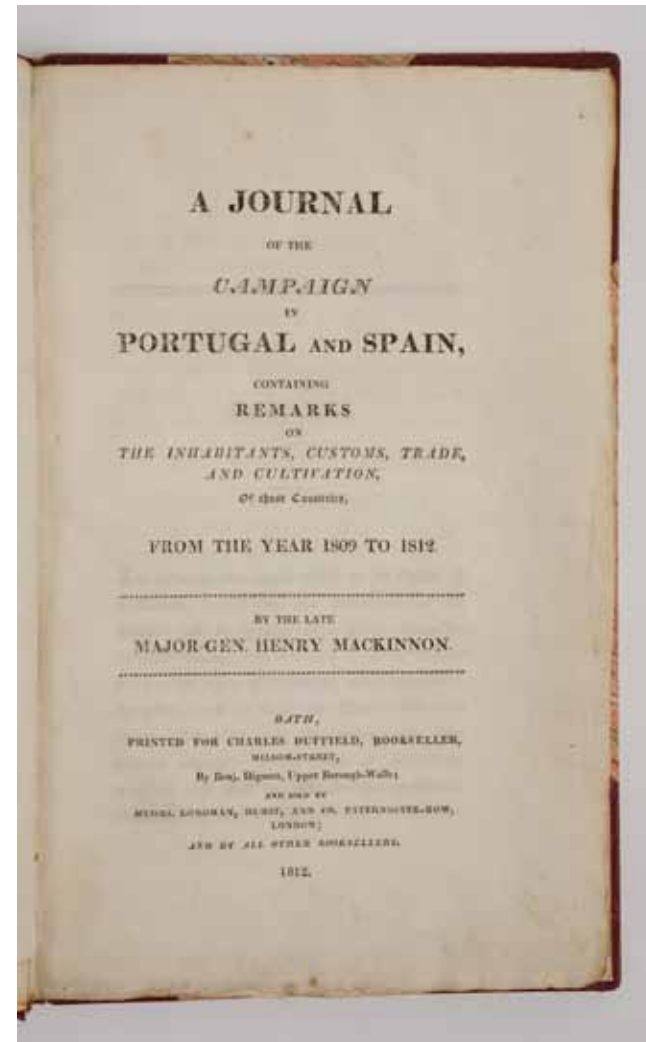
First edition. This journal records MacKinnon's life in the Peninsula from his landing on 9 April 1809 at Sacavem, Portugal, until his death at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo on 19 January 1812.

MacKinnon, a veteran officer in the Coldstream Guards who had previously fought in the Walcheren Expedition, the Egypt campaign and at Copenhagen in 1807, saw distinguished service in the Peninsular War. 'On New Year's day 1812 MacKinnon was promoted major-general; during the bitter winter siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, he led his brigade with great courage. At the storming of the fortress on 19 January 1812 he was blown up at the head of his brigade when a French magazine exploded, killing 108 men. His blackened body was recovered and buried by his nephew, Daniel MacKinnon, Coldstream Guards . . . Major-General Thomas Picton wrote on 25

January that he was “a most gallant, intelligent officer and estimable man”. A monument was erected in St Paul’s Cathedral’ (*Oxford DNB*).

The fortress town of Ciudad Rodrigo controlled one of only two potential invasion routes into Portugal from Spain and it held the entire siege train of Napoleon’s Army of Portugal. Its surrender to Wellington on 19 January 1812, along with the siege train and 1,300 prisoners, was a substantial victory for the allied side but it was hard won. The French gallantly resisted for a long time, defending their positions by sweeping the breaches with cannon and booby-trapping the rubble. Serious losses were further compounded by the looting and sacking of the town which resulted in many civilians casualties. Along with the siege of Badajoz, it was one of the most violent actions of the Peninsular War.

Not found in Palau.



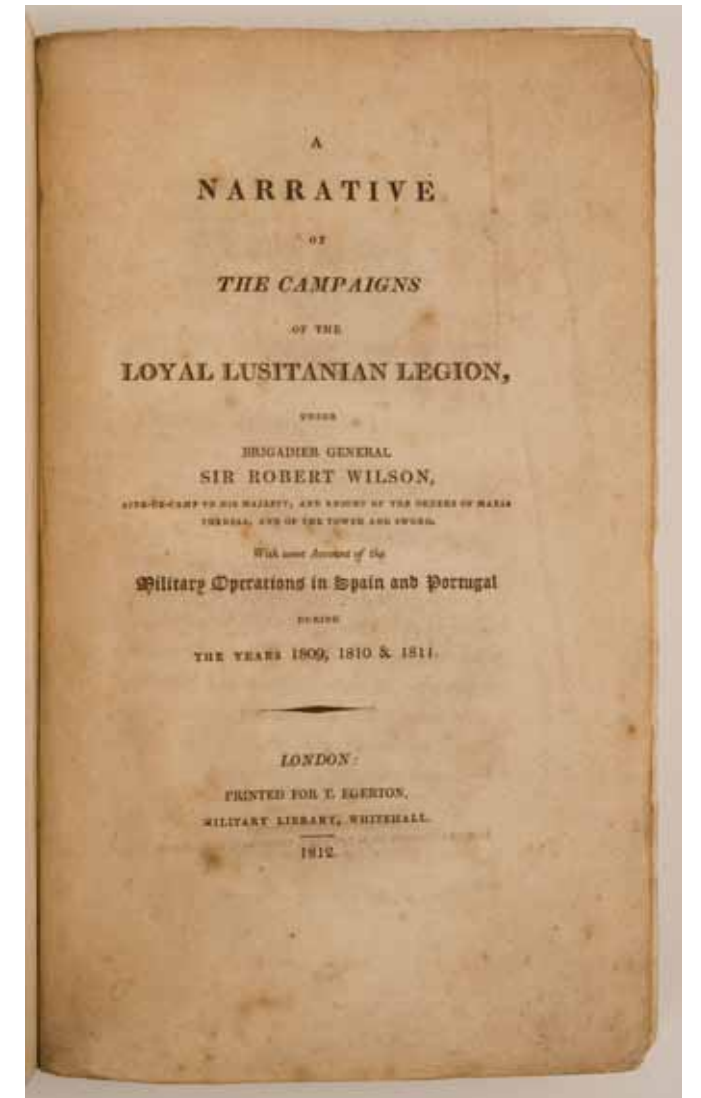
25. [MAYNE, William, and Sir John LILLIE.] **A Narrative of the campaigns of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion, under Brigadier General Sir Robert Wilson, aide-de-camp to his Majesty, and Knight of the Orders of Maria Theresa, and of the Tower and Sword. With some account of the military operations in Spain and Portugal during the years 1809, 1810 & 1811.** London, printed for T. Egerton, 1812.

8vo, pp. iv, viii, 346; occasional spotting; title lightly soiled; recent boards; edges untrimmed.

£1200

First edition. A history of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion written by its second in command, Colonel Mayne, with a fellow officer, Lillie. The Legion, commanded by Sir Robert Wilson, was formed of volunteer British and exiled Portuguese officers and Portuguese soldiers. It was raised in the wake of the French invasion of Portugal in 1807 and for a relatively small force provided a significant obstacle to French forces during Sir John Moore’s retreat. With the advent of the Peninsular War, the Legion was attached to General MacKenzie’s corps and, under Mayne, was responsible for the destruction of Alcantara bridge on 14 May 1809. This cut the French lines of communication as the bridge provided one of the few possible crossings of the Tagus in that part of Spain. The Legion saw action as an independent force for the last time at the battle of Talavera following which it was attached to Marshal Beresford’s Portuguese army. Wilson objected, wanting to keep his independence, and returned to Britain with Mayne to argue his case but his plea was unsuccessful. The Legion was effectively broken up following the battle of Albuera on 16 May 1811 and redistributed into Beresford’s 7th, 8th and 9th battalions of *cazadores*, a light infantry designed for skirmishing. This narrative was published to support Wilson’s plea and to ensure the memory of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion.

Not found in Palau.



26. 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, &c. from drawings made on the spot by Adam Neale, M.D. F.L.S., member of the Royal College of Physicians; and physician to his Majesty's forces. London, printed for Richard Phillips, 1809.

4to, pp. xvi, 348, 116, with 12 engraved plates and one map (some light off-setting); contemporary calf; corners slightly worn; re-backed.

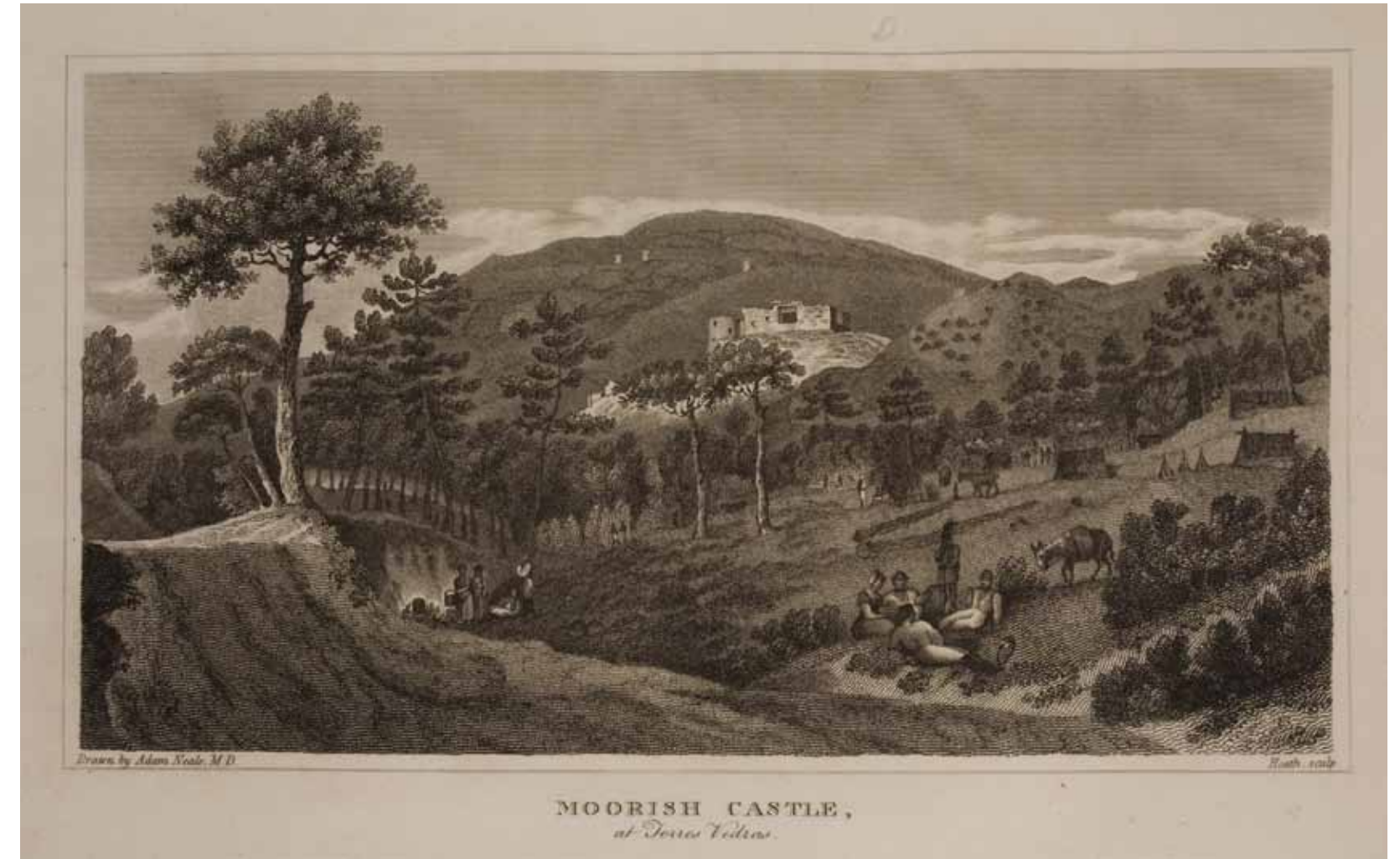
£1250

First edition. An account of Sir John Moore's campaign in the Iberian Peninsula. The author, surgeon to Robert Anstruther's troops of the 20th, 52nd and 95th (Rifles) regiments which comprised part of the reserve during the campaign, compiled and illustrated this narrative from his own letters. It describes the British and Spanish military operations he witnessed at the frontline of the retreat as well as the principal characters involved, including Moore, Wellesley, Anstruther and Dalrymple, and the lands and people he encountered.

During the retreat to Corunna, Anstruther's brigade was actually responsible for closing the retreat in the rear division. 'As far as Lugo, the French were never a day's march behind, with skirmishes occurring every day. There were two engagements at Cacabelos on 3 January and Constantino on 5 January 1809, involving the reserve and the cavalry. Anstruther proved himself a model officer, and Moore declared that the safe arrival of the army at Corunna was due to the reserve, and to Paget and Anstruther in particular. However, the exertions of the retreat were to prove too much for Anstruther, and on 14 January, the second day after he had led his brigade into Corunna, and two days before the battle there, he died from dysentery. He was buried at Corunna, and when Moore himself lay dying, he expressed a wish to be buried beside his brave friend. The column erected by Marshal Soult over Moore's remains therefore marks also the grave of Robert Anstruther' (*Oxford DNB*).

Neale (1778?–1832) 'travelled in Europe extensively after returning to Britain in 1809 and eventually became physician to the British embassy in Constantinople. Coming home in 1814, he thereafter pursued a career in Exeter, Cheltenham and London; he died at Dunkirk in 1832' (Esdaile, *Penninsular Eyewitnesses* p. 284). In 1818 he also published a description of his tour in *Travels through some Parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey*.

Palau 188855.



MOORISH CASTLE,
at Torres Vedras.

27. OMAN, Sir Charles. **A history of the Peninsular War.** Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1902.

7 vols, 8vo; original red cloth; spines slightly faded.

£1800

First edition. ‘Oman’s greatest achievement was to supersede Sir William Napier with his own *History of the Peninsular War*’ which ‘is unlikely ever to be displaced as the fullest basic military narrative of that conflict, even though a few of the facts and many of the opinions may be revised in the light of more recent research. Its first volume is excessively compressed and prejudiced; but the remaining six volumes show Oman as a mature post-Victorian historian, diligent in his researches, robust in his nationalist convictions, and lucidly assured in his exposition. The work conveys a great sense of clarity and completeness, notably by its full account of the Spanish operations, which had been skimmed over by Napier, and by its innovative compilation of statistics for manpower and casualties’ (*Oxford DNB*). The first volume was published in 1902 establishing ‘a new level of excellence in scholarship that continued through the seventh volume, ranking it among the finest military studies in the English language’ (Horward p. 245).

Oman, fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and Chichele professor of modern history, had developed an interest in military history from an early age, ‘first through his father’s memories of life under siege during the Indian mutiny, then through attending military parades, visiting battlefields, and reading such works as Napier’s *History of the war in the Peninsula*’ (*Oxford DNB*). In 1909 he was instrumental in creating the Chichele chair of military history and his writing in that field proved to be where ‘he felt most free to pursue his many and diverse personal interests’ (*Oxford DNB*).

Horward p. 286; Palau 201418.

28. [ROLIÇA.] Sketch of the attack upon the French position at Zambulera by the British Army under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Wellesley K.B. on the 17th August 1808. London, Quarter Master General Office Horseguards, c. 1808.

Lithographed map; watermarked ‘J. Whatman 1805’; a little dust-soiled.

£1800

A Quartermasters Office’s map of the battlefield near Roliça showing the disposition of British and French forces as well as the topographical nature of the country in which the battle was fought. It was lithographed from an original sketch by a Lieut.-Col. Brown.

With the landing of a British army under Wellesley at Mondego Bay in July 1808, the French began retiring towards Lisbon to consolidate their position. In the meantime, a small French force, under General Delaborde, took up a strong position, as illustrated in this map, on the summit of a steep slope near the village of Roliça to delay the British advance. Wellesley hoped, by outflanking the French general, to force Delaborde’s withdrawal without having to resort to fighting but Lieutenant-Colonel Lake of the 29th Regiment misunderstood Wellesley’s orders and launched his men up the steep front of the French position, the men at times being forced to crawl on hands and knees to get up the slope. The British suffered serious casualties, including Lake’s death, but by the end of the day the French had been forced from their positions with greater losses than their opponent. The battle was received as a British victory, the first in the Peninsula, but as Delaborde had, from the outset, intended to retire and as his troops had been considerably outnumbered, it was by no means as glorious as it has sometimes been presented. The engagement was, in fact, used by Wellesley’s critics, among them Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Harry Burrard, as an example of the young general’s rashness in battle.

Not found in COPAC.



29. SIMMONS, George. A collection of the manuscript correspondence and journals of Major George Simmons of the Ninety-Fifth (Rifle) Regiment written during the Peninsular War and the Waterloo Campaign (1809–15).

Five original journals and thirty-five letters (most of these written by Simmons, but a few addressed to him by his brothers or other contemporaries).

£18,500

A rare and valuable archive written by a British officer whose published account of the conflict has become one of the most celebrated texts on the subject. As an officer in the Rifles, Simmons fought in the Light Division and was at the forefront of the action throughout the Peninsula campaigns and at Waterloo.

These letters and journals comprise the backbone of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Verner's published account of Simmons' memoirs, entitled *A British Rifle Man* (London: A&C Black, 1899), which has been reprinted numerous times since it provides a vivid eyewitness account of the Peninsular War. Three of the journals, two on the Peninsular War and the other on the Waterloo Campaign, were written in the field and consist of Simmons' day-to-day observations. In the remaining two journals, which were written following the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars, Simmons expands his initial reflections on his experiences of the conflict adding more detail. Though Verner included most of the letters found here in his book, there are a few which remain unpublished, including one written to Maud Simmons (George's brother) on 25th July 1812 giving a vivid account of the battle of Salamanca, one of Wellington's most decisive victories in the Peninsula.

Born in Beverley in east Yorkshire, George Simmons began his military life in 1805 as Assistant Surgeon in the Lincoln Militia. He subsequently joined the 95th Rifles in order to help pay for his younger brother's education which forms a considerable talking-point in much of his correspondence. Simmons served throughout the key stages of the Peninsular War under Sir Arthur Wellesley (later Lord Wellington), taking part in six campaigns, as a proud rifleman, up to 1815, and seeing action at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz and the battles of Salamanca, Vitoria, and finally Waterloo. He was severely wounded three times, most severely of all at Waterloo, but survived to write his memoirs, which were based on these letters he sent home to his parents and notes/journals he made in the field. Some of the small notebooks or journals present in this collection were famously rumoured to have been carried around in his hatband during the campaigns. Following the end of the Wars he served in Britain until July 1825 when he accompanied the battalion to Nova Scotia. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in April 1828 after 19 years service and later became a Major. He married in 1834 in Jersey a daughter of Sir Thomas Le Breton. They lived in Jersey at 3, The Terrace, St Helier. He retired from service in 1845 and died in Jersey on 4th March 1858 aged 72. These letters and journals passed through his wife's family to Sir Edward Le Breton, of Loders Court, nr. Bridport, Dorset, and were acquired at an auction of his property in

1962 by James Stevens Cox, F.S.A (1910–97), antiquarian bookdealer, of Guernsey; by descent to his son Gregory Stevens Cox.

Please apply to Maggs for a full description, including a list of each individual item.

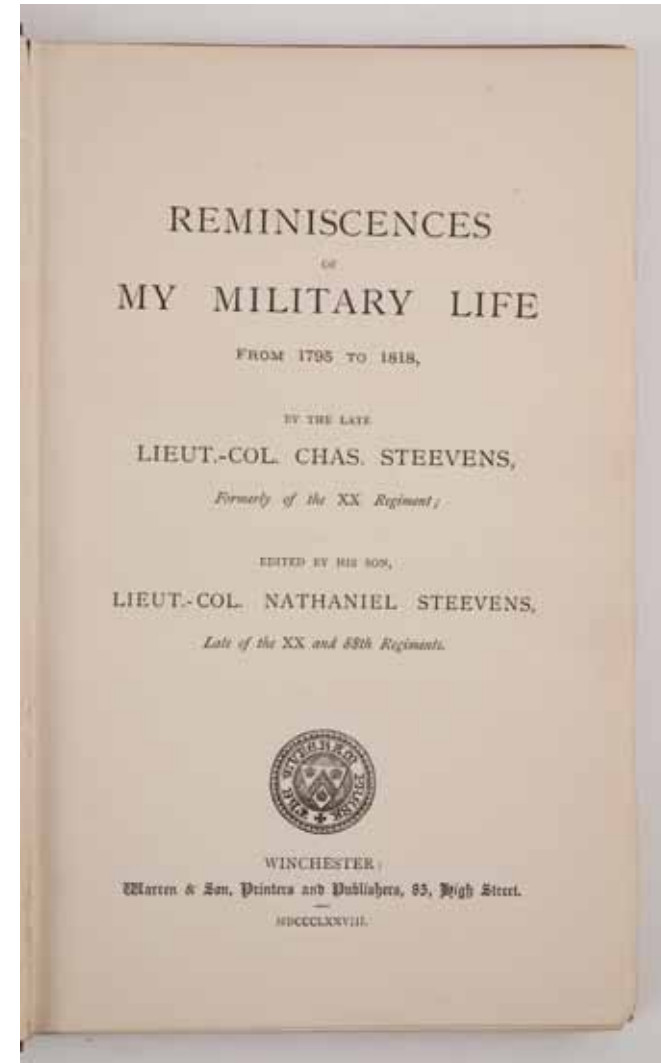


30. STEEVENS, Lieut.-Col. Charles. **Reminiscences of my military life from 1795 to 1818.** Edited by his son, Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Steevens. *Winchester, Warren & Son, 1878.*

8vo, pp. 124, x (Appendix), with a mounted photographic portrait frontispiece (a little faded); first gathering slightly sprung; original red cloth, gilt; a.e.g.; rubbed and soiled. **£150**

First edition: uncommon. Steevens served in the Peninsula during Sir John Moore's campaign and again in the 20th Regiment of Foot from 1812 until the end of the war, where he fought at the battles of Vitoria, Roncesvalles, Sorauren, Nivelles, Orthez and Toulouse. In the course of the Napoleonic Wars, he also saw action in Egypt in 1801, at Maida in 1806 and in the Walcheren expedition in 1809. Steevens retired from the army a lieutenant-colonel in December 1818.

Not found in Palau.



31. STOTHERT, William. **A narrative of the principal events of the campaigns of 1809, 1810, & 1811, in Spain and Portugal; intercepted with remarks on local scenery and manners. In a series of letters.** *London, printed for P. Martin, 1812.*

8vo, pp. [ii], xii, 276, with a folding map (trimmed to border); contemporary half calf; joints and corners slightly worn. **£850**

First edition. Stothert, an adjutant of the Third Foot Guards, describes his experience in the Peninsula starting with his outward journey from Portsmouth in March 1810 and up to the end of 1811. It includes, among others, descriptions of the battles of Talavera, Fuentes de Oñoro, both sieges of Badajoz, and Wellington's investment of Ciudad Rodrigo. As he notes in the Preface, the 'marches of the army have only been generally touched upon, the Writer confining himself principally to the route of the 1st division, and sometimes only to that of the battalion in which he served; but he has not omitted to detail occasionally, the movements of the whole, where he has had an opportunity of doing so with accuracy' (p. iv).

Palau 322763.

32. SURTEES, William. *Twenty-five years in the Rifle Brigade.* Edinburgh, William Blackwood and London, T. Cadell, 1833.

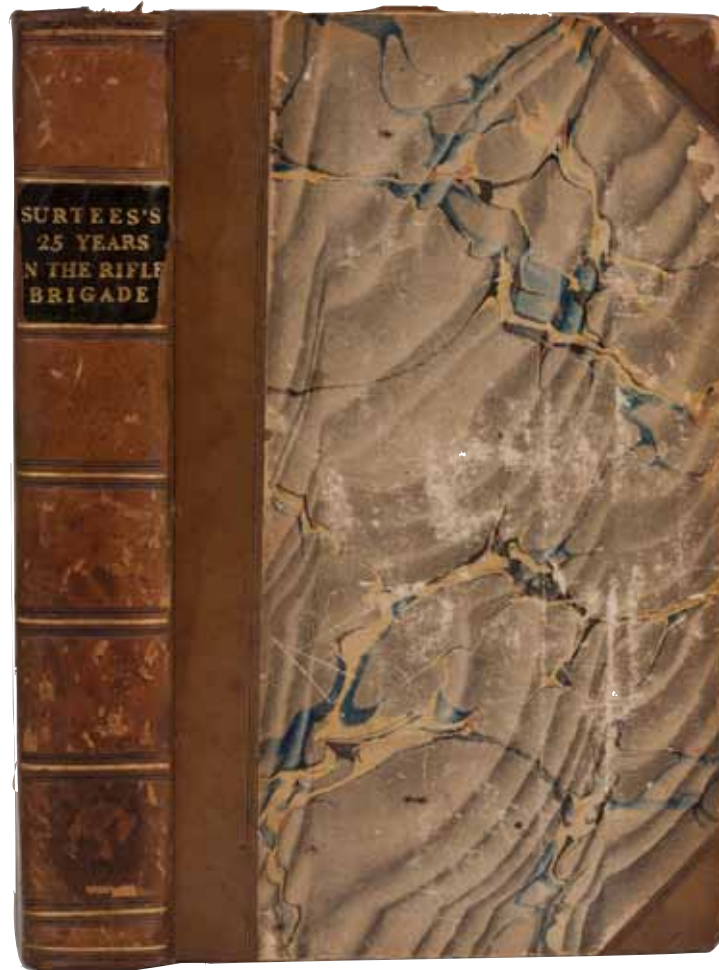
8vo, pp. xii, 435; slight browning; contemporary half calf on marbled boards; slightly rubbed; label chipping.

£750

First edition. The author served as quartermaster in the 95th Rifles during Sir John Moore's campaign and throughout the Peninsular War. Surtees, the son of a humble tradesman, had first joined the Northumberland Militia before transferring to the 56th Regiment of Foot. He soon rose to the rank of corporal in the light company before transferring to the Rifles as quartermaster-sergeant of the 2nd battalion. Following Moore's retreat he was promoted quartermaster of the 3rd battalion in which capacity he served for the remainder of the conflict. In 1826 he was forced to retire as a result of ill-health and dedicated himself to writing his memoirs, which were then published posthumously in this edition.

This copy with the armorial bookplate of the ?Blenshell family to the front pastedown and a *carte de visite* of the Comte de Colombi, Envoy Extraordinary to the Queen of Spain, loosely inserted.

Palau 325751.



33. SURTEES, William. *Twenty-Five Years in the Rifle Brigade.* Edinburgh, William Blackwood, and London, T. Cadell, 1833.

8vo, pp. xii, 435, [1, blank]; front endpaper a little dampstained; contemporary half sheep; boards worn; ownership inscription of 'J. Maudslay'.

£550

First edition. Another Copy

Palau 325751.



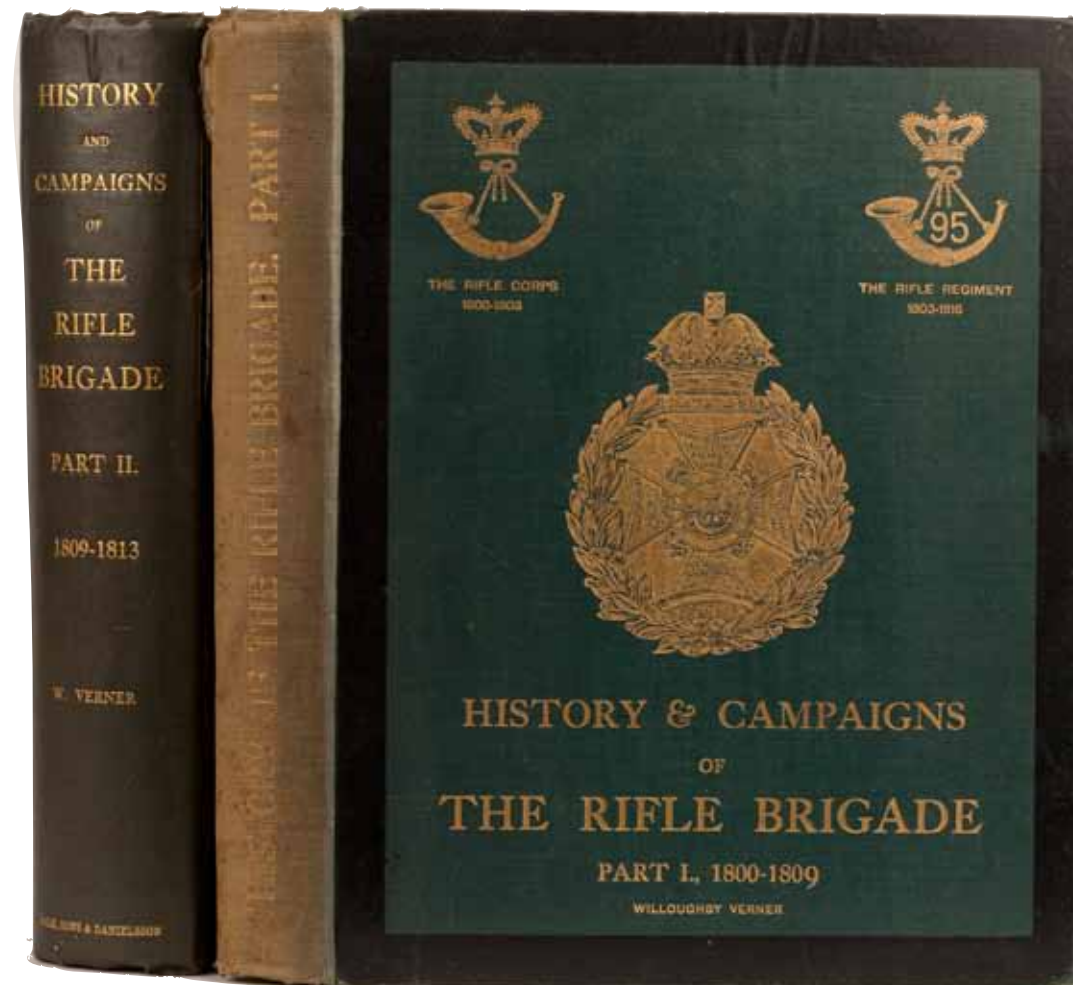
34. VERNER [William] Willoughby. **History & Campaigns of the Rifle Brigade.** London, John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd., 1912-19

Two vols, 4to, pp. xvi, 220; xii, 506, with photogravure portrait frontispiece to each and twenty-four other plates in all, eight of them chromolithographic, twenty-eight folding maps; some foxing to the photogravure plates; a little browning; original rifle green cloth blocked in gilt and black; corners bumped; spines sunned; short split at the head of the lower joint of Vol. I; cloth split on upper joint of Volume II.

£450

First Edition of this well-written and handsomely produced history.

Sandler 3365.

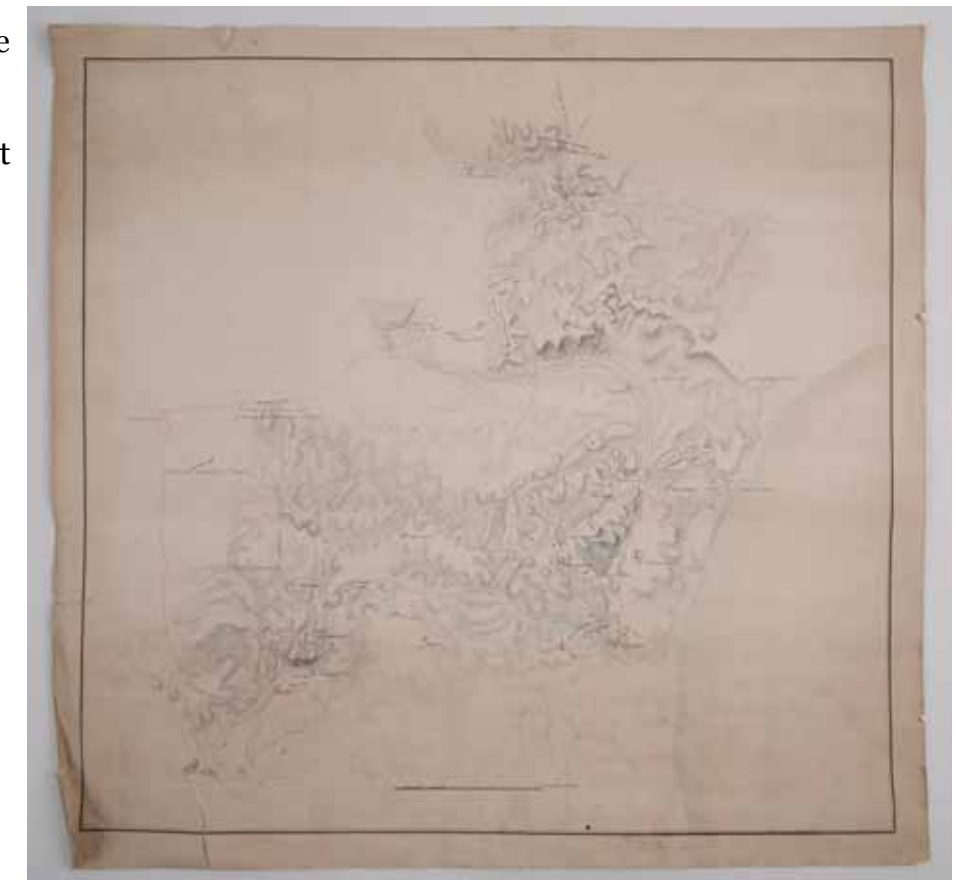


35. [VIMEIRO.] A contemporary manuscript map illustrating the movements of Junot's and Wellesley's forces on the days surrounding the battle of Vimeiro, 21 August 1808. Circa 1808.

Neat manuscript map within a double-lined border, coloured in detail, with a scale in English miles; dust-soiled; a few minor tears around the edges.

£2500

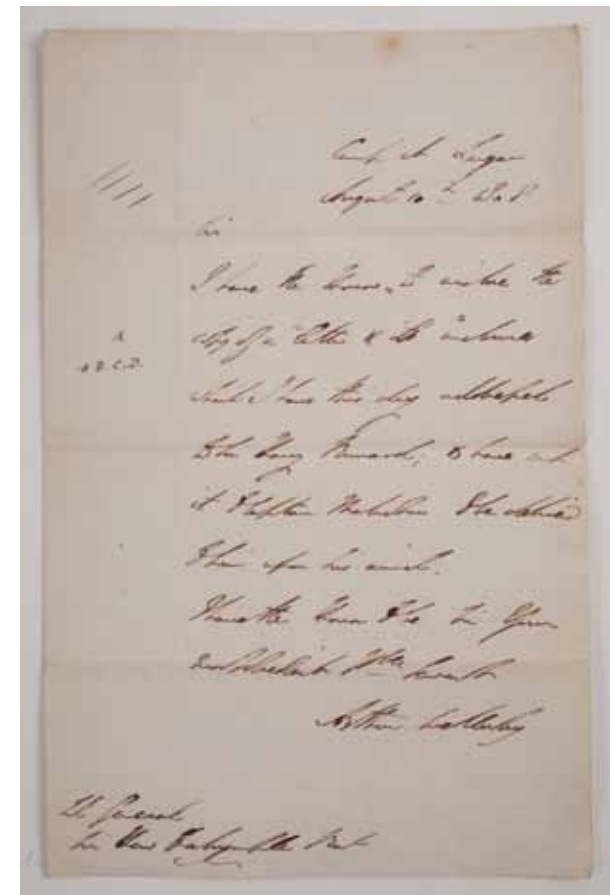
This map shows the overall disposition of the French and Allied troops from 17 to 23 August 1808 in the vicinity of Vimeiro. On the Allied side, however, only General Ronald Ferguson who commanded the Second Division at the battle is mentioned by name and, on the French, only the grouping of Loison's, Delaborde's and Brenier's forces on 18 August is highlighted. During the battle, Ferguson with the 36th, 40th and 71st Regiments of Foot defeated Solignac's Division and Brenier's Brigade. The battle was an Allied victory but Sir Hew Dalrymple, arriving the following day from Gibraltar to assume his post as Commander of British forces, prevented Wellesley's pursuit of Junot's troops and, in consequence, avoided an overwhelming defeat for the French Marshal. Wellesley's victory, however, and the French retreat to Lisbon did result in the Convention of Cintra and the end of the first Napoleonic invasion of Portugal.



36. WELLESLEY, Arthur, first duke of Wellington. A group of manuscript documents sent to the commander of the British expeditionary force, Sir Hew Dalrymple. 1808.

WELLESLEY, A. ALS to Lieut.-Gen. Hew Dalrymple. Folio. Single page. Camp at Lugar, 10 August 1808. [With] WELLESLEY, A. Copy of a letter to Sir Harry Barnard. Folio. 3pp. Camp at Lugar, 10 August 1808. [And] DOYLE, Capt. Copy of a letter to Wellesley. Folio. 7pp. Corunna, 2 August 1808. [And] Statement referred to in Col. Doyle's Letter. Folio. 2pp. 30 July 1808. [Plus] WELLESLEY, A. Present state of the forces under the command of the Rt. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Wellesley. Folio. Single page, signed by Wellesley. 9 August 1808. **£1500**

Wellesley was recalled from the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland in order to command an expeditionary force of 9000 men to assist the Portuguese and Spanish armies. He departed on 12 July and, on arrival his force was soon augmented by men from General Spencer at Cadiz (the number given here is 12,593). Disappointed to learn that the command was given to Lieut.-Gen. Hew Dalrymple, the Governor of Gibraltar, he set off after the French general, Junot, intending to defeat him before his superiors arrived. Beginning on August 17, Wellesley enjoyed a significant numerical advantage and a swift victory by the 21st.

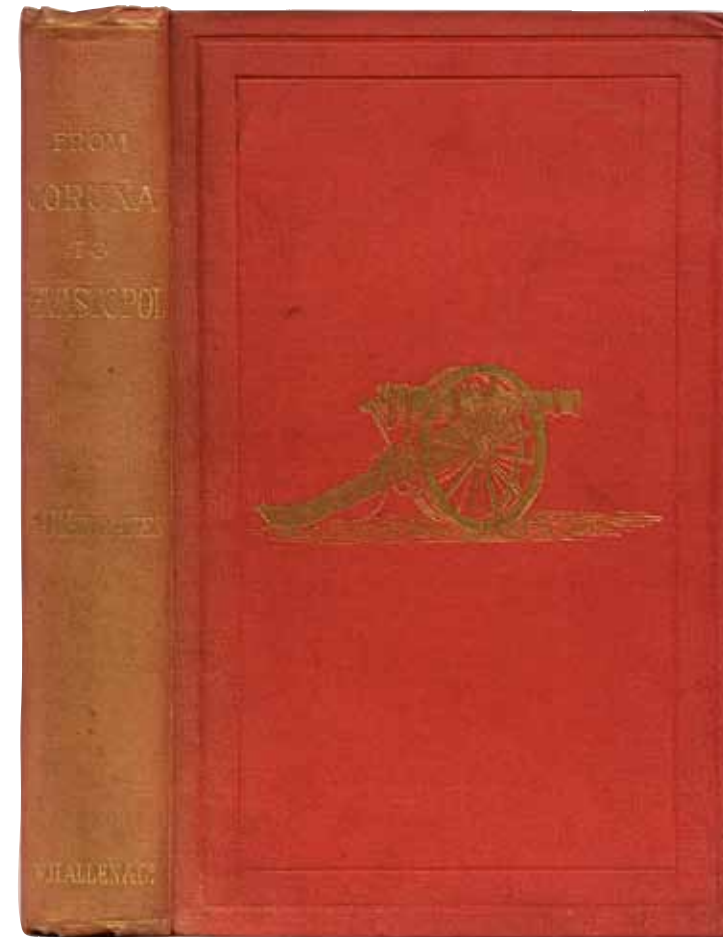


These four pieces were written during this period and sent together to Lt Gen Dalrymple. The first, written from the camp at Lugar, accompanies a secretarial copy of a letter Wellesley had written to Sir Harry Barnard. The letter to Barnard concerns intelligence from Lieut.-Col. Doyle and a Mr Stuart anticipating that 'Marshal Bessieres will take advantage of the inefficiencies of the Galician Army . . . to detach a Corps to Portugal'. Enclosed with it is a copy of the letter from Lieut.-Col. Doyle from Corunna and, dated 30 July, 'A Statement referred to in Col. Doyle's letters', being a synopsis of the Galicia Army at that moment. The final piece is a missive of 9 August which includes a full page breakdown of the forces under Wellesley's command at that date. Together they provide a fascinating glimpse of the Peninsular war at that moment.

37. WHINYATES, Francis Arthur. From Coruña to Sevastopol. The history of 'C' Battery, 'A' Brigade (late 'C' Troop), Royal Horse Artillery. With succession of officers from its formation to the present time. London, W. H. Allen & Co., 1884.

8vo, pp. vi, [ii], 308, with a folding table; original red cloth; spine faded; presentation copy, inscribed 'Given to Captain J. D. Degard in 1884 by the author under whose command he had the happiness and privilege of serving for five years'. **£400**

First edition. The history of a Royal Horse Artillery unit from the Napoleonic Wars to the Crimea. As the author commented 'the fact of its formation at the first introduction of Horse Artillery into England, and of its participation in the longest and hardest-fought campaigns which have since added fresh glories to the British arms, may make the tale acceptable to the general reader, and all the more so as the writer has been successful in obtaining original accounts of both the Peninsular and of the Crimean Wars, which are worthy of comparison with the more generally circulated histories' (p. 1). Whinyates, as he noted in the Preface, dated 'United Service Club, London, 1 November 1883', was a Colonel in the Royal Horse Artillery and had formerly commanded this battery. His father, Frederick William, had retired as major-general in the Royal Engineers in 1855 and his uncle, Sir Edward Charles Whinyates, had retired as Director-General of Artillery in 1852 having risen through the ranks of the Royal Horse Artillery. Both had served in the Peninsular War and in the Crimea, while another uncle, Francis Frankland Whinyates, had been an officer of A Troop Horse Artillery in the East India Company during the third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–1819). The author, therefore, had an extensive record within his immediate family to write this analysis of the Royal Horse Artillery from Moore's 1809 campaign to the end of the Crimea War.



Palau 374951; White p. 31.

38. WILLSON, James. *The Soldier's Friend, and Traveller's Vade Mecum, or a New Pocket Vocabulary in Six Languages, viz. English, German, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese: containing terms belonging to the military art; words of command; duty; signals . . . 3rd edition (materially improved).* London, Egerton Military Library, 1809.

Oblong 16mo, pp. vi, [152], [25]; contemporary sheep; worn; upper cover barely attached and back defective; contained in a modern cloth drop-back box. **£1250**

Of this edition, newly issued in preparation for Iberian ventures, only one other copy, that in the Newberry Library, is recorded. The first edition, dated 1794, is also very scarce (Worldcat records two copies), as is the second, dated 1799, (only one copy found on Worldcat) which, in part, confirms the author's prefatory statement that 'almost the entire first edition was lost, and the whole of the second'.

The contents of the book are almost exclusively martial in nature and there are some interesting phrases recommended for use in gathering information, such as 'Well, honest friend, do not be alarmed, we come as friends, you shall not be molested'.

This copy is valuable not only as a result of its rarity but also because it is inscribed 'Jas. Chatterton 12 PW Lt. Dragoons Lisbon 24th 1811' and was most likely employed by him in the Peninsular War. The 12th Prince of Wales Light Dragoons had been posted to Spain in the Spring of 1811. We know from a recently identified painting of Chatterton that he received four clasps to his Military General Service medal for Salamanca, Vitoria, Nivelles and Nive, and that he also served at Waterloo. It is probable that this little work accompanied him through these actions. His portrait can be viewed at:

<http://www.britishempire.co.uk/forces/armyunits/britishcavalry/4dgchatterton.htm>.

