

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD. MARCH NEW ACQUISITIONS &
EDINBURGH BOOK FAIR 2018



THE SMITHY, KINLOCHEWE, ROSS-SHIRE. 655. G.W.W.

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD
40 SOUTH AUDLEY ST, LONDON W1K 2PR

Tel: +44 (0)20-7297 4888 Fax: +44 (0)20-7297 4866

e-mail: rarebooks@quaritch.com

web site: www.quaritch.com

Bankers: Barclays Bank plc, Level 27, 1 Churchill Place,
London E14 5HP

Sort code: 20-65-90 Acct no: 10511722

Swift code: BARC GB22

Sterling account: IBAN: GB62 BARC 206590 10511722

Euro account: IBAN: GB91 BARC 206590 45447011

U.S. Dollar account: IBAN: GB10 BARC 206590 63992444

VAT number: GB 840 1358 54

Mastercard, Visa, and American Express accepted

Recent Catalogues:

1436 Travel, Natural History & Scientific Exploration

1435 Music

1434 Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts

Recent Lists:

Photography: March Miscellany

New York Book Fair 2018

Oriental Manuscripts

English Books & MSS



Cover illustrations: item 31 WILSON,
item 12 HOCKNEY; above, item 20 MAYEUX.

SCOTTISH DRAPER LEARNS HIS ACCOUNTS

1. **ALEXANDER, Thomas.** Three account books dated 1829-32 ('Ledger', 'Journals', 'Waste Book'). *Blairlogie, Scotland, 1829.*

Manuscript on paper, 3 vols, folio (41 x 26 cm), ff. [51], [2 blank]; [25], [1 blank]; [22], [2 blank]; very neatly written in black ink in a copperplate hand; a little wear to fore-edges of some leaves; very well preserved in thick paper wrappers; a few areas of loss to spines, some light staining to covers; inscriptions 'Thomas Alexander Carse 1829' and 'Thomas Alexander Blair Logie'.

£550

A very attractive set of sample accounts compiled by the young Scottish draper Thomas Alexander of Blairlogie in Stirling, Scotland, in 1829, as part of his mercantile training. Thomas was born in 1812, the eldest son of a Blairlogie portioner (also called Thomas); he would therefore have been 17 years old when he composed these volumes. In the 1851 census he is recorded as a draper.

The content of the volumes is essentially copied from James Morrison's highly successful work *The elements of book keeping by single & double entry*, first published in 1810 and issued in further editions for several years thereafter. Morrison was an accountant and Master of the Glasgow Mercantile Academy. The sample accounts in *The elements* were well suited to the young draper Thomas since they contain so many entries relating to trade in cloth: to calico, cambric, cotton wool and yarn, dimity, flannel, gingham, Holland, kersey, linen, muslin, quilting, sarsenet, shalloon, and velvet; as well as to associated products such as madder.

What is interesting is that Thomas adapted Morrison's accounts to his own Scottish locale, heading his entries from 'Stirling', as well as from 'London', and making references to, for example, the Leven Bleachfield Co., Stirling Bank, the Bank of Scotland, Thistle Bank, Pringle & Son (of knitwear fame, founded in 1815), Sir W. Forbes & Co., Dundee Bank, the Stirling Sugar-house Co., and the Falkirk Bank. He also employs local place names, such as Doune, St Ninians, and Alloa.

Waste Book A.	
Containing Inventory of my Subject, also of what I owe; and the daily occurrences of my Trade, from 1st Jan'y 1829 to 1st January 1830 (A. B.)	
Stirling 1st January 1829.	
I have in Cash	1600 " "
In the Stirling Bank at 3 p.c. since Candlemas last	6840 " "
20 ps. Broad Cloth, superfine Scarlet at £66.3	1323 " "
26 Shalloon, white at £24.11.8	91 13 4
Bills Receivable, for the following Bills in hand viz	
No. 1 Edw. Alexander due at Whits. 7p.	250.10.-
2 John M. Lachlan - 1st May next	60.15.
John Young, Dumblane pr. Account	311 5 "
James Young, Alloa	179 10 "
Robert Young, Falkirk Ditto	379 17 6
	567 10 "
	1129 2 15 10
I owe as follows	
To William Glas, Stirling	87 13 4
To John Glas, Do	47 15 6
To John Harvey Do	93 17 10
To Michael Connal Do	69 18 4
	299 5 "
Bought for ready money:	

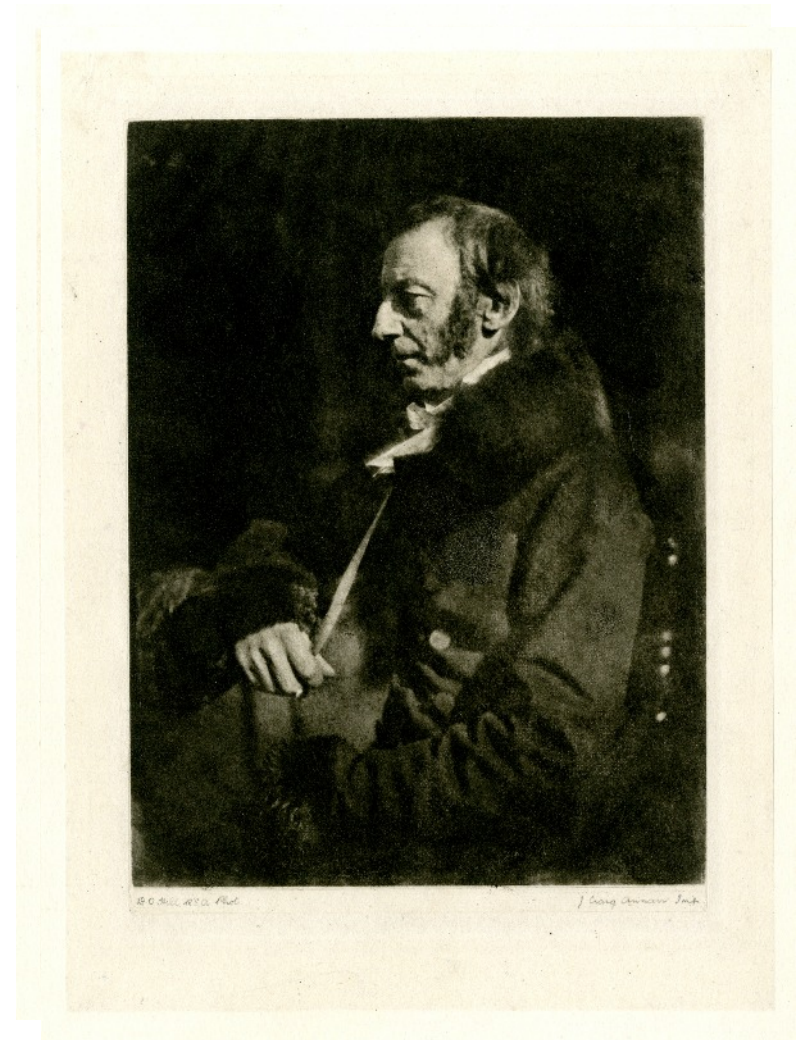
2. ANNAN, James Craig, after HILL & ADAMSON. Marquis of Northampton PRS. 1843-47, *printed early 1900s*.

Photogravure on tissue, measuring $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$ inches (19.7 x 14.9 cm), tipped in along top edge, signed, titled and credited to D.O. Hill in pencil below.

£500

Portrait of Spencer Compton, 2nd Marquis of Northampton, and President of the Royal Society, photographed by Hill during the British Association meeting in 1844.

James Craig Annan, son of photographer Glasgow photographer Thomas Annan, had learnt the art of the photogravure from the inventor and master of the process Karl Klic in Vienna. Annan made photogravures from the Hill & Adamson negatives, creating a renewed interest in their work; Stieglitz published the photogravures after Hill & Adamson, and Annan's own photographs, in *Camera Work*.



JAMES BOSWELL'S COPY

3. BAYNE, Alexander. Institutions of the criminal Law in Scotland. For the Use of Students who attend the Lectures of Alexander Bayne, J. P. *Edinburgh: Printed by Mr. Thomas and Walter Ruddimans, and sold by Mr. William Monro ... 1730.*

12mo, pp. 191, [1]; brown dampstain to foot of A1-3 and last two leaves, else a good copy in contemporary calf, rubbed, headcaps chipped, spine label wanting; ownership inscription to upper corner of front free endpaper: **'James Boswell / 1775', with his note at the end 'Bought at the auction of Belamaduthie's Books for 1/4'.**

£9500

First edition of scarce summary of Scottish criminal law by the first professor of Scots law at Edinburgh University, designed to serve as lecture notes to his students. General headings from Sedition to Incest, Murder and Wilful Fire-Raising also include explanation of some more specifically Scottish legal terms – hairship, or plunder of cattle; stouthreif, or the threat of violence during the commission of a robbery; wadset, a mortgage; hamesucken, assault on a person in their own dwelling place.

As a lawyer Boswell was diligent if often unenthusiastic, despite his involvement in several celebrated cases (mostly recently a landmark case in copyright law on which he published *The Decision of the Court in Session, upon the Question of literary Property*, 1774). In the spring of 1775 he had moved to London for a term to begin the process of transferring to the English bar, but 'my father's coldness to me, the unsettled state of our family affairs, and the poor opinion which I had of the profession of a lawyer in Scotland,

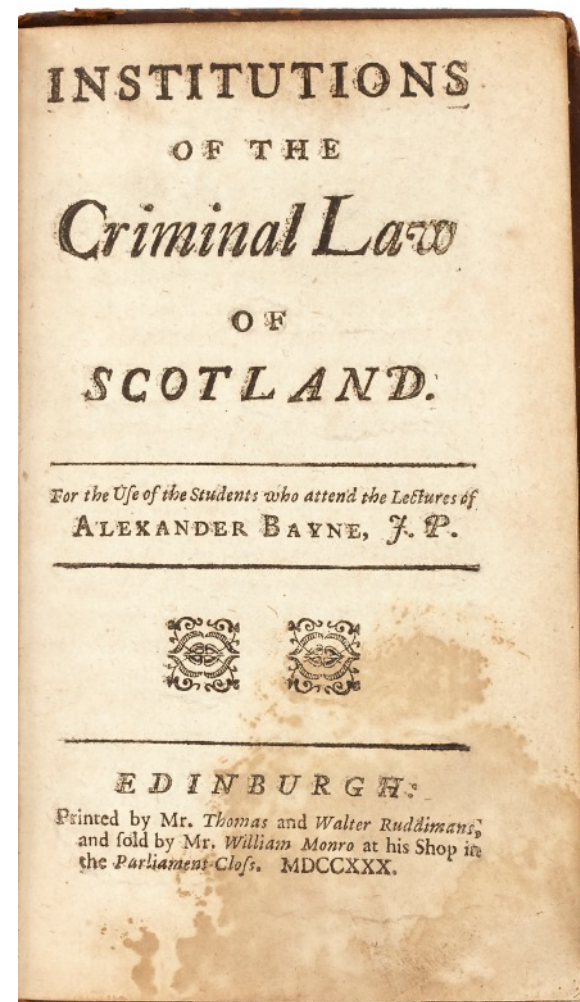
which consumed my life in the mean time, sunk my spirits woefully', although he did have the opportunity to socialise frequently with Johnson. He was back in Edinburgh by June.

Boswell bought his copy of Bayne's *Institutes* from the sale of the library of his near-contemporary William Mackenzie, fifth laird of Belmaduthie (1735-1774), a fellow advocate and examiner in Civil Law at the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh. Boswell had met Mackenzie at Kames on 24 October 1762, describing him then as 'a young gentleman of Inverness-shire, very genteel and well-bred and obliging', and they would have crossed paths in the courts since then. We have not been able to trace the auction of his library but it was presumably held in Edinburgh in the second half of 1775. Neither Mackenzie nor Boswell would have studied under Bayne, but he was known by Kames, who discussed him and his eccentricities with Boswell in March 1778 – Kames was very dismissive of Bayne's capacities as a lawyer.



Despite his literary connections Boswell was not as active a book collector as either his father or his son, though he did have bibliophilic tendencies, and was more concerned than Johnson with books as objects. He kept some books in his father's library at Auchinleck, but his copy of Bayne's *Institutes* was almost certainly part of his personal 'town house' library in Edinburgh, which came with him to London in 1786. It was acquired too late to appear in the manuscript catalogue of c. 1771, and does not feature in the later partial catalogue of the Auchinleck books or in *Bibliotheca Boswelliana*, the 1825 auction of his son Jamie's books. Indeed it remained in the family by descent until it was sold in the final disposition of books from Malahide Castle, in May 1976, where it was part of lot 1369, the Boswell inscriptions going unnoticed. It is hence listed by Terry Seymour as among the books with possible Boswell provenance in *Boswell's Books* (2016), the most exhaustive study to date of the libraries of the various members of the Boswell family. Seymour does list another work by Bayne in the main catalogue – *Notes for the Use of Students of the Municipal Law* 1731, with Boswell's ownership inscription dated 1774 (sold at Walpole Galleries in 1920 and thence untraced).

Seymour, *Boswell's Books* 4252.

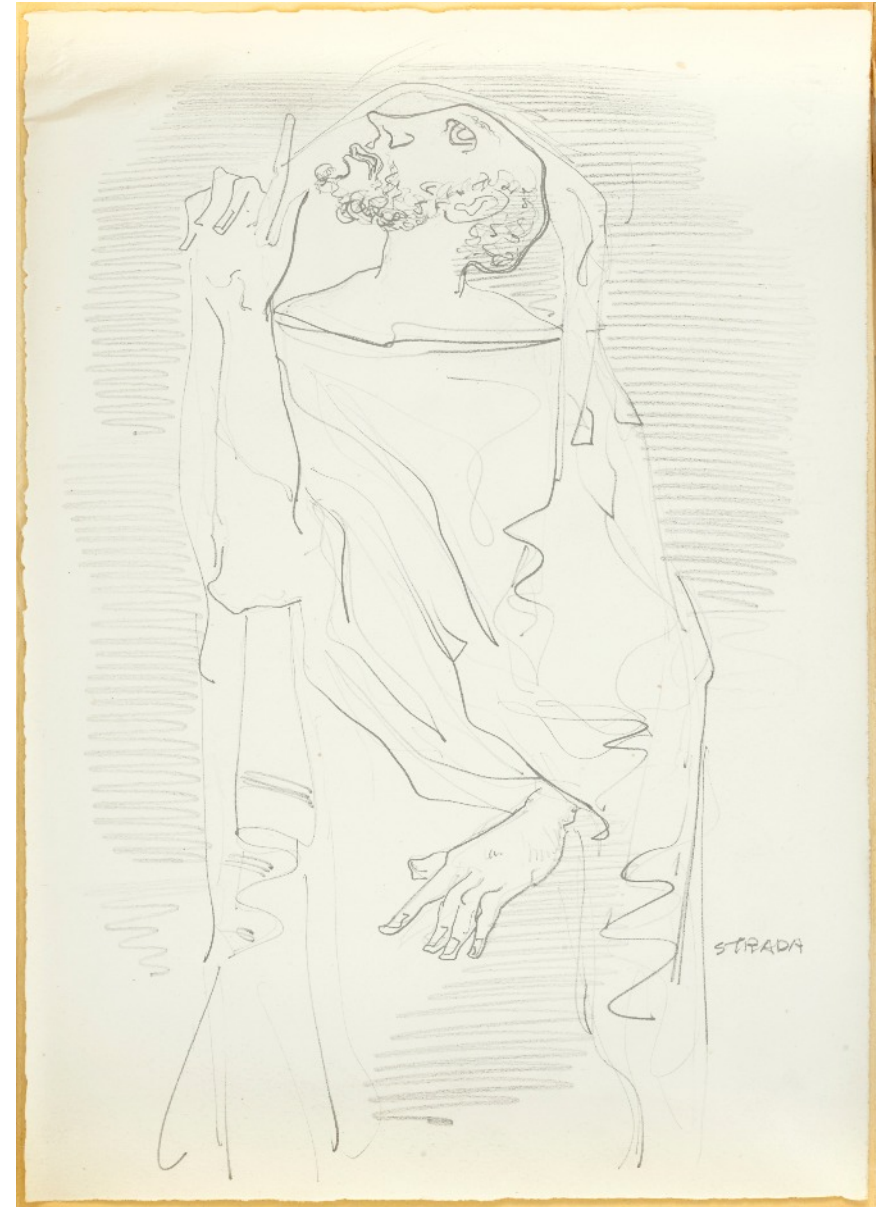


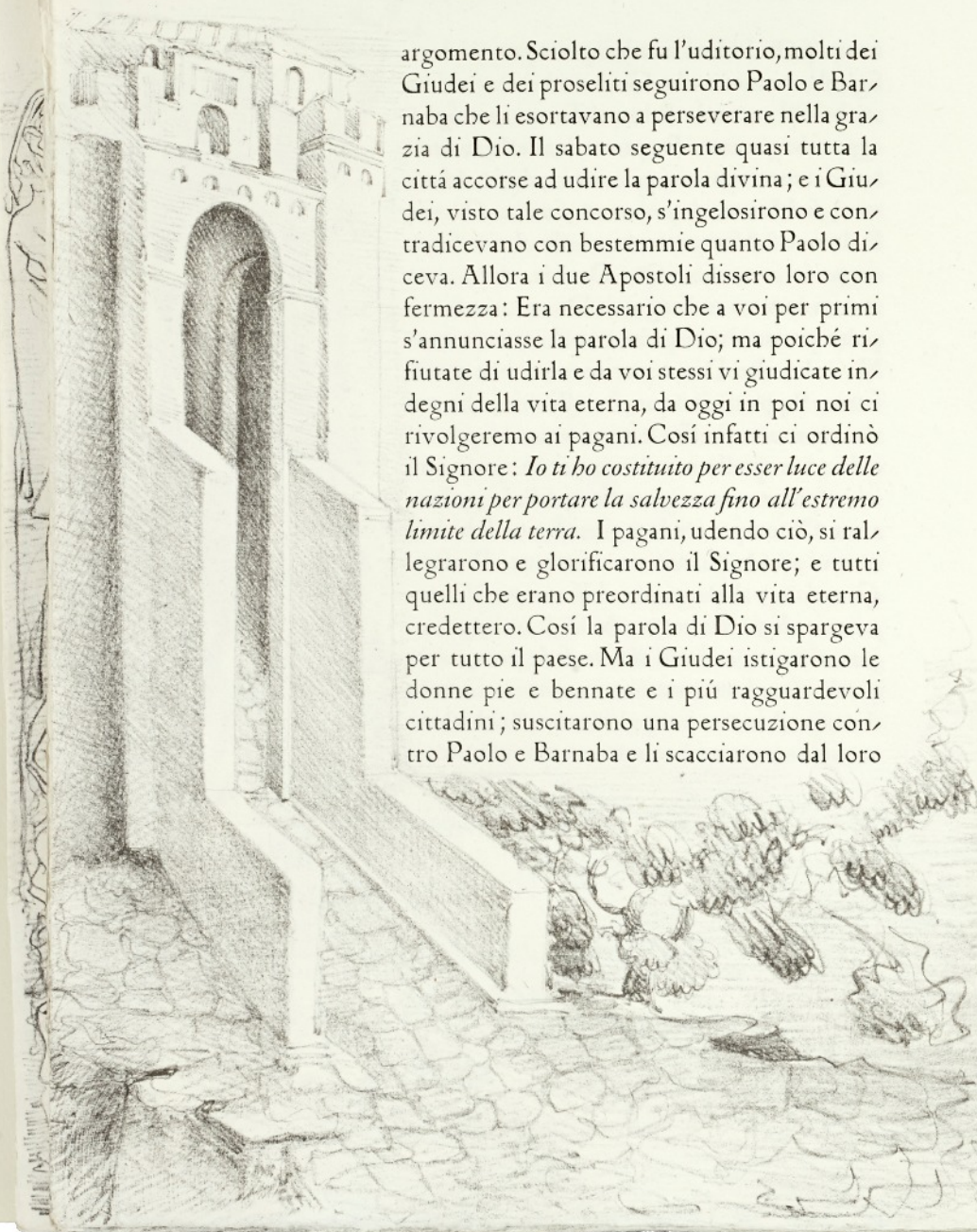
4. [BIBLE] STRADA, Nino (illustrator). Atti degli apostoli. [Milan], Conchiglia, 1944.

4to, pp. [156] in loose quires; with lithographical illustrations in the margins of all the pages and two full-page lithographs by Nino Strada, decorative initials; a very good copy, in the original illustrated sleeve, with a card protective box (worn).

£450

Only edition, copy numbered 58, one of the 60 signed by the artist in the colophon and with additional loose original drawing by Strada, of a total run of 183. The text of the Acts of the Apostles is here translated into Italian by Giampiero Giani and annotated by the reverend Prof. Pietro de Ambrogio. The striking illustrations are by Nino Strada, a Milanese artist, winner of the 4th Triennale gold prize in 1930. His drawings exhibit a certain statuesque plasticity and mass, a trait which Strada might have cultivated in his sculptor father's workshop, which shaped his successive career in studio ceramics.

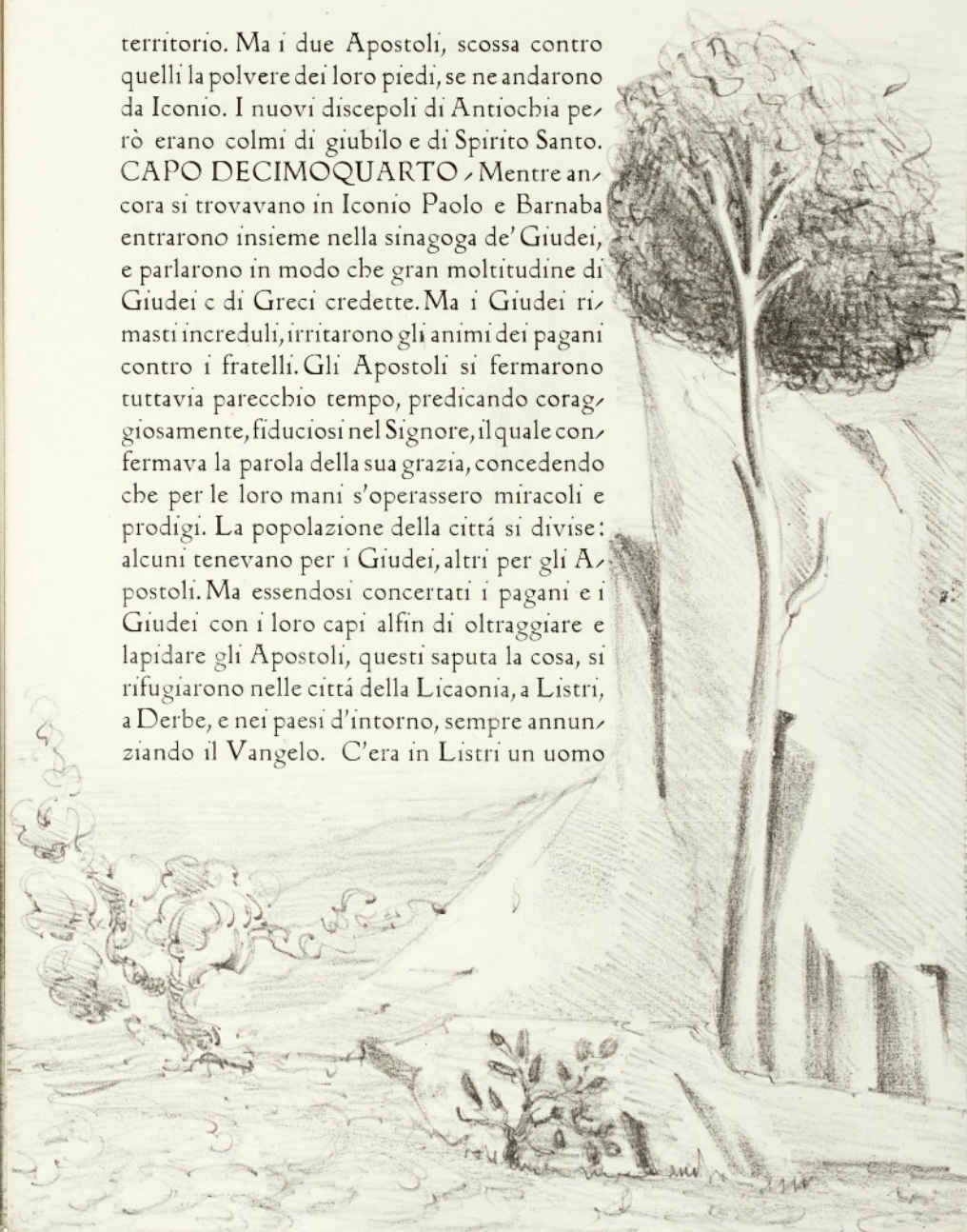




argomento. Sciolto che fu l'uditorio, molti dei Giudei e dei proseliti seguirono Paolo e Barnaba che li esortavano a perseverare nella grazia di Dio. Il sabato seguente quasi tutta la città accorse ad udire la parola divina; e i Giudei, visto tale concorso, s'ingelosirono e contradicevano con bestemmie quanto Paolo diceva. Allora i due Apostoli dissero loro con fermezza: Era necessario che a voi per primi s'annunciasse la parola di Dio; ma poiché rifiutate di udirla e da voi stessi vi giudicate indegni della vita eterna, da oggi in poi noi ci rivolgeremo ai pagani. Così infatti ci ordinò il Signore: *Io ti ho costituito per esser luce delle nazioni per portare la salvezza fino all'estremo limite della terra.* I pagani, udendo ciò, si rallegrarono e glorificarono il Signore; e tutti quelli che erano preordinati alla vita eterna, credettero. Così la parola di Dio si spargeva per tutto il paese. Ma i Giudei istigarono le donne pie e bennate e i più ragguardevoli cittadini; suscitarono una persecuzione contro Paolo e Barnaba e li scacciarono dal loro

territorio. Ma i due Apostoli, scossa contro quelli la polvere dei loro piedi, se ne andarono da Iconio. I nuovi discepoli di Antiochia però erano colmi di giubilo e di Spirito Santo.

CAPO DECIMOQUARTO - Mentre ancora si trovavano in Iconio Paolo e Barnaba entrarono insieme nella sinagoga de' Giudei, e parlarono in modo che gran moltitudine di Giudei e di Greci credette. Ma i Giudei rimasti increduli, irritarono gli animi dei pagani contro i fratelli. Gli Apostoli si fermarono tuttavia parecchio tempo, predicando coraggiosamente, fiduciosi nel Signore, il quale confermava la parola della sua grazia, concedendo che per le loro mani s'operassero miracoli e prodigi. La popolazione della città si divise: alcuni tenevano per i Giudei, altri per gli Apostoli. Ma essendosi concertati i pagani e i Giudei con i loro capi alfin di oltraggiare e lapidare gli Apostoli, questi saputa la cosa, si rifugiarono nelle città della Licaonia, a Listri, a Derbe, e nei paesi d'intorno, sempre annunziando il Vangelo. C'era in Listri un uomo



CASE NOTES FROM LATE 19TH-CENTURY GLASGOW

5. BROWNLIE, Andrew. Clinical lectures and demonstrations by Prof. Sir W. J. Gairdner, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. etc. Summer session 1898. [Glasgow, 1898].

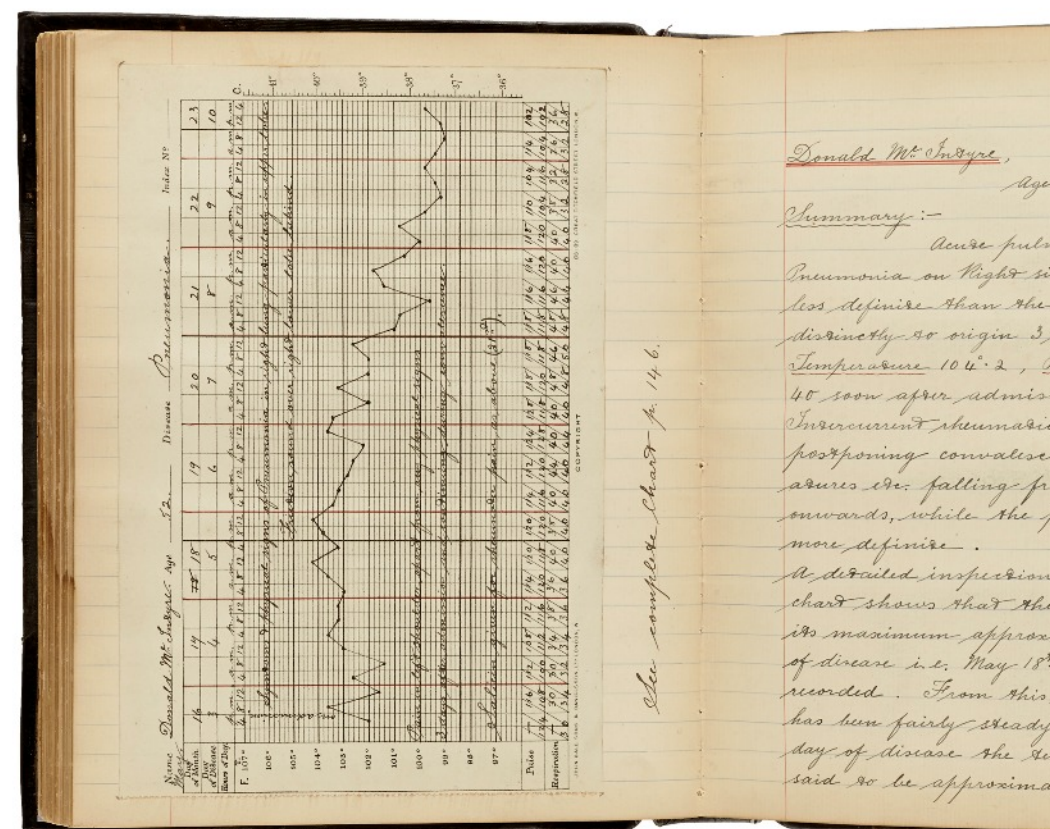
Manuscript on paper, 4to, ff. 147, [10 blank], [25 index]; neatly written in a single hand, mostly to rectos only, several printed charts and occasional cardiograms and annotated diagrams of the thorax pasted to versos, with three large folding charts to ff. 145-7; occasional neat repairs with Japanese paper; very well preserved in contemporary half calf over cloth boards, arms of University of Glasgow in gilt to upper cover, marbled endpapers; rebacked (spine lettered in gilt) and recorned; 'A. Stenhouse' stamped in blind at foot of upper cover.

£1800

An extremely interesting collection of case notes taken by Andrew Brownlie, a student of the Glasgow-based physician and pathologist Sir William Gairdner, probably on the wards of Glasgow Royal Infirmary, between April and June 1898. Brownlie's notes detail the condition, treatment and progress over time of 19 male and 13 female patients, between ten and 60 years old, many of whom he visited on several occasions. In many cases the notes are accompanied by charts recording the patient's temperature, pulse and respiration, with one especially large foldout chart showing the progress of the fifteen-year-old Rosina Collins, suffering from pleurisy with effusion, between 6 April and 26 June, when she was 'dismissed'. The patients' occupations range from artist, carter, and cook to ferryman, fireman, joiner, and labourer, and their conditions include rheumatic pericarditis, pleurisy, jaundice, angina, diabetes, chorea, hemiplegia, cancer,

meningitis, aneurism, enteric fever, aphasia, and plenty of cases of pneumonia. There are additional lecture notes on diabetes and chorea, and notes from a post mortem examination. Some of Brownlie's visits were in the company of 'Dr Carslaw'.

Gairdner (1824-1907) was appointed to the chair of medicine at Glasgow in 1862. These notes date from the very end of his professorship, which he relinquished in 1899 to return to his native Edinburgh.



INCLUDING A PAPER ON TIDES BY CHARLES DARWIN'S SON

6. BRUCE, William Speirs. Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of S.Y. 'Scotia' During the Years 1902, 1903, and 1904, under the Leadership of William S. Bruce ... Vol. II. Physics. Part I. Meteorology, by R.C. Mossman ... II. Magnetism, by Charles Chree ... and R.C. Mossman ... III. Tides, by Sir George H. Darwin. *Edinburgh: Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory 'Sold at The Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory; James Thin ... James MacLehose & Sons', 1907.*

4to, pp. [10, [2], v, [1 blank], 324; 7 half-tone plates, 5 colour-printed lithographic weather charts after Mossman, printed by A. Ritchie & Son, 4 folding; 2 folding lithographic maps after the Edinburgh Geographical Institute, printed by J.G. Bartholomew, one in colours; diagrams and letterpress tables in the text; 2 bound-in erratum slips; one chart with short, skilfully-repaired marginal tear; original brown cloth gilt, upper board with central arms of Scotland in gilt, spine divided into compartments by blind rules, one with the St Andrew's Cross banner of the SNAE in blue, white and gilt, others lettered in gilt; very light offsetting onto free endpapers, spine slightly darkened, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, small loss on lower hinge, nonetheless a very good copy in the original cloth; *provenance*: **Michael Harry Rosove** (b. 1948, historian and bibliographer of Antarctic exploration).

£500

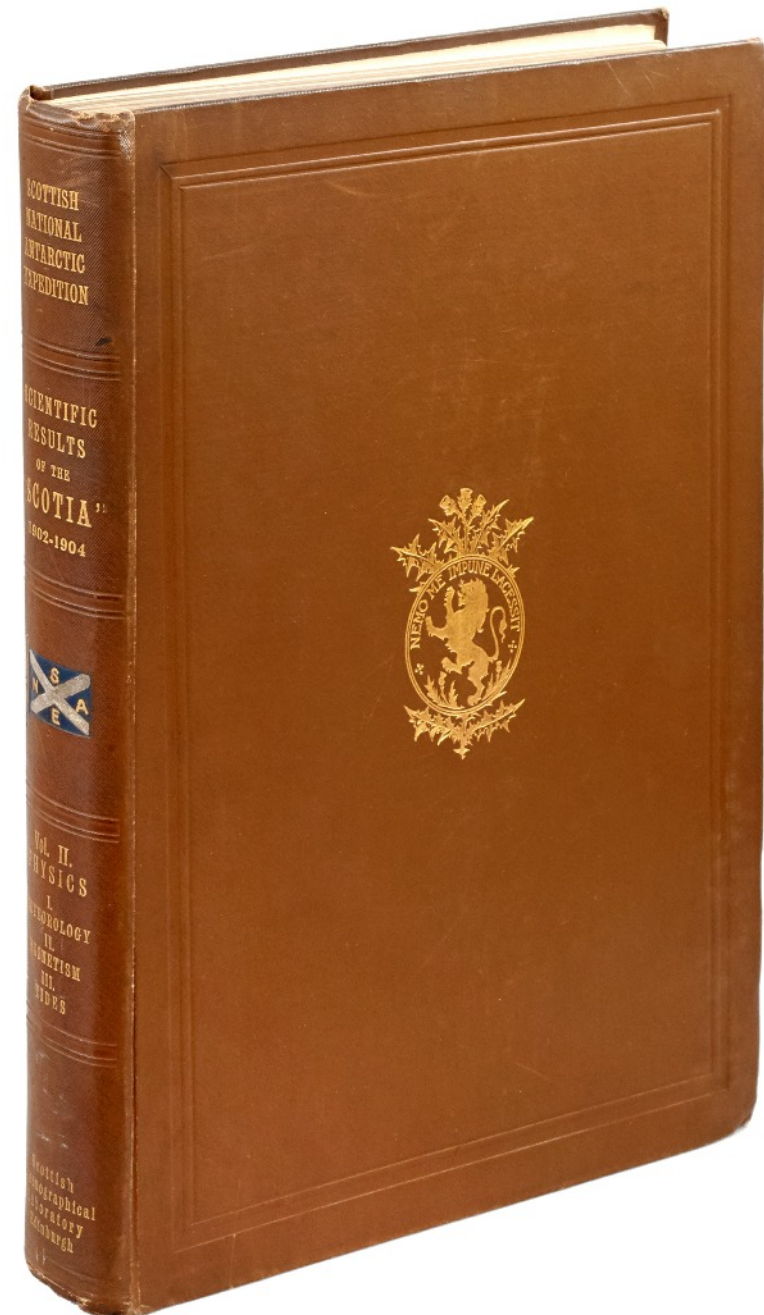
First edition, clothbound issue. Polar scientist William Speirs Bruce (1867-1921), was the driving force behind the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition: as a student he had volunteered in the *Challenger* laboratories, became the first assistant co-directing

the high-level meteorological observatory on Ben Nevis, accumulated vast experience in oceanography, and was, by 1900, 'among the best-equipped and most experienced of all polar scientists in Britain'. Nonetheless, Bruce was not selected to join Scott's *Discovery* expedition of 1901-1904 due to the influence of Sir Clements Markham, the president of the Royal Geographical Society, who perceived Bruce as a rival to Scott; eventually Bruce raised the funds for his *Scotia* expedition, with the blessing of the Scottish Royal Geographical Society. 'Two summers were spent in biological and oceanographical work in the Weddell Sea and the south Atlantic. New coastline was discovered and named Coats Land, and the intervening winter was spent in Scotia Bay and on Laurie Island, South Orkneys, where an observatory, Omond House, was built, which remains as the oldest of all scientific observatories in Antarctica. This highly successful expedition returned to Scotland with large scientific collections which formed the basis of the Scottish Oceanographical Institute, founded by Bruce in Edinburgh in 1907' (ODNB). During the exhibition, Mossman established a weather station in the South Orkney Islands, and he and the cook William Smith stayed behind for almost a year after the expedition had returned to Scotland, in order to advise the Argentinian Meteorological Office, to whom the station had been handed over.

Physics (which was issued in both cloth and wrappers), was the first volume in the series of scientific reports to be published, in part due to delays in the publication of volume I, Bruce's narrative log (which eventually appeared in 1992), and in part because of 'the extremely important nature of Mr Mossman's monograph on the Meteorology of the "Scotia"' ('Editorial Note'), which could not be published in the Royal Society of Edinburgh's *Transactions* for financial reasons, and forms the greater part of this volume (pp. i-v and 1-306).

The second article, 'Magnetism' (pp. 307-318), was written by Mossman in collaboration with Kew Observatory superintendent and physicist Charles Chree (1860-1928), and the third, 'Tides' (pp. 319-324) was by Charles Darwin's son, the mathematician and geophysicist Sir George Howard Darwin (1845-1912). G.H. Darwin's seminal paper on tides, 'On the Precession of a Viscous Spheroid, and on the Remote History of the Earth', published in the *Philosophical Transactions* in 1879, had been motivated by his 'desire to fathom the physical history of the earth' (ODNB); his fission theory of the genesis of the moon which emerged from this was generally accepted for the fifty years following its formulation and established his reputation as one of the foremost experts on the subject.

Denucé 102 (Chree and Mossman), 736 (Darwin), 913 (Mossman); Rosove 52-1.A.1a; Spence 1097 (complete series).



PRESENTATION COPY

7. [CAMPBELL, Thomas]. *Poems*. Edinburgh: Printed by James Ballantyne, at the Border Printing Office, Holyrood-House ... 1803.

4to, pp. [4], 9, [1]; a very good copy in contemporary marbled boards, neatly rebacked, trace of vellum corners, new endpapers.
£950

First edition, inscribed by Campbell on the verso of the title-page to his friend and legal adviser John Richardson (the friend also of Scott, who confided to him the secret of the Waverley novels).

This slender volume, dedicated to Archibald Alison, author of *Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste*, comprises two stirring military poems, 'Lochiel's Warning' and 'Hohenlinden'.

In 'Lochiel's Warning', inspired by the Jacobite rebellion of 1745, a prophetic 'Wizard' warns a defiant Lochiel of the defeat to come (for 'coming events cast their shadows before'):

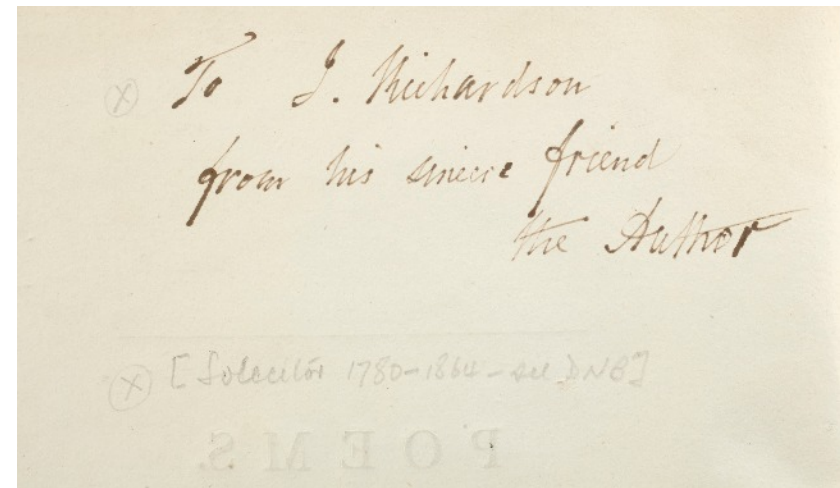
Lochiel, Lochiel, beware the day,
When the Lowlands shall meet thee in battle array!
For a field of the dead rushes red on my sight,
And the clans of Culloden are scatter'd in fight.

'Hohenlinden', on the final and bloody defeat of the Austrian army by the French in December 1800, was inspired by the terrible scenes which Campbell witnessed at the earlier siege of Ratisbon, when he was visiting Klopstock in Germany, scenes that he said gave him nightmares. The death toll at Hohenlinden, on both sides, was dreadful:

Few, few shall part, where many meet!
The snow shall be their winding sheet,
And every turf, beneath their feet,
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre.

Campbell was later inclined to deprecate the poem as a mere 'drum and trumpet thing,' but it appealed to Scott's sense of martial dignity, and he was fond of declaiming it (DNB).

OCLC and COPAC record copies at BL, Oxford, Cambridge, NLS, Trinity College Dublin, University of Leicester; Huntington, Yale, and Morgan.



WITH 50 SEPIA ILLUSTRATIONS

8. **CARDONNEL, Adam de.** *Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland [I-II] ... London: Printed for the Author, and sold by Edwards ... also by Edwards's, in Halifax. 1788.*

Two parts, 4to, pp. iv, 27, [1] [25 leaves]; 11, [1], [25 leaves], the unnumbered leaves prints on rectos only, with an etched illustration at the head (all signed by Cardonnel) and a letterpress description below; a fine copy, with the etchings printed in sepia, in contemporary red morocco by Edwards of Halifax, covers gilt with a border of wheels and floral sprays, spine gilt in compartments and lettered direct.

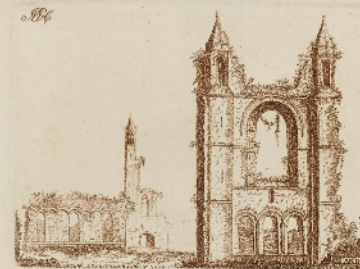
£975

First edition, the very rare issue with the plates in sepia, printed directly onto thick wove paper.

Picturesque Antiquities is the chief work of the Scottish doctor turned antiquarian Adam Cardonnel, who assisted Francis Grose with his studies on Scotland in 1788-91 (Burns wrote to Grose care of Cardonnel in 1789). Cardonnel provided both the delightful illustrations and the text here, his work having one foot in the Picturesque movement and one in the revival of interest in the Gothic. Shortly afterward, in 1791, he left Scotland, having succeeded to estates in Northumberland, and took the name Adam Mansfeldt de Cardonnel-Lawson.

The work went through several forms. This, the first, is found more commonly with the illustrations on india paper, pasted above the letterpress text; we can find no record of a sepia printing, nor of a quarto issue with the engravings printed directly on the paper. An octavo issue followed, and then a reprint of the quarto with a new introduction, still dated '1788' but probably printed to coincide with the publication of two further parts in 1793.

See G. E. Bentley, *The Edwardses of Halifax*, Appendix 2 pp. 76-84.



ST ANDREWS,
PLATE I.

SITUATED on the sea coast, in the shire of Fife, about 26 miles from Edinburgh.

This View exhibits the E. window of the Cathedral, which was dedicated to St Andrew, founded by King Alexander I. The canons were brought from Scone by Robert Bishop of St Andrews anno 1140.

The length of the church was 370 feet, and the cross, from N. to S. 180; the breadth 65, and its height 100 feet. In the year 1304, according to Fordun, Edward I. having undertaken the reduction of Stirling, stript this building of the lead, for constructing the machines used in the siege.

This fabric was almost totally destroyed at the Reformation, but afterwards repaired. Since the Revolution, it has been allowed to go to ruin. The remains of the wall which surrounds the church is strong and extensive, ornamented with turrets and niches, many of which are very entire.

TO THE COURT OF RANJIT SINGH, 'LION OF THE PUNJAB'

9. CURETON, Charles Robert. 'A journal of Colonel Curetons of a march from Murat towards Lahore with the escort of the commander in chief Sir Henry Fane G.C.B. &c.' [c. 1840s].

Manuscript on thick paper, in English, folio (33 x 21 cm), pp. [9 (letters, newspaper cuttings)], 78, [8 (newspaper cuttings)], with further cuttings to endpapers; neatly written in an elegant hand in black ink with a few corrections, 23 lines per page; a few light marks; very well preserved in half green morocco, green cloth boards, gilt-lettered label to upper cover ('Colonel Curetons journal from Murat towards Lahore'), gilt decoration to spine, gilt edges, yellow endpapers; extremities a little worn, light staining to covers, small hole at foot of spine; *to endpapers*: letter from J. MacDonald to Ensign E.B. Cureton (Edward Burgoyne Cureton, 1822-94) dated 27 June 1839 regarding his joining the 13th regiment of foot; fragment of a letter dated 28 September 1838 to 'Dear Cousin', perhaps by E.B. Cureton; fragments of letters/signatures from Charles Robert Cureton to John Atcherley; newspaper cuttings 1845-48 relating to campaigns in which Cureton participated, and also to his career and death.

£6500

A fascinating unpublished manuscript journal of Charles Robert Cureton's journey to Lahore to escort the commander-in-chief in India, Sir Henry Fane to the marriage of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's grandson in 1837, detailing his journey and encounters with Ranjit Singh and his court. The visit of Sir Henry Fane and his entourage occurred at a particularly sensitive time in the relations between the British and the Sikh empire, though on the surface they were cordial. The Durbar was in expansionist mood with the Khalsa (Sikh army) pushing into

Sindh and the North-West Frontier region. This was despite the fact that the British already had a commercial treaty with the Amirs of Sindh. Fane's visit to the marriage of the maharaja's grandson provided an ideal pretext for assessing the military might of the Khalsa.

The manuscript is a neat copy apparently taken from the original journal by John Bainbridge of the 55th (Westmorland) Regiment of Foot, whose name appears on the title-page beneath a newspaper cutting. **The text appears neither to have been published nor to survive in another manuscript.** While Fane's visit to Ranjit Singh is well documented – for example in his nephew and aide-de-camp Henry Edward Fane's *Five Years in India* (1842) – **our manuscript provides a different and unique perspective on the mission from a key member of Fane's entourage.**

According to Susan Stronge, now Senior Curator, South Asia, V&A: 'Early in February 1837 the chronicler of the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh noted the activity taking place in Lahore in preparation for the marriage of Nau Nihal Singh, the Sikh ruler's grandson. A significant part of the preparations was for the reception of the British commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Fane and his entourage, and it is clear from the chronicle that these were meticulously planned, the shrewd maharaja being fully aware of the level of scrutiny to which all aspects of his court would be subjected' (*The Arts of the Sikh Kingdoms*, London 1999, p. 75).

Fane's escort – which according to our manuscript comprised 135 officers and 1315 NCOs and men – was put under the charge of Charles Robert Cureton (1789-1848). After an inauspicious start (he was forced by debts to join the army under a false name) Cureton rose through the ranks during the Napoleonic Wars, becoming a lieutenant with the 16th lancers in 1819. In 1822 he went to India, becoming captain in 1825 and major in 1833.

Beginning on 10 February 1837, the first part of Cureton's journal records his marches to rendezvous with Fane and proceed to their meeting with Ranjit Singh. It also includes details of their encampments and river crossings. There are remarks on the local inhabitants and produce. Upon their arrival in the Maharaja's territories, Fane orders the men to respect the natives and 'abstain from the use of beef'. Cureton's first encounter with Ranjit comes on 22 February at Sirhind ('a very handsome fine looking man') and the following day Ranjit receives them 'in great state ... all his own troops drawn out to make a street for us to pass through' and presents Fane with a bow and quiver of arrows. A meeting with Sher Singh, Ranjit's son, on 3 March is recorded as 'a splendid sight and well worth the journey'. On the same day there is a comic moment when Ranjit's offer of '20 over grown Billy Goats with ears that hung on the ground' as rations for the men 'caused many a good laugh'.

On 6 March Cureton records an important meeting with Kharak Singh and the Maharaja outside Amritsar. He admires the prime minister's 'beautiful suit of polished armour' and criticises Ranjit's own lowly dress. Also he records a conversation between Fane and Ranjit with Captain Wade acting as interpreter. He also describes the wedding offerings made to Ranjit's grandson ('I never saw so much money got rid of in so short a time, a dividend day at the Bank of England could hardly be compared to it'), also noting that Ranjit's gift of 'a veil of pearls' made the 'poor boy' look 'as if he had got his head in a cabbage net'.

On 7 March comes a colourful description of the journey of the bridegroom to the castle of his bride's father: 200 elephants with masses of people as far as the eye could see, 'many poor wretches' trampled *en route*, including one person beneath Cureton's elephant; 'alltogether the moving mass, the noise, the splendor, the misery, are each and all beyond any thing I ever before

experienced'. On this occasion Ranjit 'had on some magnificent jewels, amongst them his splendid diamond Koh-i-Moor on his right arm ... about the size of a plover's egg'. Exhausted at the end of the day, Cureton falls asleep on his elephant. Two days later, Cureton is further distressed by the plight of the impoverished masses waiting for alms during the wedding festivities.

On 15 March Cureton records an interesting encounter with 'religious fanatics', who openly insult the British. He describes Ranjit's fearful tolerance of them. On 18 March a British artillery display has Fane 'in an extacy [sic] of delight' and Ranjit quizzing Cureton extensively on artillery and cavalry matters. Descriptions of the Holi Spring festival and several additional military reviews follow, before Fane's party takes its leave on 27 March. After Fane is presented with the badge of The Order of the Bright Star of the Punjab, decorated with diamonds. Cureton follows: 'Runjet took me by the hand and made some very civil speeches, which Capt Wade interpreted as they came forth and puffed me off not a little. Runjet hung a string of pearls round my neck, and I fancied I had got my share ... but Runjet kept my hand fast ... and a green aiguenette [sic] was given ... which he placed on my right arm, he then put a pair of gold badges on my wrists and girded me with a sword, shook me heartily by the hand, and I backed out, well pleased ... I am quite determined I will not give up the sword. The Honble Company may make me pay for it, but I will retain it as a gift from one whom I look upon as the most wonderful man of the age.' There is also a further gift of a horse.

The final entry in the journal, following the party's return to Murat on 26 April, notes 'it has been altogether a most gratifying duty, nothing could exceed the regularity and good conduct of the men'. The officers were allowed to keep their gifts from Ranjit and the men were awarded 11,000 rupees.

Cureton is, overall, an appealing narrator, with a nice turn of phrase. He is a soldier through and through: frustrated at not being able to examine Amritsar's fortifications, admiring Ranjit's troops on one occasion while criticising a military review on another as a 'complete Burlesque', and recommending the development of Firozpur as a 'frontier station'. But he is more than just a soldier: he takes time to tour ruins and to visit the tomb of Jahingir in Lahore, and frequently expresses admiration for the gardens and fertile countryside he encounters, hoping to obtain seeds of a yellow flower he admires and describing the Shalimar Gardens as the 'choicest gem' in the kingdom, more valuable than the Koh-i-moor [sic]. He also clearly came to greatly admire Ranjit Singh, even expressing his wish to name his horse after him.

Cureton's subsequent career was distinguished. His command of the cavalry at the battle of Aliwal (1846) prompted Sir Harry Smith to rate him 'among the first cavalry officers of the age'. 'In the Punjab or Second Anglo-Sikh War, Cureton commanded the cavalry division and three troops of horse artillery at the action at Ramnagar on 23 November 1848, and was killed when leading the 14th light dragoons to the support of the 5th light cavalry. He was buried in the Punjab with military honours. He was a strict disciplinarian, but reportedly a most genial and popular officer with all ranks' (ODNB).

what better costume, and had on
magnificent Jewels, amongst them
splendid Diamond Koh-i-moor on
right arm, a little above the elbow

presented, performed by the Escort on
the 17th and although to us it was a
complete, Burlesque of the thing,
Ranjit, was so pleased that he instantly
gave him twenty Villages

24th The day was devoted to leave
taking, and however glad we might
be to get away of the Sikhs to get rid
of us. The Chiefs disguised their feel-
ings admirably.

The Commander in Chief accom-
panied by all Officers off duty and es-
corted, a Troop of the 4th Cavalry proceed-
ed to the Maha Rajahs Tent, Ranjit
received us surrounded by his Council,
but looking himself more like a Fa-
ther than a Monarch.

The Commander in Chief the
conversation through Capt Wade told
him I do not come with my usual
smiles as my heart is oppress'd with
grief at the approaching separation

GRETNA GREEN

10. GILPIN, William. Monochrome watercolour drawing of the chapel at Gretna Green, later the basis of an illustration in his *Observations relative chiefly to picturesque beauty, made in the year 1776, on several parts of Great Britain; particularly the High-Lands of Scotland* (1789). [Undated, but 1776].

233 x 400 mm, black ink and wash, with some visible pencil underdrawing; window-mounted, framed and glazed; a modern records the inscription 'No. 3' on the verso of the drawing.

£975 + VAT in EU

'Gretna Green was the last place we visited in Scotland; the great resort of such unfortunate nymphs, as differ with their parents, and guardians on the subject of marriage. It is not a disagreeable scene. The village is concealed by a grove of trees; which occupy a gentle rise; at the end of which stands the church: and the picture is finished with two distances, one of which is very remote.'

Gilpin's tour of Scotland in 1776 was his last before he moved to become vicar of Boldre in the New Forest. Scotland's rugged beauty, not yet spoilt by agriculture, turned out to come closest to Gilpin's ideal of the picturesque, though his critical eye remained undiminished by the grandeur of the subject. His immensely popular series of *Observations* on the picturesque, each dealing with a different part of the British isles, and illustrated with aquatints after his own drawings, was published from 1782, and funded the foundation of two schools at Boldre. This was supplemented by a sale of drawings in 1802 that brought in another £1500.

When Gilpin visited Gretna Green in 1776 its fame as a site for runaway marriages was in its infancy, after the construction of a new toll road – though the focus was on the blacksmith's shop rather than chapel depicted.





FRENCH EXILES AND A SCOTTISH MEDICAL FEUD

11. [GRANT, Charles, *vicomte de Vaux*]. Recueil d'Essais, ou précis des opinions, et des mémoires, du V^{te} de *** ... A Londres: De l'Imprimerie de T. Spilsbury & Fils. 1793. [Bound with:]

DESCRIPTION abrégée des Antiquités de la Ville de Nîmes ... Seconde Édition. A Nîmes, chez C. Belle ... 1786. [and with:]

JOHNSON, J., *pseud.* A Guide for Gentlemen studying Medicine at the University of Edinburgh ... London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson [etc.] ... 1792. [and with:]

GREGORY, James. Answer to Dr. James Hamilton, Junior ... Edinburgh: 1793. [and with:]

HAMILTON, James, *junior*. Reply to Dr. Gregory ... Edinburgh: 1793.

Five works, 8vo, bound together: *Receuil*: pp. xxxvi, 152; engraved plate (gathering I8 foxed); *Description*: pp. [4], 52, with seven folding plates of woodcuts by Gritner; Johnson: pp. vii, [1], 74 (last leaf with old tear repaired; ESTC calls for a half-title but this is unlikely, as it would have to be a singleton); Gregory: pp. xxiv, 152 (inscribed to Sir William Forbes on the title-page); Hamilton: pp. 86; bound together in contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards; bookplate of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, manuscript contents list.

£1500

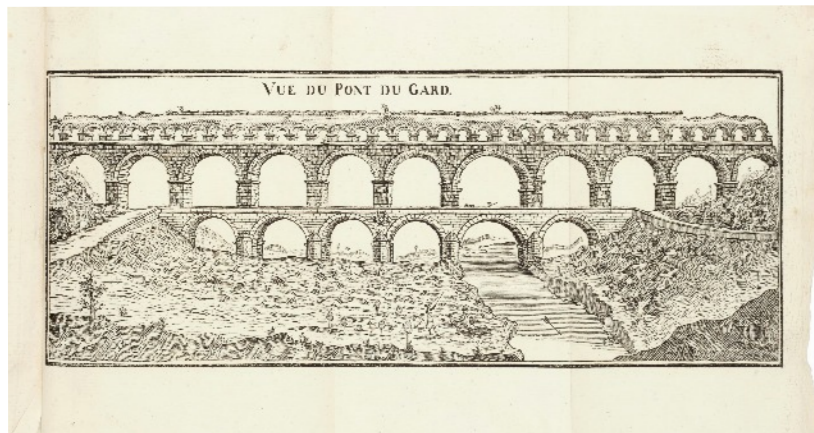
An interesting tract volume, containing the scarce collected thoughts of Charles Grant, vicomte de Vaux (a subscriber's copy), a fine illustrated guide to Nîmes and the Pont du Gard, and three pamphlets relating to a controversy in the medical faculty in Edinburgh.

Grant (b. 1749) was scion of a French branch of an old Scottish family, and had been born in Mauritius, where his father spent twenty years. In the 1770s he invested heavily in privateers working against the British, and sustained heavy losses; he later petitioned, unsuccessfully, the US Congress for redress in the form of land. In 1790 he fled the French Revolution for England, where he published a number of works, including some proposals for a French loyalist colony in Canada, and a *History of Mauritius* (1801). The present *Receuil d'Essais* (and verse) is very miscellaneous, covering the 'origin of things', universal peace, politics, fire, advice for émigrés, his proposed Canadian colony etc. The subscribers' list at the end comprises mainly Scots, including Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo.

ESTC shows five copies: BL, NLS; Boston Public, NYPL, Queen's (Ontario). A second part, through with different printers and publishers, followed in 1794 (BL and NYPL only).

The obstetrician James Hamilton, junior, joined his father Alexander Hamilton's practice at the age of 21 and eventually succeeded him in the chair of midwifery at Edinburgh University in 1800; a powerful and popular lecturer he nevertheless did not succeed in making midwifery a compulsory part of the curriculum until 1830. In 1792-3 both Hamilton and his father became embroiled in controversy after the publication of a pseudonymous *Guide for*

Gentlemen studying Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, which highly praised the Hamiltons and denigrated their colleagues, notably Dr James Gregory (**six copies in ESTC**). Gregory alleged that Hamilton senior was actually the author, but when he was cleared by the Senate, Gregory turned his fire on the son. James Hamilton published some short letters in his defence early in 1793, to which Gregory gave a lengthy *Answer to Dr. James Hamilton, Junior*, laying out his reasons for believing 'J. Johnson' to be Hamilton; the present copy is a presentation copy to Sir William Forbes, as a man of influence in Edinburgh. Hamilton's own point-by-point confutation appeared in his *Reply to Dr. Gregory* – as reply that angered Gregory so much he sought Hamilton out and thrashed him. Hamilton brought suit and won damages of £100.



12. HOCKNEY, David. A bounce for Bradford. *Bradford, Telegraph and Argus*, 1987.

Broadsheet supplement (42 x 30 cm), pp. [8]; original photolithograph in four colours on newspaper and covering sheet; centre fold as issued; in fine condition.

£300 + VAT in EU

Limited edition photolithograph designed by David Hockney and printed for the *Telegraph and Argus* newspaper in Bradford. The print was produced on the 24th February 1987 and issued on March 3rd, 1987 in the "Bouncing Back" supplement. It was specifically designed by Hockney in support of Bradford's "Bouncing Back" campaign, a joint venture between Bradford Council and the *Telegraph and Argus* and intended as a public morale-booster, supported by local businesses and organisations (listed here). The reverse has local advertisements, articles and a feature on the project, and shows Hockney executing the print. The cover features the mascot for the scheme, a yellow bear in shirt-collar and tie, bouncing and saluting. Hockney was born in Bradford in 1937 and his locality remained an interest to both his life and art. He is one of the most influential British artists of the 20th century.

BM n. 1987, 0725.50.





A David Hockney Original

"A Bounce For Bradford" February 24, 1987

13. [JESUITS.] Sammelband of ten tracts on the expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal and France. *Lisbon and Genoa, 1759-1762.*

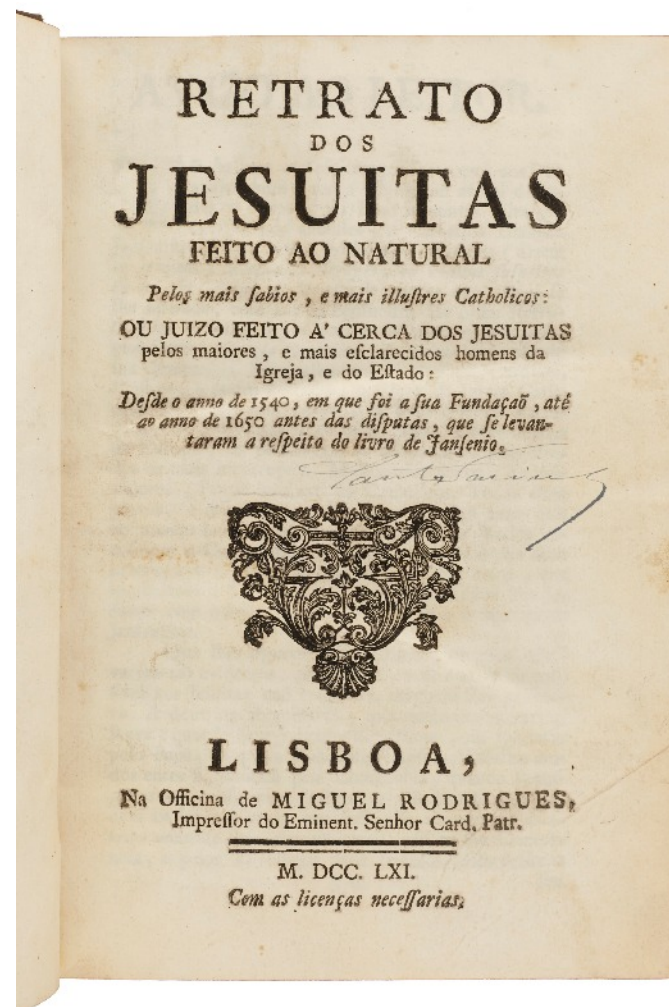
10 works in 1 vol., small 4to; a few instances of light browning/foxing, small wormhole to final few leaves; very good copies in contemporary mottled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, red morocco lettering-piece, red edges, marbled endpapers; upper board slightly stained and rubbed.

£950

An attractive sammelband containing some scarce items. In Portugal long-simmering resentment against the Jesuits came to a boil following the Marquis de Pombal's diatribe against them in 1757. As Portuguese minister for foreign affairs he took exception to an exchange of territory in Paraguay with Spain and the Jesuits' seemingly independent commercial empire there, and in 1758 they were found guilty of 'illicit, public and scandalous commerce' in Portugal and its colonies. They were further accused of complicity in an attempted assassination of the king and expelled in 1759. In France similar long-standing resentments and a pamphlet war between the Jansenists and the Jesuits culminated in their final expulsion following a bankruptcy case against their mission in Martinique. French business interests, other Catholic orders and secular intellectuals also found against them, and the final *arrêt* from the Paris parlement condemning the Jesuits was issued on 6 August 1762, with their dissolution in France and its colonies decreed in 1764.

- a. **RETRATO** dos Jesuitas feito ao natural pelos mais sabios, e mais illustres Catholicos: ou Juizo feito à cerca dos Jesuitas pelos maiores, e mais esclarecidos homens da Igreja, e do Estado:

Desde o anno de 1540 ... até ao anno de 1650 antes das disputas, que se levantaram a respeito do livro de Jansenio. *Lisboa, Miguel Rodrigues, 1761.* pp. [20], 255, [1 blank]; woodcut title ornament. COPAC shows BL and Bodleian only.



b. [MICANZIO, Fulgenzio.] Neomenia tuba maxima clangens sicut olim clanxerunt unisonae prima et secunda tuba magna Lusitania Buccinante ad principes universos. Italica dialecto translata Romae. Hispanica phrasi transcripta Matriti. Gallico stilo exarata Parisiis. [Rome], typis mandata Ulissis-Augustae, apud haeredes Bonae-Fidei, et consocios, 1759. pp. xviii, 93, [1 blank]; text in Italian, notes in double columns below text. COPAC: BL and Cambridge only.

c. OREBICH, Giuseppe. Lettera del capitano Giuseppe Orebich Raguseo contenente il ragguaglio del trasporto di CXXXIII padri Gesuiti da Lisbona a Civita-Vecchia. Genoa, [s.n.], 1759. pp. 11, [1 blank]. Not on COPAC.

d. OREBICH, Giuseppe. Carta do Capitam Joseph Orebich Ragusano, a qual contém a noticia do transporte de 133 padres Jesuitas de Lisboa para Civitavecchia, traduzida fielmente do idioma Italiano para o Portuguez. Lisboa, [s.n.], 1759. pp. 12. Not on COPAC.

e. NOUVELLES ecclesiastiques &c. du 2 de Janvier 1760. [1760]. pp. 24. Drop-head title. Not on COPAC.

f. NAS NOTICIAS ecclesiasticas ou folhas periodicas que todas as semanas sahem na corte de Pariz se deo á luz na do dia 2 de Janeiro deste presente anno de 1760 o discurso seguinte. [1760]. pp. 24. Drop-head title. Only 1 copy on OCLC.

g. TRADUÇÃO do extracto da pastoral que o Bispo de Soissons dirigio ao clero ... para os preservar das perniciosas doutrines ...

no Commentario Latino sobre o Testamento Novo do Padre Harduino da Companhia de Jesus ... Lisboa, Miguel Rodriguez, 1760. pp. 53, [17], [2 blank]. Not on OCLC.

h. SENTENÇA do parlamento de Pariz, em virtude da qual as escolas publicas e particulares foram prohibidas a os padres denominados da Companhia de Jesu: e publicamente rasgados, e queimados varios livros impressos compostos pelos ditos padres ... Lisboa, Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1761. pp. [4], 24, 15, [1 blank]. Only 1 copy on OCLC in this 4to format.

i. ARREST du parlement de Paris du 6 Août 1762, à jamais memorable, par lequel la Société des soi-disans Jésuites est entièrement abolie pour son Ressort, & jugée par cette Auguste Cour, inadmissible dans tout etat policé ... Lisbon, 1762. pp. [8], 84; with second title: Arrest de la cour de parlement ... Paris, Pierre-Guillaume Simon, 1762; woodcut title vignettes.

j. SENTENÇA do parlamento de Pariz proferida no dia 6. de Agosto de 1762, sempre memoravel, pela qual a Sociedade dos chamados Jesuitas soy inteiramente abolida no districto do parlamento, e julgada inadmissivel em todo Estado em que ha policia ... Lisboa, 1762. pp. [8], 89, [1 blank]; with second title: Sentença da corte do parlamento ... Pariz, Pedro Guilherme Simão, 1762; woodcut title vignettes. BL copy only on COPAC.

REPAIRING ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY

14. KER, John. *Donaides: sive Musarum Aberdonensium de eximia Jacobi Fraserii. J. U. D. In Academium Regiam Aberdonensem munificentia, Carmen Eucharisticum ... Edinburgu, in aedibus Tho. Ruddimanni, 1725.* [With, probably as issued:]

MALLOCH [i.e. MALLET], David. A Poem, in Imitation of *Donaides* ... [Edinburgh, Ruddiman, 1725].

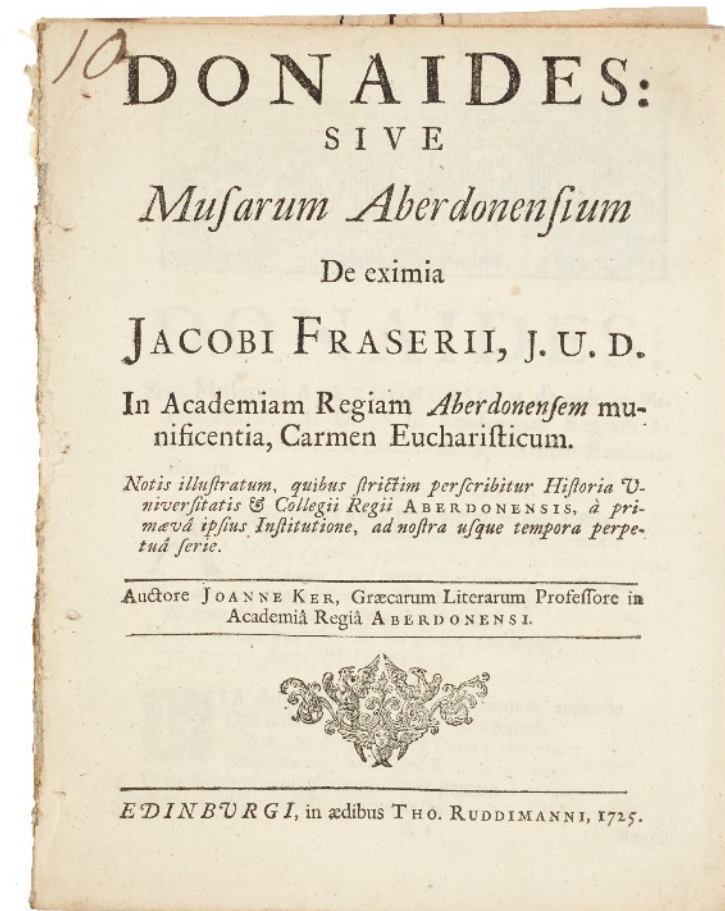
Two works, 4to, pp. 28; and pp. 3, [1], with a drop-head title; the errata in *Donaides* corrected in manuscript, three manuscript corrections in Malloch's *Imitation* (possibly authorial, *see below*); sidenotes in the Malloch shaved, else good copies, disbound.

£450

First editions, both scarce. By 1718 King's College, Aberdeen, founded in 1494, was in a sad state of repair, and faculty were leaving for other institutions. In stepped James Fraser (1645-1731), licenser of the press under James II, first secretary of Chelsea Hospital and an alumnus of the College. Fraser gave books to the library and paid for renovations. In return in March 1725 Fraser was given an honorary doctorate at a ceremony at which Ker narrated his poem *Donaides* in 301 Latin hexameters.

Donaides is a history of the College from its foundation, with explanatory notes, and is 'a basic source of information - sometimes the only source - about the early years of King's College' (Irma Lustig, "Donaus", *Donaides*, and David Malloch', *Modern Philology* 76: 2, 1978). Malloch's more concise English *Imitation* of his benefactor Ker's work was 'seen and approved' by

the Masters of the College, who ordered it to be printed and granted Malloch an MA.



benefactor Ker's work was 'seen and approved' by the Masters of the College, who ordered it to be printed and granted Malloch an MA.

Although it was much praised and later anthologised, Malloch was 'so embarrassed by his imitation of *Donnaides* as Ker had it printed [including the substitution of two lines] that he regretted its appearing with his name ... Later he asked Fraser not to circulate more copies' (Lustig). He railed in particular against the printer's omission of a semi-colon in line 53; here, and in at least one other copy, it has been supplied, presumably by Malloch or on his instruction, in manuscript.

A friend of James Thomas, a disciple of Pope, and a 'notorious opportunist', Malloch later changed his name to Mallet, which earned him mention under the article 'Alias' in Johnson's *Dictionary*. Johnson was sent a copy of the *Imitation* by Lord Hailes in 1783, and passed it on to Boswell, the incident receiving mention in Boswell's *Life*.

ESTC lists nine copies of the Ker (Harvard and Yale only in North America), and eight of the Malloch (Harvard, Yale and McGill only in North America).

Foxon M55 (Malloch).

PENANG

15. LEITH, Sir George. A Short Account of the Settlement, Produce, and Commerce of Prince Wales Island, in the Straits of Malacca ... *London: Printed for J. Booth ... by J. Barfield ... 1804.*

4to, pp. [2], 71, [1]; a very good copy in contemporary speckled calf, gilt roll-tooled border; front joint cracked but cords sound, spine chipped at head and foot, black morocco label; presentation inscription to front-paste 'Right Honourable Lord Keith K. B. ... from his most obedient servant The Author'; armorial bookplate of Admiral George Keith Elphinstone, Baron (later Viscount) Keith.

£5000

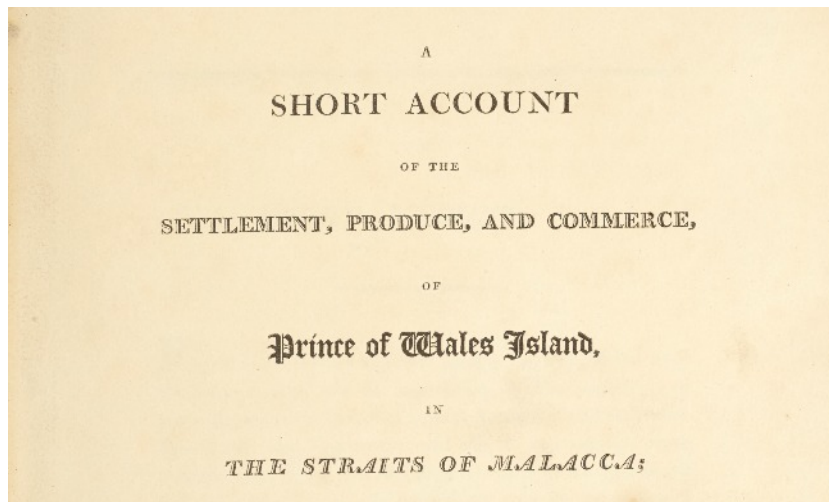
First edition of the first history of Penang (then Prince Wales Island) by the island's first Lieutenant Governor; a presentation copy to the naval commander George Keith Elphinstone, a fellow Scot.

Penang, now the most popular island city in Malaysia, was founded in 1786 by Francis Light of the East India Company, though it had been occupied for some time by local and Arabic settlers. Intended as a trade centre to break the stranglehold of the Dutch, Penang was ceded from the Kedah Sultanate and re-named Prince of Wales Island, with its capital George Town, designated a free port. Cultivation of pepper began in around 1790, followed by other spices; and the island's growth was rapid enough that Kedah had threatened to retake it in 1791, only prevented by military action and an agreed annual stipend. The island served as a major base for the Manila expedition in 1797; Leith, who served on the expedition, was appointed its first lieutenant-governor in 1800

and held the post until 1803 when it became a civil position. Under Leith, a tract of mainland Penang was acquired (Province Wellesley), which gave Penang control over its harbour and food supplies from the mainland. This was Britain's first territory on the Malayan Peninsula. To this day the State of Penang comprises two areas – Penang Island and Province Wellesley.

Leith's *Short Account*, published in testimony of his time in charge and including letters at the end from Malay and Chinese merchants in praise of his work, includes sections on climate, geography, infrastructure, agriculture, trade, and the inhabitants, noting the island's superiority as a port, both for its location and for the variety of its inhabitants: 'There is not, probably, any part of the world, where, in so small a space, so many different people are assembled together, or so great a variety of languages spoken'.

Not in Goldsmiths or Kress. An octavo edition was published in 1805 (Goldsmiths 19075).



16. LONGHI, Alessandro. Jacobus Ammigoni pictor. [N.p.], [n.p.], [18th century].

Sheet: 42 x 29 cm; plate: 19.5 x 15 cm; etching, the third state; to lower right: *Alexan. Longhi pinx. et sculp.*; wide margins, some stains to margins, else in good condition.

£1150 + VAT in EU

Very rare original etching by Alessandro Longhi portraying the painter Jacopo Amigoni, from the famous and wonderful series *Compendio delle vite dei pittori veneziani*. The portrait is executed by Longhi in the manner of Amigoni himself; this feat, along with the mastery of the artist and the rarity of the work, makes this print one of the most fascinating examples of 18th-century Venetian etching.

Fondazione Querini Stampalia no. XVIII /33 (the first state). The Metropolitan Museum of Art: 50.598.3 (complete series, first edition).

Dario Succi, Da Carlevarijs ai Tiepolo, 1983, no. 273 (the first state). Brunet III.1151.52 (the complete series, first edition).



PRESERVING MALTESE MEGALITHIC TEMPLES

17. LUDWIG I, *king of Bavaria*. Autograph letter signed ('the most affectionate King of Bavaria Lewis') to Sir Frederic Ponsonby ('Mylord'). *Athens, 17 March 1836.*

4to, pp. 3 + 1 blank (except for note of date, sender and recipient); several cuts neatly repaired (not affecting text), creases where once folded; very good.

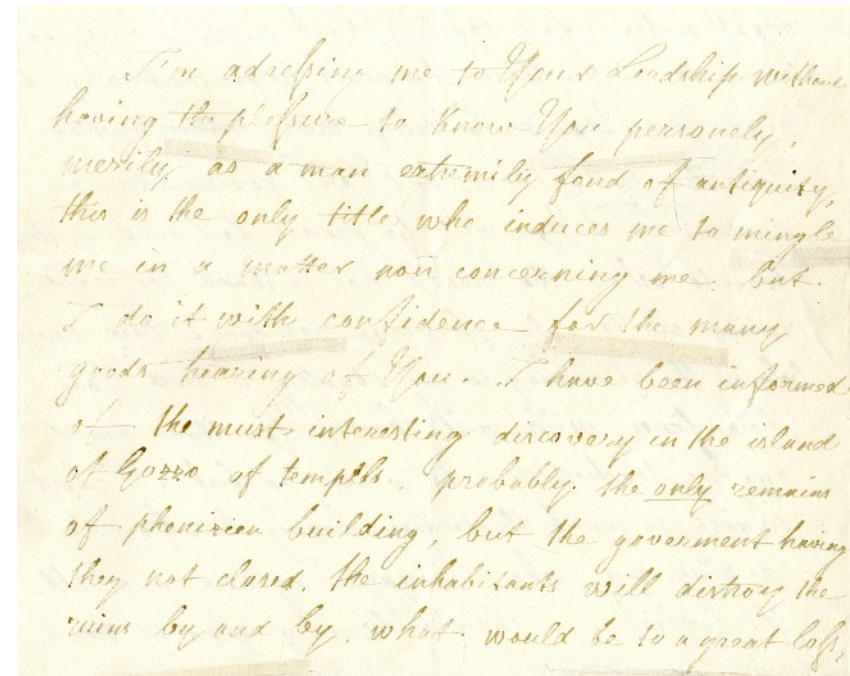
£350 + VAT in EU

A charming letter from Ludwig I of Bavaria to Sir Frederic Ponsonby – in delightfully broken English – seeking his help as governor of Malta in preserving recently discovered temples on the Maltese island of Gozo.

Ludwig (1786-1868) writes 'as a man extremely fond of antiquity' as follows: 'I have been informed of the most interesting discovery in the island of Gozzo of tempels, probably the only remains of phenizien building, but the government having they not closed, the inhabitants will distroy the ruins by and by, what would be to a great loss, a irreparable loss, easily to prevent. The expence for inclosing they is merely a trifle for Great brittany, and it would be unworthy to this great nation for sparing such a few money ... I send you these lines, wich will show you that never one has teached me to write english ...'.

Ludwig, who ruled as king of Bavaria from 1825 until the 1848 revolutions, was a passionate patron of the arts and collector. This letter most likely refers to the Ggantija megalithic temple complex on Gozo, which was initially excavated in 1827.

Sir Frederic Cavendish Ponsonby (1783-1837) served as governor of Malta between February 1827 and May 1835, continuing thereafter *de jure* until September 1836. A friend of the Duke of Wellington, Ponsonby was badly wounded at Waterloo, laying on the battlefield overnight before being rescued. He was later nursed back to health by his sister Lady Caroline Lamb, novelist and lover of Lord Byron.



I'm adrepsing me to Your Lordship without
having the pleasure to know You personally,
merely, as a man extremely fond of antiquity,
this is the only title who induces me to mingle
me in a matter not concerning me. But
I do it with confidence for the many
goods hearing of You. I have been informed
of the most interesting discovery in the island
of Gozzo of tempels. probably the only remains
of phenizien building, but the government having
they not closed, the inhabitants will distroy the
ruins by and by, what would be to a great loss,

SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE'S COPY

18. MACDONALD, George. *A Book of Strife in the Form of the Diary of an Old Soul. Printed for the Author, and to be had by writing to Mr. Hughes, 43 Beaufort Street, Chelsea, 1880.*

Tall 12mo (16.9 cm x 8.7), pp. 265, [3], printed on the rectos only, though pagination is continuous; binding slightly cracked but holding, else a good copy in the original red cloth, slightly stained, corners bumped; printed label to spine, chipped; handwritten postage label with two 'red penny' postage stamps adhered to front pastedown, addressed to 'Miss S. L. Jex-Blake' at '4 Manor Place, Edinburgh' and with a note in Jex-Blake's handwriting, 'Rec'd Feb 17/80'.

£400

First edition of MacDonald's long poem depicting a year's devotional progress in 365 stanzas. This copy belonged to Sophia Jex-Blake, a pioneer of women's education.

Sophia Jex-Blake (1840-1912) was one of the very first licensed female doctors in Britain. In 1869 she led the 'Edinburgh Seven' to become the first women to matriculate to a British university, entering Edinburgh University to study medicine, amidst bitter opposition from male professors and fellow students. On the way to their first examinations the Seven were initially barred from entering Surgeon's Hall by a picket of male undergraduates slinging mud; finally being escorted inside, mud-stained, all seven women passed. Their efforts came to nought, however, when the University was told it had been incorrect to accept female students in the first place! With no prospect of a degree in Edinburgh, in 1874 Jex-Blake founded the London School of Medicine for

Women, which in its first year had fourteen female students including six of the original Seven. By 1878 she had obtained her MD in Dublin, and opened a practise in Edinburgh at 4 Manor Place, one of the very first in the country to be operated by a female physician (ODNB). It was here that she received this book by post.

MacDonald's poem was printed and sold 'almost privately', and few were even aware of its existence before it was praised by Ruskin in an Oxford lecture of 1884, in which he called it 'one of the three great sacred poems of the nineteenth century' (Shaberman). Jex-Blake was quick off the ball to have received a copy from London in February of 1880. It is possible that she encountered MacDonald during her period as a maths tutor in London, during which she was a lodger with the Hill family and taught Euclid to a young Octavia Hill, with whom she was extremely close. In the same year Hill met MacDonald at the Working Man's College, where she was working and he was teaching poetry, and the two fostered a lasting friendship, later taking a tour of Scotland.

Shaberman 66; Wolff p. 62.



19. MACLURE, MACDONALD & CO, *photographers* [*possibly for* BEDFORD LEMERE & CO]. The City Chambers, Glasgow [Cover title]. [Glasgow, circa 1888].

Folio, 30 ll. of 30 albumen prints, approx. 10¾ x 8½ inches (27.5 x 21.5 cm), each titled and with architect's and photographer's credits ('W. M. Young, Archt, London' and 'Maclure, Macdonald & Co, Electric Light Photographers, Glasgow') printed below; some spotting in the prints throughout, minor foxing to some leaves and stubs, one leaf loosening; but a good copy in hard grain navy blue morocco, embossed and gilt; barely rubbed; provenance: bookplate of J. Guthrie Smith on front pastedown, inscribed 'With Compliments to J.N.P.S. from W.M.Y.' on verso of front free endpaper.

£950

First and only edition of this volume of photographs of Glasgow City Chambers taken shortly after work was completed in 1888 – a presentation copy from the architect.

It was likely prepared and completed in advance of Queen Victoria opening the building on 22 August 1889 and possibly as a gift for members of the City Council or other prominent citizens – thus only a small number would have been made. The same series of thirty photographs was published in an identical binding but crediting Bedford Lemere & Co. Possibly Bedford Lemere 'outsourced' their commission to a local firm, which would have been the more politic credit for Glaswegian recipients. Perhaps there was an agreement for some of the books to be kept by Bedford Lemere in order to sell, gift or use in advertising the firm, in which case they naturally would have preferred to have their own credit.



BANQUETING HALL STAIRCASE.

In 1881 William Young, a locally born architect, won the competition to design a city hall befitting Glasgow's importance as a centre of industry and commerce and its status as the second city of the British Empire. Young produced a beaux-arts masterpiece considered one of the great civic buildings of the nineteenth century. The photographers capture the building in all its late-Victorian magnificence. Several views of the exterior are followed by an extensive record of the richly decorated interior including 'The Satin Wood Saloon', 'The Faience Corridor', and 'The Banqueting Hall'. Among the most striking images are a series of photographs of the 'Banqueting Hall Staircase' that capture its elaborate arrangement of pillars and coloured marble from several angles. It is a testament to the building's grandeur that in its recent career as a film set it has stood in for the Vatican and the Kremlin.

OCLC and COPAC show copies at: National Library of Scotland, British Library, University of Glasgow, Glasgow School of Art and Harry Ransom. The British Library, Harry Ransom and University of Glasgow copies credit Bedford Lemere & Co.

Provenance: from the library of John Guthrie Smith, Dean of Guild in Glasgow 1891-1893. Together with D. O. Mitchell, Guthrie Smith provided the text for Thomas Annan's *Old Country Houses*.



CARICATURE THE PETITE BOURGEOISIE
UNDER LOUIS-PHILLIPE

20. [MAYEUX.] A collection of 127 coloured lithographs featuring the character Mayeux, mostly by Delaunoy, Delaporte and Ratier after Traviès and Robillard. *Paris, mostly chez Aubert and Hautcoeur Martinet, [1830s].*

Folio (34.5 x 28 cm), 127 coloured lithographs; small tears to margins of first 3 plates (not touching images), rust mark from paper clip at head of first plate, occasional light staining, spotting or browning; overall very good; contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards, gilt spine lettered 'Mayeux'; rebacked (somewhat inelegantly) with remains of spine laid down, some wear to extremities and rubbing to boards; page of notes in Italian and French and old bookseller's description in Italian loosely inserted.

£2000

An extensive and charming collection of captioned coloured lithographs depicting the misadventures of the hunchback Mayeux, a character created in 1832 by the French caricaturist and painter Charles Joseph Traviès (1804-59). Traviès 'used his successful character, the hunchback dwarf Mayeux, to caricature violently the Republican petit-bourgeois, depicting him as a braggart, a liar and a sensualist ... Traviès was the Republican caricaturist who best expressed the working-class sense of having been betrayed by the bourgeoisie, who had 'confiscated' their revolution of 1830' (*Grove Art*). Mayeux was an extremely popular character in the 1830s, referred to by Charles Baudelaire as 'ce type excentrique et vrai qui a tant amusé Paris' (*De l'essence du rire*).



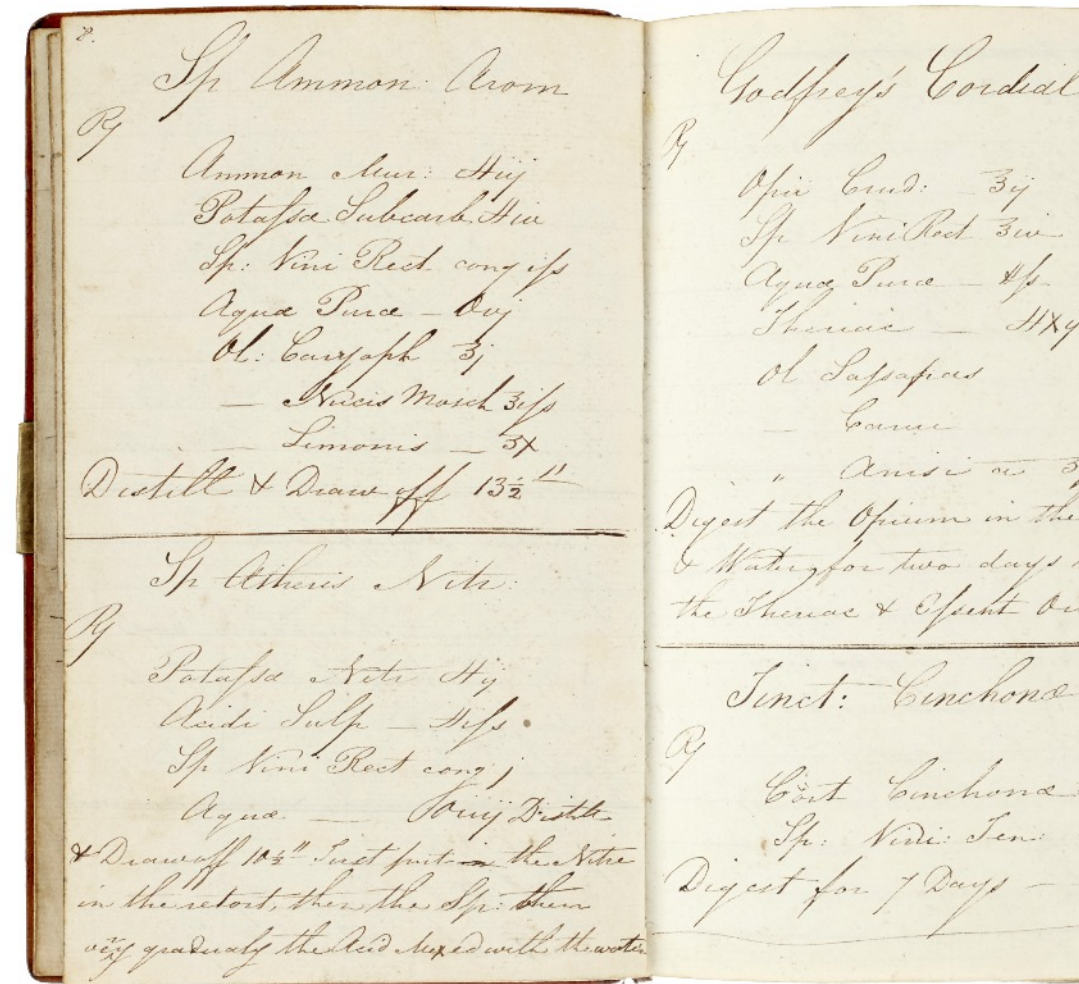
21. [MEDICINE etc.] Manuscript household book with medicinal and domestic recipes. [England, Midlands?, c. 1828].

Manuscript on paper (watermarked 1827-1828), in Latin and English, 8vo (19 x 12 cm), pp. [27, index], 77, [171, blank except for 2 pages of notes]; neatly written in brown ink in 2 hands; very well preserved in contemporary sheep; spine and brass clasp detached but present; remains of engraved map to rear pastedown.

£350

An interesting manuscript collection of mostly medicinal recipes apparently composed in the late 1820s, perhaps in the Midlands given the remains of a map showing Mansfield and Nottingham to the rear pastedown.

Following a neat index of the contents, the compiler gives the names, ingredients (specifying quantities) and manner of preparation (in Latin or English) for a host of creams, tinctures, spirits, cordials, syrups, pills, powders, balls, salts, ointments, unguents, and plasters, for tackling coughs, fevers, worms, piles, 'bloody water', dog bites and other ailments. The recipes include a number of opium-based products including 'Godfrey's cordial' (also known as 'mother's friend') and 'Black drop' (for which Samuel Taylor Coleridge developed an addiction and to which Lord Byron referred in *Don Juan*). A few remedies for dogs and horses are also included. Among the more domestic recipes are instructions for making gin, bitter and ginger beer, brandy, rhubarb wine, soap and eau de Cologne, French and German polish, blacking for shoes and harnesses, furniture oil, ink (black, white, and red), and pounce.



EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED COPY

22. O'MEARA, Barry Edward. Napoleon in exile; or, a voice from St Helena. The opinions and reflections of Napoleon on the most important events of his life and government, in his own words. London, for W. Simpkin and R. Marshall, 1822.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xx, 511, [1 blank], engraved frontispiece; [4, half title and title], 542, engraved frontispiece and one plate; extra-illustrated with 142 engraved portraits and views (82 in vol. 1, 60 in vol. 2, mostly window mounted, the latest dated 1847); very occasional light spotting, a little offsetting from some plates; a very good copy in 19th-century dark green half morocco, green marbled paper boards, spines gilt in compartments with gilt bee tool, lettered directly in 2 and dated at foot, top edges gilt, marbled endpapers; neat repairs to joints, a little wear to extremities and corners; a few annotations to index; a nice set.

£950

First edition, extra-illustrated with 142 engraved plates, mostly portraits of French, British and other military, political, noble and royal personages, both men and women, who feature in O'Meara's work, including several depictions of Napoleon himself.

The Irish physician Barry O'Meara (1786-1836) was medical attendant to Napoleon at St Helena from 1815 until he was dismissed from his post in July 1818, as the result of strong differences of opinion with the Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe. On his return to England O'Meara sent a letter to the Admiralty, insinuating that Napoleon's life was not safe in Lowe's hands, and then published *Napoleon in Exile* in 1822, which created a sensation, especially because of O'Meara's denouncement of the treatment meted out to Napoleon by Lowe and the government. Such was the book's fame that Lowe's actions were referred to by Byron in a famous distich in 'The Age of Bronze' (1823): 'The stiff

surgeon who maintain'd his cause / Hath lost his place and gain'd the world's applause'. Despite its popularity, due to its portrayal of Lowe as 'spiteful, arbitrary, and vindictive', *Napoleon in Exile* 'was received with scepticism, not least because of inconsistencies between it and earlier accounts by O'Meara' (ODNB). Although it later became evident that O'Meara had overstated his case, the work remains an important primary source for Napoleon's final years. Five English editions appeared in the year of publication, and translations into French (1822), German (1822), Dutch (1822), and Spanish (1827) followed rapidly.

The practice of 'extra illustrating', or 'grangerizing', printed books enjoyed a particular vogue between 1770 and 1830, and was a boon to the print selling and bookbinding trades.

Kircheisen 4141; Lowndes p. 1725; Waller 17395; Wellcome IV, p. 264.



NAPOLEONIC SPOILS

23. PÉCHEUX, Marc Nicolas Louis. 'Biens en Westphalie Lot 4,000 F. M. le Baron Pecheux, Général de Brigade'. [Paris], 27 February 1812.

Printed and manuscript document on vellum (29.5 x 21 cm), pp. [8], manuscript neatly written in brown ink; very well preserved; circular ink stamps (Dépt de la Seine) to top right corners of first 2 leaves; stitched into paper wrapper, rolled; signed by Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès, as Archichancelier de l'Empire, and Nicolas François Sylvestre Régnier, comte de Gronau, as secretary general of the Conseil du sceau des titres. [offered with:]

~. Brevet de Commandeur, Ordre Royal de la Légion d'honneur. Tuileries, 11 March 1817.

Engraved document on vellum (43 x 52.5 cm), completed in manuscript; rich decorative border by Ad. Godefroy; embossed paper seal; a few light marks; very good, rolled; signed by Louis XVIII ('Louis'), Étienne Macdonald as grand chancelier de la Légion d'honneur, and by the secrétaire général.

Together £750

Two appealing documents relating to the career of the outstanding French army officer Marc Nicolas Louis Pécheux (1769-1831). Having taken command of the 95th regiment of infantry in 1803, Pécheux led them with distinction at Austerlitz, inflicting significant losses upon the Russian cavalry. His outstanding service in Spain in 1808 earned him the title of Baron de l'Empire. Further military successes in the Peninsula led to Pécheux's promotion to general in 1810, before he returned to the main European theatre of war.

The first document here details the goods to the value of 4000 francs assigned to Pécheux as part of his baronetcy, comprising farms, houses, gardens, land and meadow in the domain of Wittlage and Huntebourg in Westphalia, in north-western Germany, detailing the names of the property granted to him, their tenants and value. Pécheux was required to pay a fifth of the annual revenue from these goods to the Légion d'honneur and to the Conseil du sceau des titres, and his notary, Maitre Raoul, here records his fulfilment of this obligation. The goods were heritable by Pécheux's male heirs. The document is signed by Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès (1753-1824), second consul with Napoleon and then archchancellor of the empire; he acted as one of Napoleon's principal advisors and was instrumental in formulating the Napoleonic Code.

The second document, signed by Louis XVIII, appoints Pécheux Commandeur of the Légion d'honneur. Following Napoleon's exile and Louis's restoration, Pécheux was removed from active service, but he resumed his military career in 1818, serving with distinction in the Armée d'Espagne in 1823. In 1825 he was elevated to the rank of Grand-Officier of the Légion d'honneur; his name is incised upon the west face of the Arc de Triomphe, with those of other major figures of the Peninsular War. This document is also signed by Étienne Macdonald (1765-1840), duke of Taranto and Marshal of the Empire under Napoleon.

Demourant à Wittalage, lequel a en sa possession les copies
des baux et Titres servant à la recette.

Total général quatre mille francs, ci 4000. »

Tous les quels biens appartiennent à Sa Majesté l'Empereur
Napoléon, en vertu de la prise de possession qui en a été faite en
son nom, conformément au décret Impérial du quatre août mil huit
cent sept, suivant procès Verbal du vingt huit novembre de la même
année, et encore en exécution du traité conclu le vingt deux avril
mil huit cent huit, entre Sa dite Majesté l'Empereur et Sa
Majesté le Roi de Westphalie.

Fait composé et arrêté le présent lot à la somme de quatre
mille francs, sans garantie d'aplus ou moins de mesure des
biens qui le composent, avec jouissance des revenus à compter du
premier Janvier mil huit cent huit.

à Cassel, le vingt cinq Septembre mil huit cent huit,

Signé Ginoux.

Vu et approuvé par le Conseiller d'Etat, Intendant général
de l'armée.

à Erfurt, le trois Octobre, mil huit cent huit,

Signé Daru.

Pour copie :

Le Comte de l'Empire, Ministre des finances,

Signé Gandin.

Lecture faite.

Lecture faite, S. A. S. le Prince Archichancelier de l'Empire, au
nom de S. M. l'Empereur et Roi, a déclaré à M.^e Raoul
agissant pour M. le Baron Techeux, que la concession des
biens spécifiés dans le décret ci-dessus transcrit, est faite pour en
jouir sous les conditions fixées par les statuts impériaux du 1.^{er} mars 1808,
notamment dans les articles 18, 35, 36, 37, 40, 45, 48, 50, 51,
52, 53 et 54 du deuxième statut, et encore sous les conditions fixées
par le statut du 4 mai 1809, et autres. Ces statuts ont été lus.

S. A. S. le Prince Archichancelier de l'Empire a ajouté que cette
concession est faite, en outre, à la condition que, pour se conformer aux
dispositions de l'article 18 du second statut du 1.^{er} mars 1808,
M. le Baron Techeux paiera dans la caisse de la Légion
d'honneur et dans celle du Conseil du Sceau des titres, à chacune par
moitié, le cinquième d'une année du revenu des biens compris aux
présentes lettres d'investiture.

M.^e Raoul a à l'instant représenté deux quittances de chacune
quatre cent francs et délivrées un même jour quinze février
présent mois par les J.^{es} Robin, Trésorier du Conseil du Sceau des
Titres et Mignotte, Caissier général de la caisse d'amortissement, faisant
pour la Légion d'honneur, d'après les quelles quittances il appert
que M. le Baron Techeux s'est acquitté en totalité du cinquième
dont il étoit tenu sur une année de revenu des biens compris
aux présentes lettres d'investiture aux termes de l'article 18 précité,
conformément aux annuités qu'il a souscrites, et ainsi que le tout est
réglé par le décret impérial du 17 mars 1808.

Sur l'interpellation faite à M.^e Raoul audit nom,
par S. A. S. Monseigneur le Prince Archichancelier de l'Empire, au nom
de S. M. l'Empereur et Roi, M.^e Raoul a répondu que
M. le Baron Techeux remerciait très-humblement
S. M. impériale et royale de la concession qu'elle voulait bien lui faire,
qu'il l'acceptait avec reconnaissance, et que lui, M.^e Raoul
en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés par la procuration ci-
devant relatée, promettait, tant pour M. le Baron Techeux
que pour ses successeurs, d'accomplir toutes les conditions ci-dessus
énoncées et autres contenues dans les statuts.

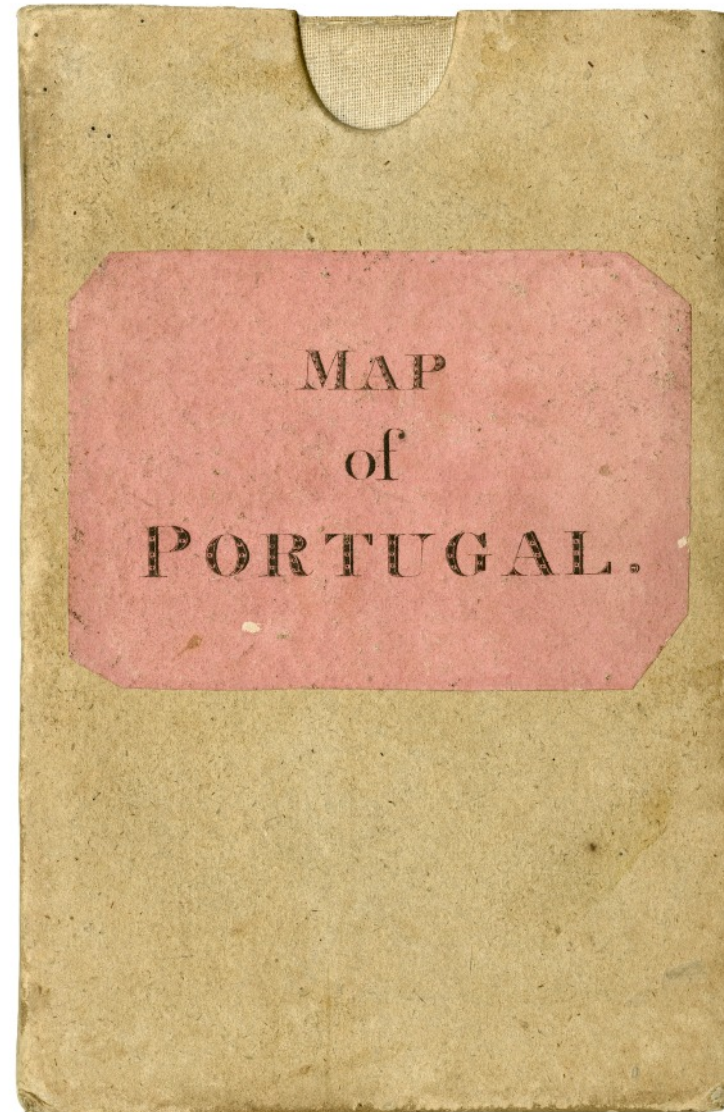
Et à l'instant S. A. S. le Prince Archichancelier, après avoir entendu

24. [PORTUGAL.] A new military map of Portugal, the roads, from the carta militar published by the French in Lisbon, the rivers and mountains, from the best authorities; drawn by Captn. Eliot, Rl. Artillery. *London, T. Egerton, 1 August 1810.*

8vo (63.5 x 40 cm opened); folding engraved map, with hand-coloured borders, in 16 sections, on linen; very good in original card slipcase with pink engraved label 'Map of Portugal'.

£300

An attractive Peninsular War era map of Portugal executed by Captain William Granville Eliot of the Royal Artillery and published by Thomas Egerton. Egerton published Eliot's *A treatise on the defence of Portugal* in the same year. Eliot had a great fondness for Portugal, writing to his wife in 1808: 'The country appears beautiful and just the kind of climate you have so much wished to live in. The hills are completely covered in vineyards and the white houses and distant mountains form the most beautiful landscape you can imagine. Should we be likely to stay in the country after driving the French out I should wish above all things for you to come out' (quoted in G. Daly, *The British soldier in the Peninsular War* p. 1). Egerton also published works by Jane Austen.



HIGHLANDS HONEYMOON OVERSHADOWED BY TRAGEDY

25. **R. H. M.** *Interesting Observations to a young married Woman from her Mother; with appropriate Admonitions, intended to promote and perpetuate domestic Happiness. Including a limited Tour to his Majesty's northern Realms, pourtraying the fascinating Irregularities of a Highland Landscape. London: Printed for the Authoress, by C. Smith, Angel Court, Strand. 1826.*

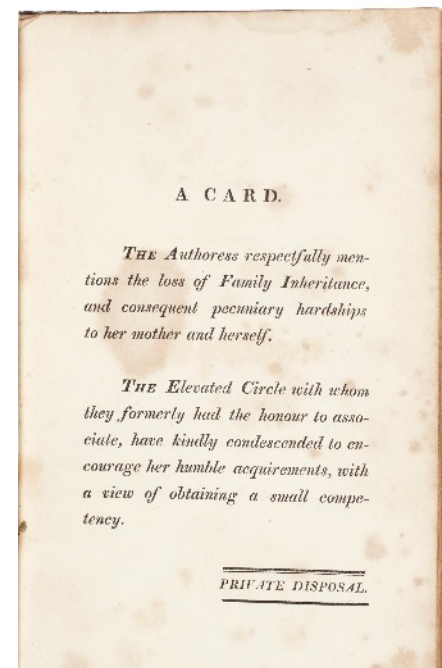
12mo, pp. [14], 128; prelims misbound; dampstaining and spotting throughout, else a good copy in contemporary brown boards, rebaked with morocco, rubbed and marked; all edges gilt; bookplate of Gibbs Crawford Antrobus to front pastedown.

£950

First and only edition, very rare, printed for private distribution by its anonymous author, who offers advice to her newlywed daughter, about to embark on a honeymoon to her mother's native Scotland. R. H. M.'s matriarchal advice for 'conjugal harmony' is very much of its time: hold your temper; venture your opinion, but without exceeding the woman's jurisdiction within the domestic sphere; 'if, by any occurrence, you discover that your husband is not faithful to you, beware of reproaching him ... By forbearance and resignation you might recover his esteem'. Following these ruminations are two chapters reminiscent of the author's Scottish origins, the first of these providing an itinerary for the bride's prospective honeymoon tour of Scotland. Beginning in Alnwick, the bride and groom will progress through Berwick, onto Dunbar, and into Edinburgh; visit Cruickstone castle (birthplace of William Wallace); Perth, Dunkeld and Inverness; and return through Ayrshire. The historical facts are

entertaining and predominantly medieval, the author finding recourse in modern authors (often misquoted) to furnish the landscape with the more sentimental flavours of Caledonia: Burns, Byron and 'Walter Scott's canty auld tales'. It appears the honeymoon will not be all fun and romance for the young bride; her husband 'is to join a shooting party' at Perth, which will give her time to 'enjoy the scenery' and to work on the journal that her mother expects to read on her return.

Most intriguing of all is the 'card' provided in the preliminaries, alluding to severe financial difficulties caused, presumably, by the death of a male relative or by bankruptcy: 'The Authoress respectfully mentions the loss of Family Inheritance, and consequent pecuniary hardships to her mother and herself. The Elevated Circle with whom they formerly had the honour to associate, have kindly condescended to encourage her humble acquirements, with a view of obtaining a small competency.' A further elevated friend and her patronage of the author is alluded to in the dedication to Princess Victoria, Duchess of Kent.



The moniker R. H. M. is to be found alongside that of 'a Caledonian Lady' on a book of *Ancient Caledonian melodies* (1827; BL only on COPAC); a footnote in the text here points to a second book of 'Caledonian feudal melodies', which might be *Feudal Highland Reels*, also published under the moniker 'Caledonian Lady', but not R.H.M. (1841; BL only on COPAC), or might have been an earlier, privately printed publication that has not survived.

COPAC lists only 2 copies, at the BL and Bodleian, the latter with manuscript headpieces. Not in OCLC.

PRESENTATION COPIES
AND AN UNRECORDED TRIAL PRINTING

26. [SINCLAIR, Sir John, et al.] A fine tract volume of ten works, mostly connected with the Edinburgh medical community, including four presentation copies, and an unrecorded early trial printing of Sir John Sinclair's important *Code of Health and Longevity*, from the library of the Scottish philanthropist Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo. Mostly Edinburgh, 1800-1821.

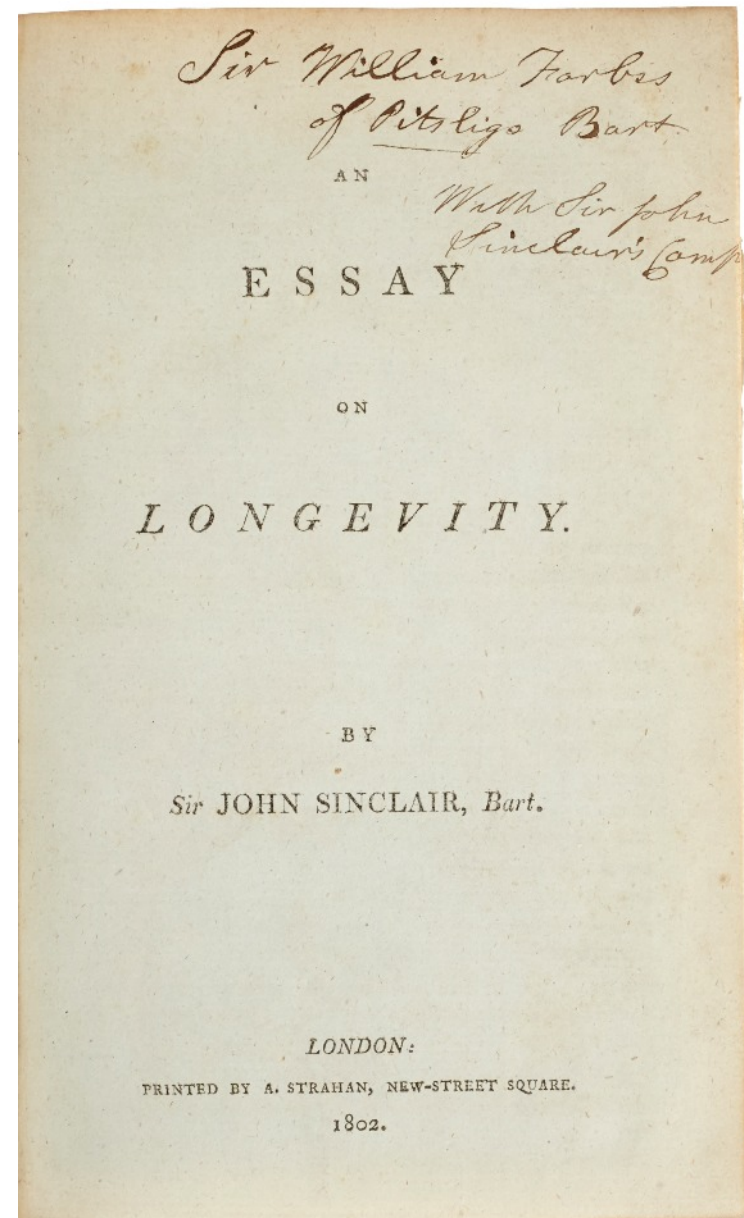
Ten works, 8vo, bound together; some childish pencil marks on the blanks, else in very good condition, in contemporary half polished calf and marbled boards.

£3750

a) SINCLAIR, Sir John. *An Essay on Longevity ... London: Printed by A. Strahan ... 1802. pp. 39, [1], with two folding letter-press tables included within the pagination (one laid in loose). First edition, a presentation copy to Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo. 7 locations in COPAC.*

b) SINCLAIR, Sir John. *The Code of Health and Longevity: or, a Sketch of the Principles calculated for the Preservation of Health, and the Attainment of long Life ... Edinburgh: Printed for the Author, by Alex. Smellie. 1805. pp. 184, comprising Advertisement (dated February 1805), Preliminary Observations, Plan of the Work, Part I, and the Introduction to Part II.*

Unrecorded, an early trial printing. 'The author, being anxious to be favoured with the sentiments of some intelligent persons, on the plan he intends to pursue, for executing the Work he has undertaken on Health and Longevity, has, therefore, thought proper to sketch out the First Part, rather hastily; and to print off a few copies of it, for the perusal of some particular friends.'



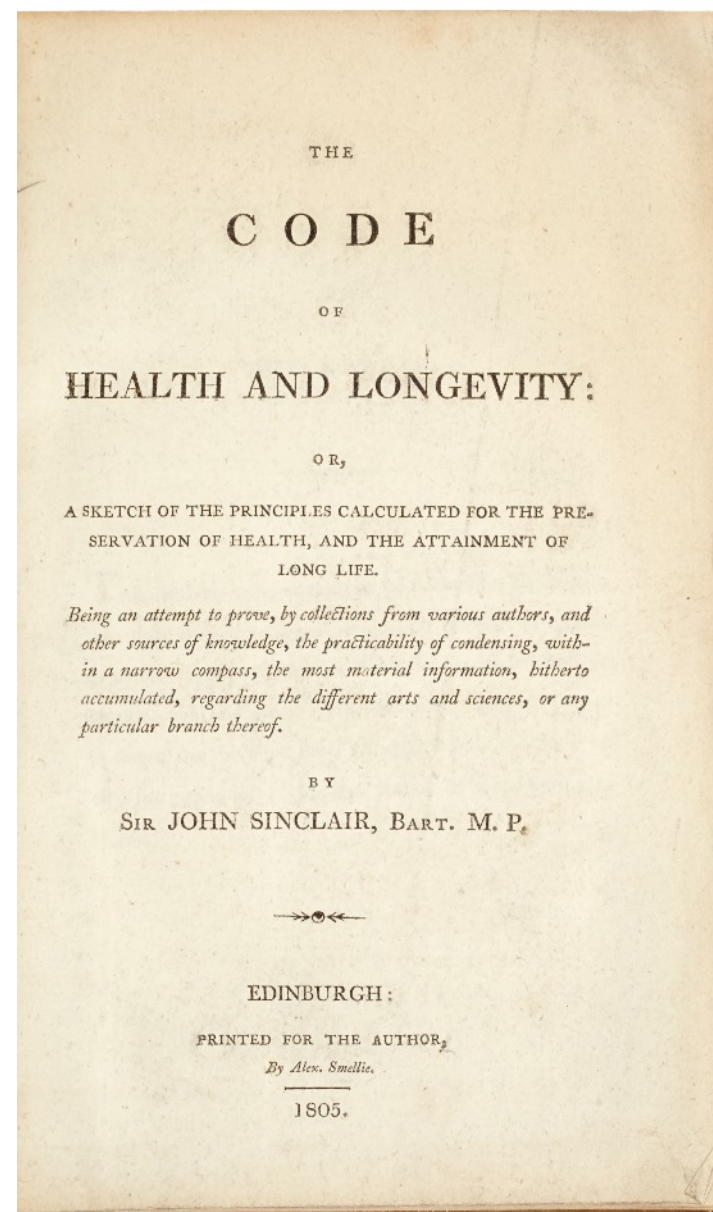
The printing of Sinclair's *Code of Health and Longevity* was a prolonged and complicated process. A short *Prospectus* (pp. 8, copies at BL and Bristol) appeared in 1804 but the published text, itself very scarce, did not appear until 1806-7 (printed in four volumes by Mundell, Doig and Stevenson); most copies of volume I are designated as a 'second edition'.

There are substantial differences between this 1805 trial printing and the published text of 1806-7. In Part I, three sections (I 'On the dignity of the human form', pp. 28-9, III 'On the nature of the human mind', including 'A mental drama: or the story of a London merchant', pp. 34-43, and IV 'On the passions', pp. 44-47), appear here but not in 1806-7. In the Conclusion, a 3-page section on the apparent longevity of antediluvian man is likewise removed in the published version.

'*The Code of Health and Longevity* is one of the most comprehensive works on gerontology ever written. It not only contains a great deal of sensible lifestyle advice, but also a bibliography of 1,800 works on ageing, excerpts from ancient authors, personal narratives, national statistics and accounts of the longest-lived people in Europe ... Sinclair's Code of health and longevity went through six editions and was translated into German, French and Italian.' (John Dallas, 'The indefatigable John Sinclair's *Code of Health*', *Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh*, 2008:2).

The Code of Heath was the first part of Sinclair's projected 'Code of Useful Knowledge'. Only one further part, *The Code of Agriculture* followed, in 1817. He is best known for the *Statistical Account of Scotland* which he launched in the 1790s, and which eventually encompassed 21 volumes.

Not in COPAC or OCLC.



c) **ANSWER FOR THE JUNIOR MEMBERS** of the Royal College of Surgeons, of Edinburgh, to the Memorial of Dr. James Gregory ... *Edinburgh: Printed for Peter Hill, Edinburgh: and Cadell & Davies, - and Longman & Rees, London, by J. Pillans & Sons, - and Ruthven & Sons.* 1800. Three parts, pp. [8], 57, [1]; 50; 52, with the half-title and the medial blank [¶]4.

d) **THOMSON, John.** Appendix to a Proposal for a new Manner of cutting for the Stone ... *Edinburgh: Printed for William Blackwood, and Brown & Crombie; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme ... London.* 1810. pp. 74. **Presentation copy.**

e) **HERDMAN, John.** Discourses on the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diseases. Written in a plain and familiar Style, to render it intelligible and useful to all Mothers, and those who have the Management of Infants ... *Edinburgh: Printed for Arch. Constable & Company, and Manners & Miller [and booksellers in London, Newcastle, Alnwick, Glasgow, Dublin and Belfast] ... 1804. Alex Lawrie & Co. Printers.* pp. [6], 127, [1]. Discourse I only. **3 copies in COPAC: Cambridge, RCP, Bodley.** The second discourse was issued in 1807 by different publisher (4 in COPAC). Promises the publication of two more discourses in short order.

f) **DUNCAN, Andrew.** A Discourse read at the annual Election Meeting of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, December 2. 1819 ... *Edinburgh: Printed by Patrick Neill.* 1820. Pp. 15, [1], 8. **4 copies in COPAC: RCP, Edinburgh, NLS, Wellcome.**

g) **DUNCAN, Andrew.** A Short Account of the Life of the right honourable Sir Joseph Banks, K.B. ... read at the fortieth Anniversary Festival of the Harveian Society of Edinburgh, on the 12th of April 1821 ... *Edinburgh: Printed by P. Neill, sold by Archibald*

& Co.; and by Longman & Co. London. 1821. pp. 24. **Presentation copy.** 7 copies in COPAC.

h) **[DUNCAN, Andrew].** A Short Account of the Commencement, Progress, and present State of the Buildings belonging to the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. *Edinburgh: Printed by P. Neill.* 1819. Pp. [2], ii, 51, [1]. **4 copies in COPAC: Edinburgh, NLS, RCP, Wellcome.**

i) **DUNCAN, Andrew.** Cases of Erysipelas successfully treated, chiefly by Venesection ... [*Edinburgh, 1821*]. Pp. 25, [1]. Drop-head title. Offprint from *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*. **3 copies in COPAC: Edinburgh (2), and Wellcome.**

j) **LISTON, Robert.** Account of a Case in which the subclavian Artery was tied successfully ... [*Edinburgh, ?*] pp. 7, [1], with an engraved plate. Offprint from *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*. **Presentation copy. 2 copies in COPAC: Edinburgh and Wellcome.**

THE NOTION OF 'IMPARTIAL SPECTATOR'
AS SMITH UNDERSTOOD IT WHEN WRITING THE
THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

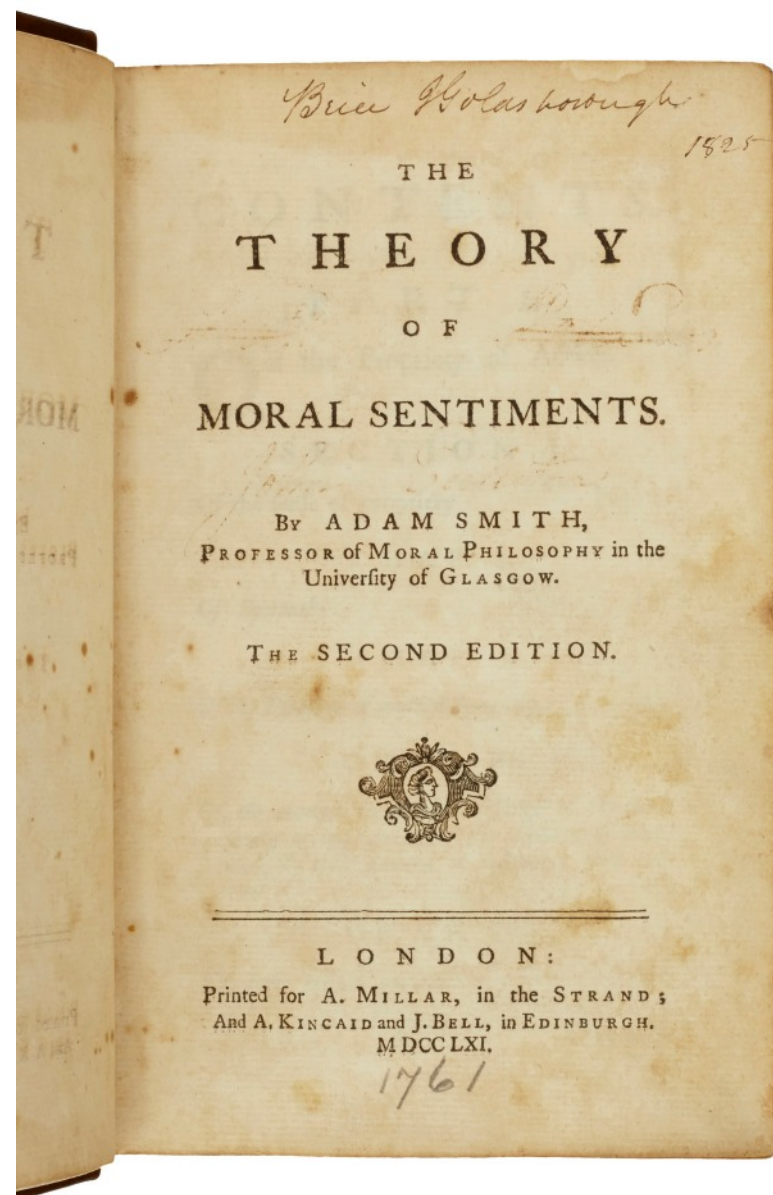
27. **SMITH, Adam.** The Theory of Moral Sentiments ... The Second Edition. London, A. Millar, 1761.

8vo, pp. [xii], 436, [2] blank; light browning throughout with some foxing, but a very good copy in recent half calf and marbled boards; ink ownership inscription (dated 1825) to the title, with an earlier ink inscription erased.

£6000

Second edition of Smith's first book, first published in 1759. The intention to produce a substantially revised second edition is evident as early as July 1759, when Hume wrote to Smith with a detailed suggestion on the sentiment of sympathy. Smith sent a full paper containing his adjustments to Gilbert Elliot in October 1760. He was to be highly dissatisfied with the printing, a fact which further evinces the extent of his intended revision (Glasgow *Correspondence*, nos. 36, 40, 50 and 54).

The editors of the Glasgow edition have established that the 1761 edition is indeed 'considerably revised' ('contains substantial revisions') - and is 'not quite the same book' as the first edition, though not as altered as the sixth (the last to be published in Smith's lifetime). Aside from extensive stylistic changes, the 'most important feature [of authorial revisions of the Theory] is a development of his concept of the impartial spectator' (D. D. Raphael and A. L. Macfie, introduction to the Glasgow edition, 1976).



'In TMS, [Smith] tries to develop moral theory out of ordinary moral judgments, rather than beginning from a philosophical vantage point above those judgments; and a central polemic of WN is directed against the notion that government officials need to guide the economic decisions of ordinary people. Perhaps taking a cue from David Hume's skepticism about the capacity of philosophy to replace the judgments of common life, Smith is suspicious of philosophy as conducted from a foundationalist standpoint, outside the modes of thought and practice it examines. Instead, he maps common life from within, correcting it where necessary with its own tools rather than trying either to justify or to criticize it from an external standpoint. He aims indeed to break down the distinction between theoretical and ordinary thought' (S. Fleischacker, SEP).

Jessop, p. 170; Vanderblue, p. 38; Kress 5983; not in Goldsmiths' or Einaudi.

28. [THOMSON, John]. A travelling map of Scotland. *Edinburgh, John Thomson, [1830s]*.

8vo (101 x 63 cm opened); folding engraved hand-coloured map, in 36 sections, on linen, with 2 engraved views of the island of Staffa and of Port Patrick in Wigton Shire; a few small spots and marks; very good, with marbled paper end panels, housed in marbled paper slipcase with printed label (giving price as 9s and listing other works by Thomson); slipcase worn and split with old tape repairs; book plates of Victoria University Yorkshire College Library to end panels.

£175

A handsome map, with two attractive views, 'drawn & engraved for Thomson's New General Atlas' (first 1817).



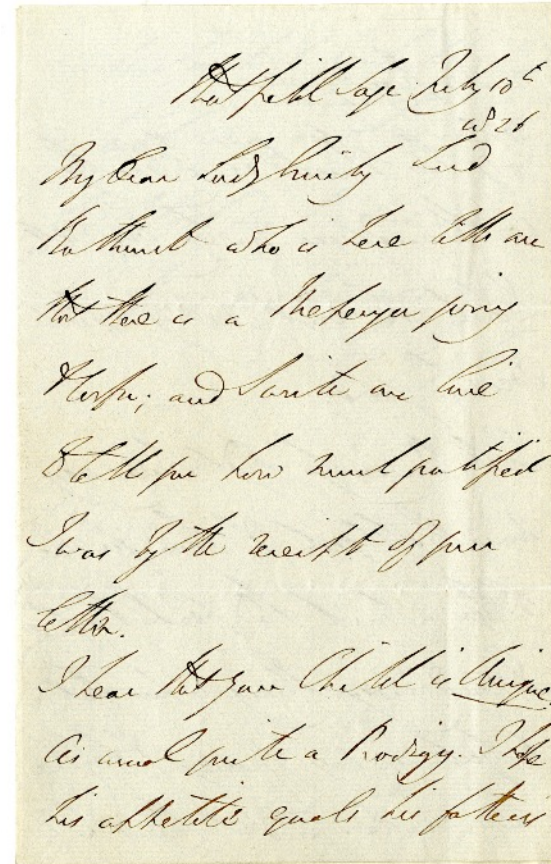
29. WELLINGTON, Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of. Autograph letter signed ('Wellington') to Lady Emily Ponsonby ('My dear Lady Emily'). Stratfield Saye, 10 July 1826.

8vo bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank; creases where once folded; very good.

£550 + VAT in EU

An interesting letter from Wellington to his friend Lady Ponsonby referring to her young son and to Wellington's recent mission to Russia regarding Greek independence, written from his Stratfield Saye estate. Emily Charlotte Ponsonby (née Bathurst, d. 1877) was the wife of Sir Frederic Cavendish Ponsonby (1783-1837), who was wounded at Waterloo in the lung and both arms. 'He lay on the field all night and was plundered by soldiers but, contrary to all expectations, he recovered, nursed by his sister', Lady Caroline Lamb (ODNB). The Ponsonbys' eldest son was Sir Henry Frederick (1825-1895), the long-serving private secretary to Queen Victoria. Wellington here writes of the infant Henry as follows: 'I hear that your Child is Unique. As usual quite a Prodigy. I hope his appetite equals his fathers and is prodigious.' Wellington was close to the Ponsonbys and helped with Henry's early career.

After mentioning horse riding with Lady Emily's sister ('which does her good'), Wellington passes on his thanks to Sir Frederic 'for his letter about the Greek Warfare', adding, 'I read every thing upon that subject on my journey to Russia last winter; and I think I understand it perfectly; and certainly very much as he does'. In early 1826 Wellington was sent by Foreign Secretary George Canning on 'a special mission to Russia to congratulate the new Tsar Nicholas on his accession and to use his influence to prevent war between Russia and Turkey over the issue of Greek independence' (ODNB).



Stratfield Saye July 10th 1826
My dear Lady Emily
The child who is here is one
that there is a hope you may
hear, and I am sure
it will be how much gratified
I was by the receipt of your
letter.
I hear that your Child is Unique
as usual quite a Prodigy. I hope
his appetite equals his fathers

30. WILSON, George Washington. Herring season at Wick. "A fair catch". 1865-70.

Albumen print, 6½ x 9½ inches (16.5 x 24.3 cm), titled, numbered '2106' and initialled in the negative, a little edge fading, tones strong.

£600

Herring fishing commonly took place at night and it is likely that this view, which appears to show a catch being unloaded, was taken early in the morning just as the boat was being brought in; the dark tones of the print suggest that it was not yet fully light. Wick was at the core of a booming herring industry in 19th century Scotland, with Poultny town and its harbour, an area on the southern banks of the River Wick, built in the early 1800s to accommodate this flourishing trade. By 1862 more than 1,100 fishing vessels were based at Wick for the summer fishing season, multiplying the population of the town – of just a few thousand – by three or four times.

George Washington Wilson (1823-1893) originally trained as a portrait miniaturist before moving to Aberdeen and establishing himself as an artist and photographer from the 1850s. Throughout the earlier years of his firm G.W. Wilson and Co. Wilson travelled all over Scotland, and later England, building up a catalogue of tens of thousands of negatives. He also photographed members of the Royal family and achieved a Royal Warrant in 1873. By the 1880s G.W. Wilson and Co. was the largest photographic and printing firm in the world, extremely highly regarded for the consistently high quality of its photographic scenes sold in albums, books and as card-mounted stereoscopic views.



31. WILSON, George Washington. 'The Smithy. Kinlochewe. Ross-shire.' Circa 1870s.

Albumen print, 7½ x 11½ inches (19.1 x 28.5 cm.), titled, numbered '655' and initialled in the negative, mounted on blue/grey paper; in modern archival mount, 16 x 20 inches.

£450



A BOUNCE FOR BRADFORD

BY DAVID HOCKNEY

