

OCCASIONAL LIST

MIXED BAG

Palinurus Antiquarian Books
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1. Poilievre, Francois - MISSOURI.
**ADs, St. Louis, September 12-20, 1793,
recording the transfer of a parcel of
land on the left side of the Meramec
River, from Jacques Clamorgan to
Poilievre, Signed by Poilievre, Zenon
Trudeau, (twice) and Jacques
Clamorgan, with a Plat Map.**

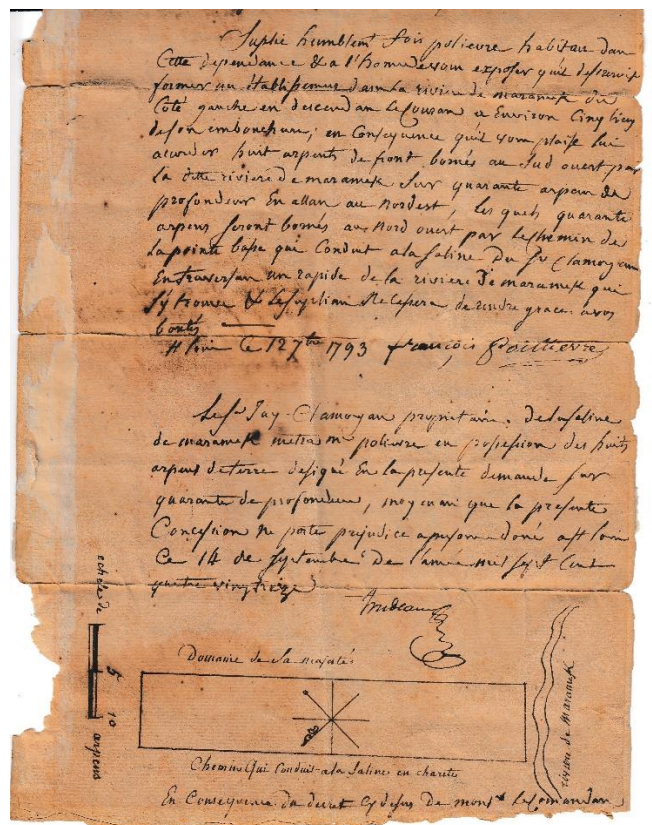
Sept., 1793. ADs meas. 320 x 208 mm. In French,
recto/verso; on laid paper - watermark indistinct.
Good; toning and browning; some mounting residue
in the blank, vertical margin of the left side; old folds.
Not bound.

*An interesting manuscript, in which Poilievre writes
to "Mon Ami Monsieur Don" Zenon Trudeau (1748-
1832) the lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana,*

*requesting the transfer of a parcel of land owned by
Jacques Clamorgan (1730-1814), so that he could
"form an establishment". The presence of a river
rapid near the land suggests Poilievre planned the
construction of a mill. The land along the Meramec
River was owned by Jacques Clamorgan, a key
figure in the life of St. Louis and New Spain at the
end of the 18th century. The parcel, 8 by 40 arpens,
was located 5 leagues from the mouth of the
Meramec and the Mississippi, at the bottom of a
rapid and adjacent to the cart road which carried salt
from Clamorgan's salt works. Clamorgan needed
tenants and settlers on the vast tracts of land he had
purchased along the Meramec in order to
monopolize its saline or salt deposits, and thus
further his plans of becoming the sole salt supplier
not only for St. Louis, but for the far larger market of
New Orleans as well. This manuscript carries the
signatures of two key figures in the history of St.
Louis and of New Spain in the 1790s- Jacques
Clamorgan, merchant, trader and promoter, and
Zenon Trudeau, the lieutenant-governor of Upper
Louisiana.*

*Jacques Clamorgan (c. 1730 - Oct. 30, 1814),
frontiersman, born, perhaps, in the West Indies, is
believed to have been of mixed race. He left the
West Indies, where he was a trader in just about any
commodity available, including slaves, for New
Orleans, fleeing debts. In 1781 he illegally ascended
the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Louis. He
returned to New Orleans but was back in the upper*

Louisiana area by 1784. He established himself as a leading figure in the mercantile life of St. Louis, as a slave dealer, fur trader, merchant, financier, and land speculator. Clamorgan was active living and trading in St. Louis and in the adjacent Illinois country, with merchants in Cahokia, Kaskaskia, and as far away as Michilimackinac and Montreal, for the next decade. As a land speculator he acquired vast tracts of land around St. Louis.



A visionary promoter in many fields, he was engaged in cattle raising, salt refining, lead mining, and agriculture, and he traveled widely. He envisaged a strong and populous Spanish frontier in the Mississippi valley. He was the precursor of Lewis and Clark, having traversed Texas, and engaging in the Santa Fe trade, long before his successors made these trails famous. Clamorgan was a power in the Missouri Company, an expansionist and anti-British St. Louis enterprise, directing its operations and eventually bringing financial ruin upon himself and his associates. The company sent three expeditions up the Missouri, seeking to counter the British and explore the way to the Pacific; all failed. Clamorgan, however, succeeded in gaining exclusive trading rights on the upper Missouri, but lost most of them partly because of his endless machinations, impractical expansionist schemes and bad luck. When the Americans obtained Louisiana, he secured trading rights to the Pawnees, tried to use that as a lever to open trade with Santa Fe, and actually reached that city in 1807, was sent to Chihuahua and returned by way of Texas. He was the first to make a trading venture into Santa Fe and return to Missouri with his profits. He was then 63 years old. Clamorgan fell ill and died at St. Louis October 30, 1814. Clamorgan looms large as an outstanding figure in the history of the north-eastern frontier of New Spain. Clamorgan never married but fathered four children with his enslaved African-American women. His African American descendants would

spend decades in the courts fighting to reclaim his vast empire. The present document deals with two aspects of Clamorgan's burgeoning financial empire: salt refining and the acquisition of real estate.

Clamorgan saw "tremendous potential in real estate. He picked up parcels of land in St. Louis, confident they would increase in value as the community grew. He was also keen to acquire property on the Meramec River, which flowed through a good part of what is present-day southern Missouri before emptying into the Mississippi twenty miles below St. Louis. Farming land along its banks was good, and those same banks were dotted with salines, or salt deposits. In an era before refrigeration, a reliable supply of salt was vital for preserving meat. Jacques was eager to monopolize the salines, and he came close to doing so, acquiring in 1791 almost 13,500 acres on the Meramec at a place called the Tête de Boeuf." The Meramec holdings were ones he was especially eager to develop. Writing to the lieutenant governor of the territory (Zenon Trudeau) in the spring of 1793, he detailed all that he had done to increase the prosperity of the area. He had kept local farmers supplied with essentials and paid to set up a saltworks. But he had incurred debts. He sought to have the government establish a settlement on the Meramec. It would do much to curb the aggression of the Osage and give a real boost to the area's white inhabitants. Naturally, he did not mention that the settlement he proposed would drive up land values and benefit him personally. The answer he

received that although a settlement would do much good in the region, international tensions would have to ease before the government could bring in farming families from Europe, as Clamorgan had suggested. Despite his disappointment, Jacques continued acquiring land along the Meramec. In June 1793 he talked the lieutenant-governor into giving him 800 arpents (equivalent to 670 acres). Over the course of the next few months he got two more concessions totaling 4,800 arpents. Some of it leased out. Whenever Jacques Clamorgan could get a grant along the Meramec he was happy to take it, and the authorities obliged him again and again, in one instance with no less than eight thousand arpents "for the purpose of procuring wood for [his] saltworks." He also got a sizable grant on Gingras Creek, another rather exposed area to the north of St. Louis. His tenants would have to farm with one eye open for roving Osage, but that was no concern of Jacques's as long as the rent came in. By the mid-1790's Jacques Clamorgan was one of the largest private landholders in the region, and certainly one of the most aggressive." – Winch, pp. 18-19.

Zenon Trudeau (1748-1813), sixth Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, 1792-1799. Born in New Orleans, Trudeau joined the Spanish Army in his youth, he attained the rank of captain of the Regiment of Infantry and lieutenant-colonel. "While serving as Upper Louisiana's lieutenant-governor between 1792 and 1799, Zenon Trudeau showed himself to be a prudent but pragmatic administrator

who adopted a commonsense approach in dealing with the manifold and complex problems that confronted his administration. Trudeau served in the conquests of Baton Rouge in 1779 and Pensacola in 1781. He married Eulalie Delassise in 1781, and the couple had several children. Trudeau assumed command in St. Louis in July 1792. The turbulent 1790s presented him with more than his share of problems in Upper Louisiana. He had to prepare for threatened invasions by British, French, and American forces as well as assaults from hostile Osage bands. Loyal to the Spanish government he served but realistic in the measures he advocated, Trudeau provided a steady hand at the helm in St. Louis. Following his arrival, Trudeau sought to confront the growing British domination of the trade with Native Americans north of St. Louis. Unable to provide enough merchandise for the fur trade, the Spaniards had in effect forced many of Louisiana's Native tribes to turn to the better supplied British traders to the north. Upper Louisiana's Spanish-licensed traders also had to look to foreign suppliers for merchandise. Trudeau quickly grasped that any attempts to prevent local merchants from doing business with British firms in Canada would be ruinous to commerce in St. Louis, so he chose to turn a blind eye to their illicit traffic. However, while willing to allow St. Louis merchants to enter the northern markets, Trudeau was determined not to let British traders engage in direct trade with Native Americans in Spanish territory. In 1793 he

dispatched an expedition to the Des Moines River to arrest foreign traders. Later that year he summoned all of Upper Louisiana's traders to consider new regulations designed to make government controlled trading operations more equitable and efficient. When Jacques Clamorgan spearheaded the formation of a company to promote Spanish trade along the upper Missouri, Trudeau gave the venture his unqualified support. The Missouri Company was organized in 1794 and eventually sent three costly but unsuccessful trading expeditions up the Missouri. Their poor showing caused Trudeau to conclude it was unlikely that Spain could ever gain control of the trade along the upper reaches of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Closer at hand, Trudeau had to confront the continuing Osage threats to Upper Louisiana's exposed settlements. Not long after he arrived in St. Louis, Trudeau received directives from Louisiana's governor-general, the Baron de Carondelet, suspending all trade with errant Osage's and declaring war on them. Trudeau, who doubted the efficacy of Carondelet's strategy, procrastinated in carrying out his orders to launch a general attack against the main Osage villages. With solid support from St. Louis traders, he continued to urge his superiors to exercise caution in dealing with the powerful Osages. The outbreak of war between Spain and France compounded Trudeau's problems, especially after rumors of a pending Franco-American invasion led by George Rogers Clark began circulating throughout the region in 1794.

Although that threat never materialized, it persuaded Carondelet to heed Trudeau's counsel and call off the Osage war. That decision cleared the way for a new approach to the Osage problem. With Trudeau's backing, St. Louis fur merchant Auguste Chouteau renewed his offer to assist the Spaniards in bringing the Osages under control by constructing a fort adjacent to the Osage River villages in return for a monopoly of the Osage trade. Carondelet accepted Chouteau's proposal and following the establishment of an installation in present-day Vernon County, Missouri, known as Fort Carondelet, tensions with the Osages gradually subsided, to the relief of all parties. The resumption of warfare between Great Britain and Spain in 1796 along with continuing rumors of French intrigues in Spanish Louisiana prompted Carondelet to dispatch additional military forces to St. Louis in 1797. These imminent dangers also led to renewed Spanish efforts to encourage American settlement in Upper Louisiana. Trudeau favored American immigration and was instrumental in persuading members of the legendary Daniel Boone family to leave Kentucky and take up residence in present day Missouri along the Femme Osage Creek. During his final days in St. Louis, Trudeau allegedly signed numerous blank land-concession forms that were distributed after his departure and filled in illegally by those who secured them. When Trudeau completed his term as lieutenant governor in 1799, the Spanish government offered him a pension which he declined. He

returned to lower Louisiana and continued in Spanish service until 1803 when Spain relinquished its control of the province. Trudeau remained in Louisiana until his death a few years later in St. Charles Parish. I can find no records for the sale of Clamorgan or Trudeau manuscript material in auction records, Eberstadt, Streeter Sale, etc. Foley, William E., Dictionary of Missouri Biography; Nasatir, A. P., Jacques Clamorgan: Colonial Promoter of the Northern Border of New Spain, New Mexico Historical Review: Volume 17, number 2, 4-1-1942, <https://digitalrepository.unm/nmhr/vol17.iss2/2>. Thrapp, Dan L., Encyclopedia of Frontier Biography, vol. 1, p. 272; Winch, The Clamorgans One Family's History of Race in America. \$2,500

2. James, T P (ed.) - ARCTIC EXPLORATION. **The Kane Portfolio.**

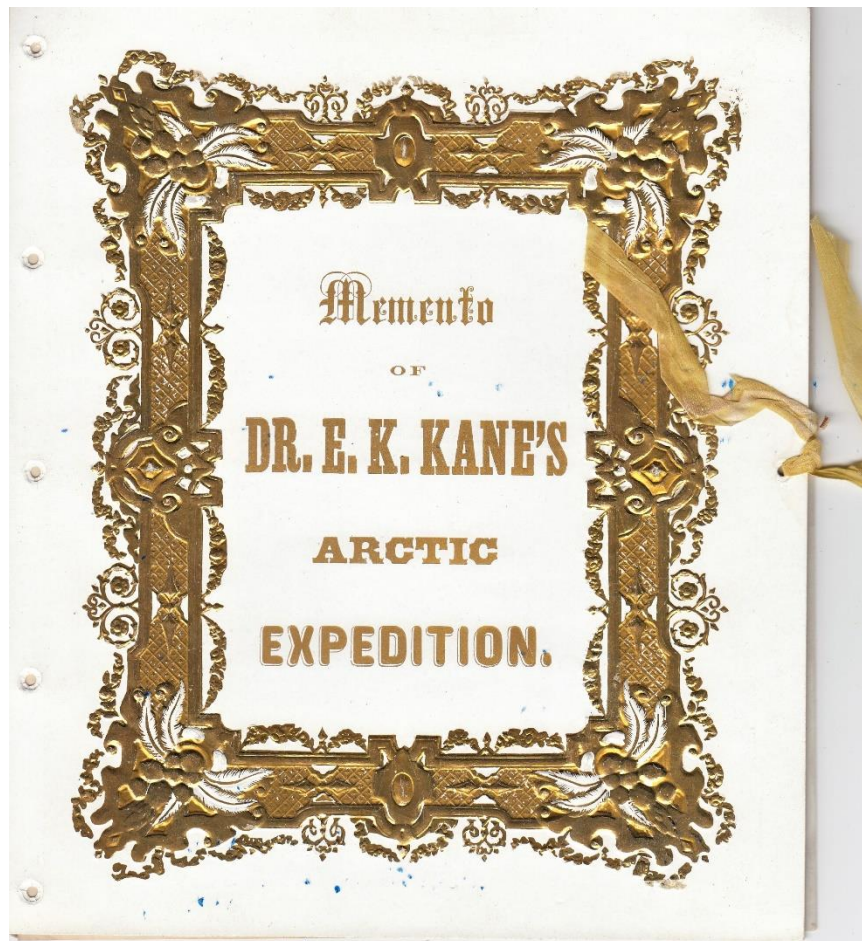
Philadelphia: [Printed Privately], 1864.

First Edition. Small 4to. There is one mounted moss specimen and two engraved plates. Four leaves of text; one leaf of mounted sample.

Near fine; silk ties absent.

Original gilt stamped glazed boards.

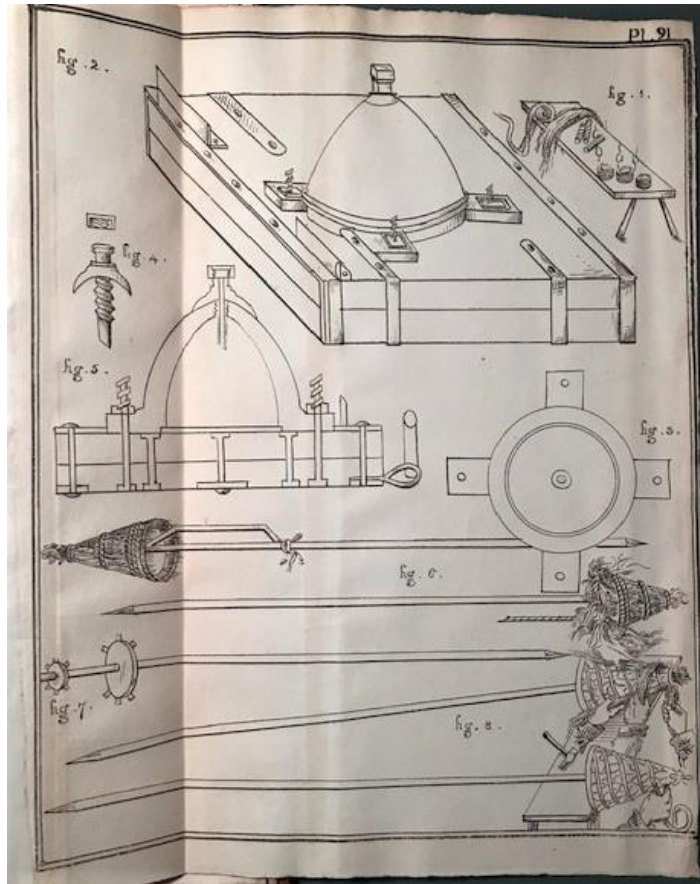
James, a botanist and expert on mosses, was born in Philadelphia a generation before E K Kane the arctic explorer. Both were from prominent wealthy Philadelphia



families. Kane died at the age of 37. James lived on to old age. The book offered here was privately printed to serve as a homage to Kane. Its cover title: Memento of Dr. E K Kane's Arctic Expedition, refers to the second expedition (Second Grinnell Expedition) and the famous forced march of 83 days that Kane led across the ice to southern Greenland. Kane and fellow crew members

abandoned most of their belongings and equipment before starting the journey or lost them during the trek. The mounted sample included with the Memento.... was taken from a small group of moss samples carried and retained by Kane while on the ice (the facsimile letter attests to this). OCLC locates five copies: APS, Dartmouth, NY Historical Society, Historical Society of PA, and Toronto. The copy at Dartmouth, presented to them by A L Washburn, a founder of the Arctic Institute, has 6 mounted moss samples on individual sheets and four printed leaves of text (title, portrait, view, facs. letter). This is an exception. The OCLC record fails to provide accurate collations for the remaining copies and uses the Dartmouth record as definitive. This is incorrect. A survey of the located copies reveals that each has only one moss sample. The copy at the APS has the four printed leaves and one mounted sample (*hypnum uncinatum*).. The NY Historical Society copy has four printed leaves and one mounted sample as well. The mounted sample, however, differs from that of the APS. The NY copy has a sample of *hypnum cordifolium*. The copy offered here has four printed leaves of text and one mounted sample - matching the APS and NY Hist. Society copies. But again, the moss sample is different. It is *dicranum* sp. It is my supposition that James had enough material to make up one copy with samples representing the range of what remained in Kane's possession. Additional copies of the Memento.... that were produced (a handful) have only one sample that was drawn from the varied remains of Kane's limited horde. This is a superb artifact of one of the great Arctic adventures of the 19th century. DAB IX, 589-590; DAB X, 256-257; Vaughan, 168-174; 3 copies located. \$8,000

Military Pyrotechny, for the Use of the Cadets of the US Military Academy West Point, 1832.



The first issue of the lithographic press located at the West Point Military Academy. This manual was printed for the small number of cadets as a reference and text for a series of lectures in the production of bombs, rockets, and explosive shells. It is the most comprehensive and elaborate of any of the six technical manuals issued for exclusive use of the cadets. It is comprised of 56 pages of lithographed text followed by 24 lithographed plates. The plates are line drawings depicting the step by step manufacture of all kinds of explosive and rocket propelled ordnance. Little is known about the origin and duration of this lithographic press at West Point. It is, however, known that in the following year Poorterman was replaced by another lithographer by the name of George Aspinwall. The manual was produced under the direction of Mahan who, after completing his course of scientific and engineering studies in France, was appointed to teach at the Academy. He oversaw the establishment of new professional standards at was at the time the only engineering college in America. See Tech. and Culture for Jan. and April of 1993.

4. Phillips Memorial Gallery.
**Arthur B Davies, Essays on the Man
and His Art.**

Washington D C: Phillips Memorial Gallery, 1924.
 Subscriber's Edition. Small folio. The book is illus.
 throughout; original Davies pastel accompanies the book.
 Fine.
 Full blue publisher's morocco.

*This is #36 of 50 copies issued. It is accompanied by and
 original pastel drawing of Davies that meas. appx. 6 x 10
 inches.* \$1,500

5. Zinkernagel, K F B - ARCHIVIST'S
 MANUAL.
**Handbuch für angehende Archivare und
 Registratoren.**

Nordlingen: K G Beck, 1800.
 First Edition. Small 4to, xvi, 561, [1 - errata] pp. + 4
 engraved folding plates; 6 folding tables.
 Good; small library acc. number on dedication leaf;
 release stamp on rear endpaper; some wear to the spine;
 overall spotting; text block split toward the rear.
 Original paste paper boards with ms. paper label.

*A 'how to' manual for archivists. It ranges from the
 methods used for determining forged documents to the
 outfitting of archive offices and contains sections on
 various calendars, proper cataloging techniques for
 documents and papers of all kinds. This is supplemented
 by extensive appendices that contain aids to cataloging
 or provide useful information that is often required to be*

*at hand, e.g., a correspondence between the Julian and
 Gregorian calendars; glossaries of medieval German and
 Latin. There is a section devoted to paleography etc..
 The book is concerned almost exclusively with
 documents and papers of the medieval and early modern
 period.* \$2,250

6. Young, M - NEWTON.
**An Enquiry into the Principal
 Phaenomena of Sounds and Musical
 Strings.**



Dublin: Joseph Hill, 1784.
 First Edition?. 8vo, [6], [1] - 203, [1 - blank] pp. + 2
 engraved plates.

Near fine with some abrasions or shallow gouge to the front cover; front joint partially cracked near the head. Full contemporary calf.

Young was educated at Trinity College, Dublin where he taught natural philosophy. he spent years working on a commentary to Newton's Principia. The book offered here is his work elucidating only one of the propositions, i.e., the nature and propagation of sound. He also examined the nature of the vibration in elastic fibers and accounts for some of the observed phenomena of musical strings. The result is a book that is perhaps the best non-mathematical account of the physics of a vibrating body and elasticity in general. An important book. Kassler 1085 - '87; absent from Babson and Wallis. \$1,800

7. de Filippi, F.
**Karakoram and Western Himalaya 1909
An Account of the Expedition of H.R.H.
Prince Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, 2 vols.**

New York: E P Dutton and Company, 1912.
First American Edition. 4to, I - xvii, [1 - blank], [1] - 469, [1 - blank] + frontispiece and 31 inserted plates (includes the flat plate photogravures of Vittorio Sella) and 2 inserted color mineral specimen plates (not listed in the index) and numerous text illustrations; II - A portfolio of 18 photographic panoramas and 3 maps and a 16 page 4to pamphlet that has an index and list of illustrations. Neate erroneously calls for 36 plates - an error.
A near fine copy.

Original publisher's cloth.

One of the great books of exploration and mountaineering literature as well as a beautifully illustrated book. The expedition spent two months at altitude on the Karakoram glaciers. During this period a number of high-altitude climbs were undertaken and detailed survey work on the little known area was accomplished. To reach the Karakoram range the expedition passed through Kashmir and what was then Chinese Turkestan compiling an extensive record of the area. The volumes are illustrated with many maps and beautiful photographs (by V Sella); nearly all are reproduced as flat plate gravures. Neate, #266 - "landmark in mountaineering exploration". \$2,500

8. Richards, F de Bourg.
**Random Sketches or What I Saw in
Europe ... with photographic
illustrations**

Philadelphia: G Collins, 1857.
First Edition. 8vo. There are four photographic salt prints illustrating the book. This copy signed by A R DuPont on the verso of the frontispiece. Good; horizontal split at the head of the backstrip; modest wear to the head and tail of the backstrip; some spotting to the frontispiece and title page; front and rear blanks torn out.
Original publisher's embossed cloth.

Among the earliest photographically illustrated travel books published in America. The author identifies himself as an artist. The book is a record of his "grand tour" of the continent. The photographs illustrating the text are all salt prints, inserted as plates. There is a frontispiece. photographic portrait (salt print) of the author (bearing his hand-written signature), followed by views (again salt prints) of St. Marks square in Venice, the Coliseum, and the Place de la Concorde in Paris. See Dag. Annual, 1995, p. 217; Smith, R20.

\$1,250

9. **Baldwin Locomotive Works.
Dimensions, Weights, and Tractive
Power of Narrow Gauge Locomotives
Manufactured by the Baldwin ... Works.
Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co.**



Philadelphia: Press of J B Lippincott & Co., 1877.
First Edition. 8vo, 47, [1 - blank] pp. + 10 mounted
albumen prints appx. 67 x 124 mm.

Very good; some rubbing and superficial insect damage
to the surface of the cloth.

Original publisher's gilt stamped cloth.

A excellent catalog of special purpose engines. Baldwin was to issue a special Japanese export catalog 20 yrs. later in which a number of the engines shown here were to be featured. In addition to these the catalog features a number of engines especially adapted for heavy freight on steep gradients that utilized four pairs of driving wheels. These engines were purpose designed for the mining industry and, indeed, the catalog contains a number of testimonials as to their performance. The remaining engines were switching or short haul passenger designs. See Romaine for other catalogs of this firm.

\$1,875

10. **Anon. - COLLAGE
Diorama of dancers - OFFERED WITH -
"Noble family" scene.**

[Paris?]: Unique., ca 1870.

Framed oblong scene of women harlequins and dancers rendered in subtle, colored lithography. Each of the figures is applied to the background in relief thereby producing a three-dimensional effect for the viewer. Accompanying this is another framed "family scene" of



nobility. Man, woman, and children composed of color lithographic figures with applied metallic highlights, ruffled silk; gold braided tassel applied to the cushion at one corner as an embellishment.

Very good.

Original frame / Modern frame.

A anonymous, unique composition of what appears to be a company of dancers or actors. Each is posed in a coquettish manner, interacting as a group and looking at the viewer. Each is gayly attired in elaborate harlequin costumes in the manner of "tinsel prints" (see Speaight, Juvenile Drama Chap. 11) with complicated silk ruffles and ties. The figures were produced through color lithography and mounted in relief to give the impression of depth to the scene. The item measures appx. 30 1/4 x 25 3/4 inches without the frame. There is no information available as to its origin. But given the quality of the lithography and subject matter a guess would be French. This is offered with a "noble family scene" of the same collage mode of representation. This is in a modern frame and measures appx. 12.5 x 16 inches without the frame. The relief effect is accomplished in the same manner. See Nat'l. Galleries of Scotland, Collage, #18 & #40

\$5,800



11. Philochelidon [Forster, Thomas I M]. **Observations on the Brumal Retreat of the Swallow**

London: Printed by W Phillips, 1808.

First Edition. 8vo, [2], [3] - 27, [5] pp.
Very good.
Disbound.

"The first edition of this contribution to a very old controversy is a very rare item" - Casey-Wood, p. 346. An argument in favor of the species annual migration ("birds of passage") accompanied by a species list (after the text) and variants of names. \$450

12. Delegorgue, Adulphe - AFRICA. **Voyage dans l'Afrique Australe dans le Territoire de Natal**, 2 vols.

Paris: A Rene, 1847.
First Edition. 8vo, I - xvi, [1] - 580pp. + frontispiece, 4 plates, and a folding map; II - [4], [1] - 622, [2 - errata] pp. + 4 plates, and a folding map.
Very good; untrimmed; text block split in volume 1; large light offset stain to one map; a bit of infrequent smudging. Original printed green wrappers.

Delegorgue's parents died when he was young. At the age of 16 he began to sail around Europe, northern Africa and the Antilles. As a young man he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope and travelled through southern Africa along with J.A. Wahlberg and F.C.C. Krauss (both describing Delegorgue as a "naturalist") aboard the Mazeppa. He made repeated trips to southern Africa in 1841 and in 1842, hunting and collecting artefacts for the museums in Paris and Douai. The book offered here is

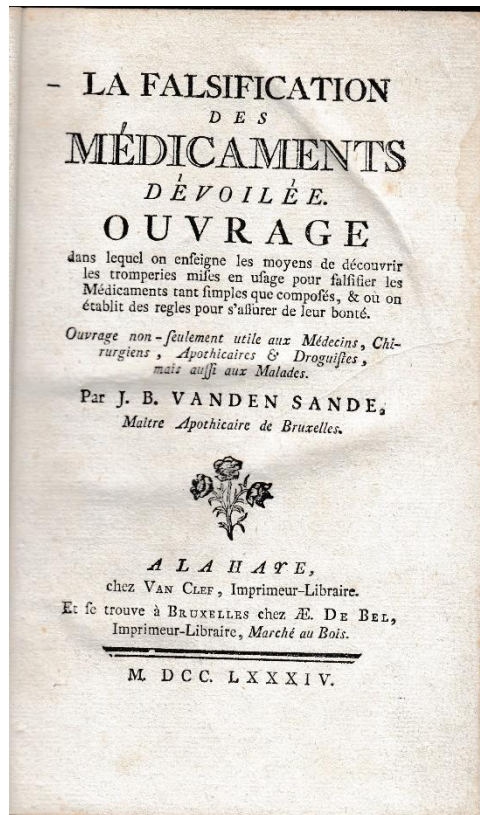
an account of his three expeditions. The second volume includes a glossary of the Zulu language and catalog of butterflies. Several species have been named from the specimens he collected including the birds Columba delegorguei, Coturnix delegorguei. Rookmaaker recounts the confusion around one of the few recorded specimens of the South African "blue bock" the hippotragus leucophaeus that is erroneously attributed to Delegorgue years after it was extinct. See Rookmaaker, Zoological Exploration of Southern Africa, pp. 259 & 301. \$475

13. van den Sande, J[ean] B[aptiste] [Augustin] - PHARMACEUTICAL ADULTERATION.

La Falsification des Médicaments dèvoilée Ouvrage

La Haye / Brussels: Van Clef / de Bel, 1784.
First Edition. 8vo, [4], xxiv, [1] - 430, [13 - index & errata], [1 - blank], [8 - adverts.] pp. One leaf of the errata with a blank verso is misbound.
Very good; some wear to the spine.
Early nineteenth century half binder's cloth and marbled boards.

An examination of the means and methods of the falsification and adulteration of drugs. The first 270 pp. are given over to botanical medicine and how the resins, extracts, and distillates are falsified. The remainder of the text deals with various mineral sources and their chemical preparation. The author was a pharmacist.



Hirsch V, pp. 6-7 (commenting that the book was among the first to touch on this subject and was still a useful reference); Blake, p. 400; absent from Waring and Schelenz.

\$925

14. Laidman, Hugh Herbert - GUADALCANAL.

Original watercolor of a Grumman J2F "Duck" search & rescue seaplane at Guadalcanal.



Guadalcanal: Unique, 1942. Large, accomplished, watercolor that measures appx. 15 x 22 inches; signed "Sgt. H Laidman". The watercolor is early in the battle for Guadalcanal because it is signed "Sgt." therefore before Laidman's battlefield commission. The sheet of watercolor paper is mounted (not recent) to board; handwritten label on verso. Very good with "fresh" color.

In 1942, Hugh Laidman, commercial artist, enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and served as a Sergeant with the aviation unit at Henderson Field. He was also a

combat artist in the South Pacific, chronicling the battles throughout the Pacific Theater of Operations. He was head of the USMC art program and along with his fellow Marines Elmer Wexler and Vic Donohue, were the first three artists to go into combat at Guadalcanal during WWII. He received a battlefield commission and eventually contracted malaria, but still managed to produce numerous sketches of the engagement. Some of his battle scene watercolors of planes & flyers were exhibited in a group exhibition (traveling exhibit) at the Museum of Modern Art in 1943 entitled "Marines Under Fire", as well as the National Gallery of Art. \$850

15. Ferguson, James - PAPER
ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENT - MOON.
**A New Astronomical Instrument.
Shewing the Day of the Month, Change
and Age of the Moon, the Places of the
Sun and Moon in the Ecliptic, with the
times of the rising, southing and setting
of the Sun, Moon, and Stars ... from A.D.
1756 to 1805 inclusive.**

[London]: James Ferguson [Astronomer/Author], Aug. 29, 1757. First Edition. Folio; sheet meas. 490 x 370 mm.. Engraved surface meas. 440 x 325 mm. The device is made-up of an engraved printed sheet and large volvelle comprised of two hand-colored disks (270 and 225 mm. in diameter) pinned with thread and centered on one

another. The fixed ring, 300 mm. in diameter, is engraved with the months and days. The first disk: moon phases, zodiac, day scales, months and days also containing a printed rendering of constellations with a printed ecliptic and equinoctial divided in degrees. The second disk: day and night hours, moon phases and hour scales for the lunar month; it has a rule with a printed degree scale across a circular cut-out that rotates eccentric to volvelle's pivot point to reveal the printed constellations below. Contemporary hand-coloring to all surfaces of the volvelle and constellations. Verso of the mounting sheet is blank. Paper is "thick".

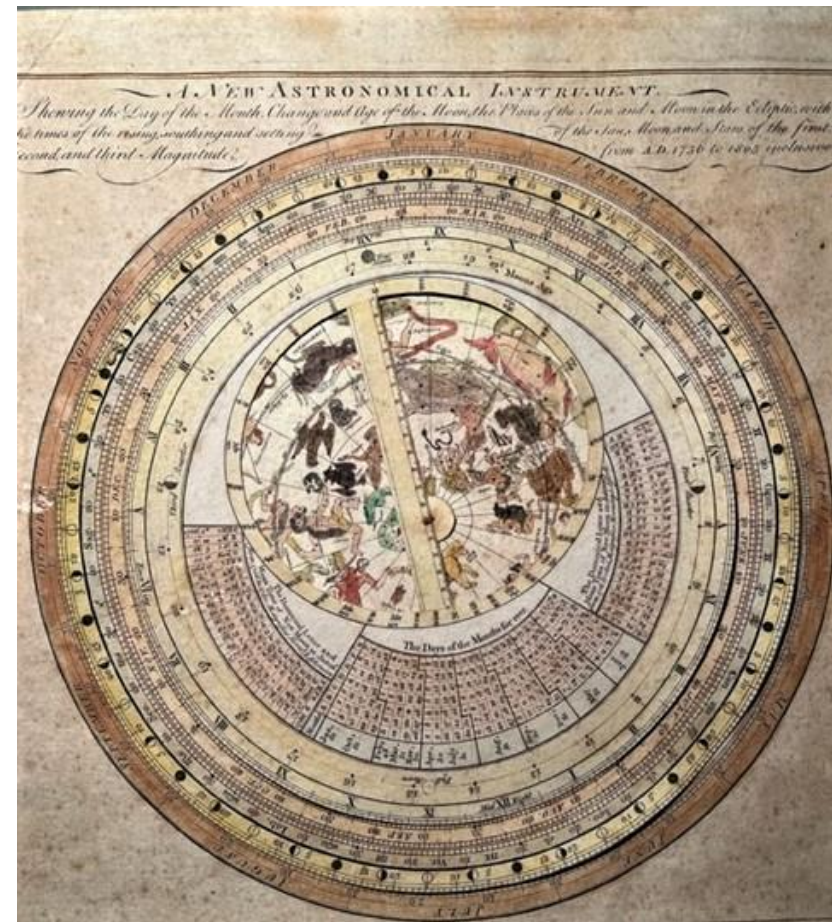
Very good; some minor soiling and dustiness; one area appx. a quarter inch with what appears to be a loss of some applied color because of insect damage.

As issued.

"During the latter part of the seventeenth century most astronomers had come to accept the position that the longitude could only be solved by means of precise observations of the Moon: and the necessary degree of precision was set by the fact that an error of 5' in reading the Moon meant an error of 2.5 degrees in the longitude." (Taylor, Heaven Finding Art). The problem being set in this manner it was necessary to eliminate or at least reduce to a minimum the observational errors introduced when viewing the Moon for navigational purposes. Ferguson proffers ten ways in which one can utilize his new instrument. Passing over the first three that are devoted to forecasting phases etc. he instructs the reader in how to locate the Sun in the ecliptic for any day, to find the Moon for the same, to find the time for the rising and setting of the Sun for any day, to find the Moon for the



same, to find the rise, setting, and "southing" for any star, to find what stars may be rising etc. for any given hour, and finally to find the meridian altitude of the Sun on any



day. Though not offering a solution to the formidable arithmetic of lunar navigation the instrument did eliminate some of the potential errors (endemic to observations is the fact that the Moon always seems to be lower and the Sun higher). Though Harrison's chronometer trials were a success within a decade of the instrument's publication, adaptation of the new "timed" longitude measurement

took decades to finally become the standard. "Lunars" continued in use through the 1850s. Ferguson's instrument, given its paper construction, is a rare survival, more so in its contemporary color incarnation. The issue of the orbit of the Moon and Sun-planet alignments in the solar system has no simple solution. The problem is addressed by Martin Beech in an article in the Bulletin of the Scientific Instrument Society, #125, June 2015, pp. 30-37 and esp. pp. 34-37 concerning Ferguson. A dramatic artifact. See DNB VI, 1206-1211; see the essay by D Howse in Andrewes, Quest for the Longitude; OCLC cites one location (Scotland) for a color copy; two other copies at BL and APS only. \$18,500

16. Jackson, Andrew (President) -
SOUTH CAROLINA.
**Proclamation ... a convention
assembled in the state of South
Carolina**

[Washington, DC / South Carolina?]: [Dec. 10, 1832]. First Edition. Folio broadside measuring appx. 64.5 x 58 cm. Signed in type by both Jackson, as President, and Edward Livingston, Secretary of State. Printed in 8 columns on milled, unwatermarked paper; text awkwardly imposed. Very good; pressed. As issued.

Jackson's famous denunciation of nullification of the federal tariff laws as treason, and his intention to enforce the laws of the United States. An exceptional example of

nullification in antebellum America. Hostility to the federal protective tariffs was intense in South Carolina and finally manifested itself in the "people's" convention (Nov. 1832) to nullify the tariffs of 1828 and 1832. South Carolina stood alone in this and refused to go through the courts to obtain relief. Jackson responded swiftly with this proclamation threatening military action (Congress' Force Bill) to enforce the federal tariffs. Streeter, III, #1738; Sabin #35352. \$2,450

17. Spallanzani, [Lazzaro].
**Experiments Upon the Circulation of the
Blood, Throughout the Vascular
System: on Languid Circulation: on the
Motion of the Blood, Independent of the
Action of the Heart**

London: Printed for J Ridgway .., 1801.
First English Edition. 8vo, xiv, [1 - blank], [1] - 424 pp.
Very good; faint library stamp on the title along with a blind stamp personal ownership mark.
Modern half-leather in a contemporary style.

The author conducted over 300 experiments on blood circulation and the impact of gravity on the blood flow, wounds to the system etc.. There is also an attempt to clarify the relationship of the heart to the brain. See Bedford #245; Willius & Dry, Heart and Circulation. \$975



18. [Egelmann, Carl F] - MANUSCRIPT FABLE.

Ornate calligraphic manuscript - Vor nicht gar langer

ca 1820. Three folio sheets of watermarked, laid paper (continental). Folded in half, nested, and bound (stitched, landscape format) into plain blue/green laid paper wrappers. The endpapers are milled paper of a later period that are original to the binding. The folded sheets make 6 leaves that are the manuscript (recto only). The leaf size is appx. 213 x 333 mm.

Near fine; colors are bright and crisp, as is the decoration. Late eighteenth century (laid paper), colored blue/green, textured paper wrappers. The stitching of the binding is a multi-colored thread strand.

An extraordinary manuscript attributed to C F Egelmann (1781-1860) PA school teacher and provincial engraver containing elaborate, calligraphic filligree embellishments and ornaments executed in red, green, and blue with gold highlights. Written in German Gothic script the text is a fable of two children. It is set in the "Grafschaft" (county) of Norfolk in the UK. The father of children becomes ill and close to death, decides to present them, a boy and a girl, an inheritance impressing upon them their responsibilities to themselves and god for it all could be gone in a moment of neglect. Typical of such stories among the PA Germans there was always a practical, direct conclusion. The subject offers an eerie echo of a well-known tragedy that befell the Herbach family children in 1820 in York County. The manuscript is most likely a product during his years teaching in Chester or Wernersville (where he had been engaged to teach German) near Reading. Egelmann's manuscript is modelled - in format and style - on continental German calligraphic sample manuals of an earlier generation. Raised in a family of privilege and education, both parents coming from titled families, he certainly would have been familiar with these elaborate writing manuals that circulated as advertisements for skilled scribes. The family originated in Holland where his grandfather had been sent as an ambassador for the English (the family had established itself in England during the Middle Ages; at that point the name was Eagleman). As a young man his father had been private secretary to the chamberlain of King George III in the Duchy of Linneburg. It was during his term of office there that Carl was born in 1781. His mother was Belgian and came from Flanders. At 17, Carl was engaged as secretary by the Chamberlain of England and shortly afterwards was made private secretary. All the time he was in the employ of the Chamberlain, Baron Dinklaga, he lived with the family of the baron at his residence, Schulenburg near Batburgen. During this time his father, and sister died, his mother having died when he was quite young. In 1802, together with an English relative, he emigrated to America. Given this background it is no wonder that the setting for the fable offered here was the UK. Though employed as a teacher by the Quakers in Chester and then moving to Wernersville (near Reading), Egelmann began a career as an engraver and provincial publisher. He is best known for his book, Deutsche & Englische Vorschriften, (Arndt #2522) first issued in 1821. That book contains clear duplicates of the design and ornament motifs of swirls and birds utilized in the manuscript offered here. See Yoder, Pennsylvania German Broadside. \$8,500

19. Humfrey, I H Lt.Col.
**An Essay on the Modern System of
Fortification Adopted for the Defence of
the Rhine Frontier ... Exemplified in a
Copious Memoir on the Fortress of
Coblentz**

London: John Weale, 1838.
First Edition. Large 8vo, [4], [1] - 39, [1 - printer's slug] pp.
+ frontispiece & 4 large folding plates.
Near fine.
Original publisher's vertical ribbed, gilt stamped, green
cloth.

*A detailed essay as to "why" the then recently
constructed fortress at Coblentz was an exemplar of the
"highest style of military architecture" and science in the
modern period. Humfrey's goes on to assert that a study
of the structure would also provide, "... a complete essay
on the system which it so happily [!] illustrates." Aside
from studies of Vauban or the work of C F Mandar there
is precious little on the history of fortification construction
theory in the modern period thereby making Humfrey's
defense exceptional. See Architekt und Ingenieur catalog
to a show at Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel in 1984. \$675*

20. Anon. - FRENCH PERCUSSION
RIFLE & BALLISTICS MANUSCRIPT.

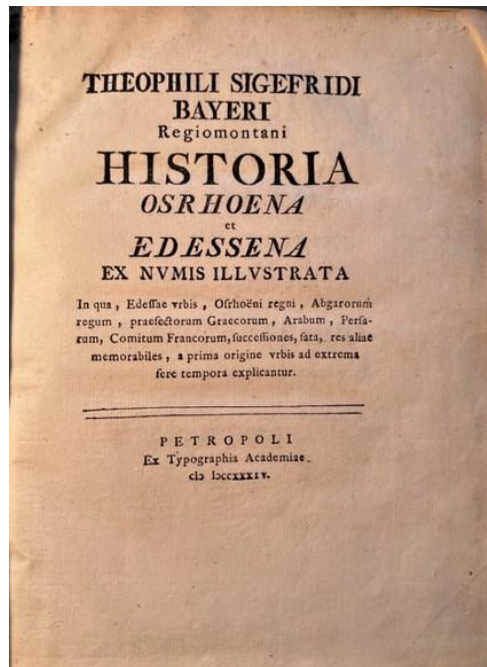
**Notice sur les armes à feu à canon lisse
et celles à canon carabinie** [Drop Title].

French: Unique., ca1860. 4to, 130 pp. (unpaginated) +
large folding ink drawing. Glazed paper that meas. 268 x
206 mm. Accomplished in a neat French script
(recto/verso) in alternate columns with space for notes.
The manuscript title leaf (?) is absent.
Very good; some rubbing and chafing to the binding.
Contemporary black, pebble grain calf.

*Beginning in the 1820s Henri-Gustave Delvigne, a
French military officer, began experimenting with ways to
improve the accuracy and function of the French army's
percussion rifles. In short order he developed a design
with a modified chamber and rifled barrel that would
establish itself as the "Delvigne rifle". In the following
years Claude Étienne Minié would improve on the design
through the introduction of a "cylindro-conical" bullet fired
from a rifled barrel (1847). It would set a new standard in
distance, accuracy, and lethality (it was used extensively
in the American Civil War). The work offered here
provides the scientific basis - through tests - of the
concept of rifling to impart spin to a projectile thereby
improving stability in flight and accuracy, and the
introduction of cylindrical shapes as a basis for
projectiles. The ms is not a derivative work, but appears
to record original tests (the author at one point boasts of
doing over 10,000[!] shots from the rifles used) and
introduce new concepts, e.g., oil coated projectiles or the
issue of retro-fitting ordnance by rifling barrels. He does
mention Delvigne on p. 126 in order to explain a figure on
the accompanying plate. In all, a unique, competent, and*

scientific inquiry concerning major improvements to
firearms. \$525

21. Bayer, T S - ANCIENT EDESSA.
**Regiomontani Historia Osrhoena et
Edessena ex Numis Illustrata.**



St Petersburg: Typographia Academiae, 1734.
First Edition. 4to, [22], [1] - 362, [10 - index] pp. + 7
engraved plates; head and tailpieces. Text is in Latin with
Arab, Greek, and Syriac fonts.

Very good; spot on spine from gum label; no
accessioning; front joint partially cracked; a bit dusty.
Contemporary stiff vellum with a blind stamped central
medallion and borders.

Founded during the Seleucid Empire the city of Edessa was the precursor to modern Urfa (Turkish: Sanliurfa) established after the Parthian Wars that was to become the center of the Arabic Abgarid dynasty and the kingdom of Osroene. It was eventually to be the seat of the most important bishopric in Syria. The book offered here is a study of the coinage and history of the city and kingdom centered about it. Bayer was among a small group of pioneering German "orientalists" in the early 18th century. It is not by chance that he emigrated to St Petersburg to take up his post as professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. His move coincided with the first of the great exploratory expeditions mounted by the St Petersburg Academy in 1725 that marked the beginning of an era of renewed interest in the history and antiquity of the Russian empire. Cicognara #2756; see Marchand, German Orientalism \$1,250

22. Cooper, Thomas.
**A Practical Treatise on Dyeing and
Callicoe Printing**

Philadelphia: T Dobson, 1815.
First Edition. 8vo, xv, [1 - blank], [1] - 506, [2 - adverts]
pp. + one inserted engraved plate (of a mill for grinding
Indigo).

Good; overall modest toning; internally fresh; binding worn with separated covers; leather is flaking and scuffed.

Full contemporary calf.

A massive compendium of practical and scientific knowledge regarding the use of various dyes, mordants, and fabrics. It was the best manual of this kind of commercial chemistry available in America at the time. Cooper was the first to introduce chlorine as a bleaching agent. He had obtained a great deal of practical experience in bleaching and dyeing in England where he was involved in a number of commercial ventures. In the book offered here he explained all of the up-to-date processes from the continent for dyeing wool, linen, cotton, and silk (noted by Brunnello). The book, therefore, has authority in the practical matters of manufacture - rare in America during the post-colonial era. Rink #1853 (not noting the plate); absent from Edelstein; see Brunnello, The Art of Dyeing \$375

23. Trendall, Edward W - SUBURBAN VILLAS.

**Original Designs for Cottages and Villas
... in Which Strict Attention is Paid to
Unite Convenience and Elegance with
Economy, Adapted to the Environs of
the Metropolis**

London: Published by Josiah Taylor ..., [1831].

First Edition. Later issue. Large 4to, 10 pp. + 30 black and white lithographic plates.

Good; some spotting throughout; some abrasion to the joints.

Original publisher's grey, paste paper boards.

The author's first book and the first book that was entirely devoted to designs for suburban dwellings. In the late 1820s the outskirts of London underwent rapid development planned by John Nash. Regents Park, St John's Wood, Paddington, Bayswater and the resort towns of Cheltenham, Tunbridge Wells etc. were the objects of Trendall's book. It is the first treatise entirely devoted to this "new" architecture that had only been treated sporadically. He also noted the need for designs of a, " ... more detailed and simple nature", hence the inclusion of instructions regarding windows (casement and sash), cornice (interior and exterior) construction, roof trusses, and moldings. Costs were included for each of the nine dwellings detailed in the 30 plates. In this issue the title page has had the mis-spellings corrected and the imprint changed from Trendall to Josiah Taylor. Trendall self-published (each plate has a legend as being published by him) this treatise and sold off sheets to enhance his sales. Archer, Literature of British Domestic Architecture, #334.1 - with a variant imprint and not noting the issue point; Colvin, pp. 836-837; see Stern, Paradise Planned. \$625

24. Moffat, John - NURSERY RHYME.
**Cabinet card photographic illustration
of "Old Lady Who Lived in a Shoe".**



Edinburgh: John Moffat, ca1880. Cabinet card with printed address.
Very good; albumen photograph somewhat yellowed.
As issued.

Moffat was an active photographer in Edinburgh in the second half of the 19th century. His (last) studio at 125 Princes Street maintained a second workplace for

photographing children. This unusual cabinet card illustrates a rendering of the Old Lady and the Shoe nursery rhyme. An elaborate giant model of a shoe decorated with dolls is juxtaposed to a male model dressed as an old lady sitting in it. Beside him is a small sign: "Big Steps for Little Folks." \$250

25. MOVIE ADVERTISING POSTER.
Blackboard Jungle.



Los Angeles: Loews Corp., 1955. Original "four sheet" advertising poster (3 SH #4) for the film. It meas. appx. 79 x 41+ inches. It is backed with linen cloth. It retains its full, original margins.
Overall surface is near fine. There are NO repairs or discoloration etc.
Linen backed.

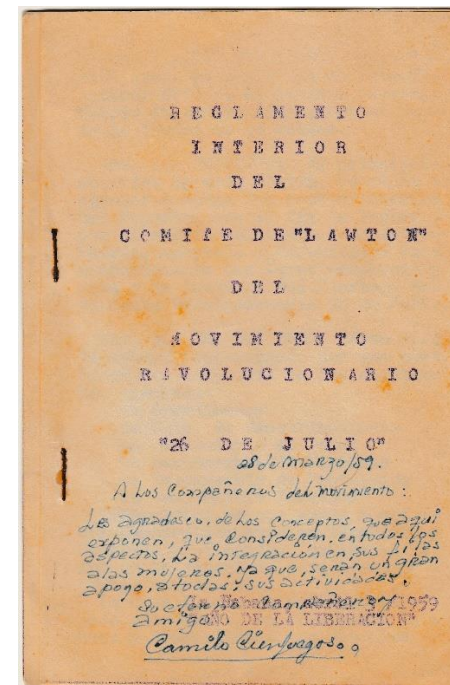
The original film poster for the fearsome juvenile crime movie issued during the youth gang/rock'n roll hysteria in post-war America. It would be difficult to over estimate the impact of this movie - especially for the American teenager. Based on the 1954 novel The Blackboard Jungle by Evan Hunter it is remembered for its use of rock and roll in its soundtrack, the breakout role of a black cast member Sidney Poitier, as a rebellious yet musically talented student, and the violence. In 2016, Blackboard Jungle was selected for preservation in the United States National Film Registry by the Library of Congress as being "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant".

\$2,500

26. CUBAN REVOLUTION - WOMEN. Reglamento Interior del Comité de "Lawton" del Movimiento Rivolucionario "26 de Julio".

Havana: April 3, 1959, "AÑO DE LA LIBERACION". Six leaves (12 pp., last page blank) measuring appx. 165 x 108 mm.; mimeographed with purple ink. Pages are cut and hand-stapled; some pages bearing a faint irregular

remnant of a perimeter line (presumably designating the line to cut on to make the pages uniform in size) from the mimeograph sheet on which they were originally printed as a unit. A signed presentation from Camilo Cienfuegos to his comrades in the movement. The inscription is in ink on the front wrapper. It reads: 28 de Marzo / 59 / A los Compañeros del movimiento: / Tes Agradeseo de los Conceptos, que aqui / exponen, que Consideren én todos los aspecto, La integracion en sus filas / alas mujeres. Ya que, senán un gran apoyo, a todas, sus actividades. / Su eterno Compañero / Camilo Cienfuegos.
Very good.
As issued.



Regis Debray wrote of the "revolution in the revolution" in reference to Cuba and what he identified, then, as a new, vital motive force powering and accelerating the ascent of the people's revolution. Here is proof of that extraordinary dynamic at work. Cienfuegos, a leading figure in the revolution, engaged with left-wing politics from an early age, going on to join the opposition movement against the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista. He joined Castro's 26th of July Movement on its expedition to Cuba and was one of the few survivors of the Landing of the Granma. He quickly distinguished himself as one of the top commanders of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces and a popular leading figure of the revolution, becoming close friends with Che Guevara during their guerrilla campaign in Las Villas.

After winning the Battle of Yaguajay in December 1958, Cienfuegos led the capture of Matanzas and Havana, where he was appointed as commander-in-chief of the armed forces by the new revolutionary government. He was killed in an airplane wreck in Oct. 1959. This pamphlet dates from the heady, earliest days of the takeover; power not yet consolidated. It sets out to establish the operating principles of a revolutionary council of governance in the Lawton District of Havana (a district where Cienfuegos attended school). Among the usual departments of finance, propaganda, administrative (a total of 6 separate entities) there was one dedicated to women. The responsibilities were, at best, amorphous: "... sera la encargada de establecer contactos entre la simpatizantes del movimiento Revolucionario, para atraer las al sono de nuestro Comité y compartir como dignas ciudadanas" It is of considerable interest that Cienfuegos would chose this to highlight in the

inscription. There is no copy of this pamphlet located; such "working" documents from the earliest days are rare survivals, especially given the number of expected copies that could have been produced in this manner. \$4,500

27. Antonini, Carlo - DECORATION - ARCHITECTURE.

Manuale di vari ornamenti tratti delle fabbriche e frammenti antichi per uso e comodo de' pittori, scultori, architetti, scarpellini, stuccatori, intagliatori di pietre e legni, argentieri, gioiellieri, ricamatori, ebanisti, 4 vols.

Rome: Casaletti [imprint varies somewhat for vols. 3 & 4 in 1790], 1781-1790.

First Edition. Small folio; I - vi pp. + frontispiece & 50 leaves of engraved plates; II - vi pp. + 50 leaves of engraved plates; III - x pp. + frontispiece & 65 leaves of plates; IV - viii pp. + frontispiece & 30 leaves of engraved plates, [2 - divisional title] pp. + 18 leaves of engraved plates of



architectural sun-dials. There are 216 plates in all. Good, deep impressions of the illustrations. Printed on thick paper.

Very good; some spotty foxing at the margins and on the backs of some sheets - in a few instances the foxing is heavier; mounted leather labels on the binding are chipped or abraded; joints and hinges are solid.

Early nineteenth century parchment with mounted labels.

Antonini's catalog of design motifs. The first two volumes contain illustrations of vault bosses (rosettes). Volume 3 has torchiers; volume 4 candelabras with printed mottos and a supplement on architectural sun-dial designs. See Millard, Italian for references to Antonini as an engraver; Berlin I, #594; see Heilbron, The Sun in the Church

\$3,500

28. Quarles, Francis / [van Haeften, Benedictus] - EMBLEMS.

Emblems Divine and Moral: Together with Hieroglyphics of the Life of Man -

BOUND WITH - The School of the Heart, 2 vols.

London: H Trapp , 1777 / 1778.

Later Printings. 12mo, I - iv, [5 - 8], 9 - 240, [3], 244 - 289, [4] pp. + 94 engraved plates; II - [4], [2 - contents], 5 - 154, [8] pp. + 48 engraved plates.

Good; bindings worn; joints split but holding; contents clear and bright with good margins; text block cracked in both volumes.

Full contemporary 18th century calf.

These two works are often found together. The School of the Heart has been erroneously attributed to Quarles but is actually by van Haeften (Schola cordis, 1647). Both are originally 17th century titles here re-printed along with the emblems. See Folger Library, Fortune, #80.

\$250



29. De la Suggestion et du Somnambulisme dans leurs Rapports avec la Jurisprudence et la Mèdicine Lègal.

Paris: Octave Doin, 1889.

First Edition. 12mo, [6], vii [viii - blank], [1] - 758 pp.

Very good; unopened.

Original printed publisher's wrappers.

Liegeois taught law at Nancy and was part of the Bernheim's research group into the origins and effects of hypnotism. Liegeois was fascinated with the issue of criminal responsibility under hypnotic suggestion. He undertook numerous experiments, often obtaining striking results. The book offered here is an exhaustive inquiry into the law and hypnotism. An important book. Crabtree, #1237; Tinterow, Foundations ..., pp. 413-417; Gauld, pp. 494-500.

\$475

END

