

# OCCASIONAL LIST

Pictorial

Palinurus Antiquarian Books

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[30 items]

## 1. Goddard, H J - BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.

**The Grasses of Great Britain** [unique original collection of specimens].

Salisbury [UK]: Not published, 1936.

Unique. Folio, measuring about 21 x 13 inches. There are 205 full page mounted specimens and mounted photographs etc..

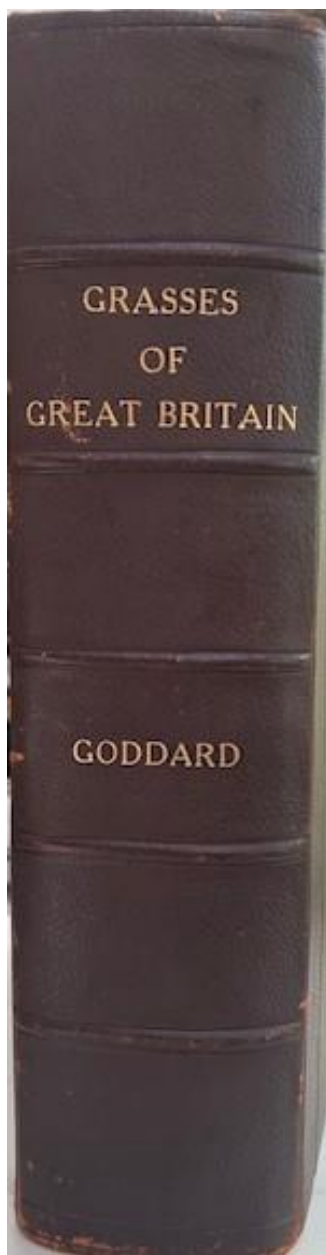
Fine; some rubbing to the binding.

Contemporary three-quarter gilt stamped leather.

*A massive folio volume of mounted specimens of British grasses representing a life-time of work. The botanist/collector was H Goddard who was a well known authority on British flora in general and grasses in*



*particular. He was the staff botanist for the firm of Dunns Farm Seeds in Salisbury. In 1936, after 50+ years of collecting he presented the collection to the firm. They had it bound with introductory letter press. This is the folio volume being offered here. The preliminaries of the volume contain photos and mounted press clippings from which is derived the following: 'A collection of British grasses, believed to be without equal .... It took most of his life to get it together, and two years ago it was put into a bound volume ... and presented to the firm. A preface to it was written by Prof. R G Stapleton, director of the Welsh plant breeding station, and one of the world's*



*authorities on grasses, who pays it and the author a high tribute. He says," ... in Mr. Goddard's collection they have a valuable possession which will stand for all time ... the specimens are beautifully set-up, correctly named and well arranged. Indeed it is such that could have only been brought together by a botanist of long experience, and by one with infinite patience and with a deep feeling for the beauties of nature." Apart from some minor scuffing the volume is in fine condition with impeccably preserved specimens in tact. Each specimen has the common name, genus, species, place, and date collected noted on the mount. A superb and fascinating monument to scholarship, science, and natural beauty.*

\$6,500

## 2. Anon. - AMERICAN EMBROIDERY NOTEBOOK.

**Elaborate nineteenth century manuscript embroidery and needlework pattern work book and record.**

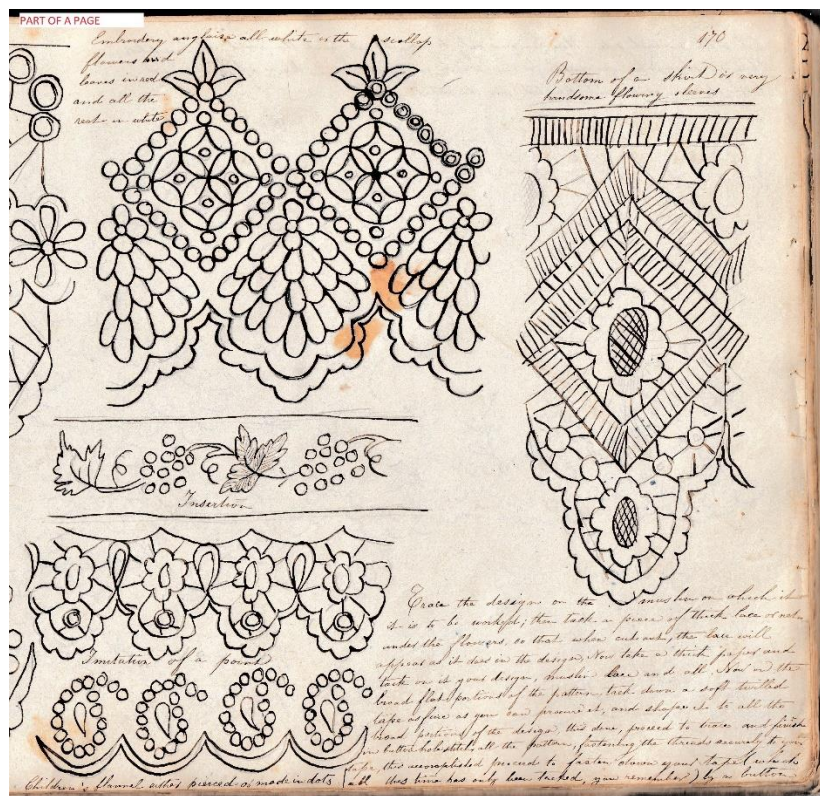
[Pennsylvania, Bucks County]: Unique, [ca 1850?].

Oblong 4to notebook made up of blank sheets of highly finished milled paper randomly interspersed with highly finished laid paper sheets without a watermark; the sheet size measuring appx. 200 x 310 mm. Appx. 600 pages; illustrated throughout with detailed ink drawings.

Generally very good. It is disbound and has been so for many decades with resultant damage to the last two leaves (defective) and the first leaf (edge wear and some loss). The original binding is gone but the sewing (in tact) and crash remnant indicate the 1870s. Some pages bear arbitrary numeration indicating that the contents have been consolidated from earlier notebooks that precede the attributed binding date. The block is solid and the paper supple.

Disbound. .

*An elaborate and lengthy manuscript record and work book of embroidery and needle work. There are no marks identifying the author with the exception of the initials "M.B." within the manuscript. A loose note (in a later*



hand) laid in stating that the manuscript was found in the township of Buckingham in Bucks Cty., PA. Most of the 600 pages are completed (recto and verso) with ink designs and less frequent pencil additions. There are occasional notes throughout identifying illustrations as French or English, some color direction, numerous notations on the type of garment embellished with the needlework, directions as to "how to" accomplish certain results or bring about specific effects, and then the

infrequent notation stating "I did ..." this or that piece of work. The sheer length and detail of the manuscript records what must have been a life time endeavor and is revealing of the transmission and movement of technical and decorative traditions in mid-nineteenth century America.

\$6,000

### 3. Wood, George B - TWO INTERLEAVED COPIES WITH EXTENSIVE NOTES - INDIVIDUAL OWNERS - PRINTED BY LYDIA BAILEY. Syllabus of the Course of Lectures on Materia Medica and Pharmacy Delivered in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia: Printed by Lydia R Bailey, 1840 & 1847. Later printings. 8vo, I - [4], [1] - 69 pp.; II - [4], [1] - 70 pp. Good; some spotting; moderate wear to the bindings. Three-quarter leather over horizontal ribbed cloth; three-quarter red leather over marbled boards.

This handbook was meant to be used in conjunction with Wood's lectures. It is an outline presentation of all the botanical and mineral elements utilized in the Dispensatory of the United States. Both copies are



This preparation was formerly called  
Powder of Algaroth.

Emetic Tartar is in white, imper-  
fectly octohedral crystals, which  
become opaque by exposure - They  
are of a harsh & styptic taste.

They are insoluble in Alcohol but  
soluble in 14 times their weight of  
cold & 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> times weight of boiling wa-  
ter. Its aqueous solution undergoes  
spontaneous decomposition by keep-  
ing. Incompatibles - Sulphuric  
acid, nitric & muriatic acids - and  
the alkalis & their carbonates  
which latter precipitate the ses-  
quioxide of Antimony - lime water  
& astringent vegetable infusions.  
also a state of heat.

As an expectorant in bronchial  
affections &c. & as an altivative dis-  
solve  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  a grain in a quart of  
water to be drank during the 24  
hrs. As a diaphoretic (or expecto-  
rant)  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a grain. As a laxa-  
tive  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a grain

It has a very happy effect inpector-  
al affections fulfilling the double

heavily annotated and interleaved throughout. The 1840  
edition was once owned by Henry Race who is  
responsible for the notes. He took his medical degree  
from the Univ. of Pennsylvania in 1843 and practiced  
medicine in Pittstown, NJ. Race went to the gold fields of  
California in 1849 and returned to Pittstown in 1851 to  
practice medicine. The edition of 1847 has been entirely  
reset and revised from that of 1840. It bears the notes of  
Claudius Mastin who was born in Huntsville, AL and  
completed his medical degree at the Univ. of  
Pennsylvania in 1849. He then travelled to Europe and  
returned to Mobile to practice. In 1861 he volunteered for  
the Confederate Army serving at Shiloh under General  
Polk and then being appointed to the post of Inspector of  
the Army of Mississippi. He survived the war and went on  
to be a noted surgeon in Mobile and later head of the Am.  
Surgical Assoc. in 1890 (see Kelly & Burrage). Both  
copies of the Syllabus offered here have extensive notes  
throughout and provide considerable insight to the  
teachings of Wood. Both copies were printed by Lydia  
Bailey, one of the most accomplished printers in post-  
colonial America. She took over her husband's business  
in 1808 at a time when his trade was at its nadir. She, a  
master printer, soon proved a commercial success and at  
its peak employed 40 or more people in the firm. See  
Nipps, Checklist .... for Bailey. \$4,500

4. Dadd, George H - VETERINARY  
BROADSIDE  
**Dadd's Chart of Veterinary Reformed  
Practice Being a Synopsis of the  
Diseases of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep**

....



(PARTIAL)

Boston: G H Dadd, 1848.  
First Edition. Broadside, meas. 28 x 18.5 inches. Issued folded and mounted in a publisher's cloth binding.  
Near fine; some minor separation at the intersection of folds; bright copy.  
Original gilt stamped cloth.

*Dadd was a manufacturer of veterinary medicines located in Boston. He also published several well received books on domestic animals. The broadside offered here was an early effort of his at self-promotion*

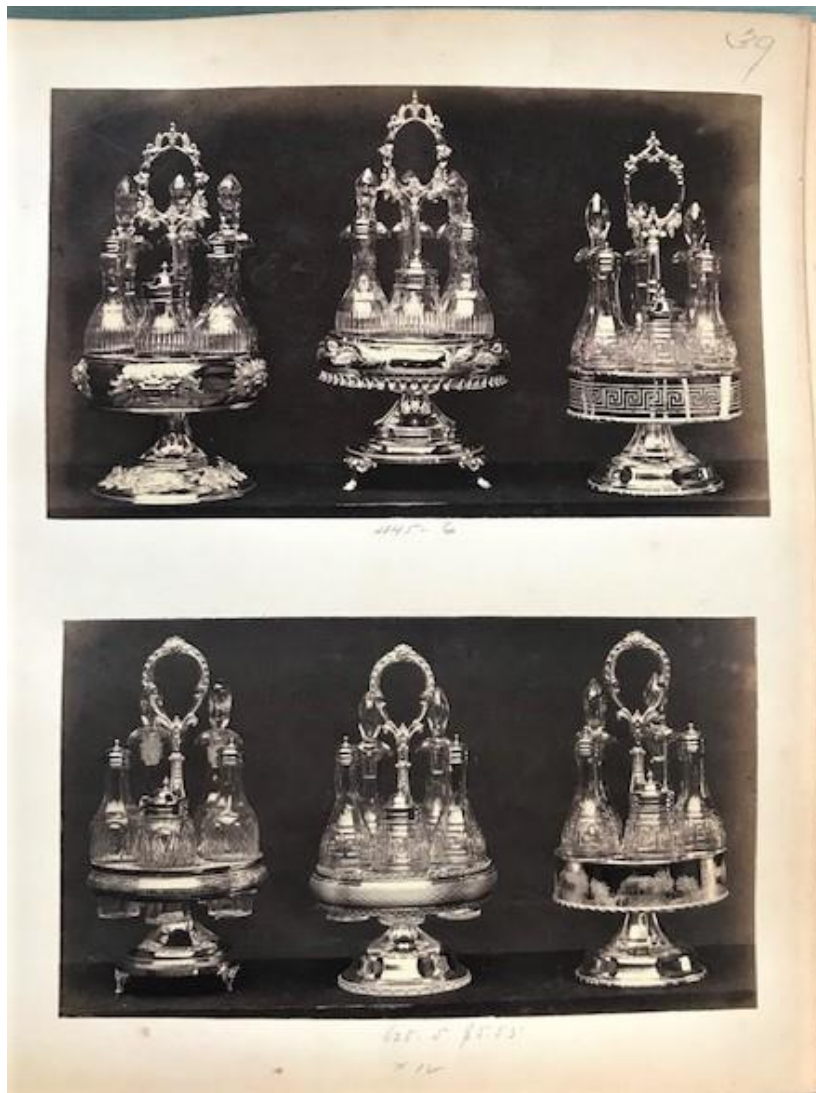
*since all the "cures" cited in the text could be purchased from him. The catalog of the Univ. of Washington veterinary collection by Smithcors refers to the broadside offered here as a: "Large folding barn sheet ...." (#402). Used in this fashion it is no wonder that few survive, and fewer still in "unused" condition as the one offered here. A visually appealing and interesting ante-bellum American broadside.*

\$1,750

5. Rogers & Bros. - PHOTOGRAPHIC  
ALBUM TRADE CATALOG.  
**Comprehensive silver plate tableware  
catalog with 117 mounted albumen  
prints.**

New York City: Rogers Brothers, ca1875.  
Edition unknown. 4to, 40 thick card-stock leaves on linen stubs meas. appx. 260 x 204 mm.. Photographs are deep, robust albumen prints mounted both recto and verso. The volume bears the ink stamp of Koch & Bergfeld, Bremen (Germany) on the corner of the front pastedown.  
Very good; contemporary annotations throughout; one leaf cut down.  
Original publisher's stamped three-quarter leather and green cloth.





Apparently a unique, first iteration, of an extensive inter-business trade catalog. The Rogers Company catalog



are located in OCLC in one 16 page price list without illustration. Romaine adds to this, but shows nothing that approaches the kind of catalog offered here. McKinsty offers nothing from the Winterthur collection. This elaborate photographically illustrated catalog was expensive and time consuming to produce and most likely had a limited distribution to jobbers for the Rogers Co. products. Each item in this catalog has a penned or printed (in the photo) stock number with pricing information (in dollars). The company produced all manner of "electro-silver-plated" tableware; depicted in the photographs. In addition to daily utensils and serving dishes of all kinds (e.g., cut glass cruets) for every form of entertainment there are elaborate decorative center-pieces for table decoration. \$3,250

6. Anon. - COLOR AND METALS.

**Late eighteenth century German recipe book for colors, dyes, inks, metal-work.**

Unique.: ca1780. Small 4to, 114 pp. appx. 195 x 160 mm. Written in German gothic script on laid paper (no watermark).

Very good; some cover wear.

Contemporary half leather over paper covered boards.

The paper exhibiting a delicate floral design.

*Although this volume bears the signature of a John Shank and several lines in English establishing his ownership on January 29, 1836, it dates from about 50 years before. It is continental in origin with no record of how Shank came to own it. The opening pages provide recipes for various color inks (including the green used to record one other recipe later in the manuscript). It then moves on to colors. coloring metals, writing on various surfaces, the brazing of non-ferrous metals, etching, etc. At one point the writer addresses the dyeing of vellum and paper and the use of Lapis lazuli - both exotic topics not encountered in American manuscripts. There are occasional miscellaneous recipes recorded, e.g., Dutch gin. The manuscript exhibits little wear or staining and one assumes Shank could not read the exotic text and had it as a keepsake.*

\$2,750

7. Bentham, Jeremy.

**Nonce collection of 13 pamphlets by Bentham from the library of the political radical and member of parliament William Molesworth.**

London: Various publishers, 1817 - 1830.

All first editions or first published editions. 8vo.

Good; some occasional toning; binding worn; gum label removed from spine - no accessioning; text block split.

Nineteenth century parchment backed paper covered boards.

A sammelband of 13 political and legal tracts by Bentham:

1] **Jeremy Bentham to His Fellow-Citizens of France on Houses of Peers and Senates.** London: Robert Heward, 1830. 45 pp. {Chuo, J4};

2] **Indications Respecting Lord Eldon, Including History of the Pending Judges-Salary-Raising Measure.** London, John & H.L. Hunt, 1825. 85 pp. {Chuo, I1 - 2};

3] **A Table of the Springs of Action.** London, R. Hunter, 1817. Folding table, 32 pp. {Chuo, T1 - 2};

4] **Bentham's Radical Reform Bill, with Extracts from the Reasons.** London: E. Wilson, 1819. 17, 85 pp. {Chuo, B2};

5] **Jeremy Bentham to His Fellow-Citizens of France on Death Punishment.** London: Robert Heward, 1831.

13 pp. {Chuo, J3};

6] **Observations on the Restrictive and Prohibitory Commercial System; Especially with a Reference to the Decree of the Spanish Cortes of July 1820.**

London: for Effingham Wilson, 1821. xi, 44 pp. {Chuo, O4 -1};

7] **Equity Dispatch Court Proposal: Containing a Plan for the Speedy and Unexpensive Termination of the Suits Now Depending in Equity Courts. With the Form of a Petition, and some Account of a Proposed Bill for that Purpose.** London: Robert Heward, 1830. 60 pp. {Chuo, E4};

8] **"Swear Not at All:" Containing An Exposure of the Needlessness and Mischievousness as Well as Antichristianity, of the Ceremony of an Oath.** London, R. Hunter. 1817. 98 pp. {Chuo, S6 - 2};

9] **Truth Versus Ashhurst; or, Law as it is, Contrasted with what it is said to be.** London: T. Moses, 1823. 16 pp. {Chuo, T10 - 2};

10] **Three Tracts Relative to Spanish and Portuguese Affairs with a Continual Eye to English Ones.** London, William Hone, 1821. 54 pp. {Chuo, T5 - 1};

11] **Letters to Count Toreno on the Proposed Penal Code, Delivered in by the Legislation Committee of the Spanish Cortes, April 25th, 1821.** London: R. and A. Taylor, 1822. 120 pp. {Chuo, L4 - 1};

12] **Observations on Mr. Secretary Peel's House of Commons Speech.** London, John & L. H. Hunt, 1825.

62 pp. {Chuo, O1 - 2};

13] **Emancipate Your Colonies! Addressed to the National Convention of France, A\* 1793, Shewing the Uselessness and Mischievousness of Distant Dependencies to An European State.** London: C. and W. Reynell for Robert Heward, 1830, 43 pp. {Chuo, E2 - 2}.

Molesworth was a member of parliament who served as Commissioner of Works and then Colonial Secretary. Together with John Stuart Mill he edited the London Review and Westminster Review and was a general supporter of "radical" reform ideas, e.g., penal code and transportation, parliamentary reform, religious toleration, Irish Home Rule, opposition to the Corn Laws. He was also the author of a multi-volume work on Thomas Hobbes. The bound volume of pamphlets offered here would have been a constant reference for him throughout his short-lived career (he died at age 45). He once described Bentham as one of England's "greatest and most original thinkers" and used Bentham's arguments in his speeches. In retrospect he became known as part of a group known as Philosophical Radicals. This was a group of British politicians, philosophers, journalists, and writers in the early and mid-19th century who were inspired by the ideas of Jeremy Bentham to promote parliamentary and social reform. The volume contains a number of important pieces but of considerable interest is



#3, the first published edition of Bentham's "felicific calculus". This is the quintessential work by Bentham reducing all human behavior to the primary experience of seeking pleasure or pain. The chart accompanying the text (prepared by James Mill) lays out 14 categories and their motive factors. DNB XIII, 570-572 for Molesworth; Halevy, Growth of Philosophical Radicalism - still the best single reference to this determinate period in English history. A superb association copy of historical importance. \$12,000

## 8. William Henry Harrison - ELECTION MEMORABILIA. **Election Bandanna/Kerchief.**

1840. Printed red on white cotton; meas. appx. 27 x 26 inches.

Very good; clean; occasional small spot; old folds.  
As issued.

*An election bandanna for William Henry Harrison's presidential campaign in 1840. As such it is among the first to be issued for any campaign in the nation. From the early 1800s through the 1870s, kerchiefs laden with visual symbols glorified presidential aspirants as military heroes and venerable statesmen. Long-standing custom discouraged candidates from actively campaigning for*



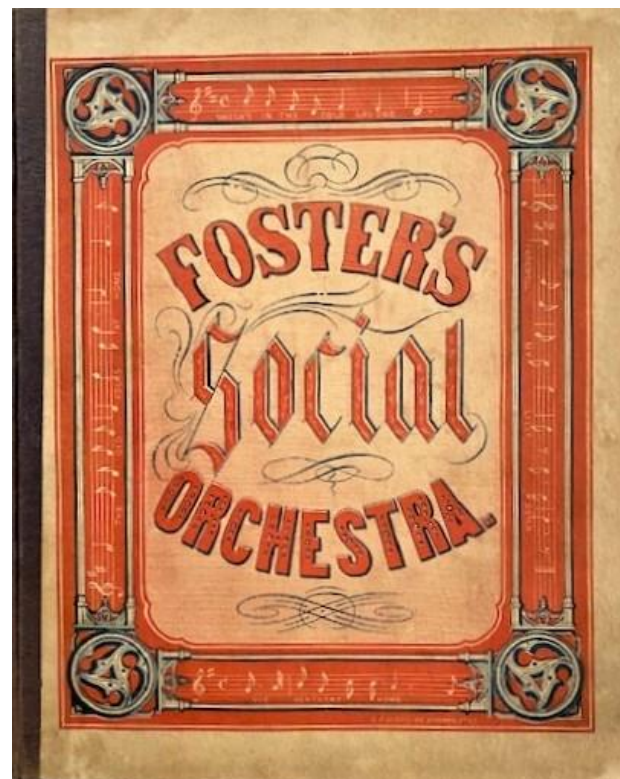
*public office, a practice viewed as undignified and "unduly ambitious". As a result, kerchiefs and other propaganda devices played a key role in image advertising. William Henry Harrison's 1840 bid for the presidency, during a time of an expanding mass electorate, ushered in a new era of campaigning marked by the appropriation of symbols and slogans - in Harrison's case, the log cabin, hard cider barrel, and slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" - and the vigorous production of campaign propaganda. The American campaign kerchief officially arrived with the presidential*

*bid of William Henry Harrison in 1840 after Democratic opponents labeled the 67-year-old Harrison an old “has been” content to retire to his log cabin and drink hard cider. Whigs seized upon the intended insult and turned log cabins and hard cider barrels into positive emblems of the campaign, championing Harrison as a man of the people. A flood of political kerchiefs featured the ubiquitous log cabin and barrels. Ironically, the man perennially portrayed as a simple frontiersman was actually an aristocratic Virginian who lived in a stately residence. Like George Washington and Andrew Jackson before him, William Henry Harrison was promoted as a military hero in this equestrian portrait. Known as “The Hero of Tippecanoe” for his victory over the Shawnees at Tippecanoe, Indiana in 1811, Harrison also distinguished himself during the War of 1812. The figure is surrounded by scenes depicting his log cabin home, the Battle of Tippecanoe, Battle of Thames, the farmer, US Capitol, and the Treaty. Threads of History, #131; Campaigns on Cotton, New York Historical Society. \$1,875*

9. Foster, Stephen.

**The Social Orchestra for Flute or Violin:  
A Collection of Popular Melodies  
Arranged as Solos, Duets, Trios, and  
Quartets.**

New York [City]: Firth, Pond & Co., 1854.  
First Edition. 4to, [2], [3] - 83, [1 - contents] pp.  
About fine; bit of dustiness to the covers.  
Original publisher's cloth backed printed paper boards



*Foster's only collection of instrumental music, which includes original compositions by Foster: two 4-part sets of quadrilles, along with his settings of popular airs and works by Donizetti, Mozart, Schubert and other classical*

*composers. In typical fashion, a time-consuming, laborious effort for which Foster was paid a flat \$150. proved to be very popular and went through many subsequent editions. This first edition is a rare book, with no copies located on OCLC (the single copy located turns out to be a facsimile and otherwise the earliest edition there is 1856), and none in the auction records of the past fifty years.*

\$4,000

## 10. Caldwell, Charles - PRINTED IN KENTUCKY.

### **Introductory Address on Independence of Intellect** - BOUND WITH - **Medical and Physical Memoirs** - BOUND WITH - **Elements of Phrenology** - BOUND WITH - **Analysis of Fever.**

Lexington, [KY]: 1824 - 1826.

First (only) Editions. 8vo, I - Printed at the Office of the Kentucky Whig, 1825, [4], [5] - 49 pp.; II - [Same], 1826, [4], [1] - 224 pp.; III - Printed for the Author by Thomas T Skillman, 1824, viii, [1] - 100 pp. + plate (Note: The plate is sometimes inserted as a folding frontispiece. In this copy, it is trimmed to the size of the text leaves, with no loss of the image, and it is appropriately placed adjacent to the number key in the text); IV - [Same], 1825, [8 - erratic numbering], [1] - 97 pp. This volume also bears

the signatures of several members of the Gunn family. Very good; some toning and spotting throughout; binding rubbed.

Contemporary three-quarter calf.

*A superb sammelband of Kentucky imprints by the eminent Philadelphia physician Charles Caldwell (1752-1853) who had emigrated from the city to accept a founding chair at the medical school at Transylvania University in Lexington. Shortly after the appointment he was sent to Europe to acquire medical equipment and a library for the university. While in Paris in 1821 he attended the lectures of Franz Joseph Gall, founder of phrenology, and his co-worker Spurzheim. He was an immediate convert. Caldwell felt that the new "science" was, "The most memorable and essential improvement in intellectual philosophy that the world has witnessed .... Whatever errors may be detected in its details, its fundamental principles are true." Shortly after return to the United States he wrote and had printed the first American contribution to the literature of phrenology (item #3). The second item in this volume should not be confused with Caldwell's 1801 book with the same primary title, but with a different subtitle and with entirely different contents. That book was concerned principally with yellow fever. The present work contains the following three essays: "Memoir I. An Introductory Address, intended as a defence [sic] of the Medical Profession against the charge of Irreligion and Infidelity, with*

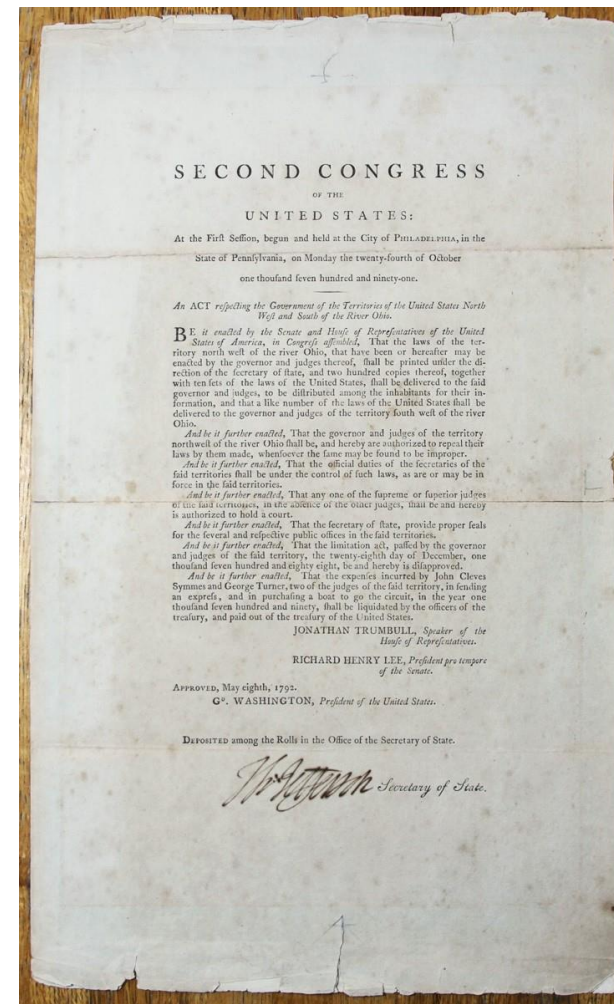


*thoughts on the truth and importance of Natural Religion. Delivered, November 2, 1824. Memoir II. A Dissertation in answer to certain prize questions, proposed by His Grace, the Duke of Holstein Oldenburg, respecting the 'Origin, contagion, and general philosophy of Yellow Fever, and the practicability of that disease prevailing in high northern latitudes,' with thoughts on its prevention and treatment. Memoir III. Thoughts on the Analogies of disease."* Another volume of Caldwell's "Memoirs," containing numbers IV-VI, was published separately the following year. DAB III, 406; S&S #19924, 23988, 15625, 19922; McMurtrie, Early Kentucky Medical Imprints; Horine, Biographical Sketch and Guide to the Writings of Charles Caldwell. \$5,500

11. Thomas Jefferson - NORTHWEST TERRITORY - SIGNED.  
**... An Act respecting the Government of the Territories of the United States North West and South of the River Ohio.**  
 [Caption title]

[Philadelphia]: [Childs & Swaine], [1792].  
 First Edition. Folio, bifolium; Page size meas. 16 x 9.5 inches. The text is printed recto on one page. 18th

century American laid paper watermarked with: HS Sandy Run with a post horn.  
 Very good; old folds; small repair to verso of a fold; some toning.  
 As issued.



*Very rare printing of an early United States law respecting the recently organized Northwest Territory, boldy signed by Jefferson as Secretary of State. The document, which also carries the printed signatures of President George Washington, House Speaker Jonathan Trumbull, and Richard Henry Lee, president pro tem of the Senate, was approved May 8th, 1792. One of very few copies on large paper, signed. The text is in regard to the then recently organized Northwest Territory and its government and implementation of the laws. Evans #24902 locates two copies of this act (NYPL, Rhi), OCLC locates three additional copies, including Yale and AAS. The dimensions listed for these copies, 34 x 21 cm, indicate that they are smaller than the present copy and are not among the special copies signed by Jefferson for official transmittal. A rare and desirable American law, pertaining to an important national issue and bearing the signature of an iconic figure in American history. Not in the Streeter Sale. We have located only one of the large copies in auction records, that being the example in the Sang Sale in 1978.*

\$45,000

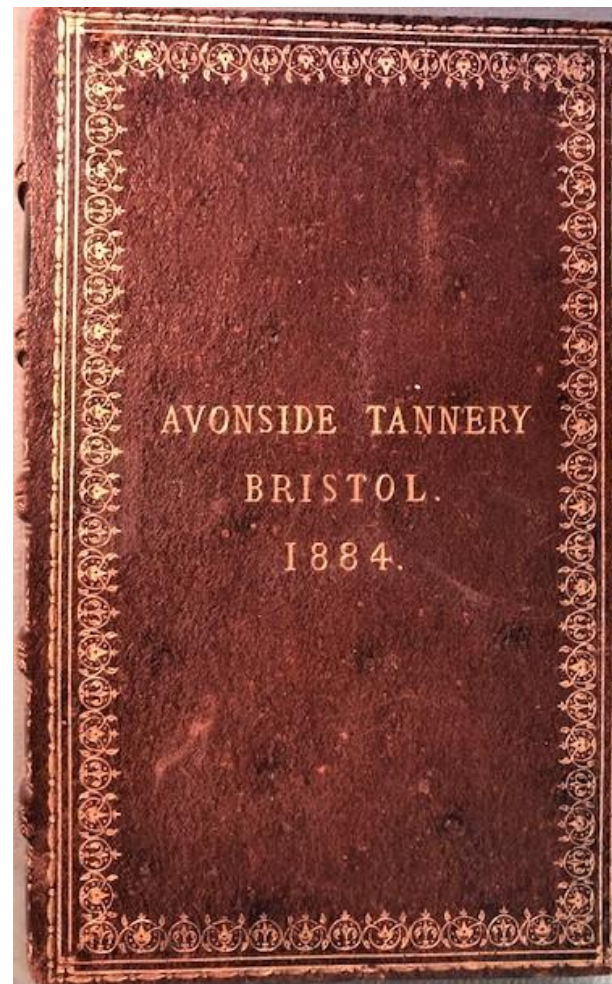
## 12. Anon. - ADVERTISEMENT. **Avonside Tannery.**

Bristol, [UK]: 1884. 8vo. A compressed block of leather (appx. 33 mm. thick) machined, and with gilt stamped

decoration to look like a bound book. The rear cover is not finished and shows the original "hide" finish of the leather.

Near fine; a few minor scrapes. .

Spine and front cover are gilt stamped; edges painted red.



*An advertisement for the Avonside Tannery in Bristol England dated 1884. This is a solid block of compressed leather skillfully machined and decorated to resemble a bound book.* \$1,500

13. Owen, Robert.

**Courte Exposition d'un Systeme Social Rationnel** [caption title].

[Paris]: [Imprimerie de Marc-Aurel], [1848].

Folio, six pages; printed in double columns.

Very good; horizontal fold; slight darkening to one panel of the first page.

As issued.

*A presentation of the views of the English socialist reformer Robert Owen issued within the heart of the 1848 uprising that overtook all of Europe (re: Marx). It is a translation of the important Outline of the Rational System of Society, London, 1830 (for more see PMM #271). The reform of humanity and education of character through social structures, e.g., New Lanark, are presented to the French populace. The text is a detailed outline of Owen's social system. NLW bibliography of Owen #40; DNB XIV, 1338-1346; OCLC citing 4 holdings (France and Switzerland).* \$2,750

14. Wales, William.

**The Method of Finding the Longitude at Sea, by Time-Keepers ....**

London: Printed by C Buckton .. for the Author ..., 1794.

First Edition. 8vo, xvi, [1] - 115, [1 - blank] pp. + folding engraved plate.

Very good; lower margin a bit close for one signature - but no losses.

Modern paper backed plain blue boards and paper label.

*William Wales was a British mathematician and astronomer who sailed on Captain Cook's second voyage of discovery, then became Master of the Royal Mathematical School at Christ's Hospital and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He also observed the Transit of Venus at Hudson's Bay and assisted Maskelyne in launching the Nautical Almanac in 1766. He was appointed to Cook's ship Resolution as keeper of two of the four chronometers that went on the second voyage. During the time at sea he undertook hundreds of observations to assess the accuracy (rate) of the chronometers as against observed solar time. This proved to be the final test of the instruments because Wales' tests assured the Board of Longitude of their precision. The book offered here is his detailed explanation of the why and how of these observations. After the voyage he taught mathematics and had Coleridge, Lamb, and Leigh Hunt*



*among his pupils. Privately printed the title is elusive in trade. Withey, Voyages; Beaglehole, Life of Capt. James Cook; Andrewes, Quest for the Longitude, Appendix D; Crone, #694; Baillie, p. 350; see Holmes, Coleridge.*

\$1,950

15. Morison, George - BISMARCK  
BRIDGE - F J HAYNES  
PHOTOGRAPHER.

**The Bismarck Bridge. Bridge over the  
Missouri River at Bismarck, D. T., on the  
Northern Pacific Railroad.**

Unknown place: Not Published, [1882].

Folio. An album of 62 albumen prints (meas. appx. 115 x 195 mm.) mounted two to a page recto and verso on thick card stock meas. appx. 345 x 273mm. Most of the photographs are dated in the negative. There is no text; the exception is a nine line printed label mounted in the center of the first page of the album identifying the bridge and its basic details.

Very good; front cover detached; spine worn; card stock pages a bit warped.

Contemporary three-quarter leather.



*A detailed record of the construction of the bridge by F J Haynes who had recently been appointed the official photographer of the railroad. The bridge was a wooden trestle design of 1500 feet in length between four stone piers in the river. It utilized a combination Whipple truss and bowstring trusses at the landings. The two main spans saw sections of the truss assembled on land and then floated and lifted into place for assembly. Morison (DAB XIII, 191-192) had previously designed and built a number of bridges for the Erie Railroad under the direction of its chief engineer Octave Chanute. He was, however, at this time, an independent contractor and this was his most sophisticated individual effort. He would go on to complete several more bridges across the northern United States amassing an astonishing record of successful crossings of most difficult environments. Haynes carefully photographed the most salient features of the multi-year construction providing a superb - possibly unique - engineering record of the construction work. OCLC does not locate any copies of this album; see the Tilden biography of Haynes, Following the Frontier ....., who mentions Haynes' bridge photographs but provides no illustrations to match this album; absent from the North Dakota Historical Society collection. See chapter 4 in Edwards' ... Early American Bridges for an excellent account of bridge engineering and material science.*

\$16,000

16. Luzenberg, Charles Aloysius (student)  
- MANUSCRIPT.

**Medical clinical notes on diseases from Jefferson medical school in Philadelphia, Nov. 1826 - January 1827 by faculty physicians Eberle, and McClellan taken by Luzenberg.**

1827. Small 4to notebook. Appx. 250 pp. in a legible hand; written dos-à-dos.

Good; hinges reinforced with paper tape at some point; spine repaired.

Contemporary half leather notebook from Auner's bookshop.

*An unusual record of cures and case studies that reads much like modern clinical rounds. References throughout are to George Mc Clellan and John Eberle - both founding members of the then newly instituted Jefferson Medical College (Luzenberg attended as a member of the first class). There are also occasional references to cures offered by Samuel P Griffitts who had died earlier in 1826 but whose reputation as Director of the Pennsylvania Dispensary in the previous 30 years established him as a formidable presence in Philadelphia. There are all kinds of illnesses, ailments,*

*and wounds discussed - often with cures suggested and formulae recorded.* \$2,800

17. Porcher, Francis Peyre.

**Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests, Medical, Economical, and Agricultural; Being also a Medical Botany of the Confederate States ....**

Charleston, SC: [The Author] Steam Power Press of Evans & Cogswell, 1863.

First Edition. 8vo, xxv, [1 - blank], [1] - 601 pp. Printed on an inferior paper - as are most Confederate imprints.

There are some pencil notes on the rear endpapers. The book is fully indexed.

Good; a somewhat amateurish paper rebacking with a paper label; occasional pencil markings in the margins; some faint water spotting here and there; some wear to the edges of the binding.

Contemporary marbled paper over boards.

*An ambitious and important original work and the only Confederate manual of materia-medica published. It is also the first encyclopaedic botany of the southern states of America. As a manual of medical botany it provided vital information in overcoming the effects of the Union*

*blockade of medicines during the Civil War. Porcher was raised and educated in South Carolina. After medical school he spent two years in France and Italy continuing his medical and botanical education. He had published several works on medical botany but the book offered here is his main work. It is a "true landmark"*

*(Cornerstones of Confederate Collecting by Harwell) and contains substitutes for, " ... coffee, dyes of all colors ... processes of fermentation of wine, beer, and vinegar ... preparations for Indian corn, modes of manufacture of starch, soap, oils ... perfumes etc." Kelly & Burrage pp. 975-976; Howes, P482; Confederate Hundred #69; G-M #1865.1; Norman II, #1722 - only the later Richmond imprint; Parrish & Willingham #6132; Crandall #3041; Stafleu / Cowan #8168; DAB XV, pp. 79-80. Cornerstone #10; see Goodspeed catalog #601(May, 1987) "The Confederacy" where it is #140 priced at \$1500. \$5,950*

18. Ibbetson, John - HOLTZAPFFEL  
MANUSCRIPT.

**A Brief Account of Ibbetson's  
Geometric Chuck, Manufactured by  
Holtzapffel & Co. With a Selection of  
Specimens .... - BOUND WITH - [Manuscript]  
Additional Notes on Ibbetson's**



## Geometric Chuck by Charles Holtzapffel.

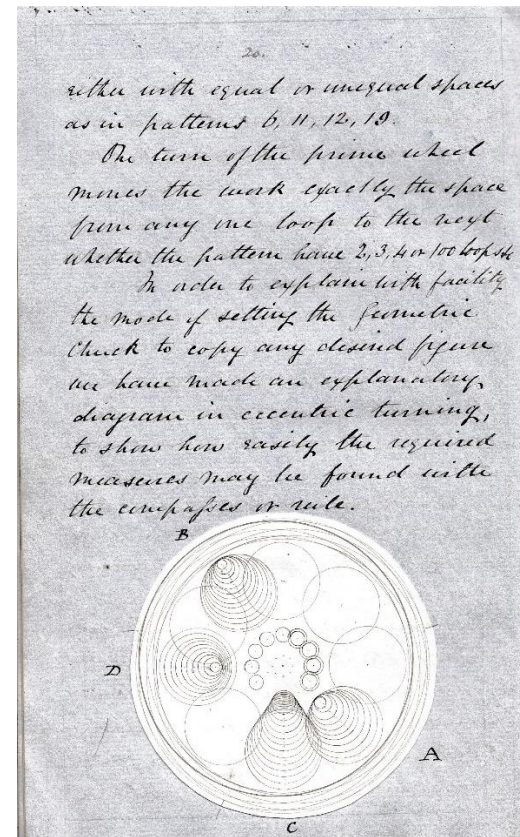
London: Printed for the Author / Holtzapffel Co. [Charles Holtzapffel], 1833 / [1852].

First Edition. 8vo, I - [2 - the original illustrated front wrapper], 47, [1] pp. with text illustrations; II - [2 - title], 3 - 36 pp. + 2 hand drawn plates; 2 charts (entitled: Table Settings); and a mounted circular drawing appx. 81 mm in diameter with 3 other hand drawn text illustrations. The paper for the manuscript is laid paper (high grade stationery) with a slight blue tint that is watermarked 1852. The manuscript contains one three-line correction, otherwise a neat, clear hand.

Very good; opened flat on several occasions with some "splitting" to the block but nothing offensive. Page 19 of the manuscript is mis-numbered but the following page is numbered 20 and maintains the correct sequence to the end, so the total pagination as noted is correct.

Contemporary green binder's cloth with a mounted leather label on the front cover.

*As manufacturers of precision machine tools the Holtzapffel Co. of the UK were renown. Charles Holtzapffel owned and operated the company until his death in 1847; it was then taken over by his wife Amelia. Ibbetson's geometric chuck was one of the items that the firm manufactured. The 36 page manuscript addition to*



*the text is an explanation of the differences between Ibbetson's geometric chuck and a normal chuck, describing the adjustments and eccentricity possible - in detail. Complex and expensive, the item did not gain wide distribution being utilized primarily in engraving for currency or ornate shapes. The manuscript and drawings that accompany Ibbetson's pamphlet in this copy are rare. The Smithsonian has the only located copy of a*

*similar manuscript, but it is a truncated text (being only 30 pages) and is dated 2 years later. There is no notation as to its being illustrated. The OCLC entry (#10612239) does not identify the hand - is it Amelia, who is credited as being active in the business?*

\$4,000

19. United States Treasury.

**7 stamped brass tax revenue tags for cotton bales.**



1863/1864. Brass appx. 265 mm. long; stamped head is appx. 80 x 35 mm. Very good. As issued.

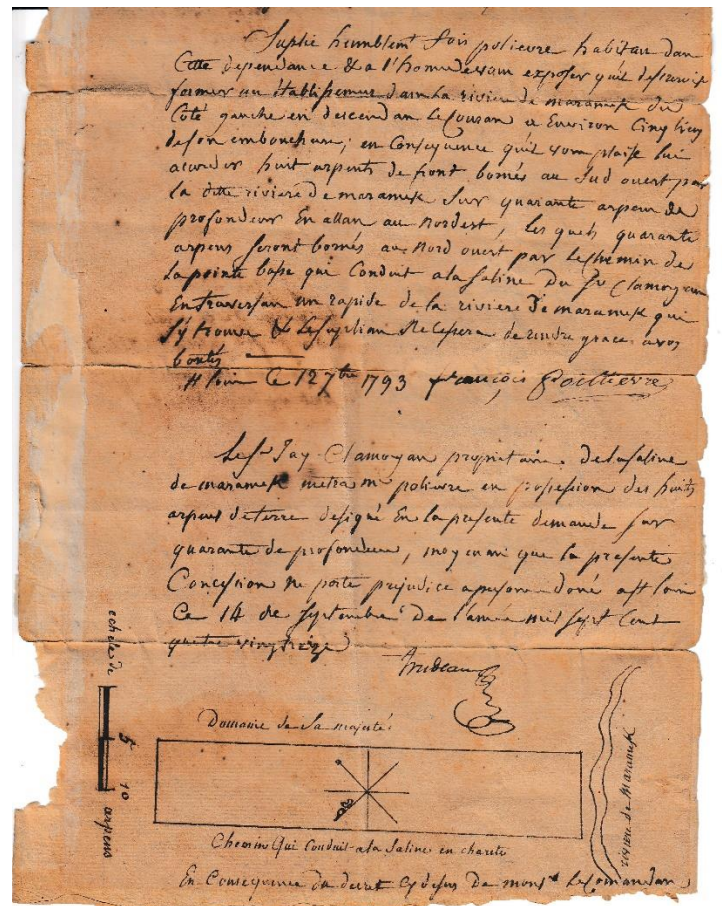
*Bales of cotton were required to have marks or stamps affixed to show payment of federal tax. This was accomplished using unusual brass tags with long, harpoon-like shafts that were inserted into the bale. Tax legislation of 1862 included a tax of a half-cent per pound on raw cotton; the rate was increased several times until it was repealed in 1868. Undertaken during the Civil War these efforts were at best haphazard with a substantial black market and licensed trade in cotton occurring. Six of the tags offered here are date stamped; one bears the additional stamp of "Ohio".*

\$1,750

20. 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 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 deposits, 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.*

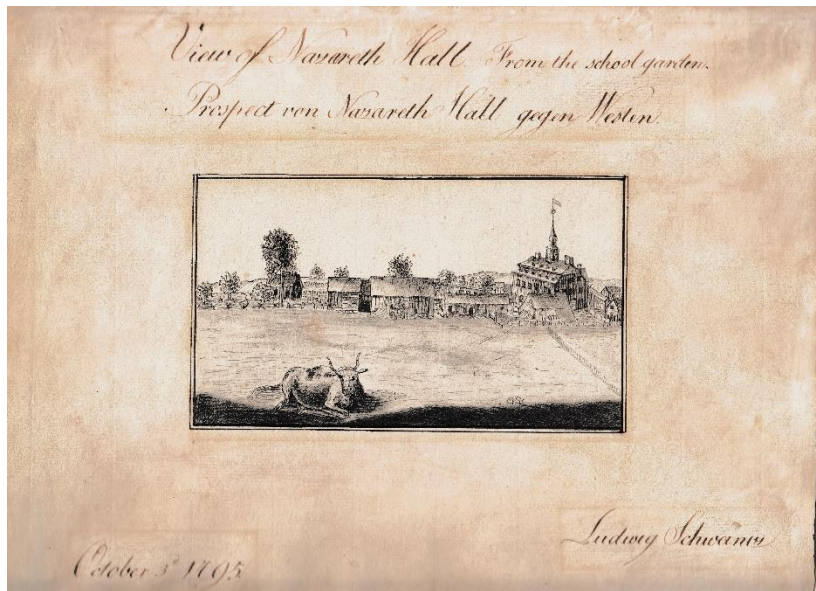
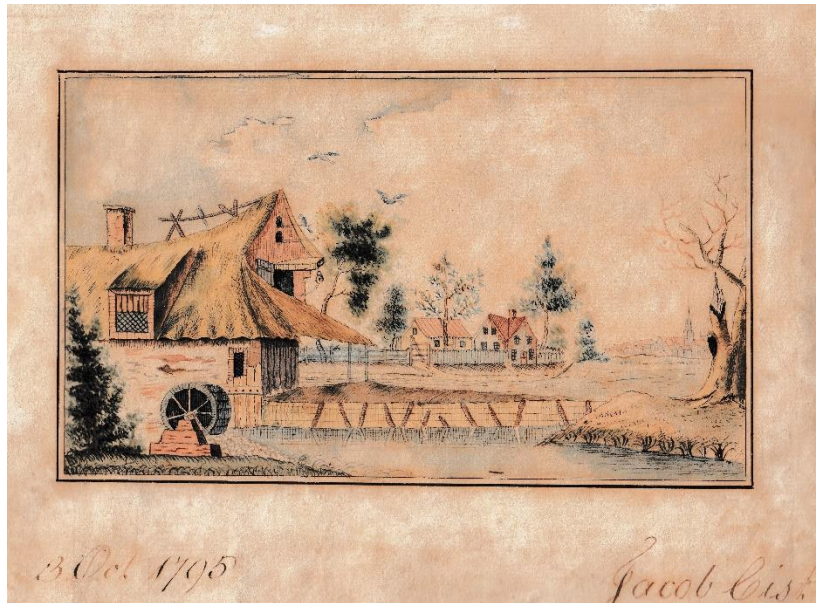
\$2,500

## 21. Jacob Cist / Ludwig Schweinir – FOUR EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AMERICAN SCHOOL DRAWINGS.

### **Moravian school, Nazareth Hall, four watercolor drawings including grounds and buildings.**

Nazareth, PA: October, 1795. Watercolors meas. appx. 110 x 190 mm. (one somewhat smaller); on laid paper with no watermark; sheet size appx. 210 x 265 mm. Three are in color, one in black and white. Each is identified and dated in the same hand. The smaller, black and white drawing has the following legend: View of Nazareth Hall from the school garden / *Prospect von Nazareth Hall gegen Westen*. Very good; some toning to the paper. Neatly hinged and matted.





Nazareth Hall (1752–1929) was the Moravian school in Nazareth, Pennsylvania. It was established by master mason Melchior Rasp in 1754. In 1759 it became the central boarding school for sons of Moravian parents. Later it attained wide fame as a "classical academy." This eventually led to the founding, in 1807, of Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, PA. The original school was divided into "rooms"; each contained only fifteen or eighteen pupils; these pupils were under the constant supervision of a master; and this master, who was generally a theological scholar, was the companion and spiritual adviser of his charges. Jacob Cist graduated at the school and worked with the post office department, Washington, D. C., 1800-08, when he removed to Wilkes Barre, PA. There he was appointed postmaster and retained the position until his death (1825). He devoted much of his time to painting and literature, contributing for years to *The Literary Magazine*, *The Portfolio*, and to the local papers of Pennsylvania. He invented and patented a mill to grind colors for paints and in 1808 secured a patent for manufacturing a mineral black for printer's ink from Lehigh anthracite coal, as a substitute for India ink. For many years he was interested in the mining and the uses of anthracite coal. In 1815 published a pamphlet on the subject. Ludwig Schweinir has evaded the historical record. \$3,950



22. Say, Thomas.

**American Entomology, or Descriptions  
of the Insects of North America .... 3 vols.**

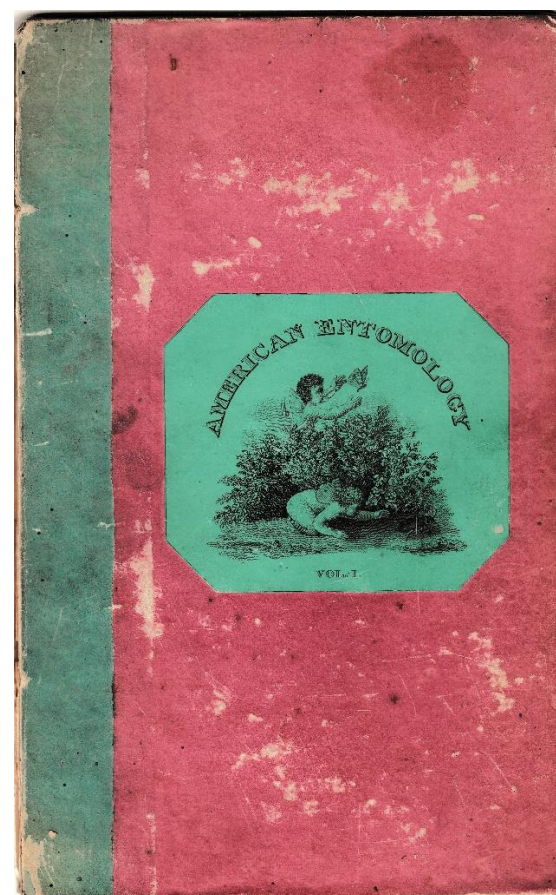
Philadelphia: Samuel Augustus Mitchell, 1824-1828.

First Edition. 8vo, I - Engraved title, viii (including printed title), [9 - 116], [3 - index], [1 - blank] pp. + 18 color lithographic plates; II - [2], [3 - 135], [1 - blank], [3 - index], [1 - blank] pp. + 18 color lithographic plates; III - [2], [3 - 134], [3 - index], [1 - blank] pp. + 18 color lithographic plates. There are 54 plates total and the engraved title. Printed on a heavy, milled paper without a watermark. All plates are inserted. The binding boards are exceptionally heavy and rigid.

Very good bright copy; some sporadic modest foxing; bindings broken with front covers separated; spine of volume 3 with substantial abrasion; paper labels in tact on volumes 2 & 3; untrimmed; vol. 3 unopened and both covers separated.

Original publisher's pink glazed paper over boards with a paper label on the front cover of volume 1; pale green paper backstrips with mounted paper labels.

*Say, the zoologist for the Long Expedition to the Rockies and "father" of American entomology, had planned to write this book from 1815 (the rare 10 page Prospectus was issued in 1816). He was appointed curator at the newly founded APS and professor of natural history at*



*the Univ. of PA. The work was finally completed in 1828. It is taxonomic with descriptions. The plates are exceptional renderings and must be counted as among the earliest wholly American color plate natural history books produced. Nissen ZBI #3612; Sabin #77370; DAB XVI, pp. 401-402; not in Reese; see Blum, Picturing Nature ...., pp. 54-59.*

\$3,250



23. Anon. - PIERCE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN ?.

**Original color ink sketch.**



[Baltimore?]: ca1860. Color pen & ink drawing meas. appx. 315 x 445 mm in the original, contemporary frame; on glazed cotton.

Very good; some minor spotting to the periphery. Framed.

*An unusual "cartoon" that features what appears to be Franklin Pierce astride a game-cock directling a spear pointed quill at a prostrate figure in the grasp of the*

*animal. The election of 1852 was preceded by a contentious Democratic party convention in Baltimore - the origin of this cartoon when it surfaced at an estate sale in 1995. Until that time it had been folded and kept undisturbed. The result is its retention of the depth of the original color and very good condition. Although the attribution to the Pierce campaign cannot be certain, it appears the most likely - especially with the game-cock. Pierce faced days of votes to secure his candidacy that was not, by any means, popular. Here he is shown subduing one of his opponents for the nomination.*

\$4,400

24. [Flentje, L{udwig} Dr.] - AMERICAN WINE.

**Familien Weine oder Anleitung, Wein zu bereiten aus Johannisbeeren, Stachelbeeren, Erdbeeren, Himbeeren, Brombeeren, Heidelbeeren, Rosinen, Kirschen, Psirsichen sowie aus Aepfeln und Birnen, Wurzeln, Blüthen und Blättern insbesondere aber aus Unreifen und wilden Trauben.**

Philadelphia / New York: [Flentje, L], 1864.  
First (only) Edition. 8vo, iv, [1] - 76 pp. The text is in German.

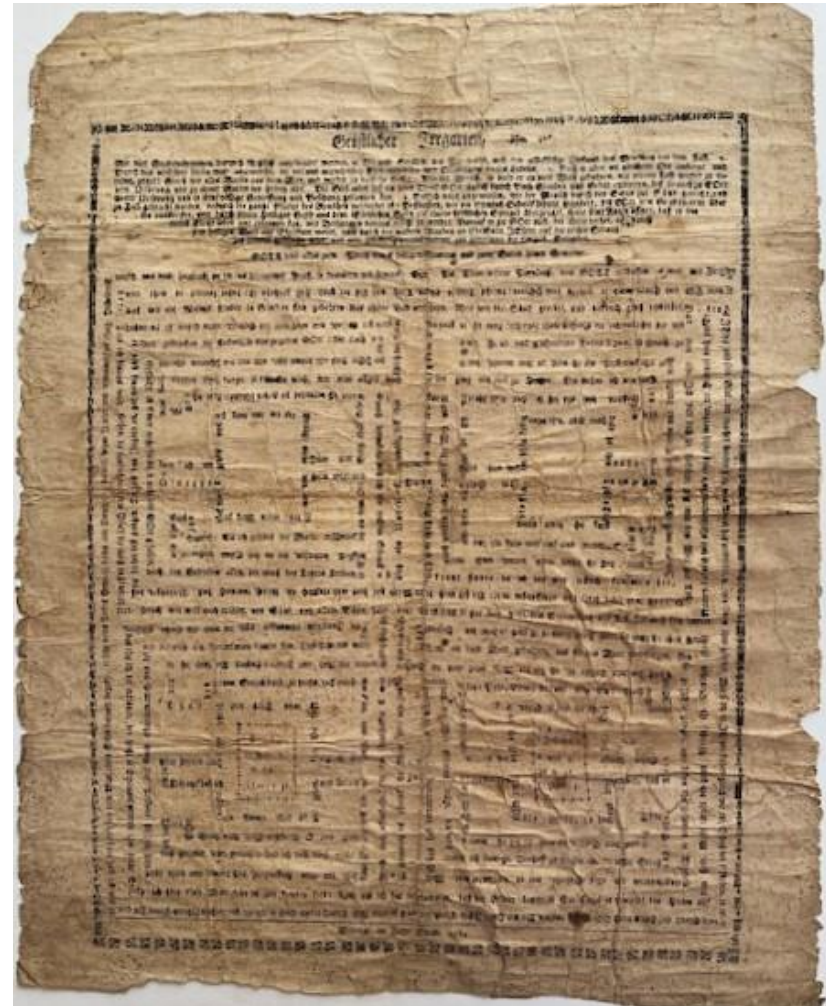
Good; some browning; spotted; old small institutional stamp on one side of the wrapper - no other accessioning.

Stitched as issued in plain paper wrappers.

*A most interesting pamphlet based on English, continental, and American sources (according to the author) to produce various fruit wines. OCLC locates a single copy (Boston) mis-identifying the author (it is attributed to Steiger who in fact is the printer). Flentje is recorded as holding the copyright. In addition to directions for all kinds of fruit wines there are instructions for "root", e.g. parsnip, wines and a section devoted to wild grapes and unripe grapes. Preservation and storage is also addressed. Absent from the histories of the subject consulted. The author wrote at least two other works in the 1870s on "vitalist" medical philosophy.*

\$1,500

## 25. Anon. - EPHRATA PRINTING **Geistlicher Irrgarten, Mit vier Gnadenbrunnen ... Die vier Ströhm des Paradeises [sic] ....**



Ephrata, Ephrata Cloister, 1784.

Folio broadside meas. appx. 515 x 420 mm. Printed in Fraktur type; single sheet of thick, untrimmed and unwatermarked paper.



Good; some rumpling to the edges; old folds with early paper reinforcement; two holes with backing (no loss). .  
As issued.

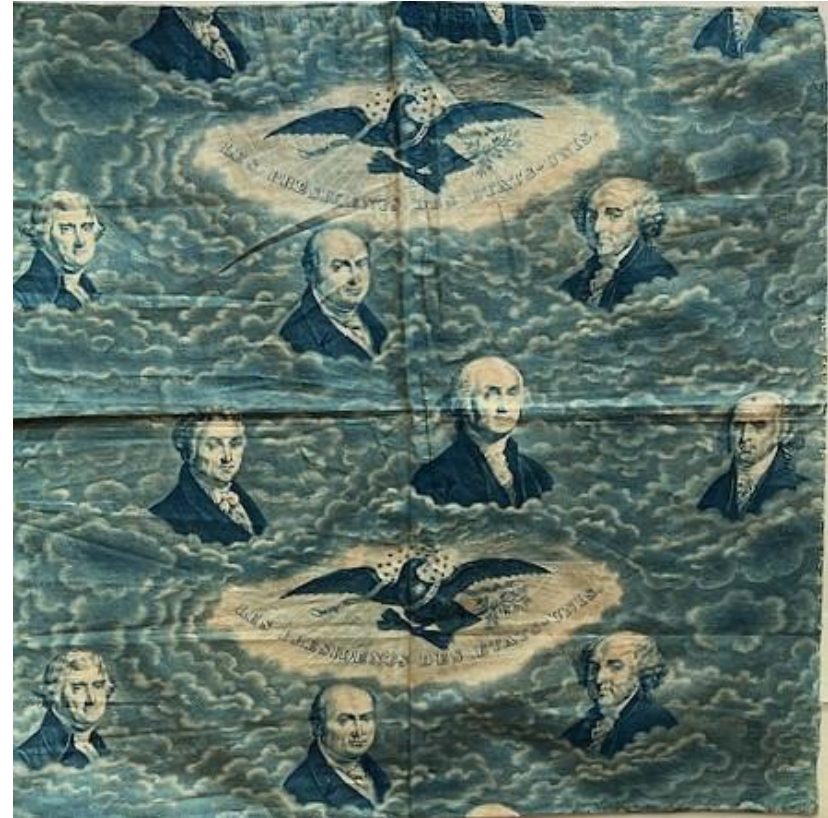
*A popular theme among the PA German religious communities. The way of man's soul through life and its ultimate return to god. The journey is represented as a typographical maze illustrating the difficulties and temptations of life sustained by four springs of god's grace. Reprinted many times in the 19th century, but never in such a grand manner. This is the best of four known 18th century copies. The others, two with floral color additions at the borders, sustain significant damage. See the entry in German Language Broadside in North America. An extraordinary survival.*

\$8,800

## 26. Anon. - AMERICAN PRESIDENTS. **Les Presidents des Etats-Unis.** [Paris?]:

[1829]. Folio, roller print on cotton in blue ink, meas. appx. 630 x 660 mm.  
Near fine; excellent color; old folds.  
As issued.

*This is similar to a print created by the lithographer Antoine Maurin in Paris by Pierre Langlume between*



*1825-1829. The image depicts the first six Presidents of the United States: Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams [see the Maurin version in the collection of the Library of Congress]. The eagle with the banner - E Pluribus Unum - is surrounded by 24 stars that represent the states of the union at that time. Threads of History #70 - that states this is the earliest issue.*

\$1,450



27. TORAH POINTER - AMERICAN  
JUDAICA.

**Nineteenth century American, turned  
(carved?) wood, torah pointer.**



[New England?]: Last half of 19th century. Wood (Elm?) with 5 onlaid (tacked) panbone plaques and a fitted coin silver collar (appx. 15 mm. long) with applied "chain link" design to secure the tip of the pointer. The pointer is appx. 230 mm. long and appx. 23 mm. at its greatest diameter. Very good; wanting(?) two small decorative insets at the hand where, what appear to be, filled placement sockets are visible. As made.

*Rare. An American Torah pointer made in New England (? - given the whalebone plaque onlays) some time in the last half of the 19th century. The plain turned body (somewhat eccentric) and off-center inset plain "button" and plaque decoration indicates*



*an untrained craftsman but with facility with, and access to, panbone (flat pieces of whalebone from a rear jawbone extension of a sperm whale cut as sections and polished). The five plaques are fitted along the longitudinal axis (they each meas. appx. 175 x 10 x 3 mm.) secured by small brass tacks that are skillfully applied.*

\$4,500

## 28. [BAPTISM] A group of four Taufpatenbriefe - BAPTISMAL LETTERS. **Taufpatenbriefe.**

[Saxony - Germany]: Two earliest have the imprint: Leipzig, bey Schreibers Erben., 1810, 1816, 1834, & 1841. Four folding sheets (each approx. 80 x 80 mm closed, 160 x 160 mm open), of which two copper-engraved and two woodcut, all crudely hand-colored, with letterpress text verso completed in manuscript.

A bit of wear.

As issued.

*The folding Taufpatenbrief was a popular gift from godparents, with a series of printed religious images playfully opened to reveal devotional texts inside, which served both as a record of the child's baptism and as an aid in their subsequent spiritual upbringing. The letterpress contents are often completed in manuscript*



*with the name of the child and the date of the baptism; one particularly thorough example here has had additional blanks filled with the date and time of birth, the place of baptism, the godparent's name, and the fact that the child is the eighth child of her father's first marriage. All four Briefe use the same composition for their central image, with priest and godparents gathered around a baptismal font, framed by two columns, with the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove descending from clouds above. A varied selection of suitable scenes then follows as the flaps are unfolded: on one, Adam and Eve, the Annunciation, John the Baptist, and the Baptism of Christ are followed by the Virgin and Child, the Flight into Egypt, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection; while another*

*includes only single figures, with four virtues followed by the four Evangelists.* \$1,450

## 29. Mora, Francis Luis - POSTER DESIGN.

### **The Health of the Child is the Power of the Nation.**

April, 1918. Unique. 17 1/4 x 23 1/4 inches (painted surface). Gouache on paper board. The original art for the "Year of the Child" poster. Signed by Mora.  
Very good; some buckling. Excellent color.  
As accomplished; tacked into a frame (easily removed).

*The "year of the child" was declared by Woodrow Wilson to be 1918. This the result of the failure rate of recruits to the armed services in their medical examinations. Wilson's declaration was the first step in efforts to improve the health of the public and especially young men. The execution fell to the US Children's Bureau and Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The Bureau was established in 1912 to, " ... investigate and report ... upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and*



*diseases of children ...." It became a center for public health initiatives. The Council was established in 1916 to coordinate resources and industries for the war effort. Numerous subordinate agencies and committees were formed. Evolving out of the National American Woman Suffrage Association the Woman's Committee - in structure and resource - was almost pre-formed. As a result it was very effective in marshalling the clubs and associations of women across the nation to further Wilson's purpose. Pursuant to this Francis Luis Mora designed this poster to advertise the bureau (the poster was issued with modified text well into the 1930s - see LC website for the entry) as well as poster work for the bond campaigns for the Liberty Loan boards (under the*



*direction of the Committee for Public Information). He was a well established artist and illustrator before and after WWI with numerous public and private commissions.*

\$7,500

### 30. Anon. - LITHOGRAPHY. **Trisceneorama.**

[Germany]: ca1860. Framed lithograph permitting three distinct views depending on the viewing angle. The two alternate views are composed of 51 vertical "slats" with differing parts of a separate image on each side of a slat. Each picture measures appx. 380 x 350 mm. The frame enlarges the dimensions and weight (considerably). Very good overall. The frame is bumped and bit chipped.

*In vogue in Europe for a short time this bit of pictorial magic usually utilized religious motifs and appeared in a much smaller formats. The example offered here is unusual both in its size and subject matter (offering a portrait of a woman, bouquet of flowers, and a ship sailing). Dewitz / Nekes, Sehmaschinen und Bilderwelten ....*

\$2,500



END