

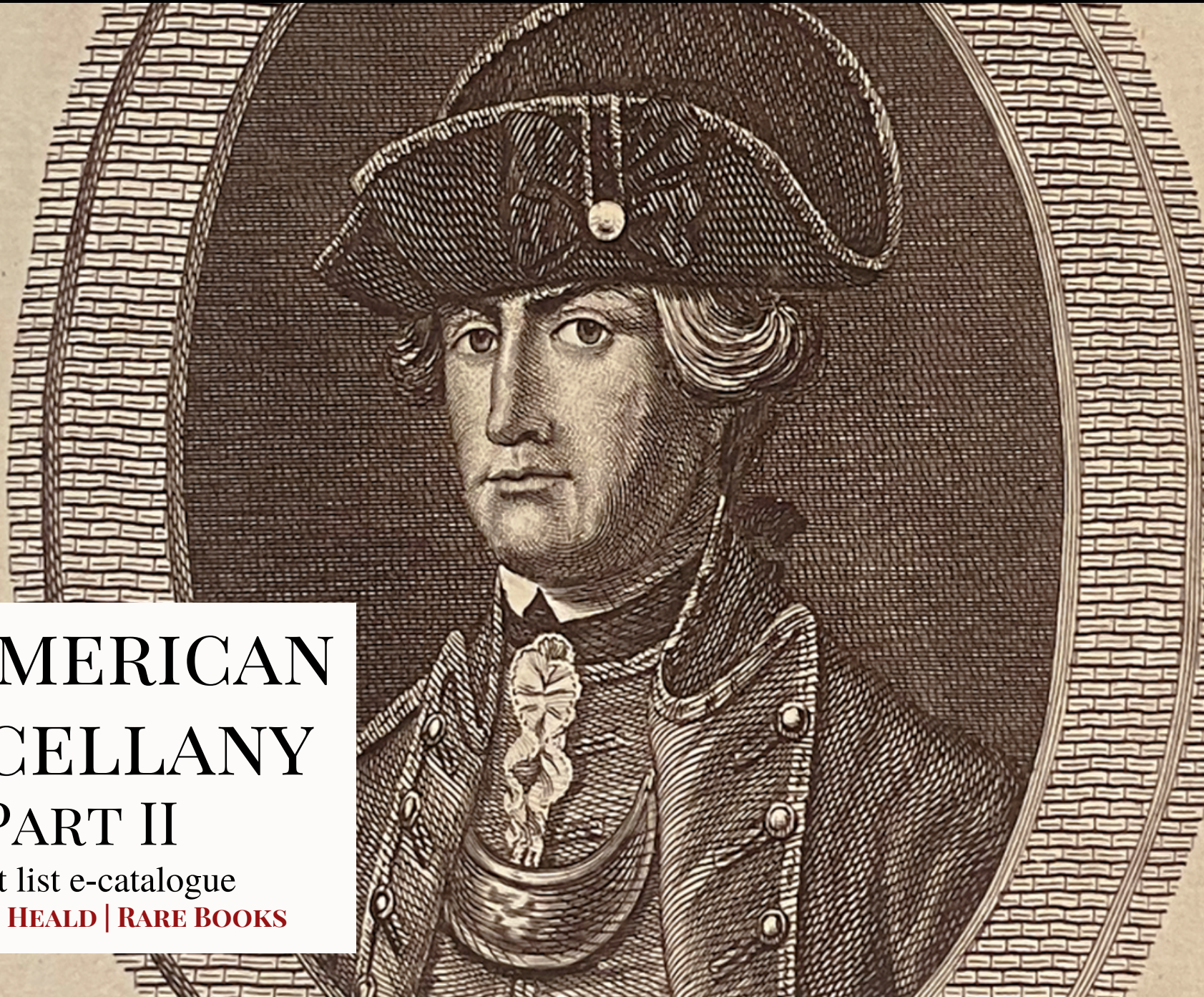


DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

# AN AMERICAN MISCELLANY PART II

a short list e-catalogue

**DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS**





# AN AMERICAN MISCELLANY PART II

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**CONTACT INFORMATION**

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*Mammoths tel qu'il existe au  
Museum à Philadelphie*

*Cebelles de 4 pieds*





**AVIATION - James MEANS; Alexander Graham BELL; Octave CHANUTE and A. Lawrence ROTCH. *International Sport with Flying-Machines* [caption title].**

Boston: April 1908. tall folded bifolium. (10 15/16 x 6 inches). 3pp.

**Early aviation ephemera.**

Inspired by a similar aviation prize having been issued in France and by the technical improvements resulting from international yachting competitions, on April 18, 1908, the American Aviation Prize Fund was established by aviation pioneers James Means, Octave Chanute, A. Lawrence Rotch and telephone inventor Alexander Graham Bell. The present ephemeral handbill was circulated to "those interested in aviation" soliciting \$100 from 250 individuals in order to fund a prize for an international sporting contest of flying machines. Published just prior to the Wright Brothers May 1908 demonstrations in Europe, the prize was evidently an early attempt to establish similar air shows in the United States.

(#35832)

\$ 200

INTERNATIONAL SPORT WITH  
FLYING-MACHINES.

WHEN Robert Fulton's steamboat first plied the waters of the Hudson any one who had predicted the achievements in steam navigation which were destined to follow would have been deemed a visionary. If, at the time George Stephenson ran his locomotive engine from Stockton to Darlington, some person had given rein to his imagination and, ignoring flood and mountain, had conjured up a transcontinental *train de luxe*, he would perhaps have been considered amusing, probably nothing more than that.

So, at the present day, it avails nothing for the enthusiast to make predictions concerning the future utility and value of the flying-machine or of the possibilities of its revolutionizing human affairs.

Considering the present stage of development of the dynamic flying-machine, the question is, what are the possibilities for it which are clearly in sight?

Making no predictions concerning economical transportation or military operations, and holding to conservatism in statement, we may assert that the flying-machine now offers remarkable opportunities for international sport.

During the last fifty or sixty years yachts have been designed and sailed in a spirit of generous rivalry. The highest type of cruising yacht propelled by sails is the direct result of the competition between the designers of the earlier racers. Of course there came a time when the practical cruisers were left behind by the racing machines, but up to that time the racing was developing the best type of boat.

It is a fine showing as the outgrowth of competition in sport.

Having this in view we may confidently assert that when those who are the patrons of yachting contests will extend their patronage to contests in the air, the science of aviation\* will progress rapidly.

International rivalry arouses enthusiasm and thousands take pleasure in witnessing an international contest. The devotees of pure science may well take the high ground that "science knows no country," but when it comes to applied science, international rivalry gives a needed stimulus and incites men to take the rich material which the pure scientists have furnished and to apply it under a waving flag.

Just now the French are witnessing flights which are not to be seen in our country. We ought to see them here and we could see them here, provided we could do as the French have done and raise a large prize fund. Having that, we could invite the French aviators to come to our country and compete. If they come over and win they will teach us much, but we should do all in our power to excel them. In any event they should be made to know that if they come over they will have the same cordial welcome which has been given to the British yachtsmen who from time to time have come over here to compete for the America's cup.

If we are to do anything important this year no time should be lost.

\* *Aeriotiv.* Aerial locomotion by means of machines heavier than air.



12  
JOEL BARLOW'S  
SECOND LETTER,  
TO HIS  
*FELLOW CITIZENS*  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES:

ON CERTAIN POLITICAL MEASURES PROPOSED  
TO THEIR CONSIDERATION.

NEW-YORK,  
PRINTED BY DAVID DENNISTON,

1801.

**BARLOW, Joel (1754-1812).** *Joel Barlow's Second Letter to His Fellow Citizens of the United States. on Certain Political Measures Proposed to their Consideration.*

New York: David Denniston, 1801. 8vo (7 7/8 x 4 11/16 inches). 40pp. Disbound. Ink notation above title.

**Rare pamphlet by poet and diplomat Joel Barlow, proposing actions for the United States at the close of the French Revolution.**

Though born in Connecticut, Barlow spent many years in France, earning citizenship for his efforts in the Revolution, and his negative feelings for the English government shine through in this detailed address. Regardless of his personal feelings toward the English, Barlow's suggestions follow the example laid down by Washington's Federalist-leaning Proclamation of Neutrality with articles for a proposed Public Maritime Law and constitution, which would allow for peaceful trade between the United States and both England and France. Rare, with only five copies located in OCLC.

Sabin 3423; Shaw & Shoemaker 134.

(#29818)

\$ 275



[CALIFORNIA LAWS]. *The Statutes of California, Passed at the Second Session of the Legislature 1851, at the City of San Jose. [with:] The Statutes of California, Passed at the Third Session of the Legislature...1852, at the cities of Vallejo and Sacramento.*

[San Jose] and San Francisco: 1851, 1852. 8vo (9 x 5 3/4 inches). 558; 314pp. with three-page Errata bound into the first volume. Modern cloth, gilt leather labels. Faint library ink stamps and embossed blind stamp on title pages, a few signatures tanned in the first volume, and occasional contemporary ink marginalia in the second volume.

**Two of the earliest imprints in the state of California, and two of the first three publications of laws printed in the state, constituting the laws for the second and third sessions of the California legislature.**

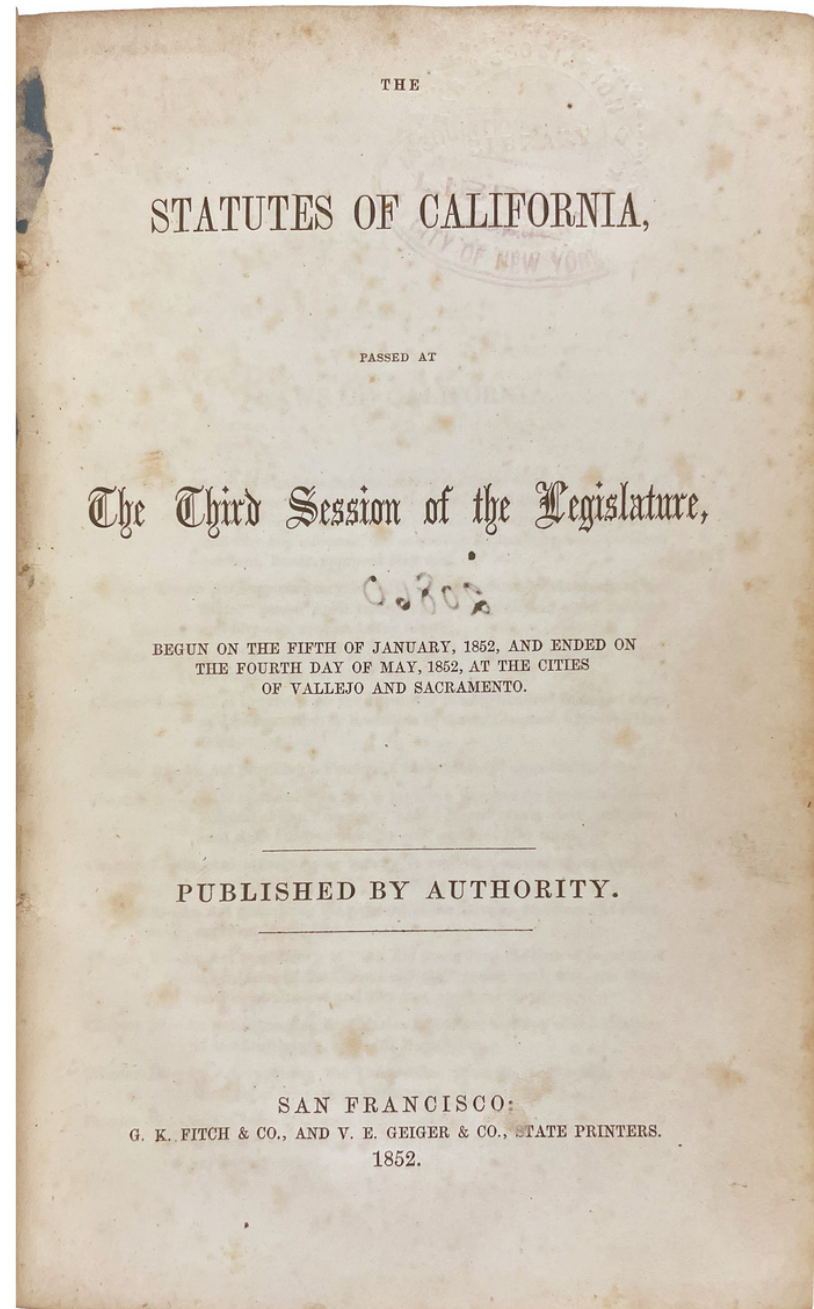
The first Statutes of 1850 was actually printed in New York, and the 1851 Statutes is one of two printings in that year, with an edition also printed in San Francisco. The laws instituted here are commensurate with those of a fledgling state, with additional provisions covering mining, as California was in the grips of the Gold Rush at this time. "The second Statutes is as rare as the first which was published in San Jose [actually New York], 1850" - Decker.

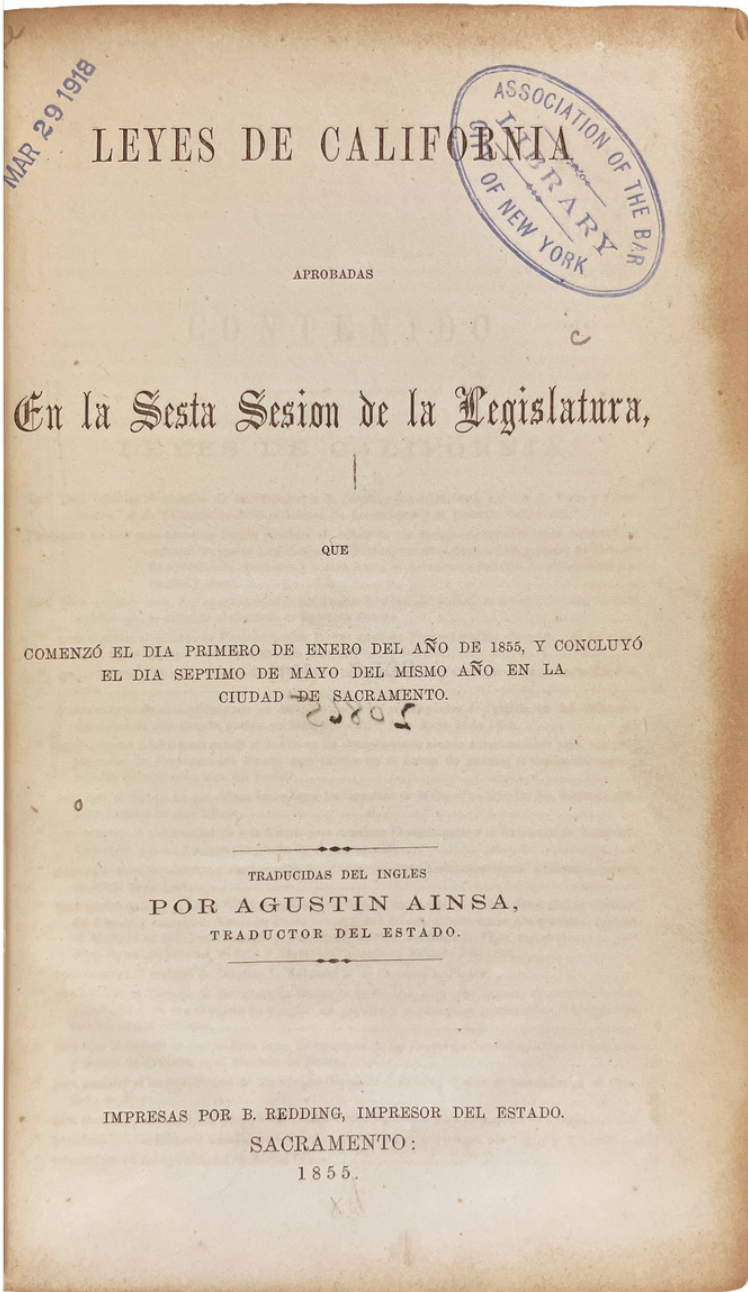
Rare, with only two and three copies in OCLC, respectively.

Clifford 12a, 12b; Decker 50:62; *Midland Notes* 59:98; OCLC 77805265, 65114630, 166509049.

(#29603)

\$ 500





[CALIFORNIA LAWS]. *Leyes de California Aprobadas en la Sesta Sesion de la Legislatura...en la Ciudad de Sacramento.*

Sacramento: B. Redding, impresor del Estado, 1855. 8vo (8 7/8 x 5 1/2 inches). x, 354pp. Modern cloth, gilt leather labels. Ink library stamps on the title page.

**Scarce Spanish-language edition of the laws of the state of California passed at the sixth legislative session.**

The text was translated from English by Agustin Ainsa, the state translator. Starting in 1854, just a year prior to this publication, California printed its laws in Spanish and in English, no doubt to accommodate the large Spanish-speaking population of the new state. The practice continued every year until 1863, and then irregularly after that.

OCLC 21565107.

(#29606)

\$ 300



NARRATIVE  
OF  
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL  
SIR HENRY CLINTON, K. B.

RELATIVE TO HIS

C O N T R I B U T I O N  
DURING

PART OF HIS COMMAND OF THE KING'S TROOPS

IN

NORTH AMERICA;

Particularly to that which respects the unfortunate Issue of the  
Campaign in 1781.

WITH AN

A P P E N D I X,

CONTAINING

COPIES and EXTRACTS of those Parts of his Correspondence

WITH

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN,

EARL CORNWALLIS,

REAR ADMIRAL GRAVES, &c;

Which are referred to therein.

SECOND EDITION.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. DEBRETT (successor to Mr. ALMON) opposite  
Burlington-house, Piccadilly, 1783.

**CLINTON, Henry.** *Narrative of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B. Relative to his Conduct during Part of his Command of the King's Troops in North America; particularly to that which respects the Unfortunate Issue of the Campaign in 1781. With an Appendix...*

London: J. Debrett, 1783. 8vo (8 13/16 x 4 3/4 inches). [2], 115, [1]pp., lacking half-title. Disbound. Faded library stamp and small ink notation on title page. Lightly toned, small ink stain to three leaves, not affecting the text.

**A narrative by an important figure in the American War of Independence. Second Edition.**

After distinguishing himself several times in action, particularly at Bunker Hill, Clinton was appointed in 1776 to act as second-in-command to Howe. He played a major part in the battle of Long Island, and in the capture of New York on Sept. 15th of that year. When Howe returned to England in May 1778, Clinton became commander-in-chief of the forces in North America, with Cornwallis as his second in command. Following the capitulation of Yorktown and the final loss of the colonies, he resigned his command and returned to England, publishing this *Narrative...* in 1783. This resulted in an acrimonious quarrel with, and several rejoinders from, Cornwallis. Clinton was appointed governor of Gibraltar in July 1794 and died there in December 1795.

Adams, *American Controversy* 83-21c; ESTC T60737; Sabin 13751.

(#29823)

\$ 275





[CREEK LAWS] - MCKELLOP, A P. *Constitution and Laws of the Muskogee Nation.*

Muskogee, Indian Territory: 1893. 8vo (8 7/16 x 5 3/8 inches). 243pp. Quarter morocco and marbled boards, leather label. Ink library stamp to title page and first leaf of text.

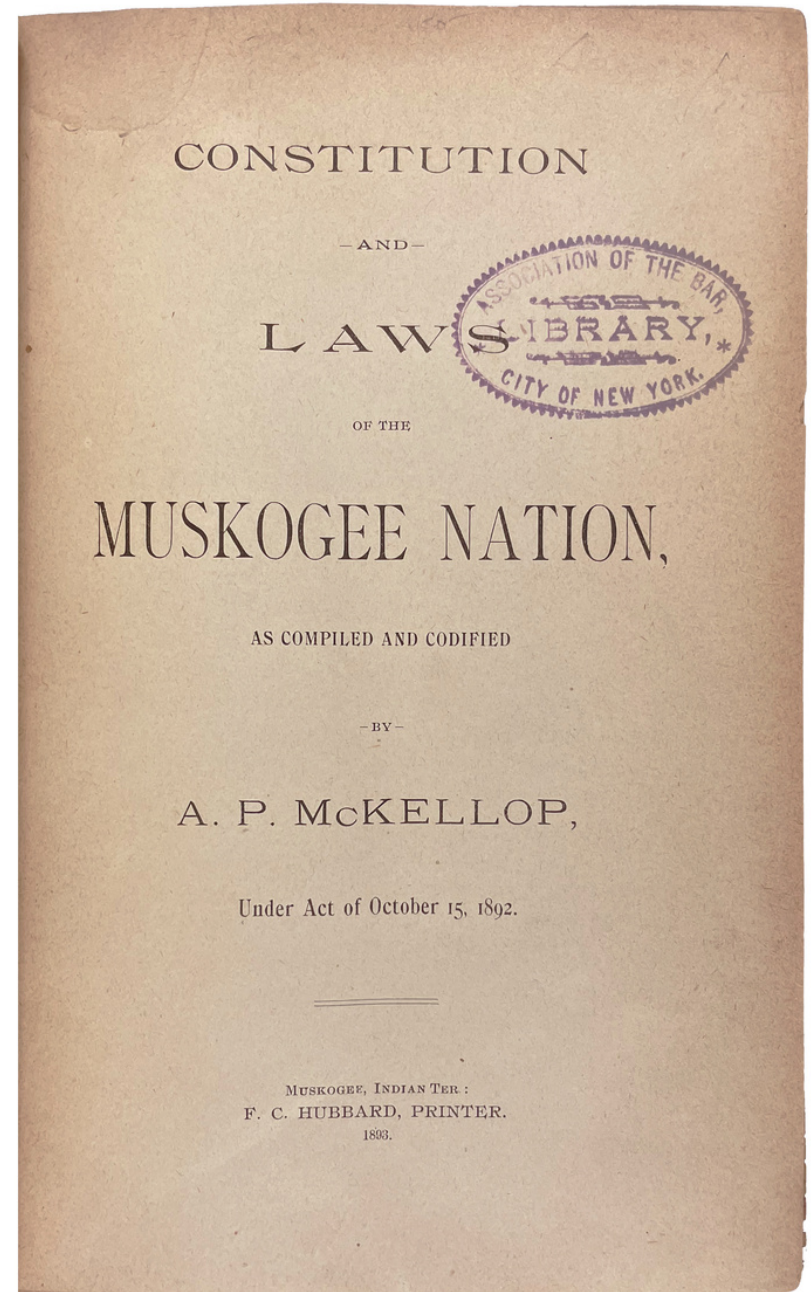
**A collection of important laws of the Creek nation, compiled and codified by Arthur P. McKellop, a Creek Indian**

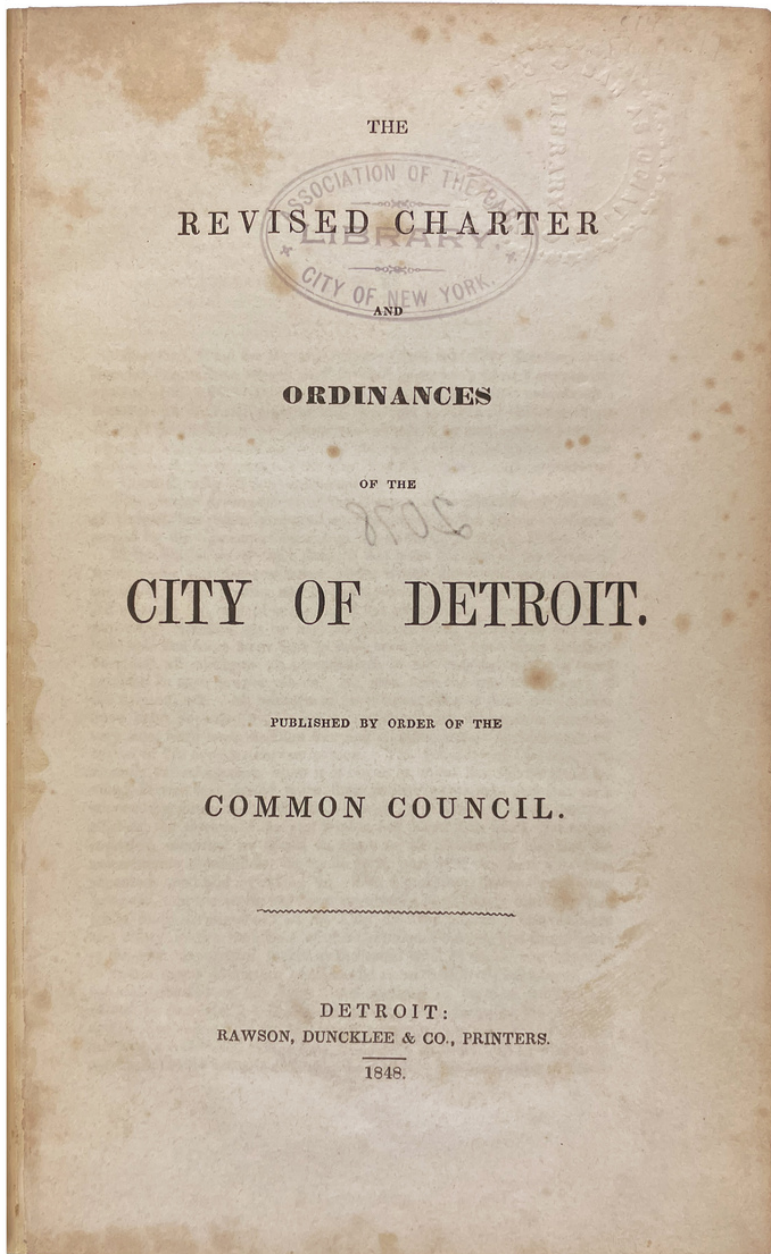
McKellop was born in the Indian Territory in 1858. He later attended Wooster University in Ohio and "afterwards served his nation in many important posts, not the least being his compilation and codification of the Creek laws." This is the most important Creek tribal compilation of the late 19th century.

Eberstadt 113:364; Foreman, pp.44-45; Hargrett, *Constitutions and Laws of the American Indian* 182.

(#29408)

\$ 400





[DETROIT]. *The Revised Charter and Ordinances of the City of Detroit.*

Detroit: Rawson, Dunklee & Co., 1848. 8vo (9 x 5 1/2 inches). 238pp. Modern grey cloth, gilt leather labels. Blind and ink stamps on the title page. Scattered foxing.

The publication of a special committee enjoined by the Common Council of Detroit in 1848 to issue an updated version of the city charter and all active ordinances. Also contains the standing rules for the Common Council, lists of sitting city officials, council members, and former mayors, as well as indexes to the charter and ordinances.

American Imprints Inventory (Michigan) 737; Streeter, Michigan 1061.

(#31415)

\$ 250





[LOUISIANA PURCHASE] - DUANE, William (1760-1835). *Mississippi Question. Report of a Debate in the Senate of the United States, on the 23rd, 24th, & 25th February 1803, on Certain Resolutions Concerning the Violation of the Right of Deposit in the Island of New Orleans.*

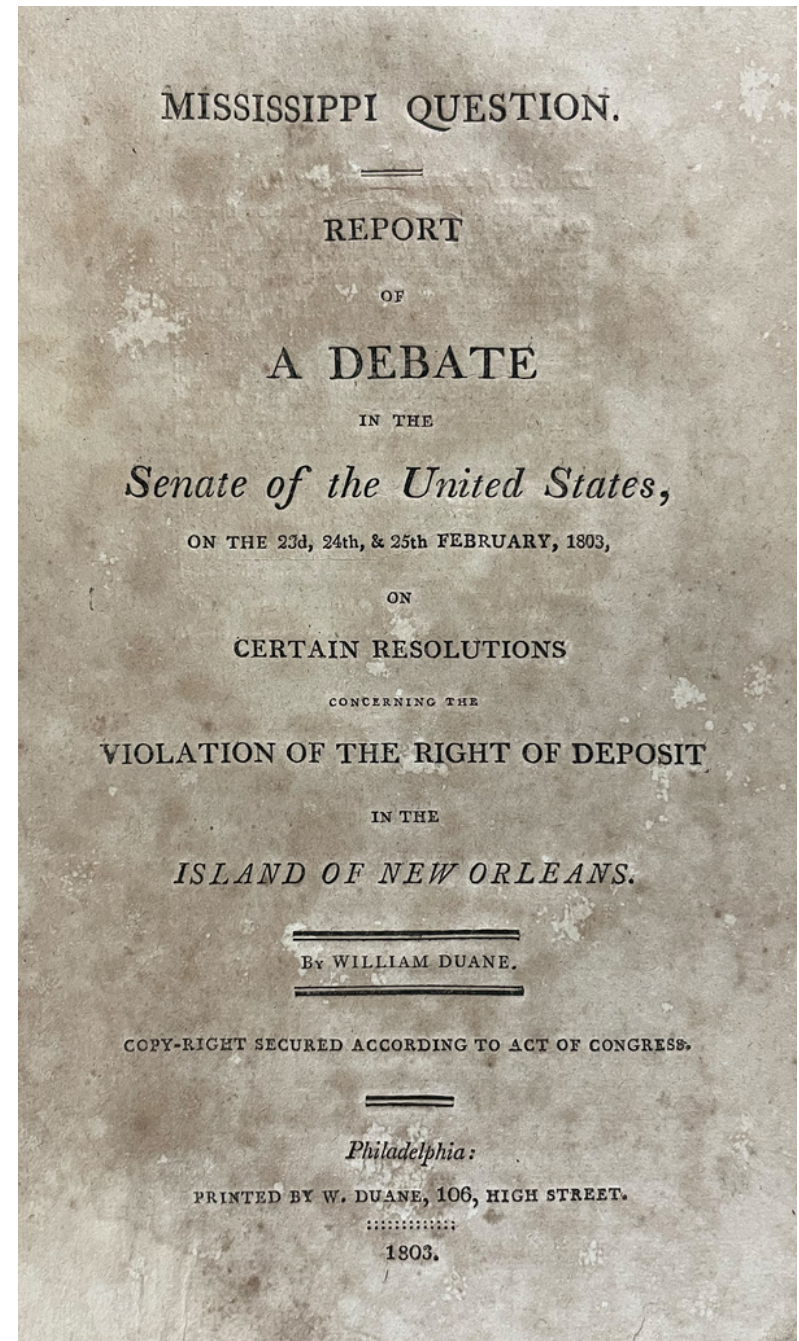
Philadelphia: Printed by W. Duane, 1803. 8vo, uncut (9 x 5 1/4 inches). [2], 198pp. Modern quarter calf and cloth, spine-lettered gilt.

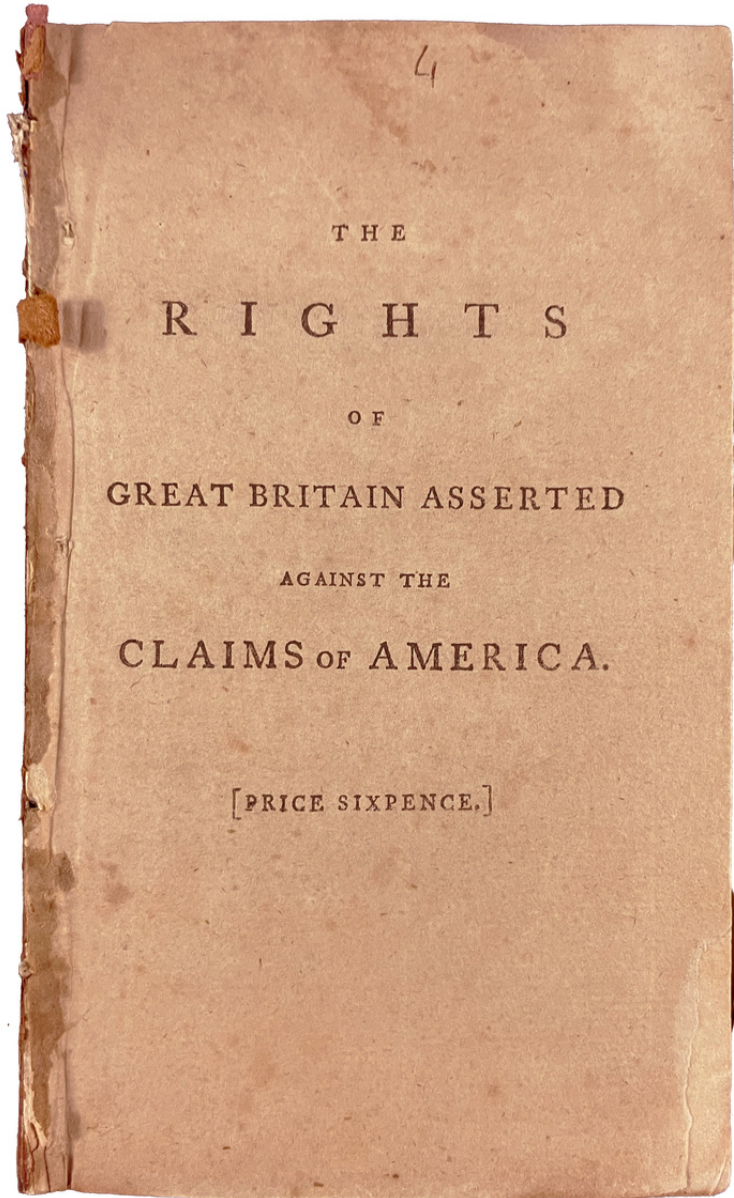
These Senate debates were printed by William Duane, the mercurial editor of the *Aurora*. The debates were prompted when the Spanish intendant at New Orleans suspended the American right to deposit goods at New Orleans in October 1802. The right had been guaranteed by Pinckney's Treaty with Spain of 1795 but was revocable. Among the issues debated by the Senate were resolutions authorizing the President to take the Mississippi Territory by force, and providing militia and money for that purpose. Fears that the United States might lose access to New Orleans prompted Thomas Jefferson to negotiate with the French for the Louisiana Purchase, which was signed in April 1803. At this time there was no regular record kept of the debates on the Senate floor, and the legislative body only admitted stenographers and note-takers into the chamber in 1802. William Duane's account of the debate over the right to deposit goods at New Orleans and potential military action to enforce that right, then, is a rare and valuable glimpse into the deliberations of the Senate on a question of great importance to the territorial expansion of the United States.

Howes D517; Eberstadt 103:161; Sabin 20990; Thompson 990; Schwartz Sale 244; Shaw & Shoemaker 4113; Cohen 7268.

(#34934)

\$ 200





[MACPHERSON, James (1736-1796)]. *The Rights of Great Britain Asserted against the Claims of America, being an Answer to the Declaration of the General Congress.*

Glasgow: 1776. 12mo (6 5/8 x 4 inches). [2], 78pp. plus a folding table. Disbound. Small loss to the corner of the half-title.

**An important political tract, replying to the American Congress' "Declaration...setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms," which is printed in the rear of the pamphlet.**

Authorship of this work is in doubt, Adams crediting James MacPherson, who was retained by Lord North as a political writer, and Howes attributing authorship to Sir John Dalrymple. The pamphlet sets forth the ministerial position on the situation in America and was widely disseminated. This Glasgow edition, one of over twenty editions, is printed from the same sheets as the fourth London edition.

*American Controversy* 75-95q; ESTC N12887; Howes D37; Sabin 18347.

(#30560)

\$ 500



# DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

## National Intelligencer—Extra

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1822.

Having the President and the United States Government the honor to have been transmitted to the National Intelligencer, the following is the text of the message...

### MESSAGE

Having the honor to have been transmitted to the National Intelligencer, the following is the text of the message...

Having the honor to have been transmitted to the National Intelligencer, the following is the text of the message...

Having the honor to have been transmitted to the National Intelligencer, the following is the text of the message...

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Having the honor to have been transmitted to the National Intelligencer, the following is the text of the message...

Having the honor to have been transmitted to the National Intelligencer, the following is the text of the message...

**MONROE, James (1758-1831). National Intelligencer. Extra...This day the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message...**

Washington: 3 December 1822. Broadside newspaper extra, folio, uncut (21 1/2 x 15 inches). Text in five columns.

**First printing of Monroe's 1822 State of the Union address.**

Monroe's sixth annual message to Congress includes much on foreign relations in South America and elsewhere and is seen as an important precursor to his eponymous Monroe Doctrine, given in his State of the Union address of the following year. On the domestic side, of particular note is his marking the establishment of the Territorial Government in Florida and on Indian relations in the region, as well as on new surveys relating to this presidential address.

(#28821)

\$ 250



**MURRAY, James (1732-1782).** *An Impartial History of the Present War In America; containing an Account of its Rise and Progress, the Political Springs thereof, with its various Successes and Disappointments on Both Sides.*

Newcastle upon Tyne; London; York; Edinburgh; Glasgow: Printed for T. Robson: London: R. Baldwin; York: N. Frobisher; Edinburgh: C. Elliot; Glasgow: Dunlop & Wilson, 1778-1780. 8vo (8 1/4 x 5 inches). 2 vols, 573 pp.; 576 pp, 23 engraved portraits including frontispieces of George III and George Washington, folding plan of Boston (without the extremely rare volume 3, which was never finished). Marginal paper loss not affecting text. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards; sympathetically rebaced in calf. Provenance: George Houghton (ownership inscription dated 1 August 1805 on front pastedowns).

**A not-so-impartial Revolutionary War history by an English writer who blamed the conflict on Parliament.**

The first and best English edition of Murray's contemporary history of the Revolution, notable for the portraits of key figures. Although the author's political principles were democratic in sentiment, the portraits of some of the most important Americans, such as Benjamin Franklin, are less than flattering likenesses.

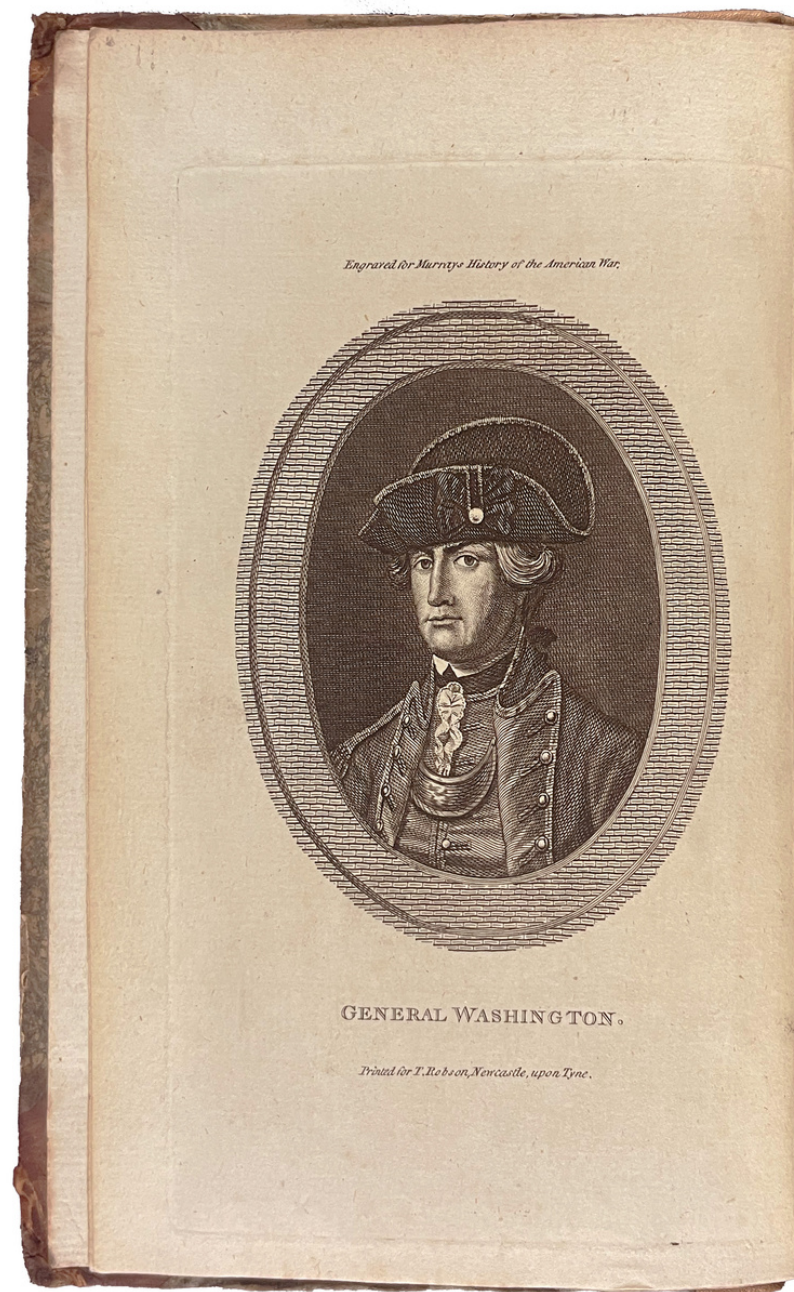
Volume 1 examines the disputes over taxation that led to the Revolution, provides background on the early settlement, history and government of the colonies, and depicts early battles through the siege of Quebec in the winter of 1775-6. Volume 2 describes the events of 1776-8, including the Declaration of Independence, the failure of the British to split the colonies by capturing the Hudson, and the entry of the French into the war. Throughout Murray supports his account with extensive quotations from letters, news reports, and official documents.

The present work includes the important Plan of the Town of Boston with the Attack on Bunker's Hill. The folding map portrays the famous battle at its height, with Charlestown in flames. The Plan draws upon the inset to Sayer and Bennet's *The Seat of War in New England*, which had been published in September 1775, shortly after the battle.

Adams, *American Controversy* 78-73b; ESTC 73299; Sabin 51505; Rich pp. 262-263; Winsor II p. 663.

(#40185)

\$ 3,500





**NELLES, Abraham; translator.** *The Book of Common Prayer, According to the Use of the Church of England, Translated into the Mohawk Language...Ne Kaghyadousera Ne Yoedereanayeadagwha...*

Hamilton, Ontario: Ruthven's Book and Job Office, 1842. 8vo (8 1/8 x 5 inches). viii, 456pp. English and Mohawk text on facing pages. Contemporary blue calf, flat spine ruled and lettered in gilt.

**A fine copy of a scarce Book of Common Prayer in Mohawk.**

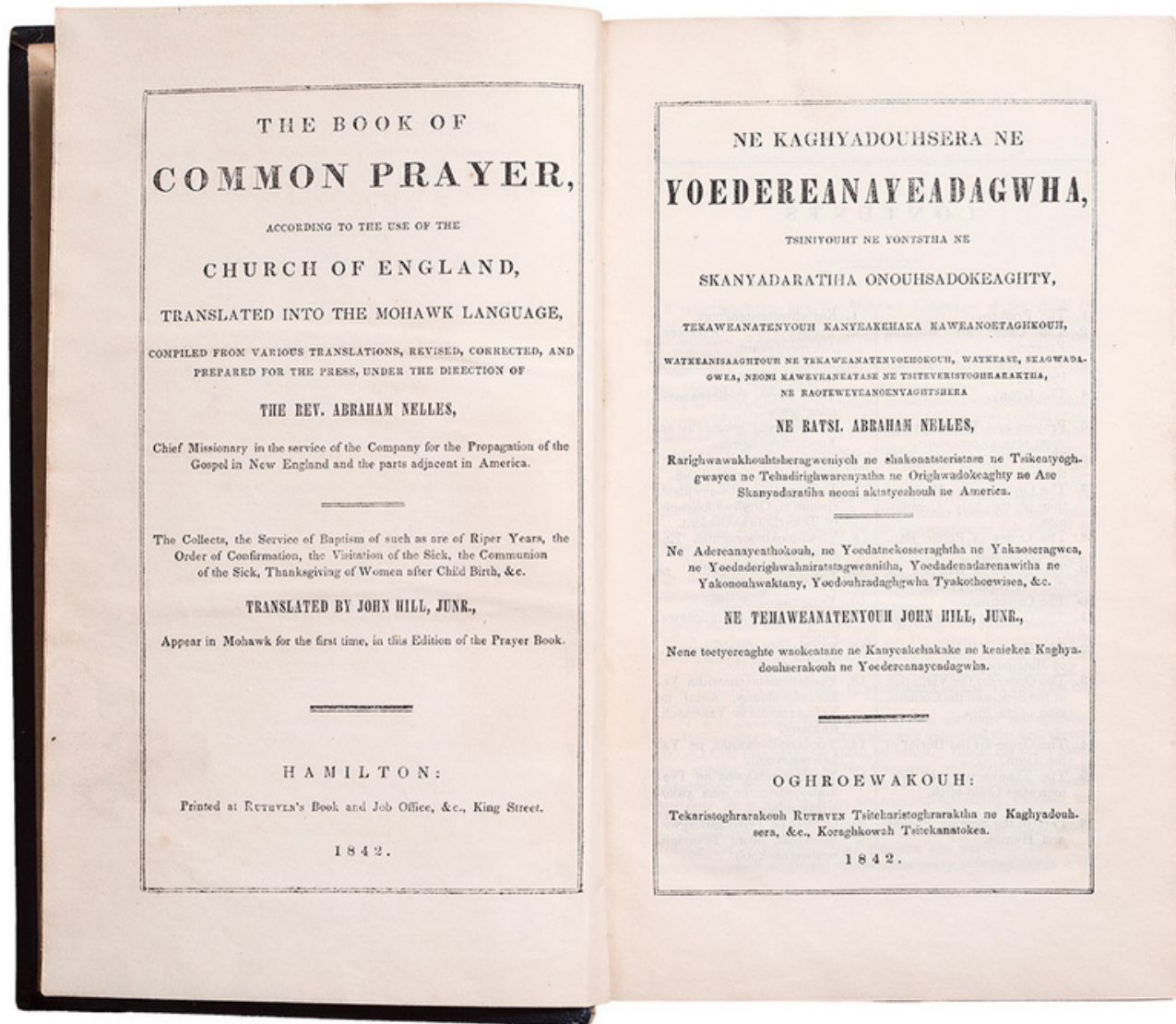
"Rev. Abraham Nelles, the archdeacon of Brant, Ontario, was born at Grimsby, Ont., December 25, 1805, and died December 20, 1884. He was a chief missionary of the New England Company to the Six Nation Indians for 53 years, being first appointed as an assistant missionary in 1829" (Pilling). The Collects, Services of Baptism, etc., etc., translated by John Hill, Junr., appear in Mohawk for the first time in this edition of the prayer book.

Nelles proposed this edition for the use of the Grand River Mohawks. "This is the most complete of all editions of the Mohawk Prayer Book" (Wright). Scarce.

Pilling 2735; Sabin 6352; TPL, 1st Supplement 5228; Wright, *Early Prayer Books of America*, p.40.

(#38683)

\$ 3,800



THE BOOK OF  
**COMMON PRAYER,**

ACCORDING TO THE USE OF THE  
CHURCH OF ENGLAND,  
TRANSLATED INTO THE MOHAWK LANGUAGE,  
COMPILED FROM VARIOUS TRANSLATIONS, REVISED, CORRECTED, AND  
PREPARED FOR THE PRESS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

THE REV. ABRAHAM NELLES,

Chief Missionary in the service of the Company for the Propagation of the  
Gospel in New England and the parts adjacent in America.

The Collects, the Service of Baptism of such as are of Riper Years, the  
Order of Confirmation, the Visitation of the Sick, the Communion  
of the Sick, Thanksgiving of Women after Child Birth, &c.

TRANSLATED BY JOHN HILL, JUNR.,

Appear in Mohawk for the first time, in this Edition of the Prayer Book.

HAMILTON:

Printed at RUTHVEN'S Book and Job Office, &c., King Street.

1842.

NE KAGHYADOUHSERA NE  
**YOEDEREANAYEADAGWHA,**

TSINIYOUHT NE YONSTHA NE

SKANYADARATHA ONOUSHADOKEAGHTY,

TEKAWEANATENYOUTH KANYEAKHAKA KAWRANOETAGHKOUH,

WATKEANISAAGHTOUB NE TEKAWEANATENYOUTHOKOUB, WATKEASE, SKAGWADA-  
GWEA, NEONI KAWEWEANEATASE NE TSITTEVERISTOGHEARAKTHA,  
NE RAOTWEWEYEAENOYAGHTSHEEA

NE RATS. ABRAHAM NELLES,

Rarighwawkhoushtberagweniyoh ne shakonastaristase ne Tsikeatyogh-  
gwayas ne Tehadirighwarenyatha ne Orighwadokeaghty ne Aso  
Skanyadaratha neoni akintyeshouh ne America.

Ne Adereanayenthokouh, ne Yeodatnekosseraghtsa ne Yakooseragwea,  
ne Yoedaderighwahmiratagweanitha, Yoedadendarenawitha ne  
Yakonouhwaktany, Yoedouhradaghtgwha Tyakothoewisea, &c.

NE TEHAWEANATENYOUTH JOHN HILL, JUNR.,

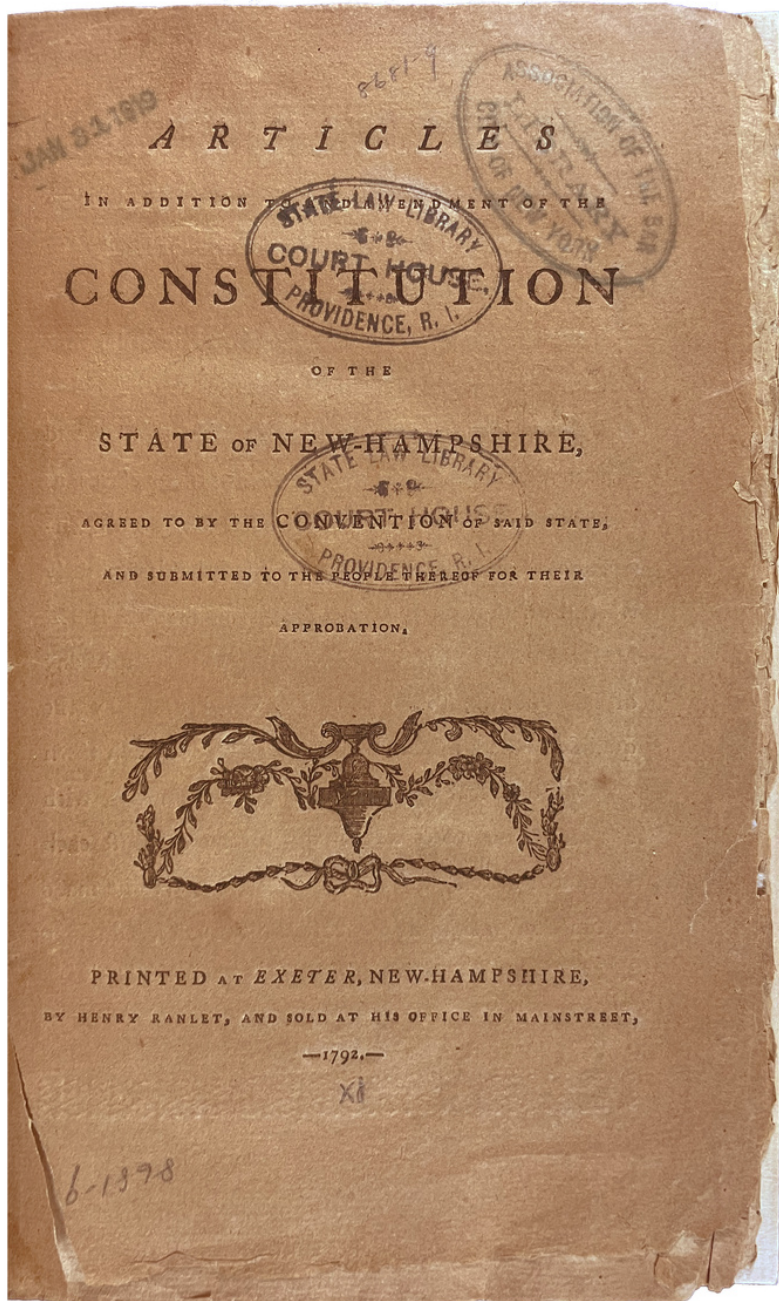
Nene teetyereaght woeketane ne Kanyekhakake ne keneken Kaghya-  
douhsarakouh ne Yoedereanayeadagwha.

OGHROEWAKOUH:

Tekaristoghrarakouh RUTHVEN Tsetcharistoghraraktha ne Kaghyadous-  
sera, &c., Koraghtkowsht Tsetkanatoken.

1842.





[NEW HAMPSHIRE]. *Articles in Addition to and Amendment of the Constitution of the State of New-Hampshire, Agreed to by the Convention of said State, and Submitted to the People thereof for their Approbation.*

Exeter, N.H.:Henry Ranlet, 1792. 8vo, uncut (8 7/8 x 5 1/2 inches). 33, 1pp. Woodcut vignette on the title page, the two-column border at the outer margin of text for the recording of town votes on each article. Modern half morocco and marbled boards. Ink library stamps on the title page. This copy is accomplished throughout in manuscript, recording votes on the articles for the town of Raymond, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, with the final printed page also accomplished by Jonathan Swain, Raymond's town clerk.

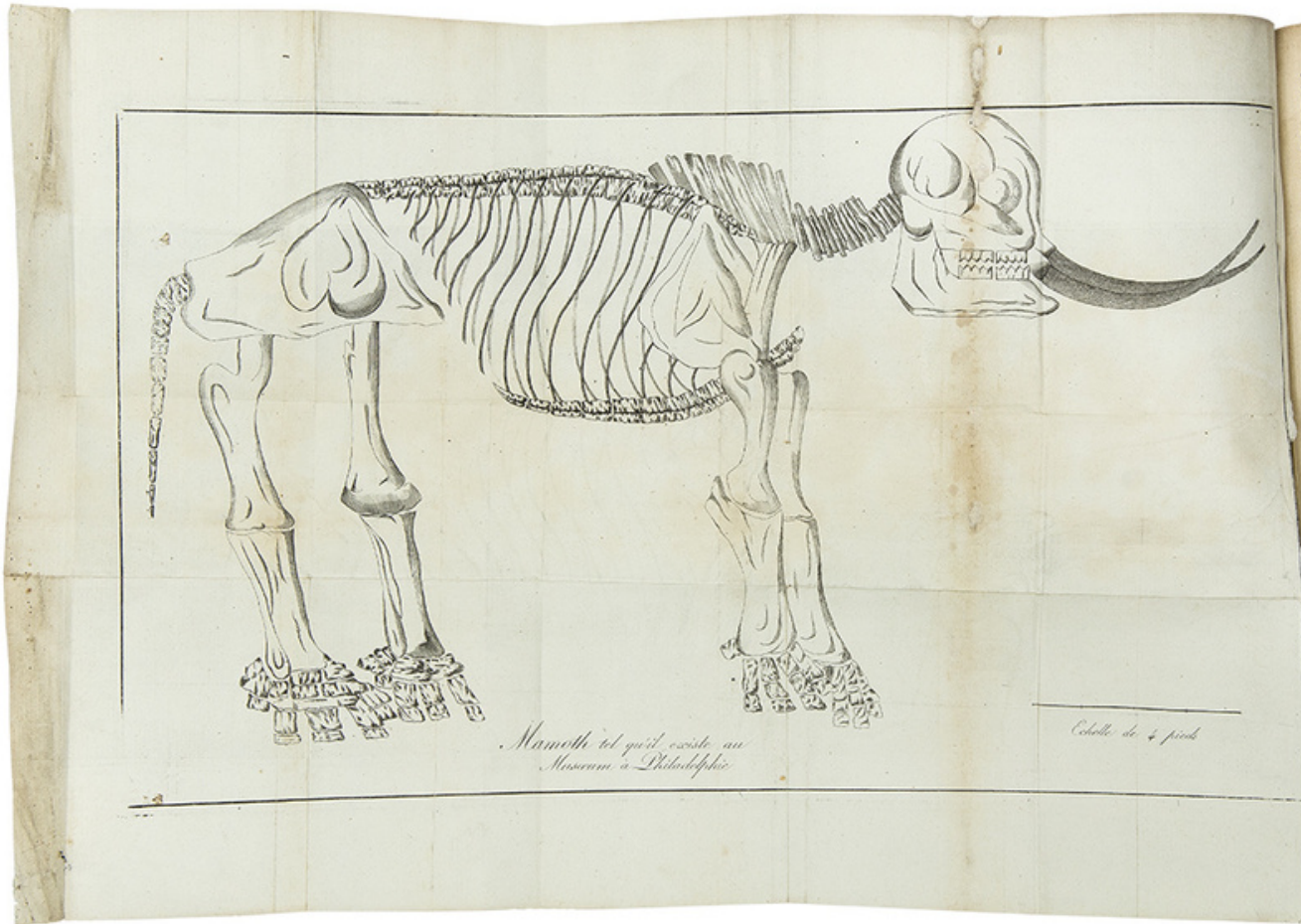
**The 1792 Amendments to the New Hampshire Constitution**

The proposed amendments to the New Hampshire constitution from the state's constitutional convention of 1791-92, one of two editions printed in 1792. In February of that year it was ordered that the state constitution and, separately, "the articles of amendments be also printed and sent to the several towns and incorporated places, as soon as may be, to be laid before each town and unincorporated place, at a meeting of the inhabitants duly warned for that purpose...to be separately voted upon by the qualified voters present. And the Clerk of such town or place shall seal up the articles of amendments, with the number of votes written down for or against each particular article, and cause return thereof to be made to the convention."This copy of the Articles, accomplished in manuscript throughout by Jonathan Swain, the town clerk of Raymond, New Hampshire, records the results of that town's votes on each of the articles.

Evans 24578; NAIP w036224; OCLC 6852549; Sabin 52802.

(#29642)

\$ 700



**PERRIN DU LAC, François Marie (1766-1824).**  
*Voyage dans les Deux Louisianes, et Chez les Nations Sauvages du Missouri, par les Etats-Unis, l'Ohio et les Provinces qui le bordent, en 1801, 1802, et 1803.*

Lyon: Chez Bruyset aîné et Buynand, 1805. 8vo (7 1/2 x 4 5/8 inches). [4], x, 479, [1]pp. Engraved folding map, engraved folding plate. Expertly bound to style in half calf and marbled paper-covered boards within a modern morocco-backed slipcase.

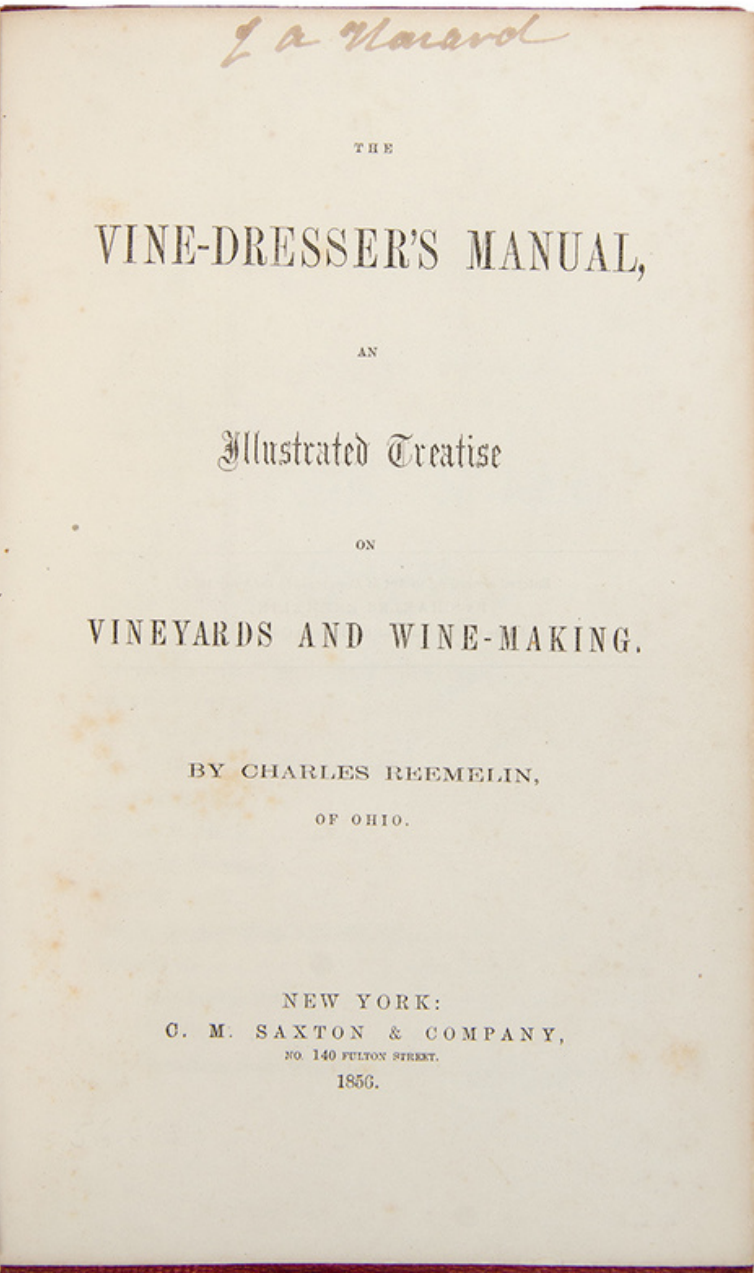
**First edition, first issue: the principal account of early fur trade with Indians on the upper Missouri.**

An important early piece of Western Americana, describing a fur trading expedition up the Missouri to the White River of South Dakota in 1802. Besides being a major source of information on the early fur trade, it provides much information relating to the tribes along the Missouri River at the time. The map has been described as "the earliest published map of the trans-Mississippi region which can be said to display even the faintest semblance of accuracy" (Wheat). The plate depicts the mammoth fossil skeleton on display in Philadelphia. Two French editions were issued in 1805, the present first issue published in Lyon, and a more frequently found second issue published in Paris.

Buck 61; Clark, *Old South* 2:52, 114; Field, *Indian Bibliography* 1204; Graff 3254; Howes P244; Monaghan 1176; Rader 2647; Sabin 61102; Streeter sale III:1773 (second, Paris, issue); Wagner-Camp 3:1; Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 256.

(#35836)

\$ 4,600



**REEMELIN, Charles (1814-1891).** *The Vine-Dresser's Manual, an Illustrated Treatise on Vineyards and Wine-Making.*

New York: C. M. Saxton & Company, 1856. 8vo (7 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches). 3-103, [1], 4pp. Wood-engraved frontispiece and Twentynine wood-engraved illustrations. Publisher's ads in the rear. Publisher's red cloth covers decoratively blocked in blind, spine lettered in gilt (wear to spine).

**Popular 19th-century American practical winemaking manual.**

Reemelin, a German immigrant who operated a vineyard in Ohio, first published this practical manual for cultivating a vineyard and winemaking the year prior to this edition. "The object of these pages is to furnish to such as have no opportunity to learn the Vintners' business practically, easily comprehended and reliable instructions, so that even the most inexperienced may, with this book in hand, start, plant, perfect and cultivate a vineyard, and make good, wholesome wine" (Introduction).

"An immigrant from Germany, the author had a vineyard in Ohio and recommended planting only the native Cawtaba in the Ohio Valley and the Isabella in the East" (Gabler). The work went through seven editions between 1855 and 1868.

Gabler, *Wine into Words*, p. 223.

(#29924)

\$ 275



**SLOAN, W. B.** *The Complete Farrier, or Horse Doctor: also the Complete Cattle Doctor ... Fourth Edition, enlarged and improved.*

Chicago: W. B. Sloan [Buffalo: Jewett, Thomas & Co.], 1851 . 8vo (7 1/4 x 4 5/8 inches). 160pp. Woodcut frontispiece view of Sloan's Books and Medicine depot. Cattle Doctor with separate title but continuous pagination. Original publisher's roan-backed lettered boards, worn but completely readable.

**Scarce early edition, by "the first patent medicine 'king' of Chicago"**

As he was approaching his ninetieth year, Sloan felt that it was his duty to write the present work and share his knowledge from his years of experience as a farrier to benefit his "fellow creatures". Intended as a practical tool from its conception, Sloan wrote the work in plain language so that it could benefit the "poor man's horse". The work includes a wide range of materials from guidance in choosing a horse, numerous remedies for common equine and bovine maladies, helpful hints on making cheese and butter, as well as directions on riding. As Byrd suggests, Sloan's "cures for man and beast were sold widely in the West"; many reviews of his ointments are included in the rear.

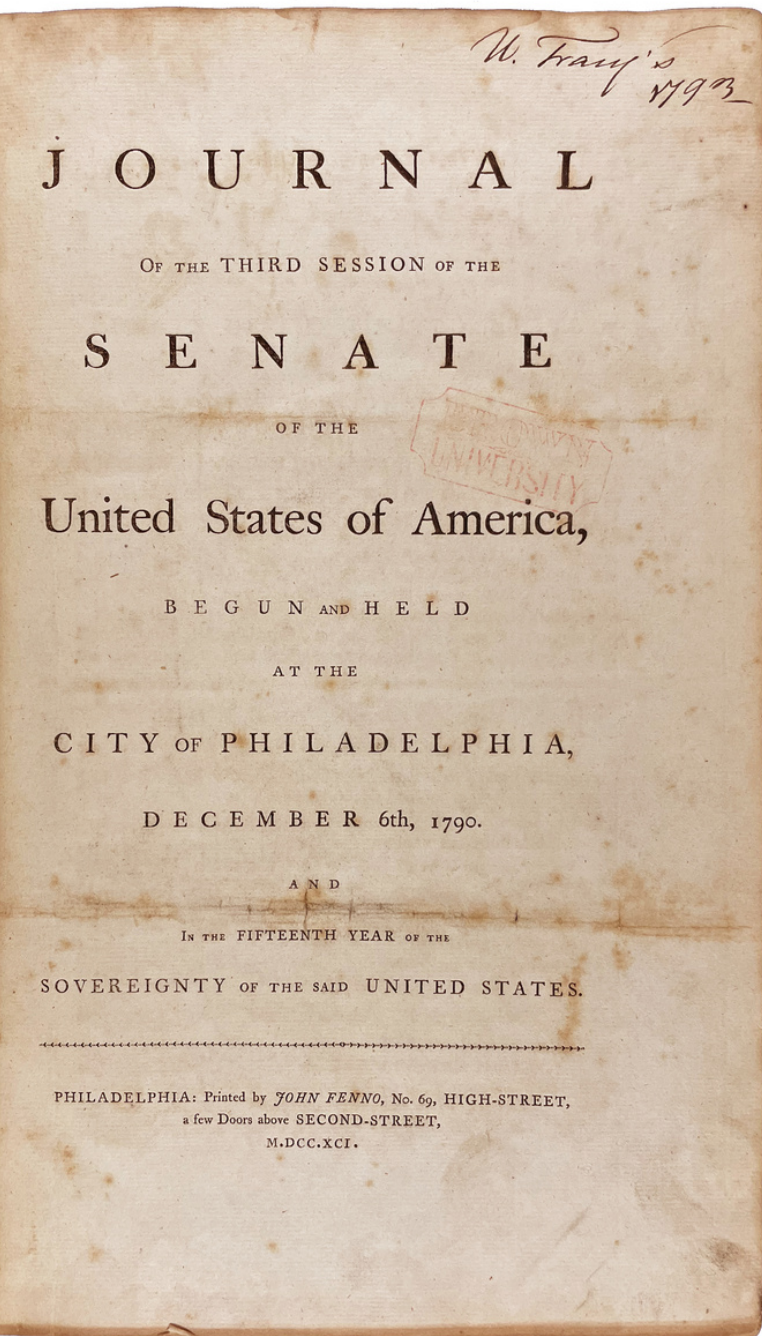
An important early American veterinary guide and an unusual imprint.

Byrd 1314, 1432 (note); Henderson, pp. 162-163, 222-223; Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker.

(#38753)

\$ 250





**UNITED STATES, First Congress. *Journal of the third session of the Senate of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, December 6th, 1790.***

Philadelphia: John Fenno, 1791. Folio (12 1/2 x 7 1/4 inches). 203, [1, blank]pp. Contemporary sheep, rebacked with cloth. Provenance: Uriah Tracy (signature dated 1793); Brown University (ink stamp and withdrawn notation).

**The journal of the Senate recorded during the third session of the first Congress, recording the receipt from Alexander Hamilton of 'A Plan for a National Bank'**

Includes the Senate's response to a State of the Union address by Washington detailing issues with public credit and the northwest frontier; sundry acts authorizing the President to discharge foreign debts; and "An Act Declaring the Consent of Congress, that a New State be Formed within the Jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and Admitted into this Union by the name of the State of Kentucky." In all, many important issues were settled in the discussions recorded here, and many significant events in the nation's history are treated in depth.

This example with provenance to Uriah Tracy, a Connecticut politician elected to the Third and Fourth Congresses and served from April 8, 1793, until his resignation in 1796; elected as a Federalist to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jonathan Trumbull; reelected in 1801 and 1807, and served from October 13, 1796, until his death; served as President pro tempore of the Senate during the Sixth Congress.

NAIP W020589; Evans 23901.

(#33469)

\$ 3,800



JOURNAL

OF THE

SENATE

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

BEING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE

SECOND CONGRESS,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 5<sup>th</sup>, 1792,

AND

IN THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF THE SOVEREIGNTY

OF THE SAID UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, IN FIFTH-STREET.

M.DCC.XCII.

[UNITED STATES SENATE]. *Journal of the Senate of the United States of America; Being the Second Session of the Second Congress, Begun and Held at the City of Philadelphia, November 5th, 1792...*

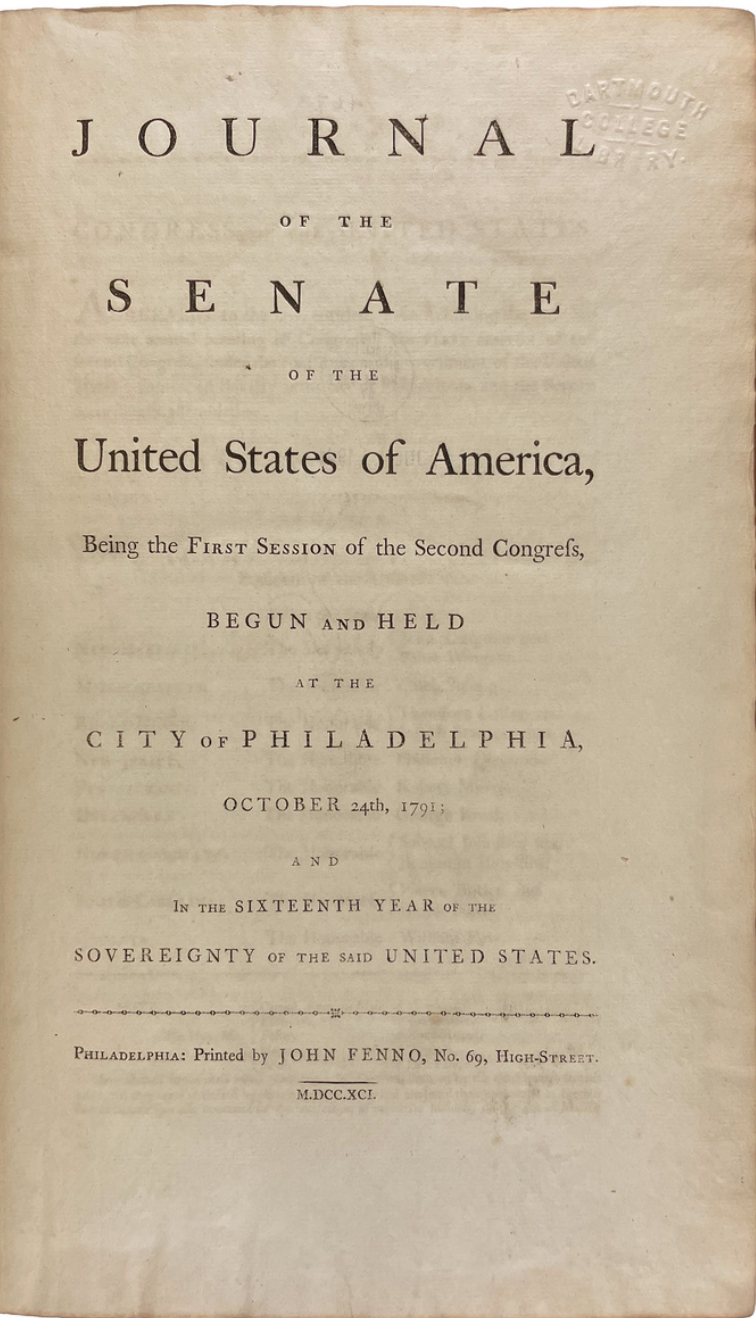
Philadelphia: Printed by John Fenno, 1792 [i.e., 1793]. 100pp. Folio (13 1/2 x 8 inches). Contemporary marbled wrappers bound into 20th-century buckram, gilt. Some dust-soiling. Wrappers chipped and backed on archival paper. Ink library stamp on verso of title page, minor damp staining and foxing.

A rare and important Senate journal from the second session of the second Congress. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 was passed in this session of the Senate, and notice of President Washington signing it into law can be found on page 57. The second Senate also passed the Judiciary Act of 1793, further defining the structure of the judicial system of the fledgling nation. This second session of the Senate also passed legislation relating to the compensation of the president and vice president, the regulation of foreign coinage, Indian trade and treaties, and more.

ESTC W20586; Evans 26333; Goodspeed 323:29.

(#28977)

\$ 2,000



**[UNITED STATES SENATE].** *Journal of the Senate of the United States of America, Being the First Session of the Second Congress, Begun and Held at the City of Philadelphia, October 24th, 1791; and in the Sixteenth Year of the Sovereignty of the said United States.*

Philadelphia: John Fenno, 1791. Folio (12 1/4 x 7 1/2 inches). 228pp. Contemporary sheep, gilt leather label. Font joint partially split. Small ink stamp on the rear pastedown. Small embossed blind stamp on the title page and one internal leaf. Otherwise, clean internally.

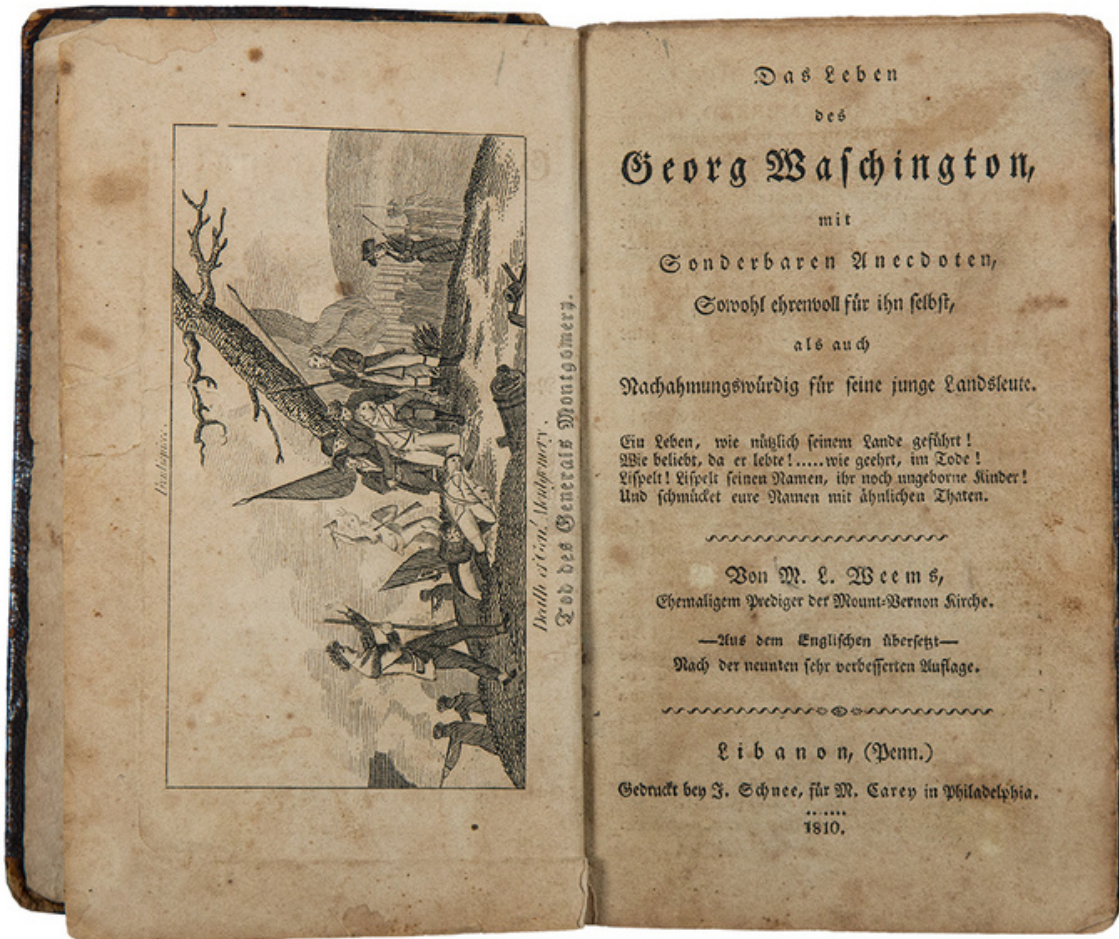
**An important early Congressional document, describing the actions of the Senate in late 1791 and early 1792, at the height of the Federalist / Anti-Federalist struggle.**

George Washington's address to Congress, printed here, contains an interesting note about the tax on distilled spirits. Protests to this tax would result in the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794. Also contains important early legislation on frontier defenses, Ohio, fisheries, lighthouses, the Mint, and militias. Indexed. "First edition, first issue of the rare journal containing numerous messages from Pres. Washington...official ratification[s] of the Bill of Rights, the Presidential Succession Act debate and passage, the establishment of the U.S. mint and coinage, the first militia act, and foundation Northwest Territory Acts." - Jenkins.

Evans 24911; Jenkins 505; *North American Imprints Program* w020582.

(#29115)

\$ 2,500



**WEEMS, Mason Locke (1759-1825). *Das Leben des Georg Washington [George Washington], mit Sonderbaren Anecdoten, Sowohl ehrenvoll für ihn selbst, als auch Nachahmungswürdig für seine junge Landsleute...Aus dem englischen, bersezt, nach der neunten sehr verbesserten Auflage.***

Libanon [Lebanon], PA: J. Schnee, für M. Carey, 1810. 12mo (7 x 4 3/8 inches). 240pp. 7 engraved plates, including a stipple and line engraved bust portrait after Stewart. Contemporary sheep, front cover detached

**Rare first edition in German of Weems's famous biography of George Washington.**

"Weems is most famous for his biography of Washington ...The book is a kind of fictionalized biography in which Washington is pictured as a person sent by God to save his people from slavery ... Weems's volume on Washington was so successful because it told the story of the American Revolution, the nation's greatest political event, in a way that was easy to read and that was full of drama and excitement" (ANB).

An earlier German edition (Fredericktown, 1809) translated The life and memorable actions of George Washington, general and commander of the armies of America (Fredericktown, 1801), a piracy with selections from Weems and other sources. The present work is the first German edition of Weems's biography, as written by Weems, first published in 1800 and expanded by him in 1806.

Shaw & Shoemaker 21999; Sabin 102479; Skeel, Weems 20.

(#32366)

\$ 250





WILSON, Woodrow (1856-1924). *Message du President Wilson lu au Congrès des États Unis d'Amérique Le 2 Avril 1917. Paris: Imprimerie des Journaux officiel, [1917].*

Broadside, text in two columns (37 x 25 1/2 inches).

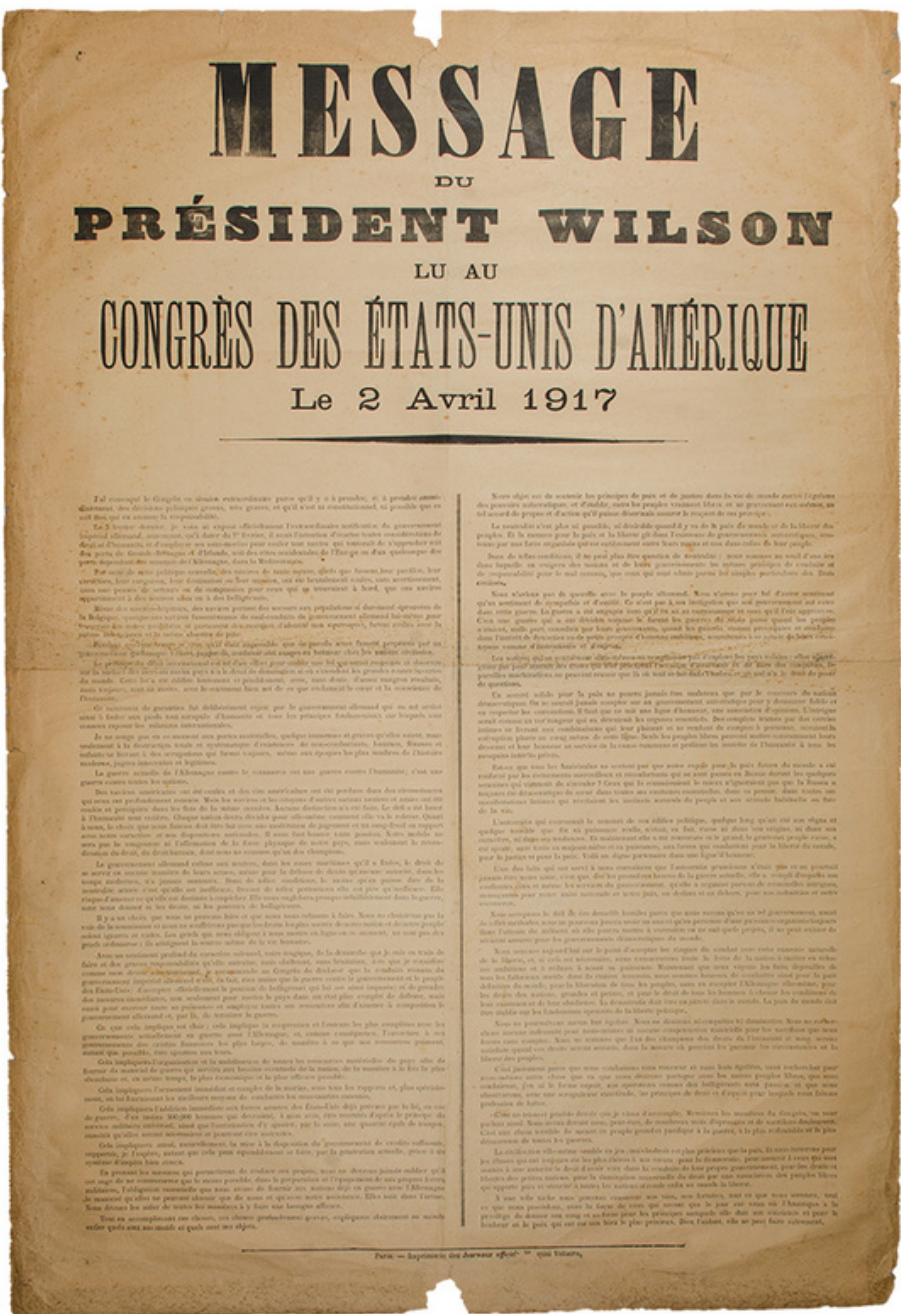
**America enters World War I: a French broadside printing of President Wilson's address to Congress asking for a declaration of war against Germany. An incredible relic of the war to end all wars.**

After years of insisting on neutrality, the sinking of the Lusitania and the infamous Zimmermann Note scandal persuaded Wilson that the time for action was at hand. On 2 April 1917, before a special joint session of Congress, Wilson asked for a declaration of war against Germany, and America entered World War I. Wilson's speech -- known as "The world must be made safe for democracy" speech -- would be a defining moment of his presidency, and America entering the war would, in turn, be the beginning of the end of the first World War.

In the speech, printed here in French on a large sheet and no doubt hung in the streets of Paris, Wilson began with a harsh condemnation of German unrestricted submarine warfare and a review of the reasons why neutrality was no longer possible. He then continued:

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than a war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps, not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defence but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German Empire to terms and end the war ...

(description continues on the next page)



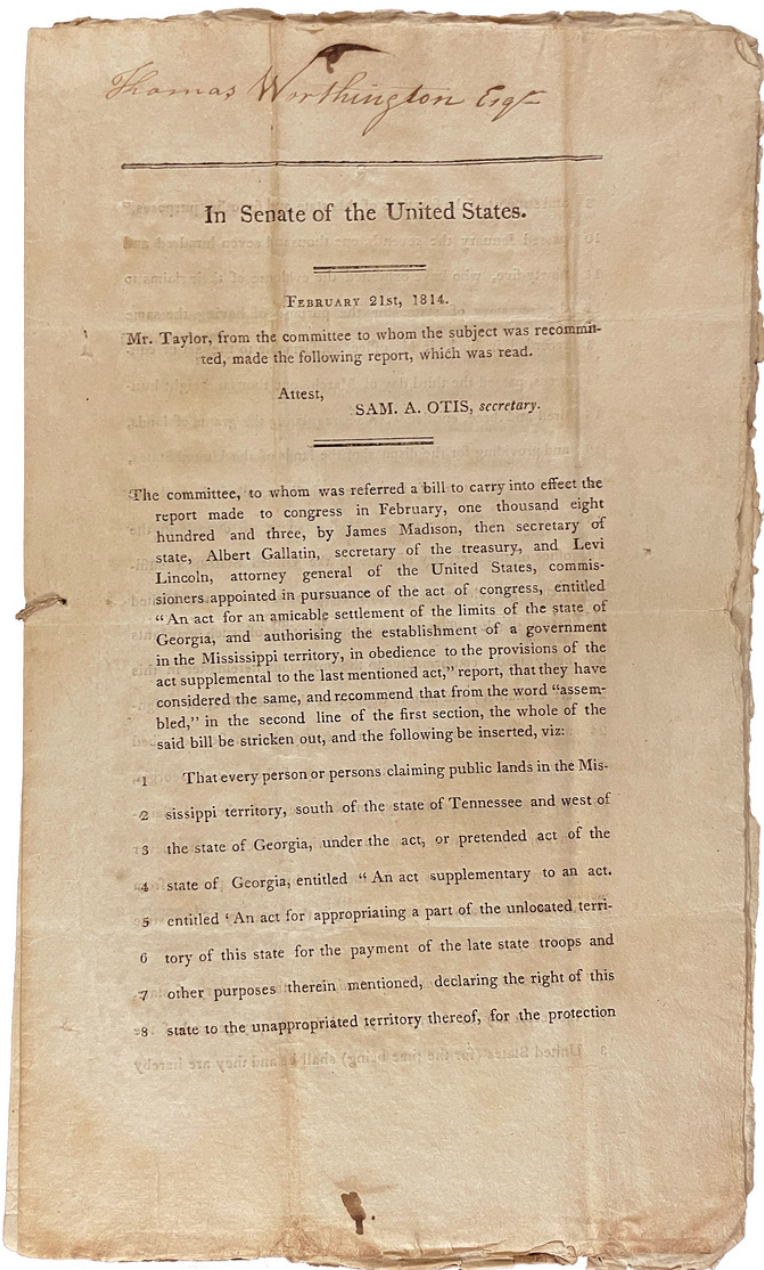


"The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them ...

"It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

(#29324)

\$ 2,500



**[YAZOO LAND FRAUD].** *In the Senate of the United States...In Pursuance of the Act of Congress Entitled An Act for an Amicable Settlement of the Limits of the State of Georgia, and Authorizing the Establishment of a Government in the Mississippi Territory...*

Washington, D.C.: 1814. Folio, uncut (13 1/2 x 8 inches) 9pp. Gathered signatures, stab stitched. Ink ownership signature of "Thomas Worthington, Esq." at top of first page.

**A Senate slip-bill printing of language eventually included in the final act of the United States Congress governing the Yazoo land scandal. The first time in American History that a Federal Court had overridden a state law.**

In 1795, the Georgia legislature granted much of the land in the present state of Alabama to four land companies, which in turn sold shares to numerous investors all over the country; however, charges of bribery were raised and the grant was rescinded the following year. This left the investors high and dry, and many of them sued Georgia to prevent the rescinding of the sale which had made their investments worthless. The State of Georgia tried to void the fraud-induced sales, but in 1810 the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Fetcher v. Peck* that the voiding of the sales was unconstitutional, the first time in American history that the Federal Court had overridden a State Law. Finally, in 1814, the federal government took over the lands and paid off the claims.

The present work is concerned with paying off those claims. By 1814, the Federal Government took charge of the claims involved in the Yazoo land scandal, in order to settle the issue once and for all. The proposed legislation here amends the 1803 Act of Cession, and was issued as a committee report by Senator John Taylor of South Carolina, who submitted it to the Secretary of the Senate, Samuel A. Otis on February 21, 1814. The language here acts much like a modern-day class action lawsuit. The first section calls for all claimants to Yazoo lands to report claims by a given date. The second section establishes a board of commissioners to examine the claims.

The present slip-bill belonged to Thomas Worthington, who signed his name at the top of the first page. Worthington was at this time serving his second term as a United States Senator from Ohio. He would resign from the Senate later this same year, on December 1, 1814, after being elected Governor of Ohio. The work here includes a handful of ink emendations, including a couple of dates written in ink in Section 2. These were presumably added by Worthington as he consulted with his colleagues in the Senate on the legislation. The slip bill is docketed on the verso of the final leaf, "Bill on Yazoo," presumably in Worthington's hand.

Shaw and Shoemaker list two pieces of slightly-earlier legislation relating to the same act, both of which are held by institutions listing them in OCLC. The present document is not listed in OCLC, and likely only survived in the hands of Senate committee members, like the present copy.

(#36147)

\$ 2,000.



**CONTACT INFORMATION**

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