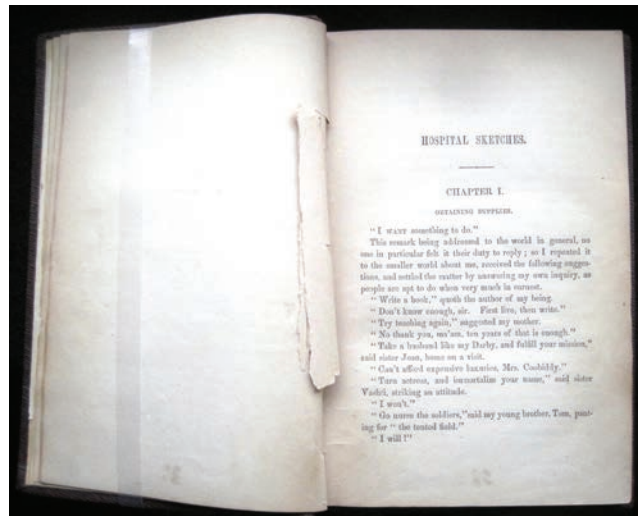


Salem Athenæum

Adopt-a-Book January 13, 2019

Join us for a rare opportunity to view a selection of important Athenæum books in need of special care. While some of the titles may be unfamiliar today, they were all influential, shaping public opinion and furthering knowledge. Among them, these books promoted abolition, documented Native American ways of life, reported on scientific and geographical explorations throughout North America, and helped to establish a national identity. Each is listed below with a detailed description and the cost of conserving each volume. Please contact Jean Marie Prociou for additional inquiries about sponsoring these books at info.salemathenaeum.net or 978.744.2540.



Alcott, Louisa May. *Hospital Sketches*. Boston: James Redpath, 1863.

Hospital Sketches is based on letters Louisa May Alcott sent home to her family in Concord during the six weeks she spent as a volunteer nurse for the Union Army in Georgetown. Alcott altered some of the content and changed her name to Tribulation Periwinkle, but the scenes described are authentic to her lived experiences.

Published between May 22 and June 26, 1863 in the abolitionist magazine, *Boston Commonwealth*, the sketches were popular and soon were released in book form by publisher James Redpath who paid Alcott \$40. Originally priced at \$.50, each copy earned Alcott \$.05 with an additional \$.05 donated to children orphaned by the war.

The Salem Athenæum copy is the second printing of the first edition, bound in purple cloth. It needs minor repair to the binding, tightening of the front hinge and minor paper repair.

\$100

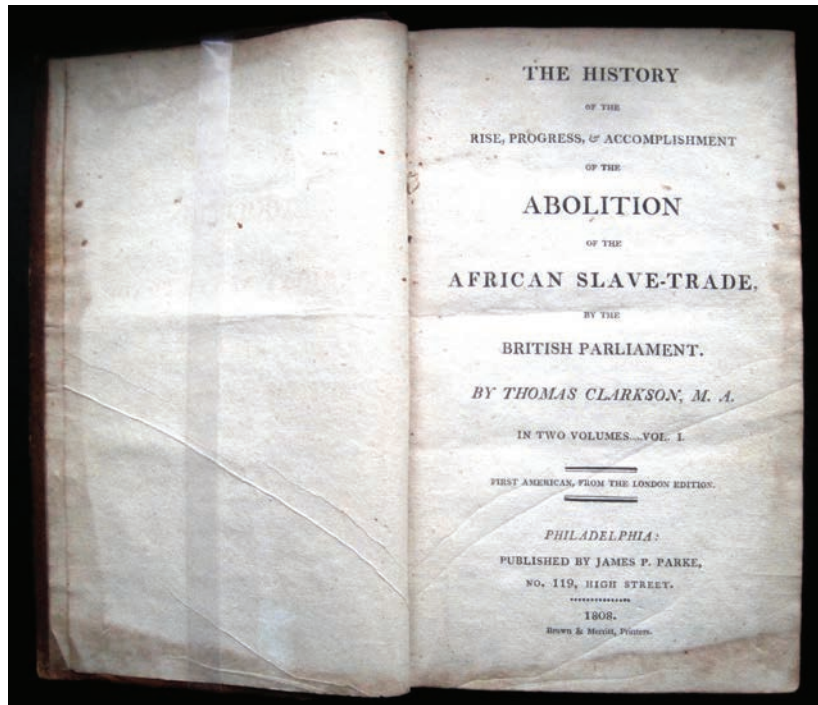


Bartram, William. *Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country, the Extensive Territories of the Muscogulges or Creek Confederacy, and the Country of the Chactaws. Containing an Account of the Soil and Natural Productions of Those Regions; Together with Observations on the Manners of the Indians.* Second edition in London. London: J. Johnson, 1794.

A classic work of nature writing, Bartram's *Travels* is significant for its precise and detailed scientific observations, its eyewitness accounts of Native Americans and of the Southern states and as an important contribution to American arts and letters. Bartram's paintings are as finely rendered as those of Audubon. One of the most influential pieces of nature writing before *Walden*, Bartram's scientific observations includes significant personal commentary exuding his awe and admiration of nature. He discovered several plant species including one, which he named *Franklinia* in honor of Benjamin Franklin. Bartram's cultivation of the tree in his famous garden saved it from extinction. One of his most notable observations is that of a female alligator's care of her eggs.

The Athenaeum's edition is the second London edition of 1794, which is the edition owned by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. By his own account, Coleridge had Bartram's *Travels* in mind when he created the exotic imagery in his poems *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* and *Kubla Khan*.

\$520 or two shares of \$260

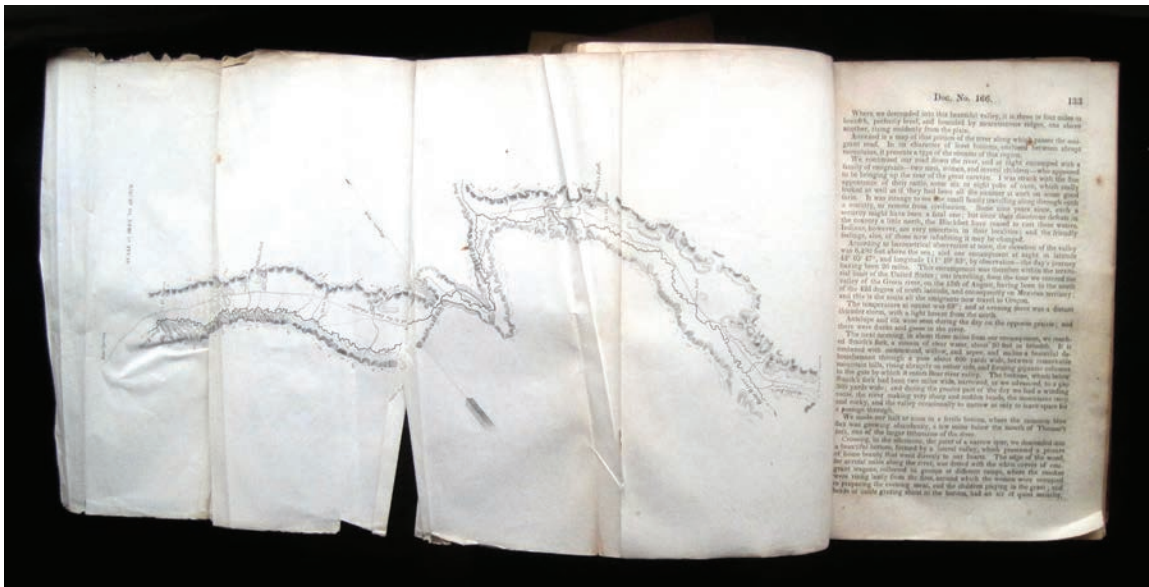


Clarkson, Thomas. *The History of the Rise, Progress, & Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave-Trade, by the British Parliament.* Philadelphia: James P. Parke, 1808. First U.S. edition. 2 volumes.

Thomas Clarkson (1760-1846) was a leading English abolitionist and largely responsible for ending the British slave trade. His book is a detailed history of the campaign from 1788 through 1808, including: the origins of the campaign, arguments for and against abolition at the time, the Parliamentary debates leading to the Slave Trade Act of 1807, and the roles and actions of the movement's leaders. It is also a call to arms to continue the cause. It depicts the horror of the slavery and includes the famous engraving of the arrangement of human cargo on the BROOKES slave ship.

His book informed the work of the abolitionists in the United States and contributes to the Athenaeum's significant collection of abolition materials.

\$1400 or six shares of \$235

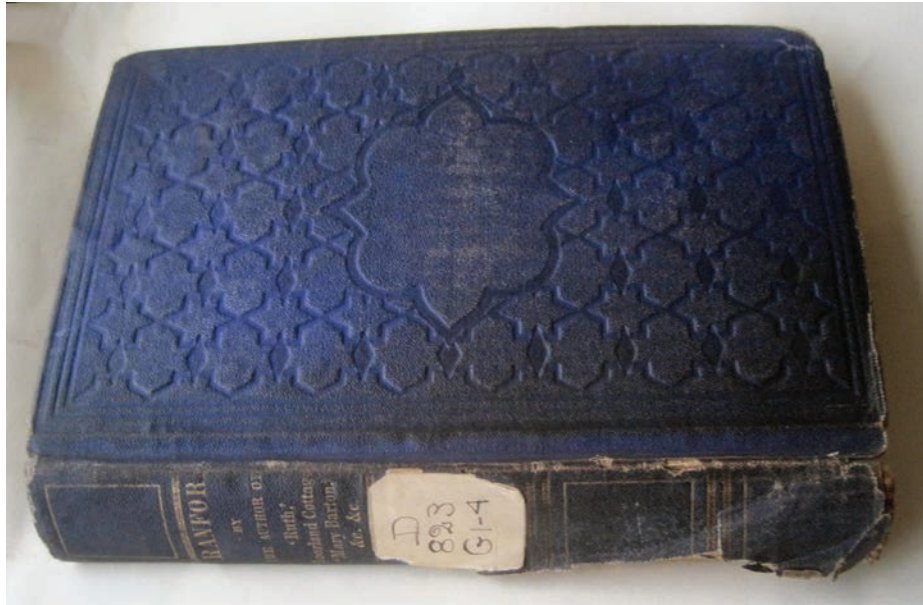


Fremont, J. C. *Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1842 and to Oregon and North California in the year 1843-44.* Washington D.C.: Blair and Rives, 1845. Printed for the United State House of Representatives.

Nicknamed “The Pathfinder,” John Charles Fremont (1813-1890) led five expeditions into the American West during the 1840s and 1850s. In 1856, he became the first candidate of the Republican Party to run for President. He lost to James Buchanan but went on to be a Union General, and Governor of Arizona.

On his first expedition, following a fortuitous meeting with mountain man and guide, Kit Carson, Fremont climbed a 13,745- foot peak and planted a flag declaring the Rockies for the United States. On his second, Carson joined him again and they continued to the Northwest mapping Mount St. Helens and Mount Hood and sighting the Cascade Range. His party continued their explorations through California, Nevada, Utah, and became the first to document Lake Tahoe. Fremont demonstrated that the Oregon Trail was passable and that the Northwest had fertile land. His reports, coauthored with his wife, Jessie Benton, daughter of Thomas Hart Benton, included a catalog of plants, astronomical observations, distances traveled, meteorological observations, and maps. 10,000 copies were printed and they stoked the westward expansion fervor.

\$640 or four shares of \$160



**Gaskell, Elizabeth. *Cranford*.
New York: Harper and Brothers, 1868.**

First published in irregular installments, between December 1851 and May 1853, in the magazine *Household Words*, *Cranford* is a collection of endearing satirical sketches portraying small town values and customs in a rapidly changing Victorian England. Elizabeth Gaskell was a favorite contributor of the magazine's editor, Charles Dickens, who introduced several of her novels in serial format. Both *Cranford* and Gaskell have seen a revival in recent years sparked by a well-received film adaptation starring Judi Dench.

The Athenaeum copy is the first American edition.

\$120



Hartley, David. *Observations on Man, His Frame, His Duty, and His Expectations in Two Parts*. The fourth edition, London, reprinted for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard, by W. Eyres, 1801. 2 v.

***Notes and additions to Dr. Hartley's Observations on Man*, by Herman Andrew Pistorius, translated from the German original. . . to which is prefixed *A Sketch of the Life and Character of Dr. Hartley*, the third edition. London: J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church, 1801.**

English philosopher and physician David Hartley (1705-1757) is little remembered now, yet he was regarded as one of the pre-eminent thinkers of the 18th and 19th centuries. A founder of the Associationist school of psychology, he was among the first theorists to argue for the relationship between body and mind, to connect physical sensation with the formation of simple, compound, and complex ideas. His revolutionary 1749 work, *Observations on Man, His Frame, His Duty, and His Expectations*, articulated a complete theory of the psychological and moral development of man, and exerted a profound influence on writers such as Joseph Priestley, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, James and John Stuart Mill, and William James.

\$1200

The two earliest books up for adoption this year are both from the 17th century and are starkly different in appearance. One is a mere 5 inches tall, bound in vellum (calf parchment) and is a classic example of Dutch printing and binding of the period. The other is oversized at 13 inches with full leather binding and is extremely worn from use. Both have beautiful fold-out engraved plates that complement the text. Both authors were philologists.



Kirchmanni, Joh. *De Funeribus Romanorum, libri quatuor cum Appendice. . . Lug. Batav. Leiden: Apud Hackios, 1672.*

Being bound in vellum allows this handwritten title on the spine in ink to be readable.

The Athenaeum volume is the first illustrated edition, the only one to contain folding engraved plates by Romeyn de Hooghe. This is a collection of inscriptions and of quotations taken from ancient authors concerning the funeral rites, burial places, preservation of corpses, etc. of antiquity and especially of the Romans. Kirchmann, a philologist, was professor of poetry in Rostock and later rector in Lubeck. The appendix is a charming little treatise published in the same year, written by Nicolai Rigaltio, on the subject of parasites and protecting corpses from them.

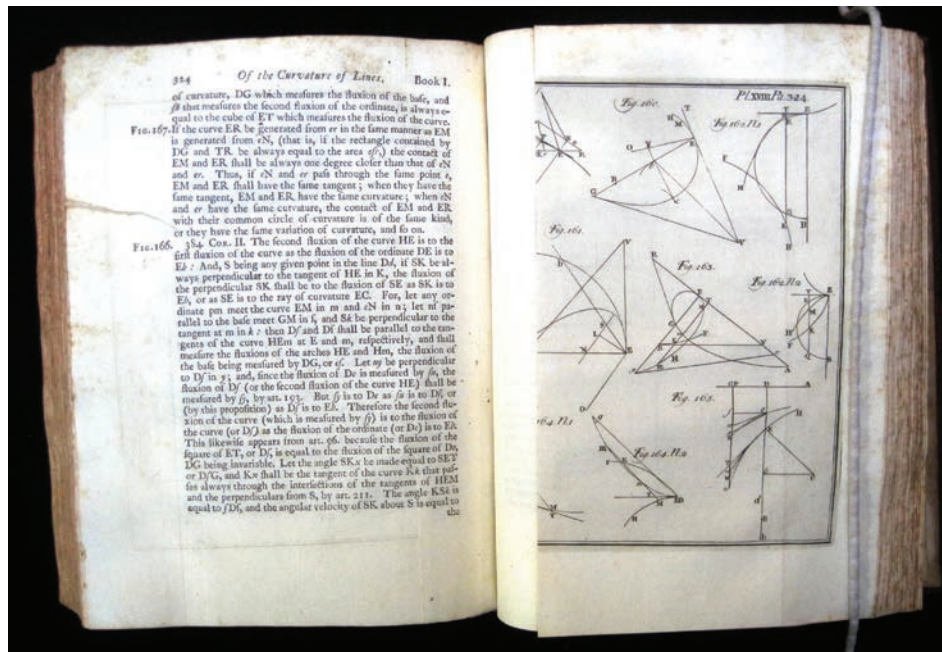
\$650 or two shares of \$325



Ludolphus, Job. *A New History of Ethiopia, being a full and accurate description of the Kingdom of Abessinia, vulgarly though erroneously called the Empire of Prester John in four books* . . . London: Samuel Smith, 1682.

Ethiopia has long fascinated Europeans, as both an exotic land full of strange beasts, and as an ancient and independent Christian empire surrounded by Islamic nations. Job Ludolphus, a German philologist who is said to have known 25 languages, learned Amharic from an Ethiopian monk living in Rome. Although he never traveled to Ethiopia, he created a comprehensive work about every aspect of Ethiopian life based on the published journals of explorers and missionaries.

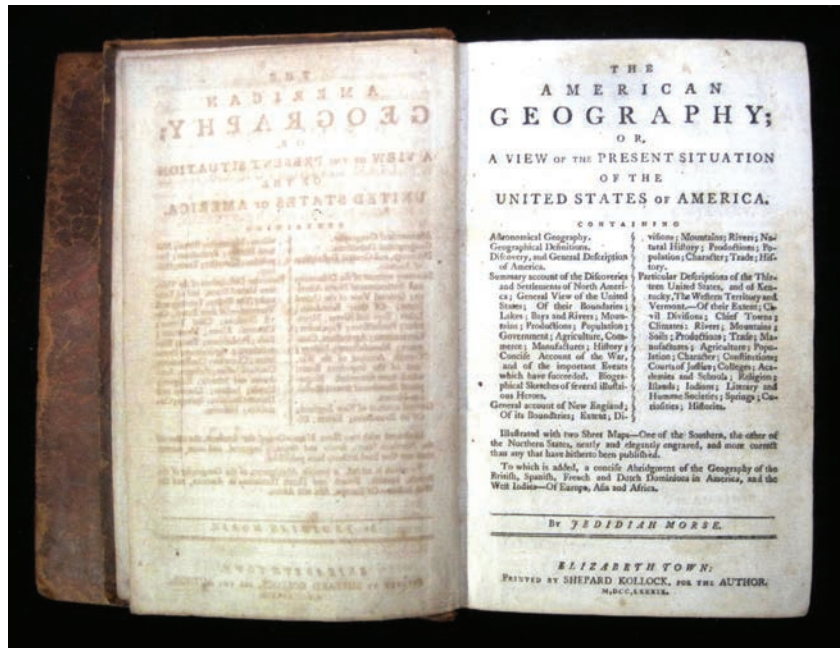
\$640 or four shares of \$160



Maclaurin, Colin. *A Treatise of Fluxions*. In two books. Edinburgh: T.W. and T. Ruddimans, 1742.

Colin Maclaurin was a child prodigy who entered the University of Glasgow at age 11 and became one of Scotland's greatest mathematicians. *A Treatise of Fluxions* is a defense of Isaac Newton written in reply to Bishop George Berkeley's criticism that Newton's calculus was based on faulty reasoning. Maclaurin delivered what is considered the definite refutation and extends Newton's work in calculus and the theories of gravitation. Maclaurin also furthers his own research interests, introducing a method of generating conic sections that bears his name and showing that certain types of curves can be described by the intersection of two movable angles. His book was well-received at the time and is considered a foundational mathematical text.

\$720 or four shares of \$180



Morse, Jedidiah. *The American Geography: or, A view of the present situation of the United States of America. . .illustrated with two sheet maps. . .to which is added a concise abridgment of the geography of the British, Spanish, French and Dutch Dominions in America, and the West Indies – of Europe, Asia and Africa.* Elizabethtown, NJ : Shepard Kollock, 1789.

Last year, generous donors helped us conserve Hannah Adams' *A Summary History of New-England*. Adams wrote on religion and history and had the support of several influential and intellectual Bostonians. Her book put her in direct competition with Reverend Jedidiah Morse, an Orthodox Calvinist who studied at Yale under Jonathan Edwards and Samuel Watt and wrote his own geography when he couldn't find one to use in his school. He challenged Adams over publishing rights, but support for Adams was strong and Morse ended up damaging his reputation over the affair. His *American Geography* is a triumph, however. As a geography, it is amazingly complete. To gather information, Morse traveled; he queried others who traveled, printed his questionnaires in newspapers and referred to other reliable sources, such as Thomas Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*. He consulted periodicals, scientists, and authorities such as Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey to whom he dedicated the work. Many subsequent editions followed, with additional maps and expanded and corrected information.

The Athenaeum copy is a first edition and has seen much use, especially the map and pages related to New England.

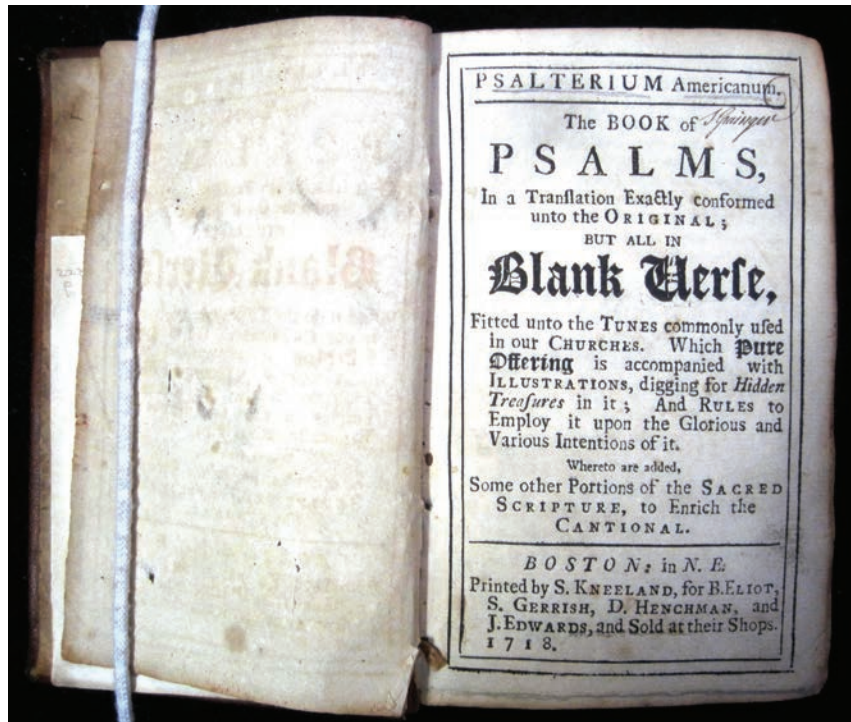
\$500 or two shares of \$250



Morse, Jedidiah. *Report to the Secretary of War of the United States, on Indian Affairs, Comprising a Narrative of a Tour Performed in the Summer of 1820, under a Commission from the President of the United States, for the Purpose of Ascertaining, for the Use of the Government, the Actual State of the Indian Tribes of Our Country.* New Haven: Howe & Spaulding, 1822.

Reverend Jedidiah Morse again employed his information-gathering techniques of surveying, interviewing, and traveling to compile information about and investigate conditions among Native Americans. He was working on behalf of two missionary societies and in 1820 secured funding from the US Secretary of War to visit and observe tribes on the border. Morse captured a moment in time of relative peace before western expansion and the forced migrations and bloodshed that followed.

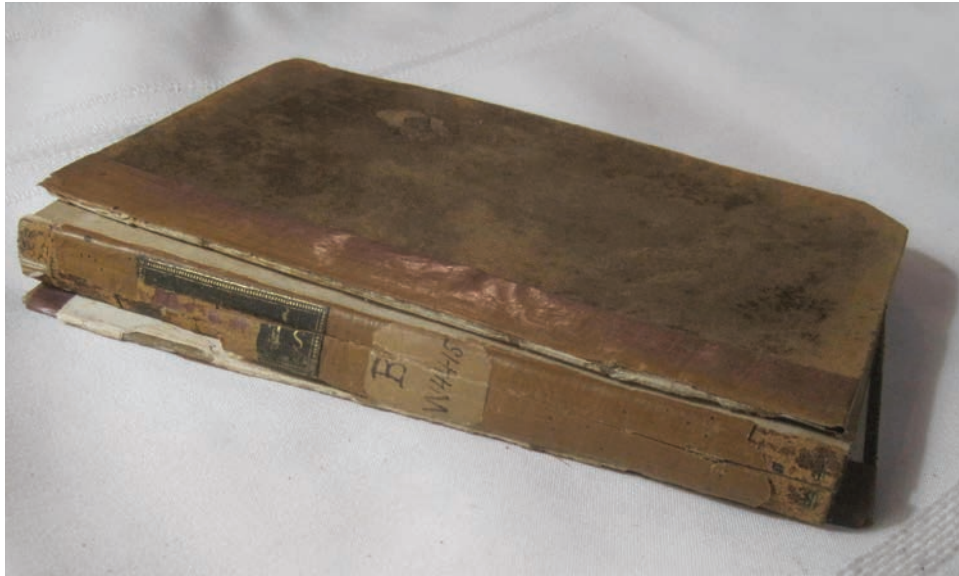
\$450 or three shares of \$150



Mather, Cotton. *Psalterium Americanum*. *The Book of Psalms in a translation exactly conformed unto the original but all in blank verse fitted unto the tunes commonly used in our churches*. . . Boston: S. Kneeland, 1718.

Cotton Mather created this blank verse version of the *Book of Psalms*, a direct translation from Hebrew. Inspired by Milton's *Paradise Lost* and the blank verse poetry of Dryden, Blackmore, Addison and Pope, Mather intended his *Psalter Americanum* to replace the forced rhymes of the *Bay Psalm Book* to express more depth of meaning and contribute to American letters. Each psalm is also followed by Mather's explanation. *Psalter Americanum* is known as the first instance of Milton's influence on American letters; and because it was never widely adopted, it is a relatively rare edition from an important historical figure of the colonial era.

\$600 or three shares of \$200



***Sermons preached on the death of General Washington, Dec. 14, 1799.
Bound with: The Address of the late George Washington, when President, to the
People of the United States on declining being considered a candidate for their future
suffrage. "Though dead, he yet speaketh." Salem: Thomas C. Cushing, 1800.***

Following George Washington's death on December 14, 1799, his birthday, February 22, 1800 was named the official national day of mourning. Eulogies and orations were given throughout the nation. Collected here are those given at Salem churches. Published as single pamphlets, this collection may also have been sold as a set as they were all made by the same printer and the addition of Washington's popular farewell address would have increased the appeal as a marketable collectable. The Salem Athenaeum collections contain another copy of each of these texts as well as additional orations given in other cities and towns.

\$460 or two shares of \$230