

DAVID SCHULSON AUTOGRAPHS CATALOG 142

DAVID SCHULSON AUTOGRAPHS

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CATALOG DESIGN

andremora.com

ABBREVIATIONS

A.L.S.

Autograph Letter Signed
[written and signed by the person described].

L.S. [T.L.S.]

Letter Signed
[signed by the person described, but the
text or body written by another or typewritten].

D.S.

Document Signed.

A.Q.S.

Autograph Quotation Signed.

A.N.S.

Autograph Note Signed.

MEASUREMENTS

VERTICAL MEASUREMENT GIVEN FIRST.

4to

Quarto [approximately 11x8¹/₂ inches].

8vo

Octavo [approximately 8x5 inches].

n.d.

No date.

n.p.

No place.

n.y.

No year.

1

ADAMS, HENRY BROOK

(1838–1918) American journalist, historian, academic and novelist. He is best known for his autobiographical book, *The Education of Henry Adams*. Both his grandfather, John Quincy Adams, and his great grandfather, John Adams, had been U.S. Presidents, his grandfather was a millionaire, and his great grandfather, Nathaniel Gorham, signed the Constitution. After his graduation from Harvard University in 1858, he embarked on a Grand Tour of Europe, during which he also attended lectures in civil law at the University of Berlin.

Rare graduation Photograph Signed from Harvard University, 4to, n.p., n.d. (1858).

This mounted bust length portrait probably removed from his college yearbook, is signed, "Henry B. Adams February 16 1838, [the day he was born] Quincy (MA).

Adams's *The History of the United States of America* (1801 to 1817) (9 vols. 1889–1891) has been called "a neglected masterpiece." In the 1880s, he published *The Education of Henry Adams* in 1907, in a small private edition. Following Adams's death *The Education* was made available to the general public in an edition issued by the Massachusetts Historical Society. **\$1200.00**

2

ADDAMS, CHARLES

(1912–1988) American cartoonist known for his particularly black humor and macabre characters. Some of the recurring characters became known as *The Addams Family*, the basis for two live-action television series, two cartoon series, and many motion pictures.

Original Drawing Signed, 12mo, n.p, n.d. ca. 1980.

This is an original drawing of his most popular character, *The Addams Family* daughter Wednesday named for being "full of woe."

Wednesday has her straggly black hair standing erect in the center of the



sheet. Signed below the image, "Charles Addams."

His cartoons regularly appeared in the *New Yorker*, and he also created a syndicated comic strip, *Out of This World*, which ran in 1956. **\$475.00**

3 **ARMSTRONG, LOUIS**

1901[2]-1971) nicknamed *Satchmo* or *Pops*, American jazz trumpeter and singer. Coming to prominence in the 1920s as an innovative cornet and trumpet player, Armstrong was a foundational influence on jazz, shifting the music's focus from collective improvisation to solo performers.

Original Publicity Photograph Signed, 4to, n.p., n.d. circa 1932.

A remarkable half length portrait of Satchmo with his wonderful smile and almost full length instrument. This image is one of the best one can find. Publicity photograph by Joe Glaser. Signed and inscribed "Best Wishes to June from Louis Armstrong."

With his distinctive gravelly voice, Armstrong was also an influential singer, demonstrating great dexterity as an improviser, bending the lyrics and melody of a song for expressive purposes. He was also greatly skilled at scat singing, or wordless vocalizing. **\$900.00**

4 **BADEN POWELL ROBERT LORD**

(1857-1941) Lieutenant-general in the British Army, writer, and founder of the Scout Movement. Baden-Powell served in the British Army from 1876 until 1910 in India and Africa. In 1899, during the Second Boer War in South Africa, Baden-Powell successfully defended the city in the Siege of Mafeking. Several of his military books, written for military reconnaissance and scout training in his African years, were also read by boys. Based on those earlier books, he wrote *Scouting for Boys*, published in 1908 by Pearson, for youth readership. During writing, he tested his ideas through a camping trip on Brownsea Island with the local Boys' Brigade and sons of his friends that began on 1 August 1907, which is now seen as the beginning of Scouting.

Exceptional long Autograph Letter Signed, 10 sides 8vo., Farleyer House, Aberfeldy, 27th September 1905. With original autograph envelope.

To Mrs. Vaughan, apologising for not having written sooner after leaving Nannau, "but I went straight away from Wales to manoeuvres and have been at them ever

since...before starting for Scotland. I went to see book buyers in accordance with my promise...I found Messrs Stile & Steevens of Great Russell Street...particularly nice to deal with....” He suggests that she send more details of her library and a list of books so that they can decide if they will visit her to assess the value of her collection, they would deduct their commission and expenses if they succeeded in selling it. “That seems a reasonably satisfactory course but until they see the list they cannot say whether it would be possible for them to come without having their expenses paid...” He suggests that if there were another library in the neighborhood they could split the costs, or alternatively if she wants to “sell them privately I daresay I could arrange it...” He needs the “dates covered by the book and the names of the chief battles in it and 2. About what price you value it at...” He ends by telling her that he has “just begun my leave here and am thoroughly enjoying this imitation of N. Wales called Scotland...” Signed, “R. Baden Powell.”

Following Mafeking, Baden Powell was given the task of organizing the South African Constabulary and it was not until 1903 that he returned to England as Inspector General of Cavalry and found that his book, *Aids to Scouting* was being used by youth leaders and teachers all over the country. He spoke at meetings and rallies and whilst at a Boys’ Brigade gathering he was asked by its founder, Sir William Smith, to work out a scheme for giving greater variety in the training of boys in good citizenship.

\$975.00

5

BEN GURION, DAVID

(1886-1973) first Prime Minister of Israel. Ben-Gurion’s passion for Zionism, which began early in life, culminated in his instrumental role in the founding of the state of Israel. After leading Israel to victory in the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, Ben-Gurion helped build the state institutions and oversaw the absorption of vast numbers of Jews from all over the world. Posthumously, Ben-Gurion was named one of Time magazine’s 100 Most Important People of the 20th Century.

Typed Letter Signed, in Hebrew, on “The Prime Minister”, stationery 12 Tammuz 5721, 26 June 1961

“Shalom and a blessing...I read his criticism of Mendele [Mocher Seforim], [Yaacov] Frishman, [Joseph] Brenner and others, and while I don’t entirely agree with his assessments – I read his remarks with satisfaction, as

they are written honestly and with love for the Jewish tradition and Jewish people. Michali's demand may be justified, but if it implies that the government does not support literature and authors - this implication is incorrect. Certainly it is desirable that the government offer more support (though there are authors who oppose this, and who argue that an author does not need government support)...As to disrespect to authors and literature imputed to me (and not necessarily in your letter), there is no basis for this, to the best of my knowledge. I am able to disagree with a name or title this or that author takes for himself, but as I understand it I have appreciated literature and authors since my youth, and I know what an impact on my life was made by the first Hebrew story I read as a child - "Ahavat Zion" [Love of Zion], and after that by the poems of Bialik, Yalag [Y.L. Gordon], Tchernichovsky and others. Nonetheless I do not think that only authors (or all authors) are men of culture. Culture is discerned also in one's lifestyle, and I know modest people whose names never appear in the papers - and they are men of culture, in the most sublime meaning of the word. I cannot include Boaz Evron among the men of culture or even as an author, but I definitely and unconditionally accept your words about the need to recognize and show support for (and more than that, in my opinion) Hebrew literature and culture (and not only the Hebrew). I see two fateful problems facing our people: The problem of security - which is a problem of existence; and the problem of the character of our nation, which also may decide our destiny and future existence. I won't say anything about security here, but I am worried more than I can explain by the likely character of our people and the character that it needs. I am not sure the teachers (who are not the single factor, but who are without doubt an important factor) and the authors and the men of culture - the poets, artists, academics and others, and also the responsible journalists (also a not-inconsequential factor) are worried about the character of the nation, the character of the young generation, or that they are doing what it is in their power to do to mold a nation, whose cultural life and moral and cultural character won't be worse off than its economic life; I feel most deeply that our security and existence depend on the... moral character of the people; and not of a minority, but of a majority, and primarily - of the young generation, which will comprise the people in the future. And as for the letter about the Bible House - I will look into the

matter on my return to Jerusalem. And in the future don't worry about "bothering" - if you have a need to "bother me...." Signed, "Very respectfully, D. Ben-Gurion."

A beautiful letter discussing two important issues related to Israel, security and culture.

\$1850.00

6

BLACKSTONE, WILLIAM

(1723-1780) English judge, jurist and professor who produced the historical and analytic treatise on the common law called Commentaries on the Laws of England, first published in four volumes over 1765-1769. It had an extraordinary success, reportedly bringing the author £14,000, and still remains an important source on classical views of the common law and its principles. It was published in Oxford and first issued in an American edition in 1771. Leading American attorneys who first learned their law by reading Blackstone include Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln.

Third Person Autograph Letter Signed, 4to (old repairs to lower corners), 'Wednesday Even. / 24 January' no year.

"Mr. Justice Blackstone presents his compliments to Mr. Eden, I will be happy to see Him the following evening either in his chambers or at Serjeants Inn tomorrow evening between the hours of six and eight, or at his house in Lincolns Inn Fields on Friday morning at ten being obliged to be at Westminster by eleven. He is sorry the Engagements of the Term will not permit Him to name a Time that perhaps might be more suitable to Mr. Eden's numerous Avocations." Signed in the third person, "Justice Blackstone".

\$3450.00

7

BOHR, NIELS

(1885-1962) Danish physicist who made fundamental contributions to understanding atomic structure and quantum mechanics, for which he received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1922. He was also part of the team of physicists working on the Manhattan Project.

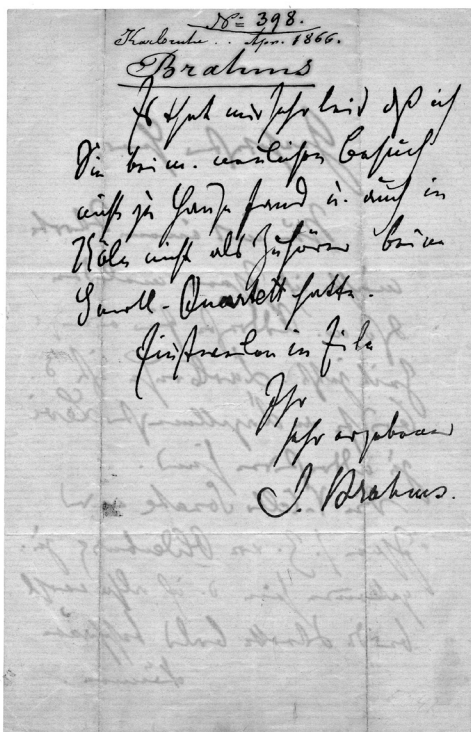
Typed Letter Signed, in Danish, 4to, Copenhagen, February 15, 1955. Also included is the rare 21 page carbon copy of the transcript to Bohr's lecture, in English, "Science and the Unity of Knowledge" given October 28, 1954, at the conference on the Unity of Knowledge, arranged in connection with the Bicentennial of Columbia University at Arden House.

The letter is written to Danish editor, Ole Cavling.

Bohr first thanks him for “the pamphlet Confluence, which I look forward to reading and which I afterwards will send on to my son....” Bohr continues, “I send you ... a copy of my unfortunately probably very heavily written article for the Columbia conference in the fall....” Signed, Niels Bohr”.

His son, Aage Niels Bohr, also became a very successful physicist; like his father, he won a Nobel Prize. The lecture was printed in the Congress Report “The Unity of Knowledge”, pages 47-62, Doubleday and Co., New York, 1955. The text of this copy is not edited by Lewis Leary, who edited the articles in the congress report, and there are many differences in the terms of speech. A rare pair.

\$3,450.00



8

BRAHMS, JOHANNES

(1833-1897), German composer and pianist who was considered one of the leading musicians of the Romantic period. Brahms spent much of his professional life in Vienna, Austria, where he was a leader of the musical scene. In his lifetime, Brahms's popularity and influence were considerable; Brahms composed for piano, for chamber ensembles, for symphony orchestra, and for voice and chorus.

Autograph Letter Signed. in German, two pages 8vo, docketed on page two by Simrock, Karlsruhe, April 1866.

To his publisher, Fritz Simrock. "Just a word to let you know that for some time my address will be Karlsruhe and that letters are to be addressed to Capellmeister [Herman] Levi. You must have received some time ago the cello sonata, so I should be able to see both works soon. I am very sorry that I did not find you at home during my recent visit and that I didn't have you in the audience in Cologne for the g minor quartet. That's all for now in a rush." Boldly and neatly signed, "Yours respectfully, J. Brahms."

The first Violoncello Sonata in E Minor op. 38. was composed in 1862 and 1865 and first performed in Leipzig on January 14 1871 by Emil Hegar and Karl Reinecke. The Piano Quartet No. 1 in G Minor, opus 25, was composed in the autumn of 1861 and first performed on November 16, 1861 in Hamburg by Clara Schumann, J. Boie, F. Breyther and I. Lee. Both works were first published by Simrock in Bonn in the late summer of 1863. **\$7000.00**

9

BRITTEN, BENJAMIN

(1913-76). English composer, conductor and pianist.

Long Autograph Musical Quotation Signed, on music staff paper, oblong 4to, n.p., n.d.

Britten has penned 6 full bars of music with lyrics from his, "Carmen Basiliense (Cantata Academica)," 1959, which he noted at the end of the bars of music. At the beginning, he writes, "Soprano solo," and on the line below, "Coro (Ten Bass)." He signs below the music, "Benjamin Britten."

Britten composed the Cantata for the 500th anniversary of the University of Basel. This long musical quotation is superb and ideal for presentation.

\$3750.00

10

BURTON, SIR RICHARD FRANCIS

(1821-1890) English explorer, translator, writer, soldier, ethnologist, linguist, poet, hypnotist, fencer and diplomat. He was known for his travels and explorations within Asia and Africa as well as his extraordinary knowledge of languages and cultures. According to one count, he spoke 29 European, Asian, and African languages.

Two important Autograph Letters Signed, each 3 sides

small 8vo., the first on his blue notepaper with his Arabic heading, Consulate, Trieste, 19th June and 16th October 1876.

To George Bentley (1828–1895, publisher and author), saying that he has “polished up Scinde, now ‘Sind’ or the Unhappy Valley, that is I have almost re-written it. As your late father was the first to publish it I think it only fair to offer it to you. The augmentations will fatten the volumes, and I have a lot of photographs and old sketches (caricatures of Sir Charles Napier etc etc) which I think might be introduced with advantage, but are you inclined so to do?...” He says he will wait, “before giving the last touches to the book and then send it ... When you receive it you will make up your mind and let me know...I shall probably be at Trieste for some time, but residence is always doubtful under the F.O. After Iceland, 6 months in India & Sind a little rest is of course desirable, to get it however is the difficulty...” The second letter, very slightly lighter is after a delay as his, “letter has certainly miscarried. I accept the conditions provided we print at once....” He asks for an “agreement to settle at the end of six months or a year and to allow me a dozen copies for friends. Could we manage to print without destroying the two old volumes. Of course you can take them to pieces and I will have them rebound when you have done with them....” He continues, “For corrections a single revise will suffice. Kindly let me have proofs in duplicate accompanied by the manuscript – which saves time....” He asks his opinion on illustration, and repeats that he has sketches and photographs suggesting that “perhaps the best way would be to prefix one to each volume, say Sir Charles Napier to vol. I and the photo of a Sindi girl to vol. 2....” He offers to send them off at once if it suits. Both letters are signed, “R.F. Burton.”

Burton brought Napier much detailed information on wife killing and bizarre reality although Napier had signed the death warrants of several rich convicted murderers. Napier was impressed by Burton’s reports and would accept council from him. Burton, for example suggested that Napier continue the practice of killing a murderer by shooting him out of a cannon rather than hanging as a lack of proper burial would mean the Moslem would never reach paradise. Napier was disturbed by reports of homosexuality amongst the Moslems. Certain reports spoke of male brothels in Karachi which were corrupting the troops and Napier asked Burton to investigate. Burton agreed to do this on the “express condition that my report should not

be forwarded to the Bombay Government, from whom supporters of the Conqueror's policy could expect scant favour, justice, or mercy." **\$7500.00**

11

COPLAND, AARON

(1900–1990) American composer of concert and film music, as well as an accomplished pianist. Instrumental in forging a distinctly American style of composition, he was widely known as “the dean of American composers.” Copland’s music achieved a balance between modern music and American folk styles.

Autograph Musical Quotation Signed, on an 8vo oblong 8vo card, n.p., 1984.

Copland pens four bars from “Appalachian Spring,” adding the title at the top, and signing underneath, “Aaron Copland 1984.”

The decade of the 1940s was arguably Copland’s most productive, and it firmly established his worldwide fame. His two ballet scores for *Rodeo* (1942) and *Appalachian Spring* (1944) were huge successes. His pieces *Lincoln Portrait* and *Fanfare for the Common Man* have become patriotic standards. Also important was Copland’s *Third Symphony*, composed in a two-year period from 1944 to 1946, his foremost symphony and the most popular American symphony of the 20th Century.

\$950.00

“ARBITRARILY DISMISSED BY LAFAYETTE”

12

DANTON, GEORGES JACQUES

(1759–1794). French Revolutionary Leader.

Manuscript Document Signed, certified true copy of a ruling by the National Assembly reinstating Pierre Marie Maurice, formerly of the National Guard, who had been dismissed by Lafayette. Two pages folio in French, with vignette of the figure of justice, a canon and standards to her right, a lion and a pyramid inscribed, “Liberté Egalité 10 Aoust 1792” to her left. On the verso, to the left of Danton’s signature, is a red stamp depicting the king on his throne, angels either side of him, and the words “Louis XVI P[ar] L[a] G[race] d[e] Dieu et P[ar] L[a] Loy Constitutionnelle Roy d[es] Francois” (Louis XVI by the Grace of God and by the Constitution King of the French). Paris, September 7 1792.

This document is from one of the most critical moments of the French Revolution. With an Austrian army at its border, the new government was in grave danger. On August 10, 1792, the people of Paris stormed the Tuileries, commemorated on the vignette at the top of this document. The royal family was imprisoned, although the monarchy was not formally abolished until the end of September. On September 2, Danton delivered one of his most rousing and terrifying speeches, calling on the people to conquer their enemy through “daring, more daring and still more daring!” The result was one of the bloodiest massacres ever seen in Paris. For four days, the mob went on the rampage, emptying prisons and massacring the inmates, aristocrats, priests and common criminals. The day after the massacres came to an end, this law was passed on September 7, benefiting those who had suffered under an “abusive regime.”

“The National Assembly considering that nothing is more pressing than to render justice to those devoted to the defense of the Nation in order to make them forget the vexations they suffered under an abusive regime, decrees that...Pierre Marie Maurice will enjoy a restoration of the advantages granted according to the decree of 19 August last to those soldiers who were part of the company of the Parisian National Guard which was arbitrarily dismissed on first April 1790 by the Commandant Mottié [in fact du Motier] Lafayette....”
Boldly signed, “Danton.”

Danton and Lafayette had had a troubled and often antagonistic relationship. As Commander of the National Guard of Paris, Lafayette attempted to protect the royal family and argued in favor of a constitutional monarchy. On August 19, 1792, severely threatened by the events of August 10, Lafayette defected to the Austrians who were to hold him captive for the next five years. He was not to return to France until Napoleon's accession as First Consul in 1799. The top half of both sides of this document has been affected by light but obvious damp staining, however, it is perfectly clear and legible. **\$4500.00**

13

DE GAULLE, CHARLES

(1890-1970). French general and statesman.

Autograph Letter Signed, in French, two pages 8vo, on paper with the engraved heading “Le General de Gaulle,” 2 May 1956.

To a "Cher Monsieur," most probably an editor, discussing the forthcoming publication in the press of portions of his second volume of *War Memoirs*. "With regard to the passages from 'Unity' which are shortly to appear in the press, I am most anxious that they should reproduce the definitive text, that is to say the one I eventually decided on from the final proofs. I would be much obliged to you if you would kindly hold to this precaution and I thank you for it in advance...." Boldly and confidentially signed, "C. de Gaulle."

De Gaulle's War Memoirs appeared in three volumes: *Vol I, L'Appel, 1940-42*; *Vol II, L'Unité, 1942-44*; and *Vol III, Le Salut, 1944-46*. They were published by Plon, Paris, in 1954, 1956, and 1959 respectively. In 1956, De Gaulle was living in seclusion at his country home at Colombey-les-deux-Eglises. With an unswerving faith in his destiny, he let it be known that he was waiting for the 'call' to return to the centre of events and lead France. Although ridiculed by his enemies his very existence haunted the politicians of the Fourth Republic, and he was recalled to power in 1958 with a mandate to end the Algerian War. **\$1800.00**

ALL FEAR OF DEATH IS LOST & ONE BEGINS TO REALISE THIS GENERAL PLAN OF THE UNIVERSE.

14

DOYLE, SIR ARTHUR CONAN

(1859-1930), British author most noted for his stories about the detective Sherlock Holmes, which are generally considered a major innovation in the field of crime fiction, and for the adventures of Professor Challenger. He was a prolific writer whose other works include science fiction stories.

Excellent Autograph Letter Signed, 2 sides 8vo., "The Psychic Book Shop, Library & Museum" stationery, 2 Victoria St SW1, 27th October, n.y., 1914.

To Mrs Lucy Clifford regretting that his life makes it difficult to keep up with friends. "It is one of the happy things which the next sphere brings with it. When I am through my various labours I simply have not the energy for social intercourse. I am overdrawn in the bank of life. A man should be, for only then does he know that he is using all his Capital. You should look into the psychic question. That way assurance & happiness lie...All fear of death is lost & one begins to realise this general plan of the universe. What I say on this subject is not what I think but what I know. Why man should refuse or neglect such enormous consolation is a mystery to me. It is more

important than everything else put together....” He offers to send her books on the subject and continues about her novel, *Mrs. Keith’s Crime*. “I read it when it appeared. I really can’t imagine what I can say to help. Publishers make vague suggestions of this kind which are really impracticable...” He invites her to the Albert Hall for a talk. Nicely signed, “A. Conan Doyle.”

After the death of his wife Louisa in 1906, and the death of his son Kingsley, his brother Innes, his two brothers-in-law (one of whom was E. W. Hornung, the creator of the literary character Raffles), and his two nephews shortly after World War I, Conan Doyle sank into depression. He found solace supporting Spiritualism and its alleged scientific proof of existence beyond the grave. Lucy Clifford was the wife of William Kingdon Clifford (1845–1879, mathematician). After his death in 1879, she achieved considerable success as a novelist and dramatist. Her best-known story, *Mrs. Keith’s Crime* (1885), was followed by several other works, including *Aunt Anne* (1893).

\$1950.00

15

[EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BLACK HISTORY]

African slaves were brought into New Hampshire by 1645. They concentrated in the area around Portsmouth. Furthermore, as one of the few colonies that did not impose a tariff on slaves, New Hampshire became a base for slaves to be imported into America then smuggled into other colonies. Every census up to the Revolution showed an increase in black population, though they remained proportionally fewer than in most other New England colonies.

Autograph Document Signed, small 8vo, Cambridge, June 5, 1750.

The free Negro in the Colonies was, as much as the slave, the subject of special apprehensive restraint. There are many elaborate codes of regulations as early as 1723 for the conduct of negroes, mulattoes & Indians, whether bond or free. The Freeman of color might not “lurk or idle” in or near a town. Any free negro who wandered about might be arrested and bound to service. Any citizen aiding such free negro could be charged. It is no wonder that Nathan Appleton, a well-known New Hampshire minister, should write the following letter. “Gentlemen, “These are to inform you of a Negro man who called himself by ye name of Sam’l. Davis and says he is a Freeman, came to my house ye 2nd day of this instant

June who has been for a week or fortnight before he came to me, at Mr. Loder or Asa Flagg in W. N'wch. And I give you this information to save my self harmless and ye may do what is proper for ye safety of ye town... I am, Your humble servant Nath'l. Appleton Camb(ridge), June 5, 1750 To the Selectmen of Cambridge." Docketing from the Selectmen on the verso.

An exceptionally early document showing a minister both protecting himself from a Freeman, and alerting a town of his being in it. A very early and rare American slavery document. **\$2200.00**

16

FREUD, SIGMUND

(1856-1939) Austrian neurologist, writer and founder of psychoanalysis.

Autograph Document Signed, in German, on his oblong small 8vo "Bergstrasse 19", stationery. Vienna, June 30, 1934. Freud has addressed this card to Professor R. Grinker, as an invoice for 20 hours of Freud's services at a rate of 100 Austrian schillings per hour." Signed, "Freud."

Professor Dr. Grinker had analysis with Freud (from 1933-1935). He was often urged to write a book about his experiences with Freud, as did several others (Aldington, 1926; Wortis, 1954; Dorsey 1976; Kardiner, 1977). He refused, claiming that Freud had wanted him to preserve his, that is, Freud's, confidentiality. Grinker explained his difficulty understanding the concept of transference, which holds that a person in analysis has strong feelings about the analyst, feelings that are fueled by the unconscious. Grinker began as a neurologist, studied with Freud then became a psychiatrist for close to 60 years. **\$4750.00**

"I HAVE ... INVENTED A PNEUMATIC GUN FOR DISCHARGING HIGH EXPLOSIVES"

17

GATLING, DR. RICHARD JORDAN

(1818-1903). American inventor best known for his invention of the Gatling gun, the first successful machine gun.

Typed Letter Signed, on "Office of the Gatling Gun Company" stationery, 4to, Hartford, CT., April 26, 1890. Also included is the autograph corrected printed biography published by George Routledge.

To Messrs. George Routledge & Sons in New York

discussing a “Proof” of a biographical sketch sent to Gatling for his review and the corrections. “Gentlemen: The enclosed sketch of my life is correct as far as it goes. I have, since the sketch was written, invented an improved method of casting large cannon of steel, and also a Torpedo and Gun-Boat, and a Pneumatic Gun for discharging high explosives. I have been in Europe a number of times. I was in France and exhibited my guns at the Paris Exposition in 1867.” Boldly and ornately signed, “Very truly yours, R. J. Gatling.”

Gatling’s letters are scarce, and those talking about his inventions are even more so. A superb and important letter and corrected proof from the man who invented the “machine” gun. **\$2650.00**

18

GERSHWIN, GEORGE

(1898-1937) American composer and pianist

whose early death brought to a premature halt one of the most remarkable careers in American music. Gershwin’s compositions spanned both popular and classical genres, and his most popular melodies are universally familiar. He wrote most of his vocal and theatrical works in collaboration with his elder brother, lyricist Ira Gershwin. George Gershwin composed music for both Broadway and the classical concert hall, as well as popular songs that brought his work to an even wider public. Gershwin’s compositions have been used in numerous films and on television, and many became jazz standards recorded in numerous variations.

Original or very early edition of his *I Got Plenty O’ Nuttin’*, with the autograph signature of the composer. The Theatre Guild presents *Porgy and Bess* music by George Gershwin libretto by DuBose Heyward lyrics by DuBose Heyward and Ira Gershwin production directed by Rouben Mamoulian. New York: Gershwin Publishing Corp. [PN G-8-6] [c1935]. [i] (title), pp. 2-7 music, publisher’s catalogue of songs published separately from the American folk opera *Porgy and Bess*, including, in addition to the present song, “Bess You Is My Woman,” “A Woman Is A Sometime Thing,” “It Ain’t Necessarily So” and “My Man’s Gone Now.” Copyright in the name of the composer. Inscribed in blue ink to head of title-page: “For Alexander Lindley - With admiration and warm greetings. George Gershwin July 1936 (check day).” The date is a year to the month before the composer’s untimely death at the age of 39.

“The idea of writing a full-length opera based on DuBose Heyward’s novel *Porgy*, about life among the black inhabitants of ‘Catfish Row’ in Charleston, South Carolina, first occurred to Gershwin when he read the book in 1926. Heyward’s wife Dorothy had later helped him turn *Porgy* into a successful play, and Heyward had been approached by Al Jolson, who hoped to use the story for a musical show in which he would play the lead in blackface. This plan was rejected, however, and in October 1933 Heyward and the Gershwin brothers signed a contract with the Theatre Guild in New York, the same organization that had produced *Porgy* on stage. Gershwin began the score in February 1934. During much of the summer of 1934 he stayed in South Carolina, composing and absorbing the local atmosphere. By early 1935 the composition was finished, and Gershwin spent the next several months orchestrating.” Richard Crawford in Grove online.” [SEE COVER ILLUSTRATION]

\$7000.00

19

GORDON CHARLES

(1833-1885) General Gordon of Khartoum, ‘Chinese Gordon’. British army officer and administrator. He is remembered for his campaigns in China and northern Africa.

Magnificent Original Cabinet Photograph Signed by Adams & Scanlan, no place, no date, circa 1880s.



This wonderful portrait shows Gordon half length seated, wearing an overcoat, he is looking straight at the camera and resting his chin on his hand. In his other hand is a book. This casual portrait is signed below the image on the border, "C.G. Gordon." A rare signed portrait, in pristine condition.

Gordon was summoned to the war office on January 15, 1884 by Lord Wolseley to discuss sending him to Khartoum. The next morning (16th) he left for Brussels, en route for the Congo but he was immediately summoned back as the king of the Belgians, for whom he had been going to the Congo gave him permission to go to Egypt instead. On the 18th, Gordon saw the British cabinet, and the same evening left with Colonel Stewart for the Sudan. Gordon's mission was to effect the withdrawal of the garrisons and to evacuate the Sudan. At Cairo, his functions were considerably extended. He was appointed, with the consent of the British government, governor-general of the Sudan, and was instructed, not only to evacuate the country, but to take steps to leave behind an organized independent government. An extremely uncommon image especially signed. **\$ 2250.00**

20

HAMSUN, KNUT

was born as Knud Pedersen (1859-1952) Norwegian author. Considered the "father of modern literature", and by King Haakon to be Norway's soul. In 1920, the Nobel Committee awarded him the Nobel Prize in Literature, "for his monumental work, Growth of the Soil. He insisted that the intricacies of the human mind ought to be the main object of modern literature, to describe the "whisper of the blood, and the pleading of the bone marrow." Hamsun pursued his literary program, debuting in 1890 with the psychological novel Hunger. A theme to which Hamsun often returned is that of the perpetual wanderer, an itinerant stranger (often the narrator) who shows up and insinuates himself into the life of small rural communities. This wanderer theme is central to the novels Mysteries and Pan.

Autograph Letter Signed, in Norwegian, 8vo, n.p., n.d.

"To friends. Which were Bergeners beauty? And are Miss Poulson and were Voss engaged. Do you remember Mrs. that you and I talked about my birthday you said that I knew it Yes you said it is the 26th November, I will surely remember it, I said. I will surely remember it, you said. But then it is now today. Ha! Ha! So I send you this greeting and wish you a drink. Can I feel Can I yell at Gladstone using his own name is a helluva dialog

in my book? Call him a bigot cow? Yes, that was all.” A beautifully written and signed letter, “Hundreds of greetings, Knut Hamsun.”

Mysteries was written in 1892, and created a dialogue related to Prime Minister William Gladstone. Letters of Hamsun, are scarce, especially this early quoting from one of his best books. **\$2750.00**

21

JOULE, JAMES PRESCOTT

(1818-1889) *English physicist and brewer. Joule studied the nature of heat, and discovered its relationship to mechanical work (see energy). This led to the theory of conservation of energy, which led to the development of the first law of thermodynamics.*

Autograph Letter Signed, 8vo., Old Trafford, July 13, 1866.

To My dear Clifton. “I have great pleasure in accepting your kind invitation to dinner on Tuesday next, believe me.” Signed, “Yours always truly James P. Joule.” An extremely scarce letter.

Joule’s principle of energy conservation formed the basis of the first law of thermodynamics. This law states that energy can neither be created nor destroyed, but it can be changed from one form into another. The Joule – a unit of electrical energy equal to the work done when a current of one ampere passes through a resistance of one ohm for one second is named after him. **\$1350.00**

22

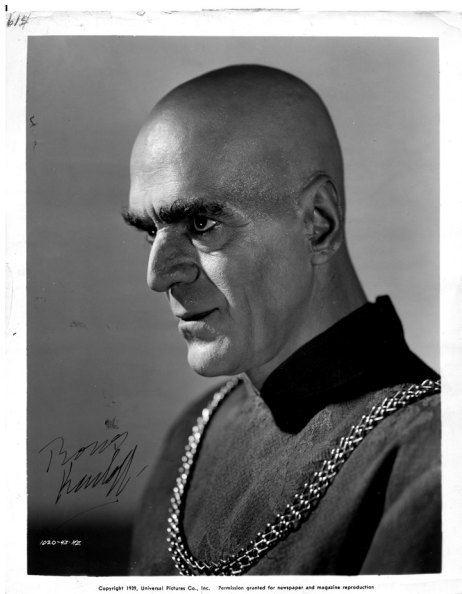
KARLOFF, BORIS

(1887-1969) *British actor who emigrated to Canada in the 1910s. He is best remembered for his roles in horror films and his portrayal of Frankenstein’s monster in the 1931 film Frankenstein. He also made an impression as Mord the Executioner in Tower of London.*

Original Photograph Signed, being a publicity portrait as Mord in Tower of London., 4to, n.p., n.d. (circa 1939).

This is an incredibly haunting image, bust length wearing a black high neck jacket and wide chain around his neck. A wonderfully bizarre image. Signed, “Boris Karloff.”

While the long, creative partnership between Karloff and Lugosi never led to a close mutual friendship, it produced some of each actor’s most revered and enduring productions, beginning with *The Black Cat*. Follow-ups included *The Raven* (1935), *The Invisible Ray*



(1936), *Black Friday* (1940), *You'll Find Out* (also 1940), and *The Body Snatcher* (1945). During this period he also starred with Basil Rathbone in *Tower of London* (1939).

\$1600.00

23

KEYNES, JOHN MAYNARD 1ST BARON

(1883-1946) British economist whose ideas have been a central influence on modern macroeconomics, both in theory and practice. He advocated interventionist government policy, by which governments would use fiscal and monetary measures to mitigate the adverse effects of business cycles, economic recessions, and depressions.

Fine Typed Letter Signed, 8vo., 46 Gordon Square, Bloomsbury, January 17, 1928.

To J.(ames) L.(ouis) Garvin (1868-1947, Journalist & Editor, of the *Observer*) sending "an advance uncorrected page proof of the Report of the Liberal Industrial Enquiry, which will be published on February 3rd. We very much hope that you will think it interesting enough to give up one of your 'Observer' articles to it. And in this hope I am sending you a copy in good time ... before the date of publication, what is a pretty heavy bit of work. It has been an enormous labour producing a thing of this size by the methods of co-operative authorship sides. The result is of very uneven quality and some parts are much less readable than others ... in my opinion it is a thoroughly serious effort to set forth all

the chief things which are both practicable and sensible in the politico-industrial sphere....” Nicely signed, “J.M. Keynes.”

In 1999, *Time* magazine named Keynes one of the 100 most influential people of the 20th century and reported that, “His radical idea that governments should spend money they don’t have may have saved capitalism.” He is widely considered the father of modern macroeconomics, A superb letter. **\$1600.00**

24

LAFAYETTE, MARQUIS DE

(1757-1834) French military officer. Lafayette was a general in the American Revolutionary War and a leader of the Garde Nationale during the French Revolution.

Autograph Letter Signed, in French, from his home at La Grange, August 4, 1823.

To an unknown correspondent, “I put off writing to you, my dear friend, because I wanted to give you a good report about your commission. My colleague Mechin and I talked about it. There was much more interesting opposition from another colleague. You have probably heard from a beautiful and very nice lady that I had recently gone to see the colleague several times without finding him home because he has been consumed with taking care of his sick daughter who lives in the country. I was able to chat only with his nephew...I had to pass by Lagrange immediately after the funeral service for the justly mourned M. Savoie Roblin. I have to return to Paris on Saturday...and I will make good use of those days to see my two colleagues, happy to be on hand to take care of a situation that is quite important in its own right but also because of you....” Signed, “Lafayette.” With an excellent engraved portrait of the universal patriot, friend to both the American and French Revolution.

Lafayette became a liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815, a position he held until death. In 1824, President James Monroe invited Lafayette to the United States as the “nation’s guest.” During the trip, he visited all of the then twenty-four states. **\$2250.00**

25

LIEBIG, JUSTUS FREIHERR VON

(1803-1873) German chemist who made major contributions to agricultural and biological chemistry and worked on the organization of organic chemistry. As a professor, he devised the modern laboratory-oriented teaching

method, and for such innovations, he is regarded as one of the greatest chemistry teachers of all time. Professor of Chemistry at Giessen, 1825-1851, and at Munich 1851-1873, founder of agricultural chemistry and discoverer of chloroform.

Autograph Letter Signed, in German, 8vo., Giessen, 25th April 1850 laid down on conjugate blank.

To Dr. John Hall Gladstone, F.R.S., (1827-1902, English chemist), saying that he has “just got back from a trip that took me away from Giessen for several weeks,” thanking him for his letter of April 18 and “your paper about the behaviour of sulphur when added to PCl_5 . This will be recorded in one of the next issues of the Annals. The news that you have been able to confirm the chlorine, phosphorus and nitrogen compound, thus obtaining a new tri-basic acid, was of enormous interest to me...As my health is now so much better, the course of lectures I am giving this summer no longer causes me any anxiety. Please give my respects to Prof. Graham [Thomas Graham, 1805-1869, Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, 1837-1855], he is certainly in the best position for giving you the means to determine small amounts of light carburetted hydrogen....” These last three words are written in English. Signed, “Dr. Just Liebig.”

Liebig at Giessen pioneered the use of chemical laboratories for students, as opposed to mere lectures, and his pupils came from all over Europe. He made fundamental advances in inorganic and organic chemistry, particularly descriptions in terms of radicals. He then turned to applied human and animal chemistry, then agriculture, which he considered the foundation of all trade and industry, and to fertilizers. He is also famous for his food for children and for Liebig's ‘extract of meat’. Graham is famous for his law on the rate of diffusion of gases. Gladstone became Professor at the Royal Institution in 1874. **\$1800.00**

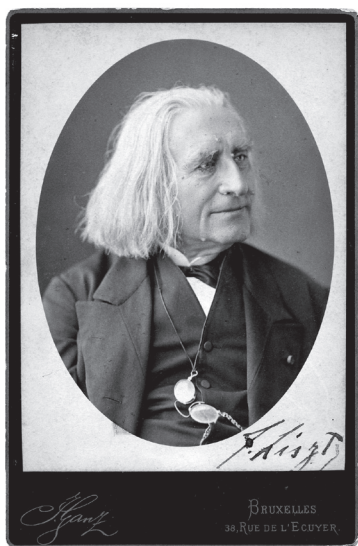
26

LISZT, FRANZ

(1811-1886) World famous Hungarian composer, virtuoso pianist and teacher. Liszt became renowned throughout Europe for his great skill as a performer during the 19th century. He is said to have been the most technically advanced and perhaps greatest pianist of all time.

Original Cabinet Photograph Signed, by Ganz of Brussels, of the composer in old age, with his pinz-

nez casually dangling round his neck, his head turned to the left. The oval image within a cream and black border. 16 by 10.5cms, image 12 by 9cms. A superb image. Signed as usual, "F. Liszt."



On July 2, 1881, Liszt had fallen down the stairs of the Hotel in Weimar. Though friends and colleagues had noted swelling in Liszt's feet and legs when he had arrived in Weimar the previous month, Liszt had up to this point been in reasonably good health, and his body retained the slimness and suppleness of earlier years. The accident, which immobilized him for eight weeks, changed this. A number of ailments manifested – dropsy, asthma, insomnia, a cataract of the left eye and chronic heart disease. The last-mentioned eventually contributed to Liszt's death. He became increasingly plagued with feelings of desolation, despair and death – feelings which he expressed in his works from this period. There are several images of Liszt in old age, but this is a particularly nice one where he displays a gentle half smiling expression. **\$3750.00**

27

LUGOSI, BELA

(1882-1956) Hungarian-American actor of stage and screen, well known for playing Count Dracula in the Broadway play and subsequent film version. In the last years of his career he featured in several of Ed Wood's low budget films.

Haunting and intense Publicity Photograph Signed,

4to, n.p., circa 1939.

Though Lugosi is dressed in a black suit and white shirt, his eyes are in a deep dark stare, ominous and frightening. Beautifully signed, "Bela Lugosi."

The photo is a publicity shot taken in 1939 when he was filming *The Son of Frankenstein*. The photo originally came from the estate of Alex Gordon, who was a shlock horror-movie producer and also the screenwriter of the Ed Wood film, *The Bride of the Monster*, which was where he probably first met Lugosi. A rare and visually stunning portrait. **\$2000.00**

I WOULD MUCH RATHER DANCE IN FRONT OF A HUNDRED MEN THAN IN FRONT OF TWO WOMEN.

28

MATA HARI

(1876–1917) Dutch-born, née Margaretha Geertruida Zelle, whose renown as a dancer was permanently overshadowed by her activities as an Axis spy during World War I. After working as a model and circus performer, Zelle began performing as an "exotic" dancer in 1905 and changed her name to the more colorful Mata Hari. Her erotically charged performances and mysterious persona captured the imagination of audiences wherever she performed, and her charms were such that she attained a considerable reputation as a high-class courtesan whose "clients" included Europe's political and military elite. After claiming to work as an intelligence agent for the French during World War I, she was unmasked as a double agent who used her relative ease of movement across international borders (as a "neutral" Dutch subject) to pass secrets to the Germans. Captured in her Paris hotel room on February 13, 1917, she was tried, convicted (despite inconclusive evidence against her), and executed by firing squad at the age of 41.

Rare Autograph Letter Signed, in French, four pages on two adjoining 8vo, sheets, [circa 1905 or later].

Mata Hari writes to an unspecified gentleman. "Please accept my heartfelt gratitude for being so appreciative and for the book which I have already read and which came alive through my imagination and partly through remembrance. Mrs. Brisson begged me not to give too much of myself at the dance recital for the young and chaste girls who constitute the public of the 'Annales' and I did what she asked me to do. I would much rather dance in front of a hundred men than in front of two women. I don't know why but I feel ill at

Ce soir je danse après
le dîner du Stella Club.
Mes musiciens viendront
à 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ au Palais d'Orsay.
Meilleux compliments
à
Mata-Hari.

Quand vous aurez une
soirée ou je pourrai
demander moi toujours.
Est ce que l'élko de Paris
en a parlé?

ease, a feeling I do not otherwise experience...Mostly the contact with the theater give them that attitude and that lack of respect that hurts me. Well, you know that these people have a mind of their own. They are moved by what leaves you cold and vice versa. I have taken to bed. I caught a slight cold last Saturday. Tonight I will be dancing after dinner at the Stella Club. My musicians will come at half past ten to the Palais d'Orsay. Respectfully yours...." Signed "Mata-Hari."

The visual appeal and dance-related subject matter add up to an exceptional example of a notable twentieth-century rarity. **\$7000.00**

29

MENDELSONN-BARTHOLDY, FELIX

(1809-1847) German composer, pianist, organist and conductor of the early Romantic period. The grandson of the philosopher Moses Mendelssohn, he was born into a notable Jewish family which later converted to Christianity. He was recognized early as a musical prodigy, but his parents were cautious and did not seek to capitalize on his abilities.

Autograph Letter Signed, in German, 4to, Leipzig, 11. Febr. 1837.

To Mr. G.A. Henckel with a package of written music materials. "Dear Sir, Unfortunately I received your letter and the mailing of music much too late to satisfy one of the wishes you expressed. The Breitkopf and Härtel

album has been finished since Christmas and has come out, meaning that your piano piece reached me almost two months after its completion. Also, the repertory for the subscription concerts gets determined in early January and this time so many new compositions are being submitted for the 4 remaining concerts that... pre-selected pieces cannot happen. I am handing your materials as well as this letter to Mr. Kummer and hope that they get back into your hands safely. I regret that I am unable to do you a favor, as I would have been glad myself to render this service." Signed, "Respectfully, Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy."

In 1835, Felix was appointed as conductor of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra. This appointment was extremely important for him; he felt himself to be a German and wished to play a leading part in his country's musical life. Despite efforts by the king of Prussia to lure him to Berlin, Mendelssohn concentrated on developing the musical life of Leipzig, working not only with the orchestra but with the opera house. **\$ 4250,00**

30

MINGUS, CHARLES

(1922-1979) American jazz bass player, the first to exploit the bass as a solo instrument. Mingus was a major influence in jazz in the fifties and sixties, and his work remains most influential today.

Excellent and important D.S. two 4to. pages,, [n.p.], Jan. 3, 1974.

This document is The American Federation of Musicians contract between Mingus and Brazilian concert promoter Marco N. Viggiana in which Mingus is engaged for a "Concert tour of South America", performing eight times between August 1-12, 1974 for the sum of \$20,000. On verso the band is listed, including Mingus, Dannie Richmond, Don Pullen, George Adams and Hamiet Bluiett. Boldly signed, "Charles Mingus." Staple holes at upper-left, else very good.

Included are various telegrams and correspondence from the files of Mingus' booking agent, Jack Whittemore, illustrating the great difficulty the parties had in pulling off the concert. The tour, which visited Rio, Sao Paulo, Belo Horizonte and Brasilia, was originally scheduled for July 10-22, was then thought to have been suddenly canceled, only to be resurrected through the intervention of the A.F.M., the Jazz Workshop, and other concerned parties. A rare and important jazz autograph. **\$1500.00**

(1900–1949) American author, who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1937 for her novel *Gone with the Wind*. The novel is one of the most popular books of all time, selling more than 30 million copies. An American film adaptation, released in 1939, became the highest-grossing film in the history of Hollywood, and received a record-breaking ten Academy Awards.

Typed Letter Signed, three pages 4to. Atlanta, Ga., July 6, 1937.

To Herschel Brickell the literary editor of the *New York Post*: “I’ll be thinking of you tonight when you make your speech and I hope my long distance moral support will be of some assistance.” She is looking forward to Brickell’s visit and makes suggestions. In a two-page postscript (one sentence in holograph, signed “M”) she discusses the events of a “bad year”, since the publication of *Gone With the Wind* in June 1936. “The imposters who turn up around the country in bookstores, “ a “vicious liar’s” story about John Mitchell, bothersome tourists, her “armor against defeat.” Still, she is “happier today (even if I am a bit weary and have grey hairs I’ve no right to have) for having withstood the storm here at home than if I were just now coming home from an exile...But who would ever have thought it would have lasted this long!” On the suit accusing her of plagiarism, she notes, “The motion to dismiss the six billion dollar case against ‘G.W.T.W.’ will be heard in New York on the thirteenth. With any luck at all it should be dismissed but being what is known in the family as a ‘constructive pessimist’ I wont believe it till I hear about it.” Signed, “Margaret.”

Mitchell is reported to have begun writing *Gone With the Wind* while bedridden with a broken ankle. Her husband, John Marsh, brought home historical books from the public library to amuse her while she recuperated. After she supposedly read all the historical books in the library, he told her, “Peggy, if you want another book, why don’t you write your own?” She drew upon her encyclopedic knowledge of the Civil War and dramatic moments from her own life, and typed her epic novel on an old Remington typewriter. She originally called the heroine “Pansy O’Hara”, and Tara was “Fontenoy Hall.” She also considered naming the novel *Tote The Weary Load* or *Tomorrow Is Another Day*.

\$2450.00.

(1769–1821) French military and political leader who had significant impact on modern European history.

Manuscript Letter Signed, in French, by Bertrand, and annotated by “Nap” in the left margin, folio, Porto Ferrajo, August 24th 1814.

A report to the Emperor, Bertrand. “After examining the petitions attached hereafter, Mr. Vatini that there are no favorable answers. Sargent Facets was not tried in the correctional tribunal, but in the Special Court, and he must not have been counted among those who have been pardoned. St. Hilaire’s wife who wants a divorce, has already addressed the tribunal that is to decide her case.” Signed, “The Grand Marshall Bertrand.” In an inserted note she writes, “We must have them make these two decisions....” Signed, “Nap.”

Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled by the Allied governments to Elba following his abdication at Fontainebleau and landed on the island on 4 May 1814. He was allowed a personal escort of some 1000 men, a household staff and was even given the title Emperor of Elba and rule over its 110,000 people. Bonaparte began his exile with a reform of the governmental system on the island, which is Italy’s third biggest and lies just off the coast of Tuscany. Soon, however, he began to plan his return to Paris. On February 26, 1815, he escaped with his small army and landed in France, beginning what is known as the 100 Days Campaign. **\$2850.00**

(1822–1895) French chemist and microbiologist. He is best known for his remarkable breakthroughs in the causes and prevention of disease. His discoveries reduced mortality from puerperal fever, and he created the first vaccine for rabies. His experiments supported the germ theory of disease. He was best known to the general public for inventing the method to stop milk and wine from causing sickness, known as Pasteurization. Pasteur also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, most notably the molecular basis for the asymmetry of certain crystals. He is buried beneath the Institute Pasteur.

Fine Autograph Letter Signed, in French, 8vo., on “Pasteur Institute” letterhead, Paris, October 23, 1890, with a portrait.

To an unnamed colleague, “Cher et tres eminent confrère” saying that he “would not want to appear

Cher et très éminent collègue,

Je ne vous paye mieux pour à vous rencontrer aujourdhui
à l'académie française sans vous avoir remercié d'honneur
que vous avez bien voulu me faire de votre beau livre -
chaque jour, j'ai les plus beaux pages et j'ai hâte de les avoir
acheté pour le relire avec plus de bien de réflexion de
attention, d'aise-j'ose. Qui est possible que vous êtes
à ce point versé dans l'étude et la connaissance des
grands problèmes religieux? Mais, de vous, on peut
tout attendre et moi, particulièrement, depuis le jour où j'ai
vu une fois d'éloquent discours que vous prononçiez à
une distribution de prix du lycée Henri IV - Or vous
siez que j'ai toujours suivi avec la plus vive sympathie le
développement de vos profondes et précieuses qualités.
Avec, cher collègue, la nouvelle expression
de mes plus affectueux et dévoués sentiments.

L. Pasteur

before your eyes today at the French Academy before having thanked you for the homage you kindly paid to me with your beautiful book...Who would have thought that you were so versed in the study and knowledge of the great religious issues? But one should expect everything from you and I do, since that day when I was so moved by the eloquent speech you gave at the Lycee Henry IV commencement ceremony. This is to tell you that I have been following with great sympathy the development of your deep and precious qualities....” Signed, “L. Pasteur.”

The rabies vaccine was first used on 9-year old Joseph Meister, on July 6, 1885, after the boy was badly mauled by a rabid dog. This was done at some personal risk for Pasteur, since he was not a licensed physician and could have faced prosecution for treating the boy. However, left without treatment, the boy faced almost certain death from rabies. After consulting with colleagues, Pasteur decided to go ahead. The treatment saved the boy's life and laid the foundation for the manufacture of many other vaccines. The first of the Pasteur Institutes was also built on the basis of this achievement.

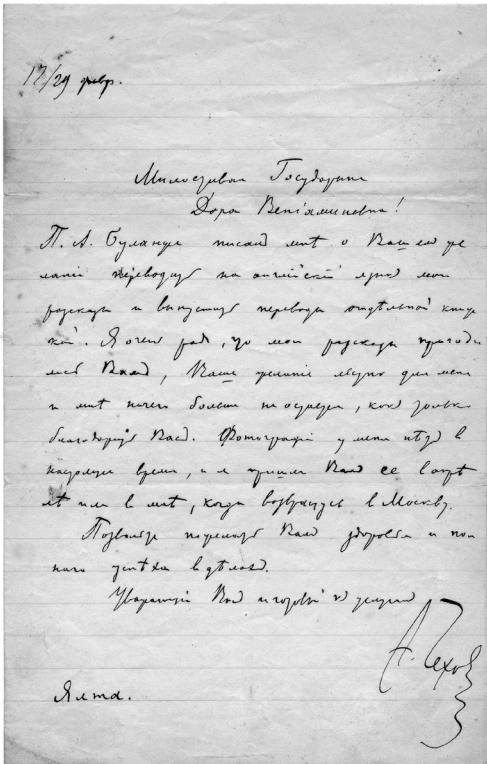
\$3850.00

[PLAYWRIGHT] CHEKHOV, ANTON

(1860-1904) Russian short-story writer, playwright and physician, considered one of the greatest writers in world literature. His career as a dramatist produced four classics, and his best short stories are held in high esteem by writers and critics. Chekhov practiced as a doctor throughout most of his literary career: "Medicine is my lawful wife," he once said, "and literature is my mistress." Chekhov renounced the theatre after the disastrous reception of *The Seagull* in 1896, but the play was revived to acclaim in 1898 by Constantin Stanislavski's Moscow Art Theatre. Stanislavski, subsequently produced *Uncle Vanya* and premiered Chekhov's last two plays, *Three Sisters* and *The Cherry Orchard*.

Autograph Letter Signed, in Cyrillic. Large 8vo, Yalta, 17 Feb. 1899. Also included is a remarkable early cabinet photograph of the bearded and spectacle wearing author bust length, signed and inscribed on verso.

To Dora V.Zhook (Dora Wess). "Dear Madam, Dora Veniaminovana, P.A. Boulanger (friend of Tolstoy and Chekhov and writer for the London Times) wrote me about your desire to translate into English my stories and to publish the translations in a separate volume. I



am very glad that my stories pleased you, your desire is very flattering to me, and there is nothing left for me but to thank you. I have not a photograph here at the moment, and I will send you one in April or May when I will return to Moscow....” Signed “A. Chekhov”. Included is the equally rare signed cabinet photograph.

Although there exists a record of Dora Zhook’s translations of Tolstoy and others around that time, and her husband translated and published various writers, notably Kropotkin, we don’t find any record of her translations of Chekhov. With a fine cabinet card photo of Chekhov, inscribed on the reverse to Dora Zhook, dated 16 October 1900. An extremely rare pair, each rare in its own right. As a pair, perhaps unique. **\$18,500.00**

35

[PLAYWRIGHT] GOETHE, JOHAN WOLFGANG VON

(1749–1832) German writer and, according to George Eliot, “Germany’s greatest man of letters and the last true polymath to walk the earth.” Goethe’s works span the fields of poetry, drama, literature, theology, philosophy, humanism and science. His magnum opus, lauded as one of the peaks of world literature, is the two-part drama *Faust*.

Autograph Document Signed, in German, on an ornate 12mo sheet, Weimar, March 31, 1806.

Possibly to his wife, Christian Vulpius. “Four of the oak planks in the lower archives will be handed over to master Johles when showing this – or so. I don’t know what kind of construction was going on then in the “unteren Archiv....” Boldly signed, “Goethe”.

Published in Weimarer Ausgabe (Nachträge) Nr. 5187a. Christian Vulpius, a member of his circle lived with Goethe from 1788 and married him in 1806. A splendid, and most attractive note penned late in life. **\$4000.00**

36

[PLAYWRIGHT] IBSEN, HENRIK

(1828–1906). Norwegian playwright largely responsible for the rise of modern realistic drama. He is often referred to as the “father of modern drama.” He is considered the greatest of Norwegian authors and one of the most important playwrights of all time, celebrated as a national hero by Norwegians.

Manuscript Document Signed, in French, 8vo. Christiana, Nov. 30, 1896.

“I hereby grant to Count Maurice Prozor the

exclusive right to translate into French, in either print or for the stage, my new play (*Jean Gabriel Borkman*) currently being prepared for publication and which will be released this coming December.” Ibsen has added in his holograph the name of the book, “*Jean Gabriel Borkman*” and neatly signs, “Henrik Ibsen”.

John Gabriel Borkman is the penultimate composition of the great Norwegian playwright, written in 1896. The play is based on an incident that Ibsen recorded from an earlier period in his life, the attempted suicide of an army officer who had been accused of embezzlement. Though *John Gabriel Borkman* continues the line of naturalism and social commentary that marks Ibsen’s fruitful middle period, the final act suggests a new phase for the playwright.

\$3450.00

HE EITHER LIVES IN THE THEATRE OF HIS TIME,
OR HE NEVER LIVES AT ALL!...”

37

[PLAYWRIGHT] O’NEILL, EUGENE

(1888-1953) American playwright, and Nobel laureate in Literature. His plays are among the first to introduce into American drama the techniques of realism, associated with Russian playwright Anton Chekhov, Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen, and Swedish playwright August Strindberg. His plays were among the first to include speeches in American vernacular and involve characters on the fringes of society, engaging in depraved behavior, where they struggle to maintain their hopes and aspirations, but ultimately slide into disillusionment and despair. O’Neill wrote only one well-known comedy (*Ah, Wilderness!*). Nearly all of his other plays involve some degree of tragedy and personal pessimism.

Typed Letter Signed, with numerous holograph corrections and postscript. 3 separate 4to pages, Ridgefield, Conn., March 17, 1923.

To David Karsner (misspelled “Karsnor”). Disagreeing with some of Karsner’s judgements in a recently published article. “Thanks very much for sending me your article from the Call...I think the public has been immensely good to me, all things considered...in three consecutive years, four long plays of mine, out of six produced during that time, have run over a hundred performances apiece in Broadway theatres. Perhaps ‘The Hairy Ape’ didn’t quite attain this mark uptown alone, but each of the other three plays went to one

hundred and fifty, or over...this record is success, even according to the most Broadwayish standard...outside the South where it is barred by the Ku Klux Klan, 'The Emperor Jones' will have played about every town in the country...'Anna Christie' was also successful on the road this season, and 'The Hairy Ape' more than split even while I was out. The censorship, as practiced on the road, had more to do with closing this play than the financial returns...I don't mean to state that any of these plays has been the real one hundred percent, go-getter, Rotary Club, box-office smash that the commercial managers delight in. But still they have prospered...and for this I owe thanks, and am very properly grateful to a good-sized section of the American public. There can be no such thing as an Ivory Tower for a playwright. He either lives in the theatre of his time, or he never lives at all!...After which I suppose I ought to sign myself Pro Bono Publico. But I do want that poor belabored devil to get it's due from me...." Boldly signed, Eugene O'Neill."

O'Neill's capacity for and commitment to work were staggering. Between 1920 and 1943 he completed 20 long plays - several of them double and triple length - and a number of shorter ones. He wrote and rewrote many of his manuscripts half a dozen times before he was satisfied. This highly uncommon letter is written during a most fertile period. **\$5000.00**

38

[PLAYWRIGHT] SHAW, GEORGE BERNARD

(1856-1950). Irish born, British playwright and critic. He was an art, music, and drama critic before becoming one of the greatest of all playwrights in the English language.

Lengthy Typed Letter Signed, oblong 4to, Ayot St. Lawrence, March 7, 1927.

To T. E. Lawrence, known as Lawrence of Arabia, referring to Lawrence's books. Shaw first describes a meeting with Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister three times in the 1920's and '30's, who "said you had sent him a set of *The Pillars*," mentioning his own review of *Revolt In the Desert* in the *Spectator*. "That, too, will be paraphrased: so look out. They have an ingenious way of stopping short half way in my sentence about the Government leaving you to make money out of the book, so as to create an impression that you are in royalties like Churchill and his war book ... On Thursday last James Barrie described a dinner for 'married

bachelors' given at Adelphi ... Baldwin, Grey, Sir Donald Maclean, and myself hobnobbed with him for nearly three hours. Baldwin said you had sent him a set of the Pillars, which has stretched to 180,000 words already....” Shaw set himself the task of lobbying the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, for a pension for Lawrence, as alluded to in this letter. “I mean to have that pension yet, not that I am under any delusions as to All Souls in Oxford or No Souls in Blenheim, but because, being old, I know that you will be hurled out of your monastery before you can say Jack Robinson seven times; and then where will you be? Besides, you ought to have money to chuck about. Heaven means that patronage should be dispensed by the like of you. Finally, when you are too old at forty we shall have to support you if the State doesn't; and though we should like that, you wouldn't....” In his *Spectator* review of *Revolt In The Desert*, Shaw “hailed Kennington as the Perfect Screever. A screever (in case you dont know) is a pavement artist. The portraits produced that effect irresistibly in the gallery. I like Kennington. He is a real character without being characteristic, which is in effect new to me. You and I are worse than characters: we are character-actors....” Signed, “G.B.S.”

A truly wonderful letter, associating George Bernard Shaw and T.E. Lawrence, two significant twentieth century writers together. They also discuss the engraver Kennington, [Eric, artist for *The Pillars*]. The connections and name dropping, including the Scottish author James Barrie, best remembered for creating the character Peter Pan, Winston Churchill, and Baldwin add depth and intimacy to this exceptional letter. **\$3250.00**

39

[PLAYWRIGHT] WILLIAMS, TENNESSEE

(1911-1983) American playwright who received many of the top theatrical awards for his works of drama. He moved to New Orleans in 1939 and changed his name to “Tennessee”, the state of his father’s birth. He won the Pulitzer Prize for Drama for *A Streetcar Named Desire* in 1948 and for *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* in 1955. In addition, *The Glass Menagerie* (1945) and *The Night of the Iguana* (1961) received *New York Drama Critics’ Circle Awards*. His 1952 play *The Rose Tattoo* received the *Tony Award* for best play.

Typed Letter Signed, 4to, San Francisco, August 21, 1976.

To Doyne Mraz who directed a production of 2 By

Tenn (*The Glass Menagerie* and *The Two-Character Play*) which opened at the Foothill College Theatre in Los Altos, California, then moved to The Showcase in San Francisco. Williams worked closely with him, and after attending a rehearsal wrote, "I am more concerned with the relatively new play, it is so much closer to present experience. As the other dynamics of the play become clearer to the actors, I hope there will be less tendency to physicalize their relationship - I mean by touching, embracing, kissing. Of course there is an element of repressed incest in their relation but it shouldn't be overt. There is one moment when it can come very close to the overt and that is when they've finally surrendered the idea of going out to Grossman's Market. If it hasn't been used overtly till then, that moment will be more arresting and dramatic, as will their embrace at the end." He goes on to discuss the music for *Out Cry* and *The Two-Character Play*, "Glenville insisted on using piano music which I found distracting, I always felt as if I were on a corner by Carnegie Hall. Do you know "Brazilianas" (sic) by Villa Lobos? It has, I think, just the right poignancy." He discusses the recordings, and in closing notes, "The actors seem perfectly cast." Included are four original, unpublished photographs of Williams, Mraz and the actors Fred Ward and Patricia Boyette at the time of the production. Numerous newspaper review clippings, and a program accompany this fine letter.

In the early 1970's Williams had regained some measure of control in his personal life. In an article published in the *New York Times* (May 8, 1977) he stated bitterly, "I am widely regarded as the ghost of a writer, a ghost still visible, excessively solid of flesh and perhaps too ambulatory, but a writer remembered mostly for works which were staged between 1944 and 1961."

\$4850.00

IN HIS LAST YEAR OF LIFE, "I SEE VERY FEW PEOPLE"

40

PUCCINI, GIACOMO

(1858-1924) Italian composer whose operas, including *La bohème*, *Tosca*, *Madama Butterfly* and *Turandot*, are among the most frequently performed in the standard repertoire. Some of his arias, such as "O mio babbino caro" from *Gianni Schicchi*, "Che gelida manina" from *La bohème*, and "Nessun dorma" from *Turandot*, have become part of popular culture.

Autograph Letter Signed, in Italian on two pages of his personal headed notepaper. 4to, Viareggio, 16th January 1924.

To Angiolini Magrini. Puccini was at this time suffering from throat cancer, which killed him ten months later. This letter suggests that he was somewhat depressed. "I am pursuing my usual solitary life. Simoni [one of the librettists of Turandot] has completely disappeared. Gianni Schicchi will be staged tomorrow, Thursday at La Scala...." Puccini is 'more or less all right,' but is not working much. He would like to get away but "can't find the way out." He suggested Nice or Monte Carlo to Elvira (his wife) but she was not interested, preferring Milan. He writes, "but that doesn't suit me, because of the climate." Tonio (his son) has left, "so the two of us are forlorn. I see very few people." He does go to the lake sometimes and yesterday, "shot ten coots and four ducks." Signed, "G. Puccini."

A remarkable, emotional letter.

\$2850.00

41

SCHULZ, CHARLES

(1922-2000) American cartoonist best known worldwide for his *Peanuts* comic strip.

Original Drawing Signed, small 8vo, n.p., n.y.. circa 1987.

A wonderful, joyous full length portrait of Peanuts standing on the grass, with a kiss coming out of his mouth. A superb, late image signed "Schulz."

Peanuts ran for nearly 50 years without interruption and appeared in more than 2,600 newspapers in 75 countries.

\$975.00

42

SIGNAC, PAUL

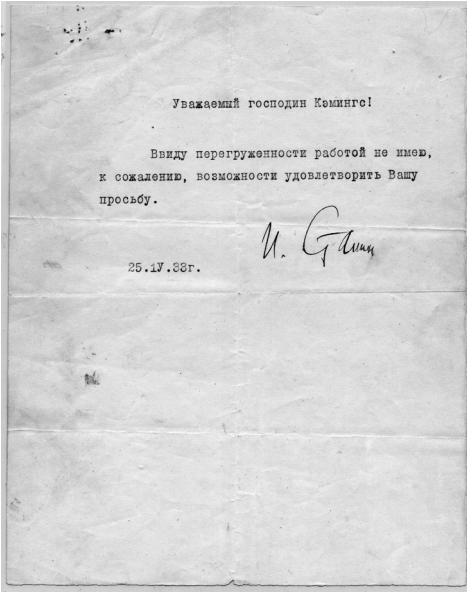
(1863-1935) French Neo-Impressionist Artist. Signac himself experimented with various media. As well as oil paintings and watercolors, he made etchings, lithographs, and many pen-and-ink sketches composed of small, laborious dots.

Autograph Letter Signed, in French, 2 facing sides 8vo, 16 rue LaFontaine, Paris, no date, circa 1910.

To "Dear Sir, Certainly, if M. Dujardin-Beaumetz does not send my collection to the Luxembourg, I will recommend the Museum at Le Havre; but if you have a dispute with the curator there, it will be the attic or the cellar ! With my gratitude for your kind sympathy..." Signed, "please accept my best respects. P Signac."

Signac inspired Henri Matisse and André Derain in particular, thus playing a decisive role in the evolution of Fauvism. As president of the Société des

Artistes Indépendants from 1908 until his death, Signac encouraged younger artists (he was the first to buy a painting by Matisse) by exhibiting the controversial works of the Fauves and the Cubists. **\$1450.00**



43

STALIN, JOSEPH

(1878–1953). Russian political leader. Supreme leader of the Soviet Union from 1929 to 1953; denied civil rights, housing rights, and health care to all suspected “enemies”; sought to entirely liquidate the clergy, nationalize all aspects of Soviet agriculture, industry and commerce via disastrous collectivization policies that ravaged the country’s economy. He intentionally engineered famine in Ukraine during 1932–33, resulting in the deaths of an estimated 10 million people.

Typewritten Letter Signed, in Cyrillic script and red ink, 4to, [Moscow], January 25, 1933.

To Arthur John Cummings, declining an interview. “In view of my heavy burden of work I am sorry that I cannot accede to your wish....” Boldly signed in red fountain pen ink, “J. Stalin.” A spectacular signature.

The recipient was the political editor of the *News Chronicle* and was in Moscow for the trial of the British engineers, on which he published a book in this year of the letter, *The Moscow Trial*. (This trial differs from the Moscow Purge Trial of 1935.) **\$5750.00**

[SUPREME COURT] BURGER, WARREN EARL

(1907-1995) Chief Justice of the United States from 1969 to 1986. Although Burger was a conservative and considered a strict constructionist, the U.S. Supreme Court delivered a variety of transformative decisions on abortion, capital punishment, religious establishment, and school desegregation during his tenure.

Typed Letter Signed, on “Supreme Court” stationery, 4to, Washington D.C., April 21, 1993.

To Senator Patrick Moynihan. “I write to encourage you to support the Civic Education Act of 1993. This proposed legislation reauthorizes the “We, The People” education program established by Congress in 1985. Through my work as chairman of the Bicentennial Commission, I saw that this program, which has already reached over 12 million students, has proven to be remarkably effective in teaching elementary and secondary students about our Constitution and basic principles of freedom. As the enclosed letter (not present) from Senators Dodd and Hatfield explain, the results of the program speak for themselves. It is well worth supporting...” Signed, “Sincerely, Warren,” and he adds, “P.S. This legislation will contain one of the Bicentennial Commission’s major programs.”

Burger retired on September 26, 1986, in part to lead the campaign to mark the 1987 bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Upon his retirement he had served longer than any Chief Justice appointed in the 20th century.

\$275.00

[SUPREME COURT] DOUGLAS, WILLIAM O.

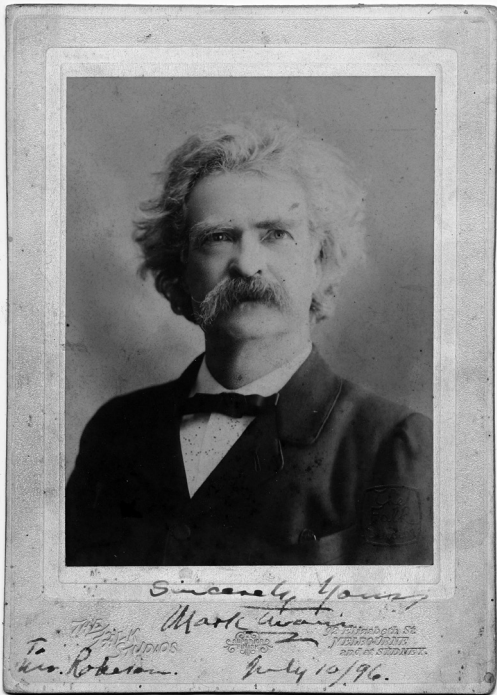
(1898-1980) United States Supreme Court Associate Justice. With a term lasting 36 years and 209 days, he is the longest-serving justice in the history of the Supreme Court.

Typed Letter Signed, on “Supreme Court” Stationery, 8vo, May 20, 1961.

To Richard Wentworth at the LA State University Press. “Dear Mr. Wentworth: Thank you for your letter of May 17 and for sending me the galley of “When Nations disagree: A Handbook on World Peace Through Law” by Arthur Larson. I will make every effort to read this in the next few weeks, although I cannot promise because of the heavy workload of the Court at this time.” Signed,

“Yours faithfully, W.O. Douglas.”

During the 1960s, Douglas became a spokesman for liberal causes, writing a book published in 1969 entitled *Points of Rebellion* and controversially authoring a piece for *Evergreen* magazine. Justice Douglas also had extensive ties with the environmental movement. **\$350.00**



46

TWAIN, MARK PSEUDONYM OF SAMUEL L. CLEMENS

(1835-1910) American author and humorist. Twain is most noted for his novels *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, which has since been called the *Great American Novel* and *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. He was extensively quoted during his lifetime. Twain became a friend to presidents, artists, industrialists, and European royalty. His keen wit and incisive satire earned him praise from both critics and peers. William Faulkner called Twain “the father of American literature.”

Superb Original Photograph Signed by the Falk Studios in Australia, 8vo, Australia, 10th July 1896.

He is shown, head and shoulders looking intensely forward, and has signed and inscribed, “Sincerely yours to Mr Robeson” and dated, on the photographer’s mount. Signed, “Mark Twain”. A spectacular image, in a larger format.

In the 1890s Twain lost most of his earnings in financial speculations and in the failure of his own publishing firm. To recover from bankruptcy, he started a world lecture tour, during which one of his daughters died. Twain toured New Zealand, Australia, India, and South Africa.

\$4850.00

47

WAUGH EVELYN

(1903-1966) English writer, best known for such darkly humorous and satirical novels as well as for serious works, such as Brideshead Revisited and the Sword of Honor trilogy that clearly manifest his Catholic background. Many of Waugh's novels depict British aristocracy and high society, which he savagely satirizes but to which he was also strongly attracted. In addition, he wrote short stories, three biographies, and the first volume of an unfinished autobiography. His travel writings and his extensive diaries and correspondence have also been published.

Important Autograph letter signed, 2 sides 4to, with a fine engraved vignette of Piers Court at the head, Stinchcombe, Glos, 10th November 1954.

To his Italian publisher Count Bompiani thanking him for his letter and telling him that, "Last week I completed my novel 'Happy Warriors' the sequel to 'Men at Arms'. It will be published here and in USA in June and sent to you in due course. I have not been to Italy this year except to spend an hour at Rome airport, which, as you know, is no more like Italy than Cairo. I regard any year in which I have not spent some weeks in your lovely country as a year of Belsen [a German concentration camp]...." He sends his regards to the Countess. Boldly signed, "Yours Sincerely, Evelyn Waugh."

Much of Waugh's war experience is reflected in the *Sword of Honor* trilogy. It consists of three novels, *Men at Arms* (1952), *Officers and Gentlemen* (1955) and *Unconditional Surrender* (1961), which loosely parallel his wartime experiences. His trilogy, along with his other work after the 1930s, became some of the best books written about the Second World War.

\$1950.00

*"LIKE PRESIDENT LINCOLN, HE HAD
THE GIFT OF STORY-TELLING"*

48

WHITTIER, JOHN GREENLEAF

(1807-1892) American poet and reformer.

Autograph Letter Signed, three pages 8vo, Centre Harbor, N.H. Written as Quaker date of 7th mo., 20, 1887 (July 20, 1887)

To a Friend, "It is a matter of real regret to me that I am not able to be with you on the occasion of the birthday of our worthy friend, Edwin Thompson [abolitionist]. I have known him as a faithful and self-sacrificing advocate (of) all good causes. More than 50 years ago, I met him at the convention which formed the First Temperance Society in Essex County, and about the same time, at the formation of the Essex Anti-Slavery Society. Since then, his genial face and cheering voice has been rarely missed wherever the Friends of Temperance and Freedom met together. He was always a welcome speaker. Like President Lincoln, he had the gift of story-telling, and his stories were always to the purpose, putting to shame his opponents with ready wit and humor. Through the long Anti-Slavery struggle, his labors were unremitting, but he was always brave and hopeful and, in the midst of persecution, never posed as a martyr. His enthusiasm of humanity was remarkable healthful; there was no whine or cant in it, and he heartily enjoyed it, for it was its own exceeding great reward. It is fitting that we should honor him and congratulate him that his 78th birthday finds him the same cheerful, warm-hearted man we have known so long; and, (it) will not be amiss if we give him some substantial and unsolicited assurance of our esteem and love. O this end, I enclose my mite with the best wishes for his health and happiness. Signed, "I am, truly thy friend, John G. Whittier."

Whittier is depicted so often as the gentle Quaker that the fiery politician within him is often forgotten. He declared himself an abolitionist in the pamphlet 'Justice and Expediency' (1833) and went to the unpopular National Antislavery Convention. In 1834-35 he sat in the Massachusetts legislature; he ran for Congress on the Liberty ticket in 1842 and was a founder of the Republican Party. He also worked staunchly behind the scenes to further the abolitionist cause.

\$1350.00

WYETH, ANDREW

(1917-2009) America visual artist, primarily a realist painter, working predominantly in a regionalist style. He was one of the best-known U.S. artists of the middle 20th century and was sometimes referred to as the "Painter of the People," due to his work's popularity with the American public. In his art, Wyeth's favorite subjects were the land and people around him, both in his hometown of Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania, and at his summer home in Cushing, Maine.

Wonderful Original oblong 4to Photograph Signed, Chadds Ford, Pa. Ca. 1970's.

This rare portrait depicts Wyeth sitting on the grass, in profile. Looking out into the distance. His famous barn shows in the background.

Signed in the upper left, in the sky, "To ... Kindest regards, Andrew Wyeth."

Admirers of Wyeth's art believe that his paintings, in addition to sometimes displaying overt beauty, contain strong emotional currents, symbolic content, and underlying abstraction. Most observers of his art agree that he is skilled at handling the media of egg tempera (which uses egg yolk as its medium) and watercolor.

\$1450.00**ZOLA, EMILE**

(1840-1902) French writer, the most important exemplar of the literary school of naturalism, an important contributor to the development of theatrical naturalism, and a major figure in the political liberalization of France and in the exoneration of the falsely accused and convicted army officer Alfred Dreyfus.

Autograph Letter Signed. in French, 8vo., Paris, May 4, 1877.

"My dear friend, I will come tomorrow Saturday, about five o'clock, to bring you 1000 francs. As for the agreement, are we both setting off to drown ourselves, you in Cabourg and I in Marseille, without putting our widows' affairs in order? It would be kind if you would draw up the piece in question...." Nicely signed, "Yours, Emile Zola."

Zola, born in Aix, still thought of the South as a second home, and long wrote for *Le Sémaphore de Marseille*. In May 1877, he set off with his wife Alexandrine for an extended stay at L'Estaque (20 miles from Marseille), to be near Cézanne, his boyhood friend from Aix.

\$1350.00

