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AUTOGRAPHS
CATALOG
175



**“The one book which means more
to me than any I have written
thus far – *The Rosy Crucifixion.*”**

See item on page 24

Abbreviations

Schulson Autographs

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André Mora & Goretta Kaomora
Typefaces: Scout and Benton Modern

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 11x8B/c inches]

8vo
Octavo [approximately 8x5 inches]

vn.d.
No date

n.p.
No place

n.y.
No year



We will be exhibiting at
The 2017 New York Antiquarian Book Fair
March 9-12, 2017

Booth #A33

Park Avenue Armory
646 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10065

For fair times and more information visit [our events page](#).

2016 New York Antiquarian Book Fair photograph by Todd Strauss-Schulson

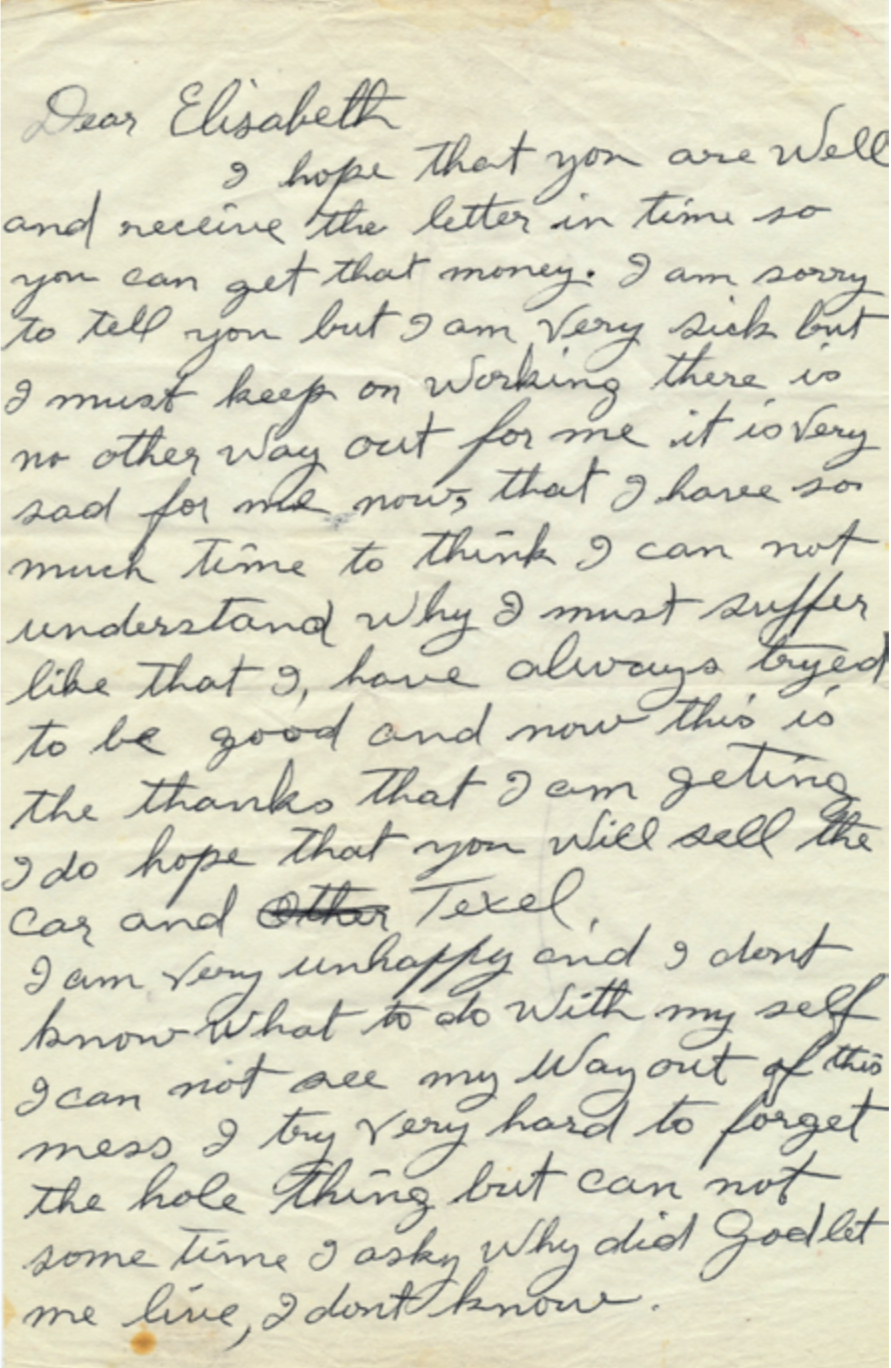
BECHET, SIDNEY

(1897-1959). American jazz musician. Known for his great playing of the soprano saxophone. Moved to Paris in the 1940's, where he became a French institution.

Autograph Letter Signed, 2pp on 2 separate 8vo air mail sheets of thin paper, with signed air mail envelope postmarked, Juan les Pins, Alpes Maritimes, Aug. 7, 1954.

Bechet writes to his wife, Elisabeth, in Paris claiming that she put him, "in a mess that I will never get out....," beseeching her to help him, "out of that mess...." Sidney Bechet married Elisabeth in Antibes in 1951. It was a good time of his life professionally as well. He was getting a lot of work and, in 1953 he signed a recording contract with Disques Vogue. See "Sidney Bechet: The Wizard of Jazz" by John Chilton for most of the following information: 1954, the year of this letter, began with Bechet playing a two-week stint at the Alhambra in Paris, then, in mid-February he went to Geneva where he was accompanied by the Claude Aubert band, including the British saxophonist Wally Fawkes. He worked as much as he could, moving on to Belgium, the Paris, and back to Geneva for a month's work with Claude Aubert's band again from March 11 - April 4. Besides Elisabeth, Bechet had a mistress, Jacqueline Pekaldi. While he was in Geneva he received word that Jacqueline had delivered a son (April 3, 1954), Daniel. Bechet left Geneva and returned to Paris to be with Jacqueline and their son. "Sidney's wife Elisabeth accepted the situation with a certain calm. She was a stoic woman and not at all vicious... resigned by Sidney's way of life..." But Jacqueline wanted a house for their son and in the end Sidney began to spend more and more time with them. "Their marriage was never the same again." In fact, five years later as Bechet's health was failing, he went to Jacqueline and Daniel to die. In June of 1954 Sidney was due to perform at a major Jazz festival in Paris, but became very ill and had to have surgery on an ulcer which was hemorrhaging. The recovery was fairly swift and by August he was ready to perform in Juan-les-Pins from where this letter was written. The Juan-les-Pins performance was the first after his surgery and he was still nursing himself back to health, eating little but often and taking walks. His letter to his wife certainly makes it sound like things were very bad for him, apparently common in his letters. He could be referring to his health, but more likely seems to be talking about having to change things in his life with the birth of his son and wanting to spend his time with Jac-

"I MUST KEEP ON WORKING THERE IS NO OTHER WAY OUT"



Dear Elisabeth
I hope that you are well
and receive the letter in time so
you can get that money. I am sorry
to tell you but I am very sick but
I must keep on working there is
no other way out for me it is very
sad for me now, that I have so
much time to think I can not
understand why I must suffer
like that I, have always tryed
to be good and now this is
the thanks that I am getting
I do hope that you will sell the
car and other Texel.
I am very unhappy and I dont
know what to do with my self
I can not see my way out of this
mess I try very hard to forget
the hole thing but can not
some time I asky why did God let
me live, I dont know.

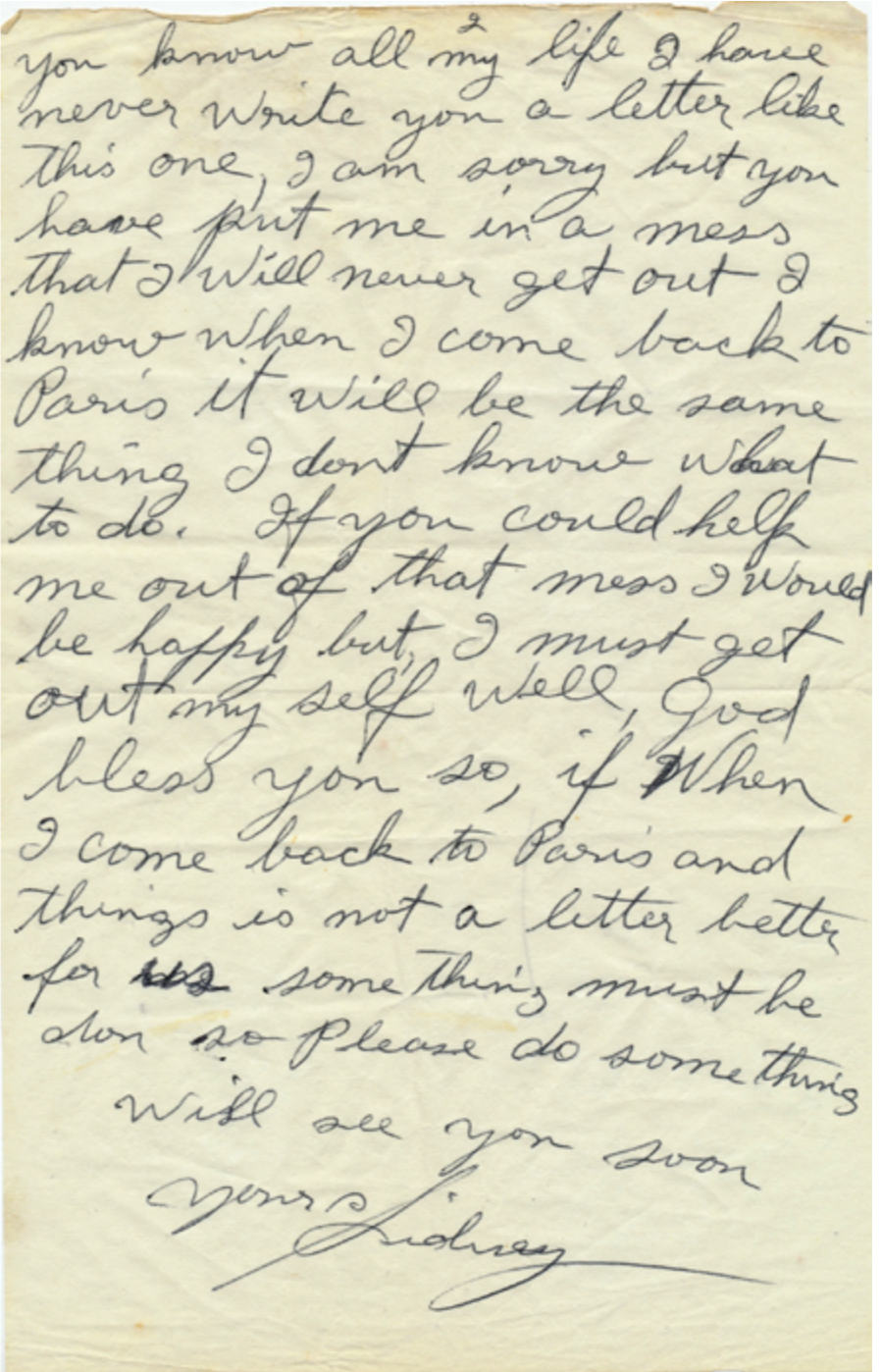
BECHET, SIDNEY CONTINUED

queline and Daniel. It is unclear what Elisabeth did to make this difficult for him... perhaps nothing.

With his typical limited use of punctuation, Bechet writes that he hopes Elisabeth is well so that she, "can get that money," for him. "I am sorry to tell you but I am very sick but I must keep on working there is no other way out for me it is very sad for me now...I cannot understand why I must suffer like that I have always tryed[sic] to be good...I do hope that you will sell the care...I am very unhappy...I have never write[sic] you a letter like this one...when I come back to Paris it will be the same thing...if you could help me out...I would be happy...." He signs, "Yours Sidney."

Item ID: 4326 \$450

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you know all my life I have
never write you a letter like
this one, I am sorry but you
have put me in a mess
that I will never get out I
know when I come back to
Paris it will be the same
thing I dont know what
to do. If you could help
me out of that mess I would
be happy but, I must get
out my self well, God
bless you so, if when
I come back to Paris and
things is not a letter better
for ~~me~~ some thing must be
don so please do something
will see you soon
Yours
Sidney

CHURCHILL, WINSTON

WARTIME CHURCHILL

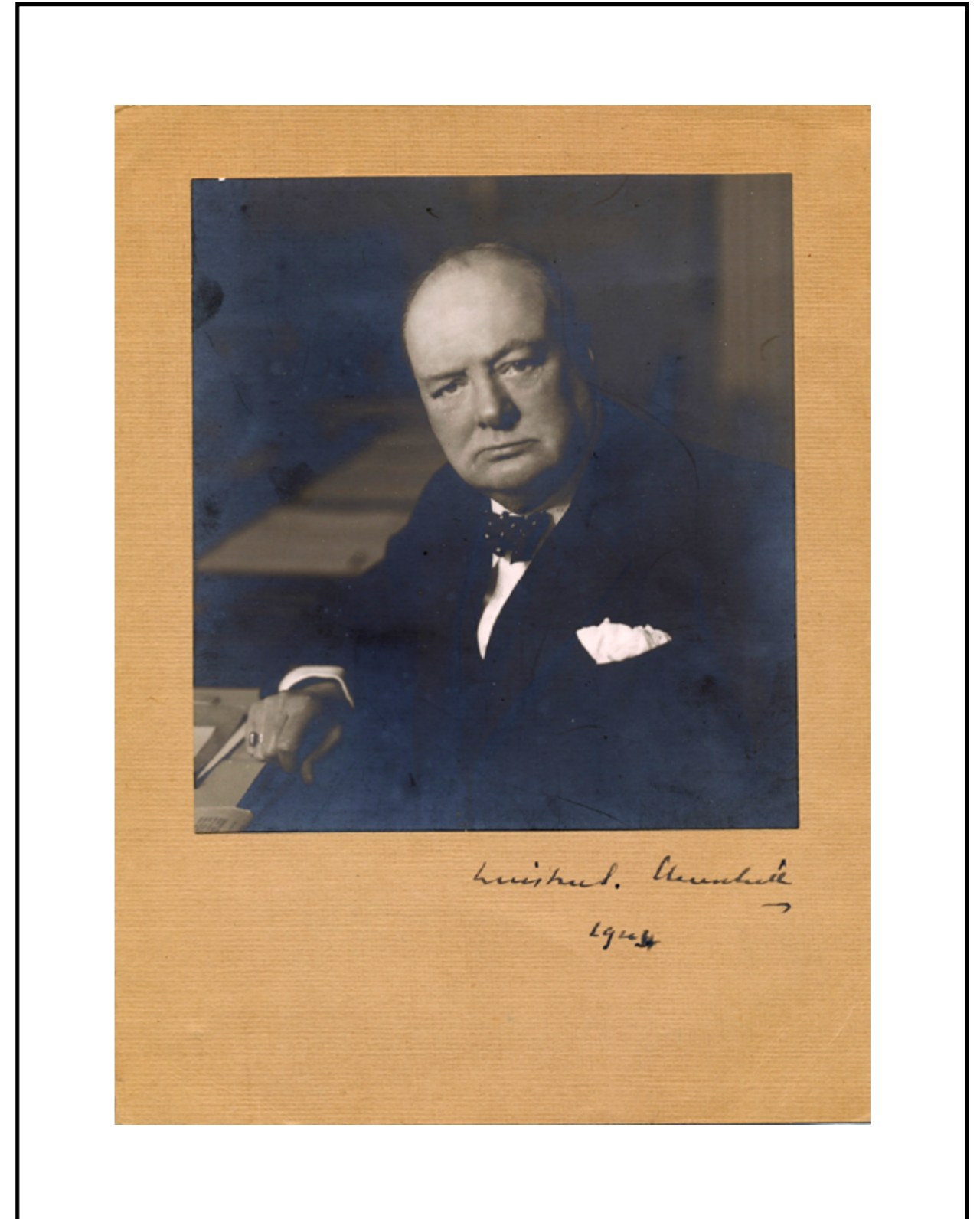
(1874-1965) British statesman known chiefly for his leadership of the United Kingdom during World War II. He served as Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955. A noted orator, historian, writer, and artist, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1953.

Signed Photograph, signed as Prime Minister during World War II, 6.5 by 5.9 inches, 1944. Gelatin silver print signed on original mount.

Prime Minister Churchill, shown seated with his right arm resting on the edge of his Cabinet table and facing directly into the camera, has signed on the original manila mount, "Winston S. Churchill. He had apparently written the date as "1943," then crossed out "3" and changed it to "4" suggesting he signed the photograph in early 1944. This is the well known image taken by Walter Stoneman with his studio stamp on verso. Stoneman made the well known war time image for the national Photographic Record at the Cabinet Office on April 1, 1941, probably about 3 PM. Churchill would give out this image, typically in smaller format, to those who worked for him during the war. Condition: Image is noticeably silvered with pinhead size break at upper left corner; some soiling to mount and slight wear at corners. Note that what looks like fingerprints appear more prominent in this image due to scanning. Exceptional in size for this well known image.

Item ID: 4304 \$7,900

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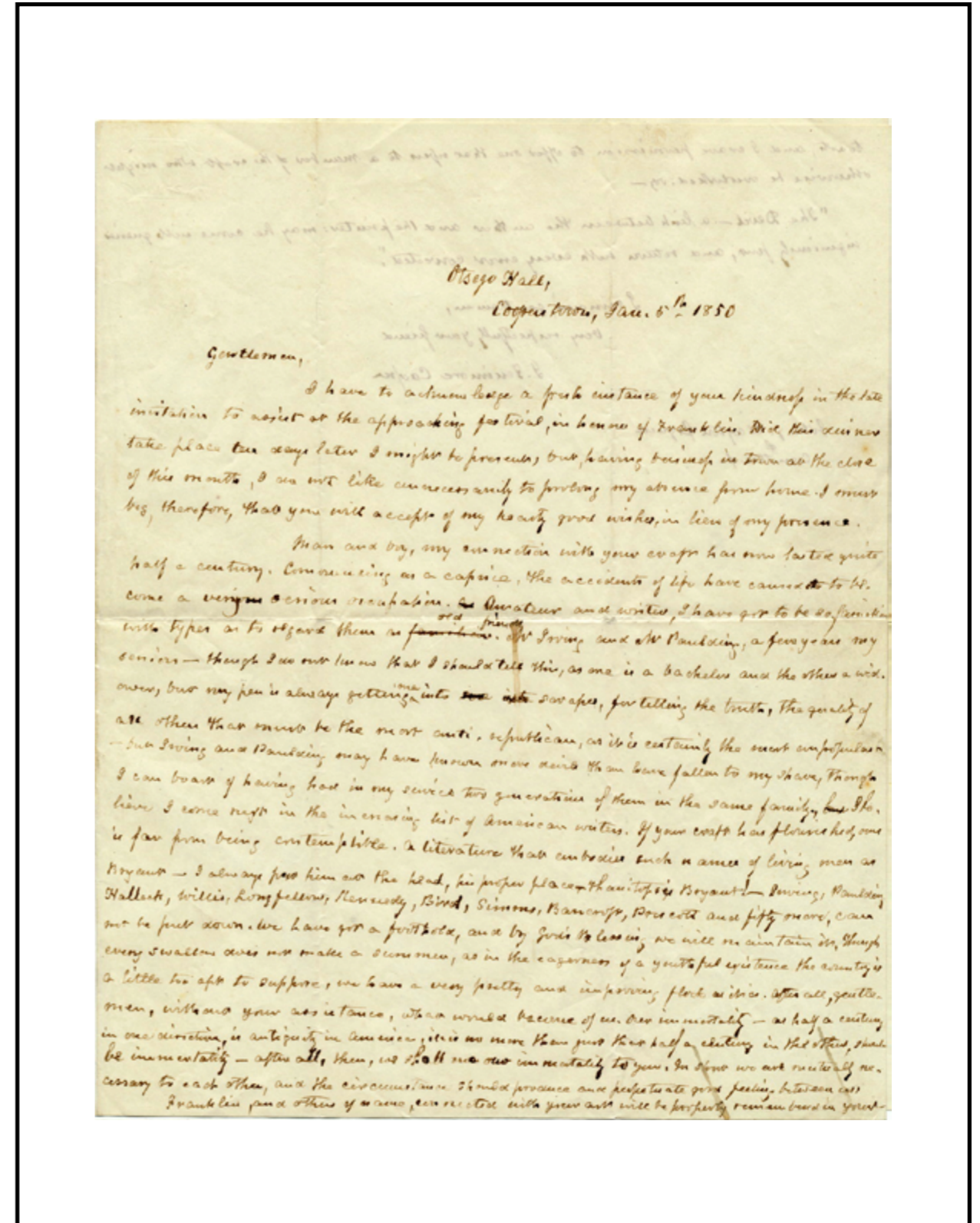
COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE

“THE DEVIL—A LINK BETWEEN THE AUTHOR AND THE PRINTER; MAY HE COME WITH QUERIES INGENUOUSLY PUT, AND RETURN WITH EVERY ERROR CORRECTED.”

(1789-1851) American writer of the early 19th century. He is best remembered for his “Leatherstocking Tales” and “The Last of the Mohicans”.

Autograph Letter Signed, 2pp on one 4to sheet, Otsego Hall, Cooperstown, NY, Jan. 5, 1850.

This letter is written to the committee organizing the Franklin Typographical Society's Printers' Festival on January 17, 1850 to decline an invitation to attend and to proclaim his “connection with your craft....” The Benjamin Franklin Festival or “Printers' Festival,” began in Rochester, New York in 1846. It was presented as a “memorial celebration held by printing craftsmen to commemorate Franklin's birthday....” [See “Benjamin Franklin in American Thought and Culture, 1790-1990, Volume 211, by Nian-Sheng Huang]. According to the abstract for a paper entitled “Breaking Bread, Not Bones: Printers' Festivals and Professionalism in Antebellum American,” by Frank E. Fee Jr. (University of North Carolina), the “Printers' Festival or Franklin Dinner” contained toasts lauding the craft which was “evidence of attempts to turn an artisanal craft into a profession” and that these feasts were “sites of production for values and practices that helped create group identity and culture that led to formal press associations by the middle of the century.” In the January 26, 1850 issue (Volume 6, no. 156) of “The Literary World,” a notice is written about this dinner with the letter offered here printed in full. The article reads, “The Annual celebration of Franklin's birthday by the New York Typographical Society took place on the 17th instant, at Niblo's Garden. There was an ode, an address by the President, and the usual assemblage of invited guests... The occasion brings out not only a fair proportion of wit and sentiment, but many curious facts and reminiscences connected with the Art. The correspondence was of interest, particularly the following characteristic letter from Mr. Cooper...[printed in full].” For a complete record of the banquet, including the speeches, the toasts, etc., see “Proceedings at the Printers' Banquet held by the New York Typographical Society... New-York, Charles B. Norton, 1850.” Included is Horace Greeley's address, as well as the speech of the President of the Society, Peter C. Baker. As to Mr. Clayton's involvement, the Constitution and Bylaws of the Society were printed by Clayton & Pagan, Printers, New York. Clearly, from the letter, Cooper is in full support of the organization and the craft it represents, aligning himself with “a literature that embodies such names of living men as Bryant... Irving...Longfellow...” And, he acknowledges that without printers, “what would become of my own immortality... we shall owe our immortality to you.” His links between author and printer continue, ending the

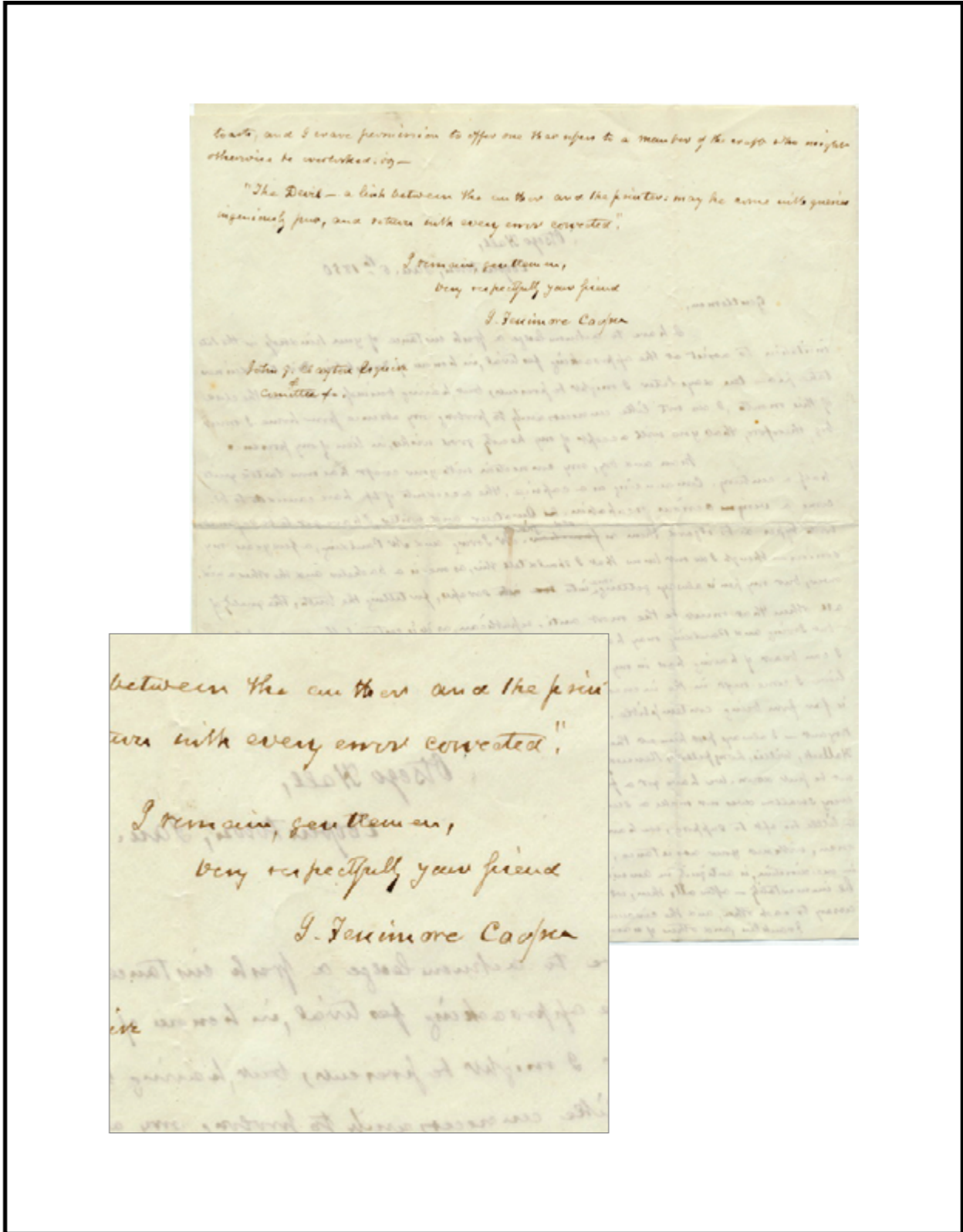


COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE CONTINUED

letter with a quote used in the "Proceedings," "The Devil - a link between the author and the printer; may he come with queries ingeniously put, and return with every error corrected."

Item ID: 4295 \$3,200

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DRAYTON, GRACE

"COMFY"

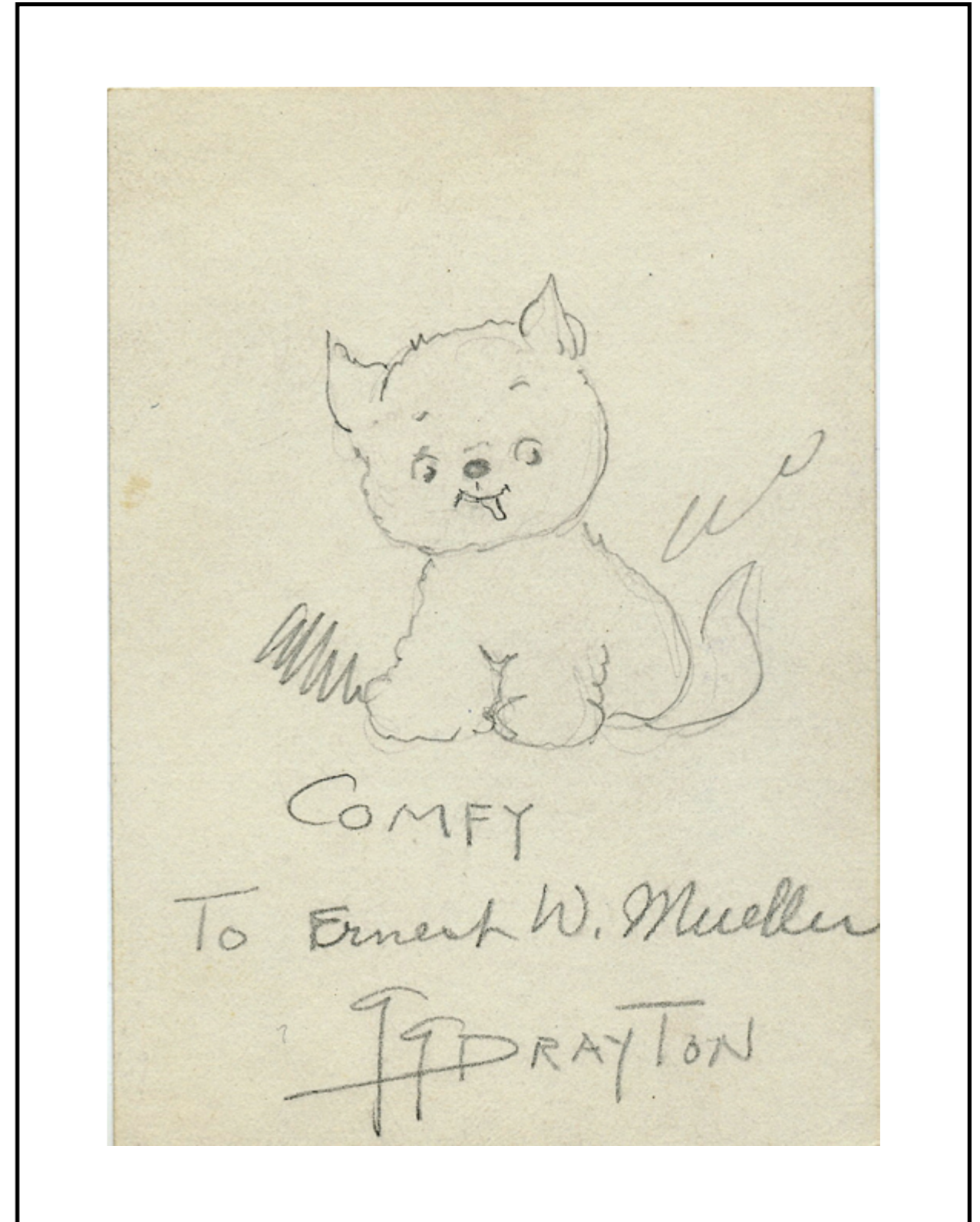
(1877–1936) American illustrator best known for her comics and children's books, considered one of the first and most successful female cartoon artists. Characters include Dolly Dimples and the "Campbell Soup Kids."

Signed drawing, 12 mo, in pencil of "Comfy" the little fluffy dog named after Drayton's own small dog. Comfy was featured in the "Dolly Dimples and Bobby Bounce" comic strip.

The small drawing of Comfy on card stock measures, 2.5 by 3.5 inches, is titled, inscribed and signed, "COMFY, to...G. G. Drayton." Fine condition with some overall toning. Charming.

Item ID: 4306 \$175

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ELLSWORTH, OLIVER

FUTURE JUSTICE OLIVER ELLSWORTH SEEKS ASSISTANCE
FROM FUTURE JUSTICE WILLIAM PATTERSON

(1745–1807). American lawyer, third Chief Justice of the United States (1796–1800), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of Connecticut's first two United States senators holding office 1789 to 1796 when he became Chief Justice.

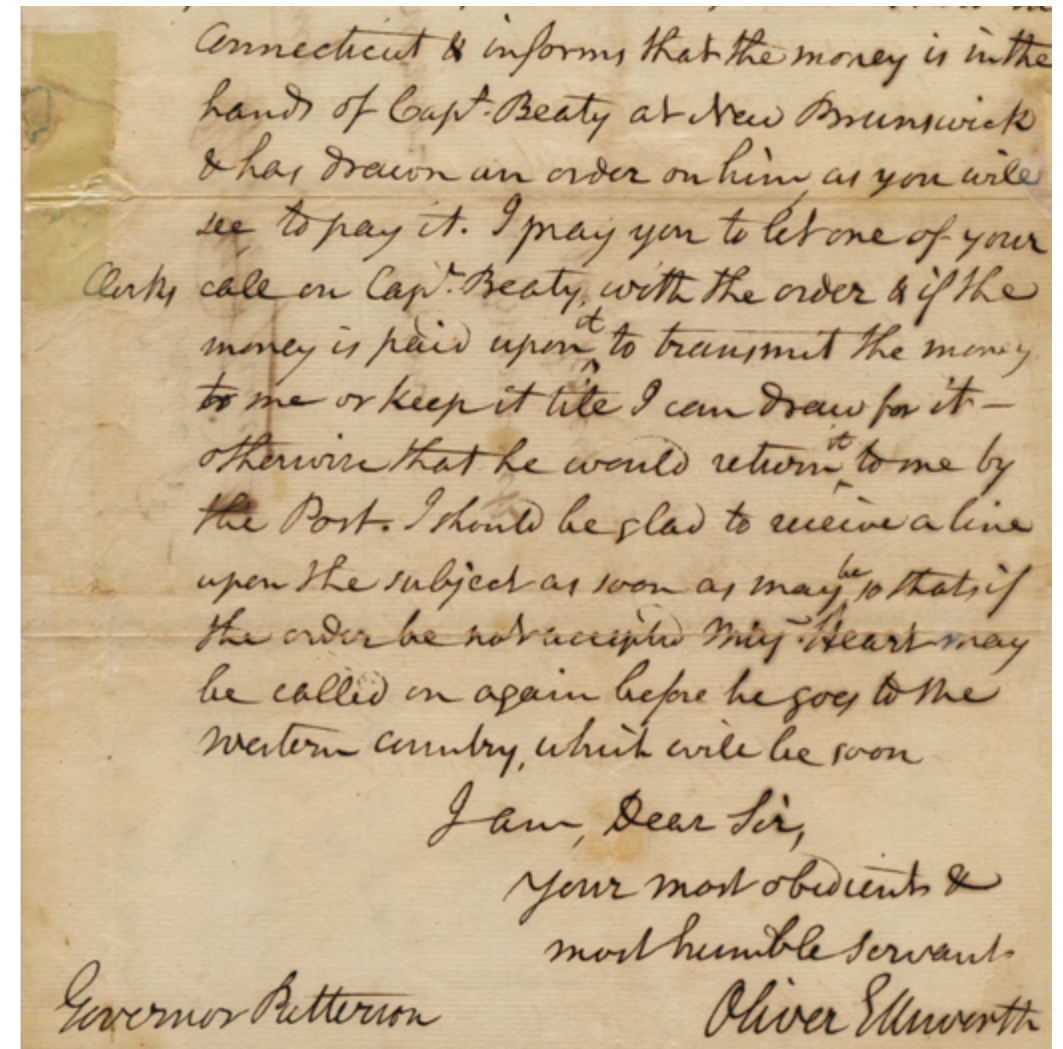
Autograph Letter Signed to William Patterson (1745-1806) signer of the U.S. Constitution and Associate Justice of the U Supreme Court, one page folio, Windsor, June 29, 1791.

Before they served on the Supreme Court, Ellsworth corresponded with Patterson on a matter of veteran payment. Ellsworth, Senator from Connecticut, writes to William Patterson, Governor of New Jersey. In part, "You will have the goodness to excuse my troubling you a moment in behalf of an Ensign Brissel of my vicinity who has served in the Reg't. & has an arrear of pay due to him. He has been once to Philadelphia to receive it & was there informed that it had been paid to a May Heart. Mrs. Heart is now in Connecticut & informs that the money is in the hands of Capt. Beaty at New Brunswick & has drawn an order on him as you will see to pay it. I pray you to let one of your clerks call on Capt. Beaty with the order & if the money is paid upon it to transmit the money to me or keep it till I can draw for it." Written and signed in his large hand "Oliver Ellsworth." Tape repairs across two horizontal margin folds, slight edge tears.

Ellsworth's most significant contribution is considered to have been the drafting of the Judiciary Act of 1789 establishing a separate Federal judiciary. He served in the United States Senate, representing Connecticut at the time. After he served as the second governor of New Jersey, from 1790 to 1793, President Washington appointed Paterson to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1793. Paterson hoped to become the court's chief justice in 1800, after Oliver Ellsworth stepped down, but President John Adams appointed John Marshall instead. The Bill of Rights to the US Constitution was adopted in the year of our letter.

Item ID: 4032 \$975

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Connecticut & informs that the money is in the
hands of Capt. Beaty at New Brunswick
& has drawn an order on him as you will
see to pay it. I pray you to let one of your
Clerks call on Capt. Beaty, with the order & if the
money is paid upon it to transmit the money
to me or keep it till I can draw for it -
otherwise that he would return to me by
the Post. I should be glad to receive a line
upon the subject as soon as may be, that if
the order be not accepted Mrs. Heart may
be called on again before he goes to the
Western country, which will be soon

I am, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient &
most humble servant.

Governor Patterson
Oliver Ellsworth

FREUD, ANNA

(1895-1982) Austrian-born English child psychologist. She was the daughter of Sigmund Freud.

Autograph Letter Signed, in German, 8to, 4pp on two separate sheets, 20 Marsfield Gardens, London, January 6, 1950, with transmittal envelope.

Writing to Freud family housekeeper, Paula Fichtl, Anna Freud refers to "Mrs. Burlingham," Freud's lifelong friend Dorothy Tiffany Burlingham, the American child psychoanalyst and educator best known for her joint work with Anna Freud on the analysis of children; she was the daughter of Louis Comfort Tiffany. After her divorce, Burlingham moved with her four children to Vienna where she went into treatment with Sigmund Freud. She became a lay psychoanalyst working with Anna Freud in studying children. She moved with the Freuds to England after the Nazi takeover of Austria. Burlingham worked with Anna Freud at the Hampstead Clinic, having moved in with her in 1940 and staying at the house until her death in 1979. In our letter, Anna refers to her mother Martha Bernays Freud, 89 years of age at the time, less than two years before her death in November of 1951. Admittedly, she was quite elderly and it was no doubt true that she was not in the health she was once in. A letter written from Martha to Fichtl just six days later [See Schulson Autographs ALS Jan. 12, 1950 from Martha Bernays Freud to Paula Fichtl] shows that her health was not so bad at all. She says that all is good, everyone is fine, but that she misses Paula. She says that winter hadn't arrived yet (though Anna says in the letter offered here that it was too cold for her mother to go out). In the Jan. 12 letter Martha says, "Old age altogether is not good, that I know myself." So, perhaps she wasn't as well as she suggests! Julia Weiss is mentioned ("Julia Weiss was sick for a day with a stomach cold or a kind of poisoning."). Weiss was Sigmund Freud's secretary, then during the war. While in London she "was responsible for the bookkeeping and the correspondence of Anna Freud... employed as assistant to the director of the War Nurseries." [See: "The Anna Freud Tradition..." , edited by Norka T. Malberg & Joan Raphael-Leff.] Freud ends the letter with a mention of a radio program on psychoanalysis. "The day before yesterday there was a broadcast of 45 minutes, on the Light Program on Psychoanalysis, very well done and correct." She refers to "Focus on psychoanalysis" which aired on BBC Light Programme, January 4, 1950 from

"A BROADCAST OF 45 MINUTES, ON THE LIGHT PROGRAM ON PSYCHOANALYSIS, VERY WELL DONE AND CORRECT."

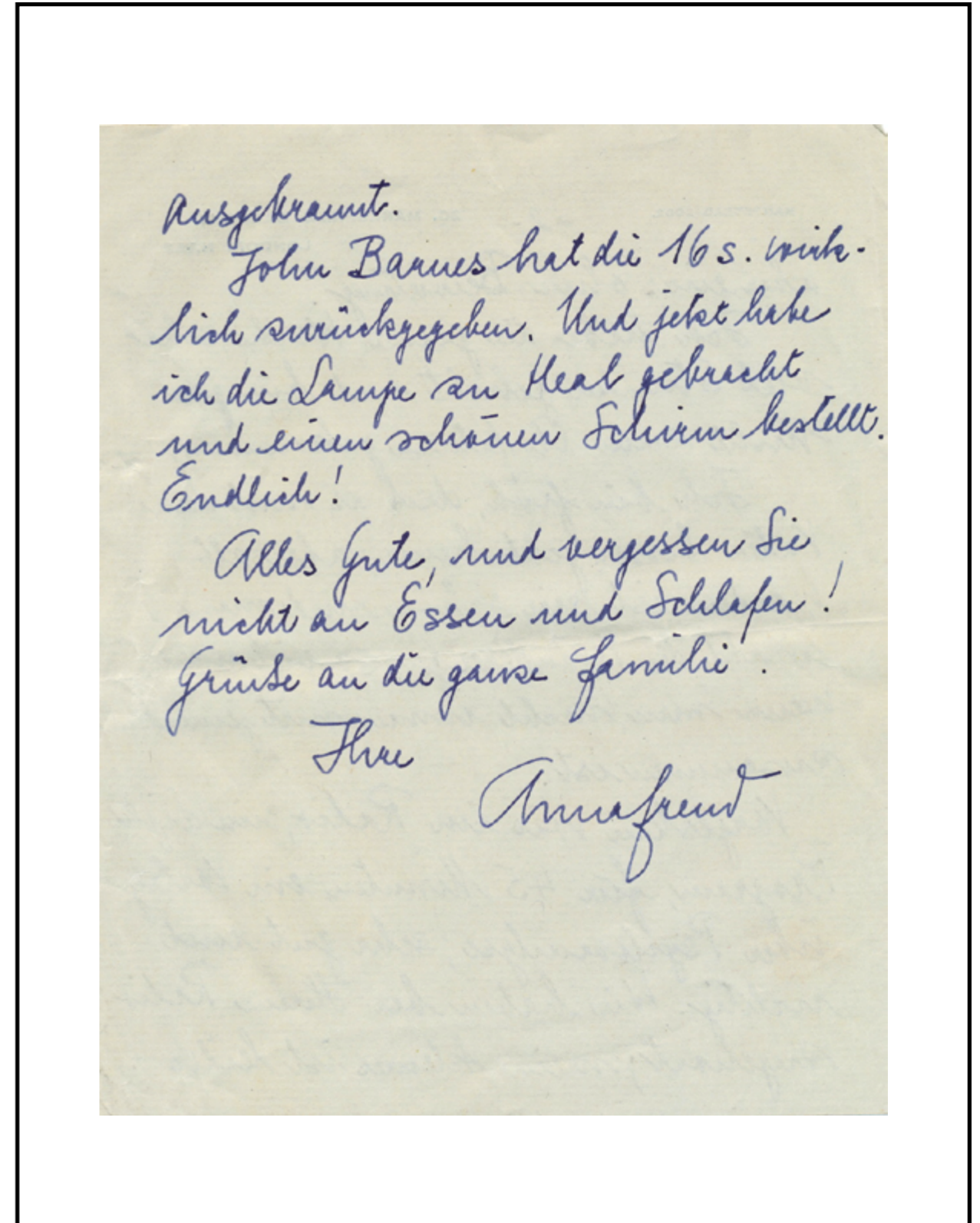
HAMPSTEAD 2002. 20. MARESFIELD GARDENS.
LONDON, N.W.3
6. I. 50.
Liebe Paula,
Ich schicke Ihnen Ihre Post nach,
wahrscheinlich sind es noch Weih-
nachtsgrüße aus aller Welt. Zu Hause
wird sich sicher jemand mit den
schönen griechischen Marken freuen.
Gestern ist Ihr erster Brief ge-
kommen und wir haben uns alle
sehr damit gefreut. Sie haben wirk-
lich alles sehr schön und lebendig
beschrieben, so daß man es sich
richtig vorstellen kann, besonders
die 10 Menschen und Hund zum
Empfang an der Bahn! Und das
Reisen ist jetzt wirklich leichter, auch
der Zoll; so müssen Sie jetzt regelmäßig

FREUD, ANNA CONTINUED

8:00 p.m. to 8:45 p.m. [See <http://genome.ch.bbc.co.uk/schedules/light/1950-01-04>]. BBC Light Programme broadcasted chiefly mainstream light entertainment and music from 1945-1967 when it became BBC Radio 2. There were a series of broadcasts in 1949 and 1950 by Donald Woods Winnicott (1896-1971), one of Britain's leading psychoanalysts and pediatricians who authored some of the most enduring theories of the child and of child analysis [see Google review of "The Collected Work of D.W. Winnicott"]. His series of nine radio broadcasts for BBC Home Service was on "The Ordinary Devoted Mother and Her Baby; How's the baby?" "Focus on psychoanalysis" which Anna Freud heard on Paula's radio was produced by Nesta Pain, and the series was edited by Dennis Bardens. The description of it is: "Since Freud first advanced his theory of the unconscious mind, psychoanalysis has gained increasing acceptance as a means of treating mental illness. Is psychoanalysis an exact science? What are its fundamentals, how are these learned, and how are they applied? Tonight's programme, written by a physician, examines the subject, which has its ardent supporters and vehement critics." There is no mention of the physician who wrote the program and none has been found. It could have been D.W. Winnicott, but it is not known.

Item ID: 4329 \$750

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FREUD, ANNA

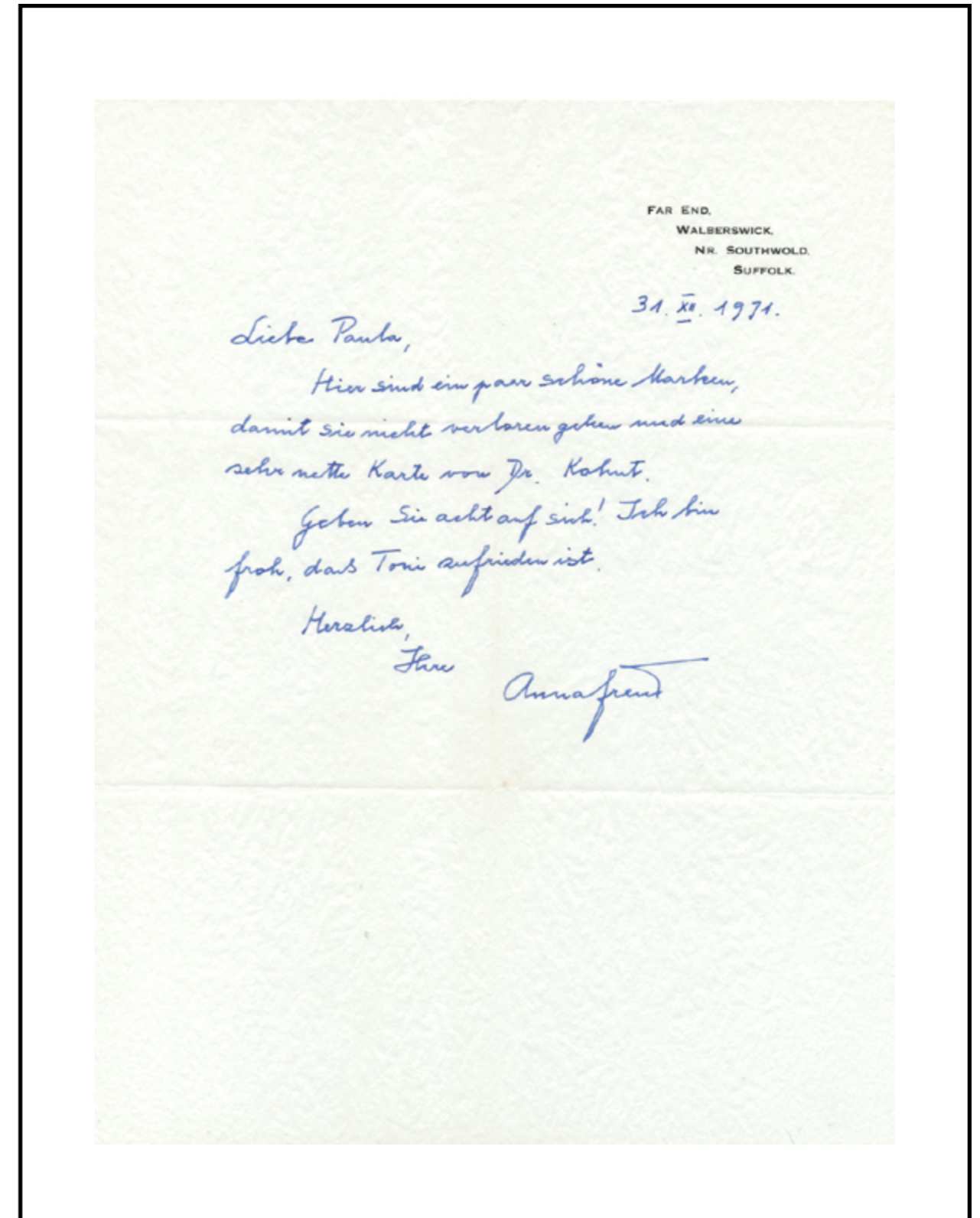
“A VERY KIND CARD FROM DR. KOHUT”

(1895-1982) Austrian-born English child psychologist. She was the daughter of Sigmund Freud.

Autograph Letter Signed, in German, 4to, Far End, Walberswick, England, Dec. 31, 1971.

Anna Freud writes to Paula Fichtl, the Freud family housekeeper. Translation: “Dear Paula, There are some beautiful stamps, so they won’t get lost, and a very kind card from Dr. Kohut. Take care of your self. I am glad Toni is content.” She signs in full, “Anna Freud.” Freud refers to Dr. Heinz Kohut. Anna Freud and Heinz Kohut were colleagues and friends. At one time they were in the same circle of people in Vienna studying and practicing psychoanalysis. They were both born in Austria. Kohut emigrated to the United States via England in 1940 after leaving Nazi occupied Austria. Freud with her family emigrated from Austria to Britain in 1938 and stayed. Kohut was a psychoanalyst best known for his development of self psychology and is credited with constructing the concept of the Narcissistic Personality Disorder.

To illustrate the continued warm association between Anna Freud and Heinz Kohut whose approaches to psychoanalysis diverged, a friend and colleague of Kohut at the Chicago Institute, Ernest Wolf, wrote an article in “The Viennese Chicagoan” which appears in *Psychology of the Self Online* [iaps.org]. After Kohut’s publication of “The Analysis of the Self” in 1971, Wolf tried to get the Chicago Psychoanalytic Society to sponsor a scientific meeting to honor Kohut on his 60th birthday (in 1973). The group was not eager to do it, so Wolf arranged a Birthday Conference himself. He asked for loans of \$150 each from a dozen or so friends of Kohut as seed money for the event. It turned out to be a very major, well attended even with important attendees and speakers. “Anna Freud who was unable to attend sent a warm letter of congratulations from London. She was among the honorary sponsors who included also the Mayor of Chicago, Richard Daley.... The Kohuts had a warm ongoing friendship with Anna Freud. When visiting Chicago Anna Freud would stay with Heinz and Betty.” One of Wolf’s anecdotes about Freud was his note about how on one occasion when Freud was visiting Betty commented that she liked the amber necklace that Anna was wearing. Before leaving, Freud gave it to her. Wolf continues about Freud saying, “Later, when Heinz had send a copy of the manuscript of ‘The Analysis of the Self’ to her in London, he received a somewhat equivocal



FREUD, ANNA CONTINUED

but encouraging reply. The friendship survived the strains introduced by Kohut's theoretical innovations....”

Item ID: 4328 \$450

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HARRIS, JOEL CHANDLER

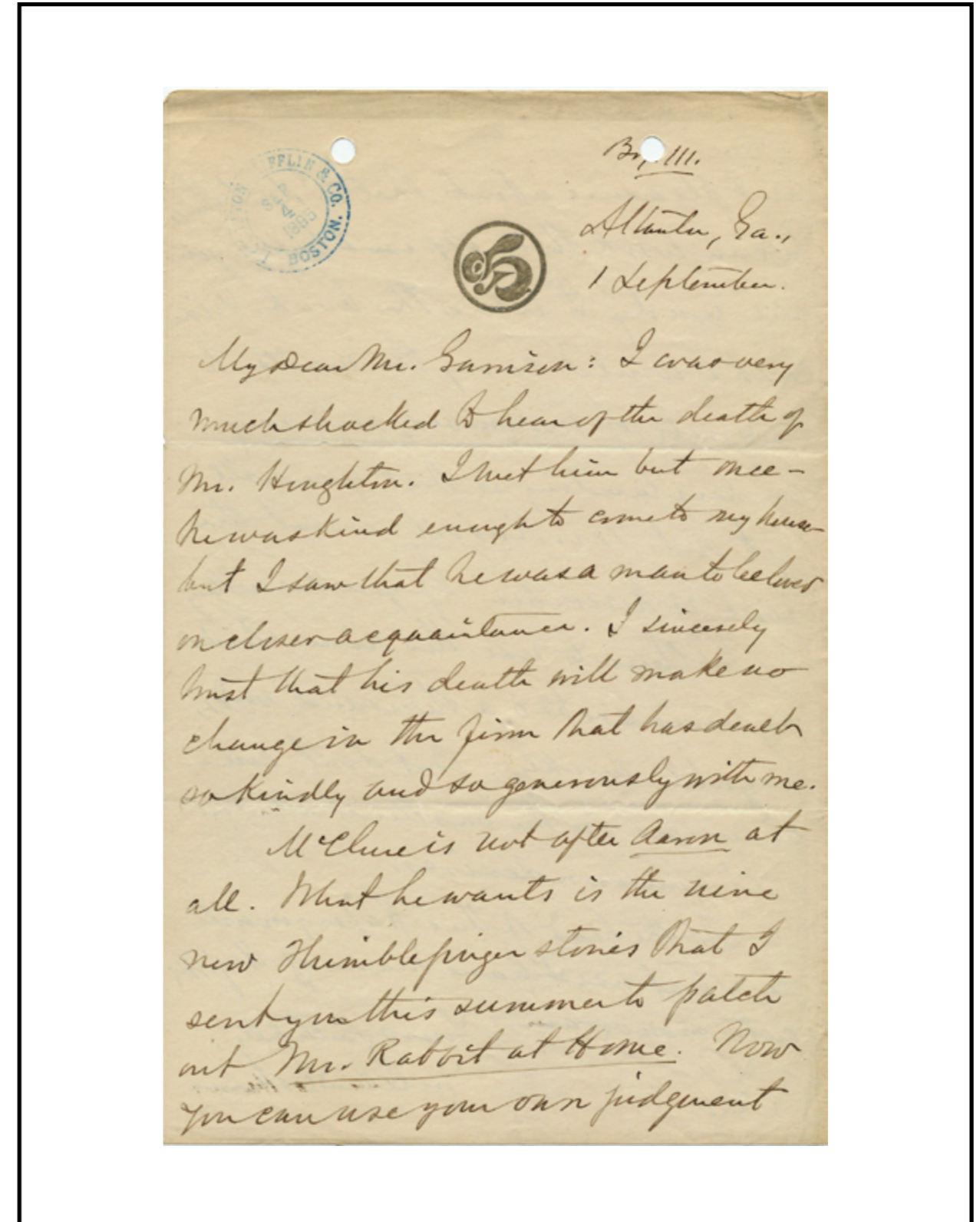
"THE NINE NEW "THIMBLEFINGER" STORIES...
TO PATCH OUT "MR. RABBIT AT HOME."

(1848–1908) American writer and folklorist best known for his collection of Uncle Remus stories.

Autograph Letter Signed, 2pp on one 8vo sheet, on first and fourth pages, Atlanta, GA, 1 September, n.y.(ca 1895).

Autograph Letter Signed, 2pp on one 8vo sheet, on first and fourth pages, Atlanta, GA, 1 September, n.y. (ca. 1895). Joel Chandler Harris writes a condolence letter to his editor, Francis (Frank) Jackson Garrison ((848-1916, son of Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison) on the death of Henry Oscar Houghton who died on August 25, 1895. Houghton (1823-1895) was an American printer and publisher, proprietor of the Riverside Press and partner in the publishing firms of Hurd and Houghton; Houghton, Osgood & Company; and Houghton, Mifflin & Company. Houghton Mifflin published many of Joel Chandler Harris' works. To Mr. Garrison. "I was very much shocked to hear of the death of Mr. Houghton. I met him but once - he was kind enough to come to my house but I saw that he was a man to be lived on closer acquaintance. I sincerely trust that his death will make no change in the firm that has dealt so kindly and so generously with me. McClure is not after "Aaron" at all. What he wants is the nine new "Thimblefinger" stories that I sent you this summer to patch out "Mr. Rabbit at Home." Now you can use your own judgement [sic] and pleasure about that. I didn't think he can work them off before you are ready to issue the book. Nine weeks would carry the matter to the first of November, and my understanding is that you will get out Mr. Rabbit about the first of November. If you are willing for McClure to use the nine stories my terms are \$20 a thousand words, payable weekly. But don't consider me in the matter at all. Consult our own desires. At the head of this paper you will see what use I made of Herford's cute monogram. Yours faithfully, Joel Chandler Harris." In his last sentence, he refers to the rabbit at the head of this stationery which is composed of the initials of Chandler's three-part name. The monogram was designed by Oliver Herford, the British-born, American humorist writer, artist and illustrator who illustrated all of Harris' children's books referred to in this letter.

Harris refers to a number of his children's books, including *The Story of Aaron* which he was hoping would be published in November of 1895 and was, indeed published that month. He also discusses McClure wanting "the nine new Thimblefinger stories...." He is referring to S. S McClure, founder of McClure's Magazine, an American illustrated monthly founded in 1893 by McClure and John Sanborn



HARRIS, JOEL CHANDLER CONTINUED

Phillips. The magazine was known for social reform as well as for publishing serialized novels by the leading writers of the day, including Joel Chandler Harris. In 1893 the magazine had published "The Comedy of War."

Item ID: 4323 \$3,500

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2
and pleasure about that. I don't think
he can work them off isn't before you
are ready to issue the book. Nine
weeks would carry the matter to
the first of November, and my
understanding is that you will
get out Mr. Rabbit about the
first of November. If you are willing
for McClure to use the nine stories
my terms are \$20 a thousand words,
payable weekly. But don't con-
sider me in the matter at all. Con-
sider your own desires.
At the head of this paper you will
see what use I have made of the first
letter monogram. Yours faithfully:
Joel Chandler Harris

HERRIMAN, GEORGE

"I DON'T THINK I HAVE GOT ANY PREJUDICE EITHER WAY;
BUT HAVE AN INTEREST IN FACTS..."

(1880-1944). Highly influential African-American cartoonist best known for the comic strip Krazy Kat (1913-1944).

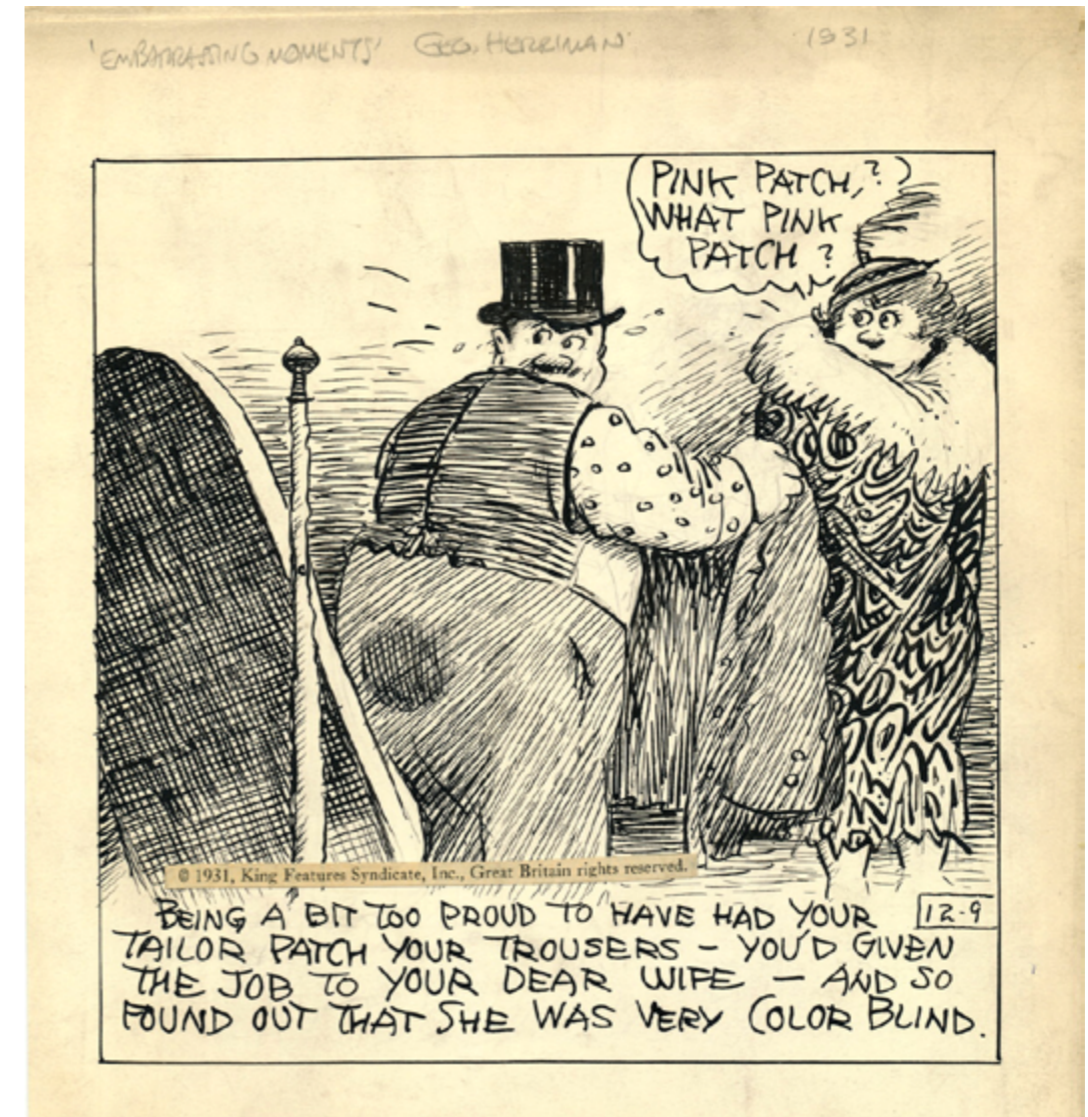
Original panel, unsigned, "Embarrassing Moments" Daily Comic Strip" dated 12-9 and docketed in pencil at top margin 1931. Also along top margin in pencil is the title, "Embarrassing Moments' Geo Herriman."

Printed "1931 King Features Syndicate" strip is laid onto artwork between drawing and caption, "Being a bit too proud to have had your tailor patch your trousers - you'd given the job to your dear wife - and so found out that she was very color blind." The art measures 7 x 7 inches on drawing board measuring 8.25 x 8.75 inches. Artwork is in fine condition, margins are soiled at edges.

In 1910, Herriman launched "The Dingbat Family," later renamed "The Family Upstairs," for The New York Evening Journal, a Hearst paper. An interesting side note is that Herriman is credited with creating the word, "dingbat." The strip featured the adventures of an ordinary family dealing with their annoying upstairs neighbors. Herriman was the first to use the word "dingbat" to indicate a silly, empty-headed person. [see <http://www.georgeherriman.com/biography.html>] Krazy Kat and Ignatz Mouse began as space fillers for The Family Upstairs then expanded into their own comic strip. King Feature Syndicate owned by William Randolph Hearst supported Herriman's art throughout his career. Herriman's comics did not enjoy a mass following, but they were popular among an artistic and intellectual set [<http://www.georgeherriman.com/biography.html>].

Item ID: 4319 \$2,750

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HERRIMAN, GEORGE

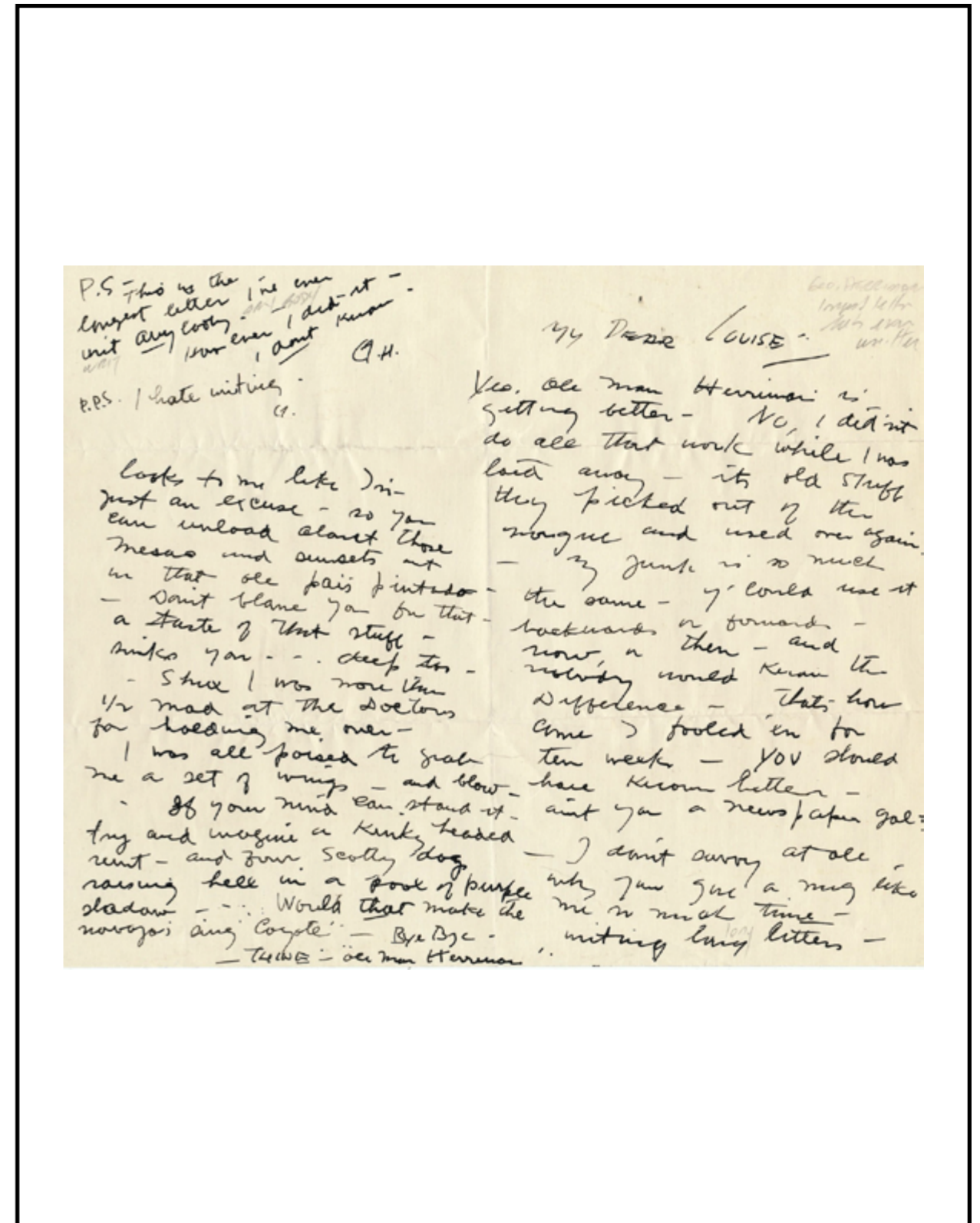
(1880-1944). Highly influential African-American cartoonist best known for the comic strip Krazy Kat (1913-1944).

Autograph Letter Signed to Louise Swinnerton, 2pp on one 8vo sheet, penned on first and last pages, n.p.,n.p., with transmittal envelope, signed in return address, postmarked, Los Angeles, June 10, 1938.

Herriman refers to himself as "Ole Man Herriman," noting he, "is getting better - No! I did not do all that work while I was laid away - its [sic] old stuff they picked out of the morgue and used over again - my junk is so much the same - y'could use it backwards or forwards... nobody would know the difference - that's how come I fooled 'em for ten weeks - you should have known better - aint ya a news paper gal?..." He comments on not understanding why Louise gives, "a mug like me so much time - writing long letters...I'm just an excuse - so you can unload about those mesas and sunsets out in that ole pais pintado...a taste of that stuff - sinks you...shux I was more than 1/2 mad at the Doctors for holding me over...if your mind can stand it - try and imagine a kinky headed runt - and four scotty dogs raising hell in a pool of purple shadow...- Would that make the Navajos sing Coyote...." He signs, "Ole Man Herriman," and adds two post scripts initialed, "the first initialed "G. H." In his first PS he writes that this is the "longest letter" he'd ever written and in the second, he writes, "I hate initials," and signed with simply, "G."

After Herriman's wife died, he began a relationship with Louise Scher Swinnerton, formerly married to fellow cartoonist and friend Jimmy Swinnerton. Many of the letters between Herriman and Swinnerton were burned by Swinnerton's grandson according to Herriman's biographer.[see <http://www.tcj.com/a-konversation-with-george-herrimans-biographer-michael-tisserand-part-two>] Herriman's reference to "Pais pintado" likely reflects his love for Monument Valley and the Enchanted Mesa in the southwestern U.S. In 1910, Herriman launched "The Dingbat Family," later renamed "The Family Upstairs," for The New York Evening Journal, a Hearst paper. An interesting side note is that Herriman is credited with creating the word, "dingbat." The strip featured the adventures of an ordinary family dealing with their annoying upstairs neighbors. Herriman was the first to use the word "dingbat" to indicate a silly, empty-headed person. [see <http://www.georgeherriman.com/biography.html>] Krazy Kat and Ignatz Mouse began as space fillers for The Family Upstairs then expanded into their own comic strip. King Feature Syndicate

"MY JUNK IS SO MUCH THE SAME- Y'COULD USE IT BACKWARDS OR FORWARDS...NOBODY WOULD KNOW THE DIFFERENCE"



HERRIMAN, GEORGE CONTINUED

owned by William Randolph Hearst supported Herriman's art throughout his career. Herriman's comics did not enjoy a mass following, but they were popular among an artistic and intellectual set [<http://www.georgeherriman.com/biography.html>].

At the time Herriman wrote this letter, Krazy Kat had dropped in popularity running in only 35 newspapers.

Item ID: 4298 \$4,500

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JOHNSON, JOHN ROSAMOND

"MY REAL CHOICE WOULD BE 'LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING'
(THE NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM)..."

(1873–1954). American composer and singer during the Harlem Renaissance. Johnson is most notable as the composer of the hymn "Lift Every Voice and Sing," James Weldon Johnson, his brother and highly regarded poet, wrote the lyrics of the famous piece.

Two Autograph Letters Signed, 4to, New York, June 9, 1948. With full signature in return address of transmittal envelope, and Autograph Letter Signed, 4to, New York, July 1, 1948.

Johnson thanks his correspondent for writing and thanks him for his "kind and generous favor in considering my efforts in the music world for your collection." However, he asks his that "Under the Bamboo Tree" be withdrawn as a 'Caption' for "personal reasons of utmost importance." He is referring to the sheet music he published. He offers others instead, mentioning other of his most well-known and well-respected works, "Lazy Man," "Castle on the Nile" or "The Congo Love Song." He says, "But my real choice would be 'Lift Every Voice and Sing' (the Negro National Anthem) sung by school children and 'grown ups' for more than fifty years, and still is being sung." The Negro National Anthem he refers to was first performed in 1900 in Florida where he was born. Signed, "J. Rosamond Johnson." In the second letter to the same correspondent on Johnson's printed personalized stationery with ASCAP insignia in upper left corner, Johnson apologizes for not having sent "the enclosed to you sooner." Signed, "J. Rosamond Johnson."

John Rosamond Johnson with brother James Weldon formed a successful team of lyricist and composer. In additions to their well known anthem "Lift Every Voice and Sing," are the many popular hits they sold as sheet music such as "Under the Bamboo Tree." Our research indicates this letter is unpublished.

Item ID: 4243 \$975

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154 West 127 St -
New York 27, N.Y.
June 9th 1948

Mr. Lionel A. Aucouin
49 Chestnut Street
Spencer, Mass.

My dear friend:—

Regarding your letter of June 1st I want to thank you for your kind and generous favor in considering my efforts in the Music World for your collection.

However, I will greatly appreciate your withdrawal of "Under the Bamboo Tree" as a 'Caption',— I have personal reasons of utmost importance for doing so. Would be pleased if you will select either one, or as many as you desire of the following:—

"Lazy Man" "Castle on the Nile" or "The Congo Love Song". But my real choice would be "Lift Every Voice and Sing" (The Negro National Anthem) sung by School Children and "grown ups" for more than fifty years, and still is being sung.

If you permit, I will be pleased to send you a better photograph; the one you have is frightful. Please may I hear from you at your earliest.

Yours very sincerely
Rosamond Johnson

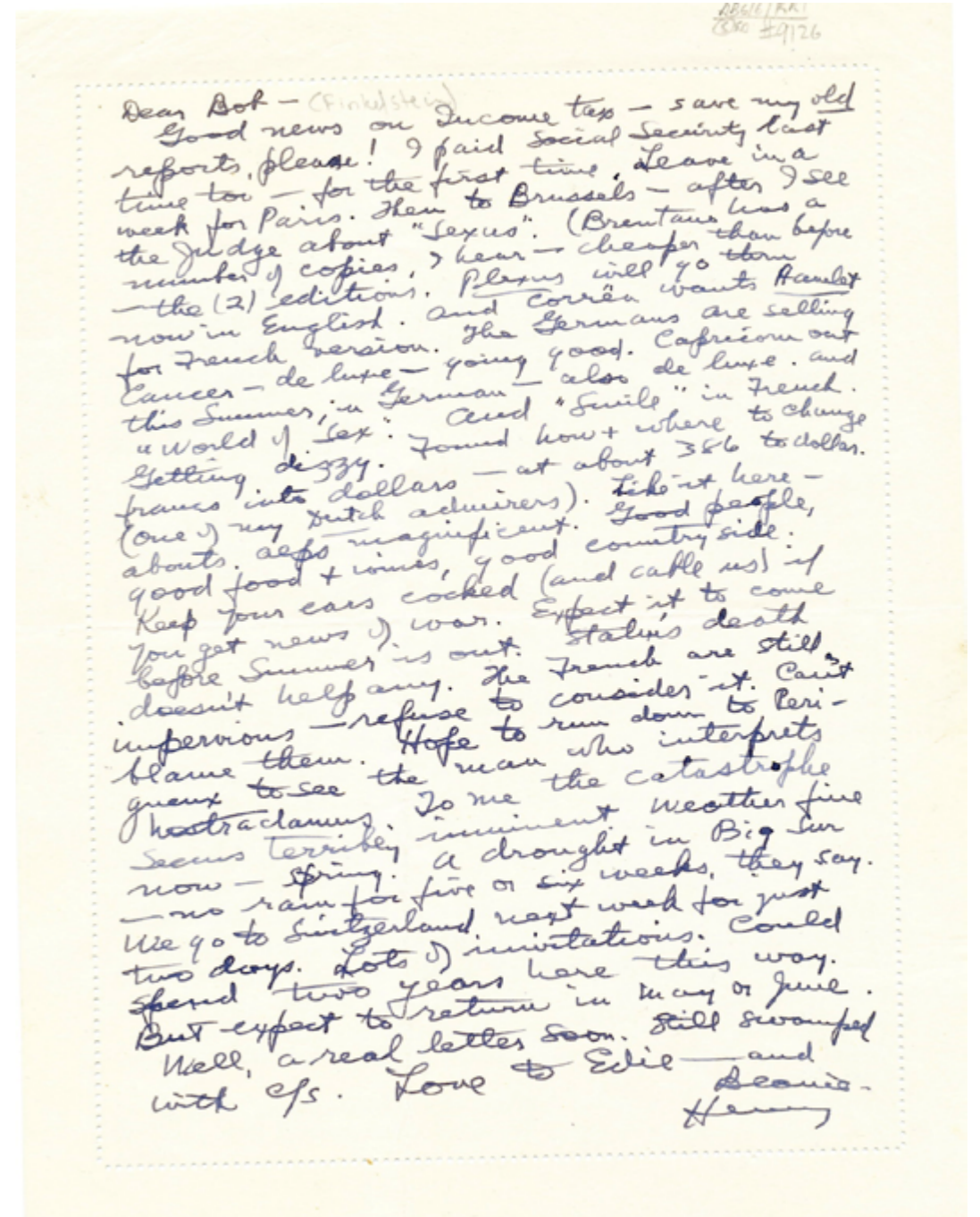
MILLER, HENRY

(1891–1980). American writer and water colorist, best known for “Tropic of Cancer” (1934), and “Tropic of Capricorn” (1939); also wrote travel memoirs and literary criticism.

Substantial Autograph Letter Signed, 8vo, on verso of ALS by wife Eve McClure, Vienne, France, March 7, 1953.

Autograph Letter Signed to Bob [Finkelstein, referred to as Bob Fink] on verso of Autograph Letter Signed from Miller’s fourth wife, Eve McClure to Edie and Bob [Finkelstein], March 7, 1953, Vienne, France, each one page, 4to. Bob [Robert] Finkelstein [later, called Fink] was a fan, correspondent and benefactor of Miller’s. He and his wife, Edie [Edith] became friends with Miller and his wife, Eve, in the 1940s. In 1949 Bob and Edie moved to Los Angeles and spent many weekends in Big Sur with Henry Miller and his wife. Henry Miller’s letter is a friendly letter with references to his work, including various international editions, as well as references to his finances and politics. The letter begins, “Good news on Income tax – save my old reports, please! I paid social security last time too – for the first time. Leave in a week for Paris. Then to Brussels – after I see the Judge about ‘Sexus’. [Originally published in Paris in 1949, “Sexus” was banned the following year. The publisher was fined and given a prison sentence.] Brentano has a number of copies... Plexus will go thru [sic] now in English. And Correa wants Hamlet for French version. The Germans are selling Cancer – de luxe – going good. Capricorn out this summer, in German... and “World of Sex.” And “Smile” in French. Getting dizzy....” Miller talks about how much he likes where he is staying, but says, “Keep your ears cocked (and cable us) if you get news of war. Expect it to come before summer... Stalin’s death doesn’t help any... Hope to run down to Perigueux to see the man who interprets Nostradamus. To me the catastrophe seems terribly imminent....” Signed, “Henry.” Neither this letter nor the letter on the back from Eve appear to be published. On the verso is Eve’s letter to Edie and Bob which is also a friendly letter with political and economic references. She refers to Gerhart Muench, composer and pianist. In part, “Most interesting, your reports on “concert Meunch”... and your ideas... on the ‘success’ motif. It seems in line with all i’ve [sic] learned about him... I wonder how he’d find this Europe of today... the economy is all haywire... H. [Henry Miller] is still convinced all hell’s going to break loose – and soon... Stalin’s death may only hasten the things....” She talks of Vienne being a “marvel,” seeing Roman relics, and an upcoming visit to a monastery

“I SEE THE JUDGE ABOUT ‘SEXUS...’ PLEXUS’ WILL GO THRU [SIC] NOW IN ENGLISH... GERMANS ARE SELLING CANCER– DE LUXE... CAPRICORN OUT THIS SUMMER, IN GERMAN...”



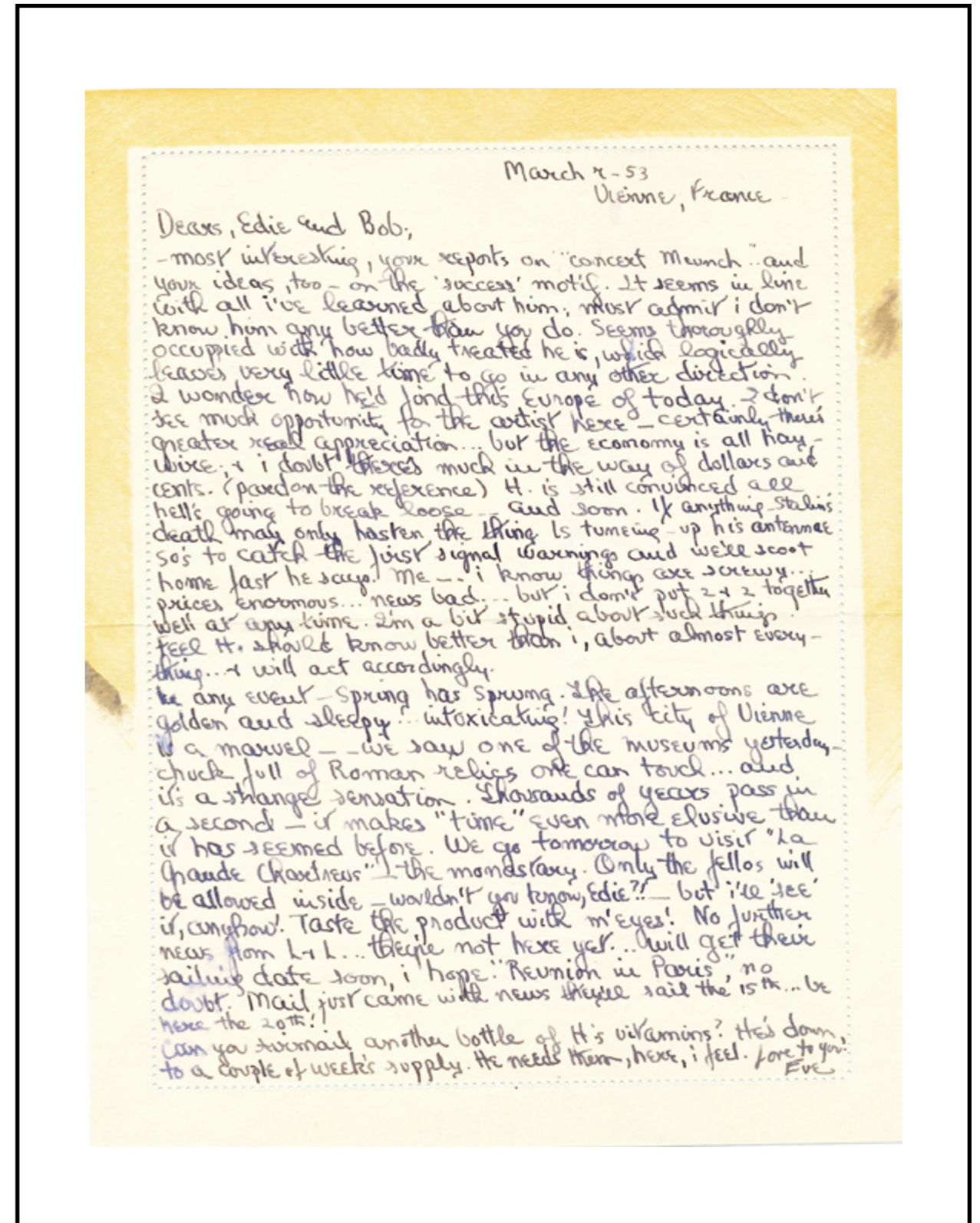
Dear Bob - (Finkelstein)
Good news on Income tax - save my old reports, please! I paid social security last time too - for the first time. Leave in a week for Paris. Then to Brussels - after I see the Judge about "Sexus". (Brentano has a number of copies, I hear - cheaper than before - the (2) editions. Plexus will go thru now in English. And Correa wants Hamlet for French version. The Germans are selling Cancer - de luxe - going good. Capricorn out this summer, in German - also de luxe. and "World of Sex". And "Smile" in French. Getting dizzy. Found how + where to change francs into dollars - at about 366 to dollar. (one) my Dutch admirers). Take it here - about. also magnificent. Good people, good food + wines, good country side. Keep your ears cocked (and cable us) if you get news of war. Expect it to come before summer is out. Stalin's death doesn't help any. The French are still unperturbed - refuse to consider it. Can't blame them. Hope to run down to Perigueux to see the man who interprets Nostradamus. To me the catastrophe seems terribly imminent. Weather fine now - spring. a drought in Big Sur - no rain for five or six weeks, they say. We go to Switzerland next week for just two days. Lots of invitations. Could spend two years here this way. But expect to return in May or June. Well, a real letter soon. Still swamped with eps. Love to Edie - and
Henry

MILLER, HENRY CONTINUED

where only men will be able to go inside. "I'll 'see' it, anyhow! Taste the product with m'eyes!" Signed, "Eve." In a letter that Henry Miller wrote to Bruno Adriani on July 31, 1949, Muench is also discussed. Miller reports that Muench lives in Altadema and invites Miller regularly to visit.

Item ID: 2582 \$2,100

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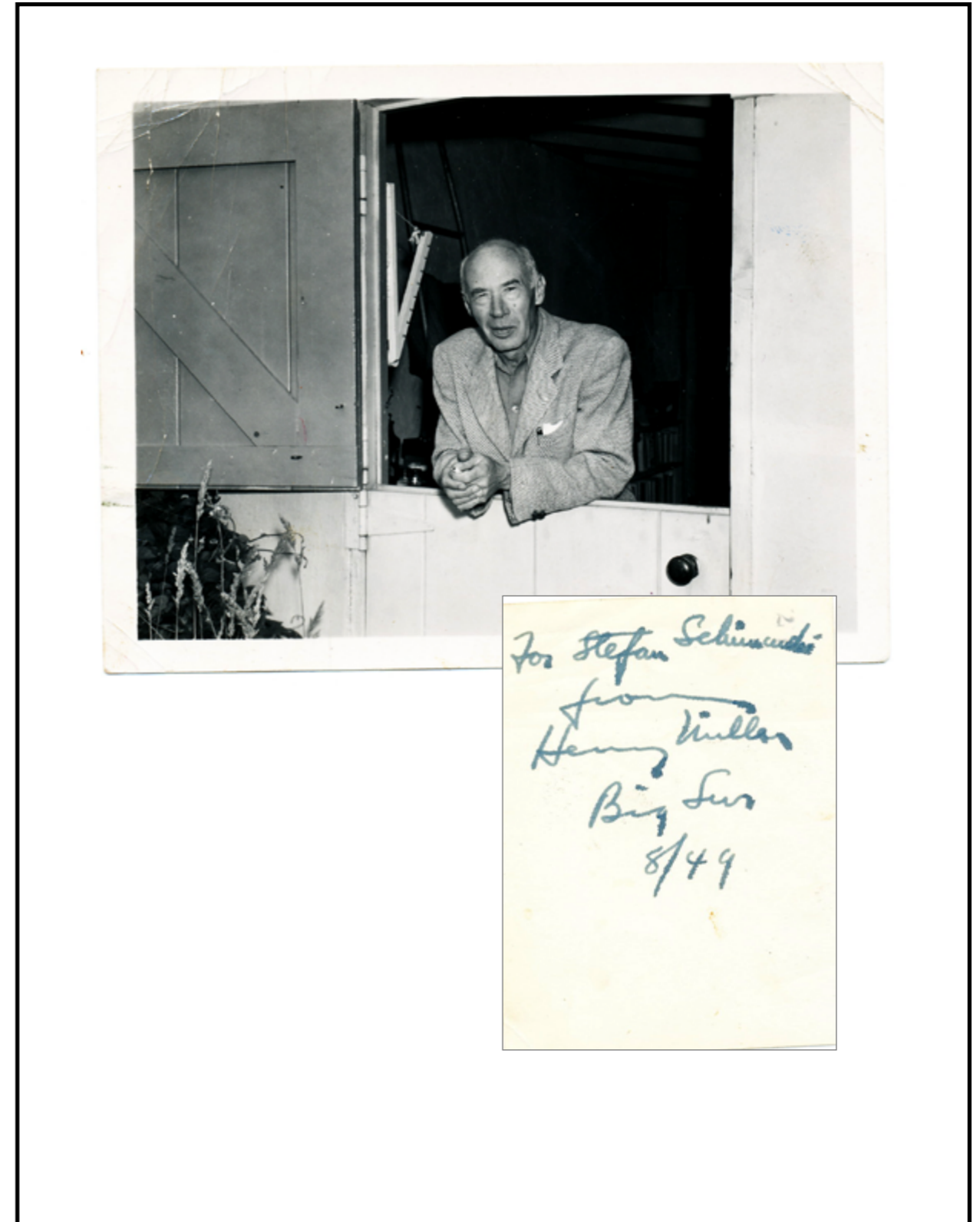
MILLER, HENRY

“THE ONE BOOK WHICH MEANS MORE TO ME THAN ANY I HAVE WRITTEN THUS FAR – THE ROSY CRUCIFIXION.”

(1891–1980). American writer and water colorist, best known for “Tropic of Cancer” (1934), and “Tropic of Capricorn” (1939); also wrote travel memoirs and literary criticism.

Signed Photograph, 12mo original photograph, Big Sur, August 1949; plus y TLS on 4to brown paper, n.p., n.d., with autograph letter on Miller’s behalf by Emil White on Miller’s 4to Big Sur stationery, Sept. 28, 1945.

Original black and white photo of Henry Miller inside, looking out of the top of a Dutch door. On verso signed, inscribed and dated by the writer, “For Stefan... from Henry Miller Big Sur 8/49.” A Typed Letter Signed, to “Dear Friend,” one page of browned paper with two repairs to vertical folds and three unrepaired tears, 4to, n.p. (Big Sur), n.d. Miller apologizes to his correspondent that he is no longer able to respond to mail about his books as he has no time to actually write these books any more. “I regret that I am unable to answer your letter myself... for years the letters from readers of my books were a sustaining note in my life... Of late... has become a burden....” He specifies, by writing about the book he is working on. “Since 1942, due to the pressures of other work, I have... put off the consummation of the one book which means more to me than any I have written thus far – THE ROSY CRUCIFIXION. I want the luxury of being able to concentrate on this work....” The Rosy Crucifixion consisted of three works, Sexus (1949), Plexus (1953) and Nexus (1959) and were all three published together by Grove Press in 1965. Miller introduces his friend, Emil White who would be answering letters for him. “Emil White, who has volunteered to answer my mail, is a close friend who lives nearby... He is doing this without compensation... Be kind to him!” Signed in full, with Emil’s address in Big Sur below. Emil White, (1926-99) artist and close friend of Henry Miller. The Autograph Letter Signed by Emil White, on Henry Miller personal Big Sur stationery with trapezoidal photo illustration of Miller at head, is to a bookseller named Mr. Lindmark, Sept. 28, 1945. White writes on behalf of Henry Miller who had entrusted his friend, Emil White, to act as his secretary. “Enclosed is a picture of Henry Miller, the only one he has at this time. Mr. Miller regrets he cannot do the “blurb” for your book store... As for B. Traven, he knows... little about him.... If you think you can get by the customs authorities, you may try to import his earlier books from... Obelisk Press... Paris....” In a P.S., written along the side margins, “Can you obtain for Mr. Miller the following books at reasonable prices: Knut Hamsun “Mys-



MILLER, HENRY CONTINUED

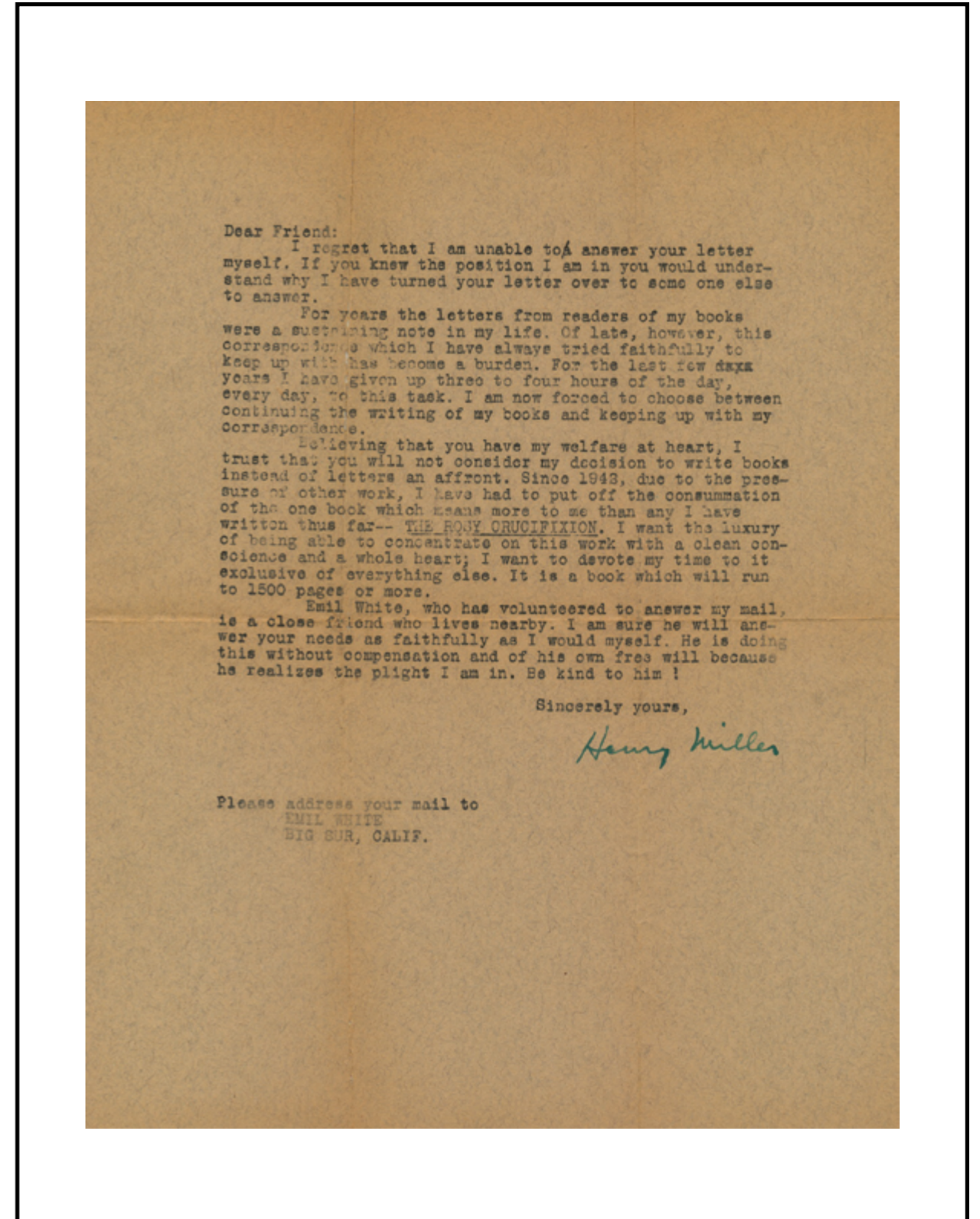
teries"; Jean Giono - "Joy of Man's Desiring" and Duhamel...."

White's letter is related in spirit but unrelated in date and inscription to Miller's signed photograph.

Condition: photograph shows some cracking in upper left corner but overall in good condition as is White's ALS, but Miller's TLS on brown paper is repaired at torn folds.

Item ID: 2583 \$1100

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PACH, GOTTHELF

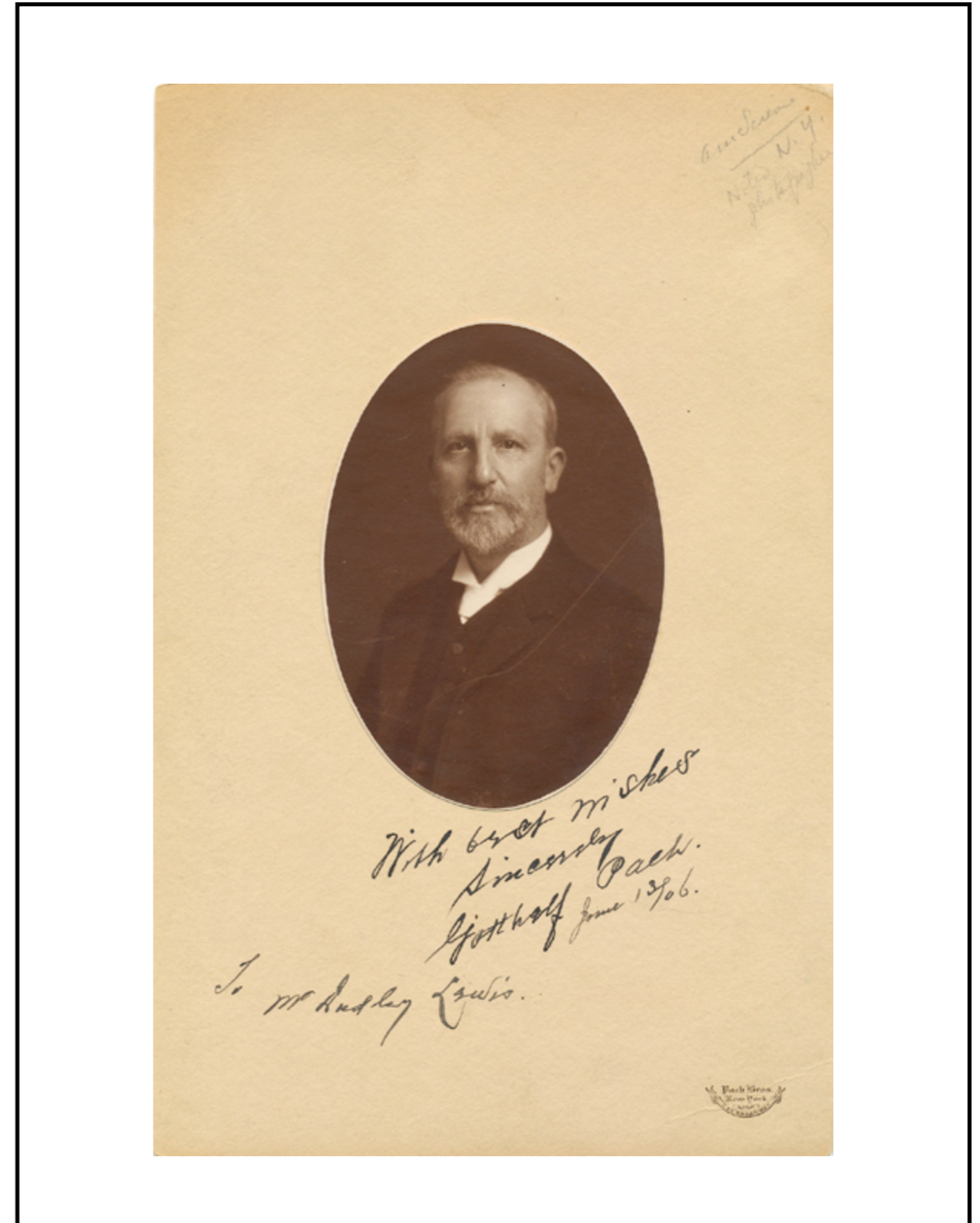
(1852–1925) German born photographer who with his brother, Gustavus, ran one of the oldest and most important photography firms in New York taking portraits of historical notables of the time.

Photograph self portrait inscribed and signed on 4to mount with Pach Bros. stamp, n.p., June 13, 1906.

The oval albumen bust length image of Gotthelf Pach is mounted to a tan board, in the center, and Pach has inscribed and signed underneath his image, "With best wishes, Sincerely, Gotthelf Pach..." The name of the person to whom Pach gave this fine image is written to the left. The photography studio's well known stamp, "Pach Bros.," is printed in the lower right corner of the tan board. In upper right corner and on verso is docketing in pencil in various hands with one notation on verso indicating the image is "possibly unique." Some residue from previous mounting on back, lower right corner shows a crack crossing the Pach Bros. insignia. Image and board are in fine condition except for unexceptional wear to the board's corners.

Item ID: 4325 \$850

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REDOUTÉ, PIERRE-JOSEPH

"LES ROSES"

(1758-1840). Belgian painter and botanist, known particularly for his watercolors of roses and lilies, but regarded as one of the most important painters of flowers.

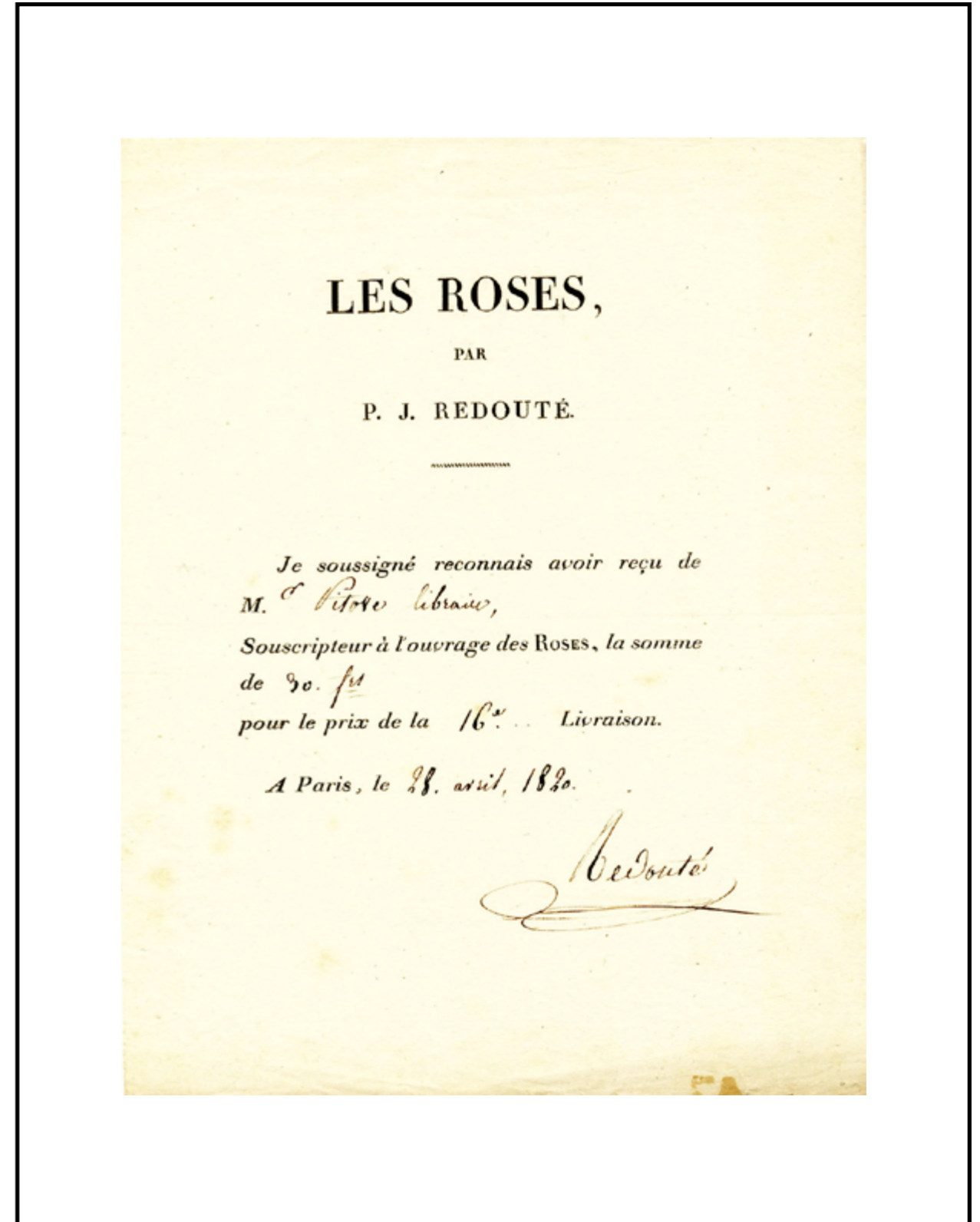
Printed and Manuscript Document Signed, in French, 4to, Paris, April 28, 1820.

The document is titled, "Les Roses, par P. J. Redoute," and is a receipt for subscriber payment for his renown book. In full, "I, the undersigned, acknowledge receipt from Mr. Pivote, subscriber to the book, "Roses," the sum of 30F against the price of the 16th delivery..." He signs, "Redoute."

This document is accompanied by a letter from the Queen's secretary dated Nov. 27, 1832, indicating to Redouté, that, "The Queen asked me to let you know that she spoke with interest of your business with... the Count de Montalivet and that she obtained from the promise that the payment you have been waiting for will be made as soon as possible..." Redouté's association with French royalty began when Marie Antoinette became his patron and appointed him Painter to the Queen's Cabinet. Empress Josephine, Napoleon's first wife, continued as his patron, until her death in 1814. Redouté remained close to the Bourbon Royal family. Maria Amalia Teresa; (1782 -1866) was Queen of the French from 1830-1848, referenced here. Redouté's 3 volume work, "Les Roses," was published between 1817-24 and each volume was received with great anticipation.

Item ID: 2337 \$2900

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TRACY, SPENCER

SPENCER TRACY IN "JUDGMENT AT NUREMBERG"

(1900–67) American actor, awarded.

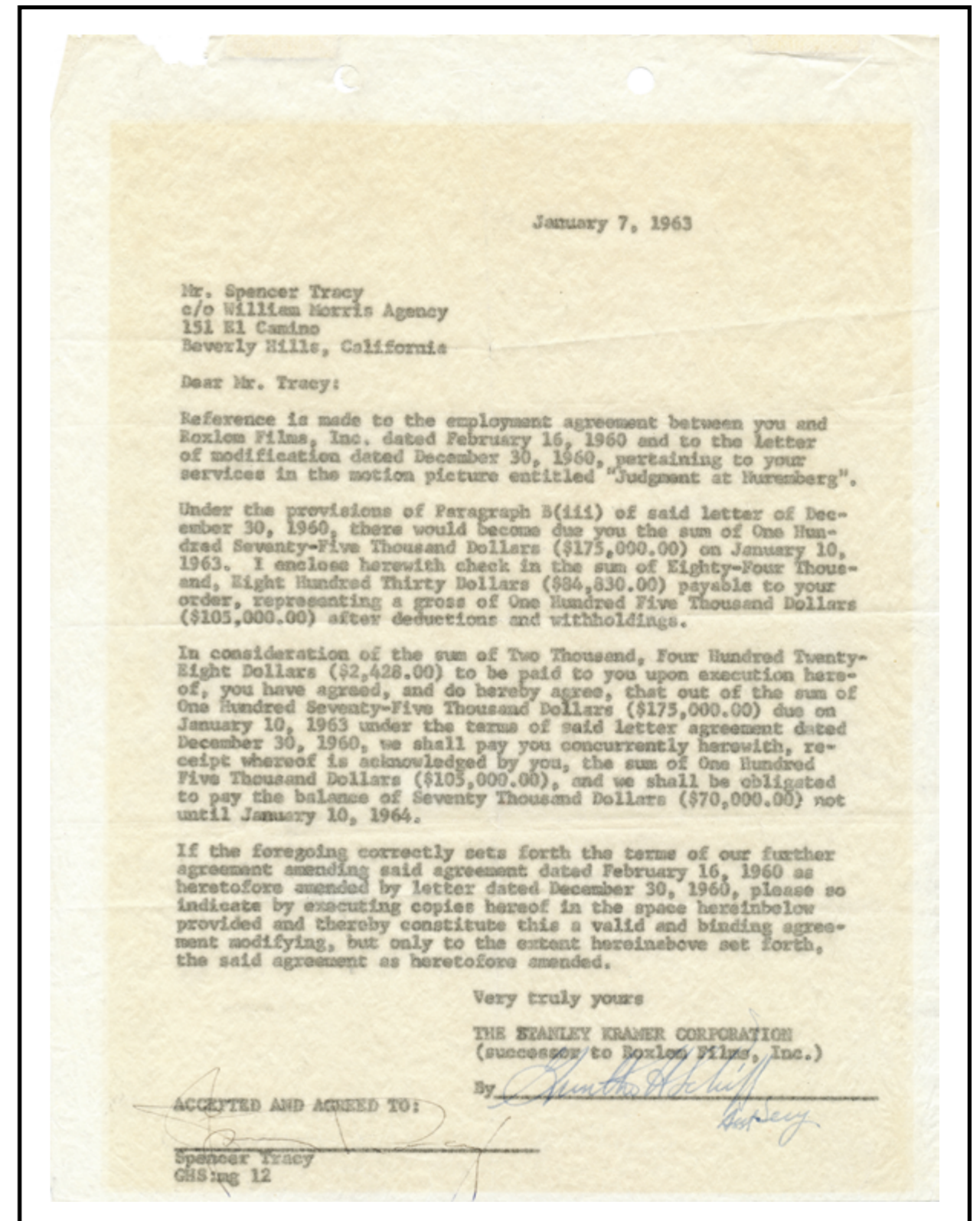
Typed Document Signed, 4to, n.p., January 7, 1963.

The Document in the form of a letter is a carbon copy of an agreement signed, "Spencer Tracy," under his typed name. Tracy entered into this agreement with The Stanley Kramer Corporation regarding Tracy's salary for his role in the 1961 film, "Judgment at Nuremberg." Tracy portrayed Judge Dan Haywood. The document declares that the sum of \$175,000 would be due to him on January 10, 1963. A check for \$84,300 was enclosed with the document. "If the foregoing correctly sets forth the terms of our further agreement...please so indicate by executing copies hereof in the space herein below provided...." Tracy agreed and signed the document which shows two punch holes at the top margin and a small chip to the upper left corner, affecting no text. Light toning is evident from previous framing and the signature is light.

Tracy began his film career in 1930 and 7 years later won an Academy Award for his role in "Captains Courageous" (1937) and again the following year for "Boys Town." "Judgment at Nuremberg" was nominated for eleven Academy Awards. Maximilian Schell won the award for Best Actor, the category for which Tracy was also nominated. This film was his second with director Stanley Kramer with whom he made four films at the end of his acting career.

Item ID: 4331 \$325

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