

warms the Mind, enlivens the Imagination, and is continually starting fresh Game that is immediately pursued and taken and which would never have occur'd in the duller Intercourse of Epistolary Correspondence. So that whenever I reflect on the great Pleasure & Advantage I receiv'd from the free Communication of Sentiments in the Conversation your Lordship honour'd me with at Knares, and in the little agreeable Rides to the Tweedside, I shall forever regret that unlucky premature Parting. —

New York 12 June 2019

No one can rejoice more sincerely than I do on the Reduction of Canada; and this, not merely as I am a Colonist, but as I am a Briton. — I have long been of Opinion, that the Foundations of the future Grandeur & Stability of the British Empire, lie in America; and tho' like other Foundations, they are low and little seen, they are never the less, broad & strong enough to support the greatest Political Structure Human Wisdom ever yet erected. I am therefore by no means for Restoring Canada. — If we keep it, all the Country from St. Laurence to Missisipi, will in another Century be fill'd with British People; Britain itself will become vastly more populous by the immense Increase of its Commerce; the Atlantic Sea will be cover'd with your Trading Ships; and your naval Power thence continually increasing, will extend your Influence round the whole Globe; & awe the World.

— If the French remain in Canada, they will continu-

MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF
NUCLEIC ACIDS

James D. Watson

A Structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid

WE wish to suggest a structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid (D.N.A.). This structure has novel features which are of considerable biological interest.

A structure for nucleic acid has already been proposed by Pauling and Corey¹. They kindly made their manuscript available to us in advance of publication. Their model consists of three intertwined chains, with the phosphates near the fibre axis, and the bases on the outside. In our opinion, this structure is unsatisfactory for two reasons: (1) We believe that the material which gives the X-ray diagrams is the salt, not the free acid. Without the acidic hydrogen atoms it is not clear what forces would hold the structure together, especially as the negatively charged phosphates near the axis will repel each other. (2) Some of the van der Waals distances appear to be too small.

Another three-chain structure has also been suggested by Fraser (in the press). In his model the phosphates are on the outside, and the bases on the inside, linked together by hydrogen bonds. This structure as described is rather ill-defined, and for this reason we shall not comment on it.

We wish to put forward a radically different structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid. This structure has two helical chains each coiled round the same axis (see diagram). We have made the usual chemical assumptions, namely, that each chain consists of phosphate di-ester groups joining β -D-deoxyribofuranose residues with 3',5' linkages. The two chains (but not their bases) are related by a dyad perpendicular to the fibre axis. Both chains follow right-handed helices, but owing to the dyad the sequences of the atoms in the two chains run in opposite directions. Each chain loosely resembles Furberg's² model No. 1; that is, the bases are on the inside of the helix and the phosphates on the outside. The configuration of the sugar and the atoms near it is close to Furberg's 'standard configuration', the sugar being roughly perpendicular to the attached base. There is a residue on each chain every 3.4 A. in the z-direction. We have assumed an angle of 36° between adjacent residues in the same chain, so that the structure repeats after 10 residues on each chain, that is, after 34 A. The distance of a phosphorus atom from the fibre axis is 10 A. As the phosphates are on the outside, cations have easy access to them.

This figure is purely diagrammatic. The two ribbons symbolize the two phosphate-sugar chains, and the horizontal rods the pairs

Francis Crick

H. D. Watson

FINE PRINTED BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS INCLUDING AMERICANA

12 June 2019

AUCTION

Wednesday 12 June 2019
at approximately 2.00 pm (Lots 2-233)

20 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10020

VIEWING

Friday	7 June	10.00 am - 5.00 pm
Saturday	8 June	10.00 am - 5.00 pm
Sunday	9 June	1.00 pm - 5.00 pm
Monday	10 June	10.00 am - 5.00 pm
Tuesday	11 June	10.00 am - 5.00 pm

FRONT COVER:
Lot 103

INSIDE FRONT COVER:
Lot 25

OPPOSITE SPECIALISTS PAGE:
Lot 144

INSIDE BACK COVER:
Lot 137

BACK COVER:
Lot 83

AUCTIONEERS

John Hays (#0822982)
Richard Lloyd (#1459445)

Specified lots (sold and unsold) marked with a filled square (■) not collected from Christie's by 5.00pm on the day of the sale will, at our option, be removed to Christie's Fine Art Storage Services (CFASS in Red Hook, Brooklyn). Christie's will inform you if the lot has been sent offsite.

If the lot is transferred to Christie's Fine Art Storage Services, it will be available for collection after the third business day following the sale.

Please contact Christie's Post-Sale Service 24 hours in advance to book a collection time at Christie's Fine Art Services. All collections from Christie's Fine Art Services will be by pre-booked appointment only.

Please be advised that after 50 days from the auction date property may be moved at Christie's discretion. Please contact Post-Sale Services to confirm the location of your property prior to collection.

Tel: +1 212 636 2650
Email: PostSaleUS@christies.com

Operation hours for both Christie's Rockefeller and Christie's Fine Art Storage are from 9:30 am to 5:00 pm, Monday - Friday.

9/10/18

BIDDING ON BEHALF OF THE SELLER

The auctioneer may, at his or her sole option, bid on behalf of the seller up to but not including the amount of the reserve either by making consecutive bids or by making bids in response to other bidders. The auctioneer will not identify these as bids made on behalf of the seller and will not make any such bids at or above the reserve.

AUCTION LICENSE

Christie's (#1213717)

AUCTION CODE AND NUMBER

In sending absentee bids or making enquiries, this sale should be referred to as **BENJAMIN-17037**

CONDITIONS OF SALE

This auction is subject to the Important Notices and Conditions of Sale set forth in this catalogue.

These auctions feature
CHRISTIE'S LIVE
Bid live in Christie's salerooms worldwide
register at www.christies.com



Browse this auction and view real-time results on the Christie's App for iPhone and iPad

View catalogues and leave bids online at christies.com

CHRISTIE'S

SPECIALISTS AND SERVICES FOR THIS AUCTION



Margaret Ford
International Head of Group
+ 44 207 389 2150
mford@christies.com



Christina Geiger
Head of Department
+1 212 636 2667
cgeiger@christies.com



Peter Klarnet
Senior Specialist
+1 212 636 2668
pklarnet@christies.com



J. Fernando Peña
Senior Specialist
+1 212 636 2663
jfpena@christies.com



Rhiannon Knol
Associate Specialist
+1 212 636 2664
rknol@christies.com



Heather Weintraub
Associate Specialist
+1 212 636 2673
hweintraub@christies.com

HEAD OF SALE

Peter Klarnet
pklarnet@christies.com
Tel: +1 212 636 2668

SALE COORDINATOR

Gillian Hawley
gillianhawley@christies.com
Tel: +1 212 636 2665
Fax: +1 212 636 4928

HEAD OF SALE MANAGEMENT

Lauren Carlucci
lcarlucci@Christies.com
Tel: +1 212 641 7535

ABSENTEE AND TELEPHONE BIDS

Tel: +1 212 636 2437
Fax: +1 212 636 4938

AUCTION RESULTS

christies.com

CATALOGUES ON LINE

Lotfinder®
www.christies.com

INSURANCE

Tel: +1 212 484 4879
Fax: +1 212 636 4957

POST-SALE SERVICES

Leah Kuttruff
Post-Sale Coordinator
Payment, Shipping and Collection
Tel: +1 212 636 2650
Fax: +1 212 636 4939
Email: PostSaleUS@christies.com

INTERNATIONAL PRINTED BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS DEPARTMENTS

INTERNATIONAL HEAD OF GROUP

Margaret Ford
Tel: +44 207 389 2150

INTERNATIONAL MANAGING DIRECTOR

Karl Hermanns
Tel: +44 207 389 2425

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT

Felix de Marez Oyens
Tel: +33 1 40 76 85 58

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

LONDON

Margaret Ford
Thomas Venning
Barbara Scalvini
Kay Sutton
Julian Wilson
Eugenio Donadoni
Sophie Hopkins
Mark Wiltshire

Consultants

Rupert Neelands (Printed Books)
Jane Flower (Archives)
Catherine Reynolds
(Illuminated Manuscripts)
Moshe Brown (Hebraica)

NEW YORK

Christina Geiger
Peter Klarnet
J. Fernando Peña
Rhiannon Knol
Heather Weintraub

Consultant

Chris Coover (Manuscripts)

PARIS

Adrien Legendre
Vincent Belloy
Philippine de Sailly

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

James Hyslop

Email. First initial followed by last name@christies.com
(eg. Christina Geiger = cgeiger@christies.com)

AUCTION CALENDAR

5-13 JUNE 2019

WRITE ME AND TELL ME
YOUR HEART: LEONARD
COHEN'S LETTERS TO
MARIANNE
ONLINE

3-5 JULY 2019

BIBLIOTHÈQUE
PAUL DESTRIE
PREMIÈRE PARTIE
PARIS

9 JULY 2019

THE GOLDEN AGE OF
RUSSIAN LITERATURE:
A PRIVATE EUROPEAN
COLLECTION
LONDON

9 JULY 2019

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC
BOOKS FROM THE
COLLECTION OF PETER
AND MARGARETHE BRAUNE
LONDON

10 JULY 2019

THE HISTORY OF WESTERN
SCRIPT: IMPORTANT
ANTIQUITIES AND
MANUSCRIPTS FROM THE
SCHØYEN COLLECTION
LONDON

10 JULY 2019

VALUABLE BOOKS &
MANUSCRIPTS
LONDON

18 JULY 2019

ONE GIANT LEAP:
CELEBRATING SPACE
EXPLORATION 50 YEARS
AFTER APOLLO 11
NEW YORK

31 OCTOBER 2019

FINE PRINTED BOOKS &
MANUSCRIPTS INCLUDING
AMERICANA
NEW YORK

to put the strength of our game
— superior numbers — into the
play, — Please remember this —

ORDER OF SALE

Be assured, my dear General,
I am not complaining of you,
or any of our men, but only suggesting
ing them with superior numbers

Early Printed Books: Lots 2-15

Science & Natural History: Lots 16-64

20th Century Science, Lots 25-56

Scientific Instruments, Lots 57-64

Travel & Color-Plate Books, Lots 65-95

India & Southeast Asia, Lots 81-90

Napoleonic Wars, Lots 91-95

constant fighting one of our
men against four of theirs;
and thus getting our best
men, our officers killed

**The Roger D. Judd Collection of Historical Letters,
Documents & Manuscripts: Lots 96-179**

Printed & Manuscript Americana: Lots 180-212

American Literature, Lots 198-212

in detail as in the case
of few. Lyon; and, indeed,
in nearly all cases, as yet.

Literature & Art: Lots 213-233

Your very truly

A. Lincoln



EARLY PRINTED BOOKS

Δ2

[ARIAS MONTANUS, Benedictus (1527-1598)]. *Regi seculor immortalis humane salutis monumenta B. Ariae Montani studio constructa et decantata*. Antwerp: Christoph Plantin, 1571 [but 1572].

The recently identified second edition of the first Catholic emblem book—a masterpiece of Netherlandish book arts, in an Antwerp binding. Originally published in the same year as Georgette Monteny's Huguenot work, competing for first religious emblem book. Arias Montanus wrote this work while in Antwerp supervising work on the Plantin Polyglot, and it is illustrated with seventy fine mannerist engravings after Pieter van der Borcht and Crispin van den Broek, each with a separately engraved decorative border. The borders appear in several variants and it was once thought only present in the first edition, however the existence of this second edition with borders has been identified by Funck. "The first book to integrate the overall content of a picture Bible... with the text-image format of an emblem" (Melion). All editions are rare at auction. Funck, *Le Livre Belge a gravures*, p. 364; Clifton and Melion, *Scripture for the Eyes: Bible Illustrations in Netherlandish Prints of the 16th Century*, pp. 65-75. See Landwehr no. 43-44 and Voet 588 (this edition misidentified as a variant of the first).

Octavo (214 x 129mm). Second part in two columns. Engraved title by Pieter Huys, engraved medallion of Christ by Jan Wierix, 70 full-page engravings, with decorative borders composed of botanical and zoological subjects, ruled in red throughout (Bifolium 12.7 with paper flaw at lower margin, just affecting image on 17r, 18 with very small chip to fore-edge, light soiling and browning, a few small chips and tears). Contemporary Dutch vellum with elaborate cornerpieces and large central device stamped in gilt and blind, gilt edges (lacking ties, small tear to head of spine). *Provenance*: "...Massiliensis" [effaced stamped ex-libris] – Anatole Delorme (?-1892, ink ownership inscription to front free endpaper dated 1858) – [Louis Le Boeuf de Montgermont (1841-1918, French general and collector)] – Edouard Rahir (bookplate; his sale: 19 May 1937, lot 1221) – Henri Burton (bookplate; his sale: Christie's New York, 22 April 1994, lot 70) – Bernard Breslauer (1918-2004; Martin Breslauer catalogue 111, no. 100) – Ladislaus von Hoffman ("The Arcana Collection").

\$5,000-8,000

PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

3

ALUNNO, Francesco (1455-1556). *Le ricchezze della lingua volgare*. Venice: heirs of Aldus Manutius, after 15 July 1551.

The second Aldine edition of the bestselling glossary of Boccaccio, enlarged. Alunno was part of a coterie of humanists, including Ludovico Dolce, Pietro Aretino, and Girolamo Ruscelli, who championed the Italian language. In addition to his lexicographical pursuits, Alunno was a schoolteacher and master calligrapher. Adams A-842; Ahmanson-Murphy 404; Mortimer *Italian* 18; Renouard *Alde* 151:7.

Folio (302 x 200mm). Woodcut author portrait on title page, woodcut Aldine device on final page (occasional spots, light worming to the bottom of first few leaves). Modern vellum over pasteboard reusing a 15th-century Italian vellum manuscript leaf, title lettered along lower edges in an early hand (boards splitting, wear to edges, original manuscript text mostly worn away). *Provenance*: some early marginalia – Biblioteca Comune di Ravenna (stamp, with release note) – Philo Melvin and Aletheia Hall Buck (1877-1950 and 1878-1952, a founder of the first ever department of comparative literature, at UW-Madison, and his wife; gift inscription to:) – "Prof. Ursini."

\$600-800

ANOTHER PROPERTY

4

BELON, Pierre (1517-1564). *L'histoire de la nature des oyseaux, avec leurs descriptions, & naifs portraits retirez du naturel*. Paris: Benoît Prevost for Guillaume Cavellat, 1555.

First edition, Cavellat issue, of "one of the first ornithological texts of its time to be based on direct observation," (Norman) by "the prophet of comparative anatomy" (DSB). Belon was a pioneer explorer-naturalist, who both read and traveled widely in his pursuit of scientific understanding. "Belon was the first to organize birds into the six sub-categories of raptors, web-footed waterfowl, fissiped marsh birds, terrestrial birds, and large and small arboreal birds." This work describes nearly 230 species, combining original observations with quotations from Pliny and Aristotle, and comparing the skeletons of birds and humans. This edition was divided between Gilles Corrozet and Guillaume Cavellat; this copy bears the imprint and device of Cavellat on all the section titles ("The Fat Hen"). Anker 9; Mortimer *French* 50; Nissen, *IVB* 86; Norman 181; Zimmer, p. 52.

Folio (333 x 218mm). Title and section pages with mark of the fat chicken, woodcut portrait of Belon; woodcut illustrations by Pierre Gourdelle of birds throughout; woodcut initials in various sizes (bifolium loose in first gathering, faint dampstain to top gutter, a few small tears and repairs at margins). Later limp vellum, title in ink on spine (lacking ties, neatly recased with vellum strengthened and endpapers renewed).

\$8,000-12,000





PROPERTY FROM THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN GRESHAM MACHEN

5
BIBLE, in Latin. Basel: Johann Froben, 27 June 1491.

First octavo edition of the Bible, known as Froben's "Bibliola." Froben was an intimate of Erasmus and the founder of the printing dynasty which made Basel the chief center of scholarly publishing in the early 16th century. This book was his first publication, and is often called the "Poor Man's Bible" because it was marketed to scholarly lay people rather than ecclesiastical buyers. BMC III, 789; BSB-Ink B-466; Darlow and Moule 6086; Goff B-592; GW 4269; HC *3107; ib00592000.

Octavo (158 x 108mm), 496 leaves. 56 lines. One large opening initial, rubricated and with other initials in red, printed guide letters (3 bifolia strengthened at inner margin, closed tear affecting text, small area where type was not inked replaced with contemporary manuscript facsimile, occasional stains). Contemporary stamped calf, with remains of brass clasps, many leather index tabs preserved (rebacked with spine torn, wear and surface losses to boards, pastedowns removed, front board cracked). *Provenance*: erased inscription of a German monastery - "Ex Bibliis Steinacher" (inscription dated 1795).

\$6,000-8,000

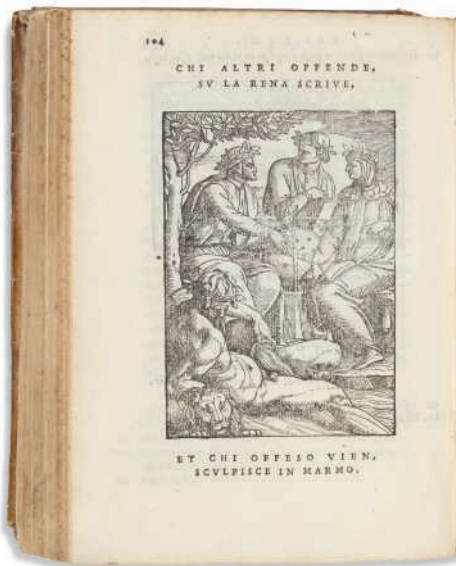
ANOTHER PROPERTY

6
DONI, Anton Francesco (1513-1574). *I marmi*. Venice: Francesco Marcolini, 1552-53.

First edition of an unconventional work of imaginary dialogues by the eccentric and pugnacious Anton Doni, illustrated with a trove of woodcuts from other works. Over a hundred different interlocutors—some real people, some fictional characters, and some animated marble statues—converse on the steps of the Duomo in Florence. The discussions include an encomium on the invention of printing and the contributions of Aldus Manutius, rants about the unequal distribution of wealth, and recitations of poems and stories. According to the text, Doni composed this book (as well as another similar work, *I mondi*) by sitting in the middle of Marcolini's printing shop and handing the compositor his copy as he wrote, and then selecting woodblocks on a whim from his and Marcolini's stock. Thus the illustrations—which range from portraits of real individuals and scenes from Italian literature by Ariosto and Dante to a woodcut of a fool riding a lobster—appropriately mimic the manic variety of the work itself. Adams D-824; Mortimer *Italian* 165. See Ruth Mortimer, "The Author's Image: Italian Sixteenth-Century Printed Portraits," *Harvard Library Bulletin* (Summer 1996), pp. 45-46.

Quarto (207 x 150mm). Woodcut devices on last pages of each part within full-page scrollwork borders; title of part 1 with large globe device, parts 2-4 each with a different device; numerous other woodcut illustrations; woodcut ornaments and historiated initials (title slightly soiled, some repaired wormholes in gutter margin, small pale dampstain to lower corner). Contemporary limp vellum, gilt arms, title in ink on spine and faded on lower edge (somewhat worn, tears and loss to lower spine, lower hinge strengthened with neat repairs to final few leaves). *Provenance*: Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773-1843, sixth son of King George III; armorial bookplate) - Arthur and Charlotte Vershbow (bookplate; their sale, Christie's New York, 9-10 April 2013, lot 163).

\$4,000-6,000



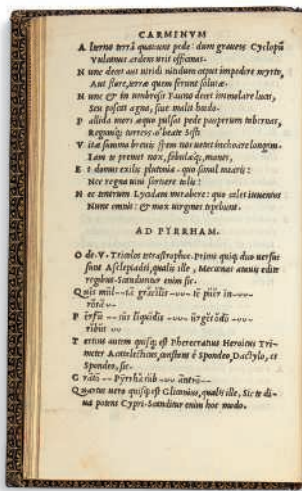
PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

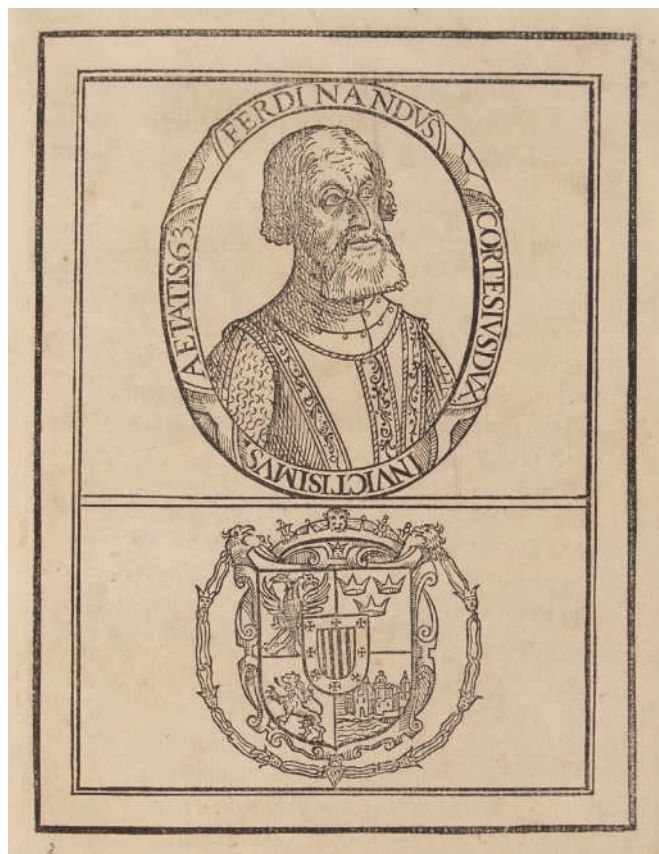
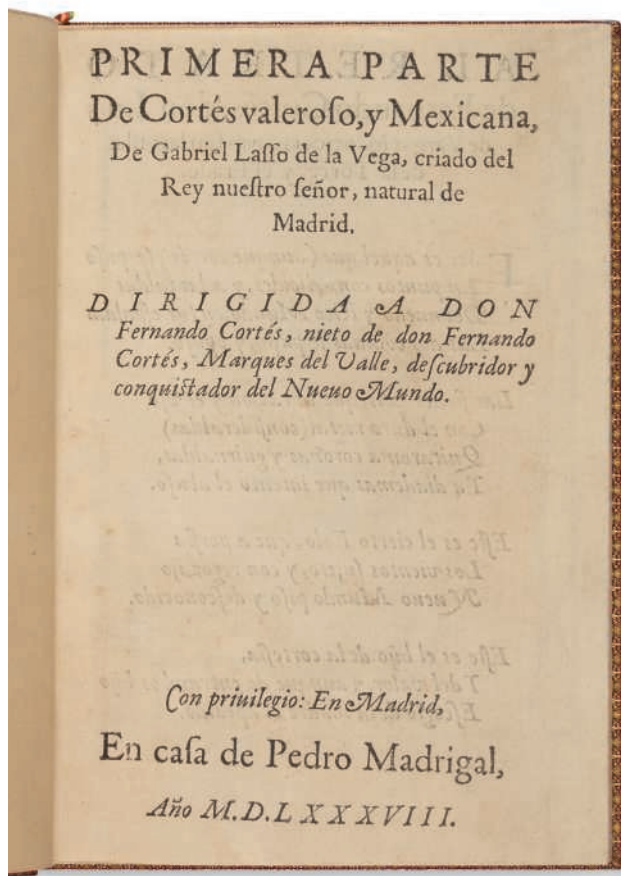
7
HORACE (65-8 BCE). *Poemata omnia*. Edited by Franciscus Asulanus. Venice: heirs of Aldus Manutius and Andreas Torresanus, November 1519.

"The most correct of the Aldine editions of Horace" (Renouard). This third Aldine edition was edited by Franciscus Asulanus, whose corrected text was then used for many later editions. The Roman poet Horace was much loved and imitated in the Renaissance for his elegance, wit, and metrical virtuosity. Ahmanson-Murphy 184; Clemons and Fletcher 72; Renouard *Alde* 88:10.

Octavo (151 x 90mm). (Title-page in facsimile, final leaf with device supplied from another Aldine work). 19th-century blue crushed morocco gilt. *Provenance*: erased marginalia faintly visible throughout - Giovanni Marchetti (1817-1876; armorial bookplate; his sale, Sotheby's, 27 November 1896, lot 1391).

\$900-1,200





OTHER PROPERTIES

8

LASSO DE LA VEGA, Gabriel (1558-1615). *Primera parte de Cortes valeroso, y Mexicana*. Madrid: Pedro Madrigal, 1588.

The very rare first edition of one of the finest poems in the "Cortés cycle." Written on the commission of Martín Cortés, son of Hernán, *Cortes valeroso* recounts the conquistador's arrival in Cozumel and his conflict and battles with Moctezuma II in twelve cantos. An apologia for the controversial conqueror, Lasso de la Vega's poem also includes long lists of individual soldiers and their deeds—securing their future glory for posterity. The narrative interludes, influenced as much by historical sources as by ancient exemplars like Virgil and Ovid, also reveal the strong impact of the works of Cervantes in their romantic, picaresque portrayals of events. No copy has appeared at auction in over 50 years. Alden 588/55; JCB 377; Palau 132.558; Sabin 39139.

Quarto (197 x 135mm). Woodcut portraits of Cortés and Lasso de la Vega, each with coat of arms beneath; woodcut illustration of ship with ornamental borders; woodcut initials (marginal restoration to first and last leaves; toned). 19th-century French red morocco gilt by Lortic fils, edges gilt.

\$30,000-40,000



9

MÜNSTER, Sebastian (1489-1552). *Della cosmografia universale*. Basel: Heinrich Petri, March 1558.

Rare first Italian edition of "the first modern" work of cosmology (Hodgen), in a contemporary binding. Münster was a cartographer, historian, and linguist who combined his expertise to elevate the medieval genre of the cosmography into this tour-de-force work, which "brought all the empires of man into a single meaningful progression...[and] this single thread of history he married to geography, so that each should mirror and illuminate the other" (McLean). Originally published in German in 1544, editions in many other languages followed quickly. This Italian translation, printed by the original publisher, contains woodcuts by eminent artists including Hans Holbein which illustrate a panoply of maps, views, flora, fauna, technological practices, and both Biblical and historical scenes. This is the last edition in which South America is captioned *Insula Atlantica quam vocant Brasillii e Americam* (in later editions, it is labeled *Nova Insula Atlantica*). RBH and ABPC record only one other copy in the last 30 years. Adams M-1915; Alden/Landis 558/32; Sabin 51402. See Margaret T. Hodgen, "Sebastian Muenster (1489-1552): A Sixteenth-Century Ethnographer," *Osiris* 11 (1954) and Matthew McLean, *The Cosmographia of Sebastian Münster: Describing the World in the Reformation* (2007).

Folio (316 x 201mm). Numerous woodcuts throughout, including three large folding illustrations and 20 double-page maps (some leaves browned; light worming; small tear at join of third folding plate; occasional stains; some illustrations with genitals effaced). Contemporary blindstamped pigskin, central panels depicting Jael slaying Sisera with a tent peg; with remains of clasps and early 20th century paper labels on spine (abrased, with corners of boards showing; sewing visible on spine). *Provenance*: inscription dated July 1639 - Capuchins of Schwyz (library stamps on title).

\$15,000-25,000

10

PTOLEMY (fl. 2nd century). *La Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino*. Translated and edited by Girolamo Ruscelli. Venice: Giordano Ziletti, 1573[-74].

Third Ruscelli edition of Ptolemy, containing a new map of Rome. The Renaissance rediscovery of the Greek text of Ptolemy's *Geography*—the most comprehensive atlas of the ancient world, written in second century Alexandria—captured the imagination of thinkers across disciplines. Although none of the original maps survived antiquity, Renaissance cartographers rose to the challenge of re-illustrating the famous treatise. Here the maps are mostly after those of Giacomo Gastaldi, originally from the 1548 Italian edition printed by Bascarini, and include 27 'ancient' maps and 38 'modern' maps. This is the third edition translated and edited by Girolamo Ruscelli, the founder the first European scientific society: the *Accademia Segreta* in Naples. Adams P-2236; Karrow 30/C.1; Sabin 66505; Tooley, p. 7.

Quarto (229 x 163mm). 65 engraved maps mounted on stubs, one with red partial coloring; woodcut illustrations and diagrams throughout, including two portraits of Ptolemy (some leaves browned, some dampstaining and light soiling). Early limp vellum with remains of ties, yapp edges, title in ink on spine (corner torn, bottom hinge cracked, spine torn over raised bands). *Provenance*: sparse early marginalia - remains of oval paper inventory label with blue border on spine.

\$7,000-10,000

PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

11

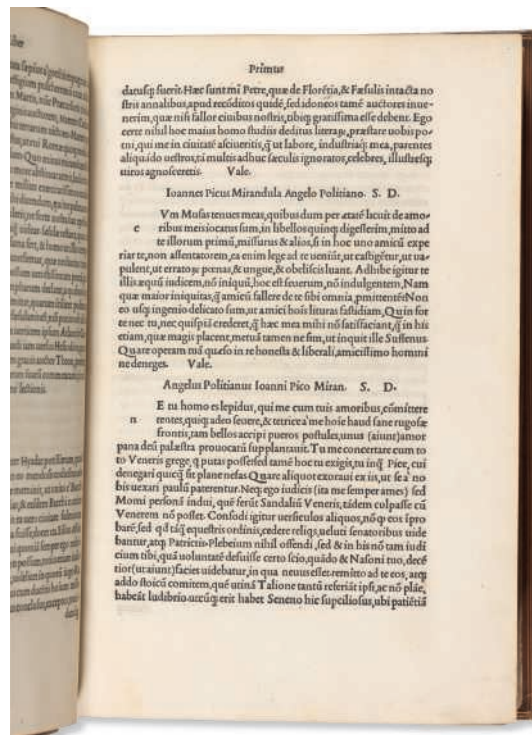
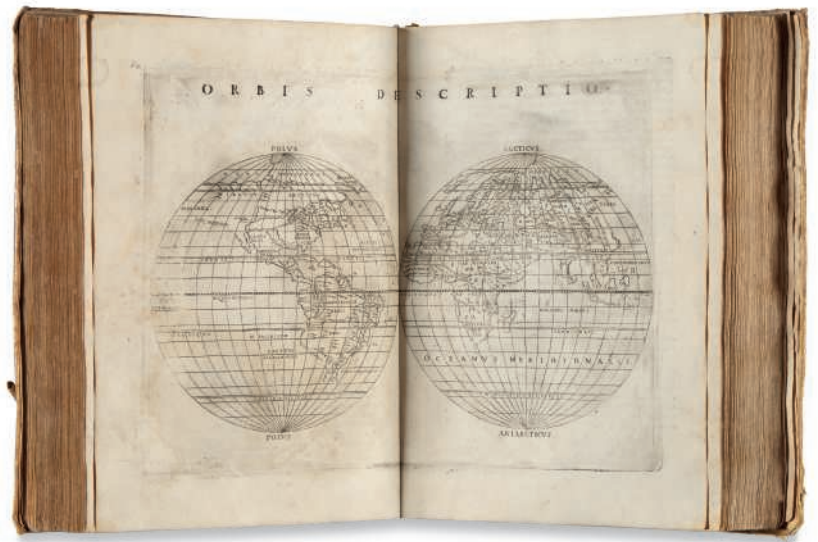
POLIZIANO, Angelo (1454-1494). *Opera*. Edited by Alexander Sartius. Venice: Aldus Manutius, July 1498.

First edition of the complete works of the preeminent humanist scholar of the Florentine Renaissance, Angelo Poliziano—the Charles W. Clark copy, with early marginalia and underlining. Poliziano, also known as Politian, began preparing this edition before his death, first with Bolognese printer Plato de Benedictis and then, after that man's death, with Aldus. He edited and arranged his correspondence and other writings into a "kind of history of late quattrocento humanism, one which would document for all time [his] own preeminent role" (Butler). Renouard describes this edition as "one of the most beautiful to come out of the Aldine press," and it contains Aldus's first use of Hebrew types. The contents offer an intimate view into the life and mind of one of the most influential figures of the Renaissance, whose work "brought about a revolution in philological method" (Grafton).

The collection is dedicated to Piero de Medici, the unfortunate son of Lorenzo the Magnificent. Poliziano's preface is a tour-de-force attempt at girding the unhappy prince's reputation in the style of Cicero's *De amicitia*. Ironically, Poliziano's death—once rumored to be the consequence of a fever caused by a love affair with a young man—is now suspected to have been arsenic poisoning, perhaps by Piero. Ahmanson-Murphy 26; BMC V, 559; BSB-Ink P-663; CIBN P-539; Clemons and Fletcher 14; Goff P-886; HC 13218*; IGI 7952; ISTC ip00886000; Renouard *Alde*, 17:4. See Butler, *Angelo Poliziano: Letters Vol. 1* (2006) and Grafton, *Defenders of the Text* (1994).

Royal folio (287 x 190mm). 452 leaves. Greek, Roman, and Hebrew types (first 2 leaves browned, small repair to corner of title). Early 19th-century gilt-ruled straight-grain morocco with Charles Lewis, edges gilt (edges lightly scuffed). *Provenance*: early marginalia and underlining - Charles W. Clark (1871-1933, Catalogue I, 100; note on endpaper).

\$9,000-12,000





ANOTHER PROPERTY

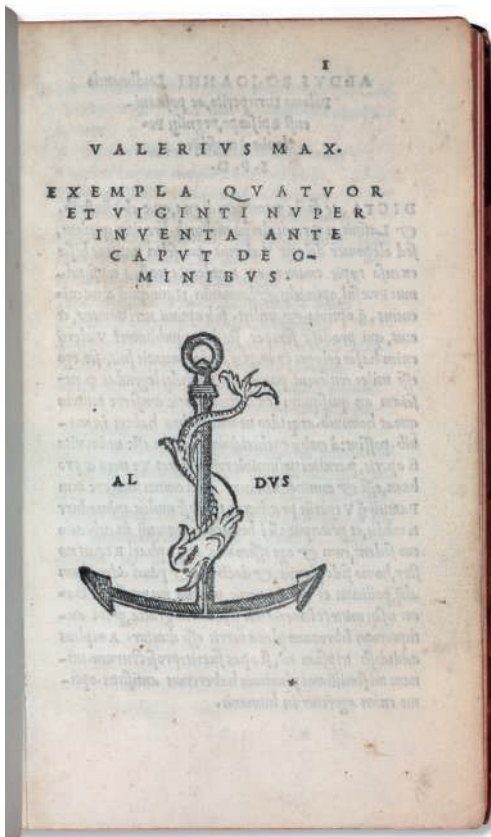
12

SPECKLIN, Daniel (1536-1589). *Architectura von Vestungen*. Strassburg: Bernhart Jobin, 1589.

First edition of an important work on military and defensive architecture by an architect who worked on the fortification of Gibraltar. Specklin was a preeminent European specialist on fortification and an official Architect of the city of Strassburg, who had learned from Italian experts brought to the court of Maximilian II at Vienna. The engravings in this book link him to the improvements undertaken of the defenses of Gibraltar in 1550-52 against attacks by the Barbary pirates, suggesting that he was the designer of the southern works. The work went through many later editions, evidence of an influence that lasted well into the 18th century. Cockle 789; Millard *Northern European Books* 123. See Hughes and Migos, *Strong as the Rock of Gibraltar* (1995); and Philip II and the Escorial: *technology and the representation of architecture* (1990), 37.

Folio (346 x 232mm). Title printed in red and black, within engraved architectural border by Matthäus Greuter; woodcut coat-of-arms of the dedicatee, Julius Herzog von Braunschweig; 38 engraved plates, 3 of which double-page and mounted on stubs; numerous woodcut illustrations and initials (some browning and marginal dampstaining). Contemporary limp vellum, with supralibros and spine label added later (vellum reinforced at spine and edges; some darkening and soiling). *Provenance*: Walter Tregellas (1831-1894, Cornish draughtsman and historian of engineering; presentation label on pastedown) – Royal Engineers Library (gilt stamp on binding, ink stamp on title and a few other places) – Arthur and Charlotte Vershbow (their sale, Christie's, New York, 9-10 April, 2013 lot 317).

\$5,000-8,000



PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

13

VALERIUS MAXIMUS (fl. 30 CE). *Exempla quatuor et viginti nuper inventa ante caput de ominibus*. Venice: Aldus Manutius and Andreas Torresanus, October 1514.

Second Aldine edition of a classic of Silver Age Latin, the Charles W. Clark copy. Valerius Maximus created this commonplace book of Latin quotations arranged by subject for use in the rhetorical schools. Circulated originally under the title *Factorum ac dictorum memorabilium libri IX*, this edition takes its title from the second issue of the first Aldine edition, which added twenty-four new exempla from a manuscript discovered by Johannes Cuspinianus. Popular throughout antiquity and the Middle Ages, this anthology provides a valuable glimpse into Roman life and learning during the reign of Tiberius. Ahmanson-Murphy 128; Renouard *Alde*, 69:9.

Octavo (149 x 89mm). Woodcut Aldine device on title and final leaf. 18th-century English calf with gilt armorial (rebacked). *Provenance*: John Wyndham Bruce Pryce (1809-1868; bookplate) – James Lewis Knight Bruce (1791-1866; bookplate) – Charles W. Clark (1871-1933; catalogue II, no. 97; sold to:) – A.S.W. Rosenbach (1876-1952).

\$1,000-1,500

ANOTHER PROPERTY

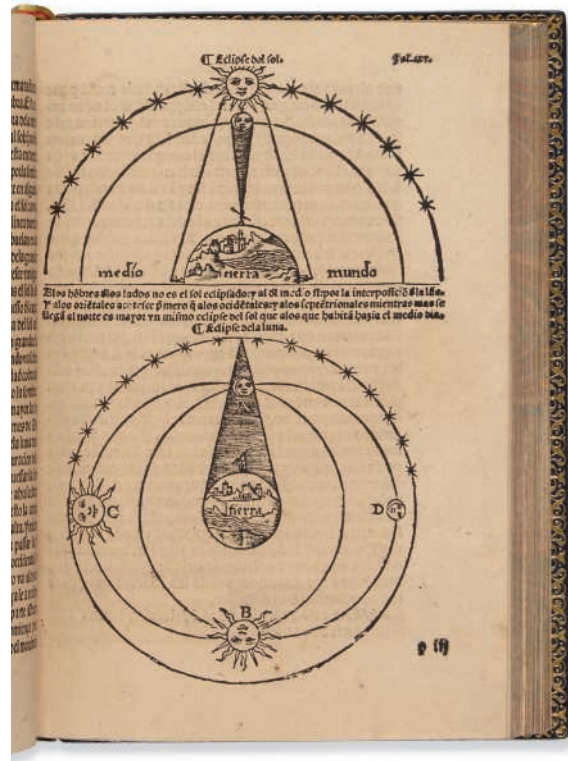
14

VENEGAS DE BUSTO, Alejo (c.1497-1592). *Primera parte de las diferencias de libros q[ue] ay en el universo*. Toledo: Juan Ayala, 28 Feb 1540.

First edition of a very rare work of Spanish fantastical bibliography, with early references to America. A curious entry in the genre of books-on-books, this work presents a Borgesian bibliography of the universe, comprising four books: the archetypal book of God, which is unreadable to humans; the book of nature, "the first university of creatures;" the book of reason; and the book of scripture. This work, intended as the first in an ambitious series never completed, examines humanity's place in the world through the "reading" of the book of nature—with the aid of reason and scripture. Venegas was a learned teacher who worked as a censor for the Inquisition, giving him access to huge numbers of newly published books. His book provides "a vernacular vision of Aristotelian natural philosophy" (Portuondo). Venegas describes also the cartography of Alonso de Santa Cruz in his chapter "on the geographical divisions of the world, including America, the discovery of the Western hemisphere being unreservedly attributed to Vespucci" (Harris). According to RBH and ABPC, the last complete copy to appear on the market was in 1988. Alden 540/27; Sabin 98501. See María M. Portuondo, *The Spanish Disquiet* (2019).

Quarto (240 x 145mm). Woodcut arms on title of Don Ivan Tavera, Archbishop of Toledo; 3 woodcut astronomical diagrams; woodcut initials (title with discreet repairs to lower and outside margins, toned, occasional dampstaining). 19th-century blue morocco by S. David, edges gilt. *Provenance*: early marginalia, some cropped.

\$15,000-20,000



PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

15

VITRUVIUS POLLIO, Marcus (1st century BCE). *De architectura*. Edited by Guillaume Philandrier (1505-1565). Lyons: Jean de Tournes, 1552.

First de Tournes edition of Vitruvius—a tall, unsophisticated copy of "one of the most outstanding unions of humanist tradition and interest in practical architecture" (Millard). Vitruvius's treatise, the only surviving work on architectural theory from antiquity, had a profound effect on thinkers and designers in the Renaissance—most notably, Leonardo da Vinci, whose illustration of the Vitruvian Man has become an icon of the period. Philandrier's commentary and notes, first published in 1550 but revised here to accompany a new and improved edition of Vitruvius's text, combine philological rigor with practical know-how. In addition to his textual prowess, Philandrier had studied in Venice under the architect and sculptor Sebastiano Serlio. The illustrations in this edition, usually attributed to Bernard Salomon, have also been speculated to be the work of Serlio himself. Adams V-908; Brunet V.1327; Cicognara 712; Millard French 165; Mortimer French 550.

Quarto (240 x 165mm). Medallion portrait of Philandrier; woodcut illustrations throughout; one folding plate (small faint dampstain at upper gutter). Contemporary limp vellum, manuscript titles on spine (pastedowns lifting). *Provenance*: early inscription of a Jesuit college on title.

\$4,000-6,000



SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY







OTHER PROPERTIES

16

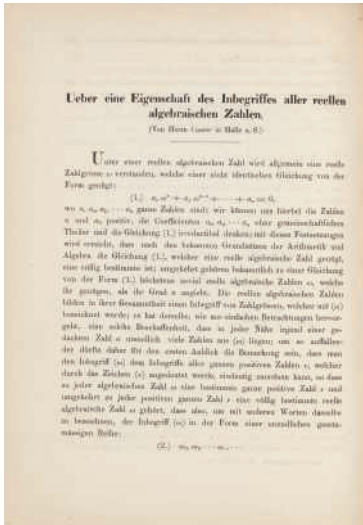
BLOCH, Marcus Elieser (1723-1799). *Ichthyologie, ou Histoire naturelle, generale et particuliere des poissons*. Berlin: Chez l'auteur [François de la Garde], 1785-97.

A fine and complete copy of Bloch's monumental work, "possibly the most beautiful book on fishes ever published" (Dance). First edition in French, published contemporaneously with the German edition. Bloch, a German medical doctor and naturalist, is considered one of the most important ichthyologists of the 18th century and is best known for this encyclopedic work in ichthyology. The drawings were taken from his collection of some 1,500 fish, the largest collection of its time, which he put together from purchases made both at home and from returning travelers from all over the world, including Sir William Hamilton in Naples. From the library of Brownlow Cecil, 2nd Marquess of Exeter (1795-1867), Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward of the Household to Queen Victoria, whose ancestor, William Cecil, served as Queen Elizabeth I's advisor for much of his life. Nissen *ZBI* 416; Dance, p. 56.

Twelve volumes bound in 6, folio (475 x 281mm). 12 title-pages with engraved vignettes; 432 engraved plates with original hand-color, some heightened in gold, silver, and bronze to reflect the metallic sheen of fish scales (very occasional light spotting or soiling, title to vol. 5 with some tears at inner edge, light soiling to plate 316 in vol. 5). 19th-century black half morocco gilt, all edges gilt (extremities lightly rubbed). *Provenance*: Brownlow Cecil, 2nd Marquess of Exeter KG, PC (1795-1867, Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward of the Household to Queen Victoria; bookplate) – Sir Jocelyn Stevens CVO (1932-2014; his sale, Bonhams, 27 June 2006, lot 19).

\$80,000-120,000





17

CANTOR, Georg (1845-1918). "Ueber eine Eigenschaft des Inbegriffes aller reellen algebraischen Zahlen" in *Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik*. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1874.

First edition of Cantor's landmark paper on transfinite numbers, a foundational set for the understanding of fractals and fractal geometry—and modern computer graphics. Cantor's discoveries, which have had far reaching implications in fields from computing to philosophy, were attacked by scholars as wide-ranging as Ludwig Wittgenstein and Henri Poincaré. Cantor believed his insights on transfinite numbers had been communicated to him by God, while Catholic theologians felt his work threatened church teachings. A century later, this set—which Benoit Mandelbrot referred to as "fractal dust"—would profoundly influence the latter's pioneering work on fractals while working at IBM in the 1980s.

Octavo (264 x 196mm). 258-262 pp. (small chips to edges), in: [2], 348 pp., 2 folding lithographic plates. Modern navy morocco over marbled boards. *Provenance:* faint ink stamp on title.

\$5,000-7,000



18

CHÉRUBIN D'ORLÉANS (1613-1697). *La dioptrique oculaire, ou la theorique, la positive, et la mechanique, de l'oculaire dioptrique en toutes ses especes*. Paris: Thomas Jolly & Simon Benard, 1671.

First edition of this seventeenth-century work on optics. Chérubin d'Orléans was the inventor of opera glasses, and in his practical work on optics, he systematically describes the grinding of lenses and illustrates every aspect of a lens maker's workshop in detailed engraved plates (Duncan). According to Albert, *La diotrique oculaire* is "the most exhaustive treatise on lens making in the seventeenth century. It is a six-hundred folio page long, comprehensive, cogently-argued treatise on telescope making." Chérubin d'Orléans includes detailed accounts of the effects that different lenses have on the eye and observations of the stars and the moon made through the telescopes of his own invention. D.M. Albert et al., *Source Book of Ophthalmology* (1995), 412; Duncan 2360; Krivatsy-NLM, 2427; Poggendorf I, 430; Wellcome II, 335.

Folio (345 x 230mm). Engraved allegorical title page by Gerard Edelinck after Jean le Pautre; 57 engraved plates, of which 1 folded and 5 double-page; and two engraved illustrations in text (without the final blank leaf; several gatherings browned and spotted, including a few containing plates). Contemporary full parchment over boards, title in ink on spine (wear to parchment on corners of front and back boards and spine, with some losses). *Provenance:* Libreria Antiquaria Machiavelli (printed label) – "L P N" (bookplate).

\$4,000-6,000



19

HARRIS, Moses (1730-c.1788). *L'Aurelien, ou, Histoire naturelle des insectes anglois; mommement, les phalenes et papillons*. London: J. Robson, 1778.

A fine copy, showing dorsal and ventral views of each subject together with their stages of development (egg, caterpillar, chrysalis) and preferred food. Second edition. "One of the most outstanding authors of entomological literature during the eighteenth century," Moses Harris was the "first to draw attention to the importance of wing neuration in the classification of lepidoptera and upon this principle he arranged the species in his published works, illustrating them in color to a high degree of accuracy" (Lisney). Publication of the first edition of *The Aurelian* commenced in December 1758 and was finally completed in 1766. It comprised 41 plates; four plates (the "Supplement") were added in the second issue of c.1773. Later editions appeared in 1778 (the present edition), 1794, and 1840 (edited by J. O. Westwood). Nissen ZBI 1835; Lisney 234.

Folio (370 x 280mm). Title page in French, text in English and French. Frontispiece, 45 hand-colored engraved plates (occasional foxing and spotting on text pages, but plates bright and unblemished). Modern maroon morocco, green leather titling pieces. *Provenance:* John Towneley (1731-1813, of Corney House, Chiswick, Middlesex; bookplate) – Josef Raderscheid (bookplate).

\$5,000-8,000



20

KEPLER, Johannes (1571-1630). *Nova stereometria solidorum vinariorum*. Linz: Johannes Planck, 1615.

First edition, with the rare errata leaf, of "one of the most significant works in the history of mathematics" (Caspar) and the first book printed in Linz, Austria. After the death of his first wife, Kepler remarried in 1613 and settled in Linz. Kepler outfitted his new home with barrels of wine, but he questioned the method the wine merchant used to measure the volume of the barrels, which determined the price. Kepler proposed an innovative solution: to accurately calculate the volume of a wine barrel, think of the contents of a full barrel as made up of numerous thin "leaves" arranged in layers, and treat the volume as the sum of the volumes of these leaves (in the case of a barrel, each of the leaves is a cylinder). He then added up the volumes of the component leaves to obtain the total volume of the given solid. Kepler reported his results in this 1615 book, "New solid geometry of wine barrels," a systematic work on the calculation of areas and volumes by infinitesimal techniques and one of the most significant works in the prehistory of calculus (Edwards). Kepler had trouble finding a local printer who would assume the risk of issuing a sophisticated mathematics book in Latin, so in 1615 he brought Johannes Planck, a printer from Erfurt, to Linz. *Nova stereometria* was published later that year and thus represents the first book printed in that city. Caspar 48; Hoock & Jeannin II/K3.1; Tomash & Williams K25; USTC 2094957. See Caspar, *Kepler* (1959), pp. 233-240; C.H. Edwards, *The Historical Development of the Calculus* (1979), p. 102.

Folio (278 x 184mm). Errata leaf, cut and pasted on final folio leaf as usual; woodcut mathematical illustrations and diagrams throughout (pages slightly browned and occasionally foxed; small paper restorations to upper margin of leaves G2-I1 sometimes affecting running title and portions of first two lines of text from leaves G4-H2, with missing text redrawn in ink; a few adjacent leaves have progressively smaller paper restorations in the same area affecting running title only). Contemporary full vellum over boards, ink titling on spine (boards slightly warped, evidence of old repair along the length of the spine on back board).

\$12,000-18,000



21

KEPLER, Johannes (1571-1630). *Epistolae ad Joannem Keplerum mathematicum Caesareum scriptae*. [Leipzig or Augsburg:] 1718.

First edition of this rare compilation of letters to and from Kepler to the leading scientists of his time. Michael Gottlieb Hansch (1683-1749), the editor of the volume, was an imperial councilor, theologian, and mathematician. Hansch acquired Kepler's manuscript letters in Danzig for 100 florins, and soon thereafter he transcribed and published these in the present volume. Included are 77 letters written by Kepler and 407 letters sent to him by his contemporaries, including Galileo, Tycho Brahe, Joseph-Juste Scaliger, Johann Hartmann Beyer, Thomas Harriot, and Christoph Scheiner. The work also includes Hansch's biographical sketch on Kepler, the first to ever appear in print on the astronomer. Caspar 102; Honeyman 1805.

Folio (400 x 260mm). 8 engraved folding plates illustrating Kepler's mathematical and astronomical ideas at end mounted on blank leaves (some browning and spotting). Contemporary full calf, raised bands, spine gilt (some scuffing and wear along hinges, evidence of removal of original titling piece on second compartment; rebacked with portions of original spine laid down). *Provenance:* Biblioteca Comunitativa Magnani di Bologna (small ink deaccession ownership stamp and deaccession stamp dated 1890 on title).

\$5,000-8,000

22

LEHMANN, Christian (1611-1688). *Historischer Schauplatz derer natürlichen Merckwürdigkeiten in dem Meißnischen Ober-Ertzgebirge*. Leipzig: Friedrich Lankisch der Jüngere Erben & Immanuel Tietze, 1699.

First edition of this rare work on the Erzgebirge region of Germany, along the border of Saxony and Bohemia. Through much of his life, Christian Lehmann, a pastor and important witness to the Thirty Years' War, roamed the Erzgebirge in search of strange natural phenomena and rare texts, interviewing priests, public officials and scholars as well as miners, farmers, and herdsman. This book, based on Lehmann's notes with additions by members of his family, is a unique treasury of information—scientific observation, folksy anecdotes, and poetry—on this corner of Central Europe. See *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* (1906), Bd. 51, pp. 616-618; S. Schmidt-Brücken & K. Richter, *Der Erzgebirgschronist Christian Lehmann: Leben und Werk* (2011).

Quarto (206 x 165mm). Engraved frontispiece portrait of Lehmann inset within views of the Erzgebirge and 12 engraved plates, nine of which are folding, comprising one map and illustrations of topographical features and views; many woodcut illustrations. 19th century half-calf over marbled boards (lightly rubbed). *Provenance:* Joh. F. Fuchs (ink stamp on title page and signed annotation on front flyleaf dated 1899) – Gustav Grünes (probably Gustav J. Grünes, 1840-1906, classical philologist in Moravia; ink stamp on title page).

\$1,000-1,500



(detail)

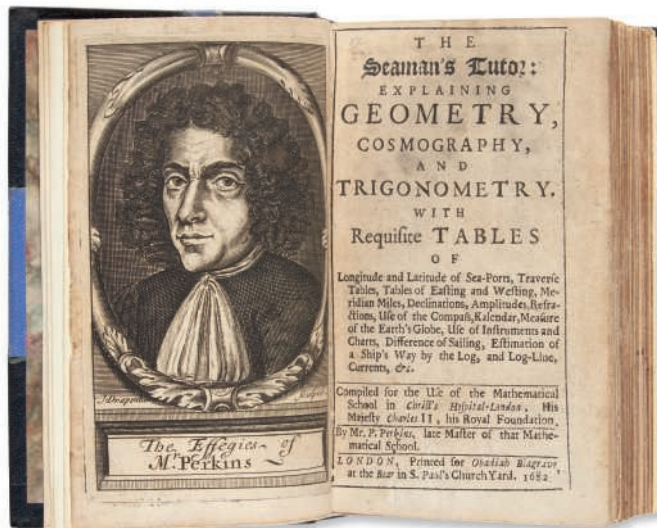
23

PERKINS, Peter (d. 1680). *The Seaman's Tutor: Explaining Geometry, Cosmography, and Trigonometry*. London: Obadiah Blagrave, 1682.

Very rare and complete first edition copy of this navigation textbook by an early professor at the Royal Mathematical School. No copy traced in auction records since an incomplete copy sold in 1965. King Charles II, with the support of Jonas Moore, Christopher Wren, Samuel Pepys, and Isaac Newton, founded the Royal Mathematical School (RMS) at Christ's Hospital in 1673 as a specialist mathematics and navigation training program for future officers of the Royal Navy and the merchant marine (Cotter). Perkins was regarded as an experienced and capable teacher of practical mathematics, especially surveying, and his appointment was strongly supported by Jonas Moore himself as well as some of the leading mathematicians and scientists of the day, including John Flamsteed, Edmond Halley and Robert Hooke (Ellerton & Clements). Unfortunately, Perkins died just two years after his appointment and before the final publication of his *Seaman's Tutor*. Perkins is credited for having prepared several chapters of Jonas Moore's work on navigational mathematics, *A New Systeme of the Mathematicks* (1681). Surviving account books from Christ's Hospital show no evidence that the RMS ever acquired copies of Moore's better known work or used it as part of its curriculum, at least not between 1682 and 1695. The school, however, did purchase copies of *The Seaman's Tutor* for use by its instructors and students (Ellerton & Clements). ESTC R5526; Wing P1559. See C. H. Cotter, "A brief historical survey of British navigation manuals," *The Journal of Navigation* 36.2 (May 1983), pp. 237-249; N.F. Ellerton and M.A. Clements, *Samuel Pepys, Isaac Newton, James Hodgson, and the Beginnings of Secondary School Mathematics* (Springer, 2017), pp. 68-71.

12mo (131 x 80mm). Engraved frontispiece portrait of Perkins, engraved plate depicting a pupil of the Hospital School, 2 pages of publisher's advertisements, 1 full-page woodcut diagram, 4 woodcut charts, 1 woodcut compass volvelle, and mathematical tables (approximately 10 leaves shaved touching letters). Early 20th-century half morocco over blue cloth, title in gilt on spine. *Provenance:* Robert Jeffreys of Acton (probably Robert Jeffreys of Acton Park, near Wrexham, Wales, d. 1714; bookplate dated 1711) – Barons Harlech and the Ormsby Gore family of Glyn Cywarch, Wales (their sale, Bonhams, 29 March 2017, lot 344).

\$8,000-12,000



23

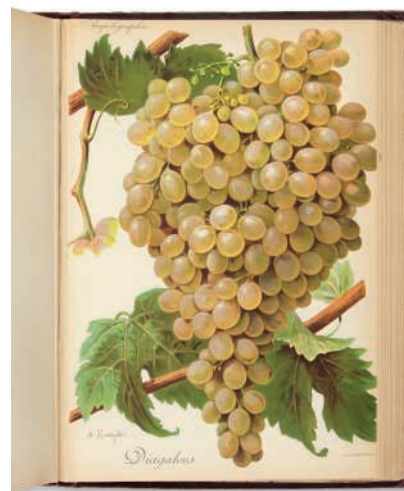
24

VIALA, Pierre (1859-1936), et al. *Traité général de viticulture: ampélographie*. Paris: Masson et cie, 1901-1910.

First edition of the most beautiful and important work on modern viticulture. The eminent oenologist Pierre Viala collected contributions from other botanical and wine-making experts to create an encyclopedic treatise on wine, with a catalogue of all known wine grapes—some of which no longer exist. This monumental work is illustrated by 500 lush chromolithographs after Alexis Kreÿder and J. Troncy, as well as 70 further black-and-white lithographs and copious illustrations in the text. Viala is credited with saving French wine because of his work combatting the deadly outbreak of phylloxera known as the "Great French Wine Blight." *Bibliotheca Vinaria* 60; Nissen BBI 2059.

Seven volumes, folio (344 x 251mm). 570 lithographed plates, 500 of which in color; many in-text illustrations (lightly toned; minor loss to surface color of some plates in vol. 3). Contemporary burgundy pebbled cloth with blindstamped art nouveau design (hinges in some volumes cracked; spine panels and joints worn; occasional minor damage to boards).

\$6,000-9,000



24

MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF
NUCLEIC ACIDS

A Structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid

WE wish to suggest a structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid (D.N.A.). This structure has novel features which are of considerable biological interest.

A structure for nucleic acid has already been proposed by Pauling and Corey¹. They kindly made their manuscript available to us in advance of publication. Their model consists of three intertwined chains, with the phosphates near the fibre axis, and the bases on the outside. In our opinion, this structure is unsatisfactory for two reasons: (1) We believe that the material which gives the X-ray diagrams is the salt, not the free acid. Without the acidic hydrogen atoms it is not clear what forces would hold the structure together, especially as the negatively charged phosphates near the axis will repel each other. (2) Some of the van der Waals distances appear to be too small.

Another three-chain structure has also been suggested by Fraser (in the press). In his model the phosphates are on the outside, and the bases on the inside, linked together by hydrogen bonds. This structure as described is rather ill-defined, and for this reason we shall not comment on it.

We wish to put forward a radically different structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid. This structure has two helical chains each coiled round the same axis (see diagram). We have made the usual chemical assumptions, namely, that each chain consists of phosphate di-ester groups joining 3'-deoxyribose residues with 3',5' linkages. The two chains (but not their bases) are related by a dyad perpendicular to the fibre axis. Both chains follow right-handed helices, but owing to the sequence of the atoms in the two chains run in opposite directions. Each chain loosely resembles Furlberg's model No. 1; that is, the bases are on the inside of the helix and the phosphates on the outside. The configuration of the sugar and the atoms near it is close to Furlberg's 'standard configuration', the sugar being roughly perpendicular to the attached base. There is a residue on each chain every 3.4 Å, in the z-direction. We have assumed an angle of 36° between adjacent residues in the same chain, so that the structure repeats after 10 residues on each chain, that is, after 34 Å. The distance of a phosphorus atom from the fibre axis is 10 Å. As the phosphates are on the outside, cations have easy access to them.

This figure is purely diagrammatic. The two ribbons symbolize the two phosphate-sugar chains, and the horizontal rods the pairs of bases holding the chains together. The vertical line marks the fibre axis.

The structure is an open one, and its water content is rather high. At lower water contents we would expect the bases to tilt so that the structure could become more compact.

The novel feature of the structure is the manner in which the two chains are held together by the purine and pyrimidine bases. The planes of the bases are perpendicular to the fibre axis. They are joined together in pairs, a single base from one chain being hydrogen-bonded to a single base from the other chain, so that the two lie side-by-side with identical z-co-ordinates. One of the pair must be a purine and the other a pyrimidine for bonding to occur. The hydrogen bonds are made as follows: purine position 1 to pyrimidine position 1; purine position 6 to pyrimidine position 6.

If it is assumed that the bases only occur in the structure in the most plausible tautomeric forms (that is, with the keto rather than the enol configurations) it is found that only specific pairs of bases can bond together. These pairs are: adenine (purine) with thymine (pyrimidine), and guanine (purine) with cytosine (pyrimidine).

In other words, if an adenine forms one member of a pair, on either chain, then on these assumptions the other member must be thymine; similarly for guanine and cytosine. The sequence of bases on a single chain does not appear to be restricted in any way. However, if only specific pairs of bases can be formed, it follows that if the sequence of bases on one chain is given, then the sequence on the other chain is automatically determined.

It has been found experimentally^{2,3} that the ratio of the amounts of adenine to thymine, and the ratio of guanine to cytosine are always very close to unity for deoxyribose nucleic acid.

It is probably impossible to build this structure with a ribose sugar in place of the deoxyribose, as the extra oxygen atom would make too close a van der Waals contact.

The previously published X-ray data^{4,5} on deoxyribose nucleic acid are insufficient for a rigorous test of our structure. So far as we can tell, it is roughly compatible with the experimental data, but it must be regarded as unproved until it has been checked against more exact results. Some of these are given in the following communications. We were not aware of the details of the results presented there when we devised our structure, which rests mainly though not entirely on published experimental data and stereochemical arguments.

It has not escaped our notice that the specific pairing we have postulated immediately suggests a possible copying mechanism for the genetic material.

Full details of the structure, including the conditions assumed in building it, together with a set of co-ordinates for the atoms, will be published elsewhere.

We are much indebted to Dr. Jerry Donohue for constant advice and criticism, especially on interatomic distances. We have also been stimulated by a knowledge of the general nature of the unpublished experimental results and ideas of Dr. M. H. F. Wilkins, Dr. R. E. Franklin and their co-workers at King's College, London. One of us (J. D. W.) has been aided by a fellowship from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

J. D. WATSON
F. H. C. CRICK

Medical Research Council Unit for the
Study of the Molecular Structure of
Biological Systems,

and
Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge.

April 25,

¹ Pauling, L., and Corey, R. H., *Nature*, **171**, 346 (1953); *Proc. U.S. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, **39**, 84 (1953).

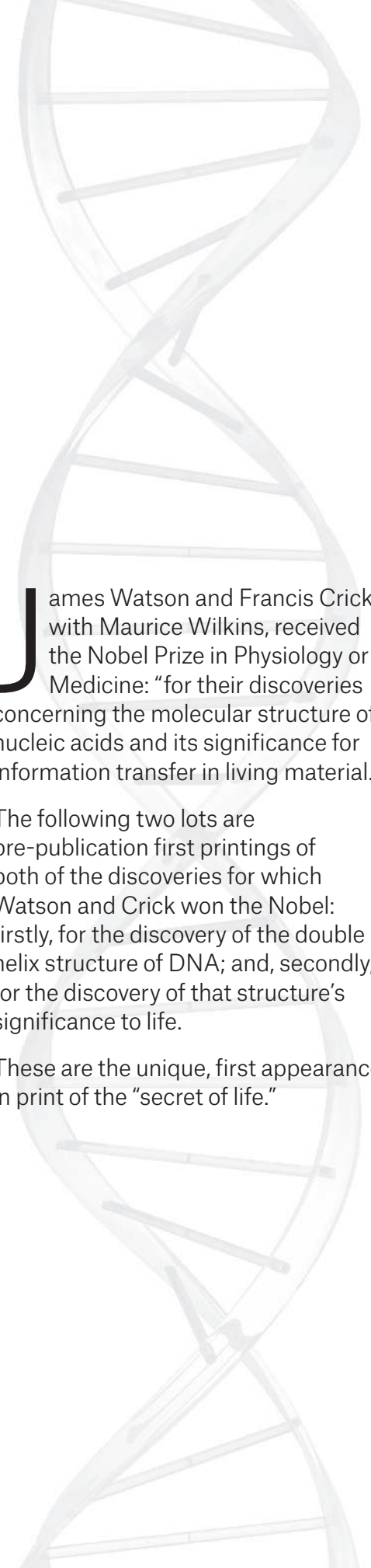
² Furlberg, S., *Acta Chem. Scand.*, **6**, 834 (1952).

³ Chargaff, E., *Recherches sur Ziemendorf*, S., Bawerman, G., and Chargaff, E., *Biochim. et Biophys. Acta*, **9**, 402 (1952).

⁴ Wyatt, G. R., *J. Gen. Phys.*, **38**, 203 (1952).

⁵ Astbury, W. T., *Symposium No. 1 of the Society for Experimental Biology*, **56** (1951).

⁶ Wilkins, M. H. F., and Hamblin, J. T., *Biochim. et Biophys. Acta*, **10**, 192 (1953).



James Watson and Francis Crick, with Maurice Wilkins, received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine: "for their discoveries concerning the molecular structure of nucleic acids and its significance for information transfer in living material."

The following two lots are pre-publication first printings of both of the discoveries for which Watson and Crick won the Nobel: firstly, for the discovery of the double helix structure of DNA; and, secondly, for the discovery of that structure's significance to life.

These are the unique, first appearances in print of the "secret of life."

“We wish to suggest a structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid (D.N.A.). This structure has novel features which are of considerable biological interest.”

25

CRICK, Francis H.C. (1916-2004) and WATSON, James D. (b.1928). Galley proof signed ("Francis Crick" and "James D. Watson") with two annotations. "Molecular structure of nucleic acids: A structure for deoxyribose nucleic acid." *Nature* 171 (1953): 737-738.

One galley page, 570 x 153mm (repaired at fold, old pin holes to upper margin, a little creasing).

"We wish to suggest a structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid (D.N.A.). This structure has novel features which are of considerable biological interest."

Signed galley proofs for the paper that revolutionized biochemistry and the life sciences: the only known prepublication copy of Watson & Crick's momentous 1953 paper. First published in the 25 April 1953 issue of the journal *Nature* and running around 1000 words, their paper presented the scientific community with an elegant solution to the question of the structure of DNA: the double helix.

DNA research had begun in the second half of the nineteenth-century with its identification as a distinct molecule in 1869 by Friedrich Miescher. In 1944 Oswald Avery, Maclyn McCarty, and Colin MacLeod published a paper showing how genes are composed of DNA, and Erwin Chargaff would observe that DNA contained equal amounts of adenine to thymine and of cytosine to guanine. But no one knew what it looked like or how it was copied.

In the 1950s, Rosalind Franklin, at King's College London, was using X-ray diffraction to understand the molecular structure of DNA. When a crystallized form of a molecule is exposed to X-rays, the X-rays diffract to form a pattern that scientists can use to study the structure. Linus Pauling had made advances in modeling and recently proposed that DNA was a three-stranded helix, but in May 1952, Franklin and PhD student Raymond Gosling produced what came to be known as "Photo 51," showing a distinct X-shape pattern. Maurice Wilkins, also at King's College, shared Photo 51 with Crick and Watson at Cambridge soon after.

Watson and Crick's paper correctly identifying the structure of DNA was a watershed moment, a discovery that would fundamentally explain how genetic material could be encoded and replicated. It was published in the 25 April 1953 issue of *Nature* alongside papers by Franklin and Wilkins, respectively "Molecular configuration in sodium thymonucleate" and "Molecular structure of deoxypentose nucleic acids," and would be followed a mere five weeks later with an equally important further exploration of the copying mechanism for genetic material (see next lot). Franklin died in 1958, but in 1962 Watson, Crick, and Wilkins would receive the Nobel Prize "for their discoveries concerning the molecular structure of nucleic acids and its significance for information transfer in living material."

The present proof is the earliest typeset version of Watson and Crick's text, and the only galleys which are extant. It bears an emendation to a footnote, correcting a journal title, which change was corrected in the published version. The "voluminous and unsorted" archives of the journal *Nature* were thrown out during a move to new offices in 1953, "thus there was nothing available when Macmillan, the publishing company which owns *Nature*, sold its own archive to the British Library in 1966" (Maddox, *Rosalind Franklin, The Dark Lady of DNA*, 211). A previous owner of this and the following lot suggests that they both derive from the collection of Linus Pauling (1901-1994). Watson and Crick's reference in their first full paragraph to obtaining Pauling and Corey's recent paper on a structure for nucleic acid—"They kindly made their manuscript available to us in advance of publication"—gives a clue as to how Pauling, perhaps, came to possess the present galleys. Pauling's lab at Caltech was the only one apart from the Cambridge and King's College labs in the U.K. to be competing in the race to determine the structure of DNA. Garrison-Morton 256.3.

\$180,000-250,000

GENETICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STRUCTURE OF DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID

By J. D. WATSON and F. H. C. CRICK

Medical Research Council Unit for the Study of the Molecular Structure of Biological Systems, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge

THE importance of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) within living cells is undisputed. It is found in all dividing cells, largely if not entirely in the nucleus, where it is an essential constituent of the chromosomes. Many lines of evidence indicate that it is the carrier of a part of (if not all) the genetic specificity of the chromosomes and thus of the gene itself. Until now, however, no evidence has been presented to show how it might carry out the essential operation required of a genetic material, that of exact self-duplication.

We have recently proposed a structure¹ for the salt of deoxyribonucleic acid which, if correct, immediately suggests a mechanism for its self-duplication. X-ray evidence obtained by the workers at King's College, London,² and presented at the same time, gives qualitative support to our structure and is incompatible with all previously proposed structures.³ Though the structure will not be completely proved until a more extensive comparison has been made with the X-ray data, we now feel sufficient confidence in its general correctness to discuss its genetic implications. In doing so we are assuming that fibres of the salt of deoxyribonucleic acid are not artefacts arising in the method of preparation, since it has been shown by Wilkins and his co-workers that similar X-ray patterns are obtained from both the isolated fibres and certain intact biological materials such as sperm head and bacteriophage particles^{4,5}.

The chemical formula of deoxyribonucleic acid is now well established. The molecule is a very long chain, the backbone of which consists of a regular alternation of sugar and phosphate groups, as shown in Fig. 1. To each sugar is attached a nitrogenous base, which can be of four different types. (We have considered 5-methyl cytosine to be equivalent to cytosine, since either can fit equally well into our structure.) Two of the possible bases—adenine and guanine—are purines, and the other two—thymine and cytosine—are pyrimidines. So far as is known, the sequence of bases along the chain is irregular. The monomer unit, consisting of phosphate, sugar and base, is known as a nucleotide.

Fig. 1. Chemical formula of a single chain of deoxyribonucleic acid.

The first feature of our structure which is of biological interest is that it consists not of one chain, but of two. These two chains are both coiled around a common fibre axis, as is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 2. It has often been assumed that since there was only one chain in the chemical formula there would only be one in the structural unit. However, the density, taken with the X-ray evidence², suggests very strongly that there are two.

Fig. 2. The fibre is axis is shown diagrammatically. The two chains, assuming the two phosphate-sugar chains, and the horizontal rods the pairs of bases holding them together. The vertical blue marks the fibre axis.

The other biologically important feature is the manner in which the two chains are held together. This is done by hydrogen bonds between the bases, as shown schematically in Fig. 3. The bases are joined together in pairs, a single base from one chain being hydrogen-bonded to a single base from the other. The important point is that only certain pairs of bases will fit into the structure. One member of a pair must be a purine and the other a pyrimidine in order to bridge between the two chains. If a pair consisted of two purines, for example, there would not be room for it.

Fig. 3. Chemical formula of a pair of deoxyribonucleic acid chains. The hydrogen bonding is illustrated by dotted lines.

We believe that the bases will be present almost entirely in their most probable tautomeric forms. If this is true, the conditions for forming hydrogen bonds are more restrictive, and the only pairs of bases possible are:

- adenine with thymine;
- guanine with cytosine.

The way in which these are joined together is shown in Figs. 4 and 5. A given pair can be either way round. Adenine, for example, can occur on either chain; but when it does, its partner on the other chain must always be thymine.

Fig. 4. Pairing of adenine and thymine. Hydrogen bonds are shown dotted. The carbon atom of each sugar is shown as shown dotted. The carbon atom of each sugar is shown as shown dotted.

This pairing is strongly supported by the recent analytical results⁶, which show that for all sources of deoxyribonucleic acid examined the amount of adenine is close to the amount of thymine, and the amount of guanine close to the amount of cytosine, although the cross-ratio (the ratio of adenine to guanine) can vary from one source to another. Indeed, if the sequence of bases on one chain is irregular, it is difficult to explain these analytical results except by the sort of pairing we have suggested.

The phosphate-sugar backbone of our model is completely regular, but any sequence of the pairs of bases can fit into the structure. It follows that in a long molecule many different permutations are possible, and it therefore seems likely that the precise sequence of the bases is the code which carries the genetic information. If the actual order of the bases on one of the pair of chains were given, one could write down the exact order of the bases on the other one, because of the specific pairing. Thus one chain is, as it were, the complement of the other, and it is this feature which suggests how the deoxyribonucleic acid molecule might duplicate itself.

Previous discussions of self-duplication have usually involved the concept of a template, or mould. Either the template was supposed to copy itself directly or it was to produce a 'negative', which in its turn was to act as a template and produce the original 'positive' once again. In no case has it been explained in detail how it would do this in terms of atoms and molecules.

Now our model for deoxyribonucleic acid is, in effect, a pair of templates, each of which is complementary to the other. We imagine that prior to duplication the hydrogen bonds are broken, and the two chains unwind and separate. Each chain then acts as a template for the formation on to itself of a new companion chain, so that eventually we shall have two pairs of chains, where we only had one before. Moreover, the sequence of the pairs of bases will have been duplicated exactly.

A study of our model suggests that this duplication could be done most simply if the single chain (or the relevant portion of it) takes up the helical configuration. We imagine that at this stage in the life

of the cellfree nucleotides (strictly polymolecular) are available in quantity. From time to time the base of a free nucleotide will join up by hydrogen bonds to one of the bases on the chain already formed. We now postulate that the polymerization of these monomers to form a new chain is only possible if the resulting chain can form the proposed structure. This is plausible, because steric reasons would not allow nucleotides 'crystallized' on to the first chain to approach one another in such a way that they could be joined together into a new chain, unless they were those nucleotides which were necessary to form our structure. Whether a special enzyme is required to carry out the polymerization, or whether the single helical chain already formed acts effectively as an enzyme, remains to be seen.

Since the two chains in our model are intertwined, it is essential for them to unwind if they are to separate. As they make one complete turn around each other in 34 Å, there will be about 150 turns per million molecular weight, so that whatever the precise structure of the chromosome a considerable amount of uncoiling would be necessary. It is well known from microscopic observation that such coiling and uncoiling occurs during mitosis, and though this is on a much larger scale it probably reflects similar processes on a molecular level. Although it is difficult at the moment to see how these processes occur without everything getting tangled, we do not feel that this objection will be insuperable.

Our structure, as described¹, is an open one. There is room between the pair of polymolecular chains (see Fig. 2) for a polypeptide chain to wind around the same helical axis. It may be significant that the distance between adjacent phosphorus atoms, 7.4 Å, is close to the repeat of a fully extended polypeptide chain. We think it probable that in the sperm head, and in artificial nucleoproteins, the polypeptide chain occupies this position. The relative weakness of the second layer-line in the published X-ray pictures^{2,3} is entirely compatible with such an idea. The function of the protein might well be to control the coiling and uncoiling, to assist in holding a single polymolecular chain in a helical configuration, or some other non-specific function.

Our model suggests possible explanations for a number of other phenomena. For example, spontaneous mutation may be due to a base occasionally occurring in one of its less likely tautomeric forms. Again, the pairing between homologous chromosomes at meiosis may depend on pairing between specific bases. We shall discuss these ideas in detail elsewhere.

For the moment, the general scheme we have proposed for the reproduction of deoxyribonucleic acid must be regarded as speculative. Even if it is correct, it is clear from what we have said that much remains to be discovered before the picture of genetic duplication can be described in detail. What are the polymolecular precursors? What is the precise role of the protein? Is the chromosome one long pair of deoxyribonucleic acid chains, or does it consist of patches of the acid joined together by protein?

Despite these uncertainties we feel that our proposed structure for deoxyribonucleic acid may help to solve one of the fundamental biological problems—the molecular basis of the template needed for genetic replication. The hypothesis we are suggesting is that the template is the pattern of bases formed by one chain of the deoxyribonucleic acid and that the gene contains a complementary pair of such templates.

One of us (J. D. W.) has been aided by a fellowship from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (U.S.A.).

- ¹ Watson, J. D., and Crick, F. H. C., *Nature*, **171**, 373 (1953).
- ² Wilkins, M. H. F., Stokes, A. R., and Wilson, H. R., *Nature*, **171**, 705 (1953); Franklin, R. E., and Gosling, R. M. C., *Nature*, **171**, 740 (1953).
- ³ Ashby, T., *Biophys. J.*, **1**, 109, 110 (1952); *ibid.*, **1**, 109, 110 (1952); *ibid.*, **1**, 109, 110 (1952); *ibid.*, **1**, 109, 110 (1952); *ibid.*, **1**, 109, 110 (1952); *ibid.*, **1**, 109, 110 (1952).
- ⁴ Wilkins, M. H. F., and Randall, J. T., *Biochim. et Biophys. Acta*, **10**, 142 (1953).
- ⁵ Chargaff, E., *Replikation von Erbinformation*, S. Brauermann, G., and Chargaff, E., *Biochim. et Biophys. Acta*, **10**, 102 (1953); Wilkins, M. H. F., *ibid.*, **10**, 267 (1953).

"Until now, however, no evidence has been presented to show how [DNA] might carry out the essential operation required of a genetic material, that of exact self-duplication."

GENETICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STRUCTURE OF DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID

By J. D. WATSON and F. H. C. CRICK

Medical Research Council Unit for the Study of the
Molecular Structure of Biological Systems, Cavendish
Laboratory, Cambridge

THE importance of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) within living cells is undisputed. It is found in all dividing cells, largely if not entirely in the nucleus, where it is an essential constituent of the chromosomes. Many lines of evidence indicate that it is the carrier of a part of (if not all) the genetic specificity of the chromosomes and thus of the gene itself. Until now, however, no evidence has been presented to show how it might carry out the essential operation required of a genetic material, that of exact self-duplication.

We have recently proposed a structure¹ for the salt of deoxyribonucleic acid which, if correct,

26

CRICK, Francis H.C. (1916-2004) and WATSON, James D.(b.1928). Galley proof signed ("Francis Crick" and "James D. Watson"), "Genetical implications of the structure of deoxyribonucleic acid." *Nature* 171 (1953): 964-967.

Two galley pages, 570 x 153mm each (first page repaired at fold, pin holes to upper margin, a little creasing).

"Until now, however, no evidence has been presented to show how [DNA] might carry out the essential operation required of a genetic material, that of exact self-duplication."

Watson & Crick explore the profound implications alluded to only weeks earlier. Their 25 April 1953 paper that identified the double helix structure had ended with a teaser: "It has not escaped our notice that the specific pairing we have postulated immediately suggests a possible copying mechanism for the genetic material."

Their 30 May 1953 follow-up—of equal importance to the revelation of 25 April—sought to explain the chemical mechanism by which cells pass on their character accurately. "Genetical implications" begins by acknowledging that the importance of DNA within living cells is "undisputed," noting that "[m]any lines of evidence indicate that it is the carrier of a part of (if not all) the genetic specificity of the chromosomes and thus of the gene itself. Until now, however, no evidence has been presented to show how it might carry out the essential operation required of a genetic material, that of exact self-duplication." The paper continues with an explicit and concise description of the biologically important features, and despite some remaining uncertainties about the unproved nature of the structure in question, Crick and Watson conclude that "we feel that our proposed structure for deoxyribonucleic acid may help solve one of the fundamental biological problems—the molecular basis of the template needed for genetic replication." The publication of Watson & Crick's papers in the April and May issues of *Nature* together revolutionized biochemistry and the other life sciences, and profoundly affected the study of molecular biology.

As noted in the previous lot, the present proofs are the earliest typeset version of Watson & Crick's text, and the only galleys which are extant. This proof also bears small differences from the version that appears in *Nature*; there are small emendations to the references in the footnotes. There is a pencil note at the upper margin of the first page, "returned 18 May '53," i.e. 12 days before publication and probably about two weeks after the manuscript was submitted to *Nature*. A previous owner of this and the preceding lot suggests that they both derive from the collection of Linus Pauling (1901-1994). Pauling's lab at Caltech was the only one apart from the Cambridge and King's College labs in the U.K. to be competing in the race to determine the structure of DNA. Garrison-Morton 256.3. (2)

\$120,000-180,000

ANOTHER PROPERTY

27

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). *Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie*. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1916.

The first separate edition of Einstein's general theory of relativity, one of the most monumental achievements in twentieth-century science. This offprint from *Annalen der Physik* incorporates textual revisions, the addition of a table of contents on pp. 3-5 and Einstein's introduction on pp. 5-6. Norman 696; Weil 80a.

Octavo (248 x 165mm). Original printed wrappers (slight split at upper hinge, lightly tanned at head); modern green half morocco box. *Provenance*: manuscript shelfmarks on title.

\$3,500-4,500

Paul S. Epstein (1883-1966), the first European-trained physicist to teach at the California Institute of Technology, was born in Warsaw and educated in Moscow. Foreseeing the coming of the Russian Revolution he moved to Munich to work with Arnold Sommerfeld on the theory of electromagnetic waves and received his Ph.D. in 1914. At the outbreak of the First World War, Epstein became an enemy alien and spent a short time in prison; once free, he was still not allowed to leave Germany. It was during this period that he worked on the theory of the Stark Effect. Following the war, Epstein moved to Leiden where he met Robert A. Millikan who recruited him to the faculty at Caltech where he remained until his retirement in 1953 (his friend, Albert Einstein wrote one of his letters of recommendation for the post (see following lot). During his tenure at Caltech, Epstein continued his research on quantum theory and quantum mechanics. Epstein was additionally interested in psychoanalysis, and met with Freud in Switzerland c. 1910-1911, and later founded the Los Angeles Institute of Psychoanalysis. During Einstein's short tenure as a visiting professor at Caltech, the pair rekindled their friendship which led to the following body of correspondence (lots 28-39). Epstein correspondents also included Sigmund Freud, Paul Sommerfeld, Max Planck, Werner Heisenberg and Helen Dukas (lots 40-42).

PROPERTY FROM THE DESCENDANTS OF PAUL S. EPSTEIN (1883-1966)

28

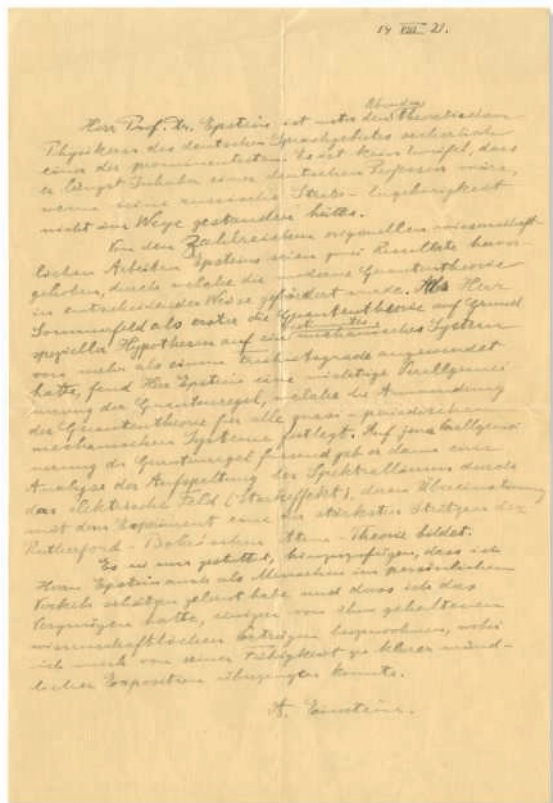
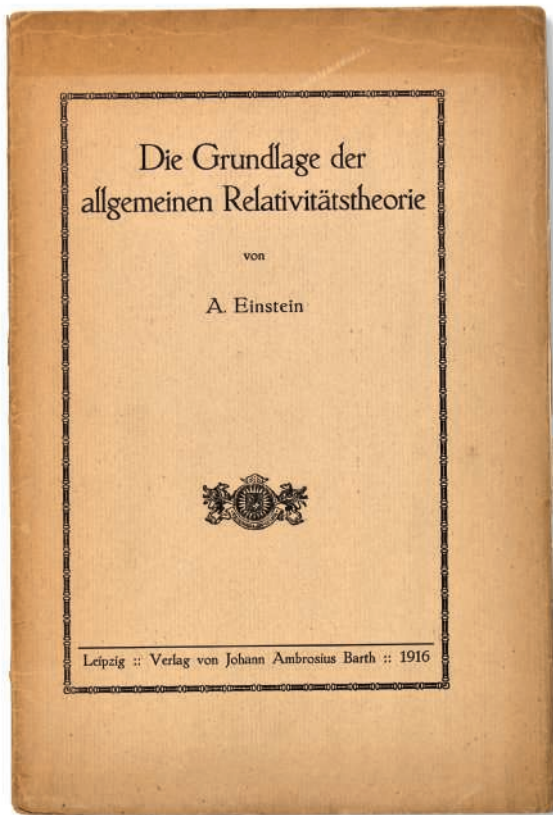
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Two autograph letters signed ("A. Einstein" and "A. Einstein") to Paul Epstein, [Kiel,] 14 August 1921, one being a cover letter for the other.

In German. Two pages and one page respectively, 280 x 191mm, in pencil.

Recommending the young Jewish physicist Paul Epstein for a post at Caltech: "Prof. Dr. Epstein is certainly one of the most prominent among the living theoretical physicists of the German-speaking world...". Epstein had previously come to Einstein's attention for his work on quantum theory, and Einstein had written a paper "On the Quantum Theorem of Sommerfeld and Epstein" in response. Einstein also refers to Epstein's related work on the Stark Effect, which provided critical support to the then relatively new "Rutherford-Bohr atomic theory", setting forth the model of the atom as we know it today.

Epstein was accepted for the professorship at Caltech in 1921; Einstein would join him there as a visiting professor for the winter terms of 1931-1933. Einstein had perceived early on that Epstein might have a better chance finding a position in America than in inter-war Europe; there is some suggestion in his correspondence that as a foreign-born Jew, Epstein had been denied a job at Frankfurt in 1920.

\$3,000-5,000





29

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955) and Elsa (1876-1936). Postcard signed ("A. Einstein") to Dr. and Mrs. Epstein, El Salvador, on board the San Francisco, 14 March 1932.

In German. 151 x 107 mm.

"There is nothing more interesting than the history of knowledge when it is free of hero worship." Following a 2-month visit to Caltech and Pasadena, the Einsteins had left San Francisco on March 5th. To his wife's thanks for the Epsteins' hospitality, Albert adds a note on the face of the postcard: "I have read the manuscript with the greatest interest. There is nothing more interesting than the history of knowledge when it is free of hero worship." He is likely referring to the biography of Stalin by the anticommunist journalist Isaac Don Levine which Epstein may have given him a copy of during his visit. Not published in the *Einstein Archives*.

[With:] A set of 12 stereoscopic glass slides, [Europe, ca. 1930?] including two candid images of Albert Einstein. Housed in metal slide holders, folded leporello-style, with paper label in German, French, English, Spanish, Italian. In original cardboard box with metal supports. One image shows Einstein, seated at far right with Epstein and three others; and the second shows Einstein standing next to Epstein and two unidentified individuals.



29 (detail)

\$4,000-6,000

30

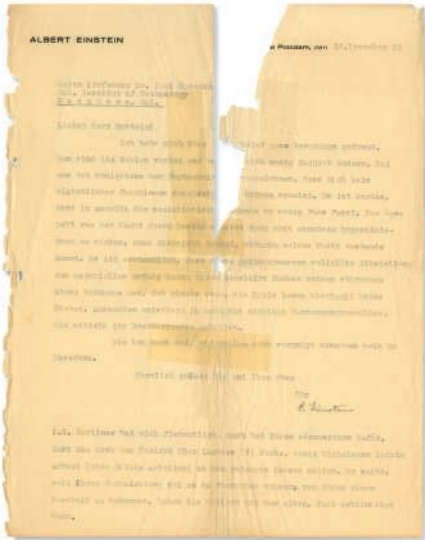
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955) and Elsa (1876-1936). Autograph note signed ("A. Einstein") to Dr. and Mrs. Epstein, Caputh bei Potsdam, 15 September 1932.

In German. 142 x 92 mm., on a postcard.

Dating from the Einstein's final days in Germany, a grim reminder of the coming storm. The postcard depicts two towering war memorials in Berlin, near the Einsteins' summer house in Caputh. To his wife's pleasantries, Albert cannot resist the temptation to add a jocular rhyming couplet on the front of the card: "What's a crying shame? For a Pacifist to send such a card!" The summer of 1932 was Einstein's last in Germany; on 28 March 1933 he renounced his citizenship and sought asylum in the United States. Not published in the *Einstein Archives*.

\$4,000-6,000





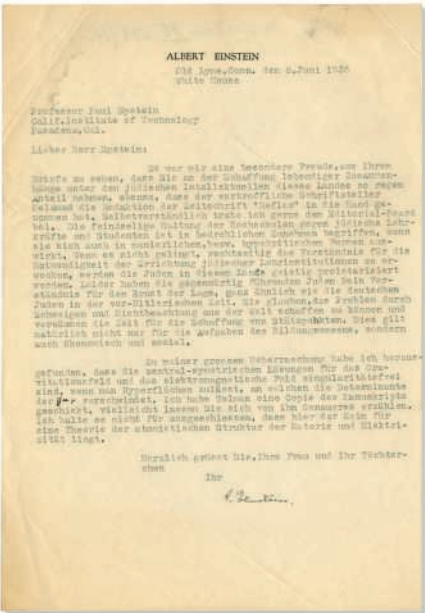
31

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Paul Epstein, Caputh bei Potsdam, 26 November, 1932.

In German. One page, 281 x 222mm, on Einstein's personal letterhead from his summerhouse in Caputh bei Potsdam (torn with significant loss, adhesive repairs on recto and verso, left margin frayed).

Einstein's reaction to the 1932 German elections. Einstein is upbeat about the nation's prospects, noting an "improvement" in the election results that "it seems as though no real fascism will prevail". Two months later, Hitler was appointed Chancellor. Einstein also muses about the inability of socialism to gain much traction in America, the failed gubernatorial campaign of his friend the novelist Upton Sinclair, and the role of the media in politics: "I believe the rabble ["die Kerle"] read no books at all. Besides which there also exists the mighty dumbing-down machine that operates by means of the printing press."

\$3,000-5,000



32

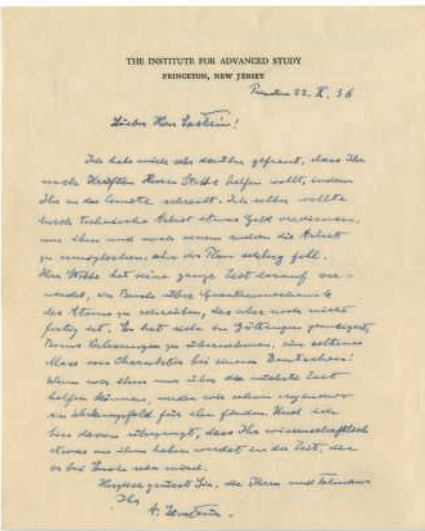
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Paul Epstein, "White House, Old Lyme, Conn.," 8 June 1935.

In German, One page, 269 x 187mm, on his personal letterhead.

Concerned for the plight of Jewish intellectuals in America, but pleased to have made progress in his unified field theory. Referring to what would become his paper with Nathan Rosen, "The Particle Problem in the General Theory of Relativity", Einstein reports his excitement at discovering that "centrally-symmetric solutions for the gravitational field and the electromagnetic field are free from singularities if you allow hypersurfaces on which the determinant of $g_{\mu\nu}$ disappears", commenting that "I do not consider it impossible that the germ is here for a theory of the atomic structure of matter and electricity."

The first paragraph communicates Einstein's deep concern for the state of Jewish intellectuals in American universities. "The hostile attitude of the universities against Jewish faculty and students is growing at a threatening rate, even when it appears in polite, or rather hypocritical forms. If we do not succeed in time to awaken an understanding of the need for the establishment of Jewish educational institutions, the Jews in this country will be mentally and spiritually impoverished. Unfortunately, the present Jewish leaders do not understand the seriousness of the situation, much like German Jews in the pre-Hitlerite era..."

\$6,000-9,000



33

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Paul Epstein, Princeton, 22 October 1936.

In German. one page, 173 x 142mm, on Institute for Advanced Study letterhead.

"A rare man of character, for a German!" Einstein's approval of Martin Stobbe, a young non-Jewish German physicist who had refused to take over Max Born's professorship at the University of Göttingen following the latter's suspension by the Nazis in 1933. Einstein thanks Epstein for having written to the "committee"—likely the New York City-based Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars—on Stobbe's behalf. Both physicists had been desperately trying to find their colleague a permanent position in the United States, but their efforts ultimately failed and Stobbe returned to Europe, disappearing during the Nazi occupation of Norway.

\$5,000-8,000

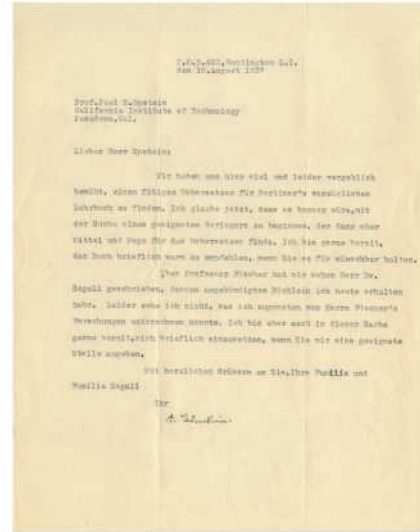
34

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Paul Epstein, Huntington, 10 August 1937.

In German. One page, 278 x 217 mm.

Writing from his Long Island summer home, Einstein discusses finding a translator for the *Lehrbuch der Physik in elementarer Darstellung* (4th ed. 1934) of Arnold Berliner (1862-1942), a Jewish physicist who returned to Germany in 1937 and committed suicide in 1942. Evidently beset by multiple requests, he also sends greetings to his personal physician in Pasadena, Gabriel Segall, and expresses his willingness to recommend a certain "Dr. Fischer".

\$3,000-5,000



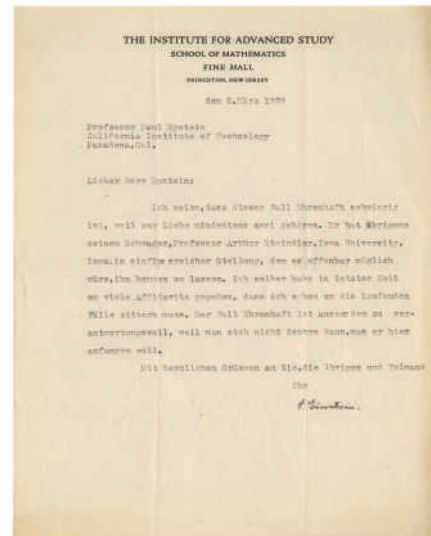
35

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Paul Epstein, Princeton, 2 March 1939.

In German. One page, 256 x 205mm on Institute for Advanced Study letterhead.

Concerning the physicist Felix Ehrenhaft, detained by the Nazis. After the Anschluss of 1938 Ehrenhaft had been expelled from the University of Vienna along with other Jewish professors. Einstein's slightly cool response to the plight of his fellow scientist - "I myself have provided so many affidavits lately that I shudder already for those current cases" - may have reflected his intense intellectual disagreements with Ehrenhaft. Einstein instead suggests that Ehrenhaft's brother-in-law at the University of Iowa may be of assistance in promoting his case. Intellectual disputes notwithstanding, by 1938, Einstein had become overwhelmed with appeals for assistance in emigrating from Germany.

\$4,000-6,000



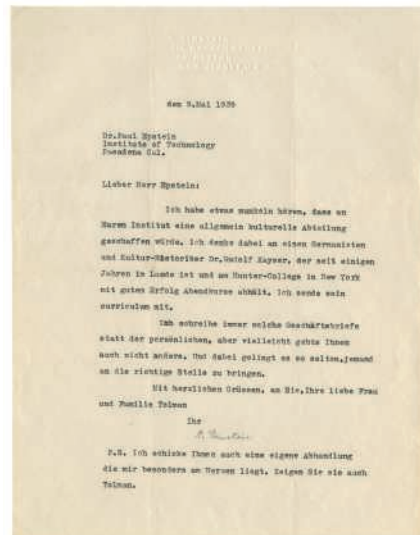
36

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). TLS ("A. Einstein") to Paul Epstein, Princeton, 9 May 1939.

In German. One page, 280 x 218 mm, on personal blindstamped letterhead ("A. Einstein, 112 Mercer Street")

Einstein recommends his son-in-law Rudolf Kayser for an appointment at Caltech. Kayser was the editor of *Die Neue Rundschau*, one of the most important literary magazines in Germany (publishing Thomas Mann, Herman Hesse, and Stephen Zweig), before he was forced into exile, arriving in New York in 1935. He had also been instrumental in smuggling Einstein's papers out of Berlin. The strain of writing such letters is evident in Einstein's aside to Epstein: "I am constantly writing such official letters rather than personal ones, and maybe it's the same with you. And even so it succeeds so rarely in procuring the right position for someone." As predicted, Kayser did not get the job.

\$4,000-6,000



BRIDGEMAN,
112, MERCER STREET,
PRINCETON,
NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

Lieber Herr Epstein!

Ich habe Ihren Artikel über Quantenmechanik und Realität mit grossem Interesse gelesen. Auch bin ich froh, mit Ihnen nicht ganz übereinzustimmen, weil mir dies Gelegenheit gibt, Ihnen zu schreiben.

Das Interesse an dieser Sache beruht nicht auf dem Vorwissen an Valmondischen Haarsplittereien sondern auf dem Bedürfnis, sich darüber klar zu werden, was man eigentlich meint, wenn man seine Formeln hinschreibt.

Nun scheiner wir beide wieder übereinzustimmen, dass die Physik suchen solle, objektive Thatbestände zu beschreiben. Diese Ansicht wird von den Kollegen übrigens durchaus nicht allgemein geteilt; viele sind der Meinung, dass es als händerendes metaphysisches Vorurteil zu betrachten ist, wenn man eine Beschreibung realer Thatbestände fordert, unabhängig davon, ob diese beobachtet werden oder nicht. Damit haben sie sogar recht in demselben Sinne, als Unterscheidung zwischen Traum und Wirklichkeit ebenfalls auf nichts anderem ruht, als auf einem metaphysischen Vorurteil, zumeist (abyssischen kategorialen Unterscheidung).

Für uns aber steht die Frage im Vordergrund: Kann man die Beschreibung durch eine ψ -Funktion als die Beschreibung eines realen Sachverhaltes auffassen? Oder ist es ^{mer} eine Darstellung dessen, was man unter den gegebenen Umständen von dem Sachverhalt weiss, wobei aber keine erschöpfende Beschreibung eines realen Sachverhaltes auf diesem Wege möglich ist? Nach Ihrer Ansicht ist die erste Frage zu bejahen (die zweite zu verneinen). Ich behaupte auch nicht, dass die erste Frage zu verneinen ist, sondern nur dass ihre Bejahung zu Auffassungen führt, die meinem intuitiven Gefühl widersprechen (zeitliche Formwechselungen) von unplexitatem Charakter.

Nun ist mir in Ihrer Behandlung des Spiegel - Beispiels mit einem Strahlquant folgendes unverständlich. Wenn ein Spiegel (parallel) bewegt ist, so ist das Gesamtsystem ein System mit gewissen Koordinaten (z. B. Φ vom Spiegel, ϕ vom Quant). Es gibt dann überhaupt kein $\Psi(q, t)$, solange keine „vollständige“ Beschreibung von Spiegel vorliegt. Man kann dann im Sinne der Theorie überhaupt nicht fragen, wie $\Psi(q)$ als Funktion von der Zeit t beschaffen ist.

Was nun meine Idee von der Seele ist, will ich etwas allgemeiner sagen. Es mögen ^(messbar) gewisse Tatsachen vorliegen, die in der Umgebung von $t=0$ im Wechselwirkungszustand. Das System sei im Sinne der Quantentheorie vollständig beschrieben durch $\Psi(q, y, t)$ wobei die ^{räumlichen} räumlichen Teile für jedes Teilchen für unsere Betrachtung betrachtet. Die genügend grossen positiven t liegen weit getrennte Teilchen vor, und wir möchten unser Augenmerk darauf, in was für einem Sinne jedes einzelne Teilchen einem realen Sachverhalt entspricht. Jedes Teilchen sei uns auf den Teil des Prozesses, für welchen t betrachtet gross positive Werte hat.

Was nun über q etwas zu erfahren, müssen wir uns denn im interessierenden Zeitgebiet eine möglichst genaue Messung an q vorgenommen denken. Es gibt nun unendlich viele qualitativ verschiedene solche Messungen. Die Messung kann aber ^{z.B.} ^{so} gemacht werden, dass das aus dieser Messung und dem $\Psi(q, y, t)$ sich ergebende $\Psi(q, t)$ entweder (für einen bestimmten Wert t) stetig - scharf oder diskontinuierlich - scharf wird.

Wir möchten nun unsere Augenmerk darauf, was wir als „reale“ Tatsachenzustände abhängig auf das zweite Teilchen auffassen können. Dabei stellt uns die Frage auf: Was die Messung an q einen realen, physikalischen Einfluss abhängig auf den q betreffenden realen Sachverhalt?

1. Möglichkeit: Ja. Das ist, was uns scheint, Ihre Auffassung. Das würde aber, wenn das zweite Teilchen ein Tochterquant ist, eine Wirkung sein, die nicht vom räumlichen Ergebnis der Messung an q aus mit Überlichtgeschwindigkeit ^{von jenen Teilchen} fortgepflanzt. Gegen diese Auffassung steht etwa meine physikalische „Empfindung“; und schon ist es ganz schwierig, was man eine solche Erkenntnis im Nahmen der Theorie sollte erfassen können.
2. Möglichkeit: Nein. Dann müsste aber das zweite Teilchen die aus jeder der unabhängigen Messungen an den ersten Teilchen für das zweite Teilchen sich ergebende Bestimmung aus dem erhalten, man überhaupt gar keine Messung aus den ersten Teilchen vorgenommen wird. Bei dieser

37
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Paul Epstein, Princeton, n.d., but before November 1945. In German. Three pages, 282 x 218mm, on personal blindstamped letterhead ("A. Einstein, 112 Mercer Street").

"In other words, God tirelessly plays dice under laws which he has himself prescribed." In this lengthy handwritten letter Einstein puts a new spin on his famous phrase, "God does not play dice," and offers his "private opinion" about the limits of quantum theory.

In response to Epstein's own paper on the EPR problem in the June issue of *American Journal of Physics*, Einstein writes to clarify why exactly he sees quantum mechanics as an 'incomplete' theory. Einstein and others had argued in the EPR [Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen] paradox that an objective physical reality could be elucidated more precisely than Heisenberg allowed, unless information were being transmitted from one particle to another faster than the speed of light – what Einstein would later describe as "spooky action at a distance". Today, this principle is better known as quantum entanglement, the basis for so-called quantum computing. Here, it is described as "spatio-temporal effect at a distance" ("raumzeitliche Fernwirkung") – "which my gut feeling resists due to its implausible character."

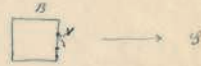
In a remarkably rigorous, well-structured letter with glimmers of playfulness, Einstein makes it clear that "interest in this matter is not based on the enjoyment of Talmudic hairsplitting but what you really mean when you write down formulas". He re-iterates his call that "physics should seek to describe objective facts" and points out that the alternative is not very useful: "This is like saying that a distinction between dream and reality rests on nothing other than a metaphysical prejudice". After pointing out the flaws in Epstein's interpretation of the EPR paradox, he admits that he still finds his own solution "pretty ugly".

Although he resisted embracing quantum theory to the end, Einstein here offers a characteristically intelligent rebuttal which allows for eventual improvements in human understanding: "My private opinion is this: The quantum theory in its present form is a highly successful experiment, undertaken with inadequate means (concepts)."

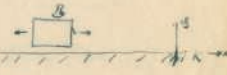
\$70,000-100,000

Lieber Herr Epstein!

Es mag sein, dass meine Arbeit ^(38. Teil) Ihnen den mir interessierenden
 Gegenstand besser enthält. Jedoch wird der wesentliche Punkt dadurch
 nicht berührt. Ich denke, Sie haben das Formale in einer sehr sorgfältigen
 Arbeit hingewiesen. Die Diskussion meiner Arbeit ist allerdings unvollständig
 und hat die Wichtigkeit verfehlt. Ich selber finde nicht genug pleasure
 in dem Formalismus der Quantenmechanik, um ohne grosse Zeit-
 aufwand Ihr Argument zu prüfen und die Sache überzeugend darzustellen.
 Ich selber bin auf die Herleitung gekommen, angeblich von einem einfachen
 Gedankenexperiment. Ich denke es wird für uns das Beste sein, wenn ich
 Ihnen dies erzähle. Wenn somit besteht Gefahr, dass sie durch gewisse
 formale Details aufgehalten werden und nie zu dem Punkt vordringen,
 der uns beide eigentlich interessiert.



B ist ein Kasten mit ^{zwei} vertikalen Innenwänden und darin ist ein
 (wegen der roten) Teilchen eingeschlossen. Es gibt einen Kasten S an dem
 Kasten mit einem Messer, der dem Kasten öffnen kann für eine Zeit,
 die einige Schwingungen des Quanten entspricht. Es wird bekommen, dass bei
 einer Drehung des Momentenables des Quant herauskommt und
 sich in die Position befindet. Was da aus dem Kasten herauskommt
 hat die ^{richtige} meistgehörte unvollständige Erklärung; d. h. man kann nicht vorhersehen,
 was für eine Richtung oder mit einem Teilchenapparat ~~man~~ messen wird,
 wenn in das Quant einfließt. Arbeitet man aber statt mit einem Teilchen-
 Apparat mit einem Aufzugs-System und misst man die Zeit des Auftretens
 des Quant, so kann diese Zeit ^{stark} "verringert" werden, wenn Kasten T
 und ^{System} S auf einem ^{gleichen} K / K benutzte montiert sind.
 Hier als Beschreibung des Folgenden:



Nun betrachten wir wieder das gleiche System
 mit folgenden Unterschieden. B ist in der L -Richtung
 frei beweglich. Auf B sitzt ein Beobachter, der von
 beiden K distanzlos kann, und die gesamte Messapparatur
 hat sich. All dies zusammen bildet das frei bewegliche System B .
 Im Beobachter auf B ist ein ^{einzelnes} durch Verwendung von unvollständigen Licht,
 die unabhängig auf K sitzen Teilchen reflektiert wird, das damals die System B betriebe
 auf K betriebe zu bestimmen. Das dass dabei diesen Punkt nach her verändert wird
 die ^{einzelnen} Lage von T betriebe auf K zu dem gegebenen Teil stellt den Beobachter also unbekannt.

38

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Paul Epstein, Princeton, 8 November 1945.

In German. Three pages, 282 x 218mm, with two sketched diagrams.

Einstein explains quantum entanglement with a three-page "simple thought experiment". Following on from his previous letter (see lot 37), Einstein attempts to set the record straight regarding his own understanding of the famous EPR 'Gedankenexperiment'.

"I myself first came upon the argument starting from a simple thought experiment. I think it will be best for us if I walk you through it...". With the aid of two diagrams involving a mirrored box, a screen, and an axis, Einstein presents the entire experiment as he first envisioned it. "Thus I incline to the opinion that the wave function does not (completely) describe what is real, but only a to us empirically accessible maximal knowledge regarding that which really exists," he concludes here. "This is what I mean when I advance the view that quantum mechanics gives an incomplete description of the real state of affairs... I do not believe that this will prove to be the correct path for the long run". It was not until 2016 that Einstein would be proven wrong.

Einstein scholar Don Howard calls Einstein's letters to Epstein "the only direct account that Einstein himself ever gave of the history of these Gedankenexperimente" ("The Prehistory of EPR", in Miller, ed., *Sixty-two Years of Uncertainty*. 1990, pp. 61-111).

\$60,000-80,000

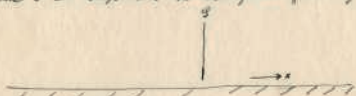
28. November 1945

Lieber Herr Epstein!

Ihr Einwurf ist mir sehr wichtig und recht überzeugend; ich kann den Impuls des Systems (Kasten + Photon) nicht genau messen mit einem Spektroskop, das auf dem Kasten sitzt. Durch den veränderlichen Impuls des Kastens allein verliert das Prinzip der Einfachheit, das bei Ihnen ebenfalls für die ungestörte Aufklärung.

Es ist mir aber uninteressant, noch nicht klar, ob die Schwärzbarkeit im Prinzip der Sache liegt, oder ob nur mein Gedanken-Experiment unzulässig gewählt war. Ich will hier ich meine Konstruktion abgeändert und bitte Sie, auch diese mit Ihrem kritischen Auge zu betrachten. Als Mittel zur Schaffung der Dunkel-Kameras nehme ich eine Platte³, die geometrisch ganz unerschütterlich ist, aber durch einen Akt Messen auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite eine Zeit völlig reflektierend gemacht werden kann, die sonstigen Schwingungen der benutzten Lichtes gleich ist.

In Platte 3 ist links ein festes System fest beweglich.



Es sei vorausgesetzt, dass links durch ein Bündel von Lichtstrahlen, die durch eine Spiegelschicht mit Hilfe eines fest angeordneten halb durchlässigen Spiegels, durch so:



Man sei auf 3 befindliche Beobachter eine ungestörte Beobachtungskammer, die auf 3 Strahlung von links, die gegen die bewegliche Reflektionskammer des Teilchens wirkt. Diese Strahlung wird durch (gestörten Teilchen) auf dem (mit einem aufgeführten) System 3 aufgefangen und die Zeit der Zeit-Affekt von der Seite festgestellt.

Die Messung zeigt die Sache wie bei dem ersten Theorem.

1) Der Beobachter in 3 bestimmt genau den Impuls des Systems 3 gegenüber dem festen System. In diesem Sinne ist es, dass es von 3 nicht schwandbar ist.

2) Der Beobachter bestimmt die Position des Mechanismus, wobei gestörte Teilchen durch die Wirkung des Quanten nicht reflektiert werden.

3) Der Beobachter misst (auf eine der 2 Messungen a) oder b)
a) → bestimmt mit langwelligem Licht wieder den Impuls des Systems
b) → bestimmt die Zeit der Platte gegenüber dem festen System.

In Teil a) kann es die Teile des in 3' ankommenen Quanten propagieren.

" " b) = " Teilchen des Quanten in 3' propagieren (bei der Messung des Quanten)

Wenn die mechanische Messung 3) keine "reale" Rückwirkung auf das fortwährende Quant hat, so muss das Quant die betreffende Charakteristik nicht haben, wenn die betreffende Messung zu nicht angeführt wird, d. h. es muss die Zeit der Platte sein, wenn man auch mehrere Teile propagieren kann. Die relative Invarianz der Zeit wird durch eine Wellenfunktion vollständig beschrieben.

Die meisten zeitabhängigen Phänomene werden zur Kritik sagen, dass sie zwar nicht mit einer ununterbrochenen Flussform des Quanten gehen, dass es aber eine Zeitpunkte unerschütterlich ist, nach dem, was die Invarianz der Zeit der fortwährende Quanten zu fragen. Diese Auffassung ist es, gegen die mein Theorem resultiert.

der langweilige Gedanke

Alb. Einstein

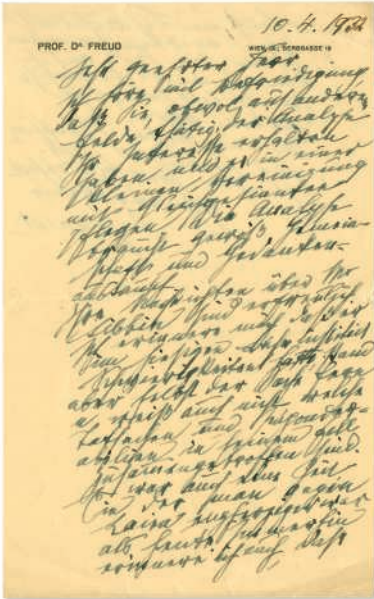
39

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Paul Epstein, Princeton, 28 November 1945.

In German. Two pages, 217 x 280 mm, on personal blindstamped letterhead ("A. Einstein, 112 Mercer Street"), with two sketched diagrams.

"It is this view against which my instinct revolts." Epstein had responded to Einstein's elucidation of the EPR paradox (see lot 38) with further concerns. "Your objection is new to me and quite convincing: One can't accurately measure the momentum of the system (box + photon) with a spectral apparatus sitting on the box," writes Einstein. The problem, he argues, is with his thought experiment rather than the principle at stake; in order to satisfy Epstein's criticisms Einstein presents a re-redesigned EPR paradox, "and I ask you to please look at this with your critical eye". This new system is sketched out in two diagrams and seems to have satisfied both correspondents; its themes and language are echoed in the short paper "Quantum Mechanics and Reality" published by Einstein in Dialectica in 1948. At the end of the letter Einstein re-affirms what he finds so distasteful about Bohr's view of quantum mechanics: "Most contemporary physicists would argue that while they do not believe in the subsequent influence on the quantum, they are in principle prohibited from asking for a 'real state of affairs' regarding the dividing quantum. It is this view against which my instinct revolts."

\$30,000-50,000



40

FREUD, Sigmund (1856-1939). Autograph letter signed ("Freud") to Paul Epstein, Vienna, 10 April 1932.

In German. Two pages, 231 x 145mm, on personal letterheaded cream notepaper ("Prof. Dr. Freud").

Freud congratulates Epstein on introducing Freudian psychoanalyst to Los Angeles, "with best wishes for you and the members of your society." Epstein had encountered Freud in a sanatorium in Switzerland in 1920, where Epstein was pursuing his second course of psychoanalytic treatment for "depression and stomach trouble". An enthusiastic proponent of the treatment, Epstein founded the "Psychoanalytic Study Group" in Los Angeles in 1927, alongside Jung-trained Thomas Libbin. Judging by the content of this letter, it appears that Epstein was expressing some doubts about Libbin's competence. In any case, Freud is delighted to hear that "despite being active in another field," Epstein had formed the group; "[Psycho]analysis," writes Freud, "certainly needs fellowship and the exchange of ideas".

\$4,000-6,000

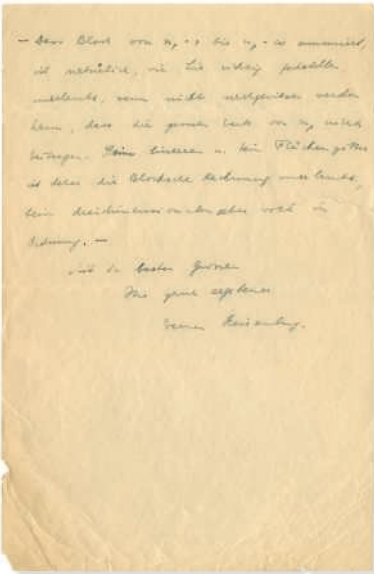
41

HEISENBERG, Werner (1901-1976). Autograph letter signed ("Werner Heisenberg") to Paul Epstein, Ann Arbor, 22 July [1939?].

In German. Three pages, 276 x 180mm (marginal tears and short closed tear grazing one word on leaf 2).

Heisenberg is indecisive on the question of how to calculate the ferromagnetic state of quantum spins. In June 1939, just before the outbreak of World War II, Heisenberg traveled to the United States to lecture and visit colleagues at the University of Michigan. While in Ann Arbor, Heisenberg corresponded with many of his fellow scientists, including Paul Epstein. In the present letter, Heisenberg thanks Epstein for two previous letters on ferromagnetism ("Sättigungsmagnetisierung"), then dives right into the usefulness of "Bloch's calculation" ("Blochsche Rechnung"), perhaps referring to recent research by Felix Bloch (1905-1983) on calculating the magnetic moment of free neutrons, which he published in 1936. Heisenberg writes: "On the question of how good Bloch's calculation is I have still not come to full clarity. I still do not completely understand why the periodicity condition for the open unend[ing] chain gives something different from the closed one." Bloch had been Heisenberg's first doctoral student at the University of Leipzig in the late 1920s, when he made important contributions to the quantum mechanics of electrons in crystals and developed the theory of metallic conduction. Bloch left Germany as soon as the Nazis seized power in 1933, and by 1939 he was a professor at Stanford University, collaborating with L.W. Alvarez at the Berkeley Cyclotron to calculate the magnetic moment of the neutron. In the letter, Heisenberg goes on to describe the ferromagnetic state in a one-dimensional model—a chain of quantum spins or quantum magnetic moments—in reference to Bloch's formula: "The lowest energy value belongs to the term in which all spins stand parallel $s = \frac{1}{2}N$. This total spin $s = \frac{1}{2}N$ may nevertheless adjust in all directions, it can also first be $m = s = \frac{1}{2}N$, i.e. $r \geq 0$, or it can be, for example, $m = s - 1 = \frac{1}{2}N - 1$, and $r = 1$ etc., i.e. physically, this lowest energy value will happen once to every r when it is acting outside the field." Heisenberg ends his letter indecisively regarding the conditions under which Bloch's formula applies: "For the linear and for the grid surface, Bloch's calculation is not allowed, but for the three-dimensional it is probably in order" ("Beim linearen [und] beim Flächengitter ist daher die Blochsche Rechnung unerlaubt, beim dreidimensionalen aber wohl in Ordnung").

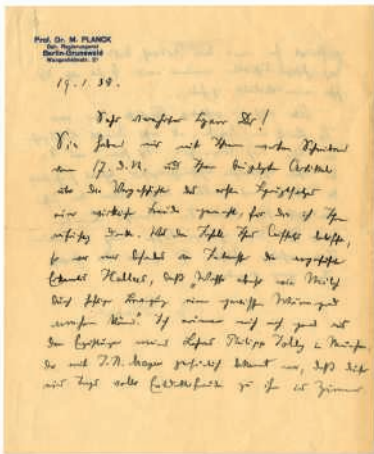
\$6,000-9,000



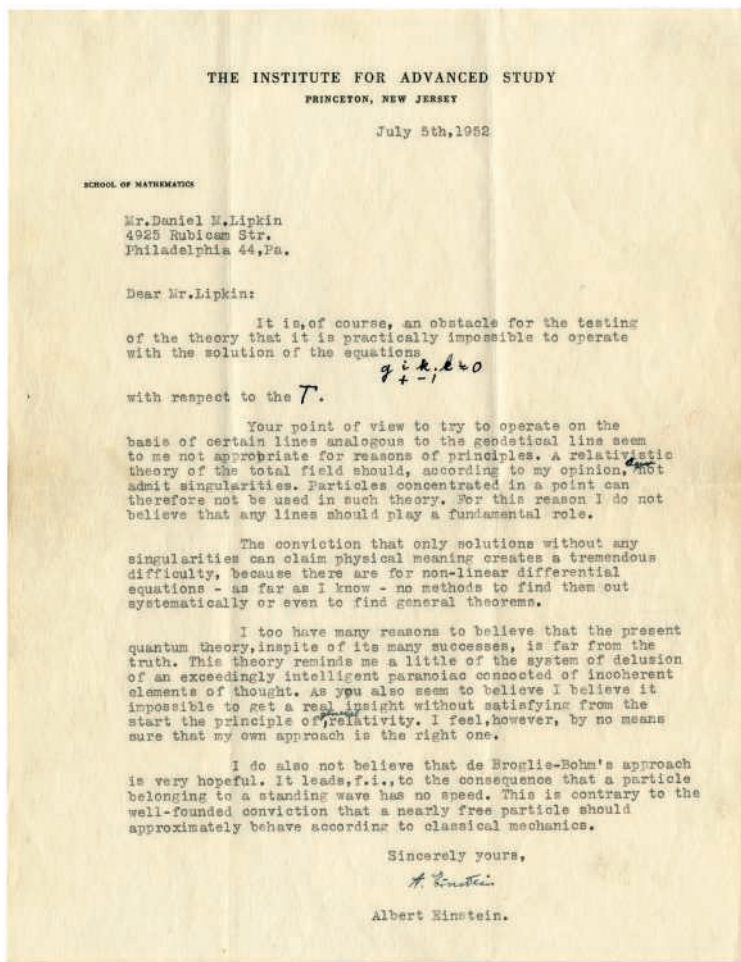
42

SCIENTISTS - A collection of five letters and documents, including, PLANCK, Max (1858-1947). ALS to Paul Epstein, Berlin, 19 January 1938. In German. Planck muses on the pre-history of the first law of thermodynamics, and is especially interested to learn that Albrecht von Haller (1708-1777) had already observed that the temperature of both milk and water increases when the liquids are vigorously shaken. - LORENTZ, Hendrik Antoon (1853-1928). ALS to Paul Epstein, Harlem, 15 August 1921. In German. A letter of recommendation for Paul Epstein. - SOMMERFELD, Arnold (1868-1951). ANS ("Hrzl. Gruss. A Somerfeld") to Peter Paul Koch (1879-1945), Mt. Lowe (California), no date but ca. 1923-1928. In German. A particularly jovial postcard written during a 'evening's entertainment' organized by Sommerfeld during one of his visits to Pasadena (1923 or 1928). - DUKAS, Helen (1896-1982). TLS to Paul Epstein, Princeton, December [n.d. ca 1960s?]. Concerning copies of Albert Einstein's letters in Epstein's possession - TLS to Ernst Gabor Straus, Princeton, 22 October 1962. Informs Straus that she is embarking upon a 'History of Science project, of which you may have heard' and is chasing down Einstein's correspondence. She asks Straus for any news of Paul Epstein, whom she is certain has several unrecorded letters. Together, five pieces.

\$1,000-1,500



The following five letters (lots 43 - 47) are written to Daniel Lipkin, a Bronx, New York native, who as a self-described "awestruck 15 year-old high school student," first wrote to Einstein in 1944 and continued his correspondence with the physicist after completing his studies at Princeton (1946-1949) under Einstein's friend David Bohm. Lipkin went on to work as an electrical engineer working for Sperry Univac designing early computers, and later at American Electronic Laboratories. (Lipkin, letter to the editor, American Journal of Physics, 1981, p. 619; *Obit.*, Philadelphia Inquirer, 29 June 2009).



43

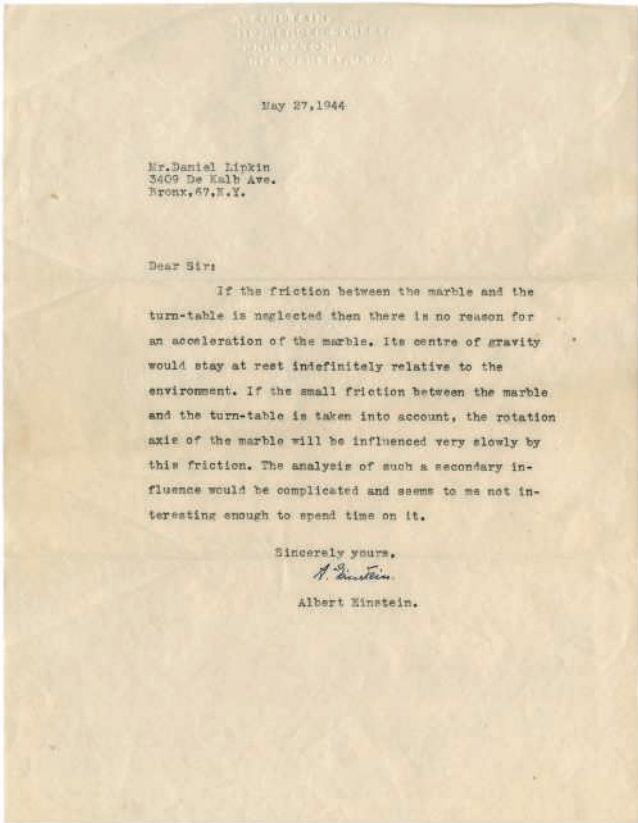
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Daniel M. Lipkin, Princeton, 5 July 1952.

One page, 280 x 218mm, on Institute for Advanced Study letterhead with several autograph emendations including a hand-written equation.

Einstein likens quantum theory to a "system of delusion of an exceedingly intelligent paranoiac concocted of incoherent elements of thought". Einstein offers his counsel to Lipkin, an engineer and a former student of his friend David Bohm at Princeton on a set of equations he had sent for comment: "Your point of view to try to operate on the basis of certain lines analogous to the geodetical line seem to me not appropriate for reasons of principles. A relativistic theory of the total field should, according to my opinion, cannot admit singularities. Particles concentrated in a point can therefore not be used in such theory. For this reason I do not believe that any lines should play a fundamental role. The conviction that only solutions without any singularities can claim physical meaning creates a tremendous difficulty, because there are for non-linear differential equations—as far as I know—no methods to find them out systematically or even to find general theorems."

He then offers a superb critique of quantum theory: "I too have many reasons to believe that the present quantum theory, inspite [sic] of its many successes, is far from the truth. This theory reminds me a little of the system of delusion of an exceedingly intelligent paranoiac concocted of incoherent elements of thought. As you also seem to believe I believe it impossible to get a real insight without satisfying from the start the principle of general relativity. I feel, however, by no means sure that my own approach is the right one." Einstein then references Lipkin's former professor: "I do also not believe that the de Broglie-Bohm's approach is very hopeful. It leads, f.i., to the consequence that a particle belonging to a standing wave has no speed. This is contrary to the well-founded conviction that a nearly free particle should approximately behave according to classical mechanics."

\$10,000-15,000



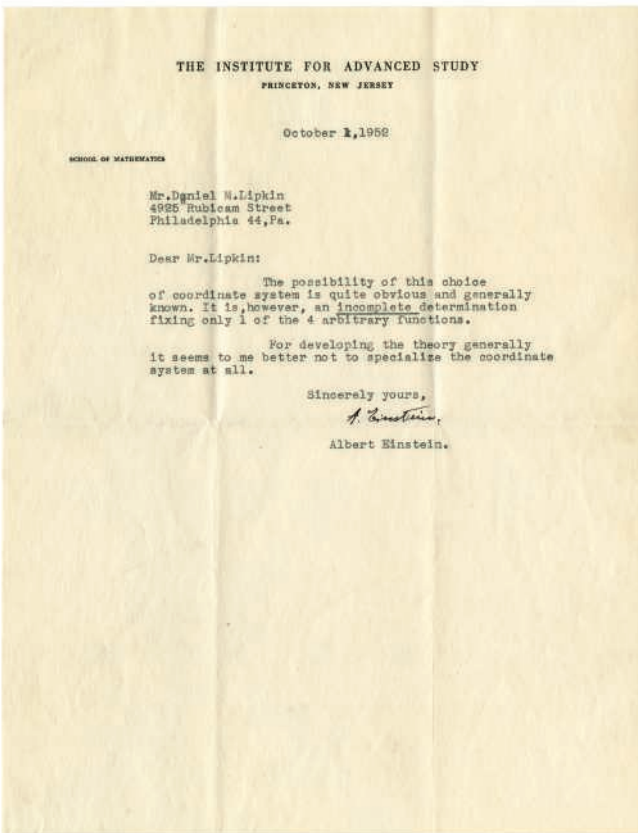
44

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Daniel Lipkin, Princeton, 27 May 1944.

One page, 278 x 214mm on his embossed Mercer Street stationery with the original transmittal envelope.

Einstein responds to a physics question from a fifteen year-old high school student concerning the influence of a rotating turntable upon a marble spinning on top. Einstein writes that if friction was not taken into account, then "there is no reason for an acceleration of the marble. Its centre of gravity would stay at rest indefinitely relative to the environment." But if the friction between the surfaces was factored, then the speed of the marble's rotation "will be influenced very slowly by this friction." Einstein believed that analyzing the influence of this friction would be very complex, "and seems to me not interesting enough to spend time on it." Interestingly, the correspondent was not asking Einstein for himself, but for his classmate, Marvin Minsky (1927-2016) one of the pioneers of artificial intelligence, who originally posed the question.

\$2,000-3,000



45

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Daniel M. Lipkin, Princeton, 1 October 1952.

One page, 280 x 218mm on Institute for Advanced Study letterhead with the original transmittal envelope.

Einstein offers a brief critique of a set of equations sent by his correspondent, opining that his "choice of coordinate system is quite obvious and generally known." But adds that it is only "an incomplete determination fixing only 1 of the 4 arbitrary functions." It appears to him that in developing the theory, specializing the coordinate system is not warranted.

\$2,000-3,000

46

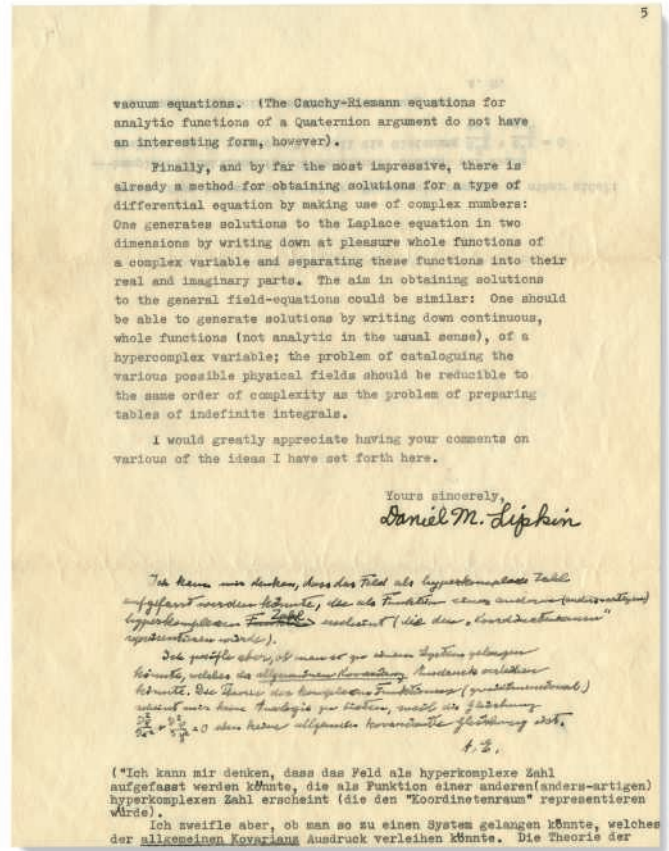
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Daniel M. Lipkin, Princeton, 13 October 1952. [With:] an enclosure, being Lipkin's letter to Einstein, Philadelphia, 7 October 1952 bearing Einstein's autograph marginalia and a lengthy autograph note signed ("A.E") at the letter's conclusion.

Partly in German. One page, 166 x 141mm; enclosure, five pages, 280 x 215mm, with Einstein's holograph comments in German transcribed in type below by the correspondent (minor smears to ink).

Einstein offers his comments on a lengthy question on space time and the nature of observation from a former student of David Bohm at Princeton.

Einstein offers a running commentary on Lipkin's five-page letter discussing the distinction "between two classes of mathematical entities", namely those "which refer mainly to the observer's particular coordinate system and which cannot be given any direct physical interpretation; then on the other hand there are physically meaningful field-components." As Lipkin elaborates on his line of reasoning, Einstein adds his comments in the left margin, most often a simple "no!", sometimes a "yes" and occasionally a "?". In one instance, Lipkin raises "a very delicate point" stating that "one could take the point of view that free-space equations $R_{ik} = 0$ of the General Theory of Relativity are phenomenological!" Einstein underlines the last two words and adds a question mark while commenting that Lipkin's term has "no clear meaning". Einstein agrees with the balance of Lipkin's reasoning in this passage, which leads him to considering the consequences of the premise, "that the Theory of Generalized Gravitation provides an accurate description of all possible physical facts." To this, Einstein adds: "This is what I hope for". While Einstein offers comments to the first three pages, he tapers off in the fourth and fifth, the latter of which he pens a short note in German, responding to Lipkin's conclusions concerning the potential for hypercomplex numbers for "obtaining solutions to the general field-equations". To this Einstein, still more comfortable writing in his native German, writes: "I can imagine that the field might be conceived as a hypercomplex number that appear as a function of another hyper-complex number (which would represent 'coordination space'). But I doubt whether one could thus arrive at a system which could express general covariance. The theory of complex functions (two-dimensional) seems to me to prove your analogy, because the equation $\frac{\delta^2 \psi}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 \psi}{\delta y^2} = 0$ is not a general covariant equation."

\$6,000-8,000



47

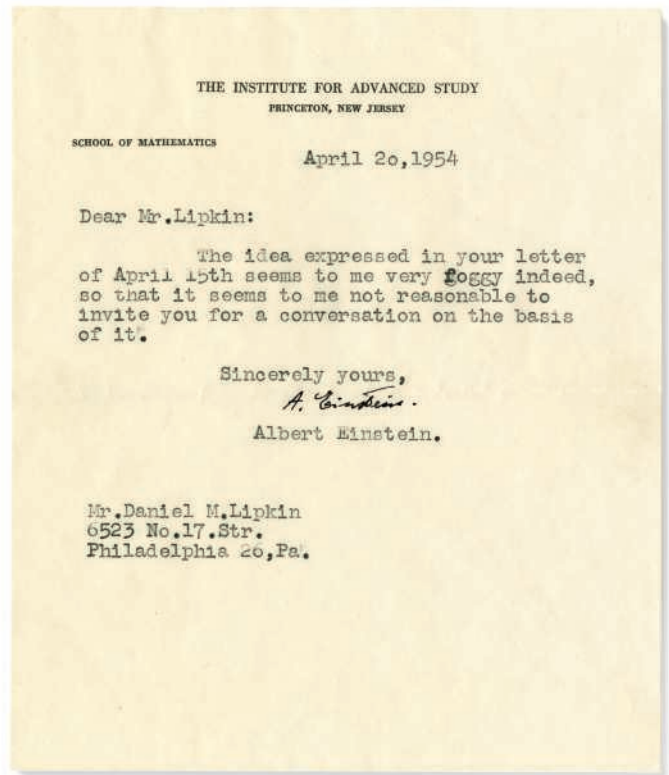
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Daniel M. Lipkin, Princeton, 20 April 1954.

One page, 165 x 140mm, on Institute for Advanced Study letterhead with original transmittal envelope.

An aging Einstein declines to meet with his correspondent for a conversation.

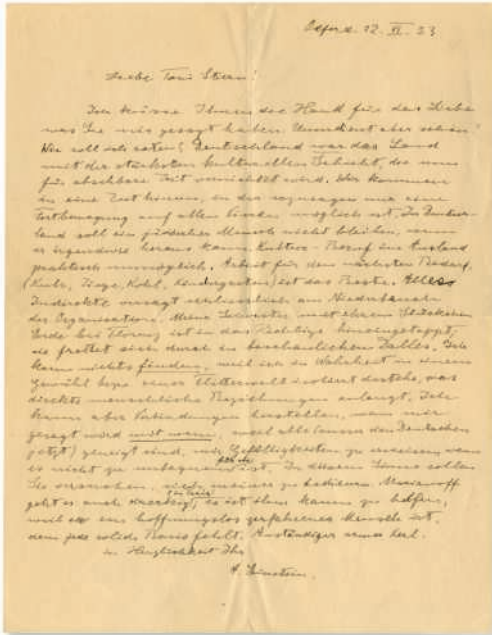
Witting that the idea presented in his last letter seemed to him "very foggy indeed, so that it seems to me not reasonable to invite you for a conversation on the basis of it."

\$2,000-3,000



ALBERT EINSTEIN LETTERS TO ANTONIA STERN

The following four letters are written to Antonia Stern (1891-1961) the youngest daughter of German historian Alfred Stern (1846-1936). Einstein became close with the Stern family while he was studying in Zurich between 1896 and 1900. The young Antonia was a gifted violinist who often played with Einstein when he visited the Stern household. Antonia Stern and Albert Einstein are believed to have had a brief affair in the spring of 1933 at the Belgian seaside town of De Haan/Le Coq and maintained an intermittent correspondence after he departed for the United States. Antonia, by then living in Paris, soon became romantically involved with the communist Hans Beimler who was killed in Spanish Civil War in December 1936. (She would find herself targeted by Stalin for her accusations that her former lover may have been killed by his own comrades.) Stern was interned during the German occupation of France but managed to escape deportation and survive the war. An additional letter from Einstein to Emma Darmstadt (lot 52), Antonia's older sister, is also offered here. (Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 9 April 2018; Norbert Schmitz, Alfred Stern. Ph.D. Diss., Tromsø University, 2008.)

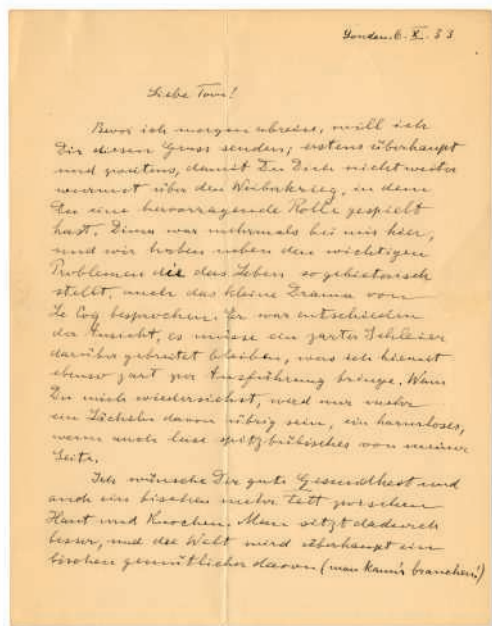


48
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Antonia Stern, Oxford, 12 June 1933.

In German. One page, 227 x 175mm.

"No Jewish person should remain in Germany if he can possibly find a way to get out." Months after Einstein formally renounced his German citizenship, he counsels Stern to leave the country as soon as possible. He opens by offering a symbolic "kiss" in return for Stern sending expressions of her love, while confessing it was "undeserved." He then bemoans the destruction of the German "cultural class" by Hitler's regime, but cautions her that securing a "cultural career abroad is practically impossible," and advises her to seek an occupation that satisfies basic needs ("cow, goat, cabbage, kindergarten"). He observes that his sister, on her small farm near Florence, has stumbled "on the right path" and manages to eke out a simple existence. No longer able to visit Germany, Einstein feels adrift: "I am in a flittering world, apart from the things that touch on direct human relationships. However, I can provide some contacts, if you tell me *with whom*, because everyone (except the Germans at this point) is inclined to show me courtesies."

\$5,000-8,000



49
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph letter signed ("A. E.") to Antonia Stern, London, 6 October 1933.

In German. Two pages, 226 x 175mm, with original transmittal envelope addressed in his hand.

As he prepares to depart Europe for the last time for America, Einstein bids farewell to Antonia Stern, and alludes to a romantic affair. A cryptic letter from Einstein, alluding to an apparent romantic liaison with Stern at the Belgian seaside town of De Haan/Le Coq and a conflict (perhaps with Einstein's daughter Margot) provoked by it: notably, and unusually for Einstein, the letter is couched in the more intimate "Du" form, unlike his previous letters to Stern. "Before I leave tomorrow, I want to send you this greeting, first just for itself, and second so that you should no longer feel wistful about the women's war [*Weiberkrieg*], in which you played such an outstanding role. Dima [*Marianoff*, husband of Einstein's stepdaughter Margot] visited us several times here, and besides the important problems with which life so peremptorily confronts us, we also discussed the little drama of Le Coq. He was decidedly of the view that a tender veil must stay spread over it, which I just as tenderly now put into effect. When you see me again only a smile will remain from this, a harmless one, albeit quietly mischievous on my side." He then wishes her good health and hoping that she would add "a little more fat between skin and bones. It makes one feel better, and the world will seem a little more comfortable (which can be useful!)."

He then notes that in London, he had a bit of an adventure, having "to speak in front of a giant auditorium on a politically sensitive subject. I was helped to get through this by the remains of childish innocence which Nature (in other ways so cruel) has left to me." On the 4th Einstein delivered a speech on the looming crisis in Europe and the plight of German scientists in Germany at the Albert Hall before an audience of 10,000. Despite death threats directed against him, and under heavy security, he offered his hopes that "liberty and honor of this continent" would be "saved by the Western nations" (*New York Times*, 4 October 1933, p. 17). He closes sending "heartfelt greetings to your dear parents and brave sisters." The following day, he boarded the *Westmoreland* at Southampton, to sail to New York. He would never see Europe again.

Precious little is known about this brief liaison between Einstein and Stern, save for rumors repeated in a pair of secondary sources, but this letter is suggestive, especially Einstein's use of the familiar and intimate form of address "du" in this letter and the letter of 21 December 1933 (see lot 50), as opposed the more formal "sie" he uses to address her in other letters in this series. The only scholarly source that mentions this encounter is Norbert Schmitz's biography, *Alfred Stern (1846-1936) Ein europäischer Historiker gegen den Strom der nationalen Geschichtsschreibung* (Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Tromsø, 2008) p. 36.

\$12,000-18,000

21. XII. 33.

Liebe Frau Stern!

Ich danke Sie freundlich für Deine beiden Briefe. Sie zeigen, dass auch Du in diesen Tagen zu nichts hast wie fast alle, die mir näher stehen. Das Schmerzlichste ist das Leiden Deiner Mutter. So oft kam ich in Dein Haus als Student und als junger Mann. Ihr schalkhaftes und guttönes Wesen ist mir so frisch wie früher, wie wenn es gestern gewesen wäre. Mühsige Tränen habe ich im Leben kennen gelernt, die wie sie durch ihr blosses Dasein Freude und Trost verbreiten. Das ganze Haus war eine Stätte der Harmonie. Früher Sie der lieben Frau die Hand von mir. Im Frühjahr hoffe ich bald alle im Zetris zu sehen. Es geht mir auch sehr nahe, dass Deine Schwester so schwer einen Ruhepunkt findet. Wenn Du glaubst, dass ich durch meine Beschäftigungen etwas für Sie thun könnte, so schreibe mir (University Princeton)

Fröhlich war ich, dass Du Dich ein bisschen mit meinem armen Tetel abzugeben hast. Er wird wohl sehr unter seiner Brainammlung leiden, die sein Zustand notwendig mit sich bringt. Die Altersgenossen wenden sich ab, weil sie es als peinlich empfinden, dass sie nicht wissen, wie sie sich stellen sollen.

Du habe mit dem Leiter der Fakultät hier schon einen Strauss angepflanzet gehabt, der aber völlig begehrt ist. So glaube ich, dass diese Stellung von Tamer sein wird. Die Menschen hier sind mehr-weniger formal und unindividuell, sodass man es eigentlich gar nicht so leicht hat, sich hinein-zufinden. Der deutsche Einfluss ist mehr oder weniger und der Antisemitismus sehr bedauernd, wenn auch durch feine Formen verdeckt.

Mit grossem Bedauern vernehme ich, dass Deine Gesundheitszustand immer noch zu wünschen übrig lässt. Es bedrückt mich unendlich, als ich mich etwas dazu beizutragen haben dürfte durch meine heutige Wesen. Ich sehe, dass ich den Ansprüchen an Empfindung, die in Le Coq mir gestellt waren, nicht gewachsen war, sodass ich den so Betracht kommenden Missgeschick nicht gewachsen war. Nicht mit Unrecht bemerkte der alte Goethe, dass der Mann mit dem schlechten Gesicht immer eine schlechte Figur macht, wie er es auch anstellen mag. Des Begriffs spendet mir immerhin etwas Trost.

Das deutsche Bildungswesen läuft weiter ab und findet die Welt widerspruchsvoll und unübersichtlich. Wir wissen, was es weitergehen mag. In der Schweiz stossen die Meinungen wohl besonders hart aufeinander, und wir Deutschen sind wie immer Leidtragende. Du hast aber eine grausame Geschichte erzählt, indem das Schicksal jenseits abtrat.

Sei herzlichst gegrüsst von Einstein A. E.

50
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph letter signed ("A. E.") to Antonia Stern, [n.p., Princeton?], 21 December 1933.

In German. Two pages, 227 x 176mm, with the original transmittal envelope addressed in his hand.

"I see that I was not equal to the demands for empathy that were placed on me in Le Coq": Einstein alludes to his romantic liaison with Antonia Stern earlier that year, and confesses to his own failure in empathy. Writing again (unusually for him) in the more intimate "Du" form, Einstein thanks Stern for "both of your letters. They show that you too have had to suffer recently, like almost everyone else who is close to me." Most painful to Einstein was the suffering of Antonia's mother, and he fondly recalls his visits to the Stern household in earlier years: "I came so often to your house as a student and as a younger man. Her roguish and kindly nature is as fresh before my eyes, as if it were only yesterday. In my life I have known few women who spread joy and solace through their mere existence as she did. The entire house was a place of harmony." Einstein still clings to the hope that he can return to Europe to visit in the new year, and offers help to Antonia's sister "If you think that I could do something for her through my connections, write me (at Princeton University)". Einstein is happy to hear that Stern has been concerning herself with his son Eduard ("my poor Tetel", suffering from schizophrenia and then institutionalised near Zurich): "He will probably suffer greatly from the loneliness which his condition necessarily brings with it". Newly situated at Princeton at the Institute for Advanced Study, Einstein reports that he had a "fight with the director here, which is completely settled now", which encourages him to think that his position in Princeton will be a lasting one, although he comments "The people here are curiously formal and lacking in individuality, so that it is really not so easy for one to find one's feet. The German influence is disastrous, and antisemitism is very pronounced, even if it is covered by fine manners."

His attention then turns to Antonia's health and offers a rather elliptical apology for his behaviour after an apparent liaison between them during Einstein's stay in De Haan/Le Coq on the Belgian coast in the spring of 1933: "I am deeply sorry to hear that your state of health still leaves much to be desired. This depresses me all the more since I have apparently also contributed to it through my unfeeling character. I see that I was not equal to the demands for empathy that were placed on me in Le Coq, so that I was not equal to the females that came into consideration. Old Goethe was justified in his comment that man is always a poor figure in connection with the finer sex, regardless of how he may approach it. This testimony gives me some little comfort." The letter ends with reflections on the progress of the "German disaster" in the face of a contradictory and unprepared world.

\$20,000-30,000

das erstmal als Student in Ihrem Hause Besuche
 machte. Sie war alles Sonne und Lächeln und Ihre
 unendliche Gastfreundschaft, Ihre Güte
 Wird nun ist man schon für einen alten Museum-
 Stück geworden, die Mythe der lebhaftesten Bemerkungen,
 verschwindet oder vielmehr selbst verschwindet - in eine
 bunte junge, freundliche Umgebung versetzt, die Trauer-
 hafter erscheint als die Bemerkungen aus den Tagen
 der Jugend.

Ihre dankbar oft an Sie und Ihren Vater den geliebten,
 der seinen Trauer mir zu seiner Rettung, Gottlob
 dass Sie wenigstens innerhalb des westlichen Reiches als
 lebt. Die Karte dort sind eine wahre Herausforderung gegen
 die Feindschaften und die Feindschaften, das unendliche
 der Welt und die der Schwere fühlbar.

Ihre ganz unerschöpfliche Energie, weil ich mich
 den Pflichten und Anstrengungen, die mich dort
 erwartet hatten, einfach nicht gewachsen fühlte.
 Sogar hätte ich mehr der Schwere, Frankreich
 und Spanien gehen müssen - es hätte mich
 aber an Mut und Naturabstammungsurbe. Ich
 hoffe aber, dass wir uns wieder die nächsten Jahre
 sehen.

Hochliche Grüße an Sie und Ihren lieben Vater

Ihr
 A. E.

51
 EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph letter signed ("A. E.") to
 Antonia Stern, Watch Hill, 7 July 1934.

In German. Two pages, 276 x 217mm, with the original transmittal
 envelope addressed in his hand.

**On the death of Ilse Einstein and his inability to return to Europe: "my
 courage and initiative failed me."**

"All of my letters begin with an apology for a long silence. However, this
 time I don't even want to attempt it. I am currently sitting in a quiet spot
 on the ocean, so completely left to myself, far away from all noise, as well
 as from friends (male and female) and acquaintances. This cocooned
 state renders the desire for action and decisiveness silent, and leads to
 contemplation and a feeling of vegetating. You feel like an old animal
 under God's eternal sky, and you are pierced by the futility of human
 efforts and hopes."

He has just heard the news by telegram of the death in Paris of his
 stepdaughter Ilse, "a merciful death after dreadful suffering." Ilse, had
 developed cancer and Einstein's wife, Elsa, returned to Europe to look
 after her. Ilse "was once my secretary, a fine, gentle person and unlucky
 in everything she began. My wife and Margot were in Paris with her, in
 Margot's small apartment. All three of them went through something
 dreadful." He thanks her for sending along "Your dear mother's poems,"
 which had "a wonderful effect on me." The poems evoked happy
 memories of his student years, when he first visited the Stern household
 at the urging of "the now dearly departed Juila Asbacher. Everything was
 all sunshine and smiles, and you children were such droll little people."
 Conversely, Einstein feels he has become "an old museum piece" who
 now finds himself in "an eternally young, foreign environment, which
 seems more dream-like than the memories of the days of my youth".

He thinks of her father Alfred, "who may well suffer deeply from his
 loneliness;" but Einstein finds solace in the fact that they live "outside
 of the desolate cauldron" of Germany after their move to Zurich: "People
 there are a real rest-cure against fascist tendencies elsewhere; you will
 no doubt feel this too in Switzerland". He closes offering an explanation
 as to his inability to visit Europe as he intended, "because I simply did not
 feel equal to the obligations and commotion that would have awaited me
 there. I was actually supposed to go to Switzerland, France, and Spain -
 but my courage and initiative failed me. I hope that perhaps we will see
 each other next year."

\$8,000-12,000

Princeton, 26. I. 52.

Liebe Frau Emma Darmstadt!

Sie waren so lieb, mir die Nachricht von dem schweren
 Verlust zukommen zu lassen, den Sie erlitten haben. Ich kann
 nicht denken, was Sie alles durchmachen mussten, bis das
 Schicksal da war. Sie selber habe vor einem halben Jahr
 meine gute Schwester verloren, die das letzte Jahrzehnt
 mit mir gelebt hat. Sie war eine harmonische, gesunde, so
 leicht eine ruhige und frohliche Stimmung, die das Gefühl
 der Verbundenheit nicht aufkommen ließ. Auch dankte
 ich mir, dass Sie Ihr Pflänzchen nicht und dauernd
 menschliche Beziehungen geschaffen hat.

Die untröstliche Frau in Zürich ist mir mein Leben
 lang als ein ideal menschlicher Gemeinschaft im kleinen
 Rahmen vorgekommen. Ihre beiden Eltern waren so
 gütig und herzlich, wie man es ganz selten findet.
 Ihr geliebter Vater erinnerte mich
 an meine Mutter. Ihre tiefere Sehnsucht schloß mit Ihnen
 und natürlich auch Ihnen, dass Sie wieder Teilhaber
 und Freund am Wasser und der Luft finden werden.

Ihr lieber
 A. Einstein.

52
 EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph letter signed ("A. Einstein") to
 Emma Darmstadt, Princeton, 26 January 1952.

In German. One page, 279 x 214mm (moderate toning).

**Einstein offers his condolences over the death of Emma's husband
 Georg Darmstadt and recalls fond memories of the Stern family
 household in Zurich.** Acknowledging receipt of the sad news from
 Emma Darmstadt (the sister of Antonia Stern), Einstein admits he could

"imagine what you all had to go through," adding, "Six months ago, I
 myself lost my dear sister, who had lived with me for the past decade."
 But he takes solace in the fact that "when a life has been harmonious, a
 beautiful and comforting memory remains, which suppresses the feeling
 of abandonment." He then turns to the past, remembering that "For my
 entire life, I have kept in mind your paternal home in Zurich as an ideal
 of human fellowship on a small scale. Both of your parents were so kind and
 mellow, characteristics which one very rarely finds. A gracious ambiance
 permeated everything."

\$5,000-7,000

OTHER PROPERTIES

53

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("A Einstein") to Isaac Hirsch, Swanton, Md., 24 September 1946.

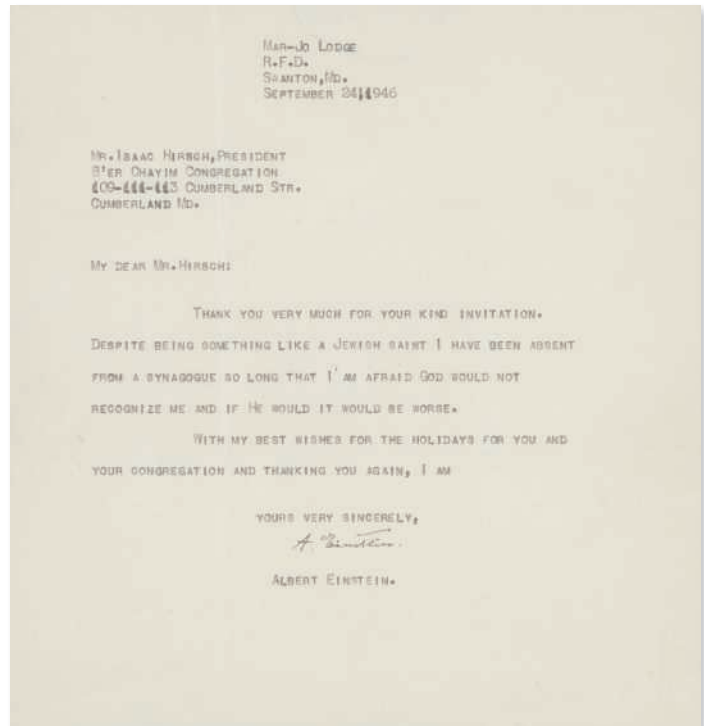
One page, 198 x 192mm (visible), matted and framed together with a typed letter from Otto Nathan, executor of the estate of Albert Einstein, New York, 12 March 1957, returning the Einstein letter to Isaac Hirsch.

Einstein declines an invitation to Rosh Hashanah services: "Despite being something like a Jewish saint I have been absent from a Synagogue for so long that I'm afraid God would not recognize me and if he would it would be worse."

Hirsch, the President of the B'er Chayim Congregation in Cumberland, Maryland, had presumably invited Einstein to attend services for Rosh Hashanah on the evening of 25 September, as Einstein closes offering "best wishes for the holidays for you and your congregation".

A wonderfully humorous letter from the notoriously irreligious, and irreverent, Einstein.

\$10,000-15,000



54

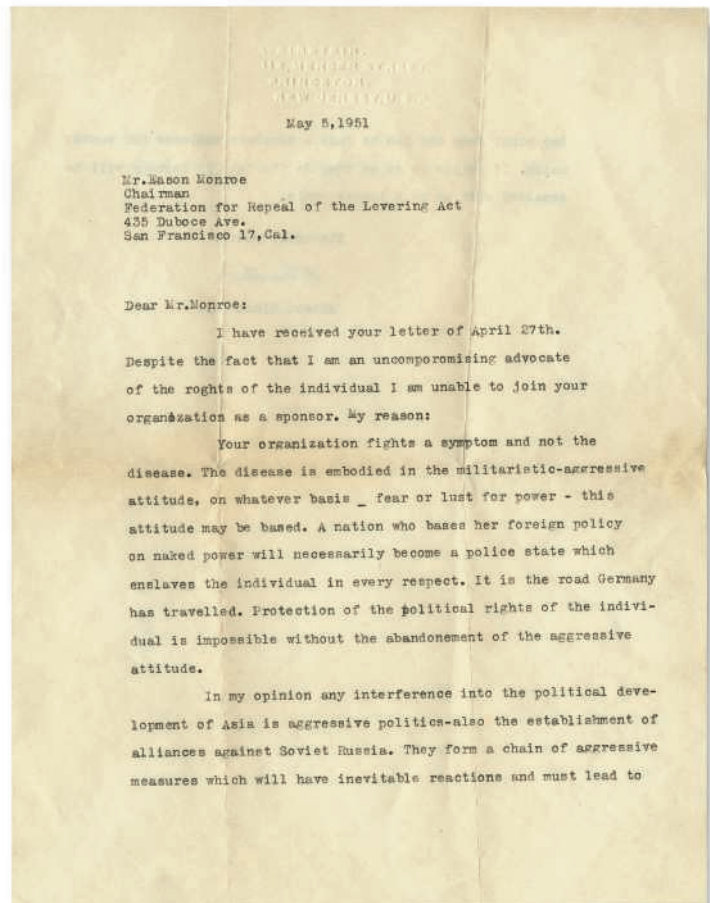
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Eason Monroe, Chairman of the Federation for Repeal of the Levering Act, Princeton, 5 May 1951.

Two pages, 278 x 213mm (lightly toned at mailing folds), with original transmittal envelope.

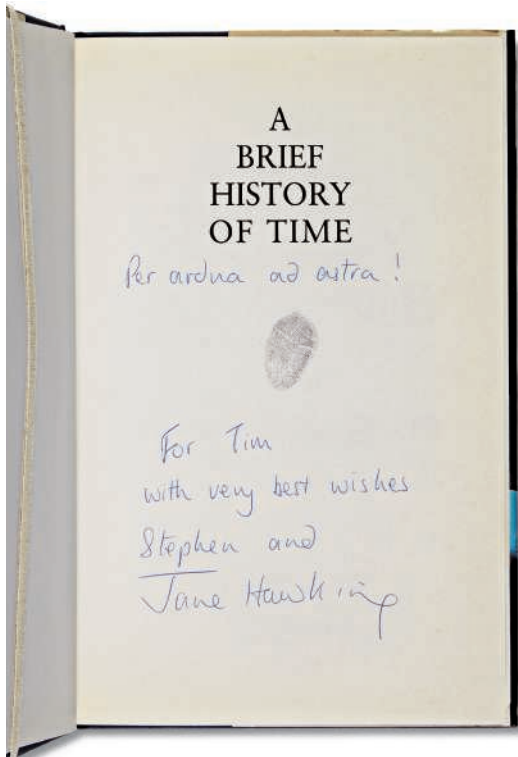
Einstein strenuously objects to the campaign to repeal a California law demanding loyalty oaths from state employees: "Your organization fights a symptom and not the disease."

Responding to an appeal to support the campaign against the "Levering Act", Einstein offers his general sympathy but declines to add his name in support: "Despite the fact that I am an uncompromising advocate of the rights of the individual I am unable to join your organization as a sponsor." He believed the campaign too narrowly focused on a mere "symptom" and would do nothing to resolve the larger underlying issues ("the disease") that led to the State of California to require state employees (including professors in public universities) to take a loyalty oath as a condition of employment. "The disease is embodied in the militarist-aggressive attitude... A nation who bases her foreign policy on naked power will necessarily become a police state which enslaves the individual in every respect. It is the road Germany had travelled. Protection of the political rights of the individual is impossible without the abandonment of the aggressive attitude." If this course was not abandoned soon, Einstein feared that "the fate of Germany will be repeated with us on a larger scale."

\$10,000-15,000



For additional Einstein letters, please see lots 175-177



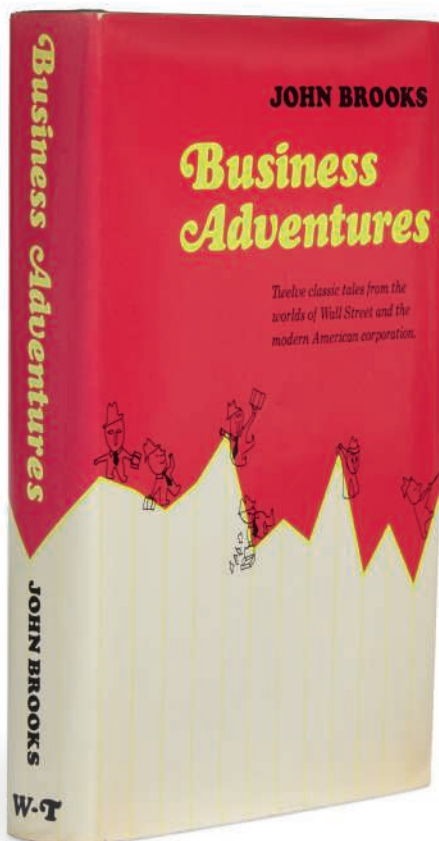
55

HAWKING, Stephen (1942-2018). *A Brief History of Time*. London: Bantam Press, 1988.

Through adversity to the stars: the first edition of Hawking's bestselling science classic, with authorial thumbprint. Stephen Hawking's thumbprint is accompanied by an inscription from Jane Hawking: "Per ardua ad astra! For Tim / with very best wishes / Stephen and Jane Hawking." "Per ardua ad astra" – "through adversity to the stars" – is the motto of the Royal Air Force. In 1988, the recipient was an airline pilot and his sister, Donna, a doctoral student at Cambridge. Donna rented a flat from the Hawkings and would interview Stephen Hawking for a BBC Radio Science feature. She had the book inscribed as a birthday gift for her brother.

Octavo (235 x 150mm). Publisher's grey-blue boards, grey pictorial dust-jacket. *Provenance:* Tim Balin (gift inscription).

\$3,000-5,000



56

BROOKS, John (1920-1993). *Business Adventures*. New York: Weybright and Talley, 1969.

First edition of Warren Buffett and Bill Gates's favorite book about business, inscribed by the author. *Business Adventures* compiles Brooks's *New Yorker* articles from the 1960s into a single volume, and chapters include the classic profile "Xerox Xerox Xerox Xerox Xerox;" "The Impacted Philosophers," which looks at the 1961 case of price-fixing at General Electric; and the "Fate of Edsel," an examination of why the Ford Motor Company's flagship car flopped in 1958. In a 2014 blog post, Gates closes a lengthy homage: "*Business Adventures* is as much about the strengths and weaknesses of leaders in challenging circumstances as it is about the particulars of one business or another. In that sense, it is still relevant not despite its age but because of it. John Brooks's work is really about human nature, which is why it has stood the test of time." This copy is inscribed and signed by the author on the front endpaper, "To Ralph and Maria, affectionately, John."

Octavo, 232 x 150mm. Publisher's black cloth, illustrated dust-jacket (minor wear to extremities, very slight fading to red spine).

\$2,000-3,000

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS



57

GLOBE OF THE PLANET MARS – BRUN, Emmy Ingeborg (1872–1929) Made from plaster applied to surface of a globe, and the cartography (after Percival Lowell) then painted. Supposed oases and areas of seasonal vegetation named and connected by a series of canals. Supported in graduated half-meridian arc on turned ebonized stand. Title painted to base *Mars after Lowekks Glober 1894-1914*.

A rare globe by the female astronomer Emmy Brun, portraying an early theory of life on Mars. One of only twelve recorded examples of the finely painted globes by Brun, a Danish amateur astronomer, this globe takes its cartography from the maps of the red planet published in 1905 by Percival Lowell (1855-1906). With a privately financed observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona, Lowell spent many years observing the surface of Mars through his telescope. Due to an unfortunate optical illusion that occurs when observing the Martian surface with a telescope, he “saw” a series of large straight lines criss-crossing the planet. These he interpreted as canals engineered by a Martian race to transport water from the Poles to lands near the Equator—a theory that was widely shot down by the astronomical community but proved very popular with the general public.

210mm diameter (several surface abrasions most of which have been repaired).

\$30,000-50,000



58

LIBRARY GLOBE - COPLEY, Charles (fl.1843-69). A 16-inch celestial globe made from two sets of twelve hand-colored engraved half gores laid to the celestial poles and two polar calottes, the constellations depicted by mythical beasts and figures and scientific instruments in yellow on a pale green ground, the stars to nine orders of magnitude with nebulae, the ecliptic given with twilight zone. Supported in graduated brass meridian ring, sitting in horizon ring with facsimile calendar supported on an extremely fine carved dark mahogany stand with three scroll and acanthus-headed quadrant supports to a stylized pineapple and carved column, outswept acanthus-carved legs with scroll feet united by cross-stretchers.

An extremely rare antebellum library globe on elaborate stand. Charles Copley was an engraver working from Brooklyn, New York, who in 1852 received a gold medal for his 16-inch diameter globes at the Fair of the American Institute in New York - "we are of opinion these globes equal any that can be procured. Our committee awarded to Mr. Copley the gold medal of the Institute." Despite the high quality of his work, however, he did not experience commercial success during his working lifetime. This would come only later, as towards the end of the nineteenth century his globes were successfully revised and reissued by the firms of Moore & Nims and Gilman Joslin.

The finely carved stand of the present globe is certainly the equal of any of the finest Victorian globe stands produced across the Atlantic. As for its rarity, we cannot find any earlier floor standing American globe other than a terrestrial 16-inch globe by Copley sold Christie's New York, East, 31 July 2001 lot 75 (\$24,675).

406mm diameter (light to moderate toning, a few minor surface abrasions).

\$10,000-15,000

59

TABLE GLOBE - JOSLIN, Gilman (1804 - c.1886) Composed of two sets of twelve hand-colored engraved half gores and two polar calottes, the continents with nation states delicately shaded in blue, yellow or green and showing an enormous wealth of detail including rivers, mountains, deserts, towns, cities. Supported in graduated brass meridian ring sitting in mahogany stand with horizon ring titled *IMPROVED GLOBE, BOSTON, MANUFACTURED BY GILMAN JOSLIN CORRECTED TO DATE.*

An attractive table globe. Prior to his working in the field of globe-manufacture, Gilman Joslin (1804-c.1886) is recorded variously as a bookseller, a wood-turner, and a maker of looking-glass mirrors. He began his globe-publishing career working with Josiah Loring (1775-c.1840) whose globes had initially been based on those by C. Smith and Son of London. From 1837 onwards, Joslin continued to publish these globes with corrections and additions, incidentally advertising them as superior to British globes of the day and in 1870 he published this updated version of the fine Copley terrestrial globe alongside his own output. His son William B. Joslin joined the company in 1874 and they continued to operate as Joslin and Son until 1907.

413mm diameter (uneven toning, surface abrasions and cracks throughout).

\$2,000-3,000



59

60

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS - CHANDLEE, Goldsmith (1751-1821). A brass surveying compass signed on the silvered dial *G CHANDLEE WINCHESTER*, finely engraved eight-point compass rose with graduated degree scale 0-90°-0-90°-0, two bubble levels, secondary dial 0-360° divided to sixteen points with mile counter, engraved ownership inscription *W WOOLFOLK* to arm. In original wooden case with two brass protractors and parallel rule.

A rare early American scientific instrument with contemporary ownership inscription. An important clock and instrument maker in his own right, Goldsmith Chandlee descended from Benjamin Chandlee (1685-c.1745) who apprenticed to the first clock maker in America. Goldsmith moved from Stephensburg to Winchester in 1793, providing us with a *terminus a quo* for the date of manufacture. His contribution to the development of the compass is an outkeeper and dial that converts outs to poles. Instruments by him are rare today.

The Woolfolk family papers are held at the Swem Library - John George Woolfolk (1765-1822) had a son John William Woolfolk (1786-1848) who may have used the initial 'W' to distinguish himself from his father. Another candidate for 'W. Woolfolk' is William, son of Thomas Woolfolk who on 4 July 1793 received a letter for payment from Paul Thilman for a land survey.

\$10,000-15,000



60



61
TELLURIAN - Manufactured by Ernst Schotte, [Germany] c.1890.

The 3-inch terrestrial globe by Schotte with lithographed gores, candle holder over calendrical dial, signed "Schotte ... Lith.v.P.Möhring" the geared mechanism beneath supported on cast iron bronze-painted base.

610mm in length.

\$4,000-6,000



62
TELEGRAPHY - A cased telegraph manufactured by L.M. Ericcson & Co., Stockholm, c.1890.

The lacquered brass instrument with telegraph key, galvanometer, two printing reels, ink well and winding mechanism, sliding into pine case with key.

210 x 390 x 170mm when closed.

\$4,000-6,000



PROPERTY OF A NEW ENGLAND COLLECTOR

63

STOCK TICKER – An early model stock ticker, possibly by New York Quotation Co., late 19th to early 20th century, marked "790" on brass uprights.

An early stock printer. The first stock ticker was invented by Edward Calahan in 1868 for the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company in New York.

Brass mechanism, cast-iron base, and glass dome, 230mm diameter, 228mm high, excluding glass dome (mechanism not tested).

\$12,000-18,000



64

EDISON, Thomas (1847-1931). Edison Universal Stock Ticker, "M'F'D. BY T. A. EDISON INC." . 9848 beneath Edison credit on a cast iron base with painted text: "[WE]S[T]ERN UNIO[]N TELEGRAPH CO."

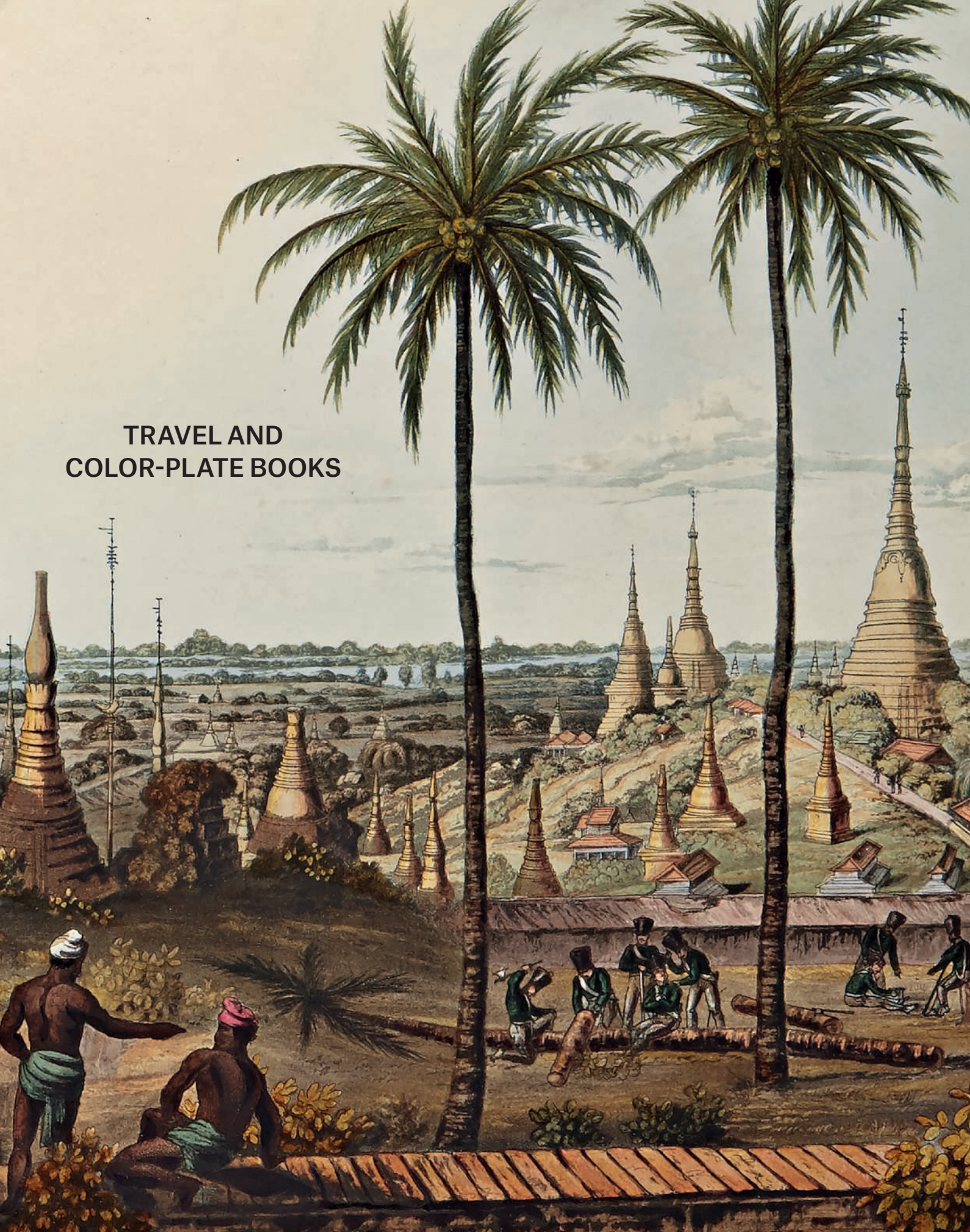
An original Edison Universal Stock Printer: the first mechanical means for transmitting real-time stock market data from exchange floors to brokers and investors across the country. Edison's ticker drastically altered the landscape of New York finance in the late 19th century as it received and simultaneously printed quotes for stocks, bonds, and commodities via Western Union telegraph. Edison developed his universal ticker in 1871, also for the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company (later a subsidiary of Western Union), and his most substantial improvement to Calahan's invention was a mechanism that enabled all tickers on a line to synchronize so that they printed the same information.

Brass mechanism, cast-iron base, and glass dome, 270 x 205m (some chipping to paint on base affecting text; mechanism not tested).

\$6,000-8,000



TRAVEL AND
COLOR-PLATE BOOKS



PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

65

BEAUCLERK, Lord Charles (1813-1861).
*Lithographic Views of Military Operations in
Canada under His Excellency Sir John Colborne,
G.C.B., etc., during the Late Insurrection.* London: A.
Flint; printed by Samuel Bentley, 1840.

**A rare eyewitness depiction of the defeat of
the "patriotes" during the Papineau rebellion.**

Louis Joseph Papineau (1786–1871), leader of the
Parti Patriote in Lower Canada, fled to the United
States following a series of failed uprisings in 1837.
Beauclerk's *Views*, based on his own sketches and
lithographed by Nathaniel Hartnell (c.1829-1864),
depict military operations in which he served as
a Captain in the First Royals of the British Army.
"The most valued account of the Rebellion of 1837
is the set of seven ... lithographs after sketches
made by [Beauclerk] ... The views are attractive in
both coloring and composition, and depict various
actions in November and December of 1837, at St.
Hilaire de Rouville, St. Charles, and St. Eustache"
(Allodi). Gagnon II 124; Sabin 4164; Spendlove,
The Face of Early Canada, p. 85. See Allodi, "Prints
and Early Illustrations," in *The Book of Canadian
Antiques*, p. 304.

Folio (370 x 270mm). Lithographed frontispiece
map ("Explanatory Sketch of Col. Gore's
Operations at St. Denis...") and 6 hand-colored
lithographed plates with tissue guards (light
spotting and soiling on some plates, one plate
worn along fore-edge). Original printed boards,
later cloth spine (slightly worn).

\$7,000-9,000



66

CRIMEAN WAR - *The Officers' Portfolio of the
Striking Reminiscences of the War, from Drawings,
Photographs, and Notes, Taken on the Spot.*
[London:] Dickinson Brothers, [c.1856].

**An extremely rare complete suite of plates with
vivid depictions of the Crimean War,** including
scenes from Sebastopol, Balaklava, Redan, the
Battle of Tcheraya, and the Valley of Inkermann.
Presumably printed in very small numbers; only
one auction record for a complete suite appears
in ABPC or RBH. WorldCat traces institutional
library copies at Brown, Dartmouth, and the
U.S. Military Academy. Not in Abbey, Tooley, or
Blackmer.

Folio (660 x 455mm). Letterpress title (481 x
335mm) and 23 lithographed plates finished in
hand-color heightened in gum arabic (approx. 415
x 307mm) mounted on stiff cards, one plate (800
x 295mm) folded and mounted on board (crease
in center to image at fold), with contemporary
manuscript captions (some foxing and soiling to
margins of backing sheets but plates bright and
fresh). Modern quarter roan clamshell box with
green velvet lining.

\$12,000-18,000



ANOTHER PROPERTY

67

CHARLES VI (or KARL VI), Holy Roman Emperor (1685-1740). *Vollständiges Diarium, alles dessen was vor in und nach denen höchstansehnlichsten Wahl- und Crönungs-Solennitaeten des ... Herrn Caroli de VI.* Frankfurt-am-Main: Johann David Zunner & Johann Adam Jungen, 1712.

Complete copy of Charles VI's festival book commemorating his election and coronation in Frankfurt-am-Main in 1711 as Holy Roman Emperor. The plates include portraits, illustrations of the procession, the festivities on the town square, and the banquet. Lipperheide 2875; Vinet 676; H. Watanabe-O'Kelly & A. Simon, *Festivals and Ceremonies* 102.

Folio (335 x 220mm). Title page printed in red and black; 23 leaves of letterpress and engraved plates, and one engraved illustration in text; and woodcut head-piece and initials. 18th century speckled paper boards (refurbished, first gathering loose but holding and repaired; small tear on one page not affecting text, and minor tears in folds of "Einzug des Kaisers" plates, recently repaired; and occasional browning and minor dampstains).

\$1,500-2,000

PROPERTY FROM AN EAST COAST COLLECTION

68

HARRIS, William Cornwallis (1807-1848). *Portraits of the Game and Wild Animals of Southern Africa.* London: W. Pickering for the Proprietor, 1840.

First edition, first issue of a fine and large copy of this splendid account of South African fauna: part natural history study and part trophy-case. Captain Harris had from a young age "been afflicted with shooting-madness" (DNB). His name is, however, also attached to a handful of scientific papers published in the proceedings of the Zoological Society, Linnean Society, etc. The large colored plates are supplemented by uncolored, detailed physiological sketches at the end of each text chapter. "One of the most important and valuable of the large folio works on South African fauna ... In addition to the beautiful coloured engravings which render the work almost the most highly prized of the books relating to South African animals, every plate is accompanied by an exhaustive chapter on the characteristics of the animal represented" (Mendelssohn). This is a remarkably fine copy of the first issue, with both titles dated 1840. Abbey *Travel* 355; Mendelssohn I, p. 688; Nissen *ZBI* 1843; Schwerdt I, p. 231; Tooley 247.

Broadsheet folio (581 x 417mm). Lithographed additional title with hand-colored vignette and 30 hand-colored lithographed plates by Frank Howard after Harris (a few minor marginal repairs). Later green half calf over cloth, spine gilt (minor scuffs and sunning). *Provenance:* Alpheus Fuller Williams (probably the mining engineer of Kimberley, S.A., 1874-1953; book label).

\$8,000-12,000





PROPERTY FROM AN EAST COAST COLLECTION

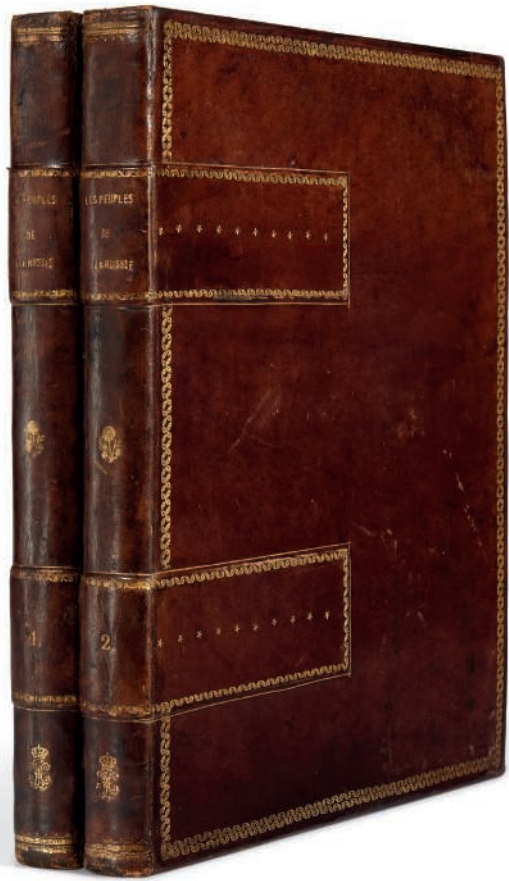
69

MILBERT, Jacques-Gérard (1766-1840). *Itinéraire pittoresque du Fleuve Hudson et des parties latérales de l'Amérique du Nord*. Paris: Henri Gauguain, 1828-29.

A large, hand-colored, and handsomely bound copy of this fine atlas of views of the Hudson River Valley and Northeastern United States, mainly depicting New York State (New York City, Albany, Niagara Falls, etc.) but extending as far as Massachusetts and Virginia. Copies with hand-coloring appear infrequently. Milbert spent the years 1815-23 preparing the sketches for the present work. "As an artist, Milbert loved to paint American landscapes, particularly those which showed the Hudson, 'King of Rivers,' flowing majestically through the mountains ... the pictures of what he saw, as of the time he drew them, constitute a unique and valuable record" (Sherman). Howes M592; Sabin 48916; Stokes, *Iconography of Manhattan Island*, p. 569. See Constance D. Sherman, "A French Artist portrays the Natural Bridge," *The Virginia Magazine*, 68 (1960).

Three volumes, 2 text quarto volumes bound as one (349 x 264mm) and atlas folio (520 x 355mm). Atlas with hand-colored lithographed title-page, map, and 54 plates printed on india paper and mounted (all plates with tissue guards, mounted on stubs; scattered foxing confined to margins; text volume with some foxing and light dampstaining, chiefly at ends). Uniform modern dark blue morocco gilt, all edges gilt.

\$20,000-30,000



PROPERTY FROM AN EAST COAST COLLECTION

70

RECHBERG, Karl, Graf von (1775-1847) and DEPPING, George Bernhard (1784-1853). *Les peuples de la Russie, ou description des moeurs, usages et costumes des diverses nations de l'Empire de Russie*. Paris: D. Colas, 1812-13.

A magnificent copy of the first edition in an unusual, possibly Russian, binding. With the subscription prospectus laid in. The artist Emelian Mikhailovich Karnejeff joined G. M. Springporten's 1802-05 survey of the Russian hinterland including the breadth of Siberia, the Caucasus, and the Urals, and here includes detailed ethnographic portraits of two Alaskans (of the Kodiak / Fox Islands, as well as of the Aleutian Islands). In addition to depicting Slavs, Tartars, Caucasians, and Mongols, Karnejeff recognizes the contributions of "peuples immigrés" to Russian society, including portraits of Armenian, Persian, Chinese, and Japanese subjects in his survey. Karnejeff's watercolors (some of which survive at the Russian Historical Museum in Moscow) impressed Rechberg, the Bavarian ambassador to the court of Alexander I, who commissioned the present volumes. The work was published in French due to its status as a *lingua franca*: from the subscription leaf, the dedication to Tsar Alexander I, and the plates captioned in Russian, it is evident that the work was intended to be distributed throughout Europe and especially in the Russian Empire ("A Pétersbourg, chez Alici.") This copy is lacking, as usual, the plate of the "Cosaques du Don." The "indecent" and often suppressed "Le Bain russe" is, however, present here. Colas 2491; Fekula 3568; Lipperheide 1348.

Two volumes, folio (465 x 380mm). Half-titles, 95 [of 96] engraved and aquatinted plates, printed in color by A. Manz, Scotnikoff, Melnikoff, Hesse, Gros, Adam and others, after E. Karnejeff and partially hand-colored (a few spots; lacking as usual plate 18). Full calf gilt, with gilt Russian imperial monogram at foot of both spines (untraced) and two spine straps tooled with gilt stars. *Provenance*: Harris Hollin (bookplate).

\$25,000-35,000

PROPERTY FROM AN EAST COAST COLLECTION

71

WESTALL, William (1781-1850). [*Twenty-Five Views on the Thames, at Richmond, Eton, Windsor, and Oxford.*] London: C. Hullmandel for Rodwell & Martin, 1821-22.

Bucolic views of Twickenham, Richmond, Eton, Windsor, and Oxford, comprising the complete "first series" with plates dated 1821-22. Two further parts relating to Isleworth and Gravesend were added in 1823, as well as the general letterpress title-page (not found here). Abbey *Scenery* 434.

Folio (420 x 315mm). 25 hand-colored lithographs by C. Hullmandel after W. Westall (a few spots and short marginal tears with old repairs, repaired tear on plate 16 encroaching to image). Contemporary half calf with leather titling piece on cover (rebacked). *Provenance*: John Spicer (c.1759-1831; bookplate).

\$3,000-5,000



PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

72

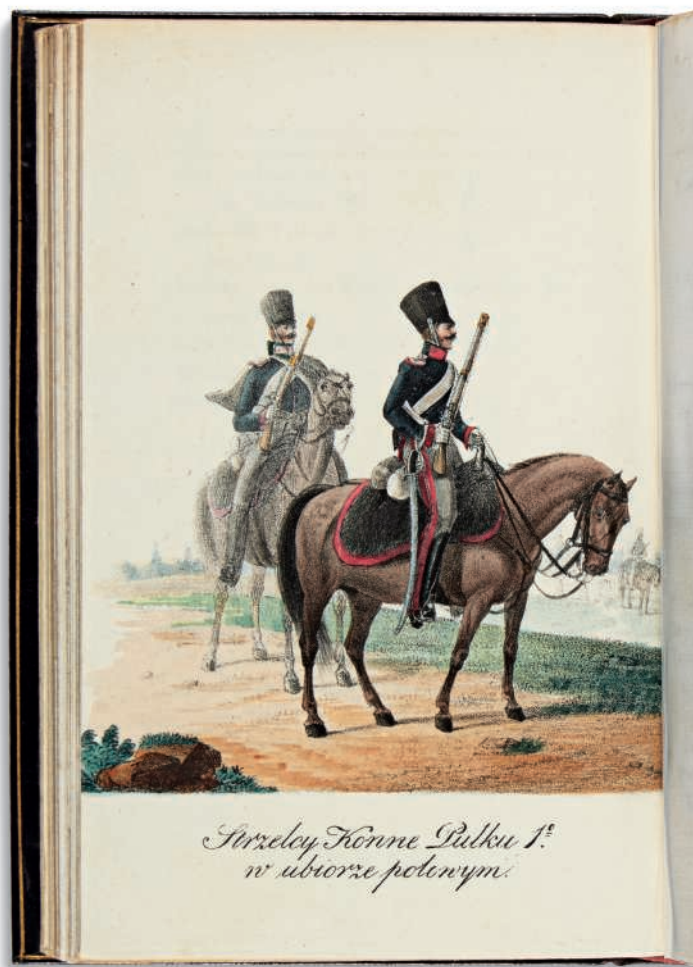
POLISH MILITARY – *Rocznik Wojskowy Królestwa Polskiego na rok 1824* [Soldier's Yearbook of the Kingdom of Poland for the Year 1824]. Warsaw: Army Headquarters, [1824].

A rare color-plate costume book of Polish officers, often with their much-prized horses.

Established in 1817, the *Janów Podlaski Stud* had provided the impetus for one of the great European horse-breeding programs of the 19th century. The plates show Polish officers of different regiments in their uniforms set against charming landscape backgrounds. Not in Colas.

Octavo (175 x 115mm). Lithographed title, 63 hand-colored lithographed plates with tissue guards. Contemporary Prussian blue straight-grain morocco gilt, with Polish eagle gilt-stamped on cover; pink silk endpapers, all edges gilt, in original slip-case dated 1824.

\$6,000-8,000





PROPERTY FROM AN EAST COAST COLLECTION

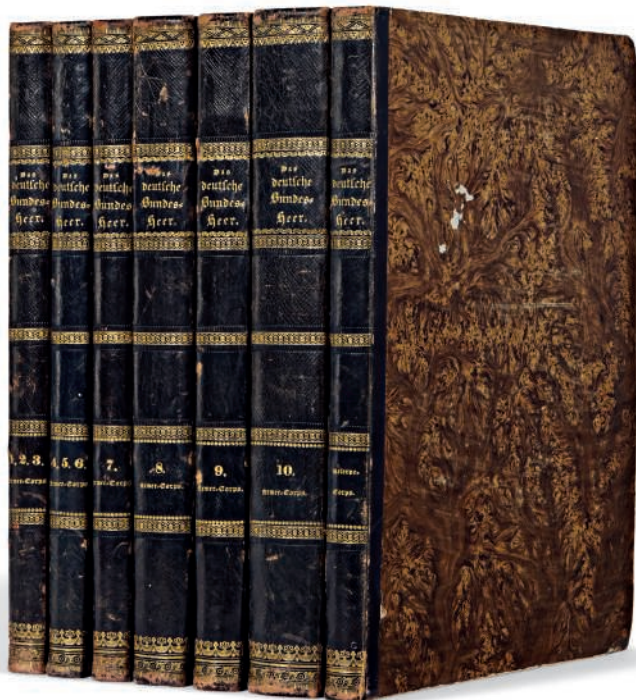
73

DANIELL, William (1767-1837) and AYTON, Richard (1786-1823). *A Voyage Round Great Britain*. London: T. Davison for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown and William Daniell, 1814 [-1825].

A fine copy with the plates printed on card of "The most important colour plate book on British topography" (Tooley), including the rarely found and separately published map. The titles of volumes IV-VI bear the penciled signature "W. Daniell" in a 19th century hand. As few as 25 sets may have been issued with the plates on card. *Abbey Scenery* 16; Tooley 177.

Eight volumes, quarto (358 x 260mm). Uncolored aquatint dedication and 308 hand-colored aquatint plates with grey wash borders, by and after Daniell, on card and mounted on guards, with the separately published folding aquatint map entitled "Index Chart to the Voyage" (lacking the uncolored "Kemaes Head" engraving, occasional minor spotting and staining). Modern green half morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, spines in six compartments, top edges gilt. *Provenance*: George Haynes (inscription on title of vols. I-VI). (8)

\$15,000-20,000



PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

74

ECKERT, Heinrich Ambros (1807-1840), MONTEN, Dietrich (1799-1843), and SCHELVER, F. [*Das deutsche Bundesheer in charakteristischen Gruppen entworfen und gezeichnet in Verbindung mehrerer Künstler*] [Wurzburg: H. A. Eckert & Christian Weiss, 1838-1843.]

Deluxe edition of this ambitious and rare military costume book, with 384 finely hand-colored lithographs heightened with gum arabic. The first part, complete according to Lipperheide, of what was projected to be the most ambitious collection of European military costume ever produced. According to Colas, the illustrations of German Confederation costumes found here were intended to be followed by similar efforts for other European countries, but only those of Sweden were successfully completed following the death of Monten in 1843. Partial sets were also published for France, Russia, and Switzerland. This set is the so-called "*Furstenausgabe*," or luxury edition, in which the plates were hand-colored before being mounted on separate leaves with lithographed captions; each leaf also bears the blindstamp of the publishers. Complete sets are almost unheard of on the market. Colas 935 (calling for 385 plates); Lipperheide 2120 (calling for 384 plates, as here).

Eleven volumes bound in 7, folio (355 x 250mm). 384 hand-colored lithographs mounted on separate leaves, 3 lithographed "Register" leaves bound at the rear of volumes 1-6 and 8 (lacking the title leaf and 3 pp. of preliminaries mentioned by Colas; spotting on some leaves and plates). Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spines gilt (extremities rubbed). *Provenance*: U. Wendel (early 20th century bookplate).

\$15,000-20,000



75

ROYAL NAVY – MANSION, André Léon Larue (1785-1834). [Costume of the Royal Navy & Marines.] London: Andrews & Co., [c. 1831-1833].

Extremely rare suite of lithographs prepared during the reign of the "Sailor King," William IV (1830-1837), celebrating naval and marine uniforms. All the figures, from officers to pursers, gunners, boatswains, and ship's physicians, are situated in a quayside background with ships. The first plate, dedicated to the Queen, depicts the dashing William IV, who had served in the Royal Navy in his youth and enjoyed the title of Lord High Admiral from 1827. Each plate is signed in the lower margins "L. Mansion & St. Eschauzier inv. & del. / Printed by Lefevre & Co. / Colored by C. H. Martin." No copies recorded in ABPC or RBH; just one institutional library copy traced, in the Hay Library at Brown University, which contains a lithographed title-page not called for by Colas (and absent here). Colas 1966 ("*suite très rare complete,*" calling for plates numbered 1-16); not in Abbey or Tooley.

Folio (445 x 320mm). 16 hand-colored lithographs, comprising unnumbered dedicatory plate of William IV and 15 numbered plates; plates interleaved with blanks (occasional light spotting and soiling on some plates). Contemporary purple half calf over marbled boards (rebacked and recorned).

\$5,000-8,000



76

SCHUBAUER, Friedrich Leopold (1795-1852). *Darstellung der Königlich Sachsischen Armee nach ihren verschiedenen Waffengrattungen.* Leipzig [and Vienna]: Pietro del Vecchio, 1832.

A rare suite of lithographs after Schubauer, dedicated to Frederick Augustus II, Duke (later King) of Saxony. Schubauer achieved the rank of Oberstlieutenant in the Saxon army before pursuing a career as a military painter. The plates are also signed by the Viennese lithographer J. Trentsensky. No copies traced at auction; OCLC shows one copy at the BnF (also 9 plates). Colas 2693 (erroneously dated 1842); Nagler, *Neues allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon* XVI, p. 34; not in Lipperheide.

Oblong folio (530 x 390mm). Original printed stiff wrapper bound in as title leaf, 9 lithographed plates finished in hand-color (occasional light foxing, faint dampstaining on upper left corner of plate 9). Later green quarter crushed morocco over marbled boards, spine gilt. *Provenance:* Bernhard II, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen (1800-1882; manuscript presentation slip dated 1835 and mounted on first stub).

\$5,000-7,000



77

PROPERTY FROM AN EAST COAST COLLECTION

77

CLARK, John Heaviside (1770-1863). [*Views in Scotland*. London: Smith, Elder & Co, 1823-25].

Eighteen views of Scotland during the Industrial Revolution. The Scottish-born Clark earned fame as a painter of English landscapes, and his talents as an engraver are on display in the present series. Abbey suggests that the plates appeared in parts, and no general title-page was ever issued; no complete copy traced in auction records of the last 50 years. The sweeping views here comprise Inverary, Hamilton, Aberdeen, Port-Glasgow, Ayr, Peebles, Jedburgh, Dundee, St Andrews, Stirling, Linlithgow, Dunkeld, Elgin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dingwall, and Inverness. Abbey *Scenery* 489.

Oblong folio (680 x 500mm). 18 (of 35) hand-colored aquatint plates of various sizes mounted on guards, some with central fold (some marginal repairs and soiling, one or two instances of wrinkling or abrasion to images, last plate loose; a facsimile title-page bound in). Modern blue half calf, with gilt calf title-piece on cover.

\$10,000-15,000

PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

78

TRENTSENSKY, Michael (1790-1868). *K. k. Oesterreichische Armée nach der neuen Adjustirung in VI. Abtheil.* Vienna: M. Trentsensky, [1837-48].

A splendidly hand-colored example of these lively depictions of Austrian troops. Edited by Trentsensky, an officer in the Austrian army, the work was issued in six parts comprising sections devoted to the corps of generals and guards, infantry, cavalry, artillery and army transportation, navy, and various supporting branches such as engineers, physicians, pioneers and chaplains. The last copy of the work offered at auction was purchased by Paul Mellon in 1985 and is now at the Morgan Library. Colas 1615; De Ridder 88; Lipperheide 2235 (calling for 83 plates only).

Folio (520 x 350mm). Lithographed title, 88 plates mounted on stubs and arranged in 6 fascicles, each with lithographed divisional half-title; book illustration of Joseph I, c.1870, mounted on first divisional half-title; pencil notes to lower margins of a few plates. Modern dark blue half morocco signed by J. Ploschek, blue cloth clamshell.

\$8,000-12,000



78



PROPERTY OF A NEW ENGLAND COLLECTOR

79
 SOUTH SEA BUBBLE- A full set of playing cards satirizing the "South Sea Bubble". [London: Thomas Carington Bowles, 1720-21.] [With:] *April-kaart of kaart spel van momus naar de nieuwste mode* [Amsterdam, 1721].

Extraordinary full set of the "South Sea Bubble" playing cards, rarely to be found complete. One of the most eloquently graphic accounts of the most pervasively devastating financial crash before the Great Depression: the collapse of John Law's South Sea and Mississippi schemes. Two different packs were printed by Bowles: ours portrays dozens of genuine or bogus joint-stock companies been set up in 1719 and 1720 at the time of the South Sea Bubble to entice investors. The other set depicted domestic scenes of despair as scheme after scheme instilled hopes and then collapsed. Cards of satirical content belonged in a cherished genre, but it was only with the South Sea Bubble, which involved investors throughout Europe, that the satire targeted the financial world. After a few years, graphic commentary of this kind was replaced by caricatures. Though the dating in institutional catalogues varies between 1720 and 1721, an advertisement published in *Mist's Weekly Journal* of December 1720 for "Bubble cards ... tricks of Stock Jobbers ... Humours of Change Alley" is likely to refer to one of Bowles' packs. The cards are fully functional as playing items, with a full set of suits and numbers. Clayton (*Book illustration*, p. 235) points out that the packs were priced rather expensively, and would have attracted reasonably moneyed buyers. The second set of cards offered here, engraved on an uncut sheet, embodies the Dutch counterpart to the satire of John Law. The sheet was inserted as a plate in the collection of satirical sheets entitled *Groote tafereel der dwaasheid* ([Amsterdam?], c.1720).

South Sea cards: 52 individual engraved cards (each 95 x 63mm), with miniature standard cards in upper corner, of which the aces of hearts and diamonds are stenciled in red, blank versos, remains of duty stamp to corner of the ace of clubs (photographic reproductions of captions affixed to four cards: queen of spades, six of hearts, three of diamonds, and ten of clubs); lacking title card, cut, mounted with polypropylene corners and framed. Mississippi cards: 54 cards (52 standard cards plus two cards with a title and a large cock with the arms of John Law) (each 84 x 48mm), engraved on a single sheet (creased where once folded, mounted and framed). Not in Sperling. S. Mann, *Collecting English playing-cards*, 1978, p. 19. See Sperling and Cole, *passim*, for the plate in the *Groote tafereel*.

\$20,000-30,000



PROPERTY FROM AN EAST COAST PRIVATE COLLECTOR

80

VISSCHER, Claes Janszoon (1587-1652). [Leo Belgicus.] *Nova XVII Provinciarum, Germaniae Inferioris tabula, Leonis effigie, accuratè delineata*. Amsterdam: 1630.

A bright copy of Visscher's popular map showing the Low Countries in the form of a lion. Leo Belgicus was first imagined by cartographer Michaël Eytzinger in 1583 during the Eighty Years' War as a compelling symbol of national identity. This is the fourth state, oriented west at the top, with the lion facing left (or south), and the title cartouche featuring figures of the virtues and Visscher's monogram. *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica VII 15.15*.

442 x 570mm on 445 x 580mm sheet; hand-colored with some re-inking (some small areas of reinforcement to verso repairing tear to bottom edge and at fold); framed.

\$15,000-20,000

INDIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA



PROPERTY FROM AN EAST COAST COLLECTION

81

ATKINSON, George Franklin (1822-1859). *The Campaign in India. 1857-58. From Drawings made during the Eventful Period of the Great Mutiny... Illustrating the Military Operations before Delhi and its Neighborhood.* London: Day & Son, 1859.

A hand-colored copy of the first edition, with 26 views of the First War of Indian Independence.

Published immediately following the brutal suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny and depicting troops on the move, "Capture and Death of the Shahzadas," etc. This hand-colored version is rare. Abbey *Travel* 486.

Folio (561 x 373mm). Pictorial title and 25 plates on 19 sheets (plates 17 and 19 with marginal tear encroaching on image; long repaired tear to letterpress list of plates; other minor marginal repairs; minor spots and soiling). Publisher's pictorial red cloth stamped in gilt and blind (rebacked with original spine laid down and endpapers renewed, edges repaired).

\$4,000-6,000



82

DANIELL, William (1769-1837) and Captain James KERSHAW. [*Views in the Burman Empire. Drawn on the Spot.*] London: Smith, Elder, and Co., [1831].

A very rare complete set of views after Kershaw depicting the aftermath of the First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-26). Kershaw was a member of the invading forces who made drawings of the journey between Rangoon and the capital. We trace just one complete copy in the auction records of the last 50 years: a presentation copy from Kershaw to Ms. Page. Abbey does not call for a title-page, but notes that a title appeared on the printed publisher's wrappers (here reproduced in facsimile). A text volume also appeared separately and is not present here. Abbey *Travel* 406; not in Tooley.

Oblong folio (approx. 598 x 469mm; 478 x 351mm to platemarks). 10 hand-colored aquatints by Daniell after Kershaw, loosely mounted under mats (uniformly toned within margins; some spotting and light staining). (10)

\$8,000-12,000



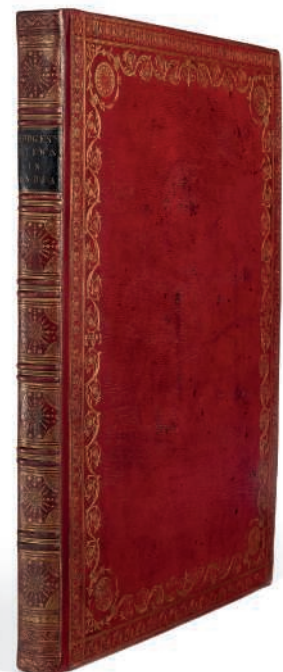
83

HODGES, William (1744-1797). *Select Views in India*. London: J. Edwards for the author, [1786-87].

A magnificent and rare hand-colored example of Hodges' monumental work on the architectural beauties of India, containing the first printed depiction of the Taj Mahal. Hodges was the first European professional landscape painter to visit India. The aquatints are most commonly found printed in bistre only; the present copy features dark and rich contemporary coloring. Hodges published the work immediately following his return from six years' travel in India, promptly immortalizing a romantic view of India as a "fallen empire" for the British public. Alexander Humboldt recorded "that the sight of Hodges' Indian views was one of the inducements which led [him] to travel" (ODNB). *Abbey Travel* 416; *Tooley* 264.

Folio (567 x 433mm). 48 hand-colored aquatint plates, with accompanying text (lacking map called for in *Abbey* but apparently never bound in this copy and not listed in index; plate 9 neatly repaired closed tear; plates 7, 8, 20, and 32 with neat repairs to inner blank margin; plate 10 with small area of image retouched). Contemporary red straight-grained morocco gilt, attributed to Staggemeir & Welcher (neatly rebacked preserving full original spine); modern cloth clamshell. *Provenance*: Princes of Liechtenstein (armorial bookplate).

\$35,000-45,000





PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

84

LUDLOW, William Andrew (1803-1853). *Bengal Troops on the Line of March. A Panoramic Sketch by an Officer of that Army.* London: Day and Haghe, [1835].

A rare and large hand-colored panorama depicting the hazards of moving East India Company troops through the subcontinent, from sketches by an officer. Captain Ludlow is listed in the East India Register and Directory as being on furlough from the Twelfth Regiment Bengal Native Infantry in 1835. In the descriptive text accompanying the panorama, he describes putting together the sketches for publication on the long sea voyage home: "This hasty sketch, put together on board Ship, was originally undertaken as much for the purpose of breaking the monotony of a long sea voyage, as to give to a numerous acquaintance at home a better idea of Troops moving in the East, than the Designer could convey in conversation." The British troops are interspersed with figures of local interest: the Hindu priest; native officers; water-carriers, laundry-men; "Cart in which Native Females ride"; "Fakers denouncing their flying Friends"; and dozens of camels and elephants laden with baggage. When joined, the panorama extends to approximately 28 feet. *Abbey Life* 530.

Oblong folio (565 x 365mm). Zincographic title (285 x 212 mm), text leaf (518 x 115 mm) and 18 plates (515 x 113 mm and smaller) mounted on six leaves; title and plates finished in hand-color (some minor spotting). Later navy blue half morocco, gilt titling piece on front board.

\$5,000-8,000



PROPERTY FROM AN EAST COAST COLLECTION

85

MCCURDY, Edward Archdale (d.1842). *Three Panoramic Views of Ottacamund, the Chief Station on the Neilgherries, or Blue Mountains of Coimbatore.* London: Smith, Elder, & Co., [c.1842].

A very rare suite of views of the Blue Mountains (Nilgiris) surrounding Ooty. The title-page features a large vignette of a Toda family, an ancient and exceptionally distinctive Dravidian ethnic group. The Nilgiris form part of the Western Ghats, a mountain range older than the Himalayas and designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2012. De Silva describes this work as one of three which present "the most vivid early visual representations of the Nilgiris." Only two copies appear in the auction records of RBH, both uncolored. Not in Abbey or Tooley. See De Silva, *Colonial Self-Fashioning in British India* (2018).

Oblong folio (605 x 430mm). Lithographed, hand-colored title-page and 3 hand-colored plates lithographed by W. Walton after McCurdy and printed by C. Hullmandel. Modern half morocco, spine gilt.

\$4,000-6,000



86

MOORE, Joseph. *Birman Empire. Containing ... Views taken at and near Rangoon. [Eighteen Views Taken at and Near Rangoon].* [And:] MARRYAT, Frederick (1792-1848) and THORNTON, Samuel (1797-1859). [Six coloured prints illustrative of the combined operations of the British forces in the Birman Empire]. London: Thos. Clay, [1825-26].

A rare and important visual chronicle of the first Anglo-Burmese War with 24 plates engraved after sketches by Joseph Moore, Samuel Thornton, and Frederick Marryat, shortly before he resigned his commission to pursue his authorial career. The views include depictions of Burmese soldiers and their armaments, the Great Dagon Pagoda, and other sights around Rangoon. Generally found without title-pages; the title of Moore's work is usually taken from the dedication. Moore's work, comprising series 1, was issued in three parts consisting of six views each (the original lithographed title of part I has here been clipped out and mounted on the front board). Marryat's contribution, comprising series 2, appeared in 1826. "Some copies have a plan in addition to the plates, and there are likewise 3 leaves of Indian subscribers, but copies are complete without them. Two volumes of text were issued to accompany each of the series, but they rarely are present as here. The following 6 plates by Capts. Marryat & Thornton are sometimes to be found bound up with Moore's Views ..." (Tooley). *Abbey Travel* 404 ("rare work"); Tooley 334.

Oblong folio (420 x 315mm). Series 1: zincographic dedicatory leaf, 4 folded engraved and lithographed leaves of subscribers lists mounted on stubs, 18 numbered aquatint plates (lacking title; some marginal soiling); plates 1-4, 7, 8, 14, and 17 in proof state, and plate 16 in second state ("adjacent" vs. "ajacent"). Series 2: 6 numbered aquatints plates (lacking title); plates 1, 3 and 4 in proof state. 19th century half calf gilt over marbled boards, portion of original lithographed printed wrapper for part I pasted on front board (a little worn).

\$10,000-15,000

PROPERTY FROM AN EAST COAST COLLECTION

87

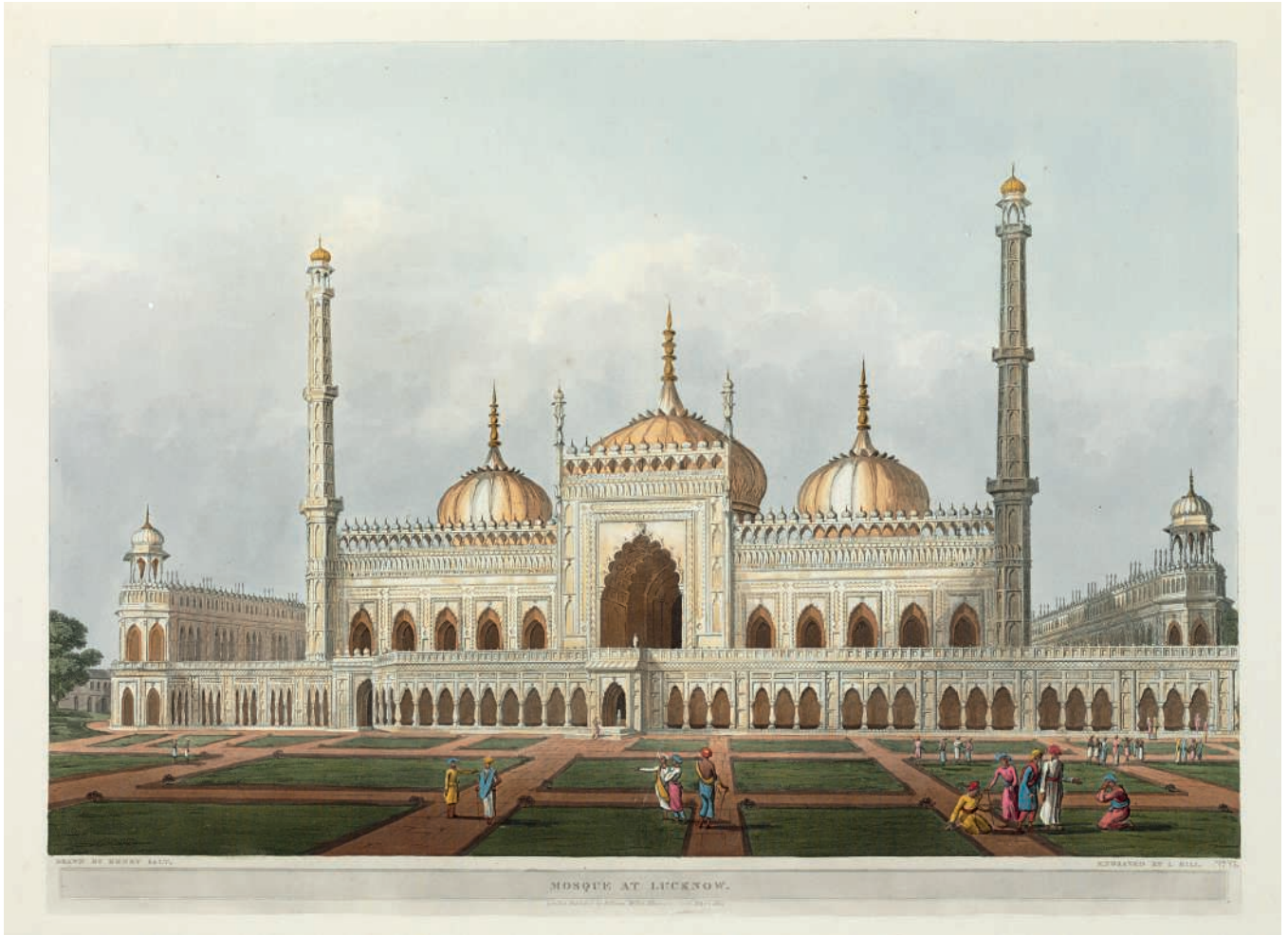
O'BRIEN, Charles (d. 1866). *A Series of Fifteen Views in Ceylon illustrative of Sir J. E. Tennent's Work, from Sketches made on the Spot.* London: Day & Son, 1864.

A hand-colored copy of the first edition. O'Brien was employed as Assistant Surveyor in Ceylon, a position which gave him ample opportunity to collect information and make studies for this book. His manner of working was legendary: R.W. Jenkins in *Ceylon in the Fifties and Eighties* (1886) notes that "with his famous 'magazine' or huge flasks of raw brandy over one shoulder, and another flask over the other shoulder for the drinking mixture (with water), a tin of sardines and some biscuits in his pocket, he did many a good day's work at a good old age." Hand-colored copies are rare. De Silva, *Early Prints of Ceylon*, p. 225ff.

Folio (535 x 365mm). Hand-colored lithographed title with vignette, dedication leaf, and 15 hand-colored lithographed plates, followed by list of plates and 15 leaves of explanatory text (edge of dedication leaf repaired; light wear to margins and a few repairs). Publisher's crimson buckram, upper cover lettered in gilt (recased, some leaves sprung). *Provenance:* John Weatherstone, Matale, Ceylon (pencil ownership inscription).

\$7,000-10,000





ANOTHER PROPERTY

88

SALT, Henry (1780-1827). *Twenty-four Views in St. Helena, the Cape, India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt*. London: William Miller, 1809 [i.e. London: T. M'Lean, 1822].

A very fine set of views after drawings by Henry Salt. Salt left London in 1802 for an eastern tour with Lord Valentia. He visited India and Ceylon and in 1805 took part in the first British mission to Abyssinia, sent to secure a port in the Red Sea in case Napoleon succeeded in gaining control of Egypt. Some of his drawings illustrated Valentia's *Voyages and Travels to India* (1809). The text to this work (present here in facsimile) was also ostensibly written by Valentia, but according to Abbey "is said to be by Salt." In his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, Byron mocked the "tremendous travels" of "vain Valentia." Salt's original drawings remained in Valentia's possession, and after Salt's death the plates too became his property. This is the reissue Thomas M'Lean, printed on Whatman paper watermarked 1822. *Abbey Travel* 515; S.T. Prideaux, *Aquatint Engraving*, pp.234-237; Tooley 440.

Broadsheets (each approximately 559 x 835mm). Aquatint title incorporating dedication, 24 hand-colored aquatint plates by D. Havell, J. Hill and J. Bluck, supervised by Robert Havell, after Henry Salt, on thick Whatman paper watermarked 1822 and made up of two sheets pasted together (small circular stain near gutter of first three plates, plate I with minor crease in sky above main subject, plate VII with diagonal crease in margin, plate XII with tiny hole in sky, some spotting). Later black half morocco, preserving original cloth, morocco cover label and endpapers. [*With:*] A bound facsimile of the text volume, quarto, cloth.

\$20,000-25,000

PROPERTY FROM AN EAST COAST COLLECTION

89

TAYLOR, Philip Meadows (1808-1876). *Sketches in the Deccan*. London: Charles Tilt, 1837.

First edition of this fine series of views of the Deccan Plateau, ranging from Goa and Bijapur up to Arungabad, Tooljapoor, Golcondag, Hyderabad, Ellors, Rozah, and the Tandoor Hills. Captain Taylor arrived in India as a young man to work with a Bombay merchant, but he quickly accepted a military commission, serving as administrator of Shorapore and other posts. *Abbey Travel* 460.

Folio (474 x 330mm). 20 hand-colored lithographed plates with tissue-guards, with accompanying text leaves (creases and repairs to both titles and letterpress list of plates; all leaves mounted on stubs). Modern red calf gilt.

\$3,000-5,000

90

THOMAS, George Powell (d. 1857). *Views of Simla*. London: Dickinson & Co., [1846].

First edition, hand-colored. Twenty-four lithographed views of the summer capital of the British Raj. Captain George Powell Thomas was in the 64th Regiment Bengal Infantry, and known as a poet and artist. This series of views was certainly a private commission from Dickinson & Co. *Abbey Travel* 470.

Folio (539 x 365mm). Additional hand-colored lithographic title, 23 hand-colored plates after Thomas and one map, with accompanying letterpress text (occasional light soiling; plate 12, *Fancy Fair at Annandale*, chipped, frayed and soiled at margins with loss to caption; plate 15, *On the Road to the Chor*, with chipped fore-edge margin repaired to verso; three other plates with minor marginal tears with repairs to versos; a handful of other plates slightly smaller; typographic title lightly creased with short tear). Later cloth, preserving contemporary gilt leather labels to upper cover and spine (extremities lightly rubbed, hinges repaired).

\$4,000-6,000

THE NAPOLEONIC WARS

PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

91

ALKEN, Samuel Henry (1810-1894) and SALA, George Augustus (1828-1895). [An Elaborate Panoramic View of the Funeral Procession of Arthur, Duke of Wellington. London: Ackermann & Co., c. 1852.]

Panorama of one of the great public spectacles of the Victorian era, a capitalization on the enormous public interest in the state funeral of Wellington on 18 November 1852. A contemporary manuscript note on the publisher's advertisement in this copy suggests that £12,000 has been allotted to the arrangements. When unfolded, the total length of the piece exceeds 66 feet. *Abbey Life* 597.

Oblong quarto (365 x 140mm). 56 hand-colored aquatint panels joined in leporello form into a panorama 2044cm long (some later archival hinges; a few hinges split, minor staining). Catalogue of Ackermann's publications mounted on rear pastedown. Publisher's red cloth portfolio case (wear on flaps, upper cover and silk ties renewed).

\$5,000-8,000



89



90



91



92

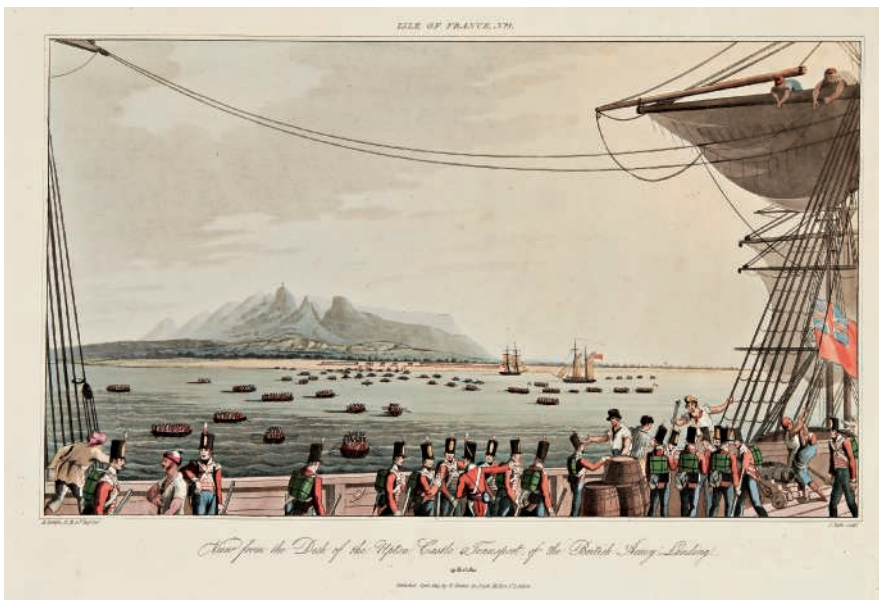
DUNOYER DE NOIRMONT, Baron Joseph-Anne-Emile-Edouard (1816-1896) and MARBOT, Baron Alfred de (1812-1865). *Costumes militaires français*. Paris: Clément and London: E. Gambart, [c.1830-60].

A magnificent monument of French military costume from 1439 to 1815, comprising 450 hand-colored lithographed plates, complete with all text.

A bright and fresh copy of this definitive guide to French military costume through the end of the Napoleonic Wars, with explanatory text. The plates were lithographed by André and Gustave David after designs by Noirmont and Marbot; each plate is vividly hand-colored. Rare at auction, and more commonly encountered incomplete. Colas 1970; Lipperheide 2311 & 2313.

Three volumes, folio (445 x 320mm). Half-titles, lithographed titles, 450 hand-colored lithographs mounted on stubs, numbered 1-300 (vols. 1 & 2) and 1-150 (vol. 3). Later red quarter morocco over marbled boards, top edges and spines gilt (extremities lightly rubbed).

\$5,000-8,000



93

MAURITIUS – TEMPLE, Richard. *Eight Views of the Mauritius Comprising the Positions of the British Army*. Bombay: 1811 [London: Published by W. Haines, 1813].

A richly colored suite recording the British invasion of Mauritius in 1810 at the height of the Napoleonic Wars. With 10,000 men and 60 ships, Major General John Abercrombie invaded the island on November 29th and forced the capitulation of the French forces in a matter of days. The views show both troops during the assault and serene views of the city of Port Louis in the aftermath. *Abbey Travel* 293; *Tooley* 481.

Oblong folio (330 x 510mm). Lithographed title and 8 hand-colored aquatints (c. 270 x 400mm) by J. Clark after R. Temple (final plate creased and strengthened on verso). Watermarked "Whatman 1811," plates dated 1813. Modern cloth portfolio, gilt leather titling piece on front board.

\$8,000-12,000

94

WATERLOO – MUDFORD, William (1782-1848) and CRUIKSHANK, George (1792-1878). *An Historical Account of the Campaign in the Netherlands, in 1815, Under His Grace the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Prince Blucher, Comprising the Battles of Ligny, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo*. London: Henry Colburn, 1817.

An extra-illustrated copy with an original drawing of the Battle of Waterloo and several signed proof states. Bound with the following supplemental material: a folding proof engraving of the frontispiece signed in manuscript by Cruikshank in lower margin (later pencil notes on verso); 3 proof states of the added engraved title-page, including an uncolored version of the final design; 2 earlier states with manuscript embellishments, both signed in lower margin by Cruikshank; a mounted original pencil drawing (unsigned) with ink title "First sketch of the Battle of Waterloo," presumably in Cruikshank's hand. Coloring generally very fresh. *Abbey Life* 372; *Tooley* 336.

Large quarto (320 x 276mm). 28 hand-colored aquatint and etched plates and 2 folding maps outlined in color after Cruikshank, Rouse, and Hamilton (Battle of Waterloo plate split at folds with repairs on verso, and proof frontispiece with several repaired closed tears; folding map with lengthy repaired closed tear; spotting to plate H). Later red morocco gilt (joints rubbed). *Provenance*: Albert M. Cohn (noted Cruikshank scholar; bookplate and library label) – Frederick Helman (bookplate).

\$6,000-9,000

PROPERTY FROM AN EAST COAST COLLECTION

95

WILLIAMS, Cooper (1762-1816). *A Voyage up the Mediterranean in his Majesty's Ship the Swiftsure, one of the Squadron under the Command of Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson ... with a Description of the Battle of the Nile*. London: T. Bensley, 1802.

First edition of "the first, the most particular, and the most authentic account" of the Battle of the Nile, a large-paper copy (ODNB). The topographer and artist Williams served as chaplain on board the *Swiftsure*, part of Sir Horatio Nelson's squadron in the Mediterranean in 1798-99. His sketches chronicle the coasts during the Napoleonic Wars, and include much commentary on the Ottoman forces in North Africa—sometimes allies of the British against Napoleon. The work was also issued in regular folio and quarto sizes. *Abbey Travel* 196; *Blackmer* 1813; *Atabey* 1339 (2d ed).

Folio (480 x 340mm). Engraved dedication, double-page map, and 41 plates including one plan (a few scattered spots). Contemporary calf gilt, all edges gilt, small gilt motifs of pyramids, an anchor, and a ship (rebaked to style with new endpapers, minor scuffs to boards).

\$7,000-10,000



getting your seal done here. we find a drawer & an engraver here both of whom we have reason to believe are excellent in their way. They did great seals for Jamaica & Barbadoes both of which are said to have been well done, & a seal for the Philosophical society here which we are told is excellent. but they are expensive, & will require two months to complete it. the drawing the figures for the engraver will cost about 50 dollars, & the engraving will be still more. nevertheless as it would be long before we could consult you & receive an answer, as we think you have no such hands, & the expence is never to be incurred a second time we shall order it to be done.

I like the device of the first side of the seal much. the second I think is too much crowded, nor is the design so striking. but for god's sake what is the 'Dunmore's Holiday' it is known to every body here; if my country really enjoys that Holiday it is singular, as every other colony seems to be hard struggling. I think it was agreed on before Dunmore's flight from Gwynn's island so that it can hardly be referred to the temporary holiday that has given you. This device is too aenigmatical, since if it puzzles now, it will be absolutely insoluble fifty years hence.

I would not advise that the French gentlemen should come here. we have so many of that country, & have been so much imposed on, that the Congress begins to be sore on that head. besides there is no prospect of raising horse this way. but if you approve of the Chevalier de S^t. Aubin, why not appoint him yourself, as your troops of horse are Colonial not Continental?

The 8th battalion will no doubt be taken into Continental pay from the date you mention. so also will be the two written for lately to come to the Services. the 7th should have been moved in Congress long

THE ROGER D. JUDD COLLECTION OF
HISTORICAL LETTERS, DOCUMENTS AND
MANUSCRIPTS

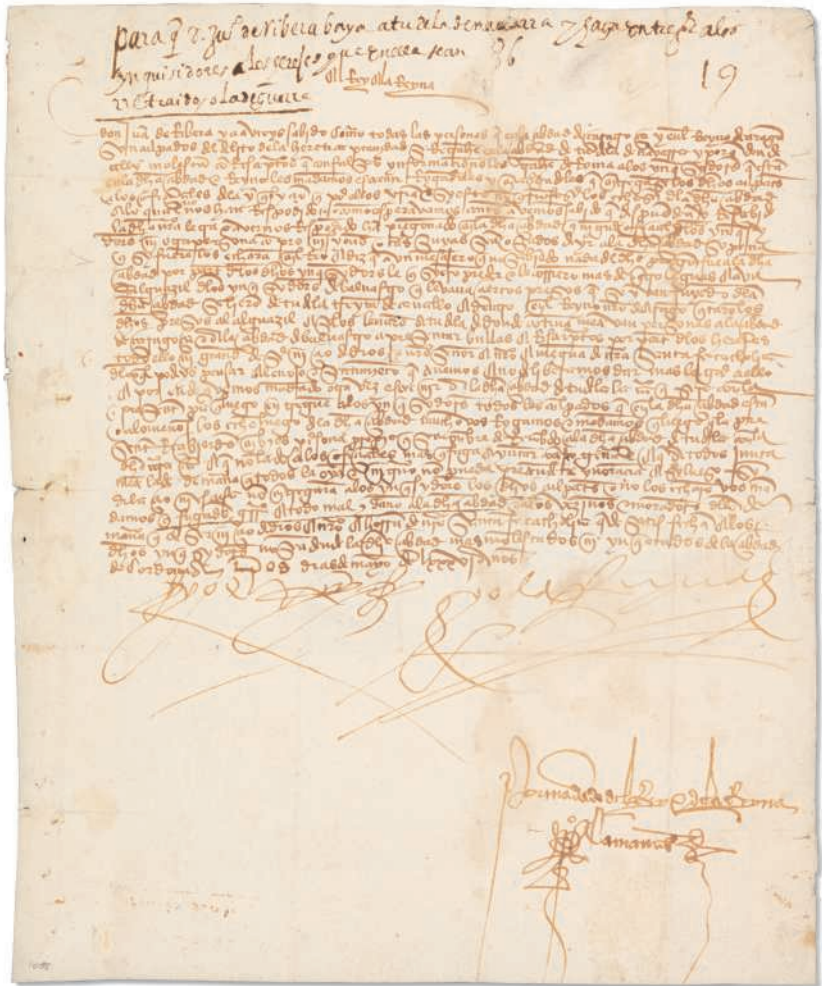
96

FERDINAND II (1452-1516) AND ISABELLA I OF SPAIN (1451-1504). Letter signed ("Yo El Rey" & "Yo La Reyna") to Don Juan de Ribera [dates unknown], Cordoba, 2 May 1486.

In Spanish. One folio page, 850 x 590mm, addressed on verso to Don Juan de Ribera. With later archival note added "For Don Juan de Ribera to go to Tudela of Navarra and effect the surrender of all the heretics there to the Inquisitors". Matted and framed.

A lengthy letter describing the earliest activities of the Spanish Inquisition and the unwavering course of religious intolerance pursued by Ferdinand and Isabella. Composed shortly after the establishment of the Inquisition in Aragon, the letter details what the king and queen have heard of Inquisitors being run out of town—or in one case accosted by 30 horsemen while escorting a train of prisoners out of the city—in nearby Tudela (Navarre). For "the honor of our holy Catholic faith", Ferdinand and Isabella are furious at this treatment and order Don Juan de Ribera to enforce the Inquisitors' activities and prosecutions in that city and in neighboring Zaragoza and Barbastro. The monarchs' further express their annoyance at reports of 'false information' being deliberately propagated by malefactors – including false edicts – concerning the Inquisition and the treatment of heretics. Note: this is a "traslado" or copy, presumably for official purposes.

\$7,000-9,000



97

HENRY VIII (1491-1547). Letter signed ("Henry R") to his treasurer of the chamber, Sir John Heron (1470-1522), Windsor Castle, 28 December 1513.

One page, 240 x 165 mm., text in a neat secretary hand; addressed on verso "To our trusty and w[el]beloveld] ... John Heron Treasou[rer]". Matted and framed.

Instructions for an order of 40,000 pounds of saltpetre for the Tower of London. Giovanni Cavalcanti, a Florentine merchant, has contracted to deliver the saltpetre, which is to be "wele tried and good and m[er]chanthable after the fynest making in Naples", by 9 December 1517 in exchange for £1,000. Heron is accordingly instructed to cancel and return a previous contract with Cavalcanti and a second merchant, Leonardo Frescobaldi, under which they were to have delivered a broader range of military supplies ("Harnesse Saltpeter gones [guns] Sables and other habillments of warre") by December 1514.

Henry's order of saltpetre (one of the constituents of gunpowder) comes at the end of the most militarily successful year of his reign, of which the highlights were the minor victory over the French at the Battle of the Spurs on 30 June, and the annihilation of the Scottish army at the Battle of Flodden on 9 September.

\$12,000-18,000



+

Dnro Hernán Cortés
 Holme: por ver el lny dnd q teneys en rreynar me do das las cosas q os paxen q debo
 saber y no de boye ffeabri pena por lo q end camyo veyon q q mias vezo dno le
 naxen no sabri ver da serias las mas delas miedas q los gentis publicos por q segund
 he sabido el s. mmo de qzima es muy noble y son y end de mizara lo q con viene affm
 de su mqr: dno dir: oyde m qe dido abulliar os: y a vos os terna por m qia d: pa qd va
 xaros conyust: end de lo q me diont a ella lepi dierde y asy meloha el royo y mte q
 and p d on ca q do da cose q me doze la ma dnra miz: como dnra por q qot lo se qd
 tmit: pns alla teneys m p d e bastar pa cobiar esas del dno y pa lo demas q de e
 fcaeri no depeys en de entenda end de ofu a end de en q os po dnye mroy m pte pa ello
 y pns: suan de hino cosa: da aplatiar aertis cosas con s. p qe por p de se otenzo
 just: mays desta mud e pana no depeys dellegar os all: y ayndar le end q dneri mudi
 se paze dno q dno sab on ca dela repa aas q lle va a lo qo y mizad q teneys
 muy s. pteat lny dnd de conplab: qmre al s. mmo de qzima por q del fonye ffeabri
 mgy enyo: y por q de fcan famylz q qm: os dno os po deys y m lbr m: ma clazgo no
 dire mas de q n. s. vza ltrada q on ex de como d er dno: distn ab dnd: de temyt: tm
 de q d lny: d s. 7

Fernando Cortés

ee: m qd

98

CORTÉS, Hernán (1485-1547), and GUZMÁN, Nuño de (c. 1485-1558). Letter signed ("Fernando Cortes" with double rubric) to García de Llerena in Santiesteban del Puerto, Tenochtitlán, 12 June 1527.

In Spanish. One page, 192 x 188mm, single sheet; addressed on verso to García de Llerena. Matted and framed with engraved portrait of Cortés.

Cortés, conqueror of Mexico, advises his personal envoy and servant García de Llerena to cooperate with Nuño de Guzmán.

The royal appointment in 1525 of Nuño de Guzmán as governor of the autonomous territory of Pánuco on the Gulf Coast of northeastern Mexico threatened Cortés' power base in the area, so he sent his servant García de Llerena to Santiesteban del Puerto, the capital of the territory of Pánuco (modern-day Pánuco in the state of Veracruz, Mexico) to look after his personal interests and report back. Guzmán did not reach Santiesteban to take up his appointment until May 1527 because of illness. Soon after Guzmán arrived, Cortés advised García de Llerena to work with him to the extent possible, since his royal mandate and motives were still not clear: "Sr. Nuño de Guzmán is a very noble person who is always eager to serve His Majesty, never giving credit to rumors nor slander, and he shall have you as my servant to favor you with justice in all that you request ... be sure you are very careful to please Sr. Nuño de Guzmán, because if you do not, I will be very angry." Relations between the two conquistadors quickly deteriorated as Guzmán's power grew to rival that of Cortés. Over the next few years, Guzmán would also serve as governor of Nueva Galicia in central Mexico and President of the first Real Audencia (high court) in Mexico. But power corrupted Guzmán: in 1537 he was tried for treason, abuse of power, and the inhumane treatment of indigenous inhabitants of territories under his control, and he was sent back to Spain in chains. See D.E. Chipman, *Nuño de Guzmán and the Province of Panuco in New Spain, 1518-1533* (Glendale, Calif., 1967), pp. 143-154; F.M. Tamayo, *Nuño de Guzmán* (Mexico City, 1992), pp. 43-47.

\$20,000-30,000

99

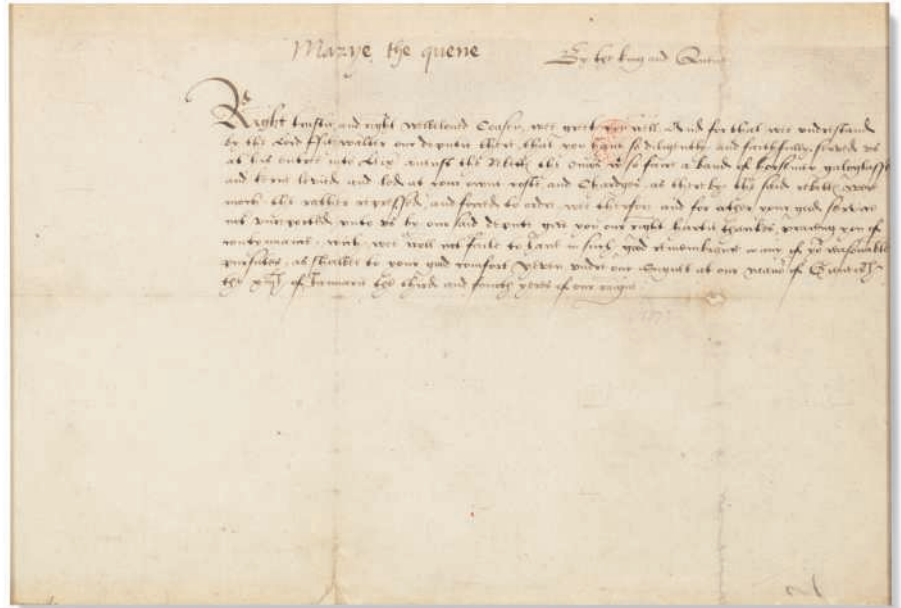
MARY I (1516-1558). Letter signed ("Marye the quene") to Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond and 3rd Earl of Ossory (1531-1614), Greenwich, 13 January 1556/7.

One page, oblong folio, 310 x 210mm., text in a neat secretary hand; addressed on verso "To our right trustie and right welbelovid Cousin the Erle of Ormonde" (trace of a seal). Matted and framed. Provenance: Sotheby's London, 19 July 1994, lot 248.

"Bloody Mary" congratulates the Earl of Ormond on his part in a campaign against the Irish rebels. Mary offers her "right hartie thanks" after a report from her deputy in Ireland, Lord Fitzwalter, of Ormond's military support in a campaign against the rebel Ó Mórdha lords of Laois, in which he had supplied troops at his own expense: "we undrestand by the Lord Fitzwalter ... that you have so diligently and faithfully served us at his entree into Leix anenst [against] the Rebels the Omof[r]s, w[i]t[h] so faire a band of horsemen, galoglasse and kerne [heavy- and light-armed Irish mercenaries] levied and led at your owne coste, and Chardges, as there by the said rebels were moch the rather repressed, and forced to ordre". Signed by Mary only on behalf of herself and King Philip.

The pre-eminent Irish peer of his age, Ormond had been raised at the English court under Henry VIII and Edward VI. He returned to Ireland in 1554, and was to play a prominent role in the policy of military subjugation and colonisation against the Irish under Mary and her successors over the succeeding 60 years.

\$10,000-15,000



100

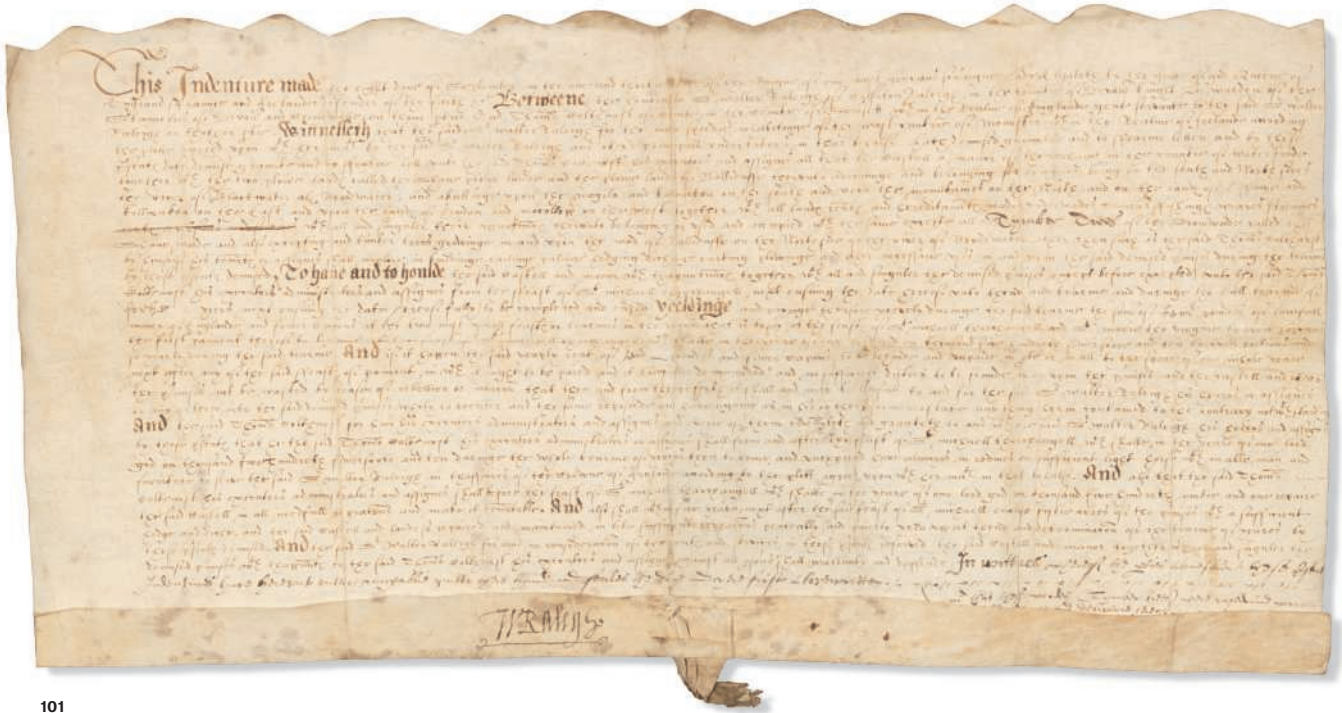
ELIZABETH I (1533-1603). Document signed ("Elizabeth R"), letters patent addressed to her treasurer of the chamber, Sir Francis Knollys (1511/12-1596), Havering Palace, 10 July 1568.

One page, 405 x 265mm. Text in a neat secretary hand, with a well-preserved papered seal; Elizabeth's signature at upper left. Matted and framed with a portrait.

Elizabeth orders a payment to the Master of the Posts, Thomas Randolph: reversing an instruction made on 30 April that the annual payments for the royal posts should be halved, she orders them to be maintained at the level of £700, and for Knollys to make an additional compensatory payment to Thomas Randolph or his deputies of £319 and 19 shillings. Knollys was one of Elizabeth's most trusted confidants, and in addition to his responsibilities as treasurer of the chamber, he had in May 1568 been charged with the extremely delicate task of handling Mary Queen of Scots after her escape to England, effectively becoming her jailor. Coincidentally, the career diplomat Thomas Randolph (1525/6-1590) had gained the position of Master of the Posts for his own service in connection with Mary Queen of Scots, as Elizabeth's unacknowledged ambassador at Mary's court in the five years before 1566.

\$15,000-25,000





101

101

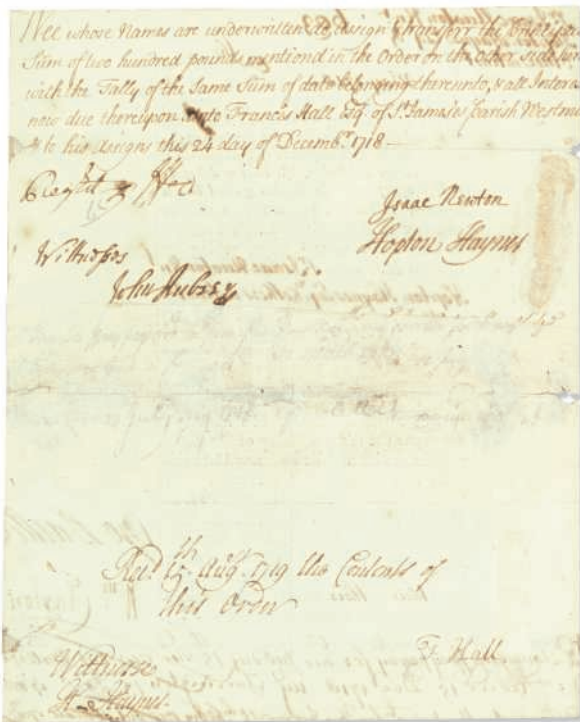
RALEIGH, Walter (1554-1618). Document signed ("W Raleigh"), an indenture, n.p., 8 September 1589.

One page, 245 x 500mm on vellum (light scattered soiling). Matted and framed with a portrait. Provenance: Sotheby's London, 13 March 1979, lot 434.

Raleigh signs away the lease of a castle in Ireland. Two years after he mounted his second Roanoke expedition, and with a view to the "more speedie inhabiting of the wast[e] cuntrye of Monnster", Sir Walter Raleigh signs a forty-year lease to his servant Thomas Colhurst for 'the Castell and manor of the Shane' [i.e. Sheanmore Castle], Co. Waterford, Ireland, with its adjoining plough-lands, reserving only the "timber trees" for his own use. Colhurst is to have "always in redines on[e] sufficient light horse w[i]th an able man" for Raleigh's use; he is also to repair the castle and make it "tenantable" within two years.

A rare document signed by Raleigh conveying a lease to Thomas Colhurst for a portion of the three and a half seignories in Munster, amounting to 42,000 acres, granted to him by Elizabeth I in 1586 at the height of his standing as a royal favorite. Raleigh installed as many as 148 tenants within the first three years of the grant, but by 1594 was leasing out the seignories for £200 per year. Ultimately Raleigh's Irish estates were never profitable, and in 1602 he would sell the whole grant to Sir Richard Boyle for £1500. Sheanmore Castle had been burnt down by the Earl of Ormond in 1570, and in spite of Colhurst's commitment in the present lease it was never rebuilt.

\$20,000-30,000



102

102

NEWTON, Sir Isaac (1642-1726). Document signed ("Isaac Newton"), n.p., 24 December 1718.

One page, 260 x 210mm, on verso of a printed document (some losses to right margin and at center crease, minor soiling).

The personal financial dealings of Newton as Master of the Royal Mint: "Wee whose names are underwriten do Assign & transferr the principa[l] Sum of two hundred pounds mention[e]d in the Order on the other side here[of] with the Tally of the Same Sum of date belonging thereunto, & all Intere[st] now due thereupon, unto Francis Hall Esqr of St. James'es Parish Westm[inster] & to his Assigns." The £200 was the repayment of a loan to the Exchequer by Newton, Haynes and others.

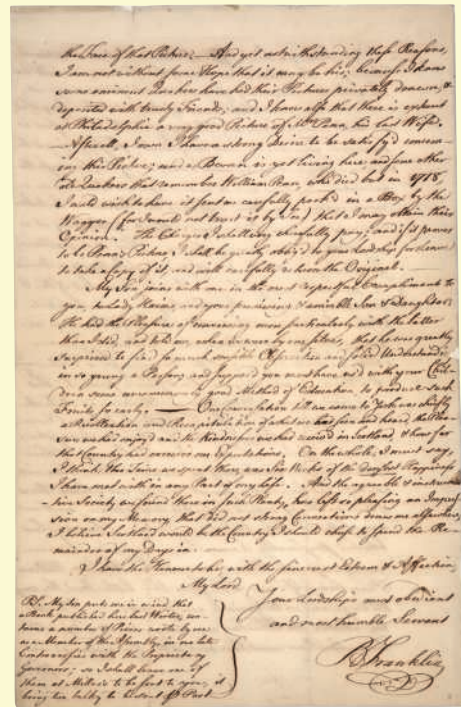
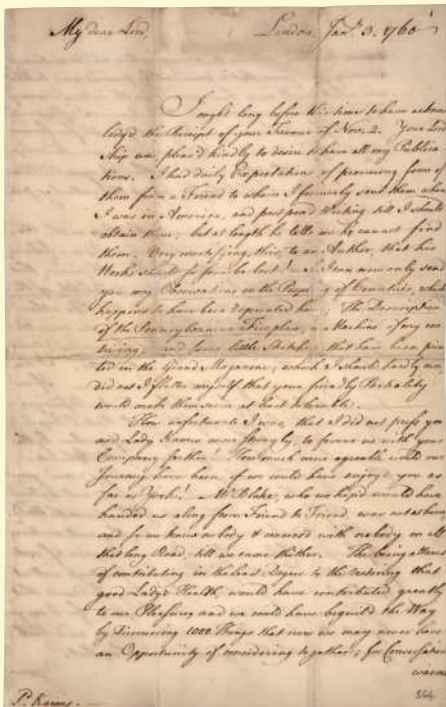
Countersigned by Hopton Haynes (1672?-1749), an assayer of the Royal Mint and a protégé of Newton who helped translate some of the scientist's theological commentary into Latin.

\$15,000-20,000

Benjamin Franklin to Lord Kames, 1760 - 1775.

Franklin's correspondent, Henry Home, Lord Kames (1696-1782) was a key figure of the Scottish enlightenment. He was very friendly with David Hume and Adam Smith and closely involved in the intellectual life of eighteenth-century Edinburgh. Franklin, who was living in England as London agent of the Province of Pennsylvania, met Kames during his first visit to Scotland in 1759. He and his son stayed with Kames twice during that journey. "Franklin's oaks" are still pointed out growing to a great height in front of the house of Kames. "Their close friendship is well-described by I. S. Ross in *Lord Kames and the Scotland of his Day* (Oxford 1972), "One must imagine much philosophical conversation between host and chief guest, as well as talk of landscaping and farming. When the time came for the leave-taking of the Franklins, Lord Kames and his wife rode with them to the Border village of Coldstream and the friends parted with a promise to resort to the 'duller intercourse of epistolary correspondence' as Franklin called it." In his first letter of the correspondence, he describes his time in Scotland as "six weeks of the densest happiness I have met with in any part of my life".

Christie's was honored to offer the whole of this correspondence in London in 1995 when sold by the descendants of Lord Kames. We are pleased to offer a series of these important letters once again which stunningly reveal the American polymath's inquisitive nature into all things: from art to inefficient chimneys to monetary policy. Most importantly, they chronicle the American polymath's philosophical transformation from a champion of the British Empire in the wake of the conquest of Canada—to a staunch but reasoned advocate of American colonial rights on the eve of war and independence. Over the course of fifteen years, the "First American" had indeed become exactly that.



103

FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790). Autograph letter signed ('B. Franklin') to Henry Home, Lord Kames, London, 3 January 1760.

Four pages, 322 x 205mm (inner and upper blank margin and center-fold repaired; two mended tears in vertical fold without loss).

Franklin on the British conquest of Canada: "no one can rejoice more sincerely than I do on the Reduction of Canada." A remarkable letter written in the months following the fall of Quebec. Franklin rejoices in the news, "not merely as I am a Colonist, but as I am a Briton. I have been long of Opinion, that the Foundation of the future Grandeur & Stability of the British empire, lie in America; and tho; like other foundations, they are low and little seen, they are nevertheless, broad & strong enough to support the greatest Political Structure Human Wisdom every yet erected." For that reason, Franklin opposed any suggestion that Canada be returned to France: If we keep it, all the Country from St. Laurence to Missis[sip]p[i], will in another Century be fill'd with British People; Britain itself will become vastly more populous by the immense Increase of its Commerce; the Atlantic Sea will be cover'd with your Trading Ships; and your naval Power thence continually increasing, will extend your Influence round the whole Globe; & awe the World!" Conversely, "If the French remain in Canada, they will continually harass our colonies by the Indians, impede if not prevent their Growth; your Progress to Greatness will at best be slow, and give room for many Accidents that may forever prevent it."

But I refrain, for I see you begin to think my Notions extravagant, and look upon them as the Ravings of a mad Prophet."

Franklin also writes of his regrets that he has been unable to procure copies of his own publications, "very mortifying this, to an Author, that his Works should so soon be lost!" He is mailing his "Observations on the Peopling of the Pennsylvania Fire-plate, a Machine of my contriving; and some little sketches, that have been printed in the Grand Magazine".

Finally he explains at length, his reasons for not believing a portrait of William Penn, offered to him by Kames, to be genuine. Nevertheless he asks that it should be sent to him in London, so that he can obtain another opinion, as he has always wanted to have a portrait of Penn. (This so-called 'Whisker-portrait' proved not to be authentic). He ends by thanking Kames, also on behalf of his son for "the Pleasure we had enjoy'd and the Kindnesses we had receiv'd in Scotland ... the Time that we spent there, was six Weeks of the densest Happiness I have met with in any Part of my Life", stating "I believe Scotland would be the Country I should chuse to spend the Remainder of my Days in". Published in *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, ed. L. W. Labaree, vol. 9, pp.5-10. Provenance: sold by the descendants of Lord Kames, Christie's, 29 June 1995, lot 503.

\$40,000-60,000

of spending some more happy Days at Kaims, with you and your amiable Family.

I do not pretend to charge this to your Account as a Letter. It is rather to acknowledge my self in your Debt, and to promise Payment. It is some time since I receiv'd your obliging Invoice of your last. When I return to London, which we intend after seeing Charles Water, Bristol, and spending some time at Bath, I hope to be a more punctual Correspondent. My son joins in the sincerest Wishes of Happiness to you and yours with,

My dear Lord

Your Lordships most Obedient
and most humble
Servant

Benjamin Franklin

Our Thanks to Lady Kaims for the Receipt - (which we send the Enclosure.)

104

FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790). Autograph letter signed ("B. Franklin") to Henry Home, Lord Kames (1696-1782), Coventry, 27 September 1760.

Two pages, 227 x 184mm.

Franklin's hoped-for reunion with Lord Kames is dashed by pressing business concerning the Penn family in London. Writing during a journey that he hoped would include a visit to Lord Kames in Scotland, and would "if we could have left London early in the Summer. But the Litigation between our Province and its Proprietor, in which we were engag'd, confin'd us in London until the middle of this Month. That case is indeed at length ended, and in a great degree to our Satisfaction; but by its continuing so long, we are disappointed in our Hopes of spending some more happy Days at Kaims, with you and your amiable Family." Franklin had been involved in a lengthy case before the Privy Council Committee for Plantation Affairs regarding the taxation of proprietary estates, a point of contention in the Supply Act of 1759, the proprietors resisting taxation by the Pennsylvania assembly or by the British Parliament. In a footnote, Franklin states that he is enclosing the "chapter", referring to "Parable against Persecution". Published in *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, ed. L. W. Labaree, vol. 9, pp. 231-2. Provenance: sold by the descendants of Lord Kames, Christie's, 29 June 1995, lot 505.

\$15,000-20,000

London Oct. 21, 1761

My dear Lord

It is long since I have offer'd myself the Pleasure of writing to you. As it grows in years I find I grow more indolent, & more apt to procrastinate. I am indeed a bad Correspondent, but what avails Confession without Amendment!

When I come so late with my Thanks for your truly valuable Introduction to the Art of Thinking, can I have any Right to enquire after your Elements of Criticism? I promise myself no small Satisfaction in perusing that Work also when it shall appear. By the first you may think in the young Mind the Seeds of good sense concerning moral Conduct, which as they grow & are transplanted into Life, must greatly adorn the Character & promote the Happiness of Mankind. I would not say that I did not receive fair more solid useful. But this certainly is so good a compass, and yet the Method & Expression so clear, that the Brevity occasions no Obscurity. In the other you will be allowing Youth to the Practice of reasoning strengthen their Judgment improve & enlarge their Understanding & increase their Ability of being useful. To produce the Number of valuable Men necessary in a Nation for its Happiness, there is much more Hope from Schools of early Education than from Hope of Reformation. And as the Power of single Men to do National Service, in particular Situations of Importance, is often immensely great, a Writer can hardly conceive the good he may be doing when engaged in Works of this kind. I cannot therefore but wish you would publish it as soon as your other important Employments will permit you to give it the finishing touch.

Benjamin Franklin

105

FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790). Letter signed ("B. Franklin") to Henry Home, Lord Kames, London, 21 October 1761.

Three pages, 317 x 200mm (partly separates folds mended). Body of the letter in the hand of his son, William Franklin.

Franklin offers advice on fire and "smoaky Chimnies" and praises Kames' recently-published work. Kames published his *Introduction to the Art of Thinking* in January 1761 and had sent a copy to Franklin, who is most enthusiastic, "Permit me to say, that I never saw more solid useful Matter contain'd in in so small a Compass and yet the Method & Expression so clear, that the Brevity occasions no Obscurity". He is now awaiting Kames' *Elements of Criticism*, which was not published until March 1762. He mentions his own work "Art of Virtue", first planned in 1732, but never completed. Additionally, Franklin is awaiting publication of Dr. William Cullen's paper on *Fire*, as "I have, as you have heard, been dealing in *Smoke*: and I think it not difficult to manage, when one is once acquainted thoroughly with the Principles. But as the Causes are so various so must be the Remedies". He offers to help cure the "smoaky Chimnies" of which Kames complains, if he were to know more of the circumstances. He encloses two letters from a friend, one of the judges of the Supreme court in Philadelphia, critical of Kames' *Principles of Equity*. (These are not present). Finally he recommends John Morgan, the son of a friend in Philadelphia, "to you Lordship's protection" while he is studying medicine in Edinburgh. Published in *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, ed. L.W. Labaree, vol.9, pp.374-377. Provenance: Sold by the descendants of Lord Kames, Christie's, 29 June 1995, lot 506.

\$10,000-15,000

106

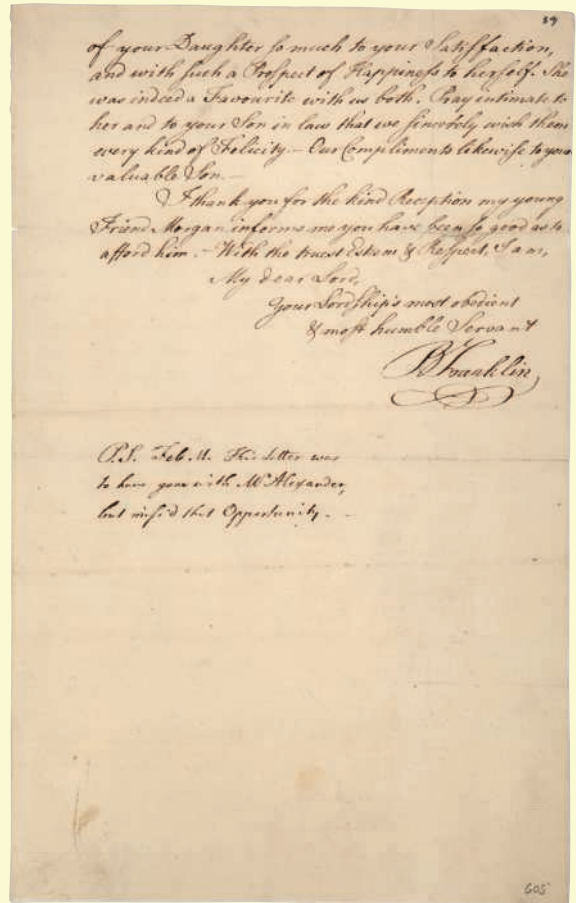
FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790). Autograph letter signed ("B. Franklin") to Henry Home, Lord Kames, London, 27 January 1762.

Three pages, 322 x 201mm (partial fold separations and marginal tears repaired); with transmittal leaf and seal (laid down on paper).

Franklin attempts to solve the problem of a smokey chimney and writes of his plans to complete *The Art of Virtue*. "I am griev'd that you should live in a smoaky Room at Edinburgh, and that it is so difficult at this Distance to employ any Skill I may have in these Matters for your Relief." But rather than begging off, he makes an attempt to diagnose the issue, posing a series of questions: "Does the Chimney refuse constantly to carry Smoke, or is it only at particular Times? Is it in a calm Season, or only when Winds blow? that is, What Point of the Compass does the Opening of the Chimney within your Room face towards, & what Winds chiefly affect it? [...] What is the Situation of your high Street in Edinburgh, with respect to the Compass?" and many more similar questions. He closes, "There are I think 5 or 6 different Cases of smoaky Chimnies; all (except one) to be cured by different Means; & that one seems to me at present absolutely incurable. Chimneys in this Case, from what I remember of the Situation of Buildings in Edinburgh, I should fear you have more in proportion than any other Town in Britain. But Workmen, ignorant of Causes, are like Quacks, always tampering; applying the Remedy proper in one Case to another in which it is improper, as well as attempting the Cure of what from the Nature of Things is not to be cured."

Franklin also waits impatiently for a copy of Kames' *Elements of Criticism*, but "yet I hear nothing of any Copies being come to London." At this time, Franklin was preparing to embark on a voyage to return to Philadelphia and he hoped that upon his arrival he would have "reason to expect a good deal of Leisure, and purpose seizing the first Opportunity of compleating a Work which I flatter myself will be useful to many, and afford some Reputation to its Author". This clearly refers to the long-planned *Art of Virtue*, a work that he failed to complete before his death in 1790. Although he was in active preparation to return to America, he would not depart until late August 1762, (see lot 107). Published in *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, ed. L.W. Labaree, vol.10 pp.27-29. *Provenance*: sold by the descendants of Lord Kames, Christie's, 29 June 1995, lot 507.

\$10,000-15,000



107

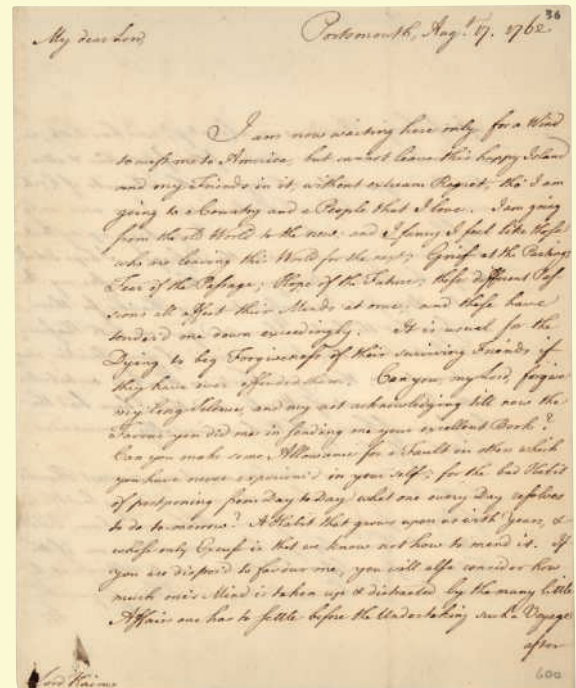
FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790). Autograph letter signed ("B. Franklin") to Henry Home, Lord Kames, Portsmouth, 17 August 1762.

Three pages, 221 x 179mm (pinholes on second leaf mended). With the original transmittal leaf addressed in his hand and franked by Samuel Potts ("Free Sam Potts") and laid into another sheet (moderate soiling, and marginal tears).

Only "waiting only for a Wind to waft me to America", his mission to wrest Pennsylvania free of propriety control at an end, Franklin prepares to return home to Philadelphia. "I am going from the old World to the new; and I fancy I feel like those who are leaving this World for the next; Grief at the Parting; Fear of the Passage; Hope of the Future". He tries to find excuses for not writing "the bad Habit of postponing from Day to Day what one every Day resolves to do to-morrow". He intends to read *Elements of Criticism* during the Passage and write a letter discussing it soon after his arrival.

Franklin had been in London as an agent for Pennsylvania charged with negotiating an end the Penn Family's control of Pennsylvania, but his efforts came to naught. Feeling his usefulness in London was at an end, he returned to Philadelphia where he soon found himself enmeshed in local politics and was elected Speaker of the Pennsylvania House in 1764. However, he lost his seat over the issue of proprietary control because many Pennsylvanians feared that Royal government would jeopardize religious freedom in the colony. Once out of office, his supporters sent him back to London to continue his earlier effort. However, soon after his arrival in England, he became embroiled in the controversy over the Stamp Act. Published in *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, ed. L. W. Labaree, vol.10 pp. 147-8. *Provenance*: sold by the descendants of Lord Kames, Christie's, 29 June 1995, lot 508.

\$20,000-30,000



My dear Lord

12
London, April 11. 1767.

*Copy of a Letter given to the Subject in
a Letter to the Hon. Mr. B. Newcastle of Roberton*

I received your obliging Favor of Jan^r 19. —
you have kindly relieved me from the Pain I
had long been under. You are goodness itself —
I might long since to have answered yours
of December 25, 1765. I never received a Letter
that contained Sentiments more suitable to
my own. It found me under much Agitation
of Mind on the very important Subject it
treated. It fortified me greatly in the Judgment
it was inclined to form (tho' contrary to the
general Sense) on the then delicate & critical
Situation of Affairs between Britain and her
Colonies, and on that weighty Point their Union.
You guess'd aright in supposing I could not
be a Mute in that Play. I was extremely
busy, attending Members of both Houses, inform-
ing, explaining, consulting, disputing, in a con-
tinual Hurry, from Morning to Night 'till
the Affair was happily ended. During the Course
of it, being called before the House of Commons,
I spoke my Mind pretty freely. Inclos'd I send
you the imperfect Account that was taken of
that Examination; you will there see how en-
tirely we agree, except in a Point of Fact of which
you could not but be misinform'd; the Papers
at that Time being full of mistaken assertions,
that the Colonies had been the Cause of the
War, and had ungratefully refus'd to bear any
part of the Expence of it. — I send it you now,
because



108

FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790). Letter signed ("B. Franklin") to Henry Home, Lord Kames ("My Dear Lord"), London 11 April 1767. Seven pages, 325 x 203mm, with the date additionally in Franklin's hand (fold separations neatly repaired, lightly toned in spots). [With:] a fragment of the original address panel bearing his franking signature ("B Free Franklin") and addressed in hand (separations, soiling), with intact wax seal.

"America, an immense Territory, favour'd by Nature with all Advantages of Climate, Soil, great navigable Rivers and Lakes . must become a great Country, populous and mighty; and will in a less time than is generally conceived be able to shake off any Shackles that may be impos'd on her, and perhaps place them on the Imposers. In the mean time, every Act of Oppression will sour their Tempers, lessen greatly if not annihilate the Profits of your Commerce with them, and hasten their final Revolt: for the Seeds of Liberty are universally sown there, and nothing can eradicate them."

Benjamin Franklin on the escalating conflict between Great Britain and her North American colonies. A lengthy and important letter to Lord Kames discussing the enactment of the Townshend duties, describing his examination before Parliament, and his prediction that if London did not tread lightly, colonial independence would be the ultimate result: "I was inclined to form (tho' contrary to the general tongue) on the then delicate & critical Situation of Affairs between Britain and her Colonies, and on that weighty Point of their Union. You guess'd aright in supposing I could not be a Mute in that Play. I was extremely busy, attending Members of both Houses, informing, explaining, consulting, disputing, in a continual Hurry, from Morning to Night 'till the Affair was happily ended. During the Course of it, being called before the House of Commons I spoke my Mind pretty freely." Franklin then encloses "an imperfect Account" of the affair (not present), yet vastly superior to those found in "the Papers at that Time being full of mistaken assertions that the Colonies had been the Cause of the War, and had ungratefully refus'd to bear any part of the Expence of it."

For Franklin, part of the solution lay in his long-held belief in colonial union, a belief shared by his correspondent: "I am fully persuaded with you that a consolidating Union by a fair and and equal Representation of all the Parts of this Empire in Parliament, is the only firm Basis on which its political Grandeur and Stability can be founded." By 1767, Franklin feared this concession by London would be coming too late: "The Time has been when the Colonies might have been pleas'd with it: They are now indifferent about it; and, if 'tis much longer delay'd, they too will refuse it."

He is troubled by the arrogance of many in London toward colonial grievances: "Every Man in England seems to consider himself as a Piece of a Sovereign over America; seems to jostle himself into the Throne with the King, and talks of *Our Subjects in the Colonies*. Effective policy to collect revenue from the colonies could not be "wisely" implemented unless Parliament was "properly and truly informed of their Circumstances, Abilities, Temper," Indeed it was that general ignorance of the daily economic and social realities of the North American colonies that resulted in laws that did more to loosen rather than solidify the bonds of empire. To Franklin, the solution was simple: seat ministers from North America in Parliament "This is cannot be, without Representatives from thence."

The Townshend Acts, Parliament's second attempt to assert its right to tax the colonies, was part and parcel of the general ignorance of North American politics. Supposing that colonists merely opposed internal taxation, they would not object to customs duties, considered "external" taxation. Again they were wrong. Franklin believed "the contest is like to be revived." He points to the Quartering Act as a particular bone of contention, and if London elects to prosecute these measures by force "great Mischief will ensue, the Affections of the People of America to this Country will be alienated, your Commerce will be diminished, and a total Separation of Interests be the final Consequence."

Franklin found the root of the problem lay in the "common but mistaken Notion here, that the Colonies were planted at the Expence of Parliament, and that therefore the Parliament has a Right to tax them . The Truth, is, they were planted at the Expence of Private Adventurers, who went over there to settle with Leave of the King given by Charter ... and those Charters the Adventurers voluntarily engag'd to remain the King's Subjects, tho' in a Foreign Country, A country which

as Possibility, and to determine accordingly. The very Nature
 of a Parliament seems to be destroyed by supposing it may
 be bound and compass'd by a Law of a superior Parliament
 to make a Law contrary to its own Judgment.

Indeed the Acts of Parliament in question are not in
 in other Acts when a Duty is enjoined, Recd. a Penalty
 on Neglect or Refusal, and a Trade of Commerce, that
 finally Arises thereon to the People in America in
 a most Repugnant which they are at Liberty to comply
 with or not, as it may suit or not suit the Spirit (the
 Circumstances of different Services) — Ingleterre has three
 for voluntarily comply'd. — But God, as I said before, has
 refused. The Ministry that made the Act, and all their
 Admirers, call out for Vengeance. — To prevent this
 withy are fresh Acts, and the Measures they will finally
 take on this Occasion are yet unknown. — But even I am
 that if Force is used, great Discontent will arise, the
 Affection of the People of America to this Country will be
 alienated, your Commerce will be diminished, and a
 total Separation of Interest be the final Consequence.

It is a common but mistaken Notion here
 that the Colonies were planted at the Expense of
 Parliament, and that therefore the Parliament has a
 Right to tax them, for the Truth is, they were planted at
 the Expense of private Adventurers who undertook to settle
 with Leave of the King given by Charter. — On receiving
 the Land, and these Charters, the Adventurers voluntarily
 engag'd to maintain the Kings Subjects the in a foreign
 Country, a Company which has not been engaged by either
 King or Parliament but was peopled by a free People. —
 When our Planters arriv'd they purchas'd the Lands of
 the Natives without putting King or Parliament to any
 Expence. — Parliament had no hand in their settle-
 ment, was never so much as consult'd about their
 Const. Liberties, and took no kind of Notice of them till
 many Years after they were established. — I except only
 the two modern Colonies, or rather Attempts to make
 Colonies (for they succeed but poorly, and as yet hardly
 more than the Name of Colonies) — American Georgia, and
 Nova Scotia, which have been settled little better than
 Parliamentary Jells. — Thus all the Colonies acknow-
 ledge their Obedience to their Sovereign: His Governour
 there

15

This is unexpectedly given a English Letter
 The first to Scotland and the rest of Britain we will
 talk of here after. — It is once more to say, that I am
 with increasing esteem and Affection my dear
 Friend —

Yours ever
 B. Franklin

378

had not been conquered by either King or Parliament, but was posses'd by a free People When our Planters arriv'd they pruchas'd the Lands of the Natives without putting King or Parliament to any Expence. Parliament had no hand in their Settlement, was never so much as consulted about their Constitution, and took no Kind of Notice of them 'till many Years after they were establis'd. I except only the two modern Colonies, or rather Attempts to make Colonies (for the succeed but poorly, and as yet hardly deserve the Name of Colonies) I mean Georgia and Nova Scotia, which have been hitherto little matter than Parliamentary Jobs. — Thus all the Colonies acknowledge the King as their Sovereign: His Governours there represent his Person—Laws are made by their Assemblies or little Parliaments, with the Governour's assent, Subject still to the King's Pleasure to confirm or annul them. Suits arising in the Colonies, and Differences between Colony and Colony, are not brought before your Lords of Parliament, as those within the Realm, but determined by the King in Council. In this View they seem so many separate little States, subject to the same Prince. The Sovereignty of the King is therefore easily understood. But nothing is more common here than to talk of the Sovereignty of Parliament, and the Sovereignty of this Nation over the Colonies; a kind of Sovereignty the Idea of which is not so clear, nor does it clearly appear on what Foundations it is established."

Franklin concludes, "Upon the whole, I have lived so great a Part of my Life in Britain, and have form'd so many Friendships in it, that I love it and wish its Prosperity; and therefore wish to see that Union on which alone I think it can be secur'd and established. As to America, the Advantages of such an Union to her are not so apparent. She may suffer at present under the Arbitrary Power of this Country, she may suffer for a while in a Separation from it; but these are temporary Evils that she will outgrow. Scotland and Ireland are differently circumstanc'd. Confin'd by the Sea, they can scarcely increase in Numbers, Wealth and Strength, so as to overbalance England. But America, an immense Territory, favour'd by Nature with all Advantages of Climate, Soil, great navigable Rivers and Lakes, . must become a great Country, populous and mighty; and will in a less time than is generally conceived be able to shake off any Shackles that may be impos'd on her, and perhaps place them on the Imposers. In the mean time, every Act of Oppression will sour their Tempers, lessen greatly if not annihilate the Profits of your Commerce with them, and hasten their final Revolt: for the Seeds of Liberty are universally sown there, and nothing can eradicate them. And yet there remains among that People so much Respect, Veneration and Affection for Britain, that, if cultivated prudently, with kind Usage and Tenderness for their Privileges, they might be easily govern'd still for Ages, without Force or any considerable Expence. But I do not see here a sufficient Quantity of the Wisdom that is necessary to produce such a Conduct, and I lament the Want of it."

This letter is a copy of a letter Franklin had sent to Kames on 25 February 1767. In letters to Kames subsequent to 25 February, Franklin alludes to a letter "on the Subject of the Disputes with America," but apparently that letter had been mislaid. It is probable that the present letter was copied from Franklin's letterbook and sent to Lord Kames who had still yet to receive the letter sent in February. Oddly the 25 February, an autograph letter signed, was headed "Copy", rather than the present letter offered here. To date, no satisfying explanation has been offered to clarify this mystery. Published in *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, ed. L.W. Labaree, vol. 14 pp.62-71. Provenance: sold by the descendants of Lord Kames, Christie's, 29 June 1995, lot 511.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790). Autograph letter signed ("B. Franklin") to Henry Home, Lord Kames, London, 1 [-16] January 1769.

Four pages, 312 x 205mm (slight discoloration to first page, partial fold separations to first page mended).

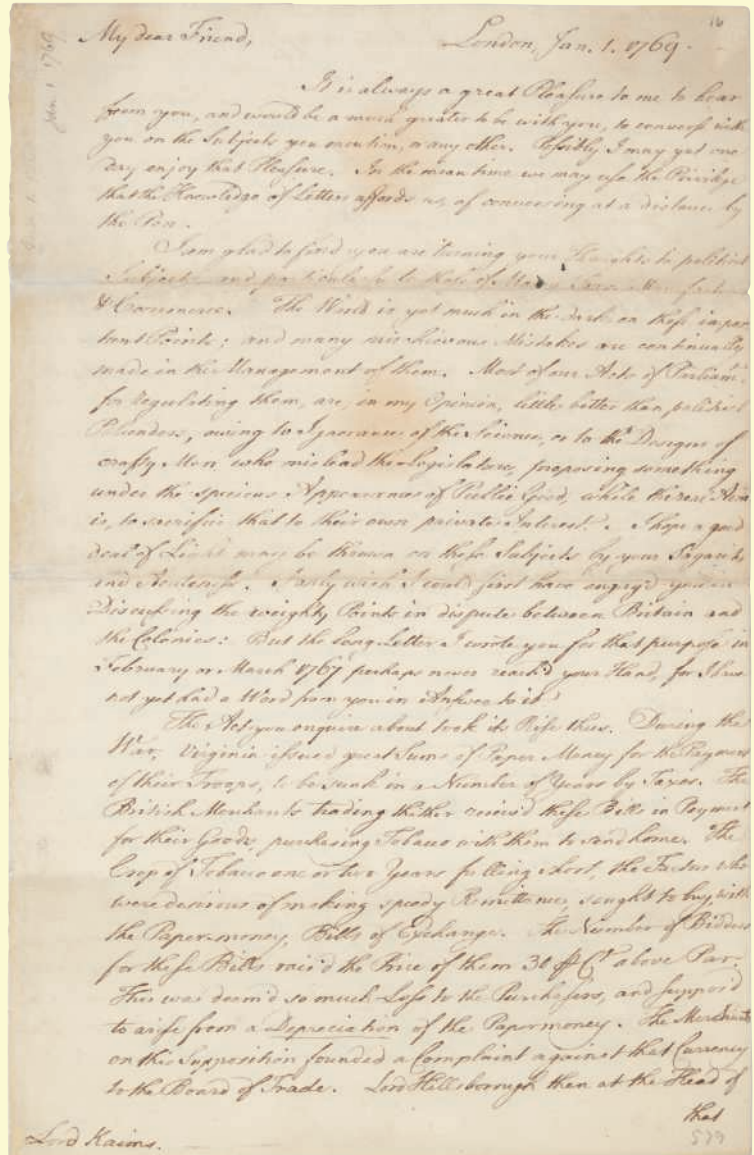
Franklin reconsiders his opposition to the Currency Act as it "will tend to lead us naturally into Industry and Frugality" and offers advice on "the Affections of Smoke and Rooms and Chimneys". Franklin is pleased Lord Kames is turning his "Thoughts to political Subjects and particularly to those of Money, Taxes, Manufactures and Commerce. The World is yet much in the dark on these important Points; and many mischievous Mistakes are continually made in the Management of them. Most of our Acts of Parliament for regulating them, are in my Opinion, little better than political Blunders, owing to Ignorance of the Science, or to the Designs of crafty Men, who mislead the Legislature, proposing something under the specious Appearance of Public Good, while the real Aim is, to sacrifice that to their own private Interest." He hopes that Kames' sagacity will be able to throw new light on these subjects and regrets that his own letter of 1767 outlining the problems between Britain and the Colonies relating to taxation never received Kames' comments as it was lost in the mail.

Franklin proceeds to relate the history of the controversy over American paper money that led to the enactment of the Currency Act of 1764. During the French and Indian War, Virginia had issued great sums of paper money to pay their troops. The resultant inflation affected the tobacco growers who found themselves unable to satisfy their creditors in London after two years of disappointing crops. Distressed merchants lobbied Parliament to pass an act prohibiting the issue of any money other than specie in the Colonies. Franklin observed that this was done despite the fact that "there was no Complaint against it from any Merchants but those trading to Virginia," and while their losses were steep, if they had waited "a year or two, the above mention'd Loss would have been avoided; For as soon as Tobacco became more plenty, and of course Bills of Exchange also, the Exchange fell much as it before had risen." Franklin was in America when the act passed, and on his return to England, he organized the merchants "trading to New York, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia." against the act, and published his sentiments in a paper: *Remarks and Facts Relative to the American Paper Money*, which appeared in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* in May 1767. Since that writing, he had altered his position, believing that "a Scarcity of Money will work with our other present Motives for lessening out fond Extravagance in the Use of the the Superfluous Manufactures of this Country (which unkindly grudges us the Enjoyment of common Rights) and will tend to lead us naturally into Industry and Frugality, I am grown more indifferent about the Repeal of the Act, and if my Countrymen will be advis'd by me, we shall never ask it again."

Franklin then turns to fireplaces, offering solutions to the problems of smoke from adjacent flues, that enter the rooms of Kames' house in Edinburgh. After offering some general principles, he turns to Kames' situation, "which you describe to be, that 'after a whole Day's Fire, which must greatly heat the Vent, yet when the Fire becomes low, so as not to emit any Smoke, neighbour Smoke immediately begins to descend and fill the Room.' This, if not owing to particular Winds, may be occasion'd by a stronger Fire in another Room communicating with yours by a Door, the outer Air being excluded by the outward Door's being shut, whereby the stronger Fire finds it easier to be supply'd with Air down thro' the Vent in which the weak Fire is, and thence thro' the communicating Door, than thro' the Crevices. If this is the Circumstance, you will find that a Supply of Air is only wanting that may be sufficient for both Vents. If this is not the Circumstance, send me if you please a complete Description of your Room, its Situation, Connections, . and possibly I may form a better Judgment." He offers to send him "a Collection of my Philosophical Papers lately publish'd, in which you will find something more relating to the Motions of Air in Chimneys". He refers to the fourth edition of his *Experiments and Observations on Electricity*, 1769, which on pp. 284-318 deals with these problems.

This letter is in reply to a letter from Kames evidently discussing economic topics, which is now lost. Franklin writes "It is always a great Pleasure to hear from you, and would be much greater to be with you, to converse with you on the Subjects you mention, or any other". There is no record that Kames actually published any essays on these subjects, but he was held in the highest regard in Scotland, both as a lawyer and as a philosopher.

In closing, Franklin proposes "to commence a Conversation with you on your new Subject, I have thrown some of my present Sentiments into the concise Form of Aphorisms to be examine'd between us [...] I send them enclosed". This presumably refers to his paper "Positions to be Examined", outlining Franklin's theory of value where in correspondence with Lord Kames he refined his ideas of the relation between labor, agriculture, manufacturing and commerce. The article was published in *De Re Rustica; or the Repository for Select Papers on Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures*, vol.1 (1769) pp. 350-52. Published in *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, ed. L. W. Labaree, vol.16 pp. 1-4. *Provenance*: sold by the descendants of Lord Kames, Christie's, 29 June 1995, lot 513.



My dear Friend, London Feb. 21. 1769.

I received your excellent Paper on the preferable Use of Oxen in Agriculture, and have put it in the way of being communicated to the Public here. I have observed in America that the Farmers are more thriving in those Parts of the Country where Cattle are used, than in those where the Labour is done by Horses. — The latter are said to require twice the Quantity of Land to maintain them, and of course are not good to eat, at least we don't think them so. There is a Waste of Land that might afford Subsistence for many more of the human Species. Perhaps it was for this Reason that the Hebrews, having promised that the Children of Israel should be as numerous as the Sands of the Sea, not only took care to secure the Health of the Individuals by regulating their Diet, but they might be said to have provided for their using Horses, as Horses Animals would lessen the Quantity of Labour necessary for them. Thus we find, that when they took any Horses from their Enemies, they destroyed them; and in the Commandments, where the Labour of the Ox, & the Ass is mention'd & forbidden on the Sabbath, there is no mention of the Horse, probably because they were to have none. And by the great Amies, & especially said in that small Territory they inhabited it appears to have been very full of People.

Lord Kames
Franklin

and one for your Society, which I beg that you and they would accept as a small Mark of my Respect.
With the sincerest Esteem & Regard, I am,
my dear Friend,
Yours most affectionately
B. Franklin

P.S. I am sorry my Letter of 1767 concerning the American Dispute, miscarried. — I now send you a Copy of it from my Desk. The Examination mention'd in it, you have probably seen. — Things daily wear a worse Aspect, & lead more & more to a Breach & final Separation.

521
522

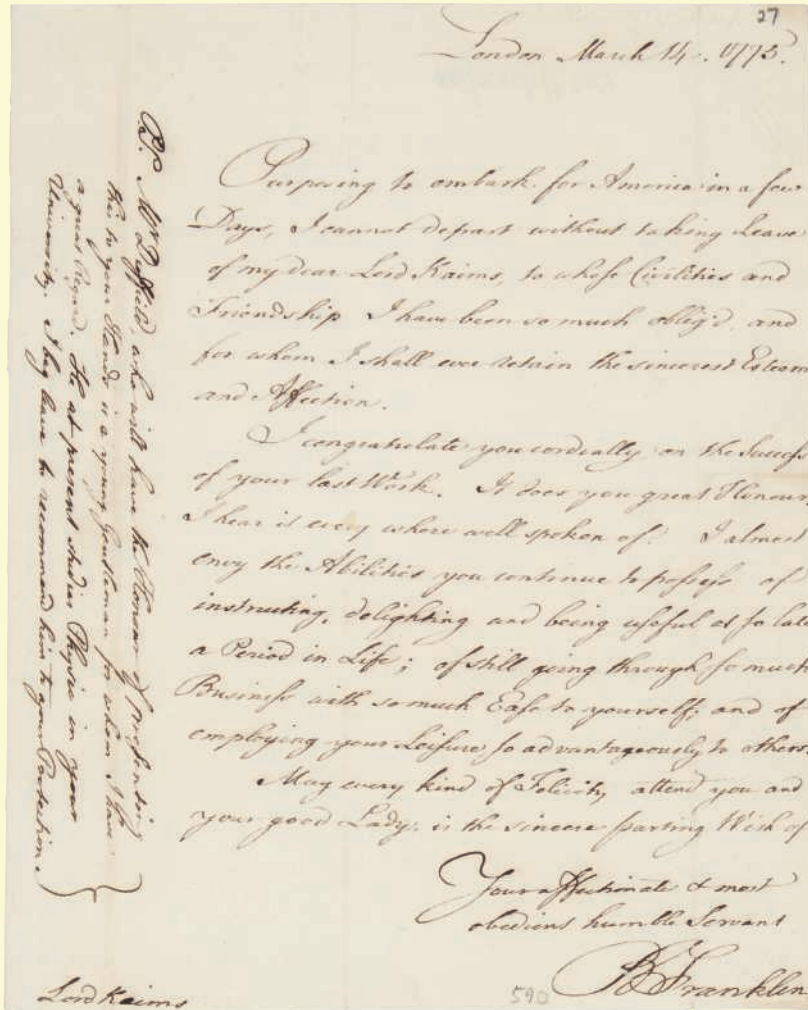
110
FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790). Autograph letter signed ("B. Franklin") to Henry Home, Lord Kames ('My dear Friend'), London, 21 February 1769.

Three pages, 225 x 188mm (partial fold separations repaired), with the original transmittal leaf addressed in his hand (losses from seal tear and backed with paper).

Franklin foresees American Independence: "Things daily wear a worse Aspect, and tend more and more to a Breach and final Separation" Franklin opens thanking Kames for his "excellent Paper on the preferable Use of Oxen in Agriculture and have put it in the way of being communicated to the Public here. I have observed that the Farmers are more thriving in those Parts of the Country where Cattle are used, than in those where the Labour is done by Horses. — The latter are said to require twice the Quantity of Land to maintain them". He then states [mistakenly!], that the Children of Israel were forbidden by God to use Horses, mentioning only the ox and the ass when passing down his laws.

Franklin then gives his views as a political economist, influenced by the French Physiocrats, for measuring the value of labour, "Food is *always* necessary to *all*, and much the greatest Part of the Labour of Mankind is employ'd in raising Provisions for the Mouth. Is not this kind of Labour therefore the fittest to be the Standard by which to measure the Values of all other Labour, and consequently of all other things whose Value depends on the Labour of making or procuring them?" Comparing farmers with miners, the one producing bushels of wheat, the other silver, he states that "the Miner must eat, the Farmer indeed can live without the Silver, and so perhaps will have some Advantage in settling the Price." Franklin congratulates Kames on having been elected President of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, and proudly relates his own election as President of the newly founded American Philosophical Society. He ends by sending Kames a copy of his important lost letter of 1767 "concerning the American Dispute" (See lot 108). Subscribed 'With the sincerest Esteem & Regard, I am, my dear Friend, Yours most affectionately'. Published in *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, ed. L. W. Labaree, vol. 16 pp. 46-48. Provenance: sold by the descendants of Lord Kames, Christie's, 29 June 1995, lot 514.

\$20,000-30,000



111

FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790). Autograph letter signed ("B. Franklin") to Henry Home, Lord Kames, London, 14 March 1775.

One page 229 x 183mm.

Weeks before Lexington and Concord, Franklin bids farewell to Lord Kames before his return to America. "I cannot depart without taking Leave of my dear Lord Kames, to whose Civilities and Friendship I have been so much oblig'd, and for whom I shall ever retain the sincerest Esteem and Affection". Franklin also takes an opportunity to congratulate him on the success of his *Sketches of the History of Man*, "I almost envy the Abilities you continue to possess of instructing, delighting and being useful at so late a Period in Life" and subscribed at end "May every kind of Felicity attend you and your good Lady, is the sincerest parting Wish". In a postscript Franklin recommends Benjamin Duffield, a student of physics at Edinburgh to Kames. He was the son of Franklin's friend Edward Duffield, a clockmaker in Philadelphia. Franklin's last extant and most touching letter to Lord Kames, who was then 79 years old, and had just published in 1774 his most famous and popular philosophical work, *Sketches of the History of Man*.

Within a week, Franklin would be at sea, en route to Philadelphia aboard the *Pennsylvania Packet*. He arrived there on 5 May 1775 to discover that not only had hostilities already erupted in Massachusetts, but that sentiment had spread throughout the colonies. The Revolutionary War had begun and with it, the "final Revolt" he had predicted eight years before had arrived (see lot 108). Published in *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, ed. L. W. Labaree, vol. 21 pp. 523-4. Provenance: sold by the descendants of Lord Kames, Christie's, 29 June 1995, lot 515.

\$20,000-30,000

Dear Page Philadelphia July 30. 1776

On receipt of your letter we enquired into the probability of getting your seal done here, we find a drawer & an engraver here both of whom we have reason to believe are excellent in their way. They did great seals for Jamaica & Barbadoes both of which are said to have been well done, & a seal for the Philosophical society here which we are told is excellent. but they are expensive, & will require two months to complete it. The drawing the figures for the engraver will cost about 50 dollars, & the engraving will be still more. Nevertheless as it would be long before we could consult you & receive an answer, as we think you have no such hands, & the expence is never to be incurred a second time we shall order it to be done. I like the device of the first side of the seal much. The second I think is too much cruddled, nor is the design so striking, but for god's sake what is the 'Deus nobis haec otia fecit.' It puzzles every body here; if my country really enjoys that otium, it is singular, as every other colony seems to be hard struggling. I think it was agreed on before Dunmore's flight from Gwyn's island so that it can hardly be referred to the temporary holiday that has given you. This device is too aenigmatical, since if it puzzles now, it will be absolutely insoluble fifty years hence. I would not advise that the French gentlemen should come here. we have so many of that country, & have been so much imposed on, that the Congress begins to be sore on that head, besides there is no prospect of raising horse this way. but if you approve of the Chevalier de St. Aubin, why not appoint him yourselves, as your troops of horse are Colonial not Continental?

The 8th battalion will no doubt be taken into Continental pay from the date you mention, so also will be the two written for lately to come to the Services. The 9th should have been moved in Congress long e'er now, but the objection will not be by our Gates was so miserably defective that it would not have been moved, & would have exposed him, we therefore desired him to send one more full, still giving it

112

JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826). Autograph letter to John Page, Philadelphia, 30 July 1776.

Two pages, 326 x 210mm, bifolium, with integral transmittal leaf addressed in his hand and franked ("free Th Jefferson") (small seal hole, not affecting text).

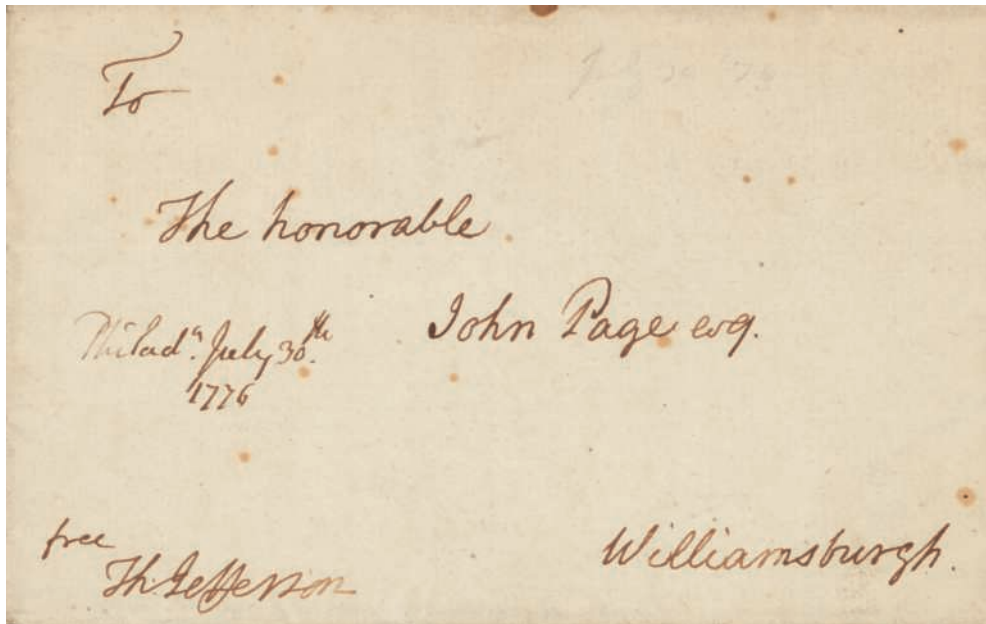
Writing in July 1776, only weeks after drafting the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson sends war news to an old college friend and opines on the motto of an independent State of Virginia. Jefferson complains of disappointments in the field: "Washington's and Mercer's camps recruit with amazing slowness. Had they been reinforced more readily something might have been attempted on Staten island. The enemy there are not more than 8, or 10,000 strong. Ld. Howe has recd. none of his fleet, unless some Highlanders (about 8, or 10 vessels) were of it." Over the course of the summer, British forces on Staten Island would swell threefold and would soon overwhelm Washington's forces forcing him to abandon the city for the duration of the war. Jefferson also reports on the northern theatre and Arnold's race to build a naval squadron on Lake Champlain: "Our army at Tyonderoga is getting out of the small pox. We have about 150. carpenters I suppose got there by now. I hope they will out-build the enemy, so as to keep our force on the lake superior to theirs. There is a mystery in the dereliction of Crown-point. The general officers were unanimous in preferring Tyonderoga, and the Field officers against it. The latter have assigned reasons in their remonstrance which appear unanswerable, yet every one acquainted with the ground pronounce the measure right without answering these reasons." (Ironically, the Americans would abandon Ticonderoga the following year when they realized it was indefensible against Burgoyne's forces advising southward from Canada.)

Jefferson also addresses Page's report of two French officers who had escaped Dunmore's custody after being captured as they attempted to sail into Norfolk with powder arms and medicine. To Page's suggestion that they travel to Philadelphia for a military assignment, Jefferson demurred: "I would not advise that the French gentlemen should come here. We have so many of that country, and have been so much imposed on, that the Congress begins to be sore on that head. Besides there is no prospect of raising horse this way. But if you approve of the Chevalier de St. Aubin, why not appoint him yourselves, as your troops of horse are Colonial not Continental?"

Jefferson additionally responds to Page's complaint that he is unable to find an engraver to create an official seal for the State of Virginia: "we enquired into the probability of getting your seal done here. We find a drawer and an engraver here both of whom we have reason to believe are excellent in their way. They did great seals for Jamaica and Barbadoes both of which are said to have been well done, and a seal for the Philosophical society here which we are told is excellent. But they are expensive, and will require two months to complete it. The drawing the figures for the engraver will cost about 50 dollars, and the engraving will be still more. Nevertheless as it would be long before we could consult you and receive an answer, as we think you have no such hands, and the expence is never to be incurred a second time we shall order it to be done. I like the device of the first side of the seal much. The second I think is too much cruddled, nor is the design so striking. But for god's sake what is the 'Deus nobis haec otia fecit.' It puzzles every body here; if my country really enjoys that otium, it is singular, as every other colony seems to be hard struggling. I think it was agreed on before Dunmore's flight from Gwyn's island so that it can hardly be referred to the temporary holiday that has given you. This device is too aenigmatical, since if it puzzles now, it will be absolutely insoluble fifty years hence."

Rare. Jefferson letters written in 1776 seldom appear at auction. Rare Book Hub records the last example to appear at auction, apart from the present letter, was in 1931 (Anderson Galleries, 17 March 1931, lot 111). *Provenance:* Skinner, 19 November 1994, lot 31.

\$50,000-70,000



112 (detail)

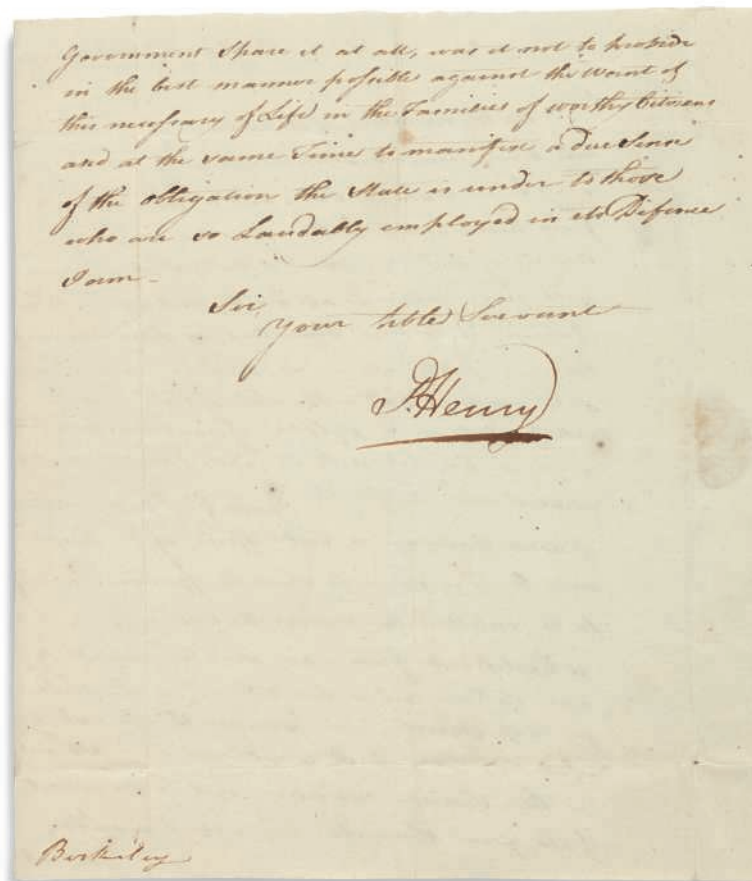
113

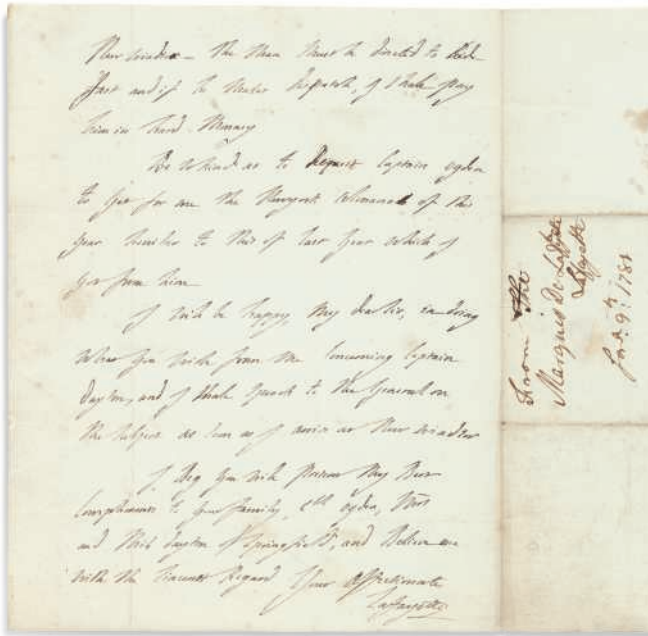
HENRY, Patrick (1736-1799). Letter signed ("P. Henry") as Governor of Virginia to the "County Lieut[enan]t of Berkeley", Williamsburg, 12 November 1777.

Two pages, 199 x 151mm, bifolium with integral address leaf (small tear from seal, remnants of a label affixed to top left corner).

Patrick Henry arranges for salt provisions for the Virginia Militia "that have joined Genl Washington". Declaring salt a "necessary article," Henry orders that notice be given "to all such militia on their Return, or to their Families in their Absence that an application to William Coorr Esq. at Dumfries half a Bushel of Salt will be delivered to each soldier of your militia that acted in Concert with the grand army, paying what it cost the public." In May 1777, Washington had advised Henry to place his militia on a sound footing when he learned of a large British flotilla departing New York that he believed was bound for Virginia (GW to Henry, 31 May 1777). When the British fleet landed at the Head of Elk at the top of Chesapeake Bay and began their march toward Philadelphia in August 1777, several Virginia militia companies joined Washington's "grand army", including a company from Berkeley County that was present at the Battle of Brandywine on 11 September 1777 (J.T. McAllister, *Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War*, McAllister's Data. 1913, p. 24).

\$3,000-4,000





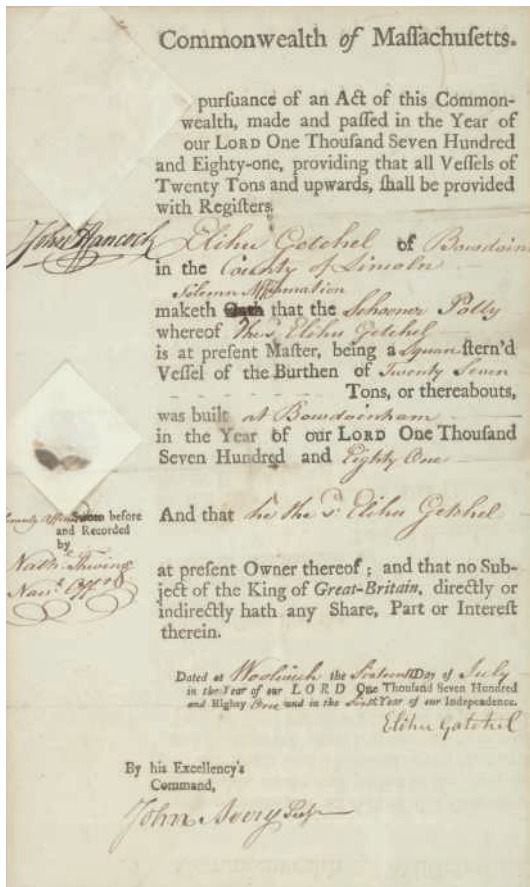
114

LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de (1757-1834). Autograph letter signed ("Lafayette") to an unnamed correspondent, Morristown, 9 January 1781.

Two pages, 210 x 167mm, bifolium (light scattered foxing).

Lafayette orders an espionage report on British troop movements around New York: "General Washington being desirous to know the exact situation of the enemy on the Shore island. I think this late movement of the enemy will give you a better opportunity of knowing what Corps have Remain'd in those parts. I earnestly Request you will please to send in all your spies to night, and as soon as you will get a certain account of what they have on Staten Island, and what remains on Long island, upper parts of York island, the City, and Paulus hook to send me the information By a speedy report to New Windsor - The Man must be directed to Ride Fast and if he makes dispatch, I shall pay him in hard Money." Washington was watching activities in British-held New York City fearing that more troops would be dispatched to Virginia. Benedict Arnold had departed New York on 20 December 1780 commanding a 1600-strong detachment, occupying and burning Richmond, Virginia from 5-7 January. As the situation in Virginia deteriorated further, Washington resolved to send Lafayette with several regiments to Virginia to oppose the American traitor. Lafayette arrived in Virginia in late April and would soon command the forces that would shadow the large army of Cornwallis that had recently moved into Virginia to shelter near Yorktown, Virginia. Compounding these difficulties was the ongoing mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line (which had begun on 1 January), who had departed their cantonment near Morristown, New Jersey and marched south toward Philadelphia to press for their back pay. The British sent agents seeking to bribe the troops to defect. Fortunately for Washington, their entreaties were rejected and the agents arrested.

\$6,000-8,000



115

HANCOCK, John (1737-1793). Document signed ("John Hancock") as Governor of Massachusetts, Woolwich [District of Maine] 16 July 1781.

One page, 320 x 185mm, large papered seal of Massachusetts on top left corner, notary's seal below, framed with portrait of Hancock.

Hancock endorses a ship's register, acknowledging "Elihu Getchel of Bowdoin in the County of Lincoln" as the master of the "Schooner Poll," and declaring "no Subject of the King of Great-Britain, directly or indirectly hath any Share, Part of Interest therein."

\$2,000-3,000

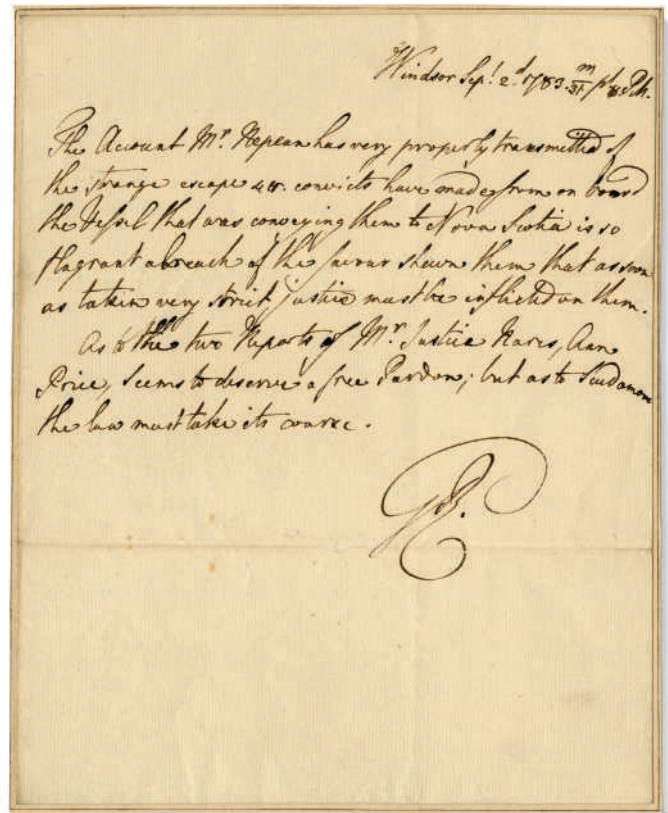
116

GEORGE III (1738-1820). Autograph letter signed ("G.R.") to an unnamed correspondent, Windsor, 2 September 1783.

One page, 238 x 190mm, tipped to an additional sheet of paper along left margin.

The day before he would sign the Definitive articles of Peace with the United States, George III demands answers over the escape of several convicts bound for Nova Scotia. "The Account Mr. Nepean has very properly transmitted of the strange escape 4 convicts have made from on board the Vessel that was conveying them to Nova Scotia is so flagrant a breach of the favour shewn them that as soon as taken very strict justice must be inflicted on them." At the close of the Revolutionary War, Nova Scotia became a refuge for dispossessed Loyalists, and the announcement that the crown was to transport convicts from London to Nova Scotia met with great disapproval among the refugees already settled there. A London correspondent echoed their sentiments: "This measure has certainly given high offence to some of the most respectable loyalists, and, it is feared, will prevent many from attempting a settlement on that inhospitable shore. How will the industrious mechanic relish being obliged to herd with the overflowings of Newgate? ... It surely appears to be inconsistent with every rule of sound policy, to brand with this mark of infamy the last sad refuge for the King's friends" (*Connecticut Courant*, Hartford, 27 Jan. 1784, p. 4).

\$800-1,200



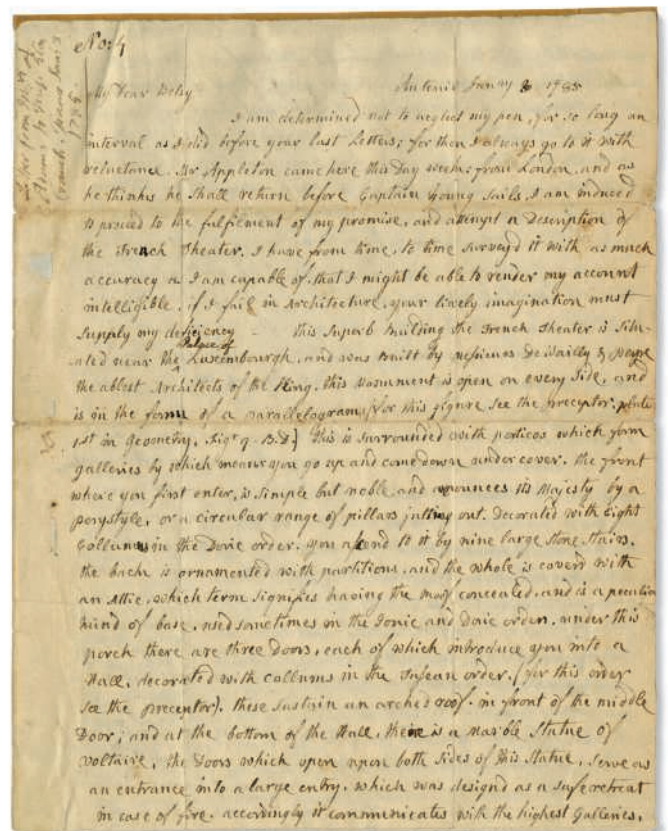
117

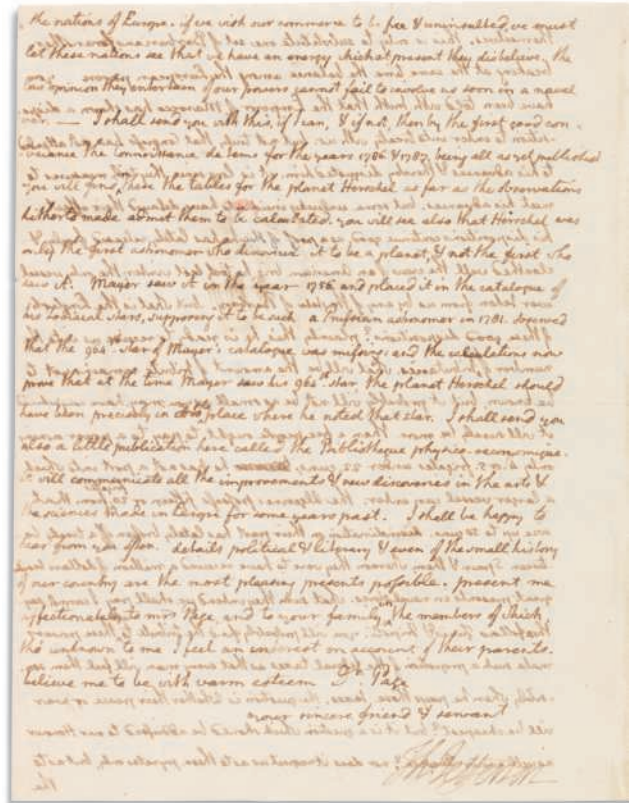
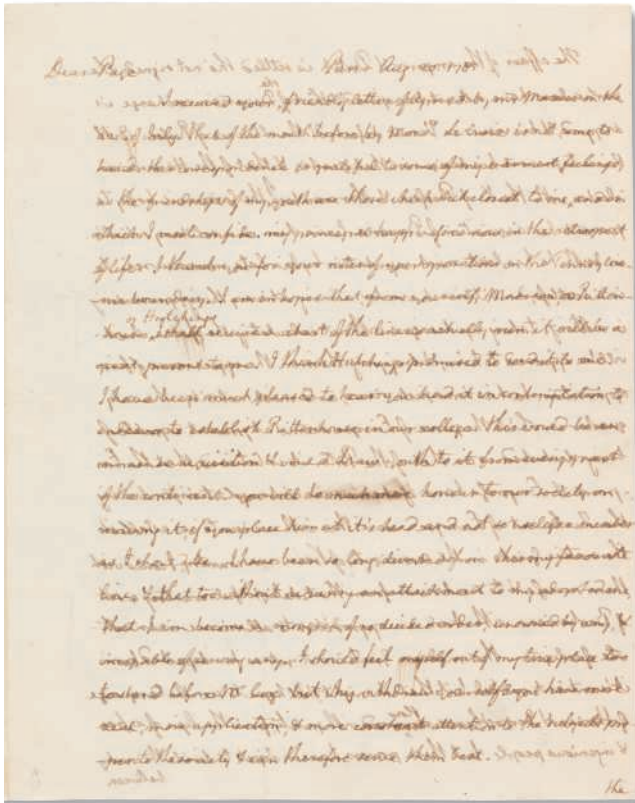
ADAMS, Abigail (1477-1818). Autograph letter signed ("A.A.") to Elizabeth Cranch, Auteuil, 3 January 1785.

Four pages, 238 x182mm, bifolium (reinforced along top margin and at top of spine, minor fold separations at margins).

Abigail Adams offers a comprehensive description of the Théâtre-Français du Faubourg Saint-Germain. Written amidst her nine-month stay in Europe to join her husband who was serving as a commissioner negotiating commercial treaties, Adams sends a lengthy letter to Betsy Cranch, describing, in minute detail, the exterior and interior details of the Théâtre-Français, which had been completed recently in 1782. She describes it as a "Monument is open on every side, and is in the form of a parallelogram ... In front of the middle Door; and at the bottom of the Hall, there is a marble statue of Voltaire. The doors which open upon both sides of this statue, serve as an entrance into a large entry, which was designed as a safe retreat in case of fire. Accordingly it communicates with the highest Galleries as well as the pit, the orchestra and the stairs of all the Boxes." She continues in this manner for several pages, describing each detail of the building's interior and exterior so her correspondent could form a complete mental picture and adds, "Fancy, my dear Betsy this house filled with 2000 well dressed gentlemen and Ladies! The house is large enough to hold double the number. Suppose some tragedy to be represented which requires the grandest scenery, and the most superb habits of kings and Queens, the parts well performed; and the passions all excited, until you imagine yourself living at the very period; and witnessing what you see represented, or, in the Words of Pope, 'Live o'er the scene, and be what you behold.'"

\$7,000-9,000





118

JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826). Autograph letter signed ("Th: Jefferson") as Minister to France to John Page, Paris, 20 August 1785.

Four pages, 230 x 183mm, bifolium. Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Thomas Jefferson writes on the Mason Dixon Line, Greek independence, and the bedeviling issue of the Barbary Pirates: "The question is whether their peace or war will be cheapest?" Jefferson opens his letter thanking Page for his "notes of your operations on the Pennsylvania boundary. I am in hopes that from yourself, Madison, Rittenhouse, or Hutchings I shall receive a chart of the line as actually run. It will be a great present to me." David Rittenhouse, who had worked on the early surveys of Mason and Dixon in the 1760s, had recently helped complete the boundary survey to the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania in 1784. Jefferson also expresses his pleasure that Page had been asking Rittenhouse to lead the American Philosophical Society. "This would be an immense acquisition and would draw youth to it from every part of the continent. You will do much more honour to our society on reviving it, if you place him at its head and not so useless a member as I should be. I have been so long diverted from this my favourite line, and that too without acquiring an attachment to my adopted one, that I am become a mongrel, of no decided order, unowned by any, and incapable of serving any." Rittenhouse would eventually serve in that capacity from 1791 to his death in 1796.

Jefferson then turns to news from Europe, describing the complex foreign policy machinations of Joseph II, the Holy Roman Emperor, including his plans to "drive the Turks out of Europe", and adding that "Were this with a view to re-establish the native Greeks in the sovereignty of their own country, I could wish them success and to see driven from that delightful country a set of Barbarians with whom an opposition to all science is an article of religion." But the pragmatist in him conceded that the Emperor had no such designs, but rather schemed "to divide the country between themselves", exchanging "one set of Barbarians for another."

The Greek question leads him to the subject of diplomacy with Barbary states in North Africa, who had been harassing European and American ships in the Mediterranean: "You have been told with truth that the Emperor of Morocco has shewn a disposition to enter into a treaty with us", but Congress had failed to attend "to his advances and thereby disgusted him." Despite this, the emperor was still receptive to a treaty. "As a proof of this, he has lately released freely and clothed well the crew of an American brig he took last winter; the only vessel ever taken from us by any of the state of Barbary." But the amount of tribute was in question, and Jefferson feared that it would "surely be more than a free people ought to pay to a power owning only 4 or 5 frigates under 22 guns." As to Algeria, a more powerful naval power on the North African Coast, they had recently broken off talks with Spain over a treaty that was to include a tribute of a "million of dollars besides great presents in naval stores." As to the "sum they intend we shall pay I cannot say." Tunis and Tripoli presented similar problems, but to a lesser degree. To the entire issue, Jefferson poses a question that would again ask during his presidency: "The question is whether their peace or war will be cheapest?" And just as importantly, it brought up the question of American credibility and honor before an international community that thought little of the infant American republic: "If we wish our commerce to be free and uninsulted, we must let these nations see that we have an energy which at present they disbelieve. The low opinion they entertain of our powers cannot fail to involve us soon in a naval war."

\$40,000-60,000

Supreme Court. Benedict Arnold Esq
 vs
 Christopher Hatch Dep^t

Benedict Arnold of the City of Saint John Merchants,
 the Plaintiff in this Cause makes Oath that the
 Defendant Christopher Hatch is justly and truly
 indebted to this Deponent in the Sum of one hundred
 Pounds and upwards
 for Goods sold and Delivered by this Deponent to the
 said Christopher Hatch.

Sworn the 25th day Oct: 1787.
 Before A. Paterson

B. Arnold

119

ARNOLD, Benedict (1741-1801). Document signed ("B. Arnold") to the Supreme Court, Campobello, 25 October 1787.

One page, 195 x 195mm (slightly frayed at left margin, small chip to top edge well clear of text).

Benedict Arnold sues a former Loyalist comrade-in-arms. Following several years in London following his treason and subsequent military assistance to the British., Arnold and his eldest son Richard moved back across the Atlantic to Saint John, New Brunswick, where he established himself as a trader and land speculator. Arnold kept a wharf and warehouse in Campobello and soon came into financial conflict with Christopher Hatch, a former Bostonian who was expelled from Massachusetts accused of treason. Hatch subsequently accepted a commission in the Loyal American Regiment and served under Arnold during his raids into Virginia in 1781. Here, Arnold attempts to recover a debt of "one hundred Pounds and upwards - for Goods sold and delivered by this Deponent to the said Christopher Hatch. The pair would continue sparring in court for several more years before Arnold, who has become a pariah in the local community through a series of bad business decisions and petty lawsuits, returned with his family to England in 1791" (Paul Craven, *Petty Justice: Low Law and the Sessions System in Charlotte County, New Brunswick, 1785-1867*, 2014, p. 41; Lorenzo Sabine, *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution...* 1884, Vol. 1, p. 522).

\$2,000-3,000

120

WASHINGTON, George - *The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser*. Philadelphia: John Dunlap and David G. Claypoole, 9 April 1789.

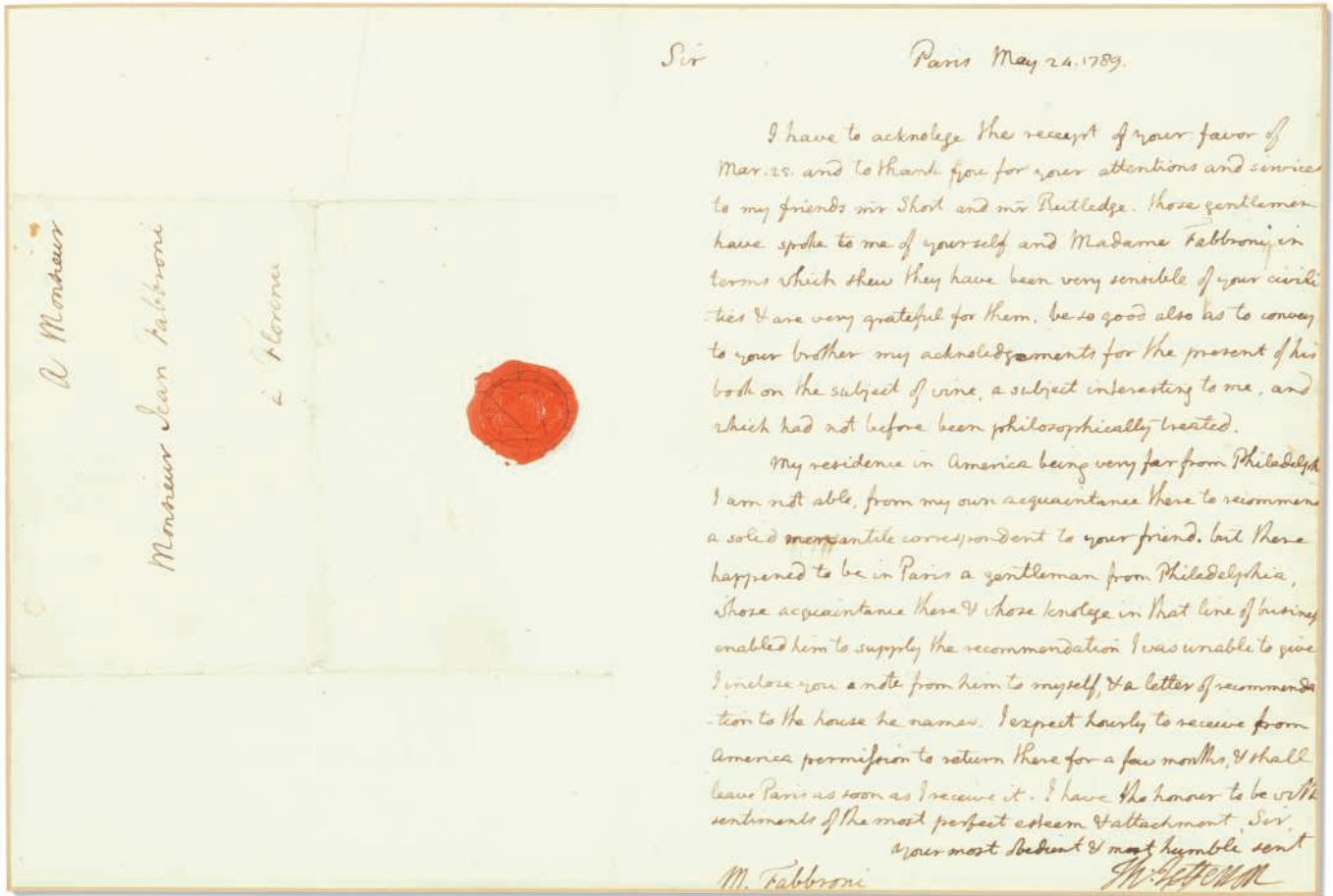
George Washington is elected President: "Philadelphia, April 9. On Monday last General Washington was, in Congress, declared President, and the Honorable John Adams, Esquire, Vice-President, of the United States. Secretary Thomson set out from New-York yesterday, to carry this intelligence to Mount Vernon, the seat of the illustrious George Washington." An early announcement of the first federal election held under the Constitution of 1789.

Four pages, 445 x 280mm (minor toned spots, marginal tears at corners). Matted and framed. [With:] *Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser*. Philadelphia: John Dunlap and David G. Claypoole, 23 December 1780. Four pages, 370 x 245mm. Issue features an appeal from General Anthony Wayne on page one appealing for any furloughed officers to report to the "vicinity of Morristown" for the winter cantonment of the Pennsylvania Line (which would mutiny on 1 January 1781).

\$400-600

Philadelphia, April 9.
 On Monday last General Washington was, in Congress, declared President, and the Honorable John Adams, Esquire, Vice-President, of the United States. Secretary Thomson set out from New-York yesterday, to carry this intelligence to Mount Vernon, the seat of the illustrious Washington.

120 (detail)



121

JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826). Autograph letter signed ("Th. Jefferson") as United States Ambassador to France, to [Giovanni] Fabbroni, Paris, 24 May 1789.

One page, 224 x 180mm (visible), bifolium with integral address leaf. Matted and framed with portrait (not examined out of frame).

Awaiting permission to return to the United States, Jefferson arranges a business connection for a friend of the Italian naturalist, Giovanni Fabbroni. "My residence in America being very far from Philadelphia I am not able, from my own acquaintance there to recommend a solid mercantile correspondent to your friend. But there happened to be in Paris a gentleman from Philadelphia, whose acquaintance there & whose know[ledge] in that line of business enabled him to supply the recommendation I was unable to give." The "gentleman" in question was Gouverneur Morris. Two days before Jefferson wrote the present letter, Morris called on Jefferson to "ask him for Letters to be sent to Mr. Welsh of Cadiz at the request of Mr. LeNormand and at the same time to send him a Letter and Memorandum for a Correspondent at Florence who wishes a mercantile Connection at Philadelphia" (Morris, *Diary*, Vol. 1, p. 66).

Jefferson writes that he expects "hourly to receive from America permission to return there for a few months, and shall leave Paris as soon as I receive it." Jefferson did not depart Paris until the end of September, and despite his intentions of a brief sojourn at home, he would never again return to Paris. Upon his arrival home in Virginia, he would find a letter from George Washington informing him that he had been nominated to become the first Secretary of State. Jefferson would assume the duties of that office in March 1790.

\$10,000-15,000

122

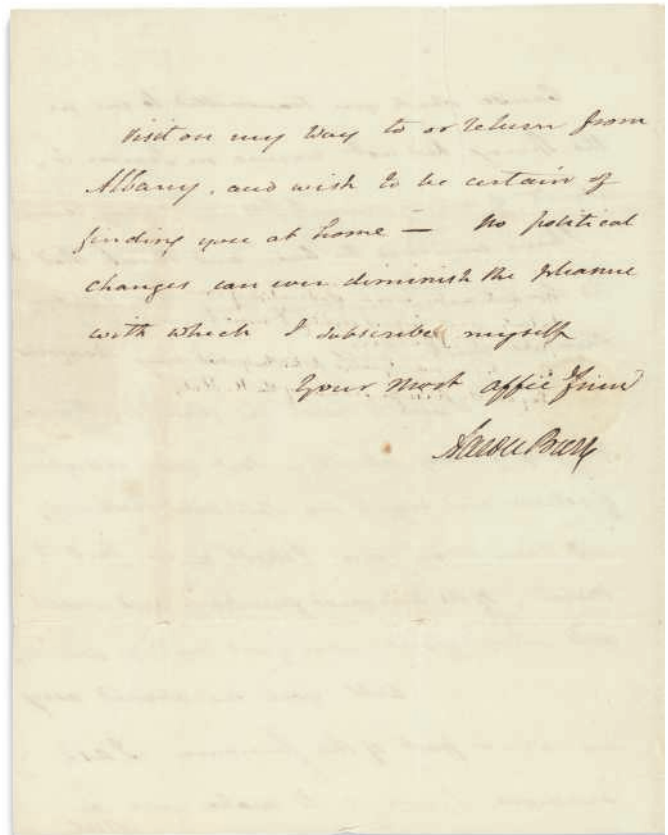
BURR, Aaron (1756-1836). Autograph letter signed ("Aaron Burr") to Jacob de Lamater, New York, 15 June 1792.

Six pages, 254 x 199mm, bifolia, with integral address leaf attached (losses and tears from seal to address panel).

Burr writes on his controversial opinion that resulted in George Clinton's re-election as governor in 1792: a move that exacerbated his rivalry with Alexander Hamilton: "I did not seek to gratify any wish or interest of my own." The hotly-contested election in New York State was marred by election irregularities in three northern counties resulting in a stalemate among the twelve canvassers charged with counting the vote—in particular the results in Otsego County, where Republican George Clinton's rival, Federalist John Jay, had performed particularly well. Unwilling to make the decision themselves, the canvassers appealed to the state's two Senators, Rufus King, a Federalist, and Burr, who until this point had tried to avoid joining one faction or the other, for their recommendations on how to proceed. Burr and King, according to Burr, "conferred and unfortunately differed, particularly as to the questions upon the Otsego return. I therefore proposed that we should decline giving any opinion being for my own part much averse to interfere in the business. Mr. King however determined to give his separate opinion, from what motives you may judge - this laid me under the necessity of giving mine also, which I did." Whereas King recommended that every vote be counted, even where there were irregularities, Burr counseled a strict interpretation of New York election laws. The canvassers, most of whom were loyal to George Clinton, chose to heed Burr's advice and threw out the ballots of the three offending counties, which resulted in Clinton's victory over Jay. Burr, appreciating the inevitable charges of partisanship, defended his recommendation: "I did not seek to gratify any wish or interest of my own - I took no part in the election. I never gave to any person the most distant intimation that I supposed you engaged to support Mr. C[Clinton] - or to take any other part than that which your Inclination and judgment should direct - I felt no disposition to influence your Conduct on that occasion."

Burr's role in the affair brought him to the notice of New York Republicans, who began mentioning his name as a potential Vice-Presidential contender in the national election that fall. Upon hearing of this, Alexander Hamilton spun into action. Already upset that Burr had defeated his father-in-law in 1790 for the U.S. Senate, and steaming over Jay's defeat for the New York governorship, Hamilton resolved to oppose Burr. Confiding to an unidentified correspondent, he wrote that he feared that Burr "is unprincipled both as a public and a private man [...] I take it he is for or against nothing, but as it suits his interest or ambition." Hamilton concluded that he felt "it to be a religious duty to oppose his career." (21 September 1792). Quoted in Milton Lomask, *Aaron Burr: The Years from Princeton to Vice President, 1756-1805* (1979), pp. 171-172.

\$3,000-5,000



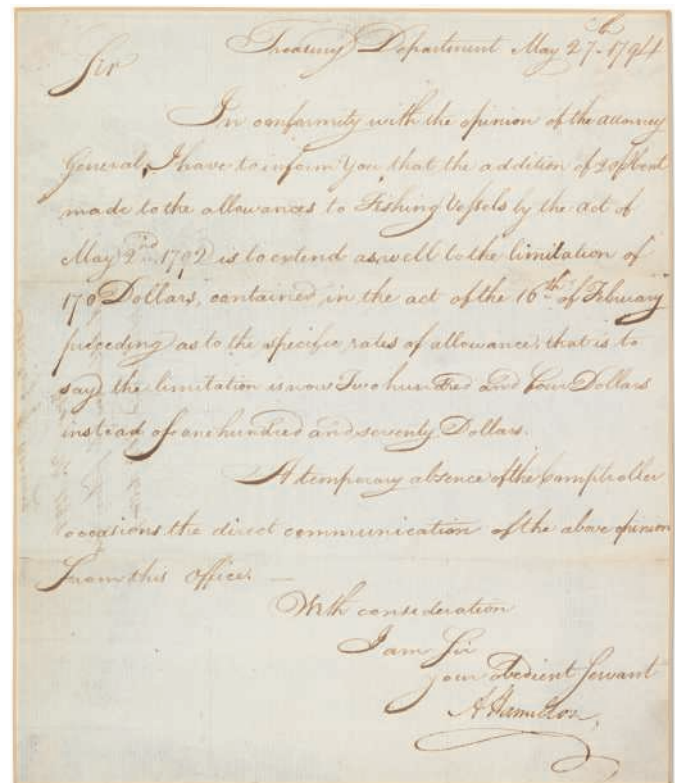
123

HAMILTON, Alexander (1757-1804). Letter signed ("A. Hamilton") as Secretary of the Treasury, "Treasury Department," [Philadelphia], 27 May 1794.

One page, 226 x 192mm (visible), (some soiling and remnants of seal to verso). Matted and framed with a portrait.

Communicating a change in the customs allowance for fishing vessels. Assuming the duties of Comptroller of the Treasury in his absence, Hamilton sends a circular to customs collectors notifying them of an increase in an allowance to be granted "to Fishing Vessels by the act of May 2nd 1792."

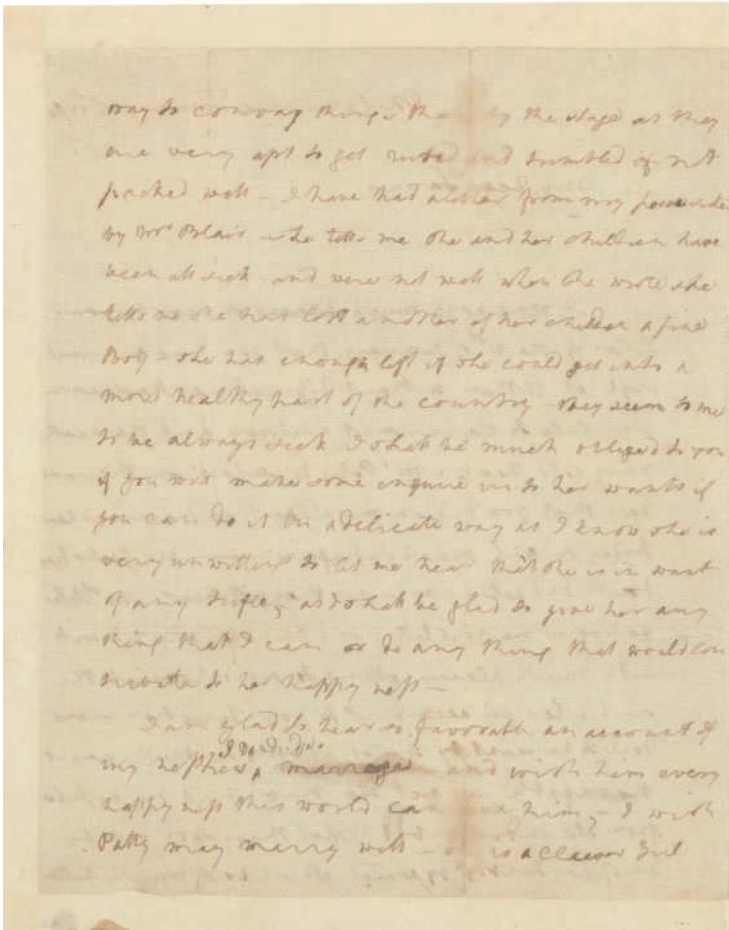
\$2,000-3,000



Philadelphia February 15th 1894

My Dear Fanny

I was very much pleased to hear by your letter of the 31st of January, that you had arrived safe at Elkhart without difficulty, as the season was late to carry out children and the weather very cold here, - Mr Peter D. set out on the same day that you did (on Monday) and arrived here Friday night much fatigued - The girls have both had colds ever since they got here - Mr Peter delivered me your letter and bundle which I will with much pleasure attend to and take all the articles got according to your direction - and have to be sent by water as soon as the river is navigable - as yet we have had no orders from abroad - but I expect there soon will be an order for us by water which is a much better



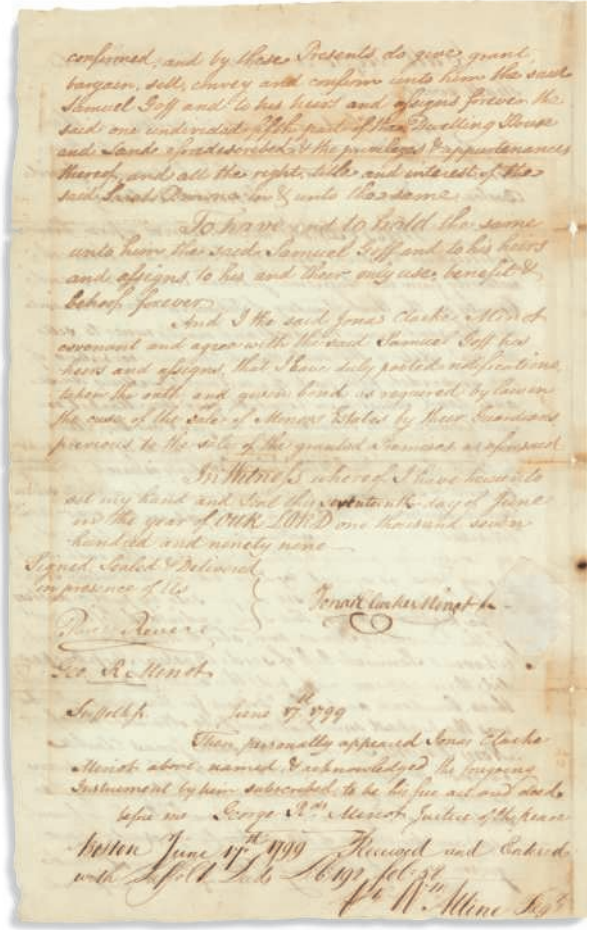
124

WASHINGTON, Martha (1731-1802). Autograph letter signed ("[M] Washington") to her niece, [Frances] "Fanny" [Bassett], Philadelphia, 15 February 1794.

Four pages, 229 x 186mm (partial fold separation affecting signature, silked).

A rare letter from Martha Washington, advising on the President's travel plans: "The time is drawing near to the rising of the Congress but when it is probable that the President will have it in his power to come to Mt. Vernon he cannot at this time tell as it depends on many things as are to happen and take place before he can fix a time to leave this city for as long a time as it will take him to go home and back, and in that case we shall be very sorry that you should leave friends sooner than you intend, particularly as the President will not stay at Mount Vernon a moment longer than he has looked over his farms." She updates Bassett on family news noting that "the girls" (likely referring to her granddaughter, Eleanor Parke Custis, and Bassett's daughter, Anna Maria) both of whom were suffering from "bad colds ever since they arrived" in Philadelphia. She also writes of her nephew, "[John?] Dandridge's marriage, and wish him every happiness this world can give him. I wish Patty may marry well. She is a clever girl and I am the more desirous that she should marry well as I am sure it will be an advantage to her young sister." Letters by Martha Washington are rare and seldom appear on the market, especially examples mentioning her husband.

\$15,000-20,000



125

REVERE, Paul (1735-1818). Document signed ("Paul Revere"), Boston, 17 June 1799.

Two pages, 322 x 195mm, bifolium (mat burn, partial fold separations, light toning). Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Revere signs as witness to a land sale. A fine example of Revere's signature accomplished note on the the second page of a petition of Jonas Clarke Minot of Boston, the guardian of "Sarah Drowne of said Boston a Minor," who is selling real estate in "Cornhill near the market" inherited by Drowne. *Provenance:* Roy G. Fitzgerald (ownership decal affixed to blank leaf).

\$7,000-9,000

Carlisle Oct. 8 1794.

Dear Sir,

In the moment I was leaving the City of Philadelphia for this place, your letter of the 24th ult. was put into my hands. —

Although I regret the occasion which has called you into the field, I rejoice to hear you are there; and because it is probable I may meet you at Fort Cumberland, whether I shall proceed, so soon as I see the Troops at this deservous in condition to advance. — At that place, or at Bedford, my ulterior resolution must be taken, either to advance with the Troops into the Insurgent counties of this state, or to return to Philadelphia for the purpose of meeting Congress the 3^d of next month.

Imperious circumstances alone can justify my absence from the seat of government whilst Congress are in session but if these, from the disposition of the people in the refractory counties, and the state of the information I expect to receive at the advanced Posts, should appear to exist — the lesser must yield to the greater duties of my office, & I shall cross the Mountains with the Troops

126

WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799). Autograph letter signed ("Go: Washington") as President to Major General Daniel Morgan (1736-1802), Carlisle, [Pennsylvania] 8 October 1794.

Three pages, 228 x 186mm (a few small spots, page four with small strip of paper affixed bearing 1864 inscription).

George Washington and the Whiskey Rebellion—the first great test of federal authority: "if the minority, & a small one too,— is suffered to dictate to the majority ... there can be no security for life—liberty—or property" A strongly worded expression of Washington's deepening concern over the spread of the so-called Whiskey Rebellion. Writing to an old military companion who will soon join him in the field, Washington bitterly attacks the anti-Federalist Democratic Societies (which he believed were actively fomenting the insurrection), condemns their actions as threats to the Constitution and calls for strong action to suppress the rebellion. Washington was about to undertake his last military command, a 15,000-man army preparing to march into the troubled counties of western Pennsylvania, where the rebellion was centered.

The 1791 excise law, drawn up by Hamilton, imposed a tax upon distilled spirits, a commodity which functioned on the frontier as a common medium of barter. Resistance to the tax and to its enforcement steadily increased in western Pennsylvania, culminating in mass defiance of the law, armed attacks on U.S. marshals and a threat to take over Pittsburgh. Washington and many Federalists considered the disorder a potentially serious test of the new government. With Washington in command, the militia from four states were summoned to put down the rebellion. Washington writes: "In the moment I was leaving the City of Philadelphia... your letter... was put into my hands. Although I regret the occasion which has called you into the field, I rejoice to hear you are there..." He explains that either at Fort Cumberland or at Bedford, "my ulterior resolution must be taken, either to advance with the Troops into the Insurgent counties of this state, or to return to Philadelphia for the purpose of meeting Congress..." He adds that "Imperious circumstances alone can justify my absence from the seat of government whilst

set of men will, in that case, cut & carve for
 themselves. The consequences of which must
 be deprecated by every class of men who are
 friends to order, & to the peace & happiness of
 the country. — But how can things be otherwise
 than they are, when clubs & societies have
 been instituted for the express purpose (though
 cloathed in another garb) by their diabolical
 leader G — ^{whose object was} to sow sedition, to poison the minds
 of the people of this country; — & to make them
 discontented with the government of it, and
 who have labored ^{indefatigably} to effect these purposes. —
 As arms do. have been sent on
 from Philadelphia, in aid of those from New
 London, I hope, & trust, your supplies have
 been ample. — I shall add no more at present
 but my best wishes & sincere regard for you,
 — and that I am — Dear Sir
 Your Obedient Serv^t
 G. Washington

Maj^r Gen^l Morgan. —

Congress are in Session but if these...should appear to exist—the lesser must yield to the greater duties of my office, & I shall cross the Mountains with the Troops..." "I am perfectly in sentiment with you, that the business we are drawn out upon, should be effectually executed; and that the daring, & factious spirit which has arisen (to overturn the Laws, & to subvert the Constitution) ought to be subdued. --If this is not done, there is an end of, and we may bid adieu to all government in this Country; except mob, or club government; from whence nothing but anarchy & confusion can ensue; --for if the minority, & a small one too,-- is suffered to dictate to the majority, after measures have undergone the most solemn discussions by the Representatives of the people, and their Will, through this medium, is enacted into Laws; there can be no security for life—liberty—or property; nor, if the Laws are not to govern, can any man know how to conduct himself with safety; for there never was a law yet made, I conceive, that hit the taste exactly of every man, or every part of the community --of course, if this be a reason for opposition, no law can be executed at all without force; & every man or set of men will, in that case, cut & carve for themselves. The consequences of which must be deprecated by every class of men who are friends to order, & to the peace & happiness of the country. But how can things be otherwise than they are, when clubs & societies [Democratic Clubs] have been instituted for the express purpose (though cloathed in another garb) by their diabolical leader G[ene]t whose object was to sow sedition;— & to poison the minds of the people of this country;— & to make them discontented with the government of it, and who have labored indefatigably to effect these purposes..." In retrospect the "rebellion" appears to have been a relatively minor affair, which mainly served to strengthen Hamilton and the Federalists over the frontier Democratic Republican Societies. Jefferson shrewdly summed it up when he wrote "an insurrection was announced and proclaimed and armed against, but could never be found." Published in Fitzpatrick, 33:522-524 (with some minor variant readings). Provenance: Major General Nathaniel P. Banks (1816-1894), Comdg Dept. Gulf, presentation inscription, from Julian Neville, affixed to verso, 1 January 1864) – Malcolm Forbes (his sale, Christie's, New York, 27 March 2002, lot 19).

\$100,000-150,000

12
Mount Vernon 18 Nov 1799

Dear Sir,

Your favour of the 3^d Instant
came duly to hand. — Whence the Report
of my visiting Norfolk could have arisen, I
know not. — From any intention of mine it
did not, for nothing was ever more foreign
from them. — I have never been farther from
home since I left the Chair of Government, than
the Federal City* — and that distance, I am
persuaded will circumscribe my Walks; unless,
which heaven avert! I should be obliged to
resume a military career. —

* except when I was called to Philadelphia by the Secretary of War

I am not less obliged to you, however,
my good Sir, for your polite invitation to
Roxburgh, — and if events (at present uncertain)
should ever call me into those parts, I certainly
shall avail myself of it. — M^{rs} Washing-
ton feels obliged by your kind remembrance
of her, — and unites with me in best respects
to yourself & Lady. — I am Dear Sir

Your most Obedient & ^{affectionate} Servant

Ralph Wormeley Esq^r G: Washington

127

WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799). Autograph letter signed ("G:o Washington") to Ralph Wormeley, Mount Vernon, 18 November 1799.

One page, 244 x 198mm (visible) (mild dampstains). Matted and framed with portrait.

A month before his death, Washington alludes to his appointment as Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief during the Quasi-war with France. Washington quashes a rumor that he was planning to visit Norfolk Virginia, admitting he had not "been farther from home since I left the Chair of Government, than the Federal City*" adding in the margin, "(*except when I was called to Philadelphia by the Secretary of War)" and adds that his advancing age "will circumscribe my Walks; unless, which heaven avert! I should be obliged to resume a military career." Although Washington had accepted a commission as Commander-in-Chief of the provisional army raised to defend against possible land invasion by France, he accepted knowing that Alexander Hamilton, Inspector General of the Army, and Tobias Lear, his personal Secretary, would act on his behalf. Although he was in good health, he had begun to slow down. The week before, the Alexandria Dancing Assembly had invited the Washingtons to an event, but he begged off: "But Alas! Our dancing days are no more" (Freeman, vol. 7, pp. 609).

\$15,000-25,000

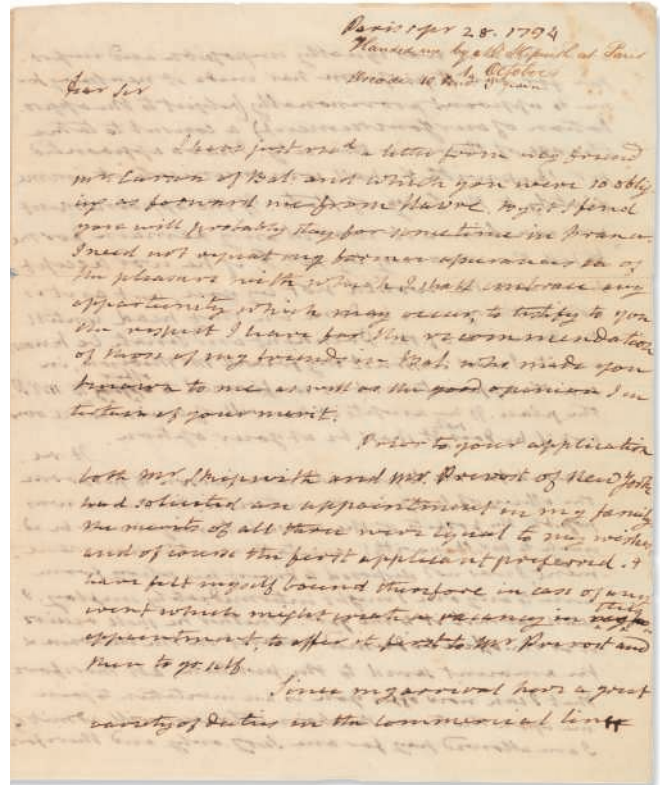
128

MONROE, James (1758-1831). Autograph letter signed ("Jas Monroe") to John N. Purviance, Paris, 28 September 1794.

Three pages, 228 x 190mm, bifolium (partial separations along mailing folds). Housed in a custom clamshell case.

On his duties as the new American minister to France and his need for consular assistance: "Since my arrival here a great variety of duties in the commercial line and which it was equally impossible and improper for me to perform has made it necessary for me to appoint provisionally (subject to the approval of our government) a consul to take charge of them in this city." The appointment for a consul, if conclusive, would require Monroe to "provide some person to perform the office of Secy. in the interim." Monroe acknowledges heartily a recommendation from "Mr. Curson of Bal" that named the recipient for the potential secretary vacancy: "I need not repeat my former assurances of the pleasure with which I shall embrace any opportunity which may occur to testify to you the respect I have for you or commutations of those of my friends in Bal. who made you known to me, as well as the good opinion I entertain of your merit."

\$3,000-5,000



129

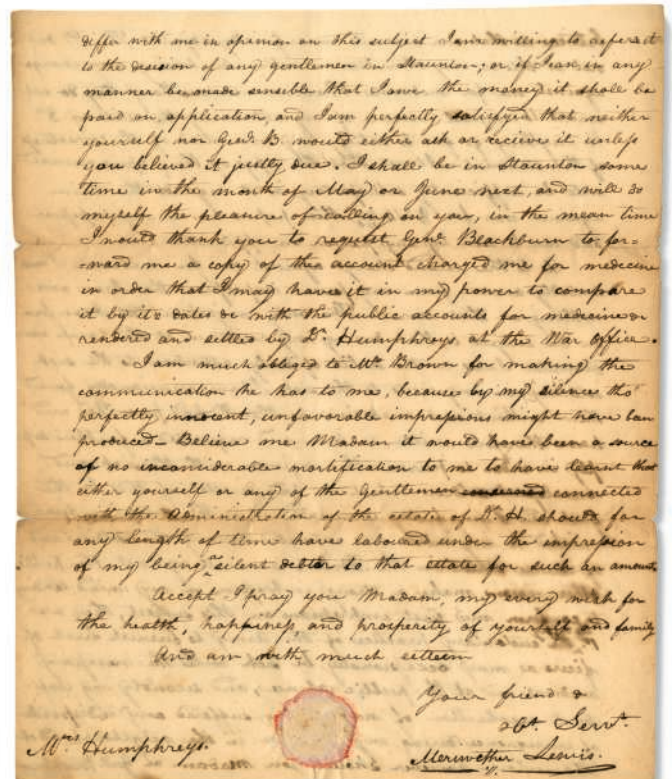
LEWIS, Meriwether (1774-1809). Autograph letter signed ("Meriwether Lewis") to "Mrs. Humphreys", Washington, 10 March 1803.

Four pages, 246 x 202mm (remnant of seal to verso of second leaf).

In a rare autograph letter, Lewis settles his financial affairs in preparation for his expedition with William Clark. A lengthy letter written to the widow of Dr. Alexander Humphreys (1787-1802), a Staunton, Virginia physician. Humphreys had sold Lewis commissary and medical supplies when the young officer had been stationed in Staunton on recruiting duty during the Quasi-war with France. When Humphreys died in 1802, the estate administrators mistakenly believed that Lewis owed the estate for these supplies personally, when in reality the charges were owed by the federal government. In explaining the situation to Humphrey's widow, he recalled that "during my residence at the Camp near Staunton I was in the habit of daily attention to the sick soldiary, in my visits to the sick I have occasionally found them without such medicine as the Dr. had prescribed and have therefore written to him and requested a further supply in order to pursue the regimen with the sick and convalescent soldiers which he had directed ... the medicine furnished to my orders was expended among the soldiers and of course stated in the Doctor's accounts against the public." Confident that the United States was in debt to the late doctor's estate, he concluded: "I trust Madam that on both these points I can perfectly satisfy yourself as well as the Executors and Administrators of Dr. Humphreys that I do not owe the estate a single cent."

[With:] Manuscript document, n.p., 1799, marked "A Copy." An itemized account for supplies charged to "Lieut Merriweather [sic] To Lewis To A. Humphreys", including "Salt", "Bacon for Mess", "Soap", "Candles", "50 Advertisements" (presumably rerouting leaflets), and most commonly, "Whiskey".

\$8,000-12,000



Department of State
8th February 1804

Sir?

In answer to your letter of the 13th ult. I have to inform you, that instructions have been transmitted to Paris calculated to promote a modification, if possible, of the Convention of the 30th of April last, so as to divide the sum payable under it, more equally among the claims, than may happen from its operation in its present form.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedt Servt

James Madison

James Sheafe Esq?
Portsmouth (N.H.)

130

MADISON, James. Letter signed ("James Madison") as Secretary of State to James Sheafe, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 8 February 1804.

One page, 258 x 202mm, bifolium with integral transmittal address leaf bearing his franking signature (partial fold separations reinforced on verso with glassine, loss to top of address panel). Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Madison advises on a change in the terms of payment for the Louisiana Purchase: "I have to inform you, that instructions have been transmitted to Paris calculated to promote a modification, if possible, of the Convention of the 30th of April last, so as to divide the sum payable under it more equally among the claims, than may happen from its operation in its present form." In order to finance the \$15 million purchase, which had been made James Monroe and Robert Livingston without Jefferson's knowledge, and well-beyond the President's instructions, the United States made a down payment of \$3 million in gold and financed the balance with bonds using the firm Francis Baring and Company in London to handle the transaction.

\$5,000-7,000

New Rochelle July 9th 1804

Fellow Citizen

As the weather is now getting hot in New-York and the people begin to get out of Town you may as well come up here and help me to settle my accounts with the man who lives on the place. you will be able to do this better than I shall, and in the mean time I can go on with my literary works without having any mind taken off by affairs of a different kind. I have received a packet from your Governor Clinton enclosing what I wrote for. If you come up by the stage you will stop at the post office, and they will direct you the way to the farm, it is only a pleasurable walk. I send a piece for the prospect. If the plan mentioned in it is pursued it will open a way to enlarge and give establishment to the Deistical Church; but of this and some other things we will talk about when you come up, and the sooner the better.

I have not received any news papers nor any number of the prospect since I have been here.

Yours in friendship
Thomas Paine

Mr. Fellows. bring my bag up with you -

131

PAINE, Thomas (1737-1809). Autograph letter signed ("Thomas Paine") to John Fellows, New Rochelle, 9 July 1804.

One page, 204 x 160mm, with holograph notes on the verso in an unknown hand as well as that of Paine's biographer, Thomas 'Clio' Rickman (1761-1834).

Thomas Paine invites a friend to his farm to discuss a plan to "enlarge and give establishment to the Deistical Church." Written shortly after his return to America following fifteen years in Europe where he would manage to alienate a large body of the American public with the publication of his controversial volume, *The Age of Reason*. Upon his arrival in America in between 1803 and 1804, Paine settled in New Rochelle in Westchester County, New York, on a farm, confiscated from a Loyalist, that the State of New York had presented to Paine in 1784 for his services during the Revolution. Citing the growing heat of the city as an excuse for his correspondent to "get out of Town" and settle outstanding accounts, as well as to discuss philosophical matters. Paine encloses "a piece for the prospect [not present]," adding "If the plan mentioned in it is pursued it will open a way to enlarge and give establishment to the Deistical Church." The "prospect" Paine mentioned is most likely one of his 1804 "Prospect Papers" which he published in the journal of the Theistic Society, *The Prospect, or View of the Moral World*, edited by Elihu Palmer. On the verso, an unknown hand (possibly Fellows) adds a docket, written on the occasion of Paine's death in 1809: "New York June 10 1809 - Died, on the 8. Inst. Thos. Paine" and noting that Paine had tried to have himself buried in the Quaker burial ground, but was refused when he declined to renounce his Deistic beliefs, and concluding that although he was not aware of Paine's age, concluded that "he had lived long, done some good, and much harm." In addition, his biographer, Thomas Rickman has added his own note, dated 1824, identifying the letter as in "The hand writing of my old friend Paine (see my life of him) author of Rights of Man, Age of Reason - Common Sense."

\$15,000-20,000

Quincy June 23. 1807

Dear Sir I have received your favour of the ninth of this Month, and conveyed to Dr Tuft your Letter to him, who desired me to express to you the high Sense he has of your Benevolence and Humanity, to Mr John Laude. The Doctor will write you, as soon as he can find means of conveying to the Parents of that unfortunate youth, the money you enclosed. What shall we say, my Friend? A pious and virtuous youth, struggling from his Cradle with Poverty, impeded with an unquenchable Thirst of Knowledge, and through every difficulty, forcing his way, to universal Love and Esteem, whenever he, went, with off in his Career and thrown into the Grave like an Upland or a noxious weed, when such Men as you and I can recollect in abundance live to three score years and ten and even four score and fourscore and ten? This Child neither was guilty of Perjury to the Gods, nor Impiety to ^{his} Parents, nor Treason against his Country, nor Murder of his fellow men, nor any of that Crimes, which ancient and Modern Philosophers and Legislators have taught us to believe the most calculated to draw down divine Punishment. He had no guilt directly nor indirectly on the Slave Trade. He was neither principal nor accessory, neither Aider abettor or Accomplisher in depriving any human Being of his Liberty, Life or Property. We must not ascribe his Misfortunes and Death to Indiscreet Divinity. We must have recourse to our good Obligations for the solution of the difficulty, for there only we shall find it.

132

ADAMS, John (1735-1826) Autograph letter signed ("J. Adams") to Benjamin Rush, Quincy, 23 June 1807.

Six pages, 226 x 185mm, bifolia, with integral address leaf (minor glue remnants at extreme left margin of second bifolium).

John Adams writes of his political enemies leaving special mentions for Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. "I have often heard Dr Franklin say that 'one of the Pleasures of old Age was to outlive ones Enemies.' This Sentiment also never failed to disgust and Shock me. Possibly I might think there was more Inhumanity and Indelicacy in it, than he felt or intended. But I have never allowed myself to rejoice in the Death of Enemies, and I know not that I ever heard of the death of any Enemy without pain. If this could have been a Source of pleasure to me, I Should have had a Surfeit of it." With those thoughts in mind, Adams delivers a laundry list of journalists who had libeled him during his years as Vice President, and describing, with a certain degree of smug satisfaction, the melancholy fates met by each: "Soon after I took my Seat, in the Chair of the Senate as Vice President of the United States, a certain Edward Church, who made himself my Enemy for no reason that I know of, unless it were because his Brother Benjamin was accused of Treason, published a Scandalous & Scurrilous Libel against me in Verse, for which Washington ought to have punished him: but instead of frowning upon him he appointed him Consul at Lisbon, where his Conduct was So bad that the Government complained against him, and he was removed and became a Vagabond. A certain Loyd was then at New York and was employed as I was informed to write Libells against me in the Newspapers. But he found So little Encouragement that he returned to England where I soon heard that he was imprisoned in the Kings Bench and Sett in the Pillory for Libells against the government. Greenleaf too a Printer of a Jacobin Paper in New York, who filled his Columns for years with libellous Paragraphs against me, was at length carried off by the yellow Fever. In Philadelphia, a certain Peter Marcou, a drunken Poet, discarded by his Father from all the Apartments in his House but his Kitchen, who was frequently Seen drunk and asleep in the Streets, was hired from time to time, with Potts of Strong Beer, by Andrew Brown, to Step aside into a Closet in his House and write virulent Libells against me, for the Philadelphia Gazette. It was not long before this insolent Sott, drank himself into his Grave."

Adams continues in this vein at some length, until he arrives to the one figure he detested the most — Alexander Hamilton: "Of all the Libellers of me this was the most unprovoked, the most ungrateful and the most unprincipled. Under the most Specious the appearances and Professions, of the most cordial respectful

Continued on the following page

Coxe, and fifty more that I could name in one breath. Burr
became my political Enemy and Jeffersons political Friend not
from any affection to him or disaffection to me, but merely to make
Way for himself to mount the Ladder of Ambition. The most efficacious
Enemy and Friend to be Sure he was. By intriguing with
Clintons and Livingstons against Hamilton he turned the State of
New York and consequently the Ballance of the Continent.
But what has been Burrs reward? It is doubtful whether Hamilton
Andrew Brown, or Alexander Callender, are So Signal Monuments of
divine Vengeance and whether their destiny is not to be preferred to his.
At the same time that I say this, I am not insensible of the Possibility
that he may yet be President of the United States.
I could swell this Catalogue to a much greater Length, by enumerating
Instances of Individuals and Parties who have been rewarded with Signal
Misfortunes after having been guilty of Injustice and Oppress to me: But
these are enough. If I could take pleasure in the death or Calamities of
my Enemies, I might have a Surfeit of it. But I have not a disposi-
tion So vindictive: and if I had I would, exert all my Philosophy and
Summon all my Religion to Subdue and Suppress it.
Now let me ask you have I not proved that Providence has frowned
upon my Enemies by Facts as certain and Argument as conclusive
as those by which Mr Stevens attempts to prove the Calamities of
Europe to be punishment for her Sins against Africa.
Ground Inference should never be drawn from single Facts, or
even from several Instances, especially in contemplating the inscrutable
and incomprehensible Councils of Providence. I should rejoice in the
abolition of the Slave Trade as sinners as any Man: But I am
apprehensive, if England suppress their share of it, Napoleons at the head
of France Spain and Holland will not only monopolize it, but extend it
still more.
I am, Affectionately yours
J Adams
Dr Bush.

and Affectionate Attachment to me, and after having received a thousand favours and obligations from me, I have, now Evidence enough that he had concealed the most insidious Schemes and plotts to undermine my reputation and deprive me of the favour of the Public. Finding he could not Succeed in this, he took Advantage of a moment of fermentation wickedly excited by himself and his fellow Conspirators, to come out with the most false malicious and revengefull Libell that ever was written. To this he had no Provocation but because I would make Peace with France, and could not in conscience make him Commander in Chief of an Army of fifty thousand Men. But this Caitiff too came to a bad End. Fifteen years of continual Slanders against Burr, great numbers of which I heard myself, provoked a Call to the Field of Honor as they call it, and Sent him, pardoned I hope in his last moments, to his long home by a Pistol Bullet through his Spine."

But there was no love lost for Hamilton's killer: "Burr, I never considered as my personal Enemy. He would not have been my political Enemy, if Hamilton would have permitted Washington to allow me to nominate him to the Senate as a Brigadier in the Army. But Burr must and would be Something, and flectere Sine quo Superos Accharonta movebo, was as excusable a Maxim in him, as it was in Hamilton, McKean, Fred. Muhlenbourg, Tenche Coxe, and fifty more that I could name in one breath. Burr became my political Enemy and Jeffersons political Friend, not from any affection to him or disaffection to me, but merely to make Way for himself to mount the Ladder of Ambition. The most efficacious Enemy and Friend to be Sure he was. By intriguing with Clintons and Livingstons against Hamilton he turned the State of New York and consequently the Ballance of the Continent. But what has been Burrs reward? It is doubtful whether Hamilton Andrew Brown, or Alexander Callender, are So Signal Monuments of divine Vengeance and whether their destiny is not to be preferred to his. At the same time that I say this, I am not insensible of the Possibility that he may yet be President of the United States."

Admitting he "could Swell this Catalogue to a much greater Length," he concluded that "these are enough. If I could take pleasure in the death or Calamities of my Enemies, I might have a Surfeit of it. But I have not a disposition So vindictive: and if I had I would, exert all my Philosophy and Summon all my Religion to Subdue and Suppress it." *Provenance: Alexander Biddle Papers, Parke-Bernet Galleries, 12-13 October 1943 – Elise O. And Philip D. Sang (their sale) Sotheby Parke Bernet, 26 April 1978.*

Nashville August 12th 1817

When I reached Nashville from High Coffee
I found published in the Reporter a letter from Genl
John Adair to the Editors of that paper, bearing
date the 22^d of July for the purpose
to Nashville on the 22^d of July for the purpose
of answering that letter Genl Adair as I was
informed on the morning of the 23^d had reached
Nashville from his tour, late on the evening of
the 22^d, as soon as I heard of it, I requested Butler
Brounagh to wait upon him and enquire
how that Genl then engaged writing him an
answer to his letter to the Editors of the Reporter
with a request that he would not leave town
until he received it, that it would be ready
in a few hours. The Genl replied, that his time
was pressed home, he could not stay, as I could
confidently left town - I had then determined
at once to give it to the publick, but reflection
induced me to think it more magnanimous
to give it to him first, let him take his stand,
& shape his course - This I have done and have
waited for his answer two weeks, as yet I have
without it, should I not receive an answer
from him, this week, it will appear in the
Clarion of next week - It contains facts, but
is pretty tough, but the Genl well deserves

this whole transaction, commencing with my
order to you on the 23^d of Feb. 1817, to assume
the command of the City of Orleans, and reflecting
the Exempt Co. to your command for
the Defense of the City and holding you
responsible for the Safety thereof - It was
necessary for ^{me} to collect, that a confidential
officer should be placed in ^{the} command
of the City - My choice was of you or Major
Ould, My preference fell on you, from
your experience in military matters -
and you at this intimation submitted
to my wishes without a previous try -
which you & Major Ould was in force
would be given - unless I obtain any other
was guided, both of you being conscious
to accompany me to the field of battle -
I may not want your statement in
writing - but still I may - and it is
due to posterity, that I should be fully
in my office - I request you to fore-
word it as early as possible -
The day of war & my self is at issue
on the subject of my right to interfere with
the officers of my command without coming
through me - It must & shall now be decided
some how, when you or some surveying
wish to see your own sincerity of friend
Major Wm. L. Butler. Andrew Jackson

133

JACKSON, Andrew (1767-1845). Autograph letter signed ("Andrew Jackson") to Thomas L. Butler, Nashville, 12 August 1817.

Three pages, 252 x 200mm, bifolium (light soiling, wear to extremities with a few areas of loss along mailing folds and left margin of third page, lightly reinforced on verso, separated at spine fold), with integral transmittal leaf addressed in Jackson's hand. Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Andrew Jackson accuses John Adair of "false statements" concerning the conduct of his regiment at the Battle of New Orleans. Jackson requests Butler's assistance in refuting charges published by John Adair in the *Kentucky Reporter*, in which he blames Jackson for allowing his men to go into battle with insufficient numbers and arms, prompting them to retreat from their position along the Rodriguez Canal during the Battle of New Orleans. Following the battle, Jackson accused Adair and his Kentuckians with cowardice prompting Adair to make the aforementioned accusations in his defense. Jackson resolved to publish a response, "but reflection induced me to think it more magnanimous, to give it to him first, let him take his stand, & shape his course." Observing that two weeks had passed with no response from Adair, Jackson promised his response would be published "in the Clarion next week. It contains facts, is pretty tough but the Genl. well deserves it, from his false statements, & double contact with me."

"In my letter to him, I have stated your report to me, 'that no arms were obtained by him from the Exempt corps, to your knowledge, untill [sic] after the Battle of the 8th of January,' that this corps were under your command by my order, and that they reported solely to you' - that after the Battle of the 8th of January, which placed New Orleans, as was believed, in safety; I directed you to obtain those arms from the Exempt Corps, to place them in the hands of Genl [John] Coffee's [Tennessean] Brigade & the Kentuckians which you report to me was done - one hundred delivered to Genl. Coffee' Brigade and about 230 or 35 to the Kentuckians, that the Exempt corps amounted to from 300 or 350 thereabout. These are the facts as they occurred., these are as you have stated them to me Dr Bronaugh & Col. Butler - and as I have stated them to Genl. Adair -"

\$10,000-15,000

275

William Plumer Esq. Epping - New Hampshire
 Madison Hill.
 Washington 16. March 1829

My Dear Son

Amidst the profusion of business's Public and private during the closing days of the late Administration, I concluded to you a copy of the pamphlet containing my correspondence with the Boston Confederates, as republished here together with some additional papers. Among these were extracts of my Letter to you of the 16th of August 1809; of another Letter written by me in 1811. relating to the same Subject; and of your Letter to me of 20. December last. There were added also the extract from the Sermon of Mr Gardner of 23. July 1812. and several extracts from the Journal, and from the final Report of the Hartford Convention. These papers were without commentary appeared to me simply sufficient to prove the project of certain leaders of the Federal party in New England in 1805-4 to sever the Union and form a new Confederacy. That the same design existed in 1814. seems to be equally demonstrated by the proceedings of the Hartford Convention. The whole final report of that body consists of an argument against proceeding to that extremity at that time - and in the suggestion and adoption of measures preparatory to it in the event of the continuance of the War. Now if the design did not exist, what force or reason was there in the argument of the Convention against proceeding to execute it at that time. The motive for delay is very obvious. When the Convention met, there was another Convention sitting at Ghent for the Negotiation of Peace. When the Hartford Convention issued their final Report, the Ghent Convention had already issued their's which was a Treaty of Peace, and which superseded the use of the Powers of Mr. Cabot, Governor and Signer, to call another meeting of the Hartford worthies at Boston.

134

ADAMS, John Quincy (1767-1848). Autograph letter signed ("J.Q. Adams") to William Plumer, Washington, 16 March 1829.

Four pages, 248 x 210mm, bifolia (rear leaf laid into a larger sheet, spine reinforced).

John Quincy Adams criticizes his successor in the White House: "President Jackson commenced his Administration by a gross, groundless and wanton insult upon his predecessor in his inaugural address, but the comment upon his promise of reform in the first measures he has taken, has already fastened upon himself a deeper stigma than it is in his power to fix upon me." Adams takes aim at Jackson's "Spoils System" decrying executive efforts to "make the post office of every village in the Union a market overt for electioneering partizans ... Of the rest I will not speak—it will soon speak for itself, till sycophancy shall sicken at its own philters of prostitution to meet him more than half way." Adams also muses on Daniel Webster's position in regard to the the new administration: "If the interest of Mr. Van Buren is to predominate, he will soon seal the want of Mr. Webster to sustain him ... As statesmen Webster to Van Buren, is Hyperion to a Satyr. As Intriguers, they would change masks. To use the language of Lord Bacon, Van Buren should pack the Cards, and Webster should play the game," and adding that "Mr. Webster is more prone to trim the sale [sic] to the breeze than to take the wheel at the helm".

The balance of the letter is devoted to intrigues of an earlier era, 1803-1815, when New England Federalists, turned out of power in the election of 1800 and seeing their political influence weakened with the Louisiana Purchase, were believed to have schemed to secede from the Union to create a northern confederacy, culminating in the Hartford Convention. Adams relates an interesting affair involving James A. Hamilton, son of his father's political nemesis, Alexander Hamilton, who was then serving in the Jackson Administration as acting Secretary of State awaiting the arrival of Martin Van Buren. After relating the history of the nascent disunion movement in New England, he remarked that Hamilton, "by a singular coincidence ... wrote me a Letter making some enquires of explanation and evidence, respecting what I had said with allusion to his father in my Letter to the Boston Confederates, and also as to my *belief* in the Statement contained in your Letter to me concerning his father's consent to attend the proposed autumnal meeting in Boston in 1804." Adams' version of events places Alexander Hamilton in a positive light. According to Adams, James Hamilton "appeared to be entirely satisfied with the explanations I had given him in relation to his father, and said to me, that in confirmation of the view I had taken of his father's opinions at that time upon the disunion project..." James Hamilton added that "he believed Mr. Jefferson's scruples with regard to the power of Congress, without an Amendment of the Constitution of annexing Louisiana to the Union, had been removed by a Letter from his father. This was marvellous to me—so marvellous that I ask myself whether I did not misunderstand him. But I brought to my mind the long struggle of the Hamilton family, very recently set at rest, to make the world believe that Alexander Hamilton was the author of Washington's farewell Address." *Provenance:* Howard K. Sanderson (his sale), Anderson Galleries, 1-3 May 1916, lot 129 - A.C. Goodyear (his sale), Anderson Galleries, 1-2 February 1927, lot 107 - Sotheby's, New York, 1 November 1993, lot 9.

\$20,000-30,000

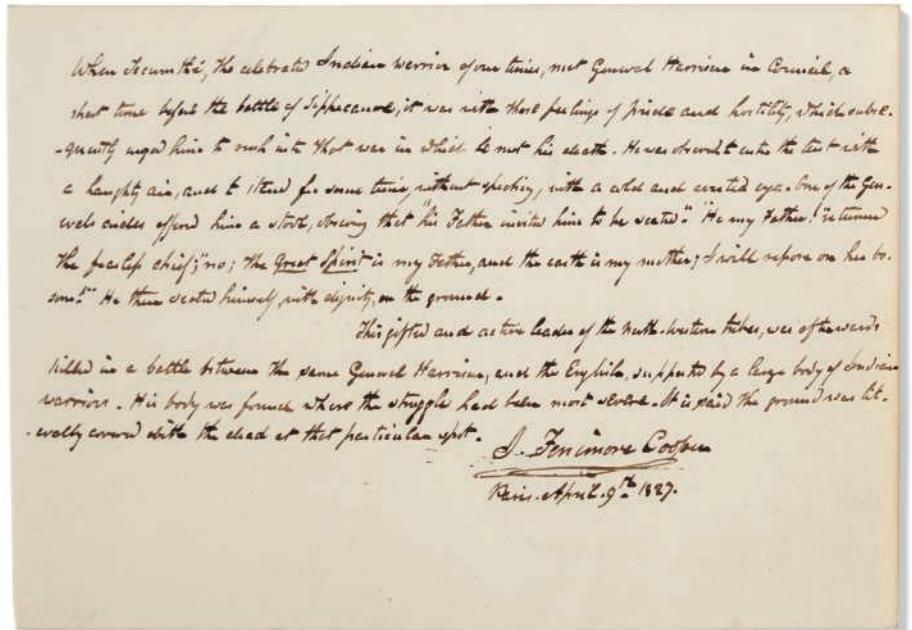
135

COOPER, James Fenimore (1789-1851). Autograph manuscript signed ("J. Fenimore Cooper"), Paris, 9 April 1827.

One page, 162 x 114mm.

On Tecumseh and William Henry Harrison: in an apparently unpublished fragment, the author best-known for his frontier novels writes of the storied meeting between Shawnee warrior Tecumseh and General William Henry Harrison at Vincennes in August 1810. Cooper describes Tecumseh's manner - he declined a stool and instead "seated himself, with dignity, on the ground" - and 5 October 1813 death. Signed autograph manuscripts from Cooper are scarce; ABPC records only three at auction in the last thirty years.

\$3,000-4,000



136

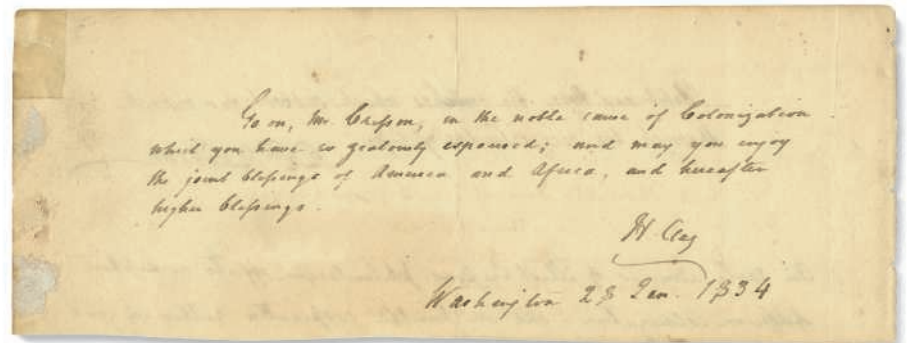
CLAY, Henry (1777-1852). Autograph note signed ("H Clay") to Elliott Cresson, Washington, 28 January 1834. [On verso:] MADISON, Dolley P. (1768-1849) Autograph sentiment signed ("D P Madison"), to Elliot Cresson [Washington, January 1834].

Two pages, 73 x 191mm (mourning revenants at left margin and weak center vertical fold). Housed in a clamshell case with a portrait of Madison.

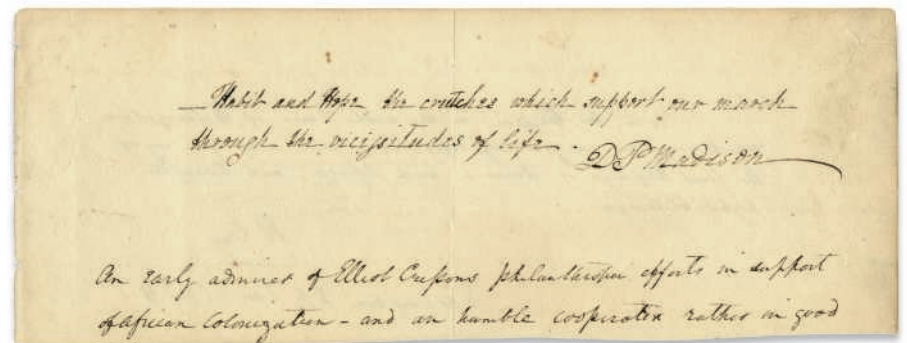
Henry Clay offers his support to Elliot Cresson's colonization campaign with a verse of support from Dolley Madison. Clay writes, "Go on, Mr. Cresson, in the noble cause of Colonization which you have so zealously espoused; and may you enjoy the joint blessings of America and Africa, and hereafter higher blessings." On the reverse, Madison has added a short verse: "Habit and Hope, the crutches which support our march through the vicissitudes of life." With a a near-contemporary note of explanation written below in an unknown hand.

[With:] MADISON, Dolley. Autograph manuscript, n.p., n.d. One page, 171 x 112mm. An eighteen line poem: "I tremble for thee! — Ah! Be wise..."

\$1,500-2,000



(recto)



(verso)

292
 M. N. Biddle,
 Dear Sir,

Philadelphia, January 6. 1841.
 To A. Poe

On account of a world of difficulties which I have had to encounter, not the least of which has been a severe illness, confining me to bed for the last six weeks, I have been forced to postpone the issue of the first number of my proposed Magazine until the first of March. At this period, however, I hope to bring it out under the best auspices.

As usual in most undertakings like my own, I have met with success in the very quarters where I least expected it, and have failed altogether where I was confident of doing well. My cousin in Virginia, who had led me to hope that they would aid me materially, have been unable to do so, and could not even obtain me a few subscribers in that place. On the other hand I have received a great many names from villages, in the South and West, of whose existence even I was not aware. Upon the whole I have every reason to congratulate myself upon my good fortune.

The kind manner in which you received me when I called upon you at Archuleta - upon a very equivocal errand - had emboldened me to ask of you a still greater favor than the one you then granted; but I frankly confess that my hope of obtaining it is but faint. I have no earthly claim upon your attention; and am not sure that either the struggles I am making for independence, or the obstacles in my path, or any thing I have yet accomplished in the world of literature, have excited the slightest interest in your bosom. Still, you may possibly be disposed to grant my request; and therefore I cannot feel that I have done all in my power until I make it.

The favor I would ask is that you would lend me the influence of your name in a brief article for my opening number. I need not suggest to you, as a man of the world, the great benefit I would derive from your obliging me in this matter. Without friends in Philadelphia, except among literary men as unimportant as myself, I would at once be put in a good position - I mean in respect to that all important point, credit - by having it known that you were not indifferent to my success. You will not accuse me of intending the measures of flattery to serve a selfish purpose, when I see that your name has an almost illimitable influence in the city, and a vast influence in all quarters of the country, and that, would you allow me its use as I propose, it would be of more actual value to me in my enterprise than perhaps a thousand dollars in more - this too more especially as the favor thus granted would be one you are not in the habit of granting.

I shall look for your reply to this letter with deep anxiety, not altogether without hope - for I have heard and do believe that you are generous.

With high respect and very grateful
 Yrs. &c. &c.
 Edgar A. Poe.

502

137

POE, Edgar Allan (1809-1849). Autograph letter signed ("Edgar A. Poe") to Nicholas Biddle, Philadelphia, 6 January 1841.

One page, 198 x 247mm, with address leaf in Poe's hand, both hinged to a slightly larger sheet.

"Your name has an almost illimitable influence in this city": Poe seeks crucial support from an eminent Philadelphian for his literary journal *The Penn*.

After editorial stints at the *Southern Literary Messenger* (1835-37) and *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine* (1839-40), Poe sought to finally achieve his longtime dream of owning and operating a journal of his own. In the lengthy prospectus set forth in 1840 he stated: "It shall be the first and chief purpose of the Magazine now proposed, to become known as one where may be found, at all times, and upon all subjects, an honest and a fearless opinion. [...] Its aim, chiefly, shall be to please; and this through means of versatility, originality and pungency [...] the spirit is novelty and vigor, and the immediate object of the enkindling of the imagination. In such productions, belonging to the loftiest regions of literature, the journal shall abound."

The Penn was meant to debut on the first of January 1841, with an annual subscription of \$5 per annum. To Biddle, however, Poe writes on 6 January, "On account of a world of difficulties which I have had to encounter, not the least of which has been a severe illness, confining me to bed for the last six weeks, I have been forced to postpone the issue of the first number of my proposed Magazine until the first of March." He details his trouble in gaining subscribers and dances around Biddle's generosity before naming his ask: "that you would lend me the influence of your name in a brief article for my opening number. I need not suggest to you, as a man of the world, the great benefit I would derive from your obliging me in this matter. Without friends in Philadelphia, except among literary men as unimportant as myself, I would at once be put in a good position..." No reply to this letter is known, and Poe's efforts were ultimately in vain: the project never got off the ground and the following month he took a job at *Graham's Magazine*.

Nicholas Biddle (1786-1844) was a literary man, scholar, statesman, and financier. In March 1839 he withdrew from public life and retired to "Andalusia," his country seat on the Delaware, where Poe called on him in 1840. As a wealthy, prominent Philadelphian interested in literature (as a young man Biddle had edited the *Portfolio*, then a leading literary periodical in America), he would have been an obvious possible patron for Poe to approach for support for his venture. Indeed the schedule accompanying Poe's 1842 bankruptcy filing shows that he owed \$20 to Biddle for "money advanced." Ostrom *Collected Letters* (2008) 106a. *Provenance*: Nicholas Biddle (1786-1844) - by descent to James Biddle (Christie's, 17 May 1989, lot 186).

\$20,000-30,000

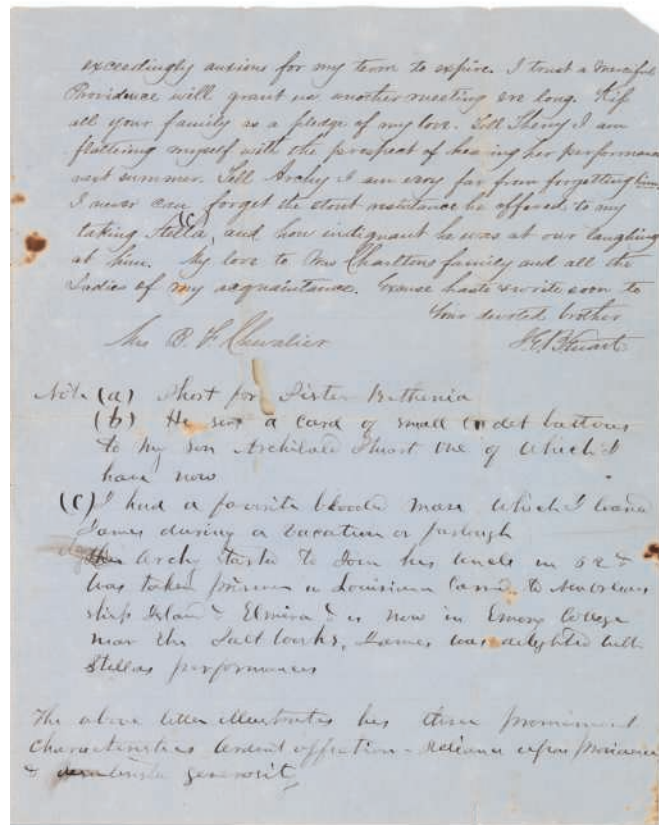
138

STUART, James Ewell Brown "Jeb" (1833-1864). Autograph letter signed to his sister, Bethenia F. Chevalier, West Point, 7 Feb [1854].

Three pages, 250 x 198mm, bifolium (partial separation at spine and mailing folds, light toning at mailing folds and light soiling). Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Stuart conveys his eagerness to return home after West Point: "I am I assure you exceedingly anxious for my term to expire." Stuart also ruminates on the rarity of true friendship to his sister: "It is not a difficult matter for a man who has seen some of the vicissitudes of life, to separate those who are his constant friends under all circumstances, friends for his own sake from those who are friends only so long as that friendship is to them a source of pride pleasure or interest. Some of these days I may have occasion to apply this test to some of mine. The friendship which lasts through adversity's dark vale and shed its soft and comforting light into the soul when the sunshine of prosperity has left it forever, is the only kind worthy of the name, however seldom found." The letter includes explanatory annotations that were later added by the Chevalier, commenting at the end of her annotations: "The above letter illustrates his three prominent characteristics Ardent affection - Reliance upon providence & disinterested generosity."

\$4,000-6,000



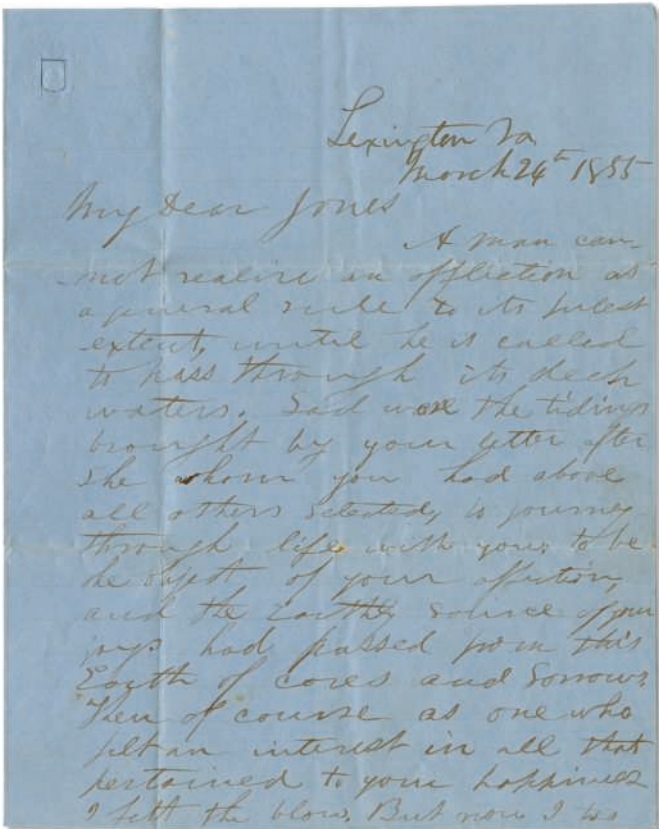
139

JACKSON, Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" (1824-1863). Autograph letter signed to William Edmondson "Grumble" Jones, Lexington, Virginia, 24 March 1855.

Four pages, 202 x 160mm, bifolium (partial separations along mailing folds mended, portion of embossed paper mark neatly excised). With original black-bordered mourning envelope addressed in Jackson's hand.

Jackson mourns the death of his wife Elinor. Jackson reveals in this touching letter his sympathy for Jones as they encountered the same stroke of ill luck—the loss of their wives: "Sad were the tidings brought by your letter after she whom you had above all others selected, to journey through life with you, to be the object of your affection, and the earthly source of your joys had passed from this Earth of cares and sorrows." Jackson laments their blissful marital union and cites his utmost confidence in God's saving works even in the time of adversity: "She whose heart rejoiced when mine rejoiced, and bled when mine bled, no more stands by my side to cheer and to soothe. Her race is run. She has gone to mingle in the justified host made perfect. Deep has been the wound. God has inflicted it. God can cure it. All things are possible with Him." He details the brutal moments of Elinor passing in childbirth and concludes, "I desire no more days on the Earth. Of all the moments of this life, none are looked forward to by me with so much pleasure as the one which will emancipate me from this body." Jackson remarried in 1857 and had two daughters with Mary Anna Morrison.

\$20,000-30,000



Col. Cooper
 Capt. H. S. A.
 Washington, D.C.

Apr 12 1855
 Louisville 16 May 1855

Col.

In compliance with your instructions of the 3^d inst I have examined the grounds belonging to the U.S. Arsenal at this place, & such as have suitable sites, showing their extent, & the manner in which they are occupied. I will not attempt to detail the various arrangements for the present, than that forming the barracks, & the cantonment within the enclosure of the fort, & forming 4 different lots. Copies of the plans for which were in possession of Major Backus the Commanding Officer. You will see at once that the ground is completely occupied. Some cottages could be erected on the vacant ground; in the Hospital garden, or in the open space, outside of the enclosure, between the fort & the river, & about 100 more more than that. But I do not think it would conduce to the health of the Garrison, especially in hot weather to crowd some into a small space, & of the cholera or other epidemic should break out among them, it would add to the difficulty, as the Hospital is a small one storied building. Major Backus informs me that he had 425 recruits now at the fort. They belong to the 2^d Cav^y, & are engaged in drilling, & other exercises in their quarters, & in the barracks. In all these respects, they do not seem to be in a bad way, & I do not think that the barracks are in need of any alterations. The present ground is not large enough to contain all the different kinds of quarters; it would therefore be desirable to diminish it by the construction of cottages.

140

LEE, Robert E. (1807-1870). Autograph letter signed ("R.E. Lee") to S. Cooper, Louisville, 16 May 1855.

Three pages, 254 x 202mm, bifolium with integral transmittal leaf (small square excised on second leaf, not affecting text). Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Lee details plans for quartering of troops in his new cavalry command.

On April 12, 1855, new appointed Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee received orders to repair to Louisville, Kentucky, and to take command of the new Second Cavalry. It was the first time in his 26-year military career that Lee assumed direct command of troops. Lee must find permanent headquarters for his troops, and strongly recommends Cooper against sending the cavalry to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri due to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions: "But I do not think it would conduce to the health of the Garrison, especially in hot weather to crowd men into a small space, if the chosen or other epidemic should break out among them, it would add to the difficulty, as the Hospital is a small one storied building."

\$5,000-7,000

141

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") to Norman Judd, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, Springfield, Illinois, 29 April 1859. - Document signed ("Abraham Lincoln"), as president, Washington, 21 March 1862.

Letter: one page, 246 x 194mm (visible), (docketed on verso, lightly browned, a toned spot at bottom, not affecting text, evidence of old mounting, central fold repaired from verso). Document: one page, 245 x 195mm (visible). Matted and framed together with portraits of Lincoln and Judd.

Lincoln proposes the purchase of a printing press to promote the Republican cause among German-American voters—written to Norman Judd, who first proposed the Lincoln-Douglas Debates.

A very interesting unpublished letter to the chief Republican Party strategist, in which the Presidential hopeful asks about a plan to purchase a press and type: "You remember it was said last winter that the press and type for a German paper was here, and could be bought for [\$400.00], and Gov[ernor Gustav Philip] Koerner and one or two other German friends were deputed to enquire and decide whether it would be [in] our interest to buy them. I believe they decided in the affirmative. Dr. Canissius resides here now, and this morning he showed me a letter from [...] Koerner, expressing a wish that the thing may be done. If the thing can be started for [\$400.00], and then kept going without more, I too think it ought to be done. By our recent elections here, we seem to be gaining with the Germans; and perhaps it is right to press our own luck while it runs favorably. But I suppose it would be better done by the Central Committee; and if they think proper to do it, I suppose the money could be raised here, on their checks. I will pay fifty dollars any day you draw. Think of this too..." Lincoln also encloses a letter from an anonymous Shawneetown resident written to him proposing a campaign fundraising scheme in which "200 menu" each take \$250 in "bank stock." While Lincoln admitted that the scheme "did not strike me favorably," he supposed that the letter's author be "entitled to a respectful hearing". Not in Basler and Supplements, and apparently unpublished.

Norman Buel Judd (1815-1878), a prominent Republican, had forced Lincoln to throw his support to Anti-Nebraska Democrat Lyman Trumbull in the balloting of 1855 for Illinois Senator. By 1858, however, the two had reconciled; Judd delivered Lincoln's 1858 letter to Stephen A. Douglas proposing the famous Lincoln-Douglas Debates and later nominated Lincoln for President at the Chicago Republican Convention in 1860 (Neely, *The Abraham Lincoln Encyclopedia*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1982, pp. 168-169). As a reward for his support, Lincoln appointed Judd United States Minister to Prussia, as evidenced in the document of 21 March 1862 ordering the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to the document nominating Norman B. Judd to the post. *Provenance*: Christie's, New York, 17 May 1996, lot 153.

[With:] An unsigned autograph letter to Lincoln from an unidentified recipient, Shawneetown, 18 April 1859, asking him to contribute \$250 to the Republican party.

\$20,000-30,000

Springfield, April 29, 1859

Dear friend

The letter on the other leaf of the sheet comes to me, as you see from Shawneetown, and I suppose I know who wrote it, although it is not signed. I know from the scheme does not strike me favorably, but as I suppose the author of it to be true friend, they are entitled to a respectful hearing, and I conclude to send it to you, and write you what you think.

Another matter you remember it was said last winter that the press and type for a German paper was here, and could be bought for four hundred dollars, and Gov. Koerner and one or two other German friends were deputed to me and I suppose it would be better done by the Central Committee; and if they think proper to do it, I suppose the money could be raised here, on their checks. I will pay fifty dollars any day you draw. Think of this too...

I believe they decided in the affirmative. Dr. Canissius resides here now, and this morning he showed me a letter from Gov. Koerner, expressing a wish that the thing may be done. If the thing can be started for four hundred dollars, and then kept going without more, I too think it ought to be done. By our recent elections here, we seem to be gaining with the Germans; and perhaps it is right to press our own luck while it runs favorably. But I suppose it would be better done by the Central Committee; and if they think proper to do it, I suppose the money could be raised here, on their checks. I will pay fifty dollars any day you draw. Think of this too...

Yours truly,
 A. Lincoln

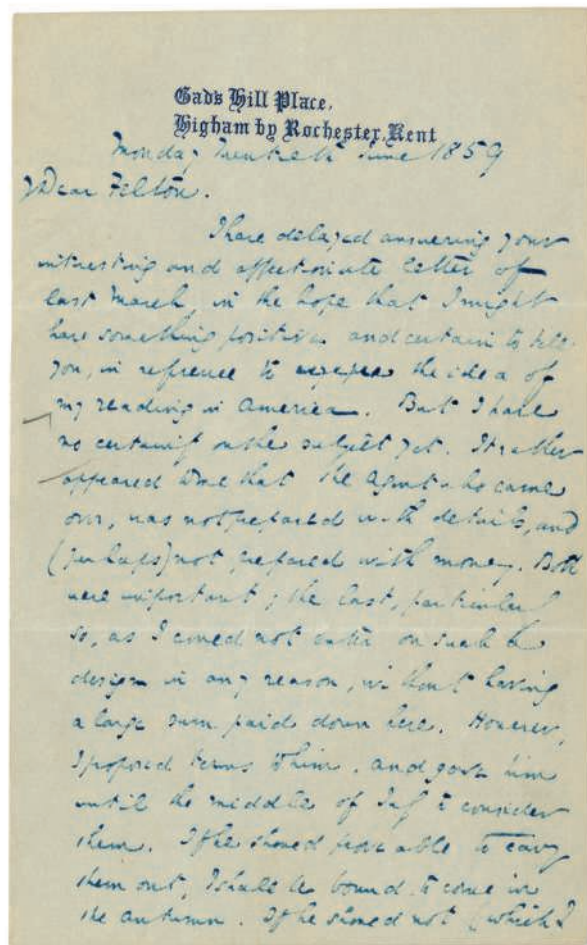
142

DICKENS, Charles (1812-1870). Autograph letter signed ("Charles Dickens") to Cornelius Conway Felton, Gad's Hill Place, Rochester, Kent, 20 June 1859.

Four pages, bifolium, 111 x 180mm, on Dickens's personal stationery (leaves starting to separate at fold).

"My story, too, has taken a great hold": Dickens discusses one of his most beloved novels, *A Tale of Two Cities*, and mentions *A Christmas Carol*. *A Tale of Two Cities* had premiered less than two months earlier in the inaugural issue of Dickens's latest weekly journal, *All the Year Round*, and would continue in weekly installments until that November. Here Dickens calls the new journal "an amazing success" that has "left the circulation of old *Household Words* in remote distance, and flourished amazingly." Of *A Tale of Two Cities* he writes that it has "taken a great hold, and strikes deeper every work." Dickens also mentions the possibility of "reading in America" - "I little thought I should ever cross the Atlantic again. Now, I begin to have hope that I may possibly enjoy the great sensation of reading the *Christmas Carol* to American listeners." The recipient is classical scholar Cornelius Conway Fenton (1807-1862), who later became president of Harvard University. *Provenance*: Anderson Galleries, 20 January 1920, lot 85 - Sotheby's New York, 10 December 1993, lot 291.

\$12,000-15,000



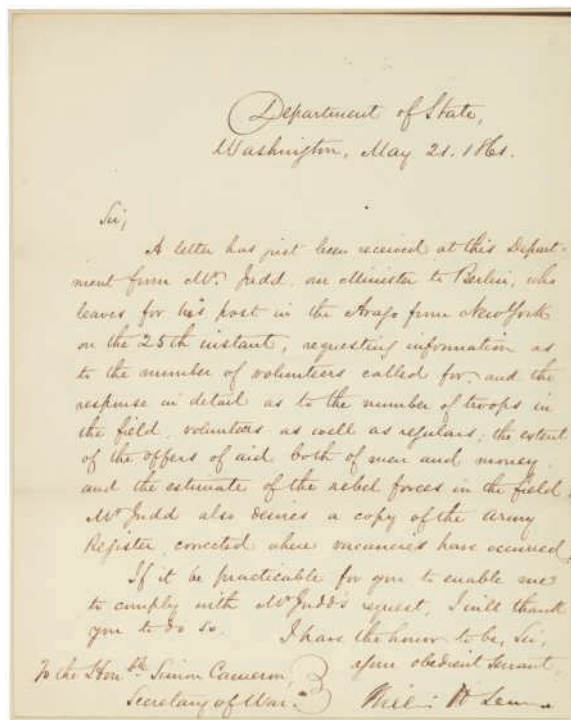
143

SEWARD, William (1801 - 1872). Letter signed ("William H. Seward") as Secretary of State to Secretary of War Simon Cameron, Washington, 21 May 1861.

One page, 250 x 197mm (visible). Matted and framed with a portrait.

Seward requests military intelligence data for Lincoln's Ambassador to Prussia. Seward informs the Secretary of War that "Mr. Judd, our Minister to Berlin, who leaves for his post in the Araso[?] from New York on the 25th instant, requesting information as to the number of volunteers called for, and the response in detail as to the number of troops in the field, volunteers as well as regulars; the extent of the offers of aid both of men and money, and the estimate of the rebel forces in the field. Mr Judd also desires a copy of the Army Register, corrected where vacancies have occurred."

\$1,500-2,000



Washington, Dec. 21. 1861

Major General Fremont-

My dear Sir;

Your telegraphic despatch to Bear Quarters giving a report of the expedition from Beech Point on Charleston, has been shown me. Although the result, as reported, is satisfactory, it was, as usual with us in this war, a contest between an inferior force on our side, against a superior ^{our force} on the side of the enemy. How to reverse this, is our problem. The only strength of our game is our superior numbers; and this is utterly worthless to us, if in every contest, we bring to the scratch only an inferior number. We must find a way

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") as President, to Major General John Charles Frémont, Washington, 21 December 1861.

Two pages, 205 x 126mm, bifolium (contemporary ink spot touching a couple letters on second page).

Lincoln admonishes Fremont over the Lyon's defeat at Wilson's Creek: "We must find a way to put the strength of our game - superior numbers - into the play." Lincoln, who had dismissed Frémont from command of the Western Department in November, offers a pointed critique over the former commander of the Western Department's failure to bring support to an exposed Nathaniel Lyon who was defeated by a much larger Confederate force at Wilson's Creek. Lyon would be killed in that battle earning him the dubious distinction of being the first Union General killed in the Civil War. The setback led Frémont to impose martial law in Missouri and order freedom to all slaves held by those supporting the rebellion—a move that threatened to alienate the critical border states, especially Lincoln's home state of Kentucky. The controversial policy forced Lincoln to order Frémont's removal from command in November 1861. "Your Telegraphic dispatch to Head Quarters giving a report of the expedition from Bird's Point on Charleston, has been shown me. Although the result, as reported, is satisfactory, it was, as usual with us in this war, a contest between an *inferior* force on our side, against a *superior* one on the side of the enemy. How to reverse this, is our problem. The only strength of our game is superior numbers; and this is utterly worthless to us, if in every contest, we bring to the scratch only an inferior number. We must find a way to put the strength of our game - superior numbers - into the play. Please remember this."

Mindful of Frémont's political clout (he had been the fledgling Republican Party's first presidential nominee in 1856), Lincoln was careful to keep from further alienating an important political ally: "Be assured, my dear General, I am not complaining of you, or any one; but only suggesting that with superior numbers on our side, we must not be constantly fighting one of *our* men against *four* of theirs; and thus getting our best men, and officers killed in detail, as in the case of Gen. Lyon; and, indeed, in nearly all cases, as yet." At the time of writing, Lincoln was coming under increasing pressure from the Radical Republicans to give Frémont another command. In March 1862, Lincoln relented and appointed Frémont head of the Mountain Department and made him responsible for guarding the Shenandoah Valley. Frémont there found himself outclassed by the wily and cunning Stonewall Jackson. A string of defeats followed, and when his corps was merged into the Army of Virginia, commanded by his rival, John Pope, Frémont resigned his command in June 1862.

Lincoln letters to Frémont are rare in private hands. A search of Rare Book Hub reveals only two other examples (ALS, 24 October 1861, Anderson Galleries, 25-26 January 1917; ALS 2 August 1861, Sotheby Parke Bernet, 28 November 1979). Not published in Basler. *Provenance*: John Raymond Howard, an aide to Frémont to his descendants - Sotheby's, New York, 16 December 1994, lot 204.

\$80,000-120,000

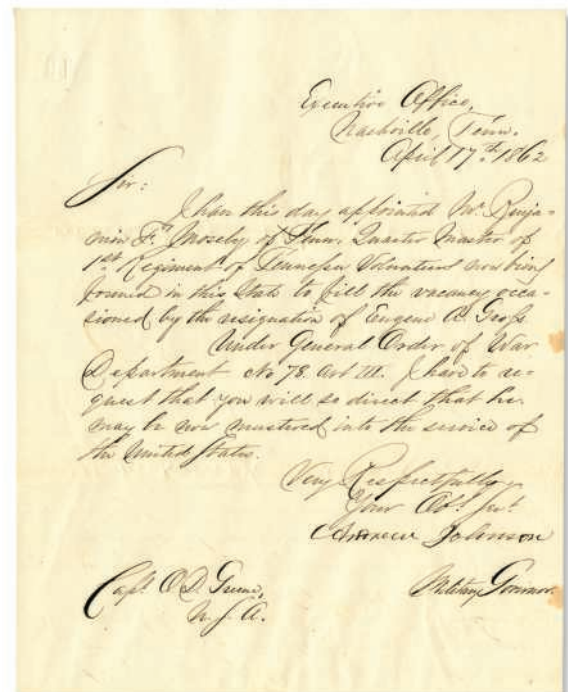
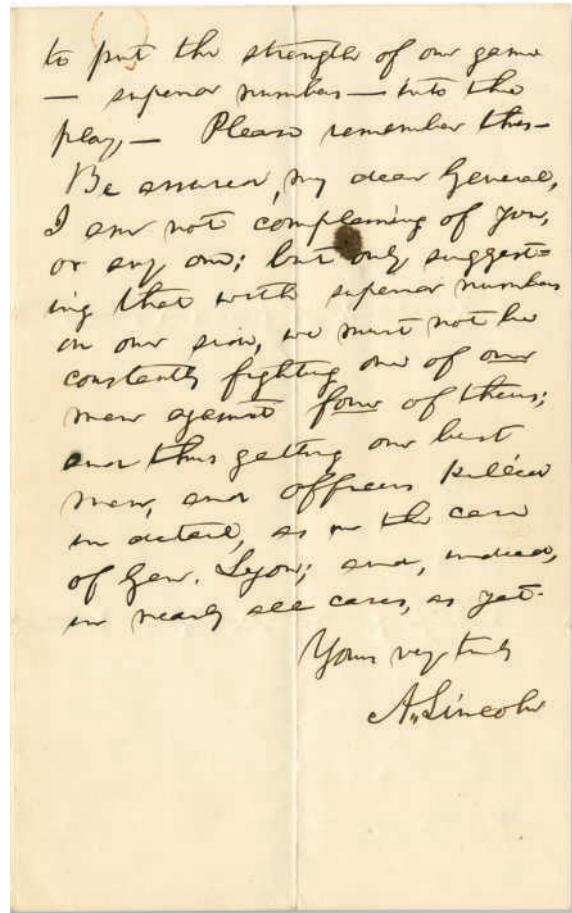
JOHNSON, Andrew (1808-1875). Letter signed ("Andrew Johnson") as Military Governor of Tennessee, to Capt. O. d. Greene, Nashville, 17 April 1862.

One page, 255 x 196mm, housed in a custom clamshell case.

Johnson appoints a new quartermaster for the Tennessee Volunteers.

Only a month after Lincoln appointed Johnson to the post of military governor, Johnson works to build up Union forces in the state. Here, he informs Captain Greene, the Assistant Adjutant General for the Departments of the Ohio and the Cumberland, that he has "this day appointed Mr. Benjamin F. Mosley of Tenn: Quarter Master of 1st Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers now being formed in this State".

\$1,500-2,500



Hd Quarters Department Northern Va.
July 7th 1862

General Order
No. 12

The General Commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of all victory for the signal success with which he has blessed our arms, tenders his warmest thanks and congratulations to the Army by whose valor and splendid results have been achieved.

On Thursday June the 26th, the powerful and thoroughly equipped army of the enemy was entrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character, in sight of our Capital. To day the remains of that confident and threatening host lie upon the banks of the James River thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his Gun boats from the effects of a series of disastrous defeats.

The battle beginning on the afternoon of the 26th of June, above Mechanicsville, continued until the night of July 1st with only such intervals as were necessary to pursue and overtake the flying foe, his strong entrenchments and obstinate resistance were overcome, and our army swept resistless down the north side of the Chickahominy, until it reached the rear of the enemy, and broke his communication with the York, capturing or causing the destruction of the vast stores collected on that side, and by the decisive battle of Friday, forcing the enemy from

praised.
R E Lee
Genl

(detail)

146

LEE, Robert E. (1807-1870). Manuscript document signed ("R E Lee Genl") as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, "Hd Quarters Department Northern, Va.," 7 July 1862.

Three pages, 252 x 202mm, bifolium. Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Lee celebrates the repulse of McClellan's advance on Richmond following the Seven Days Battles. Writing five days after the conclusion of the climatic series of battles, Lee offers his profound thanks "to the only Giver of all victory for the signal success which he has blessed our armies," and personally, "tenders his warmest thanks and congratulations" to his army. Lee then summarizes the events of the past week: "On Thursday June the 26th the powerful and thoroughly equipped army of the enemy was entrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character, in sight of our Capital. To day the remains of that confident and threatening host lie upon the banks of the James River thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his Gun boats from the effects of a series of disastrous defeats." Lee observed that the victory relived the Confederate capital, "from a state of seige [sic], the rout of the great army that so long menaced its safety, many thousand prisoners, including officers of high rank, the capture or destruction of stores to the value of millions, and the acquisition of thousands of arms and forty Pieces of superior Artillery. The service rendered to the country in this short but eventful period can scarcely be estimated". Yet those "brilliant results have cost us many valuable lives, but while we mourn the loss of our gallant dead let us not forget that they died nobly in defence of their country's freedom, and have linked their memory with an event that will live forever in the hearts of a grateful People. Soldiers! your country will thank you for the heroic conduct you have displayed, conduct worthy of men engaged in a cause so just and sacred, and deserving a nations gratitude and praise."

The Confederate repulse of McClellan's army before Richmond proved to be a significant turning point in the war. While Lee's victory was not decisive—his goal was to defeat and destroy McClellan's army—he managed to remove the Union threat to the Confederate capital and put to an end a significant campaign against it. *Provenance*: Sotheby's, New York, 22-23 July 1985, lot 513.

\$30,000-50,000

Head Quarters
Feb 2 1863

Compendium
Brig Genl W E Jones
Corry Valley District
Genl

I have received your letter of the 26th and am glad to hear that you will be able to cripple the operations of the enemy I am very desirous to expel them from the Valley and nothing but the immediate presence of Gen Hooker's large army (now under command of Gen Porter) and its threatened movements have prevented from my detaching a portion of the Cavalry of this Army to aid you in effecting that object. As I think it probable that Gen Hooker will not be able to move for some time, should the weather and roads not prevent I wish now to carry this plan into effect. I wish you therefore to be prepared with all of your available force to move at short notice against the enemy in front while the force from this side of the ridge will gain his rear and cut off his communication from Martinsburg and endeavour to destroy or capture the force in Winchester. I hope

therefore you will be able to provide for the food and subsistence & pay for your troops and if just the coldest day for two thousand men an additional allowance it should be required. Your report of the force which has left Winchester for Romney with other indications, go to show that it is not the intention of the enemy to pass East of the Blue Ridge which in my former letter I thought probable. I am glad that you keep yourself so well advised of all movements in the Valley as well as East of the Blue Ridge, and that there is so much dissatisfaction among the troops of the Army. You are authorized to offer to all who come into your lines kind treatment. I think it proper to inclose to you a letter of the Hon. A P Boteler which has been referred to me by the Sec. of War, not that you require to be informed how easily any community becomes dissatisfied when their interests are affected, but that you may know of the existence of that feeling when you are concerned and do all in your power to remove it. I have expressed to the Secretary of my confidence in your ability and boldness, presenting the obvious difficulties which you have had to encounter and thank him for his information your last report.

Very respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
R E Lee
Genl

147
LEE, Robert E. (1807-1870). Letter signed ("RE Lee Genl") to William Edmondson "Grumble" Jones, n.p., 2 February 1863. [With:] BOTELER, Alexander Robinson (1815-1892). Autograph letter signed to James Alexander Seddon, n.p., 20 January 1863, concerning a petition from members of the Virginia Assembly concerning the need for better defense of the Valley.

Two pages, 248 x 196mm.

Lee orders Jones to orchestrate an attack on Union forces at Winchester. Lee is pleased that Jones, recently appointed to command of the Valley District, was in a position "to cripple the operations of the enemy. I am very desirous to expel him from the Valley." With Hooker's army stuck in the mud unable to move, Lee can afford to send reinforcements "to carry this plan into effect. I wish you therefore to be prepared with all of your available force, to move at short notice against the enemy in front while the force from this side of the ridge will gain his rear and cut off his communication from Martinsburg and endeavour to destroy or capture the force in Winchester."

Lee adds that he is "glad that you keep yourself so well advised of all movements in the Valley as well as East of the Blue Ridge, and that there is so much dissatisfaction among the troops of the enemy. You are authorized to offer to all who come into your lines treatment. I think it proper to inclose to you a letter of the Hon. A P Boteler, which has been referred to me by the Sec. of War, not that you require to be informed how easily any community becomes dissatisfied when their interests are affected, but that you may know of the existence of that feeling where you are concerned and do all in your power to remove it."

\$15,000-20,000

Major Genl Van Dorn
Harrison March 9th 1863

General

My Scouts returned & report that there is no
Infantry between here and Franklin. They went down to
Mayberries 3 miles from town and were informed that 4000 Cavalry
came out yesterday in this direction and did not go back. at
least by the Pick they came out. The long roll may beat at
four o'clock this morning and it is understood below by citizens
that the Enemy is to move out in force today, reputed to be
(at Franklin) 8 or 10000 infantry, and 4000 Cavalry - There
were no fires between here and Franklin last night, and
the direction the Cavalry took in returning to town or whether
still out is not known. I have only about 200 rounds of Ammunition
at the Mill. Except one Regiment which has 40 rounds -
I am signed my
Respectfully yours
N. B. Forrest
Big Rock

148

FORREST, Nathan Bedford (1821-1877). Letter signed ("N.B. Forrest") to General Earl Van Dorn, Harrison, 9 March 1863.

One page, 156 x 200mm (several contemporary ink smudges, light soiling). Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Forrest reports Union Cavalry movements near Franklin, Tennessee. A rare war date letter from Forrest reporting to Van Dorn that his "scouts returned & report there is no Infantry between here and Franklin. They went down to Mayberries 3 miles from town and were informed that 4000 Cavalry came out yesterday in this direction and did not go back." Forrest believed that the Union forces would be moving that morning predicting "The long roll may beat at four o'clock this morning and it is understood below by citizens that the Enemy is to move out in force today, reputed to be (at Franklin) 8 or 10000 infantry and 4000 Cavalry. There were no fires between here and Franklin last night, and the direction the Cavalry took in returning in town or whether still out is not known." Cavalry brigades under Confederate General Earl Van Dorn, commanded by Forrest and William H. Jackson) had recently engaged the Union troops at the Battle of Thompson's Station on 4 & 5 March 1863. In the battle that ensued, the Confederates surrounded a strong Federal force at Spring Hill, and although the Union cavalry was able to escape, the infantry surrendered. Two weeks later, on 25 March 1863, Forrest would capture a post held by the 22nd Wisconsin, at Brentwood, Tennessee.

\$7,000-9,000

149

JACKSON, Thomas J. "Stonewall". Autograph letter signed ("T. J. Jackson") to Col. S. Bassett French (1820-1901), Caroline County, Virginia, 16 March 1863.

Two pages, 122 x 192mm. (small fold tear at margin). Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Two months before his death, "Stonewall" Jackson writes a letter of support for William E. "Grumble" Jones. Addressing S. Bassett French, an aide de camp to Robert E. Lee, in connection with an unnamed charge against Jones. Writing because he "had recommended his appointment," Jackson believed it his "special duty to get him out of the service if he was unworthy of it", adding his hopes "that the case will soon be disposed of by a Court Martial. If the charge is true it is in conflict with his past history before his promotion. He says that after the investigation, I will have no cause to regret the confidence that I have reposed in him. But until this matter shall be cleared up, I deem it best not to take any further action towards having his appointment confirmed. I feel deeply interested in the case, I hope that if innocent the court will by its action make it manifest and that you will have no cause to regret the interest you have taken in the case." The unarmed charges leveled against Jones may be in connection with his long-running feud with his commander, J.E.B. Stuart, who had actively opposed Jones' promotion to Brigadier General in October 1862. Their simmering dislike finally came to a boil and in late 1863, Jones issued a rebuke to Stuart, who in turn charged Jones with insulting a superior officer. A court martial convicted Jones, but Lee offered a reprieve for the talented officer, assigning him to a command in West Virginia.

Jackson would die from wounds sustained at Chancellorsville two months later, depriving the Confederacy of one of its most skilled tacticians on the eve of the Gettysburg Campaign. It would be French, the recipient of this letter, who would deliver the news of Jackson's demise to the Confederate capital at Richmond. Jones too would be killed in action the following year: at Piedmont, Virginia on 5 June 1864.

\$10,000-15,000

Caroline County, Va.
March 16, 1863

Dear Colonel,

Your letter of the 15th instants has been received.

Recently I heard of the charge against your friend Jones and had recommended his appointment but felt it my special duty to get him out of the service if he was unworthy of it. And charges have been forwarded and I hope that the case will soon be disposed of by a Court Martial. If the charge is true, it is in conflict with his past history before his promotion.

150

BURNSIDE, Ambrose E. Autograph letter signed ("A E Burnside") to Miss Maggie R Dickerson, [near Fredericksburg], 11 January 1863.

Two pages, 202 x 125mm (remnants of adhesive, some repaired tears and chip to top edge).

Days before his infamous "Mud March", Burnside sends humorous and warm letter of thanks to a "dear little Miss" for a gift of a cap: "I will tell you that my head is very bald, and needs some protection in a cold tent. I had a cap before I received this, but it was too small, so that this was very acceptable, and I gave the other one away." Days later, Burnside would attempt a fresh offensive against Lee but his army became mired in mud, exacerbating tensions with his officers, some of whom became grew insubordinate. In response, Burnside appealed to the President requested that these officers be court-martialed, or he would resign. Lincoln chose the latter. Two weeks after Burnside's letter lauding Dickerson for "doing so much for the soldiers in the field," Lincoln replaced him with Joseph Hooker as Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

\$800-1,200

Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac,
In camp Jan 11th 1863

My dear little Miss -

The very nice cap you sent me for a New Year's present reached me in good time, and I am much obliged to you for it - It is a source of great comfort to me, as you will imagine, when I tell you that I sleep in it every night, ^{and} wear it during the day, a great deal, in my tent, particularly when the weather is cold - I don't know if you know it or not, but I will tell you that my head is very bald, and

Orange C. Va.
Sept 24th 1863

Genl R. H. Chilton
Adj. G. A. N. Va

Genl

I would respectfully ask that the limits of my arrest may be returned to the State of Va. As the proceedings of the Court in my case have to be reviewed by the Secretary of War it will probably be some weeks before the result is known. Whilst I can be of no service here I would be glad to attend to my private affairs at home. By using the telegraph and a rail road I can return to my command within forty eight hours after my presence may be required there.

Very Respectfully
W. E. Jones
Brig Genl

W. E. Jones
Brig Genl

Orange C. Va
Sept 24. 1863

Asks that his limits of arrest be extended to the State of Va

Hd Qrs Cav Corps
Sept 25th 63.

Respectfully forwarded

An officer in arrest does in my opinion have no indulgence in the nature of a leave of absence as the writing would be. His bonds present limits are deemed ample.

1863
J. E. Stuart
Major Genl

Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones who is notified that, until further orders, the limits of his arrest will be the limits of Washington Co. Va. — a letter to this effect has to day been sent to him.

By command of
Maj. Gen. J. E. Stuart.
H. B. McClellan
Major Genl.

(detail)

151

LEE, Robert E. (1807 -1870). Autograph endorsement signed ("R. E. Lee Genl"), "Headquarters", 27 September 1863. [With:] STUART, James E. B. (1833-1864) Autograph endorsement signed ("J.E.B. Stuart Major Genl."), "Hd Qrs Cav Corps" 25 September 1863, both accomplished one the verso of JONES, William E. "Grumble" (1824-1864). Autograph letter signed ("W. E. Jones Brig Genl") to General R. H. Chilton, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of Northern Virginia, Orange C[ourt]. H[ouse], 24 September 1863.

One page, 257 x 205mm (lightly toned at horizontal folds with minor marginal tears not affecting text).

Lee overrules J.E.B. Stuart's objections to allow William E. Grumble Jones leave to return home during his arrest awaiting his court martial.

Jones respectfully asks the assistant adjutant general "that the limits of my arrest may be extended to the state of Va. AS the proceedings of the Court in my case have to be reviewed by the Secretary of War it will probably be some weeks before the result is known. Whilst I can be of no service here I would be glad to attend to my private affairs at home. By using the telegraph and rail road I can return to my command within forty eight hours after my presence may be required then."

On the verso, Stuart, who had ordered Jones's arrest for insulting him (following a long simmering feud), forwards the request with the recommendation it not be granted: "An officer in arrest should in my opinion have no indulgence in the nature of a leave of absence as the writing would be." But Lee overruled Stuart, admitting that while Stuart's remarks "are correct, but in this case I think it advantageous to grant the application." Stuart's aide, H. B. McClellan writes the next day, extending the "limits of his arrest" to the limits of Washington County, Virginia. Although Jones was ultimately found guilty, Lee intervened again and transferred Jones to the Trans-Allegheny Department in West Virginia. He would be killed the following year at the Battle of Piedmont in June 1864.

\$8,000-12,000

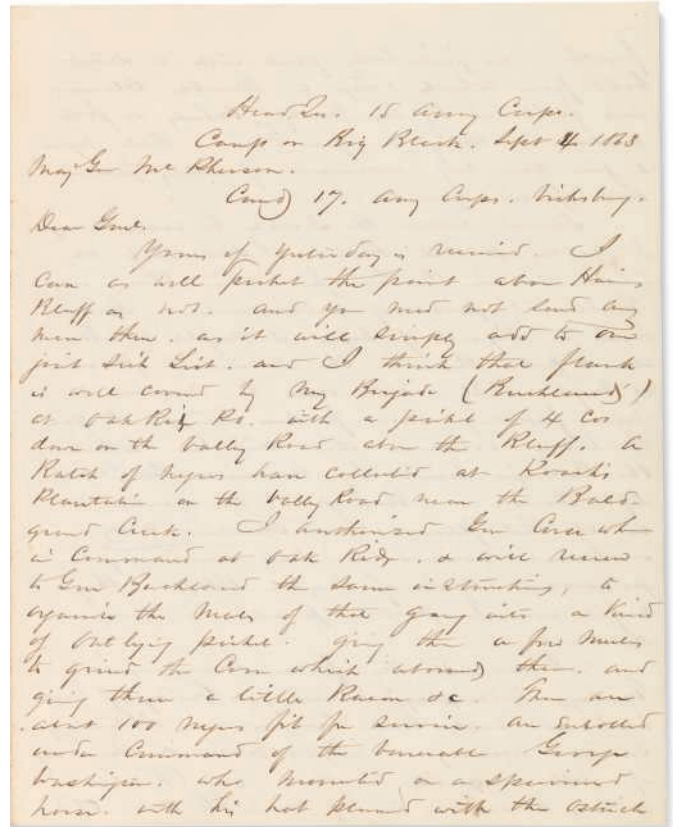
152

SHERMAN, William Tecumseh (1820-1891). Autograph letter signed ("W. T. Sherman Maj G Comdg") to Major General James B. McPherson, "Head Qrs, 15 Army Corps, Camp on Big Black [River], 4 September 1863.

Three pages, 246 x 198mm, bifolium. Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Sherman orders a tightening of security around Vicksburg by enlisting the services of former slaves. Sherman sends McPherson at Vicksburg detailed instructions on bolstering fortifications surrounding the critical Mississippi port town which had fallen to Union forces under Grant on 4 July 1863. He advises the general that "A Batch of Negroes have collected at Roach's Plantation on the Valley Road near the Baldgrand Creek. I authorized Gen C— to be in command at Oak Ridge, & will renew to Gen Buckland the same instructions, to organize the males of that gang into a kind of outlying picket, giving them a few mules to grind the corn which abounds there, and giving them a little Bacon. There are about 100 Negroes fit for service, or enrolled under the command of the venerable George Washington, who mounted on a sp— horse with hat plumed with the ostrich feather, his full belly girt with a stout belt from which hangs a terrible cleaver, and followed by his trusty orderly on foot makes an army on your Flank that ought to give you every assurance of safety from that exposed quarter." Sherman continues his instructions on fortifications and pickets and concludes by requesting that he restrict the distribution of "passes out of our Lines", fearing that too liberal a policy would lead "to a system of spies otherwise." Sherman would soon leave his post as the Union defeat at Chickamauga (19-29 September) exposed eastern Tennessee to a Confederate counterattack. Grant ordered that Sherman advance toward Chattanooga to relieve the Confederate siege of that important rail hub that was the gateway to Atlanta and all of Georgia.

\$10,000-15,000



153

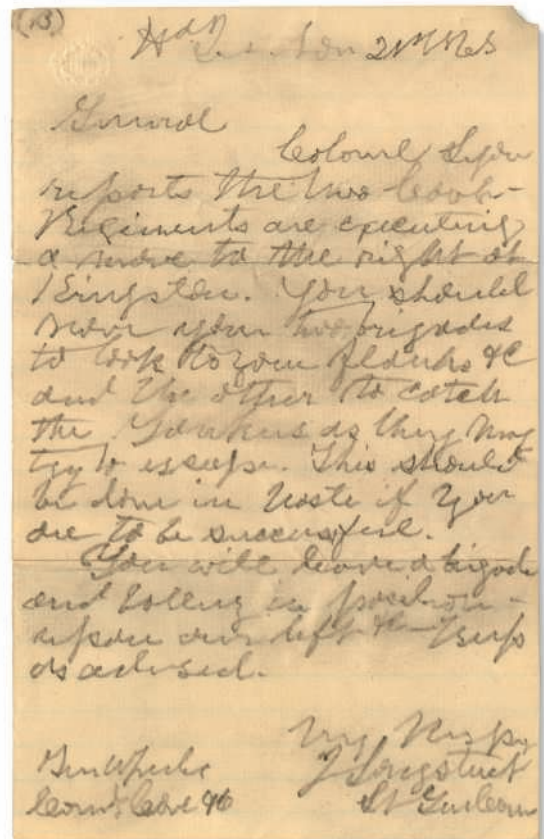
LONGSTREET, James (1821-1904). Autograph letter signed ("J. Longstreet") to General J. Wheeler, n.p., 21 November 1863.

One page, 128 x 200mm, in pencil (some light smudges, small loss at upper right corner).

Longstreet orders troop movements for an attack upon Knoxville.

Following up on the defeat of Union forces at Chickamauga, Confederate forces attempted to capitalize on the momentary ebb in the Union advance into Georgia and advanced into Tennessee to besiege Chattanooga with Longstreet commanding a column to march against Ambrose Burnside at Knoxville. On 16 November, at Campbell's Station, Longstreet attempted to cut off Burnside from Knoxville, but the Union general managed to avoid the trap and retreat to the safety of the city's defenses and the following day Longstreet began to lay siege. Several days in, Longstreet orders Wheeler to adjust his position: "move your two brigades to look to your flanks and the other to catch the Yankees as they may try to escape. This should be done in haste of you are to be successful." The end of siege of Chattanooga (25 November) allowed Grant to send reinforcements to aid Burnside, and on 4 December Longstreet lifted the siege and withdrew, marking a major Union victory in Tennessee following a crucial series of setbacks.

\$5,000-7,000



Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 25. 1864.

The loyal ladies, of
Trenton, New Jersey.

At the Philad-
elphia Fair about the mid-
dle of last month a very pretty
cane, with hallowed associa-
tion, was presented to me, on your
behalf by a worthy Reverend
gentleman whose name I re-
gret to say I can not now
remember. Please accept
my sincere thanks, which, in
my many duties, I had not found
time to tender sooner.

Your Obedt Servt
A. Lincoln

505
Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 25. 1864.

Gov. Curtin.

Herewith is the man
script letter, ^{for the gentleman} who sent me
a cane through your hands,
For my life I can not make
out his name; and therefore
I cut it from his letter
and pasted it on, as you
see. I suppose will remem-
ber who he is, and will
thank you to forward him the
letter. He dates his letter at
Philadelphia.

Yours truly
A. Lincoln

505
Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 25. 1864.

Wm O. Snyder

The cane you did
me the honor to present thro-
ugh Gov. Curtin was duly
placed in my hands by him.
Please accept my thanks;
and at the same time, pass
on, ^{me} for not having sooner
found time to tender them.

Your Obedt Servt
A. Lincoln

154

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865), *President*. Three autograph letters signed ("A. Lincoln") to the "loyal ladies of Trenton", Governor Andrew G. Curtin, and William O. Snyder, all dated Washington, 25 July 1864.

One page each, 190 x 118mm, on Executive Mansion stationery [*With:*] envelope addressed to "W. O. Snider" (letters to Curtin and Snider each bear a small decal at top left corner).

Lincoln offers thanks for two presentation canes on the same day: one made from the triumphal arch erected for Washington and the other from the Merrimack. A series of three letters written by a President eager to express appreciation for but simultaneously overwhelmed by the myriad gifts offered by supporters. Canes were an especially popular gift in this period, especially examples manufactured from wood recovered from famous ships, battlefields and buildings.

One of those canes, presented by the Loyal Ladies of Trenton during the President's visit to the sanitary fair in Philadelphia on 16 June 1864, was fashioned from a triumphal arch erected for George Washington's passage to his 1789 inauguration. "At the Philadelphia Fair about the middle of last month a very pretty cane, with hallowed associations, was presented to me, on your behalf by a worthy Reverend gentleman whose name I regret to say I can not now remember. Please accept my sincere thanks, which, in my duties, I have not found time to tender sooner." The "Reverend gentleman" in question was an elderly man who presented the cane to Lincoln at a banquet held in his honor. Hale's selection was symbolic as he was three years old in December 1776, when Washington repulsed Cornwallis at Trenton (*The Press*, Philadelphia, 17 June 1864, p.2).

The same day President Lincoln offered his thanks to the Loyal Ladies of Trenton, he wrote to Governor Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania requesting assistance in learning the name of the man who had sent him another cane earlier the same year. Lincoln asked Curtin to forward the last letter in this lot to "the gentleman who sent me a cane through your hands." As Lincoln notes in the letter to Curtin: "For my life I can not make out his name; and therefore I cut it from his letter and pasted it on," in the manuscript letter, the name of the addressee is unmistakably pasted at the left above the letter body.

William O. Snider (or Snyder), the recipient of the letter sent via Governor Curtin, had sent along a cane he had described as "made from a fragment of wood taken from the hulk of the rebel iron clad Merrimack after she was bowing up and deserted by her traitor commander and crew. Captain mark Hewlings of Philadelphia commander of the steam tug Star obtained it and presented it to me." (William O. Snider to Andrew G. Curtin, 6 April 1864, Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress). Lincoln offered his thanks to Snider for "the cane you did me the honor to present through Gov. Curtin". In offering his thanks, Lincoln also asked if Snider could "pardon" him "for not having sooner found time to tender them."

Provenance: Letters to Snider & Curtin: William Henry Lambert (his sale) Anderson Galleries, 16 January 1914, lot 505 - The Rosenbach Company, Philadelphia - Mrs. Edward Bok - purchased from the Bok estate by a west coast dealer. Letter to The Loyal Ladies of Trenton: Mrs. Edward Bok - purchased from the Bok estate by a West Coast dealer.

\$40,000-60,000

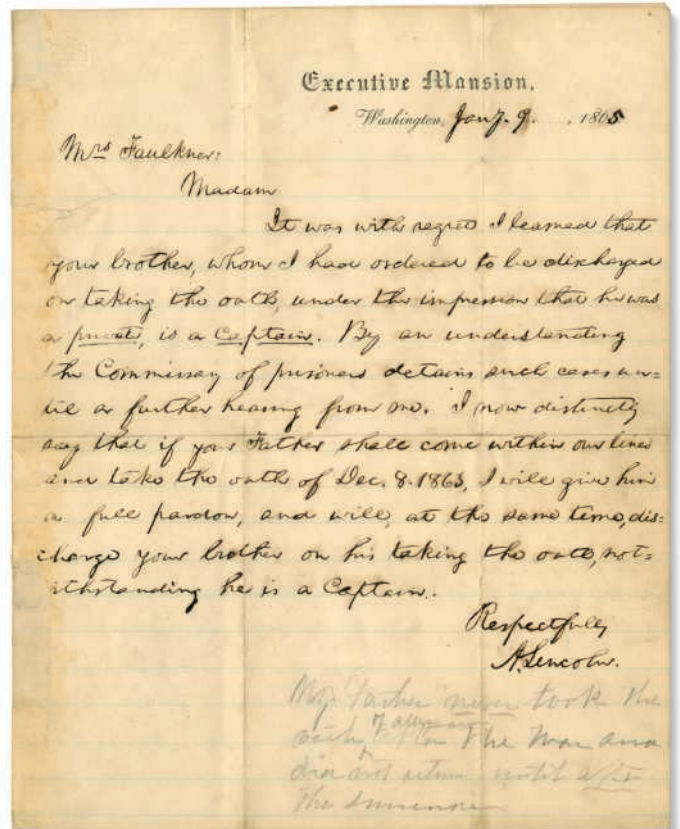
155

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") as President to Mrs. [sic Miss] Faulkner, Washington, 9 January 1865.

One page, 204 x 255mm, bifolium, on Executive Mansion stationery (small repairs, not affecting text; reinforcements along folds to verso). Later endorsements on bottom and on verso.

Lincoln offers to pardon Charles James Faulkner on the condition that both he and his son take the oath of allegiance. Charles James Faulkner had been serving as Minister to France under President James Buchanan when the Civil War erupted. Recalled by the incoming Lincoln administration, federal authorities promptly arrested him upon his return to Washington over accusations that the former minister negotiated sales of arms to the Confederacy. He was later exchanged, and upon his return home to Virginia, promptly joined the Confederate army, serving on the staff of Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. Union forces captured Captain Elisha Boyd Faulkner, the brother of the addressee in June 1864, and he confined on Johnson's Island at the time of Lincoln made the offer for pardon: "I now distinctly say that if your Father shall come within our lines and take the oath of Dec. 8, 1863, I will give him a full pardon, and will, at the same time, discharge your brother on his taking the oath, notwithstanding he is a captain." The endorsements reveal that Elisha Boyd Faulkner took the oath of allegiance on 30 May 1865 but his father refused Lincoln's offer.

\$20,000-30,000



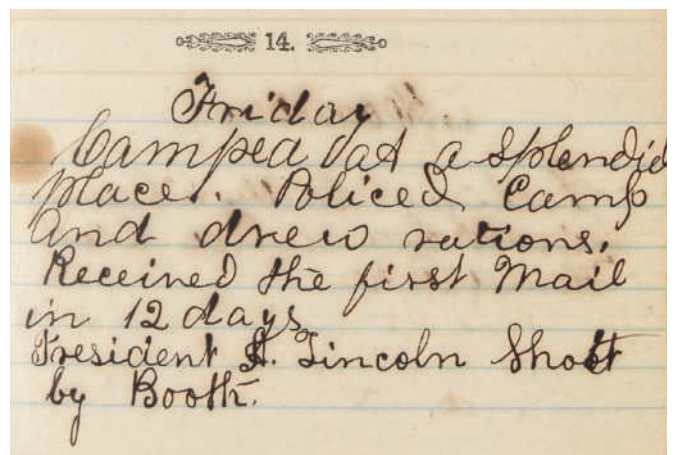
156

CIVIL WAR - *Perpetual Diary [1863]*. New York: A. Liebenroth & Von Auw, [1862].

A diary of a Union soldier present at Appomattox who mentions the Lincoln Assassination. The diary, kept by a Union soldier (likely a member of the 138th Pennsylvania Infantry) from June 1863 to June 1865, chronicles his service from June to December 1863, and again from April to June 1865. The 1863 entries include a mention of "the hard fought battles of the 1.2.3 at Gettysburg" and narrates the soldier's service as his regiment engaged in the pursuit of Lee as he retreated back in to Virginia. Of particular interest is the soldier's account of the final days of the Army of Northern Virginia, starting with 2 April 1865, where he records that his regiment "Charged the enemy's lines at 4. O clock in the Morning carried the works Capturing many prisoners & guns..." On 3 April "Our troops enter Petersburg and Richmond the Rebels retreating..." On 6 April the diarist reports on the last major engagement of the Civil War, the Battle of Sayler's Creek: "hard Marching in the forenoon. Attacked the enemy at 3 afternoon driving them splendidly Capturing ... thousands of prisoners..." On Sunday 9 April the day our diarist had been waiting had finally arrived: "Lee Surrenders to Gen Grant. Great rejoicing in the 6th Corps on receipt of the news. Salutes being fired in the afternoon." But the celebratory mood was soon dampened. On 14 April, we find that "President Lincoln Shott [sic] by Booth."

132 pages (90 pages filled with manuscript), 12mo. Bound in leatherette (chips and tears to binding and spine).

\$2,000-3,000



(detail)

157

LEE, Robert E. (1807-1870). Manuscript document signed ("R E Lee, Genl."), as Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, comprising his GENERAL ORDER NO. 9, the body of the text in the cursive hand of an unidentified Aide-de-Camp, "Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia." [near Appomattox, Virginia], 10 April 1865.

One page, 254 x 205mm, accomplished on grey-blue, lined paper affixed at top right to a second sheet of paper (pinholes at mailing fold intersections with partial separations toward margins, small loss at upper right not affecting text, crease and small tear at top right corner where affixed to sheet on verso). Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Vanquished with Honor: Lee's eloquent farewell to his Army, the day after his surrender at Appomattox, issued to Dr. T. H. Wingfield, Surgeon and Medical Inspector of the Army of Northern Virginia. "After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them. But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would must have attended the continuance of the contest I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen."

"By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection."

"With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

By April 1865, most of the key Southern cities had fallen to advancing Union forces. Desertions were rampant; rations and munitions dangerously low. Lee's last ditch attempt to take the offensive was decisively repulsed. On April 7, 1865, Ulysses S. Grant wrote to Lee: "The result of last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance," adding that he believed it his "duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking you to surrender that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia." Lee responded: "Though not entertaining the opinion you expressed of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid the useless effusion of blood," and requested "the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender." Lee and Grant exchanged additional notes and Lee conferred with his senior officers and aides. A cease-fire was agreed and on 9 April Lee arranged to meet Grant to finalize surrender terms. "There is nothing left for me to do but to go and see General Grant...and I would rather die a thousand deaths," Lee confided.

In their historic meeting, Grant offered famously generous terms, allowing paroled Confederates to keep their personal side-arms and to retain a horse or mule. Lee concurred and signed the final surrender documents on Sunday, April 9. That night, he discussed with his aide-de-camp, Lt. Col. Charles Marshall, what he wished to express in his farewell message to his men. Marshall produced a draft the following morning. Lee edited it, making a few minor changes and striking out a paragraph that he felt was inappropriate. (Marshall's original draft was sold at Christie's, New York, 15 December 2005, lot 252, \$84,000.)

Lee's General Order No.9 overnight became one of the best-known documents of the entire Civil War. "No other words, spoken or written, had a more heartening effect on the veterans of the proud but weary Army of Northern Virginia" (Fields). Manuscript copies of the Order were prepared by Lee's aides and signed by the Lee for presentation to ranking corps commanders and chiefs of departments of the staff in the Army of Northern Virginia. Some individual officers evidently made copies and brought them to Lee to be signed. For a detailed account of the genesis of the Order, see Joseph E. Fields, "Robert E. Lee's Farewell Order," in *Manuscripts: The First Twenty Years*, 1984, pp.260-265; Howard R. Crouch, *General Lee's Farewell*, Oak Park, 2007.

\$50,000-70,000

New Quarter Army of Northern Virginia
10 April 1865

General Order
No 9.

After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this ~~last~~ result from no distrust of them.

But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that would compensate for the loss that must have attended the continuance of the contest I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of ^{the} agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself I bid you ^{all} an affectionate farewell.

Jury Wm. Field
Med. Dir. Genl.

R. M. Genl.

158
 Lexington, Va.
 30 June 1866

Dr. Wingfield was a Surgeon
 in the Confederate Army
 & served in the Army of N. Va.
 in the Medical Staff Dept.
 He was highly esteemed by the
 Medical Director, Dr. Guild,
 was one of the Medical Inspectors,
 & frequently placed on duty requiring
 intelligence, skill & fidelity.
 As far as came within my
 knowledge, his whole service
 was marked by zeal, earnest
 & efficiency, & his character
 & conduct was unexceptionable.

R. E. Lee

158

LEE, Robert E. (1807-1870). Two autograph letters signed ("R.E. Lee") to T. H. Wingfield, Lexington, Virginia, 30 June 1866.

Both one page, 207 x 126mm, with envelope.

Lee recommends the surgeon who treated John Bell Hood at Gettysburg.

A set of letters, one a letter of introduction for the recipient, noting that "Dr. Wingfield was a Surgeon in the Confederate army & served in the Army of N. Va, in the Medical Staff Dept," that "He was highly esteemed by the Medical Director, Dr. Guild, was one of the Medical Inspectors, & frequently placed on duty requiring intelligence, skill & fidelity." The other is a personal note to Wingfield: "My dear Dr. I enclose a statement of your services & position in the Confederate Army which I hope will answer your purpose. I shall be very glad if anything I can say will be of service to you, for you have my earnest wishes for your success & happiness."

In the late afternoon of 2 July 1863, Wingfield, a surgeon and medical inspector, assisted surgeon John T. Darby in treating shrapnel wounds sustained by John Bell Hood as he led his men against Union positions at Devil's Den and Little Roundtop. The surgeons were able to treat the severe injuries to the general's left arm—and while they managed to save the limb from amputation, it remained largely paralyzed for the remainder of his life. See Stephen M. Hood, *The Lost Papers of Confederate General John Bell Hood*, 2014, p. 24.

\$6,000-8,000

then, I venture to depart from
 the rule which I had established and
 to add my recommendation to the
 others for his appointment.

I hope Col. Healy may receive
 the appointment of United States
 Marshal for the Middle District
 of Ala. and that he may prove
 a valuable officer.

I have the honor to be
 With great respect,
 Yours obt. servt.
 U. S. Grant
 General.

To
 Hon. Henry Stanbery,
 Atty. Gen. of the U. S. States.

159

GRANT, Ulysses S. (1822-1885). Autograph letter signed ("U.S. Grant Genl.") to Attorney General Henry Stanbery (1803-1881), Washington, 4 January 1867.

Two pages, 251 x 197mm, bifolium. Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Grant recommends a former comrade-in-arms for an appointment of U.S. Marshal in Alabama.

Grant writes to recommend "Col. R. W. Healy, who served with credit in the Union Army during the rebellion" and is now a resident of Alabama for the post of U.S. marshal for that state's Middle District. Grant explains to Stanbery: "...It has not been my habit to recommend any one for Civil appointments; but as Col. Healy has been a Union soldier and comes recommended for an important Civil Office, in a State lately in rebellion, by the bar of that state, and also by officers of the Army doing duty over them, I venture to depart from the rule which I had established and to add my recommendation to the others for his appointment..." *Provenance*: Philip D. Sang (his sale), Sotheby's, New York, 31 October 1985, lot 75.

\$1,000-1,500

160

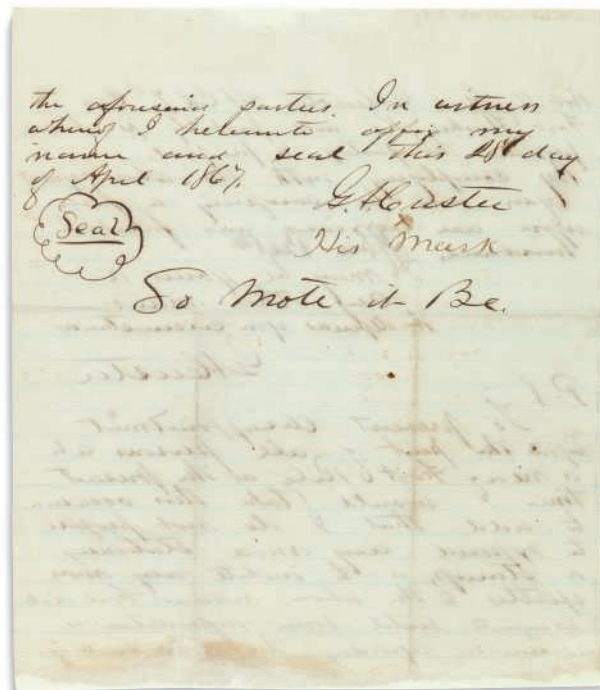
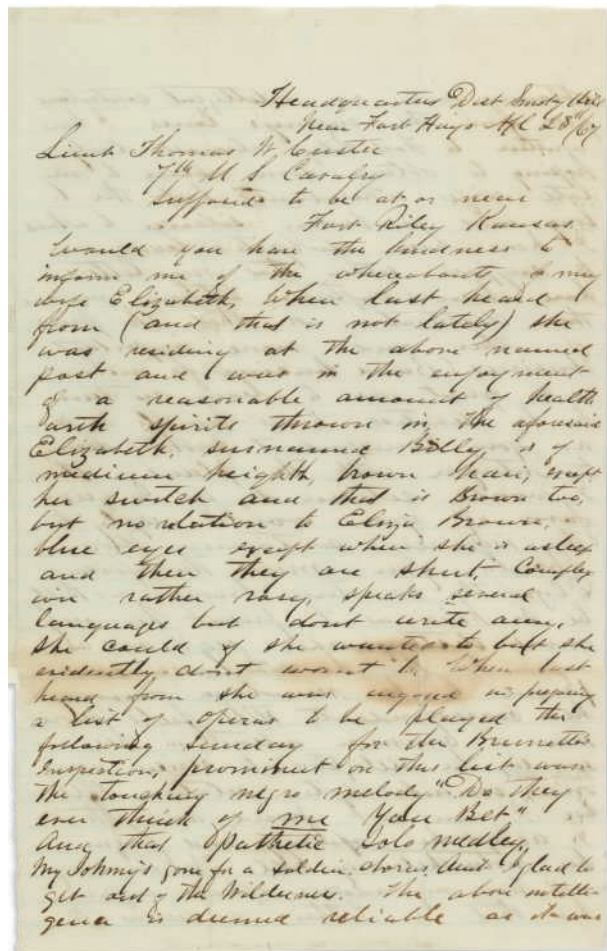
CUSTER, George Armstrong (1839-1876). Autograph letter signed ("G. A. Custer") three times (and again in text), to Thomas W. Custer, "Headquarters Dist Smoky Hill, Near Fort Hays," 28 April 1867.

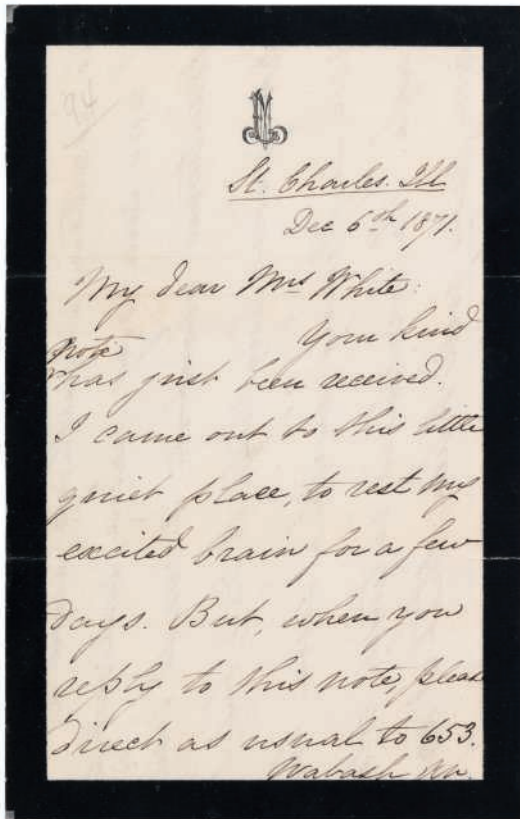
Four pages, 316 x 197mm, bifolium (bottom portion excised from second leaf, not affecting text; top and bottom marginal losses repaired). Housed in a custom clamshell case.

After weeks of silence from his wife, Custer sends his brother with a tongue-and-cheek appeal for her whereabouts and insulating her adultery: "Would you have the kindness to inform me of the whereabouts of my wife Elizabeth. When last heard from (and that is not lately) she was residing at the above named post and was in the enjoyment of a reasonable amount of health with spirits thrown in. The aforesaid Elizabeth, surnamed Billy, is of medium height, brown hair, except her switch and that is Brown too, but no relation to Eliza Brown, blue eyes except when she is asleep and then they are shut. Complexion was rather rosy, speaks several languages but don't write any. She could if she wanted to but she evidently don't want to. When last heard from she was engaged in preparing a list of operas to be played for the Brunette's Inspection. Prominent on this list was the touching negro melody 'Do They ever Think of me You Bet'. And that pathetic solo medley, My Johnny's gone for a soldier. Chorus Ain't I glad to get out of the Wilderness. The above intelligence is deemed reliable as it was obtained from an intelligent contraband just from the enemy's lines. I have written to Fort Riley almost daily hoping to obtain some clue to my late wife's whereabouts, but the long and unbroken silence to which I have been subjected leads me to suppose either that my letters have been captured between me and their destination or that the press of other and more important business (Band business for instance) is so great as to leave no time to be devoted to so humble a person as your correspondent." Custer continues in this vein for some time. Later the same year, during Winfield Scott Hancock's expedition against the Cheyenne, he would brashly abandon his post in order to visit his wife resulting in a charge of AWOL and a year-long suspension from duty.

[With:] CUSTER, Elizabeth B. (1842-1933). Autograph letter signed ("Elizabeth B. Custer") to Mr. Bugby, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania., 15 September [n.y.]. Three pages, 176 x 112mm, bifolium. "Certainly gets all the good out of the name of Custer you can. The man who made the name would not wish it put to better use than to be of service to other self made men."

\$10,000-15,000





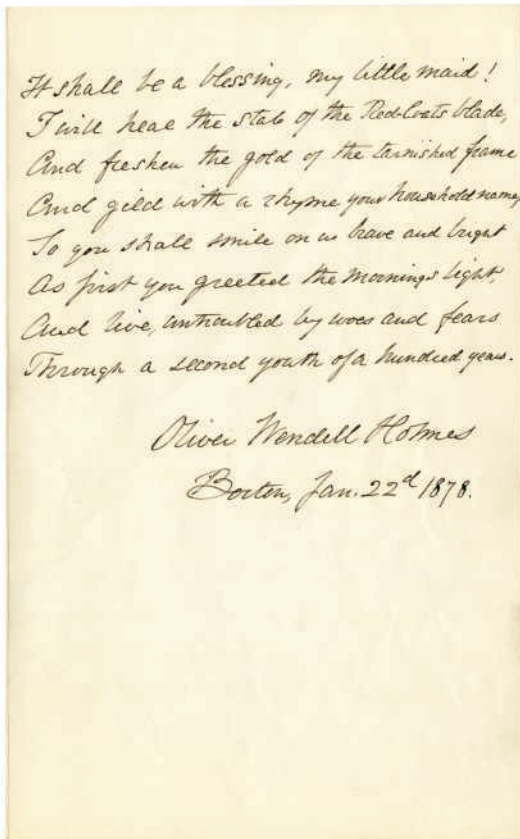
161

LINCOLN, Mary (1818-1882). Autograph letter signed ("Mary Lincoln") to Rhoda White, St. Charles, Ill. 6 December 1871.

Four pages, 180 x 114mm, bifolium, on her personal mourning stationery. Housed in a custom clamshell case.

"I am sick at heart". A touching letter written in the months following the death of her son Tad: "I am always troubling you, my dear friend, but may I take the liberty of requesting you, if it possible to gain some information, regarding the steamers, that ply between New York and Charleston. It may come into the way of your son, to ascertain something about it. I am sure my name, will not be mentioned. I would write you more lengthily to day, but I am suffering with a severe headache. The weather is intensely cold, & you, may well believe, that I am sick at heart -"

\$8,000-10,000



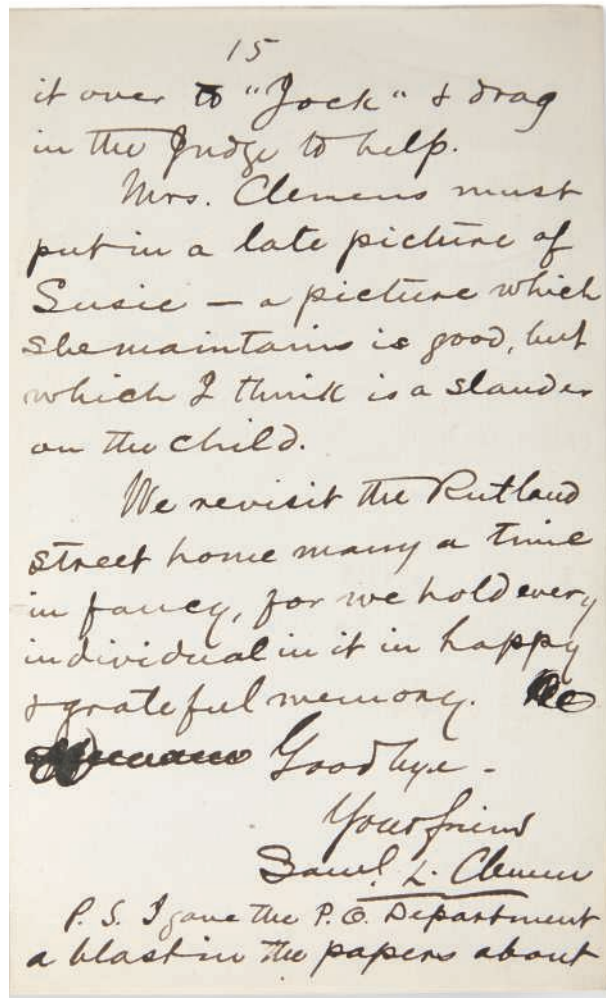
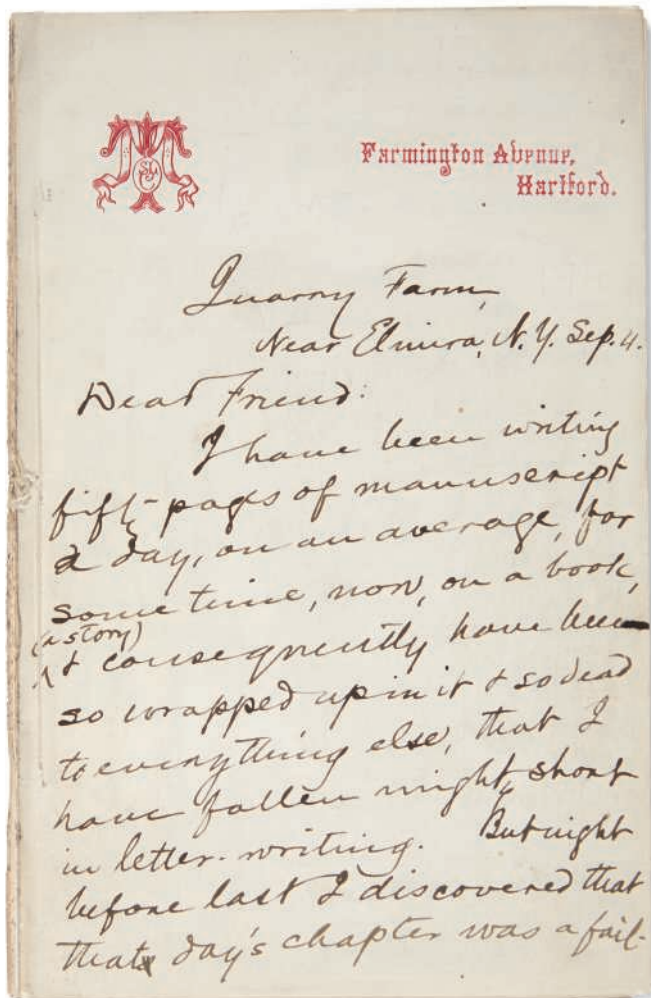
162

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell (1809-1894). Autograph manuscript signed ("Oliver Wendell Holmes"), "Dorothy Q - A Family Portrait," Boston, 22 January 1878.

Five pages, bifolia, 125 x 203mm.

Holmes's tribute to his great-great-grandmother. Dorothy Quincy was born in 1709 to the Quincy family of Braintree, one of Massachusetts' most distinguished families. Holmes's ode honors the life of "Dorothy Q" and references a famous portrait of her that hangs in the Massachusetts Historical Society: "On her hand a parrot green / Sits unmoving and broods serene. / Hold up the canvas in full in view, - / Look! there's a rent the light shines through, / Dark with a century's fringe of dust, - / That was a Red-Coat's rapier-thrust! / Such is the tale the lady old, / Dorothy's daughter's daughter, told." The tribute closes: "So you shall smile on us brave and bright / As first you greeted the morning's light, / And live untroubled by woes and fears / Through a second youth of a hundred years."

\$1,000-1,500



163

CLEMENS, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain") (1835-1910). Autograph letter signed twice ("Samuel L. Clemens" and "S.L.C."), including an autograph post-script signed from Livy L. Clemens ("Livy L. Clemens"), to Dr John Brown, Quarry Farm, near Elmira, New York, 4 September 1874.

17 pages (16 comprising Clemens's letter, with one-page autograph post-script from Livy Clemens), 114 x 178mm, on his Farmington Avenue Hartford stationery, sewn at left margin.

In the throes of Tom Sawyer: Clemens pens a remarkable letter lifting the curtain on the process of writing one of his best-known novels. "I have been writing fifty pages of manuscript a day, on an average, for some time now, on a book (a story) & consequently have been so wrapped up in it & so dead to everything else, that I have fallen mighty short in letter-writing. But night before last I discovered that that day's chapter was a failure, in conception, moral, truth to nature & execution - enough blemishes to impair the Excellence of almost any chapter & so, I must burn up the day's work & do it all over again..." He continues: "It was plain that I had worked myself out, pumped myself dry. So I knocked off, & went to playing billiards for a change. I haven't had an idea or fancy for two days now - an excellent time to write to friends who have plenty of ideas & fancies of their own & so will prefer all the offerings of the heart before those of the head." Clemens had begun work on his masterpiece in late April; by this date, the manuscript consisted of some 400 pages, but as it turned out, his vacation from his labor - described in his letter to Brown as a brief interlude of billiards - would last until the following summer. He completed his first draft in July 1875. John Brown (1810-1882) was a Scottish physician and essayist, and the Clemens family became close with him during their visit to Edinburgh. Clemens's letter also gives a detailed description of his Elmira farm and studio, and encloses a set of photographs (two reproductions of which are present in lieu of originals). Letters from Clemens discussing the writing of Tom Sawyer are scarce on the market. Kaplan, *Mr. Clemens and Mark Twain*, pp.178-180; *Letters*, p.224. [Together with:] Modern prints of two photographs. Provenance (for letter): Christie's New York, 22 May 1981, lot 70 - Christie's New York, 9 June 1992, lot 43.

\$20,000-30,000

Cambridge, April 11, 1878.
 I hereby authorize, F. R. Miller to
 draw upon me, at sight for One Thousand
 Francs.
 Henry W. Longfellow.

60. Mr C. F. Brot.
 14 Via Manzoni.
 Milano.

164

LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth (1807-1882). Autograph letter signed ("H.W.L.") [to F.R. Miller], with integral autograph note signed ("Henry W. Longfellow") to Mr C.F. Brot, 11 April 1878, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Three pages, bifolium, 114 x 178mm.

Longfellow helps a young artist, providing him with words of encouragement and a note of authorization. He writes, "[Y]ou have borne yourself bravely, and have triumphed. It is sad to think that such meanness can exist in the world. Alas! An artist's life is never without its thorns. But it has its roses also." He then quotes lines from Italian poet Alessandro Manzoni. The authorization is addressed to Mr Brot in Milan and allows Miller to draw one thousand francs.

\$800-1,000

Adria 7th Regt Cavalry,
 Camp on Yellowstone River.
 July 5th 1876.

Capt. E. W. Smith
 A.D.C. and A.A.A.C.

The command of the
 Regiment having devolved upon me, as
 the senior surviving officer from the battle
 of June 25th and 26th, between the 7th Cavalry
 and Sitting Bull's band of hostile Sioux,
 on the "Little Big Horn" river, I have the
 honor to submit the following report of its
 operations from the time of leaving the
 main column until the command was
 united in the vicinity of the Indian village.
 The Regiment left the camp at the
 mouth of Rosebud river, after passing on

165

BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN OR BATTLE OF THE GREASY GRASS — RENO, Marcus A. (1834-1889) — Manuscript letter, in a secretarial hand, to Captain E. W. Smith, aide de camp to General Alfred Terry, "Hdq's 7th Reggie/ Cavalry, Camp on Yellowstone River, July 5th 1876."

22 pages, 258 x 200mm, bifolia.

Marcus Reno's controversial report on Custer's defeat at the Battle of Little Big Horn, a contemporary copy. Reno, the most senior officer to survive the battle, submitted his official report ten days following the overwhelming defeat of the 7th Cavalry detachment that attempted to subdue a combined force of Lakota, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho on 25-26 June 1876. He chronicles the events from 22 June as Custer's column marched northward along the Rosebud River and Custer's orders to divide the command into three prior to the attack. Reno recalls Custer ordering that he should charge "and that the whole outfit would support me. I think those were his exact words." Reno advanced and once he had realized how much larger the enemy village was situated than anticipated, reported to Custer "that I had everything in front of me, and that they were strong." Reno believed he "was being drawn into some trap," but he "could not see Custer or any other support, and at the same time the very earth seemed to grow Indians". Reno found himself outnumbered, and soon after retreating and regrouping, he was joined by the Benteen's column and the combined commands, according to Reno, attempted to make contact with Custer's column, "having heard firing in that direction and knew it could only be Custer." But Reno was unable to get close enough to open a line of communication. The next day he would discover Custer and his men, slain in the field, having been overrun by the village's defenders. As to the cause of the debacle, Reno concluded that "had the regiment gone in as a body, and from the woods from which I fought advanced upon the village, its destruction was certain. But he was fully confident they were running away, or he would not have turned from me. I think (after the great number of Indians that were in the village,) that the following reasons obtain for the misfortune; His rapid marching for two days and one night before the fight; attacking in the day ... and lastly, his unfortunate division of the regiment into three commands." Supporters of Custer would later accuse Reno cowardice for his initial retreat and of not advancing to the aid of Custer, noting that Benteen's column was meant to relive Custer and not Reno, and found his blame of Custer for dividing his command self-serving. Reno would also face accusations of drunkenness on the night before the battle. In 1878, he demanded a court martial to clear his name and was exonerated the following year. Unfortunately for Reno, he would be dismissed from the Army in 1880 over another alleged incident involving alcohol.

\$5,000-7,000

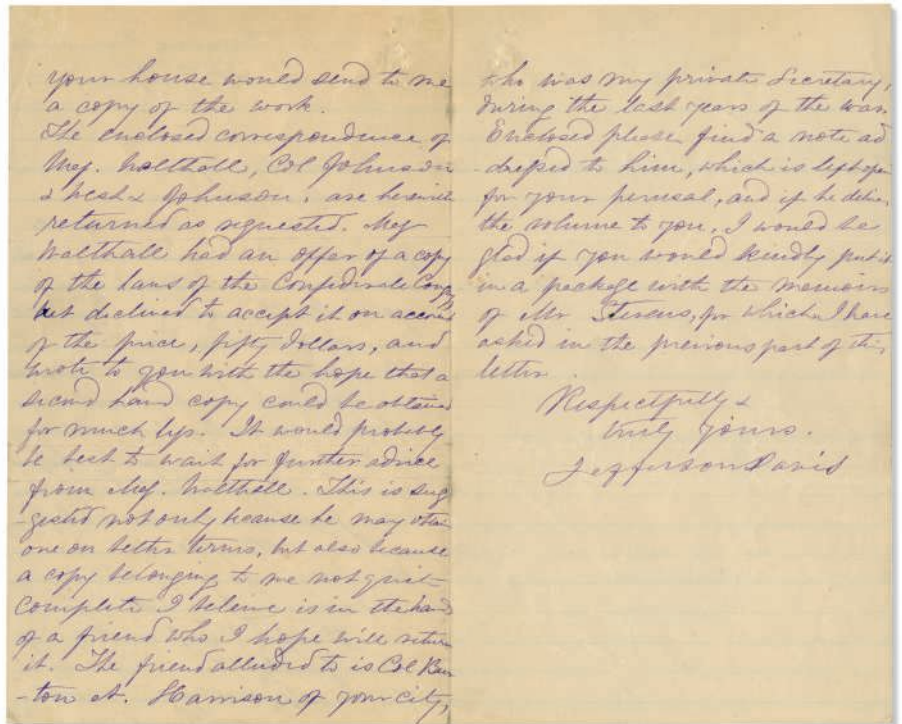
166

DAVIS, Jefferson (1808-1889). Autograph letter signed ("Jefferson Davis") to J.C. Derby, Beauvoir, Harrison County, Mississippi, 15 September 1878.

Three pages, 125 x 208mm, bifolium. Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Davis on writing his memoirs and "expected vindication." Soon after his release from prison in 1867, Davis began work on his memoir, but the project stalled for lack of resources and funding. In 1875 Davis began a collaboration with Major W. T. Walthall to prepare the manuscript. Here Davis discusses the need for source material which has been hindered by the "prevailing fever" that "has obstructed our compunction with New Orleans, and other large cities, and we have no bookshops in our neighborhood, where any new publications could be found." For this reason, he has not seen the recently-published memoir of his former vice president, Alexander Stephens. Davis then attempts to arrange for a cheaper copy of the "laws of the Confederate Congress". Davis and Walthall had a strained working relationship in large part due to Walthall's other literary commitments that took time away from the project. Ultimately, the memoir took over five years to complete—finally appearing in two volumes in 1881 under the title: *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*.

\$4,000-6,000



167

VICTORIA, Queen of England (1819-1901). Autograph letter signed in the third person, to Lord Bridport, Windsor Castle, 14 December 1878.

Four pages, 176 x 113mm, bifolium. Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Thanking Lord Bridport for his condolences on the death of Princess Alice. Writing in the third person, Victoria writes that "she is overwhelmed with kind expressions of sympathy that have touched her more than that of her own subjects." On the seventeenth anniversary of her father Prince Albert's death, Alice died from diphtheria. Victoria twice denotes the unlikely timing of "14" December and conveys her sorrow: "...the Queen's heart bleeds especially for the poor, poor Grand Duke & bereaved children." *Provenance:* Phillips, 13 June 1991, lot 35.

\$1,500-2,000



It is postponing the final event. A
great number of my acquaintances,
who were well when the papers
commenced announcing that I was dying,
are now in their graves. They were with
old men infirm people. I am
ready now to go at any time. I know
there is nothing but suffering for me
while I do live.

How would it do to have a sort
of bed made in the bath carriage
when I want to rest. I have but
little hope of more ~~rest~~ sleep to-
day, but ought to make up to night.

I have thirteen fearful
hours before me before I can
expect relief. I have had nearly
two hours with scarcely animation
enough to draw my breath.

I feel that I shall have
a restless sleepless night. I
suffer no great amount of pain,
but I do not feel satisfied in
any one position. I do not
think I have closed my
eyes in sleep since about eight

168

GRANT, Ulysses (1822-1885). Autograph letter to Dr. George F. Shrady (1837-1907) [Wilton, N.Y., ca. June-July 1885]. [With:] signature ("U.S. Grant") on a card [Wilton, N.Y., 18 July 1885].

Four pages, 75 x 131mm. In pencil; card, 58 x 97mm; envelope identified on the recto as "Last autograph of Gen Grant. Written as sent Mrs Shrady." Housed in a custom clamshell case.

A terminally-ill Grant's notes to his physician—written in the final weeks of life. A group of four notes written by Grant and passed to his physician while unable to speak due to throat cancer during his final weeks of life. Diagnosed in the fall of 1884, his condition had worsened enough by the next spring that his doctors recommend he leave his New York City home for the country, and on 17 June 1885, Grant left the city for the last time, taking up residence at a friend's summer cottage upstate near Mount McGregor, New York. It was there that he completed his memoirs, the royalties from which would secure his family's financial security after his death.

During his last weeks of life, Grant would pass notes to visitors when his voice gave out to exhaustion. The notes reveal a man in continual discomfort, but resigned to his fate. According to Shrady's 1908 memoir of his visits to Grant during his five weeks of life, he had great difficulty sleeping at night, although he did not suffer a "great amount of pain," but tossed and turned, being unable to "feel satisfied in one position." He struggled for comfort, at one point asking Shrady if it was advisable to "have a sort of bed made in the bath carriage when I want to rest." (The "bath carriage" was likely a wheelchair equipped with a bedpan.) Grant resisted the use of morphine as a sedative—fearing addiction—electing only to use it when he felt physical pain. The resultant sleepless nights left him exhausted, compelling him to write to Shrady on his arrival at the cottage one morning: "I have thirteen fearful hours before me before I can expect relief. I have had nearly two hours with scarcely animation enough to draw my breath." Believing any attempt to improve his health was merely "postponing the final event", he concluded, "I am ready now to go at any time. I know there is nothing but suffering for me while I do live." (For additional background, see Shady, George. *General Grant's Last Days*. New York, 1908.)

The notes are accompanied by an ink signature by Grant gave to the doctor at his request. On the verso of the envelope that housed the signature, Shrady wrote that the signature had been done "for me by him at Mt McGregor on my visit to him the week before his death & is probably the last one he ever wrote" and identifying the date as "July 18, 1883 [sic 1885]". *Provenance*: descendants of George F. Shrady by private sale to a West Coast dealer, 1995.

\$10,000-15,000

Governor's Island, N.Y.,
December 20, 1885.

Colonel J. B. Bachelder,
Wjode Park, Mass.

My dear Colonel:

I have received your favor of the 14th instant, for which I am very much obliged.

Some times this winter when I am at home, (I can better tell you the time when you suggest a convenient date for yourself), I would like you to come and stay all night with me, when in New York, coming in time for dinner and remaining until we have had a talk after breakfast, next day. I dine at 6:30 P.M., and you had better come before 5 o'clock or, later if you please. I breakfast at 9 A.M., and in my morning hours I am always ready for a talk or business. If I go to town, it is generally after 12 M., and I do not often go there. Occasionally my home is filled with ladies and those times are not the most opportune for a quiet talk. At other times I am alone, or there are so few people in the house that their presence would not interfere with our purposes.

I wrote a letter to Walker a few days ago, in reference to

old, according to my judgment. When Willard's brigade went in on July 2d, there was nothing but a fringe of low undergrowth in the swale. This was not the position on my last visit.

Captain Wier has written me another letter a copy of which I have sent to you. I would not have sent all of the previous ones to you, but he asked me to send them to you and to General Walker.

In this letter you will find repetitions of the contents of my letter to you dated December 17th, but to save time, let them go. They all tend in the same direction.

I am, Very truly yours,
Wm. S. Hancock

169

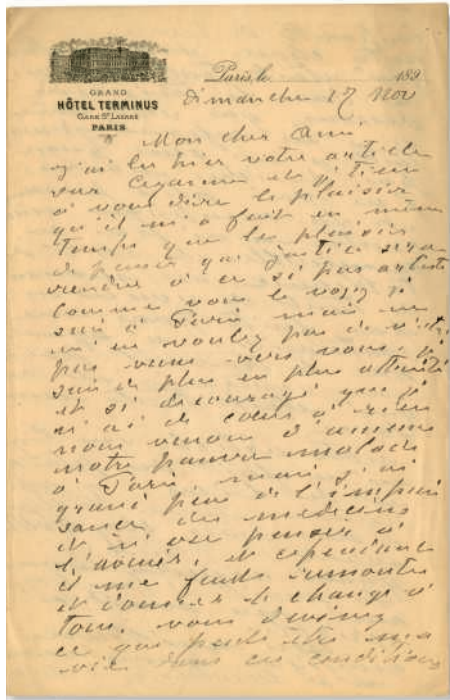
HANCOCK, Winfield Scott (1824 - 1886). Letter signed ("Winf.d S. Hancock") to J[ohn]. B[adger]. Bachelder, Governor's Island, N.Y., 20 December 1885. [With:] Letter signed ("Winf.d S. Hancock") to J. B. Bachelder, Governor's Island, [N.Y.] 9 December 1885, enclosing the former.

Eight pages, 252 x 202mm (minor toning along mailing folds on page four); letter of enclosure: one page, 215 x 135mm; with signed and dated transmittal leaf.

Winfield Scott Hancock on Gettysburg: a lengthy and detailed recollection written to the historian for the Gettysburg National Cemetery, providing detailed troop positions, and offering an important first-hand account of his exploits during the battle.

Colonel Batchelder had been tasked by the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission to research and chronicle the events and served as the commission's historian until his death in 1894 interviewing and corresponding with officers who had served there. In his effort to assist Batchelder, Hancock offers a superb account in the hopes that the troop movements and engagements would be marked for posterity: "I having come up on the Taneytown road to Gettysburg on the 1st of July to assume Reynolds' command, 1st, 3d and 11th Corps (he having been mortally wounded or killed, as was stated in the order), and the Second Corps having followed along that road and halted and encamped for the night, within a few miles (about three) of Cemetery Hill, under my direction, on account of a road passing from the right of the enemy's position into the Taneytown road at that point which might be used to turn our position during the night [...] I suggested to General Walker, when he goes over that field with you again, that he should examine the position of Little Round Top on our extremely left to investigate the action of [Joshua Lawrence] Chamberlain and others, and the contesting forces passing through or around the Great Round Top."

\$10,000-15,000



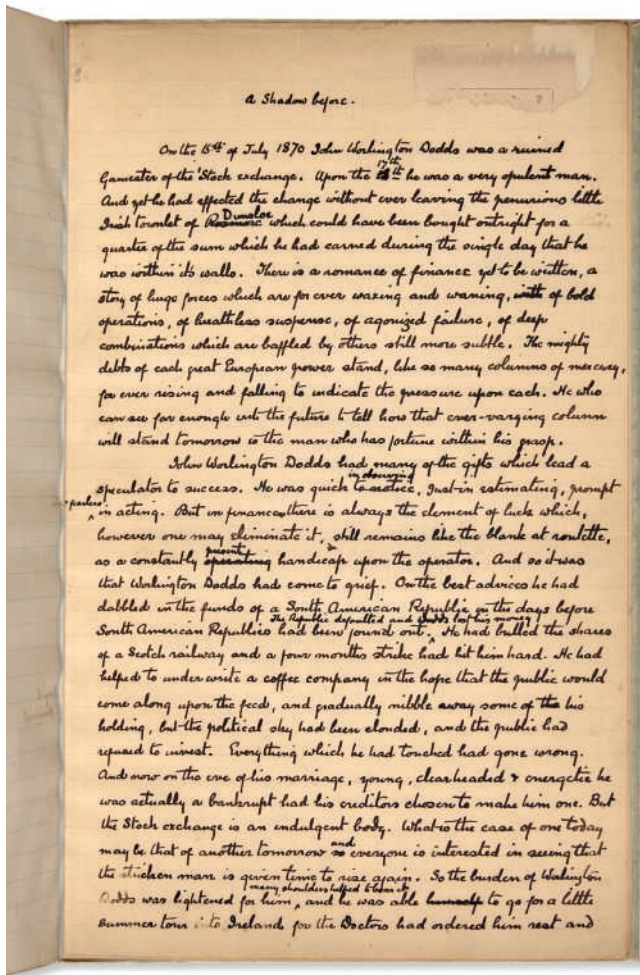
170

MONET, Claude (1840-1926). Autograph letter signed ("Claude Monet") to Gustave Geffroy, Paris, 17 November [1895].

In French. Two pages, bifolium, 134 x 209mm, on Grand Hotel Terminus letterhead, with transmittal envelope (minor wear at folds).

Monet despairs over his terminally ill step-daughter: "impossible to think of anything else, and painting which was my whole life is completely out of the question ["la peinture qui était toute ma vie est dans le troisième dessous"]: who knows whether I will ever take it up again, I feel so overtaken by dark thoughts." Suzanne was the eldest daughter of Alice Hoschedé, whom Monet married in 1892, and one of Monet's favorite models, appearing in the *The Woman with a Parasol* (1886) and *The Stroller* (1887). She died 6 February 1899 in Giverny. Gustave Geffroy (1855-1926), an influential art critic and author, was a close friend of Monet's and champion of his art. Here Monet also reacts to a recent article by Geffroy on Cezanne, commenting that it gave him much pleasure to see the great artist finally receiving favorable attention ("le plaisir de penser que justice sera rendue à ce si pur artiste"), and complains about "the campaign waged against me by those guttersnipes of the art trade."

\$5,000-7,000



171

DOYLE, Arthur Conan (1859-1930). Autograph manuscript signed three times ("A. Conan Doyle"), Undershaw, Hindhead, c.1898.

14 pages (including title page), vellum binding, 193 x 320mm (old pin holes to upper left corners of leaves, remnants of label to page one).

An autograph manuscript from the author of Sherlock Holmes. "A Shadow Before" tells the story of John Worlington Dodds, "a ruined gamester of the Stock Exchange" and his comeback on the brink of the Franco-German war via a trade written in cipher. "I am a bear of everything German and French. Sell, sell, sell, keep on selling," he instructs his partner. The story first appeared in December 1898 in *Windsor Magazine* before being published in book form in the *The Green Flag*, Holmes's 1900 collection of thirteen short stories. The present manuscript appears to be final, and was perhaps the printer's copy that was then returned to Doyle. It bears numerous minor emendations - essentially a deft round of finishing touches that give a glimpse of Doyle's creative process. These include changes throughout to the story's setting (Rossmore becomes Dunloe) as well as to the gender of a character referred to as "the boots"; tweaks to dialogue; and a dusting of added description that aids in the story's flow. The vellum-bound manuscripts were commissioned by Doyle's family. Provenance: American Art Association, 30 January 1923, lot 240 - Sotheby's New York, 10 December 1993, lot 315.

\$8,000-10,000

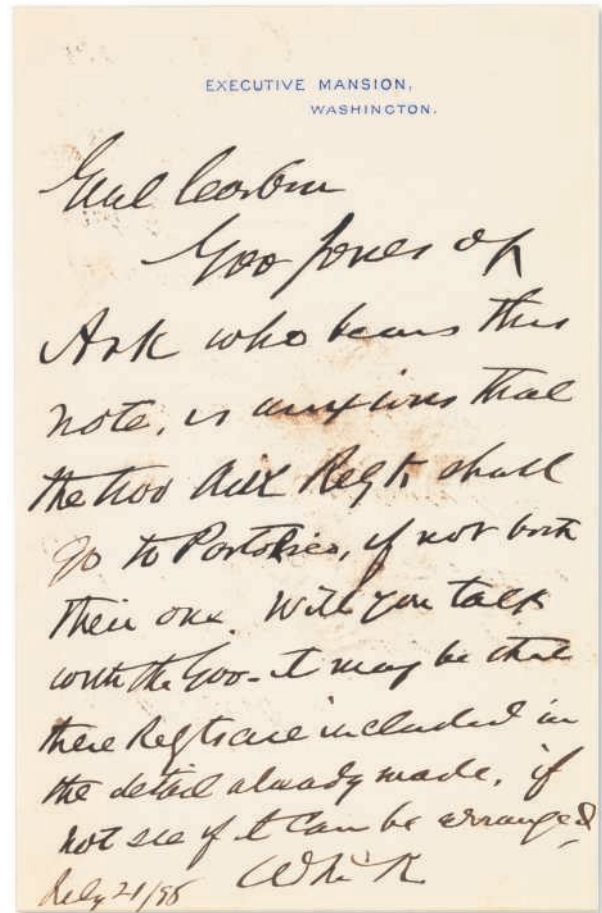
172

McKINLEY, William (1843-1901). Autograph letter signed ("W Mc K") as President, to General Henry Clark Corbin, Washington, 21 July 1898.

One page, 168 x 106mm (ink lightly smudged). Matted and framed with a portrait.

McKinley arranges for two additional regiments for the invasion of Puerto Rico. McKinley advises Corbin, the Adjutant General, that "Gov [Daniel W.] Jones of Ark[ansas] who bears this note is anxious that the two Aux[iliary] Reg[imen]ts shall go to Porto Rico, if not both then one. Will you talk with the Gov. It may be that These Regts are included in the detail already made, if not see if it can be arranged." Four days later, General Nelson Miles would lead the invasion, landing at Ponce and Guanica. Following a few engagements with Spanish and local troops, Miles succeeded in occupying the island, with few casualties.

\$3,000-5,000



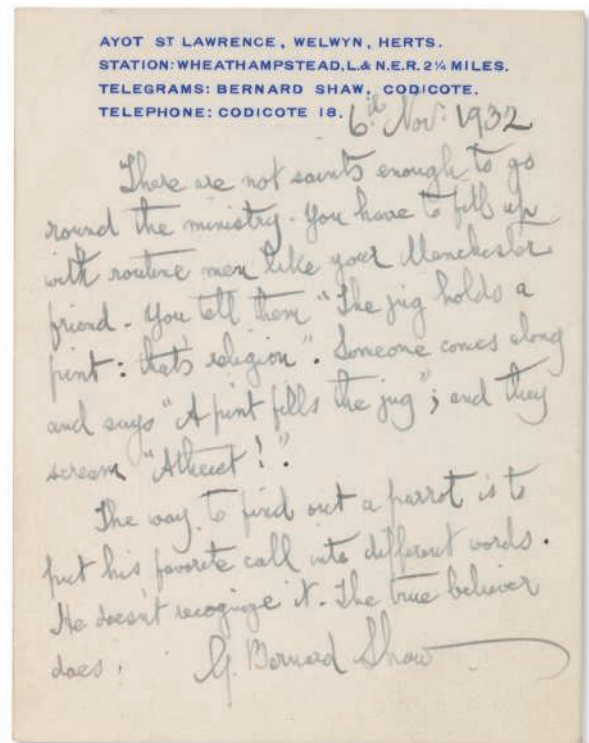
173

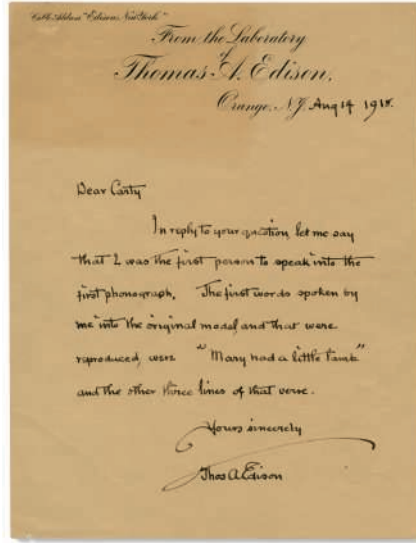
SHAW, George Bernard (1856-1950). Autograph letter signed ("G. Bernard Shaw") to Reverend J. B. Brooks, Ayot St Lawrence, 6 November 1932.

Postcard, 89 x 114mm, addressed in Shaw's hand on verso.

Shaw on religion: "There are not saints enough to go round the ministry. You have to fill up with routine men like your Manchester friend. You tell them 'The jug holds a pint: that's religion.' Someone comes along and says 'A pint fills a jug, and they scream 'Atheist!' The way to find out a parrot is to put his favorite call into different words. He doesn't recognize it. The true believer does." Brooks was a minister of the Methodist Church in Stalybridge, Cheshire.

\$800-1,200





174

174

EDISON, Thomas A. (1847-1931). Autograph letter signed ("Thos A Edison") to J.J. Carty, Orange, New York, 14 August 1918; with photographic print, inscribed below on the mount: "To JJ Carty / Thos A Edison." Letter, 212 x 275mm; photograph, 165 x 125mm, mounted on cardboard.

Edison writes to electrical engineer John Joseph Carty, memorializing his 12 August 1877 milestone: "I was the first person to speak into the first phonograph. The first words spoken by me into the original model, and that were reproduced, were 'Mary had a little lamb' and the other three lines of that verse." Carty (1861-32) served as a chief engineer at AT and was the eighth recipient of the Edison Medal. He played a major role in developing the first transcontinental telephone line. *Provenance*: Doyle, 15 June 1994, lot 7.

\$12,000-15,000

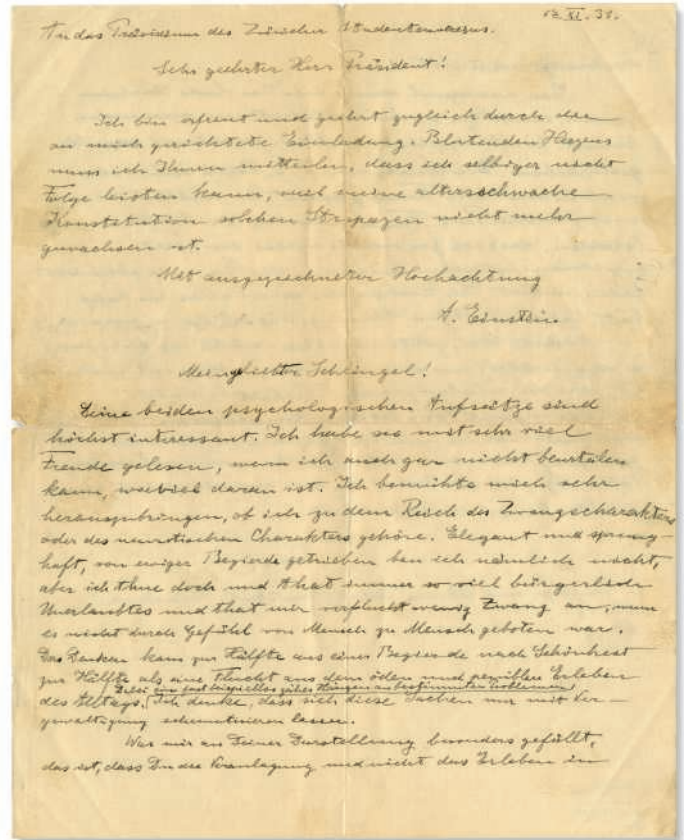
175

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph letter signed twice ("A. Einstein" and "Papa") to Eduard Einstein, 17 November 1931.

In German. Two pages, 219 x 275mm (some light soiling to margins, marginal tears not affecting text).

Einstein offers a glowing review of his son's writing on psychoanalysis while offering observations on his own mentality, and in particular his "tenacious obsession for certain problems which is almost without equal." He compliments Eduard's of essays on psychology and despite his uncertainty as to how "significant they are" he read them with "great pleasure." Eduard, who was studying medicine at the University of Zurich with the intention of becoming a psychiatrist, was a devotee of Sigmund Freud—a belief not shared by his father. Nevertheless, his son's essays prompted Einstein to determine for himself whether he belonged "to the realm of the compulsive character or the neurotic one" and concluded that he was "certainly not restrained and did damn little to restrain myself whenever it was not a matter of emotions between people" — a frank admission of his own difficulty in expressing empathy for his loved ones. As to what drove his thinking, he believed it "came half from a passion for beauty and half as an escape from the empty and routine experience of everyday life." With that said, he claimed "a tenacious obsession for certain problems which is almost without equal" in large part because the problems that consumed him "will only let themselves be schematized by the use of extreme force." He is especially fond of the fact that his son gave primacy to "innate nature" rather than "experience"—which corresponded with his own belief that his son's deteriorating mental state was hereditary (from his mother's side) rather than due to any environmental factors.

He then informs his "beloved rascal" ("Mein geliebter Schlinge") of his travel plans for his second winter at Caltech ("Next week I am America bound") and has made arrangements so his "existence is completely international in nature" which offered him "the greatest amount of freedom." Here Einstein is alluding to the question of whether to resign his post at the University of Berlin, a decision he would finalize the following month.



175

Circling back to psychoanalysis, he jokingly asks "How are things with your little Oedipus complex (in case you have one)? Does the clever and experienced girl student still have you on a string? Are you taking to heart my fatherly advice about love?" Needless to say, Eduard was very close to his mother, so it would be safe to assume that there was no Oedipus complex in play. However, it was an affair with an older woman that ended badly that prompted Eduard's mental collapse the previous year. As a solution, Einstein suggested that his son engage in a dalliance with a younger "plaything" (Isaacson, *Einstein*, 366-67).

Einstein's letter is prefaced with another letter, declining an invitation to speak before the Student Club at the University of Zurich, written for the benefit of his son to copy and send to the club's chairman. For a son eager to see his mostly absent father, it must have proved a great disappointment. *Provenance*: Christie's, 7 June 2000, lot 32.

\$10,000-15,000

126

Kaputh

Lieber Vater!

Du kennst doch meine Krankheit im Brief
 Johannes. Es geht über alles gut hier. Albert ist mit
 seiner Frau da und geniest seine Ferien hier. Er
 ist ein tüchtiger gesunder Karl und sieht noch so
 ein Bub aus, während er auf dem Wege zur Vater-
 schaft wandelt. Die Sprößlinge hier sind
 nach Holland geschickelt. Ich habe sie gesehen
 Loider und Wrecht in der Ruhe studiert, sie sind
 nach meinem Geschmack etwas zu klug und zu
 wenig natürlich und ursprünglich. Du hast
 dich einer sehr strengen Vater, streng unergötter
 gegen alles Papierent, sonst tolerant. Ich will dich
 schnell etwas aus der Physiologie fragen, solange du
 es wilst, nicht unbedeutend hast? Weiss man etwas
 darüber, worauf die Fortleitung eines Reizes im Nerven
 beruht? Lass dich nichts von Vitalismus anfachswagen
 Die Thatsache, D., dass man aus der Einnahme von zwei durch
 Teilung entstandenen Myellen eines Entzugs ein ganzes
 Tier erhalten kann, beweist nichts gegen die Unver-
 käuflichkeit des biologischen Geschehens. Diese Thatsache zeigt
 mir, dass die Umgebung einer Zelle wesentlich darauf ein-
 wirkt, was sich in der Entwicklung fortsetzt. Gleichwohl ist, dass
 die physikalische chemische Analyse das Wesen des Lebens
 überhaupt erklären kann als dem Wesen eines Buches,
 obwohl doch die einzelnen von der Unmöglichkeit der physikalischen
 chemischen Gesetze querspalten. Der Sinn liegt eben nicht in den
 Teilen sondern in einer Synthese von Wirkungen, der wir ganz
 leicht gegenübersetzen. Goethe hätte wunderbar gesagt: die Teile
 halt ihr in der Hand, fehlt ihnen nur das geistige Band.

0000

Die Arbeit mit Dr. Mayer geht sehr schön vorwärts. So
 ein fesselndes Problem habe ich noch nie gehabt.
 Ich glaube man sogar begriffen zu können, warum
 die elektrischen Körper alle die gleiche elektrische
 Ladung haben. Es ist wie eine einfache Verknotung
 des Raumes. Fast ist es zu schön, um wahr zu sein.
 Wenn du im Sommer kommen kannst, können wir
 immer ein Treffen sein. Es wird dir gut thun. Das
 Segelschiff kommt nächsten Tage ins Wasser. Hoffent-
 lich hat Albert noch was davon.
 Ich verbleibe herzlichst gegnert
 von deinem
 Papa.

176

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph letter signed ("Papa") to his son Eduard Einstein, Kaputh [c.1930s].

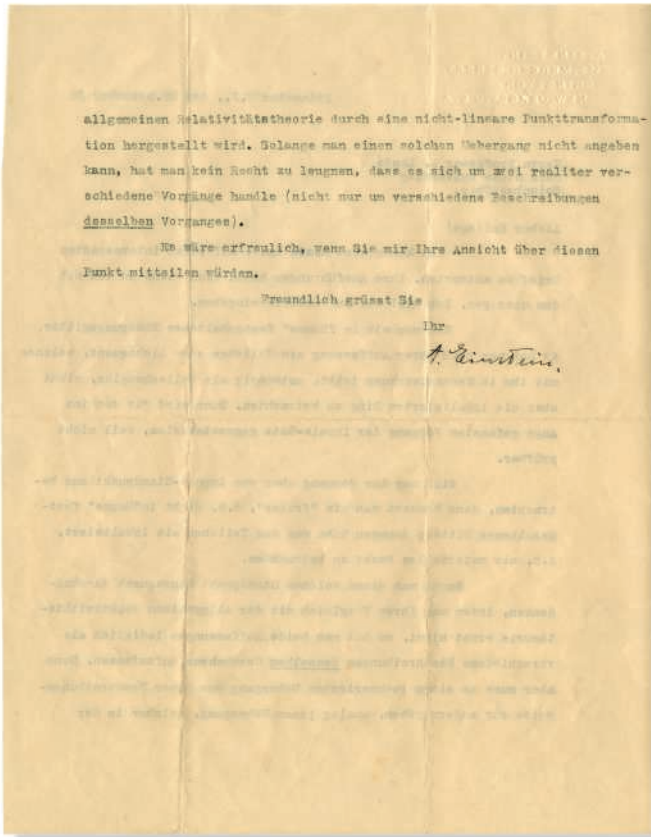
In German. Two pages, 216 x 280mm (a little minor soiling and wear at folds; small closed tear not affecting text).

Einstein writes a lengthy letter on scientific topics to his son, Eduard, asking a question about physiology and giving an update on his work with mathematician Dr W. Mayer. He opens by reporting on his home life: "Everything here is going well. Albert is here with his wife and enjoys his vacation. He is an industrious, healthy lad, and still looks like a boy; meanwhile he is on his way to fatherhood." He comments on verses Eduard sent him—he tells him "they are a bit too clever and not natural and original enough for my taste. Well, you have a strict father, strict at least about all things on paper, otherwise tolerant."

He continues, "I shall ask you something quick about physiology, while you haven't forgotten it yet. Is anything known about what facilitates the propagation of stimuli in nerves? Don't let them tell you anything about vitalism. The fact, for example, that one can produce an entire animal from one or two cells created by the division of the original cell of an embryo proves nothing against the clockwork-like causality of biological processes. This fact only shows that the environment of a cell significantly contributes to what it develops into. Of course I also believe that physical and chemical analysis is no more able to bring light on the nature of life, than it can do, say, on the essence of the book, although nobody would think to doubt the validity of the laws of physics and chemistry. The meaning is not found in the parts, but in a synthesis of effects which is baffling to me ["Der Sinn eben nicht in der Teilen, sondern in einer Synthese von Wirkungen, der wir ganz blode gegenüberstehe"]. Goethe said it wonderfully 'You hold the parts in your hand, but you're lacking the conceptual band.'"

He also mentions that his work with Dr Mayer "is proceeding beautifully. I've never had such a gripping problem ["So ein fesselndes Problem hab ich noch nie gehabt"]. I believe we will soon be able to grasp why electrical particles all have the same charge. It is like a simple bonding of space ["eine einfache Verknotung des Raumes"]. It is almost too beautiful to be true." Mayer began to work with Einstein in January 1930, writing several papers on unified field theory with him. *Provenance*: Christie's, 7 June 2000, lot 25.

\$15,000-25,000



177

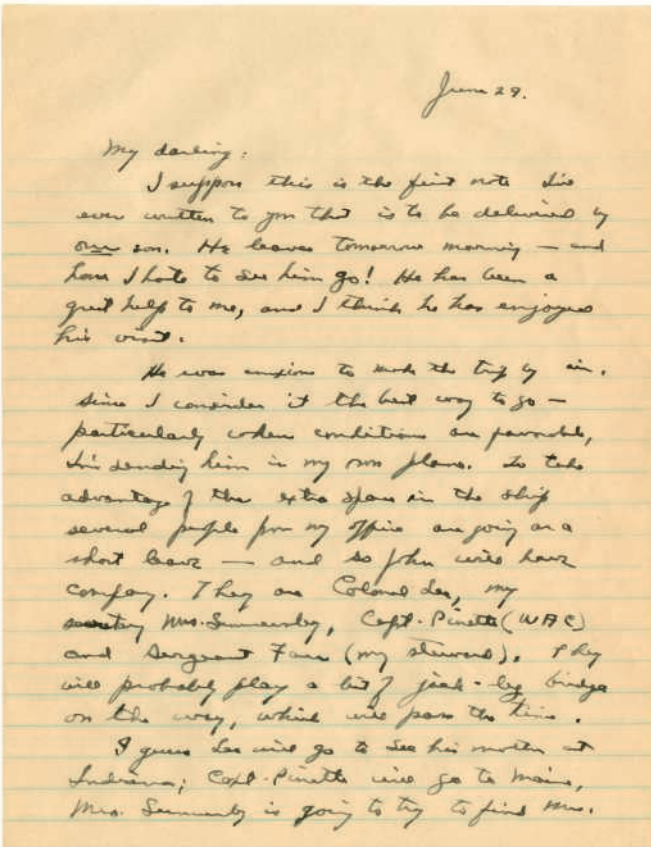
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("Albert Einstein") to Professor Alfred Landé, Princeton, New Jersey, 28 December 1935.

In German. Two pages, 215 x 275mm; Einstein's blindstamped stationery; with transmittal envelope.

Einstein writes to a fellow physicist on the theory of relativity. Landé (1888-1976) was a Professor at Ohio State University who would become known for his contributions to quantum theory, and here Einstein discusses Landé's take on the general theory of relativity: "If one seeks to consistently think through a similar point of view by taking seriously your comparison with the general theory of relativity, then one has to regard both conceptions merely as different descriptions of the same event ... It would be nice if you could tell me your opinion on this point" (translated). Landé published *Principles of Quantum Mechanics* two years later in 1937, followed by *Quantum Mechanics* in 1951, and *Foundations of Quantum Theory: A Study in Continuity and Symmetry* in 1955. Provenance: Sotheby's, 17 November 1988, lot 194.

\$15,000-25,000

For additional Einstein letters, please see lots 28-54



178

EISENHOWER, Dwight (1890-1969). Autograph letter signed ("Ike") to Mamie Doud Eisenhower, [Bushy Park], 29 June [1944].

Two pages, 265 x 204mm. Housed in a custom clamshell case.

Writing in the weeks after the Normandy Landings Dwight Eisenhower writes of his son's graduation from West Point and mentions Kay Summersby.

A fine letter from Eisenhower, written in the weeks following the successful Normandy landings. He opens with pride observing that the letter would be the first he had "ever written to you that is to be delivered by our son. He leaves tomorrow morning - and how I hate to see him go! He has been a great help to me, and I think he has enjoyed his visit." (John Eisenhower had graduated West Point on 6 June 1944, the day his father was overseeing Operation Overlord.) Several members of his staff were planning short leaves of duty stateside, and he advised his wife that "John will have some company." Most notably, "my Secretary Mrs. Summersby". Interestingly, Eisenhower adds "Mrs." in front of her name, although she was unmarried. She had been engaged to a U.S. Army officer, Lt. Col. Richard "Dick" Arnold, but he was killed in the North African Campaign of 1943. (Weather this was a subtle means of assuaging any suspicions his wife may have had remains a matter of conjecture.) Discussing his staff's travel plans, he adds that "Mrs. Summersby is going to try to find Mr. Arnold (mother of her late fiancé)." Rumors of an affair between Eisenhower and Summersby, abounded during and after the war, and in Summersby's own memoir, *Past Forgetting: My Love Affair with Dwight D. Eisenhower* (New York, 1976), after Ike's death, she frankly avowed an affair, although unconsummated.

\$3,000-5,000



Nov. 25/1990

RONALD REAGAN

Dear Patti

I know this is a very tardy reply to your letter and for that I apologize. My only excuse is that I've been in & out of town so much I haven't spent much time at my desk. But you've been very much on my mind because of your letter and your magazine article.

Patti I can understand your criticism of me and my supposed crimes while Pres. But hear my side. The supposed crimes were press distortions and outright lies. In my budget battles with the Congress I wasn't trying or suggesting that we reduce help to the needy. But let me give you an example of what I was trying to correct. I found a program where the overhead - the administration costs of the bureaucrats were 2 for every 1 that reached a needy person. Another example - there were programs where people with some income, wages or whatever received a grant from the govt. Some investigating of that program revealed 40% of the recipients had falsified their income in order to be eligible for the grant. They were cheating the needy



3

RONALD REAGAN

Patti in my eyes. I did a number of things that helped the needy and the homeless. In public housing I made it possible for the inmates to take charge and manage that housing if they desired.

What I'm trying to say is that you have no way of knowing the facts in the face of the press distortions. If you could see your way clear to restore relations with us many of your questions could be answered. But more than that - we are your family. I remember many occasions when I found your mother in tears because of you. We both have memories and photos to prove that ours was a loving family. Later photos show the change that has taken place. Our time is running short. We won't be around forever. Isn't it worth a try? I assure you we won't impose ourselves on you or interfere with your life

Love Dad

179

REAGAN, Ronald (1911-2004). Autograph letter signed ("Dad") to Patricia Davis, [n.p.] 25 November 1990.

Three pages, 162 x 215mm, on his personal letterhead.

Ronald Reagan offers an impassioned defense of his administration's policies toward the homeless and impoverished while attempting to mend fences with his estranged daughter. A remarkably frank letter from the former President, written in response to Patti Davis' public criticisms of her father's actions during his two terms in the White House. Reagan, while eager to mend fences with his daughter, remained adamant that his policies were not aimed against the poor, but rather, against poor administration of government programs to aid them: "I can understand your criticism of me and my supposed crimes while Pres. But hear my side. The supposed crimes were press distortions and outright lies. In my budget battles with the Congress I wasn't trying or suggesting that we reduce help to the needy. But let me give you an example of what I was trying to correct. I found a program where overhead - the administration costs of the bureaucrats were 2 for every 1 that reached a needy person. Another example - there were programs where people with some income, wages or whatever received a grant from the govt. Some investigating of that program revealed 40% of the recipients had falsified their income in order to be eligible for the grant. They were cheating the needy people who were entitled to help." Reagan also seeks to add perspective to the homeless crisis: "Patti I feel as sorry as you do with the problem of the homeless but yes it's true that a number of them did choose to take to the streets. Some time back some 'do gooders' like the Civil Liberty [sic] Union got the law changed so that mental cases, particularly retarded people could not be committed to mental institutions by their families [sic] or anyone else unless they were a threat to other's lives or their own. That change in the law opened the hospital doors to any number of mentally retarded who elected to stay on the street rather than go to their homes."

After offering further examples in his defense, Reagan closes offering an olive branch: "If you could see your way clear to restore relations with us many of your questions could be answered. But more than that - we are your family. I remember many occasions when I found your mother in tears because of you. WE both have memories and photos to prove that ours was a loving family. Later photos shows the change that has taken place. Our time is running short. We won't be around forever. Isn't it worth a try? I assure you we won't impose ourselves on you or interfere with your life."

\$20,000-30,000

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.



PHILADELPHIA

Published by A. Bacon & Co. s.4th-st. Price, 25 cts.

Con Spirito.

O say can you see by the dawn's early light What so

proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming Whose broad stripes & bright stars thro' the

perilous fight O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming and the

rf rockets red glare the bombs bursting in air *rf* Gave proof thro' the night that our

flag still was there O! say does that star spangled banner yet wave, O'er the
 land of the free and the home of the brave *p* Sym *pp* *p*
ff
 (2) (3)

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep;	And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes	That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep	A home and a country shall leave us no more,
As it fitfully blows half conceals half discloses;	Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps polluti ^{on}
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam	No refuge could save the hireling and slave;
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream,	From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave
'Tis the star spangled banner O! long may it wave,	And the star spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.	O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

(4)
 O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
 Between their lov'd home, and the wars desolation,
 Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land,
 Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserv'd us a nation.
 Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
 And this be our motto — In God is our trust;
 And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

FLUTE.

Con Spirito

Stephen Bates Esq: Boston

Quincy 22. August 1831

Sir

The letter from my father to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts which Mr Sheppard has thought proper to introduce into his address, was a complimentary answer to a friendly and patriotic address of the Grand Lodge to him - In it he expressly states that he had never been initiated in the order - He therefore knew nothing of their Secrets - their Oaths - nor their Penalties - For lets had their practical operation been revealed, by the murder of William Morgan - nor had the hand of the avenger of blood been arrested for five long years - and probably forever, by the contumacy of wretches getting justice at defiance in her own Sanctuary - nor had the trial of ~~William Morgan~~ marked the influence of one juror under Masonic Oaths, upon the verdict of his eleven fellows.

That Mr Sheppard should refer to a letter from my father, a professedly uninitiated man, to liberate the Masonic Institution from the imputed charge of unlaful Oaths of horrible and disgusting perjury, and secrets the divulging of which had been punished by a murder unjustified in human atrocity, is to me passing strange. All that my father knew of Masonry in 1798, was that it was favourable to the support of civil authority, and this he inferred from the characters of intimate friends of his and excellent men who had been members of the Society - The inference was surely natural; but he had never seen the civil authority in conflict with Masonry its self - To speak of the Masonic Institution as favourable to the support of civil authority at this day and in this Country, would be a mockery

earnestly recommend the perusal and meditation of the whole passage to all virtuous and conscientious Masons, of whom I know there are great numbers - If they wish to draw precepts for their own conduct from the example and principles of Washington, or from the deliberate and anxious opinions and solicitude of Jefferson, they will find in these pages lessons of duty for themselves, which they might consider it a presumption to offer them, in me - The application of the principles, in a case not identically the same, but in every essential point of argument similar, and in many respects from a weaker to a mind stronger Sage I would leave to their own discretion, though just divested of its passions, it is in my opinion an unanswerable demonstration of the duty of every Mason in the United States at this day.

I never heard, and do not believe that the Rev: ^d Dr: ever delivered or published a Sermon censuring my father for any thing he had ever said upon the subject of Masonry - The electoral vote of Massachusetts in 1801, was unanimous for my father.

You are at liberty to make what use of this letter you please: Giving notice if you publish it, that it is in answer to a letter of enquiry, received by me.

I am very respectfully, Sir, your obed^t Serv^t
John Quincy Adams.

PROPERTY OF A NEW ENGLAND COLLECTOR

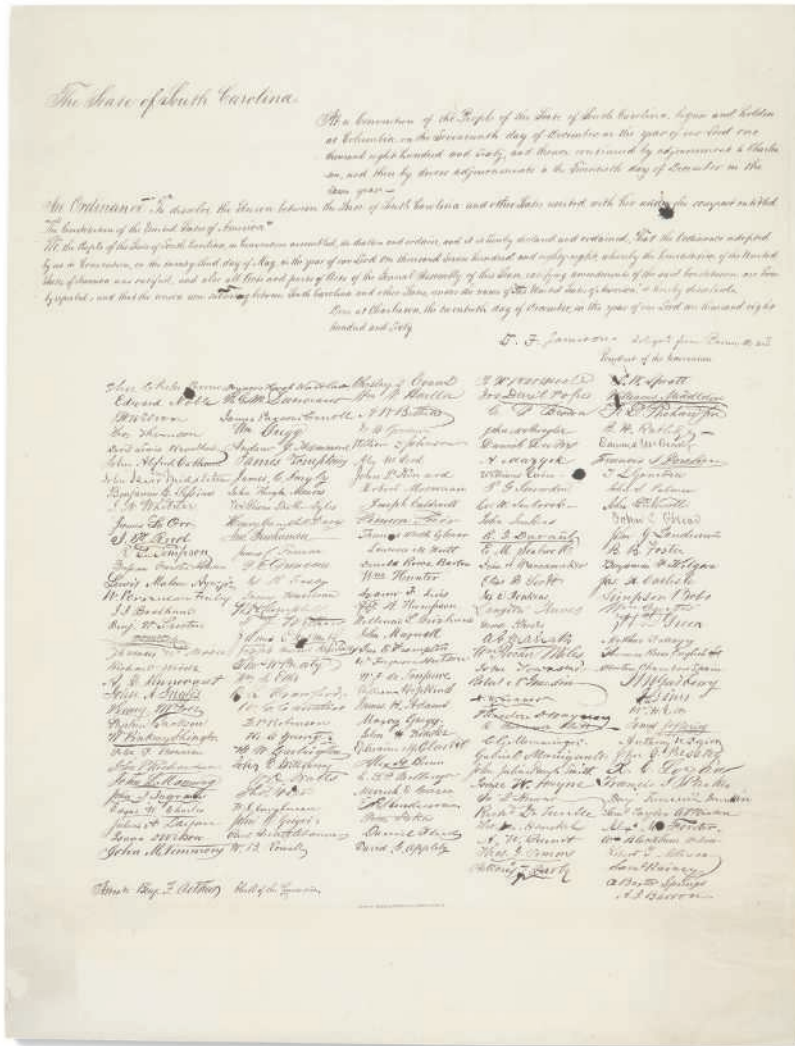
180

ADAMS, John Quincy (1767-1848). Autograph letter signed ("J.Q. Adams") to Stephen Bates, Quincy, 22 August 1831.

Four pages, 240 x 190mm, matted and framed to show both recto and verso (not examined out of frame).

On the eve of the 1831 National Anti-Masonic Convention, John Quincy Adams vehemently refutes the suggestion that his father was ever a member or supporter of Masonry. A candid, lengthy, and animated letter written at the height of the anti-Masonic movement that gripped the country in the wake of the disappearance of William Morgan, who had threatened to publish Masonic secrets in 1826. Here, Adams takes issue with a claim that his father was a member of the order, a claim based upon a laudatory letter the elder Adams wrote to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, characterizing it rather as a polite and complimentary address in which he categorically stated that "he had never been initiated in the Order. He therefore knew nothing of their Secrets - their Oaths - nor their Penalties." While Adams admitted his father "had known the love of the fine arts, the delight in hospitality, and the devotion to humanity of the Masonic Fraternity", it was in large part because he found them to be "excellent men" many of whom he counted as "intimate friends". But, Adams asserted, "To speak of the Masonic Institution as favorable to the support of civil authority at this day and in this country, would be a mockery, mockery of the common sense and sensibility of mankind." Adams also objected to Masonry's use of Washington's name: "The use of the name Washington to give an odour of sanctity to the institution as it now stands exposed to the world, is in my opinion as unwarrantable as that of my father's name."

\$8,000-12,000



181

CIVIL WAR - SOUTH CAROLINA ACT OF SECESSION. *The State of South Carolina. At a Convention of the People of the State ... begun and held at Columbia [17-20 December 1860]. An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and the other States ... done at Charleston, 20 December 1860.* Charleston, S.C.: Evans & Cogswell, n.d. [c. March 1861].

South Carolina votes to secede from the union: a rare broadside, one of the first Confederate imprints. One of only 200 copies printed, an imposing, large-format, lithographic facsimile of the original engrossed and signed manuscript Act of Secession, carefully prepared from the original engrossed document. The document features facsimile signatures of D.F. Jamison, President of the Convention, and 169 delegates to the Secession Convention convened by Governor Pickens (even the ink blots which mar the original are carefully reproduced by the lithographers). The historic resolution, which revoked South Carolina's ratification of the U.S. Constitution, was largely the work of Robert Barnwell Rhett, editor of the *Charleston Mercury*, which printed a well-known broadside announcement of the vote, the day it was taken, proclaiming "The Union is Dissolved!". The resolution was passed unanimously at 1:15 p.m. on 20 December. It was accompanied by a longer, legalistic Declaration of Causes, maintaining that South Carolina was justified in secession as the Northern States had ceased to comply with their obligations under the Constitution, especially as concerned slavery and the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law. Shortly after adoption of the Ordinance, Evans & Cogswell, printers to the convention, were asked to prepare a copy for use by the members. As reported in the March 28, 1861 entry of the *Journal of the Convention of the People of South Carolina*, the work was done "in a style creditable to the art; and by a careful comparison with the original, the Committee [on Printing] find it to bear a very notable similarity to it." Satisfied with the printer's proof, the Convention immediately authorized Evans & Cogswell to print 200 copies of the *Ordinance*, to be distributed as directed by the President of the Convention. **Very rare:** according to ABPC, only two other examples have sold at auction in at least a quarter century (one copy sold at Christie's, New York 24 May 2002, lot 33, \$55,000 and 3 December 2007, lot 110, \$46,600). Crandall 1887 (cites 2 copies); Parrish & Willingham 3794 (11 institutional copies); Sabin 87444; see J. A. May and J. Reynolds Faunt, *South Carolina Secedes*, 1960, pp. 20, 36-37.

Folio broadside (864 x 660mm). Lithographed in black ink on heavy wove paper (marginal losses at top left and near bottom left corner well clear of text, a few marginal tears, backed with archival paper).

\$10,000-15,000



W. H. Barlow pinx. et sculpsit.

Sculp. de Goussier.

Paris 1825.

PEHRISKA-RUEPA.

Chasseur de la Nation des Mandanques. Guerrier Mandanque costumé pour la Danse de l'ours.

MENNIAHRI WARRIOR IN THE COSTUME OF THE DOG DANSE.



PROPERTY FROM A FRENCH COLLECTION

182

BODMER, Karl (1809-1893) – MAXIMILIAN ZU WIED-NEUWIED, Prince Alexander (1782-1867). *Voyage dans l'intérieur de l'Amérique du Nord exécuté pendant les années 1832, 1833, et 1834*. Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1840-1843.

The first French edition of the best illustrated travel book to the American West, with contemporary hand-coloring of 24 plates including all of the portraits of Native American individuals. Karl Bodmer, a Swiss artist then in his early twenties, was employed by the scientist Prince Maximilian to record his travels among the American tribes of the Plains, reaching as far west as Fort Mackenzie and the Blackfoot tribe of Montana. On their return to Europe, "Maximilian finally realized that, in his careful observations and hundreds of exotic watercolors and sketches Bodmer created, he possessed a priceless cache of ethnographic and historical information that would add much to the scientific literature about North America, and he set about producing one of the last of the great illustrated books of the Enlightenment as well as a thoroughly romantic document of his North American expedition. His publishers would have preferred a light travel journal, illustrated with a few lithographs, but Maximilian remained true to his purpose and planned [this] multivolume work accompanied by a deluxe atlas (with outspoken Bodmer's encouragement) containing the finest engravings that Paris craftsmen could produce" (Tyler, "Karl Bodmer and the American West," in Ruud). Bodmer's plates depict the scenery, villages, dances and, most outstandingly, the hand-colored portraits of individuals from various tribes: his portrait of Pehriska-Rupha, the "Moennitarri warrior in the costume of the Dog dance" is one of the greatest icons of a vanished way of life. These were also the first accurate depictions of Native Americans to reach the larger public. Abbey Travel 615 (English ed); Howes M-443; Ruud, ed., Karl Bodmer's North American Prints, pp. 77-321; Wagner-Camp 76:2.

Four volumes comprising three octavo text volumes (230 x 145mm) and a folio atlas (595 x 430mm). Text with wood-engraved illustrations, map of Fort Clark, and a large folding route map hand-colored in outline (long closed tear to folding map); atlas with 81 engraved and aquatint plates comprising 48 "tableaux" of which 19 are hand-colored and 31 "vignettes" printed on the same size sheet as the tableaux of which 5 are hand-colored; the 24 hand-colored plates also heightened with gum arabic; all but one plate (tab. 61) with the Bodmer blindstamp below caption, by various engravers, all in early states and almost all in state one or two, as expected in the French edition [i.e. with the English-language captions but before the imprints were dated] (scattered mostly marginal spotting and occasional stains or toning, some spotting in image of pls. 1, 64, 77 and vig. 27, pls. 70-71 browned, vig. 10 with offsetting in image). Contemporary quarter morocco, spine gilt-ruled, binder's tickets of A. Varicault (spines sunned, minor rubbing). *Provenance*: "P.-M." (gilt-stamped initials at foot of each spine).

\$100,000-150,000

PROPERTY OF A NEW ENGLAND COLLECTOR

183

U.S.S. *CONSTITUTION* – A frame constructed with oriental wood recovered during repair work on the vessel, 1907. [With:]. McIntyre, Joseph. Typed document signed ("Joseph McIntyre"), n.p., 23 February 1907.

McIntire, a Quartermaster and Shipjoiner, writes as to the origin of the wood "The frame is made from the timber of this ship used in her construction in 1796; in the repair of the ship at Boston Navy Yard, 1907 this stock was selected from said timber." McIntire adds that the image within "was copied from a Photograph taken of the Historic old Frigate Constitution on a cruise off Malta 1849.

328 x 370 mm molding framing an early 20th century mounted photograph of an image of "Old Ironsides" (a few minor pin holes, chips at bottom of photo mount). Document: One page, 102 x 168mm. With blindstamp seal of Edward J. Maverick, Justice of the Peace, Boston, Mass. (foxing and marginal wear).

[Also with:] a modern scale model of the ship standing 440mm tall and 540mm in length (approx).

\$6,000-9,000



We have the heart-felt pleasure to inform our fellow citizens that the Federal Convention adjourned yesterday, having completed the object of their deliberations— And we hear that Major W. Jackson, the secretary of that honorable body, leaves this city for New-York, this morning, in order to lay the great result of their proceedings before the United States in Congress.

A correspondent expresses his concern, that any proposition should have been made in the general assembly, for opening and prolonging the time for officers and folders to draw their donation lands, beyond the time allowed by law; he fears it will make many delay their application, on account of the advance they must make for the surveying fees—and at last be shut out; for certainly the measure will never be adopted by the legislature, as the same principle would unquestionably go to open again the door to the accounts for depreciation, and other numerous claims upon the public, which are barred and excluded by this date, and by the United States.

A Mezzotint Print of His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, done by CHARLES WILSON PEALE of Philadelphia, from a portrait which he has painted since the sitting of the Convention, is now completed: the likeness is esteemed the best that has been executed in a print.—This is one of an intended series of prints, to be taken from Mr. Peale's collection of portraits of illustrious persons, distinguished in the late revolution. Those of His Excellency Doctor Franklin and the honorable the Marquis de la Fayette, have been already published.

(detail)

OTHER PROPERTIES

184

CONSTITUTION— *The Pennsylvania Packet, and General Advertiser*, Philadelphia: John Dunlap & David C. Claypoole, 18 September 1787.

First report of the end of the Constitutional Convention. Appearing at the top of page three, in large type, the editors write, "We have the heart-felt pleasure to inform our fellow citizens that the Federal Convention adjourned yesterday, having completed the object of their deliberations—And we hear that Major W. Jackson, the secretary of that honorable body, leaves this city for New York, this morning, in order to lay the great result of their proceedings before the United States in Congress." After the delegates to the convention had signed the final document on 17 September, they charged Major William Jackson of South Carolina with the responsibility of reporting the completion of the document to the Confederation Congress then sitting at New York. He reached the city on the 20th and read the document before Congress. The process of ratification would take over nine months to complete the required number of states had approved the document to bring it into effect.

Four pages, 466 x 292mm (marginal tears and chips affecting a few words of text, weak horizontal center fold partly mended, toned spot at bottom of second leaf).

\$8,000-12,000

185

Pembroke
N^o on the Ship's Book
(524)

Geo. Champiness Able Seaman aged _____ years
entered on Board His Majesty's Ship *Pembroke* on the _____ day of _____ One thousand seven hundred and _____ and served until the _____ day of _____ One thousand seven hundred and _____ at which time he was discharged by reason of *Death*

He hath received to the Value of, in

Slop-Cloaths supplied by { Messrs *Simpson* _____ *Two Shillings*
N.O. _____ *One pound six pence*

Beds _____

Dead Mens Cloaths _____

Tobacco _____ *Twelve Shillings*

Surgeon _____

Cloaths in Sick Quarters _____

Wages { By Advance Two Months _____
Two Months in every Six Months _____ }

Signed and Sealed the 15th day of June 1759

John Wheelock Captain *Jas Cook* Master XX
Wm Thompson Boatswain

Full Wages _____
Deducted _____
Net _____

Abatements for

Slop-Cloaths supplied by { Messrs *Simpson* _____ *So. 2..0*
N.O. _____ *1..6-9*

Neglect _____

Beds _____

Dead Men's Cloaths _____

Tobacco _____ *0..12-8*

Surgeon _____

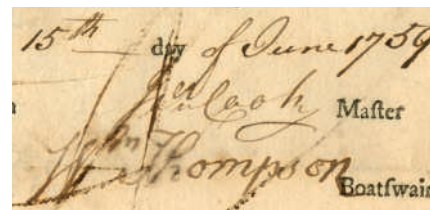
Cloaths in Sick Quarters _____

Wages { By Advance Two Months _____
Two Months in every Six _____
Chef _____
Greenwich Hospital _____
Stores _____

E R 420

To the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy.

N.O.



(detail)

185

COOK, James (1728-1779). Document signed ("Jas Cook") as Master of the H.M.S. *Pembroke*, [Quebec] 15 June 1759.

One page, 298 x 250mm (mounting remnants on verso, contemporary ink cancellation marks affecting signatures).

One of the earliest examples of James Cook's rare signature in private hands—signed as he was preparing soundings of the St. Lawrence River in advance of the British capture of Quebec. Cook's signature appears beside Captain John Wheelock's and above Boatswain William Thompson's signatures discharging "Geo: Champiness" described as an "Able Seaman" who was discharged "by reason of Death." The document lists the remaining belongings left by the seamen as well as other salient details pertaining to his accounts and pay.

Cook began his career at sea in the late 1740s, working on merchant ships in the coasting trade and later on the Baltic Sea. In 1755, he volunteered for Royal Navy service and rose quickly in the ranks, becoming a master in 1757 aboard the HMS *Solebay*. The next year, he would find himself on the HMS *Pembroke* taking part in the amphibious assault on the Fortress of Louisbourg. The present document was drafted as Cook was preparing to take soundings of the hazardous passages on the St. Lawrence River through which the British fleet would need to pass through in order to threaten the City of Quebec—the strategic heart of French Canada. After Wolfe's failed attempt on the city at the end of July 1759, Cook volunteered to search for an appropriate landing spot upstream where Wolfe's forces could land in order to scale the cliffs that led to the Plains of Abraham just to the west of the fortifications guarding Quebec. Under the cover of darkness, Cook took soundings of the river near the cliffs and selected the best landing spot. The next morning, Wolfe led 5,000 men up the cliffs where he defeated the French defenders under Montcalm. While the victory, which spelled the end of France's domination of the interior of North America, immortalized Wolfe, who died on the field of battle, it also made Cook's career. Within the Royal Navy, Cook was being referred to as "master surveyor and master of the fleet" (Dugard, *Farther Than Any Man: The Rise and Fall of James Cook*, 36).

\$30,000-50,000



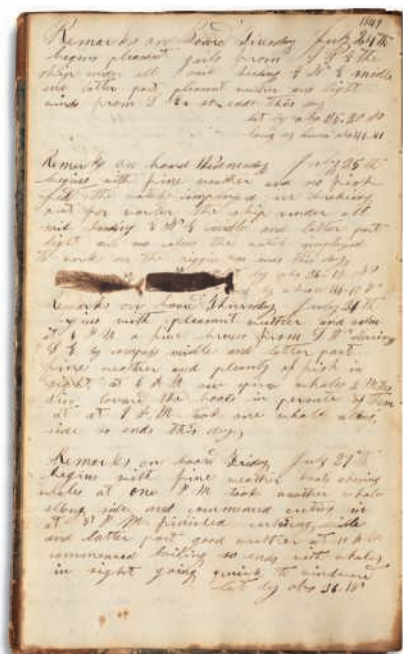
186

FLAGG, James Montgomery (1870-1960). *I WANT YOU*. New York: Leslie - Judge Co., 1917.

A fine example of Flagg's immortal First World War recruiting poster. In an effort to cut costs (and not hire a model) Flagg drew Uncle Sam in his own image. From there the poster took on a life of its own, becoming so iconic that the military reused the image during the Second World War. An particularly bright and clean example.

1026 X 760mm, linen backed (a few minor surface abrasions and light creases).

\$7,000-9,000



187

GOLD RUSH – HOXIE, James D. (1814-1887). Manuscript log. Aboard the bark Chase of New Bedford, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, 17 April 1849-6 April 1850.

The log of one of the first ships out of New Bedford to sail for the California Gold Rush, recorded by Mayflower descendant James Hoxie. Extreme demand after the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848 created a shortage of ships equipped to make the voyage to California, leading to whalers being retrofitted for the journey around Cape Horn. The *Chase*, captained by H. Ricketson, spent several months whaling before starting for California. They reached San Francisco harbor on 6 April 1850: "Steered for the harbor of San Francisco, so ends this day with much joy to all on board after a long and tedious voyage of two hundred and sixty-four days from New Bedford." Hoxie notes the weather and coordinates daily, as well as sightings of whales and seals and meetings with other ships. See Octavius Thorndike Howe, *Argonauts of '49: History and Adventures of the Emigrant Companies from Massachusetts, 1849-1850* (1923).

Folio notebook (345 x 203mm). 115 leaves, many blank. Small stamps and drawings of whales indicating sightings and catches; pressed flowers. Contemporary half calf over boards (joints splitting, wear to boards and spine with surface losses).

\$5,000-7,000

THE **ROBERT B. and
BEATRICE C. MAYER**
FAMILY COLLECTION

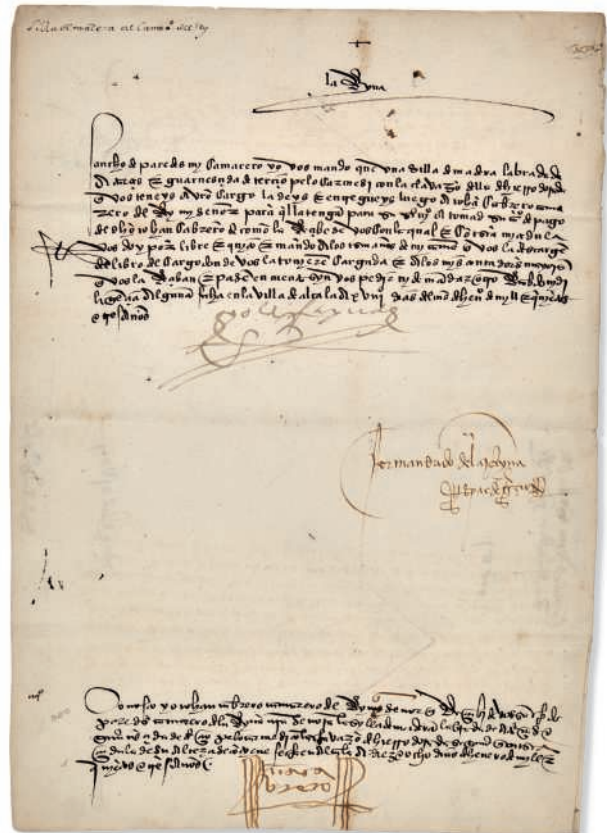
188

ISABELLA I (1451-1504), Queen of Castile and Aragon. Document signed ("Yo la Reyna") to Royal Steward Sancho de Paredes, Alcalá de Henares, 18 January 1503.

In Spanish. One page (306 x 216mm). In a clear Spanish court hand, endorsed "Por mandado de la Reyna" by Gaspar de Trizio, Royal Secretary (two closed tears clearly reinforced from verso). Red morocco folding case.

Queen Isabella orders a velvet-covered chair for King Ferdinand. A detailed royal requisition to Isabella's chamberlain, Sancho de Paredes, who is instructed to provide a wooden chair upholstered in crimson velvet to Juan Cabrero, the King's Chamberlain. A receipt is to be obtained upon delivery and the expense entered in the royal account books. Isabella I of Castile died in November 1504, almost two years from the date of this order; her crown passed to her daughter Joanna of Castile ("Juana la loca").

\$2,000-4,000



PROPERTY OF A NEW ENGLAND COLLECTOR

189

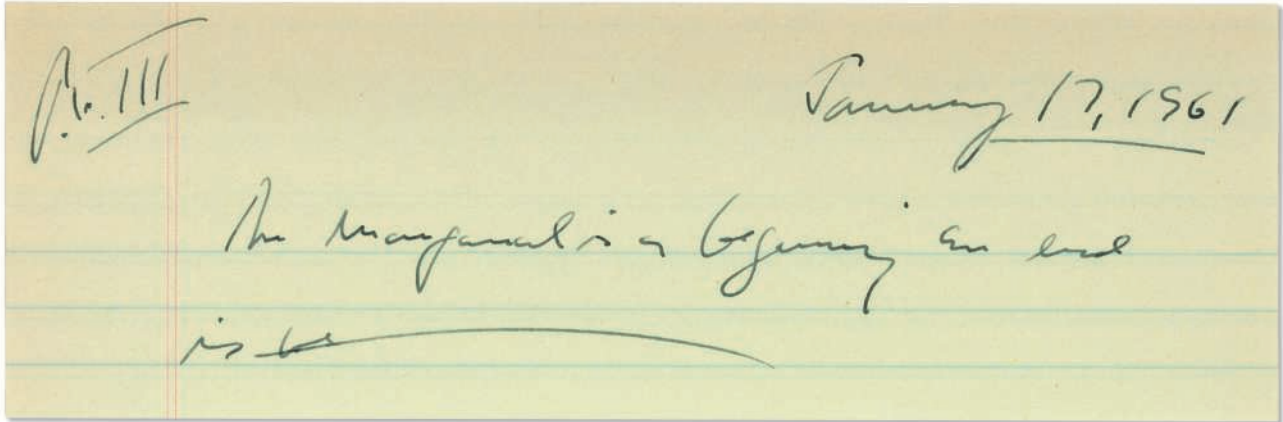
JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1796) – Cornelius TIEBOUT (1773-1832) after PEALE, Rembrandt (1778-1860). *THOMAS JEFFERSON* *President of the United States*. [Philadelphia: A Day [1801].

Stipple engraving on silk, 512 x 334mm. (surface abrasions, marginal losses, some marginal fraying and tack holes). Framed.

A full-length portrait published in advance of Jefferson's assumption of his executive duties while holding a variant text of the Declaration of Independence. In a rush to meet the demand for portraits of the incoming President, Cornelius Tiebout of Philadelphia adapted Rembrandt Peale's portrait of Jefferson completed the previous year, and placing it upon a body evocative of Gilbert Stuart's 1796 likeness of George Washington. Peale voiced his displeasure on the liberty taken by Tiebout in a letter to Jefferson: "I was much mortified at the abominable abuse of this Picture ... the Engraver does not possess the necessary delicacy of hand & eye." (1 March 1801, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson Digital Edition*). Tiebout completes his picture by having Jefferson hold a copy of his 1776 masterwork, *The Declaration of Independence* beside a bust of Benjamin Franklin while adding a variant phraseology found only in a fragment thought to be a version of the Dunlap broadside edition printed prior to the night of 4 July 1776 now part of the collections of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This version includes several differences in typography, most notably the inclusion of the indefinite article before the word "new" in the phrase, "institute new government." (See Wilfred Ritz, "From the Here of Jefferson's Rough Draft of the Declaration of Independence to the There of the Printed Dunlap Broadside" *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* October 1992, pp. 499-512).

\$8,000-10,000





PROPERTY OF A NEW ENGLAND COLLECTOR

190

KENNEDY, John Fitzgerald (1917-1963). Autograph manuscript [aboard the *Caroline* en route from Palm Beach to Washington], 17 January 1961.

One page, 64 x 197 mm (visible), on yellow, lined paper, matted with a portrait.

Three days before he was to deliver his inaugural address, Kennedy composes a "demonstration draft" for the benefit of a journalist in an effort to prove his authorship. An amazing document, written in part for the benefit of *Time* magazine reporter Hugh Sidey, written aboard his private plane, the *Caroline*, on the afternoon of 17 January 1961. For many years, the present document had been presumed to be one of only two known handwritten drafts of his inaugural address. However, in interviews with Theodore Sorensen and Hugh Sidey done in the last decade, it has been determined that the present manuscript, as well as a nine-page holograph copy now housed at the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, were in fact fair copies of a draft that Kennedy had dictated to Evelyn Lincoln a week earlier, on 10 January 1961.

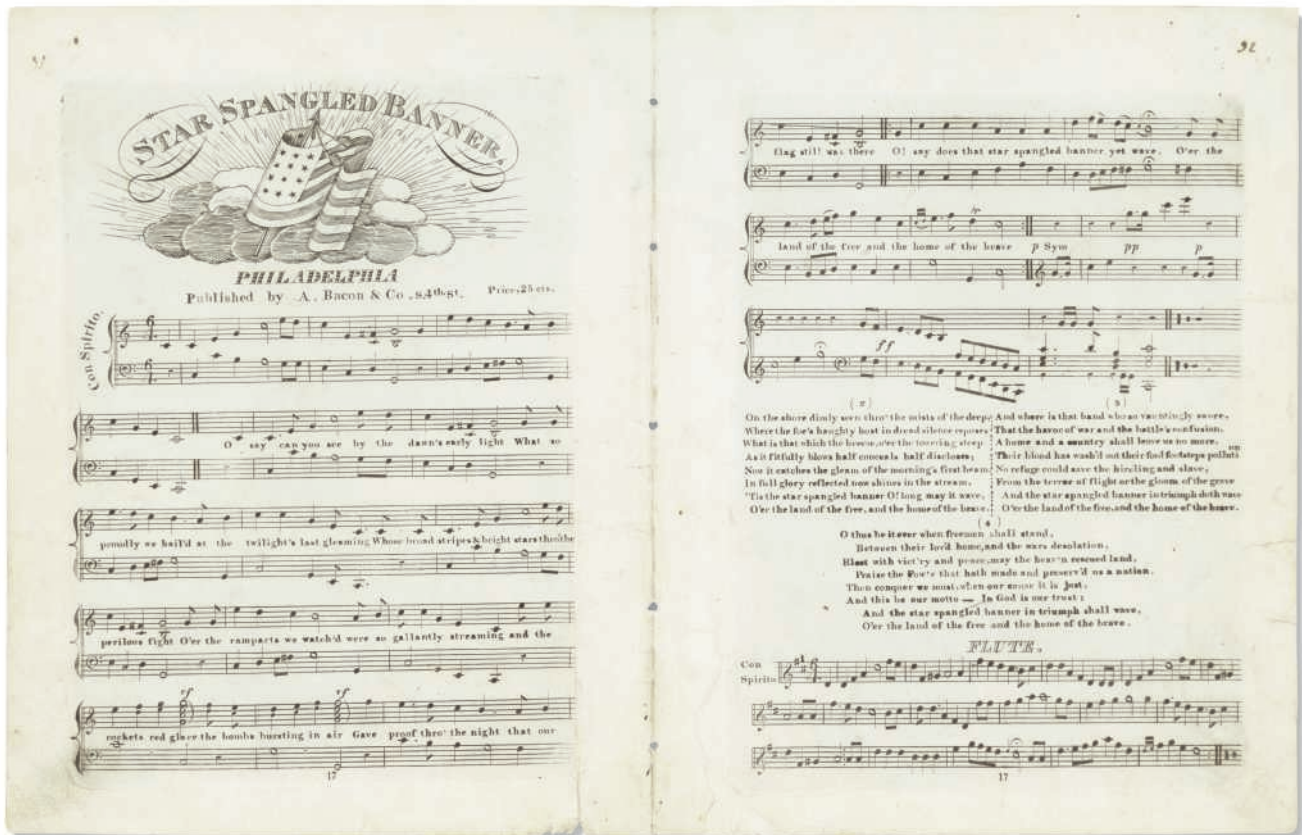
On 16 January, Theodore Sorensen flew to Palm Beach where he and Kennedy spent the morning revising the 10 January draft. Sorensen spent the afternoon, assembling Kennedy's notes and typing a clean draft. The next morning, on 17 January, Kennedy reworked the draft further. That afternoon, Sorensen, Kennedy, and secretary Evelyn Lincoln boarded the *Caroline* for a trip back to Washington. During the early portion of the flight, Kennedy dictated what is considered the close-to-final version of the inaugural address to Lincoln. At some point soon afterward, Kennedy asked Evelyn Lincoln for a yellow legal pad and began jotting down his iconic closing invocation, "ask not what you can do..." Sorensen recalled that Kennedy had wryly observed afterward that he had heard that a holograph draft from one of Franklin Roosevelt's inaugural addresses had recently been discovered and sold for \$200,000 (Sorensen, *Kennedy*, 243; Tofel, *Sounding the Trumpet*, p. 68-69).

Then Kennedy invited Hugh Sidey, who was also traveling aboard the *Caroline*, into his compartment. Pushing aside his breakfast, Kennedy pulled out a legal pad and began jotting the line: "The Inaugural is a beginning an end is", but then stopped, ripped the page from the legal pad and discarded the page. He then started again, with a better approximation of the opening line of the 10 January draft and wrote for three pages. He then placed his pad down and commented to Sidey, "It's tough. The speech to the Massachusetts Legislature went so well. It's going to be hard to meet that standard." He told Sidey that he was unhappy with the opening passages. He continued to write some more and then threw his pen down in frustration. Sidey was flummoxed. He recalled thinking to himself "My God! it's three days before the inauguration, and he hasn't progressed beyond a first draft?" (Clarke, *Ask Not*, p. 194-195).

When their meeting ended, Kennedy drafted five additional pages which also corresponded to the 10 January dictated draft, and together with the page bearing his iconic closing invocation, became what was touted as his "early draft". Thurston Clarke described the affair as "a performance [...] a charade, but an honorable one, performed to reinforce the truth: that Kennedy was the author of the passages he had dictated [on 10 January]". It was very much a repeat performance he did from his hospital bed in 1955 for the benefit of reporter Evan Thomas to demonstrate that he was indeed the true author of *Profiles in Courage*. Drew Pearson's accusation that Kennedy was not the author of his 1956 book still stung, and Kennedy was determined to demonstrate that in this case of his inaugural address, he was the true author (Clarke, 194).

While the nine page draft became the oft-touted "early draft," Evelyn Lincoln retrieved the present discarded manuscript and added it to her growing collection of Kennedy memorabilia. Provenance: Evelyn Lincoln - Robert L. White (his sale, Guernsey's, 18-19 March 1998, lot 7) - the consignee.

\$20,000-30,000



ANOTHER PROPERTY

191

Star Spangled Banner. Philadelphia: A. Bacon & Co. S. 4th. Str. [c. 1816].

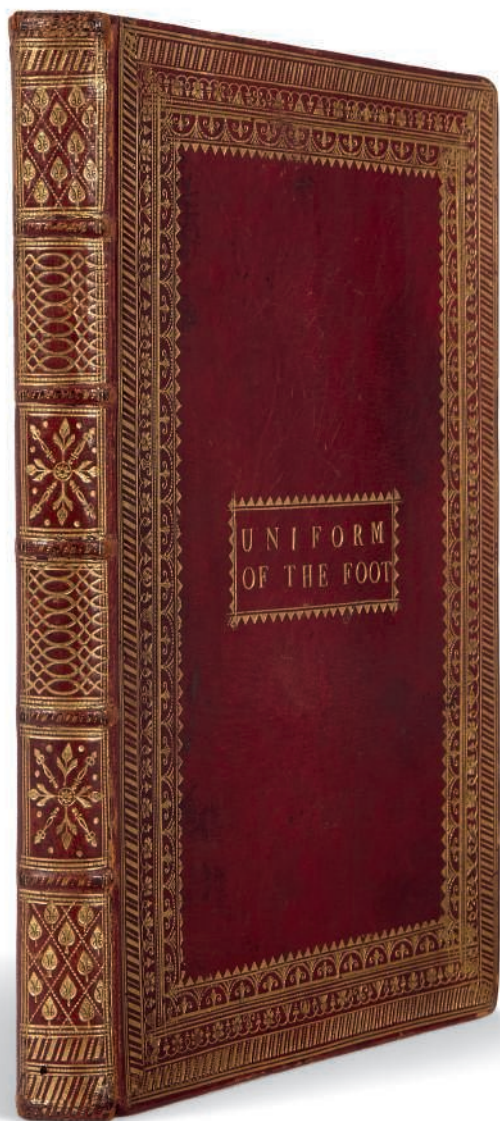
An early published edition of Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner" and the first to feature an American Flag. A rare example, bearing second edition points ("256") together with the publisher's plate number ("2"). Bacon's Philadelphia printing is closely copied from the Baltimore second edition. The engraving of the American flag below the title reveals twelve stars in three vertical rows, with two additional stars appearing behind the flag's fold which suggests the presence of two more rows to make the 18 stars necessary for the period (Indiana was admitted to the Union on 11 December 1816, making it the 19th state).

The chronology of the U.S. national anthem's composition and earliest printings is well documented. It was written at a low point in the War of 1812, weeks after the British had captured Washington and burned the U.S. Capitol, turning next to attack Baltimore, a hotbed of American pro-war sentiment. Key, who had been a captive of the British fleet near the entrance to Baltimore Harbor since September 7th, spent the night of 13th-14th observing the battle together with two other American detainees, including a government agent for prisoner exchange named John Stuart Skinner. In the immediate aftermath, exultant at the British failure to subdue Fort Mifflin and capture the city, Key began his rough draft of what would become "The Star Spangled Banner." Over the next several days, the invaders abandoned their unsuccessful assault, withdrew their troops from the outskirts of the city, and prepared to set sail. Key and the other prisoners were released from captivity and returned to shore on the evening of the 16 September, and he finished composing the song in his room at a Baltimore inn the same night. Though a wildly popular tune at the time, the song did not become the nation's official national anthem until 1932.

Although the song was widely published and distributed at the time, few copies of any early editions published have survived. Of the earliest known edition, published in Baltimore in 1814, only eleven copies are known extant, the most recent sale of that edition was for \$506,000 at Christie's, New York, 3 December 2010, lot 85. Filby & Howard recorded eight copies of this edition, not including the present one. Filby & Howard (S12); Muller 2a.

Two pages, 320 x 249mm (marginal tears mended, small loss at bottom of second page in filled and not affecting text, light soiling).

\$20,000-30,000



PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

192

REVOLUTIONARY WAR – *The Uniform of the Several Regiments of Foot in his Majesty's Service*. [London,] 1771.

The redcoats are coming! One of only two known examples, compiled for the use of the British War Office shortly before the outbreak of the American War of Independence. The volume is illustrated with 70 finely-executed uniforms in ink wash over an engraved prototype; in certain cases—for example, the Highlanders (42nd Regiment)—additional dress (a kilt) has also been superimposed by the artist. The regiment and familiar nickname or leading officer is noted beneath each colored engraving, e.g., “The Royal Americans, Colonel in Chief Sir Jeffrey Amherst” (60th Regiment). With enclosed correspondence from William Y. Carman, author of *British Military Uniforms* (1968), who points out a single known copy dated 1768 in the Aldershot Library of the Prince Consort.

Quarto (235 x 173mm). Manuscript title-page and 70 finely hand-colored engraved plates (some minor staining towards the end of the volume; light dampstaining to about 5 plates; plate 43 with repair on verso not affecting image). Contemporary red morocco, richly gilt. *Provenance*: “from Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant General” (flyleaf inscription) – Sabin family (Sotheby's, 1 June 1907, lot 6282, for £55).

\$20,000-30,000

193

WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799) Autograph document signed ("Go Washington"), n.p., 3 February 1754.

One page, 162 x 208mm, docked on verso by Washington (tear at left margin, rough bottom margin affects bottom of Washington's signature).

As Washington raises troops for his fateful expedition to Fort Necessity, he purchases the indenture of "a servant man named Jean Baptiste Macau". An early Washington document: a promissory note for the sum of "fifteen Pistoles" drafted by Washington and signed by himself together with his translator, Jacob Van Braam (1729-1792) with his younger brother John Augustine Washington (1737-1787) signing as one of the witnesses. Washington and Braam purchased the indenture from Phillip Ludwell Lee (1727-1775), the elder brother of Richard and Francis Lightfoot and Arthur Lee. On the verso, Lee transfers the note to Anthony Strother. Washington had only returned to Virginia from the forks of the Ohio in December 1753 where he had attempted to deliver a letter from Governor Dinwiddie to the French commander at Fort Le Boeuf (which was refused). By this time, Washington was raising forces to march against the French which would result in his surrender at Fort Necessity in July 1754 which sparked the French and Indian War. Interestingly, Van Braam, who served as a translator on both the 1753 and 1754 expeditions, is largely blamed for the start of that war. At the surrender of Fort Necessity in July 1754, Washington signed a document which implied he had assassinated a French officer without cause, an error caused by Van Braam who had mistranslated the original French.

\$8,000-12,000

194

WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799) Autograph document signed ("Go Washington") to John Carlyle, [Winchester, Va.], 18 April 1754.

One page, 145 x 192mm, docketed on verso by Washington (a few marginal chips).

En route to Fort Necessity, Washington orders his commissary to pay a Winchester, Virginia tavern keeper out of his own pay. A very early Washington document, ordering Major John Carlyle to "pay Mr. Lawrence Stephens the Sum of Sixteen pounds two shillings and sixpence by the first of July next ensuing out of my Pay". The recipient of the funds was likely Lorentz Stephan (c. 1718-1776) a German-born immigrant to Virginia who Anglicized his name to the present form (Stephens endorsed the verso of the present document as "Lorentz Stephan"). Frederick County, Virginia granted Stephens a license to keep an ordinary in July 1753 and he maintained a home near Winchester Virginia near the Great Wagon Road. (Bly, *From the Rhine to The Shenandoah*, Vol 3). Washington had been in Winchester for nearly a week by the time he issued this note, awaiting the arrival impressed wagons and horses which enabled him to continue the expedition to the westward. The £16-2-6 paid to Stephens was probably for supplies for his small force of 150 Virginia militia who were en route to the forks of the Ohio to contest French advances into the region. On 3 July his small force would be forced to surrender after the Battle of Fort Necessity, sparking the French and Indian War.

\$10,000-15,000

We Promise to Pay unto Phill: Ludwell Lee Esq^r or to his Assigns the Sum of fifteen Pistoles, on or before the General Court in October next for Value received of Anthony Strother on his behalf in a Servant man Named Jean Baptiste Macau whose Indenture is at same time deliver'd - In witness whereof we have sett our hands this 3^d Feb^r 1754

John Washington
Anthony Strother

Go Washington

Sir

Please to pay Mr Lawrence Stephens the Sum of sixteen pounds two shillings and sixpence by the first of July next ensuing out of my Pay and take his Receipt or my Word and

Yours oblige G^o

most Affly Serv^t

Go Washington

ap^r 18th 1754

to
Maj^r Carlyle

65) Vol. II — Chap XXXI

154. soil, will cause a fermentation &c. & consequently meliorate the soil and cause it to be more productive

155 He is of Mr. Tull's, and other opinion - & therefore will put manure on land; but enrich that by plowing, and lay the manure upon grass land when season tells us it is of more use. - see these pages 155 & 156. -

Chap — XXXII

Of Manures in general.

157 Whatever has the most Salt or Nitre in it is the richest manure - and a less bulk of it is required to be laid on the land. -

As for instance some sorts of Marle requires to be laid nearly as thick as

195

WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799). Autograph manuscript fragment, comprising two pages from his "Compend of Husbandry," a notebook containing observations on agriculture and husbandry [Mount Vernon, c.1790s].

Two pages, 102 x 164mm, a single leaf from a pocket-size notebook, paginated "59" and "60" by Washington in upper corners.

A leaf from Washington's Husbandry Notebook. A rare leaf from a small-format notebook in which Washington collected advice and techniques from modern agricultural writers including Jethro Tull, Arthur Young, Edward Lisle, and Thomas Hale, whose agricultural reforms were referred to as the "new husbandry." Many of these modern precepts, techniques, and inventions were put into practice at Mount Vernon, which served the former President as an experimental farm. Initially, when he took over Mount Vernon, Washington followed the path of other Virginia planters who cultivated tobacco for export to Great Britain. But as he soon discovered, tobacco was hardly an ideal cash crop, nor was the clay soil of Mount Vernon very suitable for its cultivation. When a glutted market resulted in a sharp decline in the wholesale price of tobacco in the 1760s, "Washington found his dependence upon a single cash export to the mother country unacceptable on economic, and, increasingly, on political grounds" (A. and D.J. Fusonie, *George Washington: Pioneer Farmer*, p.9). From about 1764 on, Washington experimented a variety of new crops, especially grains: wheat, corn, hops and oats, as well as hemp and flax, and he eventually raised over 60 different crops at Mount Vernon. "Washington's preoccupation with and love of farming at Mount Vernon was complemented by his national vision for the future of agriculture in the new America" (ibid., p.55).

Washington was particularly interested in the experiments and theories on soil preparation published in Jethro Tull's 1731 *Horse-Hoeing Husbandry*, and owned a copy of the expanded third edition of 1751, which "provided descriptions of the four-coultured plow, the drill plow and a comparison of the old and new husbandry" (ibid., p.8). Tull strongly recommended tillage to loosen and enrich soil and denied the usefulness of cow manure – an opinion with which Washington here takes issue, based on his own experience. In the present fragment Washington accompanies chapter and page references with his own observations. [Together with:] Autograph letter of Christopher Hughes, 25 December 1832, presenting the two leaves to the Rev. Samuel Knight, "Rector of Welwyn, Herts." *Provenance:* George Washington – Bushrod Washington, his nephew, who inherited Mount Vernon and most of Washington's papers, presented to – Christopher Hughes (1786-1849), career diplomat (presented in 1832 to) – Rev. Samuel Johns Knight, of Welwyn, Hertfordshire – Malcolm Forbes (his sale, Christie's, part two, 9 October 2001, lot 15).

\$10,000-15,000

196

WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799) – WEST, Benjamin (1738-1820). *Bickerstaff's Boston Almanack*. Danvers: Ezekiel Russell, [1777].

The earliest known print likeness of George Washington. This woodcut appeared for the first time on a 1776 Salem imprint of the Declaration of Independence, and is used here for the second time on the front wrapper of *Bickerstaff's Almanack*. The portrait broadcast General Washington's likeness to New Englanders in the early years of the Revolutionary War. Evans 15705; Drake 3274.

12mo (175 x 105mm). 7 leaves (of 12). Woodcut portraits of George Washington and Horatio Gates on front wrapper; other woodcut illustrations throughout (bottom margin of some leaves renewed; some chipping and small tears with losses; worn). Original wrapper, with later stab stitching (lacking rear wrapper, f. 12).

\$5,000-7,000



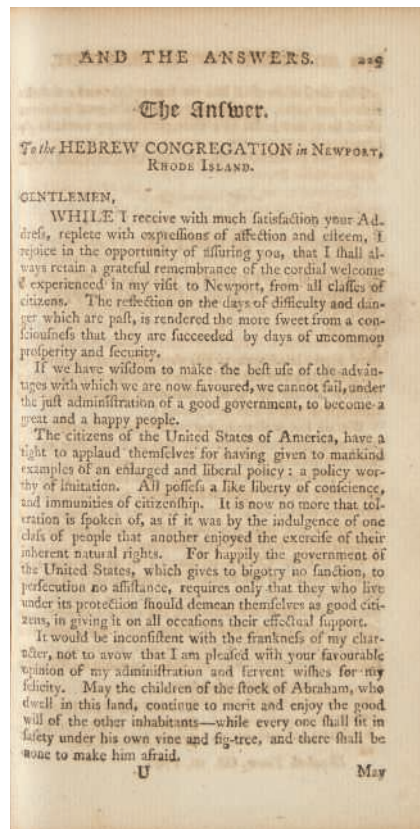
197

WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799). *A Collection of the Speeches of the President of the United States to Both Houses of Congress*. Boston: Manning and Loring for Solomon Cotton, 1796.

A first edition of this compendium of Washington's official communications as President including famous address to the Jewish congregation at Newport. Upon Washington's inauguration, Jewish congregations in Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, Richmond, and Savannah sent letters of congratulations; the community in Newport, however, declined to join any of those letters. On a visit to Newport in 1790, Washington and their warden, Moses Seixas, had a famous exchange which is recorded here. In response to an address from Seixas, Washington remarked that: "For happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support." Singerman 102.

12mo (171 x 98mm). Engraving of Washington mounted on p. viii (first and last gatherings detaching; chip affecting text of title-page; some spotting and browning). Contemporary sheep (reboitage over original calf spine, window cut for original morocco label, held together with sheep thong; boards worn).

\$5,000-7,000



AMERICAN LITERATURE



198

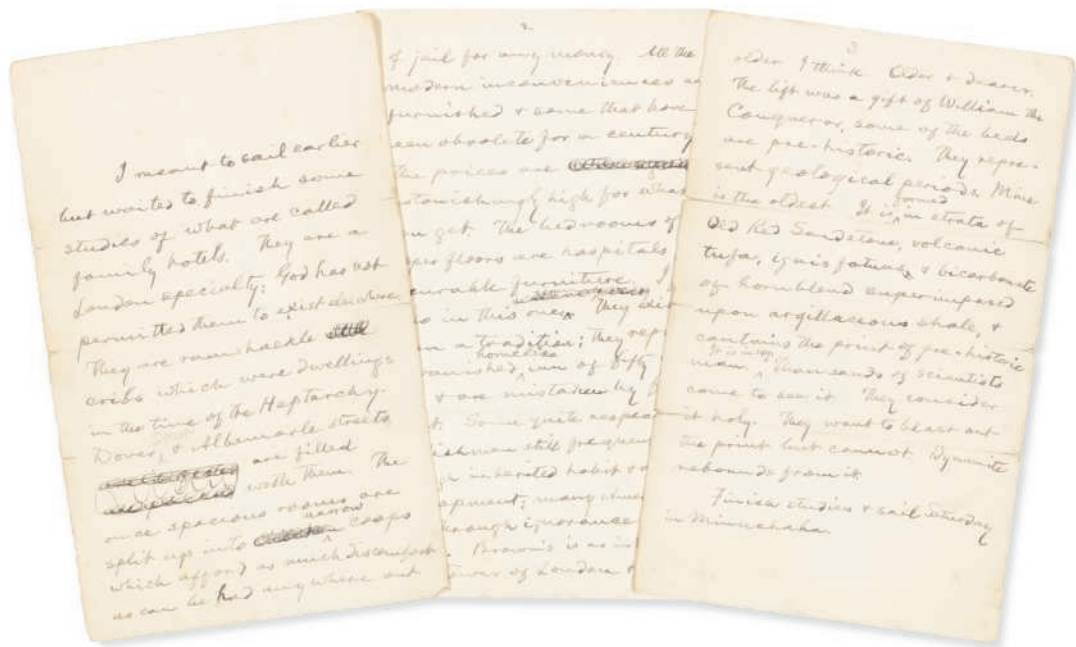
198

CADY, Harrison (1877-1970). Three autograph letters signed and six autograph cards signed ("Stuart Little," "Harrison," and "Harrison C") to Selina Strong, Rockport, Massachusetts, and New York, October 1948–May 1955.

Letters comprising four pages, 215 x 280mm (minor loss to upper right corners of one letter, just grazing text; a little wear at folds); autograph cards, varying sizes, 65 x 90mm to 150 x 230mm.

A playful series of letters and cards, several written from the perspective of the character Stuart Little, and occasionally embellished with little drawings of a mouse or bird. The illustrator and author best known for his *Peter Rabbit* comic strip corresponds with a young friend, Miss Selina Strong. Cady reports on his travels and health, sends books and stories for her amusement, thanks her for photographs, and sends affectionate wishes for her health and happiness. On 26 October 1948 he reports – as Stuart Little – that Mr and Mrs Cady "motored to New York [...] and afterwards made a long motor trip up through Vermont with poet Wm Rose Benet and believe me it was some poetry for me to have the run of the Cady Manse without having to dodge any inmates and I had high revels in a fine cut of cheddar cheese washed down with a dash of something I spied in a tall decanter..."

\$5,000-7,000



199

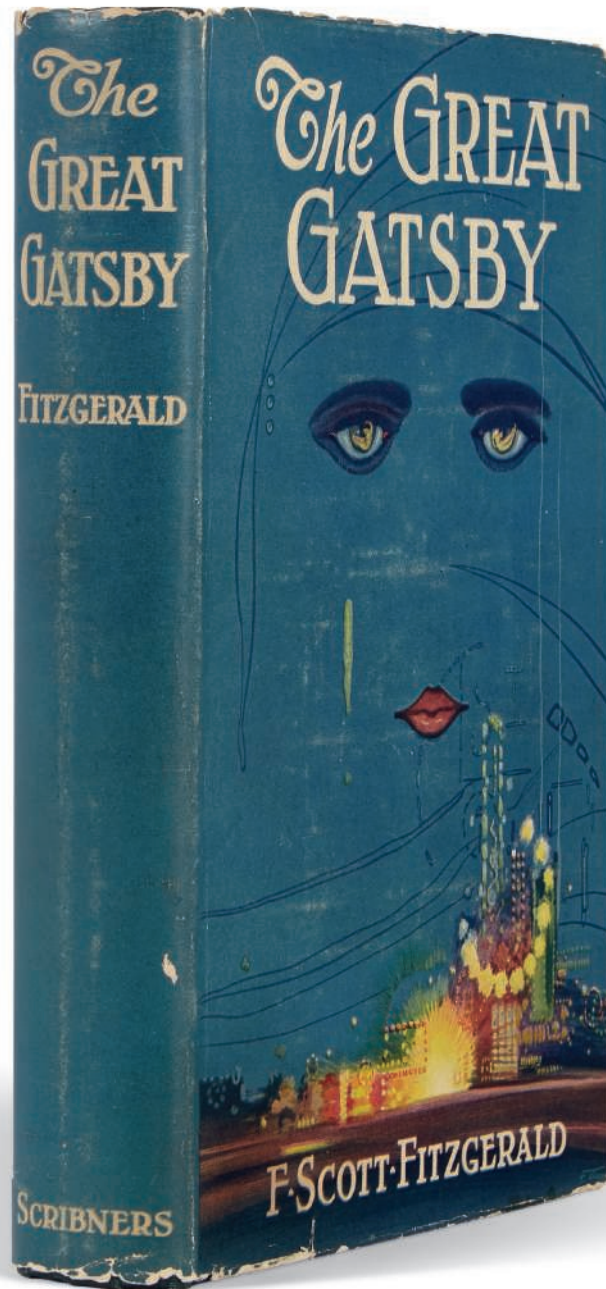
199

CLEMENS, Samuel L. ("Mark Twain") (1835-1910). Autograph draft manuscript [c. September 1900].

Three pages, 127 x 202mm (minor soiling, a little wear at creases).

"All the modern inconveniences are furnished & some that have been obsolete for a century": Clemens's humorous one-star review of Brown's Hotel—and the caliber of local lodging in general – during a visit to London. "The bedrooms of the upper floors are hospitals for incurable furniture. ... Some quite respectable Englishmen still frequent them through inherited habit & arrested development; many Americans also, through ignorance & superstition. Brown's is as interesting as the Tower of London & older I think. Older & dearer. The lift was a gift of William the Conqueror, some of the beds are pre-historic. They represent geological periods. Mine is the oldest." The amusing autograph manuscript has been identified by the Mark Twain Project as a draft of a letter written from Clemens to his friend John Y. MacAlistair. *Provenance:* James S. Copley Library (his sale, Sotheby's, 17 June 2010, Lot 526).

\$3,000-5,000



200

FITZGERALD, F. Scott (1896-1940). *The Great Gatsby*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1925.

An exceptionally bright, unrestored copy of the first edition in Cugat's iconic dust-jacket. Francis Cugat's haunting depiction of hypnotic eyes beaming like headlights through the cobalt sky is thought to have inspired Fitzgerald's description of the billboard for optometrist T.J. Eckleburg. An exceedingly scarce dust-jacket in any state, the present jacket is the third state. The first two included the publisher's blurb on the rear cover, this is the first state to bear excerpts from eight individual reviews and is memorably headed "Perilously Near a Masterpiece." The volume itself is a first printing, with "sick in tired" and other points. Very likely this first issue copy is one which was given an updated jacket in the second part of 1925, after initial sales of the book had proved lackluster, and particularly when compared to those of Fitzgerald's two earlier popular sensations, *This Side of Paradise* and *The Beautiful and Damned*. Scribner's evidently hoped the carefully selected review excerpts would increase *Gatsby's* sales as the holiday season approached. Sell it did, but fortunately for us, that first buyer apparently did not read it. Both volume and jacket are superbly fresh. This book may have had only two owners in its life. The present owner acquired it for \$25 in 1961 from a New York rare book dealer and it has now been in that owner's library for most of its existence. A fine copy of the first edition in a beautifully preserved third state dust-jacket. Brucoli A11.1a.Octavo (130 x 190mm). Publisher's blue-green cloth, gilt-stamped spine; third-state dust-jacket (a little shallow chipping at spine ends, a few minor short closed tears); custom box. *Provenance*: Charles Henry Barnard (ownership inscription dated 30 November 1926) – acquired by the present owner in 1961.

Rosalind and Newman Smith
 Emeralds, 1920
 From the w.k. author
 thy brother-in-law(?)
 F. Scott Fitzgerald
 New York City
 April 3d 1920
 (Emeralds!)

201

FITZGERALD, F. Scott (1896-1940). *This Side of Paradise*. New York: Scribner's, 1920.

The first edition of Fitzgerald's first book, inscribed on his wedding day to Zelda's sister. "From the w.k. [well-known] author / Thy brother-in-law / F. Scott Fitzgerald / New York City April 3d 1920 (Emeralds!)" Only after Scribner's accepted the manuscript for *This Side of Paradise* did Zelda famously finally agree to marry Scott. The novel was published on 26 March 1920 and sold out within days, bringing fame to the 24-year old author almost overnight with its portrayal of Jazz-age excess. Scott and Zelda wed on 3 April at St Patrick's Cathedral. Emeralds would play a role in his next book, *The Beautiful and the Damned* – the character Gloria is described as having "always wanted an emerald wedding ring." This copy bears Rosalind and Newman Smith's ownership inscription to the front endpaper, dated March 1920. Brucoli A5.1a.

Octavo (130 x 192mm). Publisher's blue-green cloth (considerably worn, front hinge cracked with separation at spine); in a custom slipcase. *Provenance:* Rosalind and Newman Smith (ownership inscription and author presentation).

\$5,000-7,000

What is the address of Mr. Brander Matthews
 he wrote me from London, asking me to send
 him some information in regard to negro
 folk lore, but he failed to give me any
 address, and I have been waiting an oppor-
 tunity to write to Mr. Matthews about that
 and some other matters. Virginia is a good
 one, but I wish in my next I could dis-
 play to the public a "Boston" or "bank" in
 the matter of letters. His new book, I see, is
 to be called "At the Sign of the Green" and
 anything he writes there that I do anything
 publicly shows me what a cloud-dropper
 I am.

All but an echo of you that he
 Lord knows his work should be
 as good as for too to be said in some
 where he is right-headed or otherwise
 times, but he keeps too long after some
 yellow children's "bug" that time in
 till he that his work shows hope that
 his back will be crammed through full
 so we look on another. *Yours truly,
 Joel Chandler Harris*

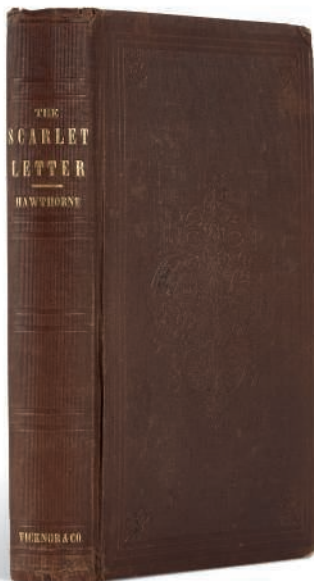
202

HARRIS, Joel Chandler (1848-1908). Autograph letter signed ("Joel Chandler Harris") to Robert Underwood Johnson, Atlanta, 15 November 1883.

Two pages, bifolium, 138 x 213mm, on Constitution letterhead (a little soiling to page two, slight fading at creases).

Writing to fellow editor Robert Underwood Johnson on politics. "There is a streak of meanness in all our statesmen. Their spectra show broad bands of selfishness and greed and vulgar conceit. With the exception of Lincoln – who was the greatest of them all and the best – our statesmen are not a pleasant lot to look upon or remember." Harris also mentions corresponding with writer and educator Brander Matthews. Poet and editor Robert Johnson (1853-1937) was appointed associate editor of the *Century Magazine* in 1881, eventually rising to editor-in-chief in 1909. Harris's final paragraph of his letter to Johnson is in the voice of his most famous character, Uncle Remus.

\$2,500-3,500



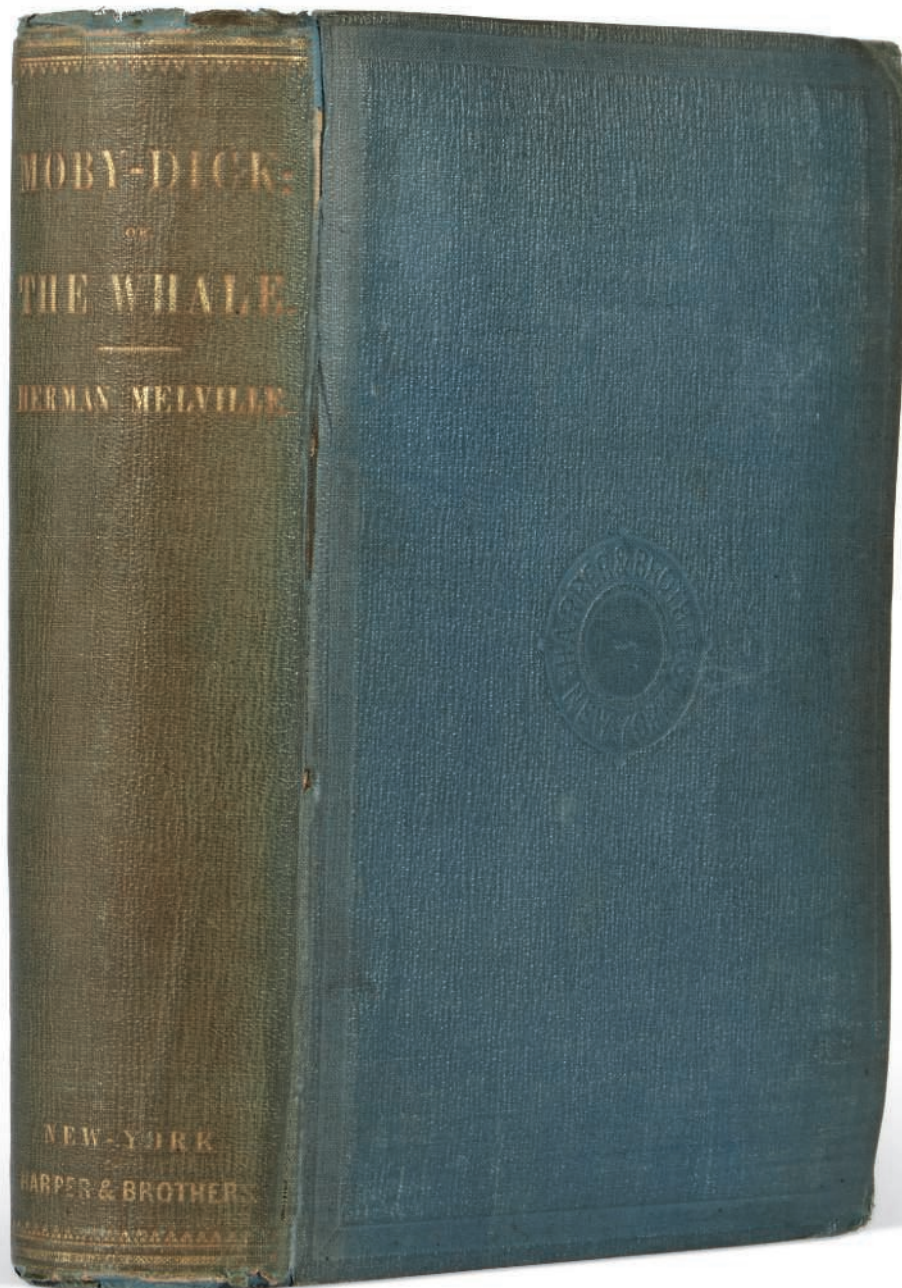
203

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel. *The Scarlet Letter*. Boston: Ticknor, Reed, and Fields, 1850.

A bright copy of the first edition of Hawthorne's masterwork. In spite of its controversial subject matter, *The Scarlet Letter* was an immediate success, selling 2,500 copies within its first week of publication and lifting Hawthorne out of literary obscurity. With all points called for by the bibliographer and advertisements dated March 1, 1850. BAL 7600; Clark A16.1.

Octavo (180 x 115mm). Title printed in red and black. Original brown blind-embossed cloth stamped in gilt (very minor expert restoration to tail of spine); in a custom half morocco slipcase.

\$5,000-8,000



204

MELVILLE, Herman (1819-1891). *Moby-Dick; or, the Whale*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1851.

A lovely copy of the first American edition, first binding. The American edition of Melville's 1851 whaling novel contained some thirty-five passages not present in the English edition, which had preceded it by a month. This copy is in the desirable blue variant binding. 2019 is the bicentennial of Melville's birth: he was born on 1 August 1819 in New York City. BAL 13664; Grolier *American* 60; Johnson *High Spots* 57.

Octavo (120 x 187mm). Six-page publisher's advertisement at end (some foxing throughout). Original blue cloth, publisher's device at center of each cover, white endpapers, single flyleaf at front, double flyleaf at back (splitting to upper joint, light wear to spine ends and corners, light darkening to spine); quarter morocco slipcase. *Provenance*: John B. Munro (early ink signature on front free endpaper) – Christie's, 5 December 2006, Lot 43.

\$20,000-30,000

Pittsfield
Oct. 5th 1857

Dear Sir - I shall be very happy
to accept your invitation to lecture
in Charlestown, if I can manage it.
But January, the time you name,
- during that month I shall be
engaged at the West. - If therefore
some evening can not be arranged for,
either in the season, say, about
Thanksgiving (when I shall be in Boston)
it may be best to defer it till towards
the end of the season.

Very truly yours
H. Melville

C. F. Smith Esq.

205

MELVILLE, Herman (1819-1891). Autograph letter signed ("H. Melville") to C. F. Smith, Pittsfield, Mass., 5 October 1857. - Autograph letter signed ("H. Melville") to C. F. Smith, Pittsfield, Mass., 12 October 1857.

One page each, 202 x 122mm (faint ink transfer to both in blank areas).

Melville makes booking arrangements for his first lecture tour. Responding to Smith's invitation to appear in Charlestown, Massachusetts, he advises his correspondent that he would be unable to appear in January as he would still be "engaged at the West. -- If therefore some evening can not be arranged for, earlier in the season, say, about Thanksgiving (which I shall be in Boston) it may be best to defer it till towards the end of the season." Smith followed up on the 8th suggesting dates in February, to which Melville responded on the 12th that "we shall have to fix upon the 10th of Feb." At the advice of his friends, Melville, in an effort to repair his finances, embarked on a series of three lecture tours at lyceums throughout the United States. Speaking mostly on the subjects of Roman statuary and sightseeing in Rome, Melville sought to mock the pseudo-intellectual lyceum culture of the time, much to the consternation of his audiences. (See Zach Hutchins, "Herman Melville's Fejee Mermaid, or A Confidence Man at the Lyceum" *ESQ: A Journal of the American Renaissance*. Vol 60, No. 1, 2014, pp. 75-109.)

\$6,000-9,000

Pittsfield Feb: 1855.

Dear Sir - Many thanks for
your etching of Washington's
head. - The work you refer to
was published I think in 1846.

Yours
H. Melville

Kenneth Furlong Esq.

206

MELVILLE, Herman (1819-1891). Autograph note signed ("H Melville") to Jesse Kenneth Furlong, Pittsfield, February 1855.

One page, 200 x 128mm (toned at extreme top left margin).

Melville offers his thanks for an "etching of Washington's head." Answering a separate question from his correspondent, he notes that the "book you refer to was published I think in 1846" (possibly a reference to his first book, *Typee: A Peep at Polynesian Life*). Furlong (1834-1895) was a New York attorney, amateur historian, and autograph collector.

\$2,000-3,000

You I appreciate this in enclosing
a note for your class. I suppose
they are the 2nd grade by this
time and perhaps some passed
on - if you give them one - I hope
you will pass it on to those
with very explanation of its away.
I'm so sorry you were not
misplaced.

Yours of all yours
L. M. Montgomery Macdonald

207

MONTGOMERY, Lucy Maud (1874-1942). Two autograph letters signed ("L.M. Montgomery Macdonald") to teacher Helen Ballou and her sixth grade class, Toronto, 6 May 1937.

Seven pages, bifolium, 175 x 190mm (a little light soiling to one page); with transmittal envelope and enclosure, a publisher's prospectus with the author's autograph annotation.

"I can't tell you Anne was 'real' because she is just an imaginary character. But - she seemed very real to me": the author of *Anne of Green Gables* writes to a sixth grade class about her best-known work. "I am very glad to know my books have given pleasure to you and your pupils. I'm afraid I'm not much like Mrs. Allan but I expect I did have a good bit of Anne's 'imagination,' though I wasn't like her at all in other respects." She adds, "I've written a great many other books and I hope you'll like these, too." Montgomery enclosed a publisher's prospectus with the letters and to the list of her other works she added in ink her most recent novel, *A Tangled Web*.

\$2,500-3,500

March 1, 1919
 5.20 P.M.

Ginnie dear -

I have just
 come back from my French exam.
 It was deep in reekes! Perhaps
 I passed it. Let us pray for the
 best and look for the worst.
 I flunked Chem. Not content with
 flunking the exam, I made a
 good job of it and got an E on



208

MITCHELL, Margaret (1900-1949). A correspondence of 9 typed and 1 autograph letters signed ("Peggy," with one unsigned) to Virginia Morris Nixon, Atlanta, 1919 and 1936-38; with three black & white photographs of Mitchell, Smith College, c.1918-20.

15 pages, 180 x 277mm; with seven transmittal envelopes. Photographs, 90 x 64mm (light soiling and wear at edges).

An important series of letters to her old Smith College roommate in the years between *Gone With the Wind's* 1936 publication and the 1939 release of the film. During this pivotal period, Mitchell writes to "Ginnie" Nixon from her home in Atlanta on various topics, including selling the rights to *Gone With the Wind*, her wish to not be involved in the movie's production, suing Billy Rose for rights infringement, and her "purpose" for writing, as well as lighter subjects such as the early days of their friendship, on visiting New York, and mutual friends. With regard to the film, she writes, "I have never expressed the wish to see a Southern girl in the role of Scarlett O'Hara. I have never expressed any wish of any type about the cast of the picture [...] I do not intend to even look at Mr Howard's script. I have nothing whatsoever to do with the film and I do not want to be tied up in any way with the publicity" (9 December 1936). Six months later she summarizes some legal difficulty: "Briefly, the situation is that when I sold the movie rights to Selznick I also sold them the right to make commercial tie-ups. So they will get whatever profits are to be made out of commercial articles that tie up with their movie. They are also claiming the rights to use the title and names of the characters for exploitations that do not tie up directly with the movie. My understanding of the contract was that I did not grant them this latter right. But there is some vague and confusing language..." (21 June 1937). The group also includes an early lengthy autograph letter dated 1919 - described in a later letter as "the item of Mitchelliana" - on which she begins with a tongue-in-cheek commentary that quickly becomes heartfelt: "There are few people living today who can recall the manners and customs of this bygone age and I feel that this document is indeed, as you so beautifully phrased it, priceless." She continues, "Ginnie, I cannot thank you enough for this letter. It really did bring back so many things I had forgotten, and I yelled with laughter at my own smug confidence" (3 September 1937). According to ABPC, the 1919 autograph letter is the earliest Mitchell letter to come to auction.

\$10,000-15,000

ECHAPEMENT A. ANDRE

Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme,
To the throbbing of the bells -
Of the bells, bells, bells -
To the sobbing of the bells

- "The Bells"

Aiguille



Edgar A. Poe.

HUIT TROUS EN RI

POE, Edgar Allan (1809-1849) – French. An 18k gold key-wound quarter repeating open-face pocket watch with metal guilloché dial Roman hour markers and spade hands. The cuvet (dust-cover) is engraved, "Echappement A Cylindre En – Aiguille – Edgar A. Poe – Pierre Huit Trous En Rubis." The inside case-back cover is engraved with the case number 21705. The case is 51mm.

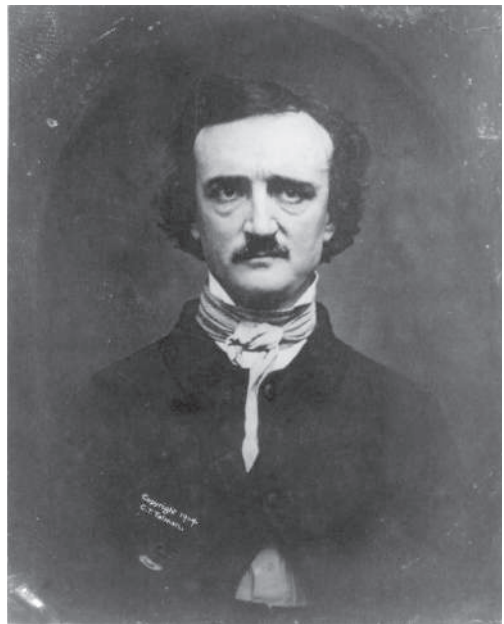
"Yet the sound increased – and what could I do? It was a low, dull, quick sound – much such a sound as a watch makes when enveloped in cotton." – "The Tell-Tale Heart"

Edgar Allan Poe's pocket watch: a rediscovered relic of the great author.

It is an artifact worthy of Poe, foremost a poignant symbol of his fleeting commercial success in the face of nearly lifelong debt. Born in Boston in 1809 to traveling actors and orphaned by the age of three, he was separated from his siblings and taken in by John Allan, a wealthy but miserly tobacco merchant in Richmond, Virginia. Allan sent young Poe off to the newly-founded University of Virginia in 1826 with only a fraction of his tuition resulting in his time there being marked by not only academic excellence but also his first encounter with creditors, having amassed gambling debts while trying to pay his way. He famously burned furniture to keep warm and soon dropped out to return home before leaving for Baltimore, where he would meet his future wife Virginia. Poe and Virginia married in 1836 and moved to Philadelphia in 1838. Their existence was hand-to-mouth and after a series of editorial jobs and a failed venture to start his own magazine, Poe would eventually file for bankruptcy before leaving for New York in 1844.

Poe's time in Philadelphia, however, was not all for naught. From February 1841 to April 1842 he experienced a modicum of financial success during his employ as an editor at *Graham's Magazine*. While the position effectively thwarted his dream of starting his own literary journal, the annual salary of \$800—with additional pay for contributions—was the highest of his professional life and would have provided a brief window of financial security. It is perhaps during these months that he had the means to acquire a gold watch, for after he departed his post at *Graham's* his personal finances quickly petered out, culminating in his 19 December 1842 bankruptcy filing. The bankruptcy document itself provides a long list of creditors, with debts totaling just over \$2,000. At the top of the list is one J.W. Albright, the Philadelphia merchant tailor to whom Poe apparently gave the present pocket watch as part collateral or payment. The nature of Poe's debt to Albright is given as "note of hand" and is in the amount of \$169.10; an 18-karat gold quarter repeating pocket watch such as this one would have retailed at this time for roughly \$120-150. An 1880 newspaper article headlined "The Gold Watch of Edgar A. Poe" by R.W. Albright corroborates Poe's debt to J.W. Albright as sometime between 1841-42: "[Poe] had given several notes for the settlement, together with the watch in trust, which remained in my brother's hands until 1845." According to 19th- and early 20th-century newspaper articles, the watch stayed in the Albright family for more than fifty years until it was sold c.1894 to a Wisconsin jeweler. It changed hands twice more before being sold in 1977 to the Schmidt family and thence inherited by the consignor. Also included with the lot is a c.1920s letter from Mrs A.C. Fisk, an early chairwoman of the Poe Cottage in New York. Fisk mentions learning of the watch "some time ago [...] from a gentleman," but that "several letters were written at that time trying to locate it but nothing satisfactory came of it."

It is difficult to envision a literary artifact more evocative of Poe's work than his personal pocket watch, chiming every quarter hour. Time itself is, of course, a recurring motif across his body of work, and clocks and watches in various incarnations appear as literal mechanical instruments, as place-names or titles, and as looming abstractions taunting the reader. There are the satires "The Devil in the Belfry," first published in 1839 and set in the town of Vondervotteimittiss, and "Peter Pendulum" (1840); there is the "gigantic clock of ebony" in the "Masque of the Red Death" that earns not only a full paragraph of description but also numerous



Edgar Allan Poe, portrait after the 1848 "Ultima Thule" daguerreotype. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress.

mentions throughout—it is ultimately its own character. There is, perhaps most memorably, the oppressive beating felt in the "low, dull, quick sound" of "The Tell-Tale Heart" (1843); and there is the poem "The Bells" (1848) and its repetition of "keeping time, time, time" and the "rolling" of the "bells, bells." Whether implemented as horror or satire, time's relentlessness appears again and again.



Provenance: Edgar A. Poe, with engraved inscription – acquired by John W. Albright, merchant tailor of Philadelphia and one of Poe's creditors c.1840-1842 – given to his brother, H.A. Albright in 1845 – on his death bequeathed to his mother, Sarah Albright – on her death in 1866 bequeathed to her son, Robert W. Albright – on his death in 1887 or 1888 bequeathed to his daughter, Catherine Staubus of Port Madison, Iowa – sold by the Staubus family c.1894 to Adolf Michael (c.1850-1924), jeweler of Green Bay, Wisconsin – on his death in 1924 bequeathed to his nephew, G.A. Michael – on his death sold by his widow to the antiques dealer Bob DeWitt also of Green Bay – sold by DeWitt to Major A.W. Schmidt of Crivitz, Wisconsin in 1977 – by direct descent to the current owner.

This provenance derives from the following documentation which is included with the lot: newspaper article from 1880 delineating the Albright provenance as recorded by the original creditor's brother, Robert W. Albright; newspaper article from 1894 updating provenance and noting "not long since [Mr. Staubus] was offered quite a sum of money for it by a Chicago jeweler" (printed scans); 1910s inventory of Adolf Michael's collection listing the watch including case no. 21705; 1920s correspondence between A.T. Newman, G.A. Michael and Mary Fisk of the Poe Cottage concerning the watch (originals); notarized proof of ownership of the watch by G.A. Michael, dated 1934 (original); receipt and canceled check transferring ownership of the watch from Bob DeWitt to Major Andrew W. Schmidt, dated 1977 (originals); newspaper article, c.1980, describing Major Schmidt's ownership of the watch, with photograph.

\$80,000-120,000



210

ROTH, Philip (1933-2018). An IBM Seletric II Correcting typewriter, ca. 1974-1976, signed ("Philip Roth 1/11/07") in silver ink on the top of the ribbon spool cover.

Serial No. Z 140-6236-6 (currently not in working order, but appears to be complete with no parts absent).

A typewriter owned and used by Philip Roth. Roth used this typewriter from the mid 1970s until the mid 1990s, a period dominated by his Zuckerman novels.

[*With:*] ROTH, Philip. Typed letter signed ("Phil R.") to his driver "Pete", [n.p.] 3 December 2011. One page, 280 x 215mm. Roth offers his heartfelt thanks for being a "lifesaver, and, given all that happened to the house, I couldn't have gotten through without you." He mentions a gift for Christmas (which is not the typewriter).

\$10,000-15,000

The only theater I've ever really cared about or wanted to write for is the little one inside the private reader's head.

– 12 November 1975



211

SALINGER, Jerome D. (1919-2010). An archive of 14 typed and 1 autograph letters signed ("J," "Jerry," and "JDS") to Robin Biffle, most from Windsor, Vermont, 1975-81.

Together 36 pages, most 280 x 215mm (three smaller at 126 x 181mm); all with transmittal envelopes.

"The only theater I've ever really cared about or wanted to write for is the little one inside the private reader's head." – 12 November 1975

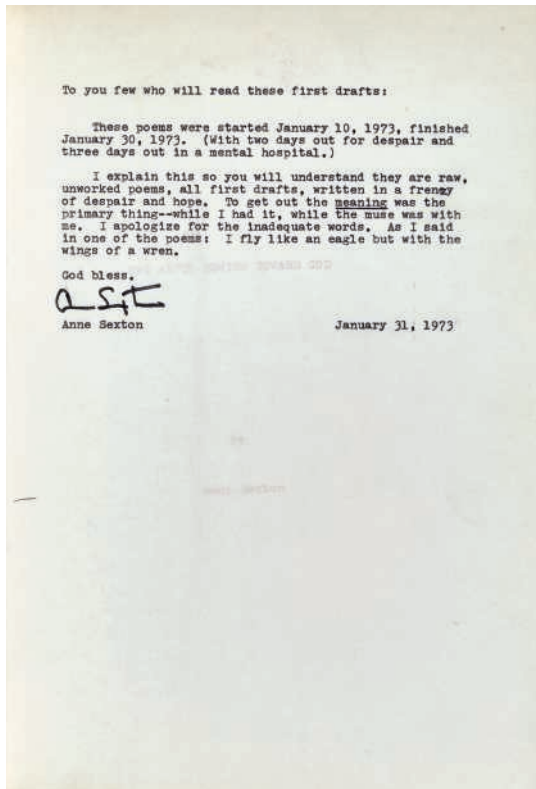
An important unpublished correspondence, replete with discussions of Salinger's work and full of biographical detail. The letters cover his qualms over dramatic adaptation and writing for the stage, his unpublished work, the ultimate conflict between creativity and public life, the Glass family that appears throughout his short fiction, his creative philosophy, his writing schedule, and more, together with many other topics, including film and music (Ingmar Bergman and jazz), astrology ("I spent a lot of time, years ago, reading and digging in Far-Eastern medical lore, in which the positions of the planets and such play quite a part"), the nature of love, his grandparents and his children, nutrition and alternative medicine, and the challenges of being away from home ("I can't go this long away from my fiction. Miss my work"; "Relieved no end to find my papers intact, my paranoid safes unbroken into"). The recipient, Robin Biffle, a young student with a radio show, initially contacts Salinger about the prospect of adapting one of his books, eliciting a lengthy denunciation of literary adaptation: "I do my best, really, to write for the same kind of reader (good or bad) that I am myself – somebody, in brief, who demands painstaking page-writing, and with no middlemen coming between writer and reader. I don't feel that staging or screening is what's best for my fictional characters..."

The letters offer insight into Salinger's reclusive life. On 24 March 1977 he discusses the change in his writing schedule over the years. While he used to

work "after midnight" to avoid missing out on "something possibly terrific or unspeakably romantic," now he "must, but must, drift directly towards the typewriter when I wake up in the morning, and stay there without interruptions, no meals, no mail, till I run dry for the day..." The following month, while mentioning new work, he emphasizes the importance of privacy: "I've been writing longhand in bed, some parts of a poem intended for S. Glass's papers. Sometimes I wish I felt free to publish at least some of this, but really very much of it is good, but really good, and would plunge or shove me into a different kind of limelight than I've ever survived before..." He mentions the Glass family more than once; writing again in April 1977 he discusses a story in the context of Eastern religion and "writing at such length about family stuff." "As I think you'll see one day, I had to, and did, go into this subject at some pretty fair length in one of the Glass scripts, yet unpublished. I don't know that I can deal with the subject competently at all, but if I stand any chance whatever, it would be only, solely, while I'm rather unselfconsciously writing fiction, lost, steeped, in fiction. It is a terribly unsimple subject."

While the correspondence is not really romantic in nature, the topic of love arises more than once. Salinger replies in one letter, "I do have a heart, yes, but it's my muddy introspective nature to suspect it's a fiction-writer's heart..." (24 March 1977). The correspondence draws to a close in 1981 after Biffle marries and has a daughter, and Salinger leaves her with an avuncular vote of confidence: "Well, you're a pretty tough and adroit little runner and mother and lover and grand-daughter, and I'd put my money on you." His last letter speaks to his interest in alternative medicine and encloses a copy of John W. Armstrong's *The Water of Life: A Treatise on Urine Therapy* (London: True Health Publishing, 1957). *Provenance*: Robin Biffle.

\$50,000-80,000



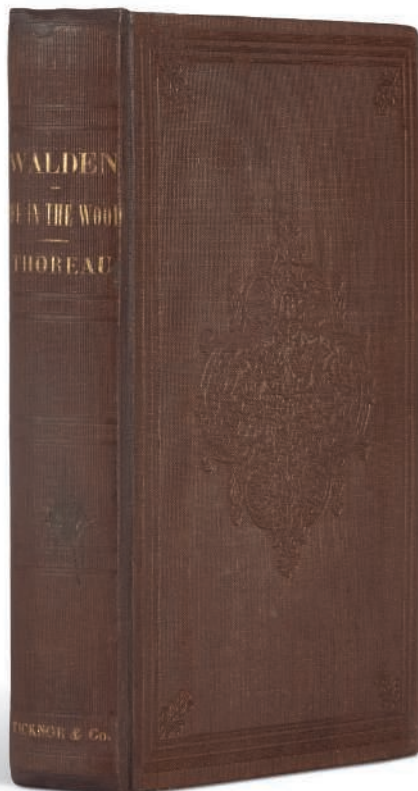
212

SEXTON, Anne (1928-1974). Two typed letters signed ("Anne Sexton") to Walter Kerr (1913-1996), accompanying her inscribed photostatic reproduction of typed drafts of *The Death Notebooks* and *An Awful Rowing Toward God*, Weston, Massachusetts, 31 January 1973.

Approx. 122 pages in total (the letters to Kerr comprising three pages), 275 x 200mm, letters and manuscripts bound together in one leatherbound volume.

Sexton sends "raw, unworked poems, all first drafts, written in a frenzy of despair and hope." Her first letter to writer and critic Walter Kerr, enclosing first drafts of her two final works of poetry, *The Death Notebooks* and *An Awful Rowing Toward God*, begins: "Here are two manuscripts of poems which I send as a strange sort of gift," adding that she wants "nothing" from him, "no blurb, no introduction." Rather, she had been stirred by his "kind, gracious, and insightful review" of her work and thought her poems might be "welcomed" by him. The draft of *The Death Notebooks* bears her inscription, "For Walter Kerr," on the title leaf, and includes an original typescript poem, "Jesus Walking." The second letter serves as a cover note addressed to "you few who will read these first drafts" and notes that the poems had been written over the course of the month and finished the day before. "I explain this so you will understand they are raw, unworked poems, all first drafts, written in a frenzy of despair and hope. [...] I apologize for the inadequate words. As I said in one of the poems: I fly like an eagle but with the wings of a wren." The present drafts of Sexton's manuscripts bear numerous differences to the published versions, including many verses – and even poems, such as "Coffin Building," "Here, David, is Your Sun," and "The Baby" – that were later excised. *The Death Notebooks* was brought out by Houghton Mifflin in 1974 and *An Awful Rowing Toward God* posthumously in 1975. *Provenance*: Walter Kerr (inscription) – by descent to the consignee.

\$3,000-5,000



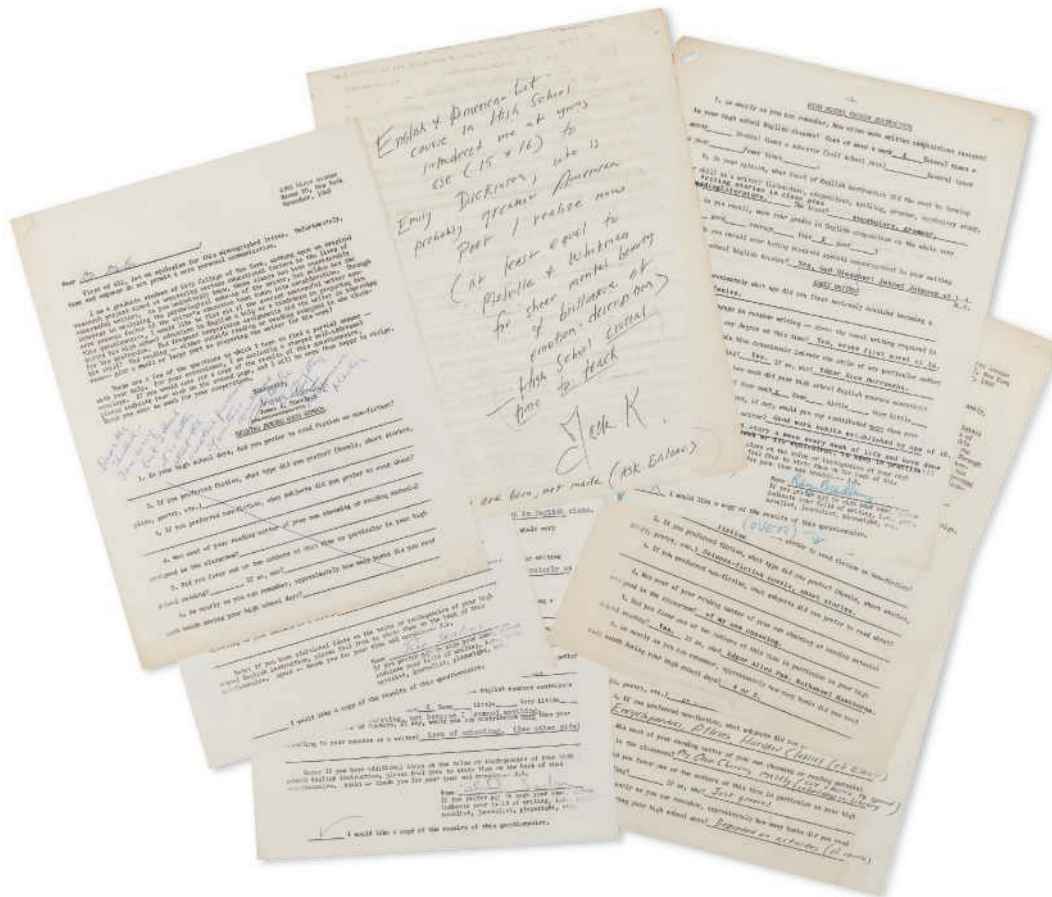
213

THOREAU, Henry David (1817-1862). *Walden; or, Life in the Woods*. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1854.

The first edition, first printing of this American masterpiece. Robert Frost remarked that in this one book Thoreau "surpasses everything we have had in America" (letter to Wade Van Dore, 24 June 1922). "Solid chunks of thought, in the midst of a solid chunk of nature, proving that the minimum of cash expenditure and of creature comfort may result in the maximum of acute observation and cerebration – for almost a hundred years an inspiration to nature-lovers, to philosophers, to those of a Calvin Coolidge turn, and to persons who love to read the English language written with clarity" (Grolier *American* 63). BAL 20106.

Octavo (177 x 110mm). Title vignette of Thoreau's cabin, map of Walden Pond with imprint, 8 pages of advertisements dated April 1854. Publisher's original brown cloth (rebacked); in a custom half morocco slipcase. *Provenance*: J.R. Smith (bookplate) – Maxwell Steinhart (bookplate).

\$6,000-9,000



214

20TH-CENTURY LITERATURE. A group of five completed author surveys returned to James Sherlock, c. November 1960, comprising: BRADBURY, Ray (1920-2012). Typed manuscript signed ("Ray Bradbury"), three pages. - JACKSON, Shirley (1916-1965). Typed manuscript signed ("Shirley Jackson"), three pages. - KEROUAC, Jack (1922-1969). Autograph manuscript signed twice ("Jack Kerouac" and "Jack K."), three pages. - MAILER, Norman (1923-2007). Autograph note signed ("Norman Mailer"), one page. - SERLING, Rod (1924-1975). Autograph manuscript signed ("Rod Serling"), two pages.

13 pages total, 215 x 279mm; each survey with original author responses typed and in ink (occasional light soiling).

"Writers are born, not made (ask Balzac)": Jack Kerouac and others candidly reply to a graduate student's survey on writing. James Sherlock was enrolled at City College in New York when he composed a two-page questionnaire that he mimeographed and distributed as part of "an original research project aimed at uncovering certain educational factors in the lives of successful writers." His goal was to "find out if the average successful writer considers his high school education in English a help or a hindrance in preparing him for his profession." The questions explored what they each enjoyed reading, their library borrowing habits, and the classes they thought were important (or not); Kerouac, Ray Bradbury, and Shirley Jackson were all compelled to expound on the topic, each providing an extra paragraph on the verso of the survey, while Norman Mailer simply replied: "Dear Mr Sherlock I am sorry but I think it's better that the creative processes of writers continue to be a mystery. Norman Mailer."

Amid the replies, Shirley Jackson cops to reading "fiction almost entirely," elaborating, "novels, preferably fantasy or even fairy tales," and credits "Grammar, thank God," while noting that composition was the least helpful. Jackson also discusses leaving college, describing how she embarked on her career and at the outset "conscientiously imitated other writers and them unimitated them." Ray Bradbury also mentions "science-fiction novels, short stories," along with Edgar Allan Poe and Nathaniel Hawthorne. On the verso he types "Only by writing and throwing away hundreds of stories can one learn to write. [...] High-school training if applied with zest and gusto, should throw the student out in the world ready to start writing...a story a week! No less than that!" Kerouac credits Emily Dickinson "who is probably great American poet I realize now," together with his Lowell High School English teacher Joseph Pyne. He notes emphatically, "High School crucial time to teach," before adding a post-script of sorts: "But writers are born, not made (ask Balzac)." James Sherlock submitted his paper based on the replies in January 1961. *Provenance*: James A. Sherlock, by descent to the consignor.

\$10,000-15,000

LITERATURE & ART



inverted

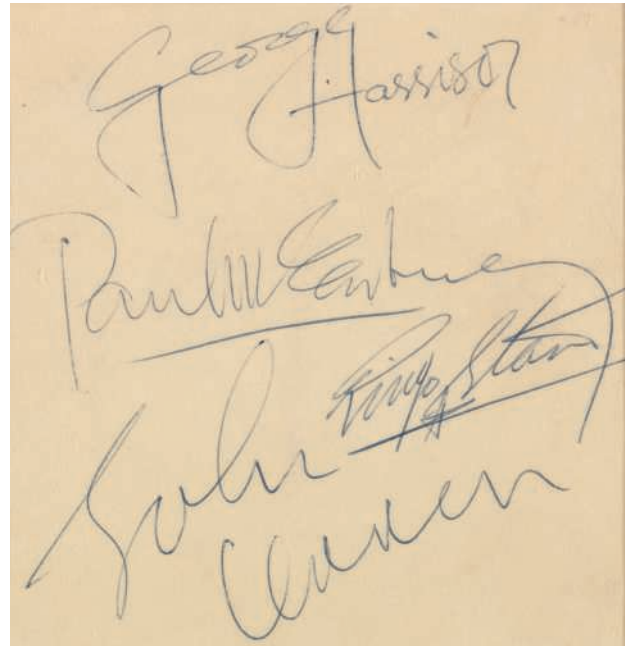
215

THE BEATLES. Album page signed ("John Lennon", "Paul McCartney", "George Harrison", and "Ringo Starr"), n.p., ca. 1964.

One page, 120 x 188mm (visible). Housed in black mat and frame with a portrait of the band ca 1963.

A fine example of the autographs of the Fab Four— hurriedly signed— likely under pressure of a gauntlet of screaming fans.

\$5,000-7,000



216

DESIGN – an album of 47 illustrations of carriages. Paris, c. 1880-1900.

An album of hand-colored lithographs depicting luxury carriages and sledges, one in watercolor. The designs here were reproduced in the periodical *Le Guide du carrossier et les équipages à Paris, Revue de la construction des voitures et des automobiles*, published by Brice Thomas at the turn of the nineteenth century. Designs for decadent carriages had been a part of festival culture since the early modern period, and often appeared illustrated in accounts of major feasts alongside the floats, fireworks displays, and elaborate table settings that characterized those events. This album records the final gasps of this culture before the onset of the personal automobile. One of the lithographs is signed "L. Lagard"

Oblong album (267 x 360mm). 47 illustrations (c.139 x 246mm) mounted on card, 46 hand-colored lithographs and one watercolor, some heightened in gold and silver (some spotting and staining to edges of mounts, occasional light offsetting). Repurposed 19th-century half morocco album with label on upper board "Album of Photographs" (upper board detaching, some loss to spine).

\$4,000-6,000



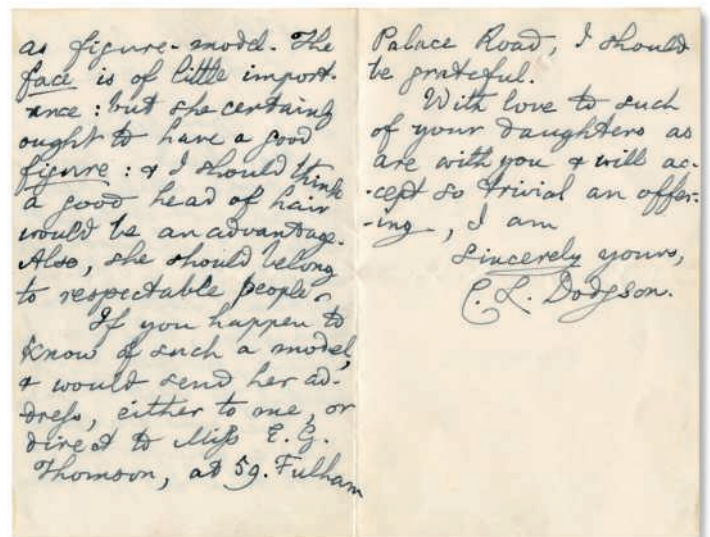
217

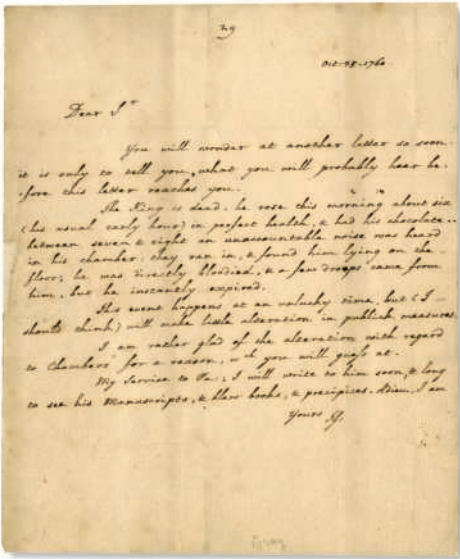
DODGSON, Charles Lutwidge ("Lewis Carroll") (1832-1898). Autograph letter signed ("C.L. Dodgson") to Mrs E.M. Ward, Christ Church, Oxford, 5 April 1892.

Three pages, bifolium, 87 x 137mm, with transmittal envelope.

"The face is of little importance: but she certainly ought to have a good figure": Dodgson procures a child model for British artist, illustrator, and close friend Gertrude Thompson, who designed the cover for his *Nursery Alice* (1889) as well as his last book *Three Sunsets* (1898). The two often drew together from the same models, especially after Dodgson gave up photography. The recipient of the letter, Henrietta Mary Ada Ward (1832-1924), was a painter of the royal family who fell in love with the artist Edward Matthew Ward when she was ten or eleven and married him at sixteen. Dodgson admired Mrs. Ward's painting at the Royal Academy in the late 1850s and photographed her children over the years. *Provenance*: Justin Schiller (his sale, 9 December 1998, Lot 25).

\$5,000-7,000





218

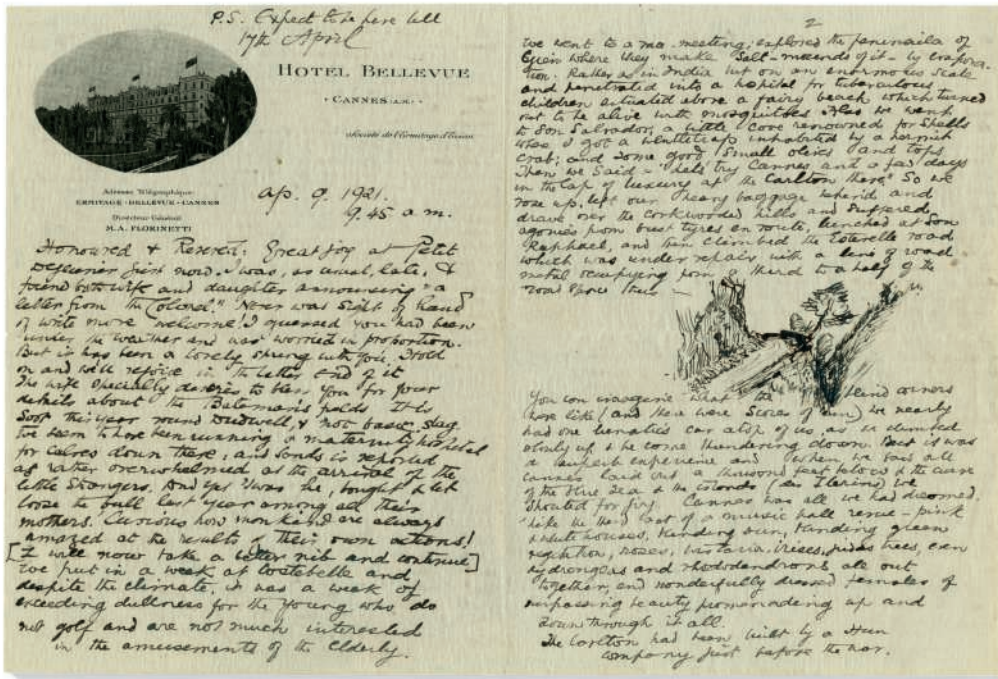
218

GRAY, Thomas (1716-1771). Autograph letter signed ("TG:") to James Browne, Master of Pembroke College Cambridge, n.p., 25 October 1760.

One page, bifolium, 197 x 163mm (a little browned, repairs to integral address leaf).

"The King is dead": the poet and scholar best-known for his 1751 work *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* announces the sudden death of King George II. Gray reports "he rose this morning about six (his usual early hour) in perfect health, and had his chocolate... between seven & eight an unaccountable noise was heard in his chamber [...] This event happens at an unlucky time, but (I should think) will make little alteration in publick measures." Published in *Letters*, ed. P. Toynbee and L. Whibley, no. 323. Provenance: Christie's New York, 5 December 1991, Lot 243 - Christie's South Kensington, 30 October 1992, Lot 6 - Bonham's, 22 November 2011, Lot 77.

\$5,000-7,000



219

219

KIPLING, Rudyard (1865-1936). Autograph letter signed ("Rudyard Kipling") with small ink sketch to Colonel Henry W. Feilden, Cannes, 9 April 1921.

Six pages, bifolium, 132 x 177mm; with transmittal envelope.

"What fools collectors are!!" A exceptionally fine, lengthy letter ("an unconscionable long screed," he calls it) to his "Honoured & Revered" friend Colonel Feilden, remarking on a range of topics from his holiday in the South of France to the sale in England of some of his manuscripts (the "Kipling folly," he terms it). "Golly! What fools collectors are!!" he exclaims. The novelist's eye is turned to good effect on the sites at Cannes. Of the casino he says "It must take very fine staff-work to run such a vast hell without occasional 'regrettable incidents.'" He visits the convalescing Bonar Law and ponders how "twenty years of political life leaves a man with fewer resources in himself than I should have conceived possible." Even a "straight & good politician like B. L. inevitably gets to concern himself more in the means than in the ends of things." A rich and vibrant letter, showing Kipling emerging from the pall of grief that claimed him on the death of his son in the Great War.

\$2,500-3,500

220

LEUCHSENHOFFEN, Johann Nicholas von. *Saeculum regiminis Austriae interioris, anno 1665*. Graz: Widmanstätter, 1705.

First and only edition of this rare festival book on seventeenth century Austria. Johann Nicholas von Leuchsenhoffen, a councilor from inner-Austria, produced this work to celebrate the one-hundred year anniversary of inner-Austrian government, which was established in 1565. Noteworthy are the 82 fine copper-plate engravings illustrating the individual coats-of-arms of the governors ("Statthalter") of the inner-Austrian government, whose portraits occasionally appear above their coats-of-arms. Only one copy is recorded in OCLC/WorldCat, at the Saxon State and University Library, Dresden. See H. von Bourcy, "Leuchsenhoffens Saeculum Regiminis," *Senftenberger Monatsblatt* 4 (1961) pp. 99 ff.; Gilhofer & Ranschburg, "Austria and the successor states" (catalog 61, 1934), no. 93 ("Very rare, interesting Austriacum").

Folio (356 x 233mm). Engraved title-page, engraving of a meeting of the provinces in Graz castle, engraved portrait and arms of Count Georg Christian of Styria, and 82 leaves of plates, with duplicate engraving of Count Georg Christian after plate 16. Contemporary sheep, blind-tooled spine, sprinkled edges, with old paper label with library shelf mark at foot of spine (lightly rubbed).

\$2,000-3,000

221

MALPIED (fl. 18th century). *Traité sur l'art de la danse*. Paris: M. Bouin, [c.1770].

First edition of the first dance treatise to provide a complete codification of ballet arm positions—a major landmark in both ballet and data visualization. Malpied's Baroque dance manual prescribes dance movements using the innovative notation system published in 1700 by Raoul-Auger Feuillet—the coiner of the term *chorégraphie*. His method "shows a marked advance on the work of Feuillet and Rameau in the simplification of the recordings of dance steps" (Fletcher). With the standardization of five *ports de bras*, or arm positions, to match the five foot positions developed over the previous century, "the neoclassical demand to harmonise content and appearance had taken hold of the entire body" (Weickmann). Malpied, a dancing master who operated in the shadow of the Paris Opera, also describes here the minuet and l'allemande—two forms of popular dance in favor at the time. There is an undated second edition with 166 pages. Fletcher no. 37; Leslie, p. 337; Magriel, p. 82; Moroda, p. 378; see Dorion Weickmann, "The ballet d'action of the eighteenth century," in *The Cambridge Companion to Ballet* (2007).

Octavo (204 x 145mm). [8 pp.] 122 pp. Entirely engraved. Engraved title signed Ribière; music and dance notation and diagrams throughout (slight darkening and soiling to title, dedication leaf strengthened at inner margin). Modern quarter calf over marbled boards (faint wear). *Provenance*: Edward Tufte (1942-present, pioneer in the field of data visualization and information design; bookplate, his sale, 2 December 2010, lot 51).

\$6,000-8,000

222

MARQUET, Albert (1875-1947) – DE BROSSES, Charles (1709-1777). *Séjour à Venise, Quatre lettres familières du président de Brosse*. Paris: Textes Prétextes, [1947].

Limited edition; illustrated by the fauvist artist Albert Marquet and in a mosaic binding by Martin. This selection of de Brosse's letters from Venice—beloved by novelists Pushkin and Stendhal—was published in an edition of 240 with etchings after Marquet. This is copy no. 100.

Quarto (277 x 225mm). Full-page color etching of the Venice lagoon, 4 color etched chapter headings, 26 black-and-white etchings within the text, all by Marquet; with ad leaflet bound in. Mosaic dark blue morocco with panels of blue and green felt with yellow, red, brown, and blue morocco by J. P. Martin, dated 1960; with binder's chemise and slipcase.

\$2,000-3,000





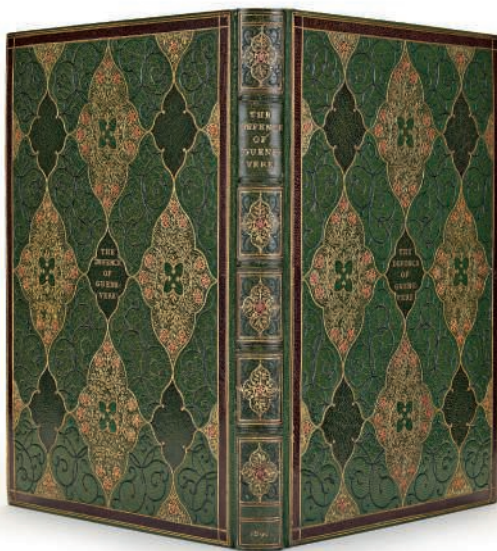
223

[HARAUCOURT, Edmond (1856-1941), as:] LE SIRE DE CHAMBLEY. *La légende des sexes: poèmes hystériques*. Brussels: for the author, 1882 [1883].

First edition, inscribed to Paul Eudel and with two manuscript poems and sketch by the author bound in, within an inlaid morocco binding by Meunier. This is one of twelve special copies printed on japan paper of Haraucourt's provocative first book, which he printed under a pseudonym.

Octavo (230 x 140mm). 2 manuscript poems by the author, one with sketch, and event invitation to event hosted by him bound in. Inlaid black morocco with architectural framing by Charles Meunier, yellow silk doublures; slipcase. *Provenance:* Paul Eudel (1837-1911, French collector and art critic; presentation inscription and bookplate; his sale, no. 235) – Edouard Massicot (his sale, Paris, 16-18 November 1903, no. 194) – P.R. Méry (bookplate).

\$6,000-8,000



224

MORRIS, William (1834-1896). *The Defense of Guenevere and Other Poems*. Hammersmith: Kelmscott Press, 1892.

The first book of Pre-Raphaelite poetry and one of the first issues from William Morris's renowned Kelmscott Press. Originally published in 1858 by Bell and Daldy, "these are some of the most powerful poems of the mid-century" (Parry). Morris was inspired by Arthurian legend, the paintings of his friend Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and his recent meeting of Jane Burden—the pre-Raphaelite muse whom he would marry a year later. It was a poignant choice for one of the first books to be printed at Kelmscott, as Jane's longstanding affair with Rossetti had re-enacted in painful detail the Arthur-Guenevere-Lancelot love triangle of legend. One of 300 paper copies. Peterson A5. See Linda Parry, ed., *William Morris* (1996), p. 45.

Quarto (200 x 138mm). Printed in red and black. Woodcut borders and initials, woodcut Kelmscott device on final text page. Inlaid morocco gilt with red morocco doublures by De Sauty (hinges very neatly repaired).

\$4,000-6,000



225

NEWCASTLE, William Cavendish, Duke of (1592-1676) and Jacques de SOLLEYSEL (1617-1680). *Neu-eröffnete Reit-Bahn = Nouvelle méthode pour dresser les chevaux*. Nuremberg: Johann Michael Spörlin for Johann Zieger & Georg Lehmann, 1700.

The parallel German-French edition of the Duke of Newcastle's standard work on horsemanship. After the royalist defeat at Marston Moor on 2 July 1644, Newcastle, a supporter of Charles I during the English civil war, went into self-imposed exile in Europe. Newcastle established a prestigious riding-school in Antwerp, and in 1658 he published his famous work on horsemanship, *La méthode et invention nouvelle de dresser les chevaux*. The work covers horse breeding, training and dressage. It influenced one of the greatest French riding masters, François Robichon de La Guérinière (1688-1751), as well as the controversial figure in dressage, François Baucher (1796-1873). Newcastle is also said to be the inventor of draw reins. Lipperheide Tc 31; Mennessier de la Lance II, 250; Nissen ZBI 852.

Folio (324 x 211mm). Printed in two columns, in Roman (for French) and gothic type (for German). Half-title and title pages in German and French, one full-page coat of arms, woodcut diagrams in text, and 82 copper-plate illustrations after Abraham van Diepenbecke, of which 79 double-page and two folding plates are mounted on stubs (some marginal tears, one in a plate, repaired). Contemporary re-used vellum of medieval music over boards (a little rubbed). *Provenance:* Marstalls-Departement (i.e., the royal stables of the House of Hanover; 18th century red ink stamps on half-title and German title page).

\$2,000-3,000

226

RANSOME, Arthur (1884-1967). A group of five typed and autograph letters and cards signed ("Arthur Ransome" and "AR") to Meriol Trevor, Low Ludderburn, Windermere, April 1935–December 1937; together with two autograph holiday cards featuring his boat, the *Nancy Blackett*.

Seven pages, sizes varying from 200 x 260mm to 90 x 142mm, with three transmittal envelopes.

A charming series of illustrated letters and cards to a young admirer who shared Ransome's passions for writing and sailing. "Captain" Meriol Trevor (1919-2000), as she is addressed here, was a student at the Perse Girls' School in Cambridge and a sailing companion of the Altonyan children who were the dedicatees for Ransome's 1930 *Swallows and Amazons*. Ransome tells the young tomboy of his own writing and sailing adventures, and asks to hear about hers in return. Trevor would later become a writer in her own right, penning a series of "enchanting" children's books that sought to convey the tenets of Christian faith through fantasy, dealing "squarely with suffering, family conflict and loss of confidence as well as conveying a rich treasury of delight and adventure to the reader" (*Guardian* obituary, 31 January 2000). She is best-known for her two-volume biography of Cardinal Newman for which she was awarded the James Tait Back Memorial Prize in 1963. *Provenance*: Bonhams 19 June 2013, Lot 205.



\$3,000-5,000

PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

227

ROWLANDSON, Thomas (1756-1827). *The Comforts of Bath*. London: S.W. Fores, 1798.

The publisher's own copy of "one of the rarest of Rowlandson items" (Tooley). A nice, fresh example of a work originally designed to illustrate Anstey's *New Bath Guide*. Abbey Scenery 40; Tooley 408.

Oblong quarto (approx. 260 x 200mm). 12 hand-colored aquatints (some speckling in right margin due to ink wash on plates 2 and 4). Paper watermarked "E & P 1795" on pl. 11; contemporary stationer's note "12 Numbers of the 'Comforts of Bath' - Correct" on verso of pl. 1. Early 20th-century red cloth portfolio with gilt title on cover. *Provenance*: S. W. Fores (1761-1838, the publisher and caricature collector; stamp on lower margin of plate 1).



\$6,000-8,000

228

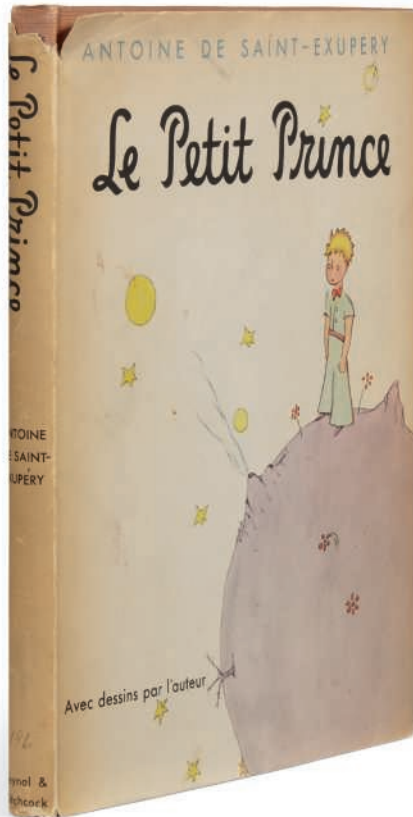
ROWLANDSON, Thomas (1756-1827) after WOODWARD, George Moutard (1765-1809). *Horse Accomplishments*. London: R. Ackermann, 1799.

Scarce suite of Rowlandson's caricatures of horses and their riders. Each plate satirizes a different profession: the "devout" horse on its knees "constantly worshipping something or Other!," the "political horse" poking its nose into other peoples' business, and so on. *Abbey Life* 397; not in Tooley.

Oblong quarto (approx. 235 x 295mm). 12 hand-colored aquatint plates (some edge-soiling; plate 12 a little toned). Later plain red cloth portfolio.



\$6,000-8,000



229

OTHER PROPERTIES

229

SAINT-EXUPÉRY, Antoine de (1900-1944). *Le Petit Prince*. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, 1943.

A lovely copy of the limited signed first edition of Saint-Exupéry's enduring classic. The fable of a stranded aviator in the desert who meets a little wandering prince is among the most translated works in the French language. One of 260 signed copies, this is no.196.

Small quarto (224 x 175mm). In French. Publisher's salmon cloth, pictorial dust-jacket (lightly toned, a little chipping to spine ends, price-clipped). *Provenance:* Bernard Mann (bookplate).

\$6,000-8,000

230

SEGONZAC, Andre Dunoyer de (1884-1974) – RONSARD, Pierre de (1524-1585). *Quelques sonnets de Ronsard*. Paris: by the author, 1955.

Segonzac's illustrations of the sonnets on Ronsard, with an original drawing laid in, in a pointelle gilt morocco binding by Thérèse Moncey. One of forty copies with a duplicate suite of prints of Japon, and this copy with an original drawing signed by Segonzac. Lioré et Cailler, *Catalogue de l'Oeuvre Gravé de Dunoyer de Segonzac*, VII 1270-1320; Rauch 123.

Folio (317 x 251mm). Original drawing by Segonzac laid in, in tissue wrapper within pink paper chemise; 51 etchings by Segonzac, with a duplicate suite printed on Japon and signed by the artist. Teal morocco gilt signed by Thérèse Moncey, with fuchsia suede doublures; in binder's chemise and slipcase.

\$4,000-6,000

PROPERTY FROM THE ROGER D. JUDD COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL LETTERS, DOCUMENTS & MANUSCRIPTS

231

SHAKESPEARE, William (1564-1616) – a leaf from Shakespeare's First Folio [London: Isaac Iaggard and Edward Blount, 1623].

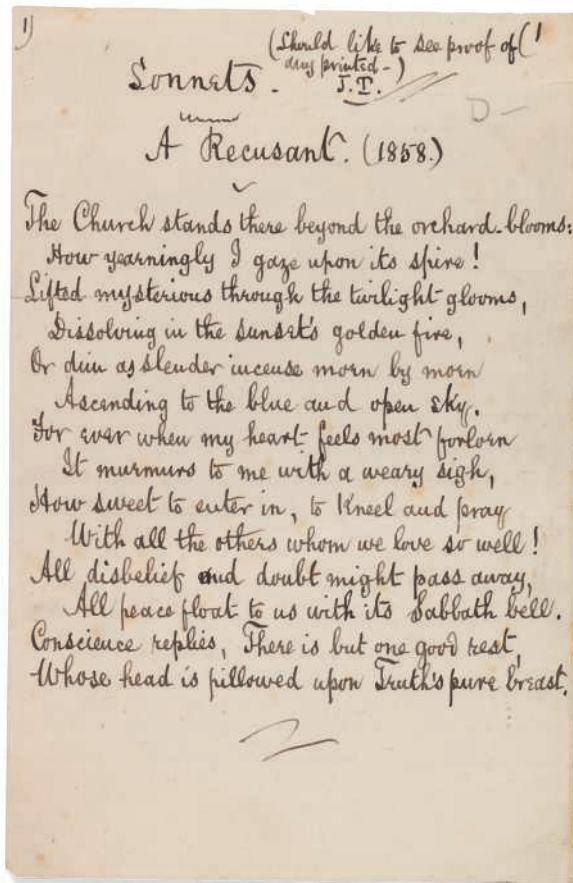
A leaf from Shakespeare's First Folio, "incomparably the most important work in the English language" (Pforzheimer). This leaf contains the end of Act 3 and beginning of Act 4 of *The Taming of the Shrew*, a beloved comedy which has inspired many imitations and updates—from musicals to modern films. See Pforzheimer 905 and STC 22273 (entire book).

Folio leaf (316 x 203mm). pp. 223-223. (Upper corner repaired with woodcut border replaced in facsimile, sunfading from previous framing).

\$300-500



230



OTHER PROPERTIES

232

THOMSON, James (1834-1882). Autograph manuscript, two sonnets, "A Recusant" (1858) and "To __" (1862) [London c.1881].

Two pages, 177 x 116mm (minor creasing and soiling at extremities).

Two autograph sonnets from the Scottish poet James Thomson. Both bear autograph notes from the author, the first to the upper margin of "A Recusant": "Should like to see proof of any printed. J.T.", and the second to the lower margin of "To __", where he has indicated both sonnets' 1880 publication. Thomson is best known for his bleak long poem "The City of Dreadful Night," which was published in the *National Reformer* in 1874 before appearing in *The City of Dreadful Night and Other Poems* (which included the present sonnets, "A Recusant" as part of "City" and "To __" as Part X in "Sunday Up the River") in 1880. Thomson died in early June 1882. His autograph material – particularly anything from *The City of Dreadful Night* – is scarce on the market. *Provenance*: Kenneth A. Lohf (bibliophile and former director of Columbia University Rare Book & Manuscript Library) – Christie's New York, 20 November 1992, lot 135.

\$3,000-5,000

233

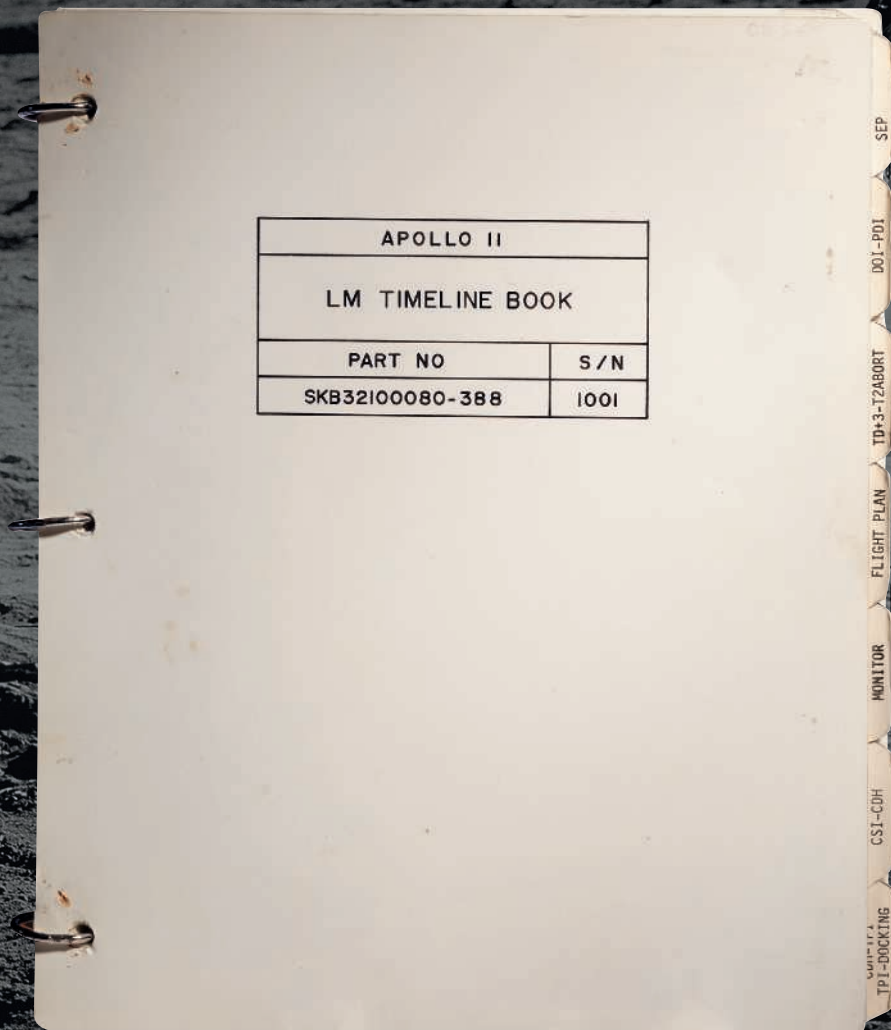
VERNE, Jules (1828-1905). *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas; or, The Marvellous and Exciting Adventures of Pierre Aronnax, Conseil His Servant, and Ned Land a Canadian Harpooner.* New York: John W. Lovell, Publisher [c.1881].

A rare and exceptional example of an early dust jacket. One of several late nineteenth-century American editions of Verne's immensely popular work, but the only one we have seen in a publisher's dust jacket, beautifully preserved under a contemporary plain paper wrapper. ABPC and RBH record no copies at auction. A fine, bright copy.

Octavo (185 x 120mm). Rust publisher's cloth, stamped in gilt and black; publisher's matching patterned dust-jacket (minor wear at extremities), together with plain outer wrapper. *Provenance*: Charles Wilks (ownership inscription, dated 30 November 1881).

\$4,000-6,000

The Apollo 11 Lunar Module Timeline Book.
[Houston:] Manned Spacecraft Center, Flight Planning Branch, June 19-July 12, 1969.
Flown aboard the Lunar Module Eagle and annotated by
Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin as they landed on the moon.
\$7,000,000-9,000,000



ONE GIANT LEAP:
CELEBRATING SPACE EXPLORATION 50 YEARS AFTER APOLLO 11
New York, 18 July 2019

VIEWING
4-15 May 2019 | 20th-Century Week
11-17 July 2019
20 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10020

CONTACT
Christina Geiger
cgeiger@christies.com
+1 212 636 2667

CHRISTIE'S

CONDITIONS OF SALE • BUYING AT CHRISTIE'S

CONDITIONS OF SALE

These Conditions of Sale and the Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice set out the terms on which we offer the **lots** listed in this catalogue for sale. By registering to bid and/or by bidding at auction you agree to these terms, so you should read them carefully before doing so. You will find a glossary at the end explaining the meaning of the words and expressions coloured in **bold**.

Unless we own a **lot** in whole or in part (Δ symbol), Christie's acts as agent for the seller.

A BEFORE THE SALE

1 DESCRIPTION OF LOTS

- Certain words used in the catalogue description have special meanings. You can find details of these on the page headed "Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice" which forms part of these terms. You can find a key to the Symbols found next to certain catalogue entries under the section of the catalogue called "Symbols Used in this Catalogue".
- Our description of any **lot** in the catalogue, any **condition** report and any other statement made by us (whether orally or in writing) about any **lot**, including about its nature or **condition**, artist, period, materials, approximate dimensions, or **provenance** are our opinion and not to be relied upon as a statement of fact. We do not carry out in-depth research of the sort carried out by professional historians and scholars. All dimensions and weights are approximate only.

2 OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR DESCRIPTION OF LOTS

We do not provide any guarantee in relation to the nature of a **lot** apart from our **authenticity warranty** contained in paragraph E2 and to the extent provided in paragraph I below.

3 CONDITION

- The **condition** of **lots** sold in our auctions can vary widely due to factors such as age, previous damage, restoration, repair and wear and tear. Their nature means that they will rarely be in perfect **condition**. **Lots** are sold "as is," in the **condition** they are in at the time of the sale, without any representation or warranty or assumption of liability of any kind as to **condition** by Christie's or by the seller.
- Any reference to **condition** in a catalogue entry or in a **condition** report will not amount to a full description of condition, and images may not show a **lot** clearly. Colours and shades may look different in print or on screen to how they look on physical inspection. **Condition** reports may be available to help you evaluate the **condition** of a **lot**. **Condition** reports are provided free of charge as a convenience to our buyers and are for guidance only. They offer our opinion but they may not refer to all faults, inherent defects, restoration, alteration or adaptation because our staff are not professional restorers or conservators. For that reason **condition** reports are not an alternative to examining a **lot** in person or seeking your own professional advice. It is your responsibility to ensure that you have requested, received and considered any **condition** report.

4 VIEWING LOTS PRE-AUCTION

- If you are planning to bid on a **lot**, you should inspect it personally or through a knowledgeable representative before you make a bid to make sure that you accept the description and its **condition**. We recommend you get your own advice from a restorer or other professional adviser.
- Pre-auction viewings are open to the public free of charge. Our specialists may be available to answer questions at pre-auction viewings or by appointment.

5 ESTIMATES

Estimates are based on the **condition**, rarity, quality and **provenance** of the **lots** and on prices recently paid at auction for similar property. **Estimates** can change. Neither you, nor anyone else, may rely on any **estimates** as a prediction or guarantee of the actual selling price of a **lot** or its value for any other purpose. **Estimates** do not include the **buyer's premium** or any applicable taxes.

6 WITHDRAWAL

Christie's may, at its option, withdraw any **lot** from auction at any time prior to or during the sale of the **lot**. Christie's has no liability to you for any decision to withdraw.

7 JEWELLERY

- Coloured gemstones (such as rubies, sapphires and emeralds) may have been treated to improve their look, through methods such as heating and oiling. These methods are accepted by the international jewellery trade but may make the gemstone less strong and/or require special care over time.
- All types of gemstones may have been improved by some method. You may request a gemmological report for any item which does not have a report if the request is made to us at least three weeks before the date of the auction and you pay the fee for the report.
- We do not obtain a gemmological report for every gemstone sold in our auctions. Where we do get gemmological reports from internationally accepted gemmological laboratories, such reports will be described in the catalogue. Reports from American gemmological laboratories will describe any improvement or treatment to the gemstone. Reports from European gemmological laboratories will describe any improvement or treatment only if we request that they do so, but will confirm when no improvement or treatment has been made. Because of differences in approach and technology, laboratories may not agree whether a particular gemstone has been treated, the amount of treatment, or whether treatment is permanent. The gemmological laboratories will only report on the improvements or treatments known to the laboratories at the date of the report.
- For jewellery sales, **estimates** are based on the information in any gemmological report. If no report is available, assume that the gemstones may have been treated or enhanced.

8 WATCHES & CLOCKS

- Almost all clocks and watches are repaired in their lifetime and may include parts which are not original. We do not give a **warranty** that any individual component part of any watch is **authentic**. Watchbands described as "associated" are not part of the original watch and may not be **authentic**. Clocks may be sold without pendulums, weights or keys.
- As collectors' watches often have very fine and complex mechanisms, you are responsible for any general service, change of battery, or further repair work that may be necessary. We do not give a **warranty** that any watch is in good working order. Certificates are not available unless described in the catalogue.
- Most wristwatches have been opened to find out the type and quality of movement. For that reason, wristwatches with water resistant cases may not be waterproof and we recommend you have them checked by a competent watchmaker before use. Important information about the sale, transport and shipping of watches and watchbands can be found in paragraph H2(f).

B REGISTERING TO BID

1 NEW BIDDERS

- If this is your first time bidding at Christie's or you are a returning bidder who has not bought anything from any of our salerooms within the last two years you must register at least 48 hours before an auction begins to give us enough time to process and approve your registration. We may, at our option, decline to permit you to register as a bidder. You will be asked for the following:
 - for individuals: Photo identification (driver's licence, national identity card, or passport) and, if not shown on the ID document, proof of your current address (for example, a current utility bill or bank statement);
 - for corporate clients: Your Certificate of Incorporation or equivalent document(s) showing your name and registered address together with documentary proof of directors and beneficial owners; and
 - for trusts, partnerships, offshore companies and other business structures, please contact us in advance to discuss our requirements.

- We may also ask you to give us a financial reference and/or a deposit as a condition of allowing you to bid. For help, please contact our Credit Department at +1 212-636-2490.

2 RETURNING BIDDERS

As described in paragraph B(1) above, we may at our option ask you for current identification, a financial reference, or a deposit as a condition of allowing you to bid. If you have not bought anything from any of our salerooms within the last two years or if you want to spend more than on previous occasions, please contact our Credit Department at +1 212-636-2490.

3 IF YOU FAIL TO PROVIDE THE RIGHT DOCUMENTS

If in our opinion you do not satisfy our bidder identification and registration procedures including, but not limited to completing any anti-money laundering and/or anti-terrorism financing checks we may require to our satisfaction, we may refuse to register you to bid, and if you make a successful bid, we may cancel the contract for sale between you and the seller.

4 BIDDING ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER PERSON

If you are bidding on behalf of another person, that person will need to complete the registration requirements above before you can bid, and supply a signed letter authorising you to bid for him/her. A bidder accepts personal liability to pay the **purchase price** and all other sums due unless it has been agreed in writing with Christie's, before commencement of the auction, that the bidder is acting as an agent on behalf of a named third party acceptable to Christie's and that Christie's will only seek payment from the named third party.

5 BIDDING IN PERSON

If you wish to bid in the saleroom you must register for a numbered bidding paddle at least 30 minutes before the auction. You may register online at www.christies.com or in person. For help, please contact the Credit Department on +1 212-636-2490.

6 BIDDING SERVICES

The bidding services described below are a free service offered as a convenience to our clients and Christie's is not responsible for any error (human or otherwise), omission, or breakdown in providing these services.

(a) Phone Bids

Your request for this service must be made no later than 24 hours prior to the auction. We will accept bids by telephone for **lots** only if our staff are available to take the bids. If you need to bid in a language other than in English, you must arrange this well before the auction. We may record telephone bids. By bidding on the telephone, you are agreeing to us recording your conversations. You also agree that your telephone bids are governed by these Conditions of Sale.

(b) Internet Bids on Christie's LIVE™

For certain auctions we will accept bids over the Internet. For more information, please visit <https://www.christies.com/buying-services/buying-guide/register-and-bid/>. As well as these Conditions of Sale, internet bids are governed by the Christie's LIVE™ Terms of Use which are available on <https://www.christies.com/LiveBidding/OnlineTermsOfUse>.

(c) Written Bids

You can find a Written Bid Form at the back of our catalogues, at any Christie's office, or by choosing the sale and viewing the **lots** online at www.christies.com. We must receive your completed Written Bid Form at least 24 hours before the auction. Bids must be placed in the currency of the saleroom. The **auctioneer** will take reasonable steps to carry out written bids at the lowest possible price, taking into account the **reserve**. If you make a written bid on a **lot** which does not have a **reserve** and there is no higher bid than yours, we will bid on your behalf at around 50% of the **low estimate** or, if lower, the amount of your bid. If we receive written bids on a **lot** for identical amounts, and at the auction these are the highest bids on the **lot**, we will sell the **lot** to the bidder whose written bid we received first.

C CONDUCTING THE SALE

1 WHO CAN ENTER THE AUCTION

We may, at our option, refuse admission to our premises or decline to permit participation in any auction or to reject any bid.

2 RESERVES

Unless otherwise indicated, all **lots** are subject to a **reserve**. We identify **lots** that are offered without **reserve** with the symbol Δ next to the **lot number**. The **reserve** cannot be more than the **lot's low estimate**.

3 AUCTIONEER'S DISCRETION

The **auctioneer** can at his or her sole option:

- refuse any bid;
 - move the bidding backwards or forwards in any way he or she may decide, or change the order of the **lots**;
 - withdraw any **lot**;
 - divide any **lot** or combine any two or more **lots**;
 - reopen or continue the bidding even after the hammer has fallen; and
 - in the case of error or dispute related to bidding and whether during or after the auction, continue the bidding, determine the successful bidder, cancel the sale of the **lot**, or reoffer and resell any **lot**.
- If you believe that the **auctioneer** has accepted the successful bid in error, you must provide a written notice detailing your claim within 3 business days of the date of the auction. The **auctioneer** will consider such claim in good faith. If the **auctioneer**, in the exercise of his or her discretion under this paragraph, decides after the auction is complete, to cancel the sale of a **lot**, or reoffer and resell a **lot**, he or she will notify the successful bidder no later than by the end of the 7th calendar day following the date of the auction. The **auctioneer's** decision in exercise of this discretion is final. This paragraph does not in any way prejudice Christie's ability to cancel the sale of a **lot** under any other applicable provision of these Conditions of Sale, including the rights of cancellation set forth in sections B(3), E(2)(i), F(4), and J(1).

4 BIDDING

The **auctioneer** accepts bids from:

- bidders in the saleroom;
- telephone bidders;
- internet bidders through 'Christie's LIVE™' (as shown above in paragraph B6); and
- written bids (also known as absentee bids or commission bids) left with us by a bidder before the auction.

5 BIDDING ON BEHALF OF THE SELLER

The **auctioneer** may, at his or her sole option, bid on behalf of the seller up to but not including the amount of the **reserve** either by making consecutive bids or by making bids in response to other bidders. The **auctioneer** will not identify these as bids made on behalf of the seller and will not make any bid on behalf of the seller at or above the **reserve**. If **lots** are offered without **reserve**, the **auctioneer** will generally decide to open the bidding at 50% of the **low estimate** for the **lot**. If no bid is made at that level, the **auctioneer** may decide to go backwards at his or her sole option until a bid is made, and then continue up from that amount. In the event that there are no bids on a **lot**, the **auctioneer** may deem such **lot** unsold.

6 BID INCREMENTS

Bidding generally starts below the **low estimate** and increases in steps (bid increments). The **auctioneer** will decide at his or her sole option where the bidding should start and the bid increments. The usual bid increments are shown for guidance only on the Written Bid Form at the back of this catalogue.

7 CURRENCY CONVERTER

The saleroom video screens (and Christie's LIVE™) may show bids in some other major currencies as well as US dollars. Any conversion is for guidance only and we cannot be bound by any rate of exchange used. Christie's is not responsible for any error (human or otherwise), omission or breakdown in providing these services.

8 SUCCESSFUL BIDS

Unless the **auctioneer** decides to use his or her discretion as set out in paragraph C3 above, when the **auctioneer's** hammer strikes, we have accepted the last bid. This means a contract for sale has been formed between the seller and the successful bidder. We will issue an invoice only to the registered bidder who made the successful bid. While we send out invoices by mail and/or email after the auction, we do not accept responsibility for telling you whether or not your bid was successful. If you have bid by written bid, you should contact us by telephone or in person as soon as possible after the auction to get details of the outcome of your bid to avoid having to pay unnecessary storage charges.

9 LOCAL BIDDING LAWS

You agree that when bidding in any of our sales that you will strictly comply with all local laws and regulations in force at the time of the sale for the relevant sale site.

D THE BUYER'S PREMIUM AND TAXES

1 THE BUYER'S PREMIUM

In addition to the **hammer price**, the successful bidder agrees to pay us a **buyer's premium** on the **hammer price** of each **lot** sold. On all **lots** we charge 25% of the **hammer price** up to and including US\$300,000, 20% on that part of the **hammer price** over US\$300,000 and up to and including US\$4,000,000, and 13.5% of that part of the **hammer price** above US\$4,000,000.

2 TAXES

The successful bidder is responsible for any applicable taxes including any sales or use tax or equivalent tax wherever such taxes may arise on the **hammer price**, the **buyer's premium**, and/or any other charges related to the **lot**.

For **lots** Christie's ships to or within the United States, a sales or use tax may be due on the **hammer price**, **buyer's premium**, and/or any other charges related to the **lot**, regardless of the nationality or citizenship of the successful bidder. Christie's will collect sales tax where legally required. The applicable sales tax rate will be determined based upon the state, county, or locale to which the **lot** will be shipped. Christie's shall collect New York sales tax at a rate of 8.875% for any **lot** collected from Christie's in New York.

In accordance with New York law, if Christie's arranges the shipment of a **lot** out of New York State, New York sales tax does not apply, although sales tax or other applicable taxes for other states may apply. If you hire a shipper (other than a common carrier authorized by Christie's), to collect the **lot** from a Christie's New York location, Christie's must collect New York sales tax on the **lot** at a rate of 8.875% regardless of the ultimate destination of the **lot**.

If Christie's delivers the **lot** to, or the **lot** is collected by, any framer, restorer or other similar service provider in New York that you have hired, New York law considers the **lot** delivered to the successful bidder in New York and New York sales tax must be imposed regardless of the ultimate destination of the **lot**. In this circumstance, New York sales tax will apply to the **lot** even if Christie's or a common carrier (authorized by Christie's that you hire) subsequently delivers the **lot** outside New York.

Successful bidders claiming an exemption from sales tax must provide appropriate documentation to Christie's prior to the release of the **lot** or within 90 days after the sale, whichever is earlier. For shipments to those states for which Christie's is not required to collect sales tax, a successful bidder may have a use or similar tax obligation. It is the successful bidder's responsibility to pay all taxes due. Christie's recommends you consult your own independent tax advisor with any questions.

E WARRANTIES

1 SELLER'S WARRANTIES

For each **lot**, the seller gives a **warranty** that the seller:

- is the owner of the **lot** or a joint owner of the **lot** acting with the permission of the other co-owners or, if the seller is not the owner or a joint owner of the **lot**, has the permission of the owner to sell the **lot**, or the right to do so in law; and
- has the right to transfer ownership of the **lot** to the buyer without any restrictions or claims by anyone else.

If either of the above **warranties** are incorrect, the seller shall not have to pay more than the **purchase price** (as defined in paragraph F1 (a) below) paid by you to us. The seller will not be responsible to you for any reason for loss of profits or business, expected savings, loss of opportunity or interest, costs, damages, **other damages** or expenses. The seller gives no **warranty** in relation to any **lot** other than as set out above and, as far as the seller is allowed by law, all **warranties** from the seller to you, and all other obligations upon the seller which may be added to this agreement by law, are excluded.

2 OUR AUTHENTICITY WARRANTY

We warrant, subject to the terms below, that the **lots** in our sales are **authentic** (our "**authenticity warranty**"). If, within 5 years of the date of the auction, you give notice to us that your **lot** is not **authentic**, subject to the terms below, we will refund the **purchase price** paid by you. The meaning of **authentic** can be found in the glossary at the end of these Conditions of Sale. The terms of the **authenticity warranty** are as follows:

- It will be honored for claims notified within a period of 5 years from the date of the auction. After such time, we will not be obligated to honor the **authenticity warranty**.
- It is given only for information shown in **UPPERCASE type** in the first line of the **catalogue description** (the "**Heading**"). It does not apply to any information other than in the **Heading** even if shown in **UPPERCASE type**.
- The **authenticity warranty** does not apply to any **Heading** or part of a **Heading** which is **qualified**. **Qualified** means limited by a clarification in a **lot's catalogue description** or by the use in a **Heading** of one of the terms listed in the section titled **Qualified Headings** on the page of the catalogue headed "Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice". For example, use of the term "ATTRIBUTED TO..." in a **Heading** means that the **lot** is in Christie's opinion probably a work by the named artist but no **warranty** is provided that the **lot** is the work of the named artist. Please read the full list of **Qualified Headings** and a **lot's full catalogue description** before bidding.
- The **authenticity warranty** applies to the **Heading** as amended by any **Saleroom Notice**.
- The **authenticity warranty** does not apply where scholarship has developed since the auction leading to a change in generally accepted opinion. Further, it does not apply if the **Heading** either matched the generally accepted opinion of experts at the date of the auction or drew attention to any conflict of opinion.
- The **authenticity warranty** does not apply if the **lot** can only be shown not to be **authentic** by a scientific process which, on the date we published the catalogue, was not available or generally accepted for use, or which was unreasonably expensive or impractical, or which was likely to have damaged the **lot**.
- The benefit of the **authenticity warranty** is only available to the original buyer shown on the invoice for the **lot** issued at the time of the sale and only if on the date of the notice of claim, the original buyer is the full owner of the **lot** and the **lot** is free from any claim, interest or restriction by anyone else. The benefit of this **authenticity warranty** may not be transferred to anyone else.
- In order to claim under the **authenticity warranty** you must:
 - give us written notice of your claim within 5 years of the date of the auction. We may require full details and supporting evidence of any such claim;
 - at Christie's option, we may require you to provide the written opinions of two recognised experts in the field of the **lot** mutually agreed by you and us in advance confirming that the **lot** is not **authentic**. If we have any doubts, we reserve the right to obtain additional opinions at our expense; and
 - return the **lot** at your expense to the saleroom from which you bought it in the **condition** it was in at the time of sale.
- Your only right under this **authenticity warranty** is to cancel the sale and receive a refund of the **purchase price** paid by you to us. We will not, under any circumstances, be required to pay you more than the **purchase price** nor will we be liable for any loss of profits or business, loss of opportunity or value, expected savings or interest, costs, damages, **other damages** or expenses.
- Books**. Where the **lot** is a book, we give an **additional warranty** for 21 days from the date of the auction that any **lot** is defective in text or illustration, we will refund your **purchase price**, subject to the following terms:
 - This **additional warranty** does not apply to:
 - the absence of blanks, half titles, tissue guards or advertisements, damage in respect of bindings, stains, spotting, marginal tears or other defects not affecting completeness of the text or illustration;
 - drawings, autographs, letters or manuscripts, signed photographs, music, atlases, maps or periodicals;
 - books not identified by title;
 - lots** sold without a printed **estimate**;
 - books which are described in the catalogue as sold not subject to return; or
 - defects stated in any **condition report** or announced at the time of sale.

- To make a claim under this paragraph you must give written details of the defect and return the **lot** to the sale room at which you bought it in the same **condition** as at the time of sale, within 21 days of the date of the sale.
- South East Asian Modern and Contemporary Art and Chinese Calligraphy and Painting**. In these categories, the **authenticity warranty** does not apply because current scholarship does not permit the making of definitive statements. Christie's does, however, agree to cancel a sale in either of these two categories of art where it has been proven the **lot** is a forgery. Christie's will refund to the original buyer the **purchase price** in accordance with the terms of Christie's Authenticity Warranty, provided that the original buyer notifies us with full supporting evidence documenting the forgery claim within twelve (12) months of the date of the auction. Such evidence must be satisfactory to us that the property is a forgery in accordance with paragraph E2(h)(ii) above and the property must be returned to us in accordance with E2h(iii) above. Paragraphs E2(b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) and (i) also apply to a claim under these categories.

3 YOUR WARRANTIES

- You warrant that the funds used for settlement are not connected with any criminal activity, including tax evasion, and you are neither under investigation, nor have you been charged with or convicted of money laundering, terrorist activities or other crimes.
- where you are bidding on behalf of another person, you warrant that:
 - you have conducted appropriate customer due diligence on the ultimate buyer(s) of the **lot(s)** in accordance with all applicable anti-money laundering and sanctions laws, consent to us relying on this due diligence, and you will remain for a period of not less than 5 years the documentation evidencing the due diligence. You will make such documentation promptly available for immediate inspection by an independent third-party auditor upon our written request to do so;
 - the arrangements between you and the ultimate buyer(s) in relation to the **lot** or otherwise do not, in whole or in part, facilitate tax crimes;
 - you do not know, and have no reason to suspect, that the funds used for settlement are connected with, the proceeds of any criminal activity, including tax evasion, or that the ultimate buyer(s) are under investigation, or have been charged with or convicted of money laundering, terrorist activities or other crimes.

F PAYMENT

1 HOW TO PAY

- Immediately following the auction, you must pay the **purchase price** being:
 - the **hammer price**; and
 - the **buyer's premium**; and
 - any applicable duties, goods, sales, use, compensating or service tax, or VAT.Payment is due no later than by the end of the 7th calendar day following the date of the auction (the "**due date**").
- We will only accept payment from the registered bidder. Once issued, we cannot change the buyer's name on an invoice or re-issue the invoice in a different name. You must pay immediately even if you want to export the **lot** and you need an export licence.
- You must pay for **lots** bought at Christie's in the United States in the currency stated on the invoice in one of the following ways:
 - Wire transfer
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.,
270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017;
ABA# 021000021; FBO: Christie's Inc.;
Account # 957-107978,
for international transfers, SWIFT: CHASUS33.
 - Credit Card.
We accept Visa, MasterCard, American Express and China Union Pay. Credit card payments at the New York premises will only be accepted for New York sales. Christie's will not accept credit card payments for purchases in any other sale site.
To make a 'cardholder not present' (CNP) payment, you must complete a CNP authorisation form which you can get from our Post-Sale Services. You must send a completed CNP authorisation form by fax to +1 212 636 4939 or you can mail to the address below. Details of the conditions and restrictions applicable to credit card payments are available from our Post-Sale Services, whose details are set out in paragraph (d) below.
 - Cash

We accept cash payments (including money orders and traveller's checks) subject to a maximum global aggregate of US\$7,500 per buyer per year at our Post-Sale Services only

- Bank Checks
You must make these payable to Christie's Inc. and there may be conditions.
- Checks
You must make checks payable to Christie's Inc. and they must be drawn from US dollar accounts from a US bank.
- You must quote the sale number, your invoice number and client number when making a payment. All payments sent by post must be sent to: Christie's Inc. Post-Sale Services, 20 Rockefeller Center, New York, NY 10020.
- For more information please contact our Post-Sale Services by phone at +1 212 636 2650 or fax at +1 212 636 4939 or email PostSaleUS@christies.com.

2 TRANSFERRING OWNERSHIP TO YOU

You will not own the **lot** and ownership of the **lot** will not pass to you until we have received full and clear payment of the **purchase price**, even in circumstances where we have released the **lot** to you.

3 TRANSFERRING RISK TO YOU

The risk in and responsibility for the **lot** will transfer to you from whichever is the earlier of the following:

- When you collect the **lot**; or
- At the end of the 30th day following the date of the auction or, if earlier, the date the **lot** is taken into care by a third party warehouse as set out on the page headed 'Storage and Collection', unless we have agreed otherwise with you.

4 WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU DO NOT PAY

- If you fail to pay us the **purchase price** in full by the **due date**, we will be entitled to do one or more of the following (as well as enforce our rights under paragraph F5 and any other rights or remedies we have by law):
 - we can charge interest from the **due date** at a rate of up to 1.34% per month on the unpaid amount due;
 - we can cancel the sale of the **lot**. If we do this, we may sell the **lot** again, publicly or privately on such terms we shall think necessary or appropriate, in which case you must pay us any shortfall between the **purchase price** and the proceeds from the resale. You must also pay all costs, expenses, losses, damages and legal fees we have to pay or may suffer and any shortfall in the seller's commission on the resale;
 - we can pay the seller an amount up to the net proceeds payable in respect of the amount bid by your default in which case you acknowledge and understand that Christie's will have all of the rights of the seller to pursue you for such amounts;
 - we can hold you legally responsible for the **purchase price** and may begin legal proceedings to recover it together with other losses, interest, legal fees and costs as far as we are allowed by law;
 - we can take what you owe us from any amounts which we or any company in the **Christie's Group** may owe you (including any deposit or other part-payment which you have paid to us);
 - we can, at our option, reveal your identity and contact details to the seller;
 - we can reject at any future auction any bids made by or on behalf of the buyer or to obtain a deposit from the buyer before accepting any bids;
 - we can exercise all the rights and remedies of a person holding security over any property in our possession owned by you, whether by way of pledge, security interest or in any other way as permitted by the law of the place where such property is located. You will be deemed to have granted such security to us and we may retain such property as collateral security for your obligations to us; and
 - we can take any other action we see necessary or appropriate.
- If you owe money to us or to another **Christie's Group** company, we can use any amount you do pay, including any deposit or other part-payment you have made to us, or which we owe you, to pay off any amount you owe to us or another **Christie's Group** company for any transaction.

5 KEEPING YOUR PROPERTY

If you owe money to us or to another **Christie's Group** company, as well as the rights set out in F4 above, we can use or deal with any of your property we hold or which is held by another **Christie's Group** company in any way we are allowed to by law. We will only release your property to you after you pay us or the relevant **Christie's Group** company in full for what you owe. However, if we choose, we can also sell your property in any way we think appropriate. We will use the proceeds of the sale against any amounts you owe us and we will pay any amount left from that sale to you.

If there is a shortfall, you must pay us any difference between the amount we have received from the sale and the amount you owe us.

G COLLECTION AND STORAGE

- (a) You must collect purchased **lots** within seven days from the auction (**but note that lots will not be released to you until you have made full and clear payment of all amounts due to us**).
- (b) Information on collecting **lots** is set out on the storage and collection page and on an information sheet which you can get from the bidder registration staff or Christie's Post-Sale Services Department on +1 212 636 2650.
- (c) If you do not collect any **lot** within thirty days following the auction we may, at our option
 - (i) charge you storage costs at the rates set out at www.christies.com/storage.
 - (ii) move the **lot** to another Christie's location or an affiliate or third party warehouse and charge you transport costs and administration fees for doing so and you will be subject to the third party storage warehouse's standard terms and to pay for their standard fees and costs.
 - (iii) sell the **lot** in any commercially reasonable way we think appropriate.
- (d) The Storage conditions which can be found at www.christies.com/storage will apply.
- (e) In accordance with New York law, if you have paid for the **lot** in full but you do not collect the **lot** within 180 calendar days of payment, we may charge you New York sales tax for the **lot**.
- (f) Nothing in this paragraph is intended to limit our rights under paragraph F4.

H TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

1 SHIPPING

We will enclose a transport and shipping form with each invoice sent to you. You must make all transport and shipping arrangements. However, we can arrange to pack, transport, and ship your property if you ask us to and pay the costs of doing so. We recommend that you ask us for an estimate, especially for any large items or items of high value that need professional packing. We may also suggest other handlers, packers, transporters, or experts if you ask us to do so. For more information, please contact Christie's Post-Sale Services at +1 212 636 2650. See the information set out at www.christies.com/shipping or contact us at PostSaleUS@christie.com. We will take reasonable care when we are handling, packing, transporting, and shipping a **lot**. However, if we recommend another company for any of these purposes, we are not responsible for their acts, failure to act, or neglect.

2 EXPORT AND IMPORT

Any **lot** sold at auction may be affected by laws on exports from the country in which it is sold and the import restrictions of other countries. Many countries require a declaration of export for property leaving the country and/or an import declaration on entry of property into the country. Local laws may prevent you from importing a **lot** or may prevent you selling a **lot** in the country you import it into.

- (a) You alone are responsible for getting advice about and meeting the requirements of any laws or regulations which apply to exporting or importing any **lot** prior to bidding. If you are refused a licence or there is a delay in getting one, you must still pay us in full for the **lot**. We may be able to help you apply for the appropriate licences if you ask us to and pay our fee for doing so. However, we cannot guarantee that you will get one. For more information, please contact Christie's Art Transport Department at +1 212 636 2480. See the information set out at www.christies.com/shipping or contact us at ArtTransportNY@christies.com.
- (b) **Endangered and protected species**
Lots made of or including (regardless of the percentage) endangered and other protected species of wildlife are marked with the symbol ~ in the catalogue. This material includes, among other things, ivory, tortoiseshell, crocodile skin, rhinoceros horn, whalebone certain species of coral, and Brazilian rosewood. You should check the relevant customs laws and regulations before bidding on any **lot** containing wildlife material if you plan to import the **lot** into another country. Several countries refuse to allow you to import property containing these materials, and some other countries require a licence from the relevant regulatory agencies in the countries of exportation as well as importation. In some cases, the **lot** can only be shipped with an independent scientific confirmation of species and/or age, and you will need to obtain these at your own cost.

(c) Lots containing Ivory or materials resembling ivory

If a **lot** contains elephant ivory, or any other wildlife material that could be confused with elephant ivory (for example, mammoth ivory, walrus ivory, helmeted hornbill ivory) you may be prevented from exporting the **lot** from the US or shipping it between US States without first confirming its species by way of a rigorous scientific test acceptable to the applicable Fish and Wildlife authorities. You will buy that **lot** at your own risk and be responsible for any scientific test or other reports required for export from the USA or between US States at your own cost. We will not be obliged to cancel your purchase and refund the **purchase price** if your **lot** may not be exported, imported or shipped between US States, or it is seized for any reason by a government authority. It is your responsibility to determine and satisfy the requirements of any applicable laws or regulations relating to interstate shipping, export or import of property containing such protected or regulated material.

(d) Lots of Iranian origin

Some countries prohibit or restrict the purchase, the export and/or import of Iranian-origin "works of conventional craftsmanship" (works that are not by a recognized artist and/or that have a function, (for example: carpets, bowls, ewers, tiles, ornamental boxes). For example, the USA prohibits the import and export of this type of property without a license issued by the US Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control. Other countries, such as Canada, only permit the import of this property in certain circumstances. As a convenience to buyers, Christie's indicates under the title of a **lot** if the **lot** originates from Iran (Persia). It is your responsibility to ensure you do not bid on or import a **lot** in contravention of the sanctions or trade embargoes that apply to you.

(f) Gold

Gold of less than 18ct does not qualify in all countries as 'gold' and may be refused import into those countries as 'gold'.

(g) Watches

Many of the watches offered for sale in this catalogue are pictured with straps made of endangered or protected animal materials such as alligator or crocodile. These **lots** are marked with the symbol Ψ in the catalogue. These endangered species straps are shown for display purposes only and are not for sale. Christie's will remove and retain the strap prior to shipment from the sale site. At some sale sites, Christie's may, at its discretion, make the displayed endangered species strap available to the buyer of the **lot** free of charge if collected in person from the sale site within 1 year of the date of the auction. Please check with the department for details on a particular **lot**.

For all symbols and other markings referred to in paragraph H2, please note that **lots** are marked as a convenience to you, but we do not accept liability for errors or for failing to mark **lots**.

I OUR LIABILITY TO YOU

- (a) We give no **warranty** in relation to any statement made, or information given, by us or our representatives or employees, about any **lot** other than as set out in the **authenticity warranty** and, as far as we are allowed by law, all **warranties** and other terms which may be added to this agreement by law are excluded. The seller's **warranties** contained in paragraph E1 are their own and we do not have any liability to you in relation to those **warranties**.
- (b) (i) We are not responsible to you for any reason (whether for breaking this agreement or any other matter relating to your purchase of, or bid for, any **lot**) other than in the event of fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation by us or other than as expressly set out in these conditions of sale; or
(ii) give any representation, warranty or guarantee or assume any liability of any kind in respect of any **lot** with regard to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, description, size, quality, condition, attribution, authenticity, rarity, importance, medium, provenance, exhibition history, literature, or historical relevance. Except as required by local law, any warranty of any kind is excluded by this paragraph.
- (c) In particular, please be aware that our written and telephone bidding services, Christie's LIVE™, **condition** reports, currency converter and saleroom video screens are free services and we are not responsible to you for any error (human or otherwise), omission or breakdown in these services.
- (d) We have no responsibility to any person other than a buyer in connection with the purchase of any **lot**.

- (e) If, in spite of the terms in paragraphs I(a) to (d) or E2(i) above, we are found to be liable to you for any reason, we shall not have to pay more than the **purchase price** paid by you to us. We will not be responsible to you for any reason for loss of profits or business, loss of opportunity or value, expected savings or interest, costs, damages, or expenses.

J OTHER TERMS

1 OUR ABILITY TO CANCEL

In addition to the other rights of cancellation contained in this agreement, we can cancel a sale of a **lot** if: (i) any of your warranties in paragraph E3 are not correct; (ii) we reasonably believe that completing the transaction is, or may be, unlawful; or (iii) we reasonably believe that the sale places us or the seller under any liability to anyone else or may damage our reputation.

2 RECORDINGS

We may videotape and record proceedings at any auction. We will keep any personal information confidential, except to the extent disclosure is required by law. However, we may, through this process, use or share these recordings with another **Christie's Group** company and marketing partners to analyse our customers and to help us to tailor our services for buyers. If you do not want to be videotaped, you may make arrangements to make a telephone or written bid or bid on Christie's LIVE™ instead. Unless we agree otherwise in writing, you may not videotape or record proceedings at any auction.

3 COPYRIGHT

We own the copyright in all images, illustrations and written material produced by or for us relating to a **lot** (including the contents of our catalogues unless otherwise noted in the catalogue). You cannot use them without our prior written permission. We do not offer any guarantee that you will gain any copyright or other reproduction rights to the **lot**.

4 ENFORCING THIS AGREEMENT

If a court finds that any part of this agreement is not valid or is illegal or impossible to enforce, that part of the agreement will be treated as being deleted and the rest of this agreement will not be affected.

5 TRANSFERRING YOUR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

You may not grant a security over or transfer your rights or responsibilities under these terms on the contract of sale with the buyer unless we have given our written permission. This agreement will be binding on your successors or estate and anyone who takes over your rights and responsibilities.

6 TRANSLATIONS

If we have provided a translation of this agreement, we will use this original version in deciding any issues or disputes which arise under this agreement.

7 PERSONAL INFORMATION

We will hold and process your personal information and may pass it to another **Christie's Group** company for use as described in, and in line with, our privacy notice at www.christies.com/about-us/contact/privacy.

8 WAIVER

No failure or delay to exercise any right or remedy provided under these Conditions of Sale shall constitute a waiver of that or any other right or remedy, nor shall it prevent or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy. No single or partial exercise of such right or remedy shall prevent or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy.

9 LAW AND DISPUTES

This agreement, and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with this agreement, or any other rights you may have relating to the purchase of a **lot** will be governed by the laws of New York. Before we or you start any court proceedings (except in the limited circumstances where the dispute, controversy or claim is related to proceedings brought by someone else and this dispute could be joined to those proceedings), we agree we will each try to settle the dispute by mediation submitted to JAMS, or its successor, for mediation in New York. If the Dispute is not settled by mediation within 60 days from the date when mediation is initiated, then the Dispute shall be submitted to JAMS, or its successor, for final and binding arbitration in accordance with its Comprehensive Arbitration Rules and Procedures or, if the Dispute involves a non-

U.S. party, the JAMS International Arbitration Rules. The seat of the arbitration shall be New York and the arbitration shall be conducted by one arbitrator, who shall be appointed within 30 days after the initiation of the arbitration. The language used in the arbitral proceedings shall be English. The arbitrator shall order the production of documents only upon a showing that such documents are relevant and material to the outcome of the Dispute. The arbitration shall be confidential, except to the extent necessary to enforce a judgment or where disclosure is required by law. The arbitration award shall be final and binding on all parties involved. Judgment upon the award may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof or having jurisdiction over the relevant party or its assets. This arbitration and any proceedings conducted hereunder shall be governed by Title 9 (Arbitration) of the United States Code and by the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of June 10, 1958.

10 REPORTING ON WWW.CHRISTIES.COM

Details of all **lots** sold by us, including **catalogue descriptions** and prices, may be reported on www.christies.com. Sales totals are **hammer price plus buyer's premium** and do not reflect costs, financing fees, or application of buyer's or seller's credits. We regret that we cannot agree to requests to remove these details from www.christies.com.

K GLOSSARY

auctioneer: the individual **auctioneer** and/or Christie's.

authentic: authentic : a genuine example, rather than a copy or forgery of:

- (i) the work of a particular artist, author or manufacturer, if the **lot** is described in the **Heading** as the work of that artist, author or manufacturer;
- (ii) a work created within a particular period or culture, if the **lot** is described in the **Heading** as a work created during that period or culture;
- (iii) a work for a particular origin source if the **lot** is described in the **Heading** as being of that origin or source; or
- (iv) in the case of gems, a work which is made of a particular material, if the **lot** is described in the **Heading** as being made of that material.

authenticity warranty: the guarantee we give in this agreement that a **lot** is **authentic** as set out in paragraph E2 of this agreement.

buyer's premium: the charge the buyer pays us along with the **hammer price**.

catalogue description: the description of a **lot** in the catalogue for the auction, as amended by any saleroom notice.

Christie's Group: Christie's International Plc, its subsidiaries and other companies within its corporate group.

condition: the physical condition of a **lot**.

due date: has the meaning given to it in paragraph F1(a).

estimate: the price range included in the catalogue or any saleroom notice within which we believe a **lot** may sell. **Low estimate** means the lower figure in the range and **high estimate** means the higher figure. The **mid estimate** is the midpoint between the two.

hammer price: the amount of the highest bid the **auctioneer** accepts for the sale of a **lot**.

Heading: has the meaning given to it in paragraph E2.

lot: an item to be offered at auction (or two or more items to be offered at auction as a group).

other damages: any special, consequential, incidental or indirect damages of any kind or any damages which fall within the meaning of 'special', 'incidental' or 'consequential' under local law.

purchase price: has the meaning given to it in paragraph F1(a).

provenance: the ownership history of a **lot**.

qualified: has the meaning given to it in paragraph E2 and **Qualified Headings** means the paragraph headed **Qualified Headings** on the page of the catalogue headed 'Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice'.

reserve: the confidential amount below which we will not sell a **lot**.

saleroom notice: a written notice posted next to the **lot** in the saleroom and on www.christies.com, which is also read to prospective telephone bidders and notified to clients who have left commission bids, or an announcement made by the **auctioneer** either at the beginning of the sale, or before a particular **lot** is auctioned.

UPPER CASE type: means having all capital letters.
warranty: a statement or representation in which the person making it guarantees that the facts set out in it are correct.

SYMBOLS USED IN THIS CATALOGUE

The meaning of words coloured in **bold** in this section can be found at the end of the section of the catalogue headed 'Conditions of Sale'

◊

Christie's has a direct financial interest in the **lot**. See Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice.

△

Owned by Christie's or another **Christie's Group** company in whole or part. See Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice.

◆

Christie's has a direct financial interest in the **lot** and has funded all or part of our interest with the help of someone else. See Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice.

□

Bidding by interested parties

•

Lot offered without **reserve** which will be sold to the highest bidder regardless of the pre-sale estimate in the catalogue.

~

Lot incorporates material from endangered species which could result in export restrictions. See Paragraph H2(b) of the Conditions of Sale.

■

See Storage and Collection pages in the catalogue.

Ψ

Lot incorporates material from endangered species that is not for sale and shown for display purposes only. See Paragraph H2(g) of the Conditions of Sale.

Please note that **lots** are marked as a convenience to you and we shall not be liable for any errors in, or failure to, mark a **lot**.

IMPORTANT NOTICES AND EXPLANATION OF CATALOGUING PRACTICE

29/03/19

IMPORTANT NOTICES

△ **Property Owned in part or in full by Christie's**

From time to time, Christie's may offer a lot which it owns in whole or in part. Such property is identified in the catalogue with the symbol △ next to its lot number. Where Christie's has an ownership or financial interest in every lot in the catalogue, Christie's will not designate each lot with a symbol, but will state its interest in the front of the catalogue.

◊ **Minimum Price Guarantees**

On occasion, Christie's has a direct financial interest in the outcome of the sale of certain lots consigned for sale. This will usually be where it has guaranteed to the Seller that whatever the outcome of the auction, the Seller will receive a minimum sale price for the work. This is known as a minimum price guarantee. Where Christie's holds such financial interest we identify such lots with the symbol ◊ next to the lot number.

◊ ◆ **Third Party Guarantees/Irrevocable bids**

Where Christie's has provided a Minimum Price Guarantee it is at risk of making a loss if the lot fails to sell. Christie's sometimes chooses to share that risk with a third party who agrees prior to the auction to place an irrevocable written bid on the lot. If there are no other higher bids, the third party commits to buy the lot at the level of their irrevocable written bid. In doing so, the third party takes on all or part of the risk of the lot not being sold. Lots which are subject to a third party guarantee arrangement are identified in the catalogue with the symbol ◊ ◆.

In most cases, Christie's compensates the third party in exchange for accepting this risk. Where the third party is the successful bidder, the third party's remuneration is based on a fixed financing fee. If the third party is not the successful bidder, the remuneration may either be based on a fixed fee or is an amount calculated against the hammer price. The third party may continue to bid for the lot above the irrevocable written bid. Where the third party is the successful bidder, Christie's will report the purchase price net of the fixed financing fee.

Third party guarantors are required by us to disclose to anyone they are advising their financial interest in any lots they are guaranteeing. However, for the avoidance of any doubt, if you are advised by or bidding through an agent on a lot identified as being subject to a third party guarantee, you should always ask your agent to confirm whether or not he or she has a financial interest in relation to the lot

□ **Bidding by interested parties**

When a party with a direct or indirect interest in the lot who may have knowledge of the lot's reserve or other material information may be bidding on the lot, we will mark the lot with this symbol □. This interest can include beneficiaries of an estate that consigned the lot or a joint owner of a lot. Any interested party that successfully bids on a lot must comply with Christie's Conditions of Sale, including paying the lot's full Buyer's Premium plus applicable taxes.

Post-catalogue notifications

In certain instances, after the catalogue has been published, Christie's may enter into an arrangement or become aware of bidding that would have required a catalogue symbol. In those instances, a pre-sale or pre-lot announcement will be made.

Other Arrangements

Christie's may enter into other arrangements not involving bids. These include arrangements where Christie's has given the Seller an Advance on the proceeds of sale of the lot or where Christie's has shared the risk of a guarantee with a partner without the partner being required to place an irrevocable written bid or otherwise participating in the bidding on the lot. Because such arrangements are unrelated to the bidding process they are not marked with a symbol in the catalogue.

FOR PICTURES, DRAWINGS, PRINTS AND MINIATURES

Terms used in this catalogue have the meanings ascribed to them below. Please note that all statements in this catalogue as to authorship are made subject to the provisions of the Conditions of Sale and **authenticity warranty**. Buyers are advised to inspect the property themselves. Written **condition** reports are usually available on request.

QUALIFIED HEADINGS

In Christie's opinion a work by the artist.

**"Attributed to ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion probably a work by the artist in whole or in part.

**"Studio of ..."/ "Workshop of ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion a work executed in the studio or workshop of the artist, possibly under his supervision.

**"Circle of ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion a work of the period of the artist and showing his influence.

**"Follower of ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion a work executed in the artist's style but not necessarily by a pupil.

**"Manner of ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion a work executed in the artist's style but of a later date.

**"After ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion a copy (of any date) of a work of the artist.

"Signed ..."/"Dated ..."/

"Inscribed ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion the work has been signed/dated/inscribed by the artist.

"With signature ..."/ "With date ..."/

"With inscription ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion the signature/

date/inscription appears to be by a hand other than that of the artist.

The date given for Old Master, Modern and Contemporary Prints is the date (or approximate date when prefixed with 'circa') on which the matrix was worked and not necessarily the date when the impression was printed or published.

*This term and its definition in this Explanation of Cataloguing Practice are a qualified statement as to authorship. While the use of this term is based upon careful study and represents the opinion of specialists, Christie's and the seller assume no risk, liability and responsibility for the **authenticity** of authorship of any **lot** in this catalogue described by this term, and the **Authenticity Warranty** shall not be available with respect to **lots** described using this term.

POST 1950 FURNITURE

All items of post-1950 furniture included in this sale are items either not originally supplied for use in a private home or now offered solely as works of art. These items may not comply with the provisions of the Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988 (as amended in 1989 and 1993, the "Regulations"). Accordingly, these items should not be used as furniture in your home in their current condition. If you do intend to use such items for this purpose, you must first ensure that they are reupholstered, restuffed and/or recovered (as appropriate) in order that they comply with the provisions of the Regulations. These will vary by department.

STORAGE AND COLLECTION

PAYMENT OF ANY CHARGES DUE

Specified **lots** (sold and unsold) marked with a filled square (■) not collected from Christie's by 5.00pm on the day of the sale will, at our option, be removed to Christie's Fine Art Storage Services (CFASS in Red Hook, Brooklyn). Christie's will inform you if the **lot** has been sent offsite.

If the **lot** is transferred to Christie's Fine Art Storage Services, it will be available for collection after the third business day following the sale.

Please contact Christie's Post-Sale Service 24 hours in advance to book a collection time at Christie's Fine Art Services. All collections from Christie's Fine Art Services will be by pre-booked appointment only.

Please be advised that after 50 days from the auction date property may be moved at Christie's discretion. Please contact Post-Sale Services to confirm the location of your property prior to collection.

Tel: +1 212 636 2650

Email: PostSaleUS@christies.com

Operation hours for both Christie's Rockefeller and Christie's Fine Art Storage are from 9:30 am to 5:00 pm, Monday - Friday.

COLLECTION AND CONTACT DETAILS

Lots will only be released on payment of all charges due and on production of a Collection Form from Christie's. Charges may be paid in advance or at the time of collection. We may charge fees for storage if your **lot** is not collected within thirty days from the sale. Please see paragraph G of the Conditions of Sale for further detail.

Tel: +1 212 636 2650

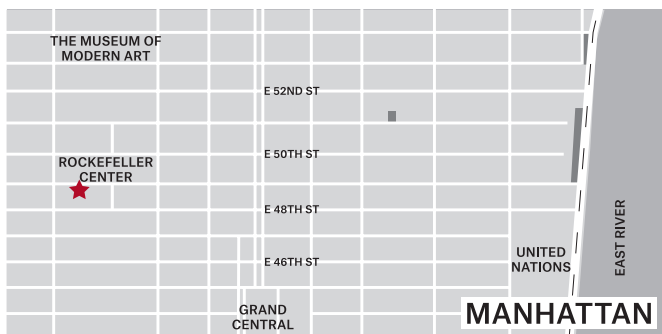
Email: PostSaleUS@christies.com

SHIPPING AND DELIVERY

Christie's Post-Sale Service can organize domestic deliveries or international freight. Please contact them on +1 212 636 2650 or PostSaleUS@christies.com.

Long-term storage solutions are also available per client request. CFASS is a separate subsidiary of Christie's and clients enjoy complete confidentiality. Please contact CFASS New York for details and rates: +1 212 636 2070 or storage@cfass.com

STREET MAP OF CHRISTIE'S NEW YORK LOCATIONS



Christie's Rockefeller Center

20 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 10020

Tel: +1 212 636 2000

nycollections@christies.com

Main Entrance on 49th Street

Receiving/Shipping Entrance on 48th Street

Hours: 9.30 AM - 5.00 PM

Monday-Friday except Public Holidays

Christie's Fine Art Storage Services (CFASS)

62-100 Imlay Street, Brooklyn, NY 11231

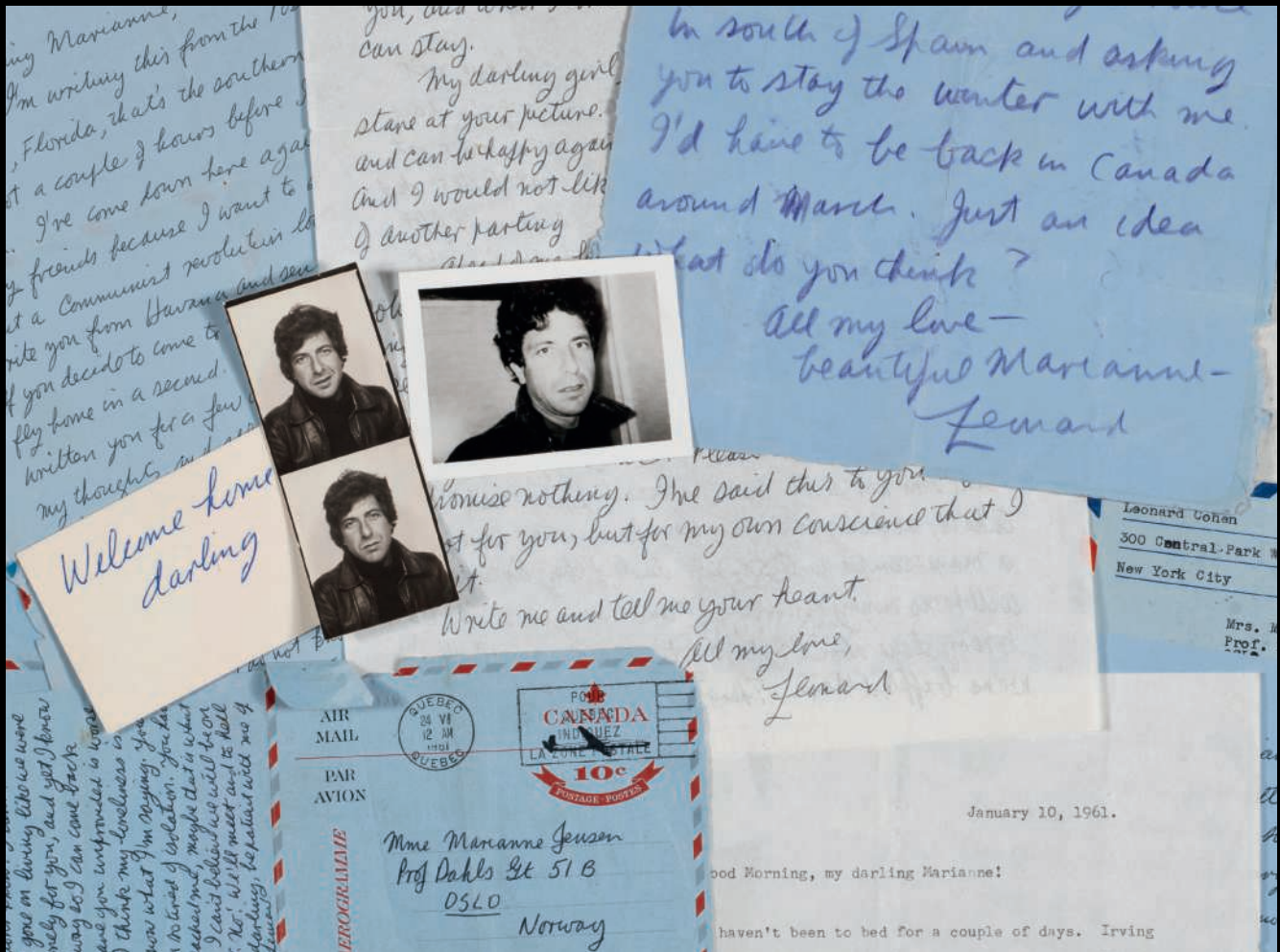
Tel: +1 212 974 4500

nycollections@christies.com

Main Entrance on Corner of Imlay and Bowne St

Hours: 9.30 AM - 5.00 PM

Monday-Friday except Public Holidays



LEONARD COHEN (1934-2016)
A selection of letters and photos from the sale.

**WRITE ME AND TELL ME YOUR HEART:
LEONARD COHEN'S LETTERS TO MARIANNE**

Online Only, 5-13 June 2019

VIEWING

7-11 June 2019
20 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10020

CONTACT

Heather Weintraub
hweintraub@christies.com
+1 212 636 2673

CHRISTIE'S



ANDRÉ BRETON

Second manifeste du Surréalisme

Deluxe copy of the first edition in an extraordinary photographic binding by Paul Bonet
Paris, 1930.

€80,000-120,000

**BIBLIOTHÈQUE PAUL DESTRIKATS—
PREMIÈRE PARTIE**

Paris, 3-5 July 2019

VIEWING

29 June–2 July 2019
9, Avenue Matignon
75008 Paris

CONTACT

Adrien Legendre
alegendre@christies.com
+33 1 40 76 83 74

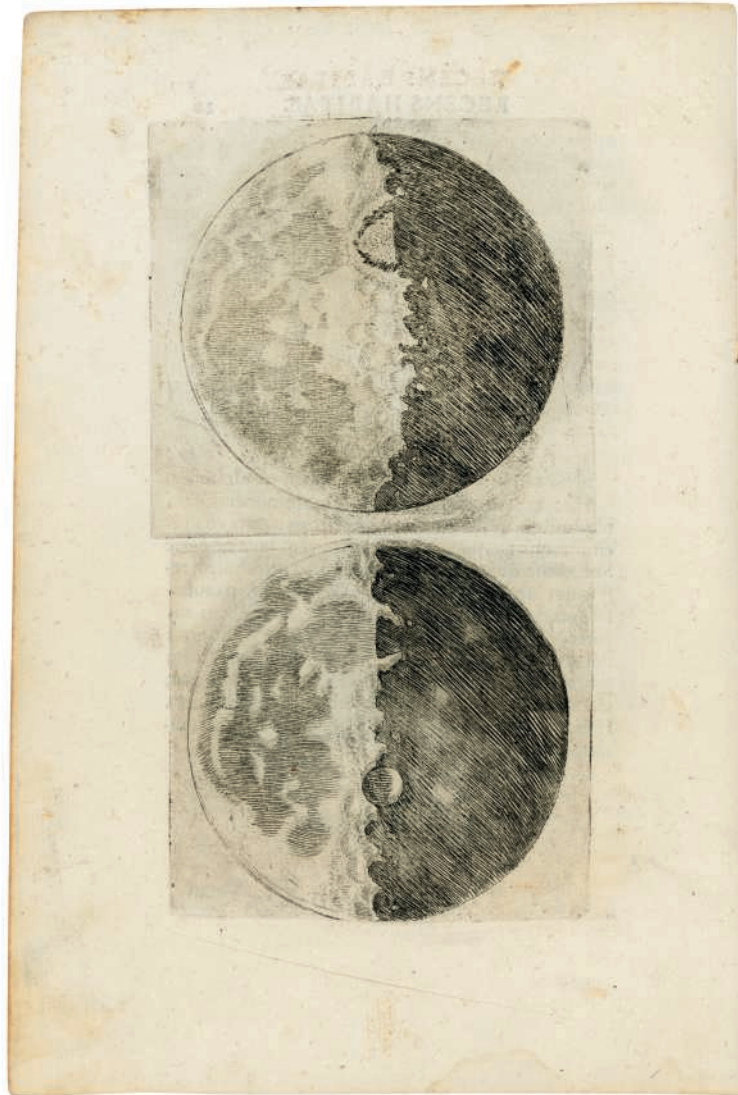
IN ASSOCIATION WITH:

Librairie Jean-Baptiste de Proyart
jean-baptiste@deproyart.com
+33 1 47 23 41 18

&

Claude Oterelo Expert
claudeoterelo@aol.com
+33 6 84 36 35 39

CHRISTIE'S



GALILEI, Galileo (1564-1642). Sidereus Nuncius. Venice: Tommaso Baglioni, [March] 1610.
First edition of the foundation text of modern astronomy:
Galileo's announcement of the first astronomical discoveries made with the telescope.
£300,000 – 500,000

**IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC BOOKS FROM
THE COLLECTION OF PETER AND
MARGARETHE BRAUNE**

London, July 9, 2019

VIEWING

6-8 July 2019
8 King Street
London SW1Y 6QT

CONTACT

Margaret Ford
mford@christies.com
+44 207 752 2150

CHRISTIE'S

DEGREE PROGRAMMES CONTINUING EDUCATION ONLINE COURSES

[LEARN MORE AT CHRISTIES.EDU](https://christies.edu)

CHRISTIE'S
EDUCATION

LONDON • NEW YORK • HONG KONG

CHRISTIE'S

CHRISTIE'S INTERNATIONAL PLC

François Pinault, Chairman
Guillaume Cerutti, Chief Executive Officer
Stephen Brooks, Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Jussi Pylkkänen, Global President
François Curiel, Chairman, Europe
Jean-François Palus
Stéphanie Renault
Héloïse Temple-Boyer
Sophie Carter, Company Secretary

INTERNATIONAL CHAIRMEN

Stephen Lash, Chairman Emeritus, Americas
The Earl of Snowdon, Honorary Chairman, EMERI
Charles Cator, Deputy Chairman, Christie's Int.
Xin Li-Cohen, Deputy Chairman, Christie's Int.

CHRISTIE'S AMERICAS

Marc Porter, Chairman
Jennifer Zatorski, President

CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

Ben Hall, Chairman
Alexander Rotter, Chairman
Bonnie Brennan, Deputy Chairman
Cyanne Chutkow, Deputy Chairman
Sheri Farber, Deputy Chairman
John Hays, Deputy Chairman
Conor Jordan, Deputy Chairman
Richard Lloyd, Deputy Chairman
Maria C. Los, Deputy Chairman
Andrew Massad, Deputy Chairman
Adrien Meyer, Co-Chairman
Ellanor Notides, Deputy Chairman
Jonathan Rendell, Deputy Chairman
Margot Rosenberg, Deputy Chairman
Capera Ryan, Deputy Chairman
Barrett White, Deputy Chairman
Eric Widing, Deputy Chairman
Athena Zonars, Co-Chairman

CHRISTIE'S AMERICAS

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENTS

Rachel Adey, Kelly Ayers, Diane Baldwin,
Heather Barnhart, Alyson Barnes,
Michael Bass, G. Max Bernheimer, Rita Boyle,
Catherine Busch, Max Carter, Ana Maria Celis,
Veronique Chagnon-Burke, Angelina Chen,
Sandra Cobden, Dan Conn, Kathy Coumou,
Deborah Coy, Francois de Poortere, Carrie Dillon,
Yasaman Djunic, Monica Dugot, Richard Entrup,
Lydia Fenet, Jessica Fertig, Dani Finkel,
Johanna Flaum, Marcus Fox, Sara Friedlander,
Sayuri Ganepola, Virgilio Garza, Benjamin Gore,
Karen Gray, Helena Grubestic, Jennifer K. Hall,
Bill Hamm, William Haydock, Darius Himes,
Margaret Hoag, Erik Jansson, Rahul Kadakia,
Kathy Kaplan, Jessica Katz, Julie Kim,
Sharon Kim, Stefan Kist, Deepanjana Klein,
David Kleiweg de Zwaan, Susan Kloman,
Timothy Kompanchenko, Samantha Koslow,
Daphne Lingon, Gabriela Lobo, Rebecca MacGuire,
Erin McAndrew, Rick Moeser, Richard Nelson,
Illysa Ortsman, Tash Perrin, Jason Pollack,
Denise Ratinoff, John Reardon, Sonya Roth,
Emily Sarokin, Caroline Sayan, Elise de la Selle,
Will Stafford, Sarah Vandeweerd, Cara Walsh,
Hartley Waltman, Amy Wexler, Allison Whiting,
Marissa Wilcox, Jody Wilkie, Zackary Wright,
Steven J. Zick

VICE PRESIDENTS

Tylee Abbott, Christine Layng Aschwald,
Danielle Austin, Victoria Ayers, Marina Bertoldi,
Kristin Bisagna, Diana Bramham, Eileen Brankovic,
Meghan Bunting, Maryum Busby, Cristina Carlisle,
Elisa Catenazzi, Michelle Cheng, Margaret Conklin,
Kristen de Bruyn, Elise de la Selle, Aubrey Daval,
Cathy Delany, Jacqueline Dennis Subhash,
Ashish Desai, Christine Donahue, Caitlin Donovan,
Abby Farha, Lauren Frank, Vanessa Fusco,
Christina Geiger, Joshua Glazer, Lisa Gluck,
Peggy Gottlieb, Lindsay Griffith, Margaret Gristina,
Izabela Grocholski, James Hamilton,
Elizabeth Hammer-Munemura, Natalie Hamrick,
Minna Hanninen, Anne Hargrave, Val Hoyt,
Sima Jalili, Emily Kaplan, Sumako Kawai,
Marisa Kayyem, Caroline Kelly, Jerome Kerr-Jarrett,
Peter Klarnet, Alexis Klein, Kristin Kolich,
Noah Kupferman, Alexandra Lenobel,
Richard Lopez, Ryan Ludgate, Alex Marshall,
Adam McCoy, Michael Moore, Melissa Morris,
Danielle Mosse, Christopher Munro, Libia Nahas,
Laura Nagle, Marysol Nieves, Remi Nouailles,
Jonquil O'Reilly, Rachel Orkin-Ramey,
Joanna Ostrem, Sam Pedder-Smith,
Carleigh Queenth, Joseph Quigley,
Shlomi Rabi, Prakash Ramdas, Jeremy Rhodes,
Daphne Riou, Casey Rogers, Thomas Root,
William Russell, Arianna Savage, Stacey Sayer,
Morris Scardigno, Morgan Schoonhoven,
Edwina Stitt, Gemma Sudlow, Bliss Summers,
Joanna Szymkowiak, Bo Tan, Arianna Tosto,
Lillian Vasquez, Beth Vilinsky, Jill Waddell,
Michal Ward, Alan Wintermute, Ben Whine,
Jennifer Wright, Kristen Yraola, Timothy Yule,
Cara Zimmerman

ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENTS

Nicole Arnot, Nishad Avari, Bernadine Boisson,
Vanessa Booher, Anne Bracegirdle, Tristan Bruck,
Ally Butler, Lauren Carlucci, Michelle Cha,
Alessandro Diotallevi, Julie Drennan, Sarah El-Tamer,
Jill Farquharson, William Fischer, Emily Fisher,
Sara Fox, Kristen France, Juarez Francis,
Hilary Friedman, Jacqueline Gascoigne,
Emily Gladstone, Douglas Goldberg, Robert Gordy,
Jacqueline Gorton, Julia Gray, Emily Grimball,
Olivia Hamilton, Amy Indyke, Bennett Jackson,
Stephen Jones, Larry Kalmikoff, Paige Kestenman,
Paula Kowalczyk, Sibil Lafontant, Madeline Lazaris,
Andrew Lick, David Lieu, Alexander Locke,
Samantha Margolis, Anita Martignetti, Laura Mathis,
Christopher Mendoza, Camille Massaro-Menz,
Nina Milbank, Leo Montan, Takaaki Murakami,
Taylor Murtishaw, Margaret O'Connor,
Alexandra O'Neill, Daniel Peros, Jessica Phifer,
Nell Plumfield, Rebecca Roundtree, Sara Rutter,
Reed Ryan, Nicole Sales, Emily Salzberg, Jill Sieffert,
Jason Simonds, Alexa Shitanishi, Alexa Smith,
Hilary Smith, Victoria Solivan, Hannah Fox Solomon,
Natalie Stagnitti-White, Joey Steigelman,
Laura Sumser, Victoria Tudor, Grace Voges,
Izzie Wang, Seth Watsky, Candace Wetmore,
Elizabeth Wight, Gretchen Yagielski

AMERICAS REPRESENTATIVES

Lisa Cavanaugh, Lydia Kimball, Juanita Madrinan,
David G. Ober, Nancy Rome, Brett Sherlock



INDEX

A

Adams, A., 117
Adams, J., 120, 132
Adams, J.Q., 134, 180
Africa, 68
Alken, S.H., 91
Alunno, F., 3
American Revolution, 192
Arias Montanus, B., 2
Arnold, B., 119
Atkinson, G.F., 81
Austria, 220
Ayton, R., 73

B

Beatles, The, 215
Beauclerk, C., 65
Belon, P., 4
Bible, 5
Bloch, F., 41
Bloch, M., 16
Boccaccio, G., 3
Bodmer, K., 192
Bradbury, R., 214
Brooklyn, 58
Brooks, J., 56
Brun, E., 57
Burma, 82, 86
Burnside, A., 150
Burr, A., 122

C

Cady, H., 198
Canada, 65
Cantor, G., 17
Carroll, L., 217
Cavendish, W., 225
Chandlee, G., 60
Charles VI, 67
Chérubin d'Orléans, 18
Civil War, 156
Civil War, 181
Clark, J.H., 77
Clay, H., 136
Clemens, S., 163, 199
Constitution, 183, 184
Cook, J., 185
Cooper, J., 135
Copley, C., 58
Cortés, H., 8
Cortés, H., 98
Crick, F., 26
Crimean War, 66
Cruikshank, G., 94
Curtin, A., 154
Custer, E., 160
Custer, G., 160, 165

D

Daniell, W., 73, 82
Davis, J., 166
De Brosse, C., 222
Depping, G., 70
Design, 216
Dickens, C., 142
Dodgson, C., 217
Doni, A., 6
Doyle, A., 171
Dukas, H., 42
Dunoyer de Noirmont, J., 92

E

Eckert, H.A., 74
Edison, T., 64, 174
Einstein, A., 27-32,
34-39, 43-54, 175-177
Eisenhower, D., 178
Elizabeth I, 100

F

Ferdinand II, 96
Fitzgerald, F., 200, 201
Flagg, J., 186
Forrest, N., 148
Franklin, B., 103-111
Frémont, J., 144
Freud, S., 40
Froben, J., 5

G

George III, 116
Germany, 22
Grant, U., 159, 168
Gray, T., 218
Guzmán, N. de., 98

H

Hamilton, A., 123
Hancock, J., 115
Hancock, W.S., 169
Haraucourt, E., 223
Harris, J., 202
Harris, M., 19
Harris, W., 68
Harrison, G., 215
Hawking, S., 55
Hawthorne, N., 203
Heisenberg, P., 41
Henry VIII, 97
Henry, P., 113
Hodges, W., 83
Holmes, O., 162
Horace, 7
Horseman, 225
Hoxie, J., 187
Hudson River, 69

I

India, 81, 83-85, 87, 89,
90
Isabella I, 96, 188

J

Jackson, A., 133
Jackson, S., 214
Jackson, T. J., 139, 149
Jefferson, T., 112, 118, 121,
189
Johnson, A., 145
Jones, W., 149, 151
Joslin, G., 59
Judaism, 197

K

Karl VI, 67
Kelmscott Press, 224
Kennedy, J., 190
Kepler, J., 20, 21
Kerouac, J., 214
Kerr, W., 212
Kershaw, J., 82
Key, F.S., 191
Kipling, R., 219

L

Lafayette, G., 114
Lasso de la Vega, G., 8
Le Sire de Chambley,
223
Lee, R.E., 140, 146, 147,
151, 157, 158
Lehmann, C., 22
Lennon, J., 215
Leo Belgicus, 80
Leuchsenhoffen, J.N.
von., 220
Lewis, M., 129
Lincoln, A., 141, 144, 154-
156
Lincoln, M., 161
Longfellow, H., 164
Longstreet, J., 153
Lorentz, H., 42
Ludlow, W.A., 84

M

Madison, D., 136
Madison, J., 130
Mailer, N., 214
Malpied, M., 221
Mansion, A., 75
Marbot, A., 92
Marquet, A., 222
Marryat, F., 86
Mars, 57
Mary I, 99
Mauritius, 93

Maximilian, A., 182
McCartney, P., 215
McCurdy, E., 85
McKinley, 172
Melville, H., 204-206
Meunier, C., 223
Mexico, 98
Milbert, J., 69
Militaria, 72, 74, 76, 78, 92
Mississippi Bubble, 79
Mitchell, M., 208
Moncey, T., 230
Monet, C., 170
Monroe, J., 128
Monten, D., 74
Montgomery, L., 207
Moore, J., 86
Morris, W., 224
Mudford, W., 94
Münster, S., 9

N

Napoleonic wars, 94
Nelson, H., 95
Newcastle, Duke of, 225
Newton, I., 102

O

O'Brien, C., 87
Optics, 18

P

Paine, T., 131
Panorama, 91
Peale, R., 189
Perkins, P., 23
Philandrier, G., 15
Planck, M., 42
Poe, E., 137, 209
Poland, 72
Poliziano, A., 11
Ptolemy, 10

R

Raleigh, W., 101
Ransome, A., 226
Reagan, R., 179
Recherg, K., 70
Reno, M., 165
Revere, P., 125
Revolutionary War, 192
Ronsard, P., 230
Roth, P., 210
Rowlandson, T., 227, 228
Royal Navy, 75

S

Saint-Exupéry, A., 229
Sala, G.A., 91
Salinger, J., 211
Salt, H., 88
Schelver, F., 74

Schubauer, F.L., 76
Scotland, 77
Segonzac, A., 230
Serling, R., 214
Seward, W., 143
Sexton, A., 212
Shakespeare, W., 231
Shaw, G., 173
Sherman, W.T., 152
Shradey, G., 168
Solleysel, J. de., 225
Sommerfeld, A., 42
South Sea Bubble, 79
Specklin, D., 12
Starkey, R., 215
Stock Ticker, 63, 64
Stuart, J.E.B., 138, 151
Summersby, K., 178
Surveying Instruments,
60

T

Taylor, P.M., 89
Telegraphy, 62
Tellurian, 61
Temple, R., 93
Thames, 71
Thomas, G., 90
Thomson, C., 120
Thomson, J., 232
Thoreau, H., 213
Thornton, S., 86
Tiebout, C., 189
Trentsensky, M., 78

V

Valerius Maximus, 13
Venegas de Busto, A., 14
Verne, J., 233
Viala, P., 24
Victoria, 167
Visscher, C., 80
Vitruvius, M., 15

W

War Office, 192
Washington, G., 120, 126,
127, 193-197
Washington, M., 124
Waterloo, 94
Watson, J., 26
Wayne, A., 120
Wellington, Duke of, 91
West, B., 196
Westall, W., 71
Whaling Log, 187
Wied-Neuwied, A., 182
Willyams, C., 95

Dear Sir,

On account of a world of difficulties which I have had to encounter, not the least of which has been a severe illness, confining me to bed for the last six weeks, I have been forced to postpone the issue of the first number of my proposed magazine until the first of March. At this period, however, I hope to bring it out under the best auspices.

As usual in most undertakings like my own, I have met with success in the very quarters where I least expected it, and have failed altogether where I was confident of doing well. My cousins in Augusta, who had led me to hope that they would aid me materially, have been unable to do so, and could not even obtain me a few subscribers in that place. On the other hand I have received a great many names from villages, in the South and West, of whose existence even I was not aware. Upon the whole I have every reason to congratulate myself upon my good fortune.

The kind manner in which you received me when I called upon you at Andalusia - upon so very equivocal an errand - has emboldened me to ask of you a still greater favor than the one you then granted; but I frankly confess that my hope of obtaining it is but faint. I have no earthly claim upon your attention; and am not sure that either the struggles I am making for independence, or the obstacles in my path, or any thing I have yet accomplished in the world of literature, have excited the slightest interest in your bosom. Still, you may possibly be disposed to grant my request; and therefore I cannot feel that I have done all in my power until I make it.

The favor I would ask is that you would lend me the influence of your name in a brief article for my opening number.

I need not suggest to you, as a man of the world, the great benefit I would derive from your obliging me in this matter. Without friends in Philadelphia, except among literary men as uninfluential as myself, I would at once be put in a good position - I mean in respect to that all important point, caste - by having it known that you were not indifferent to ^{my} success. You will not accuse me of intending the meanness of flattery to serve a selfish purpose, when I say that your name has an almost illimitable influence in the city, and a vast influence in all quarters of the country, and that, would you allow me its use as I propose, it would be of more actual value to me in my enterprise than perhaps a thousand dollars in money - this too more especially as the favor thus granted would be one you are not in the habit of granting.

I shall look for your reply to this letter with deep anxiety, yet ^{not} altogether without hope - for I have heard and do believe that you are generous.

With high respect and very gratefully

Yr Ob. St.

Edgar A. Poe.



CHRISTIE'S

20 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK NEW YORK 10020