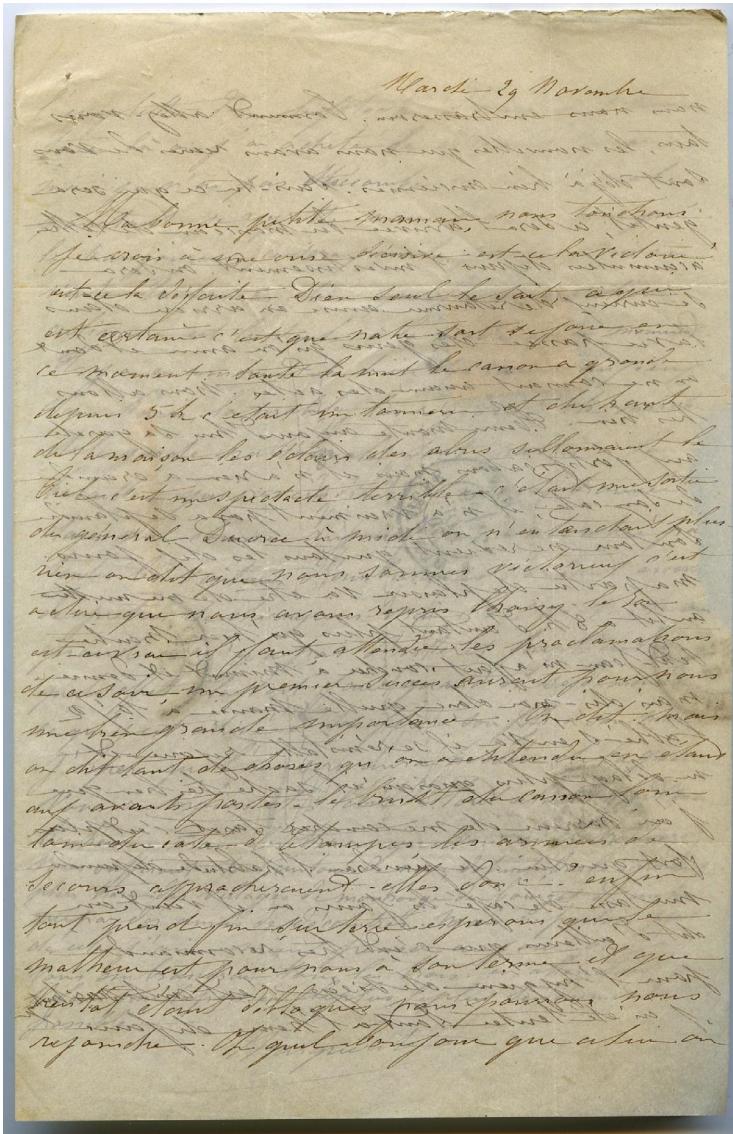


November catalogue of KOTTE Autographs

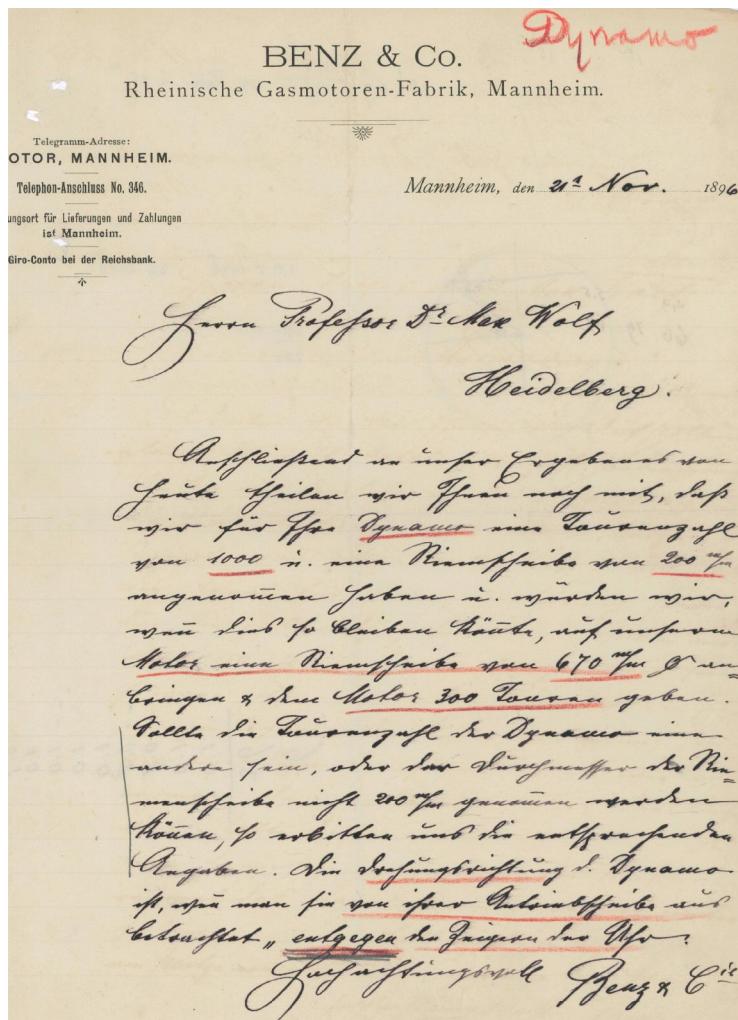
- 1. Albuquerque, Gabriel III de la Cueva y Girón, Duke of**, governor of the Duchy of Milan (c. 1515-1571). LS ("El Duque de Albuquerque"). Milan, 20. VI. 1569. Large 4to. 1 p. on double leaf. With address and papered seal. € 3.500,-
Chancery document by the 5th Duque de Alburquerque, who had served as Viceroy of N^oavarra between 1560 and 1564, writing as Viceroy of Milan, in matters of revenue to the fiscal magistrate of Genoa: "Per conto del resto dell*i* cinque per cento, de l'anno 1567, che i fr[at]elli Lomellini pretendano haver da questa camera, vedrete ciò che ricercano col qui incluso loro memoriale. Scommettente che sopra la petitione sua udito il fisco, ci riferiate quanto prima col parer nostro. Iddio vi guardi [...]. - Traces of folds; slight brownstaining to margin; two edge defects restored professionally.
- 2. [Balloon mail]**. ALS ("Marguerite") by a Paris citizen to her mother, now fled to Saint-Marcellin. Paris, 29 Nov. [1870]. Large 8vo. 3 pp. Fine wove paper. With stamped address and note, "par ballon monté". Postmarked Paris 29 November (departure), Saint-Marcellin 5 December (arrival). € 3.500,-
Balloons provided the first airmail service in history, starting with Blanchard's 1785 flight across the Channel. Decades later, balloons were used to transport mail from Paris during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-72. Sixty-five unguided mail balloons were released in besieged Paris to communicate with the world beyond the besieging forces, of which only two went missing. The term "ballon monté" means the balloon was manned (while unmanned balloons were referred to as "ballon non-monté"). - The present letter provides a vivid account of the situation in the starving city after ten weeks of siege: "[...] nous touchons je crois à une crise décisive, est-ce la victoire? est-ce la défaite [...] ce qui est certain c'est que notre sort se joue en ce momen. toute la nuit le canon a grondé depuis 5 h. c'était un tonnerre et du haut de la maison les éclairs des obus sillonnaient le Ciel, c'est un spectacle terrible. c'était une sortie du Général Ducro; à midi on n'entendait plus rien, on dit que nous sommes victorieux c'est à dire que nous avons repris Choisy-le-Roi. est-ce vrai, il faut attendre les proclamations de ce soir, un premier succès aurait pour nous une bien grande importance. On dit, mais on dit tant de choses, qu'on a entendu en étant aux avants-postes - le bruit du canon loin loin du côté d'Etampes, les armées de secours approcheraien - elles donc? enfin tout prend fin sur terre, esperons que le malheur est pour nous à son terme et que bientôt, étant débloqués, nous pourrons nous rejoindre [...] J'ai été tentée tout à l'heure de faire l'emplette d'un bifteck d'ours [...] je regrette aussi d'avoir manqué le kangourou [...] la conversation culinaire est la seule à la mode en ce moment [...] J'espère que l'univers aura horreur de la guerre. Vous au moins êtes loin de tout [...] mais les traces que vous en retrouverez vous suffiront - tout, autour de nous, detruit, brûlé [...]. - Traces of folds; insignificant damage from opening, otherwise fine.
- 3. Beauharnais, Joséphine de**, Empress of the French, wife of Napoléon (1763-1814). ALS ("Joséphine"). No place or date. 8vo. ½ S. € 2.500,-
Letter of recommendation for Madame De Pauge. Lower half bears Mme. de Pauge's autogr. postscript: "J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter la lettre que Sa Majesté l'imperatrice a bien voulu me remettre pour vous [...]. - Some offsetting.
- 4. Beaumarchais, Pierre-Augustin Caron de**, French writer (1732-1799). Document signed ("Caron de Beaumarchais"). Paris, 1. XI. 1783 [?]. 4to. 1 p. € 1.500,-
Several buyers of an annuity, including Beaumarchais, commit themselves with their signature to the payment of 10,000 livres on January 1, 1787. - Slightly browned due to paper and somewhat spotty; three pinhead-sized holes in the lower left corner.



2. [Balloon mail]

5. Benz, Carl, German engine designer and car engineer, generally regarded as the inventor of the gasoline-powered car (1844-1929). Autograph letter signed ("Benz & Cie"). Mannheim, 21. XI. 1896. Large 4to. 1 p. € 12.500,-

To the German astronomer Max Wolf (1863-1932) in Heidelberg about an order for producing dynamos: "Anschließend an unser Ergebenes von heute theilen wir Ihnen mit, daß wir für Ihre Dynamo eine Tourenzahl von 1000 u. eine Riemscheibe von 200 m/m angenommen haben u. würden wir, wenn dies so bleiben könnte, auf unserm Motor eine Riemscheibe von 670 m/m Ø anbringen & dem Motor 300 Touren geben. Sollte die Tourenzahl der Dynamo eine andere sein, oder der Durchmesser der Riemscheibe nicht 200 m/m genommen werden können, so erbitten [wir] uns die entsprechenden Angaben. Die Drehungsrichtung d. Dynamo ist, wenn man sie von ihrer Antriebscheibe aus betrachtet, entgegen den Zeigern der Uhr [...]. - On stationery with printed letterhead "Benz & Co. | Rheinische Gasmotoren-Fabrik, Mannheim". Small tears in the upper left corner (slightly touching the letterhead); left edge clipped; some underlinings in red crayon; some small notes (presumably from the recipient's hand) on the reverse; small tear in centerfold.



5. Carl Benz

6. **Berlioz, Hector**, composer (1803-1869). ALS. No place or date (before 1832). Large 8vo. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
With autogr. address. € 2.500,-

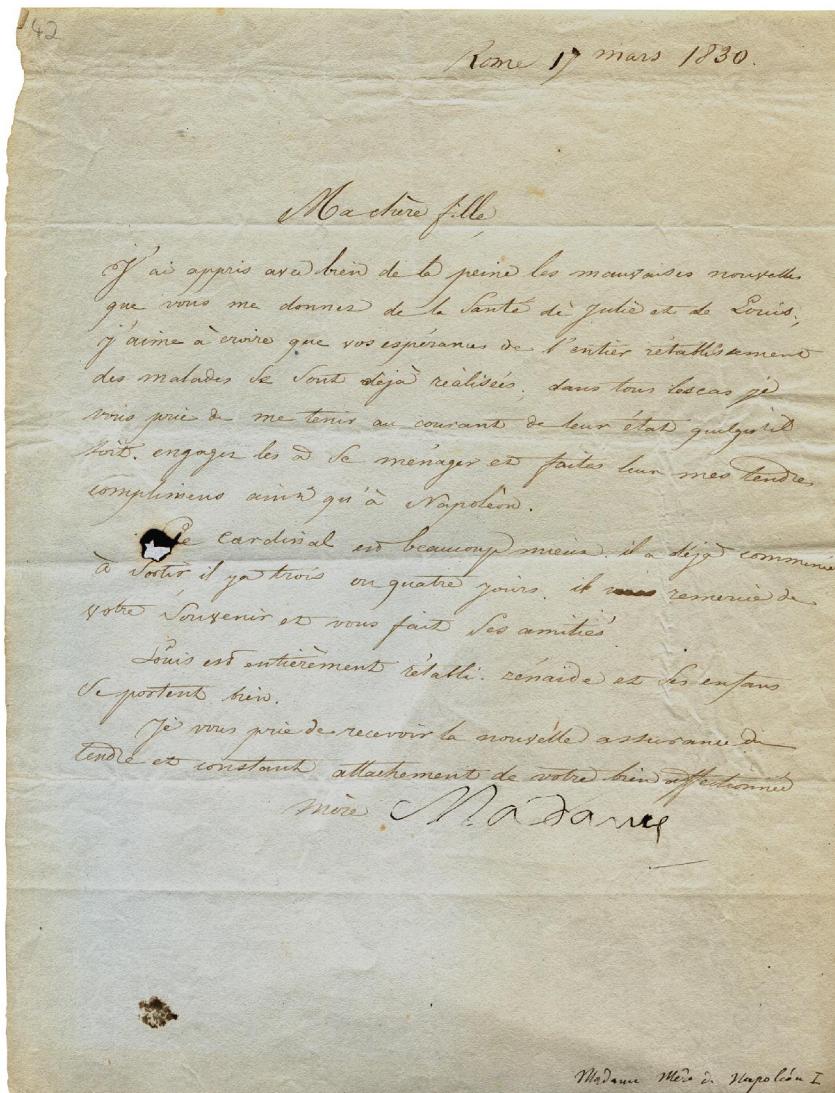
To Monsieur Henri of Schlesinger's music publishing co., requesting him to return the programmes for his concert, which he had forgotten to give to Maurice Schlesinger. He states that he now requires them for M. Erard (the instrument maker Sébastien Érard, 1752-1831). - Slightly brownstained and with traces of creasing.

7. **Böcklin, Arnold**, Swiss painter (1827-1901). Autograph letter signed ("ABöcklin"), and with a small sketch. Florence, 15. IX. [1894]. 8vo. 3 pp. on double leaf. € 2.800,-

To the unnamed journalist and diplomat Ludwig von Przibram-Gladona (1840-1916) in Zurich: "[...] Die schönen Stunden, die wir bei Ihnen verlebt haben, sind uns noch fortwährend in dankbarer Erinnerung, die die Eindrücke des Aufenthaltes in München glücklich verwischt hat. Mein Karl ist augenblicklich in Venedig und wird von dort aus nach Zürich fahren. Ob er aber Sie aufsuchen wird weiß ich nicht, da sein Aufenthalt nur kurz sein kann und diese Zeit Studienfreunden und andern wichtigen [at this point the sketch of an ale pot is inserted] Zwecken gewidmet wird. Vielleicht habe ich Unrecht, so Schlimmes vorauszusetzen. Sollte mich sehr freuen, unrecht gehabt zu haben. Hier haben wir unglaublich schönes Wetter, das alles Frühere vergeßen macht. Nur die zerstörten Rouleau sind deutliche Zeugen des vergangenen Sommers [...]" - Ludwig von Przibram-Gladona was Honorary Consul in Zurich; besides Gottfried Keller and Rudolf Koller he belonged to Böcklin's friends there. In 1892,

Böcklin created the portrait of the young Albin von Przibram-Gladona, his last child's portrait. Shortly thereafter, in May 1892, he suffered a massive stroke in Przibram's home, which strongly impaired his handwriting. - From the collection of Karl Geigy-Hagenbach.

8. Bonaparte, Letizia, aka Madame Mère, mother of Napoleon Bonaparte (1750-1836). Letter with autograph signature ("Madame"). Rome, 17. III. 1830. 4to. 1 p. € 2.500,-
To "ma chère fille", presumably her granddaughter Charlotte, in family affairs: "[...] J'ai appris avec bien de la peine les mauvaises nouvelles que vous me donnez de la santé de Julie [i. e. Charlotte's mother, the wife of Joseph Bonaparte] et de Louis [i. e. Charlotte's husband]. J'aime à croire que vos espérances de l'entier rétablissement des malades se sont déjà réalisées; dans tous les cas je vous prie de me tenir au courant de leur état [...] engagez les de se ménager et faites leur mes tendres complimens ainsi qu'à Napoléon [later Napoleon III.]. Le cardinal [i. e. her stepbrother, cardinal Joseph Fesch] est beaucoup mieux, il a déjà commencé à sortir [...] Zénaïde [i. e. Charlotte's sister] et ses enfans se portent bien [...]" - Slightly browned due to paper and with small damages to edges; one small puncture through ink corrosion.



9. Bonnard, Pierre (1867–1947), painter. ALS („Bonnard“). Blonville-sur-Benerville, [22th December 1933]. 1 p. 8vo. With envelope. € 1.500,-

To the painter François Dolbeau whom he tells that he wrote to a friend who is in contact with Salon d'Automne. He wishes success, even if he believes that the participation won't bring him a great financial gain.

10. Bosch, Robert, German industrialist, engineer and inventor, founder of Robert Bosch GmbH (1861-1942). Autograph letter signed. Mooseurach near Munich, 11. VI. 1930. Large 8°. 1 p. With autograph envelope (also signed). € 1.800,-

To the painter Otto Leihen in Buchenberg (Black Forest) whom he sends a renumeration of Mark 1,000.- for a picture he had painted: "Ihrem Wunsche entsprechend sandte ich heute eine Anweisung an das Sekretariat, M 1'000.- von der DDDG in Villingen [...] Am 15. ds. Abends werden wir in Stuttgart sein, ich freue mich sehr auf das Bild. Mit Bedauern hörte ich durch Ihren Brief von Ihrer Erkrankung. Ich hatte schon wiederholt [meine] Frau gefragt warum kommt das Bild nicht. Nun haben wir die Erklärung [...]" . - Two small creases in the centerfold.

11. Brahms, Johannes (1833–1897), German composer. Autograph letter signed („JB“). Vienna, April 4, 1878. Large 8°. 3 pp. € 14.000,-

To his editor, Fritz Simrock; written just before he was up to go to Italy for the first time: „[...] Ich fahre in den nächsten Tagen (mit Billroth und Goldmark) gen Italien. Vermutlich hänge ich mich oder bleibe ich hängen in Pörtschach am See – wenns in Italien zu heiß wird. Ich würde Ihnen nicht einmal das geschrieben haben wenn ich nicht an Dvorak dächte. Ich weiß nicht was Sie weiter mit dem Mann riskiren wollen. Ich habe auch keine Idee vom Geschäft u. wie größere Scachen eigentlich Interesse finden. Ich empfehle auch nicht gern weil ich doch nur m. Augen u. Ohren habe u. diese ganz eigen sind. Vielleicht lassen Sie sich, wenn Sie überhaupt an Weiteres denken, 2 Streichquartette in Cdur (op. 61) u. Dmoll (op. 34) von ihm kommen u. lassen sie sich vorspielen. Das Beste was ein Musiker haben muß hat Dvorak u. ist auch in diesen Stücken. Ich selbst bin ein arger Philister – würde auch m. eigenen Sachen aus Liebhaberei nicht herausgeben [...]“ . – In consequence of the heat in Italy, Brahms actually returned to Pörtschach, Austria, in May, and drew again Simrock's attention on Antonin Dovrák, whom in fact he discovered in Germany. – Kalbeck Nr. 257, S. 71.

12. Brahms, Johannes (1833–1897), German composer. Autograph letter (fragment) signed („J. Brahms“). Ischl, November 16, 1889 [?]. 2 pp. € 3.500,-

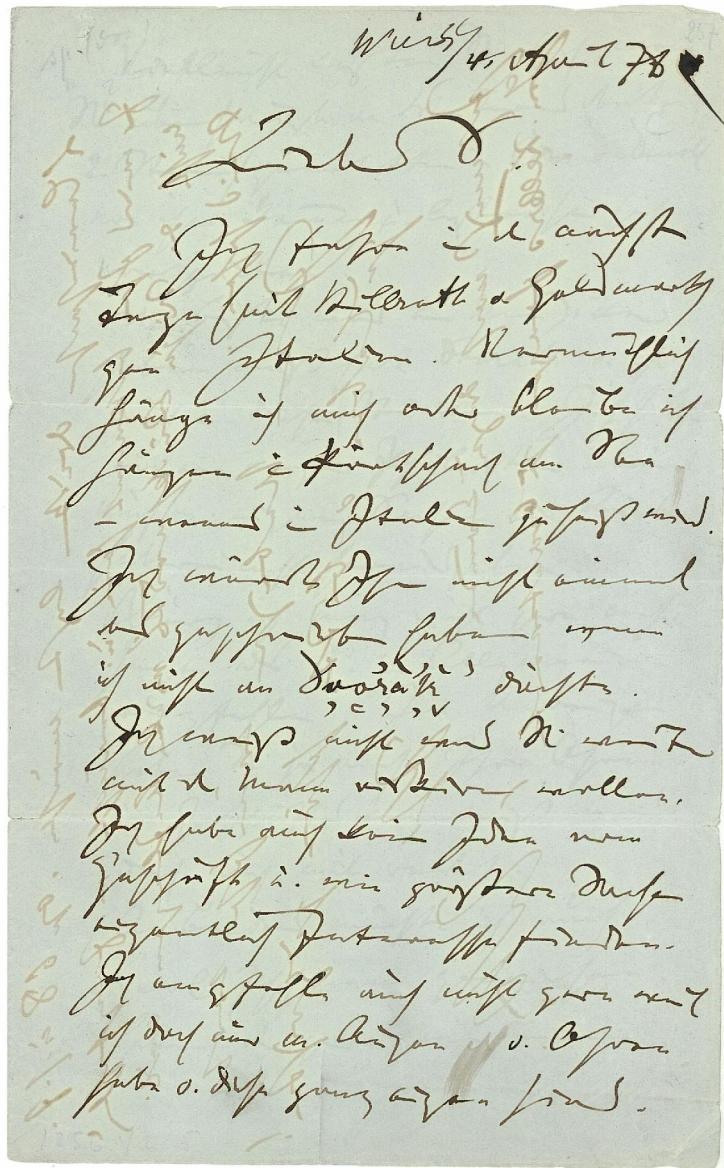
To Felix Hecht in Mannheim: „[...] Endlich hier in Ischl komme ich dazu, für Ihren freundlichen Gruß zu danken. Ihre juristischen Spitzfindigkeiten verstehe ich nicht – aber fürchte sie auch nicht, denn ich halte Sie einen noch besseren Menschen als Juristen, was bei Ihrem hohen Ansehen als solcher gewiß viel [heißen will]. Übrigens sind wir Beide umstehend auf das Schönste abgebildet. Gerade gestern kam mir aus Mannheim etwas sehr freundliches. Ein Frankfurter Bericht von W[ilhelm] B[oppel] in der neuen Badischen Landeszeitung. Wie selten liest man dergleichen mit so ernster Sympathie und wahrer Freude, wie ich schon öfter die Aufsätze dieses Ihres Mitbürgers.] Nun aber grüße ich Sie nur noch schönstens und Ihren lieben Gast noch etwas schönerer [...]“ . – Published in: Briefwechsel vol. VII., Nr. 11. – Small damages to edges.

13. Brahms, Johannes (1833–1897), German composer. A.P.S., "JB", n. p. n. d., [postmark: Barmen, 17th February 1884], one page. € 3.500,-

Letter to his publisher Fritz Simrock: “[...] In the interest of the heavily taxed audience, I hope that you listen to my very recent lecture! I forgot to say, however, that there is such a second piano part at Herzogenberg that you can, of course, use immediately. I will go to Crefeld tomorrow and hope to be able to write to you as well as several others. 21-23 Elberfeld, then Amsterdam [...]“ Brahms mentioned a shortage of money and asked for an advance payment on the F-major-Symphony. The second piano part describes the arrangement of the symphony for two piano-forte with four hands, provided by Brahms himself. [Kalbeck 476 (with solution of the abbreviations)].

14. Braque, Georges, painter and sculptor (1882-1963). Autogr. lettercard signed. No place or date. Oblong 8vo. 2 pp. € 1.200,-

To an unnamed recipient, letting him know that he has just returned to Paris and looks forward to seeing him: "[...] Vous me trouverez tous les matins a l'atelier (sauf le mardi) [...]" . - On stationery with printed address.



11. Johannes Brahms

15. Brecht, Bertolt, German poet and playwright (1898-1956). Autograph letter signed ("bertolt"). N. p. o. d. Large 8vo. 1 p. on double leaf. € 2.500,-

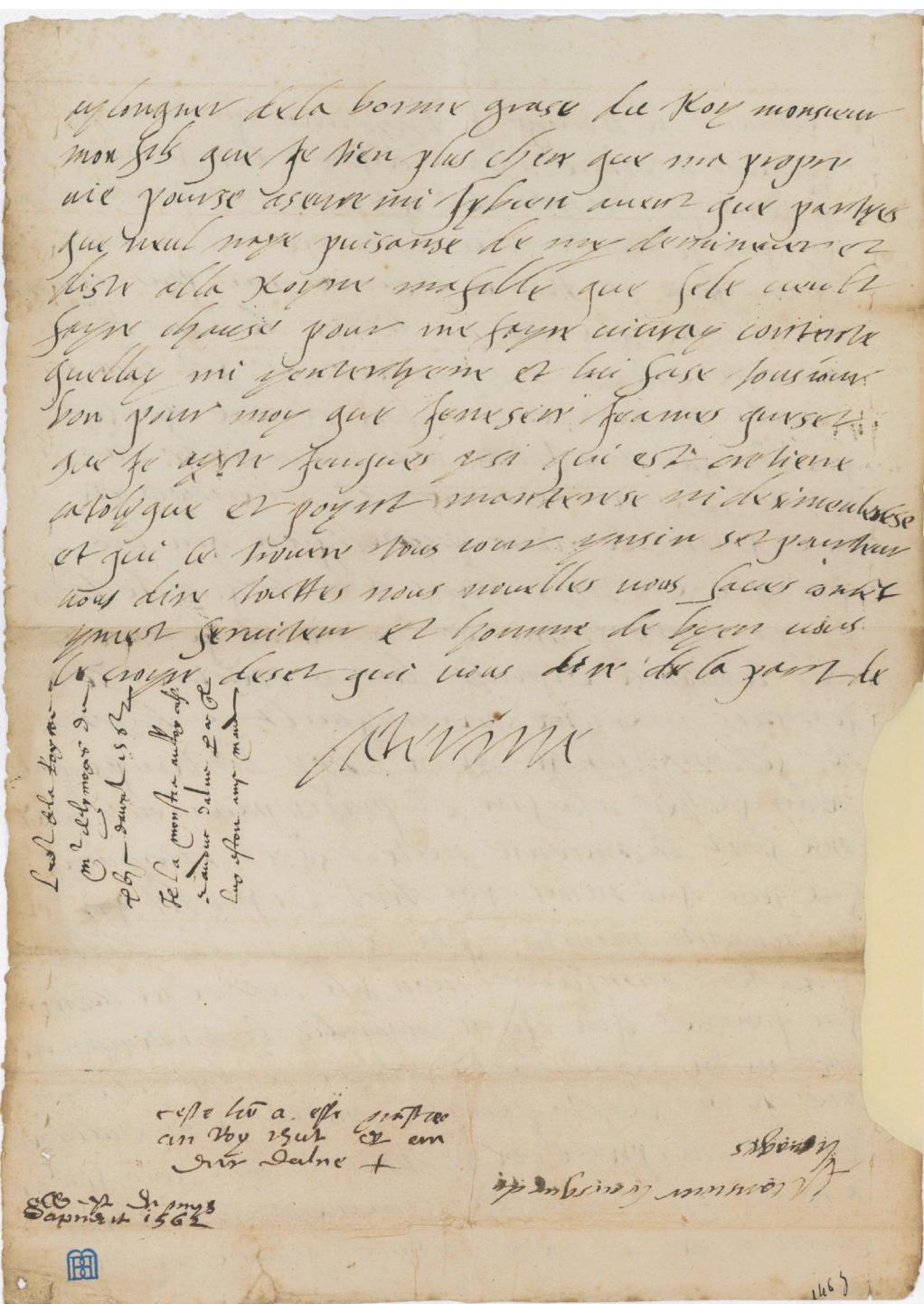
Presumably to the Danish actress, director, photographer and writer Ruth Berlau (1906-1974), known for her collaboration with Bertolt Brecht and for founding the Bertolt-Brecht-Archiv in Berlin: "liebe, den eilbrief kriegte ich zu spät, telegraphierte aber doch noch. - ich freue mich, dass du kommst! - über die tournee kann ich nichts sagen und Helli [d. i. Helene Weigel] ist noch in Wien. Aber wir könnten bestimmt nicht vor Anfang Juni! - ruf mich gleich an, wenn du kommst [...] hier sitzen immer eine menge leute herum [...]" . - Written with a red ballpen; slightly browned due to paper, and somewhat wrinkled.

In defence of Catholicism, ten years before the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre

16. Catherine de' Medici, Queen of France, wife of King Henry II of France (1519-1589). ALS ("Caterine"). Paris, 16. IV. 1562. Folio. 2 pp. Small blue collector's stamp at lower edge of verso. € 58.000,-
Fine, long letter to Sébastien de L'Aubespine (1518-1582), bishop of Limoges, her ambassador to the Spanish court (though actually written for the benefit of her son-in-law, King Philip II, and his wife, her daughter Elisabeth de Valois), defending herself against the accusation of having converted to Protestantism. She asserts that she will stay what she has been the first 43 years of her life - a Catholic, not a liar or hypocrite: "Monsieur de Limoge je byen voleu que tous ses signeurs aycrippse au Roy despagnie de la fason que je souis pour respet de la religion non pour temoignage se que je veulle ni devant dieu ni les hommes de ma fouys ni bonnes heuvres mes pour reguart de manterie que lons ha distes de moy et le calonnie que lon ma donnees. car set lons ha mande auparavent aultre chause que set que lon fayst asteure lons ha manti car je nay change ni en nefayst ni en volante ni en fason de vivre ma religion qui lya quarante et troys hans anuit que je tiens et hye aysté batisee et nourie et je ne se si tout le monde en peult dire aultent et set je an suis marrye ne san fault aybayr car set mansonge deure trop lontemps pour ne san facher a la fin et prinsipalement quant lon se sent la consiense neste y fayst byen mal que seus qui ne lon pas tent en parler et hardiment. monstre sete letre au duc dalbe et au Roy monsieur mon fils car ie ne voldres qui pansaset que jeuse mandie heun temoynage pour nestre alaye toute ma vye le droyt chemin mes je lay fayst pour ne povoyr plus endeurer que lon me preste de cherite et que sela ferme la bouche a seus que disi ennavent san voldrest encore ayder et metre tousiour pouine de me aylongner de la bonne grase du Roy monsieur mon fils que je tien plus chere que ma propre vie. pource aseure me sybien avent que partyes que neul naye puisanse de my demineuer et diste alla Royne ma fille que sele veult fayre chause pour me fayre vivray contente quellay mi y entertyene et lui fase tousiour bon pour moy que je ne sere jeames que set que je ayste jeuques ysi qui est cretiene catolyque et poynt mantere ni desimeuleuse et qui le truvere tous iour ynsin [...]." The notion that Catherine had supposedly rejected Catholicism may be due to the two edicts she issued for her under-age son Henry III in July 1561 and January 1562, probably under the influence of the moderate chancellor Michel de l'Hopital. The former repealed the death sentence for heresy; the latter - the Edict of Saint-Germain - granted Huguenots private worship outside of towns. Meanwhile, Francis, Duke of Guise, butchered some 80 Huguenot worshippers in the Massacre of Vassy, prompting the first of the French Wars of Religion. The politically talented and ruthless Catherine first attempted to maneuver a middle course between Protestants and Catholics in order to strengthen royal dominion. Only after the so-called "Surprise de Meaux" (1567), during which Louis de Bourbon tried to arrest Charles IX and the royal family, did she entirely abandon compromise for repression. Her pragmatic approach is underlined by the fact that she offered the Huguenot Henri de Navarre her daughter's hand in marriage. While today some historians argue that the order for the 1572 St. Bartholomew's Day massacre did not come from her, there is no reason to believe she was not party to the decision when on 23 August Charles IX ordered, "Then kill them all!" - Note of receipt by L'Aubespine at the bottom: "Lettre de de la Royne a Mr de lymoges du 16 davril 1562. Je la monstra au Roy et au duc dalve [...]." - Left edge remargined (slight clipping; no loss to text); traces of mounting. From the Geneva collection of J. P. Barbier-Mueller.

¶ Published in: Hector de la Ferrière, Lettres de Catherine de Médicis. Paris, 1880. Vol. I., p. 296f.

17. Chagall, Marc, Russian-French painter (1887-1985). Typed letter signed. St. Paul de Vence, "Les Collines", 14. VIII. 1957. Large 4to. 1 p. With two enclosures (s. b.). € 900,-
To a teacher from Luxembourg, grants his permission to replicate his picture "Martyre" (1940) in a school book: "[...] En ce qui concerne la reproduction en couleurs du tableau 'Martyre, 1940', je suis d'accord et j'espère que vous aurez un bon cliché qui vous permette de faire quelque chose de bien [...]." - On stationery with printed letterhead; left margin with punched holes (no loss to text); accompanied by two TLS written by his wife Valerie, also concerning imprimaturs (1972 and 1981; each with typed envelope).



16. Catherine de' Medici

18. Chagall, Marc, Russian-French painter (1887-1985). Raissa Oumansoff Maritain: Chagall ou l'orage enchanté. Inscribed with a sketch by Chagall, depicting a pensive artist figure. Geneva & Paris, Trois Collines, 1948. Small 4to. Plates and illustrations. Original green printed wrappers. Addendum. € 5.000,-
The inscription reads, "Pour Jacques, Marc Chagall, 1949". - Wrappers chipped at head and tail of spine; together with a second uninscribed copy.

19. Chagall, Marc, Russian-French painter (1887-1985). 3 typed letters signed. St. Paul de Vence, "Les Collines", 1960 to 1964. With one sketch (ink drawing). Large 4to. Altogether (1+1+1=) 3 pp. on 3 ff.
With one typed envelope. € 9.500,-

To the art historian and conservator Madame Popovitch on exhibitions in Reims and Rouen. "[...] Je suis très touché de votre sympathie pour mon Art que j'ai sentie dans cette exposition si bien faite, à mon avis. Les vitraux y sont exceptionnellement mis en valeur. Messieurs Miro et Maeght ont beaucoup aimé son ensemble et sa disposition [...] Je n'ai rien vu au sujet de cette exposition dans les journaux Parisiens. Pourrait-on faire quelque chose? [...]" (15. VII. 1960). - "[...] Je serais content d'être dans votre Musée et, pour cela, il me semble que l'on pourrait envisager peut-être un prêt [...]" (Brief nach Rouen, 3. V. 1961). - "[...] N'êtes-vous pas trop fatiguée avec l'exposition Chagall? [...] Je garde un très bon souvenir de ma visite chez vous et de l'exposition si magnifiquement organisée. En secret, je vous dis quel plaisir j'aurai, si je peux revenir la voir. - Nous avons vu les cadres métalliques pour l'accrochage des tableaux de votre Musée. Vous avez bien voulu me promettre de m'adresser une documentation à ce sujet [...] Serez-vous à Paris fin août. Nous viendrons pour l'installation du plafond de l'Opéra [...]" (5. VIII. 1964). - The sketch shows a male portrait beyond a branch; each on stationery with printed letterhead and with a small brown spot; partly with small defects to edges.

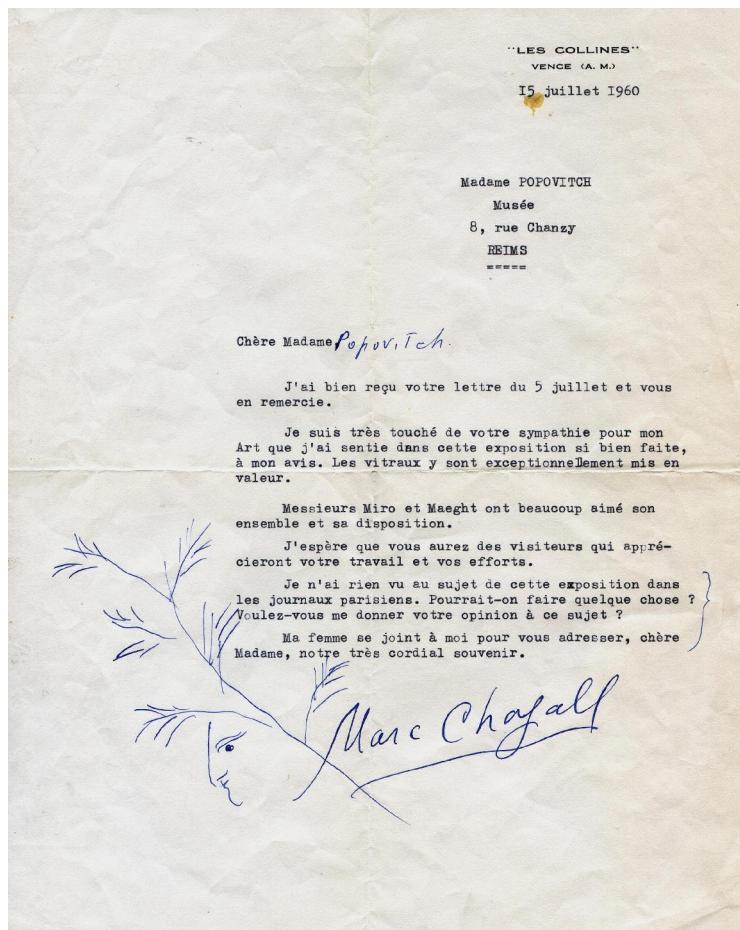
20. Chagall, Marc, Russian-French painter (1887-1985). Lettercard signed. St. Paul de Vence, "Les Collines", 1. V. 1968. Oblong 8vo. 2 pp. € 950,-
To an unnamed addressee: "[...] Mille mercis pour votre papier qui m'étonne beaucoup. Je suis vraiment très touché de votre attention. Je n'ai pas encore utilisé votre papier que je trouve très subtil mais je ne tarderai pas à le faire pour voir comment il va réagir! Je vous remercie encore et vous adresse [...] mes meilleurs compliments [...]" - On stationery with printed letterhead.

21. Chagall, Marc, Russian-French painter (1887-1985). Autograph postcard signed. St. Paul de Vence, "Les Collines", 17. XII. [1955]. Oblong 8vo. 1 p. With autograph envelope. € 1.800,-
To Tristan Tzara (1896-1963): "Merci pour le livre et ne pensez pas que je suis cochon malgré que j'aime énormément dessiner les cochins et que, dans le temps quand j'étais plus jeune je les mangeais. Je ne vous oublie pas. Comment donc! mais on ne vit pas avec des promesses, hélas! [...]" - Obverse with a reproduction of Chagall's "Les Clowns"; with one small stain.

A contract with the VOC

22. Charles II, King of England, Scotland and Ireland (1660-1685), Letter signed ("Charles R[ex]"). London ("Court at Whitehall"), 8. V. 1675. Folio. 1 p. on double leaf. € 4.500,-

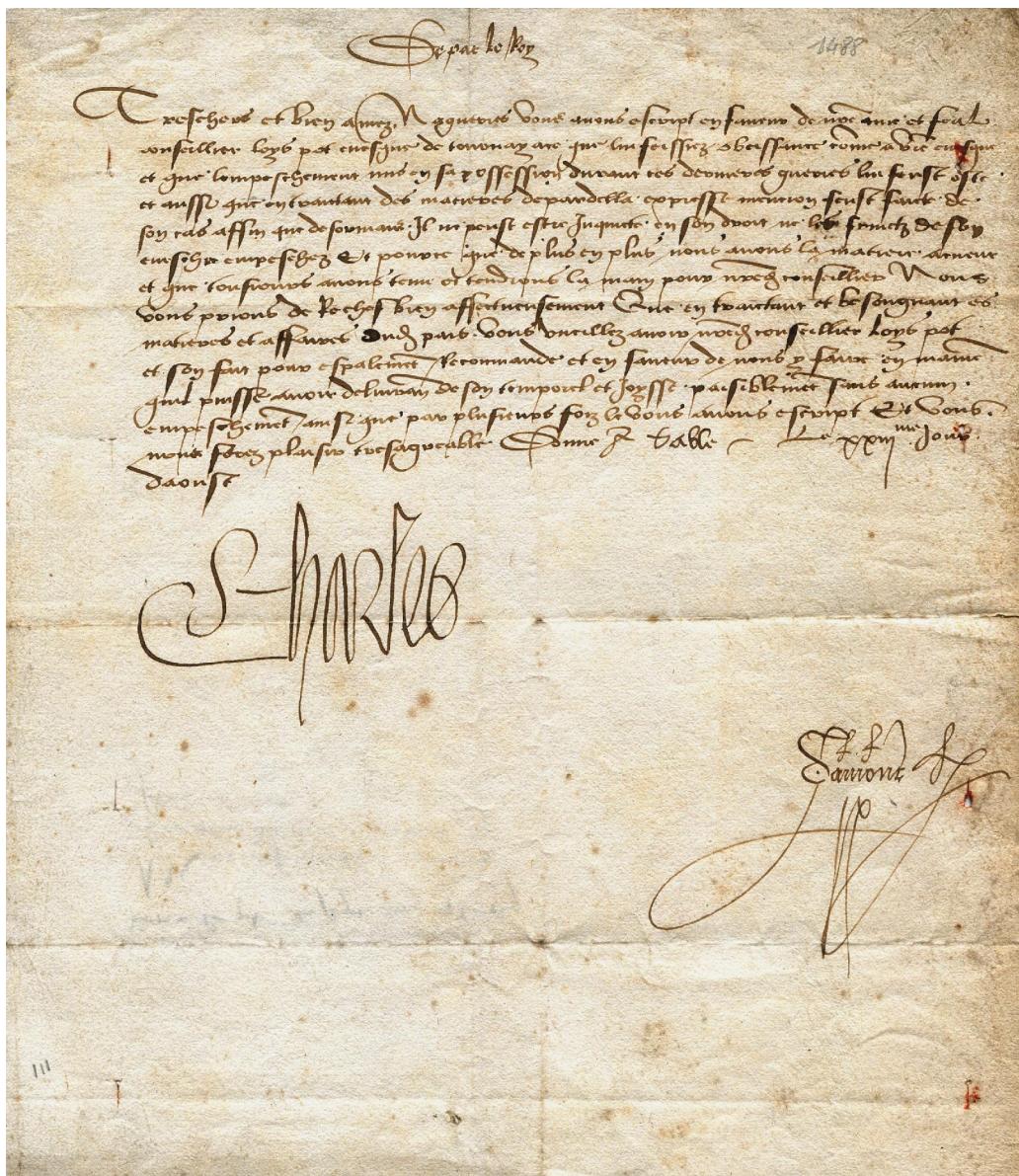
To the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Heneage Finch, 1st Earl of Nottingham (1621-1682): "Our will and pleasure is that you forthwith cause Our Great Seale of England to be affixed to a certain Instrument bearing date with these Presents containing Our Satisfaction of an Article agreed on and concluded in London the 8th day of March last past between Us and the States General of the United Provinces for the preventing of any differences, that may happen to arise between the English and Dutch East India Companies, and for the composing them amicably, if any be arisen [...]" - Traces of seal.



19. Marc Chagall

23. Charles VI, King of France (1368-1422). Letter signed ("Charles"). Sablé, 23 March [1488]. 4to.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. With address. € 15.000,-

Dating from the time of the Tournai schism (which lasted from 1483 to 1505), addressed to the government of Flanders - "a Nos tres chers et bien amez gens Les gens des troys membres de flandres" - with the order to follow the instructions of the Bishop of Tournai, Louis Pot, and to provide him access to his possessions: "Trés chers et biens amés, Naguères vous avons escript en faveur de Nostre amé et et féal conseiller Loys Pot evesque de Tournay à ce que lui feissiez obéissance comme à vostre evesque et que l'empeschement mis en sa possession durant ces dernières guerres lui feust osté et aussi que en traictant des matières de [...] expresse mension feust faicté de son cas affin que desormais il ne peult estre inquiété en son droit ni les fructs de son évesché empeschés et pour ce que de plus en plus nous avons la matiere [...] et que toujours avons tenu et tendrons la main pour nostre dit conseiller [...]" . - Written two days after the end of the war on Brittany. During these years, Tournai had two bishops, one named by the Pope and the other, Louis Pot, named by the King. Bishop Louis never succeeded in being confirmed by the Pope. - Slight brownstaining and paper defects, but still well preserved. Includes full transcription. Extremely rare; no other signed documents by King Charles VI are listed in auction records of the last decades.



23. Charles VI.

24. **Chodowiecki, Daniel**, engraver and illustrator (1726-1801). Series of 12 original sepia drawings with autogr. captions, signed and monogrammed. N. p., c. 1780. 8vo. C. 50 x 75 mm each, matted. Early 20th c. calf with gilt spine, triple gilt cover fillets with fleuronée corner stamps and giltstamped cover vignette. Leading edges and inner dentelle gilt. € 18.000,-
 Fine set of sepia drawings, probably intended as a model for a never executed cycle of engravings. The series, drawn in delicate lines and various shades of grey, illustrates the four ages of woman ("Childhood", "Girlhood", "Womanhood" and "Widowhood") in three drawings each, all signed and captioned by the artist in the lower margin. - Small defect to lower margin of one drawing (with slight loss to text), otherwise in perfect condition and very attractively presented.

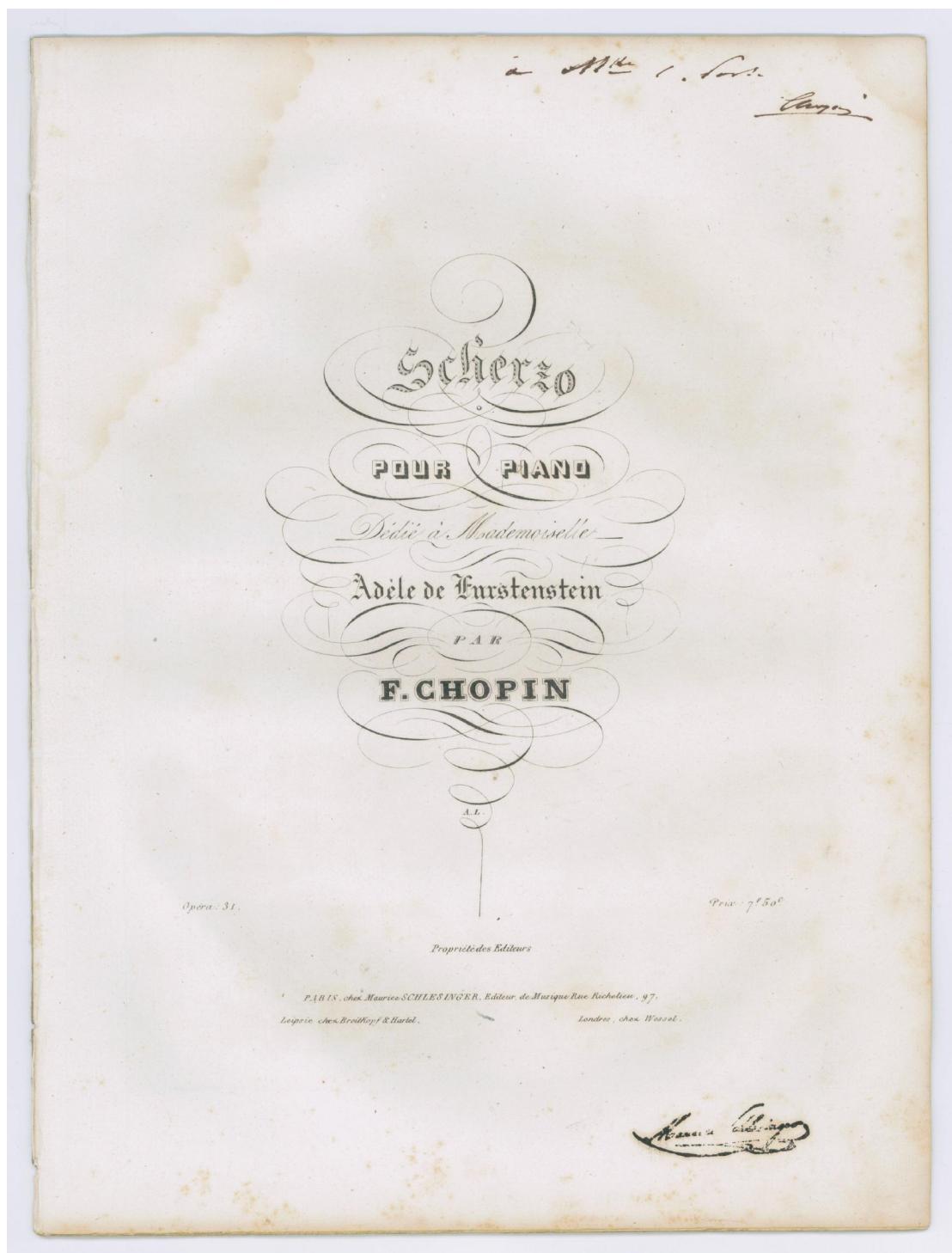


24. Daniel Chodowiecki

Rare inscribed copy of Chopin's "Scherzo Pour Piano"

25. Chopin, Frédéric, composer (1810-1849). "Scherzo Pour Piano. Dédié à Adèle de Furstenstein. Op. 31". Inscribed copy signed. Paris, Maurice Schlesinger, [1837]. Folio. Title page and 19 pp. In modern half calf portfolio with giltstamped title to spine. € 58.000,-
First edition of one of Chopin's most famous works, his Scherzo no. 2 in B-flat major, inscribed by Chopin on the title page: "à Mlle C. Porte. Chopin". Mlle. Porte was a professor at the Conservatoire de Paris; her pupils included the pianist Caroline Montigny-Rémaury. - Insignificant waterstain to upper left corner, otherwise clean and untrimmed. Maurice Schlesinger's publisher stamp on t. p. - Inscribed copies of Chopin's works are even rarer than letters or musical manuscripts in his hand; auction records of the last decades list not a single comparable piece.
¶ Platzmann 118.

26. Custine, Astolphe Marquise de, writer (1790-1857). ALS ("A. de Custine"). St. Gratien, 12. VIII. 1857. 8vo. 2 pp. on double leaf. € 2.500,-
To an unnamed Count at Rome regarding a letter of recommendation to Count and Countess de Pulligny who want to travel to Italy: "Je m'assure qu'avec vos indications ils verront Rome mieux que la plupart des étrangers ne la voient, soit pour l'art, soit pour le monde". He regrets not to serve as their cicerone. - Rare.



25. Frédéric Chopin

- 27. Dalí, Salvador**, Spanish Catalan surrealist painter (1904-1989). Wine bottle label, signed ("Dalí"). N. p., fl. 1858. 135:102 mm. € 1.000,-
Signature in black marker on an illustrated wine label of the brand "Chateau Mouton Rothschild" of the year 1958.
Printed on top is the logo of the estate, designed by Dalí. - Embossed labelling "Specimen".

"I am now writing a little Essay on the action of worms"

- 28. Darwin, Charles**, English naturalist (1809-1882). ALS. Down, Beckenham, Kent, 29. IX. 1880. 8vo. 4 pp. on folded double leaf. € 28.000,-
To the botanist George King, who in his letter of the previous day had advised Darwin of the death of their colleague John Scott (adding that he was in possession of Scott's papers and that he was sending him two preserved pigs, showing some hereditary phenomenon, that Scott had intended for Darwin). Darwin, whose long correspondence with Scott had ceased in 1877, responds: "[...] I was truly grieved to hear of John Scott's death: he did not write to me. - It was very kind of you to visit his poor relatives. - I did what I could by getting them an introduction to a neighbouring clergyman, who I thought might aid them in the dispatch of Scott's property. They wanted me to go down there; but I have very little strength & the journey was much too long for me. - I had not heard before receiving your note that you were in England. I should very much like to have the pleasure of making your personal acquaintance. Can you spare the time to come here to dinner & sleep any day soon, which would suit you? [...] I am now writing a little Essay on the action of worms, & the information which your survey gave me has proved invaluable. - I had forgotten, until carefully going over all your notes, what immense trouble you had so kindly taken for me [...]" George King (1840-1909) had served in India as a physician and botanist; since 1871 he headed the Royal Botanic Gardens in Calcutta. The Scottish botanist John Scott (1836-1880) came to India in 1864 through Darwin's recommendation. As King's predecessor there, he conducted numerous experiments for Darwin. Darwin's "The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms, with Observations on their Habits" was published in 1881, his last scientific work published during his lifetime. - Slight traces of handling.
¶ Darwin Correspondence Project no. 12730 (regestum only).

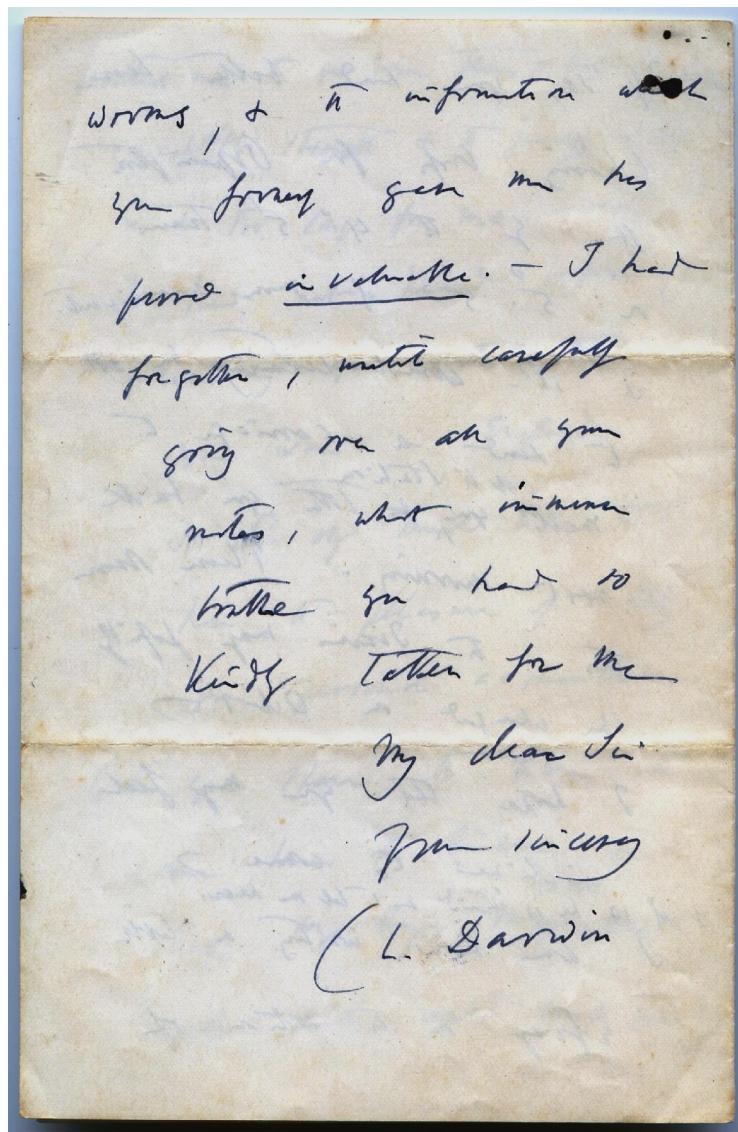
- 29. Darwin, Charles**, English naturalist (1809-1882). ALS ("Ch. Darwin"). Down, Beckenham, Kent, 21 Dec. [no year]. Large 8vo. 1 p. € 8.000,-
Probably to a printer or publisher: "My dear Sir, Be so kind as to make the enclosed correction [...]" - Two brownstains near top and left edges. Traces of folds. Without the list of corrections mentioned.

- 30. Delaunay, Sonia**, Jewish-French artist (1885-1979). ALS ("S. Delaunay"). Paris, 22. III. 1928. Large 4to. 1½ pp. € 2.500,-
To an unnamed client: "[...] Je ne comprends pas ce qui c'est passé avec le service que vous m'avez demandé. J'ai fait le nécessaire pour vous être agréable, et ai été étonnée de ne pas avoir le coup de téléphone annoncé par vous. Je vous enverrai des photos très prochainement des modèles de printemps, si en attendant vous voulez choisir dans celles que je vous envoie - elles sont à votre disposition, elles sont encore très inédites [...]" - On stationery with printed letterhead; holes punched in left margin (not touching text) and slight ruststains from old paper clip.

- 31. Dubuffet, Jean**, painter and sculptor (1901-1985). ALS. Vence, 20 July [1955]. Large oblong 8vo. 1 p. € 1.800,-
To one "Rudy." Dubuffet mentions that his papers are still in disarray from his recent move (to Venice). He gives news about his good friend, the surrealist Georges Limbour, and about Bernier, and also refers briefly to an article that Limbour is working on: "Je retrouve cette lettre qui n'a pas été mise à la poste et qui s'est trouvée prise dans le grand désordre de mes papiers pendant les opérations de déménagement. Limbour est à St Jean de Luz à prendre des bains de mer. Il est fort probable qu'il a quitté Paris en toute précipitation sitôt que libéré de ses obligations [...]" - From the collection of Charles Williamson and Tucker Fleming.

32. **Dubuffet, Jean**, French painter and sculptor (1901-1985). Autograph letter signed. N. p., "mardi soir", 28. VIII. [1951?]. Large 8vo. 1½ pp. € 2.800,-

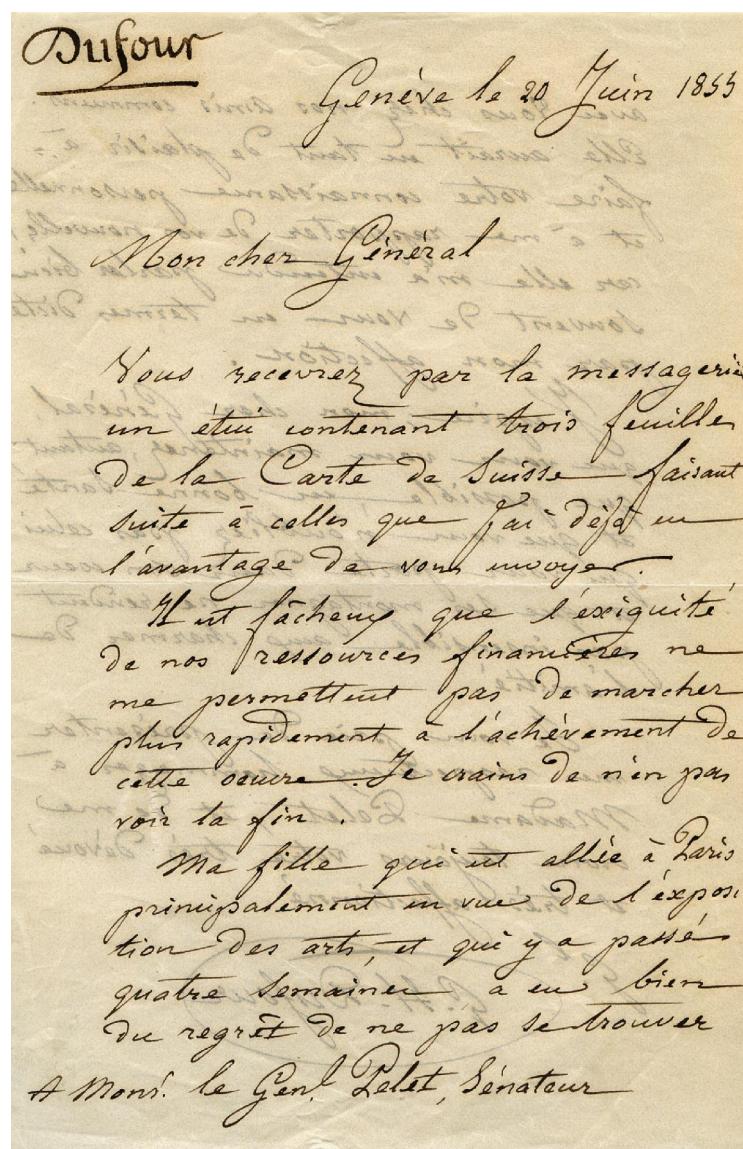
To the Spanish Art Brut artist Miguel Hernández (1893-1957), from whom Dubuffet has bought several works for his "Compagnie de l'Art brut". The selection had been quite difficult, for all works had drawn his attention: "Je suis heureux de vous annoncer que l'affaire est conclue pour les huit tableaux de la série de Sainte Thérèse, au prix de cent Mille Francs comme convenu [...] Nous avons eu beaucoup de mal à éliminer un des neuf tableaux que vous m'aviez confiés car nous les aimons beaucoup tous, et c'était très difficile de se décider à en écarter un. Finalement nous nous sommes résolus, mais avec grand regret, à vous rendre le 'Jardin del Castillo' [...]" - In 1947, Dubuffet founded the "Foyer" (later known as the "Company") "de l'Art Brut" in Paris, members of which included André Breton and Jean Paulhan. The Company organized exhibitions and collected paintings and objects by little-acknowledged artists. Miguel Hernandez fought in the Spanish Civil War and later worked for an anarchist newspaper in Lisbon. During his internment in a refugee camp he began to draw; after his escape from Spain, he spent many years in Paris. - Slightly browned due to paper.



28. Charles Darwin

33. **Dufour, Guillaume-Henri**, Swiss army officer, topographer and co-founder of the International Red Cross (1787-1875). Autograph letter signed ("G. H. Dufour"). Geneva, 20. VI. 1855. Large 8vo. 2 pp. on double leaf. € 3.500,-

Amicable letter to the French topographic engineer Jean Jacques Germain Pelet-Clozeau (1777-1858) in Paris, to whom he sends three new leaves of his topographic map of Switzerland: "[...] Il est fâcheux que l'exiguïté de nos ressources financières ne me permettent pas de marcher plus rapidement à l'achèvement de cette oeuvre. Je crains de n'en pas voir la fin. Ma fille qui est allé à Paris principalement en vue de l'exposition des arts, et qui y a passé quatre semaines a eu bien du regret de ne pas se trouver avec Vous chez nos amis communs. Elle aurait eu tant de plaisir à faire votre connaissance personnelle et à me rapporter de vos nouvelles ! car elle m'a entendu parler bien souvent de vous en termes dictés par mon affection. J'espère, mon cher Général, que vous vous maintenez autant que possible, en bonne santé et que vous n'oubliez pas celui qui vous porte dans son cœur et que ses montagnes ne rendent pas insensible aux charmes de l'amitié! [...]" - Slightly wrinkled but otherwise in mint condition.



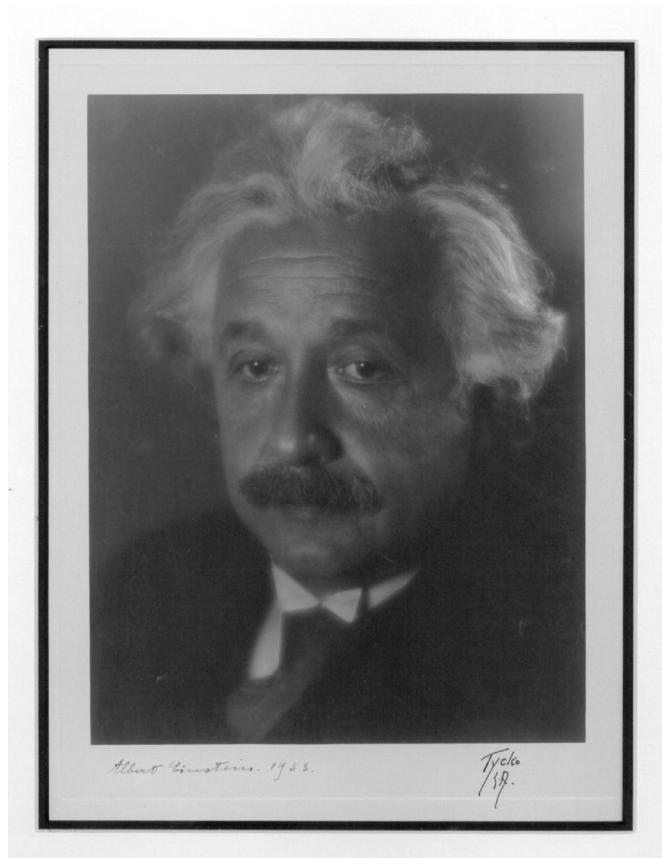
33. Guillaume-Henri Dufour

"he has established battery production facilities in Germany, England, and France"

34. Edison, Thomas Alva, American inventor (1847-1931) TLS ("Thos A. Edison"). No place, 16. I. 1905. 4to. 3 pp. Matted and framed. € 3.500,-

An agreement regarding battery production throughout the world. To Herman E. Dick, a founding director of the Edison Ore Milling Syndicate and by 1905, the foreign agent promoting Edison's battery in Europe. Edison informs Dick that as he has established battery production facilities in Germany, England, and France, as well as in America, the company should be able to meet demand throughout the world: "[...] I would undoubtedly be able to make more satisfactory terms for handling this business than any one else, and since you are largely interested in all of the three main foreign companies, you would of course benefit by any additional business that such companies might do in other countries outside of their own territories. Therefore [...] I will be obliged if you will sign the subscribed consent, agreeing that all future negotiations for foreign countries shall be left entirely to me [...]" . - Duly countersigned by Dick and a witness. Leaves creased and moderately toned; perforation at upper left corner of each leaf.

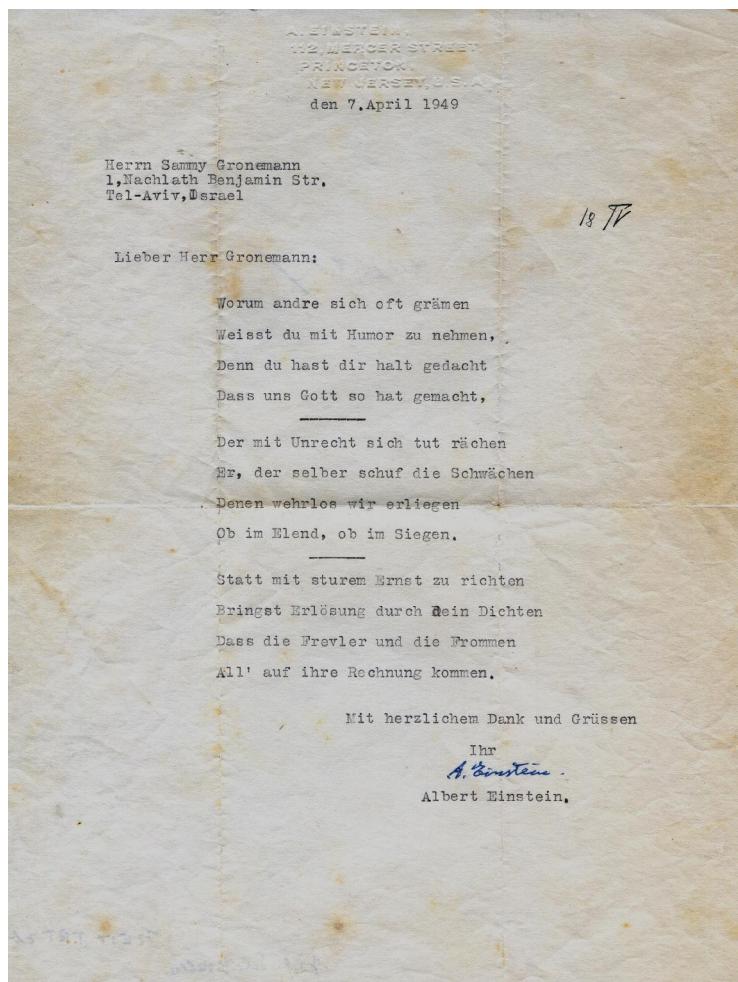
35. Einstein, Albert, German-born physicist and Nobel laureate (1879-1955). Photograph (vintage platinum print) signed. Princeton, 1933. Approx. 270:207 mm. Framed. € 25.000,-
Signed on the margin and co-signed by the photographer, "Tycko S. A". - A powerful, rarely-seen image of Einstein taken by Aaron Tycko and given to Einstein's friends and neighbors Robin and Elizabeth Morton. The Mortons lived on 50 Mercer Street, near Einstein's 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey house. Mr. Morton was an executive at Time-Life.



Poem by Albert Einstein

36. Einstein, Albert, German-born physicist and Nobel Prize laureate (1879-1955). Typed verse letter signed. Princeton, 7. IV. 1949. Large 4to. 1 p. € 8.000,-

To the writer Sammy Gronemann (1875-1952), former editor of the jewish periodical "Schlemiel", who was living in Tel Aviv as a lawyer: "Lieber Herr Gronemann: | Worum andre sich oft grämen | Weisst du mit Humor zu nehmen, | Denn du hast dir halt gedacht | Dass uns Gott so hat gemacht, | Der mit Unrecht sich tut rächen | Er, der selber schuf die Schwächen | Denen wehrlos wir erliegen | Ob im Elend, ob im Siegen. | Statt mit sturem Ernst zu richten | Bringst Erlösung durch dein Dichten | Dass die Frevler und die Frommen | All' auf ihre Rechnung kommen. | Mit herzlichem Dank und Grüßen A. Einstein". - On stationery with embossed letterhead; somewhat spotty.



36. Albert Einstein

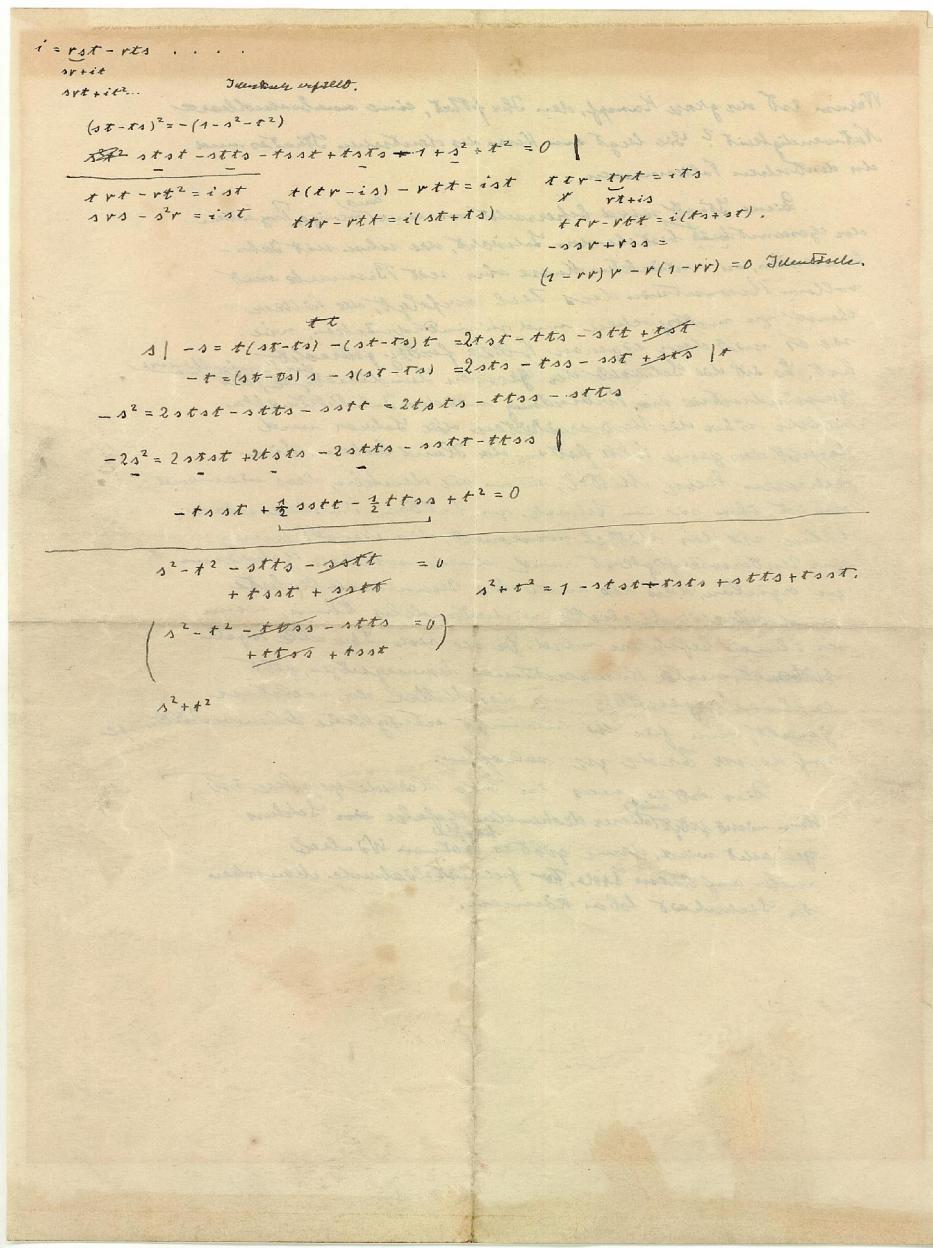
37. Einstein, Albert, German-born physicist and Nobel laureate (1879-1955). Signed portrait. N. p., 1928. 210:150 mm. Elegantly matted and framed. € 8.000,-

A black-and-white bust portrait photograph by John Graudenz (1884-1942); with autograph dedication to ""[Your] Guller, der wunderbaren Interpretin in Dankbarkeit | Albert Einstein | 1928". - Guller's first name has been scratched out; small creases in the right margin, near the photographer's pencil signature, otherwise in good condition.

38. Einstein, Albert, German-born physicist and Nobel laureate (1879-1955). Autograph draft. [Princeton, October 12, 1943]. Large 4°. 2 pp. With 17 autogr. lines of a formula on the reverse
Accompanied by 2 photographies.

€ 75.000,-

Speech draft for „Know your enemy Germany“, a propaganda movie by Anatole Litvak. Einstein tells why it is necessary to fight against a regime that comprises just a handful of people, who, since Bismarck's time, try to enslave the peoples. Gottfried Reinhardt (son of Max Reinhardt) had pleaded Einstein to write this speech; after Einstein had given him his draft, Reinhardt realized that there was a formula on its reverse. Reckoning that Einstein needed his notices, he immediately returned to him, and told him that. Einstein just replied: „No. For that I have my head. – Cf. G. Reinhardt, Der Liebhaber. Erinnerungen an Max Reinhardt, p. 90/91, 154/156, and 243/244. A picure of the draft is published on p. 279/280. The 2 photographies are from Litvak's movie.



38. Albert Einstein

Children's jokes in the year of the revolution

39. **Elisabeth**, Empress of Austria (1837-1898). DS ("Sissi"), with seven other signatures.

Innsbruck, 15. VI. 1848. 1 p on double leaf. Folio.

€ 7.500,-

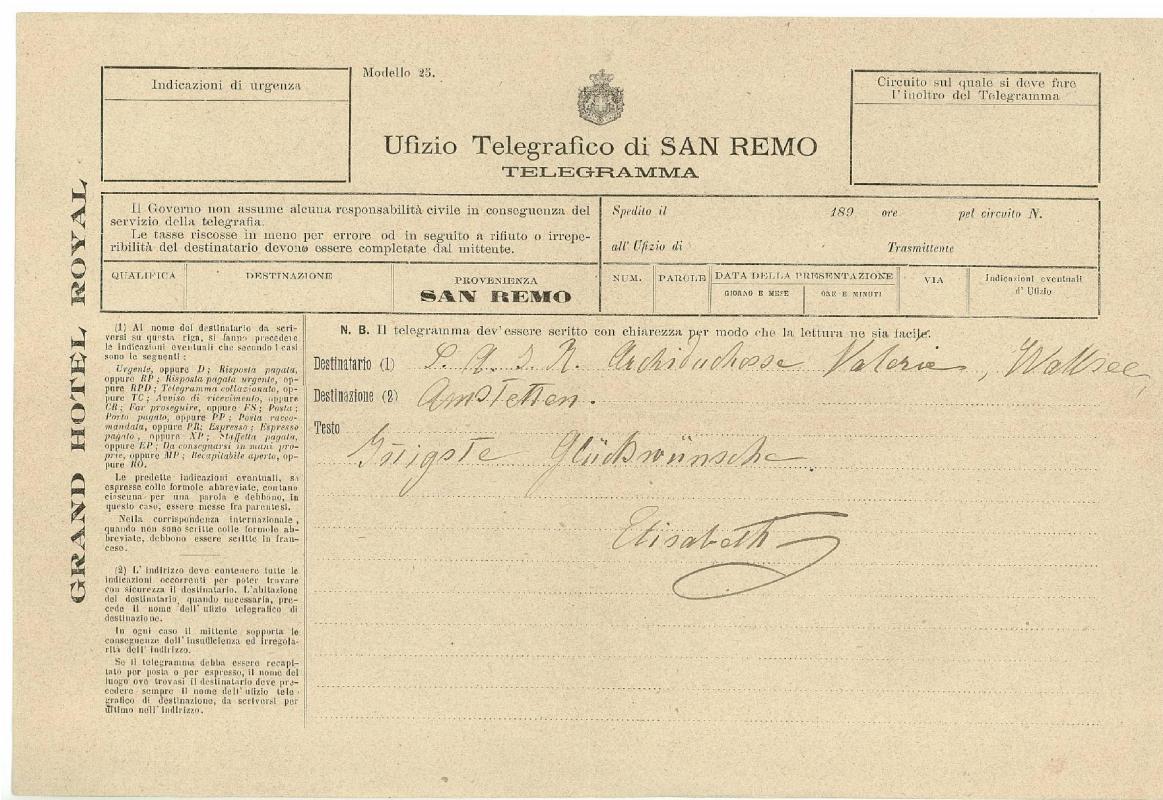
"Petition to Maria the Bringer of Happiness", an allusion to the now-famous petition issued by the National Guard, students, and workers ten days previously, on 5 June 1848. The work is addressed to Queen Maria Anna von Sachsen, née Princess of Bavaria, and beside the Empress-to-be (Sisi) are the signatures of a Louise, a Lonsa, and the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian (later Emperor Maximilian of Mexico), Carl Ludwig, Duke Karl Theodor in Bavaria ("Gackel"), Ludwig Victor, and Otto: "The intelligent and free people of Innsbruck entreat and call upon Maria of Eternal Benevolence, that the great Queen send the Duke George of Saxony and Duke Ludwig of Bavaria to a Familial Congress in Possenhofen, where can be found all the Undersigned; the Undersigned are depending on the well-known mercy of the most gracious Monarch [...]" - Creased.

40. **Elisabeth**, Empress of Austria (1837-1898). Autogr. telegram signed. Probably San Remo, n. d.

185 x 256 mm. 1 p.

€ 5.500,-

Congratulating her daughter, Archduchess Marie Valerie (1868-1924): "S.A.S. R. Archiduchesse Valérie, Wallsee, Amstetten. Innigste Glückwünsche. Elisabeth". - On telegram form with printed letterhead of the Grand Hôtel Royal in San Remo.



40. Elisabeth, Empress of Austria

41. Fichte, Johann Gottlieb (1762–1814), philosopher. A.L.S., n. p., n. d. [probably Berlin, after 1801], 1 p. 4to. With autograph address. Double leaf. Mounted at the side. € 2.300,-
To the Berlin bookseller and publisher Georg Reimer, whom he asks for financial support of a friend: “[...] I came to you, partly to give you the enclosed letter from Gabler in Jena and see whether, as it seems likely from the letter I received myself, the contents of the same require a personal meeting between you and me. Partly, however, I also came on account of a very dear and interesting friend, who will be leaving tomorrow evening, and who has requested me to sell the enclosed bill of exchange (the handwriting of the issuer being known to me). Potential buyer whom he has offered it would prefer to wait for notice first, which the owner cannot expect. I must help and cannot without (at least possibly) embarrassing myself financially. I thought of you. Perhaps you can help more easily. – I expect your answer in this matter as soon as possible [...] Please forgive this last letter by the unaccustomed pen.” – Reimer published Fichte’s works since 1801. In 1799, Fichte had been dismissed from his chair at the University of Jena and had moved to Berlin, where he lived independently as a scholar.

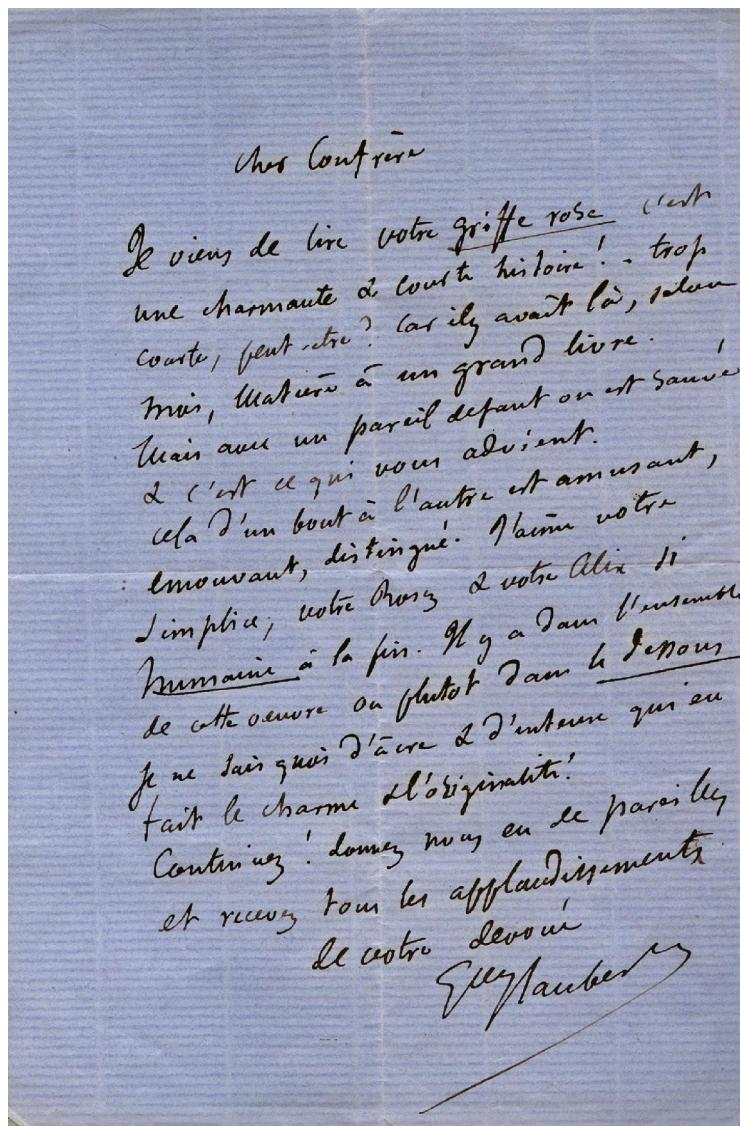
42. Flaubert, Gustave, French writer (1821-1880). Autograph letter signed ("GFlaubert"). N. p. o. d. Large 8vo. 1 p. € 3.500,-
To his friend, the poet Armand Renaud (1836-1895): "Je viens de lire votre Griffe rose, c'est une charmante et courte histoire! - trop courte, peut-être? Car il y avait là, selon moi, matière à un grand livre. Mais avec un pareil défaut on est sauvé & c'est ce qui vous advient [...] Il y a dans l'ensemble de cette œuvre ou plutôt dans le dessous je ne sais quoi d'âcre & d'intense qui en fait le charme & l'originalité. Continuez! [...]" - Mild toning.

43. Flaubert, Gustave, French writer (1821-1880). Autograph notice signed ("GFlaubert"). N. p. o. d. Small 8vo. ½ p. on double leaf. € 2.000,-
To an unnamed addressee: "Vous seriez bien aimable de venir me voir cematin [...]"

44. France, Anatole (i. e. Jacques Anatole Thibault), writer and Nobel laureate (1844-1924). Autogr. inscription signed in: L'Ile des Pingouins. Paris, Calmann-Levy, 1908. 8vo. (4), XV, (1), 419, (1) pp. Contemp. half cloth with giltstamped spine label; original printer wrappers bound within. € 1.200,-
First edition of this splendid satire, in which a colony of penguins is accidentally baptized and then undergoes all the stages of the development of European history. As much an example of the productiveness of satire in the vein of Rabelais and Swift as a striking precursor to modern Science Fiction. - Half-title bears author's signed autograph inscription to the writer and politician Maurice Spronck (1861-1921): "A Maurice Spronck, souvenir affectueux. Anatole France." - Bottom and fore-edge untrimmed.
¶ Carteret I, 293. KLL 474 7f.

Journal from a member of the Assemblée nationale during the French Revolution

45. [French Revolution]. AMs. Versailles, May 19–July 18, 1789. Folio and 8vo. 57 pp. € 18.000,-
Journal kept by either a member of the Assemblée nationale or an attendant, containing a first person account of the revolutionary events from May 19, when the clergy, nobility and third estate were negotiating amongst themselves how the French political body should be constructed. It offers a detailed account of current political debate and includes transcripts of letters from the King and other diplomats. The narrative covers the adoption of the idea of a National Assembly, the King's attempt to dissolve the assembly, and the Assembly's "tennis court oath." It closes on July 18 with news from Paris of the storming of the Bastille a few days earlier. - It is difficult to pinpoint the author of this manuscript: remarks throughout indicate that he had ties to the Dauphiné region; he attends the meeting of the Dauphiné committee and several times mentions Nyons. However, an apparent signature on p. 34 does not seem to match that of any of the known members from that region. - First 3 leaves with ink annotations in a modern hand; water damage and mildew throughout (especially at upper right corners, with some loss particularly to final leaves). Extremely fragile. A rare, first-hand account of the birth of the French Revolution.



42. Gustave Flaubert

20 letters (19 handwritten ALS) to Eléonore de Maupertuis, the wife of Pierre-Louis Moreau de Maupertuis

46. Frederick II, the Great, King of Prussia (1712-1786). 19 ALS and 1 LS ("Federic"). Potsdam and Charlottenburg, 1777-1785. Mostly 4to. 23 ff. 4 letters on halved sheets; mostly folded. Addendum. € 180.000,-
 Highly appealing collection of personal letters from the last years of the King's life. In French, to Eléonore de Maupertuis, die Lady of the Household to Princess Anna Amalia of Prussia, Frederick's youngest sister. Eléonore was the daughter of the well-esteemed Prussian diplomat, scholar, and translator Kaspar Wilhelm von Borck(e). In 1744 she had married the French mathematician and astronomer Pierre-Louis Moreau de Maupertuis, also a close confidant of Frederick's and head of the Prussian Academy of Science. After her husband's death in 1759 she concentrated on her office in the household of the Princess. - Since 1756 Anna Amalia of Prussia was Abbess of the Quedlinburg Convent but spent most of her time in Berlin. She is mainly remembered for her alleged affair with the Prussian officer and adventurer Friedrich von der Trenck. While the historicity of this anecdote is

questionable, she was undoubtedly - and more importantly - one of 18th century's few female composers of note. Her music collection ("Amalienbibliothek") contains many important prints and manuscripts, including the autograph of Johann Sebastian Bach's Brandenburg Concertos. She spent her last years in seclusion at Berlin, always keeping in close contact with her brother, who visited her regularly. She survived Frederick's death on 17 August 1786 by just a few months, passing away on 30 March 1787 (cf. MGG I, 486f. and T. Debuch, Anna Amalia von Preußen, Berlin 2001). - There are but few sources for the life of Anna Amalias, many of which are dubious (such as Trenck's autobiography) or centered on Frederick the Great (such as the diaries of Count Lehndorff). Thus, the King's present letters to Éléonore de Maupertuis constitute a unique source for the last years of the Princess. They reflect Frederick's concern for Amalia's health after she suffered a stroke in 1773 and underscore the close relationship between the siblings: "Ma cher Madame, J'ai non recours a Vous pour ne point fatiguér ma bonne Soeur, Com(m)e je suis obligé de ma rendre demain au Parc pour des affaires je me propose des profités en ces Voisinages pour rendre visite a ma bonne Soeur [...]" (Charlottenburg, 2 May 1783). - "Je Vous prie Ma chere Madame, de Conjurer ma Soeur en mon nom de Voulloir prendre quelque Medecine, pour Luy facilliter L'expectoration [...]" (n. d.). - "Voici ma bonne Madame deux Sortes de Tabac pour ma bonne Soeur [...]" (n. d.). - "Je vous prie Ma chere Madame, de m'envoyer Le Nom de Soupes que Ma Soeur mange avant dinér, et une Liste des plats qu'elle aime et qui conviennent le mieux en Sa Santé [...]" (n. d.). - "Je vous suis bien obligé, des bonnes nouvelles que vous me donnez de la Santé de la Principe ma Soeur, par votre lettre endate d'hier [...]" (6 March 1785). - Almost all letters close with the words "Votre (tres humble) Serviteur Federic". Most of the present letters are a quarter or half page in length and undated; a few are dated only by day but not year ("ce 6 May", "ce 22", "ce 25 Juin", etc.). One bears a note by another hand on the reverse ("[...] Potsdam, 1777, Von I. M. d. König"). Only two are dated in full: "Charlottenburg ce 2 May 1783" and "a Potsdam le 16 de Mars 1785". This last letter is written by a scribes hand, bearing only an autograph postscript and signature by the King. This is also the only letter formally addressed "à la Gouvernante de Maupertuis, néé de Borck, à Berlin". Content and form, however, prove that all letters are from the same time and to the same recipient. - All letters written in brown ink on fine, clean laid paper, most with posthorn watermark. Includes a browned folio sheet (watermark St. Wolfgang, pointing to Georg Friedrich Meyer's Röthenbach paper mill) with late 18th-c. caption: "Collection de Lettres de Fredéric le Grand Roi de Prusse, de Sa main propre; à feüe Madame de Maupertuis Gouvernante de feüe la Princesse Amélie Soeur de ce Roi". - Exceptionally well-preserved collection.



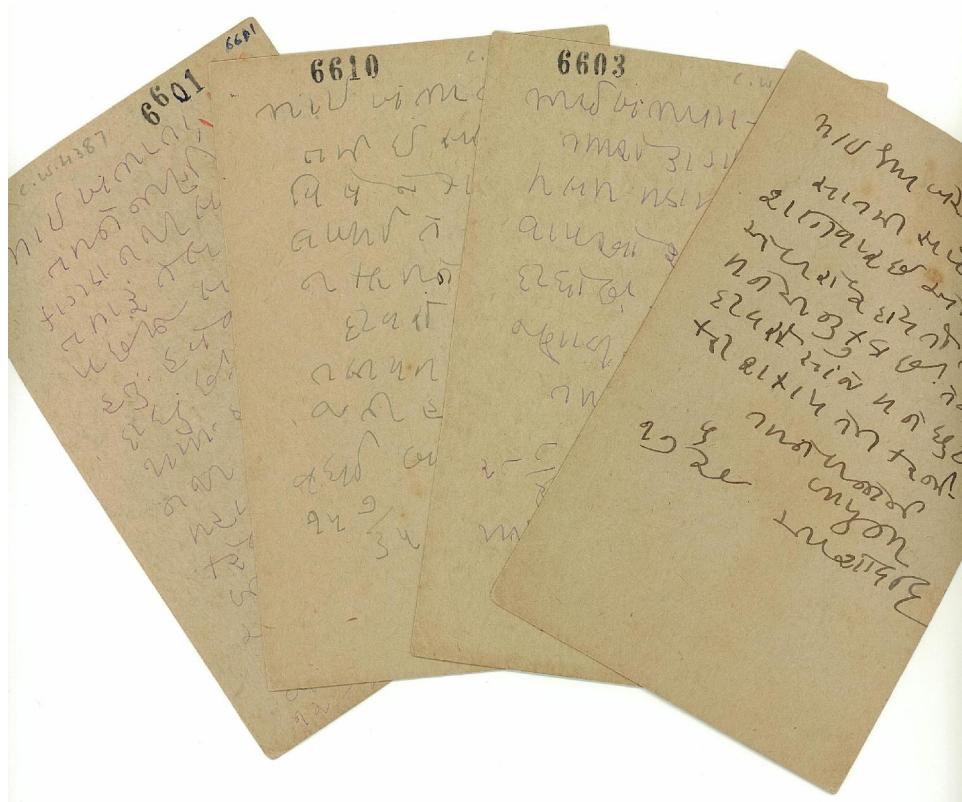
47. Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand, leader of India during the Indian independence movement (1869-1948). Autograph postcard signed ("MKGandhi"). Sevagram, 29. IV. 1942. Oblong 8vo. 1 p. With autograph address. € 8.000,-

To the opera singer Marie Antoinette Sher-Gil, b. Gottesmann, in Simla, whose daughter, the painter Amrita Sher-Gil, had passed away on the 5th of December 1941: "Dear Sister, I was sorry to learn about your daughter's death. May God give you strength to bear the loss [...]" - Strongly browned due to paper and somewhat dusty; left edge creased.

Large collection of Gandhi autographs

48. Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand, leader of India during the Indian independence movement (1869-1948). 2 Letters and 9 Postcards (thereof 4 autograph), all signed „Mohandas Gandhi“, „Bapus blessings“, or „Mohandas and Bapu's blessings“. Sabarmati Ashram, Wardha, Segar, Ranikhet, and Yeravada Prison, 1926 to 1937. Altogether 11 pp. on 11 ff. 8°. € 45.000,-

To his close friend Behram Navroji Khambatta on money transactions, appointments, physical condition, and a book he has received. „In the meantime I would advise you as far as possible to take care of your health, and to consult a doctor who can give you proper treatment. It is not wrong to pay attention to one's health, but I consider it as a serious sin to give up religion for physical reasons. Consider the body as an instrument to relieve the soul, and do only try out remedies that have no side effects“ (May 23, 1926, translated). – „Do only consult Ganri Shankar if you're convinced that his medicine is not effective. It is our duty to rid our bodies of diseases. But the pain only comes to test us. With this understanding, we should try to bear it cheerfully“ (February 12, 1937, transl.). – „I received the book that you sent me. Since I was traveling, I could not confirm its receipt. Unfortunately, I can not understand it since the book is written in Italian. How shall I then let you know my opinion?“ (January 22, 1929). – Browned.

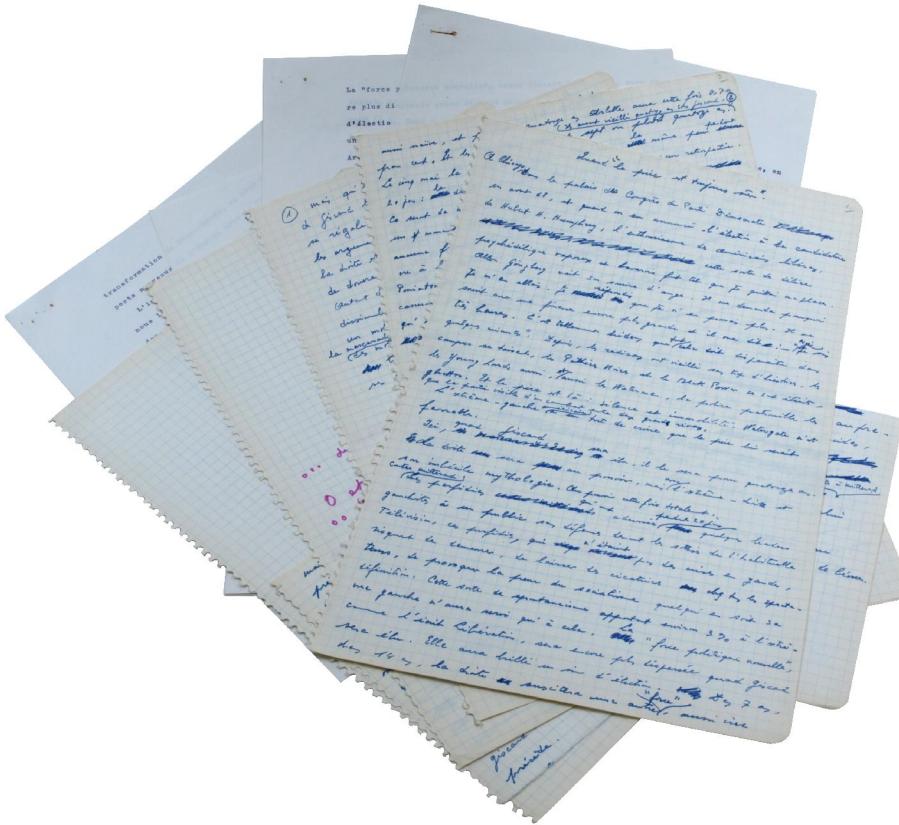


49. Genet, Jean, French writer (1910-1986). "Quand 'le pire est toujours sûr'". Autograph manuscript. N. p., [between May 6 and 19 1974]. 5 ff. (folio) and 2 ff. (oblong 8vo), altogether 5 pp. and a few lines. Encloses a typescript with some autograph corrections (5 ff. 4to). € 12.500,-
First draft of the summons written immediately after the first ballot (5 May 1974) for the election of the French president. On May 5, the Gaullist Giscard d'Estaing still lay well behind the Socialist Mitterrand; he won the election on May 19 by a narrow majority. Genet appeals to the French to vote for Mitterrand. He begins with invoking the 1968 U.S. elections and the Watergate scandal and continues to discuss the current situation in France, describing his fears of a prolonged Gaullist government: "[...] Ici, quand Giscard sera élu, il le sera pour quatorze ans. La droite sera au pouvoir, mais avec l'extrême-droite et son imbécile mythologie. Au pouvoir cette fois totalement. Contre Mitterrand les perfidies qu'ont adressés pendant quinze jours quelques leaders gauchistes à un public sans défense devant les sottises de l'habituelle télévision, ces perfidies, qui n'étaient pas des mises en garde, risquent de demeurer, de laisser des cicatrices chez tous les spectateurs, de provoquer la peur du socialisme quelle qu'en soit sa définition. Cette sorte de spontanéisme apportent environ 3% à l'extrême gauche n'aura servi qu'à cela. La 'force politique nouvelle', comme l'écrit Libération, sera encore plus dispersée quand Giscard sera élu. Elle aura brillé un soir d'élection [...] Il est évident: les 44% à Mitterrand au premier tour, sont composés d'hommes et de femmes lucides, capables de comprendre leur choix. Et la mise en doute de ce choix, l'insulte à Mitterrand appellerait un mot plus dur, beaucoup plus dur, que celui d'irresponsable. L'erreur politique, si elle n'était pas réparée au second tour mériterait, elle aussi, un autre mot que celui de bâve [...] Mais par-dessus tout ce que je viens d'écrire, qu'est-ce qui me préoccupe et m'oblige à écrire? Où est mon intérêt? A la fois il me dépasse et ne concerne que moi: j'ai besoin de la transformation du sort des travailleurs déshérités, des immigrés, de la transformation du Tiers-Monde, et même de sa métamorphose, des rapports nouveaux de l'Europe avec le Tiers-Monde. L'incertitude est insupportable: ce qui s'annonce c'est peut-être l'apparition de pouvoirs populaires en France et dans toute l'Europe, ou bien c'est l'imposante brutalité de l'Anonyme Exploitant, exploitant d'abord les ressources du Tiers-Monde, ses ressources géologiques, ses minéraux, sa main-d'œuvre, la main d'œuvre non payé selon l'accumulation de travail qu'on exige d'elle, le cheptel humain courant comme déjà des safaris géants. Alors la France, l'Europe, le monde du capital blanc, seront riches et puissants. Cette richesse sera l'écrasement du Tiers-Monde, son appauvrissement de toute sorte: physique, matériel, culturel. Que passe Giscard il ne passera pas seul: l'Imbecillité majeure le suit et le précède [...]." - Giscard d'Estaing narrowly defeated Mitterrand in the second round, receiving 50.7% of the vote. Genet's summons was originally written for the leftist paper 'L'Humanité' but not published at the time. It was first included in his 1991 "Oeuvres complètes" (retitled "L'ennemi déclaré"). - Slight ruststains from old paper clip, otherwise in fine condition.

50. George, Stefan, German poet (1868-1933). Autograph postcard signed. [Berlin, 7. XI. 1898]. Oblong 8vo. ½ p. With autogr. address. € 2.500,-
To the publisher Georg Bondi (1865-1935), whom George had met in the spring of that year at Ludwig von Hofmanns in Rome: "Geehrter Herr Dr! ich hoffe morgen (auch eine frühe stunde) ist Ihnen genehm | Ihr St. G.". - A few months later, in the beginning of 1899, George's "Jahr der Seele" was published in a revised edition by Bondi. - Slightly browned due to paper.

51. George, Stefan, poet (1868-1933). APcS ("Etienne"). Bingen, 27 [March 1890]. 8vo. 1 p. With autogr. address. € 4.500,-
To his school-friend Arthur Stahl in Friedberg (Hesse): "Zur antwort auf Deine karte teile Dir mit dass es am 31 mir unmöglich wäre nach Darmst. zu kommen, am 7 des anderen monats (den sogen: zweiten feiertag) ebenfalls kaum anzunehmen, dagegen wenn ich einige tage später bereits nach Berlin abreise könnte ich Dich leicht treffen - Es sind noch keine 8 tage dass ich auf der durchreise nach Frankf. und Darmstadt kam, da du aber so peremptorisch die möglichkeit deines besuches verneint hast, hielt ich nicht für nötig dich davon zu benachrichtigen. Haby, Fuchs, etc. andere Herrn gehen jetzt auch aus München weg; ich spreche sie in Darmstadt [...] Ronge kommt keinesfalls nach München [...]" ("In response to your card I can inform you that I can impossibly be in Darmstadt on the 31st, and the 7th of the other month (the so-called second holiday) it is equally unlikely; but if I leave for Berlin a few days later I could easily meet you. It has been a mere week since I passed through Francfort and Darmstadt, but since you so peremptorily stated the impossibility of your being visited, I did not feel it was necessary to let you know. Haby, Fuchs, etc. and other gentlemen are also leaving Munich now; I shall be

seeing them in Darmstadt [...] Ronge will certainly not come to Munich [...]"'). - Slightly browned due to paper. Such early letters by George are extremely rare.

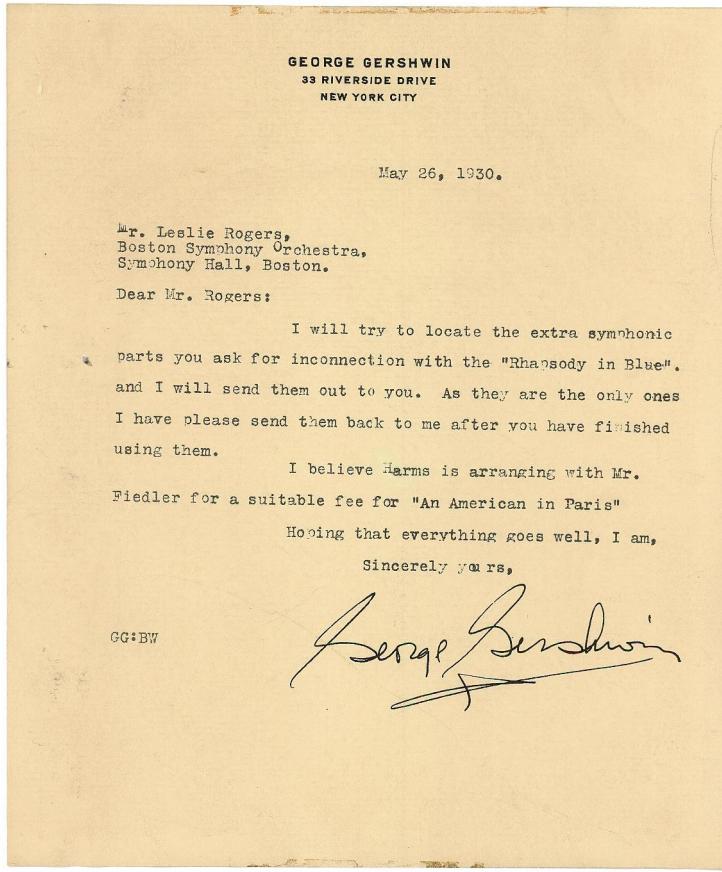


49. Jean Genet

'An American in Paris'

52. Gershwin, George, composer and pianist (1898-1937). TLS (carbon copy). New York, 26. V. 1930. 4to. 1 p. € 6.000,-

To Leslie Rogers of the Boston Symphony Orchestra: "I will try to locate the extra symphonic parts you ask for in connection with the 'Rhapsody in Blue' and I will send them out to you. As they are the only ones I have please send them back to me after you have finished using them. I believe Harms is arranging with Mr. Fiedler for a suitable fee for 'An American in Paris' [...]"'. - On stationery with printed letterhead. Some wear and traces of mounting on reverse, but still well-preserved.



52. George Gershwin

Göring's hitherto entirely undocumented relationship with Alwine Schulte-Vels

53. Göring, Hermann, aviator and National Socialist politician (1893-1946). 3 ALS, 1 telegram, and 1 TLS. Includes original portrait photograph of Alwine Schulte-Vels (studio portrait, c. 105 x 48 mm, mounted on cardboard) and 2 portrait photographs of Göring (c. 65 x 50 mm) as a young officer, one in full height. I: [Blockhouse near Stenay], 11 Feb. 1915. 4to. 2 pp. With envelope. II: [Stenay, Blockhouse, between 11 and 18 Feb. 1915]. 4to. 1¼ pp. III: Stenay, 18 Feb. [19]15. 4to. 1 p. With envelope. IV: Essen, 11 March 1933. Oblong 8vo (telegram). 1 p. V: [Berlin], headquarters, 30 Nov. 1943. 1½ SS. on Göring's "Carinhall" stationery. With envelope. Autogr. letters include transcripts. € 15.000,-
All to Alwine Schulte-Vels, Göring's fiancée during the First World War. The earliest letters date from Göring's years as a young Flight Lieutenant in WWI, written on the eve of the First Battle of Champagne, and express the 22-year-old officer's enthusiasm for the Luftwaffe: "There's more powerful shooting today. Tomorrow we will fly across the Forest of Argonne, weather permitting [...] Greetings from Lörzer & Wedekind [...]" (Feb. 11). He continues: "We have now made several flights with our new, big plane. It's splendid, but makes a hell of a noise. It rises to 1000 meters in 10 minutes, to 2000 meters in 25 minutes [...] One can make some use of something like that. What do you say about Hindenburg's latest victories? Simply great. If only I, too, could be in the East [...]" (Feb. 18). At the same time, Göring writes some surprisingly intimate lines to his fiancée: "I have volunteered for the watch [...] to be alone and to be able to think of you better [...] I can dream of you so nicely here and think of the future [...] Are you busy thinking of me, too?" (Feb. 11). During his watch at the blockhouse, Göring pens a remarkable, apparently hurried, unsigned and undated self-portrait: "I'm not at all suited to be a homebody. My climbing tours were always the most dangerous of all. But am I not right, you're not afraid either and are my

companion in everything. I do not wish to be an everyday person. Struggle has always been a condition of life for me, and it always will be, in nature or among men. I wish to stand out from the herd of common men; not I will follow them, but All shall follow me. Amen to that!" - At the suggestion of his comrade-in-arms Bruno Loerzer (1891-1960), Göring had joined the aviation corps in October 1914, then a mere infantryman in sick bay with rheumatoid arthritis. At first, the 22-year-old accompanied Loerzer as a look-out, sketching the positions of the enemy batteries in the map and taking aerial photographs (cf. Zuerl, in. DBA II 458, 322) and even participating in dogfights with his pistol before learning to fly. He was later to appoint his old friend Loerzer (who, like himself, was a highly decorated ace at the end of the War) to the Reich Air Ministry. Göring's marriage to Alwine Schulte-Vels, however, was not to be: probably both their parents objected to the war marriage ("Unfortunately, I have little encouraging news from home regarding our matter", Feb. 18). As early as 1916, Göring proposed to Marianne Mauser (who turned him down), and his 1923 marriage with the Swedish Baroness Carin von Kantzow (née Fock) is well known. However, Göring and Schulte-Vels did not lose touch: In a 1933 telegram, not even two months after Hitler's seizing power, the dictator's paladin requests his former fiancée to call him in Mülheim an der Ruhr. And as late as November 1943, Göring, by now married for the second time, writes to Alwine in the bombed city of Koblenz: "I assure you I am much pained to hear that you and your family, too, have lost everything in the raids. Of course I will try to be of help [...] There are several houses and villas near the Dutch border, still in Holland, which I intend to clear of their Dutch residents and assign to victims of the raids. I could arrange a place for you there [...] For Christmas I will have a little package sent to you in my name, containing good things which are not readily available these days [...]" - Ms. letters written with copying pencil. Slight tears to folds, some damage to edges and envelopes. - Rare documents, important for a characterisation of the Nazi politician, which shed light on Göring's hitherto entirely undocumented relationship with Alwine Schulte-Vels, mostly pre-dating even his training as a fighter pilot.



54. Goethe, Alma von, Goethe's granddaughter (1827-1844). ALS. [Vienna, spring 1843]. Large 8vo. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. With postscript by her mother Ottie, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. € 5.000,-

Charming letter by the 15-year-old Alma to her grandmother Henriette von Pogwisch in Berlin: "Liebe Ammama. Obgleich ich mich sehr gefreut habe über Deinen Brief so war ich doch etwaß böse das Du gedacht hast es hätte mir Ueberwindung gekostet. Ich würde mir gewiß sehr in Berlin gefallen. Hugi [?] ist recht ungenügsam ich kann ihr aber nicht helfen da ich jetzt zu viel mit der Lotterie zu thun habe zu welcher ich 100 Loose unterzubringen habe, ich habe aber schon 73 untergebracht muß aber auch 20 Gewinne zusammenbetteln und habe leider erst 14. Sage bitte an Tante Bertha sie könne mir auch ein Loos abnehmen. Das Loos kostet 5 Sgr. [...] Die Zeichnung die ich Dir versprochen ist schon fertig und harrt Deiner sehsüchtig wie | Deine Enkelin | Alma" ("Dear Nana, Although I was very happy about receiving your letter, I did fret about your having thought that it had been an effort for me. I am sure I would love Berlin. Hugi [?] is rather demanding, but I cannot help her right now, as I am very busy with the lottery. I must distribute 100 lots and have already sold 73, but I must also solicit 20 prizes and have but 14. Please tell aunt Bertha that she might also take one of my lots. They costs 5 silver pennies [...] The drawing which I promised you is finished and awaits you with the same longing as does | your grandchild | Alma".) - Aus Ottiles Nachschrift: "[...] An Fremden fehlt es nicht, und man könnte alle Tage Gesellschaft haben [...] Heute Abend kommt [...] eine Russin, die eine kluge angenehme Frau zu sein scheint; sie [...] ist eine große Freundin von Liszt [d. i. Caroline Prinzessin von Sayn-Wittgenstein] [...] Leider hat mir Walther [d. i. ihr älterer Sohn, der eine Laufbahn als Komponist anstrebt] auf eine Weise geschrieben, die mir unmöglich macht, auch nur den geringsten Vorschlag ihm in musikalischer Hinsicht zu machen [...]" ("There is no want of strangers, and one could entertain company every day [...] This evening we will be having a Russian lady, who appears to be an intelligent and genial woman; she is a great friend of Liszt's [i.e., Caroline Princesse von Sayn-Wittgenstein] [...] Unfortunately, Walther [her elder son, who aspired to a career as a composer] has written to me in such a fashion as to make it impossible for me to provide the slightest suggestion in regard to music"). - Alma von Goethe died a month before her 17th birthday during a sojourn in Vienna, where a typhoid epidemic was raging. Letters by Alma are of the utmost rarity: apart from this one, only two others are known in trade catalogues, both also to Henriette von Pogwisch. - On very thin paper, occasionally strongly damaged by ink corrosion (some loss to text) and in need of restoration.

Nice Goethe ALS

55. Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, German poet (1749-1832). Autograph letter signed. Weimar, 2. II. 1830. Folio. 2 pp. on 1 f.; counter-leaf loose. € 18.000,-

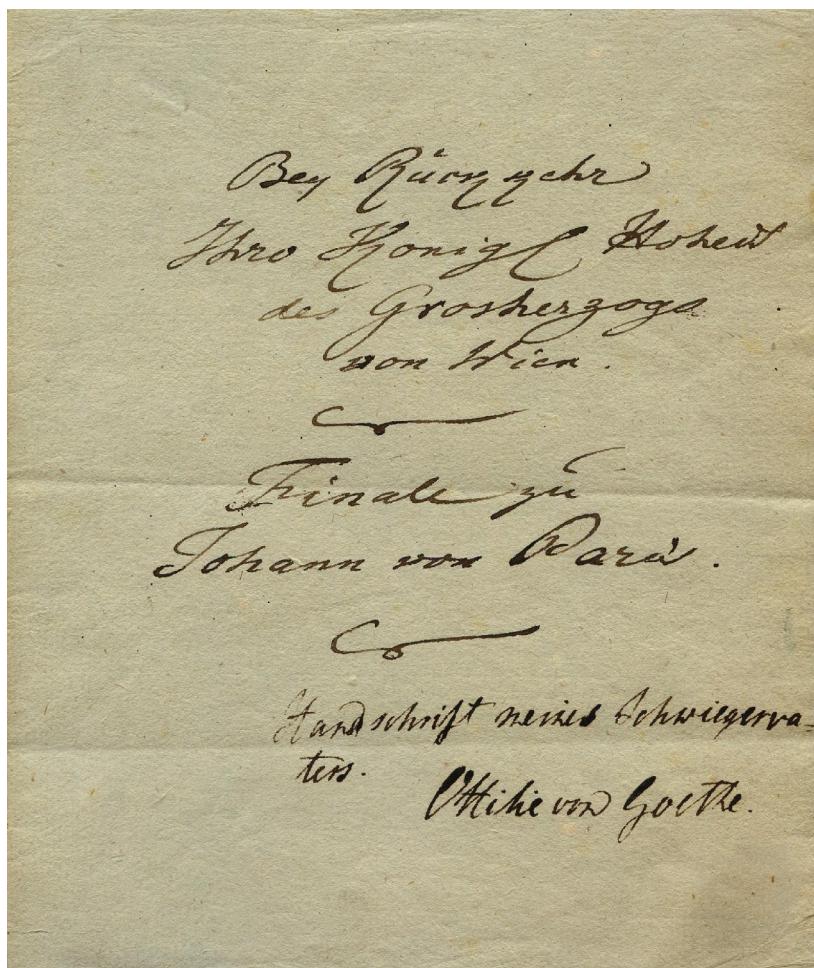
To Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. Goethe writes that due to his poor health he is unable to attend the masque held on this occasion: "Gar öfters komme ich im Laufe des Jahrs in den Fall sehr unangenehm zu empfinden daß meine körperlichen Zustände mir nicht erlauben an manchem Guten, Schönen und Vergnüglichen Theil zu nehmen; niemals aber ist mir solches bedauernswürdiger als wenn ich mich gehindert sehe meinen Höchsten verehrten Gönnern, zu rechter Zeit und Stunde, schuldigst aufzuwarten und, zugleich mit soviel andern anhänglichst verehrenden, wenige aber treu gemeinte Worte vorzutragen. Daß mich ein gleiches Gefühl in diesem Augenblicke ergreift werden Ew. Königliche Hoheit mir zutrauen, und gnädigst vergönnen mit diesem Blat[t], wenn auch nur kurzgefaßt, alles dasjenige auszusprechen und zu wiederholen was Gutes, Freundliches u. Glückliches, um diesen Tag zu feyern aus soviel tausend Herzen sehsüchtig hervorgeht. Hiemit nun, mich und die Meinigen zu ferneren Hulden und Gnaden angelegenlichst empfehlend, erbitte mir das Glück mich so fort an, lebenswierig unterzeichnen zu dürfen: Ew. Königlichen Hoheit Unterthänigst treugehorsamster Diener | JWvGoethe". - Sophien-Ausgabe, Vol. 46 Nr. 213, printed with small variations after the draft. - Strongly browned due to paper; with small damages to edges and some small tears in the foldings; centerfold almost severed.

Rare Goethe autograph manuscript

56. Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, German poet (1749-1832). AMs. Authenticated by his daughter-in-law Ottlie. N. p., [1815]. 4to. 1 p. € 28.000,-

In German: "Upon the return of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke from Vienna. - Finale for Johann von Paris". Below this, a note, also in ink: "My father-in-law's handwriting. Ottlie von Goethe". - Title page of Goethe's

Festival poem intended as an homage to Grand Duke Charles August, who had returned from the Congress of Vienna on 8 June 1815. A performance at the Weimar Theater was planned as a "Finale" to Boieldieu's comical opera "Johann von Paris". In fact, Goethe's 97-line poem could not be recited at the performance on June 13, as Charles August was averse to all ceremony. Goethe included a note to this effect in the definitive edition of his works, where the poem is published in vol. 4. The complete ms., found in Goethe's estate, was later cut up by Ottlie von Goethe, who then gave away the individual pieces, each with her authentication, to various persons. Thus, many parts (including this title page) were long considered lost (cf. Sophien edition I, vol. 13/2, pp. 207 and 213). - Slight edge wear, otherwise perfect.



56. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

57. [Goethe]. Levezow, Ulrike von, Goethe's last love (1804-1899). ALS ("Ulrike"). Triblitz, 27. V. 1883. 8vo. 4 pp. on double leaf. € 2.500,-
- In German, to a "dear Bertha" with family news: "My sister is doing fairly well, and B. has improved", though she fears that "the malady may return, as it cannot be completely cured, if the doctors are correct in what they say; but frequently they are wrong [...]" - In 1821, the 72-year-old Goethe had met the then 17-year-old Ulrike at Marienbad and was so carried away with her wit and beauty that he thought of marrying her, for which purpose he even enlisted the help of Grand Duke Charles August of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. Her hesitation to accept the offer made Goethe give up his plans; instead, he addressed to her the poems which he afterwards called "Trilogie der Leidenschaft" (Trilogy of Passion) and which include the famous Marienbad Elegy. - In perfect condition.

58. Gorki, Maxim, i. e. Alexei Maximowitsch Peschkow, Russian writer (1868-1936). Autograph letter signed ("A. Pechkov"). N. p. o. d. Oblong 8vo. 1 p. € 2.500,-
Asks Seraphim Nikolaiewitsch to send him a bust to Capri: "Bud'te lyubezny poslat' byust na ostrow Kapri, Enriko Morgano dlya menya. Zhdu etu posylku davno chto Fedor dwazhdy draznil menya eyu. On ochen' hwalit Vashu rabotu. Slezhu za uspehami washimi i dushevno raduyus' za vas. Zhelalu wam wsego dobrego. Zhmu ruku | A. Peschkow". - Slightly browned due to paper.

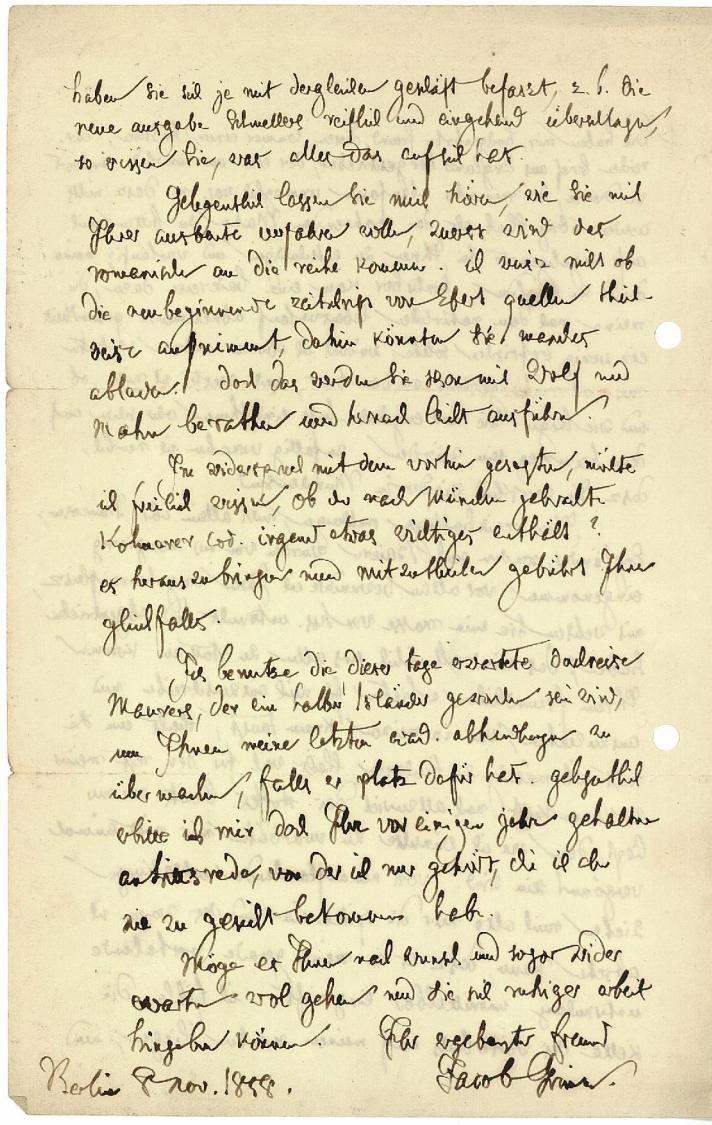
59. Grieg, Edvard, composer (1843-1907). Visiting card signed on reverse. No place, 1892. 1 p. € 1.200,-
Slight traces of mounting on recto.

Nice and rare selection of autographs from the Grimm brothers, Jacob and Wilhelm

60. Grimm, Jacob, linguist (1785-1863). ALS "Jacob Grimm". Berlin. 8. November 1858. 2 Seiten.
Gr.-8°. Gelocht u. gefalzt. € 8.000,-
Schöner Brief an den "hochgeehrten freund", den bedeutenden Münchner Sprachforscher Konrad Hofmann, der von seiner Studienzeit nach England an Grimm berichtet hatte. Eingangs entschuldigt sich Grimm ausführlich, dass er für den "hübschen, lehrreichen brief" noch nicht persönlich danken konnte. Dann geht er auf Hofmanns Berichte ein: "Ihre reichhaltigen meldungen, nicht allein über Franzosen, Engländer, sondern auch Baiern wurden von mir neugierig eingenommen. vor allem bewundere ich Ihren ungeheuren fleisz, mit welchem Sie eine masse von hss. [Handschriften] untersucht und abgeschrieben haben, das wird allmählich uns allen zu statthen kommen." Das Anerbeiten Hofmanns ihm weitere Excerpte zu senden, lehnt Grimm dankend ab, "weil für den rest meiner wirksamkeit noch allzuviel des stoffes bereits vor mir liegt, den wie ich wünschte zu verarbeiten mir nicht einmal vergönnt sein wird. von neuauftauchenden entdeckungen ziehen mich also nur die spitzan und das wovon ich abschehen kann, dasz es in meine gerade vorhabende untersuchung eingreift. ich fühle die Kette des wörterbuchs auf meinem nachen liegen, und haben sie sich je mit dergleichen geschäft befaszt, z.b. die neue ausgabe Schmellers reiflich und eingehend überschlagen, so wissen Sie, was alles das auf sich hat." Doch zeigt sich Grimm interessiert, was Hofmann mit dem Material machen wolle. Er weist auch auf Adolf Eberts im Oktober erstmals erschienenes "Jahrbuch für romantische und englische Literatur" hin, der wohl manches aufnähme. Weiter möchte Grimm wissen, ob die nach München gebrachten Kolmarer Liederhandschrift irgend etwas wichtiges enthält, "es herauszubringen und mitzutheilen gebührt Ihnen gleichfalls".

61. Grimm, Jacob, linguist (1785-1863). ALS ("Jacob Grimm"). Kassel, 30. III. 1838. 4to. 1 p. on double leaf. With autogr. address. € 4.500,-
To the Leipzig publisher Wilhelm Engelmann (1808-78). He writes that he has had no cause to discontinue his association with his Göttingen publisher, but if fortune should bring him into closer connection with Leipzig, he would be happy to negotiate with Engelmann regarding the publication of forthcoming works. - Such a change of publishers was not to be: Jacob Grimm remained true to his Dieterich in Göttingen. - Small defect to f. 2 from opening.

62. Grimm, Wilhelm (1786–1859), German author, the younger of the Brothers Grimm. ALS. Berlin, July 28, 1848. 4°. ½ p. on double leaf. With autogr. address. € 1.800,-
To a bookseller in Magdeburg, requesting on behalf of his brother Jacob the missing proof sheets of „Schulzes gothisches Wörterbuch“. – Somewhat browned due to paper, and some damages to edges; tiny tears from opening the letter re-backed.



60. Jacob Grimm

63. Grimm, Wilhelm (1786–1859), German author, the younger of the Brothers Grimm. ALS („Wilh. Grimm“). [Kassel, February 1838]. 4°. 1 p. on double leaf.

€ 2.800,-

Fine letter to the Dieterichsche Buchhandlung in Göttingen, asking for sending some copies of „The Song of Roland“ to 11 addressees, among them Hoffmann von Fallersleben and Ludwig Uhland. – Grimms edition of the „The Song of Roland“ – the oldest surviving major work of French literature – was published by Dieterich the year before. The letter was written in that year, when the Brothers Grimm, who belonged to the „Göttingen Seven“, have been relieved of their positions and went to Kassel. – The reverse of fol. 2 with collection stamp Gottfried Doehler (1863–1943), the first administrator of the National Collection of books and engravings at Greiz.

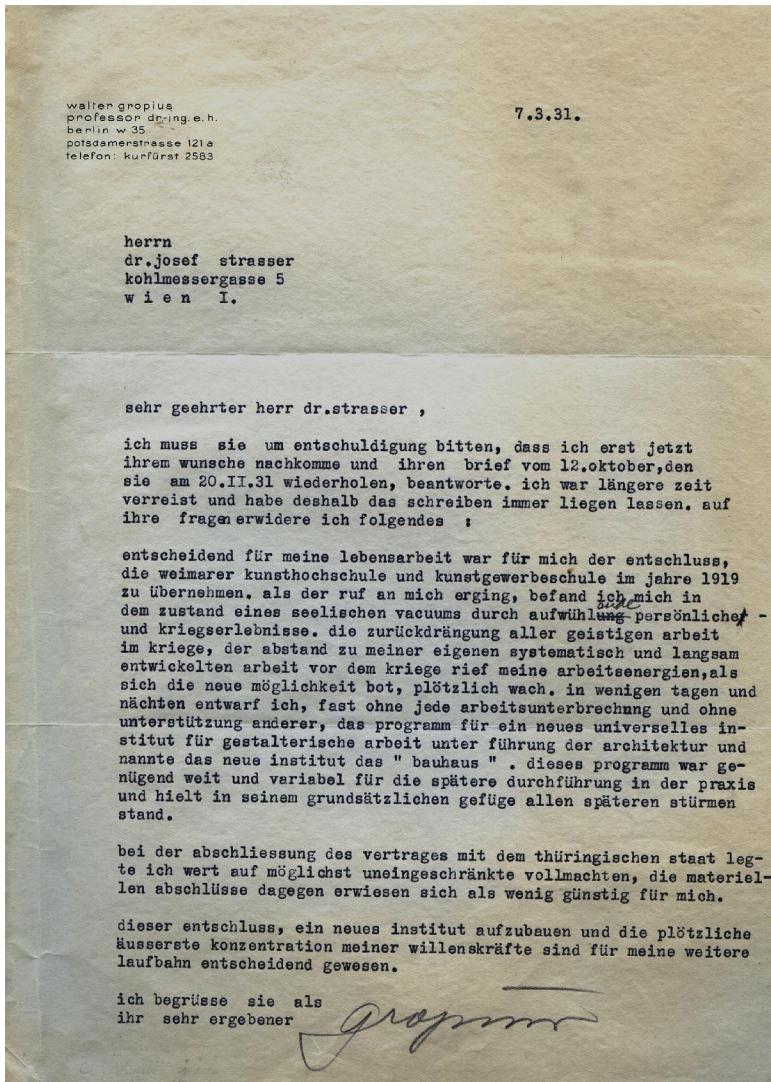
64. Grimm, Wilhelm (1786–1859), German author, the younger of the Brothers Grimm. ALS. Berlin, February 7, 1859. Small 8°. ½ p. on double leaf. € 1.800,-
Requesting a friend to look something up at the library in Dresden.

Important letter on the founding of the Bauhaus

65. Gropius, Walter, architect and founder of the Bauhaus (1883-1969). Typed letter signed. N. p., 7. III. 1931. 4to. 1 p. € 12.500,-
Fine letter on the founding of the Bauhaus to the socialist politician and journalist Josef Strasser (1870-1935) in Vienna: "[...] entscheidend für meine lebensarbeit war für mich der entschluss, die weimarer kunsthochschule und kunstgewerbeschule im jahre 1919 zu übernehmen. als der ruf an mich erging, befand ich mich in dem zustand eines seelischen vacuums durch aufwühlende persönliche und kriegserlebnisse. die zurückdrängung aller geistigen arbeit im kriege, der abstand zu meiner eigenen systematisch und langsam entwickelten arbeit vor dem kriege rief meine arbeitsenergien, als sich die neue möglichkeit bot, plötzlich wach. in wenigen tagen und nächten entwarf ich, fast ohne jede arbeitsunterbrechung und ohne unterstützung anderer, das programm für ein neues universelles institut für gestalterische arbeit und führung der architektur und nannte das neue institut das 'bauhaus'. dieses programm war genügend weit und variabel für die spätere durchführung in der praxis und hielt in seinem grundsätzlichen gefüge allen späteren stürmen stand. bei der abschliessung des vertrages mit dem thüringischen staat legte ich wert auf möglichst uneingeschränkte vollmachten, die materiellen abschlüsse dagegen erwiesen sich weniger günstig für mich. dieser entschluss ein neues institut aufzubauen und die plötzliche äusserste konzentration meiner willenskräfte sind für meine weitere laufbahn entscheidend gewesen [...]" - Founded in 1919 by Gropius in Weimar, the Bauhaus moved to Dessau in 1925 and to Berlin in 1932; due to the pressure of Nazi authorities, the school was closed in 1933. Gropius emigrated to England in 1937 and became afterwards professor at the "Graduate School of Design" at Harvard University. - On stationery with printed letterhead; small tear in the centerfold.

66. Grotius, Hugo, philosopher and jurist (1583-1645). ALS ("H. de Groot"). Paris, 28 March 1642. 4to. ½ p. on folded double leaf. With autogr. address and traces of a seal. € 15.000,-
To the Swabian military leader Christoph Martin von Degenfeld (1599-1653), under whom Grotius's son had served in the Swedish army and to whom Grotius pledges his allegiance: "Nous touts qui sommes icy, moi, les Dames, le filz et la fille remercions vostre Illustrte de la souvenance qu'elle a de nous: et la prions de croire que ce qui a manque au traitement deu a ses qualitez est supple par l'affection qui a este, est, et sera toujours tres sincere [...]" - Degenfeld, who had distinguished himself in Wallenstein's force, later fought for the Swedish side; after the Emperor's victory in 1634, he had to flee to Strasbourg. He became High General of foreign cavalry in French services, but fell out with Cardinal Richelieu in the year of this letter and entered Venetian service as Governor-General of Dalmatia and Albania. This is probably Degenfeld's new "lieu de repos" to which Grotius refers in his present letter. Grotius himself was at the time serving as Swedish ambassador in Paris; his principal work, "De jure belli ac pacis" (1625), laid the foundations for international law. - Letters from Grotius's hand are of the utmost rarity; the present one is the only one established at German auctions since 1950 (Robert Amman collection, Stargardt, 16 Nov. 1961, no. 353).

67. Hausmann, Raoul, Austrian artist and writer, one of the key figures in Berlin Dada (1886-1971). TLS ("Hausmann"). Limoges, 29. XII. 1963. Large 4to. 1 p. € 1.800,-
To the writer and translator Pierre Garnier, about reciting poetry.: "Je vous remercie beaucoup pour les 6 expl. de 'Les Lettres'. En étudiant attentivement les différentes déclarations, je trouve naturellement celle de Petronio la plus importante, surtout, si l'on la compare avec son texte dans 'Cinquième Saison'. Quant à votre explication de la sonie, je voudrais vous signaler, que j'étais en 1960 pendant de mois en correspondance avec Carlfriedrich Claus et que je lui envoyais la feuille, dont je vous joins une copie. Il va de soi, que Schwitters et moi étions de tres bons récitants et que moi, j'avais toujours basé mes poèmes phonétiques sur le souffle. Cela vient du fait, que j'ai une respiration extraordinaire, et si j'ai repris l'expression de Tzara 'le poème se fait dans la bouche', je pensais tout simplement 'par le souffle'. Je n'ai jamais 'composé' mes phonèmes sur le papier [...]" - On carbon paper with small defects to edges.

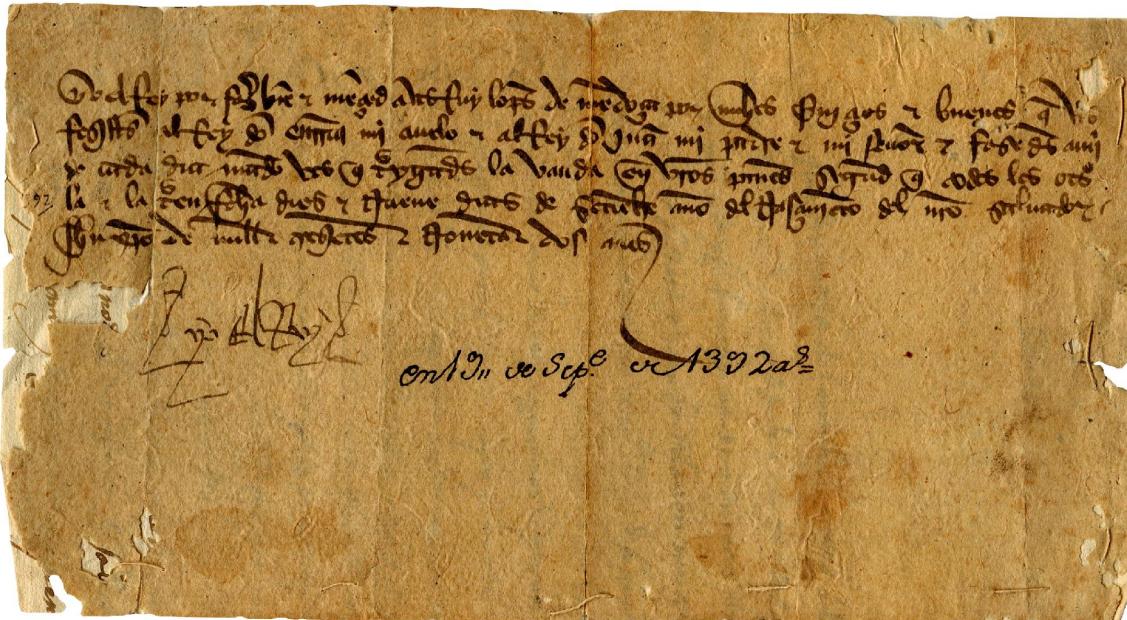


65. Walter Gropius

68. Hedin, Sven, Swedish geographer, explorer and travel writer (1865-1952). "Några ord om min resa genom Asien". AMsS ("Sven Hedin"). No place, [1897]. Large folio. 15 pp. on double or single leaves. With blank half-sheet envelope, captioned "Ord och bild Korpus". € 8.000,- Autograph manuscript entitled (in Swedish) "A Few Words About My Travels Through Asia", as submitted to the Swedish journal "Ord och Bild" for publication in 1897. After two trips to Persia and having gained his doctorate in Berlin in 1892, he in 1893 ventured on his first self-planned expedition, investigating the Pamir Mountains, travelling through the Tarim Basin in Xinjiang region, across the Taklamakan Desert, Lake Kara-Koshun and Lake Bosten, and proceeded to study northern Tibet. He covered 26,000 kilometres and mapped 10,498 kilometres of them on 552 sheets. Approximately 3,600 kilometres led through previously uncharted areas. Several attempts to climb the 7,546 metre Mt. Muztagata were unsuccessful. Since their water supply was insufficient, seven camels died of thirst, as probably did several of his escorts. He reached Beijing in March 1897 and returned to Stockholm via Mongolia and Russia. While his scientific expedition report, "Die geographisch-wissenschaftlichen Ergebnisse meiner Reisen in Zentralasien 1894-97", was not printed until 1900, the present ms. contains Hedin's first published account of the sensational journey, during which he several times barely escaped death. - A few smudges from the typesetter's hand, otherwise fine.

69. Henry III, King of the Castilian Crown (1379-1406). Paper signed ("Yo el Rey"). N. p., 19. IX. 1392. Oblong 8vo. ½ p. € 7.500,-

Confirms the right of Ruy López de Mendoza to wear a sash in acknowledgement of his services rendered to Kings John I and Henry II. - Henry III, known as "El Doliente" ("the sickly"), was the son of John I of Castile and León and of Leonor of Aragón. His marriage to Catherine of Lancaster (daughter of John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster, and Constance of Castile, eldest daughter of Pedro I) brought an end to the decade-old feud between the two dynasties. - Several paper defects and tears (not touching text); somewhat brownstained. Exceedingly rare.



69. Henry III

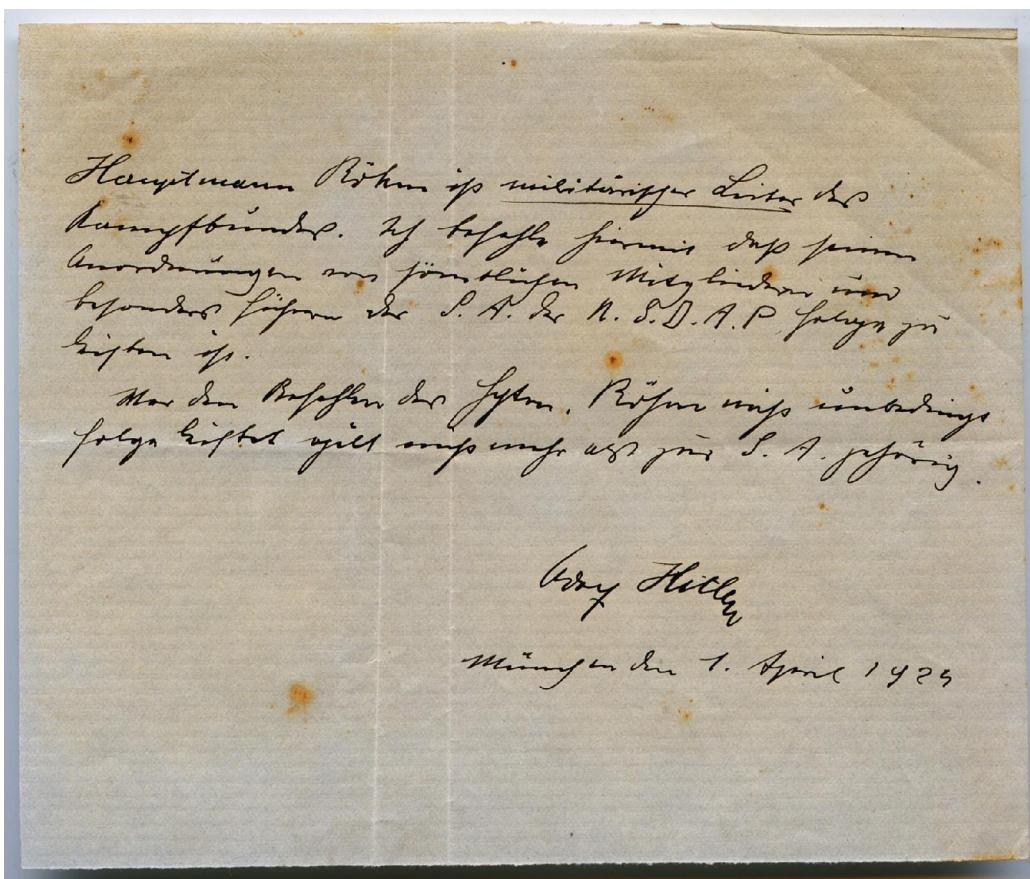
70. Heisenberg, Werner, physicist and Nobel laureate (1901-1976). ALS. [West Lafayette, Indiana], 19. VII. 1939. 4to. 1 ½ pp. € 2.800,-

In German, to the physicist Samuel Goudsmit (1902-78) about a planned meeting with Enrico Fermi (1901-54) and other physicists in Ann Arbor: "[...] Nordheim kindly agreed to take me along to Ann Arbor. So we'll be leaving here around 11.30 AM and will arrive around Saturday afternoon. I very much look forward to seeing you and Fermi and the other physicists soon. Naturally, I'd be most happy to discuss physics, and can also talk about the work done in Leipzig, if you wish. Of course, this could only be done late on Saturday evening or on Sunday. Unfortunately I will have to depart on Sunday evening, as I have promised to be in New York on Monday before noon. I will try to find out which trains might work out [...]" . - At 26, Werner Heisenberg was appointed ordinarius professor of theoretical physics at Leipzig University. Since 1936 he was attacked as a figurehead of theoretical ("Jewish") physics and as a "White Jew". In June and July of 1939, Heisenberg traveled to the United States, visiting Goudsmit at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, before returning in August, a month before WWII broke out. He did not see Goudsmit again until six years later, when Goudsmit was the chief scientific advisor to the American Operation Alsos at the close of WWII and arrested Heisenberg. Fermi was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1938 and immediately emigrated from Stockholm to New York, where he taught at Columbia. On 2 December 1942 he was successful in producing the first controlled nuclear chain reaction. - On stationery with printed letterhead "The Union Club".

The beginning of a not-so-beautiful friendship

71. **Hitler, Adolf**, German dictator (1889-1945). ADS ("Adolf Hitler"). Munich, 1. IV. 1924. Small oblong 4to. 1 p. On blue paper. € 38.000,-

Written on the day of the passing of judgement in the 1924 Hitler Trial, when Röhm, Hitler and others were sentenced to prison following the failed Beer Hall Putsch of 9 November 1923. Hitler here installs his friend and comrade Ernst Röhm as leader of the "Kampfbund" ("Battle League"): "Hauptmann Röhm ist militärischer Leiter des Kampfbundes. Ich befehle hiermit daß seinen Anordnungen von sämtlichen Mitgliedern und besonders höheren der SA der NSDAP folge zu leisten ist. Wer den Befehlen des Hptm. Röhm nicht unbedingt folge leistet gilt nicht mehr als zur SA gehörig [...]" ("Captain Röhm is the military leader of the Battle League. I order that all his commands be heeded by each and every member, especially by the senior ranks of the National Socialist Party's Stormtroopers. Whoever fails to follow utterly Captain Röhm's commands shall be considered discharged from the Stormtroops [...]"). Röhm (1887-1934) was one of the first members of the Nazi Party. Upon his return to Germany in November 1930 after spending several years as an officer in the Bolivian army, Hitler made him chief of staff in the SA (Sturmabteilung, "Stormtroopers"). While the SA's intimidation contributed much to the rise of the Nazis, Hitler's use of the SA was a political weapon he no longer needed after securing national power in 1933: ten years after writing the present document, Röhm and his mob had become expendable, while Hitler dearly wanted the support of the Reichswehr, long resentful of the SA, in order to succeed Hindenburg as chancellor. Acting on falsified claims of an incipient SA rebellion, Hitler flew to Munich on June 30, 1934 and then drove to Bad Wiessee, where he personally arrested Röhm and several hundred other SA leaders. Within three days, the entire leadership of the SA was purged. Röhm, one of Hitler's very few intimate friends who were allowed to address him by the familiar "du" and on first-name basis, was shot on July 2nd. - Includes certificate of authenticity issued by the Viennese autograph dealer Heinrich Hinterberger (dated Vienna, 2 Oct. 1937), including transcript. - Slight brownstaining; traces of folds.

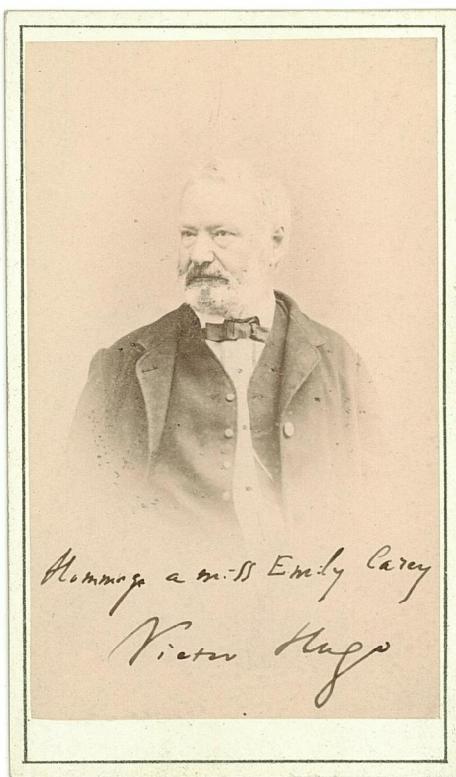


72. **Hofer, Andreas**, Tyrolean rebel (1767-1810). Letter signed ("Andere Hofer"). Innsbruck, 18.
IX. 1809. Folio. ½ p. € 5.000,-

Concerning the military hospital at Brixen. - Beautiful and rare document of the Tyrolean Rebellion of 1809.

¶ A. Oberhofer: Weltbild eines "Helden". Andreas Hofers schriftliche Hinterlassenschaft, Innsbruck 2008, Nr. 389
(= Schlern-Schriften 342).

73. **Hugo, Victor**, writer (1802-1885). Portrait photograph with autogr. inscription signed. No
place or date. 110 x 57 mm. € 2.500,-
Half-length portrait: "Hommage a Miss Emily Carey | Victor Hugo". - Finely preserved.

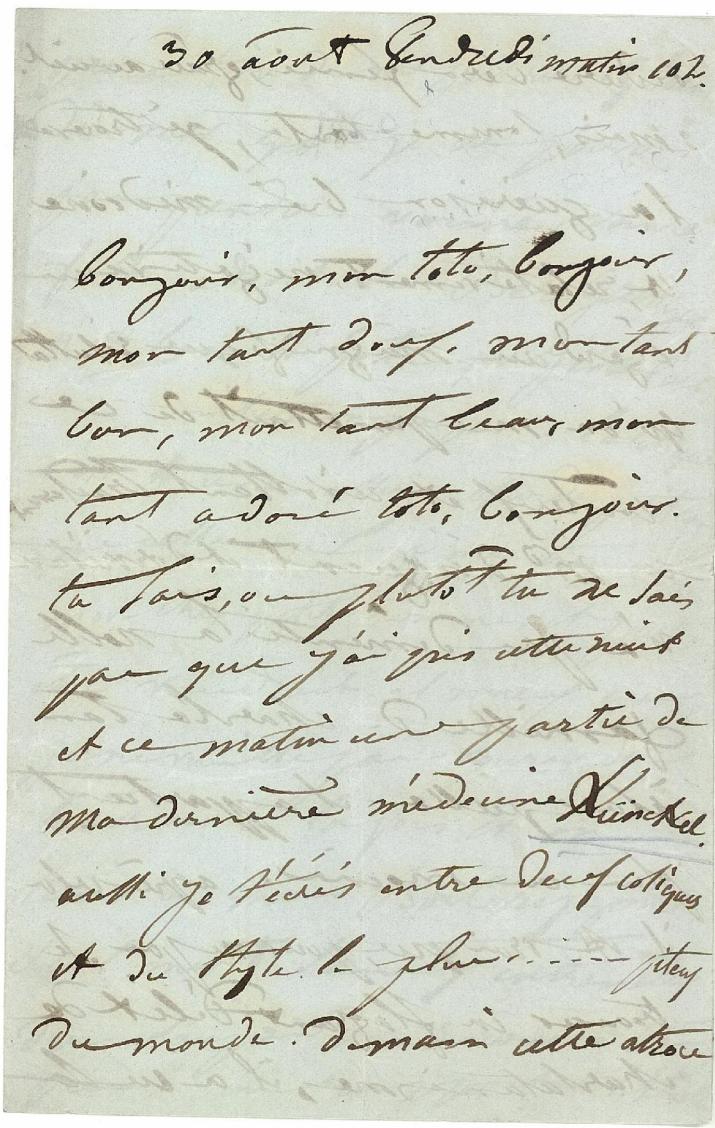


74. **Hugo, Victor**, writer (1802-1885). ALS. [Guernsey], 25 [?] October [1868]. Large 8vo. 1 p. € 2.500,-
To an unnamed recipient, referring to an unspecified newspaper article and stating that he has not visited Guernsey
for some time and has now returned, but unfortunately has missed a common friend who tried to pay him a call.
He fondly remembers the visit of the addressee eleven years previously and hopes that the pleasure will be repeated
some day. - Some staining; slight edge defects.

75. **[Hugo, Victor]. – Juliette Drouet (1806–1883)**, French actress and mistress of Victor Hugo.
Autograph letter signed. N. p., August 30, [1850]. 4 pp. € 5.000,-

To Victor Hugo: „Bonjour mon toto, bonjour mon tant doux, mon tant bon, mon tant beau, mon tant adoré toto,
bonjour. Tu sais, ou plutôt tu ne sais pas que j'ai pris cette nuit et ce matin une partie de ma dernière médecine
Kunckel. Aussi je t'écris entre deux coliques et du style le plus piteux du monde. Demain cette atroce ordure sera
finie, grâce au ciel, mais somme toute, je trouve la guérison bien médiocre et relativement négative eu égard au
magnifique résultat qu'on me promettait de ce couteux traitement. Ce md [?] d'onguent d'orvietan n'a pas démenti
la noble famille de charlatan à laquelle il appartient plus ou moins. Après cela, il est vrai que, pour ne pas se trouver
en flagrant délit de charlatanisme, il a eu la précaution de me prescrire 15 bains de mer que je ne pouvais pas

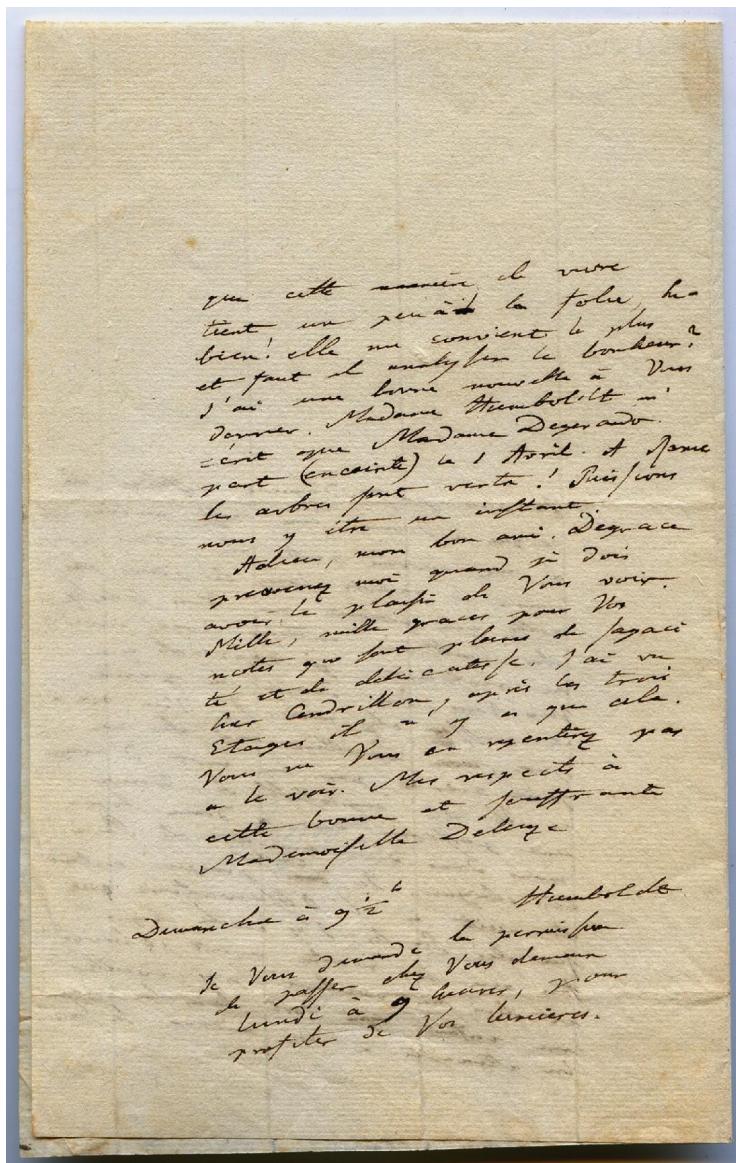
prendre [...] C'est une assez absurde position que celle où je me trouve, mon cher petit bonhomme, et peut être vaudrait il mieux, que je ne veuille pas courir deux lièvres à la fois et m'en tenir à mes borborygmes seulement sans y entremêler des soupirs d'amour très peu en rapport avec la situation. J'aurais voulu porter moi même ton ravissant dessin à cette pauvre malade pour être témoin de sa joie mais le temps est si maussade que je ne sais pas si je pourrai accomplir ce projet. En général [...] il n'y a pas un de mes désirs petit ou grand qui ne soit contrecarré par de stupides et agaçants empêchements. En attendant mon cher adoré bien aimé, je te remercie pour elle et pour moi et je te bénis de toutes mes forces et de toute mon âme. Juliette“.



75. Juliette Drouet

76. Humboldt, Alexander von, German naturalist and explorer (1769-1859). Autograph letter signed ("Humboldt"). [Paris], "Dimanche", [1809/10]. 8°. 2 pp. on double leaf. With autogr. (?) address. € 4.500,- To the French naturalist Joseph Philippe François Deleuze (1753-1835), who was the proofreader of Humboldt's "Voyage aux régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent fait au 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 et 1804". Humboldt regrets that Deleuze missed him repeatedly, but when it gets too late he prefers to stay overnight at the observatory.

"Je suis profondément affligé de ce que je deviens une cause malheureuse d'une énorme perte de tems pour Vous. Je recois tous les jours des notes qui prouvent que Vous parlez des mattinées entieres avec moi [sic]; en rentrant, j'apprends que Vous Vous êtes donné la peine de passer chez moi [sic]. Je Vous conjure, mon excellent ami, de me faire avertir par un mot d'avance. Il est impossible de trouver une personne qui a deux logemens dans deux quartiers de Paris très eloignés. Je couche presque autant de nuits à l'Observatoire que Rue des Poules. J'y couche chaque fois que je rentre avant 10 heures et demi ne voulant pas éveiller un enfant qui dort dans la chambre attenante à la mienne. Je sais que cette manière de vivre tient un peu à la folie, he-bien! elle me convient le plus et faut il analyser le bonheur? J'ai une bonne nouvelle à Vous donner. Madame Humboldt [i. e. his sister-in-law Caroline] m'écrivit que Madame Degerando part (enceinte) le 1 Avril. A Rome les arbres sontverts! Puissions nous y être un instant [...] Je Vous demande la permission de passer chez Vous demain lundi à 9 heures, pour profiter de Vos lumieres". - Joseph Philippe François Deleuze broke off his military career to devote himself to botany. In 1795 he became assistant at the Paris Natural History Museum; the first volume of the museum's "Annales" was published in 1802 under his publishership. - Small defect on f. 2 from opening the letter (no loss to text).



76. Alexander von Humboldt

77. Humboldt, Alexander von, German naturalist and explorer (1769-1859). Autograph letter signed ("AVHumboldt"). Potsdam, 11. VI. 1848. Large 8vo. 1 p. on double leaf. € 3.800,-
Written during the European Revolutions of 1848 to an unnamed minister in concern of Arnold Mendelssohn (1817-1854), a cousin of the composer Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy: "Darf ich es wagen, theuerste Excellenz, mitten unter den zunehmenden unheimlichen Bewegungen der Hauptstadt Sie an Ihr Wohlwollen für mich, an die Bittschrift zu erinnern, die Sie die Gewogenheit haben wollten, in meinem Namen (in Angelegenheit der hoch betrübten Mendels[s]ohnschen Familie) dem König zu überreichen. Die Sache liegt mir schmerhaft am Herzen! [...]" - In 1846, Arnold Mendelssohn had become involved in the so-called "Casket Affair", which ruined his life: for the theft of a casket, the content of which was thought to be vital to Ferdinand Lassalle's court case, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment and lost the privilege to practise as physician. His accomplices, Alexander Oppenheim and Lassalle, were acquitted. Alexander von Humboldt interceded on his behalf, and Mendelssohn was pardoned in 1849, but was banished from Germany. - Somewhat wrinkled; the reverse of fol. 2 slightly spotty.

Humboldt about the development of the gold price

78. Humboldt, Alexander von, German naturalist and explorer (1769-1859). Autograph letter signed ("AVHumboldt"). N. p., [presumably around 1830]. Large 8vo. 1 p. € 4.500,-
About the development of the gold price to an intimate banker: "Darf ich Sie, mein theurer, vieljähriger Freund, noch vor meiner baldigen Abreise nach Teplitz (in 28 Stunden) um Ihre Meinung bitten, ob das Gold im Verhältniß zum Silber im Steigen ist. Von 1817 bis 1823 ist das Gold sehr regelmäßig von 15,236 bis 15,996 gestiegen, was man dem Ausprägen des englischen Goldes zuschrieb (Hofmann Lehre vom Gelde, S. 109). Wie ist es seitdem? Ich wünschte zu wissen, ob die Zunahme der Goldproduktion im Ural und Nord America sich im Verhältniß der Metalle spüren lassen, ob Gold seit 1825, wo das Gold des Ural erst wichtig wird, im Preise sinkt, da es häufiger wird. Ich glaube nein [...]" - Small traces of mounting on the reverse; lower left corner old pasted, somewhat spotty.

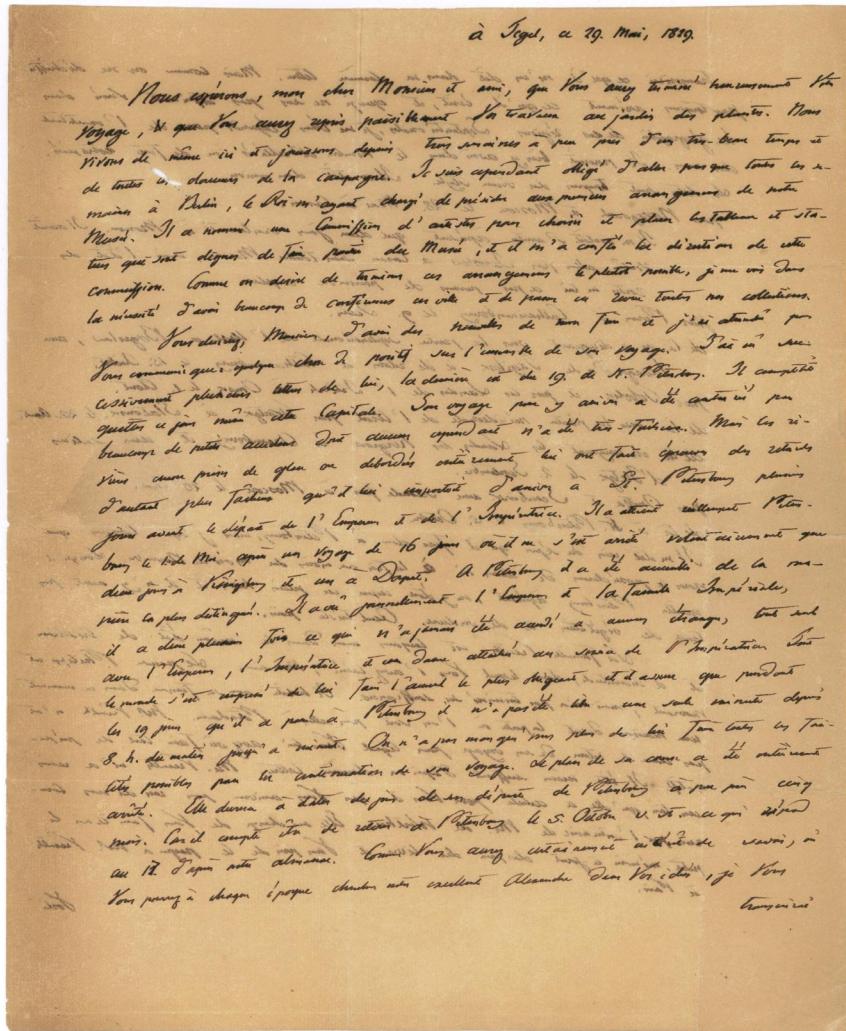
79. Humboldt, Alexander von, German naturalist and explorer (1769-1859). ALS. Potsdam, 12. VII. 1849. Large 8vo. 2 pp. on double leaf. With autogr. envelope. € 3.500,-
"From Alexander v. Humboldt, by way of his man Seifert", to "Balneologist Dr Küttenbrugg, Esq., of Teplitz" (autogr. note on envelope): "In hopes that my scientific works inspire in you some sympathy for my name, I take the liberty of inconveniencing Your Grace with an urgent request, namely to advise the bearer of this letter, my man Seifert, a highly educated and excellent man who has accompanied me on my journey through northern Asia as well as to France and England, as to his spa treatment. He suffers from severe aches in his knee joints, with complications of gout, and has so far had the advice of my friend Grimm, personal physician to His Majesty (and before that was treated by Dieffenbach and Schönlein). I shall ever be grateful and indebted to Your Grace for your kind counsel, and I regret not being able to see Teplitz myself, where I so often visited with the much-esteemed late monarch [...]" - Eduard Küttenbrugg (1811-61) was author of "Die Thermal-Bäder zu Teplitz und Schönau vom therapeutischen Standpunkte aus dargestellt" (Prague, 1844). - Some browning due to paper; two tiny tears to centerfold, otherwise perfect.

80. Humboldt, Wilhelm von, German philosopher and diplomat (1767-1835). Autograph letter signed ("Humboldt"). Tegel, 29. V. 1829. Large 8vo. 2½ pp. on double leaf (torn between in the centerfold). With autograph address. € 6.500,-
Written at his country seat, Tegel Castle, which had just been expanded by the great architect Schinkel. A fine, long letter to the French zoologist Achille Valenciennes (1794-1865) in Paris, a colleague of his brother Alexander, who together with Cuvier and Latreille was doing work on Humboldt's zoological collections. Humboldt reports on his activities as chairman of the commission for the construction of the New Museum in Berlin and provides an extensive account of Alexander's journey through Russia (including his itinerary). Mentions Cuvier and several members of the Kunth family, as well as his daughter Caroline: "[...] Je suis cependant obligé d'aller presque toutes les semaines à Berlin, le Roi m'ayant chargé de présider aux premières arrangemens de notre Musée. Il a nommé une Commission d'artistes pour choisir et placer les tableaux et statues qui sont dignes de faire parti du Musée, et il m'a confié la direction de cette commission. Comme on désire de terminer ces arrangemens le plutôt possible, je

me vois dans la nécessité d'avoir beaucoup de conférences en ville et de passer en revue toutes nos collections. Vous désirez, Monsieur, d'avoir des nouvelles de mon frère et j'ai attendu pour Vous communiquer quelque chose de positif sur l'ensemble de son voyage. J'ai eû successivement plusieurs lettres de lui, la dernière est du 19. de St. Petersbourg. Il comptait quitter ce jour même cette Capitale. Son voyage pour y arriver a été contrarié par beaucoup de petits accidens dont aucun cependant n'a été très-fâcheux. Mais les rivières étant prises de glace ou débordées autrement lui ont fait éprouver des retards d'autant plus fâcheux qu'il lui importait d'arriver à St. Petersbourg plusieurs jours avant le départ de l'Empereur et de l'Impératrice. Il a atteint réellement Petersbourg le 1. de Mai après un voyage de 16 jours où il s'est arrêté volontairement deux jours à Königsberg et un à Dorpat. A Petersbourg il a été accueilli de la manière la plus distinguée. Il a vu personnellement l'Empereur et la famille Impériale, il a diné plusieurs fois ce qui n'a jamais été accordé à aucun étrange, tout seul avec l'Empereur, l'Impératrice et une dame attachée au service de l'Impératrice. Tout le monde s'est empressé de lui faire l'accueil le plus obligeant et il assure que pendant les 19 jours qu'il a passé à Petersbourg il n'a pas été libre une seule minute depuis 8 h. du matin jusqu'à minuit. On n'a pas manqué non plus de lui faire toutes les facilités possibles pour la continuation de son voyage. Le plan de sa course a été entièrement arrêté. Elle durera à dater des jours de son départ de Petersbourg à peu près cinq mois [...] follows the detailed description of the travel route which led Humboldt from Nowgorod to Moscou and Kasan as well as Yekaterinburg, Bogeslav, Tagilsk, Tobolsk, Omsk, Troizk, Slatoust, Iletzk, Onissa and from there in return to Moscou [...] La famille Kunth est toujours [...] dans le même état de tristesse et d'incertitude, dans lequel Vous l'avez laissé, Monsieur. Le pauvre Philippe est mourant, mais n'a pas terminé ses souffrances. Il habite avec sa femme dans ce moment une maison devant la porte où l'on sort pour aller à Potsdam. Mr. Kunth [i. e. Karl Sigismund Kunth, 1788-1850, nephew of the "great" Gottlob Christian Kunth, Alexander and Wilhelm von Humboldt's educator, who (in collaboration with Aimé Bonpland) published Humboldt's botanical treasures and became professor of botany in 1829] n'est pas encore de retour de son voyage pour lequel Vous lui avez vu faire tant de préparatifs. Il était même souffrant d'après sa dernière lettre [...] Mlle Caroline [i. e. Humboldt's daughter Caroline, 1792-1837, who kept the house for Humboldt since her mother's death] me charge de bien des choses pour Vous, et pour la famille Cuvier à laquelle je Vous prie de présenter aussi mes hommages [...]. - Achille Valenciennes studied under Georges Cuvier and collaborated on his 22-volume "Histoire naturelle des poissons" (1828-48), which he completed on his own after the death of Cuvier in 1832. In 1829, Alexander von Humboldt travelled through the Ural Mountains on the border of Europe and Asia. The Tsar had invited him to inspect the mineral deposits of Siberia. - Strongly browned due to paper and somewhat spotty; small tear on f. 1, f. 2 with two clipped sections due to broken seal (not touching text).

81. Hutten, Ulrich von, German humanist and reformer (1488-1523). Autogr. quotation. No place or date. 8vo (144 x 200 mm). 6-line quotation below a longer quotation by a different hand. Crown watermark. € 18.000,-

Two quotations from the *Dicta Catonis* and from the satires of Lucilius, penned by Ulrich von Hutten beneath a longer quotation from Boethius's "De Consolatione Philosophiae" ("Quis legem dat amantibus?" etc.) in another hand. The leaf would seem to have belonged to an album or florilegium, though the page format and notes on the verso (a list of contents for a Latin versification manual) do little to support this notion. Ulrich von Hutten's juxtaposed contributions defend two central virtues of humanism - the pursuit of good scholarship and the courage to speak one's mind: "Cato dicit. / Cum tibi contigerit studio cognoscere multa / Fac discas multa, vites nil velle doceri" ("Should you know much already, learn more; and cherish the desire of improvement"); "Lucillius / Mihi necesse est loqui / nam scio Amyclas silentio perisse" ("I must speak out; for well I know that Amiclae was destroyed for its silence"). - Hutten, a scholar, poet and religious thinker, was an outspoken critic of the Roman Catholic Church and adherent of the Lutheran Reformation. His early literary life was dedicated to neo-Latin poetry: a master of the Latin language, he excelled in satirical and passionate invective. He is regarded as more open in the expression of his opinions than almost any other man of his age, and did much to prepare the way for the Reformation and to promote it. - Some browning near edges. 18th-century authentication note ("Autographum Ulrici de Hutten") in red ink at the foot of the page. Extremely rare: one of the last examples of Ulrich von Hutten's hand in a private collection was documented in Geigy-Hagenbach's 1925 "Album" catalogue.



80. Wilhelm von Humboldt

82. John II, King of Castile (1405-1454). DS ("yo El Rey"). Guadalajara, 9. I. 1437. Oblong folio (285 x 405 mm). ½ p. and three lines. € 1.800,-

On the law of inheritance concerning Pedro de Leon, an illegitimate son of Fernando de Leon and Leonore. According to the royal decree, Pedro de Leon is entitled to inherit from both his parents with the exception of those parts of the estate that fall under the law of primogeniture. Counter-signed by Diego Diaz de Toledo. - Some old reinforced paper defects; slight brownstaining; offsetting to seal.

83. Joseph II, Roman Emperor (1741-1790). 42 LS. Vienna, 1766-1789. 4to. Altogether 19¼ pp. on 85 ff., some on black-edged stationery. € 9.500,-

Fine collection of official letters to Ludwig Count Zinzendorf (1721-80) and his brother Charles (1739-1813), also including letters to Count Khevenhüller and Count Kressel. Ludwig Zinzendorf was president of the newly-founded Aulic Chamber of Accounts since 1762; his brother Charles became counsellor there in 1770 before being made President of the New Aulic Chamber of Accounts by Joseph II in 1782. Charles Zinzendorf is of special interest to scholarship for his diary, which he kept all his life and was recently published by the University of Graz in a monumental edition.

84. Juan I, "el Cazador", King of Aragón (1350-1396). Document issued by his father Pedro IV, "el Ceremonioso" (1319-1387), signed by Juan as heir apparent and Governor General ("Juan"). Montesono (Monzón), 27. VI. 1383. Oblong royal folio. Latin chancery (ink on vellum); Juan's ratification signed dated La Almunia, 17 Oct. 1383. Remnants of seal attached to red and yellow cord (wants second seal). € 4.500,- Privilege for the Abbess Blanche and the Convent of Bon Repos in the Lérida diocese. Issued in the name of King Pedro IV (also King of Sardinia and Duke of Athens and Neopatria since 1381) and officially signed by his son Juan, three and a half years before his accession to the throne, as "Regis Primogeniti [...] Regnum [...] generalis Gubernatoris" (= the King's firstborn and Governor General of the Kingdom). - After his father had not taken sides in the Papal Schism, Juan, upon accession, sided with Antipope Clement VII. As king he quelled antisemitic riots in his country and in the Cortes of Catalonia created the Fourth Estate of the lower nobility. Juan was viewed as a passive king with few interests but hunting, for which reason he was known as "el Cazador" ("the huntsman"). He was killed in a riding accident. - Very rare; no other autographs by Juan in auction records of the last decades.

Rare and important handwritten letters of Franz Kafka to his friend Max Brod

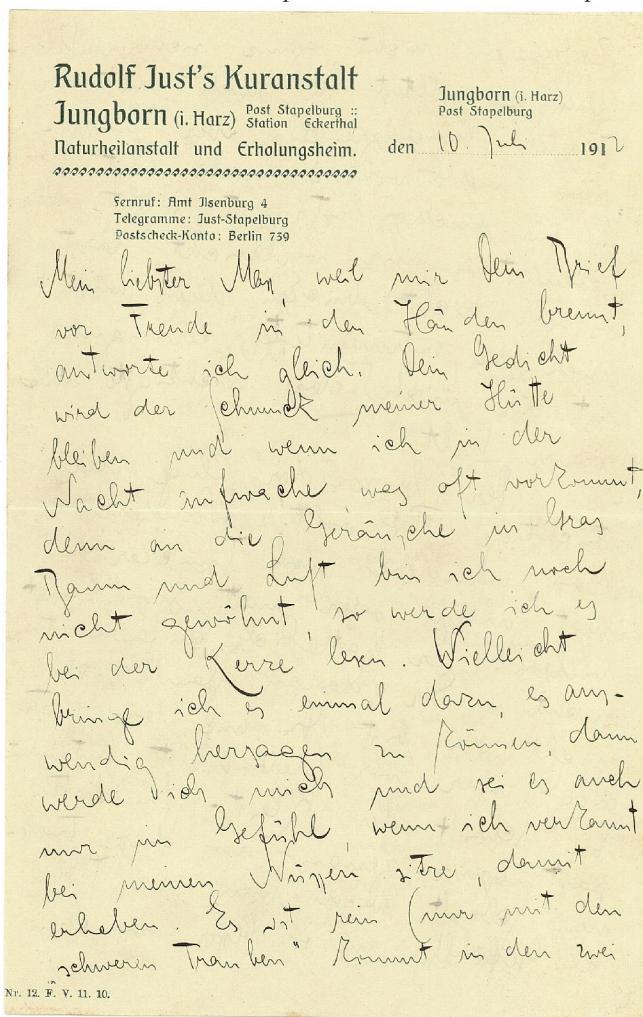
85. Kafka, Franz (1883-1924), writer. ALS ("Franz"). Jungborn im Harz. 10 July 1912. Large 8vo. 4 pp. With printed letterhead "Rudolf Just's Kuranstalt Jungborn". Slight spotting. € 95.000,-

To Max Brod, after a journey to Weimar, undertaken together. While Brod returned to Prague alone, Kafka spent three more weeks at the Jungborn Natural Sanitarium. - The year 1912 also marks the decisive turn in Kafka's life: loneliness and concentration on his work reached their climax; Kafka, who previously had produced merely short pieces of prose, penned the first seven chapters of his novel "The Maroon" (later to become "America"), mentioned in this letter: "[...] I will answer immediately, as your letter burns in my hands with happiness. Your poem shall remain the jewel of my poor abode, and when I wake up during the night, which occurs frequently, for I am not yet accustomed to the noises of grass, trees, and air, I shall read it by candlelight. Perhaps I will sometime manage to say it by heart [...] It was for me, was it not, you might even make me a gift of it, will not have it printed at all, for, you know, a dreamed union is the most important thing that exists for me [...]" - After a paragraph on publishing business, he continues: "[...] It is beautiful here, but I am not sufficiently incapable and sad. That must not be final, I know. But it is not enough for writing by far. The novel is so grand, as designed to fill the entire sky (and as colorless and dreary as today), and I get stuck in details trying to produce the first sentence. I have already learned that I must not discouraged by the dreariness of what I have already written [...] My house, however, gives me much pleasure. The floor is always covered with grasses which I bring in. Yesterday, before falling asleep, I even thought I heard women's voices. If one does not know the smacking sound of bare feet on grass, then a passerby gives to the listener in bed the impression of a stampeding buffalo [...]" - Published in "Franz Kafka, Briefe 1902-1924", ed. by Max Brod.

86. Kafka, Franz (1883-1924), writer. ALS ("Dein"). [Planá, end of June 1922]. Large 8vo. 4 pp. on squared, brownish paper. Slight tear to centerfold. In German. € 98.000,-

Long, important letter to his friend and literary executor Max Brod, begining with "Dear Max". Written in Plana in summer 1922, during Kafka's visit to his sister Ottla and her family after Kafka was prematurely retired due to his suffering from tuberculosis. Kafka's increasing fear of loud noises, which he extensively describes in the last third of the letter, caused a nervous breakdown in the early days of his sojourn. "[...] It is not easy to deduce from your letter the nucleus of your dreary mood; the facts you communicated are hardly sufficient. Before all: the novella is alive; is that not sufficient to prove one's own life? (No, to do so that is not sufficient.) But is it not sufficient for making a living? For that it will suffice; for that it is enough so that one may live happily and in glory. The other matter? E. writes intermittently, but if there is nothing else, if the content is beyond reproach? Rosenheim's letter - a diplomatic mistake on the part of the Drei Masken publishing house, don't you think? So it could be rectified diplomatically. The terrible news? Do you mean something other than the murder of Rathenau? Incredible that they let him live so long; the rumor of his murder circulated in Prague two months ago, [...] it was so utterly believable, so much a part of the Jewish and German fate, and is precisely described in your book. But that is saying too much; the affair is beyond my scope of view; even the scope of view outside my window is too much for me. Political news now reaches me [...] exclusively in the seriously excellent form of the Prague 'Abendblatt'. If one

reads only this paper, one is informed about the international situation in much the same way as one was informed about the war from the 'Neue Freie Presse.' As peaceful as was the war, so peaceful now is the entire world, according to the 'Abendblatt'; it caresses away all worries before you knew you had them. Only now do I recognize the real position your articles have within the paper [...] It is such a genial way of communicating with you, reading your essays here. I also read them for the mood; Smetana and Strindberg appeared rather subdued, but "Philosophy" was lucid and good. The problem about "Philosophy", by the way, would seem to me a specifically Jewish problem, born from the confusion that the natives seem to be - in contrast with reality - too strange, while the Jews - again in contrast with the truth - appear too close and one therefore can treat neither one nor the other with the proper balance. And how this problem is exacerbated in the country, where even complete strangers will greet you, but only some of them, and where, hard as one may try, one has no chance to belatedly anticipate with one's own words of greeting an honorable old man, passing you on the lane with an axe over his shoulder. It would be fine here if only there were quiet; it is quiet for a few hours, but not enough by far [...] Today, for example, is an unfortunate day; a woodcutter has been cutting wood all day for his wife. What he, quite unbelievably, can stand with his arms and his brain is unbearable to my ears [...] The noise of children, too, and other noise [...] On such a noisy day, and I face several of them, some certainly and many with great likelihood, I feel banished from the world, not, as usually, by one step, but by a hundred thousand steps [...]. - Kafka suffered not only from fear of noise, but also from fear of any change in his life - to such an extent that he suffered further breakdowns in August and September. Still, he managed to complete the final nine chapters of his novel "The Castle" by the end of September. - Published in: Briefwechsel Kafka/Brod, p. 378; cf. Kafka-Handbuch p. 563 f.



85. Franz Kafka

Lieber Max, es ist nicht leicht aus deinem Brief den Kern der trüben Stimmung heraus zu finden die mitgeteilten Einzelheiten genügen Raum. Vor allem: die Novelle lebt, genügt das nicht, das eigene Leben zu beweisen? (Nein, dafür genügt es nicht) Aber genügt es nicht, um davon zu leben? Daraus genügt es, genügt uns in Freunden und rechsspannung zu leben. Das andere? Es schreibt unverzerrtig, aber wenn es nicht weiter ist, wenn der Inhalt intaktig ist? Rosenheims Brief, ein diplomatischer Fehler des Fremdenverlags nicht? Ihm auch diplomatisch gützumachen. Die abrechnungsgeschichten? Meint Ihr etwas anderes als Reichenau, Ermordung? Unbegreiflich, dass man ihm solange leben las, schon vor 2 Monaten war das Gericht von einer Ermordung in Ley, Prof. Münnich verbreitete es, & wer so sehr glaubwürdig plante & rührte zum jüdischen und zum deutschen Reichstag und steht in Deinem Brief genau beschrieben. Aber das ist schon zu viel gesagt, die Sache geht über meinen Bereich, setzt hinzu, schon der Richter, hier zum mein Fenster gibt mir zu ges.

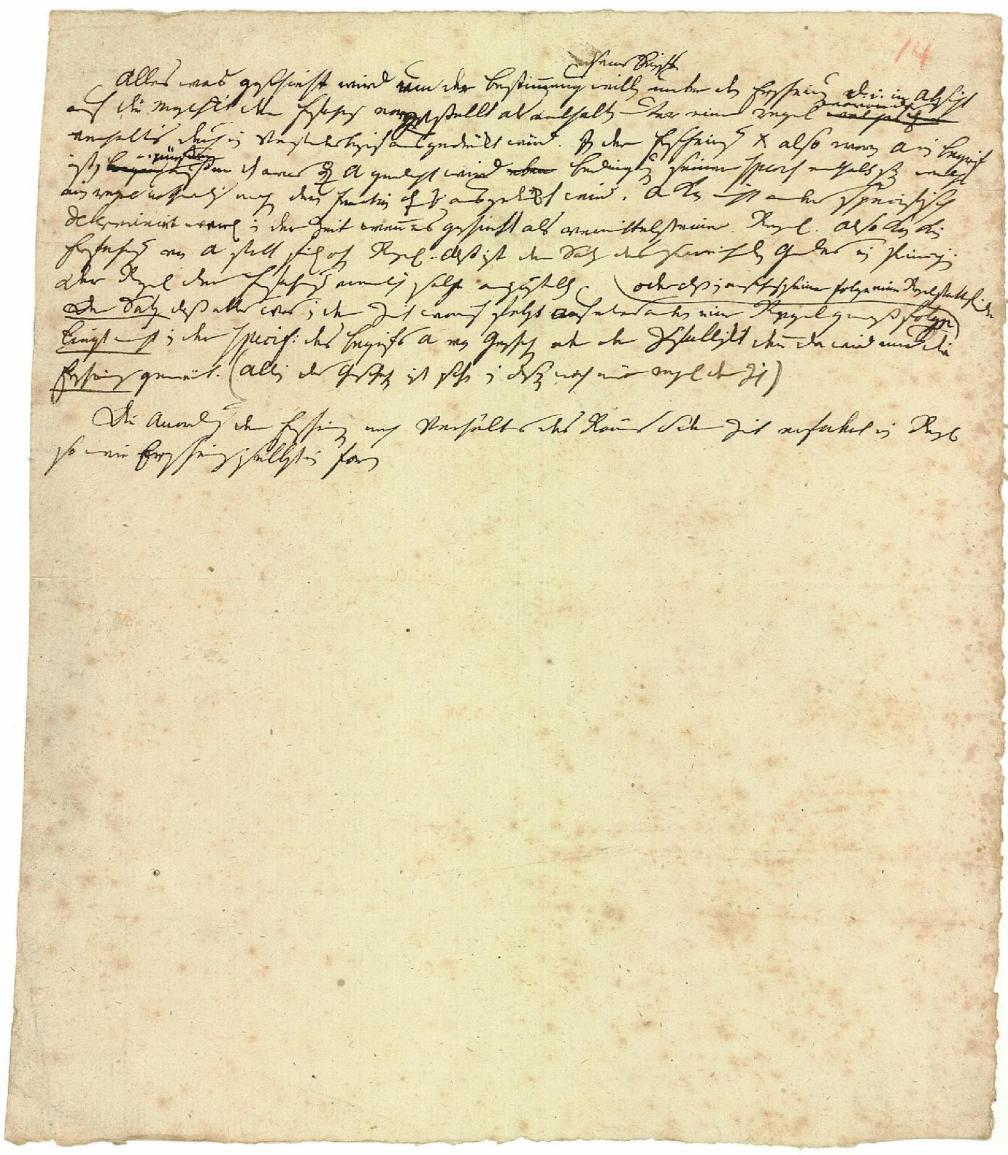
Politische Nachrichten erreichen mich jetzt - wenn mir nicht ärgerlicher Weise doch eine andere Zeitung geschickt wird, die ich verzehre - nur in der englisch

Rare philosophical manuscript of Kant

87. Kant, Immanuel (1724–1804), German philosopher. Autograph manuscript. N. p. o. d. 4°. 1/2 p.

€ 120.000

Draft in 13 lines, with many corrections: „Alles was geschieht wird um der Bestimmung seines Begriffs willen unter der Erscheinung d. i. in Absicht auf die Möglichkeit der Erscheinung vorgestellt [...] Die Anordnung der Erscheinung nach Verhältnis des Raums und der Zeit erfordert eine Regel so wie Erscheinung selbst eine Form“. – Somehwat spotty; with certificate of authenticity by the Rudolf Reicke (dated Königsberg, November 22, 1879), an expert in Kant-research. Philosophical manuscripts of Kant are of the utmost of rarity.

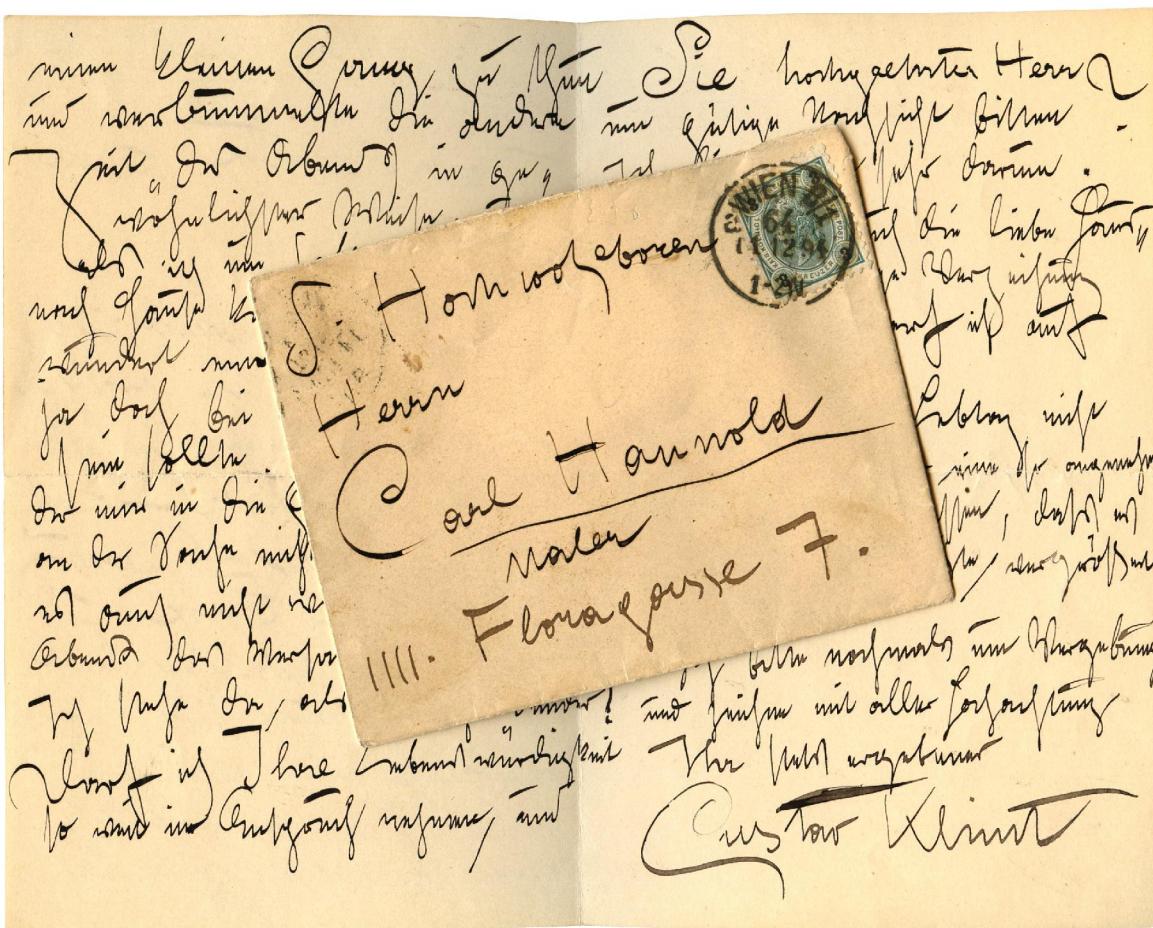


87. Immanuel Kant

88. Klimt, Gustav, Austrian painter (1862-1918). Autograph letter signed. Vienna, 10. XII. 1894.
8vo. 3 pp. on double leaf. With autogr. envelope.

€ 16.000,-

To the painter Karl Haunold (1832-1911), apologizes for an invitation he had forgotten: "Es geht nun einmal nicht anders, ich muß die Wahrheit unverblümt sagen, ich habe vergessen, Ihrer für mich so schmeichelhaften Einladung für Freitag Folge zu leisten, ich habe nicht einmal die Entschuldigung durch wichtige Angelegenheiten anderweitig in Anspruch genommen gewesen zu sein, sondern ich hatte nur einen kleinen Gang zu thun und verbummelte die andere Zeit des Abends in gewöhnlichster Weise, als ich um halb zehn Uhr nach Hause kam war ich verwundert empfangen, da ich ja doch bei Onkel Haunold sein sollte. All der Schrecken der mir in die Glieder führ, änderte an der Sache nichts mehr, ich konnte auch nicht wagen 10 Uhr Abends das Versäumte nachzuholen. Ich stehe da, als reuiger Sünder! [...]" - In mint condition.



88. Gustav Klimt

89. Koch, Robert (1843–1910), German physician. ALS. („R. Koch“). Berlin, May 22, 1887. 8°. 8 pp. on 2 double leaves.

€ 6.000,-

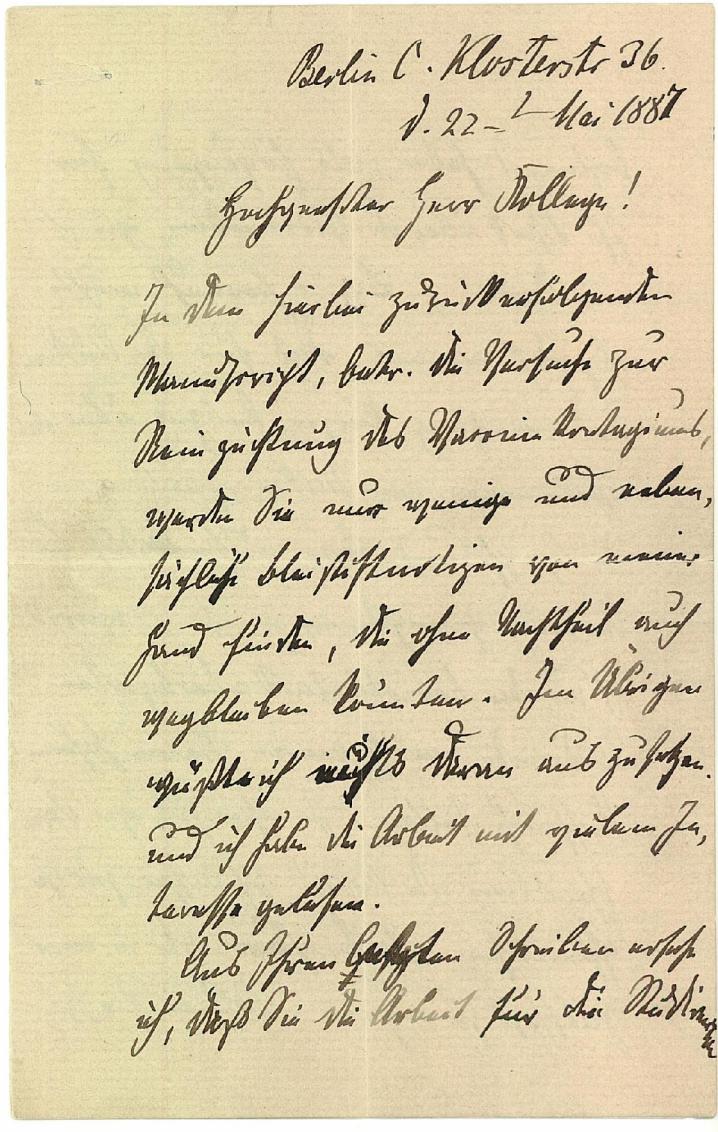
As a university professor and director of the „Hygiene Institute“ to a foreign colleague on the common search for „Tuberkelbacillen“ („tubercle bacillus“): „[...] Aus Ihrem [...] Schreiben ersehe ich, daß Sie die Arbeit für die Studirenden bestimmt haben, als Ergänzung für Ihr Werk über die Vaccination, wie ich mir denke. In Bezug hierauf möchte ich jedoch meinen, daß für die Studirenden ein ganz kurzer Auszug über das Vorkommen von Mikroorganismen in der Lymphe und deren muthmaßliche Bedeutung genügte, wenigstens würde ich an die bereits stark überlasteten Studirenden im Examen keine höheren Ansprüche stellen. In ihrer jetzigen Form scheint mir die

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Arbeit sich besser zur Veröffentlichung als Brochure oder in einer Zeitschrift zu eignen [...] In Bezug auf die Vaccine-Parasiten habe ich an Ihnen gütigst hiergelassenen Präparaten noch zu keinem Resultat kommen können. Ich habe zwar manche von den in Ihren Abbildungen vertretenen Formen gesehen, konnte mich aber noch nicht davon überzeugen, daß es selbstständige Gebilde seien. Möglicherweise liegt dies daran, daß ich mich der Untersuchung nicht mit ungetheilter Aufmerksamkeit widmen konnte. C. Fraenkel [i. e. Carl Frankel, 1861–1915, a bacteriologist] beabsichtigt, sich mit dem Studium der Vaccine zu beschäftigen und da habe ich ihm das von Ihnen erhaltene Vaccine-Material übergeben, um es für seine Untersuchungen zu verwerthen. Auch die beiden Kästchen mit den hohlen Objektträgern habe ich ihm gegeben und anempfohlen, die Präparate ebenfalls noch einmal genau durchzusehen. Er wird mir alles Bemerkenswerthe zeigen und so hoffe ich noch allmälig alle Stadien des Parasiten zu Gesichte zu bekommen [...] Die Untersuchung des Daumens hat einige Schwierigkeiten bereitet und das ist auch der Grund dafür, daß mein Schreiben sich etwas verspätet hat. Ich hatte nämlich Dr Weisser, den ich mit der Untersuchung beauftragte, gebeten, den Zusammenhang der Theile möglichst zu schonen. Nun waren aber die oberflächlichen Hautpartien nicht besonders gut gehärtet, so daß es Weisser nicht gelang, gute Schnitte zu bekommen und in dem, was er erhielt, fand sich nichts von Riesenzellen oder Tuberkelbacillen. Ich entschloß mich dann, den Daumen weiter zu zerlegen und fand, daß das Gelenk mit einer bröcklichen weißen Masse, offenbar die Reste von käsigem durch die Alkoholwirkung geschrumpften Eiter gefüllt war; die Gelenkenden vom Knorpel entblößt, rauh; die Gelenkhöhle von einer weichen ziemlich dicken Membran ausgekleidet, der die bröckliche Masse zum größten Theil anhaftete. Diese Masse ließ ich zunächst untersuchen und es fanden sich in denselben Tuberkelbacillen in solcher Menge, wie ich es in Gelenken noch nie gesehen habe. Der Befund und das ganze Aussehen der kuriosen Gelenkhöhle erinnerte vielmehr an eine frische Lungenkaverne mit ihrem käsignen, bacillenreichen Inhalt. Es soll nun noch die Membran und die weitre Umgebung des Gelenks noch einmal gründlich untersucht werden, ob nicht doch irgend wo ein mehr dem chronischen Verlauf der Bacilleninfektion entsprechendes Bild (epithelcoide [!] und Riesenzellen in Nestern) zu finden [ist]. Könnten Sie nicht die Geschichte dieser Infektion noch etwas eingehender geben: Art der Infection? gieng die Verletzung gleich bis ins Gelenk? wie kam es, daß eine Kehlkopfsaffektion das nächste Symptom war? Ist der Daumen von der Leiche abgeschnitten? Kam bei Lebzeiten aus dem Gelenk kein Eiter zum Vorschein? an dem Spirituspräparat schien die Infektionsstelle geschlossen u. vernarbt zu sein? Etwaige weitere Befunde und ein Präparat wird Weisser Ihnen demnächst zugehen lassen [...]" – Upper left margin with small pinhead-sized holes.

90. Konzentrationslager. [Letters from Auschwitz]. - Collection of 22 autogr. letters signed from the Auschwitz, Dachau, Gusen, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück, and Sachsenhausen concentration camps. 1940 through 1944. Altogether 33 1/4 pp. Large 8vo. Addenda. € 18.000,-

"[...] The weather continues cool, but we expect spring soon to come, and with it comes the hope of a better future. I often dream of the children and you - but see them as I left them. By now they are grown - I cannot say how I should like to embrace them. Dearest, the time of our happiness will come again - one must only be able to wait [...]", wrote Johann (Jan) Przyborowski (b. Lodz 1905), then at Dachau Concentration Camp, to his wife Apolonia Przyborowska. His wish was to come true: he was among the survivors when the camp was liberated in April 1945. - Includes 20 autogr. letters signed by Marie Ziolkowski to her husband Johann, imprisoned at Gusen Concentration Camp, from 1943 and 1944 (22 3/4 pp.), a typed appeal for his release (1941, 3/4 p.), a letter from Johann to her (1944, 1 p.), and a photograph showing Marie with her then three-year-old daughter. Also includes nine yellow badges and eight metal vouchers (50 x 40 mm) from the year 1939.

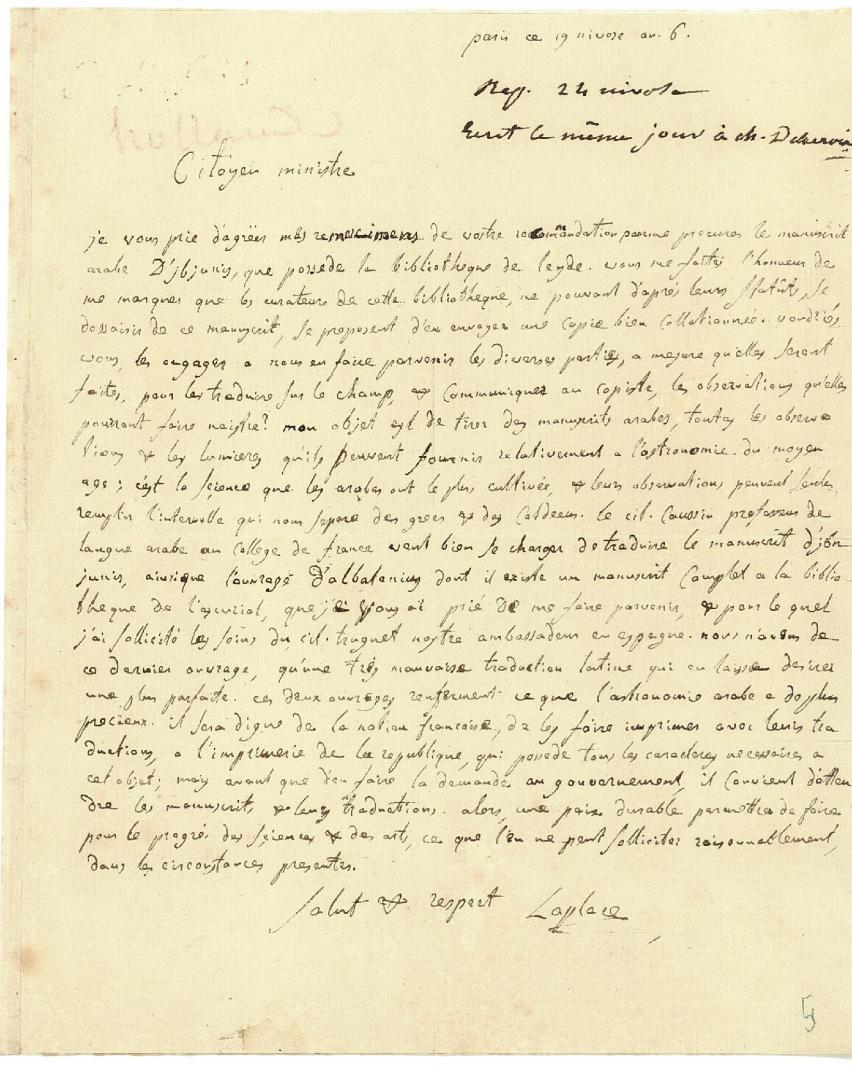


89. Robert Koch

91. Laplace, Pierre Simon, mathematician and astronomer (1749-1827). ALS ("Laplace"). Paris, "ce 19 nivose an 6" (8 Jan. 1798). Small 4to. 1 p. € 5.800,-

To a "Citoyen ministre", possibly Talleyrand, thanking him for his help in obtaining an Arabic astronomical manuscript by Ibn Yunis: "[...] le manuscrit arabe D'ibjunis, que possède la biliotheque de Leyde [...] mon objet est de tirer des manuscrits arabes toutes les observations & les lumières qu'ils peuvent fournir relativement à l'astronomie du moyen age; c'est la science que les arabes ont le plus cultivée & et leurs observations peuvent seules remplir l'intervalle qui nous sépare des grecs & des Caldeens [...]" - Professor Coussin, he continues, will translate the ms. and also another by Al-Battani. Laplace suggests that both works be printed by the Republican Press, which is equipped with the necessary types. - The 10th-century Egyptian astronomer Ibn Yunus is best known for having compiled tables of the planetary motions; the other figure identified by name, Syrian astronomer and scientist al-Battani, refined existing values for the length of the year and of the seasons. Laplace studied these well-known Arab scientists, whose important works improved upon the foundation set by such predecessors as Ptolemy. Laplace followed a similar course and is known to have studied a Yunus manuscript held at Leiden pertaining to eclipses -

research, as noted on this page, that was translated by a professor of Arabic at the Collège de France. His reference to both men and their investigations of the heavens during the Middle Ages came just prior to the initial publication of "Traité de Mécanique Céleste", the French astronomer's five-volume summary and extension of the work of his predecessors, published from 1799 to 1825. - With recipient's note at upper edge. From the Albin Schram collection.

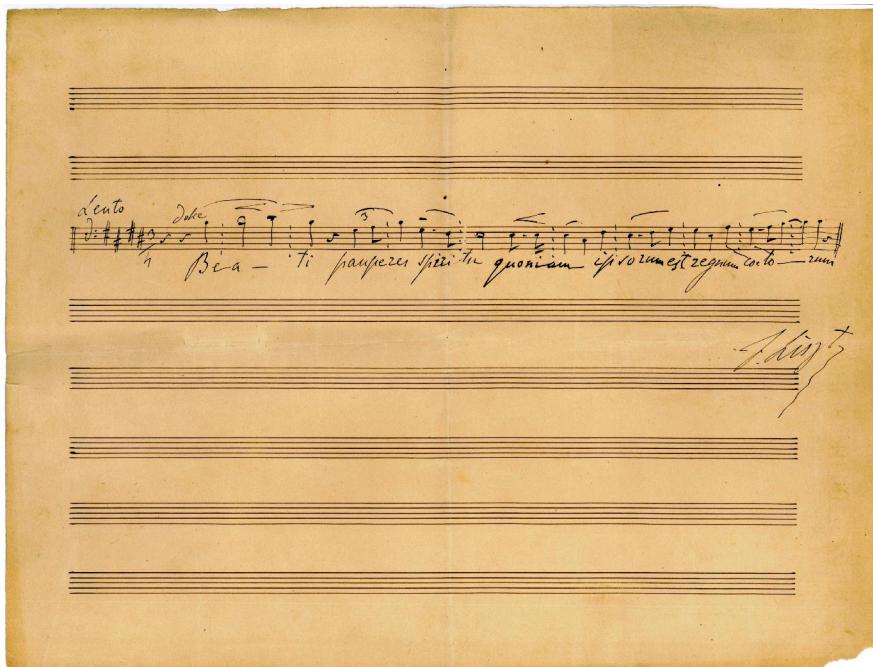


91. Pierre Simon Laplace

92. Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent de, French noble and father of modern chemistry (1743-1794). Document signed ("Lavoisier"). Probably Paris, 11. VII. 1781. Folio. 2 pp. € 2.800,-
Contract with the architect Nicholas Samson Lenoir (1737-1810) with a detailed list of payments to be made and mutual obligations. - Somewhat dusty and browned; with small defects to paper and three tiny holes (not touching text).

93. Liszt, Franz, composer (1811-1886). Autograph musical quotation signed ("F. Liszt"). N. p. o. d., [1860s/1870s]. Large oblong 4to. € 9.500,-

One line with ten bars from his oratorium "Christus" with the text: "Beati pauperes spiritu quoniam ipsorum est regnum caelorum" ("Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven"). - Traces of folding and slight edge damage.



93. Franz Liszt

94. Louis XII, King of France (1462-1515). Letter signed ("Louis"). Genoa, 4 Sept. [1494]. Large oblong 8vo. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. With address. € 5.000,-

Written as Duc d'Orleans to the Duc de Bar, thanking him and giving him instructions: "[...] delivrer et mettre hors de gallere par force Jean Lucas [...] Vueillez escrire a voz gens et officiers de pardeca Que Ilz vueillent mettre a pleine delivrance led[st] Jehan Lucas Et vous me ferez plaisir tres grant [...]" - Counter-signed by Jean Coterau, treasurer to Louis XI, Charles VIII, and Louis XII. One day previously, the army of King Charles VIII of France had crossed Mont Ginèvre and thus started the French army's first Italian campaign for the Kingdom of Naples, marking the beginning of the Italian wars, which were to last until 1559. Charles had detached Louis with an army of 10,000 men which were to support the efforts of the fleet. The French fleet defeated the Neapolitans, and on Sept. 8, four days after the writing of the present letter, the Duke achieved a decisive victory over the Neapolitan troops, which had landed at Rapallo east of Genoa. - Some brownstaining and with insignificant paper defects, some touching the signatures. Traces of a seal; slight edge damage.

95. Louis XIV., Emperor of France (1638-1715). LS ("Louis"). No place. No date. 1 p. Smaller 4to. With addressed envelope with black seals. € 12.000,-

"A ma cousine La Duchesse de Force", d. i. Anne-Marie de Bosmelet Duchesse de la Force, mit Dank für Wünsche zu Neujahr: "[...] Estant bien persuadé que cest a vostre affection que je le dois entièrement et non a lusage du pays [...] de doutes pas que je ny repondre par toutes les marques que je pourai vous donner [...]" - Auf einem schwarzgeränderten Briefbogen.



95. Louis XIV.

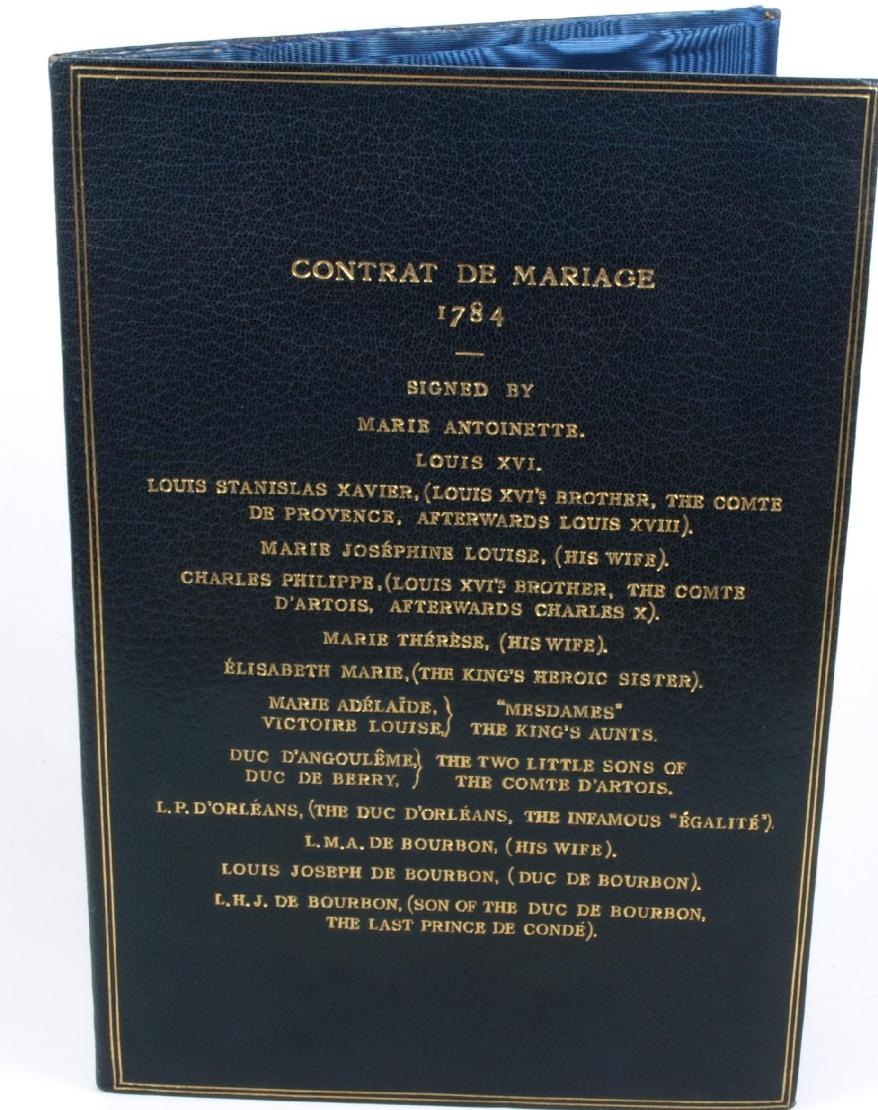
96. Louis XVI, King of France (1754-1793). Payment instruction signed ("Louis"). Paris, 3. XI. 1791. Folio. 1 p. € 3.500,-

To the "Trésorier Général de ma Liste civile", Jean-Baptiste Tourteau de Septeuil (1753-1812), instructing him to pay 200 Livres to the "Concierge de mon Chateau de Compiègne" S. Pascal. - At the time of writing, Louis XVI was already de facto a prisoner. Einem Dekret über die Staatskirche (die sich von Rom abgespalten hatte und von Rom wie vom König nicht anerkannt wurde), das von der Gesetzgebende Nationalversammlung (Assemblée nationale législative) im November des Jahres angenommen wurde, verweigerte er im Dezember seine Unterschrift, was letztlich den Anfang vom Ende einläutete sollte; nach dem Sturm auf die Tuilerien wurde Ludwig mit seiner Familie im August 1792 verhaftet und eingekerkert, im Januar 1793 dann enthauptet; seine Gattin Marie Antoinette wurde schließlich im Oktober d. J. hingerichtet. - Mit kleineren Randeinrissen (und einem etwas größeren, tls. alt hinterlegtem) sowie einem kleinen Papierdurchbruch im unteren weißen Rand.

97. Louis XVI of France (1754-1793) and Marie Antoinette. Contract of marriage between two members of the French high nobility, both from noble families with close contacts with the French court: Augustine Olympe Sophie de Bésiade d'Avaray and Antoine-Réné d'Escoubleau, marquis de Sourdis. [Paris], October 1784. Folio. 8ff. € 27.000,-

As witnesses of the marriage, a great number of members of the Royal family and household signed the document, among them King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette as well as Louis Stanislas Xavier (le comte de Provence, brother of Louis XVI and later King Louis XVIII), Marie Josephine Louise de Savoie (his spouse), Charles Philippe (brother of Louis XVI and later King Charles X), Marie Therese de Savoie (his spouse), Elisabeth Marie (sister of

Louis XVI.), Marie Adélaïde, Victoria Louise, (Le duc) d'Angoulême, (Charles Ferdinand, le duc de) Berry, Louis Philippe Joseph (le duc) d'Orléans, Louise Marie Adélaïde de Bourbon, Louis Joseph (duc) de Bourbon and Louis Henry Joseph de Bourbon. - Some spotting and thumbing, old fold. Original light blue wrappers. In a dark blue morocco portfolio by Riviere with gilt text on cover, gilt inner dentelles, inner sides and fly-sheet covered with blue silk.



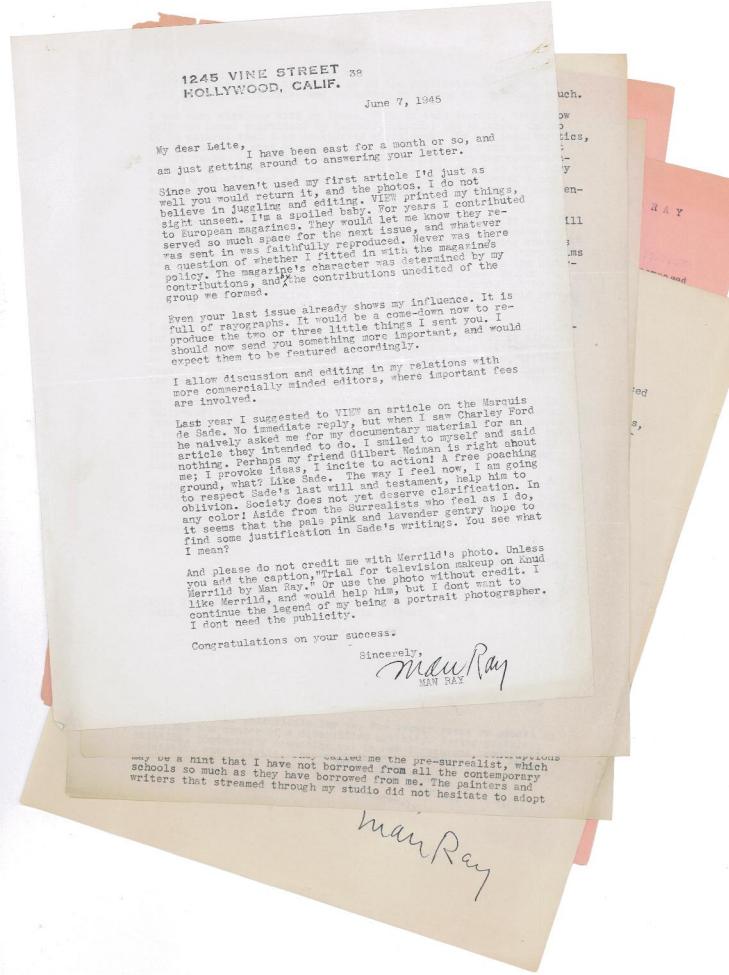
97. Louis XVI of France (1754-1793) and Marie Antoinette

98. Man Ray, i. e. Michael Rudnitzky, American artist (1890-1976). Collection of 3 TLS. Los Angeles, 1944-1945. Folio. 4 ff. with occasional autogr. corrections and insertions. Two letters bearing his Vine Street, Hollywood, address stamp. Includes 2 ff. of typed excerpts from one of the letters. € 7.500,-
Outstanding collection of letters by the eminently quotable Man Ray to the Californian poet and publisher George Leite (1920-85), then in the process of founding "Circle Magazine", contributors to which would include Henry Miller and Darius Milhaud, and for which Man Ray had submitted photos and an article. The letters cover Leite's handling of his material, suggestions for the "Circle's" cover design, Ray's position in regard to the Hollywood movie industry, the Marquis de Sade, reproduction techniques for Ray's photographs, and characteristically poised observations on his art and thinking in general. - Man Ray, born in Philadelphia, went to live and work in Paris in 1921, where he became a pioneer of Surrealism, Dadaist filmmaking, and portrait photography (sitters including James Joyce, Gertrude Stein, Jean Cocteau, and Antonin Artaud). With the German invasion of France in 1940, the well-established artist was forced into exile: returning to his native America, he found himself virtually unknown. Without patrons or galleries in New York, he moved to Los Angeles. Here, he briefly sought to enter the film business, where his former colleagues Luis Buñuel and Fritz Lang had found success, but was soon disillusioned with the commercially-oriented industry. Much of his present correspondence concerns Ray's sobered stance toward filmmaking: "I got interested in the moving-picture at the time it was still silent and capable of manipulation by one man; when it became a matter of complicated collaboration, the chances of taking chances diminished, and I returned to my little one-man jobs [...] I still have a feeling that an insignificant static drawing, painting or photograph can outlive a million-dollar film [...] On the several occasions I have been approached since my stay in Hollywood, by the studios with the object of getting me behind a camera, I balked; I demanded to be placed in front of the camera [...] About my doing a movie in Hollywood, I'm afraid that is out of the question. It is like asking me to set up a new religion in a country swarming with cults and temples." On art and current politics: "I've had quarrels with artists like Sequeiros, Dali, Giacometti, because, consciously or not, the swastika symbol crept into their work. One of the worst things we can do to the fascists, is to not be inspired by their symbolism [...] Psychological warfare! [...] I, also, have the distinction of being classed among the 'degenerates' by the nazis." About reproduction of his work in magazines: "Please reproduce my photos as contrasty as possible, either with the engraver, or in the printing. A reproduction with good blacks has twice the impact." About the creative process: "I have always been revolted by the demand as to how I did something, as if it were a trick; I am less impatient when asked why, but just as much at a loss for an answer. There is no bottom to the ignorance or stupidity of questioners. Wasn't it sufficient that it was done? I am never on trial for anything I've done, it is the spectator that is on trial; according to his receptivity he acquits or convicts himself." On his position in modern art: "For twenty years my studio in Paris was the center of a diversified activity. Moving-pictures, painting, photography branching out in new directions, contraptions dadaistic, surrealistic. They called me a pre-surrealist, which may be a hint that I have not borrowed from all the contemporary schools so much as they have borrowed from me. The painters and writers that streamed through my studio did not hesitate to adopt any idea they saw on the walls or in the publications, hoping to make it more legitimate - and valuable - by giving it the final touch. I was very careless with my ideas. Here in this country, they know only the names sanctioned by dealers, museums, and editors, and so it is natural that I am considered a follower." - Significant collection of reflective yet pithy statements, in letter form, by one of the 20th century's most influential artists.

99. Manet, Édouard, painter (1832-1883). ALS ("E. Manet"). Mounted in: J. Champfleury (i.e., J. F. F. Husson). Les chats. 5ème éd. Paris, Rothschild, 1870. Large 8vo. (4), XIV, 332 pp. With 1 chromolithogr. plate, 5 etched plates, 2 color plates, and numerous text illustrations (many full-page). Contemp. half morocco, spine elaborately gilt, with original wrappers bound within. Upper edge gilt. Manet's letter: large 8vo, $\frac{3}{4}$ p. € 4.500,-

To a Monsieur Besserat: "Mon cher Besserat, Donnez moi un peu de temps n'est-ce pas que je puisse [?] mettre tous mes soirés au dessin [?] | amitiés | E. Manet". - Some foxing; reverse left margin mounted to blank sheet of paper before half-title. Includes the five etchings by A. Gautier, M. Champfleury, E. Lambert, Crafty, and Manet ("Le chat et les fleurs"). Slightly browned, untrimmed copy.

¶ Vicaire II, 200. Carteret III, 142 (note).



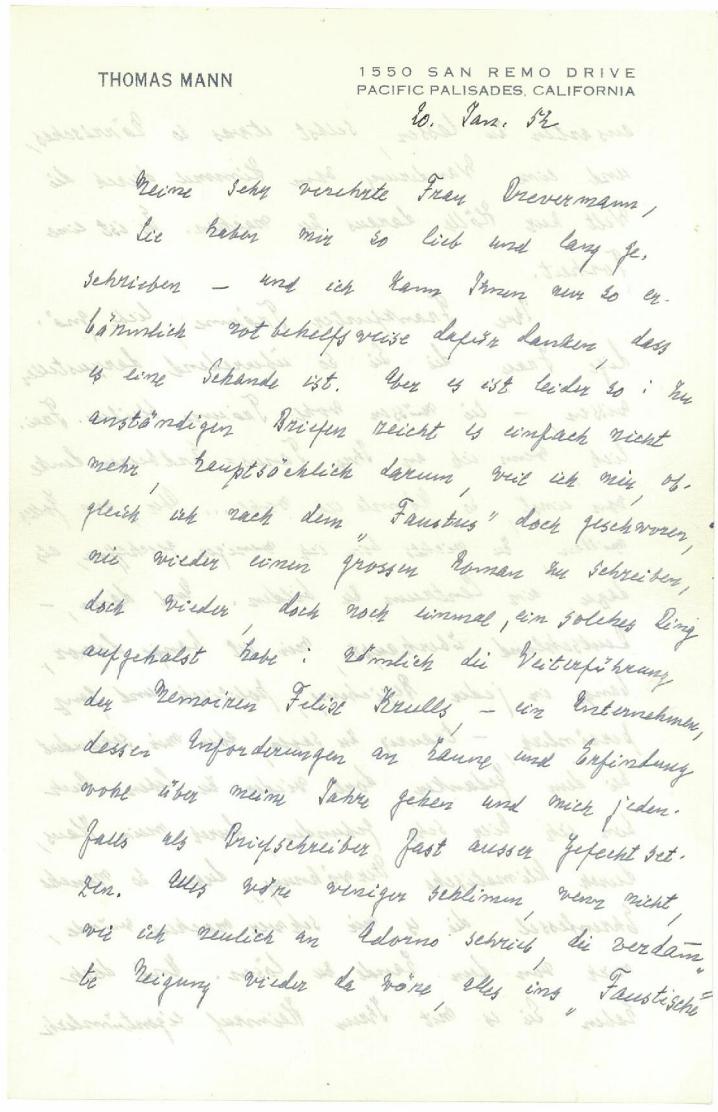
98. Man Ray

Nice letter of Thomas Mann about his novel "Faustus" and "Felix Krull"

100. Mann, Thomas (1875-1955), writer. ALS. Pacific Palisades, 20 January 1952. 3 1/2 pp. Large 8vo. With autogr. envelope. € 9.500,-

Important letter to Ms. Ria Drevermann in Frankfurt/Main "[...] I am simply no longer able to write proper letters, mainly because, in spite of my having sworn never to write another great novel after 'Faustus', I have encumbered myself with another such monstrosity: the continuation of the Memoirs of Felix Krull - a project whose demands on mood and inspiration probably are beyond what my years will afford [...] As I recently wrote to Adorno, it all would be less terrible if it were not for my cursed inclination to let everything explode into Faustian proportions, even something as harebrained as this, and turn it into a journey from heaven through the world and then to hell. Such folly [...]" - In reference to the recipient's "dreams" of recalling the poet to Germany: "[...] When I recall your Taunus strawberries of old, I possibly might... But, for heaven's sake, there could hardly be a man less fit for the task of establishing a Centre. And then - Germany altogether; I am afraid of it, afraid in every respect, politically and very personally - it is sad to say, but I shudder at the thought of living there once more. And I have many ties here, my house; I am spoilt by the climate; there are many bonds of honor which would make it difficult for me to bid the country farewell. And yet - you have touched upon a singular matter in calling me home. I do not deny that, the older I get, the stronger grows this almost timid yearning for the old soil in which I some day wish to rest - and

not in this one, which basically knows nothing of me. The old soil, however, is not Germany, it is Europe herself, and more particularly, for me, Switzerland, where I spent the first unforgettable five years of exile, good years that have left in me a feeling of indelible gratitude and fondness. That is where I probably should like to spend my last years and have my headstone... But all in good time; it must all develop and fit into place. The difficulties are many and can be surmounted only with great care and carefulness, without ostentation, with a minimum of noise [...]".

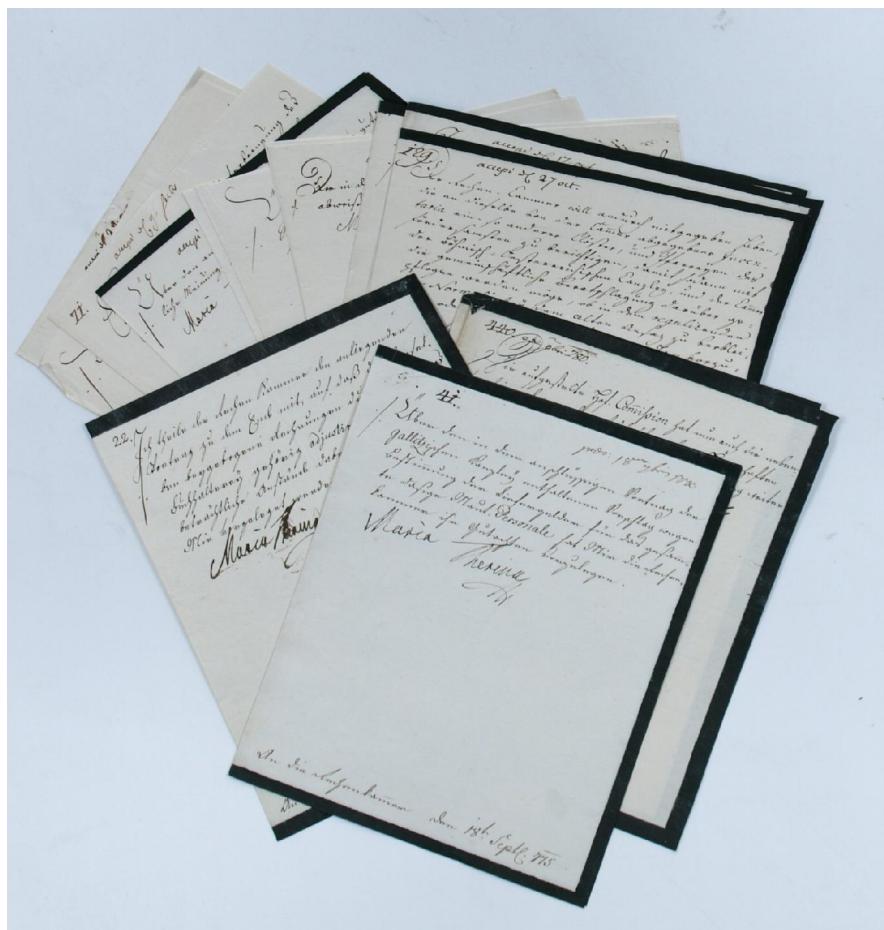


100. Thomas Mann

Large collection of 100 letters signed by Maria Theresia, the mother of Marie Antoinette

101. Maria Theresia, Empress of Austria (1717-1780). 100 LS. Vienna, 1762-1780. 4to. 200 ff., some on black-edged stationery. € 18.500,-
Collection of official letters to Ludwig Count Zinzendorf (1721-80) and his brother Charles (1739-1813). Ludwig Zinzendorf was president of the newly-founded Aulic Chamber of Accounts since 1762; his brother Charles

became counsellor there in 1770 before being made President of the New Aulic Chamber of Accounts by Joseph II in 1782. Ludwig Zinzendorf had been among the first to suggest issuing paper money ("Bancozettel"), a project quickly realised by the government and to which some of the correspondence refers. Charles Zinzendorf is of special interest to scholarship for his diary, which he kept all his life and was recently published by the University of Graz in a monumental edition. The present letters date from the years 1762 (21), 1763 (26), 1764 (17), 1765 (11), 1766 (4), 1767 (4), 1768 (5), 1769 (3), 1770 (4), 1771 (2), 1775 (1), 1778 (1), and 1780 (1).



101. Maria Theresia

102. Marx, Karl, German economist (1818-1883). ALS ("Karl Marx"). London, 20. I. 1875. Small 8vo. 1 ½ pp. € 85.000,-

Exceptionally fine, unpublished letter mentioning several protagonists of the Paris Commune and its aftermath, as well as the sensational trial against the Austrian railway financier Viktor Ofenheim von Ponteuxin, which Marx wishes to include in the second volume of "Das Kapital". Probably addressed to the Viennese socialist Simon Deutsch (1822-77), formerly a Rabbi, bibliographer of Hebrew manuscripts, and businessman, since turned revolutionary and established in Constantinople. In 1874 he had succeeded Marx as member of the directorate of the First International (by then reduced to near-irrelevance). "Lieber Deutsch, Sie entschuldigen, wenn ich Ihnen immer nur ein paar Zeilen schreibe. Ich bin gerade überbeschäftigt. Jourde's Erklärung hat hier unter der franz. Flüchtlingschaft allgemein missfallen, und ist er von Lissagaray wegen derselben in einem hiesigen Caffeehaus, in Gegenwart vieler Franzosen, verhöhnt worden. Er ist ein anmassender, aufgeblasener Bursche, dabei nichts au fonds du sac. Er hat sich nach Strassburg verzogen, wo er unter Bismarck's Schutz lebt. Offenheim's Verfahren - ich danke Ihnen bestens für Ihre Bemühung - wundert mich nicht. Es ist in der Art dieser voleurs-parvenus.

Können Sie mir von Wien, gegen Vergütung der Kosten, die Zeitungsnummern verschaffen worin der Process Offenheim ausführlich berichtet ist? Ich brauche ihn für meinen zweiten Band. Meine Tochter lässt Sie bestens grüssen. Was macht Ihr Bekannter von Carlsbad, der langweilige Pariser Börsenagent? Sehn Sie den Mann noch? [...] ("I hope you will forgive me for always writing just a few lines. I have been overly busy. Jourde's declaration has been met with general disapproval here among the French refugees, and Lissagaray mocked him for it in a local coffee house in the presence of many Frenchmen. He is a presumptuous, self-impressed fellow, with little to show for himself. He has taken himself to Strassburg, where he lives under Bismarck's protection. Offenheim's trial - thank you for all your efforts - does not surprise me. It's what you expect from these parvenu thieves. Can you send me newspaper copies from Vienna that have detailed reports on Offenheim's trial? I will reimburse you, of course. I need it for my second volume. Many greetings from my daughter. What is that Carlsbad acquaintance of yours up to, the boring stock agent from Paris? Do you still see him at all? [...]"). - Marx moved to London in May 1849, remaining there for the rest of his life. This important letter deals, in part, with the 'Communards,' members and supporters of the 1871 provisional French government formed after the Franco-Prussian war by Marxists and anarchists. Following the war, many thousands of Communards were executed, and the rest were deported or fled abroad, amongst them the Finance Delegate of the Commune, Francois Jourde, who in 1874 masterminded an escape from the Ducos Peninsula, along with other deportees. Their escape was well-publicized in the world's press. - This letter also references the trial of Viktor Ofenheim, who was implicated in receiving bribes on behalf of Transylvanian Railways. His defense was that his conduct was entirely in keeping with prevailing practices, and that, if anyone was responsible, it was the government. He was acquitted in February 1875. Marx refers here to needing information about the trial for his "second volume" - a reference to "Das Kapital". - Marx letters with such important references that include not only his followers, but his famous work, are exceedingly rare. - Slightly wrinkled; tiny tear to upper edge professionally restored; otherwise in fine condition.

103. Masaryk, Tomás Garrigue (1850–1937), founder and first president of Czechoslovakia. 3 ALS ("T. G. Masaryk"). Topolc, Lány, and [Prague], 1930. Altogether (2+2+7½+2 =) 11 ½ pp. on 8 ff. 4°. With 4 envelopes (3 with autogr. address). € 3.000,-

In English, to the British journalist Annie Christitch. I: "I'm not surprised, that our people behaved, as they did. I told you often, that our catholic party & their press is rotten. The Austro Hung. catholicism has been enslaved by the Viennese Court; Vienna ruled the Church & used it as a police. That's all. They are used to that slavery & only the now generation may outgrow this deplorable education [...]" (letter dated 24 May 1930). – III: Letter dated 5 Oct. 1930, about the closing of a Czech paper (possibly "Cech")?: "this bad, really very bad paper died; it will be a relief to the archbishop for he paid it (he told me himself!), & it may have some good effect on the remaining catholic papers [...]. – III: "[...] Almost all reports of the affairs in Subcarp. Russia are conceived from a political party-standpoint; yet things are very complicated. Concerning the Orthodoxy, even the Statesman's Year-book for 1930 gives the figure of 73,000; we will soon know, what the recent census has to tell. In any case there is no favorization of this church; I concede, that there is an unclear mixing of russophilism with the concomitant orthodoxy, perhaps even among officials. I myself often point out, to take care of the priests coming from Russia; they are not educated & may be poor outlaws only too prone to find a living. This part of our republic needs education & hygienic care, hospitals etc, & that is pretty well done. Didn't I tell you, that we (soon after the war) sent there a good deal of chocolate – they sold it to the local Jews, believing, that it comes from the devil, because it is so black. And such stories I could tell you more than one, indicating the primitiveness of the population [...] I hope the autonomous diet will be created the next year – we must take care not have the Ruthenians by means of their autonomy dominated by the other parties [...]" (letter dated 26 Dec. 1930). – Mostly on stationery with embossed letterhead of the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia; one envelope with well-preserved seal.

rechtschaffen ist. Ich kann sehr wenig darüber und habe sehr
viel Schreibmaschine geschrieben London, 20 Janvier, 1875.

auf Lederbeschlagem Fall
Leerer Deutsche

Idee entschuldigen, wenn ich Ihnen immer nur ein paar Zeilen
schreibe - Ich bin gerade überbeschäftigt -
Ioudes Erblösung hat hier unter den franz. Flüchtlinge kaum
allgemein missfallen, und sicher von Lossegang wegen
derselben - einem kleinen Caffeehaus - gegenwart viele
Straßen verboten worden. Es ist ein anmender, auf
geblasener Bereich, dabei nichts anfangt da sie es hat
sich nach Marsburg versetzen, wo er unter Bismarck's
Schutz lebt.

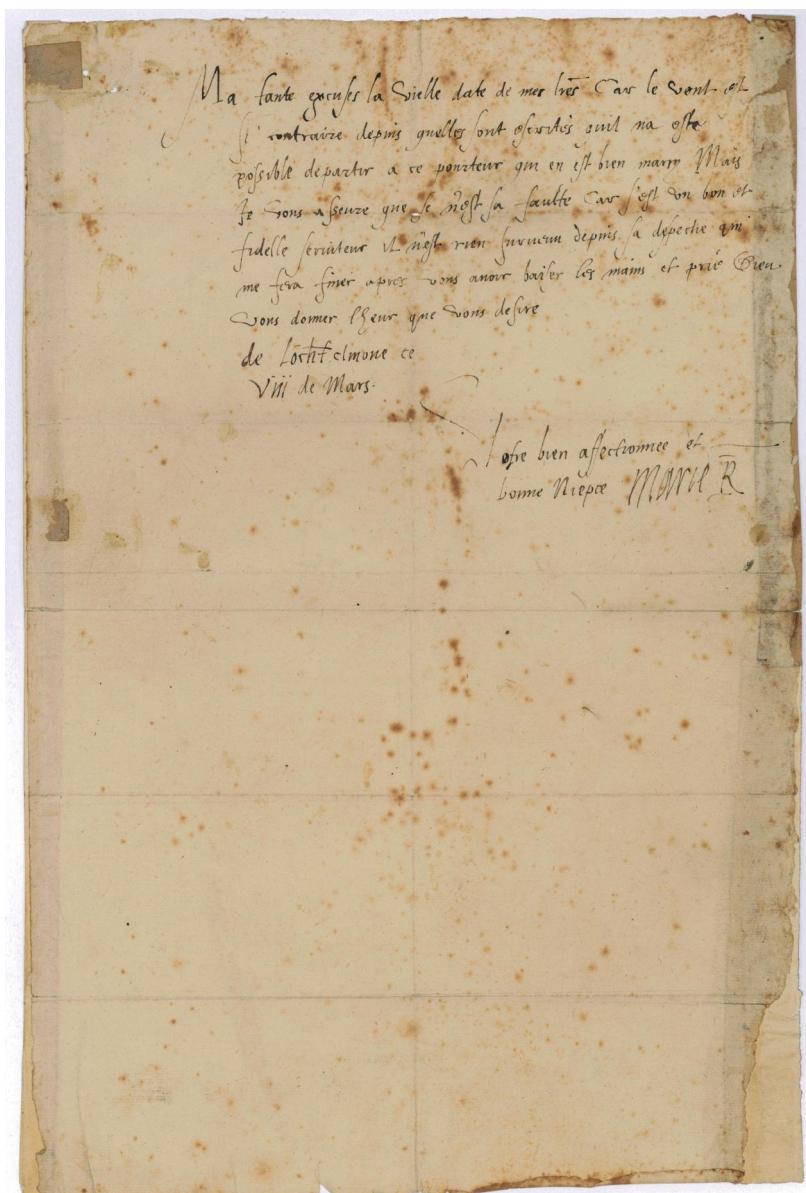
Oppenheim's Verfahren - ich danke Ihnen bestens für
Ihre Bewilligung - wundert mich nicht. Es ist in der
Art dieser volkstümlichen Maritals.

Können Sie mir von Wien gegen Vergütung der Kosten, ~~die~~ die
die Leitungsmänner verschaffen nevin den Prozess
Oppenheim ausführlich berichtet sei. Ich brauche
- Es für meinen zweiten Band. Ich danke

104. Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen of Scotland and of France (1542-1587). LS ("Marie R."). Loch Leven Castle, 8 March [1564]. Folio. ½ p. Eagle watermark. In French. € 35.000,-

Very early letter to the Duchess d'Aerschot, to whom she apologizes for the lateness of several letters: "Ma tante, excuses la vielle date de mes l[ett]res, car le vent est si contraire, depuis qu'elles sont esrites, qu'il n'a esté possible de partir à ce pourteur qui en est bien marry; mais je vous asseure que se n'est sa faulte; car s'est un bon et fidelle serviteur. Il n'est rien survenu depuis sa despêche; qui me fera finir, après vous avoir baiser les mains, et prié Dieu vous donner l'heur que vous desire [...]" (punctuation modernized). - Some brownstaining; edges worn and remargined. Traces of folds. Very rare; auction records since 1950 list not a single letter by Mary pre-dating her marriage to Lord Darnley.

¶ Published in: A. Labanoff, Lettres, instructions et mémoires de Marie Stuart, reine d'Écosse (London 1844), vol. I, pp. 212f.



104. Mary, Queen of Scots

- 105. Masereel, Frans**, Flemish painter and graphic artist (1889-1972). 2 autograph letters signed. N. p., 1924 and 1925. Large 8vo. Altogether (1+1=) 2 pp. on 2 ff. € 850,-
 To Friedrich Herrmann, head of production at S. Fischer, Berlin, on woodcuts he created for Arthur Holitscher's "Narrenbaedeker", which was still published this year: "Je suis tout à fait d'accord avec le modèle cointoint. Cela fera un très joli livre, d'un format original. Plus tard, sur les epreuves que vous m'enverrez je vous indiquerai la place exacte des bois [...]" (17. XI. 1924). - "Je vais finir ces jours ci les bois pour le 'Narrenbaedeker' d'Holitscher. Je vous prie donc de m'envoyer le plus rapidement possible les épreuves du texte, afin que je puisse y indiquer l'emplacement des gravures [...]" (16. I. 1925).

13 autograph letters of Matisse with some sketches to his wife Amélie

- 106. Matisse, Henri**, painter and graphic artist (1869-1954). 13 autograph letters, most of them signed ("H. Matisse", "Henri", "H. M." or "H", 2 of them presumably incomplete, another one in draft). Sevilla and other places, 1910-1934. With 7 sketches (ink drawings). Altogether 28 pp. on 17 ff. Various formats. Accompanied by an autograph letter signed by his daughter Marguerite to her father (19 Dec. 1910. 8vo. 4 pp. on double leaf). € 110.000,-
 Mostly to his wife Amélie, to "Emile" and "Marg" (the latter possibly his illegitimate daughter Marguerite or the sculptress Marg Moll; "Emile" might be Matisse's friend Emile Wéry). The largely dashed-off, but long and interesting letters begin with reports from Sevilla sent to his wife Amélie. Later letters mostly lack dates; one is written on board the steamship "Rotterdamscher Lloyd". Matisse describes his travels and impressions, his encounters and the progress of his work. Several letters contain extensive instructions for errands of all kinds. - "[...] Je viens d'arranger une nature morte dont je ne veux rien dire en ce moment, car je ne veux pas la compromettre, mais je pense que tu seras contente. Je travaille avec les couleurs d'Iturrino [i.e. the painter Francisco Gonzales de Iturrino] en attendant celles que je l'ai demandées [...] Je viens contrarié de savoir Purmann malade[,] fais ce que tu pourras, tu sais qu'il a été si dévoué pour nous, et les amitiés sont rares [...]" In this letter from Sevilla (19 Oct. 1910, with a pen-and-ink illustration), Matisse also discusses his economic situation and promises to take his wife along on a planned trip to Egypt the following year. - On 20 December 1910 the artist describes his recently-completed "Spanish Still Life", today in the Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg (in two different versions; cf. "Gemälde und Plastiken in den Museen der Sowjetunion", Leningrad 1984, nos. 34 und 35): "[...] Dans une pièce badigeonnée en rose un canapé (empire) contre le mur en bois de noyer recouvert en percale vert émeraude avec des rideaux (cigognes) rose très pale. sur le canapé le tapis que j'ai acheté à Madrid est jeté sur le côté droit. Devant le canapé une table Louis Philippe avec un tapis à fleurs imitation tapisserie mais faite très bien, un pot de fleur peint en bleue contenant un Geranium avec quelques fleurs rouge un peu vineux, à côté quelques oignons roses et un piment vert. Derrière le pot une grosse courge blanc ivoire tacheté de vert courge ficelée [...]" (with three pen-and-ink sketches). - In a letter draft (Sevilla, 14 Dec. 1910) to an unknown buyer, Matisse states his reasons for declining to extend a discount and explains his insistence on a specific price for a picture. - The letters from the following years contain extensive travel reports as well as information on paintings completed and on meetings with other painters, including Renoir. Three letters to "Emile" (1934) contain extensive instructions regarding photos and shipments of Matisse's sculptures and paintings (with three pen-and-ink sketches). - Occasional slight staining; slight paper defects to one pencil letter restored; otherwise well-preserved throughout.

- 107. Maupertuis de Moreau, Pierre-Louis**, mathematician, astronomer and philosopher (1698-1759). ALS ("Maupertuis"). Berlin, 3. IV. 1750. Large 8vo. 1 p. € 5.000,-
 To the naturalist and philosopher Samuel Christian Hollmann (1696-1787), about his "Philosophiae naturalis primae lineac" (Göttingen, 1749), "qui quoiqu'un Ouvrage Elementaire, portent tous les caractères d'un Auteur Subtil et profond, la netteté et la précision qui y règnent [...]".

- 108. Mauriac, François**, French writer and Nobel Prize laureate (1885-1970). Autograph manuscript (fragment). Malagar, 14. VII. 1938. 4to. 7 pp. on 7 ff. € 2.800,-
 Notes written over a period of several days in his Malagar country house in the Garonne Valley, near Langon. In the ms., later expanded into an article for "Figaro", Mauriac describes his impressions on arriving at the beloved estate where, since 1903, he spent almost every summer from Easter to the grape harvest: "Après une journée de

Paris où j'ai reçu des Espagnols, des Basques, des Polonais, où j'ai causé avec un archiduc, un dominicain, un ministre - tout à coup se trouver à Malagar, au coeur de ce Juillet fauve - avec la mouche bourdonnante de mon enfance, avec cette voix toujours la même à leur cheval, des hommes qui sulfatent la vigne [...] (L'insignifiance totale de nos gestes je la connais. J'en prends connaissance dans ce parfum de la vigne chauffée). Il existe un rapport que je démêle mal entre l'insignifiance totale de nos gestes et le parfum de la vigne chauffée. Me voici à l'une des extrémités de ce grand corps qu'on appelle une nation et qui ne prend conscience de cette solidarité terrible que lorsque les cloches sonnent la guerre [...]" - Only this native soil, Mauriac contends, is still capable of making man happy, as both the unavoidable trials and the fortunate moments of life have kept their human dimensions. The main threat is posed by the megalomaniac ideas of dictators, such as Mussolini: "Il n'est pas de pire malheur pour un peuple que d'être obligé de s'égaler à l'idée qu'un grand homme se fait de lui. L'Italie moderne condamnée à incarner l'idée imbécile de Mussolini et qui la paye déjà du plus grand malheur qui put lui arriver: ce peuple dévorant sur sa frontière. Ces avanturiers que leur génie précipite dans la faute qu'un Roi d'intelligence mediocre aurait su éviter [...] Il n'est pas de pire malheur pour une nation et pour les peuples vaincus, que d'être condamné à égaler l'idée qu'un audacieux se fait d'elle [...] Mussolini fixé à jamais sur ces frontières italiennes l'Allemagne dévoratrice - comme Napoléon a fixé sur les nôtres l'Italie et l'Allemagne: ces hommes dont ce n'est pas le métier que de conduire leur peuple. Ces rêveurs que sont les [...] hommes qu'on devrait avoir le droit de fusiller [...]" - François Mauriac associated himself with the Catholic left ("Renouveau catholique") and was close to the Résistance in WWII. - Left edge somewhat irregular (torn from a copybook); remaining edges gilt.



106. Henri Matisse

109. Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor (1459-1519). Payment instruction with royal handmark ("per regem per se"). Klausen (South Tyrol), 14. II. 1508. Oblong 8vo. 1 p. € 2.500,-
Order to pay 50 guilders to Lienhard Wallisser, but ten days after Maximilian was elected Emperor in the Dome of Trent. With the assent of Pope Julius II, Maximilian took the title "Elected Roman Emperor", thus ending the centuries-old custom that the Holy Roman Emperor had to be crowned by the pope, as the Republic of Venice refused to let Maximilian cross its territory to go to Rome. - Occasional slight brownstaining; bottom right corner clipped.

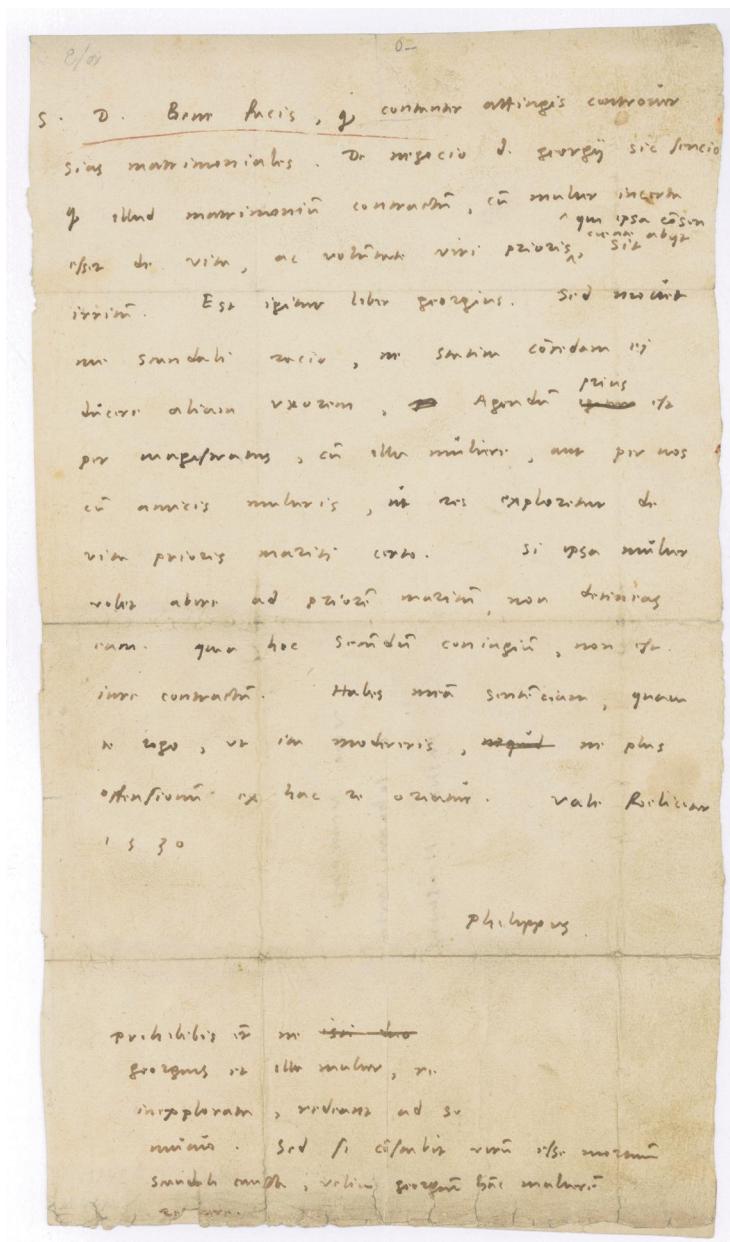
110. Mazzini, Giuseppe, politician and freedom fighter (1805-1872). ALS. High Holborn, n. d. 16mo. 2 pp. on double leaf. € 2.500,-
To Sabilla Novello, concerning two tickets for a concert. - Sabilla Novello (1821-1904), daughter of the musician and publisher Vincent Novello and sister of the singer Clara Novello, taught music and was also active as an illustrator and translator. - Insignificant traces of mounting in left margin.

111. Melanchthon, Philipp, humanist and reformer (1497-1560). ALS ("Philippus"). [Wittenberg], Easter [14 April 1555]. Folio (194 x 320 mm). In Latin. 2 pp. € 45.000,-
To the Protestant theologian Sebastian Boetius in Halle, writing to recommend the young priest Christian Hertwig junior. Boetius (1515-73), who had studied under Luther and Melanchthon at Wittenberg, succeeded Justus Jonas as superintendent of Halle and founded the famous Library of St Mary, still in existence. - In his letter, Melanchthon reminds his former student that their minds often run in the same channel, as their letters show, and describes the role of the ideal pastor. He recommends Hertwig for such a position, both on the strength of his doctrines as on that of his moral fibre: "S[alutem] d[ico] reverendo vir & cariss[imo] frater. Memini antea in quada[m] ad te epistola hac uti similitudine, de qua sepe cogito. Ut in navi remiges, amisso gubernatore, cuius cernere signa & cora[m] audire ma[n]data potera[n]t, necesse est sua sponte maiore cura concordia[m] tutti et co[n]silia co[n]ferre. Sic nos oportet co[n]iu[n]ctiores esse, cu[m] principes cura ecclesiar[um] paru[m] adficiantur, ac insu[m]eamur summu[m] gubernatore[m] filii dei qui non deerit nobis invocantib[us] ipsu[m]. Spes facta est huic Christiano Hertwic nato ex pastore ecclesia vicina oppido Hertzberg, praefectu[m] vestru[m] ei commendatu[r]um esse ecclesia[m] qua[n]da[m]. Quare te oro ut p[er]fecto eu[m] co[m]me[n]des, sed ita ut tu quoq[ue] consideres doctrina[m] & mores huius iuvenis. Vides quale sit seculu[m] in hac circumstantia [P]. Ideo qua[n]tu[m] potes vicinis ecclesiis consulito. De sale tibi gratia[m] habeo, et si nollem te sumptus fecisse mea causa. Sed benevolentia tua delector. Mitto pagellas, quia alia nu[n]c no[n] erant ad manu[m] [...]" - Christian Hertwig (b. in Buckau c. 1530, d. before Oct. 1574) was probably the elder of two sons of the like-named former Augustinian monk C. Hertwig (c. 1495-1562), who left his order in 1526 and was recommended to the Elector by Justus Jonas and Luther in 1531. Christian the younger studied at Wittenberg for a year before teaching the gospel in Brandenburg. Twice Melanchthon interceded on his behalf: on 25 March 1555, shortly before the present letter to Boetius, he provided Hertwig with a personal letter of recommendation, quoting Georg Buchholzer's praise for the young man and appealing to anyone in a position to help to provide him with an office (CR VIII, 449f.). - Slightly browned; traces of folds. Altogether in fine condition. Unpublished. Melanchthons Briefwechsel (ed. H. Scheible), vol. VII, p. 295, no. 7449. Koehler, Epistolae quaedam Phil. Melanthonis (1802), 37 note x. De Wette/Seidemann, Dr. Martin Luthers Briefe VI (1856), 646.

112. Melanchthon, Philipp, humanist and reformer (1497-1560). ALS ("Philippus"). [Wittenberg, 19 March] 1530. Folio. 1 p. With autogr. address and traces of seal. € 28.000,-
To Johannes Weber, priest in Neustadt an der Orla, praising him for a decision in a matter of matrimony and giving him further advice: the marriage of Georg Jüngkling and Else Moser is declared invalid; Jüngkling must separate from her as long as the fate of her first husband remains uncertain. However, for the time being he must not remarry, and the marriage will become valid if it is proved that the first husband is dead: "S[alutem] D[ico] | Bene facis, quod con[s]tanter attingis controversias matrimoniales. De negocio d. georgii sic sencio[:] Quod illud matrimonium contractum, cum mulier incerta esset de vita, ac voluntate viri prioris, qui ipsa consenteat abiit, sit irritum. Est igitur liber georgius. Sed movet me scandali racio, ne statim concedam ei ducere aliam uxorem. Agendum prius est per magistratus, cum illa muliere, aut per nos cum amicis mulieris, ut res exploretur de vita prioris mariti certo. Si ipsa mulier volet abire ad priorem maritum, non detineas eam, quia hoc secundum

coniugium non est iure contractum. Habes meam sentenciam, quam te rogo, ut ita modereris, ne plus offensionum ex hac re oriatur [...] Prohibebis etiam, ne georgius et illa mulier, re inexplorata, redeant ad se mutuo. Sed si consentit virum esse mortuum, scandali caussa, velim georgium hanc mulierem re[tin]ere". - The background is explored in Luthers Briefwechsel, vol. V, note to no. 1494: Else Moser had been married to the gunsmith Hieronymus Malter, who had fought in the service of King Louis of Hungary and had been taken prisoner at the Battle of Mohács in 1526. A letter written by Malter, requesting his wife to visit him in Hungary, where he was being held prisoner of war, arrived only in 1529, shortly after she had remarried. Thus, it had to be determined whether or not the first husband was still alive. - Slightly dust-soiled and some edge damage; slight tears to folds remargined.

¶ Melanchthons Briefwechsel (ed. H. Scheible), vol. IV (Stuttgart 2007), p. 878.



112. Philipp Melanchthon

113. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Felix (1809–1847), composer. AMusQS. Braunschweig, September 1839. 1 p. on double leaf. 8°. € 22.000,-

Three bars of singing scores from Mendelssohn's oratory "Paulus" (op. 36), the beginning of the chorus, "Show us clemency, great Gods". With dedication "to Mrs. Helene Hollandt in kind memory." – "But why do the horns not start?" – In August and September of 1839, Mendelssohn Bartholdy had spent several days as a guest at the Braunschweig villa Salve Hospes, which Helene Hollandt's (1816–1866) adoptive father, the grain and hops merchant Dietrich Wilhelm Krause (1773–1845), had built in the early 19th century and which had become a center of Braunschweig's cultural life and society, a place frequented by Caroline Schlegel, Friedrich Schelling, and Hans Christian Andersen. – Decorative lithographed border. Noticeable edge defects; slight paper loss in upper right corner (no loss to text). Somewhat dusty.



114. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Felix (1809–1847), composer. ALS. Leipzig, 11 July 1846. 1 p. on double leaf. Large 4°. With autogr. address and well-preserved seal. € 7.500,-

In German. To the city councillor J. Seydlitz in Cologne: "Today I approach you with a musico-diplomatic request. Mrs. Hermentag (I hope I am not misspelling the name) has repeatedly desired me to procure a permanent position as a concert singer for Miss Schloss, either here or elsewhere. Now, counter to my expectations, I just have heard of such a position, and it is possible that the same might be given to Miss Schloss, but before I could do anything in this matter I would have to know whether she will be available next winter and whether she is inclined to accept such a position in Germany, on German (not English) terms. This question, however, I hesitate to pose to Miss Schloss directly, and I also do not wish to trouble you with it, but as you see Mrs. Hermentag so frequently and she seemed to close to Miss Schloss, this way seemed the easiest to me to find out, and so I ask this of you [...]" . – The recipient of this letter was the son-in-law of the jurist Erich Heinrich Verkenius (1776–1841). Mendelssohn Bartholdy visited him on August 15 during his journey to Birmingham, where his oratory "Elias" was to enjoy its first performance on August 26. – The Cologne contralto Sophie Schloss (1822–1903) had known Mendelssohn Bartholdy since 1836. She had sung at the Lower Rhine Music Festival in Düsseldorf in 1839 under Mendelssohn Bartholdy's direction; later she frequently participated in concerts at the Leipzig Gewandhaus and sung in several first performances of Mendelssohn Bartholdy's works (including the definitive version of the "First Walpurgis Night", op. 60, 1843). – With small registration mark in blue pencil at top left corner of the first page.

115. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Felix (1809–1847), composer. ALS. No place or date [but Leipzig, 30 September 1835]. 2/3 p. Large 4to. € 5.000,-

Unpublished letter to an unnamed recipient: "May I request you to let me know at your earliest convenience when I may expect with certainty the scores for 'Medea' and Cherubini's 'Abencerrages'? Apart from that, it has just been decided that the 2nd Finale from Don Juan (which is usually omitted) is to be performed at the end of the 2nd Concerto and must therefore be written out as soon as possible. I therefore beg you to send me the score of the 2nd Act from Don Juan soon [...]" . – Slightly browned due to paper; place and date stated by a description in a later hand (included).

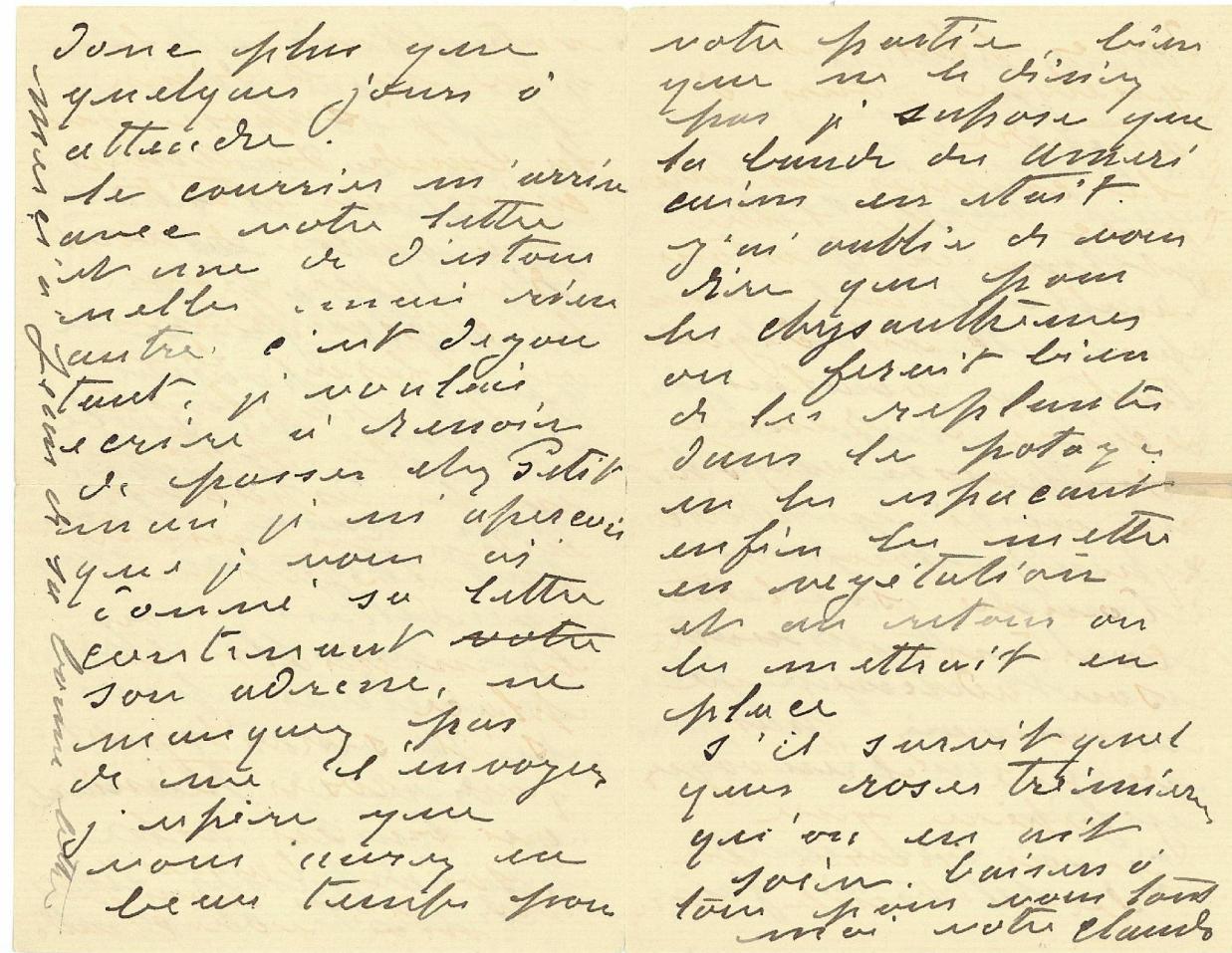
116. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Felix (1809–1847), composer. ALS. Leipzig, 17. VII. 1843. 4to. 1 p. With autograph address. € 7.500,-

To his English publisher Edward Buxton: "Many thanks for your kind letter [...]. I shall remain here during the whole of this summer, & therefore expect the pleasure of seeing you at the end of next month, when we may talk over everything about the 'erste Walpurgisnacht'. The day of publication of the Songs shall not be fixed until I have heard from you, and I have not the least objection to call them Vocal Quartetts, and to translate 'im Freien zu singen' by 'to be sung without Accompts', as you suggest. Only about the arrangement of the Sonata I am sorry not to be able to meet your wishes, being prevented by several reasons; I think it impossible to arrange any Composition of this kind in a satisfactory way for the Violin, at least I for myself would not be able to do it and please myself. Therefore if people object, as you say they do, to David's arrangement of my first Sonata, I am sure they are right in as far as the effect is not the same as with Violoncello, nor even half as good - but they are wrong if they think it is David's fault, because I am sure it cannot be done in a better way, at least I should certainly not be able to do it as well [...]" . - Two small clipped sections from opening letter (no loss to text).

117. Monet, Claude (1840–1926), French painter. Autograph letter signed. Belle-Île, November 9, 1886. 8°. 4 pp. € 39.000,-

Comprehensive letter to his future wife Alice Hoschedé on his paintings and how motivated he is to work, talking about Renoir, whom he wants to see soon, and his art dealer Georges Petit, on the sun that does not shine, and how sad he is not to see it, etc.: „Une fameuse journée de travail hier, et quel temps superbe. J'étais un peu remonté et me promettais de la besogne pour aujourd'hui mais ce matin le soleil est voilé. J'espère cependant pour tantôt. Que de mal, et maintenant chaque jour mauvais est pour moi un crève cœur, enfin. J'ai beaucoup de lettres à faire. Je profite de cette matinée car il me faut songer à mes cadres car au retard il sera trop tard et c'est très difficile ne sachant guère ce que je pourrai exposer, ni seulement si l'exposition aura lieu, étant toujours sans nouvelles. Je compte être de retour pour le 14 ou 15 c'est à dire ce dimanche en huit, je ne puis dépasser cette limite ce n'est donc plus que quelques jours à attendre. Le courrier m'arrive avec votre lettre et une de d'Estournelles. C'est dégoutant; je voulais écrire à Renoir de passer chez Petit mais je m'aperçois que que je vous ai donné sa lettre

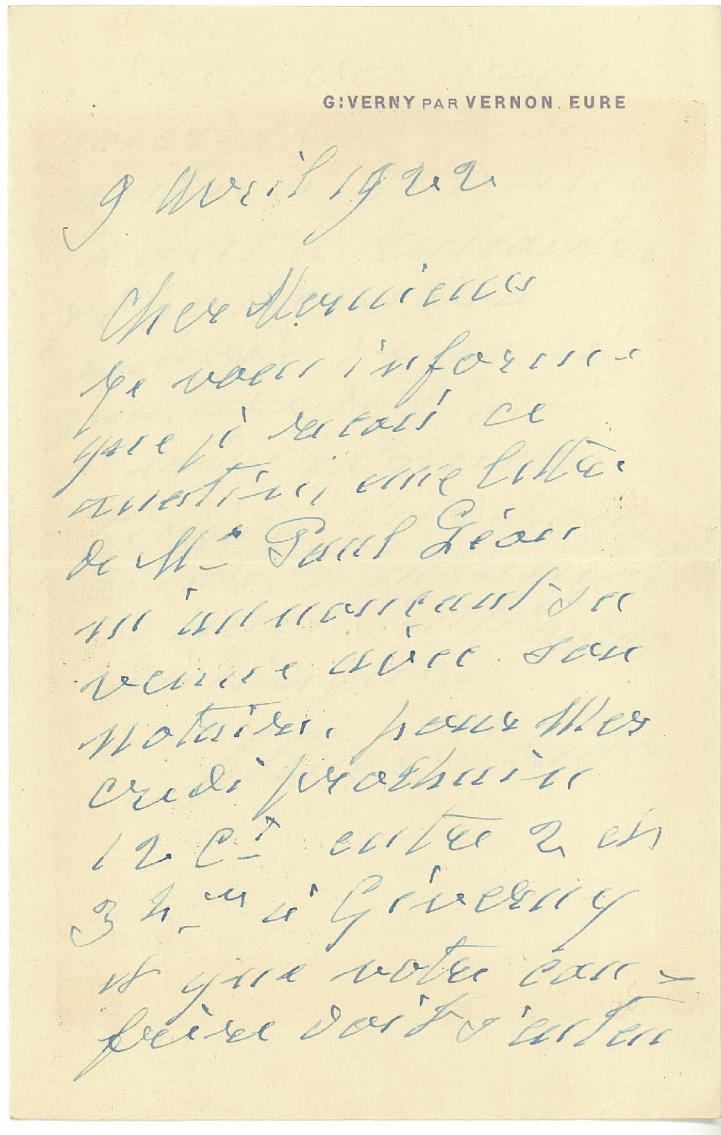
contenant son adresse, ne manquez pas de me l'envoyer. J'espère que vous aurez beau temps pour votre partie [...] j'ai oublié de vous dire que pour les chrysanthèmes on ferait bien de les replanter dans le potager en les espacant, enfin les mettre en végétation, et au retour on les mettrait en place. S'il survit quelques roses trémières qu'on en ait soin. Baisers à tous, votre Claude“.



117. Claude Monet

118. Monet, Claude (1840–1926), French painter. Autograph letter signed. Giverny par Vernon, April 9, 1922. 2 pp. 8°. € 18.000,-

Important letter to a civil law notary on signing the contract of his donation of „The Nympheas“ to the French State: „Je vous informe que je reçois ce matin, une lettre de M. Paul Léon m'annonçant sa venue avec son notaire, pour mercredi prochain 12 entre 2 et 3 heures, à Giverny et que votre confrère doit s'entendre avec vous pour cette rencontre à Giverny. Laquelle rencontre je pense, sera suivie de la signature de l'acte à votre cabinet. Recevez, cher Monsieur [...].“ – Monet had never obtained an order by the French government, nor was he honoured by or sold something to the French State. At the age of 78, he made an extraordinary donation to the Republic, and four days after the ceasefire that had ended WWI he wrote to Clemenceau on this subject; finally, four series of his great picture cycle, altogether 12 plates, were ceremoniously unveiled in 1927 – one year after his death.



118. Claude Monet

119. Munch, Edvard, Norwegian Symbolist painter (1863-1944). Autograph letter signed. N. p., [fl. 1922]. 8vo. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp on a lettercard. € 6.000,-
 To an unnamed "Herr Direktor" - compliant to the oral tradition the art historian Oswald Götz (1899-1960) - on the occasion of sending some of his works: "[...] Ich gestatte mir, Ihnen durch mein Sendung ein Gruß bringen. Das Weiben Kopf und Portrait Delius in Wiesbaden bitte ich Ihnen zu behalten und das anner Portrait Delius an unsere lieben Freunde geben. - Ich möchte Ihnen auch bitten so freundliche sein uns sein Adresse zu senden. Mir geht es jetzt gesundheitlich ganz gut. Ich werde nächstens ein kurze Reise nach Venedig machen und nach die helle Nordische Sommernacht ein tiefblaue Italienische erleben [...] P. S. Wenn ich Ihr Name nicht ganz richtig buchstaviert habe bitte ich um Entschuldigung". - The British composer Frederick Delius (1862-1934) was a student of Edvard Grieg, and had met Munch in Paris in 1895. The above-mentioned portrait of Delius was created in 1922 and shows Delius during an open-air concert. - Slightly browned due to paper and small tear in the centerfold; lower margin somewhat wrinkled.

120. Nabokov, Vladimir, writer (1899-1977). TLS. Los Angeles, 3. X. 1960. Large 4to. 1 p. 1 S.
With typed envelope. € 3.500,-

Fine letter to the entomologist John G. Franclemont (1912-2004): "I am mailing you three round tins of papered leps which I collected this year in California (mainly Mandeville Canyon, Los Angeles and Glacier Lodge, Inyo County) in between working on the screenplay of *LOLITA*. Therein you will find two subspecies of an interesting *Cercyonis* (conspecific with *behri*, *paula*, and *masoni*) from both localities, and some good examples of *P. emigdionis* from above San Bernadino. The names on the envelopes are provisional jottings since I had no time to study the material, had no reference works with me and have no memory for names. I shall be happy if your museum accepts these butterflies adding them to the previous batches [...]".

One of only two ALS's of Napoleon on the market in the last decade

121. Napoléon I, Emperor of the French (1769-1821). ALS ("Buonaparte"). Paris, "19 vendémiaire", i.e. 11 October [1795]. 4to. 1½ pp. Edges gilt. € 185.000,-

Letter of recommendation for Louis-Marie-Stanislas Fréron (1754-1802), dispatched to Marseille. Written to Marcelle Clary-Guey in Marseille, the sister-in-law of Désirée Clary, then Napoléon's fiancée. The letter is written six days after Napoléon quelled a royalist insurrection in Paris with the help of Fréron: "Fréron qui va en mission à Marseilles vous remettra cette lettre. Je vous prie, madame, de lui faire toutes les honnetete[s] que vous fairiez à moi-même. Vous trouverez en lui un homme aimant à rendre service, loyal et bon garçon. Je lui ai parlé de l'amitié que j'avais pour votre famille. Ainsi il cherchera à vous être utile. Faites ce qu'il dépendra de vous pour lui faire [...] le séjour de Marseille agréable. Fait[es] lui faire également la connaissance de Mr Lejeans et de Pluvenal. Tout va bien ici; les Royalistes ont été vaincus. Mais vous n'avez pas à craindre que la terreur revienne. Nous ne l'aimons pas plus que vous. Si des occupations majeures ne m'avaient retenu à Paris je serai volontiers venu à Marseilles mais la convention m'a nommée pour commander sous les ordres du représentant Barras l'armée de l'intérieur. Adieu madame. Mes hommages à Mme. Pluvenal et à Mlle. Sophie [i.e., Sophie Guey, sister of Marcelle Clary] aussi qu'à madame votre mère. Mes compli[ments] à Clari [i.e., Etienne-François Clary, husband of the recipient]; assurez-le ainsi que tout ceux de votre famille que je prendrai toujours pour eux [l']intérêt que vous m'inspirez | Buonaparte". - "représentant Barras" is Paul Barras (1755-1829), who had been instrumental in toppling Robespierre the previous year and later served as president of the National Convention. In 1795 Barras was one of the five directors heading the state. Fréron and his fellow-"régicide" Barras had already been to the south of France in 1794; they had been responsible for the large-scale devastation of Marseille. - From the collection of the American banker André de Coppet (1892-1953). - Autograph letters by Napoléon are extremely rare, especially early and familiar letters with a political interest such as this one. The last autograph Napoléon letter to surface on the market was that in the Schramm collection, commanding £230,000 at Christie's (3 July 2007, lot 435).

¶ Published with several textual departures in: Napoléon Bonaparte. Correspondance générale publiée par la Fondation Napoléon, vol. 1, 1784-1797: Les apprentissages (Paris, Fayard, 2004), no. 348 (following an illustration in an auction catalogue, Tours 1952).

122. Napoléon I, Emperor of the French (1769-1821). Printed naval patent signed ("Np"). Le palais des Tuileries [Paris], 25. III. 1813. 490 x 350 mm. Blank form. € 4.500,-

Naval patent for an unnamed American boat, counter-signed by trade secretary Jean-Baptiste Henry Collin (1776-1837), state secretary Pierre Antoine Noël Bruno comte Daru (1767-1829), naval secretary Denis Decrès (1761-1820), and the director general of customs. Fine document from the age of the Napoleonic Wars, when the English army had occupied the Iberian Peninsula, fighting against Napoléon's troops, and field marshal Wellington was about to commence his final (and ultimately successful) attack. The present letter patent was issued by the French consul in Charlestown, New York, Boston or Baltimore ausgestellt and permitted American ships to move more or less freely toward France. The British warships were blocking the U.S. ports and obstructing American trade with France - one of the causes for the War of 1812, not resolved until December 1814. - Large reinforced tears to folds; slight edge damage, otherwise in good condition. Left edge trimmed, touching the printed text of the counter-leaf.

paris le 19 vendémiaire

Serenité qui va au contraire attaquer les vostre cette
lettre j'arrive à Paris de la faire faire toutes les
propositions que vous faites avec même n'oublierez pas
que je trouve ailleurs quelque chose, tout ce que
j'aurai je vais parler de tout ce que faire pour
votre famille aussi et chercher autre chose utile
que ce qu'il dépendra de nous pour faire trouver
ce que je demande agréable faire faire
ce que vous demandez de faire pour plusieurs
tous ces hommes sont probablement morts
Mais vous n'aurez pas craindre que la mort soit
réfugiée dans quelque endroit que vous
souhaiterez faire faire pour que vous.
Si j'occuperai moyen nécessaire pour faire
pour faire pour faire pour faire pour faire pour faire
pour faire pour faire pour faire pour faire pour faire
d'organiser bonnes armes de l'armée.

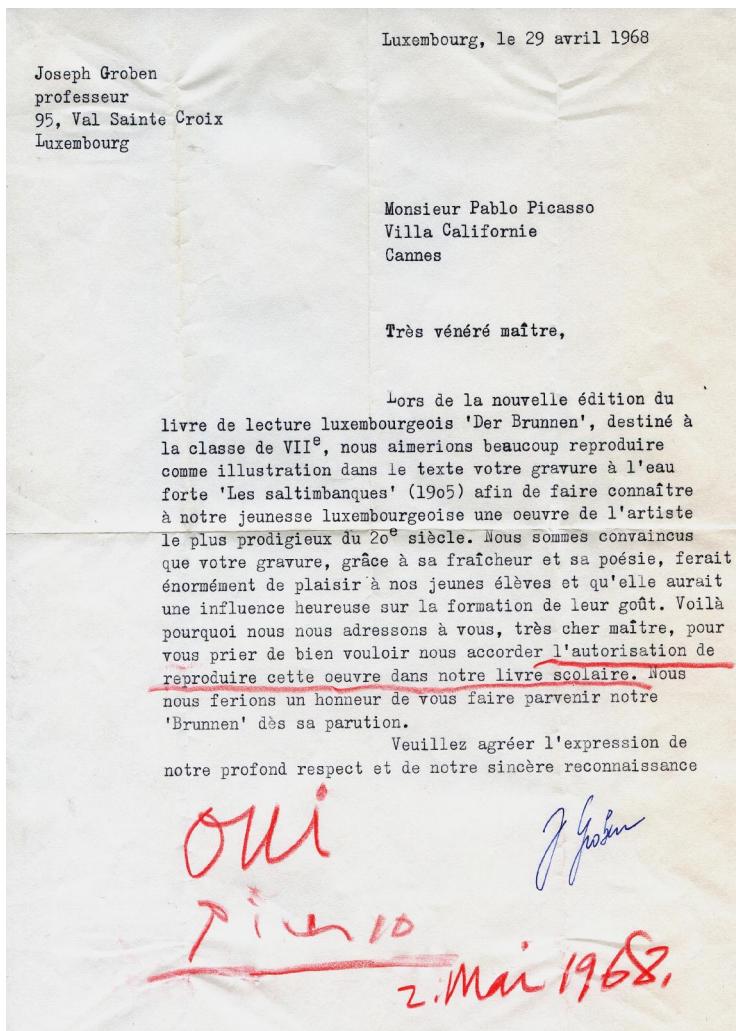
To Sir William Hamilton, "with kindest respects to Lady Hamilton"

123. Nelson, Horatio, 1st Viscount Nelson, British admiral (1758-1805). ALS ("Horatio Nelson" and initials "HN"). Bastia, 18/19 Oct. 1796. 4to. 3 pp. on folded double leaf. On blue paper. € 20.000,- Confidential letter to Sir William Hamilton (1730-1803), English ambassador to Naples and husband of Lady Emma, soon to be Nelson's mistress. Still written with his right hand. "My Dear Sir, The Vice Roy [of Corsica, Sir Gilbert Elliott, Nelson's friend] will write You so fully that it would be impertinent was I to say more, than the Joy I feel at the Resolution taken, and that I may claim some Merit with the King of Naples [Ferdinand IV] for my steady support to his interest which in good truth he highly deserves, not a little must be attributed to Sir John Acton [Prime Minister of Naples] & Yourself, and I have full confidence that the Conduct of Naples will continue to be such that We may pride ourselves for our advice. The greatest confidence must be placed in us, and nothing like Jealousy. God knows I only feel for the King of Naples as I am confident the change in his Government would be subversive of the interest of all Europe. We have a narrow minded Party to work ag[ains]t, but I feel above it. I shall only add that I will still endeavour to prove myself the same Active Officer which the World has said I am. With Kindest Respects to Lady Hamilton [...]" The postscript, dated the following day, is written with a different pen: "Octr 19:th We have just got the Ad[mir]als consent & You will receive his dispatches. Galleys must be sent immediately to Elba to be at our disposal, & the Ships should join our fleet as soon as possible they may come safely to Elba & then form the Junction. - Porto Lorjona must also be partly garrisoned by us. We should not answer it to our Country was anything on which depends the safety of our fleet & army be left to chance. I do not think it impossible but I shall soon be sent to Naples, as the ships are ready I may impress Sir John Acton with the great importance of their sailors. H N. As our Stay in the Mediterranean is a Secret, & not told to Capt[ain] Kelwich, You must tell him to come to Porto Ferraio, his orders are for San Llorenso where we shall not be." Against Nelson's advice, the English fleet was withdrawn from Neapolitan waters and cruised the southern coast of Spain so as to block the Spanish fleet in Cartagena and Cádiz and prevent their uniting with the French fleet in Toulon. Several months after this letter, on 22 July 1797, Nelson was to lose his right arm in the Battle of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Upon his return to Naples in 1798, Emma Hamilton and Nelson fell in love - a relationship tolerated by Sir William, who admired the admiral. Emma gave birth to Nelson's daughter Horatia in 1801, and Nelson lived openly near London with Emma, Sir William, and Emma's mother, in a ménage à trois that fascinated the public. - Traces of old glue on p. 1; note by a different hand on final page.

124. Nicholas I, Czar of Russia (1796-1855). Letter signed. St. Petersburg, 1. I. 1832. Folio. 1 p. Together with a lithographic portrait behind glass in a decorative frame (485:785 mm). € 3.500,- Bestowal of the Order of St. Anna (2nd class) to Count Mikhail Aleksandrovich Korsakov (1794-1869), who had rendered great services in combating the cholera epidemic. - The lithographic portrait shows the oath of Crown Prince Nikolai Alexandrovich Romanov (later Nicholas II) after having attained the age of majority.

125. Picasso, Pablo, painter and sculptor (1881-1973). Portrait card signed ("Picasso") with autogr. envelope. Cannes, 19. VIII. 1963. 1 p. 8vo. € 2.500,- Three-quarter profile portrait; no. 5112 from the "Bildnis" series published by the Süddeutscher Verlag. - Some bleeding to address on envelope and adhesive tape on reverse.

126. Picasso, Pablo, painter and sculptor (1881-1973). Autograph underlining, note and signature on a letter addressed to him. Mougins near Cannes, Av. Notre Dame de Vie, 2. V. 1968. Large 4to. 1 p. With autogr. envelope. € 2.000,- With the underlining and the words "oui | Picasso | 2 May 1968", Picasso grants his permission to reproduce his painting "Les Saltimbanques" (1905) in a Luxembourg school book. - Mougins was Picasso's last firm residence; he lived there from 1961 until his death on 8 April 1973. - Envelope with punched holes (slightly touching text).



126. Pablo Picasso

127. Pissarro, Camille, painter (1830-1903). Autogr. letter (draft). No place or date [c. 1892]. Small 8vo. 2 pp. € 4.500,-

In French, from the formative years of the Impressionist movement: "Would you have the kindness to do me a great service? I received a personal invitation from Berlin for an exhibition by an association I'm not familiar with: the Verein Berliner Künstler [Association of Berlin Artists] at Bellevue St. 3. Because I don't know anything about them would you be so kind as to tell me if that Association is trustworthy and whether my paintings might not clash with the artists who exhibit there. Please excuse my troubling you. I count on your discretion. I've thought about your little painting and corresponded with our friend [art dealer] Portier on the subject but he's had a relapse and is bedridden. I learned this morning that he's doing better and I hope that we'll still be able to pursue our little transaction." The mention of the invitation from Berlin places this letter around the time of Pissarro's involvement in the Association of Berlin Artists exhibition in 1892. This would mark Pissarro's first exposition of this size, an event that the artist himself claimed as a "sensation" - while others, notably the dean of the conservative Berlin artists group, Adolf von Menzel, proclaimed his disdain and rejection of the Impressionist cause. - In fine condition, with a couple light rusty paperclip marks to left edge.

Cher Mr
 Mme Auriez vous l'obligeance
 de me rendre un grand
 service ?
 J'ai reçu de Berlin une
invitation personnelle à faire
à une exposition d'une
société que je ne connais pas
je pense que le Verein Berliner
Künstler dans Bellevuestr 3,
n'ayant aucun renseignement
vous seriez bien aimable de
me dire si ~~je suis~~ cette Société
est sérieuse et si ma peinture
ne serait pas trop en désaccord
avec les artistes qui y exposent.

127. Camille Pissarro

"Et la Propriété? Ce n'est pas une question sociale?"

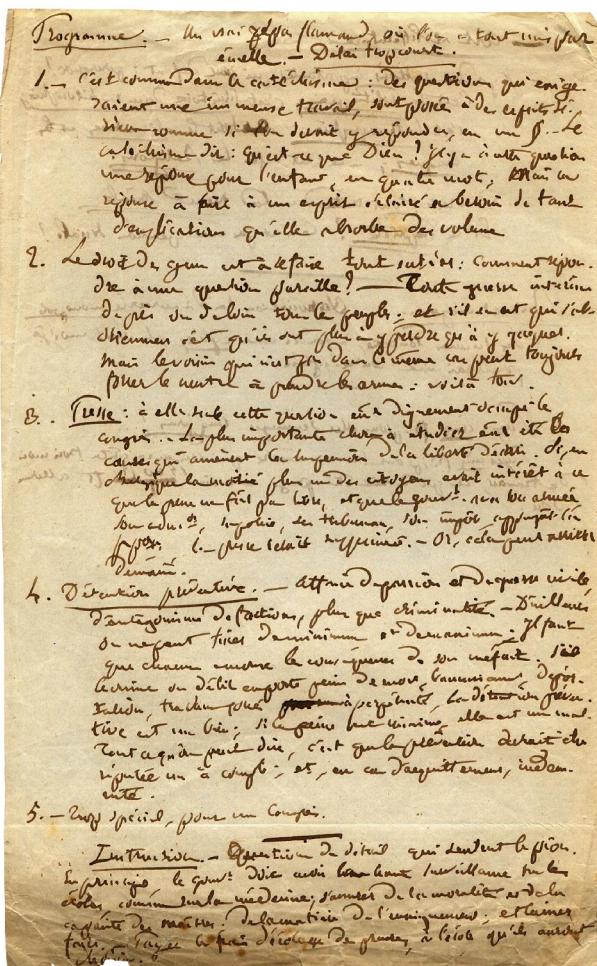
128. Proudhon, Pierre-Joseph, French politician, mutualist philosopher and socialist (1809-1865).

Autograph manuscript. N. p. o. d. Large 8vo. 1½ pp.

€ 4.500,-

Critical remarks on a convention that obviously bored him: "Programme. - Un vrai repas flamand où l'on a tout mis par écuelle. - Délai trop court. 1. - C'est comme dans le catéchisme: des questions qui exigeraient un immense travail, sont posée à des esprits sérieux comme si l'on devait y répondre, en un §. - Le catéchisme dit: qu'est-ce que Dieu? Il y a à cette question une réponse pour l'enfant, en quatre mots: mais la réponse à faire à un esprit éclairé a besoin de tant d'explication qu'elle absorbe des volumes 2. Le droit des gens est à refaire tout entier: comment répondre à une question pareille? - Toute guerre intéresse de près ou de loin tous les peuples; et s'il en est qui s'abstiennent c'est qu'ils ont plus à y perdre qu'à y gagner. Mais le voisin qui n'est pas dans le même cas on peut toujours forcer le neutre à prendre les armes: voilà tout. 3. Presse: à elle seule cette question eût dignement occupé le congrès. - La plus importante chose à étudier eût été les causes qui amènent la suspension de la liberté d'écrire. Si, en Belgique la moitié plus un des citoyens avait intérêt à ce que la presse ne fût plus libre, et que le gouv. avec son armée son adm.on, la police, ses tribunaux, son impôt appuyât la propriété, la presse serait supprimée. - Or, cela peut arriver demain. 4. Détection préventive. - Affaire de passions et de guerre civile, d'antagonisme de factions, plus que criminalité. - D'ailleurs on ne peut fixer de minimum et de maximum. Il faut que chacun encoure les conséquences de son méfait. Si le crime du délit emporte peine de mort, bannissement, déportation, travaux forcés à perpétuité, la détention préventive est un bien; si la peine est minime, elle est un mal. Tout ce qu'on peut dire, c'est que la prevention devrait être réputée un à compte; et, en cas d'acquittement, indemnité. - Trop spécial, pour un congrès. - Instruction. - Questions de détail qui sentent le pion. En principe, le gouv. doit avoir la haute

surveillance sur les écoles, comme sur la médecine; s'assurer de la moralité et de la capacité des maîtres. De la matière de l'enseignement; et laisser faire. - Payer le frais d'écolage des pauvres, à l'école qu'ils auront choisie. - Art et littérature. - Il y a des sections importantes qui font défaut: pourquoi? C'est la politique, c'est l'histoire dans sa philosophie; c'est l'ethnographie; ce sont les climatures et les langues; - ce sont enfin les Religions. Du reste, tout rentre dans la science sociale. Et la Propriété? Ce n'est pas une question sociale? [...] Payer cinq fr. pour aller s'ennuyer cinq jours [...]" . - Slightly browned due to paper and with small damages to edges; small tear in the lower margin (slightly touching text).



128. Pierre-Joseph Proudhon

129. Puccini, Giacomo (1858-1924), Italian composer. A collection including 5 A.L.S. and A.P.S as well as one fragment of A.L.S., Milan, Lucca and Viareggio. 1884-1924. Altogether 7½ pages 8vo.

€ 5.500,-

Nice, partially unpublished letters to his mother Albina, to his nieces Albina Franceschini and Albina del Panta ("Good luck for you who neither got saddled with artists nor conductors! It will be Rondine's turn tomorrow, God be with me. Dogs! And dogs! Superdogs! [...]"), to the husband of his niece Nelda Mario Giacciai as well as two letters to his brother Michele. Beginning with a message without date to his brother Michele with whom he used to live for a short period of time during his studies (from 1880 until 1883) in Milan at the conservatory with Amilcare

Ponchielli and Antonio Bazzi. The letters range from the performance of "Rondine" in 1917 to a notification from Viareggio dating back to 1924 at the end of which the composer died of heart failure owing to a treatment against cancer of the throat in Brussels.- On demand, you can get a detailed listing. 1.) A.L.S. Milan, 2 pages on double page 8vo. To his niece Albina Francescini. On black edged writing paper. Marchetti 411. 2.) A.P.S. Milan, 1 page crosswise- 8vo. with address. To his mother Albina asking her if Quilici may think of the brochure i.e. he should think of the collection of books originally from his father's music ancestors. He wants to sell the brochure "because I need a few pennies and I will try to get something out of it [...]" . Marchetti 34. 3.) A.P.S. Lucca, 1 page crosswise- 8vo. with address. To Michele Puccini whom he charges to inform Mrs. Linda in Milan that "it is impossible to comply with your demand. Please move instead of me. Please repeat to her that the room is definitely empty and that she has to send me the definite bill. Work and don't be a bastard [...]" .-Marchetti 95. 4.) A.P.S., Milan to his niece Albina del Panta about news from "Rondine" in Milan. Puccini is furious: " Good luck for you who neither got saddled with artists nor conductors! It will be Rondine's turn tomorrow, God be with me. Dogs! And dogs! Superdogs! [...]" . Marchetti 446. 5.) A.P.S. Viareggio, 1 page crosswise- 8 vo. To the husband of his niece Nelda, Mario Giaccai. As her condition is alarming, he asks for information on the phone.- The recto of the card shows a flock of sheep. Unpublished. 6.) A.N.S. n.p.n.d. 1 page smaller 4to. To his brother Michele, with whom he used to live for rent in the same room with "Sora Linda" in Milan. Unpublished.

130. Réaumur, René-Antoine Ferchault de, naturalist (1683-1757). DS ("de Reaumur"). No place, [20 February 1743]. Large 8vo. 1 p. € 3.000,-

In French: "By order of the Academy we have read the Letters Patent of Oct. 26 1742 by which the King grants to Sir Francois Fresneau, former surgeon on His Majesty's ships, the exclusive privilege of constructing, selling, and distributing for a period of 30 years, a stove invented by him for different kitchen procedures using a single flame [...] we declare that this stove can be very useful, provided that the author does not multiply its operations excessively [...]" Signed by de Reaumur, with counter-signatures by fellow members of the Academy of Sciences Jean Hellot and Louis-Léon Pajot d'Onsenbray. Also endorsed in the upper right by Francois Fresneau, providing the date. In very good condition, with intersecting folds. Uniform toning, with a few spots and ink flecks along bottom. A rare combination of prominent scientists of the period.

131. René I de Anjou, "Good King René", Duke of Anjou and King of Naples (1409-1480). LS ("René"). Aix-en-Provence, 10. IX. 1472. Oblong 8vo. Latin chancery hand (ink) on paper (ox head watermark partly preserved). 7 lines and address on verso. Papered seal preserved on flap; the latter shows slight corner damage with loss to first letters of address. € 6.000,-

To the statesman "Ciccho de Simonetis" (Francesco Simonetta, 1410-80), announcing his envoy, Hector Scaglioni (Scaliger). - "Good King René" was Duke of Anjou, Count of Provence, Count of Piedmont, Duke of Bar, Duke of Lorraine, King of Naples, and titular King of Jerusalem and Aragon. He entertained a literary and scholarly circle and was a patron of the arts. He endeavored to revive ancient Provençal poetry by collecting the works of the troubadours and also wrote his own poetry. Simonetta was the Duke's counsellor and author of an important handbook on cryptography. After the assassination of Galeazzo Sforza in 1476 he was the de-facto ruler of Milan for Giovanni Galeazzo, then still a minor. In 1479 he was ousted by young Giovanni's uncle, Lodovico Sforza (il Moro), and executed in Pavia the following year. He was the brother of Giovanni Simonetta, author of the most important humanist history of Milaon in the 16th century. - Traces of original folds. Countersigned "P. Puig" at bottom right; repeated 17th-c. date at upper left. Very rare.

132. Rilke, Rainer Maria, Bohemian-Austrian poet (1875-1926). Autograph letter signed ("RM Rilke"). Paris, Hotel Foyot, 33, rue de Tournon, March 30, [1925]. Small 4to. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. on double leaf. € 5.000,- In French. Hitherto unknown and unpublished letter to Paul d'Estournelles de Constant (son of the Nobel Peace Prize Laureate) and his wife, with whom Rilke makes an appointment in a Russian teahouse for the following day: "[...] ce matin, en faisant retenir notre table pour demain, j'ai verifie encore le numero de la rue de Berci ou se trouve le charmant The russe pour vous epargner toute incertitude et recherche: c'est bien au 38; on traverse un magasin russe dont les devantures sont peintes en bleu. En entrant servez-vous de mon nom pour etre conduit a notre table qui se trouve au fond, dans un coin a cote de la musique. J'y serai a partir de 4 h 1/4 et je me rejouis infiniment d'y attendre Madame d'Estournelles et vous-meme. Les Marionnettes revivront, parait-il, prochainement; j'en ai tout de suite averti Madame [Jeanne-Renee] Dubost. A demain! [...]" . - From January to August 1925 Rilke

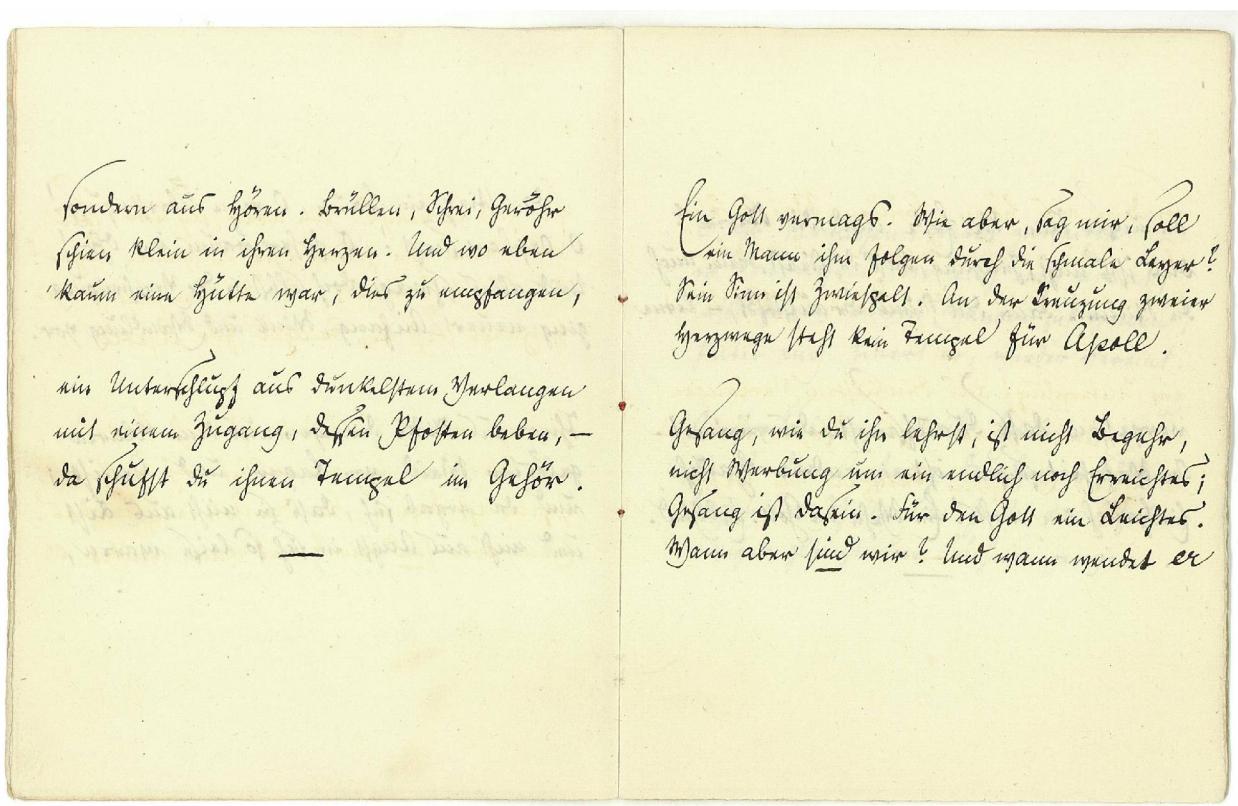
stayed at the Hotel Foyot in Paris (dismantled in 1937). "For Rilke, these were months in which his interest in all things Russian was newly awakened [...]. Among his most incisive experiences is his acquaintance with Julia Leonidowna Ssasonowa [also Sazonowa]-Slonimskaja (1884-1957) and the marionette theatre she founded in Paris" (cf. Konstantin Asadowski: Rilke und Russland. Neue Aspekte. In: Rilke. Ein europäischer Dichter aus Prag. Ed. by Peter Demetz a. o. Würzburg, Königshausen und Neumann, 1998, p. 109 ff.). Rilke's interest in puppet theatre is well known. As early as 1907 he had published a poem, "Marionetten-Theater"; he followed up in 1914 with his sensitive essay "Puppen". Julia Ssasonowa's memoirs bear witness of her relationship with Rilke and his enthusiasm for her puppets: "I remember him once abducting us to a Russian tea house after a puppet theatre rehearsal" (ibid., p. 112). Rilke also owned drawings of the Russian marionettes. - Also cf. Schnack, Rilke-Chronik, p. 973. - Slightly wrinkled and browned near centerfold.

Exceedingly rare 15 page manuscript by Rainer Maria Rilke

133. Rilke, Rainer Maria, Bohemian-Austrian poet (1875-1926). „Sieben aus den Sonetten an Orpheus“. „Abgeschrieben aus dem Manuskript für Lisa Heise“. „Chateau de Muzot sur Sierre, im May 1922. RMR“. Small 8°. Title page and 15 pp. In a green wrapper chosen by Rilke. € 35.000,-
The poem was dedicated to Lisa Heise, a florist at Weimar. In his accompanying letter (here not enclosed), Rilke wrote on May 19, 1922: „Mein inneres Gärtner war herrlich diesen Winter. Das plötzlich wieder heile Bewusstsein meiner tief bestellten Erde ergab mir eine grosse Jahrenszeit des Geistes und eine lange nicht mehr bekannte Stärke des Herzstrahles. Die mir über alles lieben (1912 in grossartiger Einsamkeit begonnen und seit 1914 fast ganz unterbrochenen) Arbeiten [an den Duineser Elegien] konnte wieder aufgenommen – , konnten, unter unendlicher Fähigkeit, zu Ende gebracht werden. – Daneben ging eine kleine Arbeit her, fast ungewollt, ein Nebenstrom, über fünfzig Sonette, die ‚Sonette an Orpheus‘ genannt, und geschrieben als ein Grabmal für ein jung verstorbene Mädchen. (Sieben daraus habe ich für Sie in ein kleines Heft eingetragen, das ich hier befüge). Wäre diese Auswahl grösser geworden, oder könnte ich Ihnen die andere, die grosse Hauptarbeit vorlegen, – Sie würden merken, wie, an manchen Stellen, die Ergebnisse unserer Winter einander ähnlich sind. Sie schreiben von dem in jedem Moment schon Erfülltsein, schon Überreichsein des inneren Daseins, von einem (wenn man nur recht zusicht) alle später möglichen Entbehrungen und Verluste schon von vornherein überwiegenden und gleichsam widerlegenden – Besitz. – Genau dies habe ich diesen langen Winter in der Tiefe meiner Arbeit erfahren, mehr und unwiderruflicher, als ich es bisher wusste: dass das Leben jedem späteren Armwerden [im Tode] mit den seine Masse übertrefflichsten Reichtümern schon längst zuvorgekommen sei“. – Lisa Heise was the unnamed young lady in Rilke's „Briefe an eine junge Frau“, published in 1930. – This poem comprises the sonnets no. 1, 3, 4, 8, and 14 from vol. I, and no. 5 and 6 from vol. II.

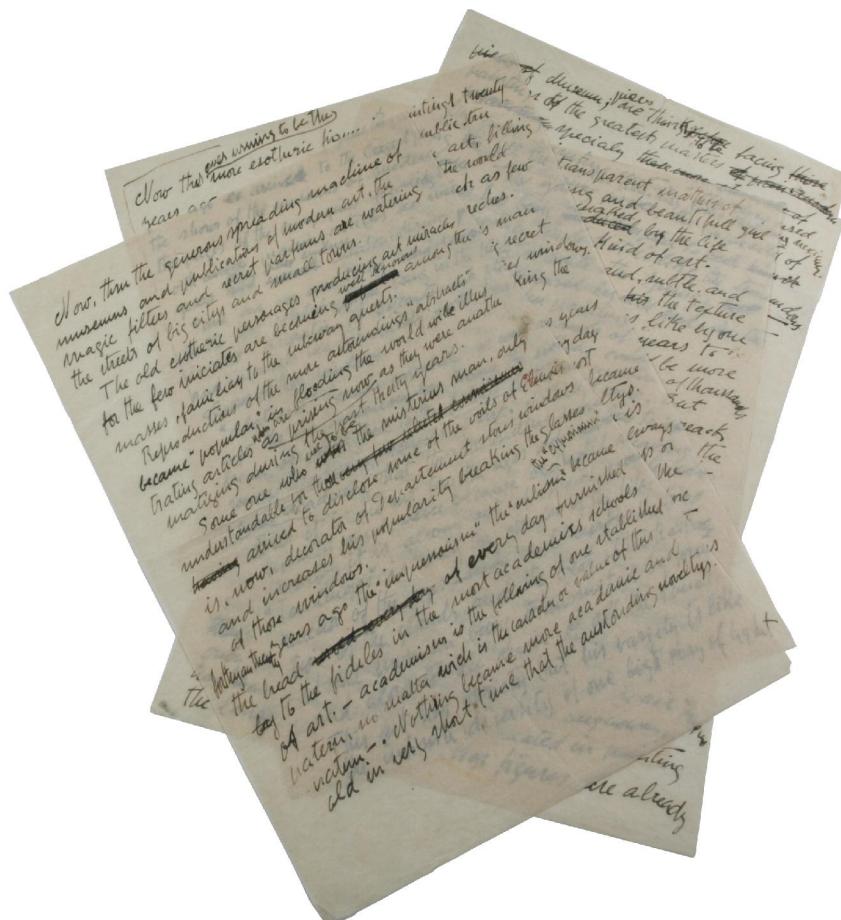
134. Rilke, Rainer Maria, Bohemian-Austrian poet (1875-1926). Autograph entry in the guestbook of the Villa Discopoli on Capri. Capri, 1894-1908. 8vo. 66 ff. of entries and 19 blank ff. Contemp. calf with corner fittings and clasp. € 18.000,-
The present guestbook with more than 230 entries of varying length constitutes a fine document of Rilke's sojourn on Capri, where he had been invited as guest of Mrs. Alice Faehndrich, née Baroness of Nordeck zur Rabenau, sister of Countess Luise Schwerin. The poet spent the winter and following spring of 1906/07 on the island, "from December 4 to May 15 [...] living the life of the House of Roses attentively and gratefully", as he penned on the day before his departure. His wife Clara, too, was twice a guest at the glamorous villa: on Jan. 14, on her way to Egypt, she pays her thanks "for being honoured with two beautiful days at the Villa Discopoli as an unexpected present on my journey - between Berlin and Egypt", and after her return she spends the last few weeks there with her husband: "returned from Egypt the 20th of April, I was received and indulged until May 15 in the dear Villa Discopoli". Rilke's brief but grateful entry does not reveal that here he composed his "Improvisations from the Capri Winter", a work that points beyond his "New Poems". Other guests at the Villa whom Rilke must have met during his stay there included Wolfgang von Tirpitz (the son of Alfred von Tirpitz), Ferdinand von Martitz, and Franz von Niebelschütz. The encounter with the with most far-reaching consequences, however, was that with the young Countess Manon zu Solms-Laubach, a niece of the Hereditary Count Friederich (1833-1900). After her departure, a correspondence ensued which by 1913 was to comprise on Rilke's side no less than 19 letters and a calligraphic transcription of what is possibly Rilke's most famous poem, "The Panther". - Rilke and his wife had

known the sister of their hostess Alice (called "Alla" in the guestbook), Countess Luise von Schwerin, née Nordeck zu Rabenau, since 1905, when they had met in Dresden. At the beginning of his stay, Rilke had been the only guest, but with the arrival of Alice, Julie von Nordeck ("Nonna"), and Manon zu Solms-Laubach his solitary position ended. "The exploration of Anacapri, the ascent to Monte Solaro, the visit to the grotta of Migliera and to the little church of Sarita Maria a Cetrella unlocked a countryside similar to Greece [...] During the evenings, the ladies were an attentive audience, when they sat doing their needlework or peeling him an apple, ready to hear his day's work [...]" (cf. Donald A. Prater, Ein klingendes Glas. Das Leben R. M. Rilkes, Hamburg 1989). - Apart from the entries of the Rilkes, the guestbook contains an autograph pencil portrait by Pauline von Kalckreuth, as well as the two-page poem, "Le tombeau du poete" ("d'après Henry Heine") by Camille du Locle, who was soon to end his life on Capri. Other entries are by Vera Amerongen, Julia and Eugéne Bonnard, Réne and Gilbert Clavel, Emmy and Ernst Gumpenberg, Baroness and Baron Alice and Walther von Falkenhausen, Hanns and Margarethe Floerke, Leonie and Marie Fontaine, Eberhard Hardeck zur Rabenau (Count of Schwerin), Heinrich and Elise Lützow, Richard Mackensen, Ferdinand von Martitz, Julie Baroness Nordeck zu Rabenau (née von Wallenberg), Baron Friedrich von Oppeln-Bronikowski (fine, 1½-page dedication with a 14-line poem), Emmy von Radetzky, Prince Heinrich XXX. zu Reuss, A. von Röder, Auguste Scheppe, Leopold von Schlözer (with a half-page, coloured pencil drawing), Luise Schwerin (wife of Count Karl v. Schwerin), Count Friedrich von Schwerin, Countess Manon zu Solms-Laubach, Baroness and Baron Mathilde and Arthur von Stackelberg, Wolfgang von Tirpitz, Baron Jakob and Gabrielle von Uexküll (twice), Hermann Vierordt, Anna von Wallenberg, Wanda von Wallenberg, Elisabeth Wegeli, Baroness Adele Wolff, Count and Countess von Zieten Schwerin, and Ernst Zitelmann (with a fine quote from his "Radierungen und Momentaufnahmen", published the same year). - Wants spine; covers rubbed and with signs of splitting; binding loosened. Interior well-preserved throughout, with occasional penciled notes regarding individual contributors.



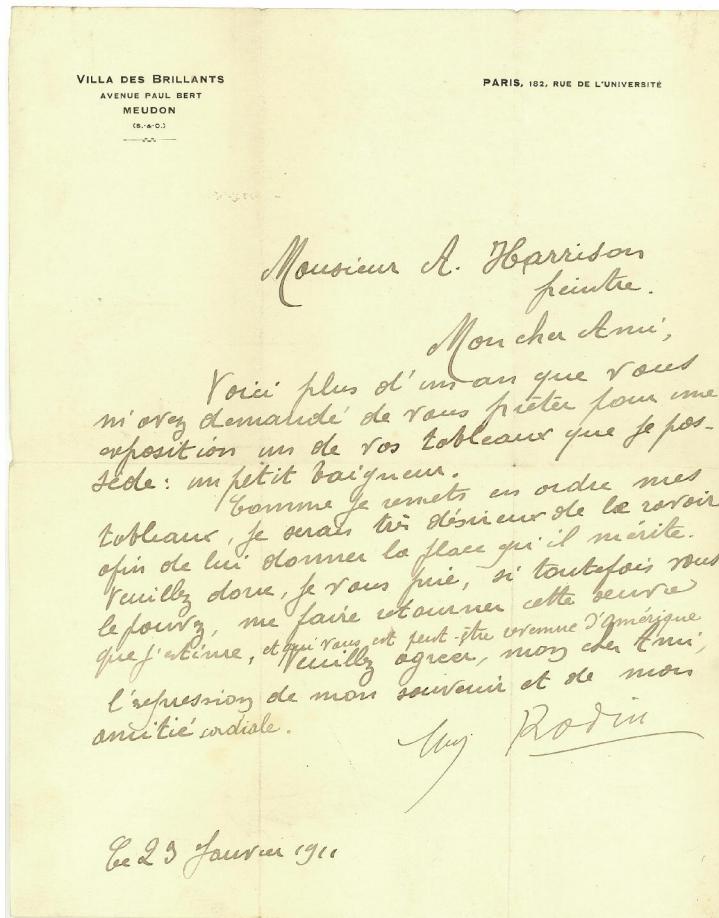
133. Rainer Maria Rilke

134. Rivera, Diego, Mexican artist (1886-1957). AMs. No place, [c. 1940]. Foolscap folio. 3 1/2 pp. € 9.500,-
 Spirited essay about the painter Irene (de) Bohus and her work. The attractive young woman of Hungarian extraction, born in New York in 1913 but trained in Germany, had gone to Mexico in the late 1930s, where she met Diego Rivera and soon became his lover (and later, probably, the lover of his wife, Frida Kahlo). In his effusive and idiosyncratic English, Rivera extols the virtues of Bohus's work: "Now, thru the generous spreading machine of museums and publications of modern art, the magic filters and secret parfums are watering the streets of big city and small towns. The old esoteric personages producing art miracles for the few initiates are becoming well knowns among the masses, familiars to the subway guests [...] Nothing became more academic and old in very short time that the astounding novelty [...] But it is one art tru the ages wot never is novelty and never became old stil always new [...] This art has variety but his variety is like the infinite diversity of one ray of light traversing all the transparent matthers of the universe. This young and beautfull girl Irene Bohus has being maked by the life destined to produce such kind of art. She has sensibility as acute and subtle and strong [...] Nothing could be more young and more mature, mature of thousands of years that the painting of Irene [...]" - Diego Rivera, considered one of the three greatest modern Mexican painters, was an active communist and twice husband of Frida Kahlo. His large wall works in fresco helped establish the Mexican Mural Renaissance. After he had fallen out with Trotsky, whose political asylum in Mexico Rivera had helped to engineer, the first Soviet assassination attempt on the exiled Russian revolutionary made him a suspect; Rivera apparently managed to escape to the USA with the help of Paulette Goddard (whose portrait he was painting) and Irene de Bohus (cf. Patrick Marnham, Dreaming with his eyes open: a life of Diego Rivera [New York 1998], p. 292). - Several revisions and corrections in Rivera's own hand. Well-preserved.



135. Rodin, Auguste (1840–1917), French sculptor. Letter signed. Meudon or Paris, January 23, 1911. 4°. 1 p. € 2.400,-

To the painter A. Garrison: „Voici plus d'un an que vous m'avez demandé de vous prêter pour une exposition un de vos tableaux que je possède: un petit baigneur. Comme je remets en ordre mes tableaux, je serais très désireux de le revoir afin de lui donner la place qu'il mérite. Veuillez donc, je vous prie, si toutefois vous le pouvez, me faire retourner cette œuvre que j'estime et qui vous est peut être revenue d'Amérique. Veuillez agréer mon cher ami [...]“.



135. Auguste Rodin

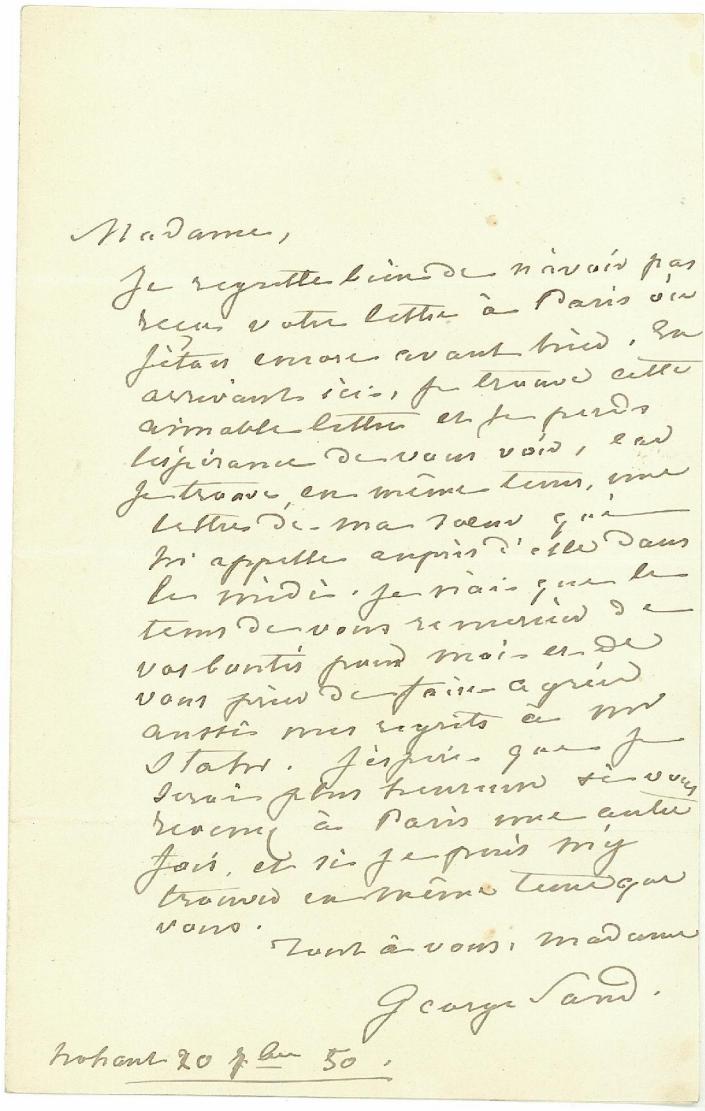
136. Rossini, Gioacchino, composer (1792-1868). AMusQS with inscription ("G. Rossini"). Bad Kissingen, 23. VIII. 1856. Small oblong 8vo. 1 p. Framed. € 4.500,-
Four bars from a piano waltz: "A Madlle. Pauline Granville [...]" - Some browning due to paper.

137. Sand, George, writer (1804-1876). ALS ("G. Sand"). Nohant, 20. IX. 1850. Large 8vo. 1 p. With original envelope addressed in her own hand. € 1.800,-

Letter to the novelist and fellow feminist Fanny Lewald, in French: "I'm very sorry I didn't get your letter in Paris [...] I find your fine letter here and I must lose hope of seeing you because letters from my sister [...] ask me to be with her in the south [...] I thank you for your kindness towards me [...] I hope that I will be more fortunate if you return to Paris and I can be there at the same time." - In fine condition, with a few light creases and a couple of trivial spots.

138. Sand, George (1804–1876), French novelist and memoirist. Autograph letter signed. N. p., fl. 1849/51. 8°. 1 p. € 1.500,-

To Hermann Müller-Strübing (1812–1893), a classical philologist, and at that time one of her admirers: „Mon cher Müller, venez demain soir, mercredi et jeudi. C'est tout. Vous reviendrez samedi pour la représentation. Dites au Coudray que je compte sur toute la famille pour 9h. Je ne pourrai coucher personne ce jour là, parce que j'ai du monde et j'en attends encore de Paris. Qu'on fasse donc provision de voitures, mais qu'on vienne! A demain, mon cher vieux, et à vous. George“.



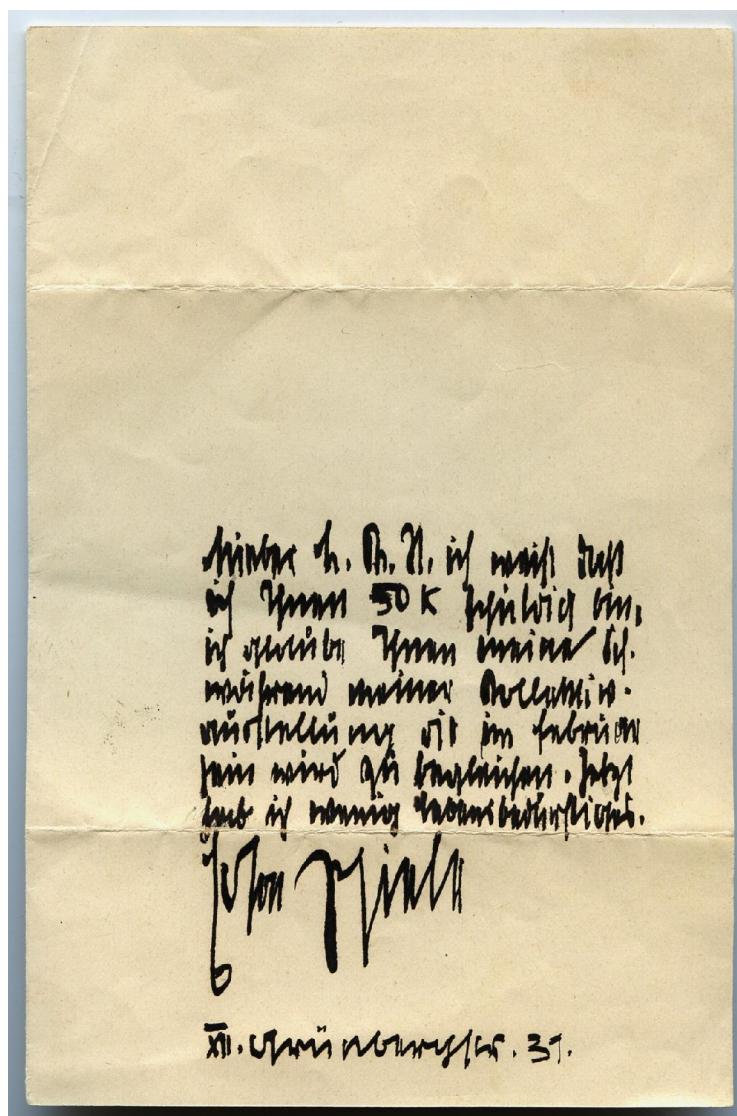
138. George Sand

139. Salieri, Antonio (1750–1825), composer. ALS. [Vienna], “da casa”, 6 February 1802. 1 p. on double leaf. 8°. € 10.000,-

To the unnamed singer and wife of the physician Joseph Frank (1771–1842), Kristin Gerhardy, letting her know that he has read the manifesto: “[...] la fanfaronata promessa viene alla luce, quantunque sul fino titolo di gioco, mai non sarà stato più a proposito all’orazione detto: I monti han parturito ed è nata una ridicolissima sorce. Ecco il mio privato parere, che scrivo soltanto per secondar il desiderio della degnissima signora de Frank [...]”. – Joseph

Frank, son of the great physician Johann Peter Frank, the founder of public hygiene, was head physician at the Vienna General Hospital and had been a friend of Mozart's, who probably gave him music lessons. After an 1803 tour which took him to France, England, and Scotland, Frank in 1804 accepted the chair of Pathology at the Medical School of Surgery at Vilnius; in 1805 he became professor of clinical medicine and director of the hospital.

140. **Schiele, Egon**, Austrian painter (1890-1918). ALS. [Vienna], n. d. 1 p. on double leaf. € 8.000,-
To an unnamed recipient, promising to pay his debts at his forthcoming exhibition: "Ich weiß daß ich Ihnen 50 K schuldig bin, ich glaube Ihnen meine Sch. während meiner Kollektivausstellung die im Februar sein wird zu begleichen. Jetzt hab ich wenig Lebensbedürftiges [...]" With his autograph address: "XII. Grünbergstr. 31". In black, ink; the text forming a quadrangle in the bottom half of the page. Traces of folds.



140. Egon Schiele

141. **Schiele, Egon**, Austrian painter (1890-1918). APc. Prague, 24. VI. 1915 [postmark]. Small 8vo. 1½ pp. closely covered in pencil. € 13.500,-
To his wife Edith in the Prague hotel "Paris": "Bevor wir nicht Montur bekommen darf niemand heraus also ein

nahes Wiedersehn erst am Bestimmungsort. Böhl. ist schon gekommen macht mir Sorge. - ich habe zur Sicherheit einige Auswege die ich auf solchen Karten schrieb, die ich Dir aber selbst geben möchte es sind 5 Stück. Im Gefangen[en]lager bleiben wir wahrscheinlich Donnerstag u. Freitag noch vielleicht auch Samstag? - Komme zum Gitter zur besseren Seite, wo wir uns zuletzt die Hand gaben. Essbesteck würde ich brauchen und wenn Böhl. schon eingetroffen wäre ziemlich viel. Lebe wohl es ist 9h gleich. Hoffentlich sehn wir uns morgen Früh oder Mittags. Bussi. Schlaf Dich jetzt gut aus. Nur Geduld. Jetzt können wir ganz beruhigt sein alles ist sehr sehr gut gekommen!" - Schiele, who had married Edith Harms in an unceremonious war wedding in the Protestant Viennese church on June 17, 1915, had to join the army on June 21 and spent the first days of military life together with thousands of other draftees in a Prague exhibition building, where quite by accident he was able to speak with his wife through a wire fence. Heinrich Böhler („Böhl.“), a collector and student of Schiele's, was to plead for Schiele's discharge from the army. These early days of soldierdom are described extensively by Schiele in a letter to Heinrich Benesch (July 1, 1915). - On June 27, Schiele was transferred to Neuhaus in Bohemia. - Not in Nebehay. - The postcard written by Schiele to his wife on the previous evening recently fetched € 24,610 (including buyer's premium and taxes) at Stargardt (auction 679, March 23, 2004, lot 700).

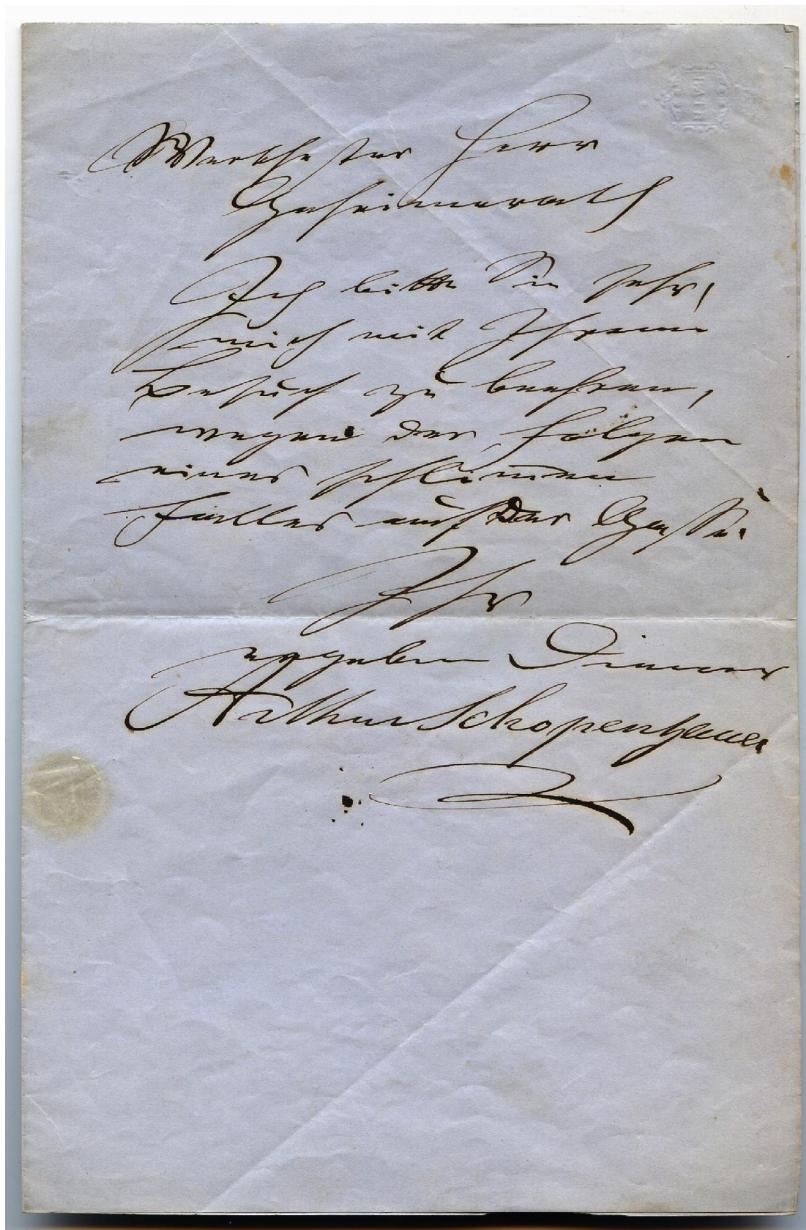
142. Schönberg, Arnold, Austrian composer (1874-1951). AMusQS. N. p., 1. III. 1934. 103:240 mm. 1 p. Framed. € 9.500,-

From the Wind Quintet, Opus 26; signed "Arnold Schoenberg" and inscribed "mit besten Grüßen". - Schönberg fled Austria in 1933 after the Nazi party labeled his twelve-tone technique - which involved the manipulation of an ordered series of all twelve tones in the chromatic scale - a form of "degenerate" music comparable to jazz. In this manuscript, produced just after Schoenberg arrived in Boston to teach at the Malkin Conservatory, he lays out in four bars the twelve-tone sequence ("Antecedent sentence / consequent sentence / retrograde set") that appears in the Wind Quintet, Opus 26. - Toned and rough at the lower margin, creasing at left and right margins with loss at lower right not affecting signature. Float-mounted.



142. Arnold Schönberg

143. Schopenhauer, Arthur, German philosopher (1788-1860). Autograph letter signed. [Frankfurt am Main, fl. 1860]. Large 8vo. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. on double leaf. With autograph address. € 15.000,-
Fine letter to his family physician, "Sr. Hochwohlgeboren | des | Herrn Geheimen | Hofrath Stiebel | Hieselbst": "Wertheuer Herr Geheimrath | Ich bitte Sie sehr, mich mit Ihrem Besuch zu beehren, wegen der Folgen eines schlimmen Falles auf der Gasse. Ihr ergebener Diener | Arthur Schopenhauer". - The great Jewish physician Salomon Friedrich Stiebel (1792-1868), who practiced in Frankfurt and Bad Soden, was among the founders of the Senckenberg Natural History Society. - Hitherto unpublished and very rare. Due to the cause that the only letter to Stiebel which is recorded in Hübscher, Collected Letters, has been burned, this letter must be considered as the only existing letter from the great philosopher to his physician. - Slightly wrinkled and with small damages to edges.



143. Arthur Schopenhauer

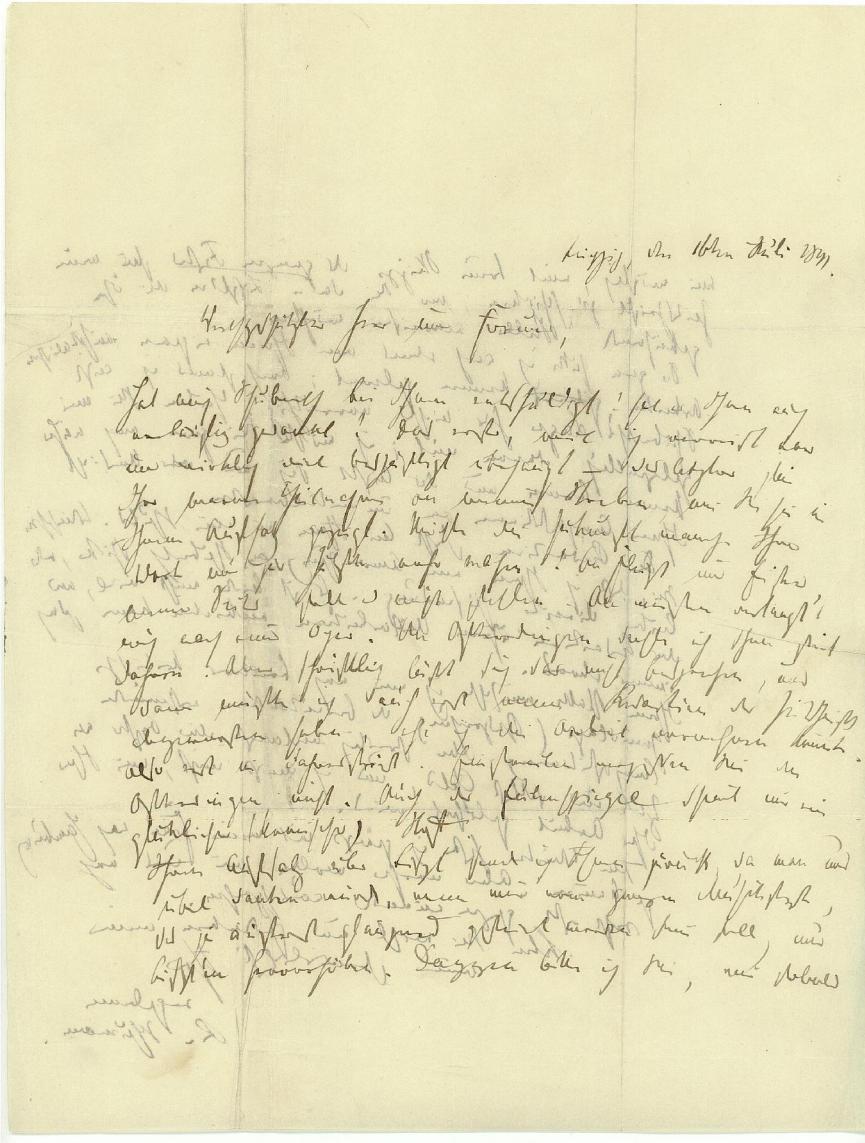
144. Schopenhauer, Arthur, German philosopher (1788-1860). Autogr. postscript to a letter. [Frankfurt a. M., 22 October 1857]. 2 pp. Small oblong 8°. € 5.000,-

In German. An apparently loosely inserted postscript to Schopenhauer's letter dated 22 Oct. 1857 to the Leipzig philosopher and classicist David Asher: "P.S. Published a year ago: Modern German Philosophy, reprinted from the Manchester papers in 1856 [...] Frisch in Mannheim, Weigel, & Asher in Berlin have said that it is out of print. But Artaria says it's out of stock in London only. I am now having it sought in Manchester. Perhaps you know something about this. I hope it mentions me: at least it gives evidence of the notice taken of German philosophy in England". – David Asher (1818-1890) was a teacher at the Jewish School in Edmonton and director of the Hebrew Association School in Manchester; he later taught at the public business school in Leipzig. Arthur Schopenhauer counted among his friends; in 1885 Asher published the monograph "Das Endergebnis der Schopenhauer'schen Philosophie in seiner Übereinstimmung mit einer der ältesten Religionen" about his work. – Printed in: Carl Gebhardt and Arthur Hübscher, Der Briefwechsel Schopenhauers. 3 vols. Vol. 2: 1849–1860. Munich, Piper, 1933, no. 664 (= Arthur Schopenhauers sämtliche Werke. Ed. by Paul Deussen. Vols. 1-16. Ibid., 1911–1942, vol. XV). – Insignificant defects to edges; occasionally slightly spotty.

145. Schumann, Robert (1810–1856), composer. ALS. Leipzig, 16 July 1841. Large 4to. 2 pp. € 29.000,-
To a musical writer and composer in Hamburg who submitted contributions for Schumann's "Neue Zeitschrift für Musik". "[...] Did Schuberth (Julius Schuberth, the Hamburg publisher) excuse my absence? Did he, temporarily, communicate my thanks? My absence was due to travelling and being very busy in general - the thanks was for your kind concern for my efforts, as you demonstrated in your article. Would that the future proved but half the truth of some of your words! I, for one, will not be found lacking in industry and zeal. Most of all, I yearn for an opera. If have been thinking of Ofterdingen for years. But I cannot discuss this in writing, and then I would have to first unburden myself of the editorship of my journal before I could think of beginning the work. So not before a year has passed [...] Eulenspiegel, too, appears to me promising (comical) material. I return your essay on Liszt, as one would think ill of us to praise only Liszt among the entire festival, which is to be celebrated in grand style. Instead, I ask you to send me for my journal a faithful sketch of the whole festival at your earliest convenience; here you will have ample chance to afford Liszt the place that becomes him [...] I wish your own journal had a wider critical basis (reviews of important compositions published). But this demands sacrifices in terms of time and even money, and I do not what reward you might find for your work. I hope very much to visit Hamburg with my wife this winter. But let us exchange our views often before that [...]" - Schumann's plans for the operas "Ofterdingen" and "Eulenspiegel" do not seem to be mentioned elsewhere.

146. Shackleton, Sir Ernest, Polar explorer (1874-1922). ALS ("Ernest H. Shackleton"). [London, c. 1901]. 8vo. 2 pp. € 4.500,-

To Cyril Longhurst, secretary to the British National Antarctic Expedition: "I have been awfully busy. I do hope you got the list of books all right on Monday. I enclose a cheque from Sir Joseph Verdin Bart. Will you acknowledge it officially. I hope to see you tomorrow old chap." After his signature, Shackleton adds, "Address all letters 30 Gloucester S." - In 1901, Shackleton was chosen to participate in the Antarctic expedition, where he was responsible for seawater analysis, meals, and provisions. The stress of preparing for that voyage evident as the "awfully busy" sailor ties up some loose ends before shoving off. Most likely, "the list of books" were requested to accompany the crew on the upcoming voyage, which departed London on 31 July 1901. In 1904, Shackleton married, with his "old chap" Cyril tapped as best man. - In fine, clean condition.

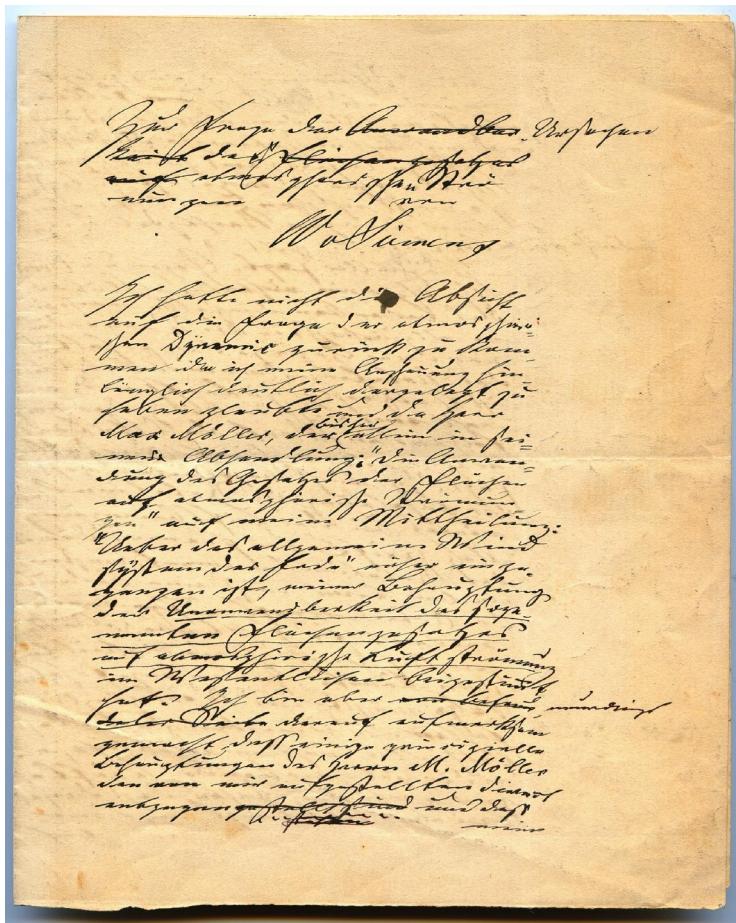


145. Robert Schumann

147. Siemens, Werner von, German inventor and industrialist (1816-1892). Autograph manuscript signed. N. p., [fl. 1888]. 4°. 4 pp. on double leaf. € 5.800,-

Presumably an unfinished manuscript in response to a statement from the engineer Max Möller (1854-1935) in the "Meteorological Magazine": "Ich hatte nicht die Absicht auf die Frage der atmosphärischen Dynamic zurückzukommen da ich meine Anschauung hinlänglich deutlich dargelegt zu haben glaubte und da Herr Max Möller, der bisher allein in seiner Abhandlung 'Die Anwendung des Gesetzes der Flächen auf atmosphärische Strömungen' auf meine Mitteilung: 'Ueber das allgemeine Windsystem der Erde' näher eingegangen ist, meiner Behauptung der Unanwendbarkeit des sogenannten Flächengesetzes auf atmosphärische Luftströmungen im Wesentlichen beigestimmt hat. Ich bin aber neuerdings darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß einige prinzipielle Behauptungen des Herrn M. Möller der von mir aufgestellten direct entgegengestellt sind und daß mein Schweigen so ausgelegt würde als hätte ich sie inzwischen fallen gelassen. Da dem nicht so ist und da es mir nicht im Interesse der Wissenschaft zu liegen scheint zwei originelle Widersprüche ungelöst ruhen zu lassen so muß ich

schon um Aufnahme einer kurzen Rechtstellung [...] bitten. Herr M. Müller [] schreibt: ,Gegen die Ferrelsche Theorie richtet der Autor das Bedenken dieselbe mache eine allzu unbeschränkte Verwandlung von dem Gesetze der Erhaltung des Rotationsmomentes. Dies ist tatsächlich zutreffend, wie wohl eine Beschränkung der nachfolgenden Werke des Autors nothwendig erscheint; derselbe sagt: ,Ich muß bestreiten daß die Erhaltung der Rotationsmomentes bei der Luftbewegung Platz greift' und ferner: ,Damit das Rotationsmoment constant bleiben kann muß eine bedeutende Arbeit verwendet werden. Es fehlt aber die Kraft gänzlich welche diese Arbeit leisten könnte'. In dem ungefährnen Satze müsste dies Werk gänzlich fehlen. Wir werden sehen daß thatsächlich nicht unerhebliche, meridional wirkende, Kräfte zur Verfügung stehen, daß dieselben aber allerdings nicht im Entferntesten ausreichen um einen geschlossenen einfachen Kreislauf der Luft zwischen Aequator und Pol zu unterhalten' [...]" . - Slightly browned due to paper.



147. Werner von Siemens

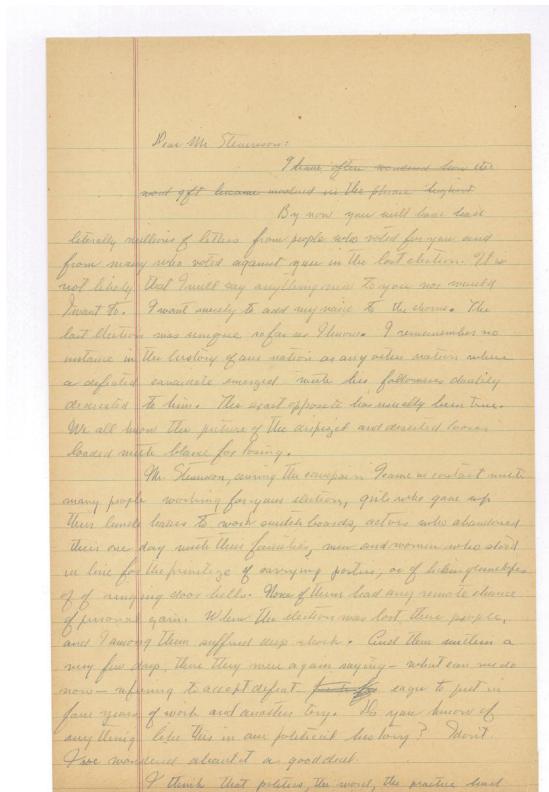
148. Sigismund III Wasa, King of Sweden and Poland (1566-1632). LS ("Sigismundus Rex"). Tykocin, 28. X. 1630. Folio. Latin chancery (ink on paper). 13 lines and address on verso. 1 p. on folded double leaf. Large papered seal.
Welcoming Onorato Visconti, Titular Arch Bishop of Larissa, as the new Nuncio in Poland, in which office he served from 1630 to 1635. Sigismund, raised a Catholic, sought to ally himself with the Habsburgs (marrying two daughters of Charles II of Inner Austria) and sided with the Emperor in the Thirty Years' War. - Traces of original folds. Browned and mounted on old backing paper.

149. Staël-Holstein, Anne, French author and philosopher (1766-1817). 4 (2 autogr.) documents signed (mostly "Necker Staël de Holstein"). Charenton, Coppet and n. p., 1807 and 1809. (Oblong) 8vo. Altogether (1+1+1+1=) 4 pp. on 5 ff. € 1.500,-

Payment instructions for her notary, Fourcault de Pavant, confirmed by the recipients. - The one dating from 17. II. 1809 with address and papered seal.

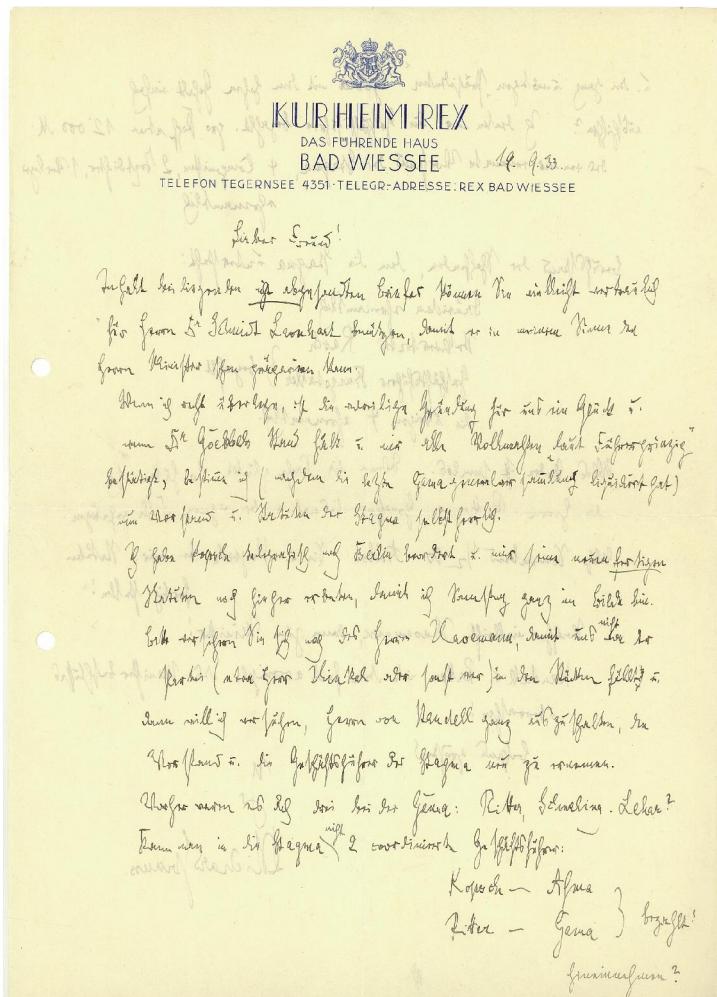
150. Steinbeck, John, Nobel Laureate for Literature (1902-1968). AMs. [New York, 1953]. Folio. 6 pp. In pencil on lined paper, titled "Stevenson". € 9.500,-

Important essay in the form of draft letters to Adlai Stevenson, bitterly regretting Stevenson's loss of the 1952 election against Eisenhower. Steinbeck exhorts him to keep up the fight: "You have given us a look at truth as a weapon, at reason as a tool, at humor as a method and at democracy as a practical way of life. We would be crazy to let you go. I don't see how you can refuse even though you know probably better than anyone the nature of what we offer you. We offer you - the highest gift of the people - work beyond your strength, responsibility beyond your endurance, loneliness to freeze you [...] We offer to cut your heart out and serve it up for the good of the nation. And the terrible thing is - I don't think you can refuse. Your greatness is the property of the nation [...] "I have read your speeches and listened to you speak. As a professional writer I know that no amount of skill with words can cover up a lie or a hypocrisy for very long [...]" - In his concession speech, Stevenson had paraphrased Lincoln on stubbing his toe: "it hurts too much to laugh, but I'm too old to cry." The manuscript starts with an anecdote about "the Lincoln letter" owned by a dying matriarch which turns out after great family anticipation to be not a relic written by the president, but rather a letter addressed to him that was never sent. With this shaggy dog in mind, Steinbeck informs us, he is calling the present manuscript "the Stevenson letter." Some years later, during Stevenson's 1956 Presidential run, the two men finally befriended each other and Steinbeck became one of Stevenson's speechwriters (cf. Speeches of Adlai Stevenson, 1952 [foreword]). - A little yellowed, small edge chip to first page.



151. Strauss, Richard (1864–1949), German composer. Autograph letter signed. Bad Wiessee, September 19, 1933. 4°. 2 pp. € 8.000,-

Comprehensive letter that shows Strauss's activity in founding the STAGMA – the „Staatlich genehmigte Gesellschaft zur Verwertung musicalischer Urheberrechte“ (Government-approved company for use of musical copyrights, predecessor of the GEMA) – and his attempts to appoint the board of the new company in a way that pleases the NAZI politicians, who, on the contrary, should not be part of the board, whereas he himself wants to be chairman: „[...] Wenn ich recht überlege, ist die voreilige Gründung für uns ein Glück u. wenn Dr. Goebbels Stand hält u. mir alle Vollmachten ‚laut Führerprinzip‘ bestätigt, bestimme ich (nachdem die letzte Gemageneralversammlung liquidiert hat) nun Vorstand und Statuten der Stagma selbststerrlich [...] Bitte versichern Sie sich noch des Herrn Havemann, damit uns nicht von der Partei (etwa Herr Hinkel oder sonst wer) in den Rücken fällt u. dann will ich versuchen, Herrn von Kaudell ganz auszuschalten, den Vorstand u. die Geschäftsführung der Stagma neu zu ernennen [...]. – With punched holes.



151. Richard Strauss

152. Tchaikovsky, Pyotr Ilyich, Russian composer (1840-1893). ALS ("Tchaikovsky"). No place or date. Small oblong 8vo. 2 pp. € 9.500,-

To his friend Pavel Leontovich, explaining that his health is poor and he will not be able to keep their appointment, but that he hopes that they can see each other soon: "Pavlu Leontovichu [Leont'evichu] s soobshchenijem o ego poshatnuvshemsya zdorovije, v svyazi s chem oni ne smogut vstretil'sya kak dogovarivalis'. No on nadeetsya, chto

skoro emu stanet luchshe i oni smogut uvidet'sya [...]. - With silver border on p. 1. In perfect condition. From the collection of Charles Williamson and Tucker Fleming.

153. Teilhard de Chardin, Pierre, French philosopher and Jesuit priest who trained as a paleontologist and geologist (1881-1955). Autograph letter signed ("Teilhard d. Chardin"). Berkeley, 15. VII. 1952. Large 8vo. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. € 2.800,-

Written during a two-month stay in Berkeley to the medical historian Erwin H. Ackerknecht (1906-1988), with whom he could well imagine to collaborate: "[...] Votre petit mot si gentil (du 25 juin) m'est arrivé ici, où je passe deux mois à l'Université. - Je ne sais même plus à quoi vous faites allusion (au 'banquet' final du Symposium, je suis sorti avant la fin, pcq. j'étais inquiet de l'état de fatigue de ce cher Fejos); mais je ne vois pas ce qui pourrait diminuer, au monde, ma sympathie pour vous. - Vous êtes certainement un de ceux avec qui je sens que je pourrais le mieux m'entendre et collaborer pour le développement (et la naissance!) d'une science de l'Homme qui ne serait plus (enfin!) un département des Belles-Lettres ou de la Médecine, - mais un prolongement de la Physique et de la Biologie. - Tachez, à l'occasion, d'encourager Fejos, - sans illusions - mais constructivement. - La W. G. Foundation est une bonne plateforme d. départ. - et le Symposium une bonne impulsion. - Je vais rédiger une 'réflexion' dans ce sens [...]" . - Teilhard de Chardin had received a research unit of the Wenner Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research in December 1951 and was therefore travelling through the United States. - On stationery with printed letterhead of the Hotel Durant; with small tear in the right margin.

154. Verdi, Giuseppe, Italian composer (1813-1901). ALS ("G Verdi"), Busseto, 14. IX. 1900. 8vo. 1 p. With autogr. envelope. Both framed together. € 3.500,-

A short note to Ettore Patrizi (1870-1946), editor of the San Francisco newspaper "L'Italia". Patrizi was an early advocate for the construction of a grand opera house in San Francisco, and was instrumental in bringing Italian opera to the city. - Letter and envelope laid down to mount, moderately toned and thumbed.

155. Verne, Jules, writer (1828-1905). ALS ("Jules Verne"). [Amiens], 21. IV. 1888. Small 8vo. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. on double leaf. With autogr. envelope. € 3.500,-

To Robert Kastor in Paris, sending an autograph as requested: "Voici la signature qui vous me demander [...]" . - On graph paper, with original autogr. transmittal envelope. Letter mildly creased and toned, envelope with ink smudging to upper left corner. From the collection of Charles Williamson and Tucker Fleming.

156. Voltaire, French Enlightenment writer, historian and philosopher (1694-1778). Autograph letter signed ("V"). [Potsdam, 1751/52]. 8vo. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ p. € 8.000,-

To the unnamed Prussian minister Samuel von Marschall (1683-1749), whom he invites to attend a comedy: "vous avez manqué la comédie ces jours passez. venez monsieur réparer cela aujourd'uy; apres le soupe de la reine mere [i. e. Königin Sophie Dorothea]. je joue malgré ma maladie je vous feray entrer assurément. il nous faut des spectateurs comme vous [...]" . - Besterman Nr. 4053. - With some autograph remarks from Voltaire's editor Louis Nicolas Jean Joachim de Cayrol (1775-1859). - Somewhat browned and spotty; upper edge of the reverse side with a small hinge mark; small clip in the lower right corner.

N^o. 4. Lettre inédite*

autographe.

1791.

No. 4. Corresp. 6. III. p. 250. C.
nous n° 144.

vous avez manqué la comédie
ces jours passez venez monsieur
réparer cela aujourduy ;
apres le souper de la
reine mère je joue
malgré ma maladie
je vous feray entrer
affurément et nous
fut des spectateurs
comme vous ce samedy V

Je crois que le v^eiller autographe
de Voltaire a été adressé en 1791 à
M^r Le Baron de Marschall.

De Bayrot.

Voltaire, M. F. Trouet de, C. D.

156. Voltaire

Scars quote of the reluctant Wagner of the prelude of his "Meistersinger of Nürnberg"

157. Wagner, Richard, German composer (1813–1883). A.Mus.Q.S., "Richard Wagner", Bayreuth, 21 December 1879, 1 p. large 4to. Double leaf; slightly stained. € 20.000,-
Five bars of music from the prelude of his "Meistersinger von Nürnberg" (piano). Musical quotations by Wagner are extremely rare.



157. Richard Wagner

158. [Wagner, Richard]. Lithogr. admission ticket to the first Bayreuth Festival. [Bayreuth, August 1876]. Oblong 8vo. 1 p. € 3.500,-

The first Bayreuth Festival was held from August 13 to 30, 1876. The present ticket entitled the bearer to attend the third performance of "Siegfried" (first shown on August 16) and to enter the restaurant. Among the visitors of this first Festival were Franz Liszt, Anton Bruckner, Karl Klindworth, Camille Saint-Saëns, Peter Iljitsch Tschaikowski, Edvard Grieg, Lev Tolstoy, Paul Lindau, Friedrich Nietzsche, Gottfried Semper, Emperor Wilhelm I, Emperor Pedro II of Brazil, King Charles of Württemberg, and King Ludwig II of Bavaria. - Not cancelled. Corners slightly bumped, otherwise perfect.



158. Richard Wagner

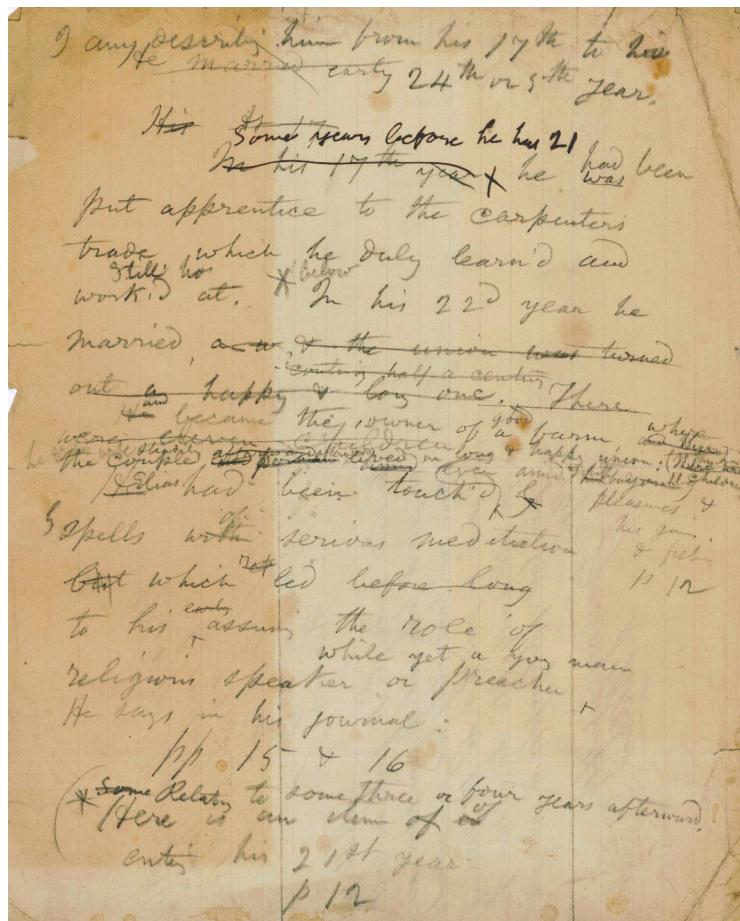
159. Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, field marshal and statesman (1769-1852). ALS. London, 6. VII. 1843. 8vo. 1 S. € 800,-

Late letter, written during his time as Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the House of Lords in Peel's second cabinet. A refusal to one Mr. Blakely: "FM The Duke of Wellington presents his Compliments to Mr Blakeley. He has received his letter. It is absolutely impossible for the Duke to [...] support any Scheme involving the Property of [...], to the Conduct of which Scheme it is quite impossible for him to devote his time and attention. He hopes he will be excused therefore for positively and definitely to have any relation with the Entire Company in Question". - Edge wear and traces of folds; some browning and somewhat dusty.

160. Whitman, Walt, American poet (1819-1892). AMs. No place, [1880]. 4to. 1 p. Some 27 lines including interlinear text, one line in pen and ink, the remainder in pencil. € 8.500,-

Autograph manuscript of a draft page from an essay on Elias Hicks, mentioning Hicks's apprenticeship with a carpenter, his marriage at the age of 22 years and his ownership of a farm. Whitman refers to Hicks's first stirrings as a preacher: "Elias had been touch'd by spells of serious meditation which led to his assuming the role of religious speaker or preacher even as a young man." - Written on the verso of an autograph letter from the collector William Gable, dated 25 February 1880, to Walt Whitman, asking for "an extract from one of your poems in your own handwriting" and for the address of his last photographer. - This manuscript has the same series of pinholes at its centre as a page from the same essay on Elias Hicks in the Trent Collection at Duke University. The text does not correspond with the piece on Hicks in "Specimen Days"; nor does it correspond with the 1888 article in which Whitman wrote extensively about the preacher ("Walt Whitman and Quaker Preacher Elias Hicks"). Given the date of 1880 provided by Gable on the verso of the manuscript, it may perhaps be assumed that it formed part of another essay about Hicks that Whitman published in the New York Herald on September 17, 1880. - The importance of Hicks, a spell-binding preacher, and of his oratorical rhythms, power, and bardic, prophetic style for Whitman's own artistic and poetic vision has been much commented on. As a boy of ten years, Whitman was taken by his father to hear Hicks preach when the latter was in his eighties, an experience Whitman remarked upon at various times throughout his life. Hicksian Quakerism, which held that "the entire work of salvation is within man," became central to Whitman's own mission. Justin Kaplan, Whitman's biographer, commented: "Hicks's presence persisted in Whitman's passions of oratory and 'natural eloquence' in the loosely cadenced verse of Leaves of Grass

[...] In the making of a poet's vision of reality and identity Hicks preceded Emerson and outlasted him". Whitman himself memorably wrote: "If there is, as doubtless there is, an unnameable something behind oratory, a fund within or atmosphere without, deeper than art, deeper even than proof, that unnameable constitutional something Elias Hicks emanated from his very heart to the hearts of his audience". He was, he said, "the only real democrat among all the religious teachers." - Also enclosed is a copy of a typed letter signed by Gable, dated 2 October 1919, to Walter R. Benjamin, expressing his surprise on having received the manuscript - on the back of his original letter - 39 years before.



160. Walt Whitman

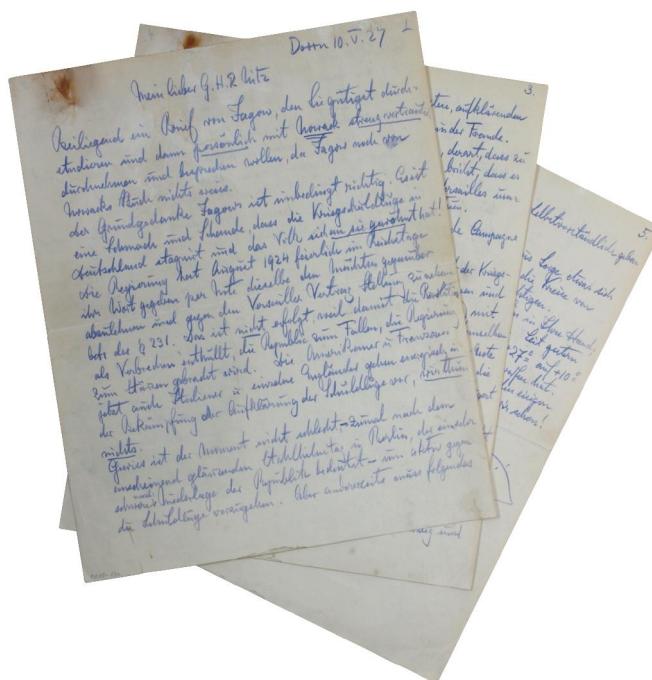
161. **Wilhelm II**, German Emperor (1859-1941). ALS ("Wilhelm R[ex]"). Doorn, 10. V. 1927. Large 4to. 5 pp. on 3 single leaves. Blue indelible pencil; numerous corrections and insertions (some in pencil). In German. € 12.000

Long, exceptionally interesting letter to the former Kaiser's property manager Bruno Nitz, containing detailed plans for regaining power and restoring the monarchy in Germany. The letter offers impressive evidence that Wilhelm's abdication on Nov. 28, 1918 was merely forced upon him and that he never gave up his ambition to once more rule as Emperor. Wilhelm refers his confidant to a letter by Gottlieb von Jagow (1863-1935), formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs: "[...] I include a letter from Jagow, which you will kindly study and then discuss in detail and confidence with Nowack [...] Jagow's basic idea is absolutely correct. It is shameful that the war guilt lie has come to stay in Germany and that the people have become used to it! In August 1924, the government vowed to reject this lie and to take a stand against the Powers and the Treaty of Versailles regarding Article 231. This has not happened because to do so would be to expose the revolution as a crime and to topple the government. The

Americans and French, even the Italians and some Englishmen are very active critics of the war guilt lie, only we do nothing. The moment is certainly expedient [...] If I am to lead a public campaign against the war guilt lie - I have been leading a private one for eight years - the enemy peoples and their governments will collapse under the indictment, while the so-called neutral world will heartily, even gratefully agree with me [...] The ensuing campaign, under my leadership, will follow these lines: 1) Wegerer, Caro, Jagow etc. join forces in the name of all societies that concern themselves with the war guilt lie and will publish an open letter to the government (president), demanding them to immediately make good their promise to formally reject Germany's war guilt and the lie concerning it. Should the government refuse or evade this demand, 2) an official appeal will be made to me in the name of the people, which will ask me to help them vanquish the lie and the pressure of Versailles, as their own leaders refuse to do so. 3) This is the moment for me to react with the prepared material, which must be so unimpeachable, massive and conclusive that the world, as far as possible, is convinced of the justification of my cause, the Germans' cause, and the Entente is exposed and forced to annul Versailles [...] The German people and all of Europe must be saved from the stigma of Versailles by the scorned hermit and exile of Doorn! Thus, the path for return is cleared automatically. 4) Therefore, a) preparation of evidence for exposing and debunking the guilt lie through Jagow, colleagues, historians and lawyers etc. on the basis of post-1918 publications. b) Large-scale propaganda at home and abroad for kick-off (Niemann, Nowack books). c) Initiation of the campaign. d) Appeal to me. e) The felling of Versailles and demolition of the republic. f) Implementation of the 14 points [...]".

- Nitz served as Berlin-based President of Property Management for the so-called "Executive Administration of the Formerly Ruling Prussian Royal Family". The Vienna-born Karl Friedrich Nowak (1882-1932) published "Das dritte deutsche Kaiserreich" ("The Third German Empire") in his "Verlag für Kulturpolitik" in 1929. Alfred von Wegerer (1880-1945) was long active in the "League for the Protection of German Culture"; in 1928 he published his "Widerlegung der Versailler Kriegsschuldthese" ("Refutation of the Versailles War Guilt Hypothesis"). - Slightly dusty; traces of a rusty paperclip.

¶ First published in Aufbau 3 (1947), no. 4, pp. 325ff. (included).



162. Zeppelin, Ferdinand Gf. von, German general and aircraft manufacturer (1838-1917). Autograph letter signed ("Gf. Zeppelin"). Gotha, 18. IV. 1915. Large 4to. 3 pp. on double leaf. € 12.000,- Comprehensive letter to one Mr. Messing on the difficulty of testing a large airplane in the world war and on some problems with the squadron in Gotha: "Das Großflugzeug hier ist so weit gediehen, daß ich Euere Exzellenz bitten

kann, sich dasselbe im Laufe der nächsten Woche (vom 25t[e]n dss. Mts. ab) einmal ansehen zu wollen. Das Flugzeug hat zwar schon kleine Sprünge ganz geschickt ausgeführt; aber es wird doch immer noch 8-10 Tage dauern, bis die Flieger Hirth, Vollmöller und von Schläuter die neuartige gewaltige Maschine ganz in der Hand haben [...] Ich habe hier ein Verhältnis zwischen den Leitern des Flugzeugbaues und dem Kommandeur der hiesigen Fliegerschule Rittmeister Märtens vorgefunden, das der Sache, welcher wir gemeinsam dienen, entschieden schadet. Und es sollten doch alle dazu beitragen, die wichtige Kriegswaffe so schnell und so gut als möglich gebrauchsfertig zu machen. Der Herr Rittmeister aber legt Hindernisse in den Weg, wo er nur kann, weil nach seiner Meinung die Maschine doch nichts taugen werde. Er gebärdet sich dabei, wie wenn er Vorgesetzter des Baues wäre und schreibt an diesen im schroffen Befehlston [...] Unter dem 15ten ds. Mts. erhielt der Versuchsbau das Schreiben B. Nr 373 von der Inspektion der Fliegertruppen, dessen Eingang lautet: 'In Hinsicht auf das von der Flieger-Ersatz-Abteilung 3 gemeldete langsame Fortschreiten des Kampfflugzeugbaues, sieht sich die Inspektion veranlaßt, die Beurlaubung der Piloten Vollmöller und Schläuter dorthin aufzuheben.' Nun ist es Eurer Exzellenz bekannt, daß die Beurlaubung des Leutnant Hirth sowie auch der von ihm als notwendig bezeichneten Flieger nicht etwa dem Flugzeugbau unmittelbar, sondern mir selbst höheren Orts bewilligt worden ist. Eine Zurückziehung dieser Beurlaubungen kann also nur wieder auf dem gleichen Wege geschehen, wie die Bewilligung erfolgt ist. - Was das langsame Fortschreiten des Baues betrifft, so muß gesagt werden, daß weder der Herr Inspektor noch Herr Rittmeister Märtens, welchem letzteren der allgemeine Zutritt gestattet ist, sich in letzter Zeit persönlich von dem Stand dieser Arbeiten überzeugt haben [...]" . - Some small damages to edges.

163. Zeppelin, Ferdinand von, cavalry general and inventor of the dirigible (1838-1917). ALS ("Gf. Zeppelin"). Stuttgart, 2. III. 1908. 8vo. 1 p. on double leaf. € 3.500,-

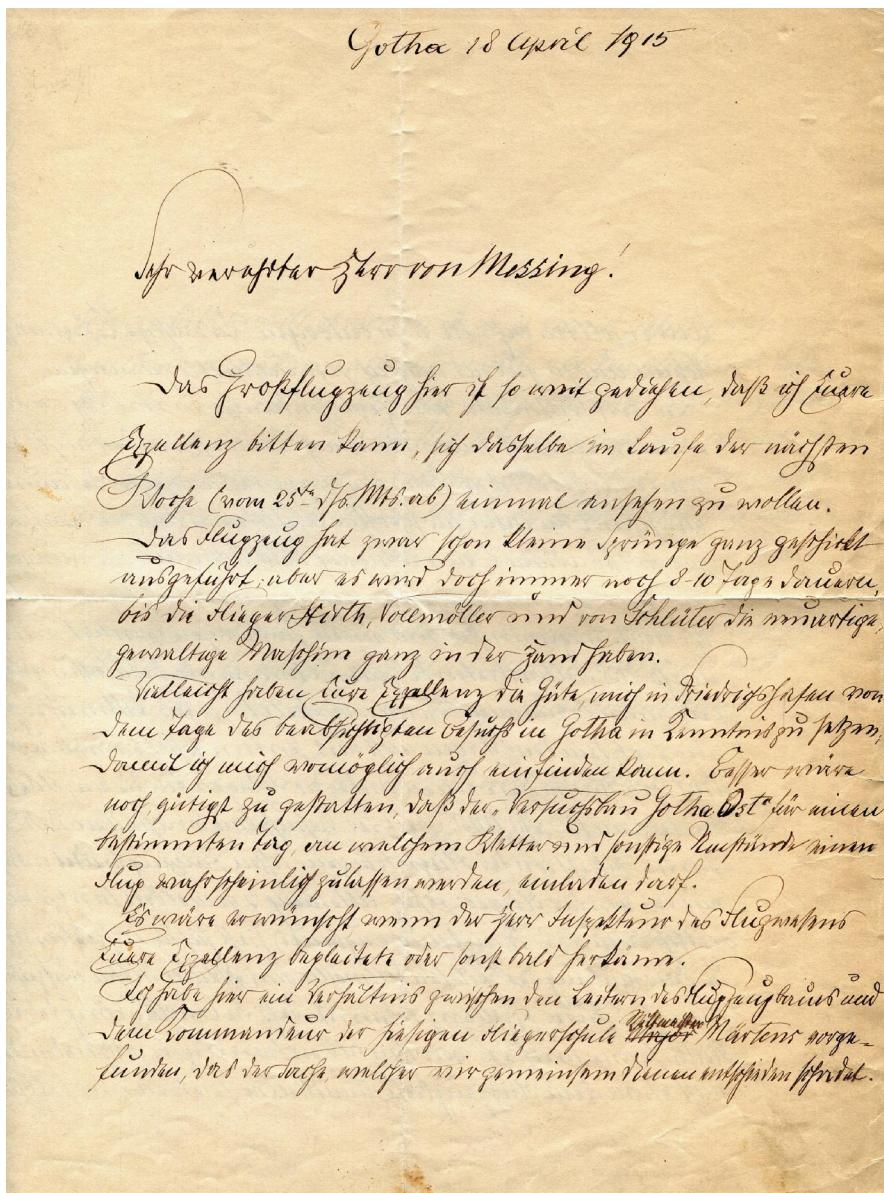
In German, to an unknown recipient: "Ganswindt has publicly alleged to have sent me, by registered mail, the measurements which my airship must have, and that my airship can have any value only insofar as I followed his advice. - I did in fact receive such a letter, but only years after I had already submitted to the Kaiser's commission the design for my airship with the very measurements it later was to have [...]" . - The East Prussian inventor Hermann Ganswindt (1856-1934) developed concepts for a space vehicle based on the principle of repulsion. His two-stage vehicle was designed to be driven by a series of dynamite explosions. Since it was to be taken aloft by way of a carrier vehicle, he designed a helicopter as early as 1884. Ganswindt's work is considered to be ahead of his time by several decades since his contemporary fellows had been unable to recognize the impact of his ideas. During his late years he kept in touch with Austrian rocket pioneer Max Valier as well as with German rocket pioneer Hermann Oberth, who shared his knowledge of Robert Goddard's work with him. - On stationery with printed address. Some browning due to paper, otherwise well-preserved.

164. Zola, Emile, writer (1840-1902). AQS. No place or date. Large 8vo. ½ p. € 1.800,-
"Une oeuvre d'art est un coin de la creation vu à travers un temperament". - Slightly creased.

165. Zola, Emile, writer (1840-1902). Autograph letter signed. Médan, May 6, 1881. 8°. 1 p. € 2.600,-

To the French writer William Busnach (1832–1907), who was responsible for the adaption of Zola's „Nana“ that was first staged at the Théâtre de l'Ambigu-Comique on January 29, 1881: „Entendu pour le 10, mardi. Seulement si vous ne pouviez pas le 10, ne venez pas avant le vendredi 13. Je suis très heureux du succès de Nana à Bruxelles. A quand l'épreuve à Lyon? Bien cordialement. Emile Zola. Si vous ne deviez pas venir le 10, écrivez moi“.

166. Zola, Emile, writer (1840-1902). ALS. Paris, 25. I. 1892. Large 8vo. 1 p. € 2.500,-
To an unnamed recipient: "Je vous autorise volontiers à traduire en allemand, à publier et à faire jouer mes deux pièces: les Heritiers Rabourdin et le Bouton de rose [...]" . - Slightly creased.



162. Ferdinand Gf. von Zeppelin