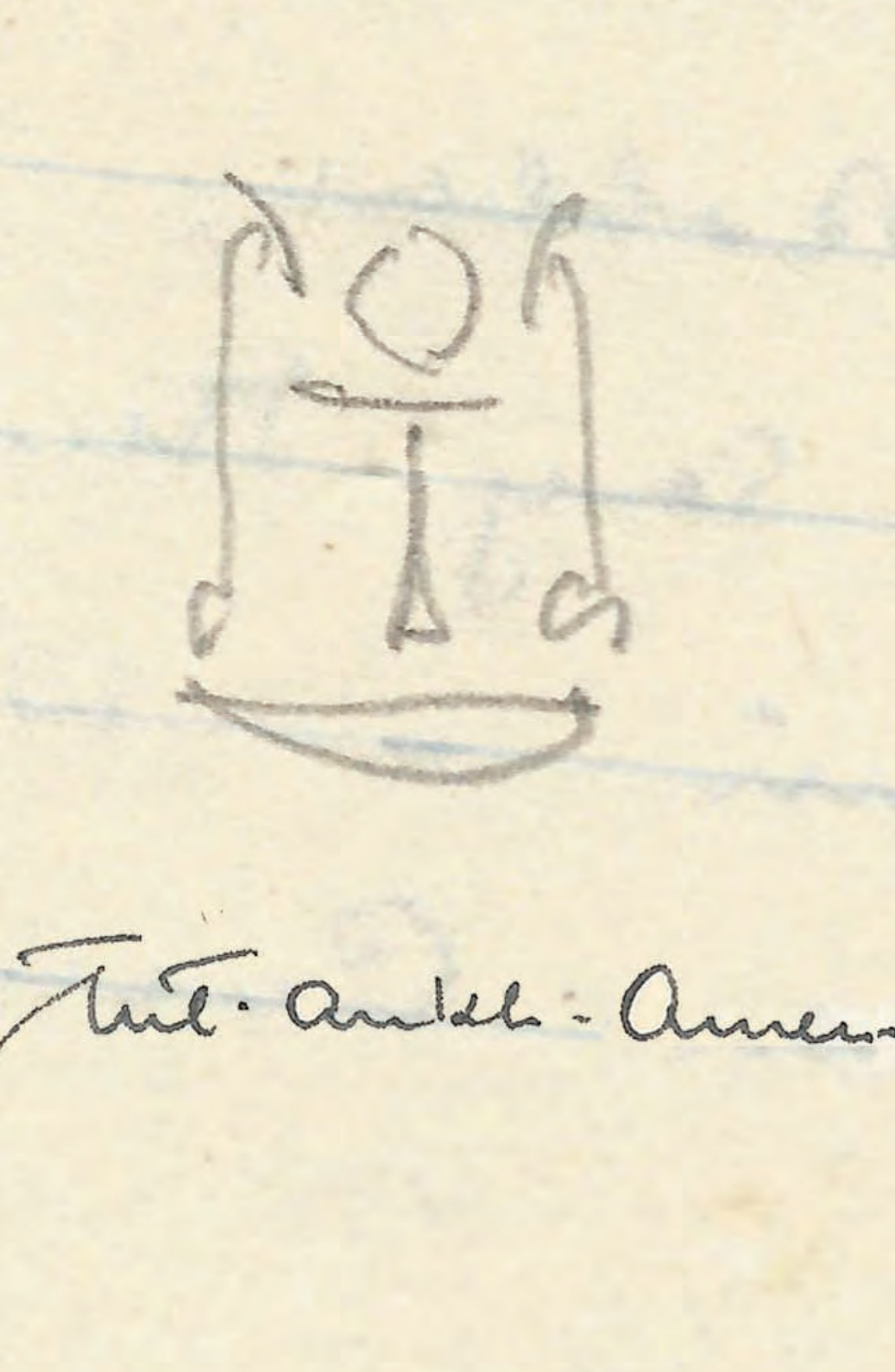




Andrusier Autographs
Spring Miscellany 2013

Anastasie

1914



Introduction

Adam Andrusier is a leading authenticator of autographs and historical documents, and has over twenty years' experience in the field. He has been employed as an expert for Christie's and Bonhams auction houses, and brings to his work a great passion for the unique immediacy of the historical document. His aim is to help the discerning collector and investor to find rare and important pieces that will take pride of place in their collections and portfolios.

We hope you enjoy browsing this catalogue, which presents some highlights of our current stock



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building your collection, or if you
require auction representation in the UK.*

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A fine portrait signed by Conan Doyle



Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 – 1930)

An excellent signed 8.5" X 11" formal portrait by Arthur Conan Doyle. The author is shown in a contemplative half-length pose, and has signed boldly to the lower border in fountain pen ink, "With all thanks for kindness shown, Arthur Conan Doyle, New York, June 3rd 1914". In very fine condition. Extremely rare in this format. In May 1914, Sir Arthur and Lady Conan Doyle sailed for New York. Many of their American experiences were recounted by Conan Doyle in his *Memories and Adventures* (1924).

£3,950 / \$5,925

"From one skeeter to another"



George S. Patton (1885 – 1945)

An exceptional signed 8.5" X 6.5" wartime portrait by George S. Patton, showing the U.S. General in his army attire and holding a pair of binoculars. Patton has inscribed this portrait to his fellow general, Courtney Hodges, writing in fountain pen ink, "From one skeeter to another; G.S. Patton". Patton apparently makes reference here to his own reputation as 'old blood and guts', the term 'skeeter' being slang for the blood-sucking mosquito. In August 1944, Hodges replaced Omar Bradley as commander of the First Army, and his troops were the first to reach and liberate Paris. Hodges was also a key figure during the Battle of the Bulge. A couple of small creases, otherwise in very fine condition. An astonishing association piece, which comes with a letter that explains that this photograph was purchased from an estate auction of items belonging to General Hodges.

£7,500 / \$11,250

“The disastrous effect of our penal system does not lie in the punishment itself..

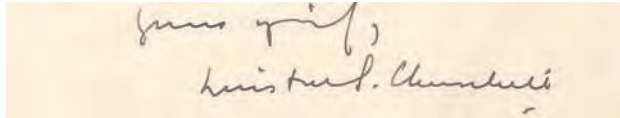
Albert Einstein (1879 – 1955)

...but in the subsequent destiny of the punished”

resources and her knowledge of the soul in the service of caring for released female convicts. I have never witnessed such a degree of voluntary devotion for other than personal gain. Yet it is shameful to see how little support has been allotted to her aspirations. It must not come to pass that she collapses from exhaustion and her work collapses due to shortage of money. Ways and means must be found to relieve her from financial and administrative worries, so that she can devote herself to that work for which she was created – the care, the education and the professional training of her charges. Whoever can and wants to contribute something so that this goal can be attained, I ask him to get in touch with Frau Wangel. Albert Einstein, 1930.” In fine condition. Hedwig Wangel, a German actress, had dedicated herself to supporting women prisoners through her Gates of Hope foundation. She approached much of Berlin’s intelligentsia to support her work, and asked Einstein to write a preface to a book. A superb association piece that displays Einstein’s social conscience, as well as his forward-thinking philosophies that resonate to this day.

£19,500 / \$29,250

A secret mission to Czechoslovakia in 1938

A close-up of a handwritten signature in dark ink on a light-colored, slightly textured paper. The signature reads "Winston Churchill" in a cursive, slightly slanted script.

Winston S. Churchill (1874 – 1965)

An important typed letter signed by Winston Churchill, 4th April 1938, to William Deakin (his research assistant), giving instructions for Deakin's secret mission to Czechoslovakia in the interval between Hitler's occupation of Austria and the Munich Agreement. In part, "You should call at the Embassy, and ask the best way of getting in touch with the President. Remember he is the head of a State. You should encourage him, or anyone he puts you in touch with, to talk to you confidentially for my information about their position, and what they think we can do to help." Churchill then poses several questions to be asked, regarding Czech fortifications on the Austrian front, and Czech relations and communications with Rumania and Yugoslavia, closing, "Is it worthwhile in their view working out the plan I outlined in the House of Commons for a block of Danubian States planned for economic and ultimately military purpose?" Churchill then adds the autograph subscription, "Don't take this letter with you through Germany". Just days earlier, on March 24th, he spoke at length about the Czech situation in the House of Commons, lamenting, "The Nazification of the whole of the Danube States is a danger of the first capital magnitude to the British Empire. Is it all to go for nothing?... If so, we shall repent in blood and tears our imprudence and our lack of force and energy." In fine condition, with a few paperclip rust-marks, and together with a second letter to Deakin (signed "W" by one of Churchill's secretaries) referring to a letter of recommendation sent to President Beneš, and closing with, "please take care of yourself in Nazidom!" An important letter showing how Churchill used his own resources to gather ammunition for his arguments against appeasement at a crucial stage of pre-war diplomacy. Despite Churchill's letter of recommendation, the British minister in Prague, Basil Newton, was a supporter of Chamberlain's appeasement strategy, and tried to sabotage Deakin's mission. Deakin was nevertheless able to find the President's residence without the help of legation staff and reported back to Churchill on his conversation with Beneš.

£13,500 / \$20,250

A rare signed portrait by Anastasia



Grand Duchess Anastasia (1901 – 1918)

A rare signed 3.5" X 5" postcard portrait by Anastasia, as a young girl. A famous three-quarter length shot of the Grand Duchess, signed in fountain pen ink very boldly and dated 1914. In very fine condition. The photograph previously belonged to Anastasia's nurse, Shura. On the reverse of the photograph a Swiss expert has confirmed the authenticity, dating his comments in Lausanne, 6th January 1927. The comments were most likely made on the occasion of the 1927 private investigation funded by Tsarina Alexandra's (mother of Anastasia) brother Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse. The investigation was carried out to establish the identity of Anna Anderson, who claimed to be the youngest daughter of Tsar Nicholas II and to have survived the murder of the family. Accompanied by two small-snap-shot photographs, each showing Anastasia beside other children.

£9,500 / \$14,250

A Formal Portrait signed by Emperor Hirohito

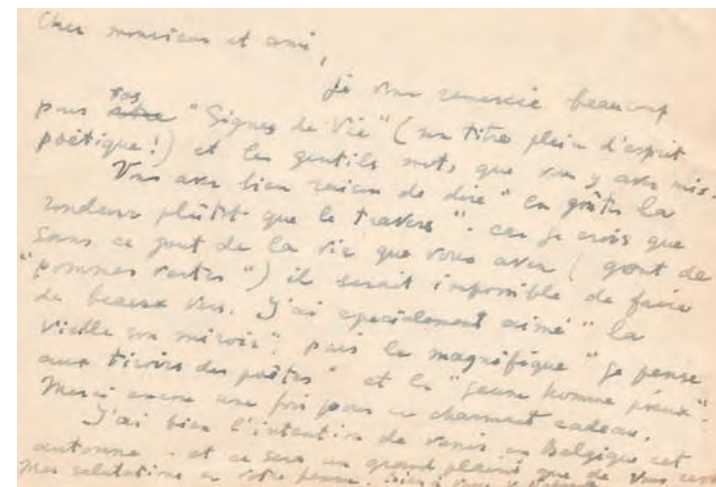


Emperor Hirohito (1901 – 1989)

A superb signed 9" X 12" official portrait by Emperor Hirohito. The Japanese leader is shown circa 1960 in a three-quarter length smart pose. Boldly signed in black ink to a light portion. Light silvering, otherwise in very fine condition, and housed in an official presentation folder. Accompanied by a matching 9" X 12" portrait signed by Empress Nagako.

£8,500 / \$12,750

An early autograph letter using colourful language

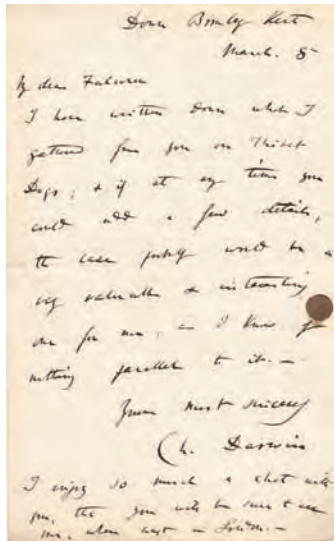


Vladimir Nabokov (1899 – 1977)

An extremely rare autograph letter signed by Vladimir Nabokov, "V. Nabokoff", written on a blank postcard post-marked Berlin, 5th August 1936. The author writes in jovial spirits to the poet Mélot du Dy, "Dear Sir and friend, Many thanks for your *Signs of Life* (a title full of poetic spirit!) and the kind words that you have sent. You are completely right to talk about "tasting plumpness over breadth". Without this taste for life that you have (the taste of 'green potatoes') it would be impossible for you to write such beautiful verses. I particularly liked 'the old, sound mirror', then the magnificent 'I think of the drawers of the poets', then the magnificent 'I think of the drawers of the poets' and the 'young, pious man'. Thank you again for this charming gift. I have the full intention of coming to Belgium this autumn – and this will be a great pleasure, you can be assured. My best wishes to your wife. Best to you, V. Nabokoff". Very slight corner creasing, otherwise in very fine condition. Nabokov has additionally hand-addressed the reverse, and written his return address, "Nabokoff, Nestorstr. 22". Letters by the author from this early part of his life are extremely rare, and this one, which gives an insight into his developing linguistic style, is particularly desirable. During his time in Berlin, Nabokov wrote a steady stream of novels in the Russian language, but earned little money and was largely unknown outside of the Russian-speaking population of Berlin and Paris. He and his wife left Berlin in 1937 due to their disgust at the Nazi regime, and Mrs. Nabokov's Jewish background.

£2,950 / \$4,425

Darwin researches animal variation ahead of the publication of *The Origin of Species*



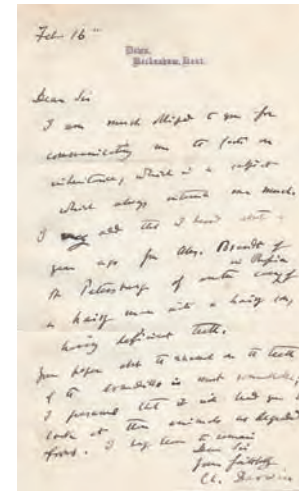
Dear Falconer
I have written down what I gathered from you on Thibet Dogs; and if at any time you could add a few details, the case probably would be a very valuable and interesting one for me, as I know of nothing parallel to it. —
Yours most sincerely
Ch. Darwin
I enjoy so much a chat with you, that you will be sure to see me, when next in London.

Charles Darwin (1809 – 1892)

A good autograph letter signed by Charles Darwin, March 8th (1857). Darwin writes to the geologist Hugh Falconer asking him if he could provide further details about Tibetan dogs, “My dear Falconer, I have written down what I gathered from you on Thibet Dogs; and if at any time you could add a few details, the case probably would be a very valuable and interesting one for me, as I know of nothing parallel to it.” Darwin cited Falconer’s case of “the Thibet mastiff and goat, [which] when brought down from the Himalaya to Kashmir, lose their fine wool” as support for his claim that climate influences the hairy covering of animals in his 1868 volume, *The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication*. Much of Darwin’s thinking about the variation of animal and plant life was done during the writing of his *Origins of Species* (published 1859), indeed many of his conclusions for the later book were written up in the first two chapters of his *Species* book, though these chapters are not extant; it is thought that Darwin used the earlier manuscript when compiling *Variations* and that it was destroyed or lost during the process. Since natural selection could not act without varieties to act upon, Darwin wanted to know where, how, and in what way variations appeared in animals and plants. An exciting letter written ahead of the publication of *The Origin of Species* in which Darwin meditates upon a theme directly linked to the central idea put forth in his seminal work, namely that the diversity of life arose by common descent through a branching pattern of evolution.

£12,500 / \$18,750

“Another case of a hairy man with a hairy son”



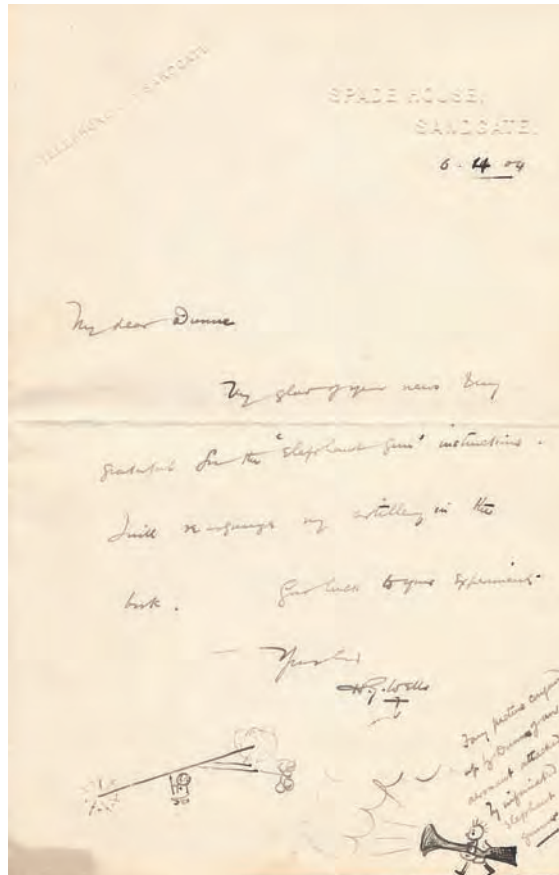
Feb. 16th
Dear Sir
I am much obliged to you for communicating me the facts on inheritance, which is a subject which always interests me much. I can only add that I heard about a year ago from Alex. Brandt of St. Petersburg about another case in Russia of a hairy man with a hairy son, having deficient teeth. —
Yours sincerely
Ch. Darwin

Charles Darwin (1809 – 1892)

An excellent unpublished autograph letter signed, February 16th (1871) to the dental surgeon, John Tomes. Darwin opens, “I am much obliged to you for communicating me the facts on inheritance, which is a subject which always interests me much. I can only add that I heard about a year ago from Alex. Brandt of St. Petersburg about another case in Russia of a hairy man with a hairy son, having deficient teeth.” Darwin goes on, “Your paper about the enamel on the teeth of the armadillo is most remarkable and I presume that it will lead you to look at these animals as degraded forms”. In the first chapter of *The Descent of Man* (1872), Darwin cites the exact case mentioned in this letter in his opening argument regarding *Evidence of Man's Descent from Some Lower Form*; after outlining similarities between man and other animals, he homes in on body hair, and draws clear comparisons between man and various species of monkey. He cites examples of men who have been “born with their whole bodies and faces thickly covered with fine long hairs” and the hereditary nature of this excess body hair, then moves on to the case brought to him by Alexander Brandt, noting that Dr. Brandt has favourably compared the hair on the man’s face with the lanugo (or hairy covering) of a human foetus, and thus concluding that “the case may be attributed to an arrest in the development of the hair, together with its continued growth”. Darwin chose, in *The Descent of Man* to make explicit his theory that man had descended from ape, a theory which he had only alluded to in *The Origins of Species* (1859), though he had first thought of the idea in 1837. An astonishing association letter in very fine condition.

£22,500 / \$33,750

Wells sketches a flying machine!

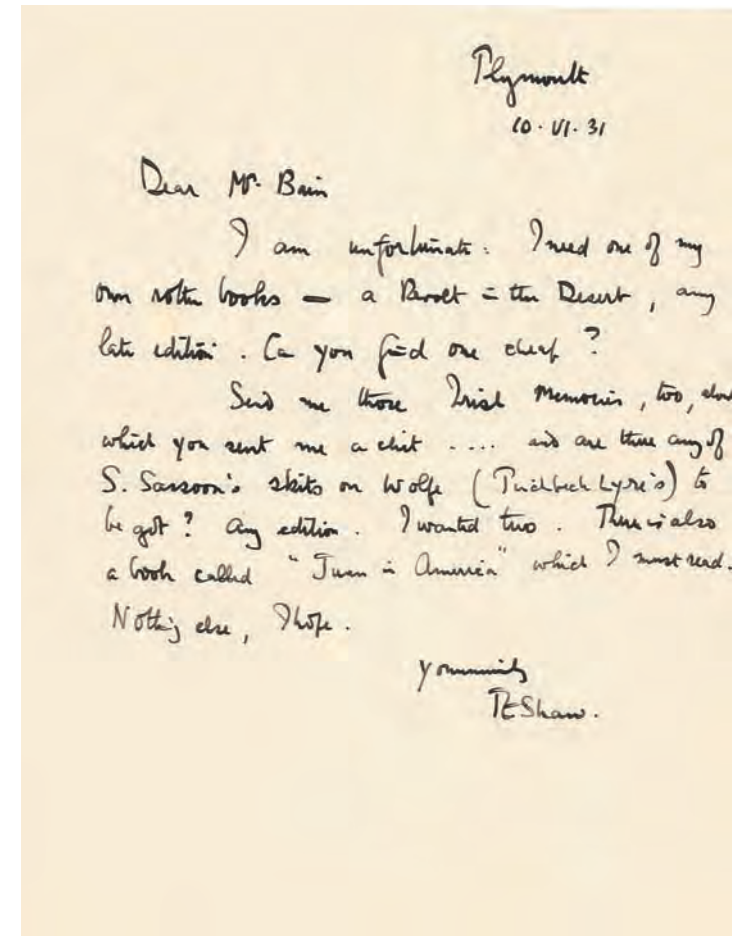


H.G. Wells (1866 – 1946)

A good autograph letter signed from H.G. Wells, 6th April 1904, to the aeronautical engineer John William Dunne. In full, "My dear Dunne, Very glad of your news and very grateful for the 'elephant gun' instructions. I will rearrange my artillery in the book. Good luck to your experiments, Yours ever, H.G. Wells". Wells then adds an amusing sketch of a man holding a large elephant gun and shooting it at a man in a flying contraption. Wells adds the description, "picture conjured up by Dunne of an astronaut attacked by infuriated elephant gunner." Dunne was a well-known engineer who was much preoccupied with the nature of time. He was also a family friend of Wells, who encouraged him to design and test models of his tail-less plane. In very fine condition.

£1,750 / \$2,625

Lawrence requests a cheap edition of one of his "rotten books"



T.E. Lawrence (1888 – 1935)

A good autograph letter signed by T.E. Lawrence ("T.E. Shaw"), 10th June 1931. Shaw writes to a Mr. Bain, opening, "I am unfortunate. I need one of my own rotten books — *A Revolt in the Desert*, any late edition. Can you find one cheap?" He goes on, "Send me those Irish memories, too, about which you sent me a chit... and are there any of S. Sassoon's skits on Wolfe to get got? Any edition. I wanted two. There is a book called *Juan in America* which I must read. Nothing else, I hope. Yours sincerely, T.E. Shaw". In very fine condition.

£3,750 / \$5,625

“How goes on *Frankenstein*?”

greatest places. Absorbing interest in the acting & singing of this wonderful woman took us out of the world & surrounding people - we saw, heard & thought of nothing but her - how you can see her in it at once - how you heard her harmonious tones & heard her thrilling, soul-possessing - given it all to demonstration in the way of capability I was quite over come and in the scene with her children only by aid of salts & infinite struggle, could prevent myself from making a scene for the edification of all around. Her eyes, her smile - her look of unutterable woe - her harmonious shrieks - no paradox this - rather more terrible than the unmelodious expression of despair might well cause rocks to weep and hearts of iron to melt. We were so overcome that we could not remain to see the ballet.

Mary Shelley

Mary Shelley (1797 – 1851)

A superb, densely-written autograph letter signed by Mary Shelley, four pages (last page with postmarked address panel), 11th June (1826), to her friend and admirer, John Howard Payne. A remarkable, long, and intimate letter to her suitor (Payne declared his love for her in 1825, though Mary returned only friendship), opening, “Summer is come at last, my dear Payne, and with it a renewal of life to the exiles from the sun. Would not a butterfly have a right to complain if in its Chrysalis it felt its wings bound and darkness and cold press hard on its tender frame? If I am to live in this make believe of an habitable country let me at least doze away its ten months winter and awake young and fresh in June. What shall I do next winter? The very idea strikes me with terror. To add to my discomforts during the preceding one, everything has gone wrong with me and death and disease have invaded my small circle to the destruction of its happiness”. Shelley goes on to describe in exquisite detail an opera performance by soprano Giuditta Pasta, “I was quite overcome in the scene with her children, only the aid of salts and infinite struggles could prevent myself from making a scene for the edification of all around. Her eyes, her smiles – her look of unutterable woe – her harmonious shrieks”. Shelley closes with some family news, then adds beneath her signature, “How goes on *Frankenstein* at Porte St. Martin”, referring to a production of *Frankenstein: ou, le Monstre et le magicien* which had opened in Paris on June 10th and ran for 94 performances. A very fine and desirable letter; and, to our knowledge, the only Shelley letter to mention her most famous novel to have appeared in the market in the past thirty years. In fine condition, with a seal tear affecting the end of four lines on page three.

£19,500 / \$29,250

Carter writes out the dimensions of Tutankhamun

Base measurements of:- (all) 20
51

First (Outermost) Shrine (No 207)

L. 525 W. 340 H. "

Second Shrine (No 237)

L. 382 W. 255 H.

Third Shrine (No 238)

L. 342 W. 209 H.

Fourth (Innermost) Shrine (No 239)

L. 292 W. 163 H.

Inside Measurements.

?? L. 280 W. 151. See Sarcophagus.
Sarcophagus 274 147.5 = Max. of Cornice

Howard Carter (1874 - 1939)

An 8" X 5" sheet of paper on which Howard Carter has written out the measurements of the four shrines of the tomb of Tutankhamun. Carter writes in bold pencil, “Base measurements of:- First (Outermost Shrine) (No. 207) L.525 W. 340 H., Second Shrine (No. 237), L.382 W.255 H., Third Shrine (No. 238), L.342 W.209 H., Fourth (Innermost Shrine (No.239) L.292 W.163 H., Inside measurement ??? L.280 W. 151 See Sarcophogus, Sarcophogus 274 147.5= Max of cornice”. A few of the numbers have been rubbed out and changed, and a few mathematical sums appear to the top and reverse side, all of which appears to indicate that Carter wrote out this list in the presence of the shrine of Tutankhamun itself, which he was presumably measuring as he went along. In very fine condition. An astonishing and unique artifact. Provenance: the family of Howard Carter, by descent.

£8,500 / \$12,750

A draft chapter from *The Tomb of Tutankhamun*

Howard Carter (1874 – 1939)

The original draft of Chapter Four of *The Tomb of Tutankhamun* (Volume III) by Howard Carter, consisting of thirty-six handwritten pages by Carter, with occasional corrections, deletions and insertions, with four typewritten pages extensively corrected by Carter in pencil. The chapter, headed *The Objects Found in the Annexe* opens, "In the preceding chapter, I have endeavoured to describe the state in which we found the Annexe, its impression upon the spectator, and the incidents suggested by our observations which may have occurred since it was originally closed. Here, in this chapter, I propose to describe the principle antiquities we were able to salvage from the wreckage. It was astonishing how some quite delicate objects had survived almost unscathed in spite of the ill-treatment they had suffered." The opening section is then followed by Part I, *Objects not Traditionally Belonging to the Annexe – A Store Room* (opening: "Topmost of all this mass of material and stretching from side to side of the chamber...") and Part II, *The Contents Proper of the Annexe – A Store Room* (opening: "The oils, fats, unguents and wines, fruits and foodstuffs, were, I believe, the contents proper of the Annexe...") In very fine condition, with the text appearing on one side of each sheet of paper. In addition, Carter has drawn, on the reverse side of one of the pages, a small hieroglyphic sketch of part of 'Tutankhamun's name, namely 'Ankh' meaning 'eternal life', symbolised by an oval set upon a 'T' shape, combined with a second semi-circle hieroglyphic, meaning 'Neb' or 'heavenly messenger', and thus relating to Tutankhamun's throne name 'Nebkheperure'.

£65,000 / \$97,500

"It is astonishing how some quite delicate objects have survived"

Ch. 4
The Objects Found in the Annexe.

In the preceding chapter I have endeavoured to describe the state in which we found the Annexe, its impression upon the spectator, and the incidents suggested by our observations which may have occurred since it was originally closed. Here, in this chapter, I propose to describe the principle antiquities we were able to salvage from the wreckage. It was astonishing how some quite delicate objects had survived almost unscathed in spite of the ill-treatment they had suffered. For reasons given below, I shall divide the material into two parts.

At the risk of being tedious and repeating that: Apart from the objects of the Robbers, it is a fact that has suggested, one might even say demonstrated, of confusion - or want of proper system - when the objects were originally deposited in the tomb. Consequently, it is not as if the intention was of the various chambers of the tomb is not absolutely clear; however the tomb itself is not without its plan and is much confused. Hence, with reference to the different kinds of furniture and ornaments traditionally attributed to the Annexe, much of the evidence gathered still requires sifting and sifting. Nevertheless, it may be safely assumed that the Annexe was merely a store room intended for provisions, oils, wines, oils and unguents. For the reason the objects described in part I of this chapter are the same as those found in the store room, they were not the Annexe intended for the store room, but were placed in it. Since the store room is absent. The store room - part II of (over)

A quotation from Rhapsody in Blue

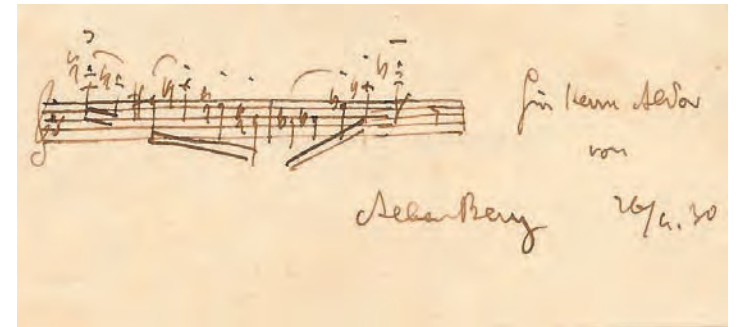


George Gershwin (1898 – 1937)

A superb autograph musical quotation signed by George Gershwin. The composer writes out the four-bar theme tune from *Rhapsody in Blue* in bold fountain pen ink on a 3.5" X 4" card. He adds an inscription to Ashley T. Cole and signs boldly. Dated in another hand, London, March 1926. Slight age-toning, otherwise in very fine condition – a superb, bright example. Gershwin was in London in March 1926 preparing for the English première of *Lady be Good*.

£3,950 / \$5,925

A quotation from Wozzeck



Alban Berg (1885 – 1935)

An approximately 1.75" X 3.75" business card signed neatly to the reverse by Alban Berg. The composer adds a dedication to a Mr. Aldor (corresponding to the printed name on the other side of the card) and adds a two-bar musical quotation from *Wozzeck* (the lullaby motif played by the violin in Act II, Scene I). Beautifully penned in fountain pen ink and dated 26th April 1930. In very fine condition. Rare in this format. By 1932, Berg's most celebrated work had been performed in seventeen German cities. It was later censored by the Nazis.

£3,250 / \$4,875

A signed portrait, with a quote from Adagio for Strings



Samuel Barber (1910 – 1981)

A superb signed 8" X 10" portrait by Samuel Barber, to lower mount (image size approximately 6" X 4.5"). Beneath his contemplative profile image, the composer has written an inscription in fountain-pen ink to George W. Hall dated December 21st 1942, and added a three-bar musical quotation from his most famous work, *Adagio for Strings* (1936). Some light age-toning from previously mounting, otherwise in very fine condition. Extremely rare and desirable in this format.

£3,750 / \$5,625

A quote from the Prelude in C# Minor



Sergei Rachmaninoff (1873 – 1943)

A nice early signed postcard portrait by Sergei Rachmaninoff. Signed in fountain pen ink to a light portion, adding the date, January 1908. The composer then adds a two-bar musical quotation, which he identifies as *Prelude Op. 3*. In fine condition.

£3,750 / \$5,625

Inscribed to Dora Maar



Alberto Giacometti (1901 – 1966)

A rare numbered copy (24/50) of André du Bouchet's book *Le Moteur Blanc* (GLM, Paris, 1956), which features an engraving by Alberto Giacometti, signed and numbered by the artist in pencil. The book is additionally signed and inscribed by du Bouchet to the title page; he inscribes to the artist and muse of Picasso, Dora Maar, "Pour Dora Maar, ici, toujours partout, André du Bouchet" (For Dora Maar, here, forever everywhere, André du Bouchet). In very fine condition. An excellent association copy of a rare book.

£7,500 / \$11,250

A self-portrait by Chagall



Marc Chagall (1887 – 1985)

A beautiful hardback copy of *Le Cirque d'Izis*, text by Jacques Prévert, illustrations by Marc Chagall (André Sauret, Monte Carlo, 1965), signed and inscribed by Chagall to the title page. The artist writes in ink, "Pour mon ami, Jean, Chagall 1966". He adds a detailed drawing that appears to be a self-portrait, adding areas of red and blue crayon to the design. In very fine condition.

£7,500 / \$11,250

Wallenberg rescues a Hungarian Jew with false identification papers

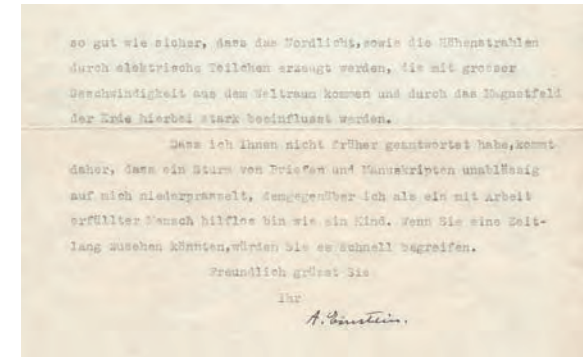


Raoul Wallenberg (1912 – 1947)

A passport-size protective pass issued by Raoul Wallenberg to Erno Wollak in Budapest on 25th November 1944. The pass states in Hungarian and German that the bearer of the pass is a Swedish civil servant. A small photograph of Wollak is attached and stamped. The pass is signed by Wallenberg twice in fountain pen ink, once beneath the Hungarian text, and once beneath the German text. In fine condition. This pass was hastily issued during Eichmann's attempts to liquidate the Jewish population of Hungary (his death marches began on November 20th). Wallenberg relocated at this time from Buda to Pest, where the two Jewish ghettos were situated. During the autumn of 1944, Wallenberg repeatedly intervened to try to secure the release of bearers of his forged certificates of protection from the columns of marching people, saving as many as possible. His Swedish legation continued to grow and he had 340 permanent 'employees'. This pass appears to have belonged to one of those 340. A stirring and important document.

£13,500 / \$20,250

“It cannot be claimed at all that the Earth works in the same manner as a dynamo”

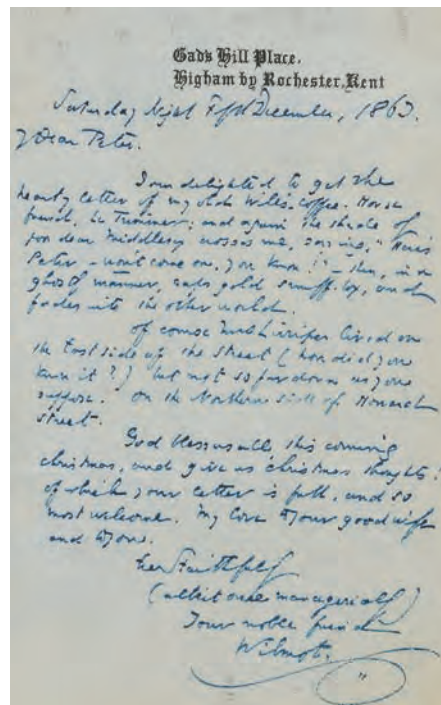


Albert Einstein (1879 – 1955)

An excellent two-page typed letter signed by Albert Einstein, 20th January 1938. Einstein writes to Reinhold Pietsch in German, opening, “Heartfelt thanks for your letter and the friendly invitation. There’s so much warm intimacy in your letter, that I feel that I’m dealing with a human being who has much in common with me. Because of my mania for sailing, it’s unlikely I’ll get to visit you up there. But my daughter very much wants to because she’s a sculptor and your picture pleased her, and me, so much.” He goes on, “I’ve read your ms. hastily and haven’t replied, because it shows, as is to be expected, that you are only partially informed about the great wealth of scientific facts that have been researched. For example, even though the Earth is a magnet turning in space it cannot be claimed at all that the Earth works in the same manner as a dynamo. Nobody at all knows where the rotation of the earth or its magnetic field comes from. In any case it can’t be explained by the warming of the earth affected by the sun. On the other hand, it is as good as certain that the Northern Lights, as well as cosmic rays, are produced by electric particles which come from outer space at great speed and are strongly influenced by the Earth’s magnetic field.” Einstein closes by noting that, “My not having answered sooner is due to an unending storm of letters and manuscripts beating down on me. Confronted with all that, I, an individual completely taken up with work, am as helpless as a child. If you could observe me for a while, you’d quickly understand.” Signed in dark fountain-pen ink. In very fine condition. In 1905, shortly after composing his *Special Relativity Paper*, Einstein stated that the origin of the Earth’s magnetic field was one of the great unsolved mysteries of physics. The relationship between magnetic and electric fields lies at the core of Einstein’s theory of relativity. A highly-desirable letter.

£9,500 / \$14,250

“God bless us all this coming Christmas”

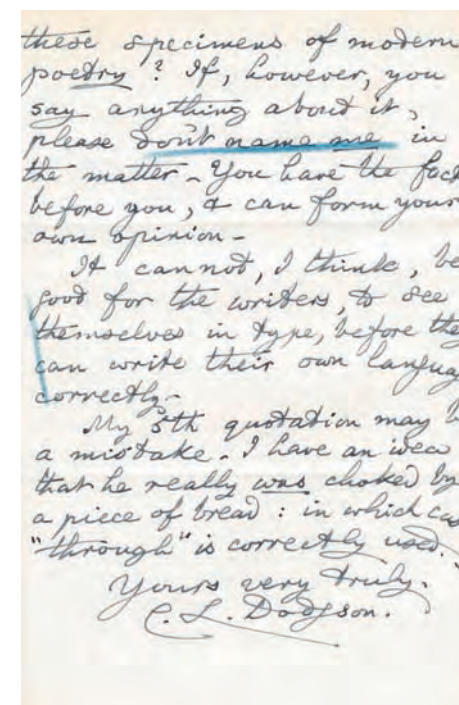


Charles Dickens (1812 – 1870)

An excellent one-page autograph letter signed by Charles Dickens (signed “Wilmot”), 5th December 1863. Dickens writes to Peter Cunningham in a theatrical vein, referring to a letter received from Cunningham to ‘My old Will’s-Coffee-House friend, Le Trimmer’ – the part played by Cunningham in Bulwer Lytton’s *Not So Bad as We Seem*, in which Dickens had played the role of Wilmot in 1851, “again the shade of poor dead Middlesex (the Duke of Middlesex, played by Frank Stone) crosses me, saying ‘Here’s Peter, won’t come on, you know!’ – then in a ghostly manner, raps gold snuff-box, and fades into the other world.” Dickens concludes with an allusion to his *A Christmas Carol*, with the line, “God bless us all this coming Christmas, and give us Christmas thoughts!” He signs off, “ever Faithfully (albeit once managerially) Your noble friend, Wilmot”. In very fine condition. Dickens remembers, here, the amateur company production in which he was involved. In 1851 he wrote to the author, Bulwer, saying, “...in Wilmot... I think I could touch the gallant, generous, careless, pretence – with the real man at the bottom of it – so as to take the audience with him from the first scene”.

£6,950 / \$10,425

Dodgson lambasts nonsensical language!



Charles Dodgson (1832 – 1898)

A good unpublished four-page autograph letter signed by Charles Dodgson (“C.L. Dodgson”), April 8th 1892, Christ Church, Oxford. Dodgson writes to Mr. Bowles (editor of *Vanity Fair* and *The Lady*), making various suggestions in relation to “three pieces of (so-called) ‘poetry’ there published”, questioning whether “such publication is likely to raise the literary reputation of the paper? I say nothing of the ‘poetry’: that is a matter of opinion: but surely *The Lady* risks her credit in publishing verses containing bad English, and mere nonsense, and praising it as ‘very beautiful poetry’”. Dodgson then picks out some amusing quotations, and annotates each with either a “B” for bad English” or “N” for nonsense”. Examples include, “the lightest zephyr blown” (B)”, “we raise a monument o’er whom Neglect alone did follow” (B)”, “‘Didst, through the bread of charity, expire’ (N)” and “‘wrestlers in the sea of life’ (N)”. Dodgson goes on, “What do you think of these specimens of modern poetry?” and further commenting, “It cannot, I think, be good for the writers to see themselves in type before they can write their own language correctly”. In very fine condition, with some coloured-pencil annotations, presumably by the recipient.

£3,500 / \$5,250

“Yes, I used the expression ‘mercenary’...”

Previous occasion
S. ~~that~~ might have been mercenary
but our hearts are no longer
mercenary.
B. Yes, I used the expression
‘mercenary’ which for Indian
soldiers which brought round
my ears a hornets’ nest. But
my use of that expression
implied no reflection. It was
only descriptive. Anyone who
serves the fort for a King
under this category. You cannot

Mahatma Gandhi (1869 – 1948)

An interesting page of autograph notes by Mahatma Gandhi, written on the reverse side of a portion of a 1946 letter written to Gandhi from a young Western follower. Gandhi has penned some notes, clearly a draft for a letter. He writes, in fountain pen ink, “Previous Occasion. Might have been mercenary but our hearts are no longer mercenary. Yes, I used the expression ‘mercenary’ for our Indian soldiers which brought round my ears a hornets’ nest. But my use of that expression implied no reflection. It was only descriptive. Anyone who serves the fort for a King comes under that category. You cannot...” The reverse side of this letter has a portion of a letter to Gandhi which states in part, “I can assist you to set things right before 1st April 1946, with absolute NON-VIOLENCE or even will power.” In very fine condition. A fascinating insight into the workings of Gandhi at this late stage of his life, and just a year before partition.

£8,500 / \$12,750

