7. Dear my dear, this is a long scribble, but how can I say anything, and say less, in may you let it get to your dear. Moreover, let I can write her. Tell her the good old Colours, mo—“Almonie” is doing quite. Daily service, it is so helpful. For the weather has grown warmer, and the days longer since it came. Why shouldn’t I write you a letter? Please remember me to her to all, and be as always. Americans joins.

Clara Barton

Kensil
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Abbreviations

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

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

D.S.
Document Signed

A.Q.S.
Autograph Quotation Signed

A.N.S.
Autograph Note Signed

Measurements

Vertical measurement given first.

4to
Quarto [approximately 11x8 1/4 inches]

8vo
Octavo [approximately 8x5 inches]

vn.d.
No date

n.p.
No place

n.y.
No year
UPCOMING EVENT

New York Antiquarian Book Fair
April 9–12, 2015

nyantiquarianbookfair.com/visitors/

The Park Avenue Armory
643 Park Avenue (at 67th Street)
New York City
BARTON, CLARA


Autograph Letter Signed, 8vo, 7pp., Glen Echo, March 28, 1909.

A late, long letter by the great humanitarian writing to former secretary Mary Kensel. “I believe I have gotten where I can speak, and continue to, without backsliding every other day…I have thought of you all, so full of business and pushing on…and our precious V.P. is buried in business! All but slow me have seemed to be working to some purpose…Miss Jennings has been, and gone, she is very busy with getting out what will be her first book. She will have a beautiful volume on Lincoln. There is such pressure brought to bear, by the authors of the news organization here in the city, The Children's Star League, for me to take the Presidency. So much, they thought depended on it…They were altogether such unexceptional people [but] my selfishness and obstinacy gave way a little at least, and I said I would…They were delighted when, in the meeting I told them a little of First Aid and at once declared They were First-Aid to good thoughts for unfortunate children. This is a long scribble but how could I say anything, and say less?”. Signed, “Clara Barton.”

Barton at first dedicated the American Red Cross to performing disaster relief, such as after the 1893 Sea Islands Hurricane. This changed with the advent of the Spanish-American War during which it aided refugees and prisoners of war. Barton herself worked in hospitals in Cuba in 1898 at the age of seventy-seven. As criticism arose of her management of the American Red Cross, plus her advancing age, Barton resigned as president in 1904, at the age of 83.

Item #1014  $1,200.
(A Cabinet photo is available for $250)
BERGMAN, INGRID

(1915-1982). Swedish actress awarded three Academy Awards and two Emmy Award-winning as well as a Tony Award for Best Actress in the first Tony Award ceremony in 1947. She is widely remembered for her performance in the 1942 classic film “Casablanca.”

Photograph Signed, black and white printed post card size 4 x 6 inches, framed and double matted in gray tones with silver painted wooded frame.

This portrait photograph shows the iconic actress bust length, in three-quarter profile, smiling softly looking towards the right. She signs under her printed name, "Ingrid Bergman." To the right is the RKO Radio symbol and in the lower left corner, “Photo: RKO” is printed.

Item #4085  $475.00
Autograph Letter Signed, 2pp on one folded 8vo sheet, Walingford, June 29, n.y.

To Bertie, British theater producer and entrepreneur Bertie Alexander Meyer (1877-1967), Christie writes that she would be fine giving her novel “Ten Little Niggers” “a new lease of life. I don’t know what production difficulties there are or if it ‘dates’ - Anyway talk it over with Edmund Cork [Christie’s agent] ....” She signs, “Agatha.” This comment suggests that she is writing during the period 1939-1943 as “The Little Niggers” was published as a novel in 1939, with the U.S. edition being called “The Little Indians.” Her first foray into adapting one of her novels into a play was with this title, it eventually being performed in the West End in 1943 under the title “And Then There Were None.” In 1944, the show opened on Broadway under the title “Ten Little Indians” and in 1945 the American film premiered as “And Then There Were None.”

The West End premiere was presented by Bertie Meyer at the St. James Theatre. He managed the German Theatre in London, became business manager for Charles Frohman, managed the Queen’s Theatre, and in 1913 became business manager of the Globe Theatre. He managed many theaters in London during his life, and in 1930, the Cambridge Theatre was built for him. In addition to these references, Christie mentions her agent, Edmund Cork, as the person to whom Meyer should speak. “He arranges all these things and knows far more about my affairs than I do.”

Item #4070 $3,200.
COVARRUBIAS, MIGUEL

Mexican Modernist artist and illustrator associated with the Harlem Renaissance.

Original self portrait sketch on a doily placed in an oval rough hewn wooden frame on a green background. The frame and painted back give the self portrait a folk art quality.

Covarrubias moved to New York on a grant from the Mexican Government in 1924. He is renowned for his drawings that captured the cultural activity of the Harlem Renaissance in his book, “Negro Drawings” (1927). He was a regular illustrator on the covers for “Vanity Fair,” “Vogue,” and “The New Yorker;” designed costumes for Josephine Baker; and generally popularized the art and cultures of the Americas and of Bali. He was interested in the ethnology of Mexican culture and posited that Mayan culture was preceded by Olmec culture, discounted at first but now known to be accurate. It is thought that his stylistic concerns drew him to study Mexican and also Balinese ethnography. Although still regarded as a caricaturist and illustrator since the majority of his output falls into these categories, Covarrubias is being reconsidered as a multidimensional Modernist working in many forms.

Item #2490   $1,875.
DICKENS, CHARLES

(1812–1870). Most popular English novelist of the Victorian era and one of the most popular of all time. He created some of literature's most memorable characters. His novels and short stories have never gone out of print. A concern with what he saw as the pressing need for social reform is a theme that runs throughout his work.

Autograph Note Signed on “Office of All the Year Round A Weekly Journal Conducted by Charles Dickens” stationery, large 12mo, London, Jan. 20, 1864.

To Marcus Stone, the illustrator of many of Dickens’ works, asking if he can “call here tomorrow? Between 10 and 12?” He signs with initials, “CD.” Slight break at margin center fold. With carte-de-visite size albumen print photograph showing Dickens, full length seated in an ornate chair. Marcus Stone was a painter and illustrator, the son of the artist Frank Stone. Marcus was the illustrator of, among other Dickens’ works, Our Mutual Friend. In 1859, Dickens recommended Marcus Stone to Dickens’ publishers for a commission for the frontispieces for the cheap editions of “Little Dorritt” and “A Tale of Two Cities” as well as other volumes in the wake of Dickens having dismissed “Phiz” as his official illustrator. Marcus was, according to Philip V. Allingham, contributing editor of Victorian Web (victorian-web.org), “virtually Dickens’s adopted son after Frank Stone’s death in 1859, staying a month each year at Gad’s Hill…” The Morgan Library holds a collection of 32 letters from Dickens to Stone, from February 14, 1864 to September 2, 1865, all related to Marcus Stone’s illustrations for Our Mutual Friend, the first installment of which was published in May of 1864. This letter, though slightly earlier, is no doubt suggesting that Stone visit Dickens to discuss this same book. This is further verified by Dr. Sean C. Grass in his Charles Dickens’s “Our Mutual Friend: A Publishing History.” Dr. Grass states, “But the easy routine of Dickens’s correspondence with Stone underscores nevertheless just how difficult and complex his activities were as he worked through the monthly installments of “Our Mutual Friend.” At virtually all times from January 1864 to September 1865, besides reviewing Stone's illustrations, Dickens usually was drafting one installment, correcting initial proofs of another, and working through a combination of intermediate and final proofs for one or even two more.” Grass continues further by pointing out that all the while Dickens was also working on various issues of “All the Year Round.” Matted with original carte-de-visite photograph.
Dickens, Charles

Dickens had worked as a reporter and then editor before he found his success writing novels. He started the weekly magazine, “Master Humphrey’s Clock,” as a general interest publication, but it failed after a year. However, the magazine succeeded in serializing Dicken’s novel, “The Old Curiosity Shop.” In 1850, Dickens co-founded the weekly magazine for which he is perhaps best known, “Household Words,” and after almost a decade of publication, he replaced it with his last weekly, “All The Year Round.” Here he published his great novels, “A Tale of Two Cities,” and “Great Expectations.” “All the Year Round” began in 1859 and continued until 1895 under the editorship of Dickens eldest son after Dickens’ death in 1870. The magazine’s title is derived from Shakespeare, “The story of our lives, from year to year;” and the quote appears on the journal’s decorative cover page.

Item #4067   $1,900.
(1918–1988). American physicist. For his contributions to the development of quantum electrodynamics, he shared the 1965 Nobel Prize in physics. He worked on the Manhattan Project and was one of the best known scientists in the world.

Correspondence between Richard Feynman and Tina Levitan consisting of a Typed Letter Signed by Feynman, Jan. 18, 1967, 1 page, 8vo; a copy of a Typed Letter from Tina Levitan to Feynman, Jan. 30, 1967, 1 page; a reply in the form of a Typed Letter Signed by Feynman, February 7, 1967, 2 separate pages, 4to; and a Typed Letter Signed by Feynman,‘s Secretary, Feb. 16, 1968, one page. All of Feynman’s letters are on California Institute of Technology letterhead and all are to Tina Levitan, New York.

Correspondence between Richard Feynman and writer Tina Levitan consisting of a Typed Letter Signed by Feynman, Jan. 18, 1967, 1 page, 8vo; a copy of a Typed Letter from Levitan to Feynman, Jan. 30, 1967, 1 page; a reply in the form of a Typed Letter Signed by Feynman, February 7, 1967, 2 separate pages, 4to; and a Typed Letter Signed by Feynman,‘s Secretary, Feb. 16, 1968, one page. All of Feynman’s letters are on California Institute of Technology letterhead.

Feynman begins this correspondence by replying to a request by Levitan to be included in a book she was writing, on “Jewish Winners of the Nobel Prize.” In explaining why he does not want to be included, Feynman offers biographical information about his religious affiliation as well as his perspective on the dangerous racism inherent in such a project. “It would not be appropriate to include me... for several reasons, one of which is that at the age of thirteen I was converted to non-Jewish religious views.” Levitan’s reply states that although she will abide by his decision, she wanted to make sure he knew that those she would include do not only have to be “professing Jews... but also those of Jewish origin for the simple reason that they usually have inherited their valuable hereditary element and talents from their people.” Feynman responds in his longer Feb. 7 letter with a series of comments on his racial theory, explaining his views on her theory that “people of Jewish origin have inherited their valuable hereditary elements from their people,” which he says is “evil and dangerous to maintain... that there

continued
is a true Jewish race.... To select... peculiar elements that come from some supposedly Jewish heredity is to open the door to all kinds of nonsense in racial theory. Such theoretical views were used by Hitler... It is the lesson of the last war not to think of people as having special inherited attributes simply because they are born from particular parents... It is the combination of characteristics of the culture of any father and his father plus the learning and ideas and influences of people of all races and backgrounds which make me what I am, good or bad....” He mentions why he dropped out of Sunday school at 13; believing that “The error of anti-Semitism is not that the Jews are not really bad... but that evil, stupidity and grossness is not a monopoly of the Jewish people but a universal characteristic of mankind in general.” He ends by stating that at 13 he “also stopped believing that the Jewish people are in any way ‘the chosen people’.” As if his sentiments expressed to Levitan weren’t clear enough, she wrote to him again a year later asking once more if he could be included in an article she was writing, and in his letter of Feb. 16, 1968 he curtly says he does not, signed by his secretary.

Feynman began working at Caltech in 1950 where he spent the remaining years of his life. At the time of this exchange of letters, he was at Caltech where he had just published his “Feynman Lectures in Physics,” the basic textbooks on the subject. His “Character of Physical Law” was published around this time too, in 1967, based on lectures originally given when he taught at Cornell. And also during this time period, Feynman’s art work was exhibited in the basement of the Athenaeum, the Caltech Faculty Club. Tina Levitan is a writer, in both English and Hebrew, of works on Jewish history and culture. She first published “The Laureates: Jewish Winners of the Nobel Prize” in 1960. Some other works include “Islands of Compassion: A History of the Jewish Hospitals of New York” (1988) and “First Facts in American Jewish History From 1492 to the Present” (1996). This letter is published in Michelle Feynman’s collection of letters of her father, “Perfectly Reasonable Deviations from the Beaten Track.”

Item # 4074  $11,500.
(1906–2008). Swiss scientist and physician, best known for synthesizing Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). Hofmann authored more than 100 scientific articles and has written a number of books, including “LSD: My Problem Child.”

Original Drawing Signed and inscribed in German, below a printed color photograph on photographic paper, 4to, Dec. 2005.

Hofmann drew and captioned the molecule for LSD, naming its components. He inscribed and signed, “Albert Hofmann Dez. 05.”

Hofmann called LSD “medicine for the soul” and was frustrated by the worldwide prohibition that pushed it underground. “It was used very successfully for 10 years in psychoanalysis,” he said, adding that the drug was hijacked by the youth movement of the 1960s and then unfairly demonized by the establishment that the movement opposed.

Item #4073 $1,400.
Hughes, [James] Langston


Hughes has signed on the copyright page which includes the following printed historical note about the poem. “This poem was read by Paul Muni over the Blue Network on Monday March 15, 1943 from 3:45 to 4:00 P.M. Eastern War Time. Background music was furnished by organ accompaniment and the Golden Gate Quartette.” Boldly inscribed on the inside front cover; “For... Sincerely, Langston Hughes, New York, March 24, 1945.”

Item #431 $500.
(1922–1979). American jazz bass player, the first to exploit the bass as a solo instrument, also a pianist. Mingus was a major influence in jazz in the fifties and sixties, and his work remains most influential today.


Mingus signs a contract to play at Le Bijou in Philadelphia for 50 minutes, “March 20 thru 23, 1974—2 shows nitely [sic], 8:00 PM and 10:30 PM—3 shows St, 8PM, 10PM & midnite—Employer agrees to provide grand piano in 1st class condition tuned to A440 pitch. Club: Employer agrees to provide 4 music stands, 5 microphones & amplifier for acoustic bass fiddle....” The contracts sets terms for payment and is signed at lower right under his typed name, "Charles Mingus." The employer is Larry Magid of Electric Factory Concerts, also signed by him. By 1974 Mingus had formed a new.

Mingus fell into financial difficulties by the end of the 1960’s, but a Guggenheim Fellowship in composition, the publication of his autobiography “Beneath the Underdog” in 1971, and the purchase of his record company Debut masters by Fantasy plus a new Columbia album “Let My Children Hear Music” returned him to public attention. By 1974, the year he signed this contract to perform in Philadelphia, he had formed a new young quintet anchored by his loyal drummer Dannie Richmond. He composed more music including the Colombian-based “Cumbia and Jazz Fusion” that began its life as a film score.

Item #4083 $1,350.
O’KEEFFE, GEORGIA

(1887–1986). American artist. She is associated with New Mexico, where she settled late in life. O’Keeffe has been a major figure in American art since the 1920s. She is chiefly known for paintings in which she synthesized abstraction and representation in paintings of flowers, rocks, shells, animal bones and landscapes.


She writes to her sister, Anita Young, of Newport, Rhode Island. “Dear Anita: I enclose copy of what I am writing to Francis. Kindly return it to me as I wish to keep it. I may need it. Times in Cuba are undoubtedly difficult. He might better be going to school than trying to get a job that doesn’t exist. Maybe they will settle down a bit by the time he has finished his schoolwork. Frankly I expect nothing of him but I’ll let him try if he wants to. If you still have his letter to me will you return it to me please. I must go to bed.” She signs, “G.” She adds, “I think our letters about Ida have crossed in the mail.”

This letter is to her sister, Anita. She also refers to her sister, Ida. In this familial correspondence O’Keeffe is also writing about her brother, Francis.

Item #1398 $950.
(1920–81). America jazz singer, American jazz and classical pianist.

Signed Photograph, 4to, sepia toned, by Bruno of Hollywood & NY.

The renown musician has signed along the left side of smiling image, “To Thelma., Best of luck, Hazel Scott.” The photographer is Bruno and his stamp on verso requests he be credited or the photograph be returned. An appealing image.

Item #2286 $375.
(1914–1953). Welsh poet who wrote exclusively in English. In addition to poetry, he wrote short stories and scripts for film and radio, which he often performed himself. His public readings, particularly in America, won him great acclaim; his sonorous voice with a subtle Welsh lilt became almost as famous as his works. His best-known works include the “play for voices” Under Milk Wood and the celebrated poem for his dying father, Do not go gentle into that good night.


He writes to family friend Mary Davies on the day of his father's death. “You will, I know, be very sorry to hear that my father died today. It was a very peaceful death. You will excuse my mother not writing personally to you, at this moment. She is bearing up, however, wonderfully well, and sends her fondest love to you...” He signs with the familiar, “Dylan.” With hand written envelope.

One of Thomas's most famous poems, “Do not go gentle into that good night,” was written by the poet on the impending death of his father. Thomas's father died at age 76 of cancer. He taught English at Swansea Grammar School where Dylan himself had gone to school. Thomas attributed his attraction to poetry to his father. This brief moving letter associates the poet not only to his famous poem but also with his complex relationship with his father.

Item #2156  $5,625.00
WALLACH, ELI

(1915–2014). American actor whose career began in the 1940s; one of the most important character actors on stage and screen. His films include “The Magnificent Seven” (1960), “The Misfits” (1961), and “The Good, the Bad and the Ugly” (1966) where he played the ugly Tuco.

Original Signed Drawing of the ugly Tuco from, “The Good, The Bad, The Ugly,” signed by Wallach. Wallach draws a rather benign looking Tuco, signs in full under the image and writes, “Tuco ‘The Good, the Bad, the Ugly.’”

Item #4041  $295.00.
WRIGHT, ORVILLE; NICHOLS, RUTH [FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT]

Wright, (1871–1867) American airplane pioneer, inventor, bicycle manufacturer with brother Wilbur built and flew the first successful aircraft that was heavier than air. Nichols, (1901–1960) American aviator.

Signed First Day Cover (FDC) from President Roosevelt’s well known stamp collection commemorating the 25th anniversary of airmail, Dayton, May 15, 1943, noting Dayton, Ohio as the “Birthplace of Aviation.”

The FDC is addressed to “The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, The White House, Washington, D. C. “ To the left is a printed commemorative 24 cent stamp, “sponsored by the Dayton Philatelic Society,” and to its right, Wright has signed in full, “Orville Wright.” The FDC is also signed by aviation pioneer and pilot, Ruth Nichols, (1901-1960) the only woman to hold simultaneous world records for speed, altitude and distance by a female pilot. The FDC is encased in a plastic wrapper and placed atop a printed black and white photograph of the Wright Brothers historic first flight from Kitty Hawk. Below this image is a typed note indicating provenance from Roosevelt’s stamp collection. “From the stamp collection of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, authenticated by H. R. Harmer, Inc. New York.” The note is separately matted under the photograph. All pieces together in original mat and silver and brown wooden frame measuring 19” x 19” square.

Roosevelt began collecting stamps when he was eight years old, introduced to the hobby by his mother, herself a stamp collector. Her philatelic collection was passed down to FDR who claimed that stamp collecting saved his life. When he died and his stamp collection went to auction, there were some 1.2 million stamps in the collection. The collection sold at H.R. Harmer, Inc. in two sales on Feb. 4-5 and Apr. 1-2, 1946. Roosevelt had a hand in what stamps were issued during his tenure in office. In a Smithsonianmag.com article on the 2009 exhibition of FDR’s stamp collection, Jordan Seffen writes, “During his administration, Roosevelt played a critical role in much of the creation, design and promotion of some 200 stamps released during his time in office (1933-1945). John Finch, in his article “The Great American Stamp Collector: FDR” at stamps.about.com states, “He contributed to the design of U.S. stamps, turned Lindbergh into a philatelic flyer, promoting airmail for the USPOD – Lindy even got his own stamp, in contravention of the post office’s rules against honoring the living on a stamp....” Orville Wright, born in Dayton, Ohio, was the first man to fly a motored
airplane, on December 17, 1903. Wright was in Cleveland, Ohio on May 13, 1943, so very likely in Dayton on May 15, the date of the FDC. He attended the dedication of the new (at that time) National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics’ Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory (later to become the Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, and later still, in 1958, taken over by NASA). In a 1945 directory, Orville Wright was listed as a member of this committee. In addition to being in Ohio, May 13 was also when the first authorized biography of the Wright Brothers (“Wright Brothers” by Fred C. Kelly) as published (Harcourt Brace & Co., New York). And another related event, in May of 1943, the Orville Wright Air Scouts Squadron was organized in Dayton. In October, 1943, FDR invited Wright to attend a dinner and be honored on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the first flights of the Wright Brothers in 1903. That event was held in December of 1943. Ruth Rowland Nichols (1901-1960) was an aviation pioneer; the only woman to hold simultaneous world records for speed, altitude and distance by a female pilot. She was the first woman to obtain a hydroplane license (1924) and the first woman pilot of a commercial passenger airline (1932). She was born in New York City into a wealthy family. As a high school graduation present, her father gave her a ride on an airplane. She graduated from Wellesley in 1924 and got her pilot’s license shortly thereafter. She was a founding member, with Amelia Earhart, of the Nonesy-Nines, in 1929, an organization of licensed women pilots that still exists today. During World War II, Nichols organized and headed “Relief Wings,” a flying ambulance for mercy missions. She also flew in the Civil Air Patrol. Nichols was inducted into the National Aviation Hall of Fame in 1992. Nichols’ connection to Orville Wright, other than the two being pioneers of aviation, is that on November 19, 1932, when the 60-foot granite pylon commemorating the Wright Brothers flight of December 17, 1903 was unveiled, it was unveiled by Ruth Nichols. Orville Wright, of course, attended and thanked her on behalf of himself and his already deceased brother.

Item #4081  $2,350.
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