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avec ses remerciements très impressionnés.



*Chas Darwin 1849 Oct 22*

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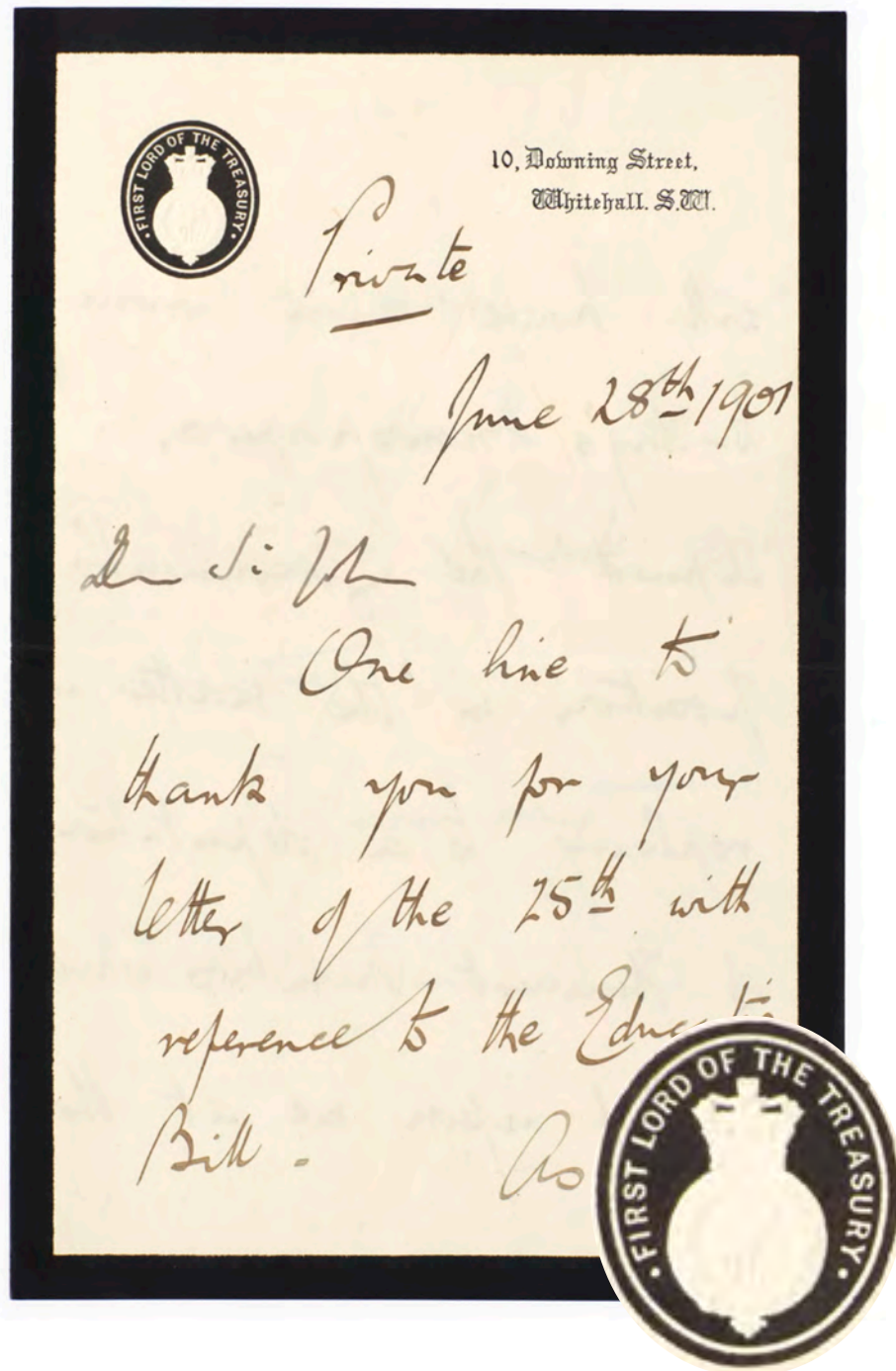
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1. **BALFOUR, Arthur James, *first Earl of Balfour*.** Letter, signed, to 'Sir John'. *London, 10 Downing Street, 28 June 1901.*

8vo bifolium (187 x 121 mm), pp. [3]; paper embossed '10 Downing Street, Whitehall. S.W.' and 'First Lord of the Treasury'; sometime folded, in excellent condition. £300

**A letter from Arthur Balfour, as first lord of the Treasury, concerning what would become perhaps his greatest achievement, the *Education Act* of 1902.**

Marked 'Private' and addressed to 'Dear Sir John' (probably Sir John Gorst), Balfour thanks him for his letter of 25 June regarding the *Education Bill*. 'As you will have seen from today's newspapers, I defined the Government's position in the matter in replying to a deputation of Unionist Members which waited upon me at the House yesterday. I hope you will think the statement I made satisfactory'.

'Sir John Gorst, of Fourth Party antecedents, was the minister (without cabinet rank) in charge of the bill of 1896. This resembled the *Education Bill* eventually passed by Balfour, but it was largely restricted to primary education. It proposed a national system of education committees for all of England and Wales, appointed by the county and borough councils, to replace the existing patchwork. Balfour intimated: "I shall be content if we succeed in saving the Voluntary Schools: I shall *not* be content if we fail in this object" (Mackay, *Balfour*). He wanted no complications, yet such were the resentments aroused by the bill that Balfour's parliamentary skills were overborne. The bill was swamped at the committee stage with hundreds of amendments regarding the arrangements for religious instruction. Balfour consequently harboured no desire to be further involved in the question of state schools. However, in 1901 the attempts of the school boards to provide some education beyond the elementary level were shown to be illegal. A major bill to provide for a national system of primary and secondary education could no longer be easily avoided, whatever the political pitfalls entailed. The duke of Devonshire, as lord president of the council, had the chief ministerial responsibility, but it was clear that only the reluctant Balfour was capable of piloting it through the House of Commons' (*ODNB*). Letters written in Balfour's own hand are rare on account of his 'lifelong antipathy to the physical process of handwriting' (*ibid.*).



Birmingham 27 Juin 1835 37

vous avez, madame, adonné au moment d'en  
partir de London, dans votre fort précieux pour  
l'essai, accompagné d'un petit billet propre à  
beaucoup de peine à l'envoi; dans l'état de  
notre itinéraire, madame de Tocqueville et moi, nous  
n'avons pu trouver un seul instant pour  
vous en dire un mot de remerciements. Vous croirez  
sans doute, madame, que nous avons  
une vive reconnaissance à nous adresser  
à votre bonté pour nous; et qu'en  
un pays accoutumés à de pareils procédés,  
nous sommes fort enclin à vous en remercier.  
Notre maître en nous, et notre grand  
intérêt avec les bienfaits. nous sommes sûrs,  
recommandation comme la vôtre, madame,  
vous un excellent accueil dans l'un de  
nous desirons le plus vivement de bien  
être. D'ailleurs qu'il me soit permis, en  
faisant les remerciements que nous vous devons

PRAISE FOR ENGLISH HOSPITALITY  
FROM TOCQUEVILLE AND BEAUMONT

2. **BEAUMONT, Gustave-Auguste de la Bonninière de.** Autograph letter, signed ('Gustave de Beaumont'), to Sarah Austin. *Birmingham, 27 June [1835].*

8vo, pp. [4]; with address and red postal stamp dated 1835 to final page; hole where seal opened and remains of seal affecting a few words of text on the third page, traces of hinges used for mounting on last page, otherwise good. £350

A warm and personal autograph documenting the relationship between Beaumont (1802–1866), prison reformer and travel companion to Alexis de Tocqueville, and one of the most accomplished contemporary catalysts of philosophical exchange, the translator Sarah Austin.

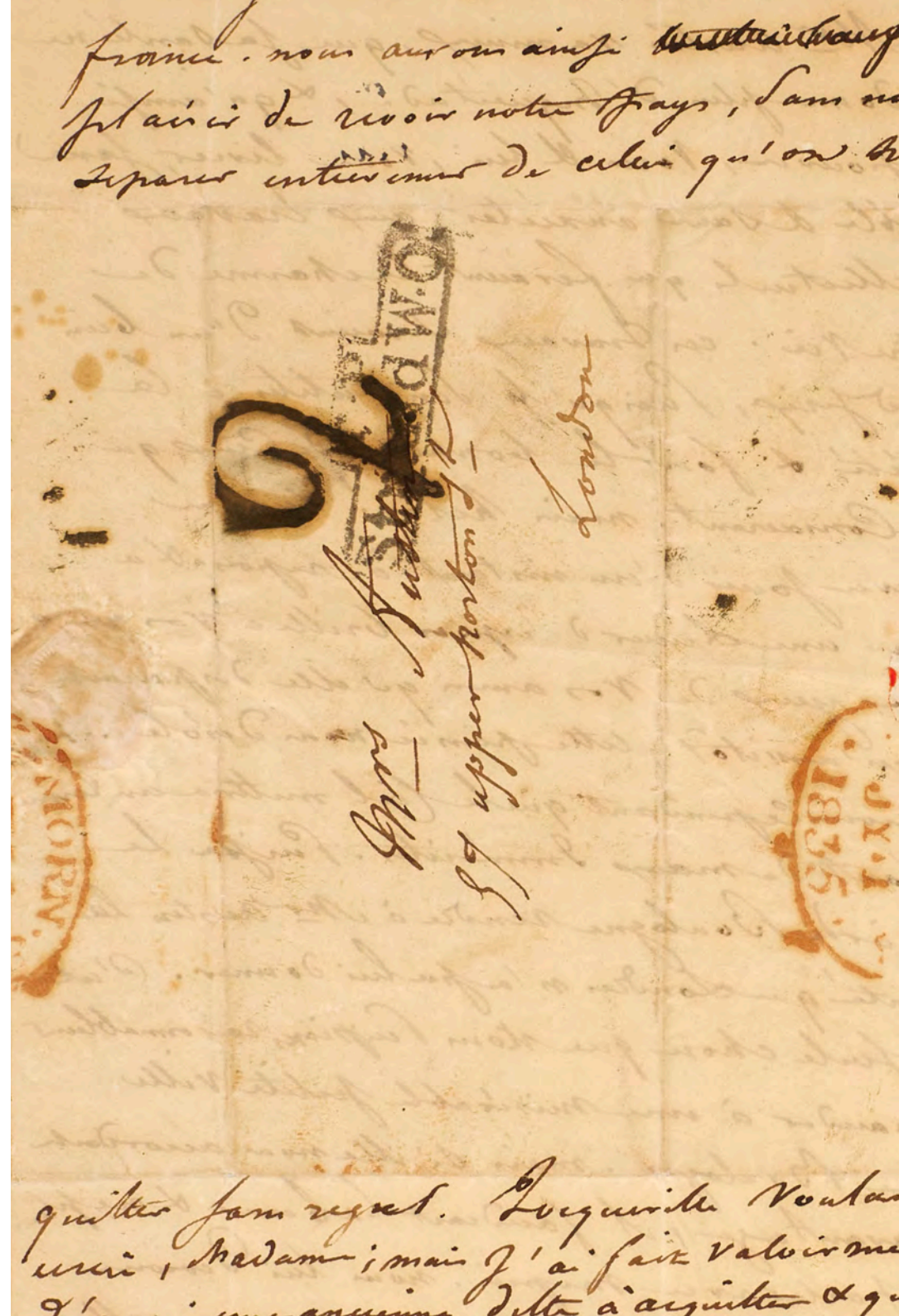
In 1831 Beaumont was sent by the French government with his friend and colleague Alexis de Tocqueville to study the prison system in America, a trip that resulted in several publications, not least Tocqueville's *De la démocratie en Amérique*. Beaumont was particularly struck by the number of black slaves in America and in the same year as this letter wrote a novel on the subject.



This letter dates from Beaumont and Tocqueville's subsequent visit to England, where they stayed between May and September 1835, and is addressed to the translator and writer Sarah Austin (1793–1867), friend of Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill (who called her 'Mütterlein').

Beaumont writes warmly of the hospitality he and Tocqueville have received during their visit, 'je doute qu'on puisse être, en aucun pays, aussi parfaitement bon envers des étrangers qu'on l'est pour nous en angleterre'. The writer hopes that the Austins' forthcoming trip to Boulogne (referred to as 'une misérable petite ville') will benefit Mr Austin's health more than London, a reference to the long-standing illness of the legal philosopher John Austin (1790–1859), whom Sarah married in 1819.

Sarah Austin moved to Paris in 1843, where her salon attracted Tocqueville and many other notable literary and political figures.





### A METEOROLOGICAL MISSIVE

3. **BECQUEREL, Alexandre-Edmond.** Autograph letter signed. *Paris, 1 August 1878.*

8vo bifolium (205 x 134 mm), pp. [1]; signed 'Ed Becquerel'; sometime folded, some very light soiling, short splits at principal fold, but in excellent condition. £350

A letter by the French physicist Edmond Becquerel (1820–1891) addressed to 'Monsieur Maindron'. Becquerel writes that on Monday he had passed to 'M. Bertrand' his paper on meteorological observations for 1878 so that it could be included in the memoirs of the academy (*i.e.* the Académie des sciences). He asks that the proofs be sent to 'la Jacqueminière près Courtenay Loiret' where Becquerel is about to stay for several months.

Becquerel is credited with the discovery of the photovoltaic effect in 1839.

Paris 1<sup>er</sup> août 1878

Monsieur Maindron

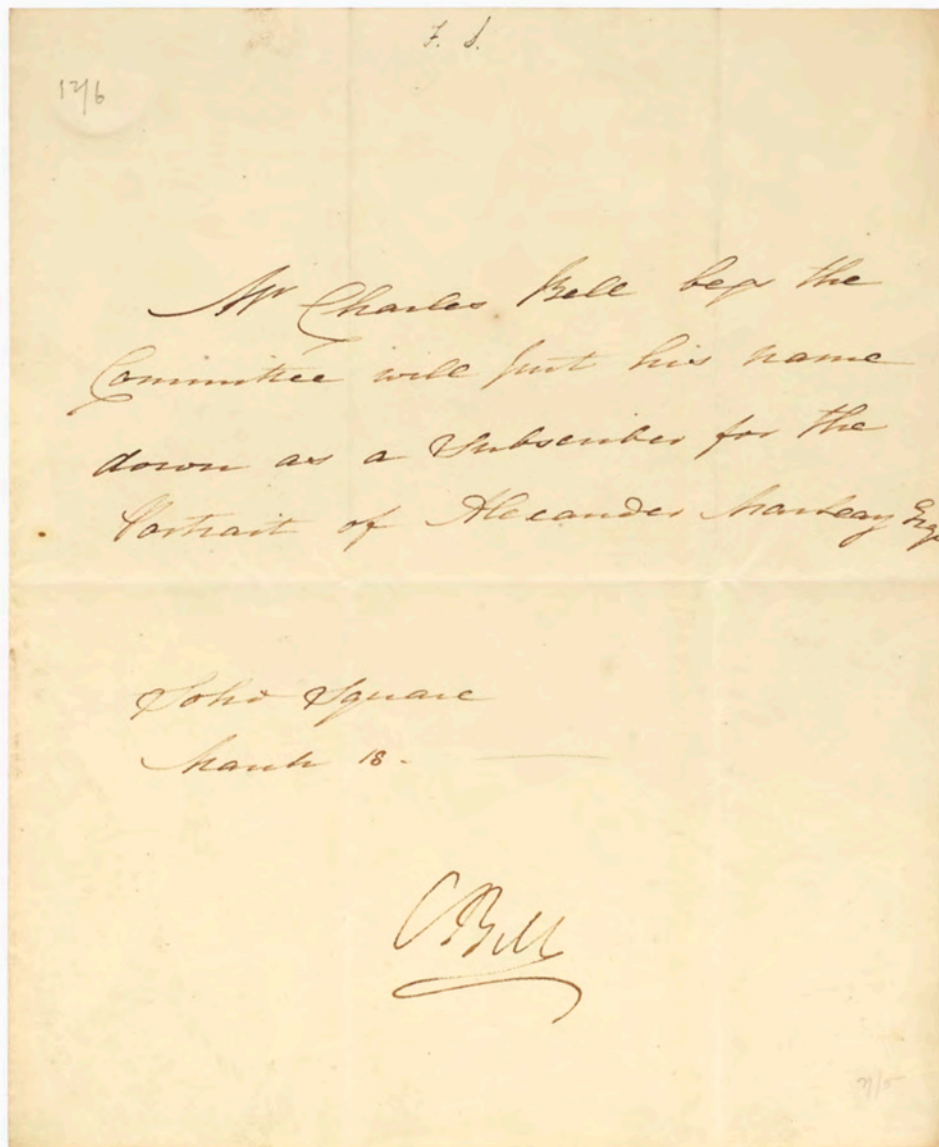
J'ai remis lundi passé à M. Bertrand  
mon mémoire complet des observations météorologiques  
pour 1878, afin d'être inséré dans les mémoires  
de l'Académie. Le bon à insérer s'y trouve.  
Aussitôt votre retour à Paris j'en serai  
obligé. Je le fais remettre à l'impri-  
merie pour qu'elle le compose.  
Vous voudrez bien dire que les épreuves me  
sont envoyées à la Jacqueminière  
près Courtenay Loiret, où je vais  
habiter pendant plusieurs mois.

Veuillez recevoir l'assurance de  
mes salutations respectueuses

Ed Becquerel

6/5





4. **BELL, Charles, Sir.** Letter signed to 'the Treasurer of the Committee for Mr Macleay's Portrait'. *Soho Square, London, 18 March [probably 1824 or 1825]*.

8vo bifolium (226 x 186 mm), pp. [1]; signed 'C. Bell', address panel on verso of second leaf; creased where once folded, lightly dust-soiled, but in very good condition. £375

The neurophysiologist Sir Charles Bell (1774–1842) 'begs the Committee will put his name down as a subscriber for the Portrait of Alexander Macleay Esq.'. The portrait in question is doubtless the one painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence in 1825 and now in the Linnean Society.

Alexander Macleay (1767–1848), entomologist and civil servant in Australia, was 'elected fellow of the Linnean Society in 1794, [and] served as secretary between 1798 and 1825. In 1808 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society and in 1824 joined its council. He was a corresponding member of several European learned societies and published several monographs; in 1814 he was presented with a diploma by the Royal Academy of Science in Stockholm. He won particular renown for his collection, principally of insects, which was considered one of the finest in Europe. In March 1817 Macleay was retired on pension following the abolition of the transport board. He possessed other assets, including those in a family bank in Wick, which he had to sell in mid-1825 after the bank experienced difficulties. His income, however, proved insufficient for the needs of himself and his growing family, and in 1825 he accepted an offer from Earl Bathurst to become colonial secretary in New South Wales' (ODNB).



A handwritten signature in brown ink on aged, yellowish paper. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. It begins with a large, sweeping 'C' that loops around the first part of the name. The letters 'B', 'e', 'l', and 'l' are connected in a fluid manner. A long, horizontal, slightly wavy line extends from the bottom of the final 'l' across the width of the signature.

'Early in life [Bell] gave evidence of ability as a practical dissector, anatomist, and surgeon, making his own beautiful drawings in his own inimitable way. His various essays on the nerves of the face, and his illustrations of these nerves under disease, are of the highest importance and deepest interest, and the greatness of the work can only be realized when compared with what was known, or rather not known, in his day of the physiology of the nervous system. His various systems of anatomy, dissections, and surgery, still stand unrivalled for facility of expression, elegance of style, and accuracy of description' (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration* p. 343). Later in his career Bell demonstrated the sensory and motor functions of the fifth cranial nerve, discovered the long thoracic nerve that bears his name and described the facial paralysis, known as Bell's palsy, which results from facial-nerve neuropathy.



Private

165, Denmark Hill,  
Surrey.

Sir Henry Bessemer  
presents his Compliments to the  
Editor of the Engineer, and  
regrets that, a painful accident  
to his leg, prevents his personally  
calling to request the favor of  
the insertion of the enclosed  
letter in their next issue. A  
copy has also been simultaneously  
forwarded to other leading  
Technical Journals. —

May 5<sup>th</sup> 1896.

5. **BESSEMER, Henry.** Autograph letter, signed, to the editor of *The Engineer*. 165 Denmark Hill, Surrey, 5 May 1896.

8vo bifolium (176 x 111 mm), pp. [1]; paper headed '165, Denmark Hill, Surrey' and bearing Bessemer's embossed crest; slightly soiled and creased, extreme upper outer corner of first leaf torn away. £200

The steelmaker Sir Henry Bessemer (1813–1898) presents his compliments to 'the Editor of the Engineer' and regrets that, owing to 'a painful accident to his leg', he is unable to call personally in order to deliver an enclosed letter (not present). 'A copy has also been simultaneously forwarded to other leading Technical Journals'. The editor of *The Engineer* at the time of the present letter was the Irishman Vaughan Pendred (1836–1912).

'Bessemer's reputation as one of the great Victorian engineers has never been questioned, and as to his converter – which remained remarkably unchanged and produced steel in Britain as late as 1974 – few would argue with one contemporary assessment that: "No other invention has had such remarkable results" (*Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute*)' (ODNB).



6. **BONAPARTE, Jérôme-Napoléon.** Letter signed as governor of Les Invalides to the members of the Conseil d'administration de la Succursale. *Paris, Hôtel des Invalides, 16 February 1849.*

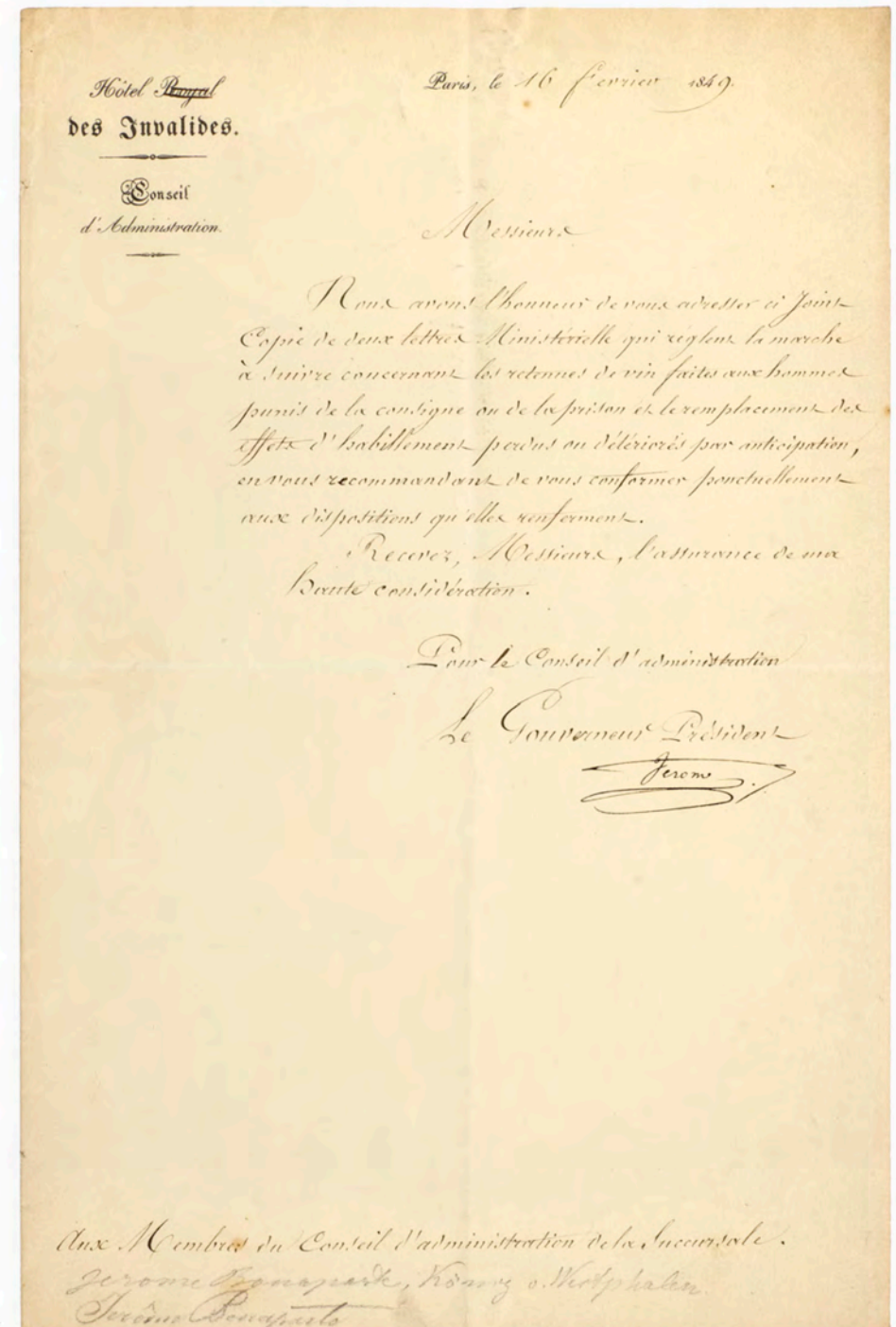
Folio (310 x 202 mm), one page written on the recto of the first leaf of a bifolium headed 'Hôtel Royal [~~Royal~~] des Invalides. Conseil d'Administration', signed 'Jerome'; sometime folded, in an early twentieth-century autograph folder bearing short printed description in French at foot of upper cover.

£300

**Jérôme-Napoléon Bonaparte (1784–1860)** was the youngest brother of Napoleon I and reigned as **Jerome Napoleon I, King of Westphalia, between 1807 and 1813.** He became governor of Les Invalides when his nephew Prince Louis Napoleon became president of the second French Republic in 1848.

The present covering letter originally accompanied a copy of two ministerial letters outlining the rules concerning 'hommes punis de la consigne ou de la prison', specifically deductions made for wine and the replacement of their lost or damaged clothing.

*Provenance:* the autograph folder in which the letter is preserved is inscribed 'von Rudolf Goldschmidt' in pencil at the head. This is almost certainly the German engineer and inventor Rudolf Goldschmidt (1876–1950), inventor of the Goldschmidt alternator radio transmitter. Goldschmidt emigrated to England in 1934.



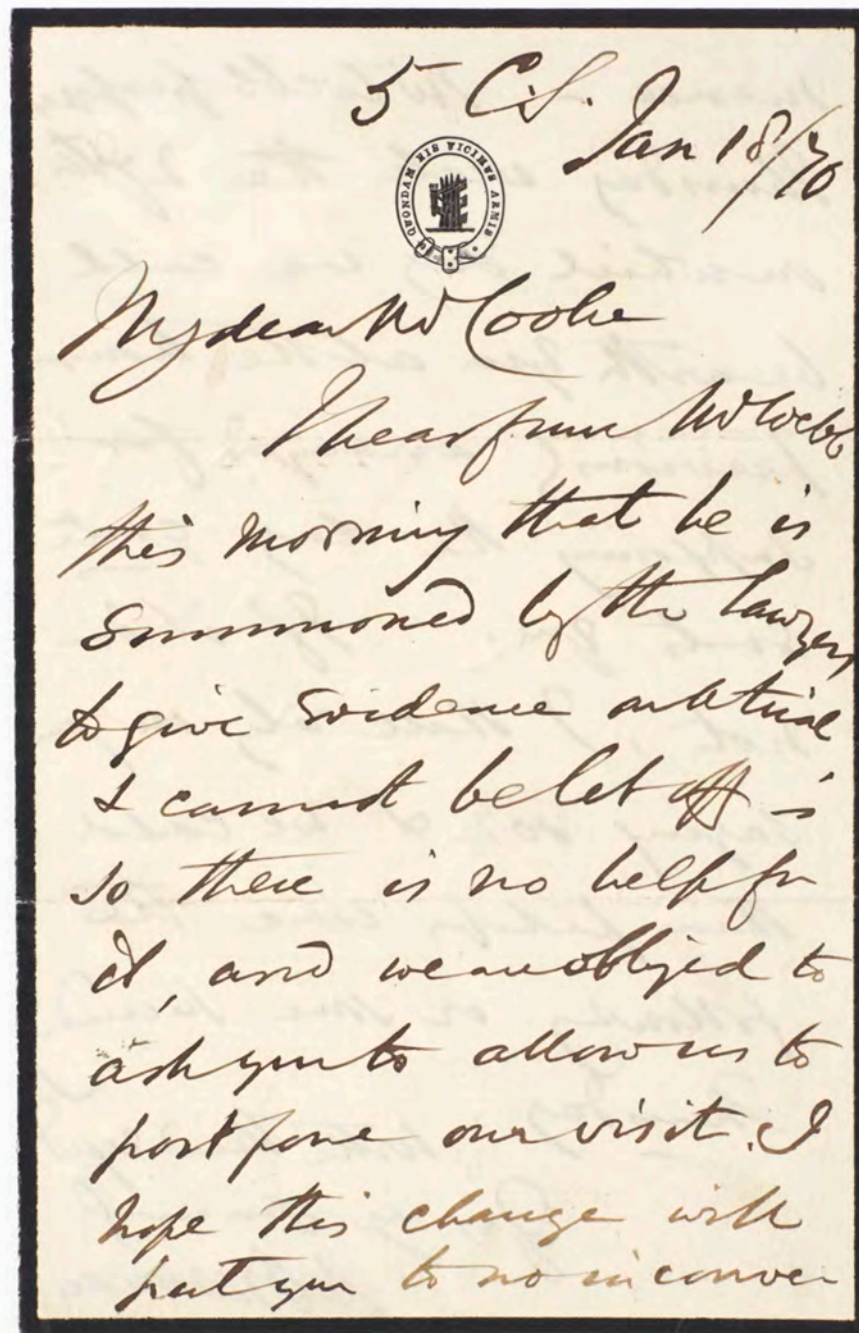
7. **BOWMAN, William, Sir.** Autograph letter, signed, to 'Mr Cooke'.  
[London?,] 18 January 1870.

8vo bifolium (157 x 99 mm), pp. [2]; paper with Bowman's embossed crest at head of first page; sometime folded, in excellent condition. £200

Bowman writes to 'Mr Cooke' to postpone a visit, having heard from 'Mr Webb' that he is to give evidence at a trial. 'Mr Webb proposes Thursday week the 27th on which day we could be with you at the hour previously arranged for, supposing the day quite suits you.'

'Mr Webb' is no doubt the architect Philip Webb (1831–1915), who in 1870 was commissioned by Bowman to design a house in Arts and Crafts style, Joldwynds, completed in 1875. One of Webb's most important country houses, it was demolished in 1930 and replaced with the present modernist edifice. We have been unable to identify 'Mr Cooke', but he is likely to have been connected in some way with Bowman's building project.

Bowman was the leading ophthalmic surgeon in London. He made 'fundamental contributions to histology and to the knowledge of the structure of the eye, the kidney and striated muscle, and of other structures. These achievements are the more remarkable when it is recalled that he employed relatively simple techniques and that no highly accurate microtome or staining techniques were then available. Bowman profoundly influenced anatomical thinking and teaching by constantly relating minutely described anatomical structures to their physiological functions. Through his skills as an anatomist and microscopist he set a model for future research in physiology and histology . . . . A handsome and slender man, who rarely drank, never smoked, and was abstemious in eating, he exemplified certain Victorian virtues through his dignity and reserve, his early rising and constant hard work, and his religious piety (of a dissenting nature). Bowman did not write a book of his own, but through his twenty-three papers and his entries in anatomical encyclopaedias, he became one of the most important English figures of the nineteenth century in the fields of anatomy, histology, and ophthalmic surgery' (ODNB).





Carlton Terrace 12 Feb. 45

Chevr Bunsen presents his  
compliments to Messrs  
Longman & Co. and begs to  
state in answer to their  
note of this day, that  
he has written the answer  
under the enclosed paper  
from Paris.

8. **BUNSEN, Christian Karl Josias von.** Autograph letter, unsigned, to the publishers Longman & Co. [London,] Carlton Terrace, 12 February 1845.

8vo bifolium (180 x 113 mm), pp. [1]; written in English; sometime folded, tear with minor loss at foot of central fold, sometime mounted and with consequent adhesions on verso of second leaf; preserved in a mid-twentieth-century Myers & Co. autograph folder (misattributing the letter to the chemist Robert Bunsen).

£150

‘Chev[alie]r Bunsen presents his compliments to Messrs. Longman & Co. and begs to state in answer to their note of this day, that he has written the answer under the enclosed paper from Paris.’

Karl Josias von Bunsen (1791–1860), also known as Baron von Bunsen, was a German diplomatist and scholar. In 1842 he was appointed Prussian ambassador to the court of St James, a post he held for thirteen years. The present letter may relate to Bunsen’s *Christianity and mankind*, which was to be published by Longman & Co. in seven volumes in 1854.

9. **CHARLES XII, King of Sweden.** Autograph letter, signed 'Carolus', to Major General Johan August Meijerfeldt the Elder. [*Poland, undated but probably 1704.*]

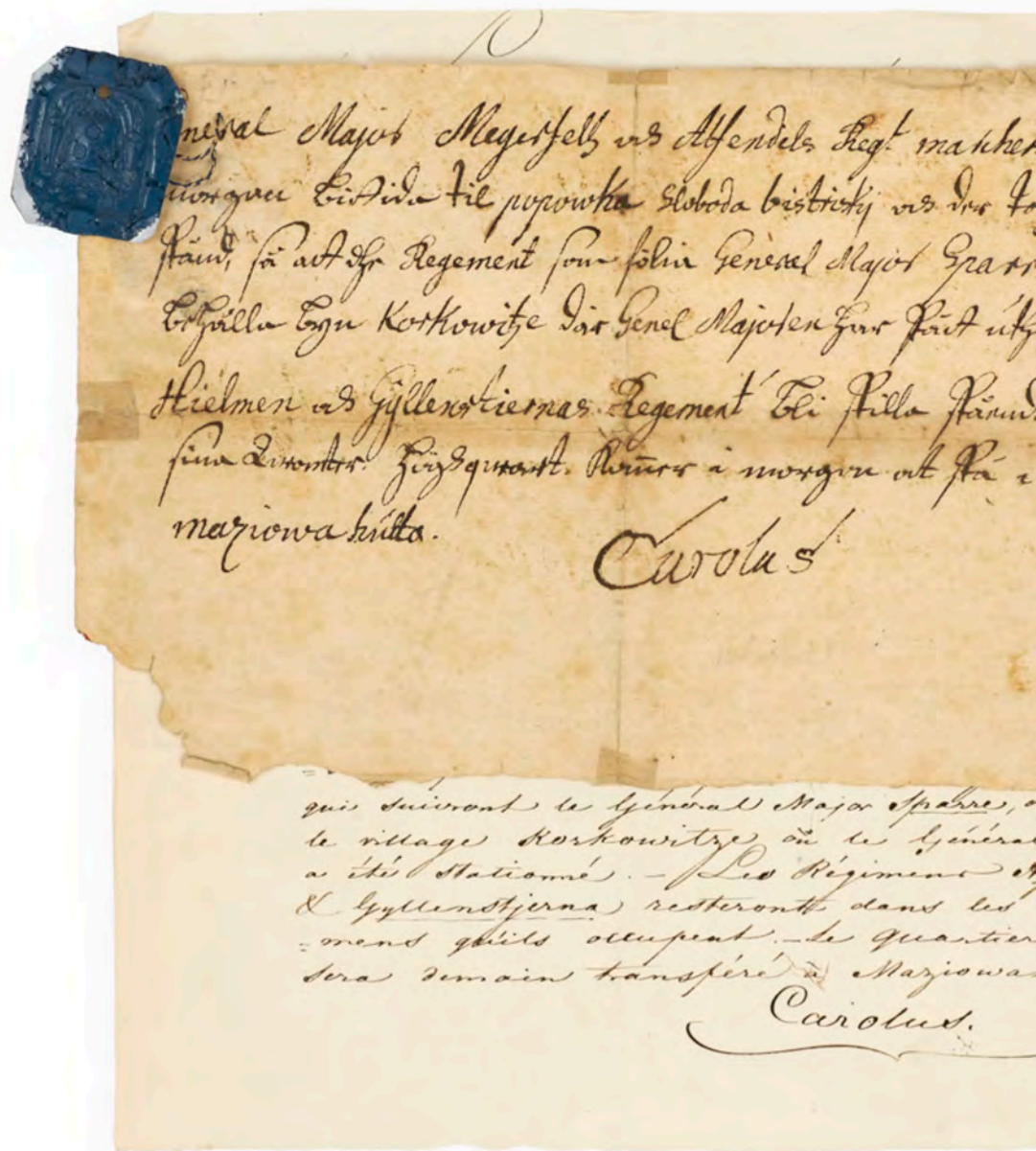
Single page (134 x 207 mm); written in Swedish, address and unidentified red wax seal on verso; sometime folded, the folds reinforced with paper on verso, some light foxing and soiling, attached with string and blue wax seal to a nineteenth-century note in French giving further details and a translation (see below); preserved in a mid-twentieth-century Maggs Bros. autograph folder. £1250

**A rare autograph letter of King Charles XII of Sweden (reigned 1697–1718), written during his Polish campaign of 1702–4.** The addressee, Johan August Meijerfeldt the Elder (1664–1749), was promoted to major general in 1704, which allows the dating of the present letter to that year.

Charles directs that the regiments of Meijerfeldt and 'Alfendel' (*i.e.* Henrik Otto Albedyll) should march the next day towards Popówka and 'Sloboda biśtricki' and take position there so that the regiment of Major General [Axel] Sparre, which is to follow, will occupy the village of 'Korkowitz' and be stationed there. The regiments of 'Hielmen' and [Nils] Gyllenstierna are to remain in place, while on the following day the headquarters will be transferred to 'Maziowahulta'.

Charles's intervention in Poland had been prompted by Augustus II of Poland's alliance with Russia against Sweden. Having defeated the Russians at the Battle of Narva (November 1700) he turned against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, deposing Augustus and installing Stanisław Leszczyński as Stanisław I in 1704.

*Provenance:* the Swedish diplomat Count Adolphe Eugène von Rosen (1797–1886), with a note in his hand in French, signed 'Le C[om]te M. de Rosen', recording that the letter had belonged to his great-grandfather, *i.e.* Gustaf Fredrik von Rosen (1688–1769), an aide-de-camp to Charles XII; given by von Rosen to Comtesse Marie-Valentine-Joséphine de Sainte Aldegonde (1820–1891) on 1 February 1842, as recorded in the same note.





Paris le 17 Janvier  
1828.

J'ai reçu, Monsieur, la lettre que vous  
m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire &  
vos critiques sont très fondées, et je confesse  
mes erreurs: il n'y a que vos éloges que  
je reconnois ne pas mériter.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur, avec  
une considération toute particulière,  
Votre très humble & très  
obéissant serviteur.

Chateaubriand

10. **CHATEAUBRIAND, François-René, Vicomte de.** Autograph letter  
signed. *Paris, 17 January 1828.*

8vo (201 x 157 mm), pp. [1]; sometime folded, in excellent condition. £400

**The great French writer and politician Chateaubriand (1768–1848) acknowledges receipt of a letter from an unnamed correspondent:** 'vos critiques sont très fondées, et je confesse mes erreurs: il n'y a que vos éloges que je reconnois ne pas mériter'.

At the time of writing Chateaubriand was particularly active in the defence of press freedom and the cause of Greek independence. He was living in Paris, although he would soon travel to Rome as French ambassador to the Papal States.

## CHERUBINI AND FRANCHOMME

11. **CHERUBINI, Luigi.** Autograph note signed 'L. Cherubini' regarding the cellist Auguste Franchomme. [Paris,] 19 December 1825.

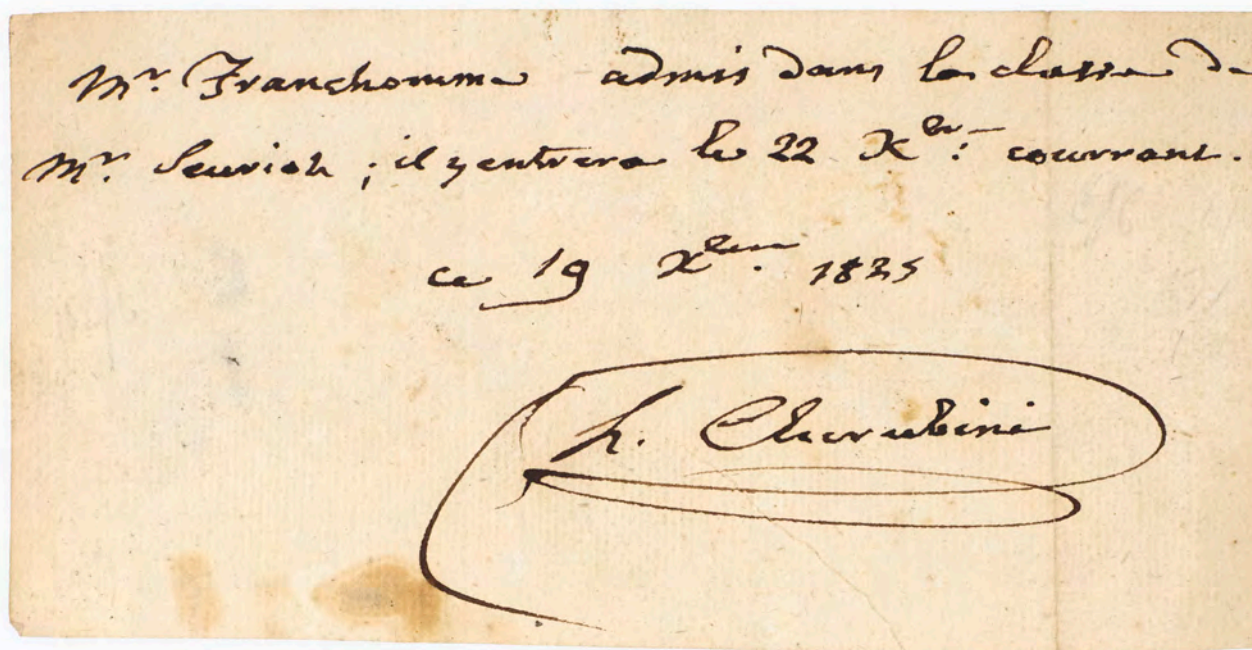
Note on a piece of paper (78 x 152 mm) evidently cut from a larger sheet; three lines; one fold-line, some minor staining. £350

A short note in which the composer and director of the Conservatoire de Paris Luigi Cherubini records that 'Mr. Franchomme' has been admitted into the class of 'Mr. Seuriot' and that he will begin there on 22 December 1825.

'Mr. Franchomme' is almost certainly the French cellist and composer Auguste Franchomme (1808–1884). Considered by his contemporaries 'the King of the French school', Franchomme was a friend of Mendelssohn and Chopin,

collaborating with the latter on the Grand Duo (1833) and also performing his Cello Sonata op. 65 at its première in 1847. 'According to Fétis, he began his study of the cello at the age of 12, with Mas, at the Lille Conservatoire. He received his first prize in 1821, and continued his studies with Pierre Baumann. He then went to the Paris Conservatoire, studying with Norblin for one year before gaining a *premier prix* in December 1825' (*Grove*). The present note suggests that Franchomme continued his studies at the Conservatoire after gaining his *premier prix*, under the supervision of the violinist and composer Louis-Auguste Seuriot, who taught counterpoint and fugue at the Conservatoire from 1823 to 1830.

Cherubini was director of the Paris Conservatoire for twenty years from 1822 until shortly before his death in 1842. 'He proved to be a highly efficient administrator who gave the Conservatoire a sense of stability and a European reputation' (*Grove*).



Mr. Franchomme admis dans la classe de  
Mr. Seuriot ; il y entrera le 22 Dec<sup>r</sup> courant.  
ce 19 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1825  
L. Cherubini



'ALL MEN OF SCIENCE MUST REJOICE'

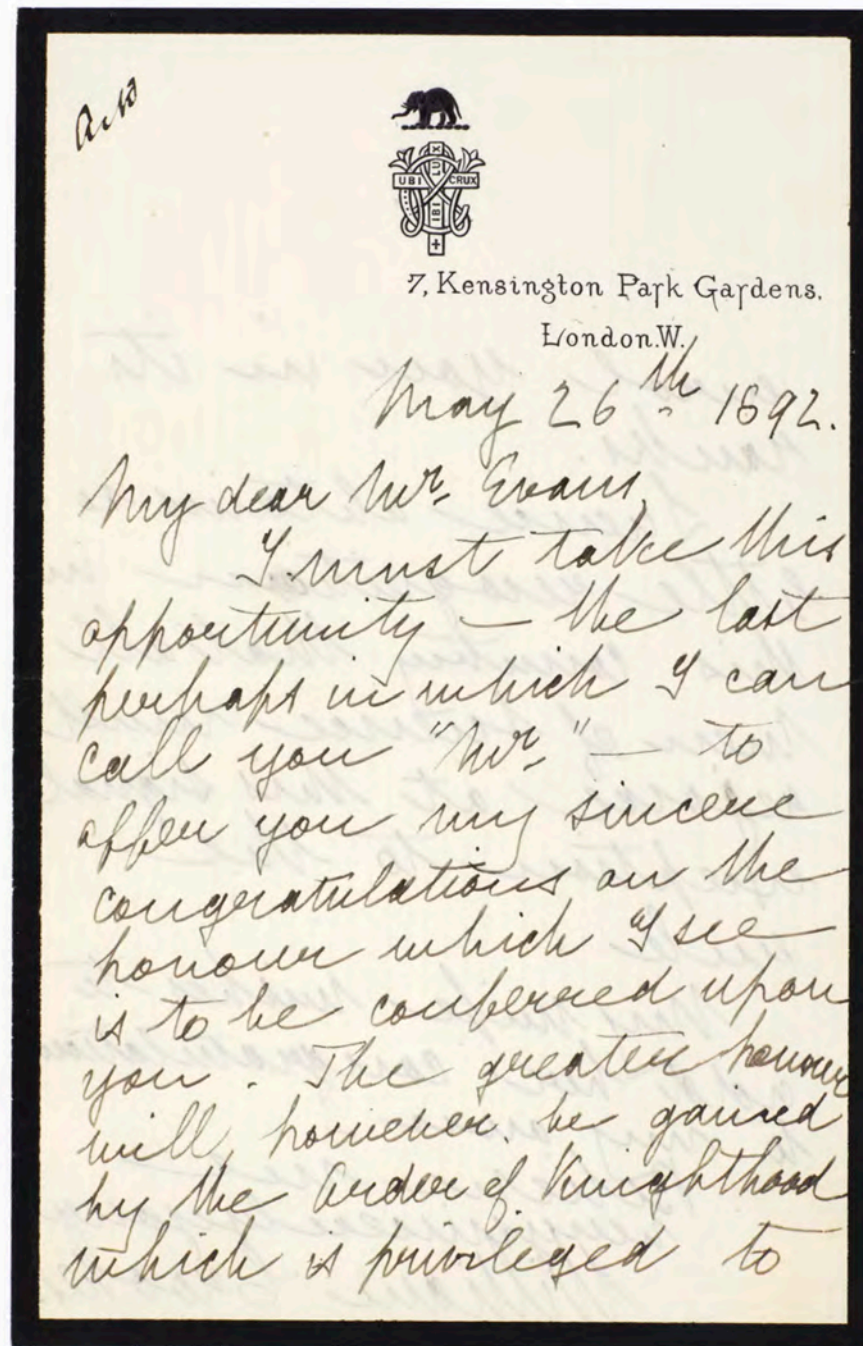
12. **CROOKES, William, Sir.** Autograph letter, signed, to Sir John Evans.  
*London, 7 Kensington Park Gardens, 26 May 1892.*

8vo bifolium (159 x 102 mm), pp. [2]; paper embossed '7, Kensington Park Gardens, London. W.' and with Crookes's crest and rebus; sometime folded, in excellent condition. £250

The scientist Sir William Crookes writes to congratulate the archaeologist and geologist John Evans on his imminent knighthood: 'I must take this opportunity – the last perhaps in which I can call you "Mr" – to offer you my sincere congratulations on the honour which I see is to be conferred upon you . . . . Science obtains so little recognition in this country that all men of science must rejoice at this signal exception to the rule. My wife wishes to add her congratulations to my own.' Sir John Evans (1823–1908) was treasurer of the Royal Society from 1878 to 1898.

Sir William Crookes is credited with the discovery of the element thallium and was a pioneer of vacuum tubes. He was also president of the Society for Psychical Research. 'Crookes was a great experimentalist. His material discoveries were of lasting and fundamental value. His ventures into psychical research were strongly criticized by contemporaries and certainly led him into some curious company, but they demonstrate that he thought all natural phenomena worthy of investigation, and that he refused to be bound by tradition and convention. Although Lord Kelvin believed Crookes started more hares than any other scientific contemporary, he was a man of science in the broadest sense, an influential personality, and a doyen of his profession' (ODNB).

Crookes's home at 7 Kensington Gardens, whence this letter was written, is thought to have been the first house in England to be lit by electricity.



DARWIN, CHARLES. THREE AUTOGRAPH  
LETTERS, SIGNED. MALVERN AND KENT,  
1849-AFTER 1869.

Charles Darwin



'I THOUGHT I WAS GOING THE WAY OF ALL FLESH'

13. **DARWIN, Charles.** Autograph letter signed ('C. Darwin') to John Stevens Henslow ('My dear Henslow'). *The Lodge, Malvern, 6 May [1849]*.

4to bifolium (222 x 187 mm), pp. [4]; comprising 63 lines written in black ink, with integral address panel ('The Revd Prof. Henslow Downing College Cambridge') with 1 red and 3 blue dated postal ink stamps and remains of black wax seal, black border to first page; some creasing from folding; very good. £7500

5/3/49 CAROLIN  
The Lodge Malvern  
May 6<sup>th</sup> 1849  
My dear Henslow  
Your kind note has been forwarded to me here.  
You will be surprised to hear that we all, children  
servants & all have been here for nearly two months.  
All last autumn & winter my health grew worse &  
worse; incessant sickness, tremulous hands & swimming head;  
I thought I was going the way of all flesh.  
Having heard of much success in some cases from  
the Cold Water Cure, I determined to give  
up all attempt to do any thing & when here  
& put myself under Dr. Gully. It has  
amounted to a considerable extent: my sickness  
much checked & considerable strength gained.  
Dr. G. moreover, (& I hear he easily speaks  
confidently) tells me he has little doubt but  
that he can cure me, in the course of time,  
I have known, it will take. I have experienced

**A wonderful letter from Darwin to his Cambridge mentor and lifelong friend John Stevens Henslow (1796–1861), the popular and brilliant Cambridge professor of botany, in which Darwin frankly discusses the state of his health.**

Henslow's 'brilliant conversation inspired Darwin to make a name for himself in natural history ... Darwin came to idolize his professor and said that their friendship was one of the most influential circumstances in his early life' (*ODNB*). It was Henslow who recommended Darwin for the *Beagle* voyage, and the letters they exchanged 'were among the most significant' of Darwin's life (Darwin Correspondence Project).

Here Darwin explains that his whole household ('children servants & all') had been at Malvern for nearly two months on account of his poor health: 'All last autumn & winter my health grew worse & worse; incessant sickness, tremulous hands & swimming head; I thought I was going the way of all flesh'. Happily a 'cold water cure' under the direction of Dr Gully was improving his health ('my sickness much checked & considerable strength gained'), though Darwin complains that 'the cruel wretch has made me leave off snuff – that chief solace of life'. He will 'have to go on with the aqueous treatment at home for several more months', and remarks that it has induced 'the most complete stagnation of mind', joking that he has 'ceased to think even of Barnacles!'

Darwin goes on to thank Henslow for his invitation to the 1850 meeting of the British Association and hopes to see him soon in Birmingham. He refers to a 'geological' letter received from his friend Joseph Dalton Hooker, and remarks 'how capitally he seems to have succeeded in all his enterprises'. Reminiscing about a trip to Gamlingay with Henslow to see lilies of the valley, Darwin writes amusingly, 'those were delightful days when one had no such organ as a stomach, only a mouth & the masticating appurtenances.'

*Provenance:* with an old (1940s?) typescript bookseller's description and cut-out printed description of this letter, with a price of £5 5s.

Darwin Correspondence Project, letter no. 1241. Published in *The Correspondence of Charles Darwin*, vol. 4.

## SITTING FOR HIS PORTRAIT

14. **DARWIN, Charles.** Autograph letter signed ('Charles Darwin') to George Ransome ('My dear Sir'). *Down Farnborough Kent, 20 October [1849]*.

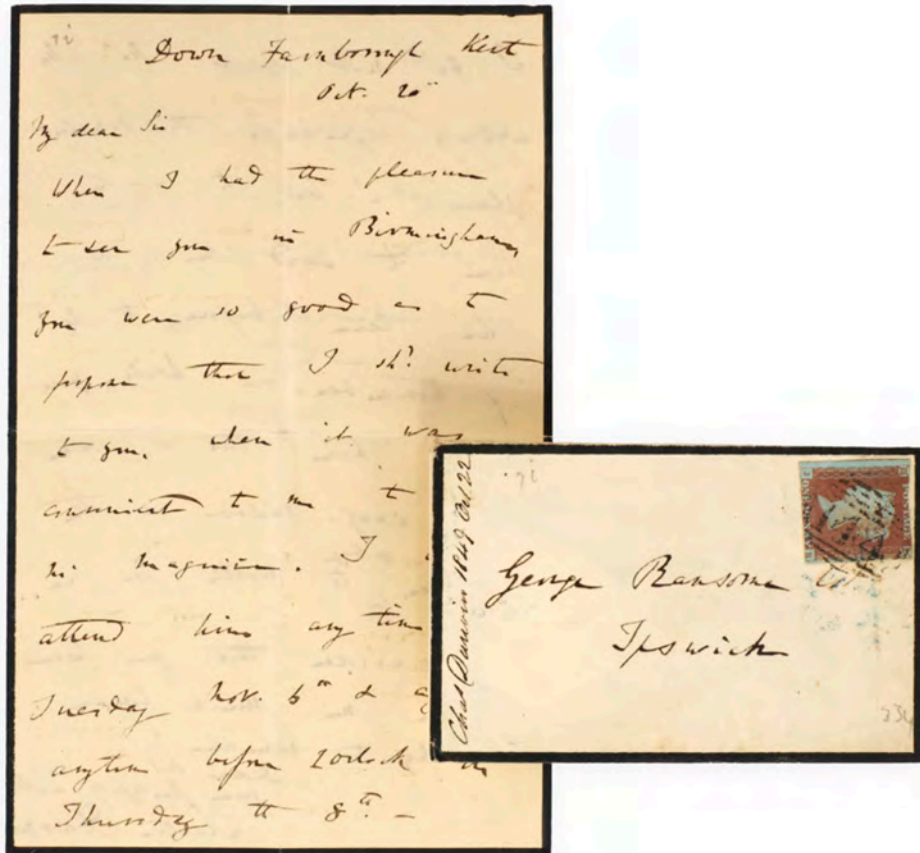
8vo bifolium (177 x 113 mm), pp. [3] comprising 35 lines written in black ink, black border to first page; vertical and horizontal crease from folding, small transparent tape repair to centre of p. 2 (without loss); with accompanying envelope (63 x 100 mm) addressed in Darwin's hand to 'George Ransome Esq. Ipswich', with note (presumably by Ransome) 'Chas Darwin 1849 Oct 22', bearing one penny postage stamp and red ink date stamp, section cut away from front; very good. £6000

**An unpublished letter from Darwin to the chemist, druggist, and Secretary of the Ipswich Museum, George Ransome (1811–1876), regarding sitting for his lithograph portrait by the artist Thomas Herbert Maguire.**

Following his meeting with Ransome in Birmingham, Darwin here suggests convenient dates in November 'to sit to Mr Maguire'. Not knowing the artist's address, Darwin asks Ransome to get Maguire to send him a line. 'Will you tell him that I am an early riser & the sooner in the day the better for me. I consider that you have done me much honour ... P.S. I happen to have an excellent Daguerrotype of myself, which may possibly be of service to Mr Maguire & save his & my time.'

An accomplished engraver, Maguire (1821–1895) was commissioned by Ransome to produce a series of 60 scientific portraits to mark the foundation of the Ipswich Museum, which he executed between 1847 and 1852. His portrait of Darwin is a handsome and well-known image.

**Not recorded on the Darwin Correspondence Project.** DCP records three other (unrelated) letters from Darwin to Ransome.





'I HAVE NO CLUE WHERE TO LOOK'

15. **DARWIN, Charles.** Autograph letter signed ('Ch. Darwin') to 'Dear Sir'.  
*Down Beckenham Kent S.E., M[onda]y 22d* [post 1869].

8vo bifolium (202 x 127 mm), pp. [2]; with address printed at head of first page (Bromley crossed through in ink and replaced by hand with Beckenham), comprising 33 lines written in black ink; short closed tear at foot of second leaf (without loss), some adhesions to corners of final blank page from previous mounting; very good. £5000

An unpublished letter to an unidentified naturalist in which Darwin is delightfully frank about his inability to provide assistance, confessing that he would have 'no clue where to look' in his notes for an answer. The letter must postdate June 1869 by which time Darwin's postal address had changed to 'Down, Beckenham, Kent' from 'Down, Bromley, Kent'.

'It wd give me great pleasure to aid in however slight a degree a naturalist so able & zealous as yourself. But I am quite unable & I do not see how anyone could, so little or nothing being known of the aboriginal form of our larger domestic animals & of course not of their length of life. I do not think that I have kept any notes on the duration of life of our quadrupeds, & it would be a hopeless task to look over my notes, as I have no clue where to look. I do not suppose it will be of any use to you, but I have hand copied a footnote on the approximate duration of life of a few small birds, which after a search I have found appended to one of my M.S. chapters.'

Not recorded on the Darwin Correspondence Project.

May 22<sup>o</sup>  
Beckenham <sup>Down.</sup>  
~~Bromley~~  
Kent. S.E.

Dear Sir

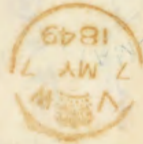
It wd give me great pleasure  
to aid in however slight  
a degree a naturalist so  
able & zealous as yourself.  
But I am quite unable &  
I do not see how anyone  
could, so little or nothing  
being known of the aboriginal  
form of our larger domestic  
animals & of course not  
of their length  
of life. - I do not think  
that I have kept any notes  
on the duration of life of our

quadrupeds, & it wd be a  
hopeless task to look over  
my notes, as I have no  
clue where to look.

questioned, & it was to be a  
 helpful task to look over  
 my notes, as I have to  
 clear them to look.

I do not suppose it will  
 be of any use to you,  
 but I ~~may~~ have had  
 copied a part of it as it  
 represents a section of  
 life of a few weeks back,  
 which after a second I  
 have just appended to one  
 of my m.s. chapters.

My believe me  
 Dear Sir,  
 Yours faithfully  
 (L. Darwin)



The Rev. Prof. Huxley

Downing College

Cambridge



my most heartfelt of what you say, the man are  
 beginning to work in earnest to abandon.  
 What a life it will be for hot. Truly, the man  
 here seems to write all the time in Latin.  
 By the little journal you are apparently  
 (L. Darwin)  
 I hope the Mr. Huxley is much better: we are  
 all flourishing.



16. **DAVY, Sir Humphry.** Autograph letter, signed, to Charles Stuart, 1st Baron Stuart de Rothesay, discussing the unrolling of papyri from Herculaneum. '23 Grosvenor Street London', 26 May 1821.

4to bifolium (230 x 188mm), pp. [3]; paper watermarked 'C WILMOTT 1820'; sometime folded, piece torn away from lower half of second leaf. £750

**An unpublished letter in which Davy discusses his examination of papyri entrusted to him in Paris by Sir Charles Stuart, then British Ambassador to France.**

'Dear Sir,

*Lady Davy who is going to make an excursion in France (I am sorry to say in consequence of an obstinate cough & by the advice of her physician) will deliver to you the papyri which you intrusted to my care at Paris. I have unrolled a part of that fragment which in appearance was the worst. It turns out to be a greek MS & not as Mr Hayter expected punic – but from the fragments which have been examined of no value & a pseudo-metaphysical work probably of Philodemus. The large MS which I return to you almost in the state in which I received it, contains no characters in the interior & I therefore did not operate upon it chemically. I have little doubt that the bad faith of the Neapolitan Svolgatori (who I dare say from profession as well as principle is of the Carbonari School) led them to select the worst specimens as presents, lest discoveries should be made out of the national museum.*

*I am printing a memoir on the results of my labours at Naples of which in a few weeks I shall do myself the honour to transmit to you a copy. Lady Davy will I hope make my compts acceptable to Lady Elizabeth.*

On 26 May 1818 Davy and his wife had departed England for a tour of the continent, the principal object of which was to visit Naples and try new chemical methods of unrolling the papyri found in the ruins of Herculaneum. 'The rolls had been the objects of interest for nearly seventy years. The best of the collection had long before been operated on, and those remaining had not only undergone injuries from time but also from other causes, such as transport, rude examination, and mutilation for the purpose of determining if they contained characters.

23 Grosvenor Street  
London May 26  
1821

Dear Sir  
Lady Davy who is going to make  
an excursion in France / I am sorry to  
say in consequence of an obstinate cough  
& by the advice of her physician / will  
deliver to you, the Papyri which you  
intrusted to my care at Paris. —  
I have unrolled a part of that fragment  
which in appearance was the worst. It  
turns out to be a greek MS & not  
as Mr Hayter expected punic — but  
from the fragments which have been  
examined of no value & a pseudo-metaphy-  
sical work probably of Philodemus.  
— The large MS which I return to



characters  
upon old

ally.  
the

the Substantive

from inspection

of the

to select

By comp  
Elizabeth

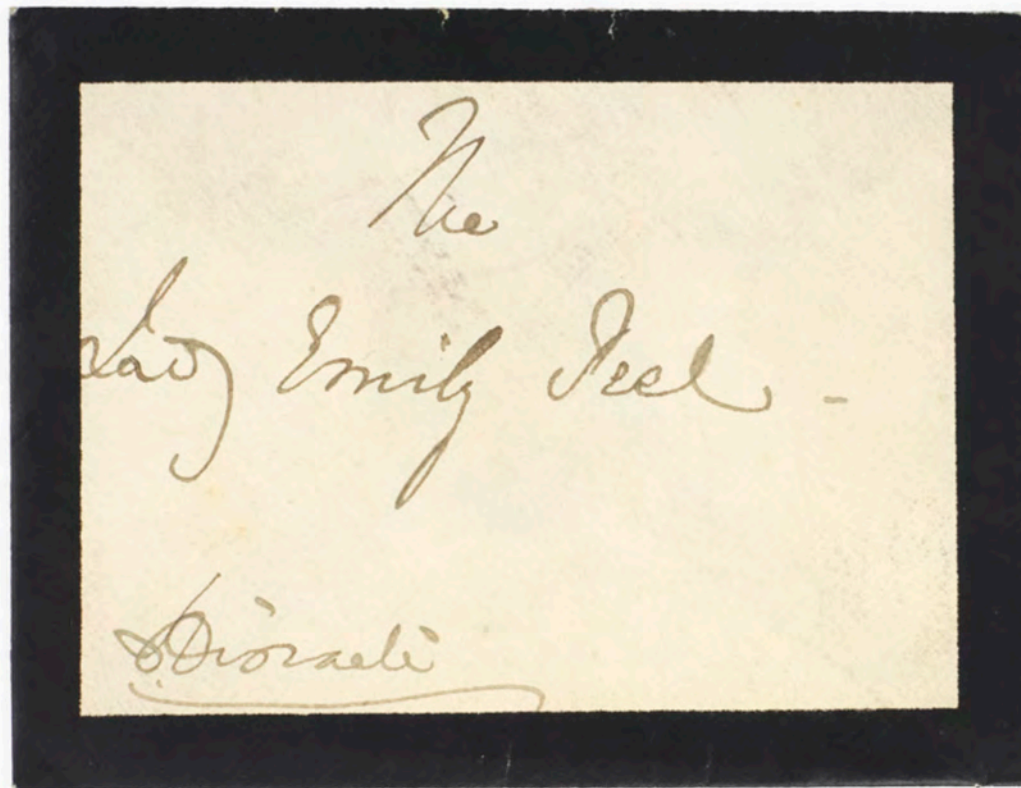
The process which Davy proposed, and which he tried on certain rolls in the museum at Naples, was based on the principle of softening the matter by which the leaves were agglutinated by means of chemical solutions. He was resourceful in experiment and was at first hopeful of success. He wished that Faraday might join him in Naples to assist in the unrolling. But although Davy was provided with government funds to pay an assistant, it was uncertain whether Faraday could return to his work at the Royal Institution if he lightly left it' (Anne Treneer, *The mercurial chemist. A life of Sir Humphry Davy*, 1963, p. 179).

By the time the present letter was written, Davy had come into collision with the custodians of the museum at Naples. The 'memoir' he mentions here, 'Some observations and experiments on the papyri found in the ruins of Herculaneum,' 'relates the circumstances of the investigation and the progress made. The paper is remarkable for the emphasis laid on the evils befalling ancient recovered treasures from the damp of the atmosphere. Both in writing of the treasures massed in the Louvre, and of the relics preserved in Herculaneum, Davy speaks of the necessity for air-conditioning as a factor in their preservation as though he were a modern curator' (*idem.*, p. 183).

Not in T. Fulford and S. Ruston, eds., *The collected letters of Sir Humphry Davy* (Oxford, 2020).

Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mr  
D<sup>r</sup>





17. **DISRAELI, Benjamin.** Autograph envelope signed. [*Probably London, c. 1874-1880.*]

Mourning envelope (95 x 124 mm), addressed 'The Lady Emily Peel' and signed 'B. Disraeli' at foot, sealed in black wax with the seal of the First Lord of the Treasury; roughly torn where opened, slightly soiled. £100

An envelope probably dating from Disraeli's second premiership (1874-1880). Lady Emily Peel (1836-1924) was the seventh daughter of the eighth marquess of Tweeddale. Lady Emily Hay, as she then was, married the politician Sir Robert Peel, third baronet, on 13 January 1856, but she left her husband and went to live in Geneva (she later moved to Florence).

18. **DUKE, Richard.** 'To the Queen spoken by Mr Duke in the new Court by y<sup>e</sup> Library' c. 1681.

A single folio sheet, pp. [1]; in black ink in a neat scribal italic hand; creased where folded, remains of a wax seal to verso. £650

'In 1681 Charles II and Queen Catherine visited Cambridge. According to custom, the King was addressed by the Vice-Chancellor in Latin, the Queen in English. They dined at John's ... they enjoyed the view from the top of King's, and then proceeded to Neville's Court, Trinity, to view the structure of the Library, Wren's great work, which was then in progress of erection. There the accompanying verses were addressed to the Queen. The author, Richard Duke, was one of the smallest of poets; but he wrote a set of verses on the marriage of Anne to George of Denmark, and he occupies a place in Johnson's *Lives*' (E. E. Kellett, ed. *A Book of Cambridge Verse*, 1911).

Wren's masterpiece, the library at Trinity College, Cambridge, had been under construction since 1676. Finally in 1681 the roof was completed, and interior decoration could begin. The carvings by Caius Cibber featured the translators of the Septuagint alongside personifications of theology, law, medicine and philosophy: 'Our Court's enlarged their former bounds disdaine / To make reception for so greate a traine ... Soon now since bless [*i.e.* blest] with your auspicious eyes / To full perfection shall your Fabrick rise', much as 'charms of old' raised the walls of Thebes.

Duke's verse address (beginning 'Thou equall partner in the Royall bed / Who makes the Crown sett soft on Charles's head') circulated in manuscript before its appearance in 1684 in Tonson's *Miscellany Poems* (with a number of small differences from the present MS).

Crum 2166 (Rawlinson D.912 and Wood D319(2)); not in Osborn.

To the Queen spoken by M<sup>r</sup> Duke  
in the new Court by y<sup>e</sup> Library

Thou Equall partner to the Royall bed  
Who makes the Crown sett soft on Charles's head  
In whom with greatest virtue takes her seat  
Mechanick with Power and piety with state  
Whose goodness might even fictions Clouds reclame  
Winn the Seditious and the Savage tame  
Tyrants themselves to gentle mercy bring  
And onely velle is on such a King.  
See mighty Princes! see how every brest  
With Joy and Wonder is at once possest  
Such was the Joy that y<sup>e</sup> first Mortalls knew  
When God descended to the Peoples view  
Such devout wonder did it then afford  
To see those Powers they had unseen adord  
But they were feign'd nor if they had been true  
Could shed more blessings on the Earth then you  
Our Courts enlarg'd their former bounds disdaine  
To make reception for so greate a traine  
Here may your sacred brest rejoyce to see  
Your own age strive with antient piety  
Soon, since bless with your auspicious eyes  
To full perfection shall your Fabrick rise  
Let powerfull charmes then yours of old could call  
The willing Stones into the Theban wall  
And ours that now their rise to you shall owe  
More fam'd then that by your greate name shall goe



# A RENDEZVOUS AT THE THEATRE

19. **DUMAS, Alexandre.** Autograph letter, signed. [Paris, not before 1859.]

8vo (208 x 135 mm), pp. [1]; written on paper bearing Dumas's blind-stamped 'A D' device in upper left-hand corner; sometime folded, two tears (one just entering text) repaired on verso with tape, some minor dust-soiling and staining. £750

A short note by the novelist and playwright Alexandre Dumas (1802–1870) sending a theatre ticket and arranging to meet the unknown recipient at the Comédie-française ('theatre francais') at midday the following day. He says that he will do whatever he can to obtain a small box at the Théâtre Déjazet: 'Je vais faire tous ce que je pourrai pour avoir une petite loge a Déjazet: venez vous-même demain a midi au theatre francais et attendez moi là'.

The Théâtre Déjazet, on the boulevard du Temple, opened under that name on 27 September 1859, having previously been the Folies-Nouvelles.

Montenches

Je vous envoie une lettre et non pas  
deux - car je ne puis vous en donner qu'une  
Je vais faire tout ce que je pourrai pour  
avoir une petite loge a Déjazet: venez  
vous-même demain au théâtre  
français et attendez moi là -  
Je n'ai pas écrit a Déjazet deux  
lettres de Galerie, je ferai cependant  
le plus possible  
A vous  
A Dumas

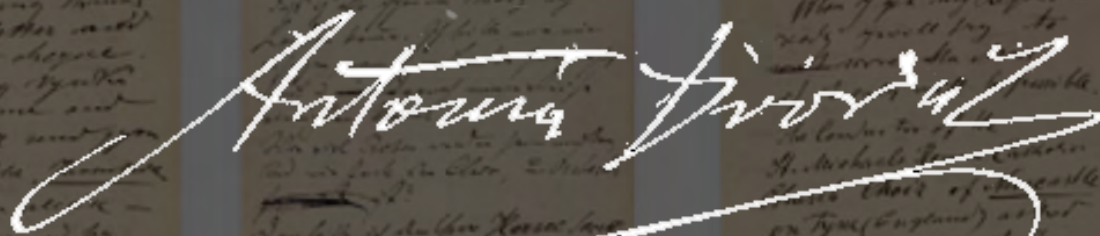
# DVOŘÁK, ANTONÍN. FIFTEEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED. PRAGUE AND VYSOKA, FEBRUARY 1884 – MAY 1891.

Fifteen unpublished letters from the great Czech composer Dvořák (1841–1904) to his friend the music publisher Henry Littleton (1823–1888), written in his delightfully idiosyncratic English and covering seven highly significant years of his career, including several visits to England.

Littleton joined the music publishing house of Novello in 1841, taking charge of the firm from 1857. 'Littleton promoted many well-known composers, including Verdi and Dvořák ... When Littleton retired in 1887 the business was the largest of its kind in the world' (ODNB).

*Provenance:* accompanied by a typescript on approval invoice from Elkin Mathews Ltd to Dr F. Himmelweit, dated 10 November 1943, for £70 for 'Dvorak letters', and a typescript letter signed from Elkin Mathews Ltd to Dr F. Himmelweit, dated 24 November 1943, thanking Himmelweit for sending a cheque, with a printed receipt completed in manuscript.

For other letters from Dvořák to Littleton, see Kuny, Bradová, et al, eds, *Dvořák, Korespondence a Dokumenty: kritické vydání* (1987–2000).



Antonín Dvořák



Also wird Troben was an dem  
 und wir dank den Chor, in Orchester  
~~...~~ ist?  
 I am leith if the your Hersee Secret.  
 Mr Phil: Society zu pragen, wegen der  
 mein Ouverture Husitska,  
 wir ~~...~~ dank der Orchesterleitung,  
 I will if the Roman will copy the  
 copy, und wir will I-II V. Viola  
 in C. Basse?

## DVOŘÁK'S FIRST TRIP TO ENGLAND

21. **DVOŘÁK, Antonín.** ALS to 'Sehr geehrter Herr'. Prague, 9 February 1884.

8vo bifolium (178 x 115 mm), pp. [3]; comprising 38 lines in German; horizontal crease from folding; very good. £3000

Dvořák writes that he will be going to London in March, and refers to his 'Ouverture Husitska', 'Simfonie und Rhapsodie', 'Chorcomposition', and 'Stabat Mater'. **This was Dvorak's very first trip to England**, during which he conducted 'Stabat Mater', Op. 58, the Hussite Overture, Op. 67, Symphony in D major, Op. 60, the second Slavonic Rhapsody, Op. 45, Scherzo capriccioso, Op. 66, among others' (antonin-dvorak.cz).

'CAN I LIVE WITH YOU?'

20. **DVOŘÁK, Antonín.** Autograph letter, signed, to 'My dear M. Littleton'. Prague, 17 March 1885.

8vo bifolium (178 x 112 mm), pp. [3]; comprising 50 lines in English; horizontal crease from folding; very good. £3000

Referring to 'The Spectre's Bride', Dvořák writes 'I think it is quite ready if you want it', 'Also the Hymns is very beautiful I am delighted of it'; he would like to stay longer in London; he asks Littleton to tell 'Mr Berger (of the Filh. Society)' [Francesco Berger (1834-1933), honorary secretary of the Philharmonic Society for many years] 'I have finished my Simfonie and when I come to London I will take the score and parts with me'; he will be going to Vysoka; he asks 'Can I live with you when I am accompanied with one of my friends? You are so kind'.

Prague 18 <sup>17</sup>/<sub>3</sub> 85  
 My dear M. Littleton  
 I thank you very much  
 for your kindness  
 you send me the  
 press of the "Bride"  
 I think it is quite



## A NEW COMPOSITION

22. **DVOŘÁK, Antonín.** ALS to 'My dear friend'. *Prague, 28 December 1885.*

8vo bifolium (178 x 115 mm), pp. [3], comprising 40 lines; some ink staining below signature, horizontal crease from folding; very good. £3000

He will soon have finished the full score of the first part of 'Ludmila' and will send it in the New Year; asks if Littleton is satisfied with Zubaty's German translation; 'I have a composition for (men voices) (Psalm 149) with orchestra and will be very glad if you take it. It is a work composed after the Stabat Mater and has been several times performed in Prague with great success. It is not to [sic] long and difficult (it last only 10 minutes) and I would give it you for £80.'

## SUMMER AT VYSOKA

23. **DVOŘÁK, Antonín.** ALS to 'My dear friend'. [*Prague, 1886*].

8vo bifolium (210 x 132 mm), pp. [3], comprising 57 lines; some creases from folding, short closed tear to fore-edge; very good. £3500

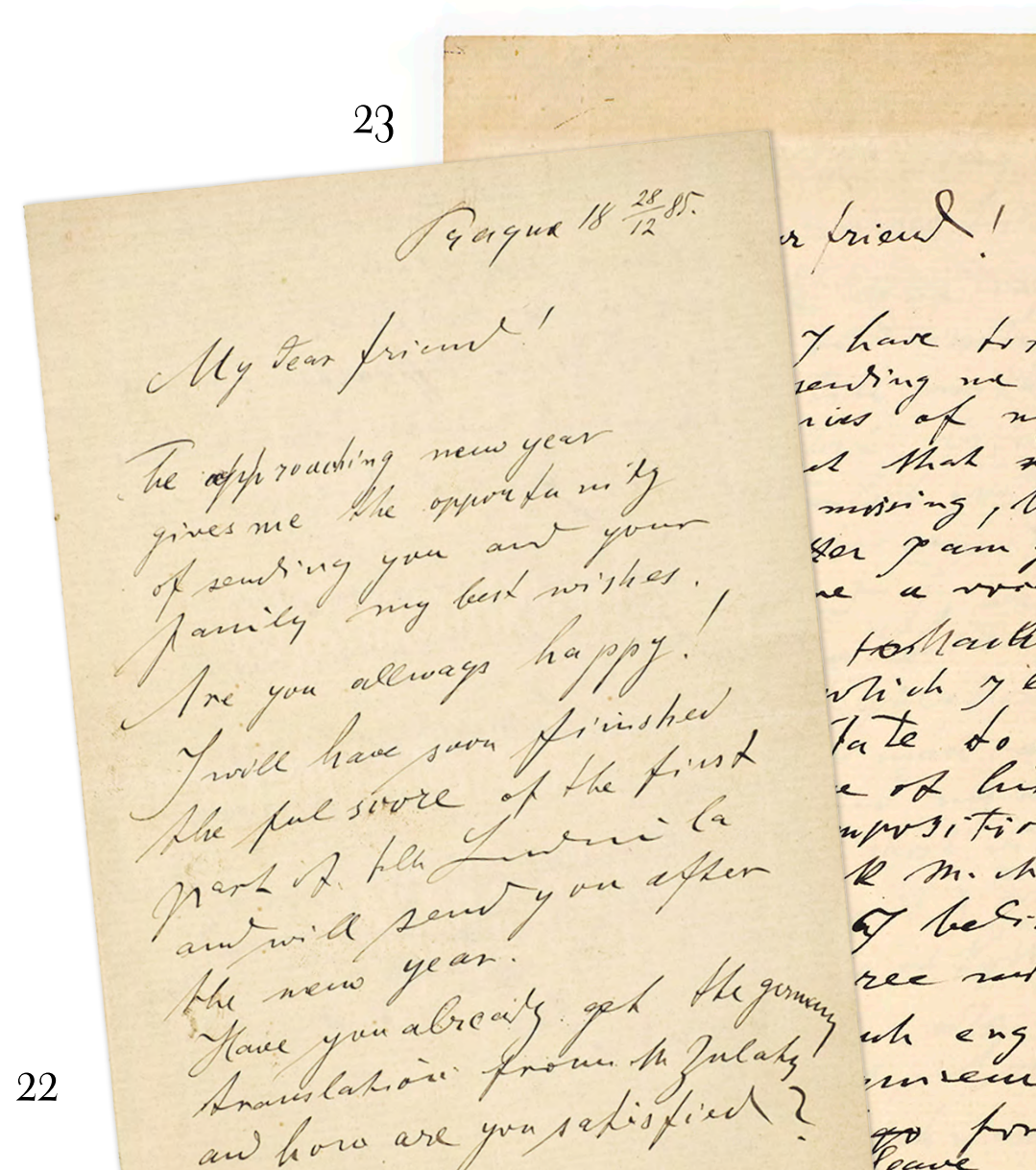
Dvořák thanks Littleton for sending 'so much copies of my Ludmila' (Saint Ludmila Op. 71 which premiered in October 1886), is glad to have a vocal score, expresses his like for Alexander Mackenzie's overture, is working on his 'Requiem', will be spending summer at Vysoka, refers to a present given to his wife my Mrs Littleton, and ends 'The dedication and title for the mass I send you next. Excuse my bad writing! I have a quill pen which I use for my scoring'.

## 'I DON'T EARN NOTHING'

24. **DVOŘÁK, Antonín.** ALS to 'My dear friend'. *Prague, [1886]*.

8vo bifolium (178 x 115 mm), pp. [4], comprising 49 lines; horizontal crease from folding, short tear to fold, light thumb marks to last page; very good. £3000

He has sent the vocal score of the second part of Ludmila and Psalm 149 (Op. 79) 'for chorus and orchestra'; hopes the recipient will take the latter 'without any objections' for £50, writing 'I want money now very much. Since the last September I don't earn nothing because I only work on the Ludmila'; is going to Kremsier for a performance of his Stabat Mater (Op. 58) and then to Hradec Kralove to conduct his The Spectre's Bride (Op. 69) [17 April 1886], writing 'I have so much to do'.





25. DVOŘÁK, Antonín. ALS to 'My dear friend'. Prague, 30 January 1886.

8vo bifolium (178 x 115 mm), pp. [3], comprising 39 lines; horizontal crease from folding; very good. £3500

He asks Littleton to send back Ludmila 'immediately to put the German words (which you already have from Zubaty) under the notes'; 'You ask me what I require for Ludmila. I think it is not too much when I say 1000 £. I assure [sic] you you will not complain if you pay me thus [sic] sum. I[t] will be a very great work, a [sic] do not hesitate to say it is the best one which I ever wrote.'

26. DVOŘÁK, Antonín. ALS to 'My dear friend'. Pisek, 11 July 1886.

8vo bifolium (230 x 145 mm), 'Pisek' printed at head, pp. [2], comprising 39 lines; some creases from folding, some chips and a little browning to edges; good. £3000

He is in Pisek seeing his friend Antonin Rus; describing Karel Knittel, conductor of the Prague Hlahol choir, he writes 'He is a small, little and most ignorant man, conducting the chorus of the Prague Society Hlahol, a "good friend" of my works and quite different from the direktor M. Schubert of the National Theater'; asks Littleton to make no promise about performing Ludmila to Hlahol as he will be conducting the first performance at the National Theatre in November and asks when they can have the parts and vocal score.

Prague 18  
My dear friend  
Today I send you the vocal  
score of the second part of  
Ludmila and next  
week the full score.  
Also the Psalm 149. for chorus  
and orchestra is enclosed  
in the parcel.  
I hope you will take  
the psalm without any  
objections.  
You know in my last letter  
I told you, I can give it  
you for 50 £.

24

Prague 18 30/1 86.  
My dear friend  
Just I receive your letter and  
I was very glad to hear ~~my~~  
the Ludmila is arranged safely.  
But you must send me it back  
immediately. In fact the  
german words (wh. h. you already  
have from Zubaty) —  
under the notes.  
~~In fact~~ M. Zaretsky started  
to say for London and he will  
tell you something about it.  
That Mr. Hlavas is dead, I read  
in the daily telegraph last week  
and was much afflicted

25

PÍSEK. Pisek 18 11/7 86.  
My dear friend  
You will know who is  
Mr. Knittel?  
He is a small, little and most  
ignorant man, conducting  
the chorus of the Prague  
Society <sup>Hlahol</sup> and a "good friend"  
of my works, and quite  
different from the direktor  
M. Schubert of the National  
Theater.  
I would advise you to give  
no promise in regard of the  
Ludmila ~~score~~ <sup>performing</sup> to the above  
mentioned choir "Hlahol".  
as you know I am compelled

26

Vysoká hi Pi'bram  
Bohemia  
18<sup>23</sup> 89.

My dear friend

You ask me what I  
shall write for England?  
If I could I should go  
directly  
but after  
much a  
half year  
opera I  
now I  
It was not  
matter of  
what shall  
to please  
in Engla

28

## MAKING A MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY

27. **DVOŘÁK, Antonín.** ALS to 'My dear friend'. Prague, 27 March 1887.

8vo bifolium (179 x 112 mm), pp. [3], comprising 30 lines in blue ink; horizontal crease from folding; very good. £3000

He thanks Littleton for sending him the full score of Ludmila; is 'making a library [*sic*] of all my M.S.' and asks Littleton to send the scores of Spectre's Bride and Ludmila, writing 'it is so much interesting for an artist to look sometime at his sketches'; asks if Littleton is interested in 'the psalms for Chorus and Orchestra' he sent last year.

## IN NEED OF REST

28. **DVOŘÁK, Antonín.** ALS to 'My dear friend'. Vysoka, 23 May 1889.

8vo bifolium (175 x 112 mm), pp. [3] comprising 38 lines; three horizontal creases from folding; very good. £3500

He would like to compose a new work for his visit to England 'but after having been much engaged on my new opera Jakobin [Op. 89] I need now a little rest'. He continues: 'It was and still is a matter of great consideration to me what shall [*sic*] I write to please the poeple [*sic*] in England for the present I cannot promise you anything because I dont know what I beginn [*sic*] at one day – one month – or year ... A Mass or Requiem would be the most favoured work for me & perhaps for England too'.

27

Praga 18<sup>27</sup> 89.

My dear friend

Allow me to thank you  
for sending me the  
full score of Ludmila.  
I am now making a library  
of all my M.S. I have  
some missing the score  
of Spectre's Bride and Ludmila.  
If you will be kind enough  
to send me them, I would  
be ~~very~~ obliged to you.  
It is so much interesting  
for an artist



# CONDUCTING IN RUSSIA

29. DVOŘÁK, Antonín. ALS to 'My dear friend'. *Vysoka*, 8 September 1889.

8vo bifolium (175 x 112 mm), pp. [2], comprising 34 lines; horizontal and vertical crease from folding; very good. £2500

He thanks Littleton for the invitation to stay at his house in Spring but will not be able to come because he will be going to Russia 'to conduct two great concerts in Petersbourg and Moskow' in March; suggests the middle of April instead.

# 'HARD UP FOR MONEY'

30. DVOŘÁK, Antonín. ALS to 'Dearest friend'. *Vysoka*, 16 June 1890.

8vo bifolium (175 x 112 mm), pp. [2], comprising 44 lines; horizontal crease from folding; very good. £3000

He asks Littleton to send the parts of his 'Sinfonie' when ready and mentions a possible performance at the 'Richter Concerts'; asks how the printing of his 'Mass' is coming on and requests his honorarium 'which I want so much just now'; 'you will kindly excuse me because you know well the artists what they want when they are hard up for money'.

29

I am very sorry that I  
 must tell you I shall  
 be not able to come  
 early in the spring  
 because I am obliged  
 to go for Russia  
 to conduct two great  
 Concerts in Petersbourg  
 and Moskow.  
 The first concert is to be  
 held on 12<sup>th</sup> March = and 22<sup>nd</sup> March  
 and my return is

30

*Vysoka' fr. Příbram*  
 18<sup>th</sup> 6 90.  
 Dearest friend  
 Allow me to ask you something  
 I am expecting the parts  
 and some of my new  
 Sinfonie, which I leave  
 to the care of M. Berger.  
 As you remember we have  
 spoken with M. Barry  
 about this matter  
 who wished a performance  
 of this work at the Richter  
 Concerts.

The name is

A Lohmeyer

Hon. Conductor  
St. Michael's, R.C. Church.

Once more  
many thanks  
and greetings

all ways yours

Antonín Dvořák

WITNESSES 'IN THE SOLITUDE'

31. **DVOŘÁK, Antonín.** ALS to 'My dearest friend'. *Vysoka*, 26 June 1890.

8vo bifolium (175 x 112 mm), pp. [3] comprising 42 lines; horizontal crease from folding; very good. £3000

He thanks Littleton for the cheque; will send back the 'inventure' but asks if it should be signed by one or two witnesses, wondering 'where shall I find them here in the solitude?'; when his Requiem is ready he will 'try to score the Mass'; 'The conductor of St Michael's Roman Catholic Church Choir of Newcastle on Tyne (England) asked me some time ago, if I should have a Mass – they would perform it at the solemn opening of their new church next year'; asks Littleton to write to their conductor A. Lohmeyer.



32. **DVOŘÁK, Antonín.** ALS to 'My dear friend'. Prague, 8 February 1891.

8vo bifolium (178 x 115 mm), pp. [3], comprising 49 lines; horizontal crease from folding; very good. £3000

He writes 'we have plenty of time to settel [*sic*] the affaire [*sic*] of my Requiem because I hear from my friend Dr Stanford of Cambridge that the festival will take place at the beginning of October'; asks what the Birmingham committee will offer him for the right of first performance of his Requiem and for him conducting; 'It would give me the greatest pleasure should it be possible for me to come to England and conduct my work'.

33. **DVOŘÁK, Antonín.** ALS to 'My dear friend'. Prague, 13 March 1891.

8vo bifolium (175 x 110 mm), pp. [3], comprising 41 lines; three horizontal creases from folding; very good. £3000

He writes 'perhaps you know that the university of Cambridge has invited me to conduct my Stabat Mater and my new Sinfonie on which occasion I shall take the degree of Doctor of Music!'; asks if Littleton will take his Symphony at the price he offered some time ago and names several parties interested in it including the Philharmonic Societies of London and Vienna, Frankfurt, and M. Bülow of Berlin; asks Littleton to let the Birmingham committee know that the parts for the Requiem are not yet printed.

M

Prague 18<sup>8</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 91.

My dear friend

I would like to have written  
to you but I thought we have  
plenty of time to settel the  
affaire of my Requiem.

Prague 18<sup>13</sup>/<sub>3</sub> 91.

My dear friend

Perhaps you know that  
the university of Cambridge  
has invited me to conduct  
my Stabat Mater and my  
new Sinfonie on  
which occasion I shall  
take the degree of Doctor  
in Music.

Therefore I should ask  
you the question, if  
you will be pleased  
to take my Sinfonie  
for the price which  
you offered some time  
ago.

N

My dear friend  
Mr. Stanford writes me  
about the performance  
at Cambridge of my  
Simfonie G-dur)  
where I shall conduct  
it June 15.  
If the parts are not  
printed at that time  
will you kindly lend them  
for the purpose?  
I wrote him to day about  
this matter and he will  
apply to you —  
Will I have the pleasure  
of seeing you in London

34. DVOŘÁK, Antonín. ALS to 'My dear friend'. [May 1891].

8vo bifolium (178 x 115 mm), pp. [3], comprising 46 lines in black ink; note in red ink in another hand to final page 'Cheque for £100 sent May 16 1891'; horizontal crease from folding, ink stain to p. 2; very good. £3000

He refers to his Symphony no. 8 in G major (Op. 88) which premiered in Prague in February 1890 and which he conducted at Cambridge on 15 June 1891, when he received an honorary degree.

'M. Stanford writes me about the performance at Cambridge of my Simfonie G-dur where I shall conduct it June 15. If the parts are not printed at that time will you kindly lent [*sic*] them for this purpose?'; asks Littleton if he has received the vocal score of his Requiem and the score and parts of the Symphony, and requests payment for the Symphony.



Hochgeehrter Herr Hospitalmeister.

Darf ich Sie bitten die Lieber  
würdigkeit zu haben dem beifolgenden  
Antrag auf das schwarze Brett  
anzulegen lassen zu wollen.

Ich beste erkrankte  
zu in möglichst kurzer Zeit

P. Ehrlich

35. **EHRLICH, Paul.** Autograph letter, signed, addressed to 'herr hospitalmeister'. [Frankfurt,] 'Westendstrasse 62', [no date].

4to (247 x 200 mm), pp. [1], comprising 7 lines in German on headed notepaper; sometime folded, traces of mounting on verso, in very good condition; preserved in a mid-twentieth-century Maggs Bros. autograph folder. **£750**

A brief note by the bacteriologist Paul Ehrlich (1854–1915), pioneer of haematology and discoverer of salvarsan, to a local hospital director, regarding notes on the bulletin board.

ELIZABETH'S LAST BUILDING PROJECTS: TOWER WHARF,  
NONSUCH, WHITEHALL AND WINDSOR

36. [ELIZABETH I.] Warrant 'To the Treasurer and Chamberlaine of our Exchequer' [Lord Buckhurst and ?Thomas West] regarding payments towards building repairs as a result 'of great decayes of the principal houses, as our Towre of London, our Pallace of Westm[inster], Hampton Court, Greenwich, Oteland, Somerset House' etc.; also for repairs necessary to 'all our stables at our houses of accesse'; and for 'certaine works extraordinary [to] be speedily don and performed at our Castle of Windsor'. 'Given under our privie seale at our mannor of Greenwich the fowrth day of July in the xliiii<sup>th</sup> yere of our raigne' [1602].

Manuscript warrant on vellum in a neat secretary hand, dust soiling at the head (sense largely recoverable), folded, slit for seal tags (tags and seal no longer present); signed at the foot by the Clerk of the Pells, Chidiock Wardour, and one other (Thomas Lewke?); with a brief nineteenth-century description on a bifolium of letter paper. £1200

In July 1596 Queen Elizabeth had issued a warrant providing 'for the yssuyng out of the treasury from tyme to tyme ... such somes of mony as myght continually discharge the reparacions of our houses, so as the same exceded not in the wholle in any one yere the some of four thousand pounds'. But since that time, because of 'divers provisions made for the new buylding by us intended at Nonesuch', as well as 'for reedifying a part of whitehall, where the Masters of Requeste, our Phisicians, and other our necessary officers and servitors were lodged, and of that chargeable repaire of the wharf at our Towre of London and certayn waterworke there, with other great reparacions don in the Towre, and in the office our mynt there, the charge of buylding the premisses have this yeere exceeded the some of iiii m li [£4000]'.

Nonsuch Palace, Henry VIII's most ambitious building project, was left unfinished on his death, sold by Mary, and only re-acquired by Elizabeth in 1592 – we have not been able to determine what 'the new buylding by us intended' was.

Elizabeth by the grace of god queen of England  
proppunt yere of our raigne of great decaye of  
quidren for lack of sufficient warrant for yssuyng  
July in the xliiii<sup>th</sup> yere of our raigne for the aduoc  
of sume some of mony at myght continually distray  
that since the granting of the said priue seale, by reason  
redifying a part of whitehall, where the masters of  
certayn waterworke there, with other great repar  
like or rather for after it may be likewise exceeded  
their salaries and wages, at sundry other persons  
further charged hereafter for any work or reparatou  
mynt be before ordinary dormant warrant, granted  
not to exceed in the whole in any one yere & sume some  
mynt, or hereafter shall any part of the said forwar  
lynd shall in any one yere exceed the said some  
lynd to be sume some and some of mony for the  
estimating charge by them to be made of the said  
amounte from the feast of St Michael the first  
of the year of the great decaye of all o' stables  
was made by the charge of o' stables, that the  
pound, should be paid and received on o' part  
some of mynt by the year buyde, for performant of  
o' house by the said ordinary dormant granted in  
order should be given by us to the contrary, we  
all o' stables be well for forst for saddle, roofe, &  
must be well and given to binderstand that not  
payment of the said o' for the well keeping o'  
speedy amendment and repair, we do munde  
and sufficient repaire, and so from tyme to tyme  
of all o' said stables and upon our aduocise  
by the officers of o' work, at to us o' said  
pound, should be paid of o' ordinary dor  
pound, should be paid of o' ordinary dor



Lastly, the ‘reparations lately don’ at Windsor ‘and in the Parke and lodges appertaynyng to the same’ have exceeded ‘the revenues of the said Castle’; warrant is hereby granted for ‘such some of mony as may perfect the said, not exceeding of three hundred twenty fowre pounds six shillings eyght pence’. Elizabeth spent much of her time at Windsor and it had been the focus of her most significant building projects, during the 1570s.



## OFFERING WITTGENSTEIN A JOB

37. **ENGELMANN, Paul.** Five autograph letters and one autograph postcard signed ('Paul Engelmann' and 'P. E.') to Ludwig Wittgenstein. *Olmütz, Sternberg, Gmunden, 1924-1926.*

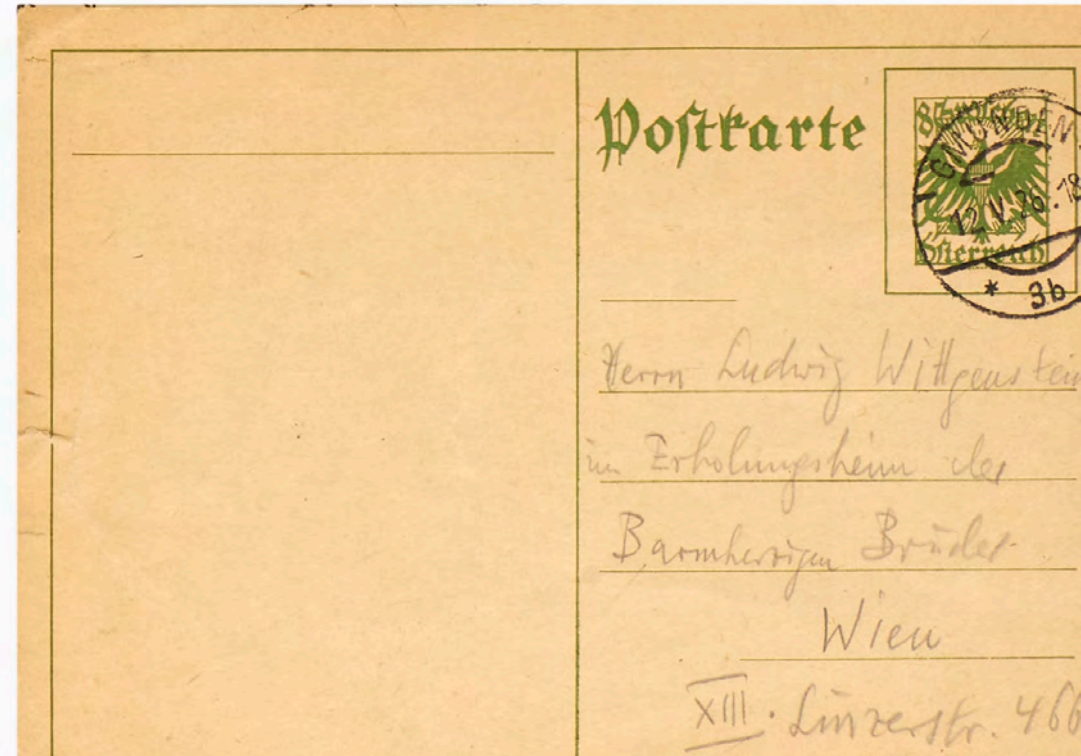
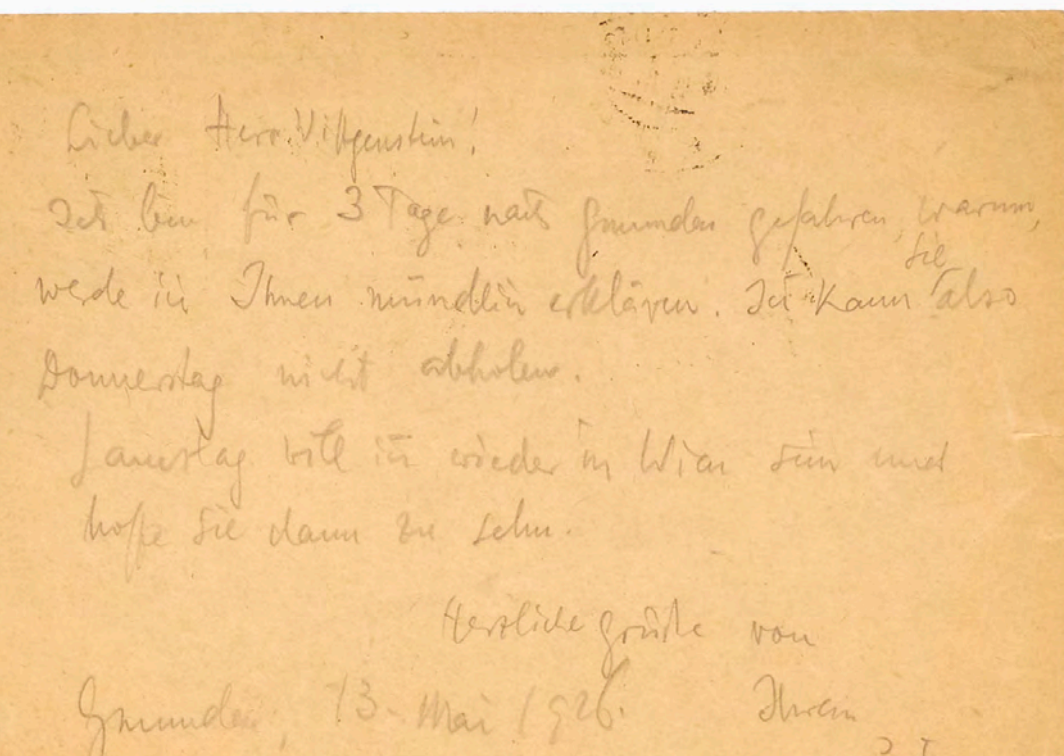
8vo (mostly c. 285 x 220 mm), pp. [8]; the letters written in ink, the postcard in pencil; with some mathematical calculations, likely in Wittgenstein's hand, in the margins of the first letter; some crossing through, creasing where folded, a few marks and small tears, otherwise very good. £975

A set of interesting and chatty letters offering Wittgenstein a job and referring to the famous 'Haus Wittgenstein' in Vienna which Engelmann (1891-1965) and Wittgenstein designed for Wittgenstein's sister, Margarete Stonborough. Wittgenstein and Engelmann, a pupil of the architect Adolf Loos, had met in 1916, when Wittgenstein was sent to officer training school in Olmütz in Moravia. 'Engelmann was the closest friend Wittgenstein had had since leaving England. The friendship owed much to the fact that the two met each other at a time when both

were experiencing a religious awakening which they each interpreted and analysed in a similar way' (Monk, p. 148). In the first letter here, of March 1924, Engelmann refers to a happy walk he undertook reciting a Psalm.

In his letter of 23 August 1925, Engelmann asks if Wittgenstein would be interested in taking a job as a 'Sollizitator' in a lawyer's office in Brno. The main requirement is conscientiousness, which, Engelmann writes, Wittgenstein has, although he would have to learn to type and, in due course, learn Czech. Wittgenstein was working as an elementary schoolteacher at this time, but was unhappy.

Engelmann's letter of 27 November 1925 refers to Wittgenstein's sister's project 'in Wien ein Stadthaus zu bauen', to his discussions with her about whether it would be possible, and to his desire to give it a try if awarded the commission. Engelmann later secured the commission for a mansion on the Kundmanngasse and invited Wittgenstein to join the project, which occupied him until the end of 1928.





16 1068  
256 3204  
100 13884x12  
356x039 22768  
186508  
1332064

Lieber Herr Wittgenstein

Hervolien Dank für Ihr  
bescheidenen, verstehe ich  
reden. Die Schuld, die  
ich nicht; das heißt na  
Aber eins weiß ich:  
letzter Versuch, mir  
Wenn das nicht  
~~das~~

Ich möchte  
schreiben, aber  
an mich, ich  
Sie können

Lieber Herr Wittgenstein

Gestern ist die Marie To  
weist Sie sich meinotwas  
Das ich Ihnen so lang  
verstanden haben. Es  
letzten Brief haben Sie  
Sie mich halten. Sie  
bin und Ihnen für  
sie es, über die ich  
hat, Ihnen zu antw  
mit einer Selbstank  
werden, wenn man  
es tue) mit der  
Gestern bin ich  
einen Druck ges  
für irgendwelche  
ohne diese ziem

Lieber Herr Wittgenstein!

Heute erst danke ich Ihnen für Ihren letzten Brief und sende  
Grüße.  
In letzter Zeit regt sich bei mir wieder etwas. Heute habe ich  
den ich seit vielleicht 10 Jahren  
leidenschaftliches Denken. Wenn  
Moment hatte, so war es über  
Erfüllung der einzige Ausweg  
ich durch Denken vom Fleck  
schienen. Das Denken war  
im Vorhinein  
wusste, dass das Resultat  
vorher gemut hatte. Ha  
keine Forderung mehr ges  
ist es mir so erschienen, an  
Danken weiterhelfen können  
Ich habe mit einem  
nicht verständigen können  
hätte verständigen können  
England könnten Brief erhalten?  
ich jetzt nicht, da sie mir mitteilt,  
es würde sehr gerne wissen, wie Sie sich  
verhalten haben. Ich bin jetzt für fünf  
Besuch. In den nächsten Tagen fahre ich  
um noch am 19. Sept. mit einem  
wegfahren. Können Sie mich  
kommen? Meine

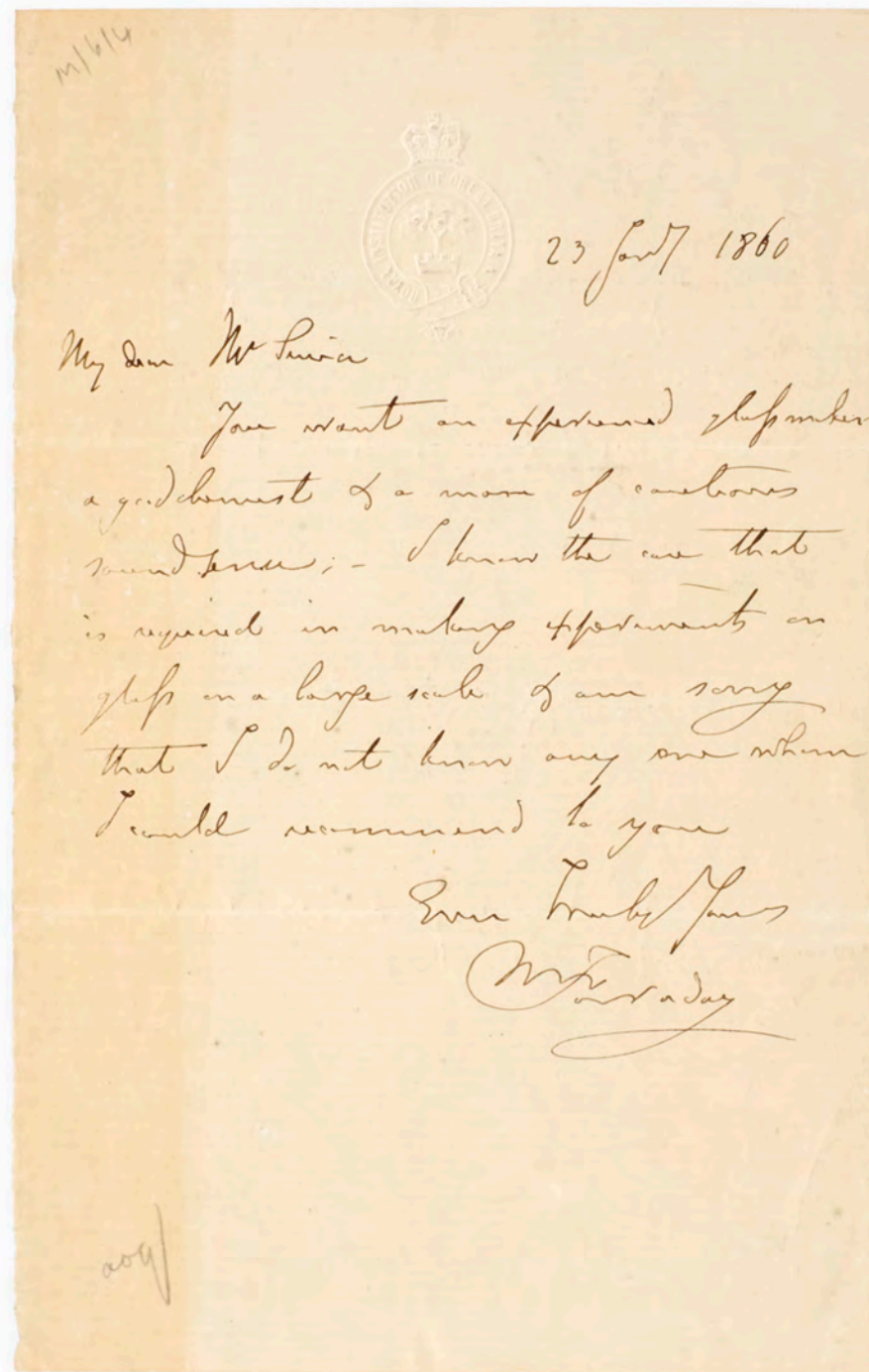


38. **FARADAY, Michael.** Autograph letter, signed. [London,] Royal Institution, 23 January 1860.

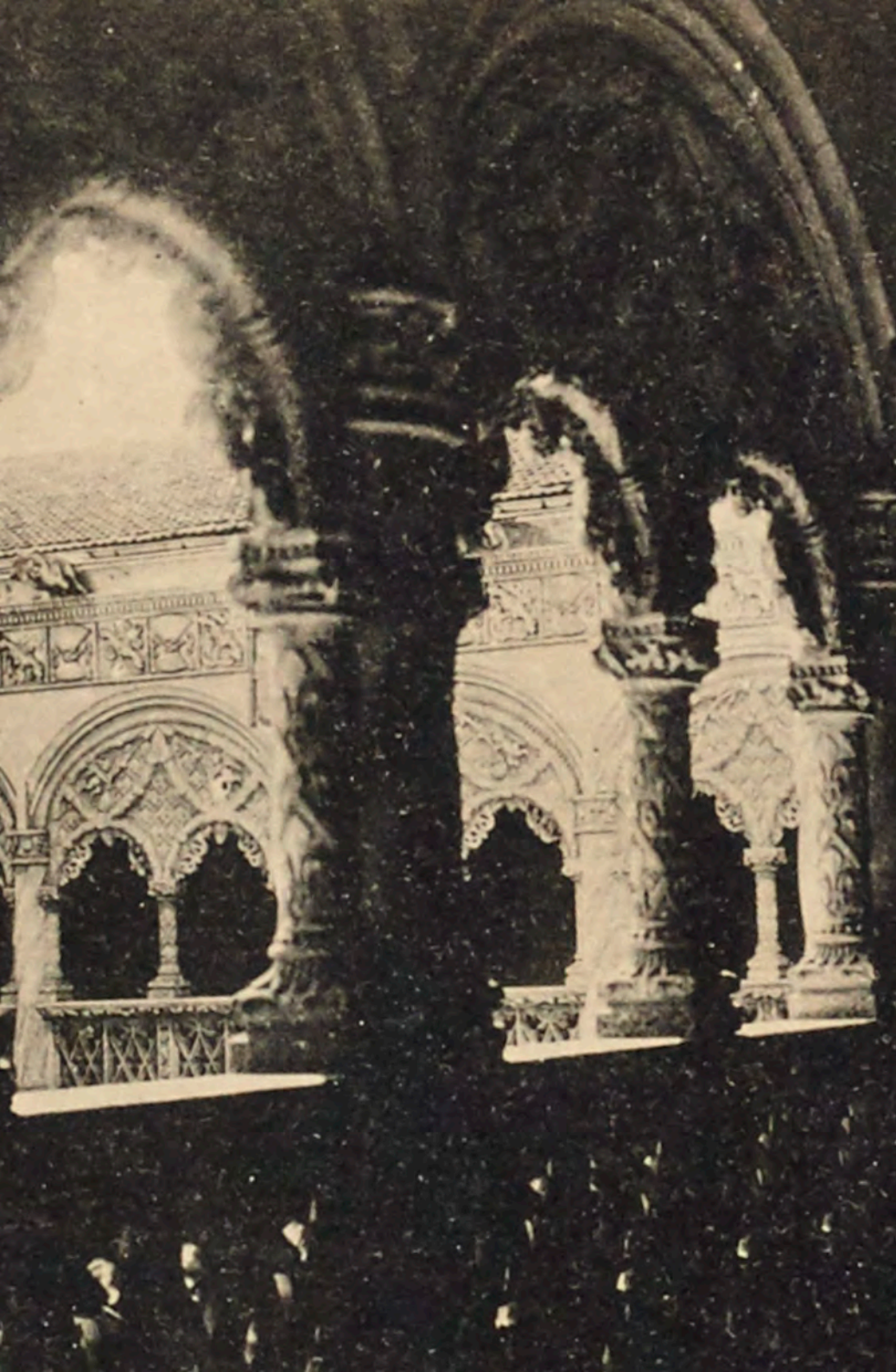
8vo (177 x 112 mm) on Royal Institution headed paper, pp. [1]; sometime folded, faintly discoloured along left-hand side, but in excellent condition; accompanied by a letter from Maggs Bros. dated 26 October 1944 and the relevant cutting from one of their catalogues. £500

A brief letter by Michael Faraday (1791–1867, founder of modern electrical science). Addressed to one 'Mr Senior'(?), who had asked Faraday to recommend a glassmaker, Faraday sends his regrets that he is unable to suggest anyone: 'You want an experienced glassmaker, a good chemist & a man of courteous sound sense; – I know the care that is required in making experiments in glass on a large scale & am sorry that I do not know any one whom I could recommend to you'.

In 1824 Faraday had been asked by the Royal Society to conduct experiments in optical glass. Over two years from 1827 he made a total of 215 pieces of glass at a furnace specially built for the purpose at the Royal Institution. 'His researches were inconclusive, but he paved the way for later improvements in glass manufacture. It was in these experiments that he produced a glass containing borosilicate of lead with a very high refractive index' (DSB). By the time the present letter was written Faraday had largely retreated from the world, having resigned from all social clubs in the 1850s. Nevertheless, his experience in making glass was evidently still remembered and his advice keenly sought.







‘ABOUT TO STEP FIRMLY INTO THE PAGES OF HISTORY’

39. **GARCÍA LORCA, Federico.** Autograph postcard, signed ‘Federico’, addressed to his parents. *Valladolid, 7 April [1926]*.

Postcard (140 x 87 mm), written on the reverse in red ink, in Spanish, 12 lines + signature and address panel; postmark from Valladolid, lacking stamp.

£7500

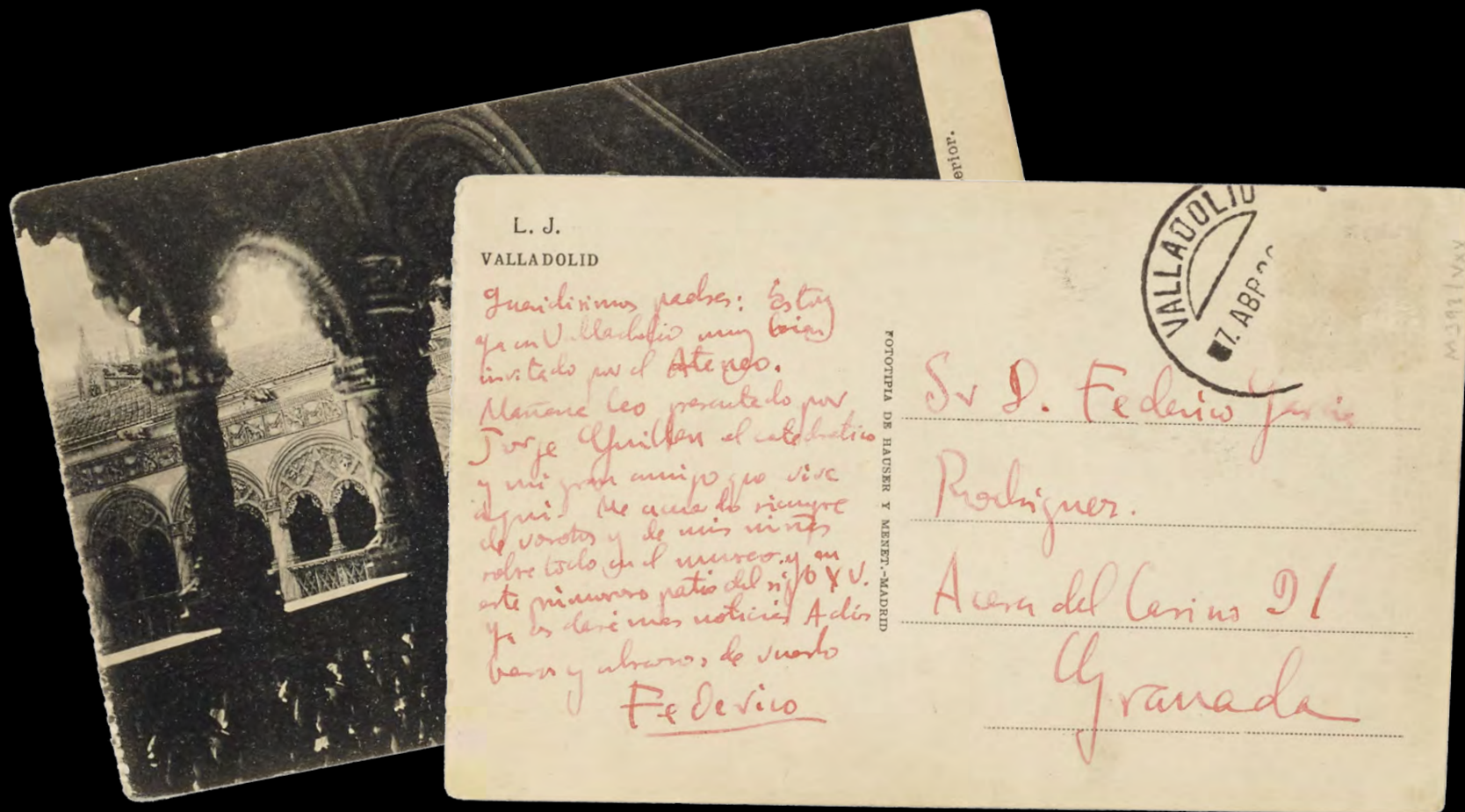
**An autograph postcard from Lorca (1898–1936) to his parents, sent from Valladolid on the eve of his celebrated poetry reading there in April 1926 at the instigation of Jorge Guillén – an important landmark in the advance of Lorca’s growing celebrity throughout Spain.**

‘Queridísimos padres: Estoy ya en Valladolid muy bien invitado por el Ateneo. Mañana leo presentado por Jorge Guillén el catedrático y mi gran amigo que vive aquí ...’

As Ian Gibson recounts in his biography *Federico García Lorca: A Life* (London & Boston, 1989): ‘On 8 April Lorca was in the Castilian city of Valladolid... to give a poetry reading to the Arts Club. He was introduced by Jorge Guillén, Professor of Literature at the University, with whom he had been corresponding regularly since 1925 and whose poetry and critical acumen he much admired. Guillén’s introductory address was no improvisation but, rather, a considered appraisal of Lorca’s poetic genius. Read now it can be seen to be a text of extraordinary power and intuition. That the audience was about to hear a “great poet” Guillén had no doubt, nor that one of Lorca’s most outstanding strengths was his ability to throw bridges across the gap normally separating poetry for a select minority from poetry for a wide public.

“This is the great secret of Federico García Lorca,” Guillén insisted. “His poetry, at once traditional and highly novel, while always of the highest quality, demands public recitation in order fully to be itself. (Another lost tradition.) And the public understands it and likes it – very much indeed.” ... “Some day,” he concluded, “we shall be able to say: we perceived in Federico García Lorca the famous poet that he was to become.”





'The recital was a huge success ... Valladolid's leading newspaper, *El Norte de Castilla*, which had an excellent literary page, reproduced Guillén's introduction in full and published a rave notice of the recital. Lorca had read poems from his three "forthcoming books" (*Songs*, *Poem of Cante Jondo* and *Suites*) and also, it seems, an extract or extracts from *Ode to Salvador Dalí*. News of the triumphant evening quickly reached Granada, where *El Defensor*, always alert to the progress of the local prodigy, printed Guillén's text and proudly commented on Lorca's growing fame' (pp. 162-3).

Apparently unpublished.





40. **HALÉVY, Jacques-François-Fromental-Élie.** Autograph musical quotation, signed. *Paris, 15 May 1846.*

Oblong 8vo (160 x 240 mm), pp. [1], on a leaf evidently cut out of an album, 22 bars of music on three staves, marked 'Scherzando'; some light soiling, but in very good condition. £750

Fromental Halévy (1799–1862) showed musical promise at an early age and entered the Paris Conservatoire in 1810, becoming a pupil of Cherubini for composition the following year. In 1827 he became professor of harmony and accompaniment there, in 1833 of counterpoint and fugue, and in 1840 of composition. His pupils included Gounod, Massé, Deldevez, Bizet, Lecocq and Saint-Saëns.

The present extensive quotation is from one of Halévy's hugely popular comic operas, *Les mousquetaires de la reine*, set in Poitiers during the reign of Louis XIII, one month before the siege of La Rochelle. It had its première at the salle Favart of the Opéra-Comique on 3 February 1846.

'Halévy's music was fluent and professional. The style, like Meyerbeer's, owed much to Italian music and also to Boieldieu and Auber. His works display most of the mannerisms associated with 19th-century grand opera, both French and Italian: block choruses without counterpoint, triple metres, dotted rhythms, large ensembles built out of a single dramatic moment, and fondness for local colour, especially in divertissements' (*Grove online*).

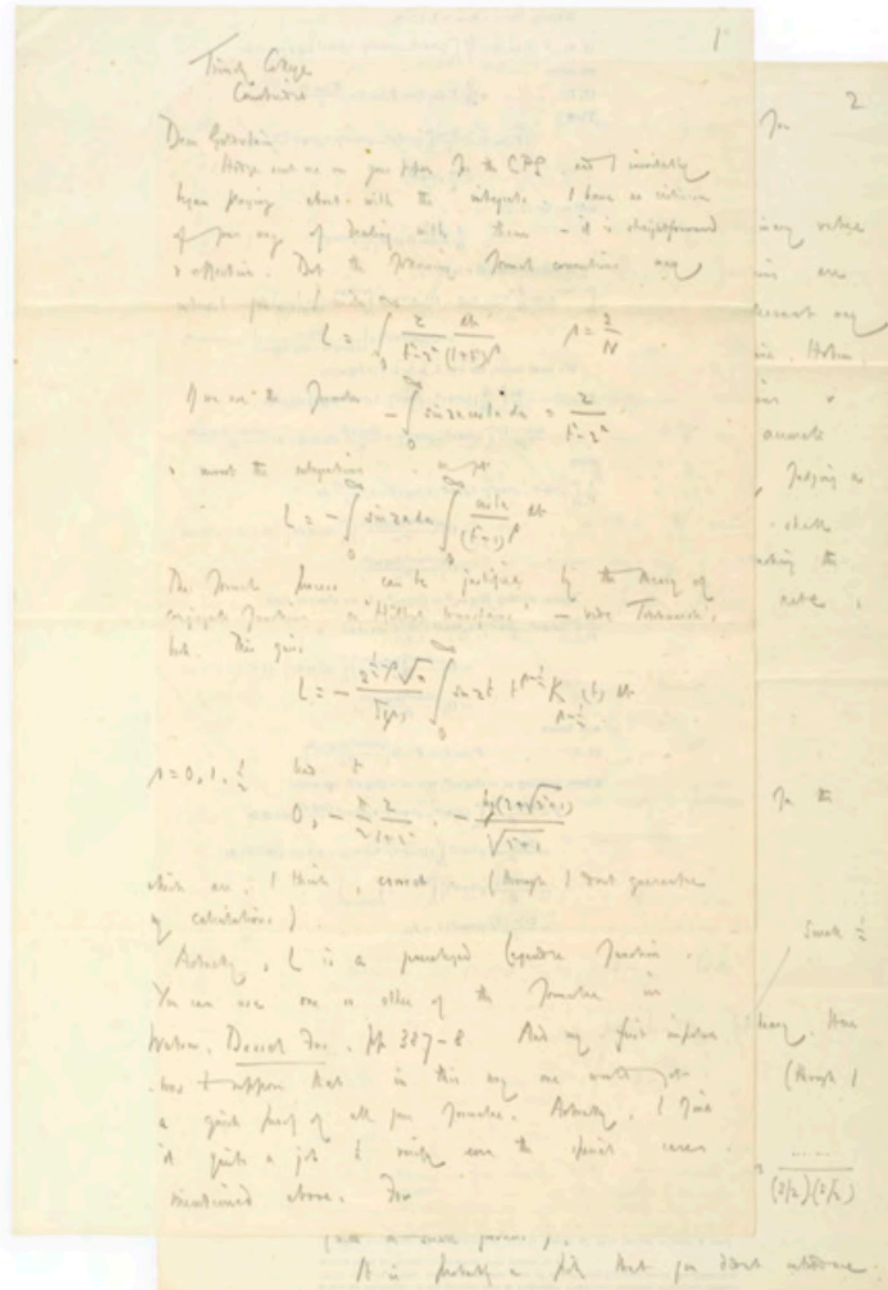
# 'PLAYING ABOUT' WITH INTEGRALS

41. **HARDY, Godfrey Harold.** Two autograph letters signed to Sydney Goldstein. *Trinity College Cambridge, second letter dated 5 February 1944.*

Comprising one letter of two pages, folio (352 x 214 mm), pp. 2; written in pencil on the blank versos of two proof sheets apparently of a mathematical work by Hardy, together with a letter written in ink, 8vo (225 x 145 mm), pp. [2], written on both sides of a single sheet; sometime folded, in the original envelope addressed 'Dr S. Goldstein, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex' and postmarked 'Cambridge 5 15 PM 1 Feb 1944'. £650

In the first letter Hardy informs Goldstein that the latter's paper for the 'CPS' (presumably the Cambridge University Physics Society, which had been founded in 1942) had been sent to him by 'Hodge' (i.e. the mathematician William Hodge, Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at Cambridge from 1936 to 1970). Hardy writes that he 'inevitably began playing about with the integrals. I have no criticism of your way of dealing with them – it is straightforward & effective. But the following formal connections may interest you'. There follow a series of equations, at the end of which Hardy concludes that 'your way of attacking the integral seems, in practise at any rate, much better than mine'. In a postscript he then adds 'Some of your formulae set nasty problems for the printer' and suggests some changes.

In the second letter Hardy, having looked again at Goldstein's manuscript, suggests further changes, explaining 'you don't use n as a variable of summation anywhere' and adding that 'in the aggregate this will save quite a lot of space & look much nicer'.





Tim. G.H.  
Camb. 5/2/44

Dear Goldstein  
Looking again over your MS, I think it will  
be worth while to write

$$\frac{2}{N} = n \quad (14)$$

[You don't use  $n$  as a variable of summation  
anywhere]. Then

$$\ln \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{N}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + n\right) \quad \text{small fraction}$$
$$= (1-t)^{\frac{2}{N} - \frac{1}{2}} \quad \sim (1-t)^{n - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{or } (1-t)^{(2/N) - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$e^{4\pi i/N} \quad \text{or } e^{2\pi i}$$

(so on) In the aggregate this will save  
quite a lot of space & look much nicer

I don't think it's worth while returning  
the MS, since the changes can be made  
easily by systematic instructions to the  
printer — less trouble to me as well as to you

Yours sincerely

G.H. Hardy

P.T.O.

As a postscript he writes: 'When you have half an hour to think about nothing in particular, consider ideas for C[ambridge] Tracts in applied mathematics, remembering that I'm an editor designate. So far as I can remember, the present programme numbers only 38. Hardy-Rogosinski Fourier Series (to appear 11 Feb) 39. Smithies Integral Equations (a new tract to replace Bôcher, which is excellent in its way but now obsolete) 40. Copson Asymptotic expansions (a revised & gingered up version of a typescript now current in the Admiralty). The last two can hardly be got ready until after the war. The series is by no means strong on the applied side. Of course, what is contemplated is very mathematical applied mathematics — I don't think "proper physics" would fit in very well.'

'Hardy [1877–1947] described himself as a problem solver rather than a theory builder, but he had a profound influence on modern mathematics and ranks as one of the greatest English mathematicians of the twentieth century. Together with Littlewood, he brought pure mathematics in England to the highest level, and was instrumental in improving the teaching of mathematics throughout the world' (*Oxford DNB*).

Sydney Goldstein (1903–1989) studied at Leeds and Cambridge before becoming a Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, in 1929. 'In the same year he was appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at Manchester, where the strong influence of [Osborne] Reynolds and [Horace] Lamb's work in fluid dynamics had a profound impact on him. He moved to Cambridge in 1931 and was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1937. On Lamb's death Goldstein took over the editorship of *Modern Developments in Fluid Dynamics*, which appeared in 1938. During the war years he worked on boundary layer theory at the National Physical Laboratory. He returned to Manchester in 1945 when the University made two inspiring appointments to the Department of Mathematics: Max Newman to the chair of Pure Mathematics and Goldstein to the chair of Applied Mathematics. He held the Beyer Chair of Applied Mathematics from 1945 to 1950' (University of Manchester website).

Harris

Dr

Suit { L D A

S... S... 0

old but: 2/- 3... 0... 0

1/- 1... 10... 0

0... 4... 0

£ 13 2 0

Bille

a note of thirteen  
Bille P. Bataille

Harris

Bo. of Tho. Payne

Books as per bill delivered - 5. 6. 6

Shipping Bills Lading &c. - 9. 6

£ 5. 16

by 25. 1783

Tho. Payne Junr.

Ship to her desired Port in Safety. Amen. Dated in London. 19 June 1783

The Contents Unknown to me Chris<sup>r</sup> Franklin

# BOOKS TO RUSSIA, DIPLOMACY IN THE HAGUE

42. **HARRIS, James, later first Earl of Malmesbury.** A small group of documents. [1779-1785].

*Comprising:* an invoice and part-printed bill of lading for 'One Box Containing Printed Books' from Messrs Thomas Payne & Son, June 1783; a manuscript receipt of payment for said shipment (£5.6.6 for the books and 9s 9d for the shipping), signed by Payne; an invoice and receipt for a 'superf. Ratteen Suit Lined with pink Sattin compleat' and a total of 60 'Rich Mother of Pearl & Gold But[ton]s' (£13.2.0) from P. Bataille, 8 July 1779 and an autograph letter, signed, from Harris to his lawyer and friend Thomas Batt, written from the Hague, dated 25 October 1785, 4pp, 4to., with envelope; in excellent condition, creased where folded, some external faces slightly dusty.

£325

**Harris (1746-1820)** was 'the leading British diplomatist of the final quarter of the eighteenth century', noted for his skills as a linguist, and his popularity and easy social skills.

After stints at Madrid and Berlin, he served as envoy-extraordinary to the court of Catherine the Great in St Petersburg from 1777 to 1783, and then to the Hague 1784-8, where he was 'at the peak of his powers' (ODNB) and was instrumental in forging the triple alliance with the Netherlands and Prussia.

The contents of the box of books sent to Harris in St Petersburg in the last few months of his mission are unfortunately not stated, 'The Contents Unknown to me' according the captain of the *Providence*.

Harris's letter here notes that 'the business of the Hague is certainly not more difficult than that I have been used to, but the manner of doing it requires so much more time, that it employs a day here to effect what I could have done in a Petersburg in one hour'. In his political negotiations 'I do not go backward, I do not gain ground - numberless circumstances make compleat success absolutely impossible'.

1783 Messrs. Paynes to Davies & Farlow &c

June / Ship On B, the Providence Christ<sup>r</sup> Franklin for Petersburg { 0. 9. 6

My dear Batt,

It is really  
less regular consup  
business of the Hague  
than that I have  
A doing it requires  
it employs a day  
have done in one

I have no re  
situation & I do  
that I do not  
ground - number  
success absolutely  
as much as I can  
will & stop it when

I have new  
Ed Musgrave -



43. **HODGKIN, Thomas.** Autograph letter, signed, to 'J. Rix Esqre. Surgeon St. Neots'. [1835.]

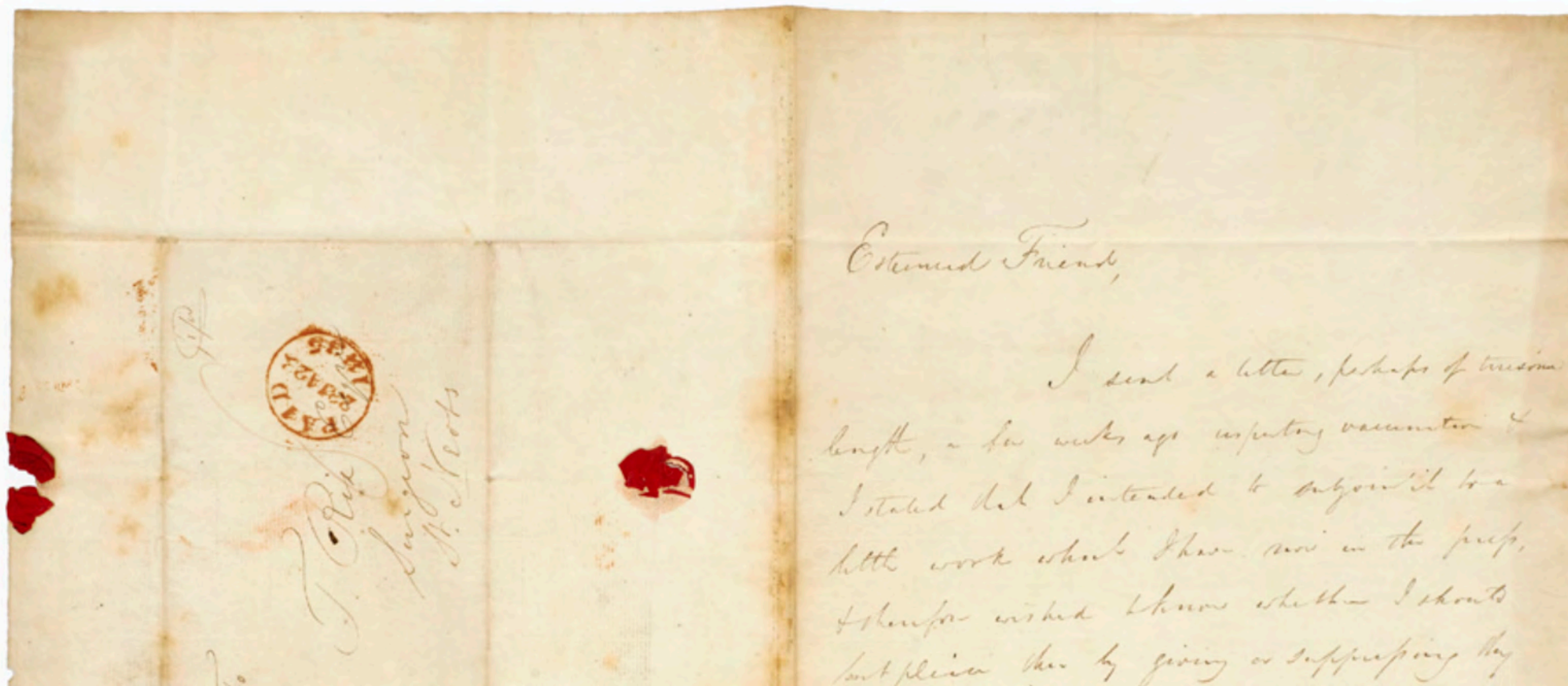
4to bifolium (251 x 203 mm), pp. [1]; paper watermarked '1831', address panel with date stamp 1835, remains of red wax seals; sometime folded, piece torn away from lower part of second leaf, minor staining and dust-soiling; preserved in a mid-twentieth-century Maggs Bros. autograph folder. £300

A brief letter in which the physician and social reformer Thomas Hodgkin (1798–1866) asks permission to mention a colleague's name in a forthcoming publication:

'I sent a letter, perhaps of tiresome length, a few weeks ago respecting vaccination & I stated that I intended to subjoin it to a little work which I have now in the press, & therefore wished to know whether I should best please thee by giving or suppressing thy name . . .'

The addressee is doubtless the St. Neot's doctor Joseph Rix (1804–1878), Medical Officer of the St. Neot's Workhouse and District, and the publication in question is perhaps Hodgkin's *Lectures on the means of promoting and preserving health delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, Spitalfields* (London, Cornhill Darton & Harvey Highly Fry, 1835).

At the time this letter was written Hodgkin was a lecturer in morbid anatomy at Guy's Hospital, where he had given the first systematic lectures on morbid anatomy in England. In 1832 he had published the paper 'On some morbid appearances of the absorbent glands and spleen' (*Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* 17, pp. 68–114), describing a condition which in 1865 Samuel Wilks was to name 'Hodgkin's disease', now generally known as Hodgkin lymphoma.



Vendredi 29

Votre idée, Monsieur,  
me frappe et je l'exprime  
plainement; mais l'exé-  
cution me semble malaisée.

Je serai charmé d'en  
causer avec vous un jour  
de la semaine prochaine

(entre midi et une heure)

Je vous prie d'agréer,  
Monsieur, l'assurance de  
ma haute estime et de  
mon respect.

Victor Hugo

Victor Hugo

44. **HUGO, Victor.** Autograph letter, signed, to an unnamed recipient.  
[Paris?,] 'Vendredi 29' [but no month or year].

12mo (132 x 102 mm), pp. [1]; sometime folded, lightly soiled, tear through  
signature repaired with tape on verso, minor losses at left-hand edge; '336' written in  
pencil in a later hand in lower right-hand corner. £500

A brief letter in which Hugo offers an unnamed male correspondent his candid  
opinion on a piece of writing evidently submitted by him, suggesting a meeting the  
following week: 'Votre idée, Monsieur, me frappe et je l'exprime plainement; mais  
l'exécution me semble malaisée. Je serai charmé d'en causer avec vous un jour de la  
semaine prochaine (entre midi et une heure)'.



Baron Alex<sup>r</sup>. Von Humboldt  
Illustrious Traveller, and  
natural Philosopher. —  
Madame,

Je suis vivement touché de  
Votre souvenir et de vos vœux  
de réconvalescence. On vous aura  
dit que j'ai vécu retiré  
de la société et que  
j'étais dans des fièvres de rhume  
qui m'ont tourmenté fort  
cette indisposition de  
mon plus intime ami M<sup>r</sup>  
Arago et surtout des  
travaux littéraires dont il  
me fait imprudemment encombres  
me font tort à cet effet  
de privations. Votre nom  
à continuer en attendant à  
l'attacher à tout ce qui

45. **HUMBOLDT, Alexander von.** Autograph letter signed 'Humboldt', to an unnamed female recipient. [Paris,] 'Ce samedi', [no month or year but not after 1827].

12mo bifolium (126 x 102 mm), pp. [3]; paper watermarked 'J DE F'; sometime folded, slightly foxed and soiled, paper guard along central fold where evidently once tipped into an album. £2500

An excellent, intimate and unpublished letter in which Humboldt excuses himself for his reclusiveness, explaining that he had been tormented by pleurisy all winter.

Furthermore, the indisposition of 'mon plus intime ami' François Arago and the writing with which he had imprudently encumbered himself had enforced 'cet excès de privations'. He goes on to write that he had read and re-read with the greatest satisfaction a 'Discours' which his unnamed correspondent had written: 'C'est un morceau admirable de dialectique, de netteté dans les idées, de noblesse et de vivacité dans l'expression'. Since he mustn't receive her as a 'noble quêteuse' on the fifteenth floor (an exaggeration) of his 'demeure ancienne', Humboldt suggests visiting her on Wednesday, 'et avant mercredi soir'. He ends by mentioning that he hadn't assisted at the lecture of 'Mr de Rémusat dont je honore le beau talent et l'individualité du caractère'; Jean-Pierre Abel-Rémusat had corresponded with Humboldt about the publication of his elder brother Wilhelm von Humboldt's *Lettre à Monsieur Abel-Rémusat* (1827).

*Provenance:* at the head of the first page is written, in a near-contemporary English hand, 'Baron Alexr. Von Humboldt Illustrious Traveller, and natural Philosopher', and, in the same hand at the foot of the third page, 'given C. M. H. by the Mse. Dolomieu 1827'. The latter is perhaps Christine-Zoë de Tuillière-Montjoye, Marquise de Dolomieu (1779–1849).

## PSYCHICAL INVESTIGATIONS

46. **JAMES, William.** Autograph letter signed ('Wm James') to Mrs Thaw. 95 Irving St., Cambridge (Mass.), 19 December 1909.

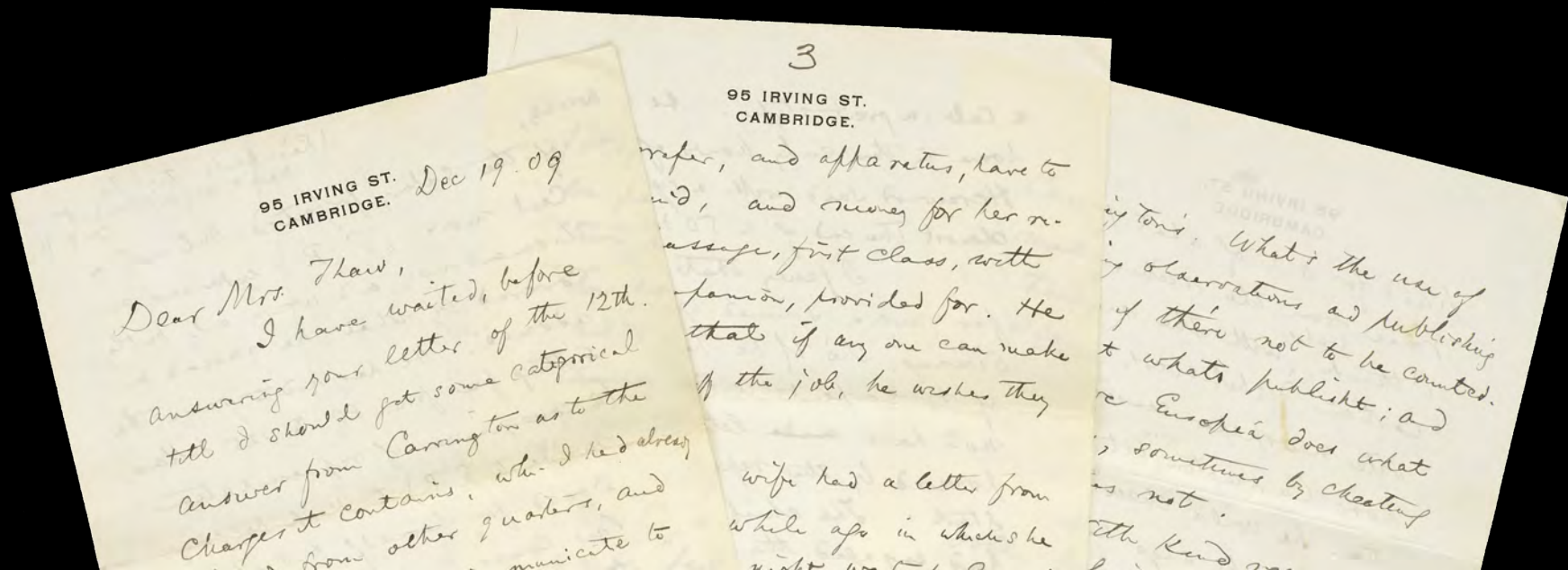
8vo, pp. [6]; written in ink in James's neat cursive hand on notepaper headed with his address; central horizontal fold, a few small stains, but very good. £850

An interesting letter written by the American philosopher and psychologist William James (1842-1910) to a Mrs Thaw regarding the expenses being claimed by Hereward Carrington, manager of the Italian spiritual medium Eusapia Palladino, during her tour of the United States in 1909.

James helped establish the American Society for Psychical Research in 1884 and remained its leading light and organiser until 1907, discovering the trance medium Leonora Piper and publishing an article on telepathy. His *The confidences of a psychical researcher* was published the year before this letter. Eusapia Palladino (1854-1918) was a famous Italian spiritual medium who seemed to display extraordinary powers. Hereward Carrington, an investigator for the American Society for Psychical Research and an amateur conjurer, examined Palladino in

Naples in 1908, and, convinced of her authenticity, became her manager, arranging for her to tour the United States.

Here James writes to Mrs Thaw as follows: 'E. P.'s expenses are tremendous, and were only partly covered by what he [Carrington] raised in advance. He has had to raise the sitting fee from 80 to 125 dollars ... to keep her going. Board for herself & sister in law comes to about 50 a week, to say nothing of the taxi-cabs, dinners, theatres etc, which are needed to keep her in good humor. Interpreter all day and night, stenographer, séance-room rent, fotografer, and apparatus, have to be paid, and money for her return passage, first class, with her companion, provided for. He adds that if any one can make money off the job, he wishes they would try ... The chief financial backer had engaged the first seven sittings for himself and his friends, whoever they might be. The "scientific" donkeys and deadheads should have come first. Now they seem to be coming last, and to be paid for out of what H.C. can raise from the richer friends. I think, what with the malignity of certain disbelievers, and the vile newspaper sensationalism, that poor Carrington "bit off" far more than he could "chew" ... If E. P. comes to Boston, I will see her. But I don't regard my duffer observation as of the slightest value after the careful European work, including Carrington's. What's the use of making observations and publishing them, if the're not to be counted. I count what's publisht; and I believe Eusapia does what appears, sometimes by cheating sometimes not.'





JENNER, EDWARD. THREE AUTOGRAPH  
LETTERS SIGNED. BERKELEY AND BOND  
STREET, 30 APRIL 1800-25 FEBRUARY 1813.

*Three important letters from the pioneer of smallpox vaccination Edward Jenner (1749-1823), all purchased from the London booksellers Davis and Orioli in 1947, since which time they have remained in the same family. This is thus their first appearance on the market for 75 years.*

*Jenner*



'WE SHALL INOCULATE ABOUT TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE'

47. **JENNER, Edward.** Autograph letter signed ('E. Jenner') to 'Dear William' (William Davies). *Bond Street, 30 April 1800.*

4to bifolium (230 x 190 mm), pp. [3], comprising 45 lines written in brown ink; some creases from folding, adhesions to corners of last blank page from previous mounting; very good. £7500

A very good letter from Jenner to his nephew, and later executor, the Rev. William Davies (1769–1849), making reference to his vaccination work.

'George went Saturday to Colchester to prepare the way for my going. We shall inoculate about two thousand people, but unfortunately I find they have almost all of them to a man got the itch. Shd I catch it, could not your father furnish me with some good old family receipt for curing it? Among the treasures of his bureau, such a thing may have existence.'

Jenner was clearly busy at this time, writing 'my compulsive correspondence was never so widely extended as at the present time', and 'I am extremely full of vaccine engagements'.

There is a nice reference to Jenner's friend, the antiquary Thomas Dudley Fosbroke (1770–1842): 'Fosbrooke is still in Town. I see him but seldom. He spends most of his time among the old books at the Brit. Museum. I hope it will be spent profitably.'

W. R. LeFanu, *A bio-bibliography of Edward Jenner 1749–1823* (1951) p. 110: 'Davis and Orioli, 1947, cat. 127, no. 2'.

Bond Street  
30 April 1800  
Dear William  
You know I am a little given to  
tardiness in answering letters when there is no  
very urgent in their contents. As an apology  
the present occasion I shall just say that  
~~my~~ my compulsive correspondence was  
so widely extended as at the present time  
I could not obtain an interview with  
Lord Berkeley till yesterday, when I read that  
part of your letter to him which related to my  
affair with the Pything of Ham. His reply was  
that Mr Bosdell would arrange every thing  
for him properly. You will therefore act as  
your judgement may direct you.  
Fosbrooke is still in Town.



My dear Sir

Berkeley 30 July 1812  
Dr Jenner

It is more than a month I see  
since I rec<sup>d</sup> your obliging letter & the  
American Papers. Those languors, of which  
you have often heard me complain, and  
corresponding depressions of mind, with  
aversion to every thing like application  
pursue me so closely, that I have now  
but short intervals of comparative ease  
& comfort. My mind I fear has been a  
little overdone; but the reflection that it  
has work'd in a good cause will keep all  
repining at a distance.

I beg you to accept my best thanks for  
laying before me Dr Smith's Papers, many  
of which are interesting. With regards to the

#### ON HIS MENTAL HEALTH, AND VACCINATION

48. **JENNER, Edward.** Autograph letter signed ('Edwd Jenner') to 'My dear Sir' (Charles Murray). *Berkeley, 30 July 1812.*

4to bifolium (230 x 185 mm), pp. [4]; comprising 79 lines written in brown ink; some creases from folding, light damp staining at fore-edges, slightly browned; very good. £7500

**A revealing and significant letter from Jenner to his friend Charles Murray (d. 1847), London solicitor, secretary of the Royal Jennerian Society (1803–1809), and member of the National Vaccine Establishment.**

Jenner begins his letter with a frank expression of his own struggles with depression, from which he suffered following his son Edward's death in 1810. 'Those languors of which you have often heard me complain, and corresponding depressions of mind, with aversion to everything like application pursue me so closely, that I have now but short intervals of comparative ease and comfort. My mind I fear has been a little overdone, but the reflection that it has worked in a good cause will keep all repining at a distance.'

Jenner thanks Murray for sending him papers by the American physician and vaccination advocate Dr James Smith (c. 1771–1841). Smith opened a vaccine clinic for the poor of Baltimore in 1802, served as vaccination agent for both Maryland and Virginia, and was appointed federal agent of vaccination by President James Madison in 1813.



With reference to Smith's papers, Jenner here writes: 'With regard to the vaccine crust or seal, my opinion & the doctors perfectly coincide, & I have for some years considered its inspection when I have been precluded from watching the pustule through its progress, as the best criteria for judging of the safety of the person vaccinated, & many times have had the scabs sent to me enclosed in a letter ... Dr Smith appears to be a man full of ardor & philanthropy. He possesses a true notion of the merits of vaccination & will be the happy instrument of increasing its progress thro' the provinces around Baltimore. When you write tell him how high he stands in my estimation.'

In the remainder of this chatty letter, Jenner expresses his wish to receive a copy of Cooper's work on vaccination 'from himself', mentions not replying to a Mr Rigby's letter, refers to a 'horrible' advertisement by one Burnett, to the 'Monster L—' 'freed at the last sessions', to the 'new giant' with whom he hopes to grapple when next in town, to the health of 'Mrs Murray', 'my friend Charles' and 'Mr Evans', and ends by asking 'what is become of the annual report of the Bd of the N.V.E.?'.

W. R. LeFanu, *A bio-bibliography of Edward Jenner 1749-1823* (1951) p. 122: 'Davis and Orioli, 1947, cat. 127, no. 1.'

Make my respects to Mrs Murray & solicitations  
on her safety. I have a design upon the  
new giant; for it is my intention to be  
in town some time in the course of the  
ensuing week, when, if not anticipated, I  
hope to feel bold enough to grapple with him.

My friend Charles is by this time  
I trust, free from his cough; but the  
winter & summer we have experienced  
is against Invalids of this description.

Hoping to see you so soon I shall  
say no more now than that I am  
very faithfully,  
Yours,

Edw. Jenner  
ps. I saw your Dr. Mr Evans  
a few days since at Cheltenham & told him  
of your inquiries for him. He appeared rather  
bothered; but still his complacents are alarming.  
What is become of the annual Report  
of the Bd. of the N.V.E.?



'OUR VICAR IS LITERALLY TURN'D QUACK DOCTOR'

49. **JENNER, Edward.** Autograph letter signed ('Edw. Jenner') to Thomas Pruen ('Dear Pruen') with a postscript by Catherine Jenner ('C. Jenner'). [Berkeley], 25 February 1813.

4to bifolium (250 x 200 mm), pp. [4], comprising 62 lines in brown ink in Edward Jenner's hand and 20 lines in Catherine Jenner's hand; with embossed blind stamp of 'Bally, Ellen & Steart' at head of first page, with integral address panel 'The Revd T. Pruen Aldbourn Wilts', remains of black wax seal, two postal stamps in black ink; small loss to fore-edge of second leaf (not touching text), some creases from folding, slightly browned; very good. £6000

An entertaining letter from Jenner to his friend the Rev. Thomas Pruen, author of *A comparative sketch of the effects of variolous and vaccine inoculation*, complaining about the pill-peddling local vicar, and with a footnote by his daughter Catherine.

Jenner writes that he has been to Cheltenham to attend to 'Mrs C. Parry' (perhaps the wife of his colleague Dr Caleb Parry): 'Her case was highly alarming but I had the heartfelt pleasure of leaving her decidedly convalescent'. He describes Cheltenham as 'uncommonly dull & gloomy', writing that 'every man you meet looks as if he were going to be hang'd'. He will be 'extremely happy' to see Pruen at Chantry Cottage and mentions redecorating the house.



ps. The 23<sup>d</sup> will be more convenient  
to us to receive you than the 16<sup>th</sup> -

25/2/1813

Dear Pruen

Your letter of the 13<sup>th</sup> arrived  
here during my absence at Cheltenham, where  
I have been spending near a week, not from  
choice but necessity. You will be sorry to find  
the object of my attention there was Mrs. Pavy,  
whose amiable qualities all who know her must  
admire. Her case was highly alarming, but I  
had the heart-felt pleasure of leaving her decidedly  
convalescent. I sincerely wish well to your  
tale, & the remark I am going to make may not in  
the least affect it, but certainly Cheltenham does  
look uncommonly dull & gloomy. Its Physiognomy  
is totally chang'd. Every man you meet looks  
as if he were going to be hang'd. My own frame  
caught the reflected light & I felt as if moving

Jenner ends his letter with amusing lines on Caleb Carrington, who served as vicar of St Mary's, Berkeley, between 1799 and 1837, and whose 'Life pills' claimed to counter colds, rheumatism, gout, and indigestion. 'Our vicar is literally turn'd quack doctor, & vends pills à la Brodum with pompous advertisements &c &c !!! - you will see how ingeniously he has avoided the law by calling himself the inventor & making his son (a mere child) the vender'. Jenner's father Stephen had previously served as vicar of Berkeley, and Jenner himself was born at the vicarage.

The letter ends with a postscript by Jenner's daughter Catherine (1794-1833) promising to welcome Miss Pruen to Berkeley, 'which I shall endeavour to make as agreeable to her as a sequester'd vale will admit of'.

*Provenance:* with a typescript bookseller's description, likely that of Davis and Orioli, with price £21.

W. R. LeFanu, *A bio-bibliography of Edward Jenner 1749-1823* (1951) p. 122: 'Sotheby, June 29, 1848; Davis and Orioli, 1947, cat. 127, no. 3'.



50. **JEROME, Jerome Klapka.** Autograph letter, signed, to W. B. Forster Bovill. *Brussels, Wiltcher's Hotel, 11 May 1904.*

8vo bifolium (213 x 133 mm), pp. [2], paper watermarked 'S. Cuthberts LINEN' and headed '31, Rue de Naples Bruxelles' ('31, Rue de Naples' crossed through by Jerome); sometime folded, very lightly dust-soiled, in very good condition in the original envelope addressed to Forster Bovill at the United Sports Club, 5 Whitehall Ct, London. £500

**A very good letter in which Jerome K. Jerome expresses his great admiration for the South African novelist and suffragist Olive Schreiner (1855-1920).**

'Yours of 7<sup>th</sup> has just reached me here. Not only can I say it – but I mean it, I have never had the pleasure of meeting "Miss Schreiner" but I have always hoped I might one day. There is no-one I could see more gladly – no writer for whom I have found greater respect & liking. Maybe a strong sympathy with all her views – humanitarian[?] & political (if the 2 are to be separated) adds to my regard. Add my name & you will be doing me a service. For any hope of actually greeting the lady I would travel far.'

It is not known if Jerome ever met Schreiner. In his essay 'Ought stories to be true?', published in his essay collection *Idle ideas in 1905*, he wrote 'when recalling Emily Bronte my thoughts always run on to Olive Schreiner. Here, again, was a young girl with the voice of a strong man. Olive Schreiner, more fortunate, has lived; but I doubt if she will ever write a book that will remind us of her first [*i.e. The Story of an African farm*, 1883].'

W. B. Forster Bovill was the author of *Hungary and the Hungarians* (1908).



Wiltcher's Hotel  
31, RUE DE NAPLES  
BRUXELLES

11.5.04

Dear Mr Bovill  
Yours of 7<sup>th</sup> has  
just reached me  
here. Not only can I  
say it – but I mean it,  
I have never had the  
pleasure of meeting  
'Miss Schreiner' but I have  
always hoped I might  
one day. There is no one  
I would see more gladly  
– no writer for whom I  
have found greater  
respect & liking. Maybe

51. **KITASATO SHIBASABURŌ, Baron.** Autograph letter signed to Bernhard Proskauer, enclosing a photograph of Robert Koch in Japanese dress. *Tokyo, 2 October 1908.*

Folio (282 x 213 mm), pp. [1], 12 lines written in German, on paper headed 'Institut für Krankheiten. Direktor, Prof. Dr. S. Kitasato', together with a photograph of Robert Koch in Japanese clothing (138 x 95 mm), mounted, the thick card mount printed with the name of the photographer Maruki Riyō (1850–1923), Atarashibashi Kado, Shiba, Tokyo, and dated on the back in Kitasato's hand 'Tokio, d. 22 August 1908'; the letter sometime folded, two punch-holes on left-hand side, some light soiling, the photograph in excellent condition. £1250

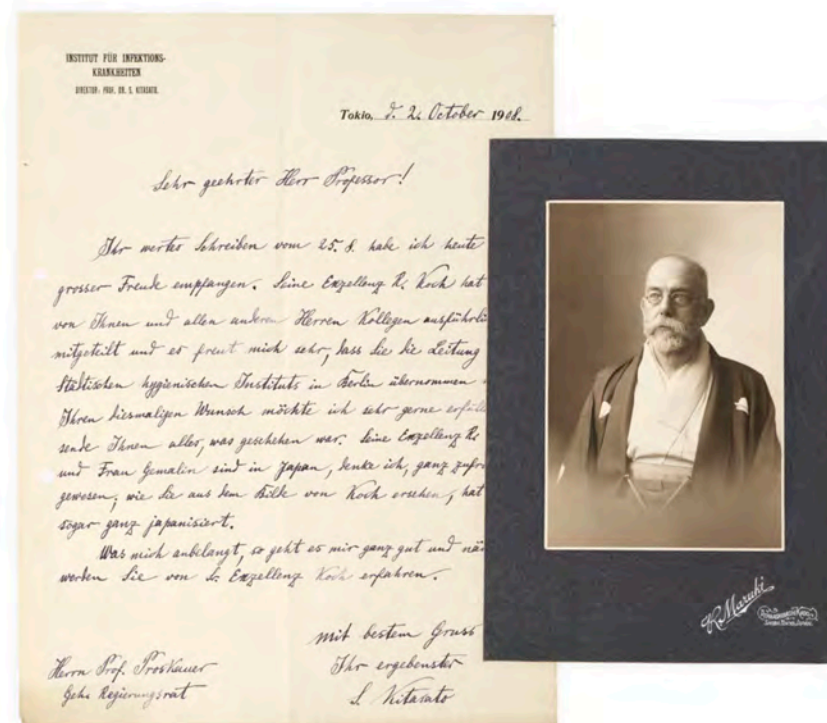
**A charming letter from the Nobel Prize-winning Japanese physician and bacteriologist Kitasato Shibasaburō (1853–1931) to the German chemist and hygienist Bernhard Proskauer (1851–1915).** From 1874 Proskauer worked at the Imperial Health Office in Berlin.

In the letter, Kitasato thanks Proskauer for his earlier letter of 25 August, and tells of his joy at discovering, through the bacteriologist Robert Koch (1843–1910), then in Tokyo, that Proskauer had been appointed director of the 'Städtischen hygienischen Instituts' (Municipal Institute of Hygiene) in Berlin. Kitasato goes on to acquiesce to an unknown earlier request from Proskauer asking for news of certain events, and to state that Koch was most happy during his time in Japan: referring to the enclosed photograph of Koch in Japanese clothing, Kitasato jokingly tells Proskauer that Koch has become 'Japan-ized' during his time there. The letter ends with Kitasato telling Proskauer that he is well, and that Proskauer will learn more when he meets Koch in person.

'In 1908 Koch visited Japan at the invitation of Kitasato and was officially welcomed by the Japanese government. After Koch's death on 27 May 1910, Kitasato built a small shrine in front of his laboratory in honour of the German bacteriologist and deposited there a strand of Koch's hair and a fingernail, which he had secretly obtained during Koch's stay in Japan. In 1931 Kitasato died of a stroke and was laid to rest in the shrine of his respected teacher. Each year, on the anniversaries of Koch's and Kitasato's deaths, many people pay their respects at the shrine. The notable friendship between Koch and Kitasato is well remembered in Japan as an example of the close bond possible between teacher and pupil' (DSB).

The photographer Maruki Riyō was 'one of Japan's finest portrait photographers whose Tokyo studio was sought out by Japanese and foreigners alike. William Burton, in a June 1894 article, wrote that his portrait work was exceptional and that only Esaki and Suzuki (Shinichi II) could be considered as worthy competitors. Maruki opened his first studio in Tokyo in 1880. In 1915 he received his greatest honour when chosen, along with Ogawa Kazumasa, to photograph the Emperor Taisho. His business continued up until the early 1920s' (Terry Bennett, *Old Japanese photographs*, 2006, p. 287).

See O. Mariko, *Robert Koch's 74 days in Japan*, Mori-Ôgai-Gedenkstätte der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Kleine Reihe 27, 2003.





Rom den 15<sup>ten</sup> Mai 1885.

Hochgeachteter Herr Proskauer!

Herunterzuschreiben habe ich Ihnen gleich  
nach meiner Ankunft in Rom meine  
Adresse mit. Dieselbe lautet: Hotel  
Minerva, Piazza della Minerva. Sollte  
Schrift an Sie mir nicht bald über Alles,  
was Sie interessiert in Bezug auf das  
hygienische Lebensverhältniss vorzukommen ist,  
dann theile mir meine Adresse mit,  
ich werde Ihnen die nöthigen Mittheilungen die  
Gefallen mag, das Sie mich in die nächsten

52. **KOCH, Robert.** Autograph letter, signed, to Bernhard Proskauer. *Rome*,  
15 May 1885.

8vo bifolium (180 x 113 mm), pp. [2], comprising 19 lines; sometime folded, short  
note in pencil in a different hand on recto of second leaf. £950

A letter from Robert Koch (1843–1910), the German physician and one of the  
founders of bacteriology, to the German chemist and hygienist Bernhard Proskauer  
(1851–1915). From 1874 Proskauer worked at the Imperial Health Office in Berlin;  
in 1885 Koch was appointed Head of the Institute of Hygiene at Berlin University  
and Proskauer became departmental head. In May of that year, Koch was sent to  
Rome as a German delegate for the sixth international sanitary conference.

In the letter, Koch tells Proskauer his current address in Rome, instructs him to keep  
him updated on any recent events at the Institute, informs him that he has been  
given official permission to conduct any urgent business at the Institute on Koch's  
behalf for the duration of his short stay in Rome, and asks him to pass on Koch's  
address and greetings to two further colleagues, one of whom was responsible for  
recommending the hotel at which Koch is currently residing (Hotel Minerva, Piazza  
della Minerva).

# REQUEST FOR MICE

53. **KOCH, Robert.** Autograph letter, signed, to Bernhard Proskauer. *Rome*, 24 May 1885.

8vo bifolium (221 x 141 mm), pp. [3]; sometime folded, very short tears at folds.

£950

**Another letter from Koch to Proskauer from Rome, responding to a letter of 19 May and discussing arrangements at the laboratory in Berlin.**

Proskauer discusses purchases and payments for the laboratory, reports the confirmation by 'the Ministry' of the employment of Proskauer and his colleagues Meinhardt and Scholz, and asks Scholz to acquire mice and cages for mouse-breeding, but to make 'only the simplest and cheapest provisional arrangements possible' until Koch's return.

Koch ends the letter by asking whether Proskauer has spoken to (Friedrich) Althoff and suggesting that, although the length of the conference remains uncertain, he expects to return in about three weeks.

Rom den 24. Mai 1885.

Hotel Minerva.

Sehr geehrter Herr Proskauer!

Ich sende Ihnen aus Rom Ihren Brief vom 19. d. M. und danke Sie  
vielmals, dass Sie sich für die Gründung der Kommission zur  
Erforschung der Hygiene des Laboratoriums so sehr interessieren.  
Ich ist. Sie werden vielleicht sehr auf mich sein. Ich will mich sehr  
für Sie bemühen in der Hinsicht, dass Sie die Kommission für  
die Stadt Berlin, wenn möglich, sehr bald in der Hygiene  
Laboratorium einrichten werden, aber das ist sehr schwer,  
besonders wenn. In dieser Angelegenheit wird es wohl sehr  
schwierig sein, wenn ich die für die Kommission, die ich in  
meiner Kommission mit der Kommission für die Hygiene in  
Berücksichtigung zu bringen, welche die Kommission der Kommission,  
wenn möglich, zu erreichen ist, und auch die Kommission, die  
zu bringen, welche für die Kommission und die Kommission  
sollen, die Kommission der Kommission.

Mit dem von Ihnen bezeichneten Auftrag von Berlin,  
wird es sehr schwierig sein, die Kommission zu erreichen. Ich werde  
versuchen, die Kommission zu erreichen.



R. 524/90.

Burgerrechten.

No. 225 dl. II lol. 199.



3238

1897

DOOR ZIJN HOOG-EDELE

Den Staatspresident der Z. A. Republiek,

IN NAAM EN TEN BEHOEVE VAN

Het Gouvernement van den gemelden Staat.

W O R D T mits dezen op voortdurenden eigendom verleend en toegestaan aan

Gideon Jacobus Johannes Visagie Sr.  
zeker stuk Grond of Erf, No. 925 groot 158 r. 12. inden 128 r. 12. gelegen aan de  
Provincie straat,  
in het dorp Volksrust Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, voorts bepaald  
en grenzende zooals kaart van den Landmeter H. J. Maarschalk  
dd. 1888 nader zal aantoonen.

Dit Erf wordt ingevolge Volksraadsbesluit van 27 Mei 1891, art. 154, en van  
6 Augustus 1891, art. 1321, aan genoemden persoon verleend als compensatie voor het  
Burgerrecht, waartoe hij bij onderzoek gerechtigd is gebleken.

Deze afstand wordt gedaan op voorwaarde, dat die grond onderworpen zal zijn  
aan zoodanige dorpsregulatiën, bepalingen en wetten als daaromtrent reeds zijn of hierna  
door de wetgeving zullen worden gemaakt; dat de gezegde grond verder onderworpen  
zal zijn aan al de verplichtingen en reglementen als reeds zijn of later mochten worden  
vastgesteld en eindelijk, dat de eigenaar zal gehouden zijn tot stipte betaling van eene  
jaarlijkse reognitie van tien shillings Sterling, voor de gezamenlijke erven welke op  
dit recht zijn getrokken, zoolang deze in het bezit zijn van de tegenwoordige compen-  
santen, terwijl indien eenige dier erven in eigendom van anderen mochten overgaan  
de gewone belasting zal moeten worden betaald. (Volksraadsbesluit dd. 30 Augustus  
1893, art. 1235 punt 7).

Gegeven onder mijne hand en het publieke zegel van de Zuid-Afrikaansche  
Republiek te Pretoria, op den dag van April  
Een Duizend Acht Honderd

Staat president der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek

Geregistreerd op het Land-Register van Erven te Pretoria gehouden, Boek 22

Folio 925 op den dag van Mei

Een Duizend Acht Honderd Registrateur van Akten.

SIGNED BY KRUGER AS PRESIDENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

54. **KRUGER, (Paul) Stephanus Johannes Paulus.** Printed document signed, granting land in the town of Volksrust to Gideon Jacobus Johannes Visagie Senior. Pretoria, April 1897 and 5 May 1897.

Small folio printed document (347 x 217 mm) in Afrikaans, ff. [2]; printed on recto of first leaf only and completed in manuscript, signed 'S J P Kruger' and further signed and dated by the registrar, blindstamps of the republic of South Africa and of the Registratie Kantoor at foot, further annotated in red at 90 degrees to the printed text and in upper right-hand corner; slightly dust-soiled, but in excellent condition.

£500

A printed document signed by Paul Kruger as president of South Africa.

Volksrust, a town in the Mpumalanga province of South Africa near the KwaZulu-Natal provincial border, some 240 km southeast of Johannesburg, was laid out in 1888.

6 Wilbraham Rd  
Fallowfield  
Manchester  
March 9 1916

Dear Bromwich

I have been asked to sound you  
as to whether on the occasion of your  
visit next term you would be willing to  
address our local Math. Society, a  
modest company of their? lecturers,  
senior students, and schoolmasters. We  
have been honoured in the past by  
Mac Mahon and Hobson in similar  
circumstances, and I am sure that if  
you could see your way to it, it  
would be greatly appreciated. Our  
discussions are seldom abstruse, and  
it is not intended that you should  
be put to any trouble in the way

55. **LAMB, Sir Horace.** Autograph letter, signed, to Thomas Bromwich. 6  
Wilbraham Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 9 March 1916.

8vo bifolium (175 x 114 mm), pp. [4]; sometime folded, in very good condition.

£125

A letter from Sir Horace Lamb (1849–1934) to fellow mathematician Thomas Bromwich. Lamb held the chair of pure mathematics at Owens College, Manchester, from 1885 until 1920. He 'was a talented and inspiring teacher, whose lectures to generations of mathematics, engineering, and physics students at Manchester were remembered for their lucidity and judgement . . . . His contemporaries admired his ability to keep up to date with new developments in a variety of sciences at the same time as he remained primarily a mathematician. Lord Rutherford is said to have identified Lamb as the closest approximation to an ideal university professor that he knew' (ODNB).

In the present letter Lamb asks Bromwich if he would be willing to give a lecture to the local mathematical society. 'We have been honoured in the past by [Percy] MacMahon and [E. W.] Hobson in similar circumstances, and I am sure that if you could see your way to it, it would be equally appreciated. Our discussions are seldom abstruse, and it is not intended that you should be put to any trouble in the way of preparation. If I might suggest a topic I should say that a quite elementary introduction to such a subject as divergent series could meet the case. As regards the Examiners' meeting for criticism of papers, the most convenient days of the week so far as we are concerned are Tuesday and Thursday [. . .] I made my own papers some time ago and handed them in to the office, and have quite forgotten what is in them. Will you kindly send yours when they are ready to the Assistant Registrar? We do not criticize them till we see them in type. They are circulated a few days before the meeting'.

Thomas John I'Anson Bromwich (1875–1929) made significant contributions to pure mathematics and was a vice president of the Royal Society in 1919 and 1920.



56. **LIEBIG, Justus von.** Autograph letter to the publishers Heinrich Ludwig Brönnner. *Darmstadt, 16 September 1847.*

8vo bifolium (217 x 136 mm), pp. [1], 16 lines on light blue paper; sometime folded, remains of paper stub where once tipped into an album, a few very small red ink stains. £750

Letter from the German chemist Justus von Liebig (1803–1873) to H. L. Brönnner, the Frankfurt publishers and booksellers named after their eighteenth-century founder.

Liebig enquires about the status of various copies of his work on meat and asks when he might receive news of them. It is likely that the work in question is Liebig's 1847 *Chemische Untersuchung über das Fleisch*; in that year Liebig's discovery and publication of his method for extracting beef laid the basis for the establishment of his famous meat extracting business.

Darmstadt d. 16 Sept. 47.

Herrn H. L. Brönnner  
in Frankfurt

Erwäre mich recht angenehm wenn ich  
von Frankfurt ein paar Bogen des  
Fleisch in Kautschuk, zu fast jedes  
Stück erhalten könnte. Ich habe mich  
möglichst bemüht so bald als die Zeit mir  
gibt um den Tag in Darmstadt zu gehen  
um persönlich sich zu überzeugen ob es  
den erwarteten Nutzen der Untersuchung mit  
dem jetzt in Frankfurt am Main  
unter der Leitung des Hrn. Brönnner  
abgesetzt werden.

Die Frankfurt erhaltenen Bogen  
sind dem Herrn Brönnner  
schon in meine Hände gekommen zu  
sein. Mein Wunsch ist Herr Liebig  
zu Georg Liebig in Darmstadt.

Respektvoll  
Justus Liebig

Justus Liebig

CHIMNEYS, DISINFECTING POWDER, AND THE INDIAN MUTINY

57. **LIEBIG, Justus von.** Autograph letter, signed, to an unnamed English nobleman. *Munich, 10 December 1857.*

8vo bifolium (221 x 137 mm), pp. [2], 18 and 19 lines written in English and German; sometime folded; some foxing, pencil notes in a different hand on the verso of the second leaf and in upper margin of recto of first leaf. £1250

**A fine letter from Justus von Liebig to an unnamed English nobleman.**

Addressed to 'My Lord', and with an opening sentence in English before it continues in German, the letter discusses three distinct topics: heating and air circulation in living rooms, the benefits of Douglas's Disinfecting Powder, and Liebig's response to the Indian Mutiny of 1857. He begins by acquiescing to his correspondent's desire for charcoal, but warns him that he should not forget the importance of chimneys for air circulation in England, which differentiate the living rooms in England from the warmer but much stuffier living rooms in Germany. Next, Liebig gives his backing to the beneficial qualities of Douglas's Disinfecting Powder, which he claims is built on sound scientific principles. He notes that in Germany the variant is made with sulphite of lime, rather than magnesia. Finally, Liebig gives his opinion on the 1857 Indian Mutiny: he agrees with his correspondent that the English went too far in their retaliation, but also states that he who raises arms against the English cannot expect to be shown any mercy.

rect  
Chemist  
Munich 10 Dec. 57.  
My Lord  
It will give me much pleasure  
to procure for you as much charcoal  
powder as you wish to place in your  
living room and I am sure it will  
contribute to improve the air (but  
allow me to express myself in  
German) aber was Sie vermischen mit  
die Erneuerung der Luft welche in  
den Wohnzimmern in England durch  
die Kamine hervorgerufen wird. Wir  
haben in Deutschland weit wärmere  
Zimmer aber die Luft ist nicht so  
frisch. Wenn Sie das Holz in dem  
ofen (Herd) bei offener Thür  
verbrennen, so haben Sie ebenfalls  
eine rasche Lufterneuerung allein  
auf Kosten der Temperatur  
des Zimmers.  
Liebig  
356



58. **LISTER, Joseph.** Three autograph letters, signed, to Sir John Evans. *London, 12 Park Crescent, Portland Place, 19 April 1896 and 18 February 1898, and Bath, York House Hotel, 20 November 1898.*

8vo bifolia (181 x 115 mm), pp. [9] in total; written on paper headed '12, Park Crescent, Portland Place'; paper watermarked 'ORIGINAL TURKEY MILL KENT'; sometime folded, in excellent condition. £750

**Three letters by the great surgeon Joseph Lister to the archaeologist and geologist Sir John Evans (1823–1908), who was treasurer of the Royal Society during Lister's presidency.**

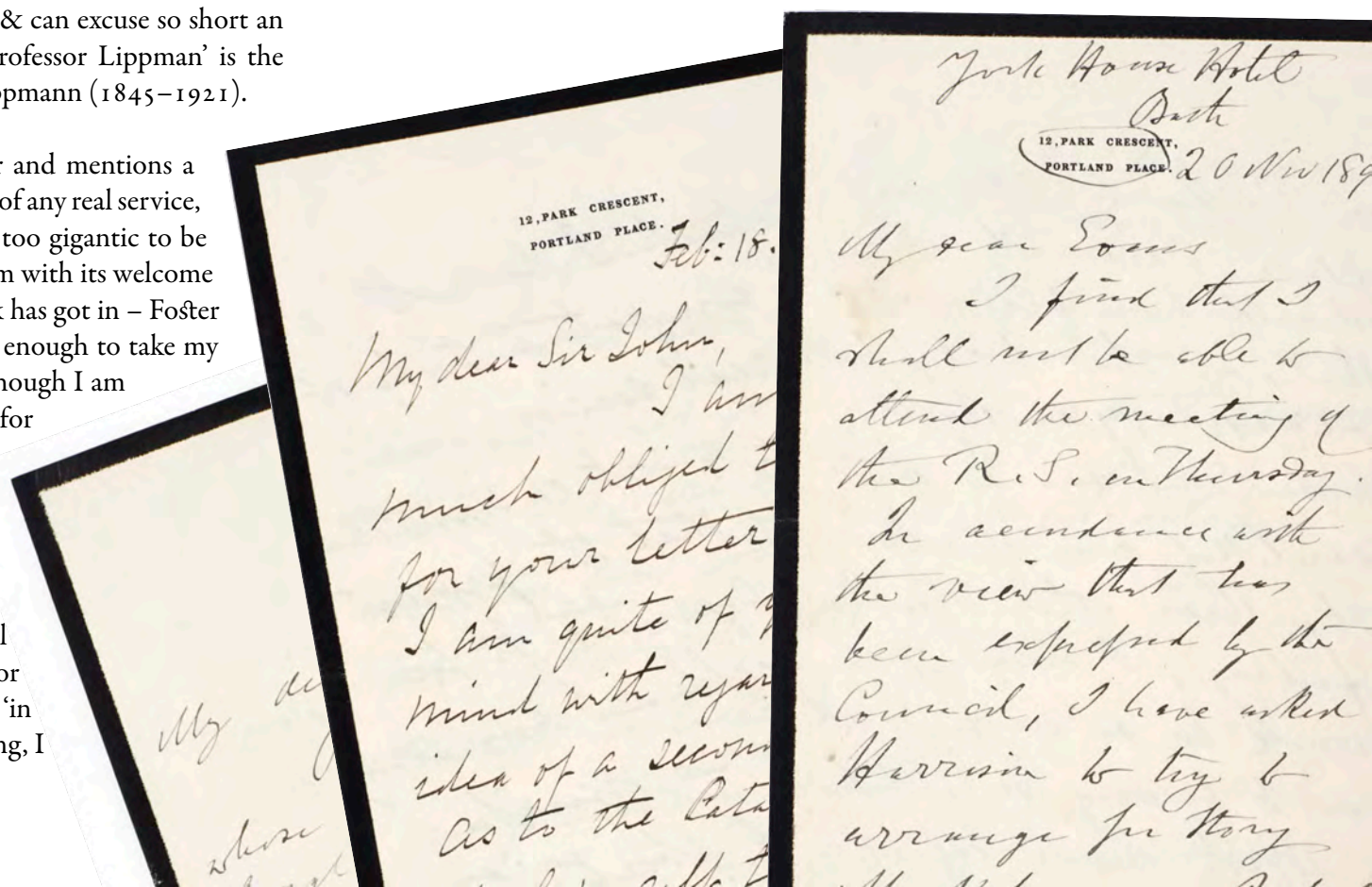
In the first letter, Lister, having invited to dinner 'Professor Lippman, whose lecture at the Royal Institution on Friday was most interesting', asks Evans if he would like to attend also: 'If you happen to have no engagement . . . & can excuse so short an invitation, your company would give great pleasure'. 'Professor Lippman' is the Franco-Luxembourgish physicist and inventor Gabriel Lippmann (1845–1921).

In the second letter, Lister thanks Sir John for his letter and mentions a 'Catalogue' regarding which 'I do not feel competent to be of any real service, and I have a sort of instructive feeling that the project is too gigantic to be practicable'. He goes on: 'I have just received your telegram with its welcome news. I am very glad that Robertson as well as Glazebrook has got in – Foster was here this morning and told me that you will be good enough to take my place in presenting the three Secretaries on Monday, for though I am much better today, my "doctor" thinks it would be wiser for me not to attend. You make me melancholy when you refer to the approaching conclusion of your term of office as Treasurer. I don't know how we shall get on without you; if indeed I have any right to say we'.

In the third letter, written from Bath, Lister regrets that he will not be able to attend the next meeting of the Royal Society, saying that he has asked 'Harrison' to arrange for Story-Maskelyne, or Russell or Clifton to take his place; 'in the unlikely case of all the three other Vice Presidents failing, I

trust you would be so very good as to be my substitute. With more regret than I can express that your tenure of office is so near its close [...]'.

'One of the greatest of British surgeons, Lister was educated at the Universities of London and Edinburgh, and was professor of surgery at those Universities as well as at the University of Glasgow. His early research on inflammation and suppuration after injuries and surgery, coupled with his interest in Pasteur's demonstration that pus formation is caused by the action of live bacteria, lead him to search for a chemical means of preventing infection. He found this in carbolic acid. His system was widely and immediately adopted, thus beginning a new era in surgery leading to the universally accepted asepsis in all modern surgery. Lister was elevated to the peerage in 1897, the first medical man to be so honored' (*Heirs of Hippocrates*).



H. Longfellow  
Sept. 16/68. Ouchy, Sept 16  
1868.

Dear Lady Emily,

I was indeed very sorry  
to pass another day at Geneva  
without being able to go to  
Sécheron to see you once  
more. But the weather, as  
you may remember, was  
wet and discouraging, and  
people and things detained  
me in town, and I missed

59. **LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth.** Autograph letter, signed 'Henry W. Longfellow', to 'Lady Emily'. *Ouchy, 16 September 1868.*

8vo bifolium (180 x 113 mm), pp. [4]; lightly soiled and stained, 'MS[?] Longfellow Sept. 16/68' added in ink at head of first page in a different hand, but in very good condition. £450

Addressed to 'Lady Emily', Longfellow here expresses his regret at not being able to see her at Sécheron while he was staying at Geneva, and apologises also for not being able to return to Geneva 'to accept your hospitable invitation. We go tomorrow to Yverdon, and thence through Neuchâtel, and Dijon to Paris'. Nevertheless, Longfellow feels 'confident, that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you once more before leaving Europe; and so I will not take leave of you'. He ends by asking Lady Emily to present his compliments to the 'Baroness de Rothschild' (i.e. Charlotte, Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, 1825–1899).

'Longfellow [1807–1882] was enormously popular, especially during his later years; at the end of his life, his birthday was even being celebrated in schools. He was as beloved in England as in America; people from everywhere came to see him, and his last trip to Europe in 1868–1869 was virtually a triumphant processional. Queen Victoria received him in a private audience, and both Oxford and Cambridge gave him honorary degrees. He was the first front-ranking New England poet of his time to die, and his death in Cambridge, closely followed by that of Ralph Waldo Emerson for many marked the end of an era' (*American National Biography*).

'Lady Emily' is doubtless Lady Emily Peel (1836–1924), seventh daughter of the eighth marquess of Tweeddale. Lady Emily Hay, as she then was, married the politician Sir Robert Peel, third baronet, on 13 January 1856, but she left her husband and went to live in Geneva (she later moved to Florence). Four letters from Lady Emily Peel to Longfellow, 1868–1873, are preserved in the Houghton Library at Harvard (BMS Am 1340.2).

Not in A. Hilen, ed., *The letters of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*, which nevertheless records that Longfellow dined with Sir Robert Peel's brother Frederick Peel (1823–1906) at Cambridge, Mass., on 16 June 1848 (vol. III p. 176 n. 1).



## APPOINTING A GUNNER IN NOVA SCOTIA

60. **MARLBOROUGH, John Churchill, Duke of.** Document, signed 'Marlborough', appointing a gunner at the Canadian settlement of Annapolis Royal. [London,] Office of Ordnance, 24 December 1714.

Document on vellum (290 x 395 mm); 17 lines, ruled in plummet, with fine impressed seal and original paper wafer at top left corner; sometime folded, slightly dust-soiled; preserved in a mid-twentieth-century Maggs Bros. autograph folder.

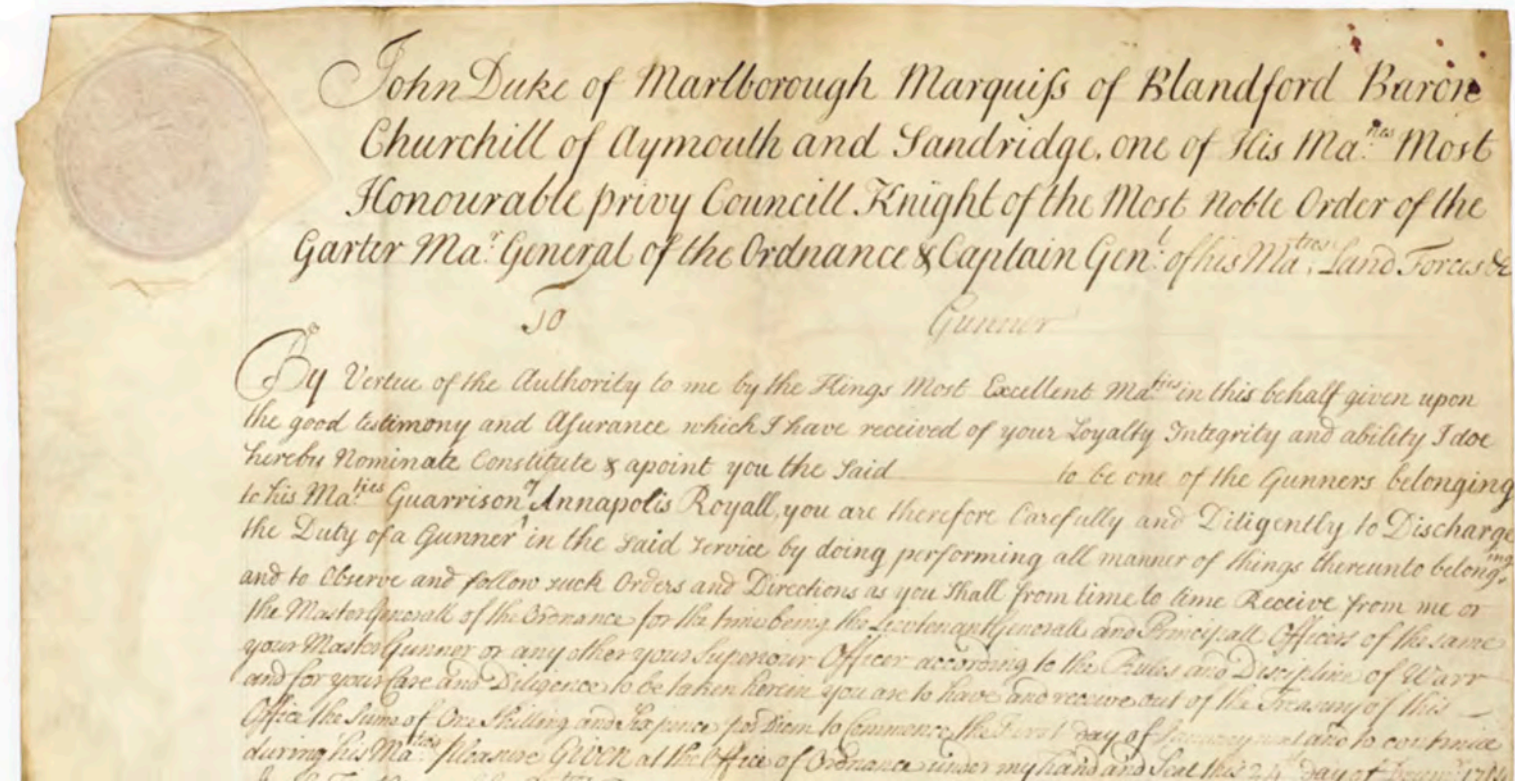
£950

A commission appointing the intended recipient (never filled in) 'to be one of the Gunners belonging to his Ma.<sup>ties</sup> Guarrison of Annapolis Royall, you are therefore Carefully and Diligently to Discharge the Duty of a Gunner in the said service by doing performing all manner of things thereunto belonging and to observe and

follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time Receive from me or the Master Generall of the Ordnance [...].'

Annapolis Royal (formerly Port Royal) in Nova Scotia has been recaptured from the French in 1710. Following the battle of Bloody Creek in 1711, 600 Acadians and native warriors tried but failed to retake the settlement, and it remained a British enclave (surrounded by a largely French population) thereafter.

The document is subscribed 'By Command of his Grace the Master Generall of the Ordnance Ja. Craggs' and, in a different hand, '1<sup>st</sup> Feb[rua]ry 1714/5 Ent[er]ed in the Office of his maj[es]ty's Ordnance'. 'Ja. Craggs' is the financier and Whig politician James Craggs the Elder (*bap.* 1657, *d.* 1721) who had entered the service of the Duchess of Marlborough and was in business as an army clothier. He amassed a considerable fortune as a result of the South Sea Company.



John Duke of Marlborough Marquis of Blandford Barone  
Churchill of Aymouth and Sandridge, one of His Ma.<sup>ties</sup> Most  
Honourable privy Councill. Knight of the Most Noble Order of the  
Garter Ma.<sup>ty</sup> General of the Ordnance & Captain Gen. of his Ma.<sup>ties</sup> Land Forces &c.  
To  
Gunner

By Vertue of the Authority to me by the Kings Most Excellent Ma.<sup>ty</sup> in this behalf given upon  
the good testimony and Assurance which I have received of your Loyalty Integrity and ability I doe  
hereby Nominate, Constitute & apoint you the Said to be one of the Gunners belonging  
to his Ma.<sup>ties</sup> Guarrison Annapolis Royall, you are therefore Carefully and Diligently to Discharge  
the Duty of a Gunner in the said service by doing performing all manner of things thereunto belong  
and to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time Receive from me or  
the Master Generall of the Ordnance for the time being the Lieutenant Generall and Principall Officers of the same  
your Master Gunner or any other your Superior Officer according to the Rules and Discipline of War  
and for your care and Diligence to be taken herein you are to have and receive out of the Treasury of this  
Office the Sum of One Shilling and the price for them to Gunners the first day of January next to come twice  
during his Ma.<sup>ties</sup> pleasure. Witness at the Office of Ordnance under my hand and Seal this 24. day of Decemr. 1714.

61. **MÉRIMÉE, Prosper.** Autograph note signed 'Pr. Mérimée'. [*Paris?*, *undated*].

8vo (211 x 133 mm), pp. [1], two lines written on notepaper without a watermark; sometime folded, lightly creased and soiled, a short tear at fold. £125

A brief note by Prosper Mérimée, headed 'Samedi', making arrangements for a meeting with an unnamed male friend the following day: 'A demain mon cher confrère avec grand plaisir'.

Samedi  
A demain mon cher confrère  
avec grand plaisir  
Pr. Mérimée



62. **MOORE, George Edward.** Autograph testimonial signed ('G. E. Moore') for Alice Ambrose. 86 Chesterton Road, Cambridge, 24 April 1935.

4to, pp. [1] on headed paper; creases where folded, good.

[together with:]

**DALE, A. B.** Typed certificate of attendance signed ('A. B. Dale') for Alice Ambrose. Newnham College, Cambridge, 7 December 1933.

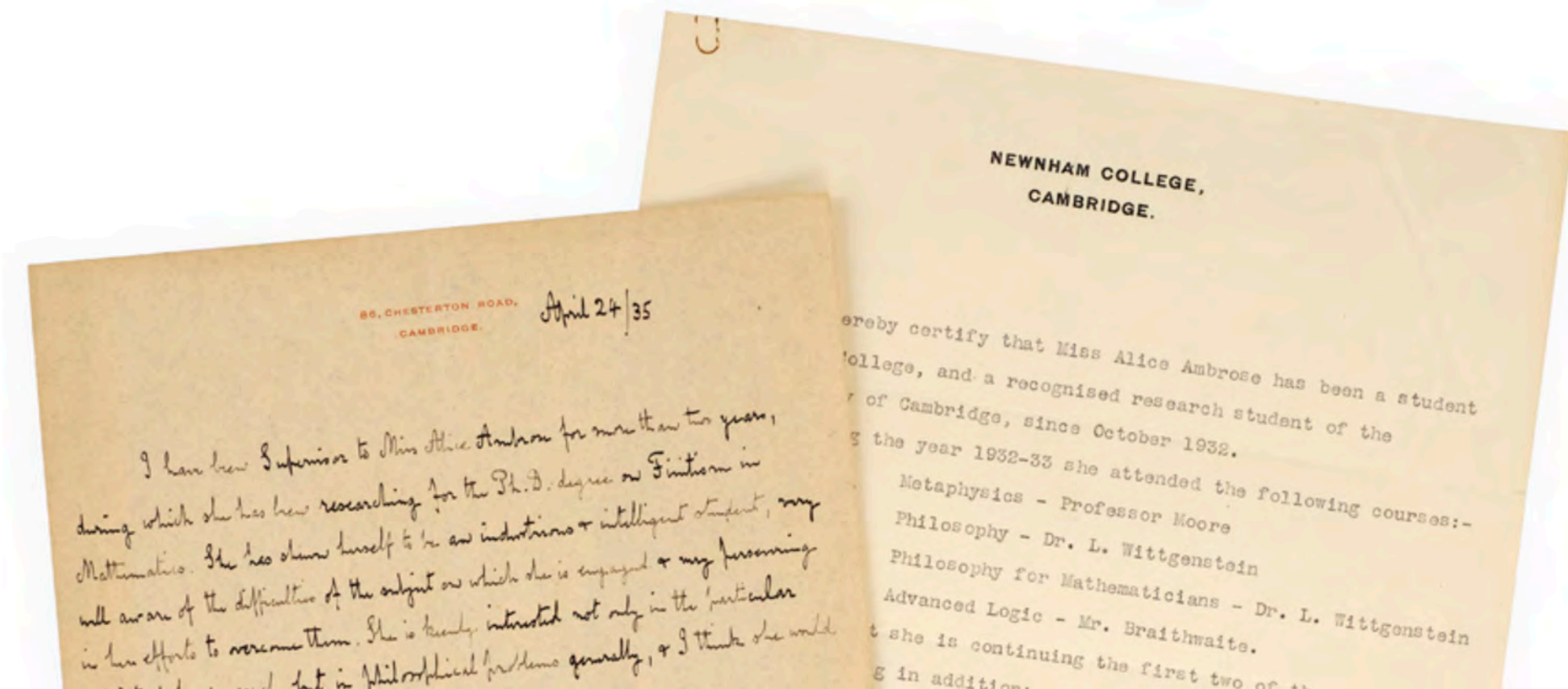
4to, pp. [1] on headed paper; creases where folded, good.

£350

**The distinguished American logician and philosopher Alice Ambrose (1906–2001) was one of the auditors to whom Wittgenstein dictated what came to be known as the Blue and Brown books between 1933 and 1935, and she prepared the final typescript of both.** She later edited her lecture notes, together with those of Margaret Macdonald, as *Wittgenstein's Lectures, Cambridge, 1932–1935* (1979).

G. E. Moore (1873–1958) here describes her in his testimonial as 'an industrious & intelligent student, very well aware of the difficulties of the subject on which she is engaged & very persevering in her efforts to overcome them. She is keenly interested not only in the particular subject of her research but in philosophical problems generally, & I think she would be a competent & stimulating teacher of philosophy.'

Dale's certificate provides details of the courses she attended given by Wittgenstein, Moore, Braithwaite and Ingham. The subject of Ambrose's Ph.D. research was 'Finitism in Mathematics' and when in 1935, encouraged by Moore, she published an article in *Mind* with the same title, which sought to give an account of Wittgenstein's position on the subject, he peremptorily broke off their connection. Ambrose later wrote an account of her time with Wittgenstein in *Ludwig Wittgenstein: philosophy and language*, co-edited with her husband Morris Lazerowitz, and published in 1972. Ambrose taught at Smith College from 1937 until she retired her chair (given in 1964) in 1972.



Niel  
La veuve Coussac habitant  
Muret (Hte-Garonne) reçoit chaque  
année du ministère de la guerre un  
secours de 50 francs. cette femme se  
trouve dans la misère; elle est fort  
agée - je prie instamment M. Betitot  
de lui faire continuer ce secours en 1852  
19 Mars  
G<sup>al</sup> Niel

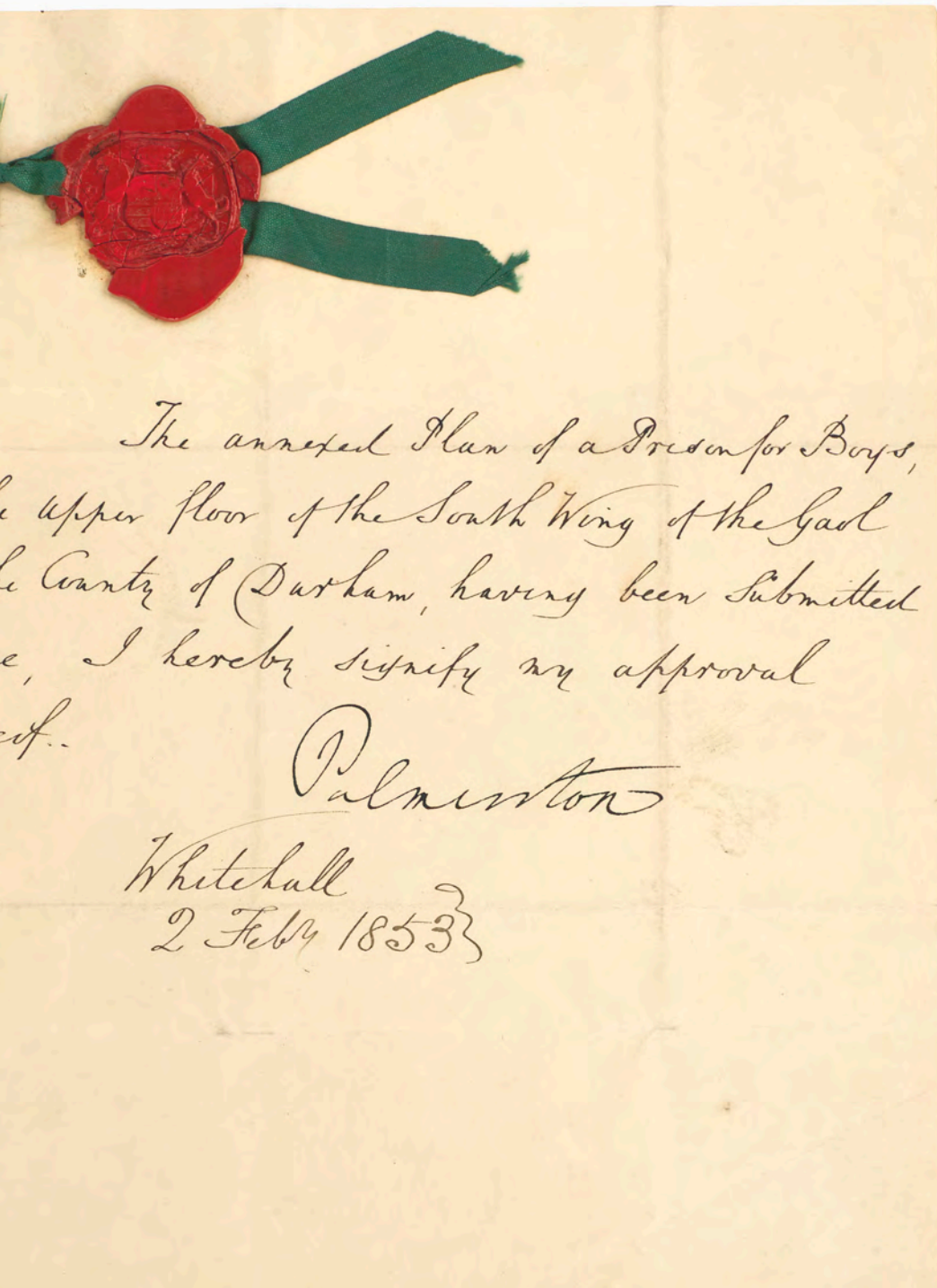
63. NIEL, Adolphe. Autograph note signed. [No place], 19 March [1851 or 1852].

8vo bifolium (192 x 122 mm), pp. [1]; signed 'G[ener]al Niel'; contemporary annotation in pencil at head; in excellent condition. £150

A brief note in which the French army general and statesman Adolphe Niel (1802-1869) urges the continued support of an elderly war widow living in the south-west of France.

The widow, 'Toulouse', living in the commune of Muret in the Haute-Garonne department, receives 50 francs a year in aid from the Ministry of War. The widow lives in misery and is extremely old, and Niel pleads to 'M. Betitot' (?) to continue her support in 1852.





64. **PALMERSTON, Henry John Temple, *Viscount*.** Autograph document signed, approving a plan for a 'Prison for Boys' at Durham County Gaol. *Whitehall, 2 February 1853.*

8vo bifolium (232 x 185 mm), pp. [1]; signed 'Palmerston' and with his personal seal in red wax attached to green silk ribbons at head; sometime folded, lightly soiled, paper splitting slightly at head of main fold, small losses from red wax seal, but in very good condition. £400

A document signed by Lord Palmerston as Home Secretary. He signifies his approval of 'the annexed plan [no longer present] of a Prison for Boys, on the upper floor of the South Wing of the Gaol for the County of Durham'.

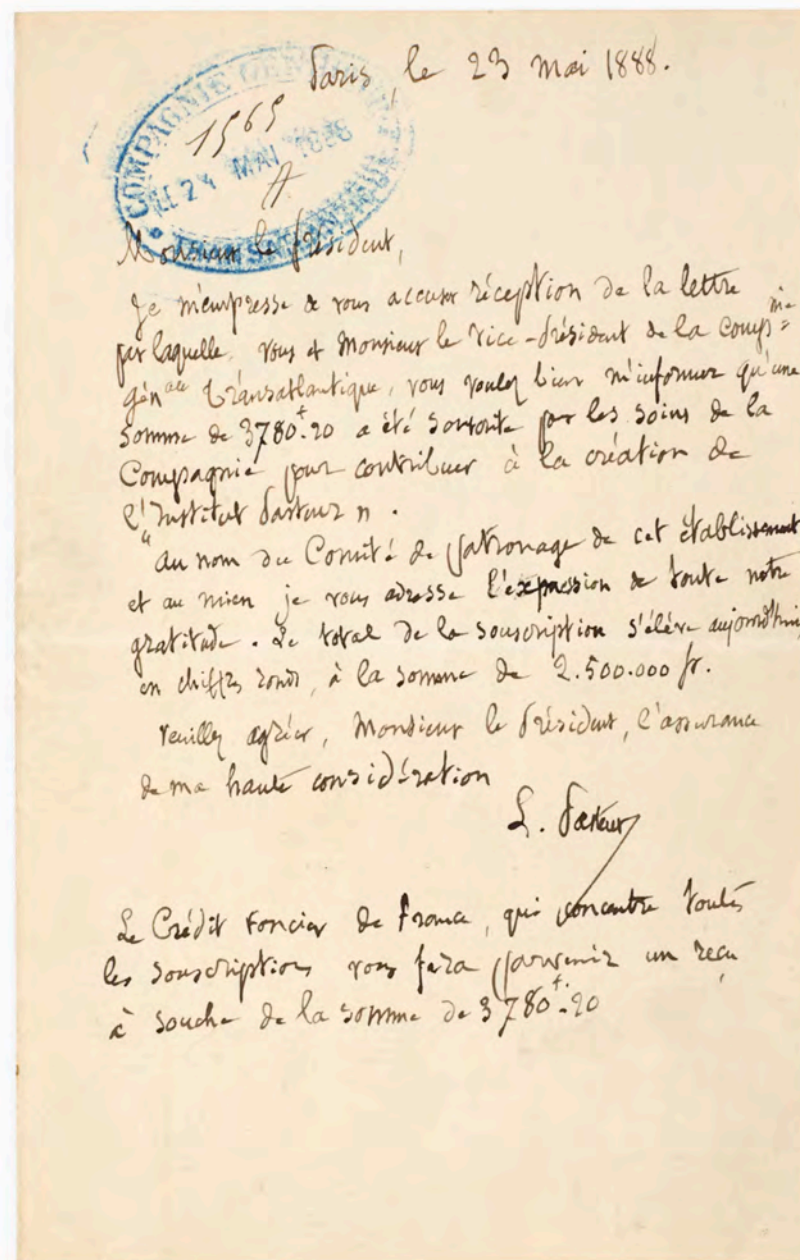
Before his first premiership Palmerston held the post of Home Secretary briefly: 'he accepted the Home Office (28 December 1852) in the whig and Peelite ministry that replaced Derby's. Busying himself with prison reform, factory legislation, and public health in a spirit of humanitarianism and efficiency, he carried his objections to Russell's plans for a wider franchise to the length of resigning on 16 December 1853' (ODNB).

65. **PASTEUR, Louis.** Autograph letter, signed, to the president of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (Eugène Péreire) thanking him for a donation towards the creation of the Institut Pasteur. *Paris, 23 May 1888.*

8vo bifolium (176 x 111 mm), pp. [1], paper watermarked '1886', stamp of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique dated 24 May 1888 at head; sometime folded, some very light soiling, but in excellent condition. £500

After developing the rabies vaccine, Pasteur proposed an institute for the vaccine. Fundraising began in 1887 and the institute was inaugurated on 14 November 1888. In the present letter Pasteur acknowledges receipt of a letter from the president and vice-president of the French shipping company the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique in which they had promised him a donation of 3780.20 francs. In thanking them for their contribution Pasteur states that a total of 2,500,000 francs had thus far been subscribed towards the foundation of the institute.

The president of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique was Eugène Péreire (1831–1908), a financier and politician of Sephardic Jewish origin.





Bordighera (Italie)

9 février 1887.

Monsieur,

Votre livre m'a causé un véritable plaisir.  
Vous avez résumé avec une érudition profonde  
- et un talent que j'apprécie à sa valeur  
si française - toutes les pratiques bizarres,  
puériles et superstitieuses que pouvait sug-  
gérer jadis à des esprits égarés l'idée d'un  
remède à la rage.

Bien souvent j'avais rassemblé, par pure  
curiosité d'esprit, ces étranges recettes qui  
sont depuis les parcelles de l'écule de saint  
Hubert jusqu'à l'omelette et la soupe au  
caillou, mais je ne me doutais pas toute

## PASTEUR'S HOLIDAY READING

66. **PASTEUR, Louis.** Letter signed 'L. Pasteur' to the folklorist Henri Gaidoz. *Bordighera (Italy)*, 9 February 1887.

8vo bifolium (183 x 115 mm), pp. [2], written in a scribal hand, paper watermarked 'OPAQUE AU BON MARCHÉ'; sometime folded, in excellent condition, with the original envelope addressed 'Monsieur Henri Gaidoz, 22 Rue Servandoni, Paris' and postmarked Bordighera 9 February 1887. £400

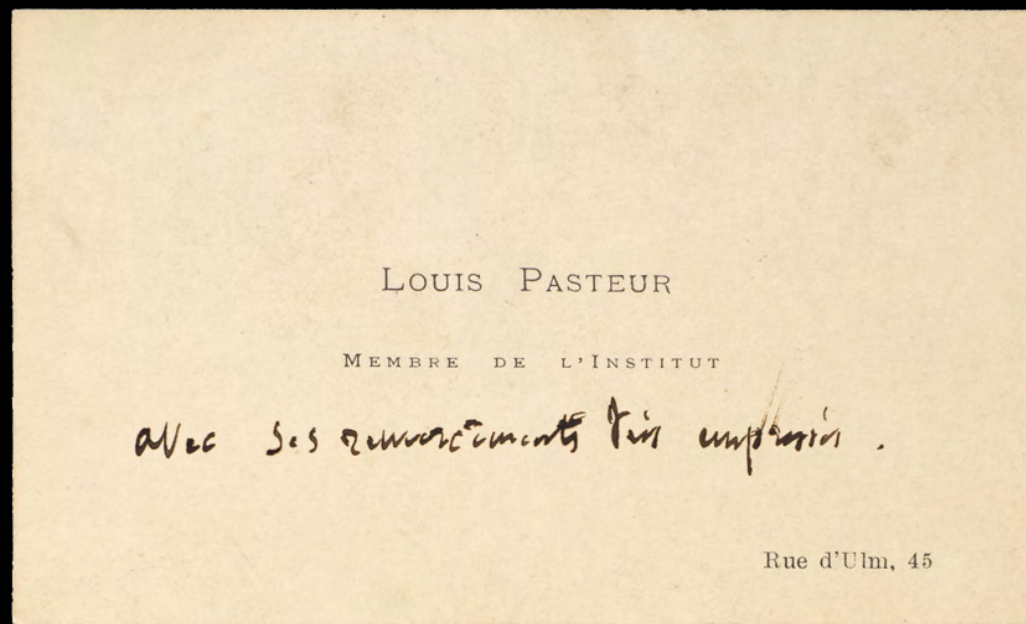
An interesting letter in which Pasteur writes to thank the folklorist Henri Gaidoz (1842-1932) after reading his book: 'votre livre m'a causé un véritable plaisir'.

He praises Gaidoz's 'deep erudition' in gathering together all the 'bizarre, puerile and superstitious practices which may once have been suggested to distraught spirits about the idea of a cure for anger'. The book in question must be Gaidoz's *La rage et St-Hubert* (1887), a history of anger since antiquity from the point of view of the curative methods and remedies employed at different times.

Following the advice of his doctors, Pasteur spent the winter of 1886-7 at Bordighera on the Ligurian coast near the French border. It is thus likely that Gaidoz's work was read by him more for diversion than as part of his scientific reading. As he says in the present letter, the contents of the book 'have a very singular effect when one is in the habit of living enclosed like me in a laboratory of experimental research'.

France





67. **PASTEUR, Louis.** Visiting card with autograph note. [*No place, undated.*]

Printed visiting card (56 x 93 mm); reading 'Louis Pasteur Membre de l'Institut', and, in the lower right-hand corner, 'Rue d'Ulm, 45'; some minor soiling. £400

**With the autograph note** 'Avec ses remerciements très empressés.' 45 rue d'Ulm was the address of the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris, where Pasteur began his education and where he taught intermittently before being appointed director of scientific studies in 1856.



## APPOINTING THE 'CAPITAN GENERAL' OF PERU

68. **PHILIP II, *King of Spain*.** Document signed 'Yo el Rey', nominating the viceroy of Peru, Don García Hurtado de Mendoza, to the post of 'Capitan general'. *San Lorenzo de El Escorial, 30 July 1588, and Lima, Peru, 2 and 4 December 1589.*

Folio (425 x 307 mm), pp. [2], 24 lines written in Spanish, with fine impressed royal wafer seal at head of verso; sometime folded, a few very small holes along central fold where evidently once stitched, some very light staining, but in excellent condition; preserved in a mid-twentieth-century Maggs Bros. autograph folder. £3750

**An important document in which Philip II of Spain appoints the viceroy of Peru, Don García Hurtado de Mendoza, to the post of 'Capitan general'. As recorded on the verso, the terms of the document were publicly proclaimed in Lima to the accompaniment of music and percussion instruments.**

Written by the chancery scribe Juan de Ybarra, the document details the additional military powers granted to Hurtado de Mendoza by his new title. Having been sent to Peru, the document was witnessed on 2 December 1589 by Pedro de Ledesma, Canciller San Juan de Sardaneta (chancery scribe), and, in a very shaky hand, by the ecclesiastic and statesman Hernando de Vega y Fonseca (1529–1591), president of the Council of the Indies between 1584 and 1591. At the foot of the verso the notary Alvaro Ruiz de Nabamuel declares that two days later, on 4 December 1589, the terms of the document were publicly proclaimed in the market place by the cryer Bartolomé Rodriguez, accompanied by minstrels ('en musica de ministriles [minstrels] y atabales [drums]') and in the presence of a great crowd.





W. S. 1857

D. João de Capitan general della provincia del C. Pm, para el Virrey don Garcia de Mondragon.

Ass. do

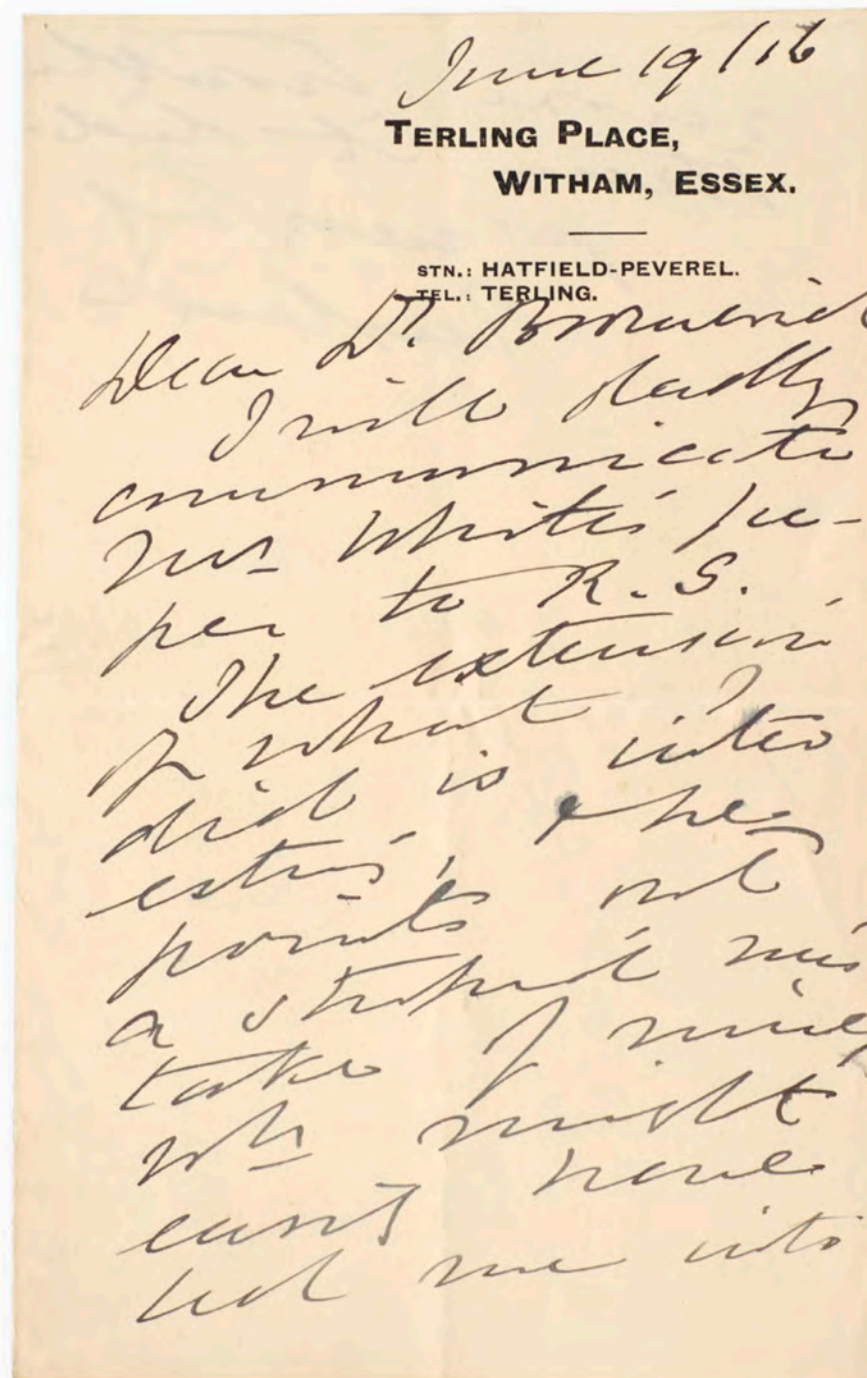


69. **RAYLEIGH, John William Strutt, Baron.** Two autograph letters, signed, to the mathematician Thomas Bromwich. *Terling Place, Witham, Essex, 19 June 1916, and 4 Carlton Gardens, Pall Mall, London, 7 March 1917.*

8vo bifolia (180 x 113 mm and 178 x 114 mm respectively), pp. [5]; sometime folded, some light soiling, in very good condition. £750

In the first, brief, letter, written from Rayleigh's home at Witham in Essex and dated 19 June 1916, Rayleigh agrees to forward a paper to the Royal Society: 'I will gladly communicate Mr White's paper to R. S. The extension of what I did is interesting, and he points out a stupid mistake of mine w[hic]h might easily have led me into more trouble than it did'. 'Mr White' is perhaps the American mathematician Henry Seely White (1861-1943).

The second letter, dated 7 March 1917, is written on paper headed '4, Carlton Gardens, Pall Mall, S.W.', the home of Rayleigh's brother-in-law (and former prime minister) Arthur Balfour. Rayleigh thanks Bromwich for his 'reprint' (probably an offprint of a paper), writing: 'On a short perusal I can see that it contains much that I ought to know, but to appreciate it properly will deprive more time than I have to dispose of at present. I am particularly glad to notice your appreciation of Heaviside, to whom I hope you will send a copy. When I was Sec. R. S. one of his papers was passed over for publication on the concordant reports of two mathematicians & it has always been upon my mind that the decision was probably wrong.'



March 7/17

4, CARLTON GARDENS,

PALL MALL,

S.W.

Dear Mr. Bromwich  
Thank you  
for your re-  
print. On a  
short personal  
I can see that  
it contains  
much that  
I ought to know,  
but to ap-  
preciate it  
properly will  
require more  
time than

Rayleigh is here referring to the physicist and electrical engineer Oliver Heaviside (1850–1925), whose ‘operational calculus’ for solving differential equations ‘attracted a following among physicists and engineers, but pure mathematicians criticized the method as unrigorous and blocked the Royal Society from publishing one of his papers on the subject in 1894. Incensed, Heaviside launched caustic attacks on “mathematicians of the Cambridge or conservatory kind, who look the gift-horse in the mouth and shake their heads with solemn smile”’ (ODNB).

The mathematician Thomas John I'Anson Bromwich (1875–1929) was a vice president of the Royal Society in 1919 and 1920. It was Bromwich who, in a series of papers beginning in 1916, indicated how Heaviside's calculus could be developed in a manner acceptable to pure mathematicians by treating his operators as contour integrals. It is to one of these papers that Rayleigh's second letter undoubtedly refers.



70. **RUTHERFORD, Ernest, first Baron Rutherford of Nelson.** Autograph letter, signed, to the mathematician Thomas Bromwich. 17 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester, 4 June 1919.

4to (231 x 179 mm), pp. [2]; sometime folded, in very good condition. £400

A letter concerning academic matters written shortly before Sir Ernest Rutherford took up the post of Cavendish Professor at Cambridge: 'I am going into the whole question when I take up residence early in July when we can discuss the question more fully. I think there will perhaps be a number of special courses for advanced students if the time-table & lecture space will allow of it. I am glad to have your suggestion of a course that will have to bring the Engineer, Mathematician & Physicist in closer connexion. It is of course difficult to know when anything definite will occur in the Math Dept there and it is always uncertain to guess the policy of our unknown Com[mit]tee who may be appointed some time in the future. There is likely to be a good deal of discussion in the policy to be adopted for in addition to a possible two in the University, there may be another in the College of Technology'.

Having occupied the Chair of Physics at the University of Manchester since 1907, in 1919 Rutherford moved to Cambridge, where he was to spend the rest of his career. In the latter year Joseph John Thomson was appointed master of Trinity College and decided to resign as director of the Cavendish Laboratory. 'The postwar period saw great activity in the game of professorial "musical chairs", but to no one's surprise Rutherford was elected as Thomson's successor' (DSB).

The mathematician Thomas John I'Anson Bromwich (1875-1929) was a vice president of the Royal Society in 1919 and 1920.

17 Wilmslow Road,  
Withington,  
Manchester.  
June 4. 1919

Dear Bromwich

With reference to your letter, I am anxious to promote advanced studies generally and as far as I can the type of lecture you propose will be useful to a varied class of men. I am going into the whole question when I take up residence early in July when we can discuss the question more fully. I think there will probably be a number of special courses for advanced students if the time-table & lecture space will allow of it. I am glad to have your suggestion of a course that will have to bring the Engineer, Mathematician & Physicist in closer connexion.



30<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1877

My dear Professor Godwin

I am quite at a loss how to express you my gratitude for all the kindness and polite attention with which you overwhelm me.

I accept with much pleasure your charming invitation for Thursday, the 13<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>, to dinner at 7 — 7½ p.m., and hope you will favour us with your visit at Athens.

I have read your article with every great interest and thank you. Of all the papers I get I read the *Builder* with the greatest pleasure, because it is full of instructive information. Believe me, yours very truly  
H. Schliemann

71. **SCHLIEMANN, Heinrich.** Autograph letter, signed, to the architect George Godwin. *London, Athenaeum, 30 November 1877.*

8vo bifolium (180 x 112 mm), pp. [1], on blue paper with Athenaeum Club blind-stamp at head of first page; sometime folded, small section of second leaf torn away at head; preserved in a mid-twentieth-century Myers & Co. autograph folder. £650

A warm-hearted letter from Heinrich Schliemann to the architect and editor of *The Builder* George Godwin (1813–1888) written during Schliemann's stay in England in 1877.

Addressed to 'my dear Professor Godwin', Schliemann writes: 'I am quite at a loss how to express you my gratitude for all the kindness and polite attention with which you overwhelm me'. He accepts Godwin's invitation to dinner on Thursday 13 December and expresses the hope that Godwin will visit him in Athens. 'I have read your article with every great interest and thank you. Of all the papers I get I read the *Builder* with the greatest pleasure, because it is full of instructive information'.

'In 1844 Godwin became the third editor of *The Builder*, succeeding Joseph Aloysius Hansom and Alfred Bartholomew. Following its uncertain start, he transformed it into the most important and successful professional paper of its kind with a readership well beyond the architectural and building world. Its success was directly the result of his energy, moral commitment, and wide-ranging curiosity' (ODNB).





30<sup>th</sup> March 1877

My dear Professor Godwin

Schliemann made his second visit to London in 1877, arriving in March. Following his celebrated discovery of ancient Troy (1870–3), the finds, including the so-called ‘Treasure of Priam’, were exhibited in the South Court of the South Kensington Museum (now the V&A) from December 1877 until January 1881, attracting huge crowds.

Schliemann’s copybooks of his outgoing correspondence are preserved among his papers at the Gennadius Library at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, but the volume covering October 1877 to April 1878 was one of five that were lent to Ernst Meyer before World War II and never recovered. Nine letters from Godwin to Schliemann, dating between March 1877 and November 1879, are preserved among his papers at Athens.

72. **SCRIBE, Augustin-Eugène.** Autograph letter, signed, to an unnamed recipient. *Paris, 21 January, [1840, 1845, or 1851].*

8vo bifolium (211 x 135 mm), pp. [1], paper without watermark; sometime folded, some very faint spotting and light soiling. £200

The dramatist Augustin-Eugène Scribe (1791–1861) thanks the unnamed recipient for his invitation but politely regrets that he is unable to attend. He explains that he had fully intended to come and had already arranged with ‘Monsieur Pichot’ to go together with him. However, Scribe’s wife had reminded him of a prior engagement from which they were unable to release themselves, ‘un diner et une soirée de famille que nous avions pour aujourd’hui Mardi’.

‘Monsieur Pichot’ is the Anglophile editor of the *Revue britannique* Amédée Pichot (1795–1877), translator of Byron, Dickens and Poe, among others.

During the period in which this letter would have been written (*i.e.* between Scribe’s marriage in 1839 and his death in 1861), Tuesday fell on 21 January in 1840, 1845 and 1851.

Paris 21-janvier

Monsieur

En recevant votre aimable invitation, mon premier  
mouvement a été de l'accepter et j'étais compté joindre,  
au plaisir de me rendre chez vous, celui d'y aller avec  
Monsieur Pichot; nous nous étions déjà arrangés  
pour cela. et puis le lendemain ma femme m'a rappelé  
un diner et une soirée de famille que nous avions  
pour aujourd'hui Mardi et dont nous ne pouvions nous  
dégager! vous me l'avez fait oublier, Monsieur,  
et le désir que j'avais d'accepter votre proposition, dont  
vous direz avec tout mon regret, d'y renoncer.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma  
estime et de ma reconnaissance et celle de mes sentiments  
le plus distingués

Eugène Scribe



73. **TWAIN, Mark** [*pseud. Samuel Langhorne CLEMENS*]. Autograph letter signed 'S. L. Clemens' to 'Mr. Bateman'. [*London,*] *The Langham Hotel, 1 July* [1873].

8vo (180 x 114 mm), pp. [1], 10 lines; sometime folded, in very good condition.

£1500

An unpublished letter in which 'Mark Twain' sends his apologies that he is 'called to Paris on a matter of important business & shall not get back in time to meet my dinner engagement with you – a thing which I do most sincerely regret'.

'Mr Bateman' is the Baltimore-born actor and theatre manager Hezekiah Lithicum Bateman (1812–1875). In January 1864, with America in the throes of civil war, Bateman moved with his family from Brooklyn, New York, to London, managing a variety of actors and concert artists before assuming management of the Lyceum Theatre in 1871. Following his sudden death on 22 March 1875 *The Times* declared that 'he stood gallantly forward as the promoter of an intellectual and morally irreproachable drama at a day when the theatrical world was threatened with a deluge of vice and frivolity'.

Clemens frequented the home of Hezekiah Bateman during his English tour of 1872–3, socializing with the actor Henry Irving and the journalist and novelist Joseph Hatton, among others. On 25 June 1873 he had 'transplanted his party to a suite in the six-storey, six-hundred-room Langham Hotel on Regent Street at Oxford Circus, complete with billiard room, where he had stayed during his first visit. The palatial Georgian hostelry, completed in 1865 as the first European "grand" hotel, proclaimed itself the largest building in London. Surely it presented the largest bill. All of this suited Mark Twain, whose callers now included Robert Browning, the self-exiled Russian novelist Ivan Turgenev, and various Cabinet members, playwrights, and authors. Not since Benjamin Franklin was received as a "sage of antiquity" by the French in 1776 had an American enjoyed such veneration in Europe' (Ron Powers, *Mark Twain: a life*, 2005, p. 337). Clemens had travelled to England for the first time in August 1872, making two further trips between then and early 1874.

Not in L. Salamo and H. Elinor Smith, eds., *Mark Twain's letters, volume five, 1872–1873* (1997), which records two other letters of 1 July 1873 (to Moncure D. Conway and Joaquin Miller) in which Twain refers to his imminent trip to Paris, and a further letter of 4 July to Moncure Conway in which he states 'I have given up Paris altogether for the present, because the Shah's movements are so uncertain' (pp. 394–5 and 397).

26: Decembre 1704:

Vauban  
44/4

*Eroute Que*

Le Maréchal De Vauban Commissaire general des  
fortifications de France, gouverneur de la citadelle de  
Lisle, certifions a tous qu'il appartient que le  
sieur de Beaufort cy devant capitaine au regiment  
Dauphin a tres bien seruy le Roy, sous nos ordres  
en qualite d'ingenieur, durant plusieurs années  
et avec application ala campagne d'hollande en  
soixante et douze en suite a audenarde et au siege  
de Besançon ou il a esté blessé d'un coup de  
grenade ala main droite, dont il est demeuré  
estropié, nous ayant requis notre certificat  
nous luy auons accordé pour luy servir  
et valoir ainsi que de raison fait a Paris  
le 26. Decembre 1704.

Le M<sup>al</sup> de Vauban

74. **VAUBAN, Sébastien le Prestre, Marquis de.** Manuscript certificate signed by Vauban ('Le Mal. de Vauban') certifying the brave service and injury in action of one Captain Beaufort. *Paris, 26 December 1704.*

Folio, pp. [1]; written in a an elegant hand and signed by Vauban at the end; small stain and small holes not touching the text, folds, but very good. £250

In his capacity as 'commissaire general des fortifications de France, gouverneur de la citadelle de Lisle', military engineer and *Maréchal de France* Vauban (1633–1707) here certifies that Captain Beaufort, an engineer in the Dauphin's regiment who had served the king well in the Dutch campaign of 1672 and then at Oudenaarde, is unfit for service following an injury to his right hand by a grenade at the siege of Besançon.

The renowned soldier-engineer Vauban wrote on a very wide variety of subjects: economics, fortifications, war, naval matters, religion, agriculture, population and colonization, but the *Projet d'une Dixme royale* (1707), an outstanding contribution to the field of public finance, is his most celebrated work. Its two most notable features are its understanding of the central role of fiscal policy in economic reform – the result of an exceptionally comprehensive grasp of the economic process – and its use of detailed numerical data to substantiate conclusions. Schumpeter pronounced the work 'unsurpassed, before or after, in the neatness and cogency of the argument ... Purposeful marshalling of all the available data was the essence of his analysis. Nobody ever understood better the true relation between facts and argument. It is this that makes him an economic classic in the eulogistic sense of the word, and a forerunner of modern tendencies' (*History of Economic Analysis*, p. 204).



75. **WILBERFORCE, William.** Partly autograph letter signed ('W. Wilberforce') to Adam Hodgson ('My dear Sir'). *Rothley Temple near Leicester, 2 May 1827.*

4to bifolium, pp. [2], with integral address leaf (addressed to 'Adam Hodgson Esq. Liverpool') 13 lines neatly written by Wilberforce's amanuensis, followed by 8 lines in Wilberforce's own hand; Wilberforce's red wax seal bearing an eagle displayed to address leaf; small loss to address leaf, light creases from folding, remains of pink paper mount; very good. [offered with:]

**HODGSON, Adam.** Autograph letter signed ('A. Hodgson') to Sarah Lawrence 'Dear Mrs Lawrence'. *Everton, 30 May 1838.*

4to bifolium, pp. [4]; neatly written; small areas of loss to blank inner margins, traces of pink paper mount to last page; very good. **Together £800**

Wilberforce writes to the Liverpool merchant and abolitionist Adam Hodgson (1788–1862) expressing his wish to be able to help Hodgson but his concern that his troubled eyesight will prevent him: 'the complaint in my eyes which almost entirely prevents my reading, keeps me ignorant of all periodical literature, especially of all ephemeral publications'.

He ends, writing in his own hand, 'I take ye pen into my own hand to assure you once more that We shall be happy to see you (en famille) at Highwood Hill'. 'Wilberforce suffered two bouts of serious illness in 1824, and early in 1825 he bowed to the inevitable and resigned his parliamentary seat. He purchased Highwood Hill, a house with a small estate at Mill Hill in Middlesex, in a rural situation but accessible to London, and moved there in 1826' (ODNB).

\* Wilberforce

Rothley Temple n<sup>r</sup> Leicester  
2 May 1827

My dear Sir

It is unpleasant to make professions when we cannot act in apparent correspondence with them, yet I will assure you that it would give me real pleasure to comply with your wish, though I declare that I fear I shall not be able. Observe the word able, for real inability will be the cause. I will not absolutely despair however, but the complaint in my eye which almost entirely prevents my reading, keeps me ignorant of all periodical literature, especially of all ephemeral publications. \* I take ye pen into my own hand to assure you once more that We shall be

Wilberforce

Leicester

Leicester. 30 May 1838.

Dear Mrs Lawrence,

I yesterday learnt  
from our friend Mr. Penn that you  
wished to possess a letter of Mr.  
Wilberforce's. I much regret  
that all my own interesting ones,  
I have deposited for a time to the  
charge of his Son who wished to  
have them. - On my return home  
I looked over the few that were  
left here of mine, except a Conf.  
- Address on, written at the time,  
his explanation of his Knifer being  
through his Son. I actually permitted

In his letter of 1838, Hodgson presents Wilberforce's letter as a gift to Mrs Sarah Lawrence, writing: 'Perhaps too you will do me the favor to regard it, as the Pipe of Peace, presented by a decided Abolitionist to kind & liberal friends - on this question arrayed in some degree, & for a little period on opposite sides ... **I am sure you will have been deeply gratified by the life of this excellent man - a life of such deep, & varied, & absorbing interest. It affords an exemplification (unequalled I do believe in the annals of departed excellence) of a Christian walking unhurt in the furnace of worldly absorptions & seductions.**'





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Dr. L. ZAMENHOF

Warszawa, ul. Dzika No 9.

13/12 02

Pre estimata signoro!  
La „Monadologio“ mi ĉeestis  
kaj kore Vin dankas. Mi re-  
dubas, ke Via libro havas tre  
grandan signifon por la dis-  
vastigado de nia afero inter  
la mondo scienca, kaj mi desiras  
al Via libro la plej grandan  
 sukceson. — Via opinio pri la afekcioj  
estas tute prava: ĉiuj de ŝi  
koncedas en Esperanta amaro.  
8-10 afekcioj por diversaj indicoj  
de la koro, kaj ĉiutempe mi bon-  
e faras, sed nun mi pied diversaj  
kazoj al povas ankoraŭ boni ĉi

FROM THE CREATOR OF ESPERANTO

76. **ZAMENHOF, Ludwik Lejzer.** Postcard, signed, to the philosopher Émile Boirac. Warsaw, 13 December 1902.

Postcard (90 x 141 mm), written in Esperanto; 'Dr. L. Samenhof Warszawa, ul. Dzika No. 9' stamped at head, Dijon postmark dated 15 December 1902 on address side; creased and lightly soiled. £250

A postcard in Esperanto from the creator of the language L. L. Zamenhof (1859–1917) to the philosopher and president of the university of Dijon Émile Boirac (1851–1917), also a promoter of Esperanto. Zamenhof here writes to thank Boirac for his recently published translation of Leibniz's *Monadology* into Esperanto.

Boirac chaired the first World Esperanto Congress (1905) and directed the Akademio de Esperanto. He also had a strong interest in parapsychology and in 1876 was the first to use the term 'déjà-vu' to describe the phenomenon of the 'memory of a memory'.



'THEY OUGHT TO READ IT AND SETTLE WITHOUT DELAY'

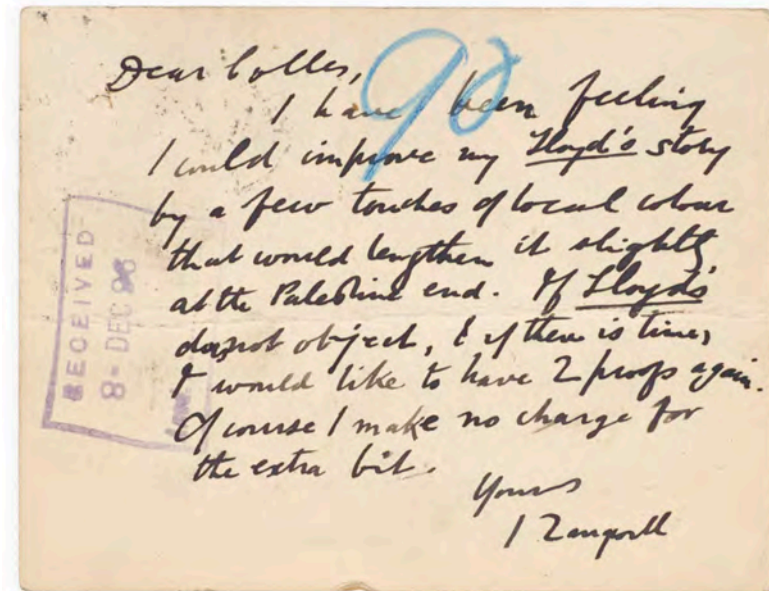
77. **ZANGWILL, Israel.** Three autograph letters, a letter card and a postcard, signed, to W. M. Colles. *London, 24 Oxford Road, Kilburn, 28 October 1892 to 19 June 1899.*

8vo bifolia (181 x 114 mm), pp. [3], on paper headed '24, Oxford Road, Kilburn' on first page, together with a letter card on blue paper (160 x 121 mm) and a postcard (89 x 114 mm); slightly soiled, the letters and letter card sometime folded, the postcard creased, shorthand in pencil on verso of second leaf of one letter. £950

A small group of letters and cards by the British Jewish author Israel Zangwill to W. M. Colles of the Authors' Syndicate (4 Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields) concerning various short stories.

In the letter card (28 October 1892) he describes a matter which 'is a little irregular, but I suspected it would be complicated by my acquaintanceship with the family . . . . Mindful of your warning I arranged rather to make the story longer for the money so as to fill the little book myself'. He goes on to say that he will receive 100 guineas and, on receipt of the cheque, 'will then have much pleasure in sending the syndicate the five'.

In the first letter (7 July 1893) he asks 'How are my things getting on? Have the *English Illustrated* decided about *Cynic*? Please do not let them keep it any longer. I can always use up the stuff & they ought to read it & settle without delay'. In the second letter (20 October 1896) Zangwill discusses a contribution to the December issue of an unnamed publication ('I could only just manage to do something short in time') and asks: 'And would your agent be able to place it in America by December . . . . Had I not better do this for some later number? My only Xmas contribution is for *English Illustrated* & even that is not yet quite ready'.





24 Oxford Road  
Oct 28<sup>th</sup> 1892

Dear Colles,

Pardon! The matter is a little irregular, but I suspected it would be complicated by my acquaintanceship with the family. They sought an interview with me & I could not escape from being persuaded, thinking that as I would pay the Syndicate the commission in any case I would really be saving you trouble. Mindful of your warning, I arranged rather to make the story longer for the money so as to fill the little book myself. In return, I refused full copyright, reserving right of including it in my works after five years. At this rate, it is not, I think, so unsatisfactory a bargain for the 100 guineas. I am to receive cheque on delivery & will then have much pleasure in sending the syndicate the five. With thanks for your trouble,  
J. Zangwill

The third letter (19 June 1899) again discusses a short story: 'The coincidence is odd. I had been concluding from Paris a correspondence on the subject of a story (unwritten) with Lord Frederic, & when your enquiry as to a short story came, I never for a moment dreamed it could come from the P.M.M. It is still puzzling'. 'Lord Frederic' is doubtless Lord Frederick Spencer Hamilton (1856-1928), editor of the *Pall Mall Magazine* between 1896 and 1900.

The postcard (7 December 1896) concerns a short story for *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*: 'I have been feeling I could improve my Lloyd's story by a few touches of local colour that would lengthen it slightly at the Palestine end. If Lloyd's does not object, & if there is time, I would like to have 2 proofs again. Of course I make no charge for the extra bit'.

Zangwill spent much of the 1890s writing short stories as well as a series of novels set in Jewish ghettos, beginning with *Children of the Ghetto* (1892). 'Zangwill's first solo success, *The Bachelors' Club* (1891), was a sequence of short stories linked to appear as a novel, and introduced "three central Zangwillian motifs: the irony of life, the fragility of idealism, and the utility of even delusive ideals" (Udelson). Some of these stories, and of those later collected as *The Old Maids' Club* (1892), first appeared in *Ariel*, or, *The London Puck*, a comic journal edited by Zangwill which folded in February 1892. He also wrote for Jerome K. Jerome's *The Idler* - the two had become friends at London University - and Zangwill's *The Big Bow Mystery* (1891), with its non-Jewish settings and characters, appeared serially in the *London Star* (1891) and attracted a wide audience' (ODNB).



P.S. Why don't some of your people ask Z.Z.? He is fond of Chat. Stue. He has one in Phil Mings Xmas annual. Love you & Mrs. Skelton.

RECEIVED  
21 OCT 93

24, OXFORD ROAD,  
KILBURN, N.W.

Oct 20/96

Dear Colles,

I could only just <sup>shall</sup> manage to do something ~~proper~~ in time for Dec. no, & that during my lecture-tour which I am now commencing. You know my <sup>English</sup> rate now is 10gs. a thousand - would they pay that?

And would your agent be able to place it by America by December - there would be almost no time to turn round. Had I not better do this for some later number?

My only Xmas contribution is for English Illustrated & even that is not yet quite ready. Yours sincerely  
Langwill

M

RECEIVED  
10 JUN 93  
Ansd. ....

24, OXFORD ROAD,

KILBURN, N.W.

Ans 7/93

Dear Colles,

How are my things getting on? Have the English Illustrated decided about Cynic? Please do not let them keep it any longer. I can always use up the stuff & they ought to read it & settle without delay. Yours sincerely  
Langwill

2 ends answers

24, OXFORD ROAD,  
KILBURN, N.W.

June 19/99

My Dear Colles,

The coincidence is odd. I had been conducting <sup>from Paris</sup> a correspondence on the subject of a story (unwritten) ~~written~~ with Lord Frederic, when your enquiry as to a short story came, I never for a moment dreamed it could come from the P. M. M. It is still puzzling. The reason I am compelled to continue this correspondence myself is that I alone hold all the threads of a complex tangle, involving probabilities which change daily. There is no intention whatever to underestimate what you have done. With regards  
Langwill

P.S. Please return the letters



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