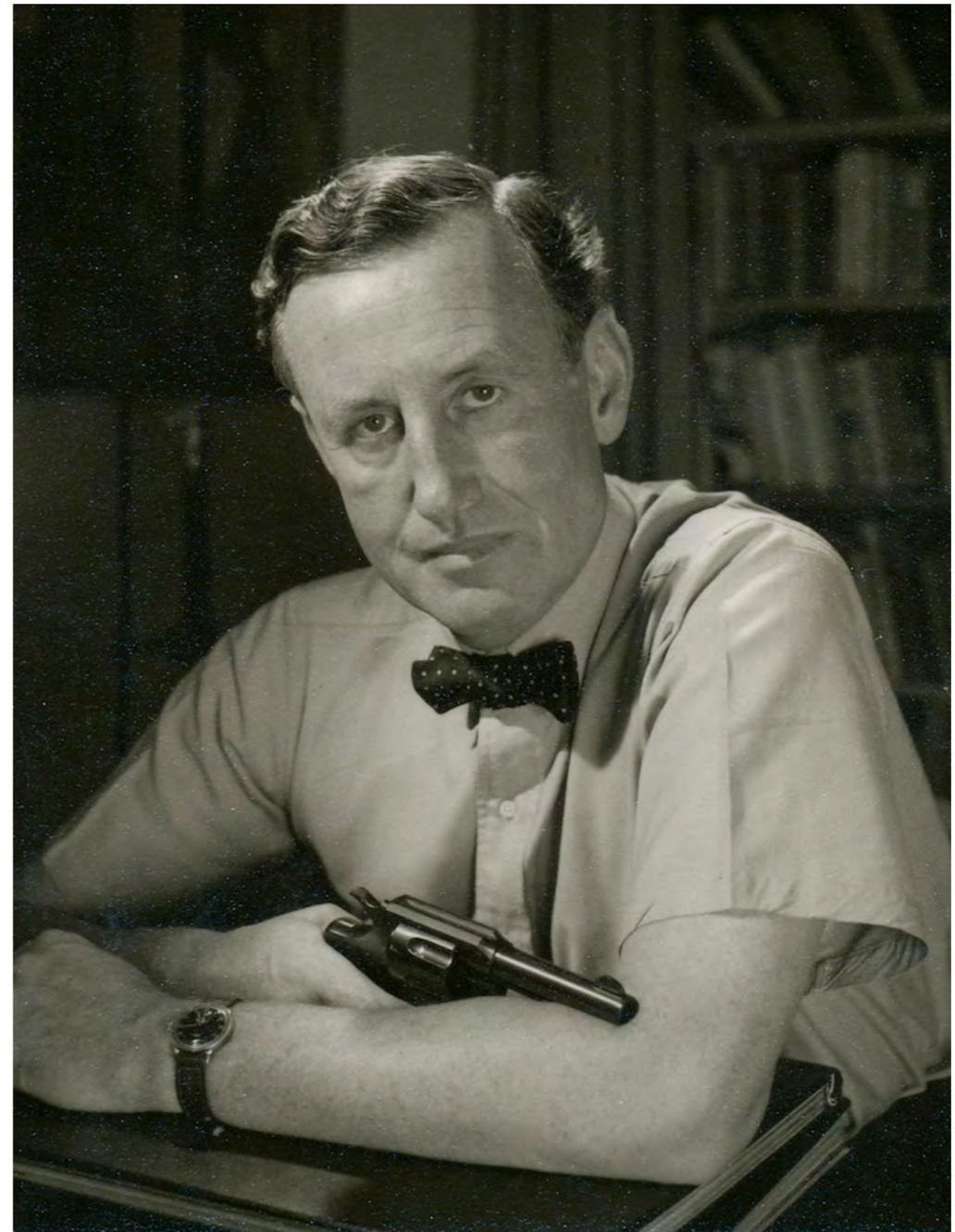


# SCHULSON AUTOGRAPHS CATALOG 170

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## Abbreviations

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### A.L.S.

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

### L.S. [T.L.S.]

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

### D.S.

Document Signed

### A.Q.S.

Autograph Quotation Signed

### A.N.S.

Autograph Note Signed

## Measurements

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Vertical measurement given first.

### 4to

Quarto [approximately 11x8B/c inches]

### 8vo

Octavo [approximately 8x5 inches]

### vn.d.

No date

### n.p.

No place

### n.y.

No year

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# CALDER, ALEXANDER

"I...WOULD LIKE TO BORROW YOUR MOBILE"

(1898–1976) American sculptor and artist most famous for inventing the mobile. In addition to mobile and stabile sculpture, Alexander Calder also created paintings, lithographs, toys and tapestry and designed carpets.

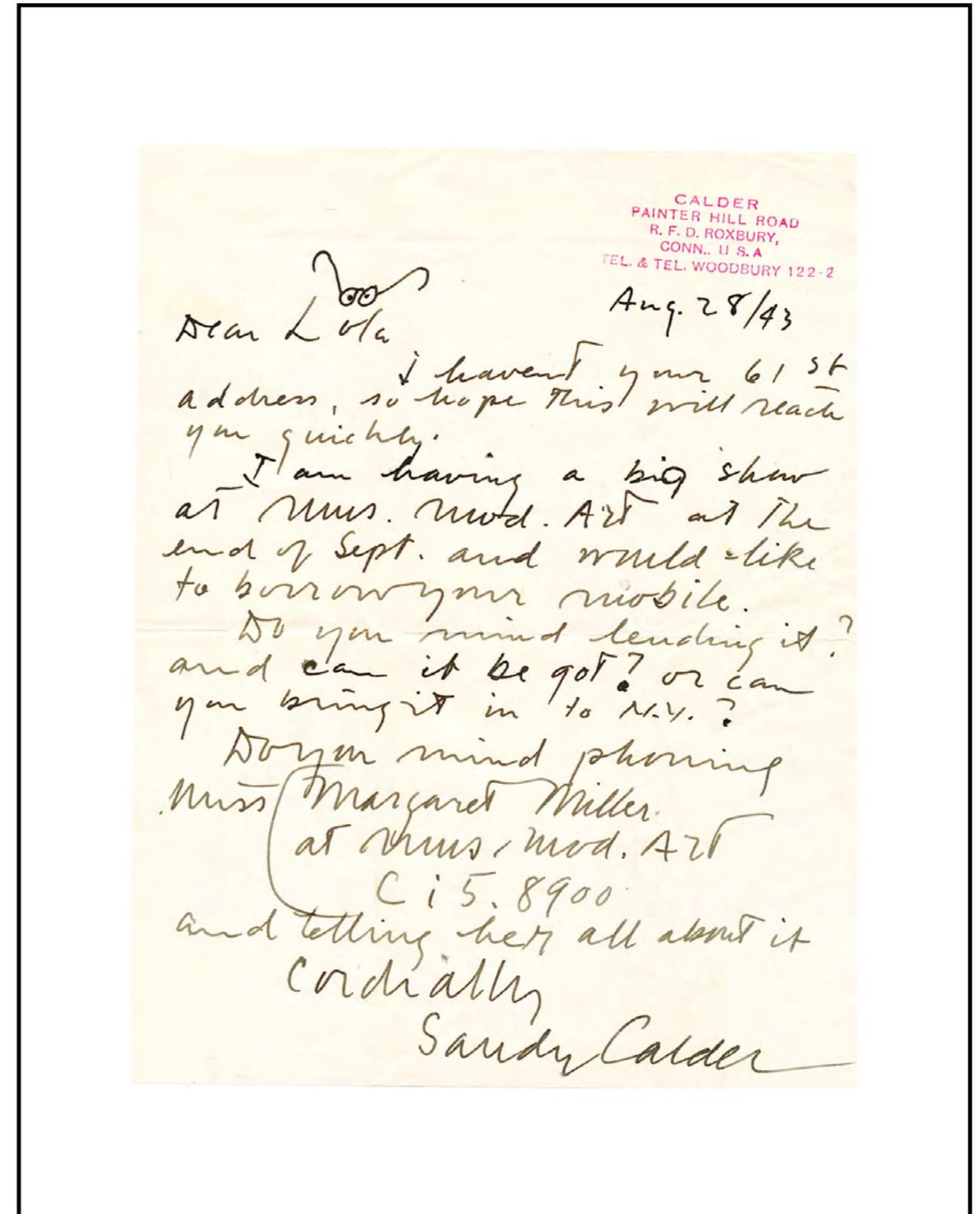
**Autograph Letter Signed with illustration, on 4to sheet stamped in red with name, address, phone number, Roxbury, CT, Aug. 28, 1943.**

Calder draws a pair of eye glasses with eyes above his greeting and asks his correspondent to borrow her mobile for an upcoming show at the Museum of Modern Art, signed, "Sandy Calder." He asks his correspondent who owns one of his mobiles if he can borrow it for a forthcoming exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art. He draws a pair of eye glasses with two dots for eyes above his correspondent's name, Lola. "I am having a big show at Mus. Md. Art at the end of Sept and would like to borrow your mobile. Do you mind lending it?...." He gives the name of the person to whom his correspondent would speak about the details to move the mobile to New York City. Signed, "Sandy Calder."

Calder refers to his exhibition, "Alexander Calder: Sculptures and Constructions," September 1943-January 1944, Museum of Modern Art.

**Item ID: 4133      \$4,200.00**

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# COLETTE, SIDONIE-GABRIELLE

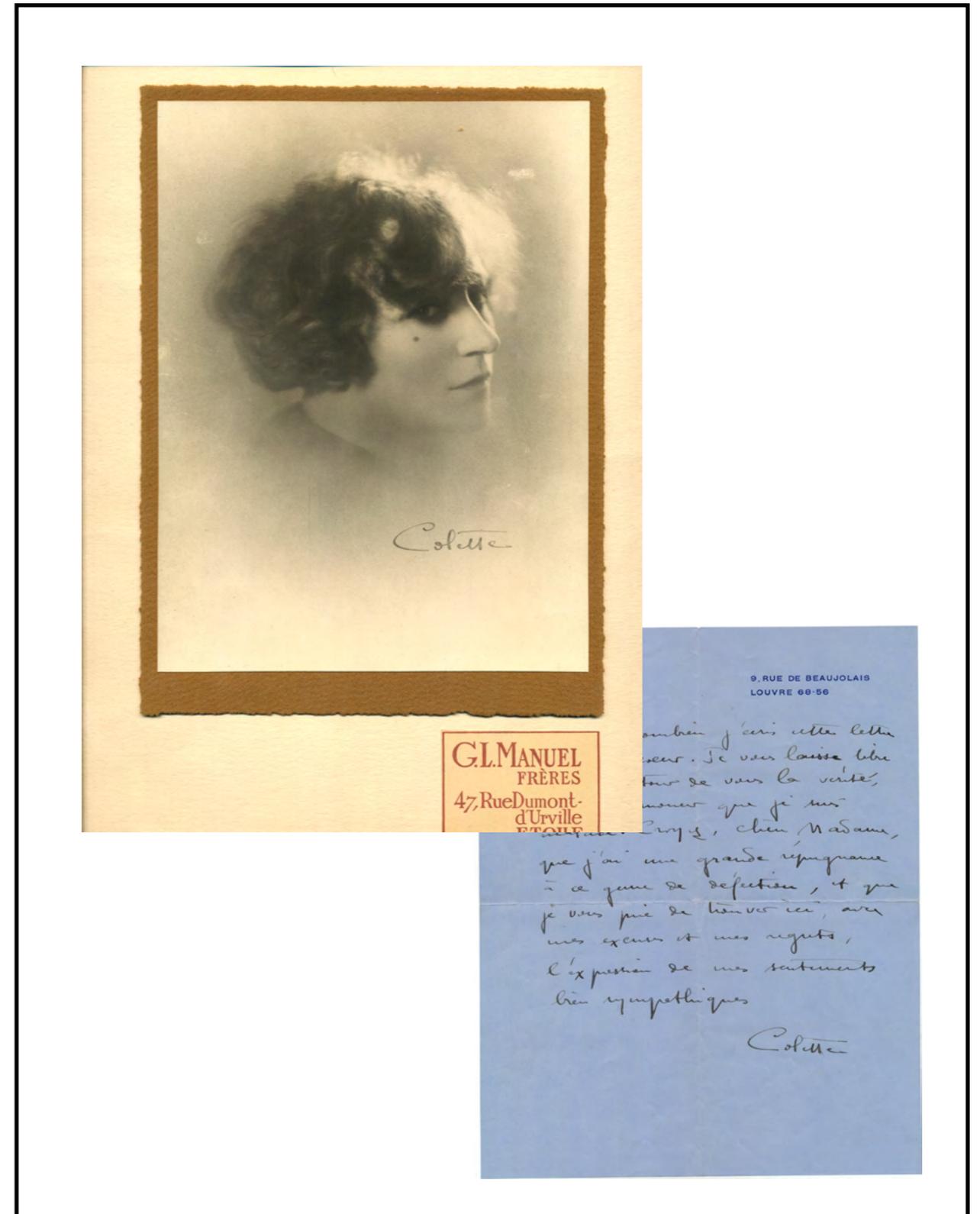
(1873–1954) French novelist, best known, at least in the English-speaking world, for her novel, "Gigi," which provided the plot for the Lerner & Loewe film and stage musical, nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1948.

## Autograph Letter Signed, in French, with beautiful portrait photograph, rue de Beaujolais, n.d.

The letter which is not addressed reads, "I trust you will guess how much I detest writing this letter, You are free to tell the truth...I am ill. Please believe, dear Madam, that I deeply dislike such a desertion..." She sends her regrets and signs, "Colette." The letter comes with the beautiful gray toned bust portrait showing Colette in three-quarter facial profile, printed signature in gray tone, laid onto textured tan art paper and that laid onto beige photographer's mount with mounted card, of the photographer, "G. L. Manuel Freres." Art paper and mount have deckled edges, slight bends at corners, soiling on verso of mat otherwise a clean board.

Item ID: 4154     \$1,875.00

[View this listing on our website.](#)



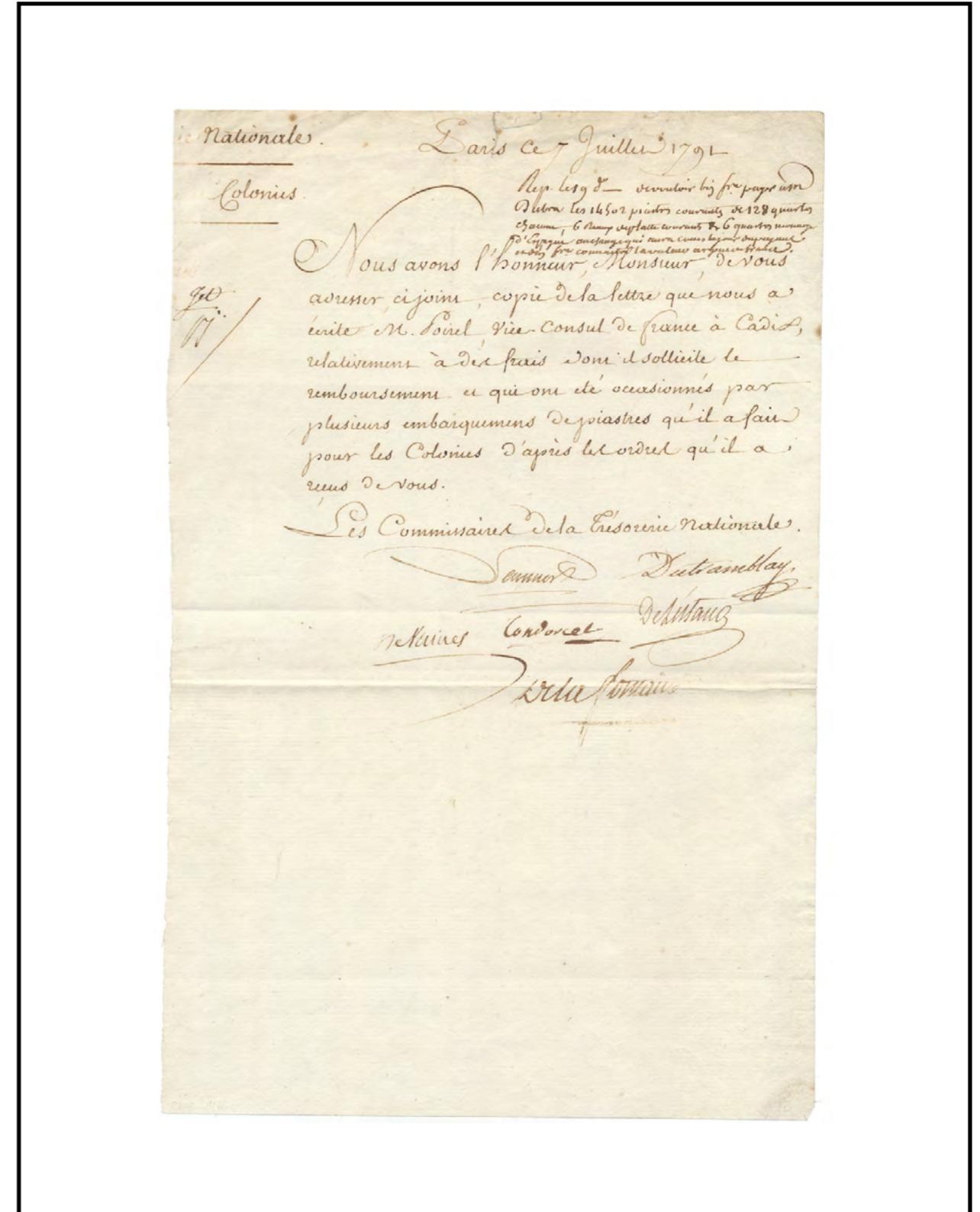
# CONDORCET, MARQUIS DE; LAVOISIER, ANTOINE LAURENT DE

**Condorcet:** (1743–94) French mathematician, one of the main liberal philosophers and political leaders of the French Revolution.

**Lavoisier:** (1743–1793) French financier and scientist. Both served together in the National Treasury during the French Revolution.

## Scarce Manuscript Letter Signed by six members as, “Commissioners of the National Treasury”, in French, 4to, Paris, July 7, 1792.

Written as members of the National Treasury of the Colonies. “We have the honor...of sending...a copy of the letter written by M. Poirel, Vice Consul of France in Cadix, relative to expenses for which he asks to be reimbursed and that were occasioned by several shipments of piastres he made to the colonies following orders he received from you...” The letter is signed by six members as, “Commissioners of the National Treasury. “Lavoisier,” “Du Trambly,” “de Vaines,” “Condorcet,” “deL’Estang,” and “De La Fontaine.” Leading up to the French Revolution of 1789, the National Treasury was “exhausted by the wars of Louis XIV and by his extravagance and that of his successors... Turgot and... Necker, ministers of finance, tried to ward off bankruptcy... they were dismissed.” [[http://history-world.org/french\\_revolution.htm](http://history-world.org/french_revolution.htm)]. The National Assembly began with the meeting of the Estates-General in May of 1789 and ended in August of 1792 when King Louis XVI was imprisoned. “Under the Constitution of 1791, France would function as a constitutional monarchy. The King had to share power with the elected Legislative Assembly, but he still retained his royal veto and the ability to select ministers. The Legislative Assembly first met on 1 October 1791, and degenerated into chaos less than a year later” when the Assembly failed, leaving inflation and an empty treasury. The National Assembly was determined to remove the control of public finances from executive power and create a separate power, passing the control from Royal Power to National Power. In March of 1791, the Assembly took over the Public Treasury and “a decree of April 7 named the first six commissioners: Jean de Vaines for the Public Revenue Office; Antoine Pierre Dutremblay for Marine Expenditures; Daniel Etienne Rouille de l’Estang for War Expenditures; Lavoisier for Miscellaneous...” and included Condorcet and De La Fontaine. [“Lavoisier: Chemist, biologist, Economist,” by Jean-Pierre Poirier & Rebecca Balinski, p. 451]. The “New Plan of the French Constitution” [see “An authentic copy of the new plan of the French Constitution,” Volume 17, Issue 2, by France. Assemblée Nationale Legislative (1791-1792),



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## CONDORCET CONTINUED

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published in London, 1793] was presented by the Members Forming the Committee of the Constitution and included Jean-Antoine-Nicolas de Caritat Condorcet. Included in the plan is a section on the National Treasury. Antoine Lavoisier, according to “Three Philosophers: Lavoisier, Priestly and Cavendish,” by W.R. Aykroyd (page 140), resigned from the Treasury in February of 1792, although he is listed in this manuscript of July of 1792. In “Lavoisier...” by Poirier & Balinski, a letter is noted as being written to Lavoisier and signed by National Treasury commissioners which include Condorcet, La Fontaine, de Vaines, and also Gaudin. A Message of the President to Congress by Thomas Jefferson, dated 8 January 1793, regarding purchasing of provisions lists de Vaines, La Fontaine, Dutremblay, Gaudin, and two others. Jean de Vaines and Condorcet are mentioned in “Lavoisier...” by Poirier & Balinski as being Lavoisier’s “Physiocrat friends” and Vaines as “his former colleague, administrator of State property in Limoges. Dutremblay’s name is listed in the index with his dates, 1745-1819 (page 50 Rouille de l’Estang is referred in the same book [page 293] as being included with Lavoisier in talking about “our colleague” and the “Academy [of Sciences],” suggesting that Rouille de l’Estang, too, was one of Lavoisier’s professional colleagues in the scientific community. Lavoisier became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1791. Francois Pierre Comut de La Fontaine (1743-1818), also according to the same book [page 509], is noted, “Huber resigned in May and... La Fontaine, who had been first clerk of finances at the Royal Treasury, replaced him.” Jean-Baptiste Poirel worked at the consulate in Cadiz from 1753 until 1793. Cadiz, the Spanish port, referred to as the “first Atlantic port for the West Indies,” was the seat of all administrative bodies of the West Indian trade. Poirel, Vice Consul of the Consulate of France in charge of business in Cadiz, dealt with French trade. His first assignment was as secretary, then as Consul Chancellor in 1764 and in 1769, Vice-Consul. He held this post until his expulsion from Spain in the spring of 1793. [See: “La Correspondence des Consuls de France a Cadix,” by Anne Mezin, at <http://books.openedition.org>].

Condorcet is known for his contribution to the theory of probability, in the field of mathematics, . In the field of political philosophy, he is recognized for his liberal positions on expanding human rights which included extending the vote to women, abolishing slavery and providing public education. During the French revolution, he was chairman of the National Assembly in February, 1792. As an opponent of the death penalty, he objected to the murder of the rulers of France. He was captured by the Jacobins during their Reign of Terror and in 1794 died in his prison cell. A fine manuscript docu-

ment linking two of France’s great intellectuals. Lavoisier was a chemist with a special focus on the properties of oxygen and the composition of water. In addition, he managed the powders and saltpeter administration (1775), and was elected representative at the Orleans regional assembly (1787) then at the national assembly (1789), became administrator of the national discount bank (1789). He was arrested in November 1793 with other tax collectors and executed on May 8, 1794. Some of Lavoisier’s most important experiments were in thermodynamics and in the nature of combustion. Through these experiments, he demonstrated that burning is a process that involves the combination of a substance with oxygen. He also demonstrated the role of oxygen in metal rusting, as well as its role in animal and plant respiration.

**Item ID: 2431      \$3,300.00**

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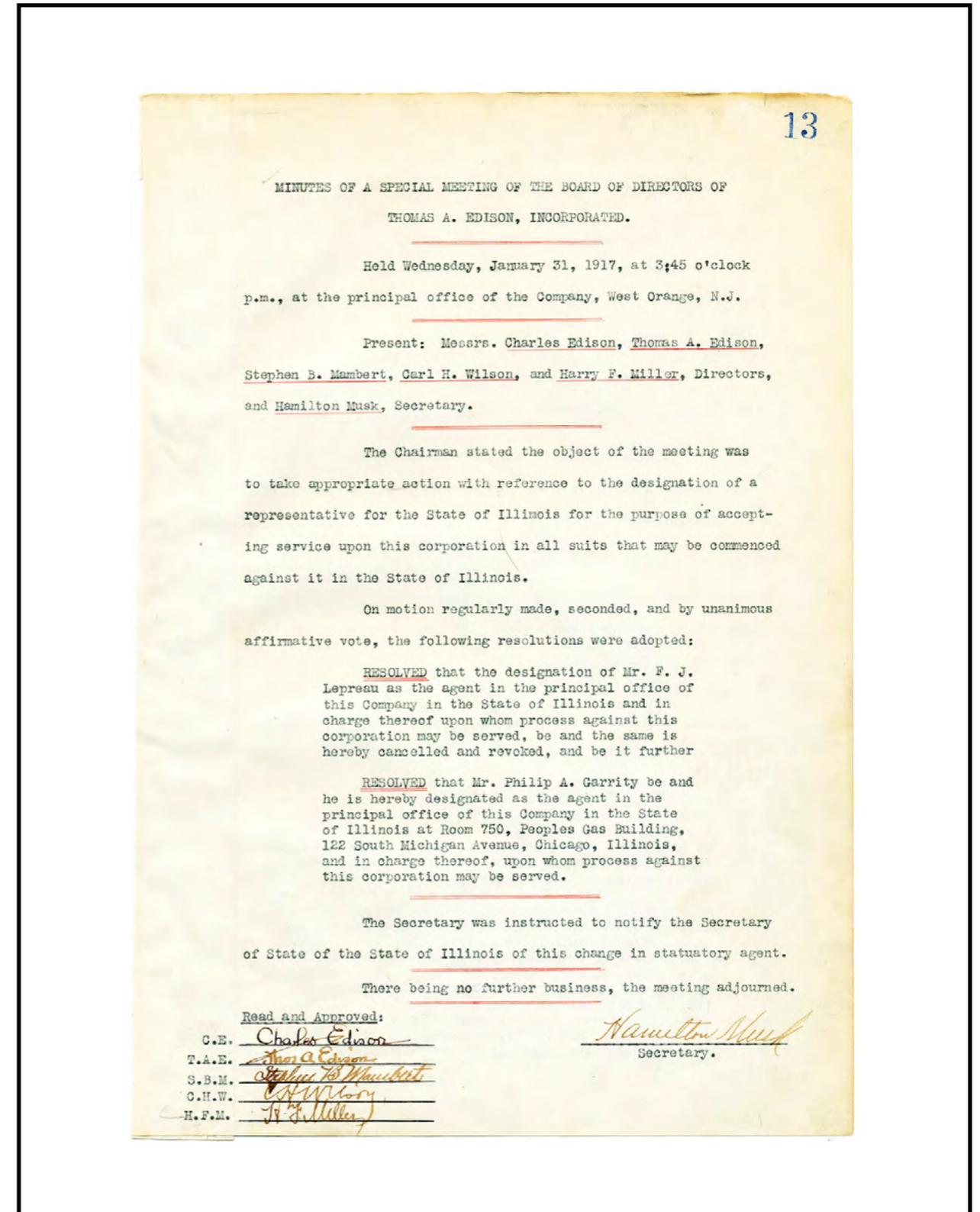
# EDISON, THOMAS ALVA

“DESIGNATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS”

(1847–1931) American inventor. Among his many inventions, of which he patented over a thousand, were an automatic telegraph repeater, printing telegraph, electric pen, the photograph and the incandescent lamp.

## Document Signed “Thos. A. Edison”, folio, n.p., January 31, 1917.

Minutes of the Edison Company meeting assigning a registered corporation agent, also signed by “Charles Edison”, Thos. A. Edison, Stephen B. Mambert, Carl H. Wilson, Harry F. Miller,” as Directors of “Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, “ and the Board secretary, “Hamilton Musk.” The minutes read in part that the purpose of the meeting, “was to take appropriate action with reference to the designation of a representative for the State of Illinois for the purpose of accepting service upon this corporation in all suits that may be commenced against it in....Illinois....” The Board members present resolved to designate an agent, “in the principal office of this Company in...Illinois,’ and “that Philip Garrity...is designated as the agent in the principal office in...Illinois...and in charge thereof, upon whom process against this corporation may be served....” The number “13” is stamped in the upper right corner of the document recto and “14” on verso. Some soiling to edges and binding tape reinforcement to the entire left edge on verso. In overall good condition. With reference to Illinois, according to [www.rglawfirm.com](http://www.rglawfirm.com) and [www.ilga.gov](http://www.ilga.gov), Illinois State law requires that “corporations and LLCs organized in Illinois or qualified to do business in Illinois appoint and maintain a registered agent (sometimes referred to as a statutory agent, or a resident agent, or an agent for service of process) within the State of Illinois.... The theory is that a corporation or limited liability company has no separate physical existence, and if there is no physical existence there has to be some person or entity subject to the state’s jurisdiction upon whom process can be served.” In both 1911 and 1921, Philip Garrity is listed as either “representative” or “assignor” to Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, in the “Signal Engineer,” later “Railway Signal Engineer.” In the October 1921 issue, reporting on the Telegraph and Telephone Section Meeting at the Hotel Cleveland in Ohio during September of 1921, Garrity is listed as a representative for the Edison Company who were exhibiting “primary batteries.” He is listed as “assignor to Thomas A. Edison, Inc.” on a patent related to batteries as late as May 11, 2948 [<http://Edison.rutgers.edu>]. Whether this 1917 meeting was the first meeting to assign Garrity as registered agent or a yearly meeting to reregister him, Garri-



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# EDISON CONTINUED

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ty did represent the Edison Company in Illinois.

At the time of this meeting, Thomas Edison was involved in assisting the U.S. Navy with its war efforts. According to <http://edison.rutgers.edu/ww1lists.htm>, “In January 1917, a few months before the United States formally entered the war, Edison and his assistants began conducting experiments for the Navy, as well as other military research, at a specially equipped new laboratory at the top of Eagle Rock Mountain in West Orange. Much of Edison’s military research focused on methods of locating and evading submarines torpedoes and camouflaging merchant ships. He experimented on a sea anchor that could quickly turn a ship to avoid a torpedo and an experimental listening device sensitive enough to hear a submarine bell five miles away during a storm. Other less important experiments were more functional, such as a telephone system for ships, an extension ladder for lookouts, and a way to protect people from smoke stack gasses. Edison also devised inventions and plans for detecting airplanes, determining the location of guns, and blinding submarines and periscopes.” The article explains that “Edison’s relationship with the Navy bureaucracy was often contentious” and that none of Edison’s wartime inventions were accepted by the Navy. Also in 1917, on April 9, the U.S. Supreme Court decided against Edison in Motion Picture Patents Company v. Universal Film Manufacturing Company, making the Motion Picture Patents Company’s licensing agreements illegal

**Item ID: 977      \$825.00**

[View this listing on our website.](#)

# FLEMING, IAN

“AND WE SHALL JUST HAVE TO SEE HOW THINGS WORK OUT...”

(1908–1964) English author, journalist and naval intelligence officer, best known for his James Bond series of spy novels, the first of which appeared in 1952, “Casino Royale.”

**Typed Letter Signed with holograph annotation, on 4to “Kemsley House,” London, June 16, 1950. Paired with black and white photograph showing Fleming holding a pistol, 12mo, black and white.**

Fleming writes an important association letter to Antony Terry of Kemsley Newspapers, “We had a further meeting at the Foreign Office...at which Seal said that the Foreign Office had gone back completely on its previous promises regarding Berlin. After 1st October rents, secretary, transport, etc., will all have to be paid for in deutsche marks. There are various insignificant concessions in regard to N.A.A.F.I accreditation cards, etc. I made the sternest protest which was seconded notably by ‘The Times’ and the ‘Daily Mail,’ but I fear nothing can be done and we shall just have to see how things work out...” Fleming writes the salutation in his own hand and ends the letter, “Yours [well] Ian Fleming.” Very boldly signed in ball point pen. Two punch-holes to the left, rust stain from pin in upper left, and creasing at folds, otherwise in good condition. Paired with black and white photograph showing Fleming holding a pistol, 12mo, black and white.

Ian Fleming became Foreign Manager in the Kemsley Newspaper Group in May of 1945, after serving in the British Naval Intelligence during the war. Kemsley owned the “Sunday Times,” at which Fleming later became editor. While editor, Fleming ran the “Mercury News Service,” the organization wherein he organized the worldwide network of foreign correspondents for the “Sunday Times.” Fleming recruited most of the correspondents himself; he hired Antony Terry, a then post-war journalist-spy as a journalist with the “Mercury News Service,” working for the “Sunday Times.” James Bond was conceived by Ian Fleming while he ran the “Mercury News Service.” According to an article “My Secret Life at the Sunday Times,” by Mark Edmonds, “Sunday Times,” October 14, 2012, Fleming’s “work at The Sunday Times...may have had even greater resonances with the milieu of 007; the job almost certainly blurred into the opaque half-light of the intelligence world. What was Fleming up to? What was the real purpose of the extraordinarily large network of correspondents he masterminded and ran from his office in central London? Perhaps in his work at the paper he saw himself not as



KEMSLEY HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.1.

16th June, 1950.

Antony Terry, Esq.,  
Kemsley Newspapers Ltd.,  
British Press Centre,  
Berlin,  
B.A.O.R.2.,  
Germany.

*Dear Antony Terry,*

We had a further meeting at the Foreign Office on Wednesday afternoon at which Seal said that the Foreign Office had gone back completely on its previous promises regarding Berlin.

After 1st October rents, secretary, transport, etc., will all have to be paid for in deutsche marks. There are various insignificant concessions in regard to N.A.A.F.I., accreditation cards, etc.

I made the sternest possible protest, which was seconded notably by "The Times" and the "Daily Mail," but I fear that nothing can be done and we shall just have to see how things work out.

*Yours well*

*Ian Fleming*

TELEPHONE: TERMINUS 1234.

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# FLEMING CONTINUED

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Bond, but M, the head of MI6.” According to this article, taken from previously “unseen files,” Fleming’s network, was shown visually on the wall of his office with a map of the “Mercury News Service,” “the huge nexus he set up to service the whole Kemsley group of newspapers... nerve centre of Fleming operations... ambitious, grandiose plan for world domination that would have done Ernst Stavro Blofeld himself proud.” With reference to the content of this letter, in “Ian Fleming,” by Andrew Lycett (page 202), it is stated that “Ian’s beloved Mercury, his ‘raison d’etre’ at Kemsley House, was not functioning as well as it should.” In the summer of 1949 he “vented his disappointment about the way the group as a whole was functioning” to his chairman. “The Foreign Department... is so out of touch....” In another letter to Antony Terry also in June of 1950, when Terry had moved from Vienna to Berlin, as mentioned in Lycett’s book, Fleming admitted “the economics of Mercury are causing grave concern to the Chairman.” Ian then hired Ian Lang, editor of the ‘Sunday Graphic’ in hopes of the Mercury running more efficiently. Also according to Lycett, “Post-war Germany may have emerged as a particularly important news centre, but it was also Mercury’s most expensive bureau. So Fleming approached Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, the Assistant Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, with a proposal to allow accredited newspapermen there to use the diplomatic mark, which enjoyed a favourable exchange rate.” He also worked to obtain a visa for a permanent ‘Sunday Times’ Moscow correspondent which, after four years of his efforts, he succeeded in securing on November 12, 1950. As noted in his announcement in the paper, it had become the only newspaper with a Moscow correspondent. What Lycett presents in his book specifically addresses the discussion of this letter to Terry. He mentions another meeting with the Foreign Office and the expenses of running the Berlin office.

Our letter is an important association piece. Fleming, in his capacity as editor of the “Sunday Times,” had employed Terry as a full-time correspondent in Berlin. Antony Terry, who had previously worked as an army intelligence office, proved to be a valuable asset. Simultaneously with his journalism, and with Fleming’s tacit approval, Terry worked as an agent for the Secret Intelligence Service in Vienna. An intriguing association piece, and during the period of time leading up to the first James Bond book when ideas about espionage would have been percolating through Fleming’s mind.

**Item ID: 4195      \$3,950.00**

[View this listing on our website.](#)

# FRELENG, ISADORE “FRIZ”

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(1905–1995) American cartoonist and animator, best known for his work on the Looney Tunes and Merrie Melodies cartoons for Warner Brothers.

## Original Drawing Signed of Sylvester the Cat, in pencil, 8vo.

Freling has drawn his Sylvester’s face with his well recognized mischievous expression, and signed below, “Fritz Freling.” The image fills the white card. The pencil signature is a bit light.

**Item ID: 4215     \$375.00**

[View this listing on our website.](#)



# HILL, DAVID OCTAVIUS & ROBERT ADAMSON

SALT PRINT "THE PRAYER"

**Hill** (1802–70), Scottish painter; **Adamson** (1821–48) photographer. Established photography studio known as Hill & Adamson, 1843–47. In the short time their photography studio existed, they produced about 3000 prints. Adamson's untimely death ended the successful partnership.

**Salt print, "Prayer," 6.25 x 8.5." This photograph was included in Hill and Adamson's, "An Early Victorian Album: The Photographic Masterpieces (1843-1847) of David Octavius Hill and Robert Adamson." We include the reprint from the book.**

**Item ID: 4180      \$4,000.00**

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# MOTHER TERESA

DO TO THEM WHAT YOU WOULD WANT SOMEONE TO DO FOR YOU.  
HELP THE POOR, THE LONELY, THE UNWANTED....”

Bojaxhiu, Agnes Gonxha (1910–97) Albanian-born, Indian citizen. She founded the Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta, India. For over forty years, she led major humanitarian efforts in India and other poverty stricken areas of the world, which gave her international fame. By the time of her death, her Missionaries of Charity were operating 610 missions in 123 countries. Pope John Paul II beatified her in 2003, after her death, giving her the title Blessed Teresa of Calcutta and paving the way for her to be canonized expected in September 2016. She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.

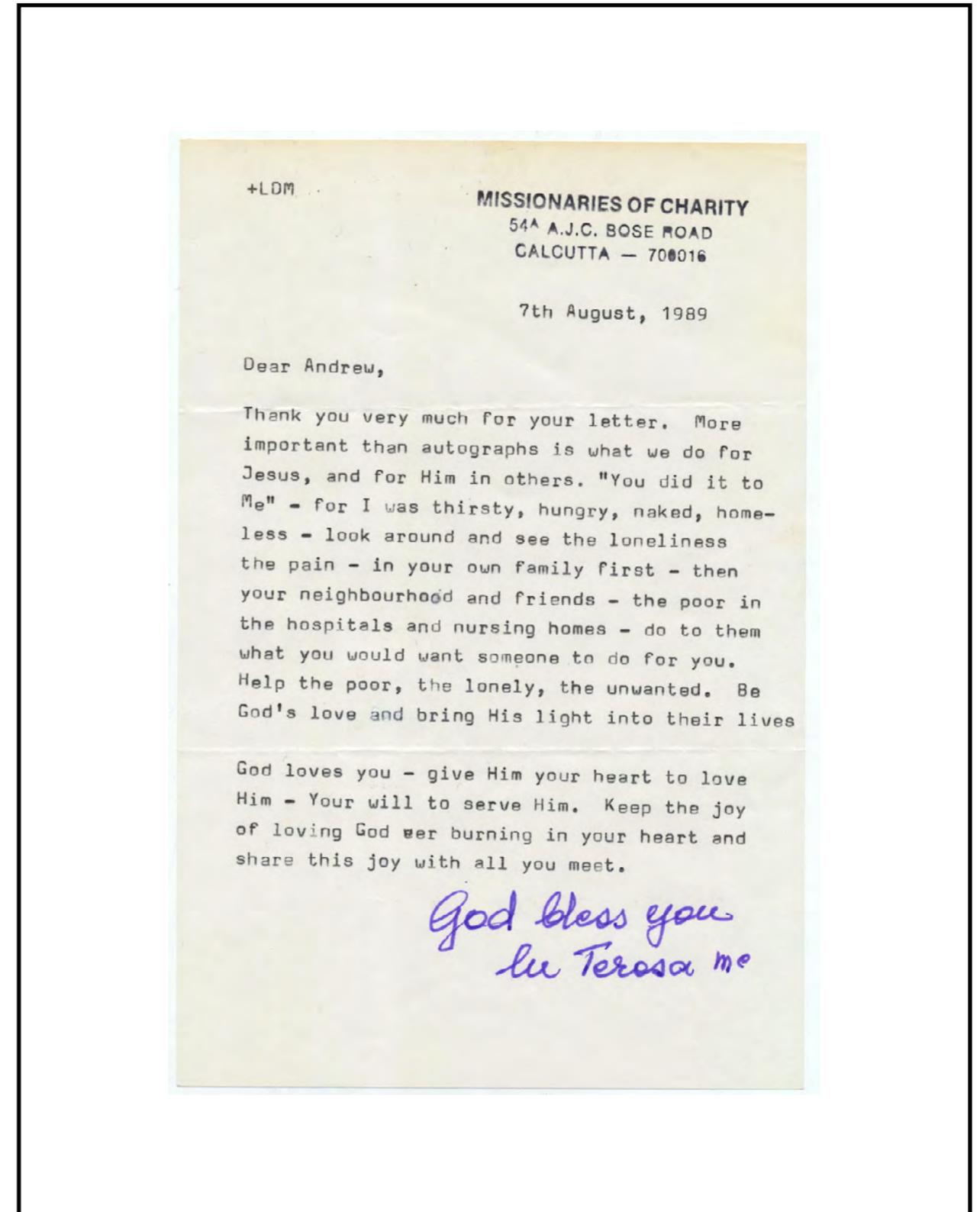
**Typed Letter Signed on stamped “Missionaries of Charity” stationery, Calcutta, August 7, 1989. Accompanied by a second typed letter about her dated 1981.**

Mother Teresa writes an inspirational letter to her correspondent who seems to have asked for her autograph. “...more important than autographs is what we do for Jesus, and for Him in others..’You did it to me’ - for I was thirsty, hungry, naked, homeless - look around and see the loneliness the pain - in your own family first - then...the poor in the hospitals and nursing homes - do to them what you would want someone to do for you. Help the poor, the lonely, the unwanted...” She continues in a second paragraph reminding her reader to, “Keep the joy of loving God over [v typed over the e] burning in your heart and share this joy with all you meet.” She writes and signs in her hand, “God Bless you M Teresa mc.”

Mother Teresa received Vatican permission on October 7, 1950, to start the diocesan congregation that would become the Missionaries of Charity. Its mission was to care for, in her own words, “the hungry, the naked, the homeless, the crippled, the blind, the lepers, all those people who feel unwanted, unloved, uncared for throughout society, people that have become a burden to the society and are shunned by everyone.” Although she was criticized for allowing substandard living conditions in her missions and her stand on health and social issues, she is recognized globally for her lifetime of charitable work.

Item ID: 4214     \$975.00

[View this listing on our website.](#)



# RAVEL, MAURICE

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(1875–1937) Basque-French composer. Lived as a semi-recluse, but best remembered for his 'Daphnis et Chloë', 'Ma Mère l'oye (Mother Goose)', 'Bolero', and his orchestral piece 'Pavane pour un infante defunte'.

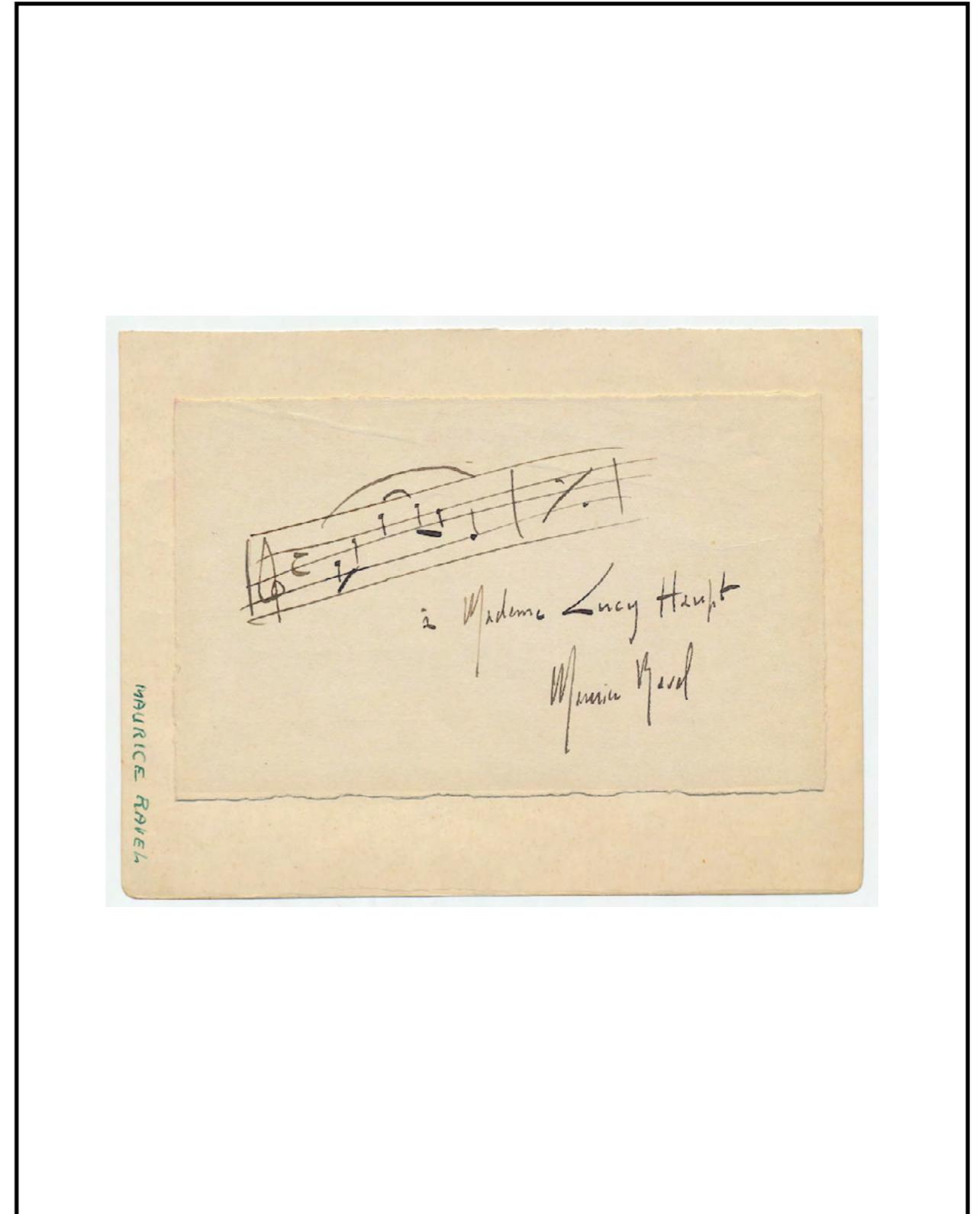
## Autograph Musical Quotation Inscribed and Signed, on post card size card attached to a slightly larger sheet.

Ravel has penned the opening six notes from his piece "Ma mère l'oye" ["Mother Goose] in dark fountain pen ink. He adds an inscription and signs in full, "Maurice Ravel." Neatly laid down to an album page. Slight wrinkling to upper card otherwise in very fine condition. Scarce in this format.

Maurice Ravel wrote "Mother Goose" as a piano duet for two young piano students, Mimi and Jean Godebski, the children of his close friends Cipa and Ida Godebski. They were a Polish family living in Paris and originally friends of Ravel's father. Ravel often stayed at their country house near Fontainebleau, and it was here that he completed his composition of "Ma mère l'oye" for Mimie and Jean. Ravel intended that the two children would give the work's first performance, but they did not debut the piano duet in April 20, 1910. The piece was transcribed for solo piano by Ravel's friend Jacques Charlot the same year as it was published (1910).

Item ID: 4196      \$4,400.00

[View this listing on our website.](#)



# REED, JOHN

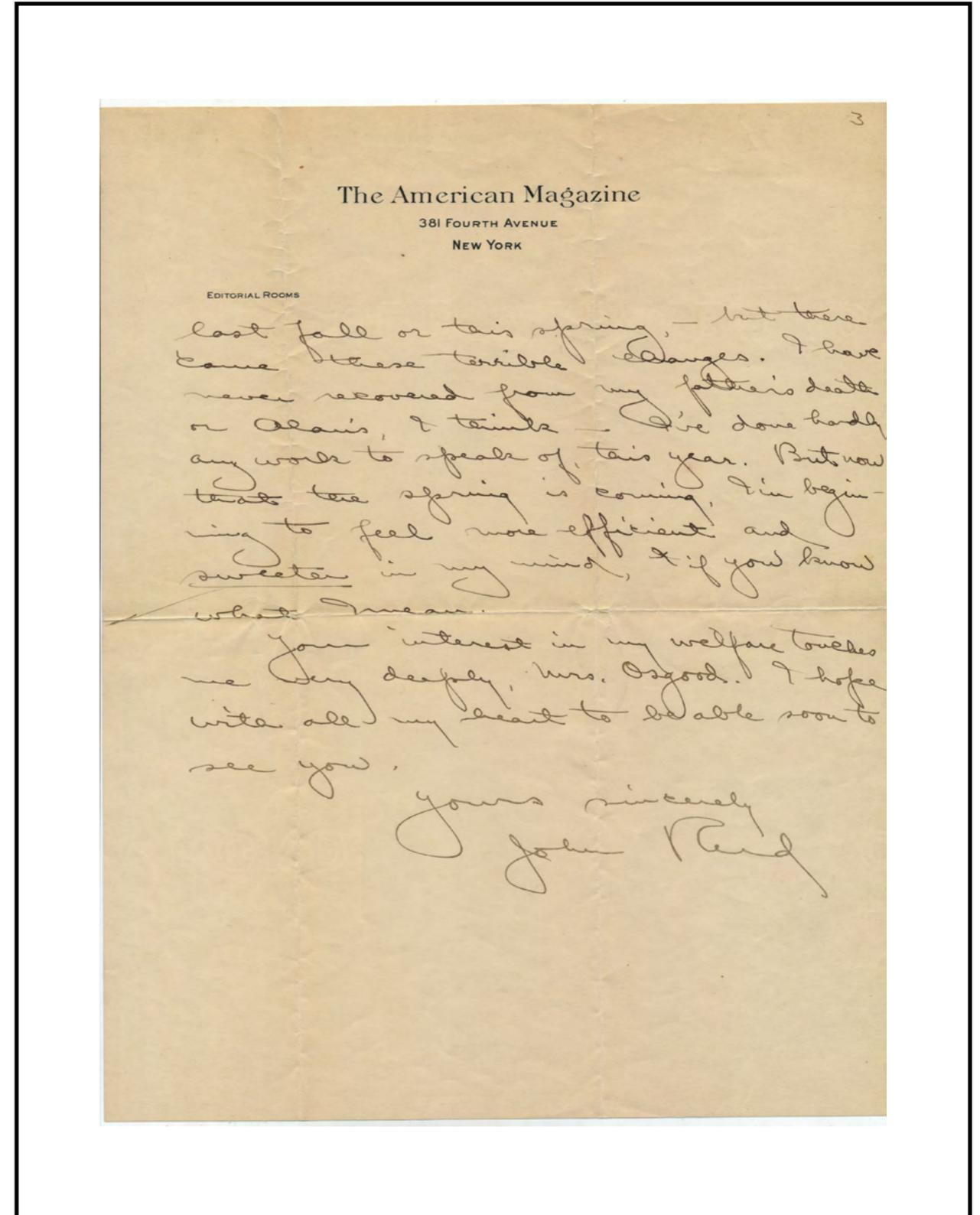
“THIS BOOK WAS TO BE A SORT OF LITTLE MEMORIAL FROM ME TO ALAN”

(1887–1920) American journalist, poet, and communist activist, famous for his first-hand account of the Bolshevik Revolution, *Ten Days that Shook the World*. He was the husband of the writer and feminist Louise Bryant.

**Rare Autograph Letter Signed, from the Paul Richards Collection, 3 pp, two of which are on “The American Magazine, New York” letterhead, 4to, with holograph envelope, New York, March 11, no year, but 1913 or 1914.**

In our exceptional hand written letter, Reed writes to the mother of his friend Alan Osgood who had died in 1912. Alan Osgood was a friend of John Reed's, a fellow Harvard graduate, who lived with Reed in Greenwich Village after graduation in 1910. They both worked on the “Harvard Lampoon.” Together with Alan Seeger and others, they lived at 42 Washington Square. Osgood died quite young, most likely in 1912 as noted in “John Reed: The Making of a Revolutionary,” by Granville Hicks (page 82). It is noted that Osgood was dead when Seeger was in Paris and Alan Seeger left for Paris in 1912. [The website [www.poetryfoundation.org/bio/alan-seeger](http://www.poetryfoundation.org/bio/alan-seeger) notes that after graduation from Harvard in 1910, he moved to Greenwich Village where he continued “writing poetry and slept on the couch of his classmate and notorious revolutionary, John Reed,” but after two years, he left for Paris. Seeger died in 1916.] Reed moved to New York after graduation in 1910 and began working at “The American Magazine,” a job he got through Lincoln Steffens. He did not work there long, probably no longer than one or two years. He began selling articles to the “Saturday Evening Post,” “Colliers,” and “The Century Magazine.” In 1913 he joined the staff of “The Masses” which published “more than 50 articles, reviews, and shorter pieces” [www.ANB.org].

Reed writes, “I wanted to send you a copy of this book [he is referring to “The Day in Bohemia, or Life Among the Artists,” written in 1912, privately published in 1913] of mine, which was written last year, about the crowd of us who lived in Forty-Two [Washington Square], and of which I spoke to Mr. Osgood when I last saw him. I never changed this book from the way I wrote it. You'll see that I treated Alan in just the way I always treated him. After he was gone, I thought that I would simply leave the manuscript unchanged, so as to keep him living. This book was to be a sort of little memorial from me to Alan; and that is how I published it.” Reed mentions another friend also referred to in “The Day in Bohemia,” Sam McCoy who he had asked for Mrs. Osgood's address as a fire “burned most of my



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## REED CONTINUED

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letters, and particularly my address book.” Referring to all of the friends he lived with, “All the fellows... speak to me of the highly exaggerated accounts of our life together... are glad that I wrote it in this doggerel, absurd way. I hope it won’t offend you – I wrote it as much for Alan as for the rest.” Reed specifically discusses a trip he had hoped to take with Alan while revealing a tender part of his personality, “My plan of going to China is rather in the air. Since my father’s death... I don’t want to go far away from my mother...” Reed’s father died in 1912. He notes, “Alan and I were going to ship before the mast on a sailing ship and go around the Cape of Good Hope to the Far East...” This information is noted in Granville Hicks’ book (page 82). Reed ends the letter noting that Osgood’s mother’s interest in, “my welfare touches me very deeply. I hope with all my heart to be able soon to see you...” Signed, “John Reed.”

Our research has not shown this letter to be published, but the exact information on Reed planning a trip with Osgood is noted in Granville Hicks’ book “John Reed: The Making of a Revolutionary.”

**Item ID: 4092     \$5,800.00**

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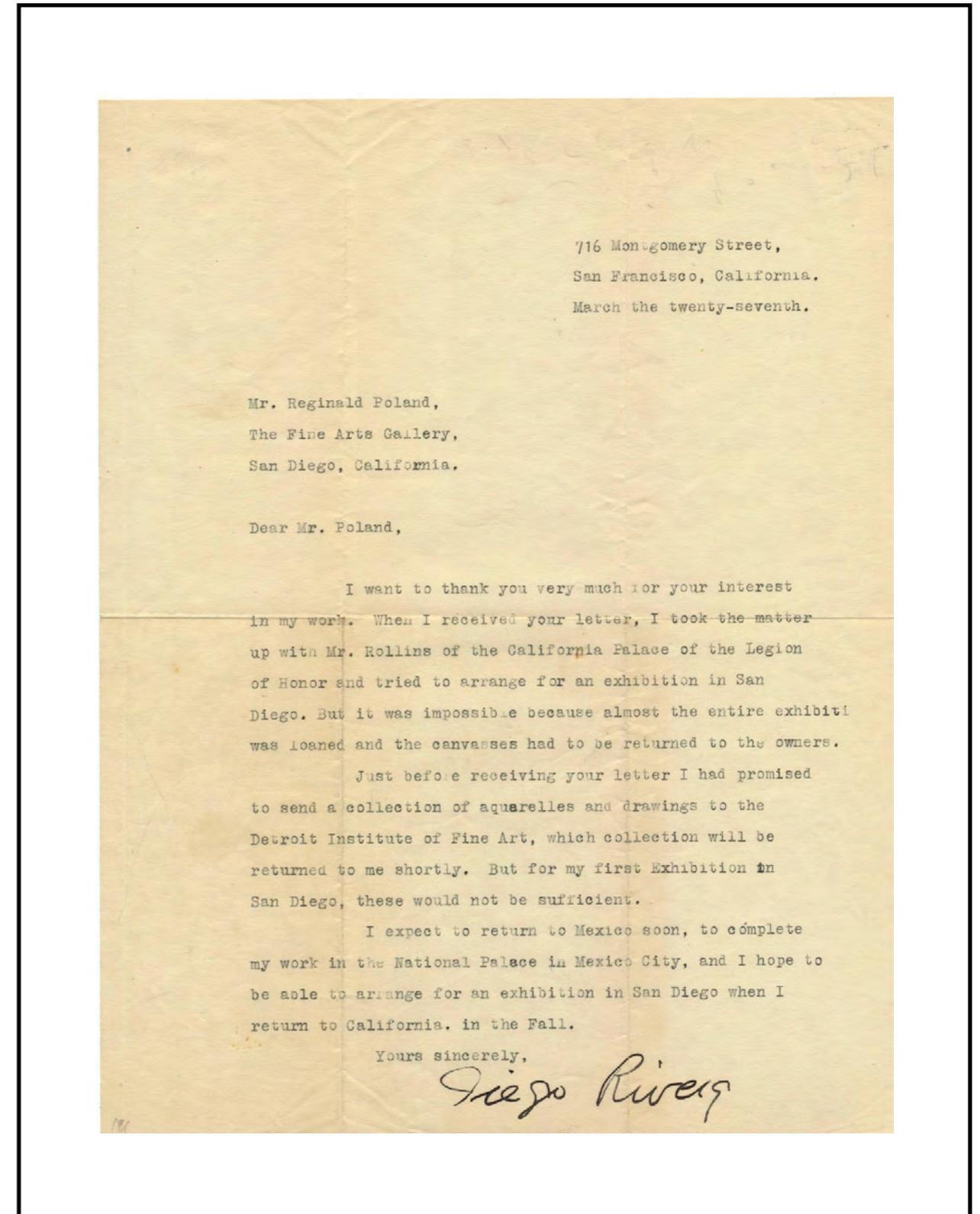
# RIVERA, DIEGO

SENDING "AQUARELLES AND DRAWINGS" TO THE  
DETROIT INSTITUTE OF FINE ART

(1886–1957) Mexican artist known especially for his large wall murals. He is also known as the husband of fellow artist Frida Kahlo (marriage from 1929–39 and 1940–54).

**Typed Letter Signed, large 4to, San Francisco, March 27, n.y. Although undated as to year, this letter, to Mr. Reginald Poland, Director of The Fine Arts Gallery, San Diego (1925–1950), was written in 1931.**

Rivera discusses future exhibitions and current work. Diego Rivera arrived in San Francisco with Frida Kahlo in November of 1930 and went to live with Ralph Stackpole, the American sculptor, painter and muralist at 716 Montgomery Street, a locale that began a social center for the artistic community in San Francisco. They lived at that address with Stackpole until they left San Francisco in June of 1931. Rivera thanks Mr. Poland for his interest in Rivera's work and discusses the possibility of an exhibition in San Diego. "Thank you for your interest... I took the matter up with Mr. Rollins of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor and tried to arrange for an exhibition in San Diego. But it was impossible because almost the entire exhibit was loaned..." Rivera then tells his correspondent that he is sending "aquarelles and drawings" to the Detroit Institute of Fine Art and that he is returning to Mexico to "complete my work in the National Palace in Mexico City" and hopes to then arrange for an exhibition in San Diego "in the Fall." "In the year leading up to the retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art [1931]... November 1930... an exhibition at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor welcomed him to San Francisco." This was his first large-scale exhibition in the United States and Lloyd LaPage Rollins' first exhibition as Director of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. Rivera's visit to San Francisco in 1930 resulted in murals he did for the City Club of the San Francisco Stock Exchange and a fresco at the California School of Fine Art. In 1931, the Museum of Modern Art in New York did a retrospective of Rivera's work. Later that year, Rivera returned to Mexico, but came back in six months to begin perhaps his best known American murals in the Detroit Institute of the Arts. In 1934, Rivera was in Mexico working on the mural in the Palace of



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# RIVERA CONTINUED

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Fine Arts in Mexico City, and the murals in the National Palace were completed in 1935. It was not until then that he finally exhibited in San Diego.

The San Diego Fine Arts Gallery changed its name to the San Diego Palace of Fine Arts during the California-Pacific International Exposition, held at Balboa Park from May 29, 1935 until September 9, 1936. During the second year, Diego Rivera's murals were exhibited at the Exposition.

**Item ID: 4105     \$5,200.00**

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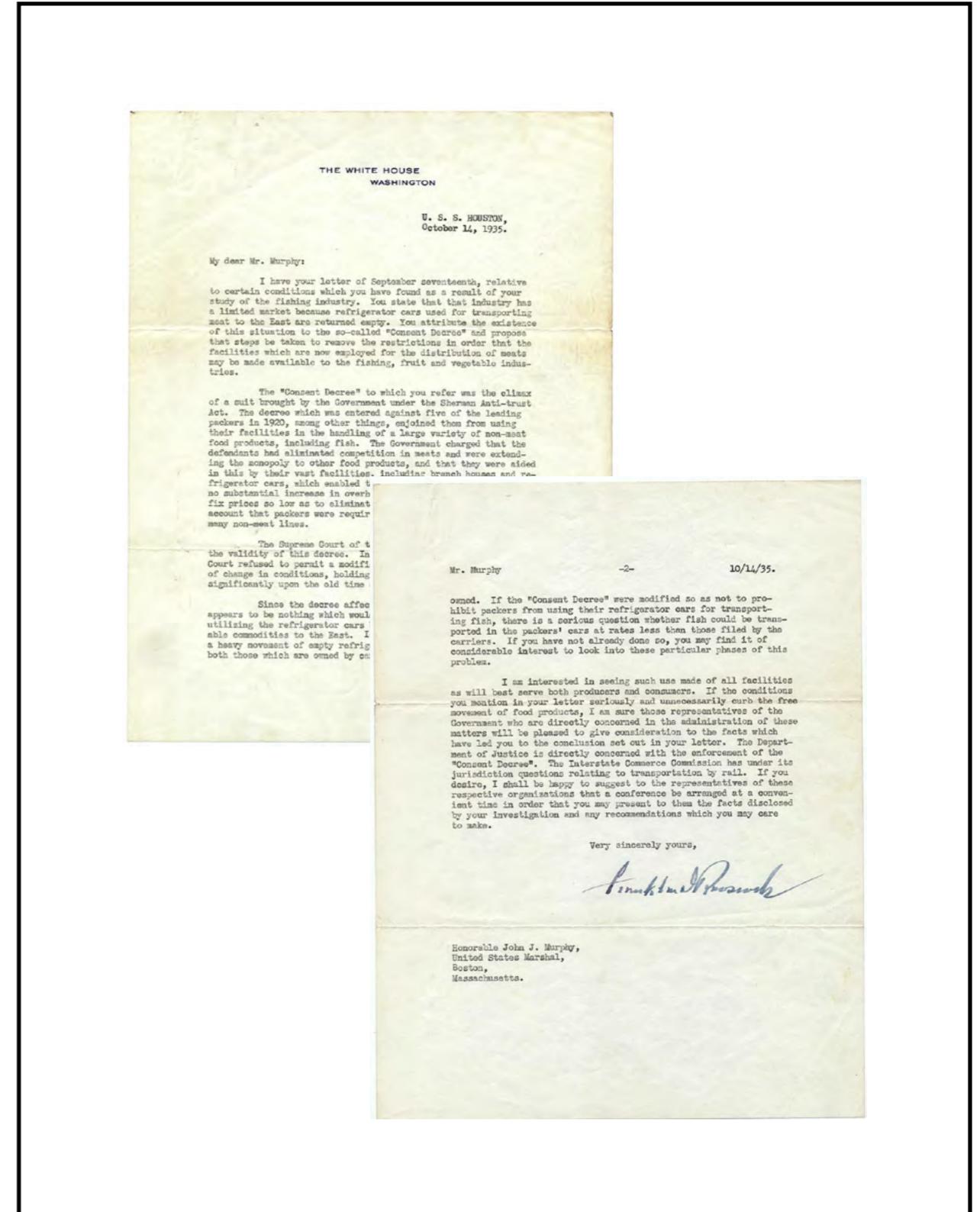
# ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN DELANO

(1882–1945) 32nd President of the United States (1933–45), Governor of New York (1929–32).

## Typed Letter Signed, on White House stationery bearing watermark of Presidential seal, from aboard the “U.S.S. Houston,” 2 separate 4to pp, Oct. 14, 1935.

President Roosevelt decides a legal question allowing fish to be distributed in refrigerated meat trucks. Roosevelt writes to U. S. Marshall John J. Murphy (Boston, MA) agreeing to allow the fish companies to transport fish in refrigerated cars belonging to meat packing companies. Murphy sent a 5 1/2 page typed memorandum, included, explaining in great detail the transportation problem faced by the fish industry. Roosevelt agrees to intervene to facilitate this practical solution. Roosevelt begins with a review of the problem Murphy described. “You state that that industry [fish industry] has a limited market because refrigerator cars used for transporting meat to the East are returned empty. You attribute the existence of this situation to the so-called ‘Consent Decree’ and propose that steps be taken to remove the restrictions in order that the facilities which are now employed for the distribution of meats may be made available to the fishing, fruit and vegetable industries...” Roosevelt reviews the “Consent Decree” explaining that is “was the climax of a suit brought by the Government under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act...against five of the leading packers in 1920,” preventing them from using their “facilities in the handling of a large variety of non-meat food products, including fish...” The Government believed that the packers planned to extend their monopolistic practices to other food products. “It was on this account that packers were required to discontinue any dealing in many non-meat lines...” Roosevelt reviews Supreme Court decisions which twice upheld the restriction noting the Court, “refused to permit a modification of the decree...” FDR then reasons that the Decree affects the designated large companies, “there appears to be nothing which would hinder the fishing industry from utilizing the refrigerator cars belonging to others who ship perishable commodities to the East. It is my understanding that there is a heavy movement of empty refrigerator cars westward and these include both those which are owned by carriers and those which are privately owned. If the ‘Consent Decree’ were modified...” to allow packers to transport fish, a question would then arise about cost. He advised Murphy to “look into these particular phases of the problem...” Roosevelt concludes with a statement about the importance

“THERE APPEARS TO BE NOTHING WHICH WOULD HINDER THE FISHING INDUSTRY FROM UTILIZING THE REFRIGERATOR CARS BELONGING TO OTHERS”



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# ROOSEVELT CONTINUED

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of transporting food across the country offering to arrange a conference among the various governmental entities involved. He notes the divergent roles played by the Department of Justice and the Interstate Commerce Commission in light of the Supreme Court restrictions against the meat packing industry. Signed in full, "Franklin D. Roosevelt." Very slight chipping at margin folds, some soiling at margins.

The USS Houston, from which FDR wrote our detailed letter, was a Northampton-class cruiser of the U.S. Navy, first launched in 1929, but sunk in the Battle of Sunda Strait on March 1, 1942. President Roosevelt cruised aboard the USS Houston a number of times during his tenure as President . At least four journeys are recorded, including this one corresponding with our Oct. 14 letter, from October 2-23, 1935 [see [fdrlibrary.marist.edu](http://fdrlibrary.marist.edu), Day by Day events]. ." On October 14, FDR's "Day by Day" listing notes, "anchored to the eastward of Pedro Gonzales Island" and also notes that he was going fishing with Governor Schley of the Panama Canal. He later traveled with Schley to and through the Gatun locks. The Wikipedia entry for the USS Houston shows a photo of the ship off San Diego in October 1935 "with President Franklin D. Roosevelt on board. She is flying an admiral four-star flag at her foremast peak, and the Presidential flag at her mainmast peak. Roosevelt appointed his correspondent, John J. Murphy, to the position of the U.S. Marshal for the District of Massachusetts in 1935. He served until 1939. Previous to that posting, Murphy was the first Democratic Mayor of Somerville, Mass. (1930-1934) and President of the Boston-based Franklin D. Roosevelt League. Murphy, being from the Boston area, would no doubt have been involved in or certainly aware of the fishing industry in Gloucester during the early 1930s. Wickedlocal.com presented

an article on July 15, 2010 citing pieces in the New York Times from April through June of 1933 about the fishing industry. According to the information available, there had been a series of interactions between the President and the depressed fishing community in Gloucester during 1933. There was a shortage of cod and a surplus of mackerel. Fisherman were known to be dumping their catch to protest the low prices being paid for the fish. They wanted subsidies similar to the aid FDR had given farmer. The President met with the fishermen, seemed to be in support of them, but on his next visit to Gloucester, was asked where that aid he promised was. Nothing had been done to alleviate the problems of the fishing industry. FDR's decision to facilitate transportation of fish, as reflected in our letter, was made against this problematic background.

**Item ID: 4194      \$4,200.00**

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# SIEGEL, JERRY and KANE, BOB

SUPERMAN VS BATMAN

**Siegel** (1914-96) American cartoonist co-creator of "Superman;" teamed up with high school friend Joseph Schuster to publish sci-fi magazines. Their remarkable union eventually led to the creation of Superman.

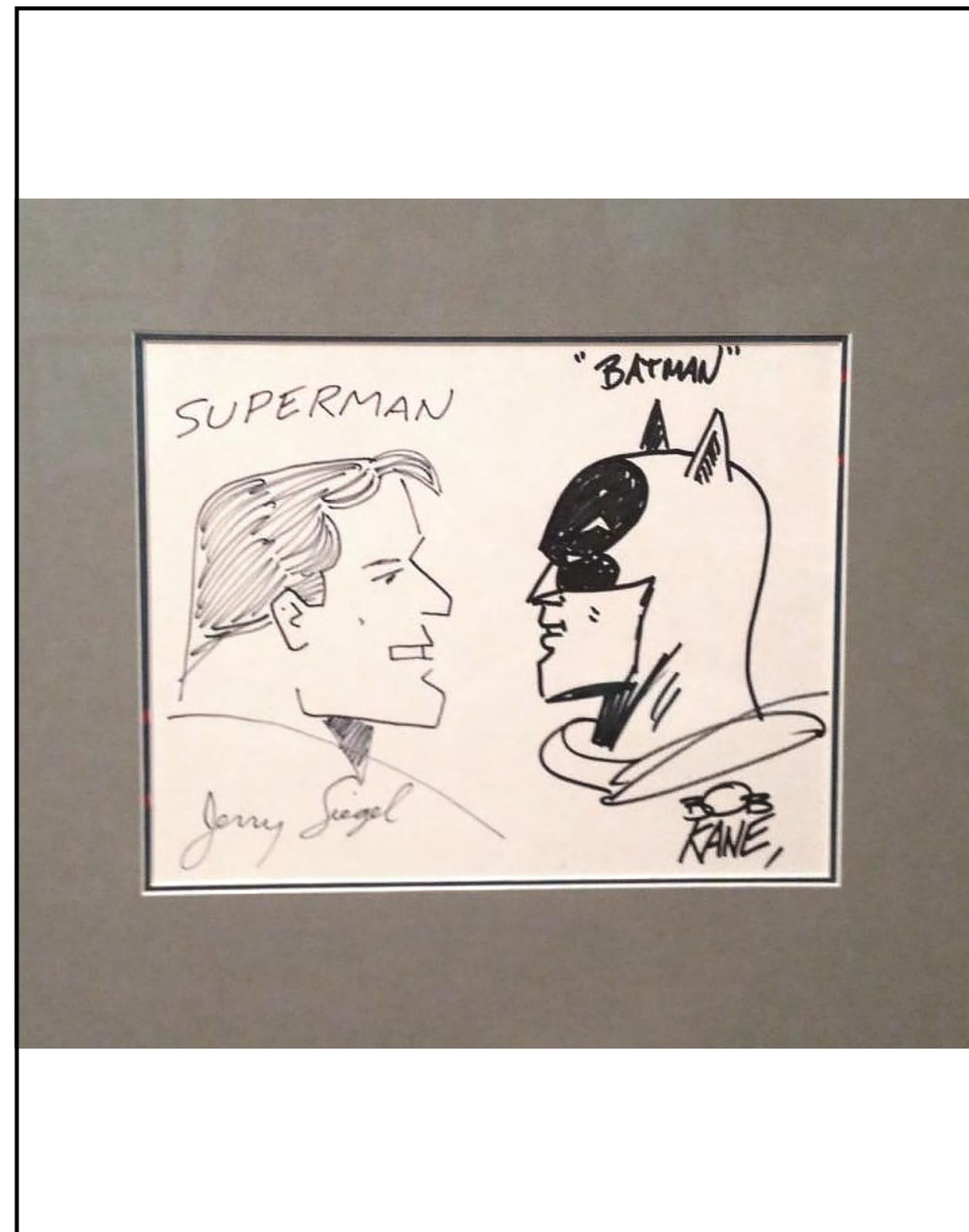
**Kane** (1915-98) American comic book artist and writer made famous by his creation of the superhero "Batman" for DC Comics.

**Two original signed pen and ink bust length drawings on one 4to sheet of each superhero, n.d.**

Superman faces Batman. Siegel has written, "Superman," above his character's head and signed in full below, "Jerry Siegel," and Kane has done the same writing "Batman" above his character and signing below, "Bob Kane." Attractively framed in black wood with dark gray wooden inset and silver gray mat, measuring 14 3/4 X13 in.

**Item ID: 2328     \$1,700.00**

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# WAKSMAN, SELMAN

"SELMAN WAKSMAN: DISCOVERER OF A WONDER DRUG 1943"

(1888–1973) Microbiologist, awarded Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1952, known for his work on antibiotics, developed streptomycin.

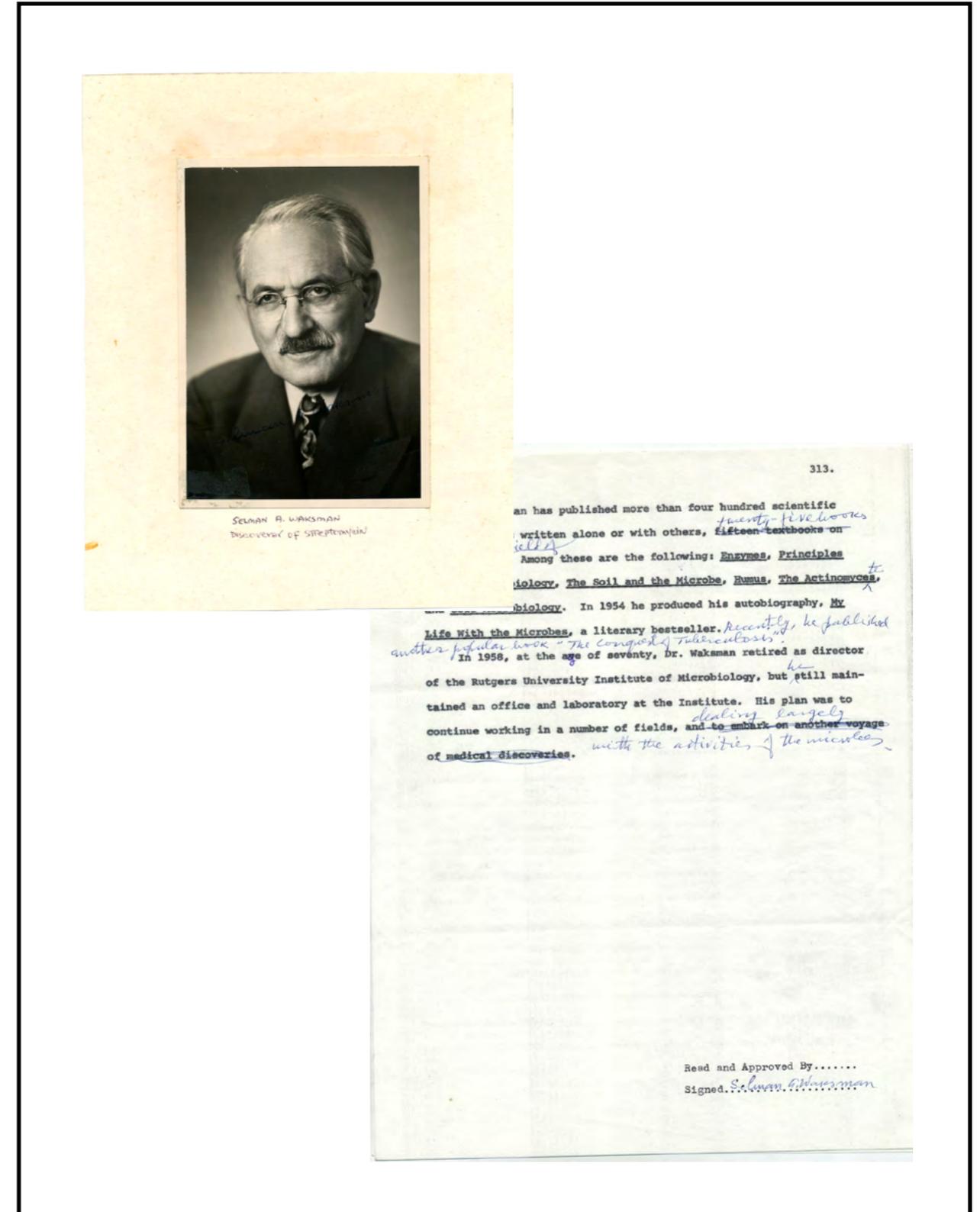
**Typed Document Signed, biographical content, with many holograph annotations, 4 separate 4to pages, ca 1971;  
Two Typed Letters Signed, on Rutgers University stationery, each 4to, August 1, 1966, and October 1, 1971.**

"Selman Waksman: Discoverer of a Wonder Drug 1943," is the title of the typed document containing the draft of biographical information which he generously corrected. The draft was for the book, "The Laureates: Jewish Winners of the Nobel Prize," (Tina Levitan, 1960 First edition). Here he edits the section on his biography as explained in his 1971 letter to Levitan. In the letter he notes that "made a number of important corrections and changes. He also writes, "The first announcement of the work on streptomycin was published early in 1944 in the journal Science...." He encloses a "laboratory photograph of myself...." He signs, "Selman A. Waksman." The article he extensively corrects is titled, "Selman A. Waksman: Discoverer of a Wonder Drug 1943." He adds the "A" after his first name. The earlier TLS, 1966, to Levitan discusses royalties and production of streptomycin in other countries.

Waksman coined the term antibiotics. He and his team of researchers discovered a range of drugs to treat infectious diseases, including Streptomycin and Neomycin. Streptomycin was the first antibiotic to cure tuberculosis. He accomplished his work at Rutgers University where he established an institute for the study of microbiology in 1954. It was renamed for him after his death.

Item ID: 4207      \$5,600.00

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