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CLOSING WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2005

May 16 - 1861

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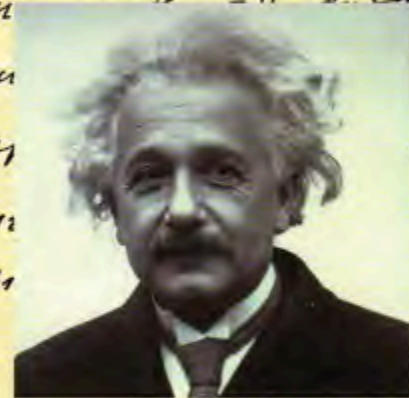
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

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Einstein
Relativity Equations

Albert Einstein Writes in his Hand

10 Mathematical Equations Relating to His Special Theory of Relativity

327. EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Mathematical equations written by Albert Einstein on a 6.25 x 8" off-white sheet on "Hamburg-Amerika Linie" stationery. Einstein writes in his hand 10 handwritten mathematical equations on with and several words in his hand. The equations most probably are concerning special relativity.

When Einstein wrote these equations, he was on route to New York from Europe in 1932 on the Hamburg-Amerika liner. That year, Einstein wrote no published works but only 2 unpublished scientific papers, both dealing with Relativity. One a 10 page paper on relativity titled: "Über den gegenmaertigen Stand der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie" and the other a one page paper titled "Das Wesen der Relativitätstheorie " however, he did not publish either. These 2 papers are today at the Albert Einstein Archives in The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. Two things were mostly on Einstein's mind that year, these papers on Relativity and also quantum theory's relation to Relativity.

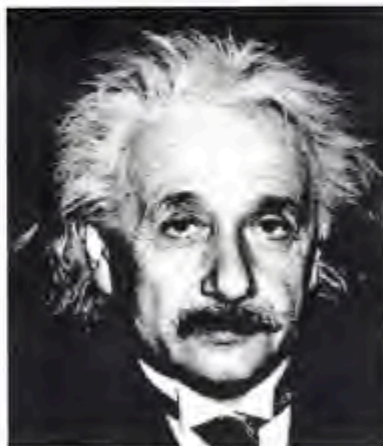
Our document was written during the time Einstein was just starting to accept the new quantum theory. Even though he helped create it, he still had many issues with it.

Although Einstein's relativity resolved the electromagnetic phenomena conflict, a second theoretical problem was the explanation of the distribution of electromagnetic radiation emitted by a black body, this was solved by Max Planck's quantum theory. In 1905, Einstein used the quantum theory to explain the photoelectric effect. Soon scientists were vigorously debating how to interpret the new quantum mechanics. Einstein took an active part in these discussions. However Einstein could not accept this lack of certainty involve with quantum physics, and he raised one objection after another. At the Solvay Conferences of 1930 the debate between Bohr and Einstein went on day and night. Shortly after this, Einstein was on his way to America on board the Hamburg -America Line and writes these theoretical physics formulas in his hand:

It is extremely difficult to decipher Einstein's formulas in a theoretical physics work in progress, we do not pretend to have the level of theoretical physics necessary to follow Einstein's mind as he works toward a mathematical proof of his theories. However, Einstein writes the words " in Special system" before the last two formulas on the page, most probably referring to his Special Theory of Relativity, which replaced Newtonian notions of space and time and incorporated electromagnetism as represented by Maxwell's equations. The theory is called "special" because it is a special case of Einstein's theory of relativity where the effects of gravity can be ignored. The page is affixed to an 8 x 11 sheet, and in excellent condition.

Inventory No. 11462

\$ 7,500-12,500



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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

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Longstreet writes that the his advesary Gen. Mead, who defeated him and Lee at Gettysburg, was a great warrior and General. "Genl. Meade's marked ability as a warrior, .. That he overcame Gen. Lee is sufficient .."

179. LONGSTREET, JAMES

Confederate general. Handwritten Autograph Letter Signed to a fellow general, responding to an account of General Meade's action at Gettysburg. In July of 1863, General Lee's Army of 75,000 men and the 97,000 man Union Army Of General Meade met, by chance at Gettysburg and engaged each other. On the first day, Federal losses numbered over 9,000, including 3,000 captured, compared with Confederate losses of 6,500 but Federal forces held onto the high grounds south of Gettysburg. Lee's plans on the second day was for Longstreet to launch an attack on the Union left, around the Peach Orchard. Having had his own suggestion to Lee concerning a flanking movement to the Confederate right rejected, Longstreet encountered delay upon delay in moving his divisions into place and, when they were finally in the position Lee had wanted them, the situation had changed. The once weak Federal line had been reinforced to the point that the Confederate divisional commanders thought it should not be attacked. There was still no decisive victor on either side. On the 3rd day, General Lee, made a decision to attack the center of the Federal line. Longstreet was against this decision. What made matters worse was that Gen. Meade anticipated Lee's move and prepared against it. Longstreet made one last entreaty to General Lee to call off the attack, but failed. He felt the attack, forever known to history as Pickett's Charge, would fail disastrously, and it did. When Pickett asked Longstreet for permission to advance, all Longstreet could do was nod, probably overcome with emotion from knowing what would happen. 12,000 Southern infantry moved to attack the center. Of these, less than 5,000 would return a few hours later. It was a disaster. Here we have Longstreet writing about Lee and Meade at Gettysburg.

The Confederate army that staggered back from the fight at Gettysburg was physically and spiritually exhausted. At Gettysburg more men actually fought and more men died than in any other battle before or since on North American soil. Meade had carried the day in the most famous battle of the civil war. Autograph Letter Signed Regarding Gettysburg, 1 page, 6.5 x 8.5" May 16, 1901. It is rare to find Longstreet writing about Mead or Gettysburg. Longstreet writes in his hand, in part: "The account of **Gettysburg** in Gen [Name] Life of Meade commanding to hand. I find it very interesting and I thank you much for it. There is no doubt of Genl. Meade's marked ability as a warrior, and scholar. That he overcame Gen. Lee is sufficient guarantee of this, and I would have to say that writer made a mistake on this field..." Here we have Longstreet writing about Gettysburg, the biggest battle of the war, and honorably admitting Meade's abilities, without making any excuses like mentioning Lee's smaller army or shortages of food and ammunition. **Longstreet clearly writes that the his advesary Gen. Mead, who defeated him and Lee at Gettysburg, was a great warrior and General.** Signed "James Longstreet" In excellent condition. Great content.

Inventory No. 11758

\$ 3500-5000



Washington D.C.
May 16th 1901

Gen H. S. Heald
P.O. Box 12

My Dear Sir,

The account of Gettysburg in Gen. Heald's book is a masterpiece of writing.

I find it very interesting and I thank you much for it. There is no doubt of Gen. Meade's marked ability as a warrior and scholar. That he overcame Gen. Lee is sufficient guarantee of this, and I would have to say that writer made a mistake on this field.

Very truly yours,
James Longstreet



Richard Wagner : Signed "Tannhäuser" Musical Quotation

574. WAGNER, RICHARD

German composer. Handwritten Autograph musical quotation signed from Tannhäuser. 1 page. Mounted with a carte-de-visite photograph of Wagner and a provenance note. Nine bars of music on two staves from "Gesang der Pilger aus: Tannhäuser, und der Sängerkrieg auf Wartburg" (the 'Pilgrim's Chorus' from Tannhäuser), Signed "Richard Wagner" Provenance: John Ella (autograph note signed, 'written in my Album and presented to me in Dresden as a memento of my visit & a token of affection').

Wagner's use of the original, longer title for Tannhäuser is an interesting reminder of the work's origin in the fusion of two folk stories. John Ella was a champion of French and German styles of interpretation, particularly through his Musical Union subscription concerts.

Autograph musical quotations of Wagner from that early period are extremely rare. Slightly age toned.

Inventory No. 11865

\$ 17000-28000

