

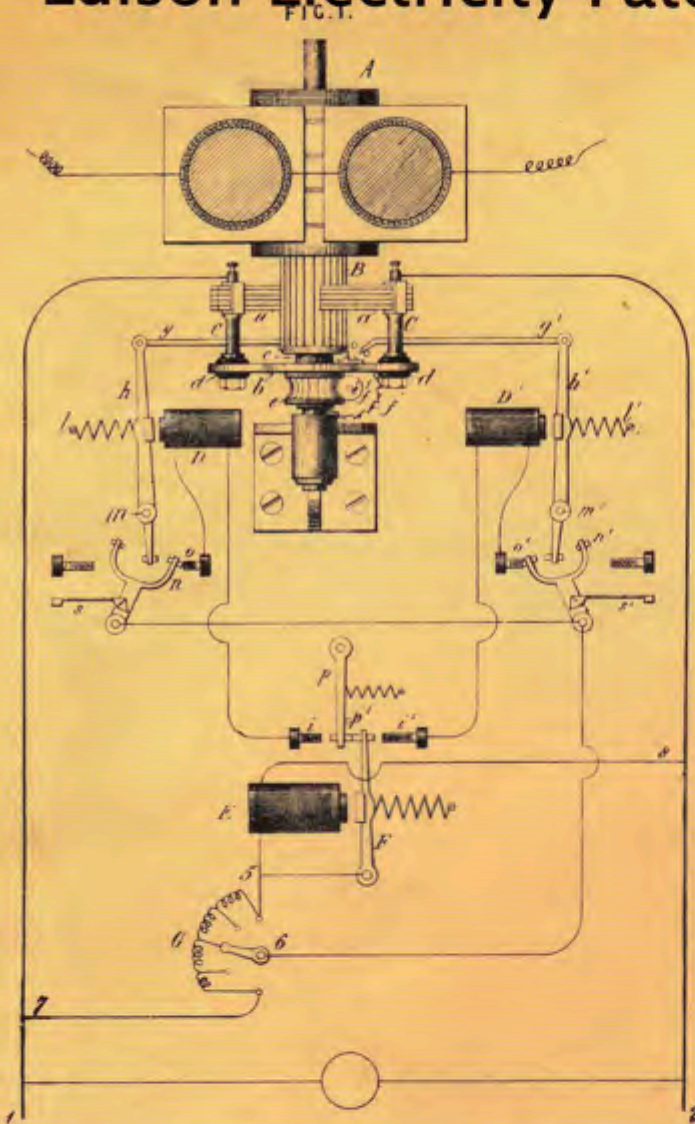
MAX RAMBOD AUCTION

Autograph Letters, Manuscripts, and Historical Documents

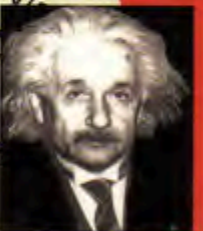
Phone, Fax, Email Auction

CLOSING THURSDAY DECEMBER 7, 2006

Edison Electricity Patent



(Signed) Thomas Alva Edison



my entry
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to pay
cost which
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the affairs of
new of the
into or the

laws of the
of this country

Asincow. *(Signature)*

The Famous JFK & Jackie Honeymoon Typed Letter Signed

48 . KENNEDY, JOHN F.

35th President of the United States. First introduced at a May 1951 Georgetown dinner party, John F. Kennedy and Jacqueline Bouvier saw each other frequently over the next two years. On the morning of September 12, 1953, more than 750 guests filled St. Mary's Church in Newport, Rhode Island to watch as John Kennedy and Jacqueline Bouvier exchanged wedding vows. Some 3,000 spectators tried to get a glimpse of the newlywed. The media dubbed it "The Wedding of the Year." Afterward they traveled to New York to spend the night at the Waldorf Astoria before continuing on to Acapulco, Mexico for a two-week honeymoon. There they stayed at the villa of Don Miguel Aleman, the President of Mexico.

Typed Letter Signed as US senator referring to his wedding and the honeymoon, 1 page, on imprinted "United States Senate" stationery, Washington, undated [ca. 1953]. Writing to his friend "Honorable Price Daniel" [Democratic Senator from Texas], Kennedy graciously relates "Your letter of congratulations and best wishes upon the occasion of our recent wedding was appreciated very much. We have just returned from an extended wedding trip and this is my first opportunity to thank you. Thanks again for your letter and the pleasure it has brought us." Signed "John" At the conclusion of the letter, Kennedy quickly pens "Many Thanks" Single letter docket "W" in the top blank margin, otherwise in excellent condition. Kennedy Letters relating to his wedding are scarce and very desirable.

Inv No. 9772

\$ 2200-2800



W
United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Price:

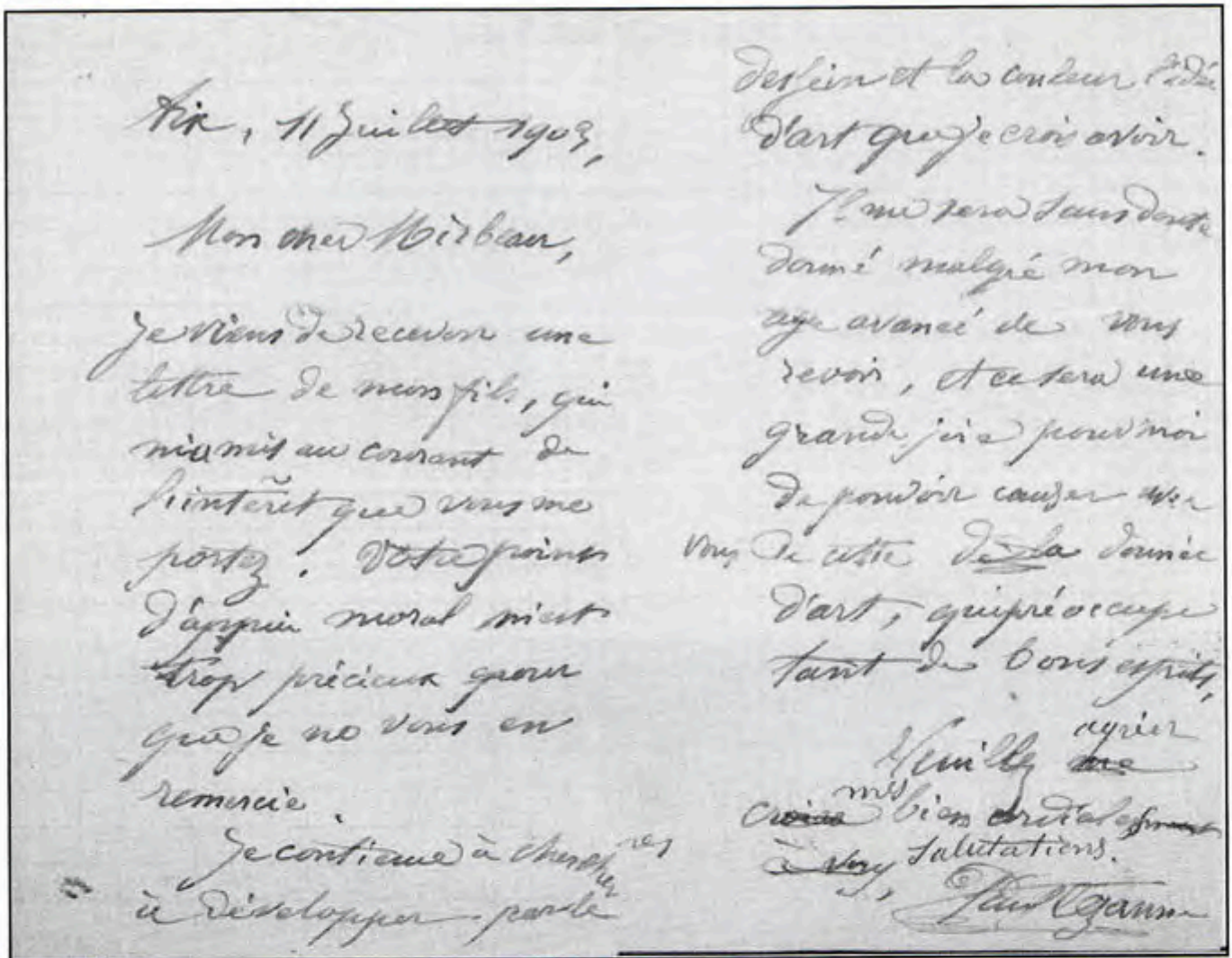
Your letter of congratulations and best wishes upon the occasion of our recent wedding was appreciated very much. We have just returned from an extended wedding trip and this is my first opportunity to thank you.

Thanks again for your letter and the pleasure it has brought us.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

Honorable Price Daniel
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.



Cezanne Art Related Autograph Letter Signed
 "The Idea of Love That I Believe In"

572. CEZANNE, PAUL

A superb and rare two-page autograph letter signed by Paul Cézanne in which he refers to developing "l'idée d'art que je crois avoir" [the idea of art that I believe in]. Written on the first and third sheet of a folded page and dated 11th July 1903. The artist writes to the novelist and art critic Octave Mirbeau, one of the first collectors of Cézanne's paintings. In part, "I have just received a letter from my son who brought me up to date regarding the attention you are paying to my work. Your moral support is too precious to me to go unthanked. I am continuing to try to develop, through design and colour, the idea of art that I believe in. Despite my advanced age, it would be a great joy to see you again and to be able to discuss with you this gift of art which preoccupies so many good minds" In excellent condition.

Inv. No. 12248

\$ 20000-30000

D.H Lawrence discusses the effects "Lady Chatterley's Lover" might have on a sixteen-year-old

610. LAWRENCE, D.H.

An excellent two-page autograph letter signed ("D.H.L.") to Juliette (Huxley) in which he discusses the effects that "Lady Chatterley's Lover" might have on his correspondent's sixteen-year-old son. A fine, wide-ranging letter, written from Florence in Lawrence's highest moral vein. In part, "If (people) were decent enough, they'd come freer, like you. But they aren't honest, most folks. Why do you say I laugh at you? I may laugh at some things about you. I laugh at you when you say 'What if Anthony were sixteen & read this novel? He'd be too bored at 16: but at twenty of course he should read it. Was your mind a sexual blank at sixteen? Is anybody's? and what ails the mind in that respect is that it has nothing to go on, it grinds away in abstraction... But of course I don't laugh at you, nor at your mother either. For absurdities I laugh at everybody, including myself" Lawrence continues, "I've been having a tussle with my novel: publishers, agents etc. in London holding up hands of pious horror... & trying to make me feel disastrously in the wrong... I'm in the midst of the proofs hope to finish them this week. But I still haven't chosen the cover paper. The orders came in very nicely from England. Are you risking a copy, or not?" At the time of writing, Lawrence was on the verge of leaving Italy for the last time, staying only to see "Lady Chatterley's Love" through the press. In very fine condition.

Inv No. 11945

\$ 5000-7000

The vegetable man from
Wiggle sent me his bill again -
39 p.m. - but I wrote & told him
you'd paid it.

Villa Murenda. Scandiceci (Florence)

17 April 1920

Dear Juliette

Had your letter from Wells home. Do
you like staying there? Angthon it's a change for you
from Highgate. - I was so relieved when you said it
was better with you & Julian now, & that something had come
free - I'm so glad. After talking to you & your mother that
evening in such a hurry, I said to Anita. I wish to God
I'd kept my tongue still. Now they'll say I've been making
mischief again. - That has been the almost invariable result
so far. But it's the people's fault. If they were decent enough,
they'd come free, like you. But they aren't honest, most folks.
Why do you say I laugh at you? I may laugh at some things
about you. I laugh at you when you say 'What if Anthony were
sixteen, & read this novel!' He'd be too bored at 16: but at
twenty of course he should read it. Was your mind a sexual blank
at sixteen? Is anybody's? and what ails the mind in that
respect is that it has nothing to go on, it grinds away in abstraction.
So I laugh at you - shall go on laughing when you say: 'What if
Anthony were 16, & read your novel!' - What indeed! - But of course

The Greatest Newspaper Article of All time: Zola's J'Accuse! (I Accuse!) Protesting the Unfair and Anti Semitic Trial of Alfred Dreyfus



690. [ALFRED DREYFUS],
[EMILE ZOLA]

The greatest newspaper article of all time. The article, by Emile Zola, the great French novelist, appeared in a Paris newspaper, L'Aurore (The Dawn) on Thursday, Jan. 13, 1898, "an essential date in the history of journalism," according to historian Jean-Denis Bredin. Written in the form of an open letter to the President of France, the 4,000 word article, entitled J'Accuse! (I Accuse!). No other newspaper article has ever provoked such public debate and controversy or had such an impact on law, justice, and society. It even helped create the state of Israel. Herzl reported on the Dreyfus affair, and became appalled by the vicious anti-Semitism he observed, this



lead him to conclude that Jewish assimilation in Europe was impossible and that the only solution was a Jewish national state. To that effect, he founded the Zionist movement.

The appearance of Zola's article was the most important day of the Dreyfus Affair. The Affair, arose out of the 1894 arrest and conviction for treason of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, a Jewish artillery officer in the French army. Dreyfus received an unfair trial and the conviction was based on false documents and anti semitism. Dreyfus was sentenced to life imprisonment at Devil Island. At the time of the arrest and trial the army officers responsible for the prosecution, blinded by anti-semitism, truly believed Dreyfus was guilty. But by 1896, they knew they had made a mistake. Nevertheless, high-ranking officers and Generals engaged in a gigantic coverup to keep Dreyfus in jail.

Zola's J'Accuse! article was published two days after another court martial had, as part of the coverup, acquitted Esterhazy (the real culprit of the offense for which Dreyfus was being unjustly punished). The article gave a detailed explanation of how Dreyfus had been convicted of a crime he never committed; showed that the real culprit was Esterhazy and blasted his acquittal, revealed the immensity of the coverup, named the officers involved in the coverup, accused the tribunal that convicted Dreyfus.

Zola had two purposes in mind when he wrote his article. First, he hoped to provide the public with a succinct overview of the facts of the Dreyfus case and thereby mobilize public opinion in Dreyfus's favor. Second, he hoped to provoke authorities into criminally prosecuting him for having written the article, so that at his trial new evidence could be produced and made public concerning Dreyfus's innocence and Esterhazy's guilt.

Zola succeeded in both his objectives. As one historian puts it, "Zola ... achieved a miracle." The J'Accuse! article was an instant sensation, electrifying France and stimulating a gradual but inexorable shift in public opinion in favor of Dreyfus. It also brought the Dreyfus case worldwide attention; a respected writer of international renown had accused the French military of enormous wrongs.

Less than three weeks after his article was published Zola was put on trial on a charge of criminal libel. Hundreds of reporters from all over the world covered Zola's criminal trial. The trial judges treated Zola and his attorney shabbily; confusion, disorder, and even fistfights reigned supreme in the courtroom; and at night antisemitic mobs carrying signs saying "Death to Zola" or "Down with the Jews" would smash the windows of Jewish-owned shops in Paris.

Even though the evidence introduced at the trial by the defense made it obvious that Esterhazy, not Dreyfus, was the traitor, and that the military was covering up the truth, Zola was convicted and sentenced to the maximum penalty of a year in jail. To avoid prison, Zola fled to England and lived in exile near London for almost a year. He returned to France in June 1899, shortly after an appellate court reversed Dreyfus' conviction. Zola died in 1902 asphyxiated by fumes. Many historians believe he was murdered by right-wing extremists who killed him for defending Dreyfus. Here is a scarce copy of the original L'Aurore newspaper with its famous headline "J'accuse!" in huge letters across the front page, four pages, 18 x 24" In fair condition with some separations and small losses at folds, early tape reinforcement on reverse, some toning, expected fragility to newsprint, still the paper remains at least 95% intact and can be beautifully displayed.

Inv. No. 12320

\$ 2,500-4,500

ERNEST VAUGHAN

ERNEST VAUGHAN

L'AURORE

Littéraire, Artistique, Sociale

J'ACCUSE...

LETRE AU PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

Par ÉMILE ZOLA

LETRE
A M. FÉLIX FAURE

Président de la République

Monsieur le Président,
Je vous envoie ce journal, qui est le premier d'une série de lettres que j'écris à votre adresse. Elles sont destinées à vous faire connaître ce que je pense de la situation de la France, de la République, de la justice, de la morale, de la patrie.

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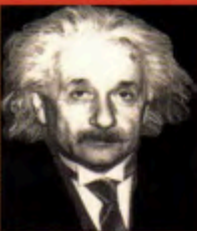
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The Greatest Newspaper Article of All time: Zola's J'Accuse! (I Accuse!)
Protesting the Unfair and Anti Semitic Trial of Alfred Dreyfus



Send them to me
 22 of the I
 to see two of the
 of dear
 your sincerely
 C. Darwin

I am getting together
 a few fossils
 in vertebrae.

I think the Half-Gr. had
 better be killed (not
 killed in the
 get me. —

