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EXTRA INK!

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2019

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Churchill Book Collector specializes in material by and about Sir Winston S. Churchill, who was not just an iconic statesman, but also one of the twentieth century's most prolific and accomplished writers, earning the Nobel Prize in Literature.

We also offer noteworthy first and collectible editions by other authors ranging from Xenophon to T. E. Lawrence, spanning exploration and empire to twentieth century literature.

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Our full inventory, including detailed descriptions and multiple images of each item we offer, may be searched on our website:

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CHURCHILL BOOK COLLECTOR

Among the 40 items herein you will find the signatures of 167 distinguished individuals, including Nobel prize winners, Pulitzer prize winners, prime ministers, presidents, a surfeit of sirs and other titular honorifics, generals, admirals, air marshals, sculptors, painters, novelists, cartoonists, historians, journalists, poets, composers, and architects.

The items in which you will find these signatures are nearly as diverse as the signers. This catalogue includes books, correspondence, and ephemera, the latter ranging from dinner menus to contract negotiations to encaenia programmes.

The commonality among the diverse items in this catalogue is the “extra ink” – the indelible mark of a human hand beyond what was merely printed or typed. Each item features at least one autograph signature, sometimes more than just one signature, and often more than just a signature - ranging from inscriptions to hand-corrections to holograph letters.

All 40 items are new to our inventory. They span the breadth of the twentieth century, with publication dates from 1899 to 2007. Given our specialty, of course Winston S. Churchill figures prominently, but he is in good company, both myriad and manifold.

Catalogue items appear chronologically, by publication date. In the tables below and opposite, we specify by whom each item is signed.



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<i>Items 1 - 6</i>	<i>Prime Minister Sir Winston S. Churchill</i>
<i>Item 7</i>	<i>Brigadier General Bernard Freyberg 1st Baron Freyberg and Brigadier General Arthur Asquith</i>
<i>Item 8</i>	<i>Winifred Austen, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin 1st Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, Edward Bawden, Max Beerhohm, Hilaire Belloc, Arnold Bennett, Reginald Berkeley, Laurence Binyon, Oswald Birley, Edmund Blunden, Sir Muirhead Bone, Robert Bridges, Arthur Briscoe, Sir David Young Cameron, Bliss Carman, G. K. Chesterton, Prime Minister Sir Winston S. Churchill, Sir George Clausen, Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau, Sir Arthur Stockdale Cope, A. E. Coppard, Edward Gordon Craig, Thomas Hamilton Crawford, Eric Fitch Daghlish, W. H. Davies, Walter de la Mare, Frank Dobson, John Drinkwater, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII, later Prince Edward Duke of Windsor), Sir Jacob Epstein, J. R. G. Exley, John Galsworthy, David Garnett, Merik Gertler, Eric Gill, Stephen Gooden, William Lee Hankey, Aldous Huxley, Storm Jameson, F. Tennyson Jesse, Augustus John, Sheila Kaye-Smith, Margaret Kennedy, Eric Kennington, Rudyard Kipling, Dame Laura Knight, Charles Lamb, Sir John Lavery, A. K. Lawrence, Clare Leighton, Sir William Llewellyn, Prime Minister David Lloyd George 1st Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor, Sir David Low, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, James McBey, H. C. McNeile, Sarah Gertrude Millin, Gilbert Murray, John Nash, Paul Nash, Sir Henry Newbolt, Sir William Nicholson, Sir William Orpen, Sir Bernard Partridge, "Poy" (Percy Fearon), Eric Ravilious, Charles Ricketts, David Robertson, W. Heath Robinson, Sir William Rothenstein, Albert Rutherston, Vita Sackville-West, Randolph Schwabe, Eric A. Shepherd, Sir Frank Short, Dame Edith Sitwell, "Snaffles" (Charles Johnson Payne), Matthew Smith, Sir Stanley Spencer, Sir J. C. Squire, Philip Wilson Steer, Sidney Conrad Strube, Henry Tonks, Edward Wadsworth, William Walcot, Edgar Wallace, Sir Hugh Walpole, Dame Rebecca West, Sir P. G. Wodehouse, and Humbert Wolfe</i>

Item 9

Captain James Humphrey Cotton Minchin and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII, later Prince Edward Duke of Windsor)

Item 10

Field Marshal Alan Brooke 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, Sir Arnold Bax, Laurence Binyon, Charles Bathurst 1st Viscount Bledisloe, John Buchan 1st Baron Tweedsmuir, George Earl Buckle, Stanley Buckmaster 1st Viscount Buckmaster, Alexander Cambridge 1st Earl of Athlone, H. E. Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Admiral of the Fleet Ernie Chatfield 1st Baron Chatfield, Group Captain Leonard Cheshire Baron Cheshire, Clementine Churchill Baroness Spencer-Churchill, Prime Minister Sir Winston S. Churchill, Admiral Andrew Cunningham 1st Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, Air Chief Marshal Hugh Dowding 1st Baron Dowding of Bentley Priory, William Ebor (Temple) Archbishop of York, Sir Warren Fisher, Captain Edward FitzRoy, Baron Georg Franckenstein, Brigadier General Bernard Freyberg 1st Baron Freyberg, Frederick Goodenough, Sir Walter W. Greg, John Scott Haldane, Colonel Maurice Hankey 1st Baron Hankey, Arthur Henderson, Prime Minister Édouard Herriot, Archibald V. Hill, Sir George Hill, Samuel Hoare 1st Viscount Templewood, Brigadier General Alexander Hore-Ruthven 1st Earl of Gowrie, Sir Edwin Lutyens, John William Mackail, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, Sir Charles Mallet, Sir Henry Miers, Admiral Louis Mountbatten 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Albert F. Pollard, John Reith 1st Baron Reith, Walter Runciman 1st Viscount Runciman of Doxford, Sir John Russell, Air Marshal Sir John Salmond, Arthur Salter 1st Baron Salter, Herbert Samuel 1st Viscount Samuel, Sir Owen Seaman, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Somerville, Edward Stanley 17th Earl of Derby, Air Chief Marshal Arthur Tedder 1st Baron Tedder, Admiral of the Fleet John Tovey 1st Baron Tovey, President Harry S. Truman, William Tyrell 1st Baron Tyrrell

Item 11

Eric Kennington

Item 12

Prime Minister Sir Winston S. Churchill

Item 13

Robert Frost

Item 14

Sir Edward Marsh

Item 15

Prime Minister Sir Winston S. Churchill

Item 16

Robert E. Sherwood

Item 17

Yousuf Karsh

Item 18

Robert Frost

Item 19

Prime Minister Sir Winston S. Churchill

Item 20

René Étiemble and Yassu Gauclère

Item 21

Ray Bradbury

Item 22

Charles Eade

Item 23

Prime Minister Sir Winston S. Churchill and Sir Douglas Bader

Item 24

Brigadier Sir John Smyth, 1st Baronet

Item 25

Field Marshal Harold Alexander, 1st Earl Alexander of Tunis

Item 26

Trumbull Higgins

Item 27

General Curtis E. LeMay and MacKinlay Kantor

Item 28

Randolph S. Churchill

Item 29

Ray Bradbury and Joseph Mugnaini

Item 30

Seamus Heaney

Item 31

Billy Collins

Item 32

Orson Scott Card

Item 33

Winston S. Churchill

Item 34

Sir Richard Langworth

Item 35

Doris Kearns Goodwin

Item 36

Winston S. Churchill

Item 37

Sir Martin Gilbert and Sir Richard Langworth

Item 38

Colonel Richard D. Humphreys and Brigadier General James F. Lawrence

Item 39

Mary Soames, Baroness Soames

Item 40

Sir Martin Gilbert

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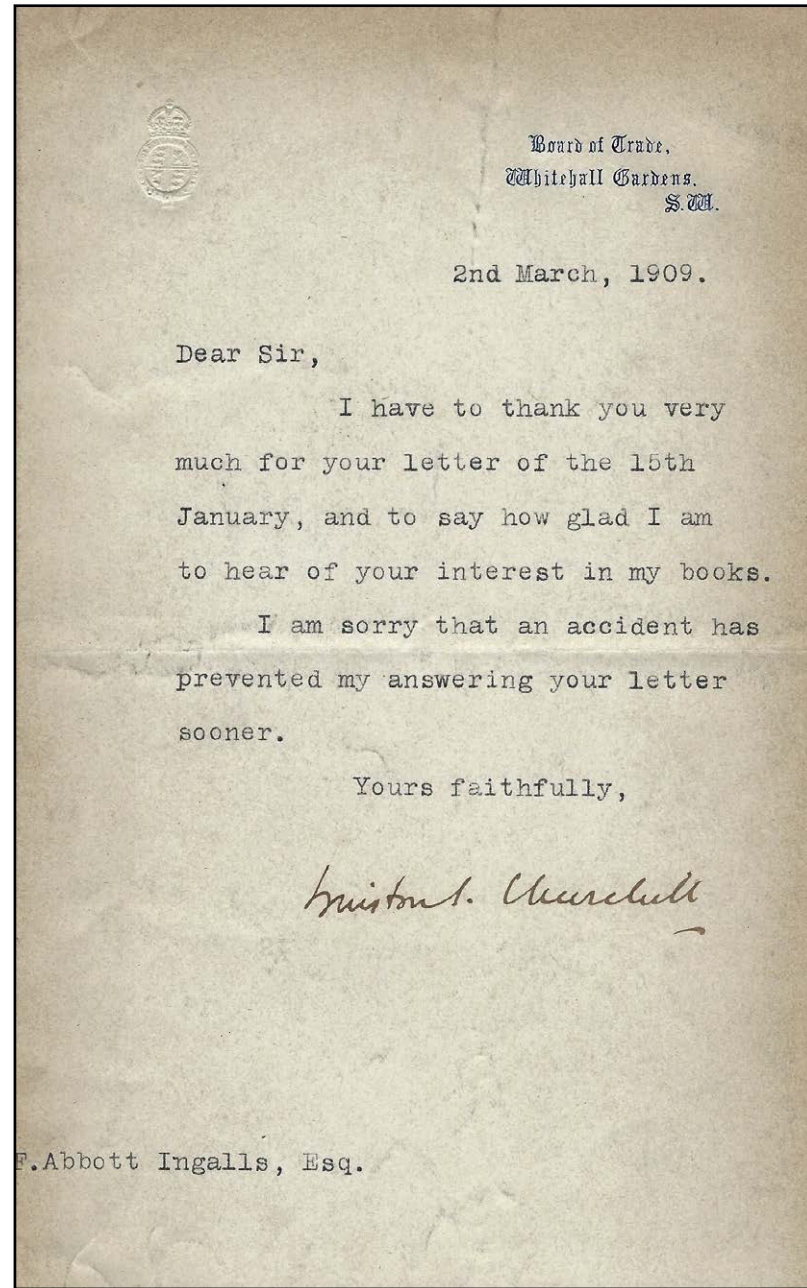
1

The River War, An Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan
With a signed 1909 letter from Churchill on his Board of Trade stationery
Winston S. Churchill
Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1899

This is a two-volume, first edition, first printing set of Churchill's second published work, unrestored in the original publisher's bindings. This set is noteworthy for a tipped-in, typed, signed 1909 letter on Churchill's "Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W." stationery dated "2nd March, 1909."

The letter reads: "Dear Sir, I have to thank you very much for your letter of the 15th January, and to say how glad I am to hear of your interest in my books. I am sorry that an accident has prevented my answering your letter sooner. Yours, Faithfully," Churchill signed the letter below the typed valedictory: "Winston S. Churchill". Typed reference at the lower left indicates that the recipient was "F. Abbott Ingalls, Esq."

Francis Abbot Ingalls I (1858-1928) was an heir (by marriage) to the Houghtaling tea fortune. Abbott was also the father of Laura Houghtaling Ingalls (1893-1967). Laura was just 15 when Churchill signed this letter to her father. She would become a celebrity aviatrix and Harmon Trophy winner before becoming a Nazi sympathizer and vocal anti-Semite. Laura was arrested in 1939 for violating White House airspace in order to drop anti-Lend Lease pamphlets and again in 1941 for being a paid German agent. She was unrepentant after a 20-month incarceration, castigating the Normandy landings as "unholy" in light of the Nazi "fight for independence of Europe— independence from the Jews". Her later attempts to receive a presidential pardon were rebuffed. By contrast, Francis Abbot Ingalls' namesake son would serve as an officer in both the First and Second World Wars and marry a granddaughter of J.P. Morgan.

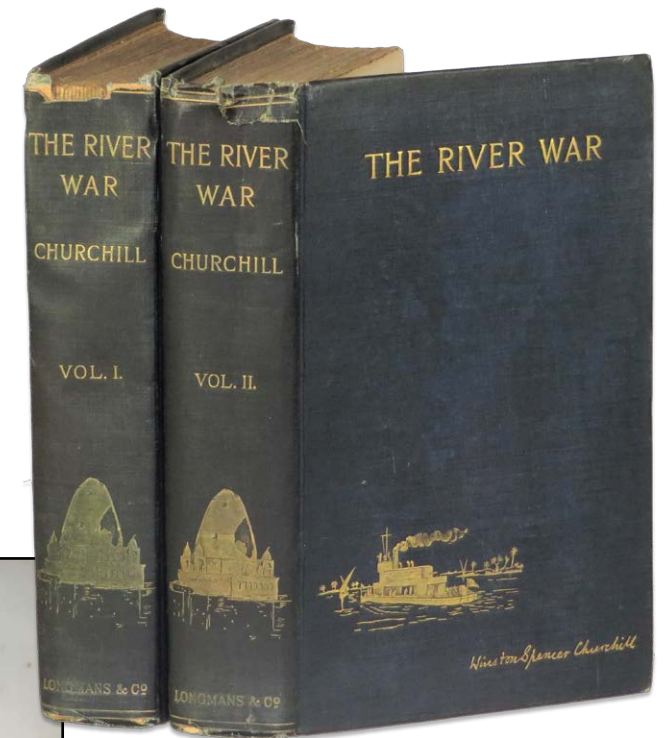
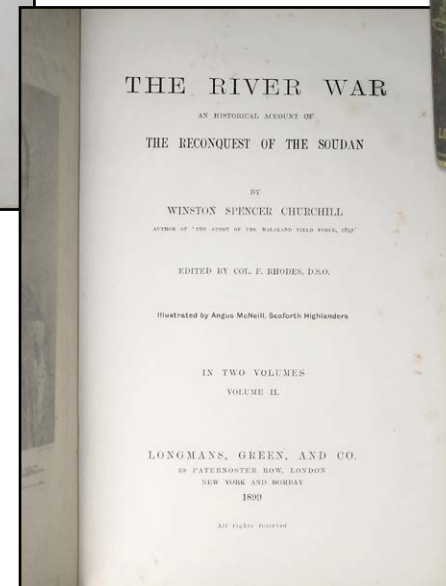
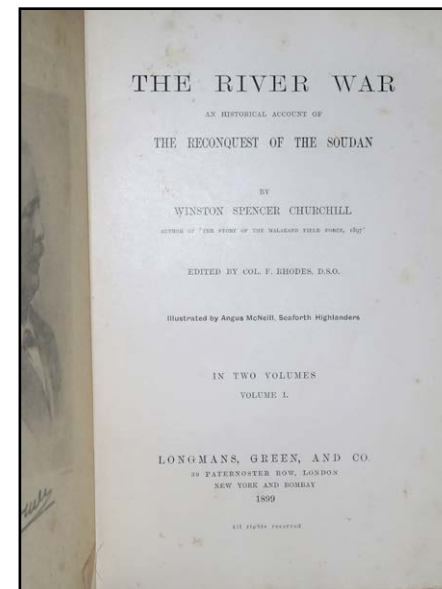


All of this was still years in the future when Churchill signed this letter to Francis Abbot Ingalls. Churchill assumed his first Cabinet post – President of the Board of Trade – at the age of 34 in April of 1908. In February 1910 he became Home Secretary. Letters on his Board of Trade stationery are scarce. This letter is typed on a single panel of stationery vertically folded to form four, 8 x 5 inch (20.3 x 12.7 cm) panels. The top of the blank rear panel is tipped onto the black recto of the Volume I front free endpaper, which is separated from the binding and is chipped along the edges. The letter is clearly integral to, and long accompanying the volumes, but nonetheless able to be separately mounted and framed. The letter is complete with no loss or tears. It has a single horizontal fold, from original posting, and is toned, particularly to the extremities. Though the letter is not definitive on the subject, its attachment to the books and Churchill's reference to "interest in my books" leads to the reasonable conclusion that the books and letter are related and belong together.

The books are complete and unrestored, but showing age and wear. We grade condition as only good plus. The illustrated cloth bindings remain square and tight, though dulled with light overall wear to extremities and significant wear to the spine ends, which are chipped to a maximum .5 inch (1.3 cm) depth at the spine heads with lesser fraying at the heels. Appearance and condition support the conclusion that this is a lifelong mated set. The contents remain respectably bright, with only light, intermittent spotting. We find no signs of previous ownership beyond Churchill's letter. All of the extensive maps and plans are intact, as are the frontispiece portraits with their original tissue guards. The black endpapers are present, though the Vol. I front free endpaper and Vol. II rear free endpaper are both loose.

Notably, the first edition is the only unabridged edition to this day. In 1902 Churchill (then a new Member of Parliament) revised and abridged his text, excising much of his criticism of Kitchener for political reasons. All of the many subsequent editions of *The River War* are based on this 1902 abridged and revised text. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A2.1.b, Woods/ICS A2(a.1), Langworth p.29 [CBC #004815]

\$4,750 USD



2

A "Confidential" 5 April 1904 holograph letter on Blenheim Palace stationery from a 29-year-old Winston S. Churchill to Manchester Free Trade League Chairman Tom Garnett, scheming to secure Churchill's re-election to Parliament as he prepared to defect from the Conservative Party

Confidential. 5 Ap 1904

Blenheim Palace.

Dear Mr. Garnett,

The proposal was made to me by Mr. Lamb, the President of the Liberal Association of the Central Division, & was to the effect that I should be nominated by the Free Trade League as a non-party Free Trade candidate; but that the Liberal party in the division should view my candidature

with favour, declare at first that they would not oppose me, & in the end bring the whole resources of their organization to my assistance. Mr. Lamb was also in a position to say that no Labour opposition would be forthcoming. I thought this suggestion well worth consideration & have in consequence

taken no further steps to press matters in regard to Central Sheffield or Central Birmingham, both of wh places have tendered me similar non-party invitations. Will you also consider whether in the event of my challenge to the Oldham Conservative Association resulting in

a by election after the Easter recess, the Free Trade League, in the absence of any other Free Trade candidate, would support my candidature.

Yours sincerely,
Winston Churchill

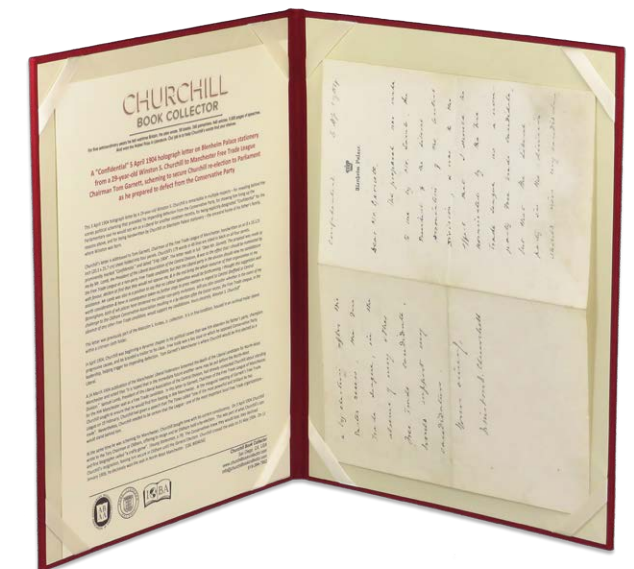
This 5 April 1904 holograph letter by a 29-year-old Winston S. Churchill is remarkable in multiple respects – for revealing behind-the-scenes political scheming that preceded his impending defection from the Conservative Party, for showing him lining up the Parliamentary seat he would not win as a Liberal for another nineteen months, for being explicitly designated “Confidential” for the reasons above, and for being handwritten by Churchill on Blenheim Palace stationery – the ancestral home of his father’s family, where Winston was born.

Churchill’s letter is addressed to Tom Garnett, Chairman of the Free Trade League of Manchester, handwritten on an 8 x 10.125 inch (20.3 x 25.7 cm) sheet folded into four panels. Churchill’s 179 words in 49 lines are inked in black on all four panels, prominently marked “Confidential.” and dated “5 Ap 1904”. The letter reads in full: “Dear Mr. Garnett, The proposal was made to me by Mr. Lamb, the President of the Liberal Association of the Central Division, & was to the effect that I should be nominated by the Free Trade League as a non-party Free Trade candidate; but that the Liberal party in the division should view my candidature with favour, declare at first that they would not oppose me, & in the end bring the whole resources of their organization to my assistance. Mr Lamb was also in a position to say that no Labour opposition would be forthcoming. I thought this suggestion well worth consideration & have in consequence taken no further steps to press matters in regard to Central Sheffield or Central Birmingham, both of wh places have tendered me similar non-party invitations. Will you also consider whether in the event of my challenge to the Oldham Conservative Association resulting in a by election after the Easter recess, the Free Trade League, in the absence of any other Free Trade candidate, would support my candidature. Yours sincerely, Winston S. Churchill” This letter was previously part of the Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr. collection. It is in fine condition, housed in an archival mylar sleeve within a crimson cloth folder.

In April 1904, Churchill was beginning a dynamic chapter in his political career that saw him abandon his father’s party, champion progressive causes, and be branded a traitor to his class. Free trade was a key issue on which he opposed Conservative Party leadership, helping trigger his impending defection. Tom Garnett’s Manchester is where Churchill would be first elected as a Liberal. A 24 March 1904 publication of the Manchester Liberal Federation lamented the death of the Liberal candidate for North-West Manchester and noted that “it is hoped that in the immediate future another name may be put before the North-West Division.” Samuel Lamb, President of the Liberal Association of the Central Division, had already contacted Churchill about standing for the NW Manchester seat as a Free Trade candidate.

In this letter to Garnett, Chairman of the Free Trade League of Manchester, Churchill sought to ensure that he would find firm footing in NW Manchester. At the inaugural meeting of Garnett’s Free Trade League on 19 February, Churchill had given a speech that *The Times* called “one of the most powerful and brilliant he has made”. Nevertheless, Churchill needed to be certain that the League - one of the most important local Free Trade organizations - would stand behind him. At the same time he was scheming for Manchester, Churchill bought time with his current constituency. On 3 April 1904 Churchill wrote to the Tory Chairman at Oldham, offering to resign and let Oldham hold a by-election. This was part of what Churchill’s son and first biographer called “a crafty game”. (*Young Statesman*, p.78) The Conservatives knew they would lose; they declined Churchill’s resignation, leaving him secure in Oldham until the General Election. Churchill crossed the aisle on 31 May 1904. On 13 January 1906, he decisively won the seat in North-West Manchester. [CBC #004656]

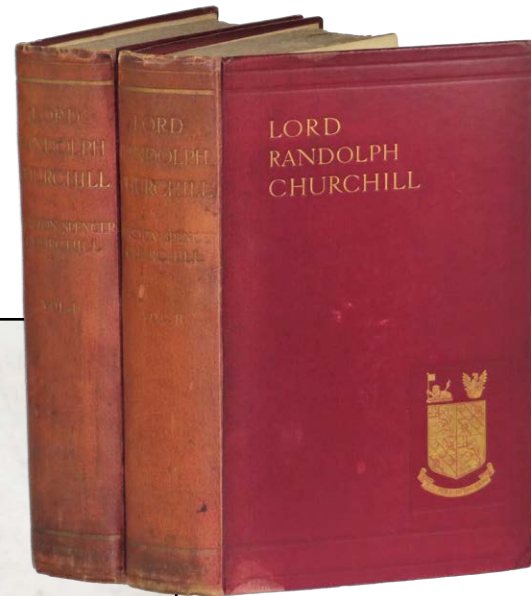
\$14,500 USD



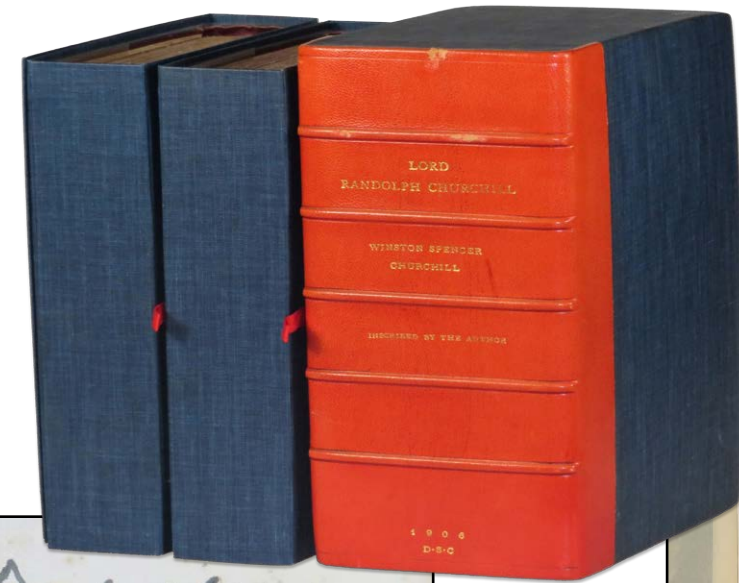
3 Lord Randolph Churchill
A presentation set gratefully inscribed in the year of publication to the man who successfully guided Churchill's first campaign as a Liberal
 Winston S. Churchill
Macmillan and Company, London, 1906

This first edition presentation set of *Lord Randolph Churchill*, Winston Churchill's biography of his father, features a remarkable eight-line inscription to the man who guided Churchill's successful first campaign as a Liberal. In black ink in eight lines on the front free endpaper, Churchill wrote: "F. Burn | from | Winston S. Churchill | As a memento of the great | Free Trade victory won in | Manchester 13 Jan 1906, & | in recognition of his share | in that good work."

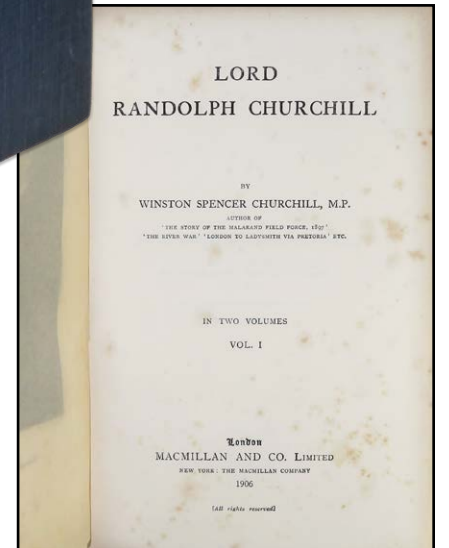
The set's virtue resides more in testifying to the associations and machinations of Churchill's early Parliamentary career than in condition. The volumes are good overall, unrestored and sound despite aesthetic flaws. Each volume is housed in a blue cloth chemise nested within a custom quarter leather slipcase. The bindings show toning and soiling. The contents show intermittent spotting throughout, endemic to the edition. The Volume I front hinge is mildly shaken, with the mull fully intact beneath a partial, cosmetic split to the endpapers. Burn signed the Volume II front free endpaper and further inked "Fred Burn | from the author" on the blank recto preceding the half title. The quarter leather slipcase spine is modestly worn and sunned.



F. Burn
 from
 Winston S. Churchill
 As a memento of the great
 Free Trade victory won in
 Manchester 13 Jan 1906
 in recognition of his share
 in that good work.



Fred Burn
 from the author



Fred Burn's (1860-1930) obituary remembered him as "one of the most successful... among the professional [Liberal] party workers in the North of England." Indeed, "Mr. Burn's... political activity included the organization of the Liberal campaign against Mr. Winston Churchill when he was a Conservative candidate at Oldham." Churchill lost the July 1899 Oldham by-election – his first attempt at Parliament. Half a decade later, Churchill turned for help to the same shrewd Liberal party fixer who had thwarted him. In 1903 Burn was named Secretary of the Manchester Liberal Federation (MLF). In 1904 the Liberal candidate for North-West Manchester died and the MLF noted that "it is hoped that in the immediate future another name may be put before the North-West Division." It would be Churchill.

On 31 May, 1904, Churchill left his father's Conservative Party, crossing the aisle to become a Liberal, beginning a dynamic chapter in his political career that saw him champion progressive causes and branded a traitor to his class. On 2 January 1906 he published his two-volume biography of his father. Immediately thereafter, he campaigned for eight days in North-West Manchester, hoping to win his first election as a Liberal. Churchill's party defection was on the minds of the voters. His father's history was much on his own mind. "...I have changed my Party... I am proud of it. When I think of all... Lord Randolph Churchill gave to... the Conservative Party and the ungrateful way he was treated... I am delighted that circumstances have enabled me to break with them..."

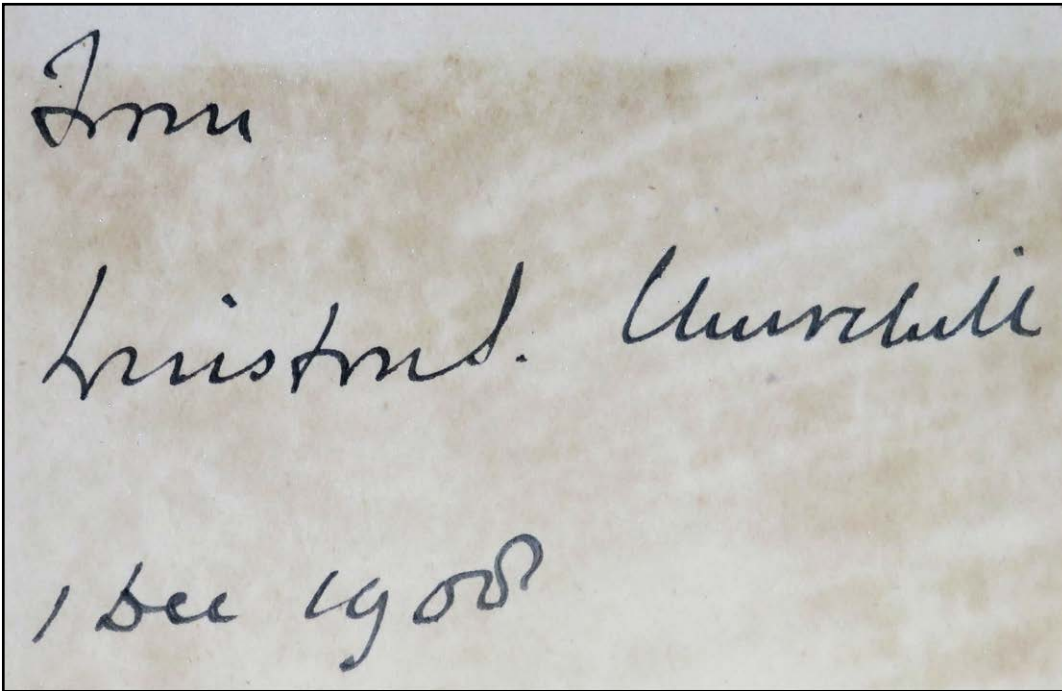
Burn helped balance electoral scales in Churchill's favor, guiding both local party organization and Churchill himself. The Churchill Archives Centre holds dozens of letters from Burn to Churchill, spanning before Churchill's defection from the Conservatives to the 1921 death of Churchill's mother. During Churchill's initial transition to the Liberal Party, Burn was a constant source of information and guidance, some of which was minutely prescriptive. Many of Burn's letters are responses to direct inquiries from Churchill. In a three-page 15 July 1904 letter, Burn explained the Constitution and organization of the Manchester Liberal Federation and how it functioned in relation to Liberal party politics, including Party organization, political propaganda, and finance. Burn advised Churchill in all three categories in granular detail.

Burn was a lynchpin to Churchill's success and Churchill's success was critical to the Liberals. On 13 January 1906 Churchill won the traditionally Conservative seat by a majority of 1,241 in an electorate of 10,000. "His efforts... helped... other Liberal candidates to overturn Conservative seats" in what became a Liberal landslide. [CBC #004791]

\$11,500 USD

4

My African Journey
Signed and dated by Churchill in the month of publication
to Churchill's fellow Cabinet member and then-Colonial Secretary
Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, 1st Marquess of Crewe
 Winston S. Churchill
Hodder and Stoughton, London, 1908



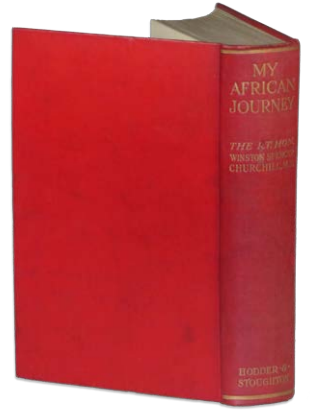
This rare prize is the British first edition of *My African Journey*, signed and dated by Winston S. Churchill upon publication. Three lines in black ink on the front free endpaper read: "From | Winston S. Churchill | 1 Dec 1908". Publication was 30 November 1908. An armorial bookplate affixed to the front pastedown testifies that this copy belonged to the Marquess of Crewe, Churchill's fellow Cabinet member when this copy was signed.

Confirming the age and originality of the bookplate, the ghosted outline of the bookplate is clearly visible amid transfer browning to the signed front free endpaper. Condition of this copy would be noteworthy even without the inscription. The distinctive illustrated red cloth binding remains square and tight with sharp corners and only trivial hints of shelf wear to extremities. We note minor overall soiling. Shelf presentation is impressive for the edition, with only slight spine toning. The contents are bright with a crisp feel. Modest spotting is intermittent, primarily confined to blank inner margins, heavier only to first and final leaves. All 61 photographs and three maps are intact, including the frontispiece and tissue cover.

Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, 1st Marquess of Crewe (1858-1945) both inherited his father's title and "shared his father's Liberalism". His father's death in 1885 put him in the House of Lords as Baron Houghton, where he was made a Liberal whip. The death of his first wife in 1887 sidelined his political career. Like Churchill, he supported Home Rule, which led to his 1892 return to politics as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1894, a year before the Liberals fell from power, the third Baron Crewe died and Baron Houghton succeeded to the Crewe estates and became Earl of Crewe. From the beginning of Campbell-Bannerman's premiership, "Crewe became a pivotal figure in Liberal governments from 1905-1916".



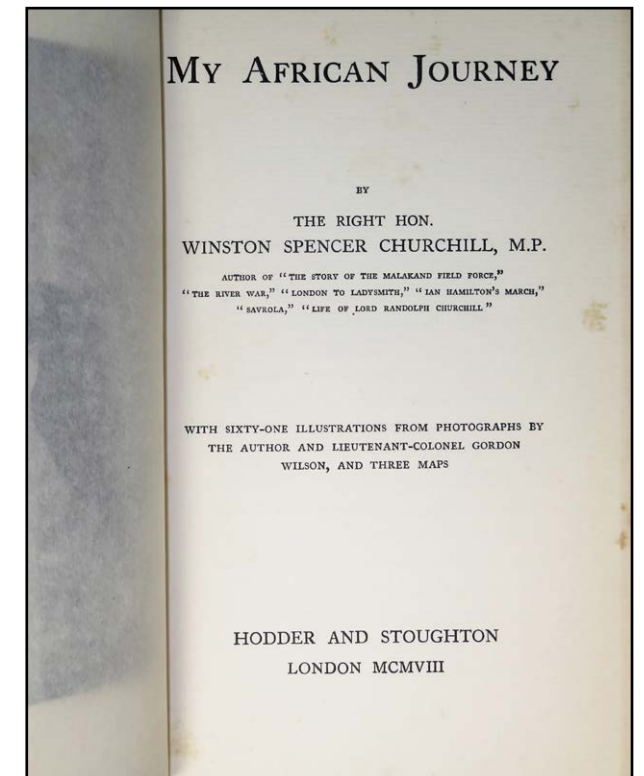
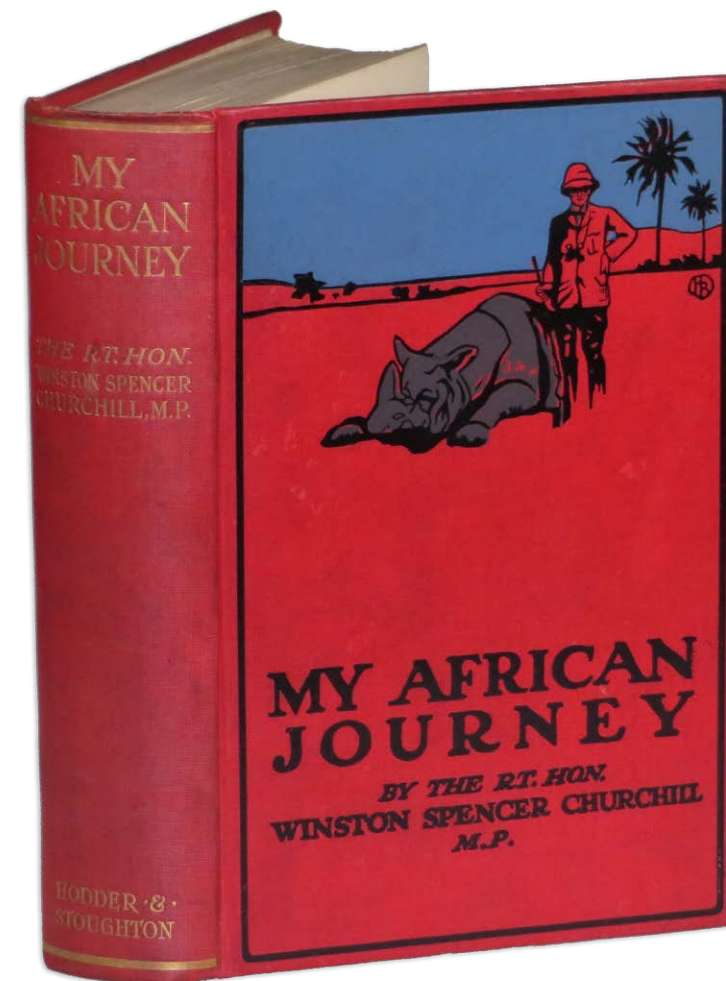
Crewe enjoyed the trust of both Campbell-Bannerman and his successor, Asquith, to whom Crewe was "principal political aide and confidant... during the eight years of his premiership". Crewe thus served in Cabinets alongside a young Winston Churchill, who first joined the Cabinet in 1908, the same year that he published *My African Journey*. Fittingly, in 1908 Crewe succeeded Lord Elgin as Colonial Secretary; Churchill wrote his travelogue on Britain's possessions in East Africa while he was serving as Elgin's Undersecretary of State for the Colonies. Crewe was made a Marquess in 1911. Though Asquith's departure from office "virtually ended his career as a national politician" Crewe later served as ambassador to France, spent ten weeks in the Cabinet of Ramsay MacDonald, and led independent Liberals in the House of Lords from 1936 to the end of 1944.



In the summer of 1907 Churchill left England for five months, making his way after working stops in southern Europe to Africa for "a tour of the east African domains." In early November, Churchill would kill a rhinoceros, the basis of the striking illustration on the front cover of the British first edition of his eventual book. By now a seasoned and financially shrewd author, Churchill arranged to profit doubly from the trip, first by serializing articles in *The Strand Magazine* and then by publishing a book based substantially upon them. In November 1908 Hodder and Stoughton published *My African Journey* as a book, which was a substantial 10,000 words longer than the serialized articles.

The British first edition is striking, with a vivid red binding and a prominent front cover bearing a woodcut illustration in blue, grey, and black of Churchill with his bagged white rhinoceros. The red cloth spine proved exceptionally vulnerable to sunning and the lovely books seem to have attracted handling, making wear and soiling the norm. Spotting is also endemic. Bright and clean copies are scarce, signed copies exceptionally scarce. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A27.1, Woods/ICS A12(aa), Langworth p.81 [CBC #004946]

\$18,000 USD



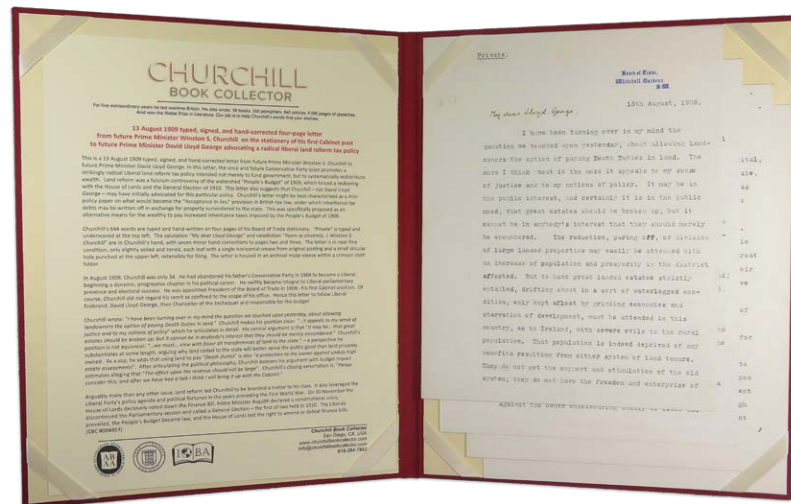
5

13 August 1909 typed, signed, and hand-corrected four-page letter from future Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill on the stationery of his first Cabinet post to future Prime Minister David Lloyd George advocating a radical liberal land reform tax policy

This is a 13 August 1909 typed, signed, and hand-corrected letter from future Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill to future Prime Minister David Lloyd George. In this letter, the once and future Conservative Party scion promotes a strikingly radical Liberal land reform tax policy intended not merely to fund government, but to systematically redistribute wealth. Land reform was a fulcrum controversy of the watershed "People's Budget" of 1909, which forced a reckoning with the House of Lords and the General Election of 1910. This letter also suggests that Churchill – not David Lloyd George – may have initially advocated for this particular policy.

Churchill's letter might be best characterized as a mini policy paper on what would become the "Acceptance in lieu" provision in British tax law, under which inheritance tax debts may be written off in exchange for property surrendered to the state. This was specifically proposed as an alternative means for the wealthy to pay increased inheritance taxes imposed by the People's Budget of 1909.

Churchill's 644 words are typed and hand-written on four pages of his Board of Trade stationery. "Private" is typed and underscored at the top left. The salutation "My dear Lloyd George" and valediction "Yours vy sincerely. | Winston S. Churchill" are in Churchill's hand, with seven minor hand-corrections to pages two and three. The letter is in near-fine condition, only slightly soiled and toned, each leaf with a single horizontal crease from original posting and a small circular hole punched at the upper left, ostensibly for filing. The letter is housed in an archival mylar sleeve within a crimson cloth folder.

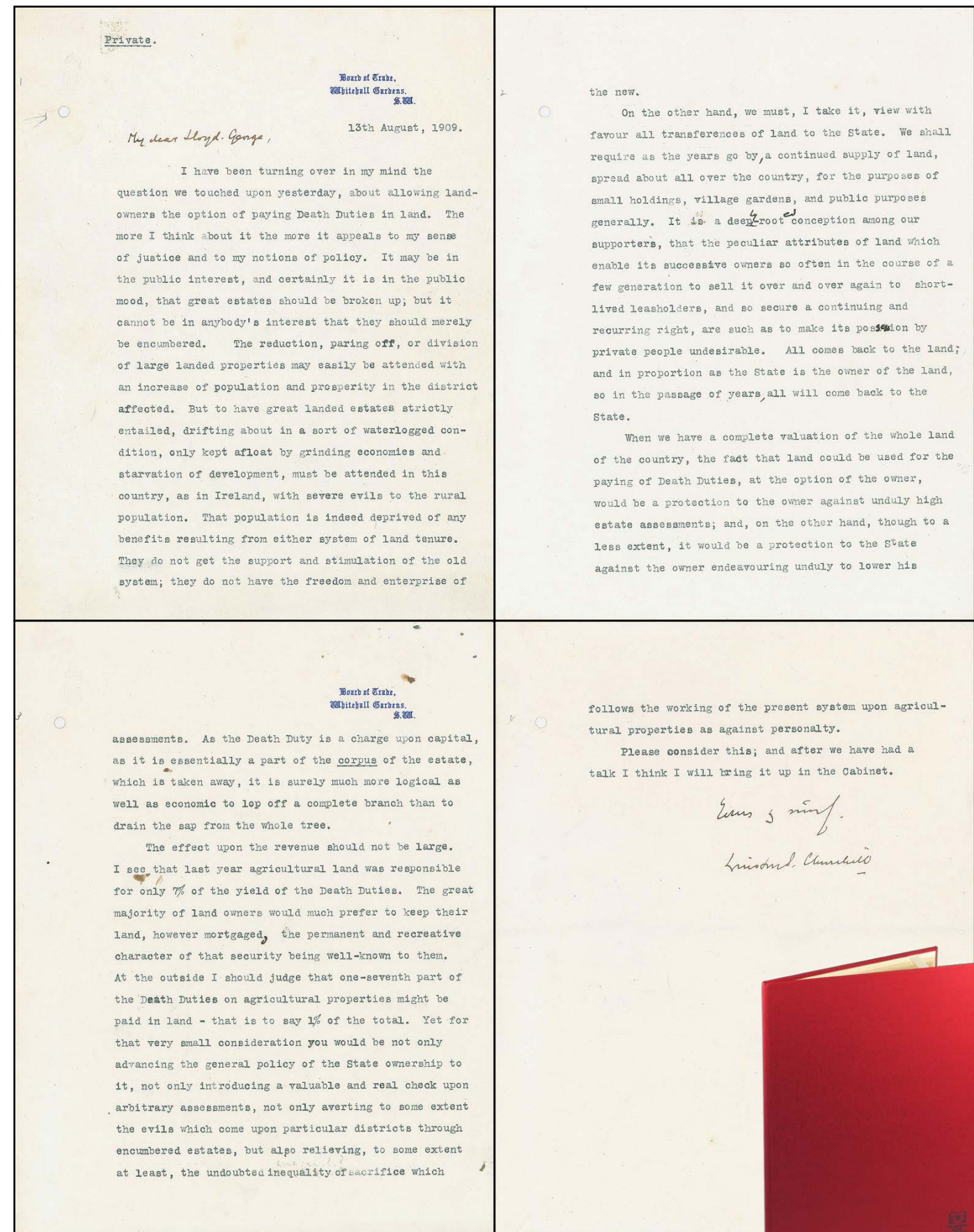


In August 1909, Churchill was only 34. He had abandoned his father's Conservative Party in 1904 to become a Liberal, beginning a dynamic, progressive chapter in his political career. He swiftly became integral to Liberal parliamentary presence and electoral success. He was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1908 - his first Cabinet position. Of course, Churchill did not regard his remit as confined to the scope of his office. Hence this letter to fellow Liberal firebrand, David Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer and responsible for the budget.

Churchill wrote: "I have been turning over in my mind the question we touched upon yesterday, about allowing landowners the option of paying Death Duties in land." Churchill makes his position clear: "...it appeals to my sense of justice and to my notions of policy" which he articulates in detail. His central argument is that "It may be... that great estates should be broken up; but it cannot be in anybody's interest that they should be merely encumbered." Churchill's position is not equivocal: "...we must... view with favor all transferences of land to the state." – a perspective he substantiates at some length, arguing why land ceded to the state will better serve the public good than land privately owned. As a sop, he adds that using land to pay "Death Duties" is also "a protection to the owner against unduly high estate assessments". After articulating the political philosophy, Churchill bolsters his argument with budget impact estimates alleging that "The effect upon the revenue should not be large". Churchill's closing exhortation is: "Please consider this; and after we have had a talk I think I will bring it up with the Cabinet."

Arguably more than any other issue, land reform led Churchill to be branded a traitor to his class. It also leveraged the Liberal Party's policy agenda and political fortunes in the years preceding the First World War. On 30 November the House of Lords decisively voted down the Finance Bill. Prime Minister Asquith declared a constitutional crisis, discontinued the Parliamentary session and called a General Election – the first of two held in 1910. The Liberals prevailed, the People's Budget became law, and the House of Lords lost the right to amend or defeat finance bills. [CBC #004957]

\$11,500 USD



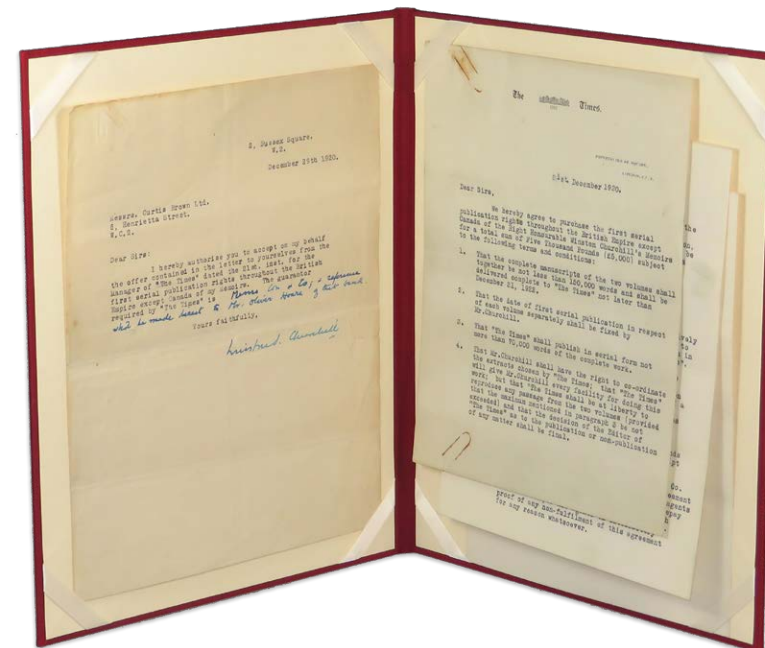
6

Signed and annotated 29 December 1920 typed letter from Winston S. Churchill to his literary agent, Curtis Brown, authorizing serialization of Churchill's history of the First World War by *The Times*, accompanied by a 21 December 1920 letter from *The Times* setting forth the terms and conditions of the agreement

This signed and annotated 29 December 1920 typed letter from Winston S. Churchill to Curtis Brown authorized serialization by *The Times* of Churchill's history of the First World War. An accompanying 21 December 1920 letter from *The Times* specifies the agreement's terms and conditions. The two letters are notable in several respects: for demonstrating Churchill's drive to justify his First World War role; for showing his engagement in his literary endeavors despite the press of political affairs; for attesting to the lucrative impact of his literary work, and; for marking the successful beginning of a representational relationship which continues to this day.

Churchill first engaged Albert Curtis Brown (1886-1945) for *The World Crisis*, driving a hard bargain; Brown would earn his 10 per cent commission only if royalties exceeded £15,000. (*No More Champagne: Churchill and His Money*, pp.126-127) It proved a good deal for Brown; the agency he founded still bears his name and still represents Churchill family intellectual property assets, also working closely with the Sir Winston Churchill Archive Trust. While "there were few writers of importance who were not Curtis Brown clients at some point in their careers" (ODNB), few Brown clients could claim the stature – both popular and literary – to which Churchill eventually rose.

Churchill's letter to Brown comprises 81 words in 16 lines typed and handwritten on the recto of a single sheet. The typed address - "2, Sussex Square. W.2." – was owned by Churchill from late 1919 until early 1925. He resided there until his move to 11 Downing Street as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Dated "December 29th 1920", the letter authorizes Brown to "accept on my behalf the offer contained in the letter to yourselves from the Manager of 'The Times' dated the 21st... for the first serial publication rights... of my Memoirs." Two final lines (17 words) inked in blue in Churchill's hand specify "the guarantor required by 'The Times'". Churchill signed the letter in the same blue ink.



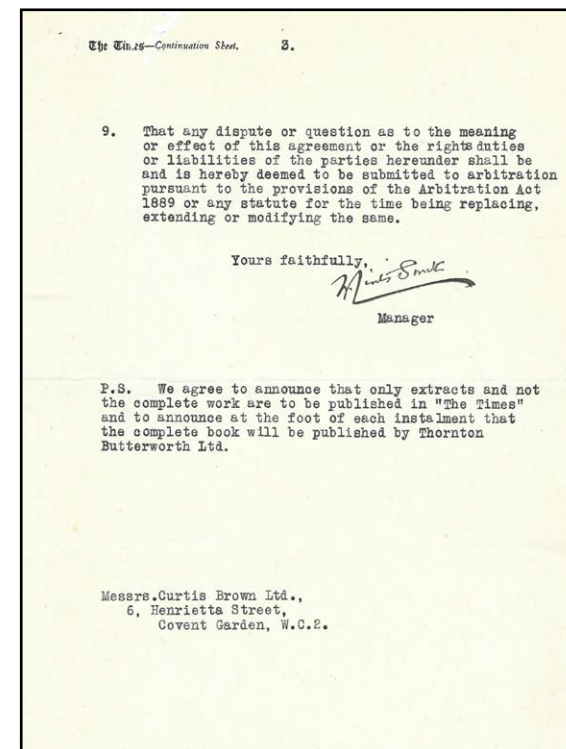
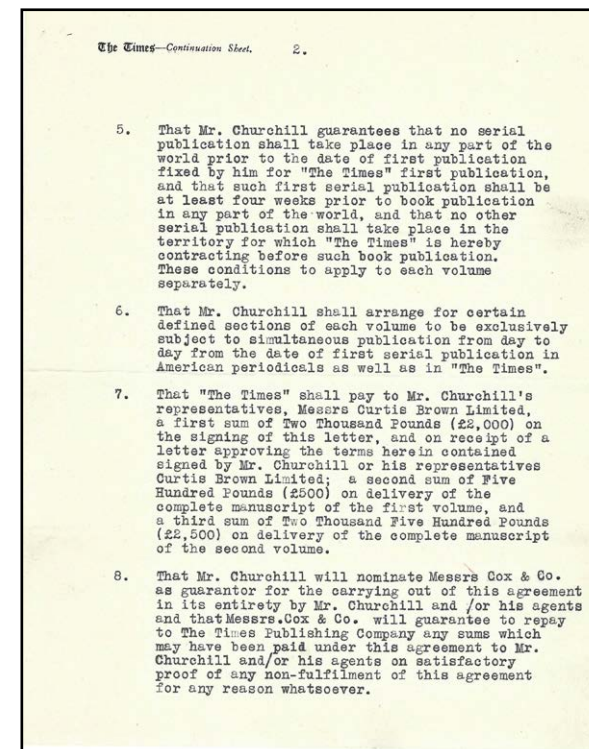
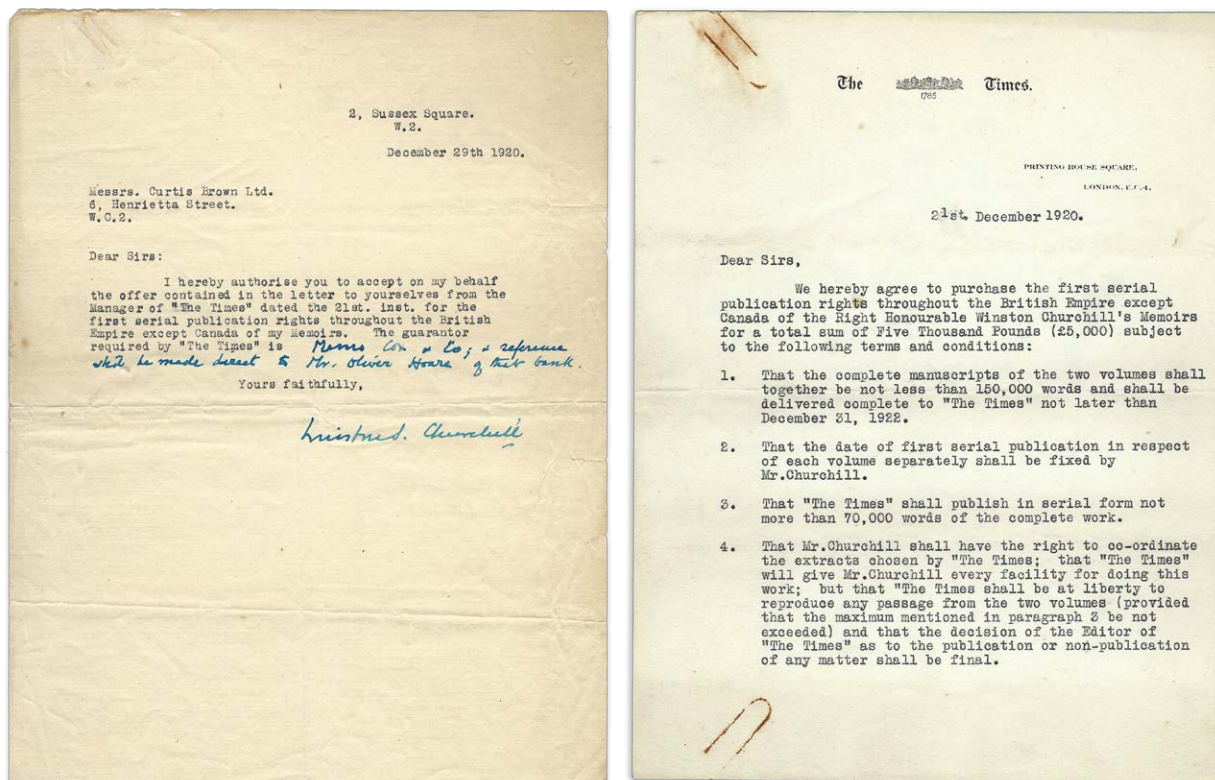
The letter Churchill references is typed on the rectos of three pages of *The Times* stationery, is signed by the Manager of *The Times*, and enumerates nine separate "terms and conditions" under which *The Times* agrees "to purchase the first serial publication rights throughout the British Empire except Canada of the Right Honourable Winston Churchill's Memoirs for a total sum of Five Thousand Pounds..." The nine points (and a post script) specify details ranging from how many words will be published in serial form, to publication logistics, to payment.

Churchill's affirmative authorization to Brown was immediately consequential: Point "7." specifies payments, including "Two Thousand Pounds (£2,000) on the signing of this letter approving the terms herein by Mr. Churchill or his representatives". Interestingly, *The Times* letter specifies "the two volumes" of the work. Churchill's history of the First World War, *The World Crisis*, eventually ran to six volumes published between 1923 and 1931.

WWI nearly cost Churchill both his political career and his corporeal life. First Lord of the Admiralty from 1911 until 1915, after the Dardanelles disaster, Churchill was scapegoated and forced to resign. He spent political exile as a lieutenant colonel of a battalion in the trenches. Before war's end, Churchill was exonerated and rejoined the Government, but the stigma lingered, providing more than just literary and financial compulsion to write his history.

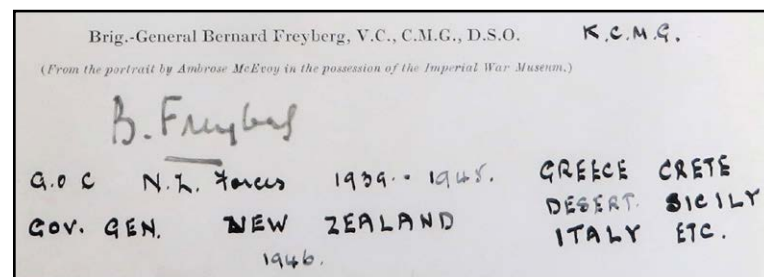
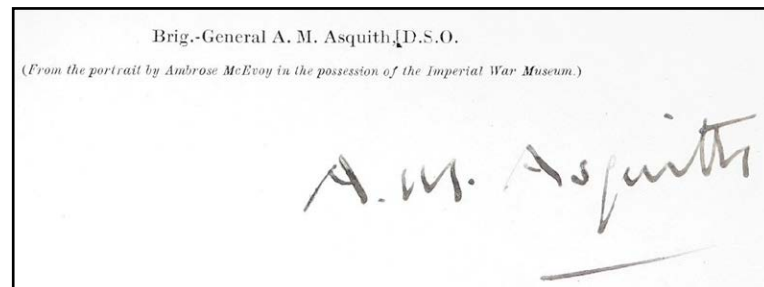
Both letters are in very good minus condition, housed in archival mylar sleeves within a crimson cloth folder. Churchill's signed letter to Brown shows folds, minor edgewear, and small closed tears along the right edge. *The Times* three-page terms and conditions letter shows paperclip rust stains at the head and foot of the first page and minor loss at the head of the third page. These letters were previously part of the Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr. collection. [CBC# 004942]

\$6,500 USD



7 The Royal Naval Division Signed by Brigadier General Bernard Freyberg 1st Baron Freyberg and Brigadier General A. M. Asquith Douglas Jerrold with an Introduction by the Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill Hutchinson, London, 1923

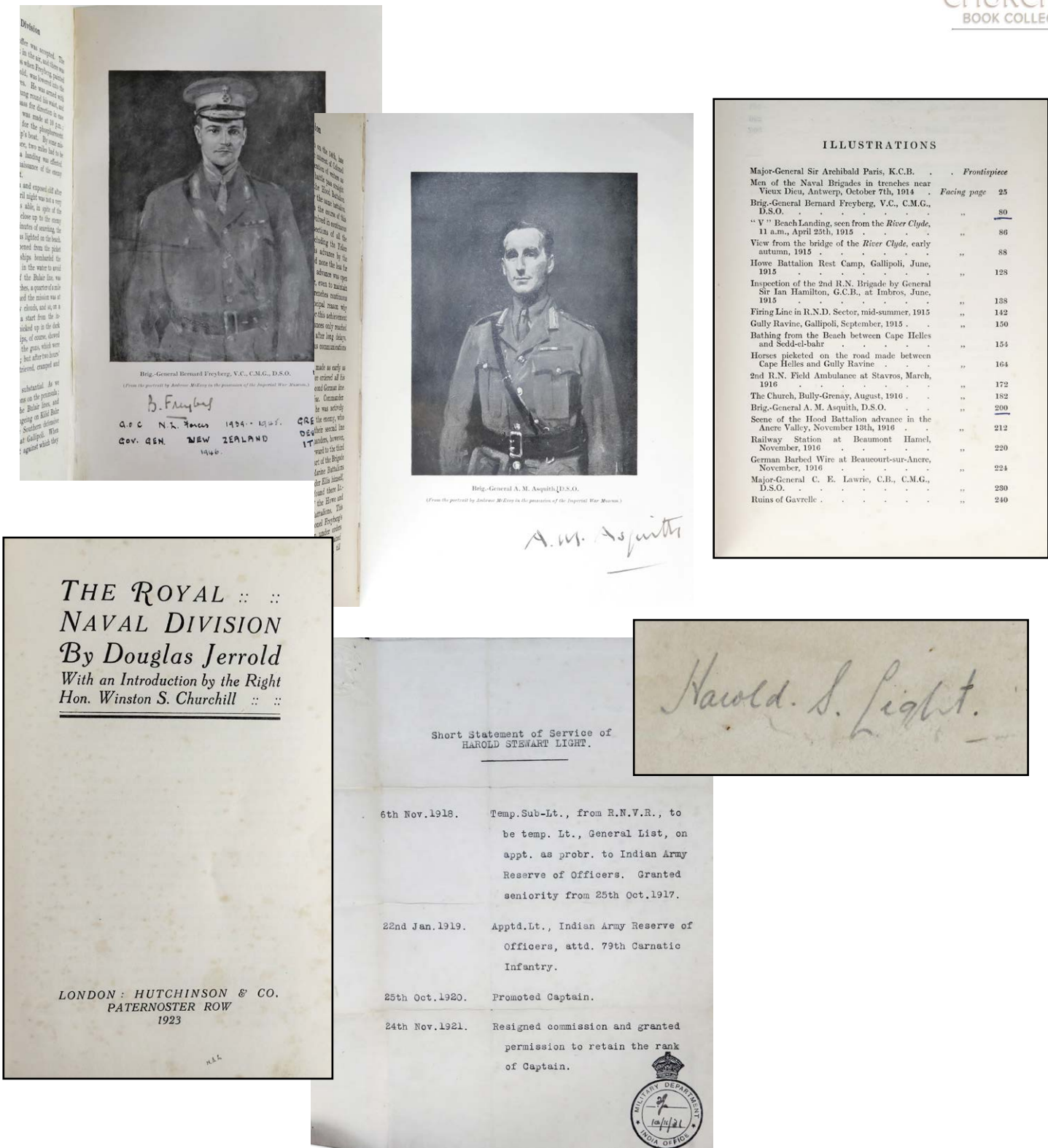
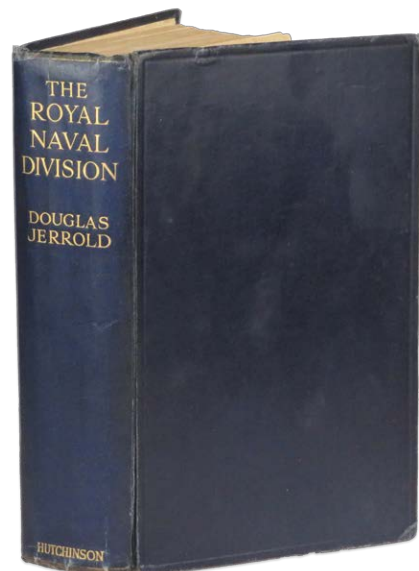
This first edition, first printing of *The Royal Naval Division* by Douglas Jerrold with a substantial, nine-page Introduction by Winston S. Churchill is signed by Brigadier-General Bernard Cyril Freyberg 1st Baron Freyberg and Brigadier-General Arthur Melland Asquith. Of note, both men are specifically highlighted by Churchill in his introduction. "...Asquith and Freyberg, rose from Sub-Lieutenants to Brigadier-Generals across a succession of battlefields on which they gained every distinction prized by fighting men and sustained between them more than a dozen wounds."



Freyberg and Asquith each signed below their portraits, located at pages 80 and 200. Below Freyberg's portrait is additionally inked his Second World War service record. Affixed to the rear pastedown on "India Office Military Department" stationery hand-dated "10/11/31" is a typed "Short Statement of Service of HAROLD STEWART LIGHT" spanning November 1918 to November 1921, when he resigned his commission as a Captain. Light also wrote his name "Harold S. Light" on the upper front pastedown.

A. M. Asquith (1883-1939), the son of Prime Minister H. H. Asquith, joined the Royal Navy at the onset of WWI. He survived the Siege of Antwerp and at Gallipoli was awarded the Distinguished Service Order which he later earned two more times on the Western Front. In December 1917 he was badly wounded, prompting return to Britain and amputation of his leg and forcing his military retirement. Lieutenant-General Lord Bernard Freyberg (1889-1963) was the youngest general in the British Army during WWI and by the war's end one of the most highly decorated soldiers. His service at Gallipoli and the Western Front earned him three Distinguished Service Orders and the Victoria Cross. After his WWII command of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force he was knighted and served as Governor General of New Zealand. Churchill called him "the Salamander" for his ability to endure enemy fire.

This book presents the history of the Royal Naval Division that fought at Antwerp in 1914 and Gallipoli in 1915 before transfer to the British Army as the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division. From the first pages the book seeks to dispel "Legend" that the division was "hurriedly formed... and thrown into Antwerp without any realization of its inadequacy" and "faultily trained... to take a premature share in the Gallipoli campaign" (p.1). The same year that *The Royal Naval Division* was published, Churchill published the first volume of his own WWI history – *The World Crisis* – in part to dispel misconceptions about his role in the Gallipoli disaster as First Lord of the Admiralty, for which he was scapegoated and forced to resign. *The Royal Naval Division* concludes with a harbinger of the Second World War to come: "...the Naval Division will live as a memory, only to be rekindled when, in another great crisis, old traditions are awakened and the familiar battlegrounds of the British people echo again to the noise and rumour of war." (p.329) Much the same could be said of Churchill, fated to return to the Admiralty and to war in September, 1939.

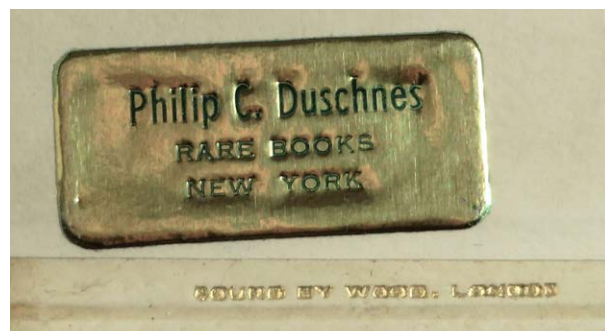
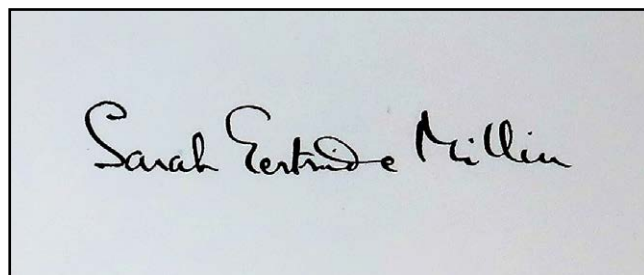
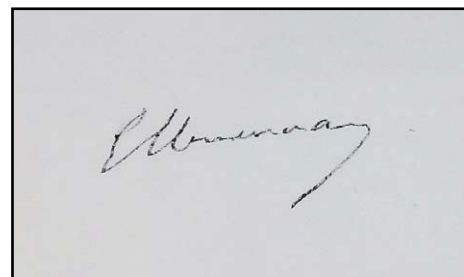
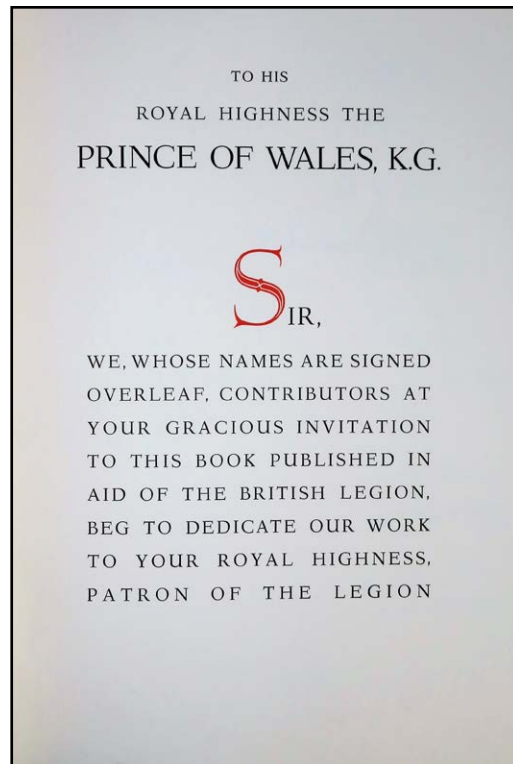
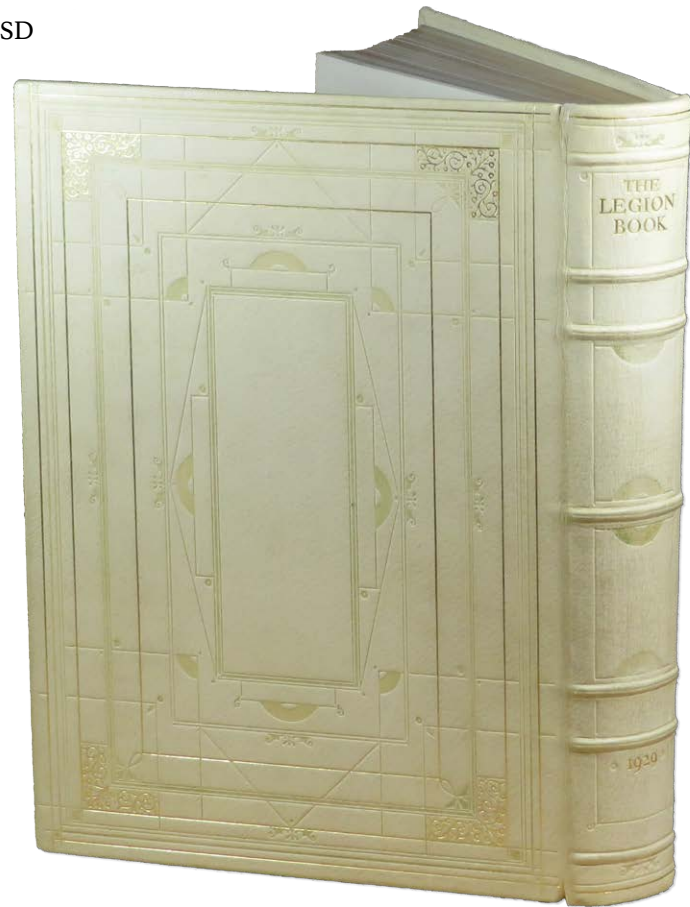


This signed copy is in good condition, showing some age and wear but nonetheless presentable, intact, and unrestored. The navy blue cloth binding is square and tight, with rich, unfaded color and bright spine gilt. We note moderate wear to extremities, and some wrinkling to the spine. The binding is protected beneath a removable, clear mylar cover. The contents are mildly toned with intermittent spotting most pronounced at the title page and pages adjacent to maps and illustrations. All eight folding maps are present, with a previous owner's tape repair to the margin of one map. In the list of Illustrations, the page locations of Freyberg's and Asquith's signed portraits are neatly underlined in ink. Bibliographic reference: Cohen B30, Woods Bio [CBC #004843]

\$750 USD

This unusually fine example is hand numbered "68" on the limitation page. Careful collation confirms 90 signatures – all contributing artists, three British Prime Ministers – David Lloyd George, Stanley Baldwin, and Ramsay MacDonald – and French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau. The tally is five prime ministers counting Churchill, who signed as a contributor, but became prime minister in 1940. As stated at the end of the contents: "There are five pages of contributors' signatures following the Dedication, one page opposite Collotype No. 3 and one page opposite Collotype No. 20." The Prince of Wales signed on the blank verso of the Dedication. The binding is nearly flawless, with virtually no wear and only trivial hints of soiling and minimal handling. The contents are bright and clean, with no spotting. Superlative condition owes to the presence of the original felt-lined cloth clamshell case, with a discreet, inked "No.68" on the upper front cover. The case shows modest scuffing and light wear to extremities. Laid in the case is an original description of this book by noted New York bookseller Philip C. Duschnes, who died in 1970. His tiny gilt sticker is affixed to the lower rear pastedown. Bibliographic reference: Cohen B38.1, Woods B12(a). [CBC # 004713]

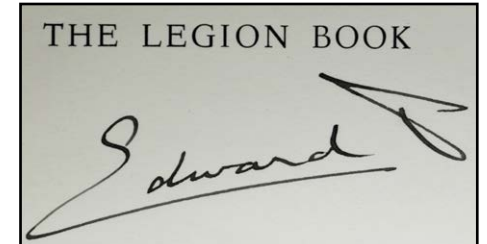
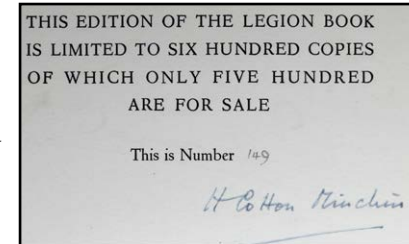
\$18,000 USD



9 The Legion Book

#149 of 500 copies issued thus signed by the editor, this copy being extraordinary for also featuring the signature of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII), the sponsor of the volume and patron of the Legion
 Various (dozens of contributing authors and artists),
 Edited by Captain James Humphrey Cotton Minchin
 Privately printed by The Curwen Press for H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, London, 1929

The Legion Book was published as an appreciation of the British Legion and their support for ex-Service men and their families. This is copy #149 of the limited issue of the first edition, noteworthy for being signed not only by the Editor, but also by the volume's sponsor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII and, after abdication, the Duke of Windsor).



The text and illustrations were contributed by a stunning constellation of dozens of leading lights in British literature and arts. The Prince of Wales took a personal interest in the preparation and sale proceeds were dedicated to the British Legion. Among the many notable writers who contributed were Hilaire Belloc, G.K. Chesterton, Winston Churchill, Aldous Huxley, Rudyard Kipling, Vita Sackville-West, Hugh Walpole, and P.G. Wodehouse. Artists contributing illustrations included Edward Bawden, Eric Gill, Augustus John, Eric Kennington, Clare Leighton, William Nicholson, Eric Ravilious, and William Rothenstein. The book was edited by James Humphrey Cotton Minchin (1894-1966), a WWI veteran of the Cameronians and the Royal Flying Corps.

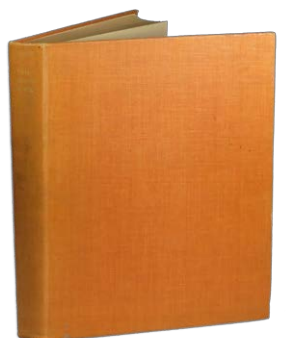
Trade editions ran to multiple printings and are common. But there was also a 600-copy limited issue of the first edition. The first 100 of these were elaborately bound, signed by 90 luminaries, and reserved by the Prince of Wales, in his gift (See Item #8 in this catalogue). The remaining 500 copies of the limited issue were numbered and signed by the Editor. Although they were bound in cloth, like the trade issue, they are considerably larger in size – 12.875 x 10 inches (32.7 x 25.4 cm) versus the trade edition's 11.5 x 9.25 inches (29.2 x 23.5 cm). Moreover, the cloth of the 500 limited issue copies signed by the editor is an entirely different orange-tan color rather than deep maroon of the trade issue.

Exceptionally, this particular copy, #149 of the 500, is also signed by The Prince of Wales as "Edward. P." Condition of this unusual copy is very good overall. The cloth binding is square and tight with mild scuffing and soiling and light wear to extremities. The contents are clean. We note no previous ownership marks. The top edge gilt remains bright. The untrimmed fore and bottom edges are clean apart from mild age-toning. Spotting is trivial, confined to just a few scattered spots within and on the bottom edge of the text block.

The First World War is often eclipsed by the conflagrations of the latter part of the twentieth century, notably the Second World War and Cold War. But it was the First World War that truly stunned civilization, ushering an age of inconceivable carnage and industrialized brutality. When war came in August 1914, prevailing sentiment held that the conflict would be decisive and short. "You will be home before the leaves have fallen from the trees," Kaiser Wilhelm assured his troops leaving for the front. More than four extraordinarily bloody years followed, lasting until the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918. In his own history of WWI, Winston Churchill wrote: "Overwhelming populations, unlimited resources, measureless sacrifice... could not prevail for fifty months..."

The British Empire alone suffered more than 900,000 dead and two million wounded. At the end of WWI, the pension for a totally disabled man was only 30 shillings a week and no claim could be made seven years after discharge. In May 1921 several ex-servicemen's organizations were amalgamated to form the Royal British Legion. Thereafter, the Legion actively involved itself with employment and pensions for both able and disabled ex-servicemen or their dependents. The Legion Book was commissioned by the Legion's patron, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. Sale proceeds were dedicated to the Legion. Bibliographic reference: Cohen B38.1, Woods B12(a). [CBC # 004959]

\$1,150 USD

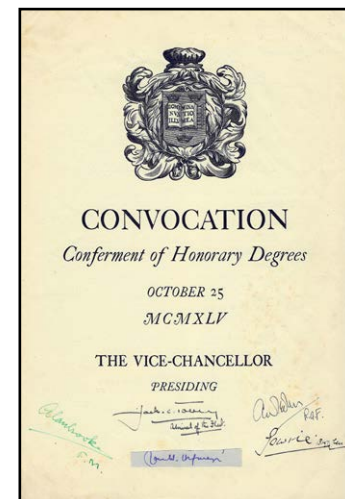
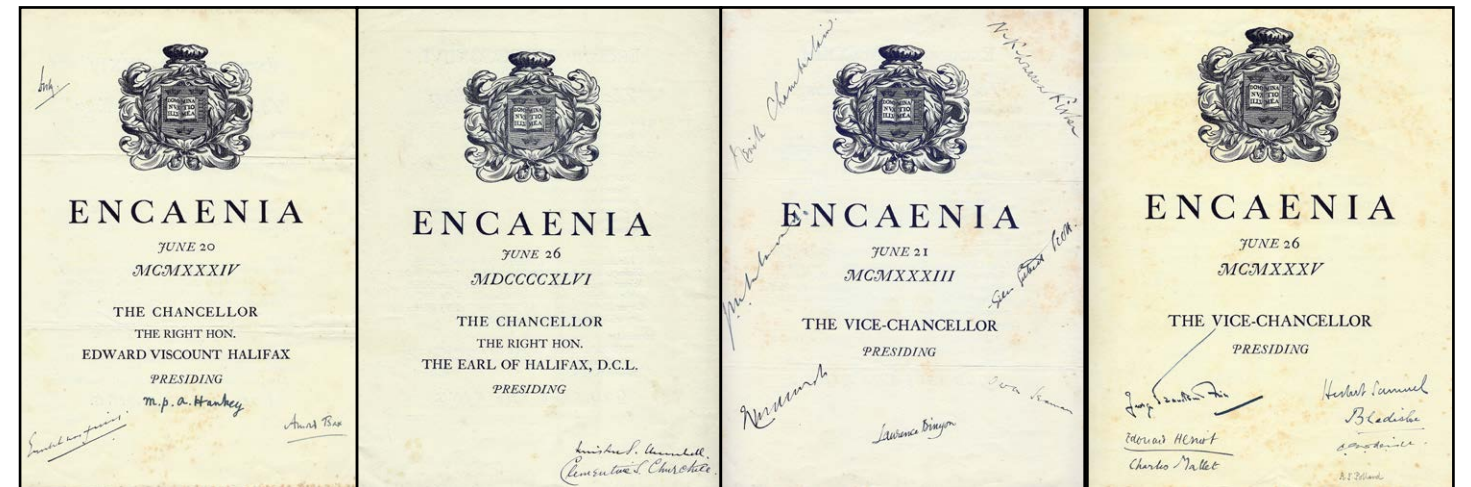


10

A unique collection of Oxford University Encaenia programmes spanning 1932 to 1984 and signed by 53 distinguished honorees including Prime Ministers Winston S. Churchill, Neville Chamberlain, and Harold Macmillan, and President Harry S. Truman, with accompanying correspondence archive

This remarkable, truly unique collection of Oxford Encaenia programs features signatures of 53 distinguished honorees collected over half a century spanning 1932 to 1984. Signatures include those of Prime Ministers Winston Churchill, Neville Chamberlain, and Harold Macmillan, President Harry S. Truman, three Nobel Prize winners, House Speakers and Party Leaders, scholars and war heroes, poets and architects, and such quintessentially British figures as the first Director-General of the BBC, the editor of *Punch*, and the designer of London's iconic red phone booth.

These signatures were collected by Lewis Frewer, a meticulous collector who was noted in 1946 for "probably the finest collection of modern autographs in Oxford." This Oxford Encaenia portion of his collection includes 12 signed programs and 35 additional items, chiefly correspondence from signatories or their staff related to securing many of the signatures herein. Condition of the signed Encaenia varies from near fine to only fair. Programs handled by a limited number of people, such as those signed by the Churchills and Harry Truman, are in very good condition, bright and clean with minimal wear to the extremities. Others, such as the 22 June 1932 program, were clearly sent back and forth through the mail as multiple signatures were collected, and hence bear fold lines, tears, and visible wear. A full list of the Encaenia, signatures, and accompanying correspondence is available upon request.



The Encaenia ceremony at Oxford has existed since the 16th century as a means of conferring honor upon, and obtaining favor from, the powerful and influential in the form of honorary degrees. By the 1930s, the British Foreign Office came to regard the honor as a diplomatic tool and began directly intervening in the selection of honorees. This is reflected in this collection by the presence of foreign dignitaries such as Austrian Minister Baron Georg Franckenstein, French Prime Minister Édouard Herriot, and Belgian diplomat H. E. Baron de Cartier, all collected in the years leading up to WWII, and is perhaps most notable in the calculations and anxieties surrounding the post-war signature of former President Harry S. Truman. Post-WWII signatures clearly reflect political paeans and alliances, with nearly half of the honorees in 1946 being military figures. Signatures of WWII worthies include Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, ranked "with the greatest of British admirals", Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding, credited with helping win the Battle of Britain, Lieutenant General Lord Bernard Freyberg, whose lengthy military career prompted Churchill to nickname him "the Salamander" for his ability to pass unharmed through the fire, and Churchill's foremost wartime military advisor, Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke. Churchill himself is also present (1946), but it was his wife, Clementine, receiving the honor of Doctor of Civil Law, even though he signed above her and she is referred to in the program as only "Mrs. Churchill".

THE CHANCELLOR will open a CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.
THE CHANCELLOR will forthwith propose to the House that Honorary Degrees be conferred on certain distinguished persons.
So soon as these Degrees have been granted by the House, the persons on whom they are to be conferred will be summoned, and will be presented by the Public Orator in the following order:-
I. DOCTORS OF CIVIL LAW.
The Rev. FRANKS JOHN LEE, M.A., Provost of Worcester College, Vice-Chancellor of the University.
The Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. His Grace the LORD ARCHBISHOP of YORK, D.Lit., D.D., Hon. Fellow of Balliol and Queen's Colleges.
Captain the Right Hon. EDWARD ALSTON FITTON, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons.
The Right Hon. The EARL of DUNSTON, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
The Right Hon. The LORD TYRRELL of AVON, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Hon. Fellow of Balliol College.
Admiral Sir FREDERICK CATTELL, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. WALTER RENDON, M.P., President of the Board of Trade.
The Right Hon. ASTOR HENDERSON, M.P.
The Right Hon. Sir SAMUEL JOHN GOSWELL HOARE, Bt., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.A., Hon. Fellow of New College.
Colonel Sir MARION PASCAL ALLEN HANFET, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Sir GEORGE FRANKS HILL, K.C.B., M.A., Hon. Fellow of Merton College.
Sir EDWIN L. LUTYENS, K.C.I.E., R.A.
Sir HENRY ALEXANDER MEES, M.A., D.Sc., Fellow of Magdalen College, Hon. Fellow of Trinity College.
WILLIAM GEORGE STEWART ANSON, M.A., Warden of All Souls College.
JOHN BURNAN, C.H., M.P., M.A., Brasenose College.
GEORGE GOSWELL DAVSON, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Hon. Fellow of Magdalen College.
II. DOCTORS OF LETTERS.
JOHN WILLIAM MACKAIL, M.A., Hon. Fellow of Balliol College.
ANDRÉ MAUROIS.
III. DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.
ARCHIBALD VIVIAN HILL, O.B.E., F.R.S., M.A., Sc.D. (Cambridge).
IV. DOCTOR OF MUSIC.
ARNOLD EDWARD TRAYOR BAX.



DOCTORS OF CIVIL LAW.
MR. HARRY S. TRUMAN, formerly President of the United States of America. *It is a very great honor. Harry Truman*
DAME LILLIAN MARGERY PENSON, D.B.E., formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.
DOCTORS OF LETTERS.

Former president Harry S. Truman's inclusion in the 1956 Encaenia is an archetype of complex political calculus influencing Encaenia. In 1952, Oxford honored Truman's Secretary of State, Dean Acheson. Election year politics and the ascendance of McCarthyism led this to be viewed as partisan. Hence British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden rejected Oxford's 1954 proposal to honor Truman. Approval came in 1955, but Truman was not able to attend until 1956, which was a U.S. election year, creating another conundrum for the Foreign Office, which had to decide between the embarrassment of delaying the former President and the appearance of election year favoritism. The solution was to include Truman in the 1956 ceremony while making it explicit that he was a holdover from the previous year. Truman's inscription - "It is a very great honor. Harry S. Truman" - seems to acknowledge the fraught political calculus required to include him in the Encaenia. [CBC# 004731]



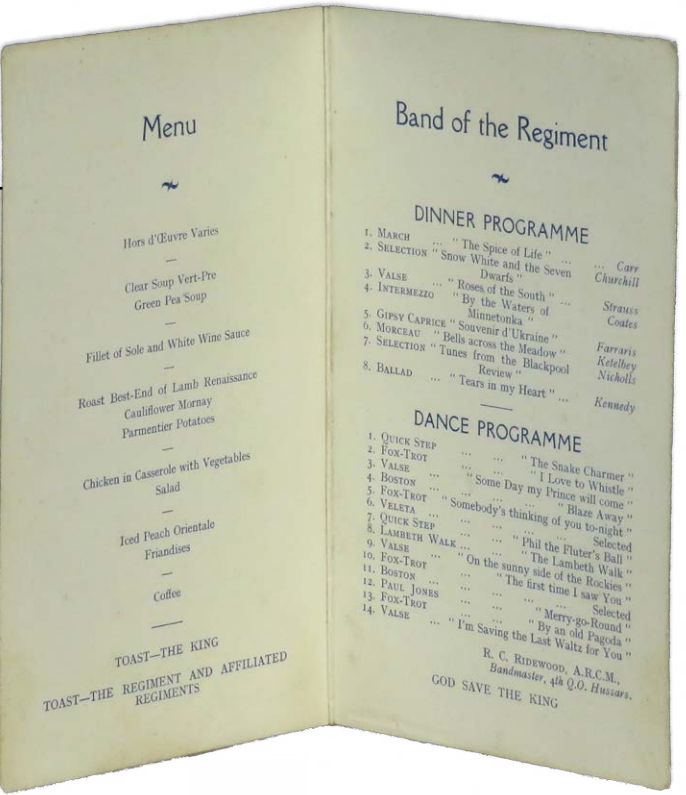
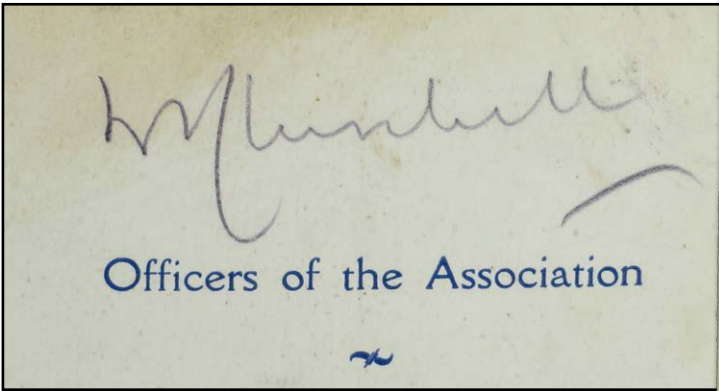
12

Menu for the twenty-sixth annual Balaclava Dinner, Dance, and Reunion of Members of the 4th 'Queen's Own' Hussars Regimental Association, Winston S. Churchill's first regiment, signed by Winston S. Churchill three weeks after the Munich Agreement, on the eve of the Second World War

This is an original menu for the 22 October 1938 reunion of Winston S. Churchill's old regiment, the 4th "Queen's Own" Hussars, on the eve of the Second World War in the wake of the Munich Agreement. Signed by Churchill, this menu encapsulates a poignant convergence of Churchill's early glories and finest hours yet to come at the nadir of his political exile and pre-war anxiety for Britain.

The menu measures 6 x 3.75 in. (15.24 x 9.53 cm) printed in blue on both sides of a single card, folded to form four panels. The front panel is decorated with a blue and gold stripe, regiment crest, and a list of WWI Battle Honours. Churchill's signature in pencil spans the upper margin of the rear panel. Condition is very good, bright and complete with light overall soiling and a hint of wear to extremities. The menu is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays.

Fresh from Sandhurst, Lieutenant Winston Churchill joined the 4th Hussars at Aldershot in 1895 as the junior subaltern. The regiment would experience much of its most conspicuous glory during Churchill's long life and then would cease to be in Churchill's own twilight, just a few years after the end of his second and final premiership. It was as a 4th Hussar, in Cuba on his 21st birthday, that Churchill first heard "shots fired in anger and... bullets strike flesh or whistle though the air." For this first experience of combat, Churchill along with his traveling companion, the future Major-General Sir Reginald Barnes, was recommended for the Cross of the Order of Military Merit. As the Menu records, Barnes was President of the 4th Hussars Association at the time of the 1938 reunion dinner he and Churchill attended. Churchill became honorary Colonel of the regiment in 1941.

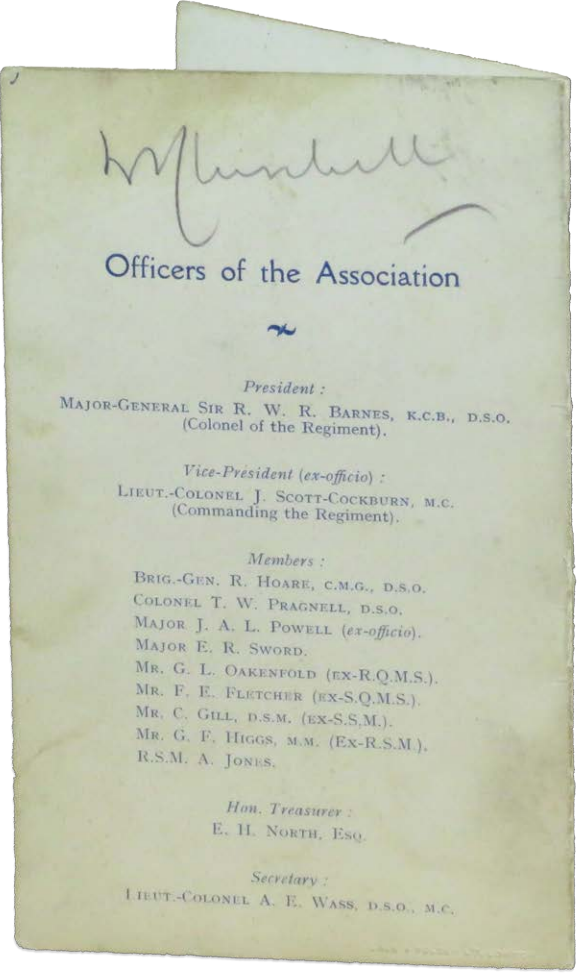
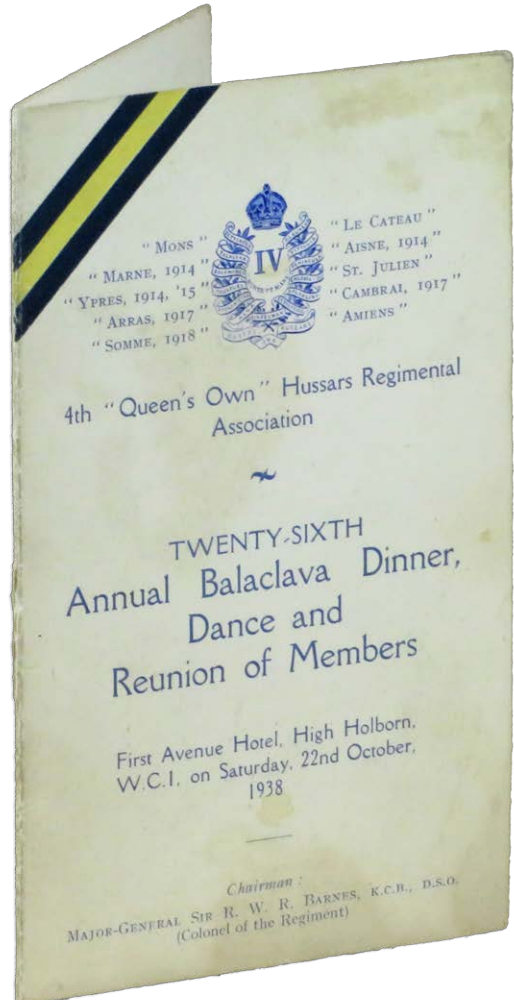
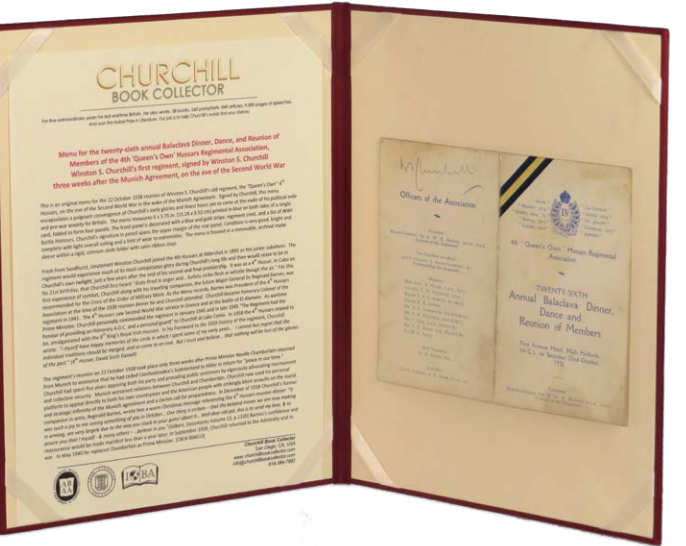


The 4th Hussars saw Second World War service in Greece and at the battle of El Alamein. As wartime Prime Minister, Churchill personally commended the regiment in January 1945 and in late 1945 "The Regiment had the honour of providing an Honorary A.D.C. and a personal guard" to Churchill at Lake Como. In 1958 the 4th Hussars ceased to be, amalgamated with the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars. In his Foreword to the 1959 history of the regiment, Churchill wrote: "I myself have happy memories of the circle in which I spent some of my early years... I cannot but regret that the individual traditions should be merged, and so come to an end. But I trust and believe... that nothing will be lost of the glories of the past." (4th Hussar, David Scott Daniell)

The regiment's reunion on 22 October 1938 took place only three weeks after Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned from Munich to announce that he had ceded Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland to Hitler in return for "peace in our time." Churchill had spent five years opposing both his party and prevailing public sentiment by vigorously advocating rearmament and collective security. Munich worsened relations between Churchill and Chamberlain. Churchill now used his personal platform to appeal directly to both his own countrymen and the American people with strikingly blunt assaults on the moral and strategic infirmity of the Munich agreement and a clarion call for preparedness.

In December of 1938 Churchill's former companion in arms, Reginald Barnes, wrote him a warm Christmas message referencing the 4th Hussars reunion dinner: "It was such a joy to me seeing something of you in October... One thing is certain - that the belated moves we are now making in arming, are very largely due to the way you stuck to your guns! about it... Well dear old pal, this is to send my love, & to assure you that I myself - & many others - ... believe in you." (Gilbert, Documents Volume 13, p.1320) Barnes's confidence and reassurance would be made manifest less than a year later; In September 1939, Churchill returned to the Admiralty and to war. In May 1940 he replaced Chamberlain as Prime Minister. [CBC #004613]

\$4,400 USD

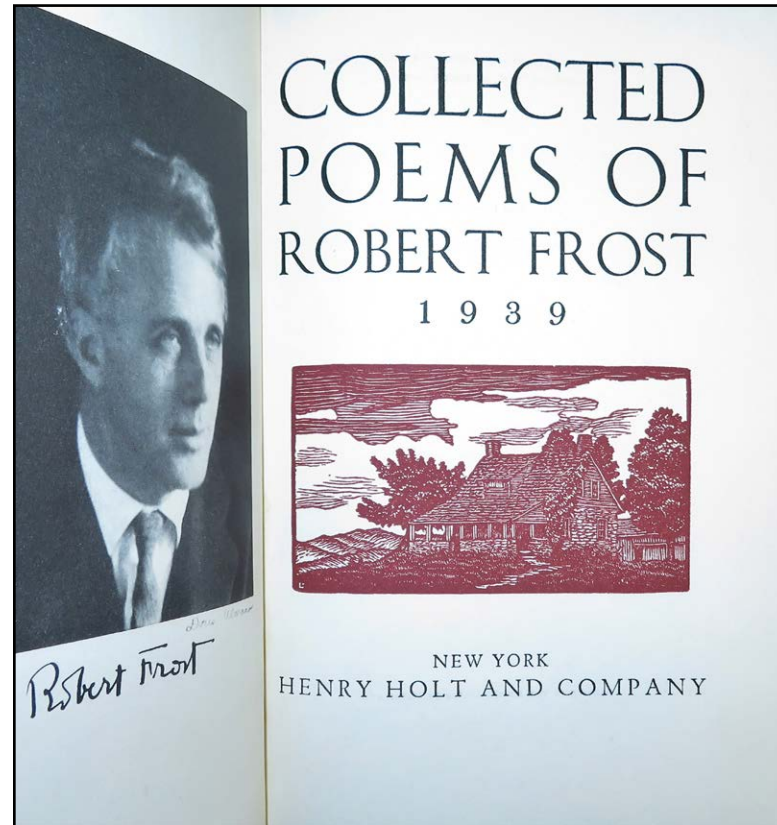


13

Collected Poems of Robert Frost
Signed and dated by the author in the year of publication in Boston
 Robert Frost
 Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1939

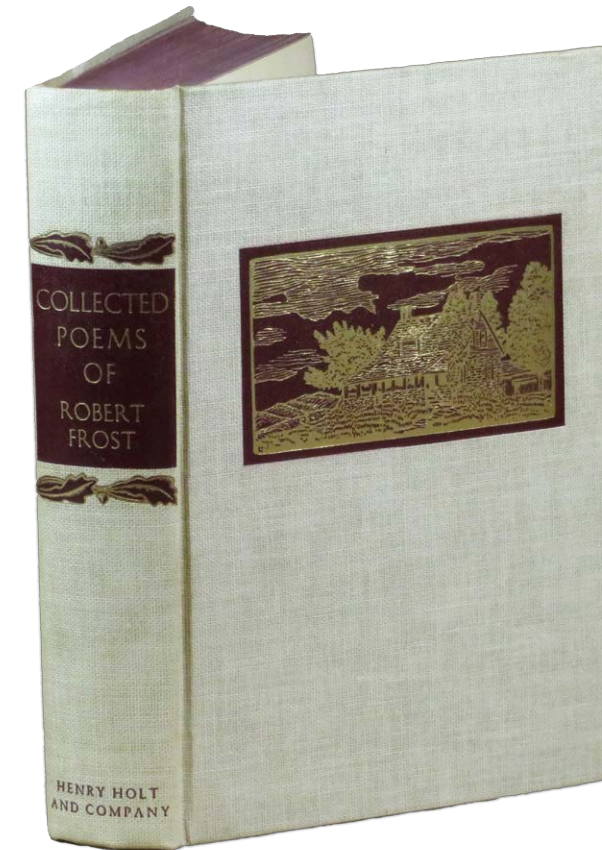
This is the first edition, first printing of Robert Frost's 1939 *Collected Poems*, a superior copy in dust jacket. Frost signed this copy in two lines in blue ink on the second preliminary sheet (tipped-in) recto:
 "Robert Frost | Boston 1939".

We have noted other copies signed on a second blank preliminary whose sellers fail to note that this sheet is neatly tipped in. This attractive edition is bound in tan linen cloth with gilt illustration on a maroon background on the front cover and gilt title and author on a maroon field on the spine. The red-brown dust jacket is illustrated with Lankes' wood-engraving of a house in black and white. This copy is near fine in a dust jacket approaching near fine and would be noteworthy for condition even if unsigned. The binding is square, clean, bright, and tight with just a hint of wear to extremities. The contents are strikingly clean, with a trivial hint of spotting barely visible on the otherwise clean, untrimmed fore edges. The dust jacket is complete with no loss or tears and the original "\$5.00" front flap price intact. We note a touch of sunning to the jacket spine and light wear to extremities. The jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.



This 1939 edition was Frost's second volume of collected poems, following that of 1930 (which won Frost his second Pulitzer Prize in 1931). Pages vii-xii and text pages 1-349 are apparently printed from the plates of the 1930 edition of *Collected Poems*, while pages xiii-xv are in a new setting intended to match the preceding contents pages and comprise the contents listing for *A Further Range*. Text pages 351-436 are similarly in new imitative setting. Frost's introduction 'The Figure a Poem Makes' is printed herein for the first time. The collection contains all poems from the first editions of *North of Boston*, *New Hampshire*, and *A Further Range*. The poems from *A Boy's Will*, *Mountain Interval*, and *West-Running Brook* are those included in the 1930 *Collected Poems*. (Crane, A23, p.65)

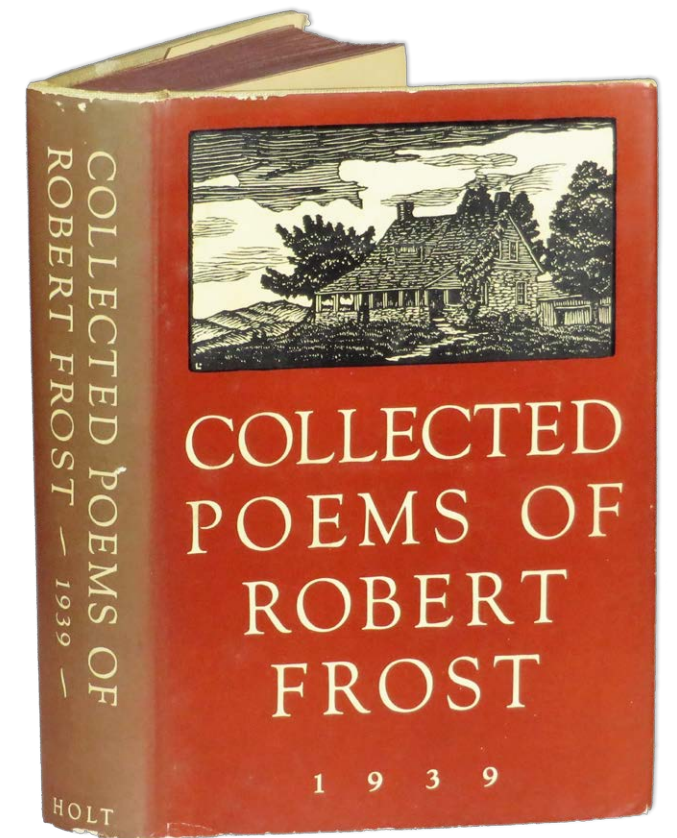
Robert Frost
 Boston 1939



Iconic American poet and four-time Pulitzer Prize winner Robert Lee Frost (1874-1963), the quintessential poetic voice of New England, was actually born in San Francisco and first published in England. When Frost was eleven, his newly widowed mother moved east to Salem, New Hampshire, to resume a teaching career. There Frost swiftly found his poetic voice, infused by New England scenes and sensibilities. Promising as both a student and writer, Frost nonetheless dropped out of both Dartmouth and Harvard, teaching and farming to support himself and a young family. A 1912 move to England with his wife and children – "the place to be poor and to write poems" – finally catalyzed his recognition as a noteworthy American poet. The manuscript of *A Boy's Will* was completed in England and accepted for publication by David Nutt in 1913. A convocation of critical recognition, introduction to other writers, and creative energy supported the English publication of Frost's second book, *North of Boston*, in 1914, after which "Frost's reputation as a leading poet had been firmly established in England, and Henry Holt of New York had agreed to publish his books in America." Accolades met his return to America at the end of 1914 and by 1917 a move to Amherst

"launched him on the twofold career he would lead for the rest of his life: teaching whatever "subjects" he pleased at a congenial college... and "barding around," his term for "saying" poems in a conversational performance." (ANB) By 1924 he had won the first of his eventual four Pulitzer Prizes for poetry (1931, 1937, and 1943). Frost spent the final decade and a half of his life as "the most highly esteemed American poet of the twentieth century" with a host of academic and civic honors to his credit. Two years before his death he became the first poet to read in the program of a U.S. Presidential inauguration (Kennedy, January 1961). Bibliographic reference: Crane A14 [CBC #004609]

\$1,000 USD

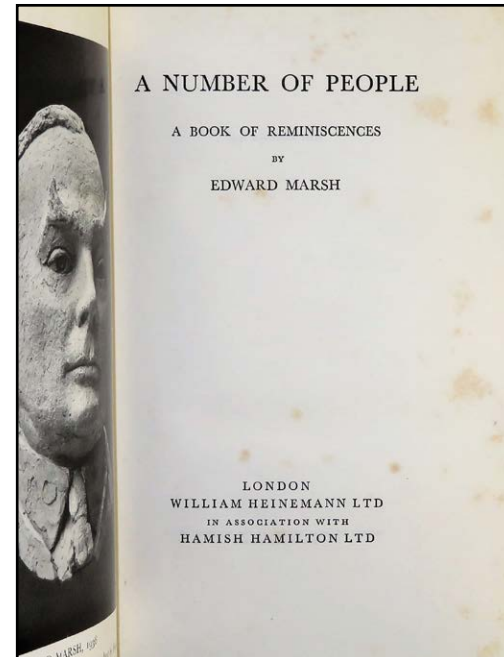
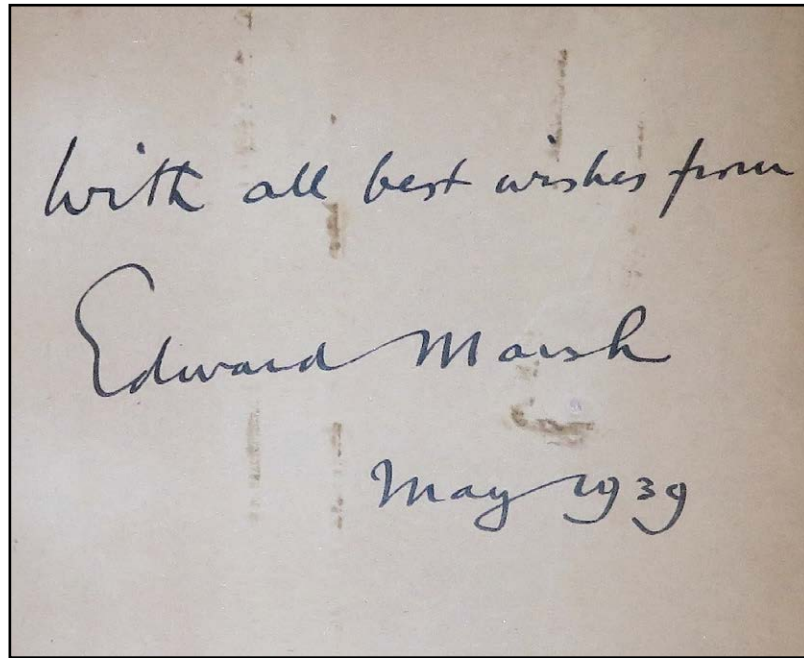


14

A Number of People: A Book of Reminiscences
A Presentation copy inscribed and dated by the author
in the year of publication

Sir Edward Marsh

William Heinemann in association with Hamish Hamilton, London, 1939



This is a jacketed and inscribed first edition of the autobiography of British civil servant, patron of the arts, and longtime indispensable aide to Winston S. Churchill, Sir Edward Marsh. The three-line inscription, inked on the front free endpaper, reads: "With all best wishes from | Edward Marsh | May 1939".

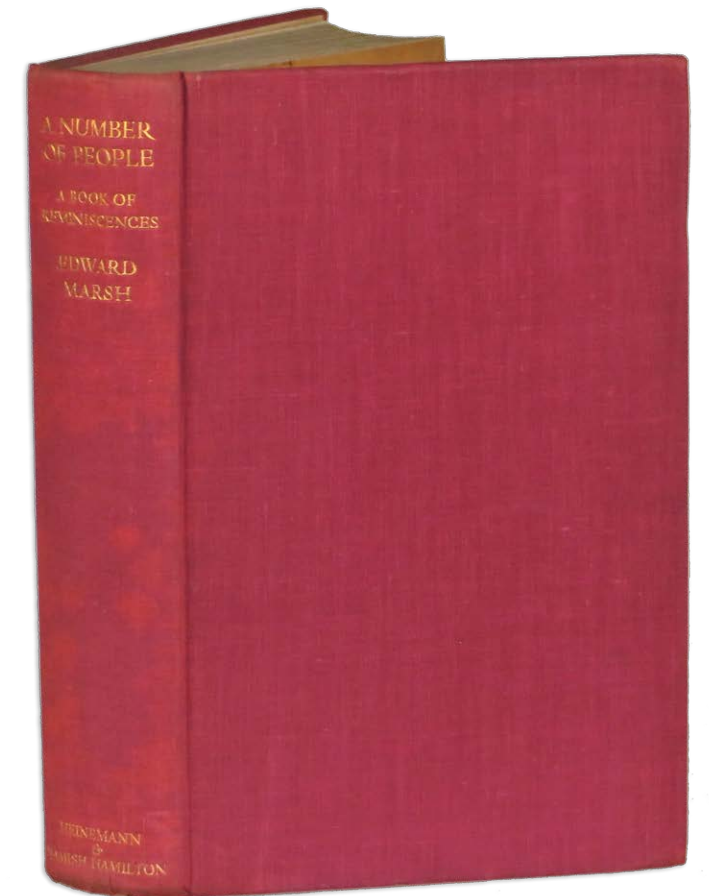
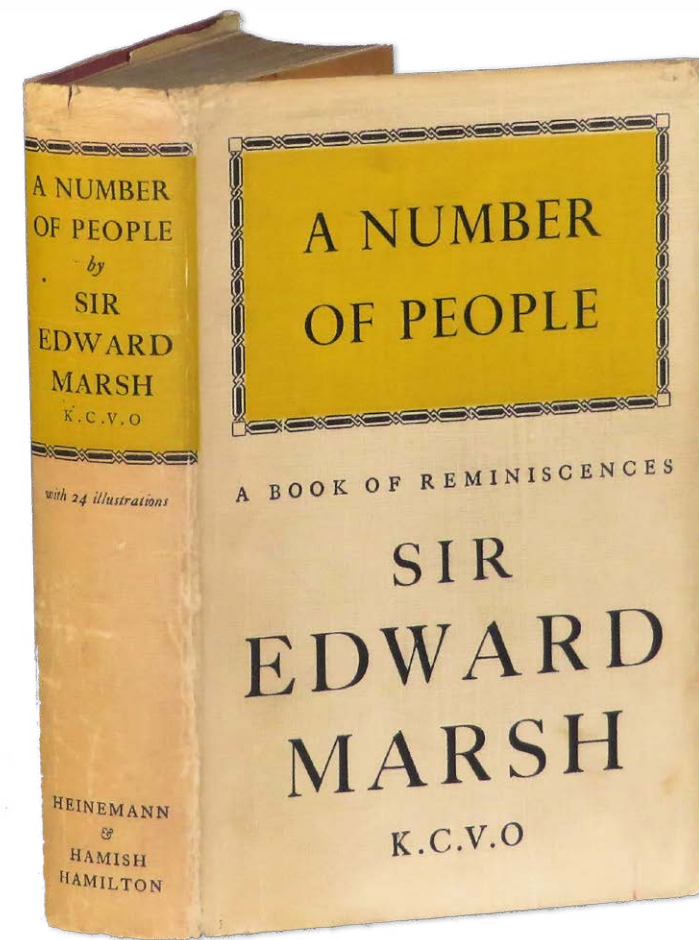
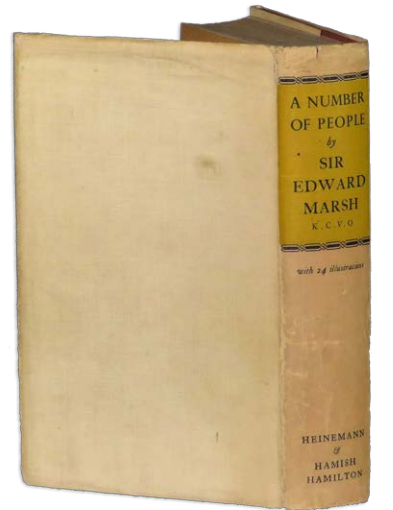
Condition of this author's presentation copy is good plus in a good plus dust jacket. The red cloth binding remains square, tight, and clean with bright spine gilt, marred only by some faint mottling of the spine cloth and light wear to extremities. The contents remain respectably bright with a crisp feel, though with spotting intermittent within, heavier to the page edges. We find no ownership marks other than the author's inscription and all illustrations are intact. Differential toning of the endpapers corresponding to the dust jacket flaps confirms that this copy has spent life jacketed. The dust jacket is complete apart from a neatly price-clipped lower front flap. We note light spine toning, overall soiling, and modest wear to hinges and extremities, including some wrinkling and short closed tears at the spine head. The dust jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.

The brilliant, Cambridge-educated Sir Edward Howard "Eddie" Marsh (1872-1953) was Churchill's close friend and long-time assistant. In 1905, when Churchill chose Marsh as his Private Secretary, Marsh was "an obscure clerk in the West African Department" and Winston Churchill the newly appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. At the time, Marsh recalled in his memoirs "I had still not imagined that we could ever have anything in common." (Gilbert, Vol. II, pp.110-11) Nonetheless, this appointment became the basis of a lifelong friendship. Marsh "remained at his side in every Cabinet post he held for the next twenty-five years." (Gilbert, VIII, p.794) Beyond his official capacities, Marsh also corrected proofs for Churchill, as well as for other authors.

Naturally, Marsh's *Book of Reminiscences* includes extensive reference to Churchill, including "Private Secretary I." at pages 148-173, "Private Secretary II." at pages 240-264, and "Private Secretary III." at pages 397-410. On his retirement from the civil service in 1937 Marsh was appointed KCVO – two years before this memoir was published. Four short months after Marsh inscribed this copy, his old boss Churchill, far from retiring himself, would return to the Admiralty and to war. One year after Marsh inscribed this volume Churchill became wartime Prime Minister.

It is noteworthy that Marsh was also a sophisticated, inventive, and literate patron of the arts. Notably, Marsh was, from 1915 until 1934, "indefatigable" as literary executor of the poet Rupert Brooke, "editing Brooke's posthumous prose and verse, thereby laying the basis of Brooke's reputation." (ODNB) Marsh's literary efforts also included translations of La Fontaine and Horace. *The Times* called *A Number of People* "an urbane, almost too urbane" book of reminiscences. Marsh would spend his retirement as a trustee of the Tate Gallery, a governor of the Old Vic, and as chairman of both the Contemporary Art Society and the council of the Royal Society of Literature. Bibliographic reference: Zoller B114 [CBC #004763]

\$550 USD



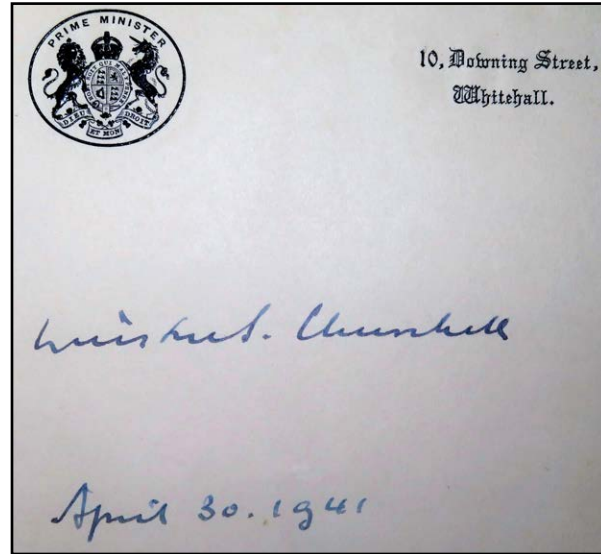
15

Marlborough: His Life and Times

The publisher's 'Limited Presentation Edition', signed by Churchill on his 10 Downing Street stationery on 30 April 1941 "while bombs were falling and London was burning"

Winston S. Churchill

George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd, London, 1939

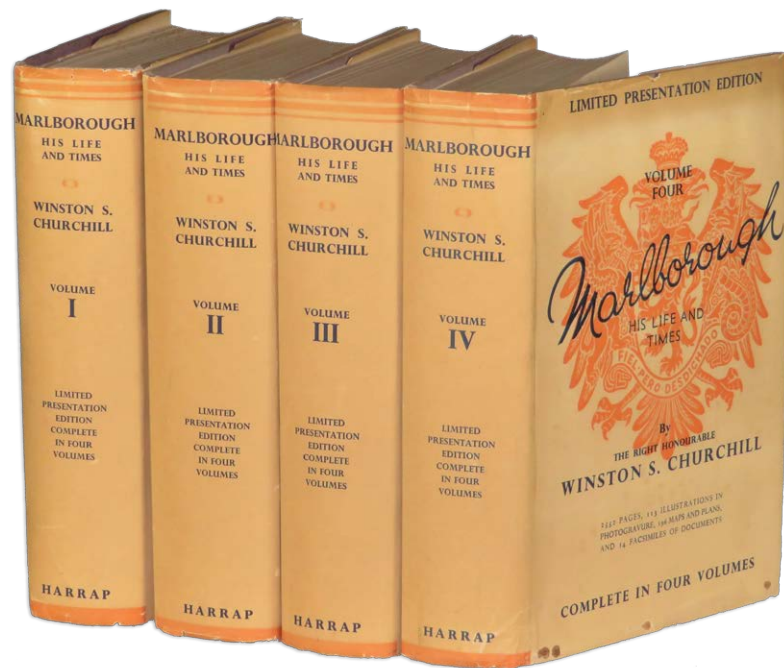


This full, four volume set of the "Limited Presentation Edition" of 1939 features Winston Churchill's wartime signature. Tipped onto the front free endpaper is a single sheet of Churchill's "10, Downing Street, Whitehall" stationery signed in two lines: "Winston S. Churchill | April 30.1941" A vintage piece of cardstock affixed to the facing front pastedown is typed in five lines in all capitals thus: "THIS INSCRIPTION FOR THE BIOGRAPHY OF HIS | GREAT ANCESTOR THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH WAS | SIGNED IN THE UNDERGROUND CABINET ROOM IN | WHITHALL [sic] WHILE BOMBS WERE FALLING AND LONDON | WAS BURNING. 30th APRIL 1941." The set features no other previous ownership marks.

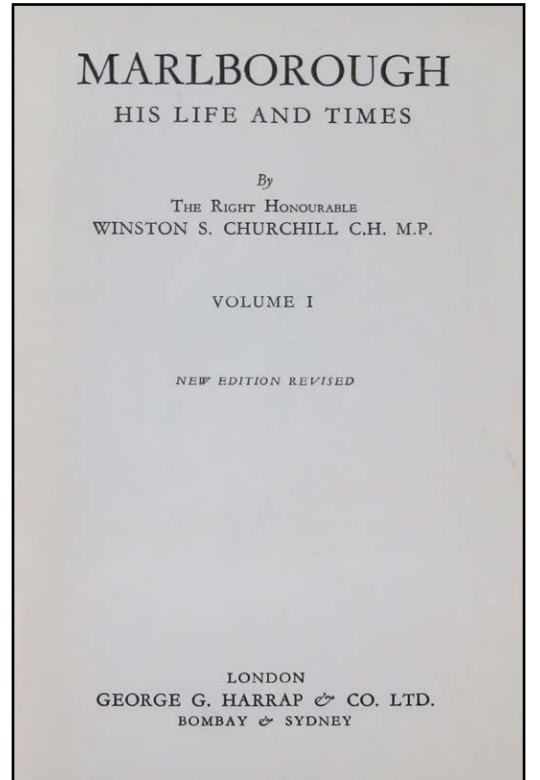
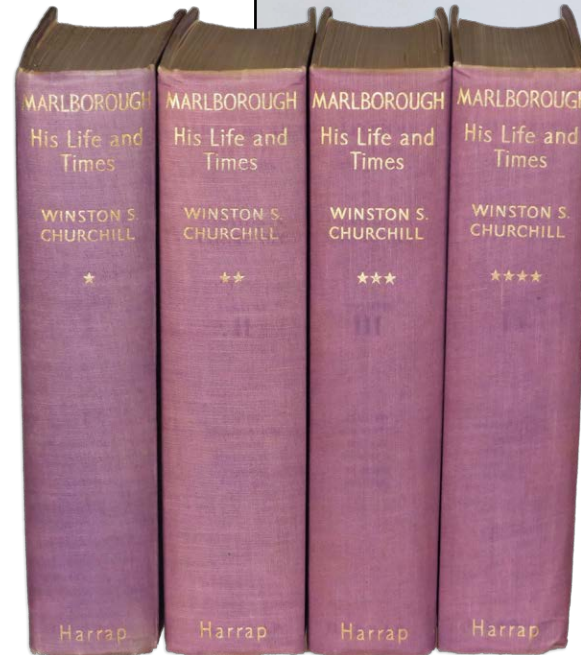
By the end of April 1941, Britain had stood against Hitler's Germany for nearly 20 fraught months – and would stand alone for another seven long months before America formally joined the war in December 1941. April 1941 was particularly devastating, with Britain enduring an estimated

5,250 Luftwaffe sorties - the highest number of bombings since the beginning of the Blitz. While London burned, the Battle of the Atlantic raged; in April 1941, the Germans sunk 581,251 tons of merchant shipping. On 6 April Axis troops began the invasion of Greece and Yugoslavia. By 30 April the Germans reached Greece's southern shore, capturing 7,000 British and Australian soldiers. On 30 April pro-Nazi Iraqi nationalists attacked British forces and civilians at Habbiniya Air Base, prompting Churchill to remark to the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office "So you've got another war on your hands tonight." (Gilbert, VI, p.1075) Less than two weeks after Churchill inscribed his 10 Downing Street stationery for this set, Britain suffered perhaps the greatest symbol of its vulnerability and devastation - the bombing of the House of Commons.

Winston Churchill's monumental biography of John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough, took 10 years of research and writing and is the most substantial published work of Churchill's 1930s "wilderness years". This decade saw Churchill pass into his sixties with his own future as uncertain as that of his nation. It is perhaps not incidental that Churchill's great work of the 1930s was about a great ancestor; Churchill may have wondered if the life history he was writing might ultimately eclipse his own.



THIS INSCRIPTION FOR THE BIOGRAPHY OF HIS GREAT ANCESTOR THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH WAS SIGNED IN THE UNDERGROUND CABINET ROOM IN WHITHALL WHILE BOMBS WERE FALLING AND LONDON WAS BURNING. 30th APRIL 1941.



After the fourth and final *Marlborough* volume was published, in December 1939 the publisher, Harrap, issued what it called a "Limited Presentation Edition" with distinctive bindings and special dust jackets. The bindings are medium purple cloth with silver spine lettering and the dust jackets printed in black and orange on cream paper. For Volume I, there was a 1939 printing unique to this edition. Volume II used sheets from the first edition, second and final printing. Volumes III & IV used sheets from the first edition, only printing. The Limited Presentation Edition bindings proved even more prone to sunning than their first edition counterparts, often toning significantly - even beneath the thin dust jackets, which themselves proved quite fragile and equally subject to sunning.

This set is noteworthy for excellent shelf presentation of both the dust jackets and volumes beneath. The complete, unclipped dust jackets remain quite bright, with only very mild, uniform spine toning, only trivial wear to extremities, and some light soiling. The dust jackets are protected beneath removable, archival quality clear covers. All four purple cloth bindings are clean and tight, with bright spine gilt and only minor shelf wear. We note modest toning and faint ghosting of the dust jacket spine print onto the binding spines. The contents of all four volumes are crisp and clean. Faint differential toning to the end papers corresponds to the dust jacket flaps. Very light spotting appears confined to the pastedowns and page edges, which also show some age-toning. Bibliographic reference: A97.5, Woods/ICS A40(ad), Langworth p.172 [CBC #004796]

\$4,600 USD

16

Abe Lincoln in Illinois

The Pulitzer Prize-winning play by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's speech writer Robert E. Sherwood, with a striking wartime inscription to his White House colleague and friend Dorothy Brady,

Roosevelt's personal secretary

Robert E. Sherwood

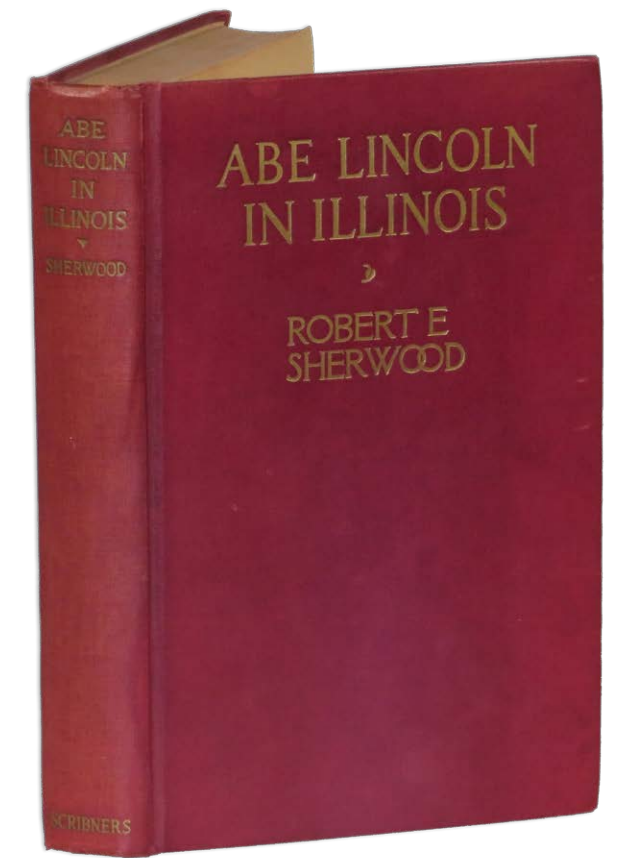
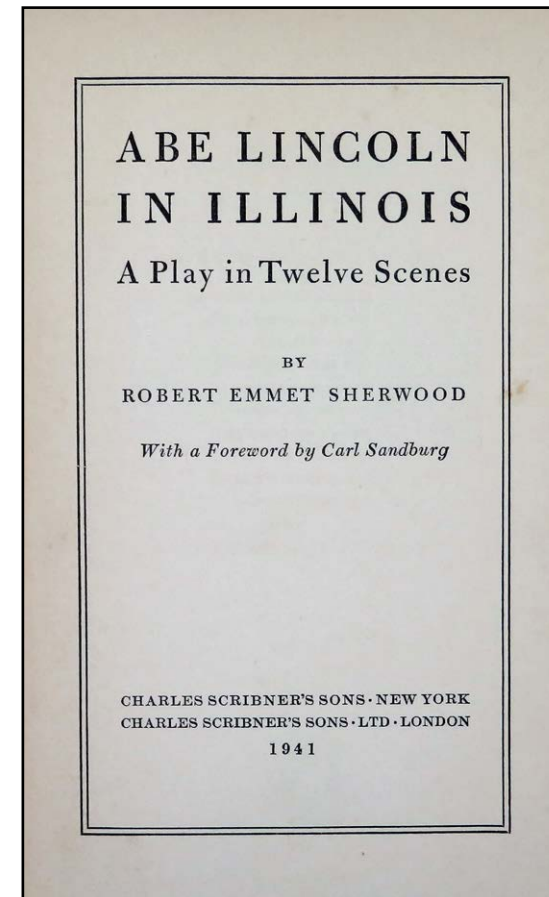
Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1941

Dear Dorothy,
This is a play I wrote about Abraham Lincoln. Someday someone will write a play about Franklin D. Roosevelt, and when that play is produced the actress who appears in the rôle of "Dorothy Brady" had better be good.
Yours,
Bob Sherwood
June
1942

This presentation copy of the Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *Abe Lincoln in Illinois*, features a splendid wartime inscription from the author to his White House colleague and FDR's secretary, Dorothy Brady. Fourteen inked lines filling the front free endpaper read: "Dear Dorothy, | This is a play I wrote | about Abraham Lincoln. | Someday someone will write a play about Franklin D. | Roosevelt, and when their | play is produced the actress | who appears in the rôle | of "Dorothy Brady" had | better be good. | Yours, | Bob Sherwood | June | 1942".

Per the title page, this is the 1941 printing. Condition is very good. The red cloth binding is square and tight with nominal spine sunning. Apart from the author's inscription, the contents are free of ownership marks. The endpapers show transfer browning from the pastedown glue and the contents are moderately age-toned but otherwise clean with no spotting.

Robert Emmet Sherwood's (1896-1955) considerable talent and influence spanned popular, literary, and political realms. Sherwood's path to four Pulitzer Prizes and presidential speech writing was as interesting as it was unlikely. On academic probation at Harvard at the onset of the First World War, Sherwood sought to enlist. Rejected by the U.S. Army for his 6' 6" height, he joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The trenches of France imparted lifelong pacifist sentiments. A post-war job at *Vanity Fair* introduced Sherwood to Robert Benchley and Dorothy Parker, with whom he started the Algonquin Round Table, one of the most influential literary groups of the early twentieth century. As one of Hollywood's first dedicated movie reviewers, Sherwood was an archetype frustrated artist, writing that a critic is "a man who is constantly persuading himself that some day he is going to write something worthwhile."



"Some day" came in 1927 with the production of his first play *The Road to Rome*, paving the way for his eventual three Pulitzer Prizes in Drama. In 1939, *Abe Lincoln in Illinois* won Sherwood his second Pulitzer. Sherwood's biographer, Harriet Hyman Alonso, said that the play was "about three men - Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Robert E. Sherwood - and their search for an answer to their moral aversion to war in a world in which horrific deeds were being committed."

Sherwood went from writing fictional dialogue for the 16th president to writing living words for the 32nd. In October 1940 he joined Harry Hopkins and Samuel Rosenman as speechwriter for Franklin D. Roosevelt. Sherwood later recalled that "The collaboration between the three of us and the President was so close and so constant that we generally ended up unable to say specifically who had been primarily responsible for any given sentence or phrase." Sherwood also served as Director of the Office of War Information from 1943 until the war's end. After FDR and Hopkins died, Sherwood wrote *Roosevelt and Hopkins: An Intimate History*, winning Sherwood his final Pulitzer Prize (in Biography).

Dorothy Jones Brady, to whom Sherwood inscribed this book, began her federal career in the Department of Agriculture secretarial pool. After being reassigned to the White House and substituting several times for FDR's secretary, Grace Tully, Brady accompanied FDR on campaign trips and on visits to his home at Hyde Park. She was with FDR when he died on 12 April 1945, less than a year after D-Day and less than a month before Germany's 7 May 1945 unconditional surrender. On 18 January 1945, while Roosevelt was working on a speech in his West Wing office, he asked Brady and other staff present, including Sherwood, "What in this room reminds you the most of me?" Brady named "a portrait of John Paul Jones." When Brady returned from the final trip to Warm Springs, she found the portrait waiting for her. Brady went on to serve as secretary to Cabinet members and assistant to the President of the Pullman railroad car company. She died at age 87 in 1999. [CBC #004724]

\$2,200 USD

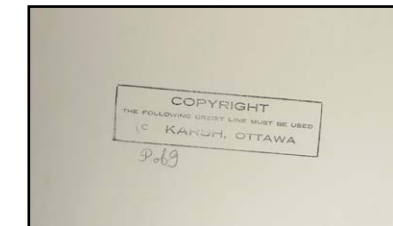
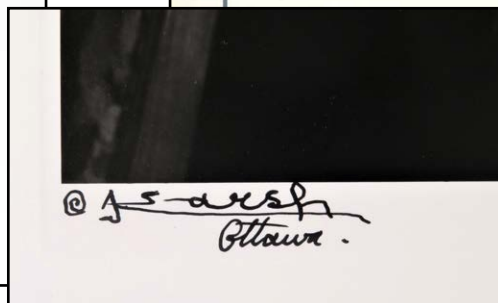
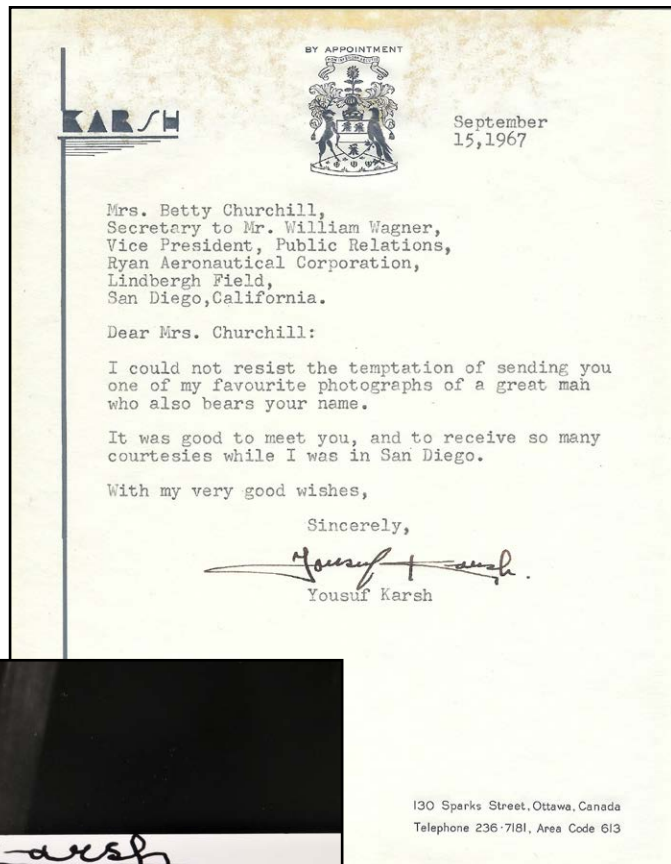
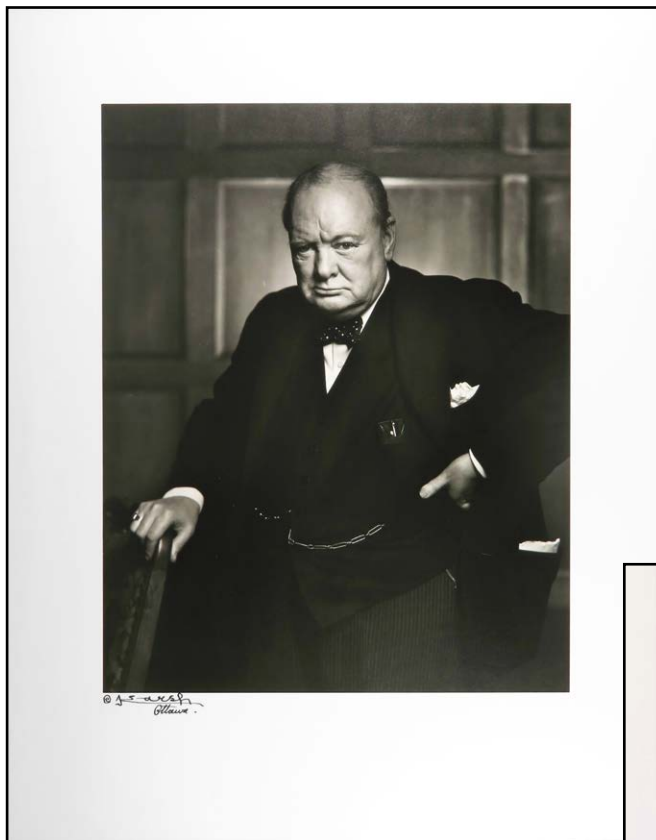
17

The Roaring Lion

The iconic 30 December 1941 portrait photograph of Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, signed by the photographer with a 15 September 1967 signed presentation letter from Karsh to “Mrs. Betty Churchill... I could not resist the temptation of sending you one of my favourite photographs of a great man who also bears your name.”

Yousuf Karsh

Ottawa, 1941



Printing date of this photo is established by the letter and the fact that Karsh stopped signing his photos with “Ottawa” in the late 1960s. The image verso bears the studio stamp of Karsh’s Ottawa studio reading “COPYRIGHT | the following copyright must be used | © Karsh, Ottawa” as well as a penciled “P of G” notation referring to the image’s inclusion in Karsh’s book *Portraits of Greatness* (1959).

This photograph was taken on 30 December 1941 in Ottawa, Canada. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Churchill had immediately decided to travel to North America. On 26 December 1941 Churchill addressed a joint session of the U.S. Congress. A few days later, on 30 December, he addressed both houses of the Canadian Parliament. Thrust into the historic moment was 33-year-old Armenian immigrant Yousuf Karsh (1908-2002).

After his speech to the Canadian Parliament, Churchill was ushered to the Speaker’s Chamber, where, at the invitation of the Canadian government, Karsh had anxiously set up his camera and lighting equipment the night before. “Mr. Churchill... was in no mood for portraiture and two minutes were all he would allow me... in which I must try to put on film a man who filled the world with his fame, and me, on this occasion, with dread. He marched in scowling... His expression suited me perfectly... but the cigar thrust between his teeth seemed somehow incompatible with such a solemn and formal occasion. Instinctively I removed the cigar. At this the Churchillian scowl deepened, the head was thrust forward belligerently, and the hand placed on the hip in an attitude of anger. So he stands in my portrait... With a swift change of mood, he came towards me when I was finished, extending his hand and saying, ‘Well, you can certainly make a roaring lion stand still to be photographed.’” (Karsh, *Faces of our Time*, p.38) The image appeared on the cover of *Life* magazine and established Karsh’s international reputation. In some ways, the image also can be said to have helped define Churchill; more than any other image, Karsh’s portrait of Churchill stands as the archetypal portrayal of his character. [CBC #004828]

\$7,750 USD



This is a signed presentation print of Yousuf Karsh’s wartime “Roaring Lion” photograph of Winston Churchill – one of the twentieth century’s most famous photographs by one of the world’s most famous portrait photographers.

This silver gelatin photograph was printed by Karsh’s studio on bright, lustrous paper and mounted by the studio on heavy stock stamped by Karsh’s studio on the verso. A plate mark impressed by Karsh’s studio surrounding the image gives the image further depth. The sheet measures 13.5 x 11.56 inches (34.3 x 26.9 cm), the image 9.43 x 7.5 inches (24 x 19 cm). Karsh signed in black in two lines on the lower left margin of the photo “© Y Karsh | Ottawa.” The accompanying presentation letter is typed on Karsh’s Ottawa studio stationery and signed “Yousuf Karsh.” The letter is dated “September 15, 1967” and addressed: “Mrs. Betty Churchill, Secretary to Mr. William Wagner, Vice President, Public Relations, Ryan Aeronautical Corporation, Lindbergh Field, San Diego, California.” The letter reads: “Dear Mrs. Churchill: I could not resist the temptation of sending you one of my favourite photographs of a great man who also bears your name. It was good to meet you, and to receive so many courtesies while I was in San Diego. With my very good wishes, Sincerely, Yousuf Karsh”.

The Ryan Aeronautical Corporation was founded in 1928 by T. Claude Ryan (1898-1982), whose preceding namesake company built The Spirit of St. Louis for Charles Lindbergh. Ryan occupied part of what became San Diego International Airport – formally known as Lindbergh Field. There the company built airplanes during the Second World War and, later, other innovative aircraft and aeronautical inventions for both military aviation and the space program. Ryan’s company was purchased by Teledyne in 1969 for \$128 million.

18

A Masque of Mercy
The signed, limited edition, #622 of 751
in the original glassine and slipcase
 Robert Frost
The Spiral Press, New York, 1947

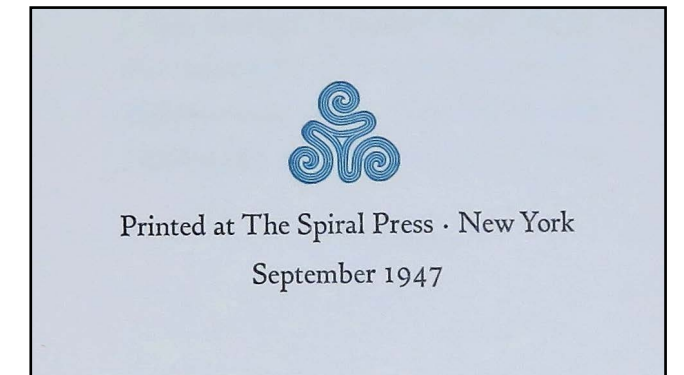
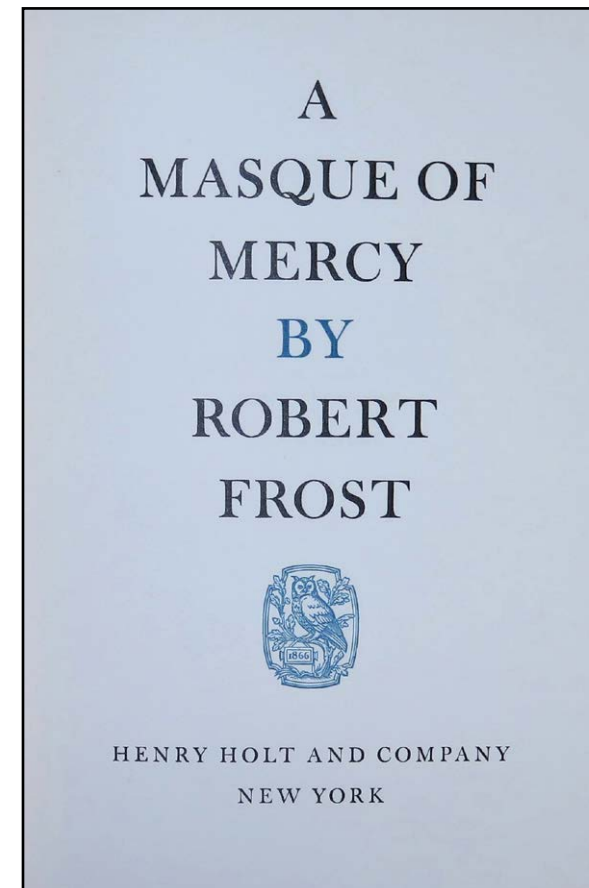
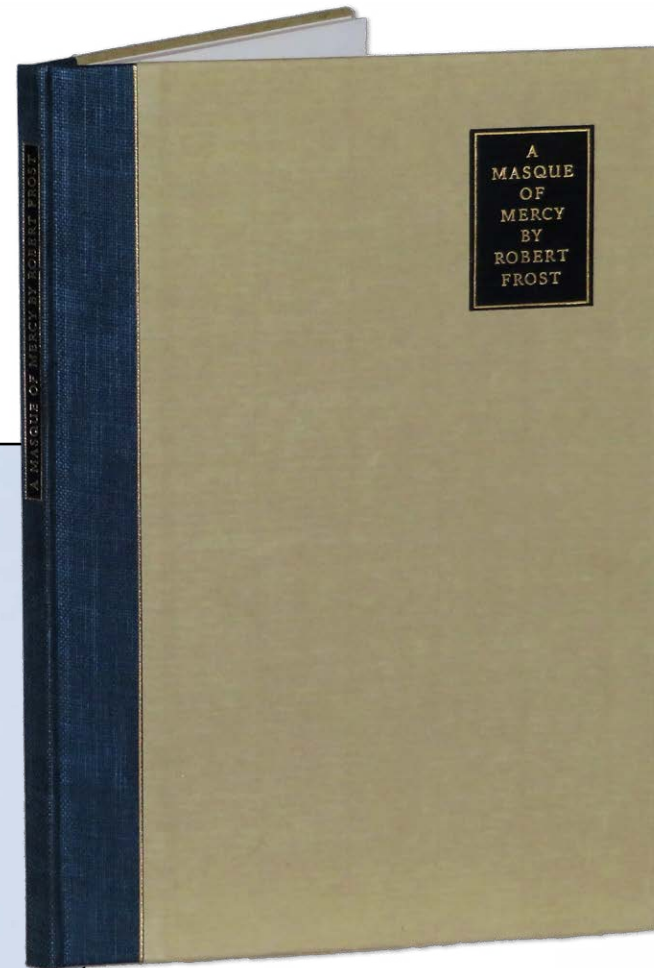
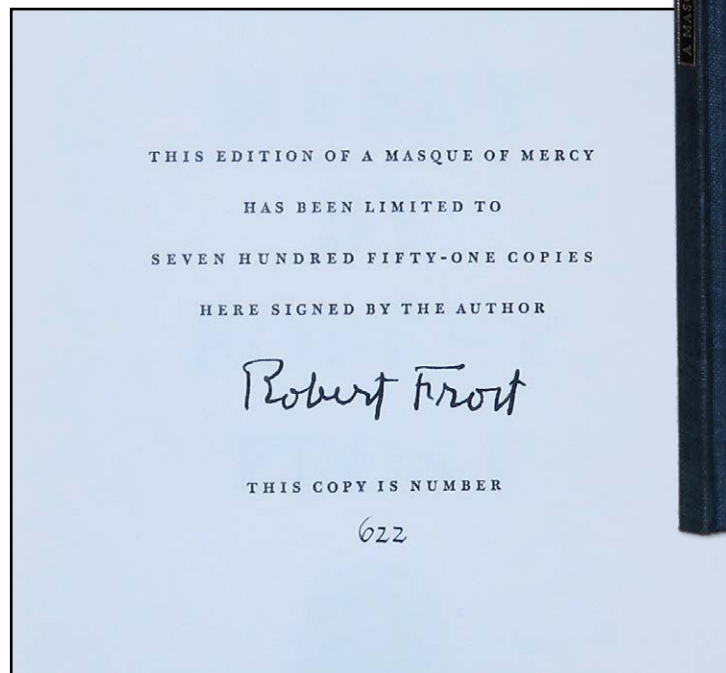
Here is the signed and limited issue of the first edition, a pristine, truly fine copy still protected by the remains of the original glassine dust jacket and housed in the original slipcase. This copy is signed by Frost on the limitation page and hand-numbered "622" of 751 copies. Of this "blank verse dialogue" by Robert Frost, a contemporary *New York Times* review said "The humor of the masque is proportional to its seriousness. Reading it is a difficult delight. It is worth many readings." (Sidney Cox, 9 November 1947)

This limited and signed issue of the first edition is printed in black and blue-green on white laid paper and bound in quarter dark blue-green linen over tan laid paper boards with a gilt-stamped black inset front cover title panel. It was originally issued in a plain, glassine dust jacket and housed in an undecorated tan, laid-paper-covered slipcase. *A Masque of Mercy* was printed at The Spiral Press, New York, in September 1947. This copy is a lovely survivor. The binding and contents are simply flawless, with no fading, toning, wear, soiling, or previous ownership marks of any kind to either the binding or the contents. The flaps and faces of the original glassine dust jacket still protect the book; the spine of the glassine is gone. The publisher's original slipcase is fully intact and near fine, with virtually no wear, marred only by a small, circular stain beside the opening and perhaps a hint of toning.

Iconic American poet Robert Lee Frost (1874-1963), the quintessential poetic voice of New England, was actually born in San Francisco and first published in England. When Frost was eleven, his newly widowed mother moved east to Salem, New Hampshire, to resume a teaching career. There Frost swiftly found his poetic voice, infused by New England scenes and sensibilities. Promising as both a student and writer, Frost nonetheless dropped out of both Dartmouth and Harvard, supporting himself and a young family by teaching and farming. Ironically, it was a 1912 move to England with his wife and children – "the place to be poor and to write poems" – that finally catalyzed his recognition as a noteworthy American poet. The manuscript of *A Boy's Will* was completed in England and accepted for publication by David Nutt on 1 April 1913. A convocation of critical recognition, introduction to other writers, and creative energy supported the English publication of Frost's second book, *North of Boston*, in 1914, after which "Frost's reputation as a leading poet had been firmly established in England, and Henry Holt of New York had agreed to publish his books in America."

Accolades met his return to America at the end of 1914 and by 1917 a move to Amherst "launched him on the twofold career he would lead for the rest of his life: teaching whatever "subjects" he pleased at a congenial college... and "barding around," his term for "saying" poems in a conversational performance." (ANB) By 1924 he had won the first of his eventual four Pulitzer Prizes for poetry (1931, 1937, and 1943). Frost spent the final decade and a half of his life as "the most highly esteemed American poet of the twentieth century" with a host of academic and civic honors to his credit. Two years before his death he became the first poet to read in the program of a U.S. Presidential inauguration (Kennedy, January 1961). Bibliographic reference: Crane A31 [CBC #004714]

\$400 USD



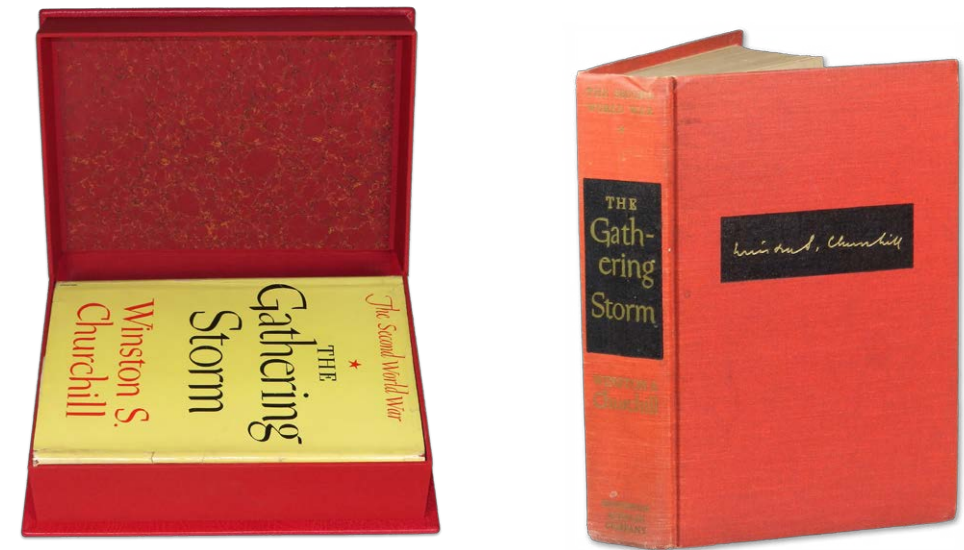
19

The Second World War: The Gathering Storm
The first volume of Churchill's history of the Second World War, warmly inscribed in the year of publication to his sister-in-law, who lost her youngest son in action and whose older son spent most of the war as a POW before his daring escape
 Winston S. Churchill
 Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1948

This presentation copy of the first volume of Winston Churchill's history of the Second World War is a first edition, third printing, warmly inscribed to his sister-in-law, Nellie Hozier Romilly. Churchill wrote in black ink in six lines on the front free endpaper: "To | Nellie | with Love | from | Winston | 1948". His history of the war would have been quite personal for Nellie.

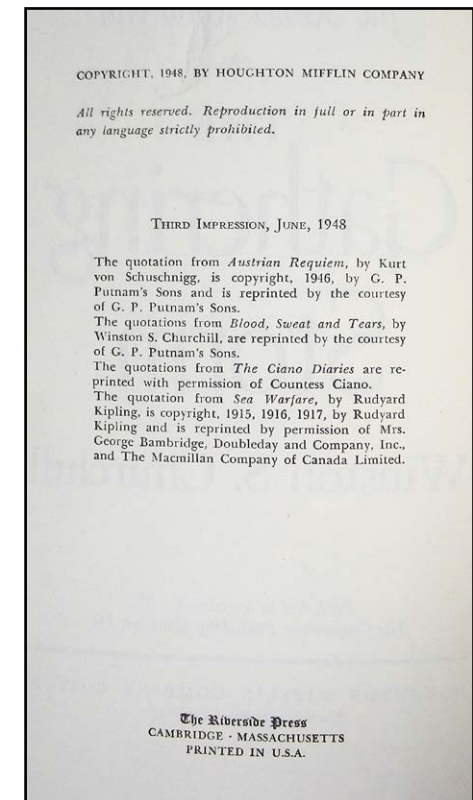
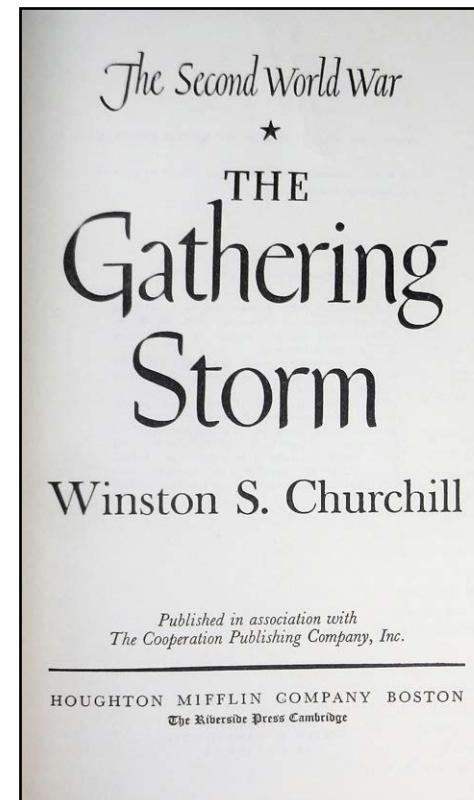
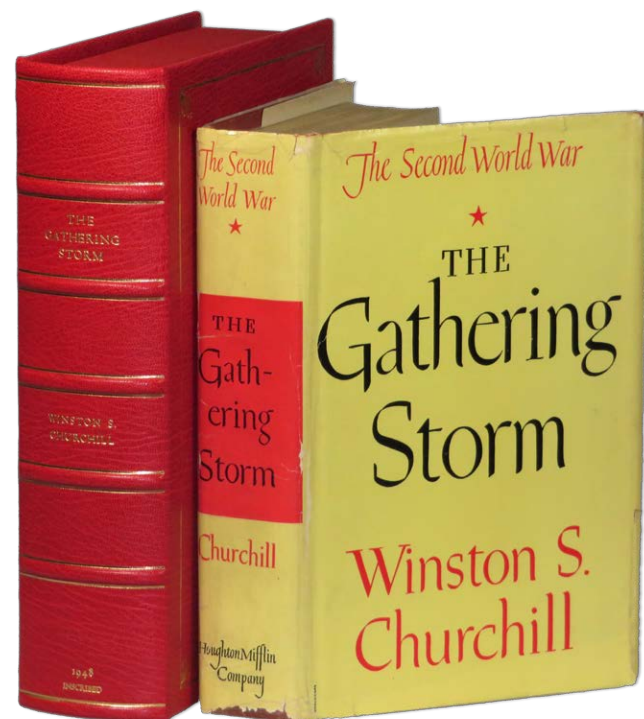
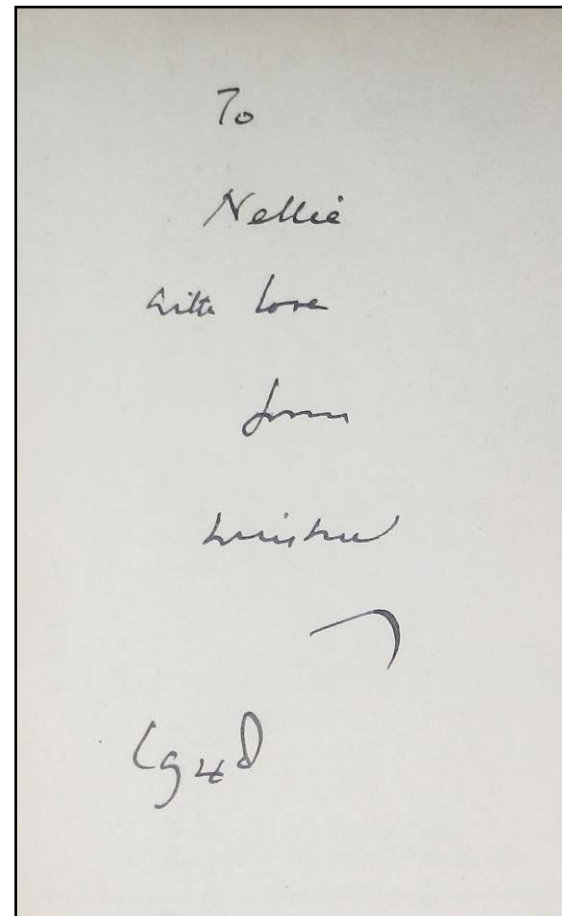
Nellie's youngest son, Winston's nephew Esmond (1918-1941), was killed in action 30 November 1941 – Winston's birthday. A Royal Canadian Air Force Pilot Officer, Esmond was shot down over the North Sea after a bombing raid over Germany. Nellie's older son, Giles (1916-1967), was a civilian journalist for the Daily Express when he was captured in Norway in May 1940 - the same month that his uncle became wartime Prime Minister. Giles became the first of Hitler's "Prominente" – prisoners deemed important for their association with Allied figures. Giles was held with other Prominente in Colditz Castle. Giles dramatically escaped in April 1945 after transfer to Tittmoning Castle.

This copy of *The Gathering Storm* has all first edition points, including yellow-orange topstain, head and foot bands, title page publication date, and absence of Book-of-the-Month Club indicia. It is distinguished from the first printing only by title page verso notation: "Third Impression, June, 1948". The third printing dust jacket is identical to that of the first printing. Churchill would have gifted a U.S. edition to Nellie given that the British first edition was not published until October of 1948. Condition approaches very good minus. The red cloth binding remains tight and sound, though with modest spine fading, some dimpled concavity to the spine, light wear to the spine ends and corners, and a tiny white mark on the upper front hinge. It seems as if this copy was actually read by the recipient. The contents are clean and respectably bright, with no evident spotting and only mild toning and soiling to the page edges. The very good minus supplied third printing dust jacket retains its \$6.00 price and strikingly bright spine color with wear to the hinges and extremities, shallow loss at the foot of the spine, and small chips to the flap folds and the upper left hinge. The book is housed within a full red morocco clamshell case featuring hubbed spine with gilt ruled bands and gilt print, gilt rule bordered covers, and marbled paper-lined interior.



Margaret "Nellie" Nelly Ogilvy Romilly (née Hozier, 1888-1955) was the only surviving sister of Clementine Ogilvy Spencer-Churchill, Baroness Spencer-Churchill (née Hozier, 1885-1977), their older sister Kitty having died in 1900. Nellie's life became inextricably linked to that of future Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill (1874-1965) forty years before this book was inscribed. On 11 August 1908, Churchill proposed to Clementine, whom he married on 12 September 1908 with Nellie as a bridesmaid. As a young woman, Nellie seemed to lead the carefree life that her social position afforded and enjoyed travel, dancing, and, particularly, gambling. She spoke "French like a Parisienne and made great friends of the common people." (Souhami, *Edith Cavell*, 206) In an odd parallel to her yet-unborn son's Second World War experience, Nellie was captured and imprisoned by the Germans during the First World War. In 1914, Nellie abruptly joined a convoy of nurses in Belgium as interpreter, but her party was swiftly taken prisoner when the Germans occupied Belgium. Her party was repatriated a few months later after the nurses went on strike and refused to extend care to the Germans. The U.S. Ambassador to Belgium recalled of their release, "Miss Manners and Miss Hozier, with all the nurses, arrived [sic] at tea time, all glowing with the joy of the very dangerous experience..." (Whitlock, *Belgium a Personal Narrative*, 382-383). A year later, on 4 December 1915, Nellie married Colonel Bertram Henry Samuel Romilly. [CBC #004657]

\$9,000 USD



20

Lettres de T.E. Lawrence (The Letters of T.E. Lawrence)
An unopened service de presse copy of the first French trade edition, inscribed by both translators and including an unrecorded pre-publication publisher's leaflet about the book which specifies a different publication date than that recorded by Lawrence's bibliographer

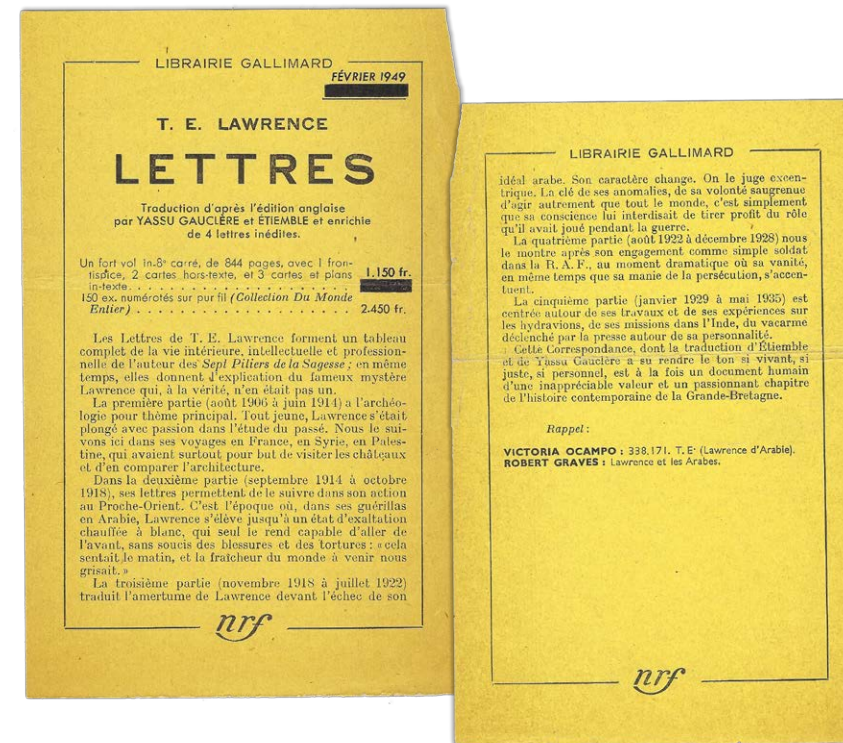
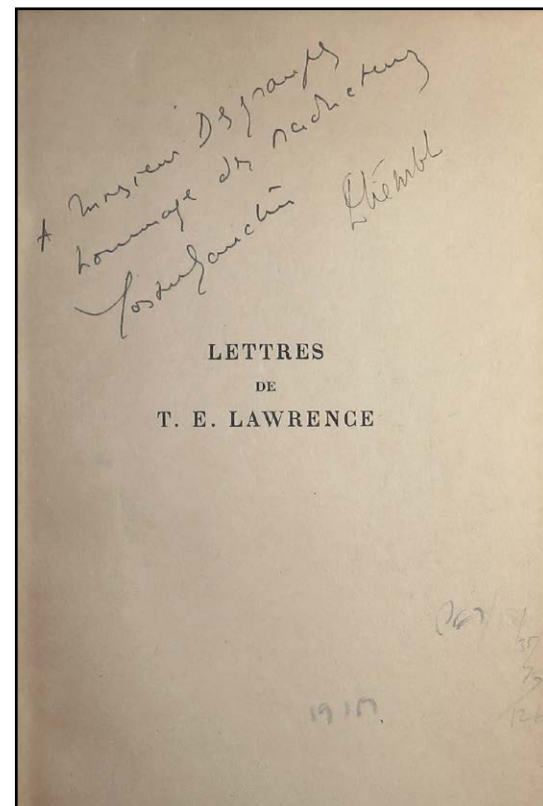
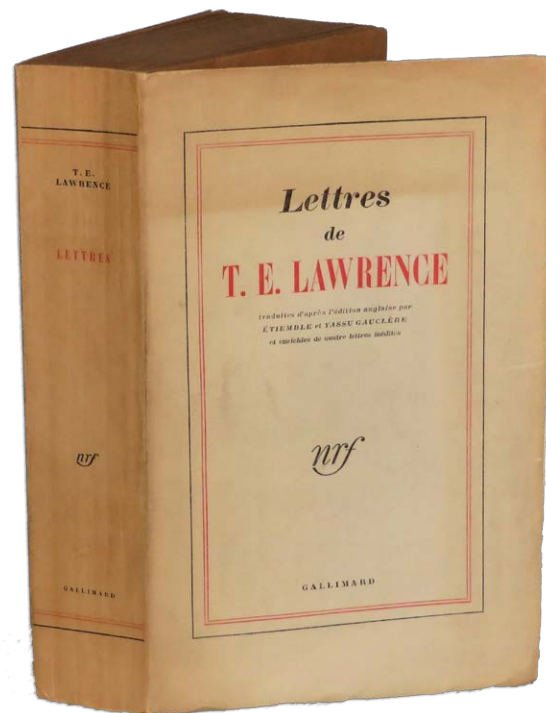
T. E. Lawrence, originally edited by David Garnett, further edited and translated into French by René Étiemble and Yassu Gauclère Gallimard, Paris, 1949

This is an uncut "service de presse" review copy of the first French trade edition of the Letters of T.E. Lawrence, inscribed by both translators and accompanied by a bibliographically significant publisher's leaflet advertising the work (unrecorded by O'Brien). This fragile volume is in very good condition. This is a review copy as evidenced by the "S.P." (service de presse) printed on both the rear cover and title page. The translators' inscription on the half title page is inked in black in three lines in Yassu Gauclère's hand, "A Monsieur Desgranges | hommage des traducteurs | Yassu Gauclère" to which Étiemble added his signature.

The tan paper wraps binding is square, complete, firmly attached, and free of loss or tears. We note light overall soiling, minor wear to extremities, and differential (darker) toning to a 1.75 inch (4.4 cm) strip of the top of the front cover. The contents feature uncut signatures throughout; this copy is obviously unread. The pages remain clean and free of spotting, despite inevitable age-toning. The book came to us beneath a removable glassine protector which is plausibly original. Over the glassine wrapper is a clear, removable archival mylar protector.

Laid in the book we found an original publisher's advertising leaflet not recorded in O'Brien's bibliography. The leaflet is printed in black on both sides of thin yellow stock and measures 7.17 x 4.5 in (18.21 x 11.43 cm). The publisher's leaflet invites some speculation as to O'Brien's accuracy in recording the publication date of Lettres as December 1948; this flyer indicates that the book was to be published in January 1949 which was then overprinted and amended on the leaflet to February. The leaflet also shows an amended and overprinted price, increased to 1.150 francs. The yellow leaflet is crisp and bright with a single horizontal fold line and some wrinkling along the left edge, and a small loss to the blank margins at the top right corner. The leaflet is protected within a removable, archival quality mylar sleeve.

This first French edition was based on David Garnett's 1938 Letters of T.E. Lawrence. The 583 letters in this first French edition include the first book appearance of four additional letters, three of them written during the First World War and the fourth written just a week before his death.

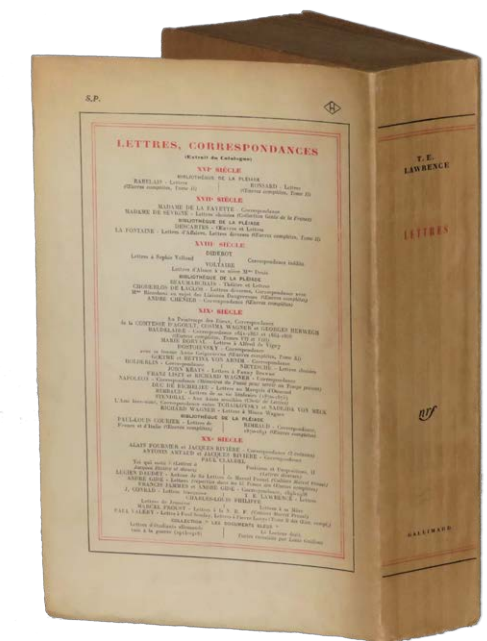
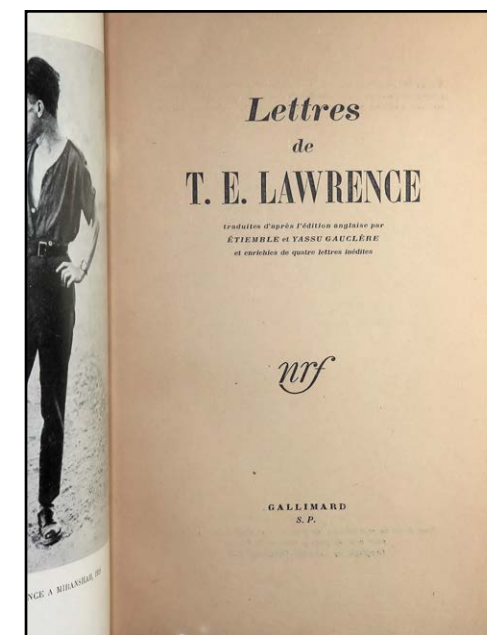


T. E. Lawrence (1888-1935) achieved fame from his remarkable odyssey as instigator, organizer, hero, and tragic figure of the Arab revolt against the Ottoman Empire during the First World War, which he began as an eccentric junior intelligence officer and ended as "Lawrence of Arabia." But Lawrence's literary and intellectual reach far exceeded the world and words of Seven Pillars of Wisdom and included engaging facility as a prolific correspondent.

To his great friend and literary mentor, Edward Garnett, Lawrence once wrote "...ware letter writing. It's a bad habit." (letter of 7 September 1922) Nonetheless, as Lawrence's official biographer Jeremy Wilson wrote, "T. E. Lawrence was remarkable, among other things, for the quality of his letters. It is not just that they are interesting and well-written; they also provide intriguing links to different aspects of British life in the first half of the twentieth century. As many have discovered, an interest in Lawrence can quickly become a gateway to the history and culture of his time."

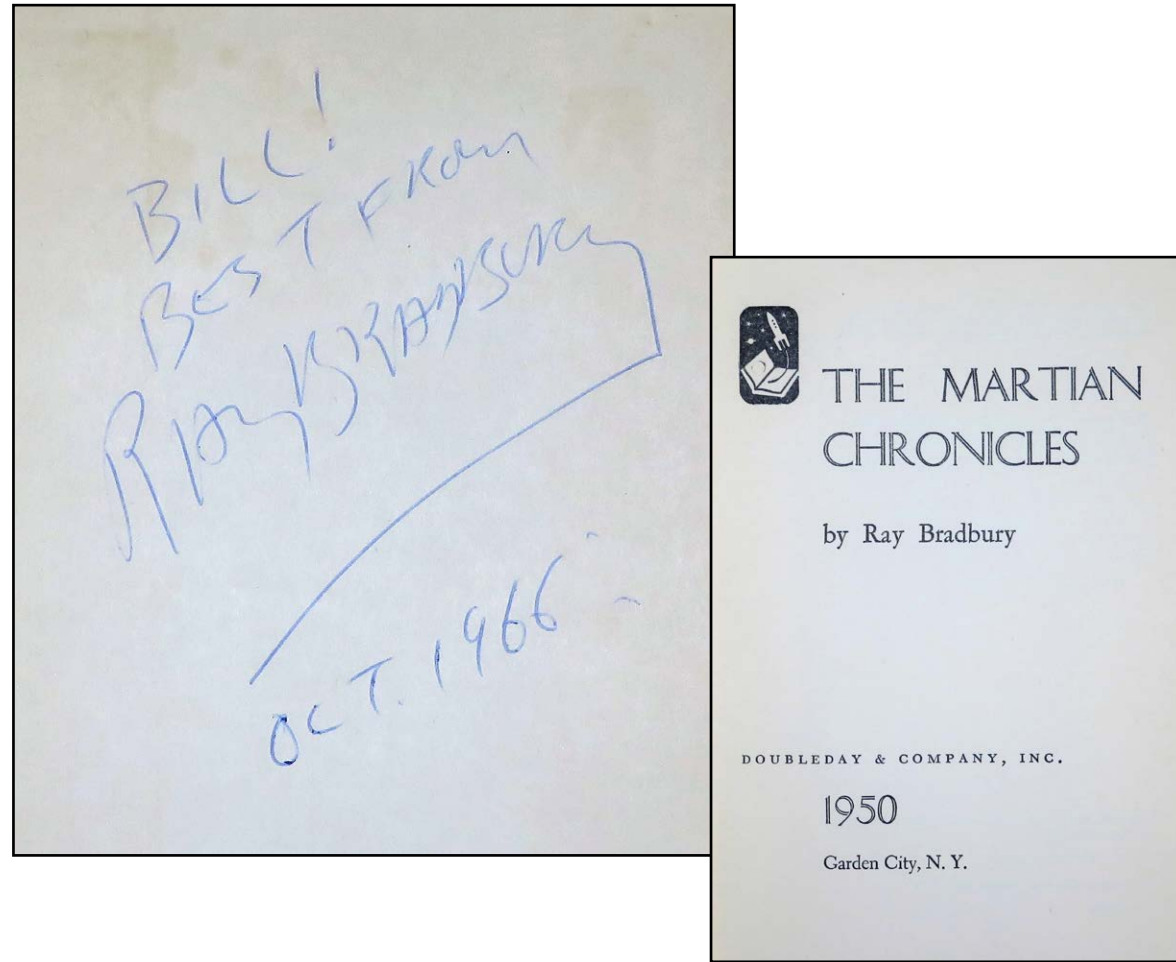
This first French translation was the work of the renowned French essayist, scholar, and promoter of Middle Eastern and Asian cultures René Étiemble (1909-2002) and his wife, Yassu Gauclère (1907-1961). They explain in the preface that they have, with assistance and approval of Lawrence's brother and literary executor A. W. Lawrence, made a number of corrections to the letters as printed in the preceding English language edition. Bibliographic reference: O'Brien A207 [CBC #004786]

\$400 USD



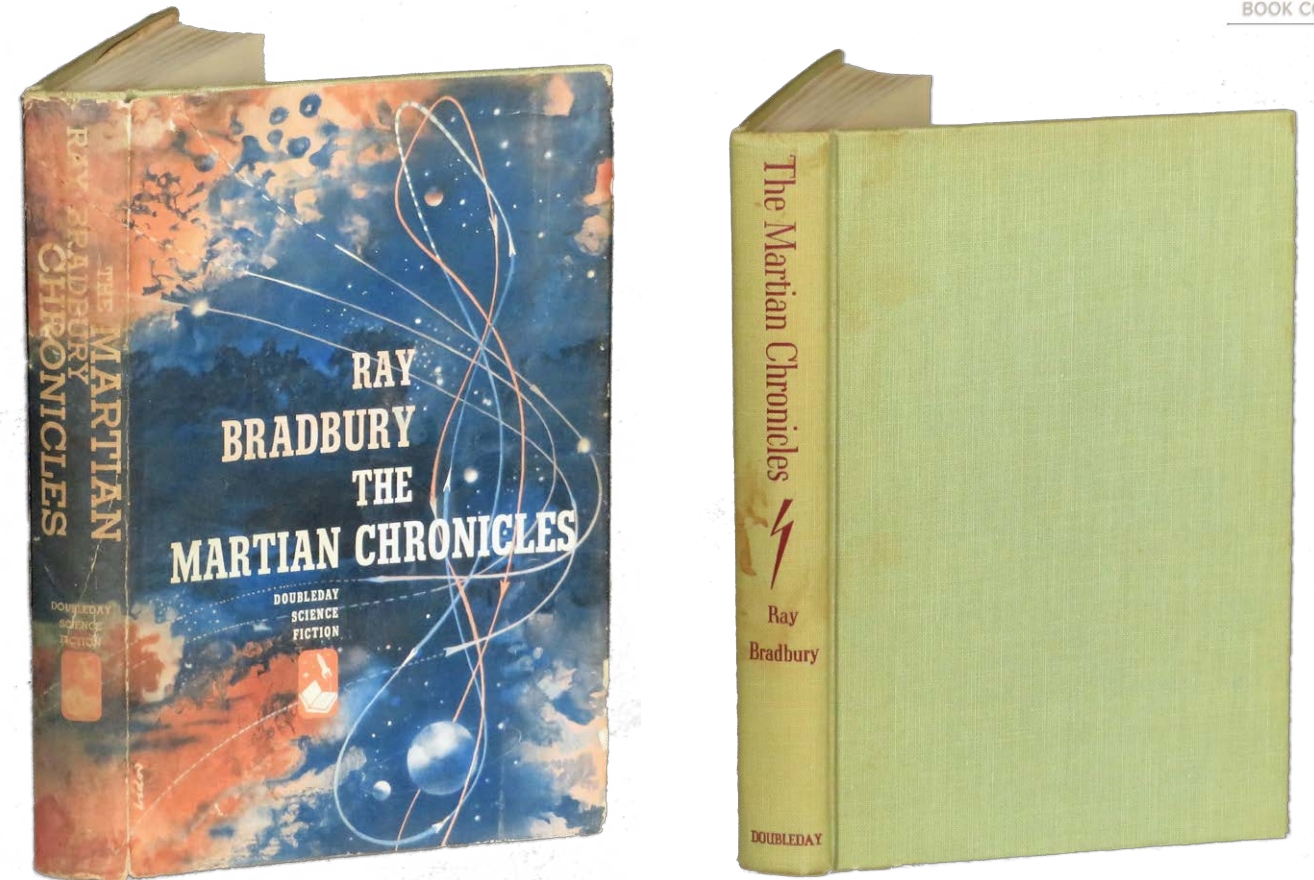
21

The Martian Chronicles
The first edition in dust jacket,
inscribed and dated by the author in 1966
 Ray Bradbury
 Doubleday & Company, Inc., New York, 1950



This inscribed and jacketed first edition of Bradbury's first major work and enduring classic, *The Martian Chronicles*, is inked in blue in four lines on the title page: "BILL! | BEST FROM | RAY BRADBURY | OCT. 1966".

First edition is so stated on the copyright page. Condition is good plus in a good plus dust jacket. The first edition's pale green cloth binding proved notoriously prone to toning and discoloration. This copy is square and tight with sharp corners and only trivial wrinkling to spine ends, but nonetheless modestly toned to the spine and also showing some mild staining to the boards, primarily at the midpoint of the spine and the rear cover. The contents are clean with no previous ownership marks apart from the author's signature. Trivial spotting appears confined to a few spots on the fore and bottom edges and at the lower rear endpaper verso and pastedown. The dust jacket is complete, with no appreciable loss and retaining the original "\$2.50" price on the upper front flap. The spine is modestly toned and we note mild wear to extremities, hinges, and flap folds. The chief detraction is spotting and staining to the jacket verso, which permeated the jacket and is visible primarily on the white rear panel and flaps. Fortunately, the hues and design of the jacket's spine and front face make the staining unobtrusive. The dust jacket is now protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.



The Martian Chronicles was Bradbury's first major work, a collection of short stories, some of which had been previously published in magazines. Bradbury paints a compelling vision of a Mars that was, supplanted by a Mars that humans colonized and squandered, and thereafter the intimation of a Mars that might be, all of this a backdrop for the destructive energies and perennial seeds of hope endemic to humanity. Since 1950, the learned realities of a far more sterile Mars than Bradbury imagined for us have not diminished Bradbury's tale. A quarter of a century after it was published, Martin Gardner wrote: "Critics have said it is Bradbury's best book because there is more science in it than in his other books. I believe the opposite to be true... That is not a weakness... That is why, long after Mars has become a hearth to us, *The Martian Chronicles* will keep on stirring imaginations, arousing laughter and tears, and haunting the minds of those who have not forgotten how to read." More than half a century after publication, in 2008, NASA's Phoenix Mars Lander carried a DVD containing *The Martian Chronicles* to the Martian surface.

Ray Douglas Bradbury (1920-2012) was a versatile and prolific American author best known for his science fiction. Bradbury devoted several hours a day to writing throughout his life and produced nearly 30 books, 600 short stories, and numerous poems, essays, screenplays, and plays. The Bradbury family moved to Los Angeles in 1934 and Bradbury's first remuneration for writing came from a joke he wrote for George Burns. His first story was published in 1938, the year he graduated from high school. The following year he published four issues of his own magazine, writing all of the content, sometimes under pseudonyms to hide the fact that it was a one-man operation. Rejected for military service in WWII because of poor eyesight, Bradbury became a full-time writer in 1943. He continued to publish until his final years, earning a host of accolades from both fans and fellow writers. The Science Fiction Writers of America named him their 10th Grand Master in 1989. An asteroid is named after him, and a crater on the Moon is named after his novel *Dandelion Wine*. In 2007, Bradbury received a special citation from the Pulitzer board for his "distinguished, prolific and deeply influential career as an unmatched author of science fiction and fantasy." His *New York Times* obituary called Bradbury "the writer most responsible for bringing modern science fiction into the literary mainstream." [CBC #004652]

The characters and the incidents in this book are entirely the product of the author's imagination and have no relation to any person, place, or event in real life.

The lines from "There Will Come Soft Rains," from *Flame and Shadow*, by Sara Teasdale, are copyright, 1920, 1948, by The Macmillan Company.

Copyright, 1946, 1948, 1949, 1950, by Ray Bradbury
 All Rights Reserved
 Printed in the United States
 at
 The Country Life Press, Garden City, N. Y.
 First Edition

\$2,750 USD

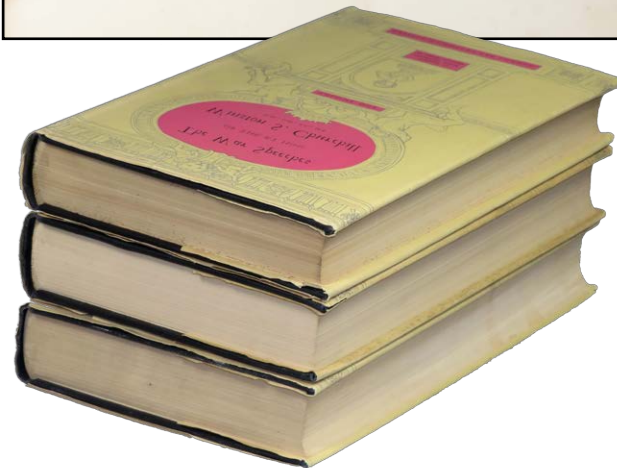
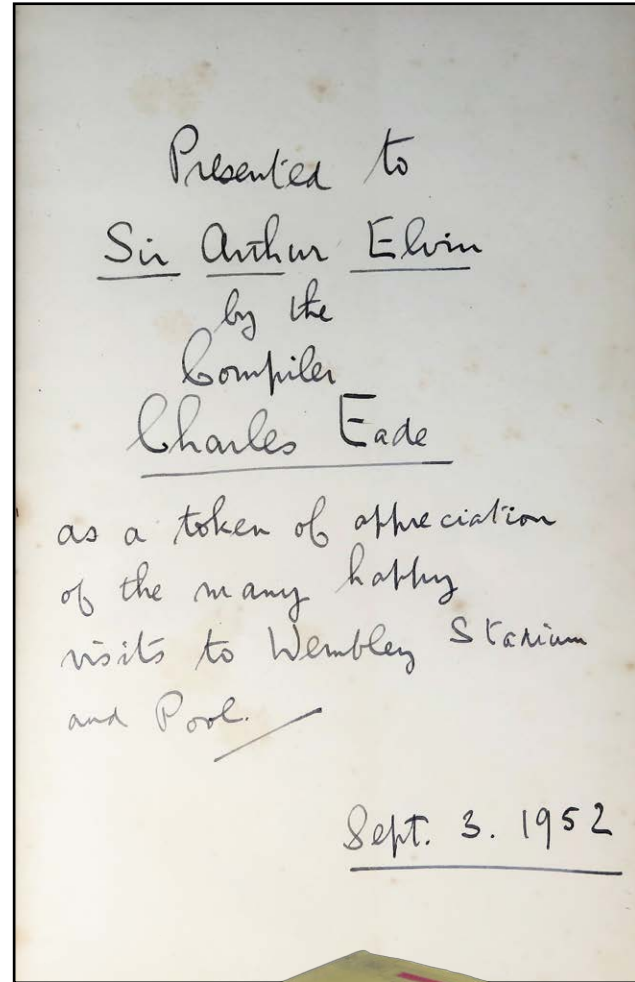
22

The War Speeches of the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill *Presentation set inscribed on the day of publication by the compiler, Charles Eade, to Sir Arthur Elvin, owner of Wembley Stadium* Winston S. Churchill, compiled by Charles Eade Cassell and Company Ltd., London, 1952

This presentation set of the first edition, first printing of the three-volume "definitive" edition of Churchill's war speeches was inscribed on the day of publication by the compiler, Charles Eade, to Sir Arthur Elvin. The inscription, inked in black in ten lines on the front free endpaper, reads: "Presented to | Sir Arthur Elvin | by the | Compiler | Charles Eade | as a token of appreciation | of the many happy | visits to Wembley Stadium | and Pool. | Sept. 3. 1952".

Churchill's war speeches were first published in seven individual volumes. Charles Eade (1903-1964) played a critical role in their original publication, as well as in this edition issued during Churchill's second premiership. A noted figure in British journalism, Eade became editor of the *Sunday Dispatch* in 1938, a post he held until 1957. Eade was also an early radio sports commentator, and during the Second World War served as public relations advisor to Louis Mountbatten. In 1942 Eade stepped in as compiler of Churchill's wartime speech volumes, replacing Churchill's son, Randolph, who had been called to wartime service. Notably, Eade offered his services free of charge, stating, "my reward for the task would be the pleasure of doing it" (7 May 1941 letter from Charles Eade to Kathleen Hill). Eade ultimately edited six of the seven wartime volumes - all except the first, *Into Battle*. For this "definitive" edition of Churchill's war speeches, Eade returned to the role. Eade later served as editor for *Churchill By His Contemporaries*.

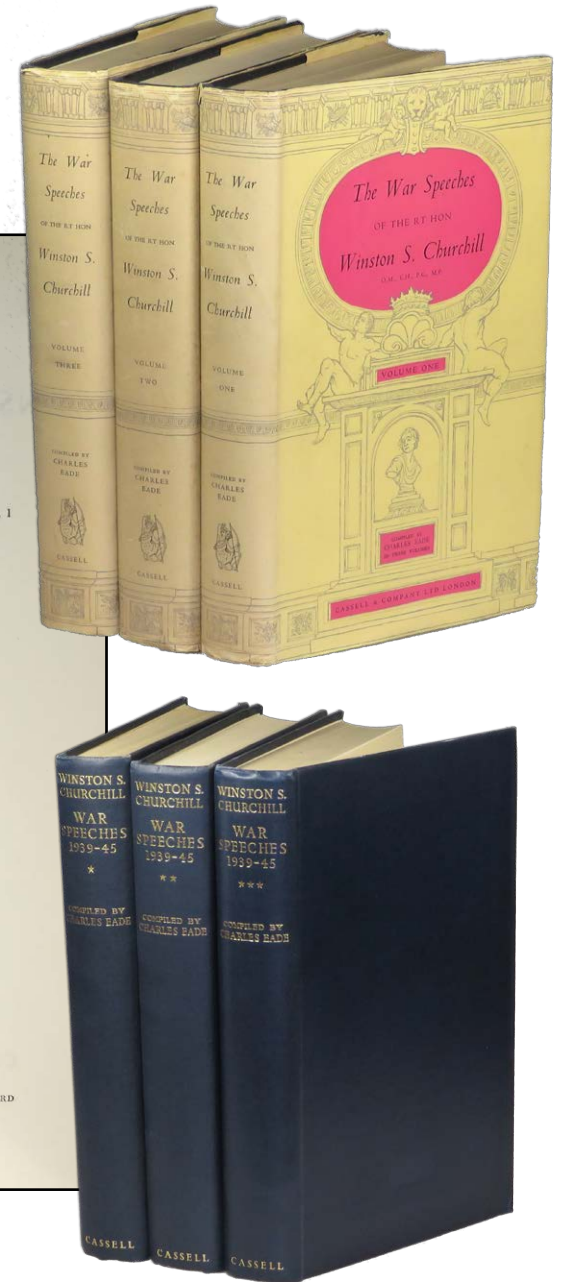
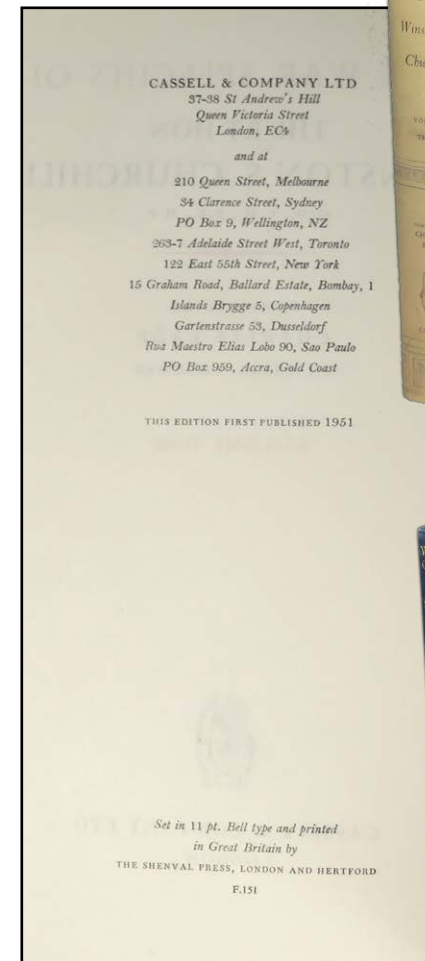
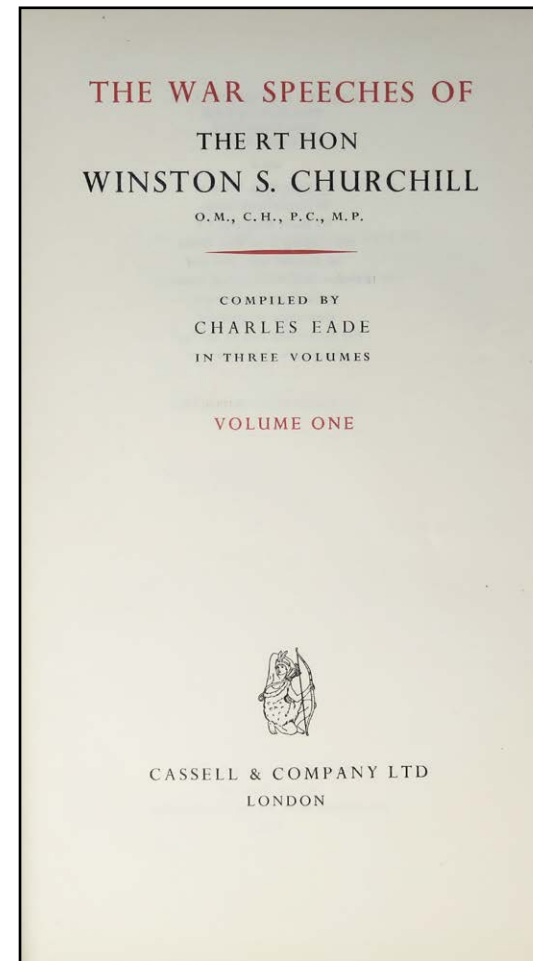
Sir Arthur Elvin (1899-1957), son of a police officer, joined the Royal Flying Corps at seventeen. Sent to France as an observer, he was shot down and taken prisoner. He escaped twice but was recaptured because he could not swim. This experience, he later said, made him want to build a public swimming-pool. In the late 1920s, Elvin purchased Wembley Stadium, where he established greyhound racing. In 1933-34 Wembley became more than a racing track with construction of the Empire Pool. A reinforced concrete frame of three hinged arches spanning 240 feet made the largest concrete span in the world at that time. The pool was 200 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a removable floor in order to stage skating, ice hockey, ice spectacles, and boxing. During the Second World War, Elvin entertained servicemen and women and the pool was occupied by Gibraltarians. In 1948 Elvin's longtime ambition and advocacy was realized when Wembley Stadium and the Empire Pool were used for the Olympic Games. Elvin was made an honorary freeman of the borough of Wembley in 1945, appointed MBE in the same year, and knighted in 1946. (ODNB)



In 1952, the publisher reissued the *War Speeches* as this new, three-volume edition, which may be considered superior to the original seven-volume wartime editions in both aesthetics and content. Eade modified many speech titles, added several speeches, and eliminated several for which he deemed "time has reduced their significance." The speeches "are linked, where necessary, with brief notes to form a complete, chronological story." Each volume features an index. The three tall volumes (10 x 6.35 inches) are bound in smooth, dark blue cloth with stout boards and gilt spine print and wrapped in uniform dust jackets.

This presentation set is in very good condition in like dust jackets. The blue bindings are clean and bright with minor wear confined to extremities. The contents are bright with a crisp feel. Internal spotting is confined to the Volume I endpapers. The page edges show mild age-toning, trivial spotting, and faint staining to the lower Volume III fore edges. The dust jackets are bright with modest spotting to the Volume II jacket, light wear to extremities, and neatly price-clipped Volume I & III lower front flaps. The dust jackets are protected in removable, archival quality clear covers. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A263.1(I-III).a, Woods/ICS A136(a.1), Langworth p.303. [CBC #004912]

\$2,250 USD



23

14 September 1957 Battle of Britain Seventeenth Anniversary Dinner Programme signed by both Winston S. Churchill and the Guest of Honour, RAF Group Captain Douglas Bader

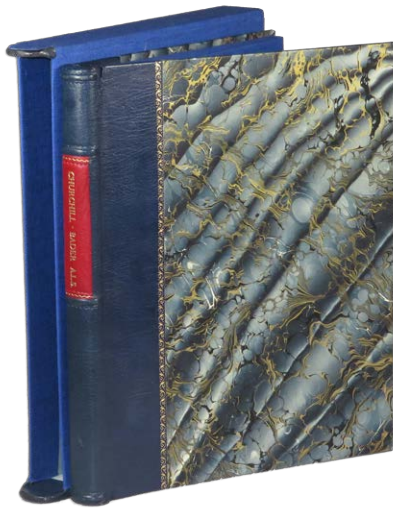
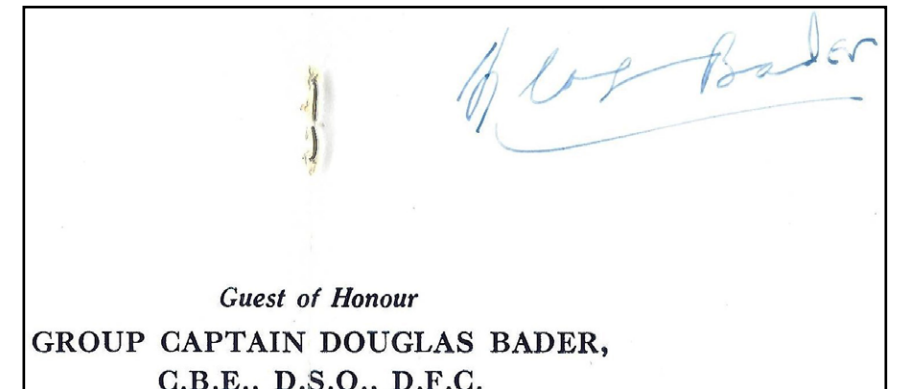
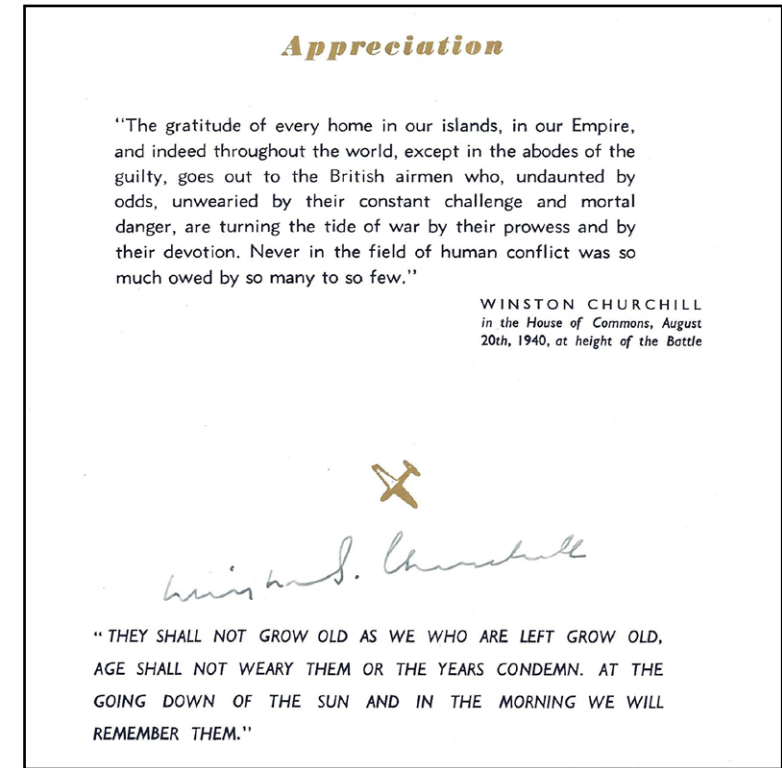
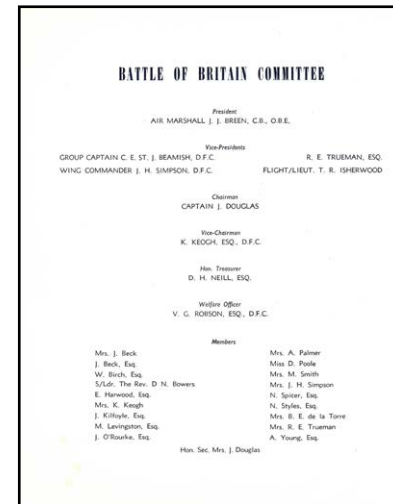
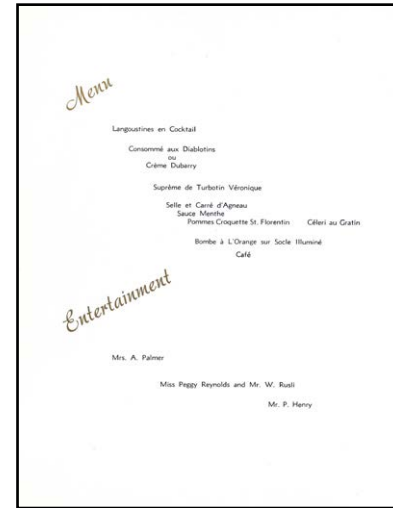
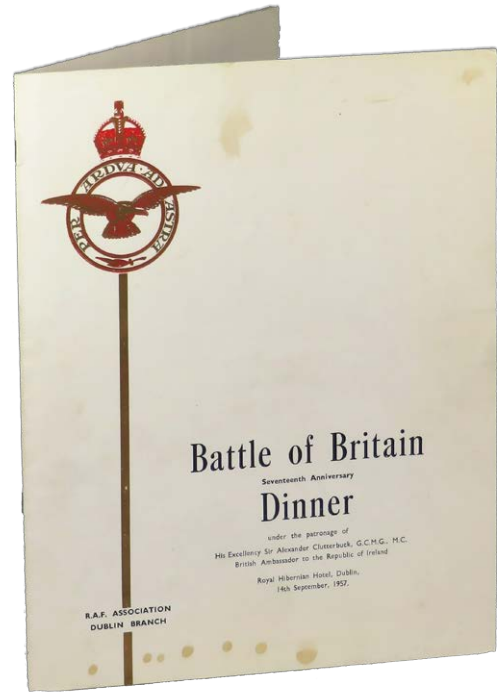
This 14 December 1957 Seventeenth Anniversary Battle of Britain Dinner programme is signed by both former Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill and guest of honour Group Captain Douglas Bader. The programme measures 11 x 8.75 inches (28 x 22.2 cm) bound in card covers with four wire-stitched interior pages. The contents are printed and illustrated in gold and black, the front cover illustrated and printed in red, gold, and black. The programme is elaborately housed in a quarter blue leather clamshell with hubbed spine, red spine label, and marbled paper-covered boards that opens to reveal a triptych display with the programme in an integral central chemise and images and descriptions of Churchill and Bader on the left and right panels. The clamshell is housed in a blue cloth slipcase with a beveled, rounded, and leather-trimmed opening. The programme is in very good condition with modest staining and light soiling to the covers. This item was previously owned by Universal Autograph Collectors Club president Michael Hecht.

After his "wilderness years" of the 1930s spent in political exile, in September 1939, Winston S. Churchill returned to the Admiralty and to war. In May 1940 he replaced Chamberlain as Prime Minister. Within a few months, Churchill's Britain was fighting for survival, fending off a prolonged onslaught by the German Luftwaffe that was meant to be the prelude to Hitler's invasion of Britain. While men like Bader fought the Battle of Britain, Prime Minister Churchill led and helped immortalize them. Churchill's speech to Parliament on 20 August 1940 famously honored the RAF pilots who almost single-handedly prevented Nazi invasion of England with these words: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." Fittingly, Churchill signed this programme "Winston S. Churchill" on the "Appreciation" page just below an excerpt from his 20 August 1940 speech. Bader signed on the center pages where his name is prominently printed as "Guest of Honour".

Sir Douglas Robert Steuart Bader (1910–1982) was unquestionably one of Churchill's "few". Bader was "a prize cadet" at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, described in a confidential report as "plucky, capable, headstrong". Commissioned in August 1930, he continued to accumulate pointed praise – "determined and dogmatic...a natural leader, fearless and always eager for a challenge..." Bader was only twenty-one when, on 14 December 1931, a crash caused the amputation of both of his legs. "Six months after his operations, he was walking unaided on artificial legs. 'I will never use a stick', he said."

He would do much more than just walk. In November 1939, two months after the outbreak of the Second World War, Bader was re-engaged by the RAF. By February he was posted as a flying officer and six weeks after was appointed to command. Bader saw action with his squadron at Dunkirk and then led a wing throughout the battle of Britain. In March 1941 he began leading three Spitfire squadrons "with notable success in the frequent offensive operations over northern France." Before Bader was shot down on 9 August 1941, he had accumulated an official score of twenty-three enemy aircraft destroyed, a bar to both his DSO and DFC, the French Croix de Guerre, the Legion d'honneur, and twenty-three mentions in the dispatches. Bader remained a prisoner of war in Colditz until April 1945, making repeated attempts to escape and "refusing repatriation on the grounds that he expected to return to combat." After armistice, "the 'legless ace' was promoted to group captain... he led the victory fly-past over London on 15 September 1945." After retirement, he eventually became a managing director of Shell Aircraft Ltd. Worldwide fame came after publication of his biography, *Reach for the Sky* (1954) and an eponymous film in 1956, the year he was also appointed CBE. Bader was knighted in 1976 "for service to the public and the disabled." (ODNB) [CBC #004947]

\$2,750 USD



24

Sandhurst

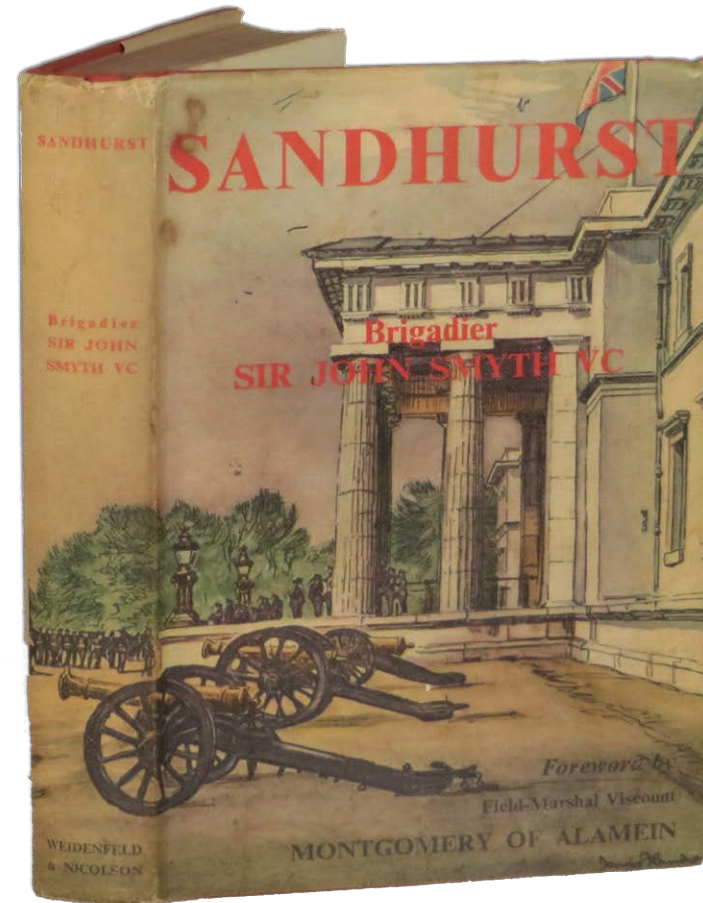
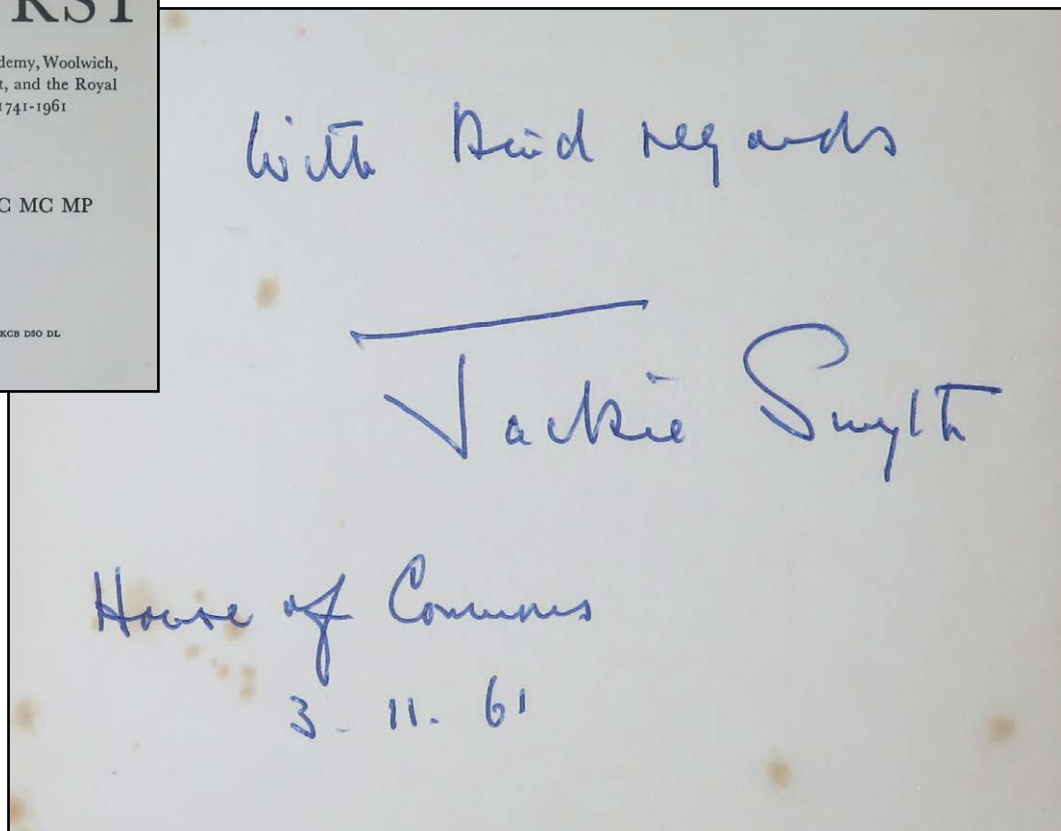
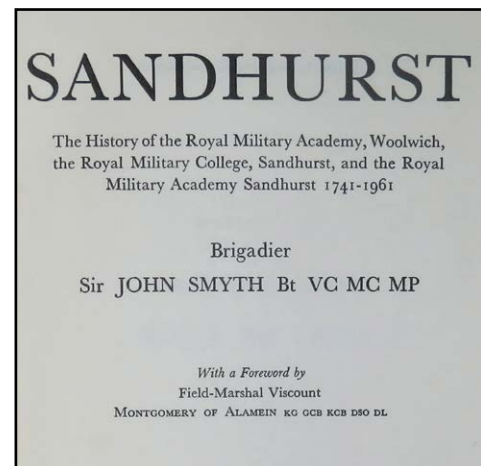
A presentation copy signed and dated by the author in the House of Commons in the year of publication

Sir John Smyth with a Foreword by Viscount Field Marshal Montgomery of Alamein

Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1961

This is the first edition of Sir John Smyth's history of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, inscribed and dated by the author in the House of Commons in the year of publication. The author's inscription, in blue ball-point in four lines on the front free endpaper, reads "With kind regards | Jackie Smyth | House of Commons | 3-II-61".

The volume is in very good condition in a very good minus dust jacket. The vivid orange-red cloth binding is clean, bright, and tight with bright spine gilt. We note a very slight forward lean, minor shelf wear to extremities, and bumped upper corners. The contents, which include 12 pages of photographs, remain bright with no previous ownership marks other than the author's inscription. Light spotting appears confined to the first and final few leaves and page edges. The red topstain is sunned. The dust jacket, illustrated on the front cover and spine and printed on heavy, textured paper, is complete, with no losses and retaining the publisher's original lower front flap price. An illustration of the Academy wraps the spine and front panel and print is in red and black. Though the jacket shows overall soiling and light wear to extremities, it is unfaded, with no discernible color shift between the covers and spine. The dust jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.

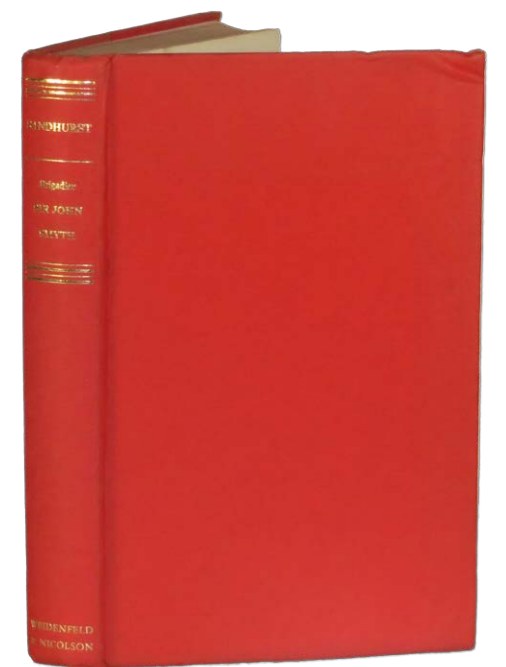


Sir John "Jackie" Smyth (1893-1983) was a highly decorated army officer, prolific writer, and politician. The eldest of three sons born to an Indian Civil Service officer and the daughter of a naval captain, Smyth was set upon a military career from a young age. In 1912 he was ninth of those passing out of Sandhurst and was commissioned into the Indian army "thin as a rail, perhaps rather too serious, but enormously keen". (Smyth, *The Only Enemy*). At the outbreak of WWI his regiment was sent to the Western Front where at Richebourg L'Avoue in 1915 he was one of ten soldiers to participate in transferring a supply of bombs to a small party at the front line. Smyth was one of only three to make it across the 250 yards of no man's land, and he "had bullets through my tunic and cap". (Smyth, *The Only Enemy*) For this bravery he was awarded the Victoria Cross. He had no rest in "peacetime" as he served in the Anglo-Afghan War in 1919-1920 for which he won the Military Cross. On 23 April 1940, only two weeks after his second marriage, Smyth left for France. Only ten weeks later he was back in England, having been rescued in the Dunkirk evacuations, and in 1941 he returned to India. His military service ended in controversy

when he ordered a bridge on the Sittang River to be blown up, leaving 3,300 men stranded with the advancing Japanese on the far side. In his history of WWII Churchill called this episode "a major disaster." (Vol. 4, 136) Later that year he was compulsorily retired with a colonel's pension.

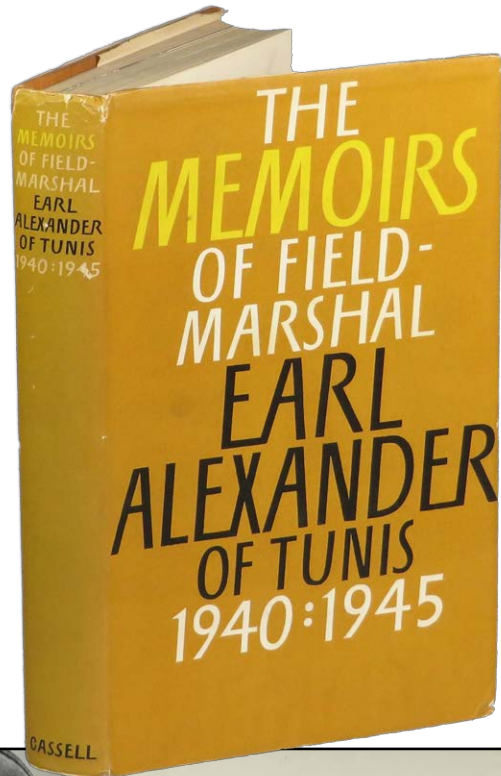
He quickly found a second career as a writer and politician. Following his first book, *Defense is Our Business*, in 1945, Smyth published more than thirty titles on subjects ranging from military histories and *The Story of the Victoria Cross* to tennis, children's stories, and cats (a lifelong love of his). In 1950 Smyth was elected to Parliament as a Conservative. He would remain an MP until 1966. Sandhurst was, as Field-Marshal Montgomery terms it in his introduction to this volume, "the cradle of the British Army". In 1947 two institutions, the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, merged to form the present Royal Military Academy Sandhurst. Smyth's history tells the story of both venerable schools "from their foundation in the eighteenth century, when the life of the gentleman cadet was wild and his studies spasmodic, through the reforms of the Victorian period and their vital contribution during two World Wars". Woven into Smyth's story are the notables who have passed through the academy, among them Winston S. Churchill. [CBC #004817]

\$350 USD



25

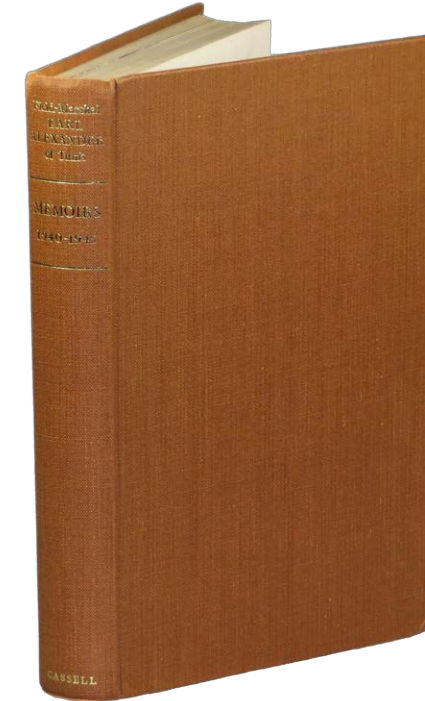
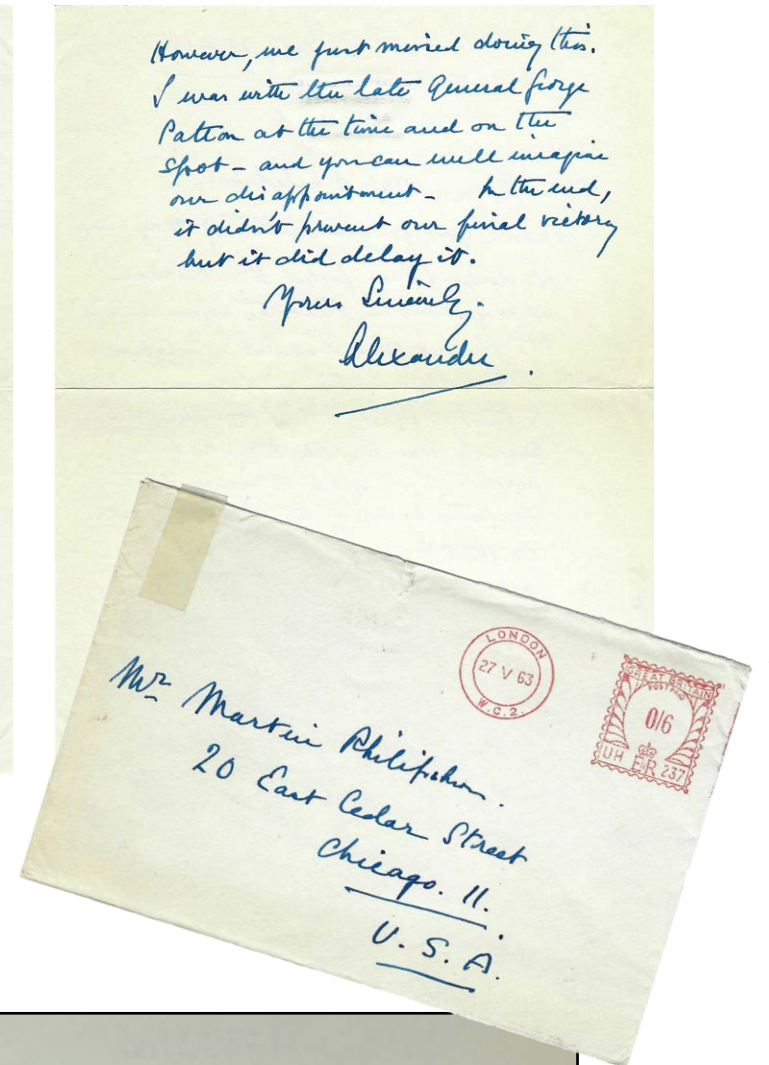
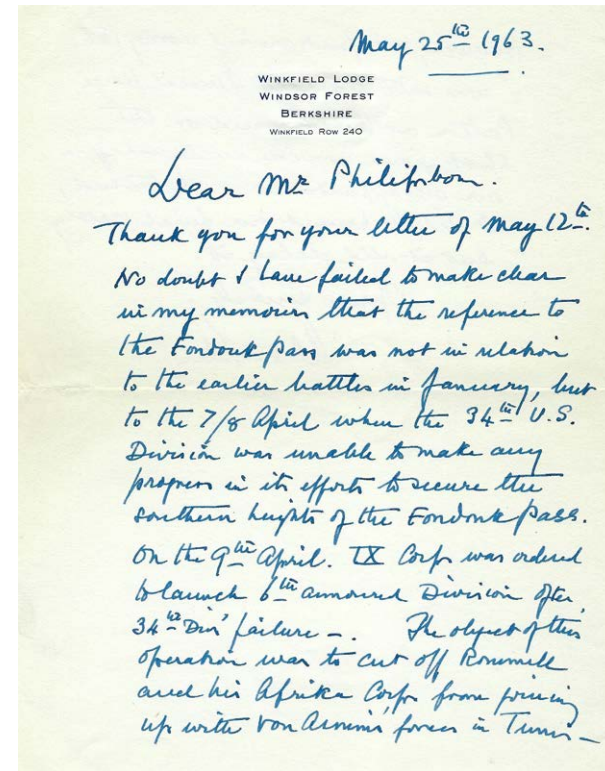
The Memoirs of Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis 1940:1945
 With a 25 May 1963 holograph signed letter from Field Marshal Alexander regarding the North Africa campaign, referencing both Patton and Rommel
 Field-Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis
 Cassell & Company Ltd., London, 1962



This 25 May 1963 holograph signed letter from Field Marshal Alexander, First Earl Alexander of Tunis, was found in a copy of his *Memoirs* and discusses the British and U.S. offensive in North Africa, specifically mentioning both Patton and Rommel. The letter is inked in blue on the recto and verso of a single sheet of stationery printed "Winkfield Lodge | Windsor Forest | Berkshire | Winkfield Row 240". The letter reads in full: "Dear Mr. [] | Thank you for your letter of May 12th. | No doubt I have failed to make clear | in my memoirs that the reference to | the Fondouk was not in relation | to the earlier battles in January, but | to the 7/8 April when the 34th U.S. | Division was unable to make any | progress in the efforts to secure the | southern length of the Fondouk Pass. | On the 9th April IX Corp was ordered | to launch 6th Armoured Division after | 34th Div's failure-. The object of this | operation was to cut off Rommel | and his Afrika Corp from pairing | up with von Arnim's forces in Tunis - | However, we just missed doing this. | I was with the late General George | Patton at the time and on the | spot - and you can well imagine | our disappointment - to the end, | it didn't prevent our final victory | but it did delay it. | Yours Sincerely, | Alexander".

The letter is in fine condition within the original hand-addressed envelope, franked 27 May 1963. The letter is laid into a jacketed British first edition of Alexander's *Memoirs* in near fine condition in a very good plus dust jacket. Field Marshal Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, first Earl Alexander of Tunis (1891-1969) was born to aristocracy and as a young man showed athleticism and a passion for painting. He attended Sandhurst and was commissioned in the Irish Guards in 1911, intending to serve a few years before retiring to pursue art. The First World War redirected his life.

In 1914 Alexander was sent to France, where he served until early 1919 "being in action throughout except when recovering from wounds or on courses." (ODNB) Though he continued painting for the rest of his life, his service evolved into a military career. In the following two decades he served in Constantinople, Gibraltar, and India before being promoted to major-general in 1937. At 45, Alexander was the youngest general in the British army. At Dunkirk he gained prominence overseeing evacuation of nearly 120,000 British and French personnel. Alexander "left on the last motor launch, touring the beaches to see that there were no British troops remaining." (ODNB) In February 1942 Churchill sent Alexander to Burma, a mission of which Churchill wrote "never have I taken the responsibility for sending a general on a more forlorn hope." (*The Hinge of Fate*, p.167) Though Alexander was able only to withdraw the remaining army to India, Churchill recognized Alexander's ability, appointing him Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, in August 1942.



CASSELL & COMPANY LTD
 35 Red Lion Square · London WC1
 and at
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 JOHANNESBURG · CAPE TOWN · AUCKLAND

Text © Thomson Newspapers Ltd 1961 & 1962
 Maps © Cassell & Co. Ltd 1962
 First published 1962

The Fondouk Pass episode referenced in Alexander's letter refers to a failed combined U.S. and British offensive preceding victory in North Africa. In May 1943 Alexander sent the Prime Minister the message: "Sir: It is my duty to report that the Tunisian campaign is over. All enemy resistance has ceased. We are masters of the North African shores." (*THoF*, p.780) Throughout the war, Alexander "always spent more time with the forward troops than in his headquarters. His popularity was immense, and his strategic planning benefited because he knew what the war was like at the point that counted." (ODNB) Churchill wrote "Nothing ever disturbed or rattled him, and duty was a full satisfaction in itself, especially if it seemed perilous and hard... this was combined with so gay and easy a manner that the pleasure and honour of his friendship was prized by all those who enjoyed it, among whom I could count myself." (*THoF*, p.167) After the war he served as Governor-General of Canada, and as Minister of Defence during Churchill's second Premiership. [CBC #004921]

\$700 USD

26

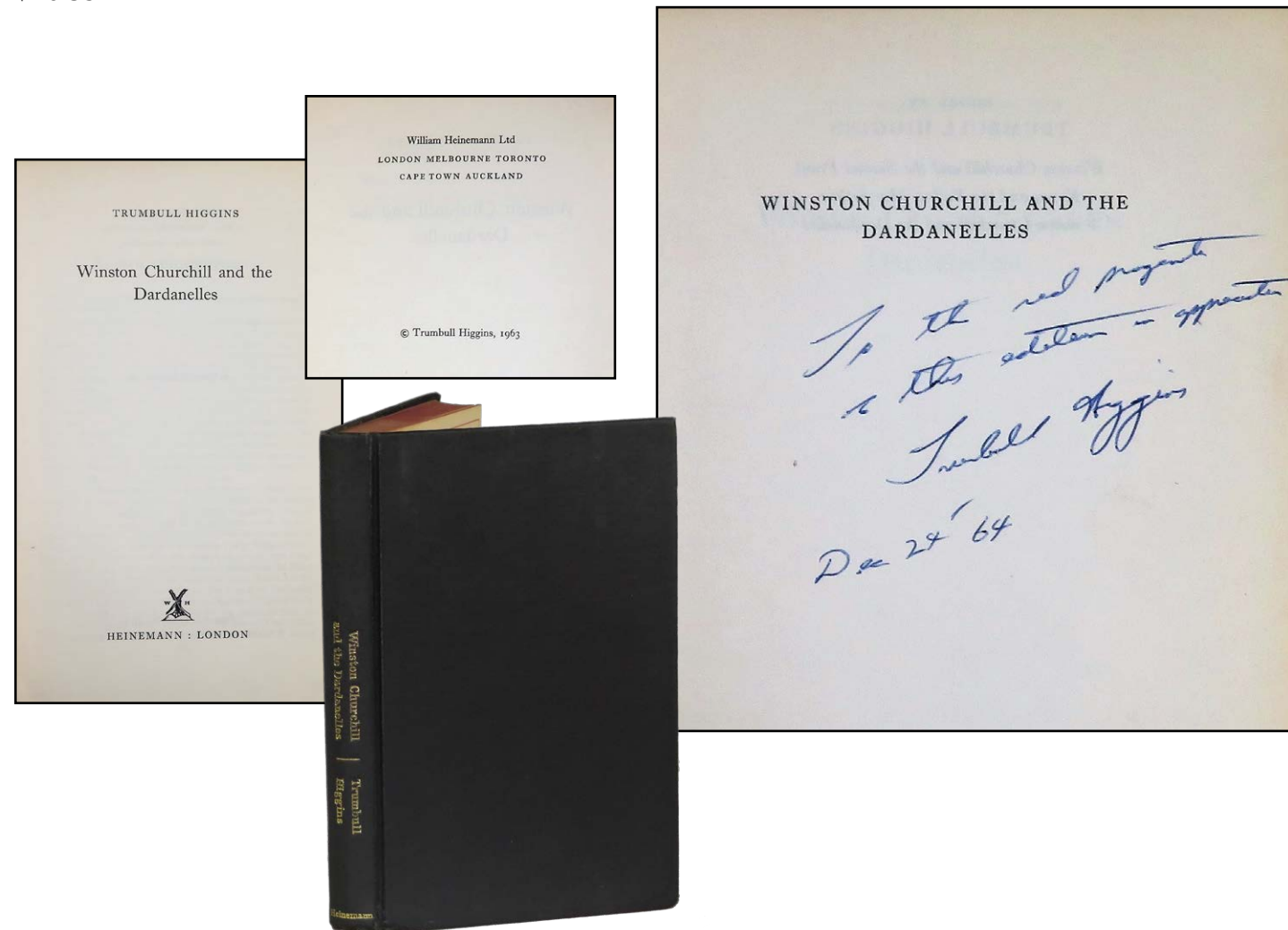
Winston Churchill and the Dardanelles
Warmly inscribed by the author one month before Churchill's death
 Trumbull Higgins
 Heinemann, London, 1963

This is a warmly inscribed and dated first edition. "The author's second work on Churchill examines his role in the Gallipoli fiasco – a critical work worth reading, well researched with extensive footnotes." The author's inscription, inked in blue in four lines on the half-title, reads: "To the real progenitor | of this edition in appreciation | Trumbull Higgins | Dec 24 '64". Notably, the inscription is dated exactly one month before Churchill's death.

Condition of this inscribed volume is good plus. The black cloth binding is square, tight, and respectably clean with bright spine gilt, though with wear to the corners and wrinkling to spine ends. The contents are clean with no spotting and no previous ownership marks other than the author's inscription. The handsome, illustrated map endpapers are intact. We note modest age-toning and some staining to the red-stained top edge.

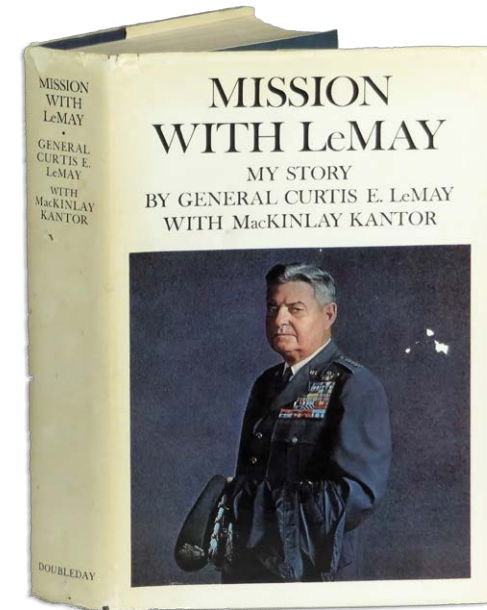
During the First World War, Churchill remarkably served both in the Cabinet and on the front, nearly losing his political life in the former and his corporeal life in the latter. Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1911 until 1915, but was scapegoated for the Dardanelles tragedy and the slaughter at Gallipoli and forced to resign. He would spend part of his political exile as a lieutenant colonel leading a battalion in the trenches. By the war's end, he was exonerated and rejoined the Government, initially as Minister of Munitions. Nonetheless, the stigma of the Dardanelles would linger and the political exile and near-ruin of his political career presaged his experience in the "wilderness years" of the 1930s preceding his Second World War premiership. Bibliographic reference: Zoller A228 [CBC# 004762]

\$120 USD



27

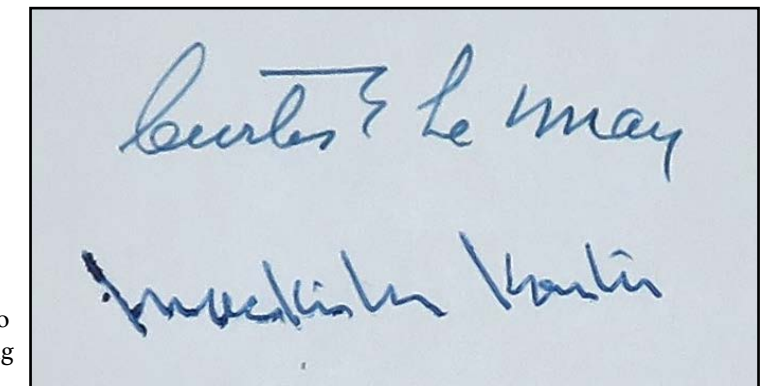
Mission with LeMay: My Story
Signed by both authors
 General Curtis E. LeMay with MacKinlay Kantor
 Doubleday & Company, New York, 1965



This first edition first printing of *Mission With LeMay* is signed by both General Curtis E. LeMay and his Pulitzer Prize winning co-author, MacKinlay Kantor. Condition is very good plus in a very good dust jacket. The blue cloth binding is square, clean, bright, and tight, with a vivid red spine title panel and gilt print and just light wear to extremities. The contents are clean with no spotting and no previous ownership marks. The illustrated jacket, with a portrait of LeMay in uniform on the front panel and out of uniform on the rear panel, is unclipped, the original "\$7.95" price intact on the upper front flap. We note only fractional chipping to the spine extremities and modest overall soiling and toning. The dust jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover. The signatures of "Curtis E. Le May" and "MacKinlay Kantor" are inked in blue on the recto of a blank sheet preceding the half-title. The signed sheet is tipped in; this appears to have been by arrangement of the publisher, as all signed copies we have encountered are signed thus, even when sellers fail to disclose that the signed sheet is tipped in.

Curtis E. LeMay (1906-1990) was an archetypally unrefined, uncompromising, unremitting, cigar-chomping general. His youth was spent exploring his native Southern Ohio with a gun in hand. When lack of political contacts kept him out of West Point, LeMay enrolled in Ohio State University and studied civil engineering.

He was accepted as a flying cadet in the Reserve Officers Training Corps and received a commission in 1930 as a pilot and combat officer. By 1942, LeMay was already a decorated navigator. Promoted to colonel, he took his Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress unit, the 305th Bomb Group, to Europe, where he developed many of the strategies employed by US air forces in the war such as the staggered flying formation to allow application of firepower from multiple angles. In 1944 he was transferred to the Pacific Theatre where he became chief of staff of the Strategic Air Forces and was part of the group that planned the atomic bombings of Japan – an order he relayed from President Harry S. Truman. After the War, LeMay directed the Berlin Airlift that thwarted the Soviet attempt to isolate Berlin. He would eventually be named Air Force Chief of Staff. LeMay's legacy is marred by his seeming readiness to use nuclear weapons and his vice-presidential run alongside George C. Wallace, the segregationist former governor of Alabama. It was in this book that LeMay advocated telling the North Vietnamese "that they've got to draw in their horns and stop their aggression or we're going to bomb them back into the Stone Ages."



The book's co-author, MacKinlay "Mack" Kantor (1904-1977), was an American novelist, journalist, and screen writer who was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in Fiction for his 1955 novel, *Andersonville*. Mack was born in Webster City, Iowa to a newspaper editor mother and an absent father who was not unlike the con-men and mobsters who would inhabit the pulp stories of Mack's early career. During World War II Mack served as a war correspondent. He first met LeMay while flying with the 305th bomb group, where despite military regulations, Mack, a civilian, received training to operate the planes' turret guns. He was present at the liberation of Buchenwald, an experience which informed the writing of his most well-known novel, a work of historical fiction about another prisoner-of-war camp much closer to home, the Andersonville Confederate Prison in Georgia.

Consonant with LeMay's blunt swagger, the book is advertised as "The personal and outspoken story of a history-making general". Whether because of LeMay's sense of fairness, as a marketing ploy, or both, his co-author is given prominent billing, the work advertised as "written in unique and intimate collaboration with an author of international fame." [CBC #004559]

\$160 USD

28

Winston S. Churchill, The Official Biography, Volume I: Youth, 1874-1900

The first volume of the Official Biography of Winston S. Churchill, a presentation copy inscribed by the author, Churchill's son, to fellow journalist and author Walter Lippmann

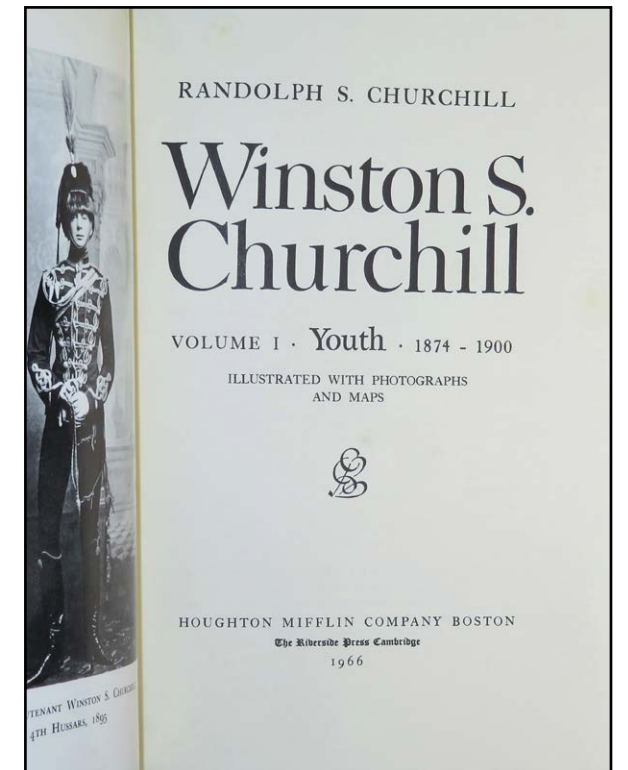
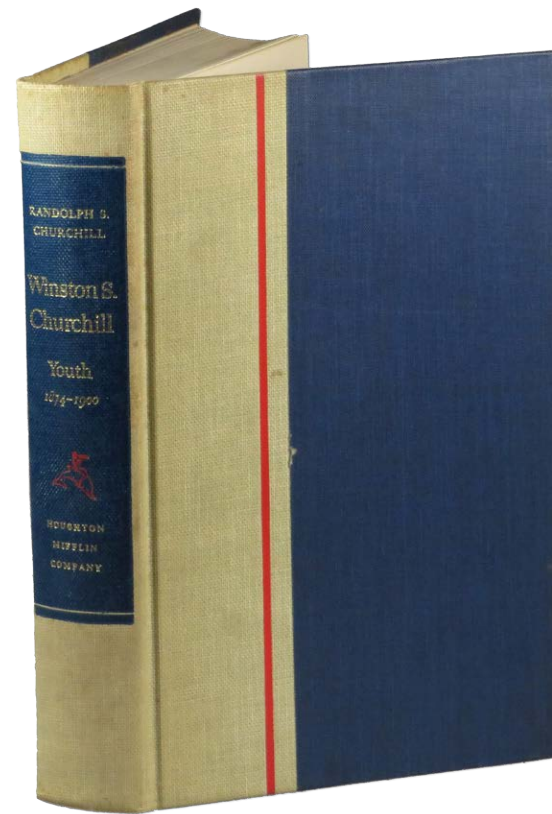
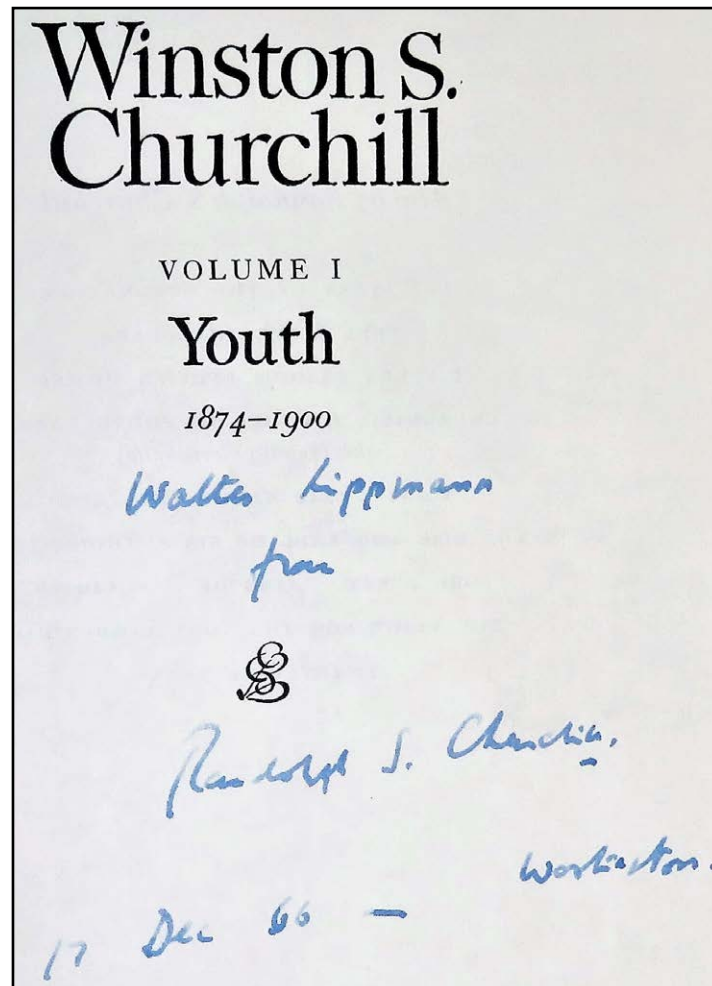
Randolph S. Churchill

Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1966

This first U.S. edition of the first volume of the Official Biography of Winston S. Churchill is inscribed by the author, Winston's son Randolph, to Walter Lippmann, the profoundly influential journalist and author regarded as "the first serious political columnist." The inscription, inked in blue in four lines on the half title page, reads: "Walter Lippmann | from | Randolph S. Churchill. | 17 Dec 66 - Washington". The inscription occurred during Lippmann's own Churchillian ostracism in Washington over his opposition to the Vietnam War and just months before disillusion led him to quit both Washington and journalism for good.

This first volume of the official biography spans 1874 to 1900, from Churchill's birth, to his early career as a soldier and war correspondent, to his return to England from an American lecture tour in order to embark on his storied political career. Condition of the volume is very good plus, the binding square, clean, and tight with minimal wear, the contents bright with no other previous ownership marks and light spotting confined to the page edges.

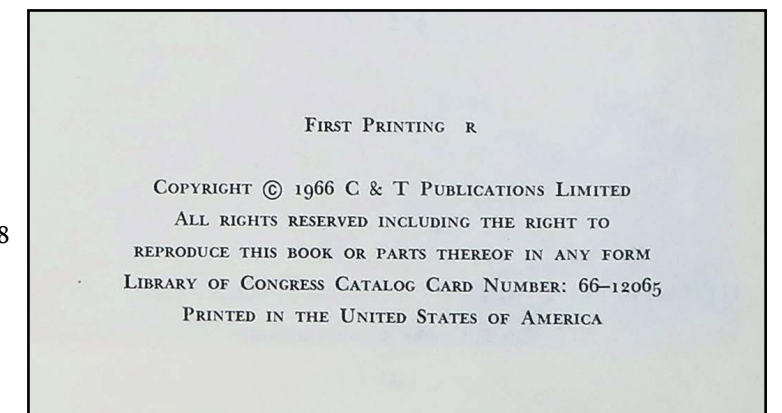
Walter Lippmann (1889-1974) was born to wealth, manifesting a charismatic brilliance and a youthful idealism that led him to work with the poor and advocate social reform while a student at Harvard. "But what attracted Lippmann to socialism was less a concern for the poor and downtrodden... than an impatience with how badly society was organized." Early experience with socialist leaders "only intensified his skepticism about romantic reformers." Lippmann adopted a more scientific, elitist progressivism, leading President Theodore Roosevelt to call him the "most brilliant young man of his age in all the United States." A brief stint in government during the First World War saw Lippmann coordinate drafting of the territorial provisions of President Wilson's Fourteen Points and conduct intelligence gathering and propaganda dissemination behind German lines. Both experiences informed the moral tension spanning Lippmann's many books and long career - a struggle between a visceral regard for democratic ideals and a deep intellectual skepticism about the viability of democracy. Lippmann became "the first serious political columnist" writing with "grace, clarity, and authority". His widely-read books thrashed and cohered the philosophy underpinning his journalism.



A 14 June 1939 dinner found Walter Lippmann seated beside Winston Churchill, who, in the post-Munich twilight before the Second World War, was still out of power and out of favor, his warnings about Nazi Germany largely unheeded. Churchill "was shocked to learn from Lippmann that the United States Ambassador, Joseph Kennedy, was telling his friends that when war came, Britain, facing defeat, would negotiate with Hitler... the moment Churchill heard the word 'defeat' he turned to Lippmann and declared: 'No, the Ambassador should not have spoken so, Mr. Lippmann; he should not have said that dreadful word... It will then be for you, for the Americans, to preserve and to maintain the great heritage of the English-Speaking Peoples...'" (Gilbert, Vol. V, p.1074) After Nazi invasion of Poland in September 1939, Lippmann urged lifting the arms embargo to the democracies. After France fell in June 1940, he "pleaded in his column and conspired behind the scenes to supply the British with surplus American destroyers and heavy military equipment under lend-lease." (ANB)

Winston's son, Randolph, inscribed this copy at the bitter end of Lippmann's storied, Pulitzer Prize-winning career. In 1966, Lippmann, much like Churchill in the 1930s, was ostracized by the political elite. Lippmann's sin was his role as an "intellectual leader and elder statesman" of the anti-Vietnam War movement. Just a few months after this December 1966 inscription, Lippmann quit both Washington and his newspaper column. Randolph died 18 months after this inscription, in June 1968. Bibliographic reference: Zoller A301a. [CBC# 004600]

\$750 USD



29

The Martian Chronicles

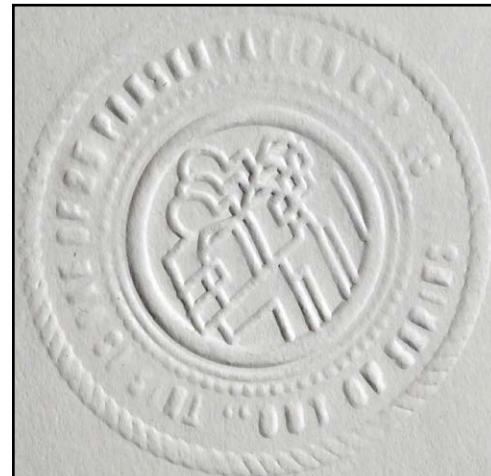
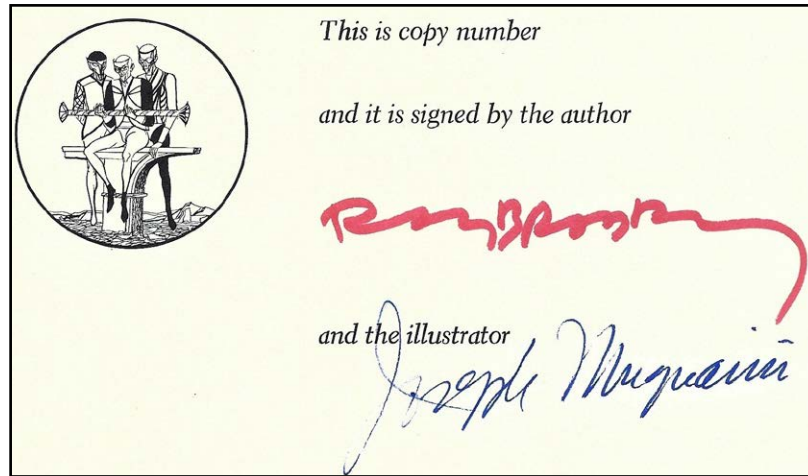
The Limited Editions Club edition, signed by both the author and illustrator, an as-new unnumbered example from the publisher's archives, one of 25 publisher presentation copies

Ray Bradbury, with an Introduction by Martin Gardner and Illustrations by Joseph Mugnaini

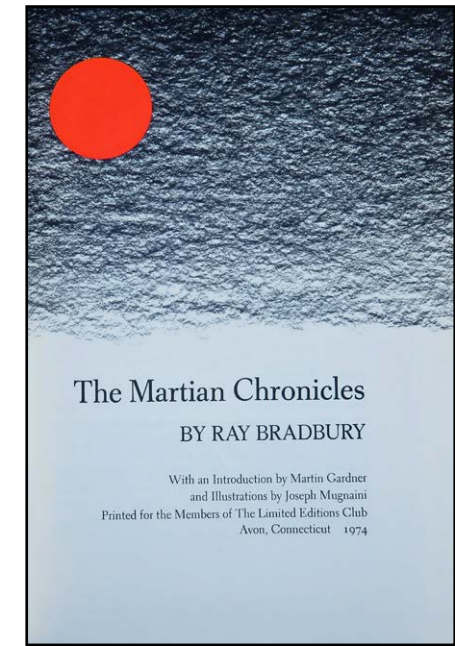
The Limited Editions Club, Avon, Connecticut, 1974

This is a pristine copy of the strikingly handsome Limited Editions Club edition. There were 2000 copies of this edition issued, each signed by both the author and the illustrator. This particular copy is unnumbered, acquired from the publisher's archives, with the embossed publisher's device on the lower right of the limitation page reading "THIS IS ONE OF 25 PRESENTATION COPIES OUT OF SERIES".

Condition of the volume is flawless, truly fine within the original slipcase. The slipcase shows only trivial shelf scuffing and a tiny crease to a corner of the slipcase spine label. The edition is bound in full silk-screened black buckram with endpapers and slipcase in matching design and black speckled page edges that complement the binding, slipcase, and endpaper design. Illustrated with eleven color lithographs drawn on plates by Joseph Mugnaini and additional black and white illustrations at chapter headings and within the text. Bradbury signed in red and Mugnaini in blue on the limitation page. The substantial volume measures 10.75 by 7.75 inches.

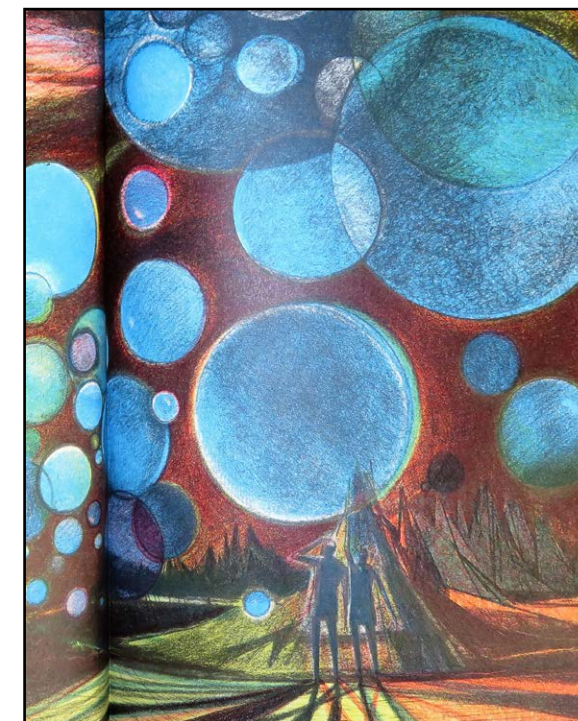


The Martian Chronicles was Bradbury's first major work, a collection of short stories, some of which had been previously published in magazines. Bradbury paints a compelling vision of a Mars that was, supplanted by a Mars that humans colonized and squandered, and thereafter the intimation of a Mars that might be, all of this a backdrop for the destructive energies and perennial seeds of hope endemic to humanity. Since 1950, the learned realities of a far more sterile Mars than Bradbury imagined for us have not diminished Bradbury's tale. For the introduction to this Limited Editions Club edition Martin Gardner wrote: "Critics have said it is Bradbury's best book because there is more science in it than in his other books. I believe the opposite to be true... That is not a weakness... That is why, long after Mars has become a hearth to us, *The Martian Chronicles* will keep on stirring imaginations, arousing laughter and tears, and haunting the minds of those who have not forgotten how to read." More than half a century after *The Martian Chronicles* was first published, in 2008, NASA's Phoenix Mars Lander carried a DVD containing Bradbury's story to the Martian surface.



Ray Douglas Bradbury (1920-2012) was a versatile and prolific American author best known for his science fiction. Bradbury devoted several hours a day to writing throughout his life and produced nearly 30 books, 600 short stories, and numerous poems, essays, screenplays, and plays. The Bradbury family moved to Los Angeles in 1934 and Bradbury's first remuneration for writing came from a joke he wrote for George Burns. His first story was published in 1938, the year he graduated from high school. The following year he published four issues of his own magazine, writing all of the content, sometimes under pseudonyms to hide the fact that it was a one-man operation. Rejected for military service in WWII because of poor eyesight, Bradbury became a full-time writer in 1943. He wrote well into his 80's, earning a host of accolades from both fans and fellow writers. The Science Fiction Writers of America named him their 10th Grand Master in 1989. An asteroid is named after him, and a crater on the Moon is named after his novel *Dandelion Wine*. In 2007, Bradbury received a special citation from the Pulitzer board for his "distinguished, prolific and deeply influential career as an unmatched author of science fiction and fantasy." His *New York Times* obituary called Bradbury "the writer most responsible for bringing modern science fiction into the literary mainstream." This is a beautifully preserved presentation copy of a striking edition of perhaps his most iconic work. Bibliographic reference: LEC 480 [CBC #004622]

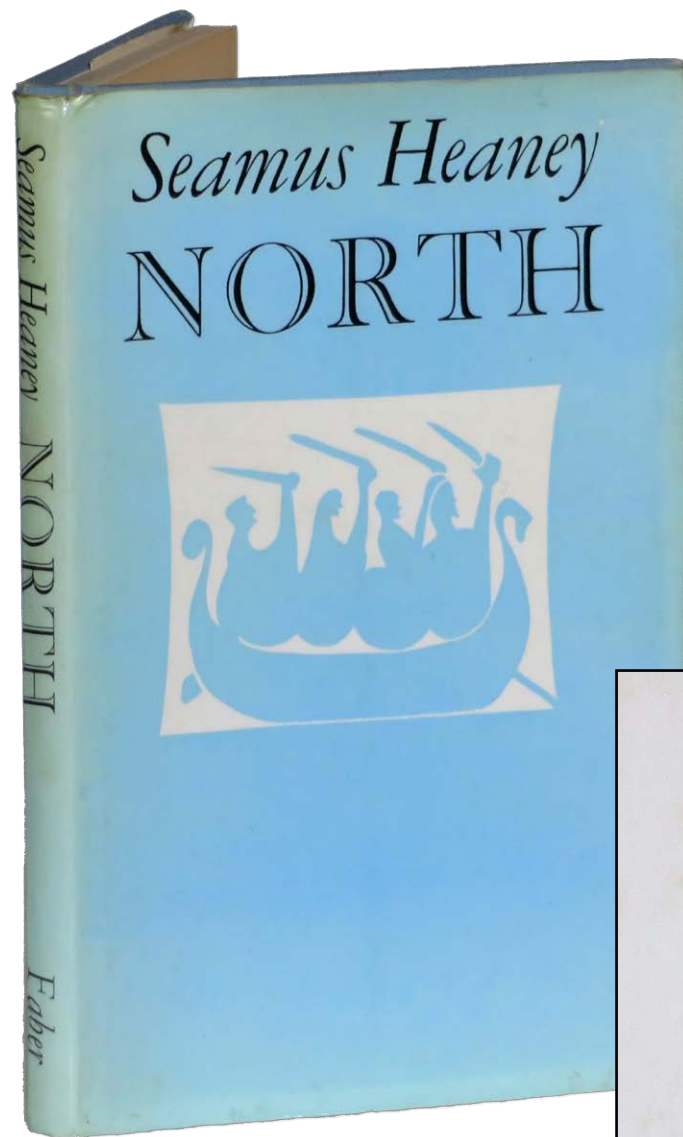
\$600 USD



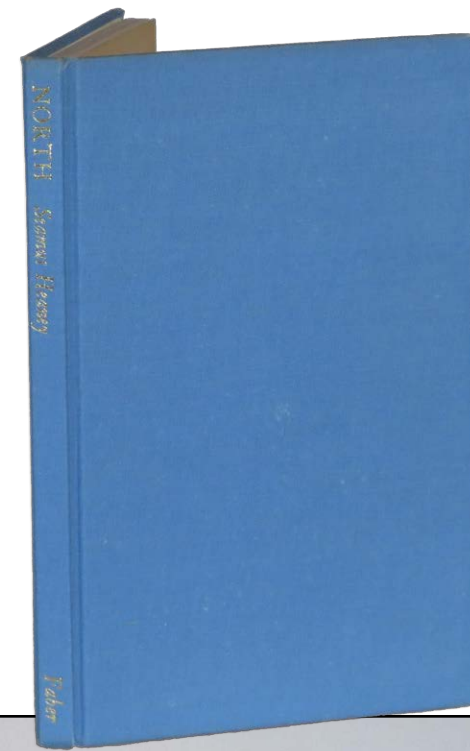
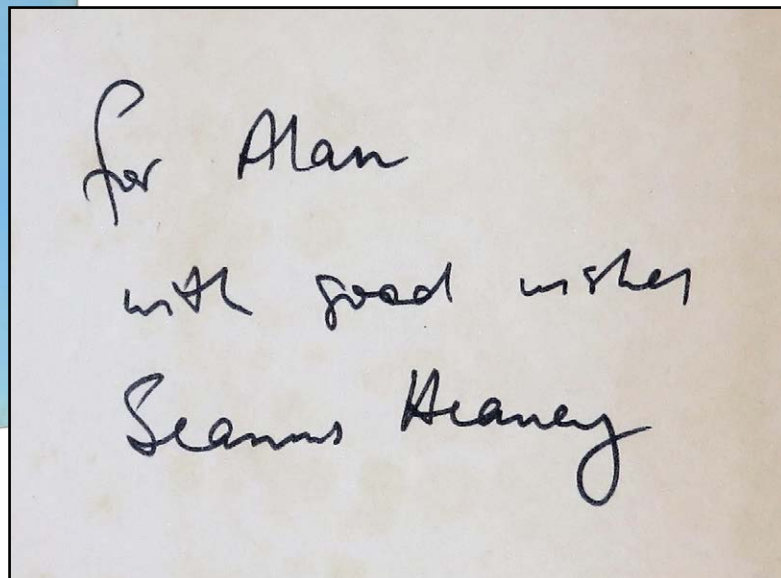
30

North
Inscribed by the author
Seamus Heaney
Faber and Faber Ltd., London, 1975

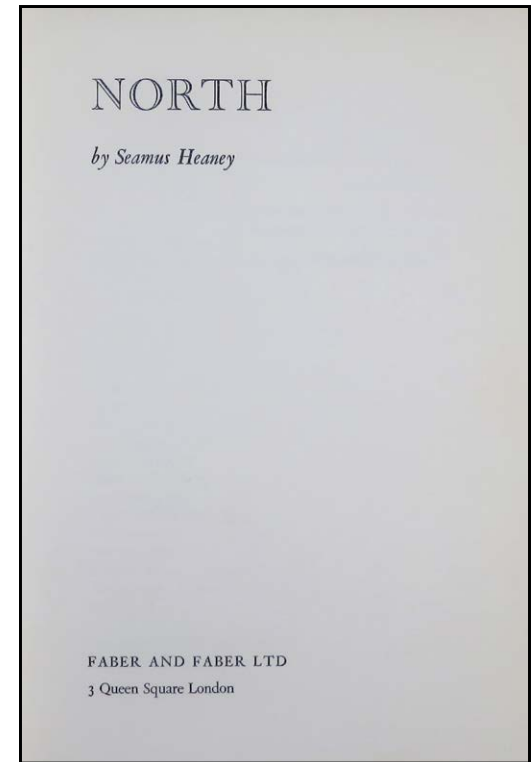
This jacketed first edition, first printing is inscribed by Heaney in three inked lines on the front free endpaper recto: "For Alan | with good wishes | Seamus Heaney". Condition of both volume and dust jacket is conservatively graded as very good plus. The blue cloth binding is tight and unfaded with bright spine gilt, minimal wear confined to extremities, a slight forward lean, and a hint of faint, whitish mottling to the boards. The contents remain respectably bright. The sole previous ownership mark is the author's inscription. Differential toning to the endpapers corresponds to the dust jacket flaps and confirms that this copy has spent life jacketed. Light spotting and modest age-toning appears confined to the front pastedown and facing free endpaper and the page edges. The dust jacket is complete, unclipped with no loss or tears, with only mild toning to the fade-prone pale blue front panel and spine and light soiling and wear to extremities. The jacket is protected with a removable, archival quality clear cover.



North marks Heaney's artistic engagement with the Troubles. The conflict in Northern Ireland spanning the last three decades of the 20th century coincided with Heaney's most prolific years as a poet. In 1972 he moved his family to Wicklow, south of Dublin, and began to write poetry full time. He wrote while "listening to the rain in the trees and to the news of bombings closer to home". (Nobel Lecture, 1995) Heaney became deeply concerned with the notion of a poet's responsibilities, writing, "for years I was bowed to the desk like some monk bowed over his prie-dieu, some dutiful contemplative pivoting his understanding in an attempt to bear his portion of the weight of the world" (Nobel Lecture). Heaney calls *North* "The book of mine that came most intensely out of the first shock of the Troubles..." (Interview, *Stepping Stones*, Dennis O'Driscoll, p.448)



First published in 1975
by Faber and Faber Limited
3 Queen Square London WC1
Printed in Great Britain
by W & J Mackay Limited, Chatham
All rights reserved
ISBN 0 571 10564 5 (hard bound edition)
ISBN 0 571 10813 X (paper covers)
© Seamus Heaney 1975

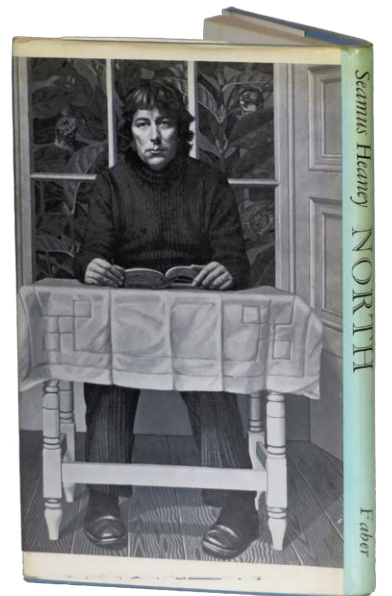


In part, *North* was prompted by Irish playwright Brian Friel's 1975 play *Volunteers*, which is set on a construction site in Dublin where an archaeological dig is in progress, exposing layers of Irish history and the violence embedded therein. Heaney said: "...when I read the play, I immediately started typing out all the bog 'Singing School'/St Columb's poems and so on, and by the end of a weekend I found I had a manuscript that I could send to Faber as well as to Brian. That's how *North* got assembled..." (*Stepping Stones*, p.179) The volume is in two parts. Part I is a metaphorical excavation of Ireland's history, mining "the stable element, the land itself, that we must look for continuity" ("The Sense of Place", lecture, 1977). The poems of "Part II" are more "conversational and personal". Of them,

Heaney said "They were a second movement as much as they were a second section... different in pitch but... integral to the book... They come out of 'the matter of the North' of Ireland." (*Stepping Stones*, p.179) *North*, Heaney said, does "What the necessary poetry always does, which is to touch the base of our sympathetic nature while taking in at the same time the unsympathetic reality of the world to which that nature is constantly exposed" (Nobel Lecture).

Seamus Justin Heaney (1939-2013) was the first of nine children born to a farmer and raised in rural County Derry "in suspension between the archaic and the modern." At Queens University Belfast Heaney evolved into a poet. In 1965 Heaney was a member of a group of young Belfast poets known as "The Group" when his first book, *Eleven Poems*, was published by Queen's Festival Publications to coincide with their 1965 festival. The 1966 publication of *Death of a Naturalist* brought critical acclaim. The next half century saw Heaney publish a dozen poetry collections, as well as prose, plays, and numerous translations. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1995 "for works of lyrical beauty and ethical depth, which exalt everyday miracles and the living past". Bibliographic reference: Brandes & Durkan A12a. [CBC #004712]

\$2,600 USD



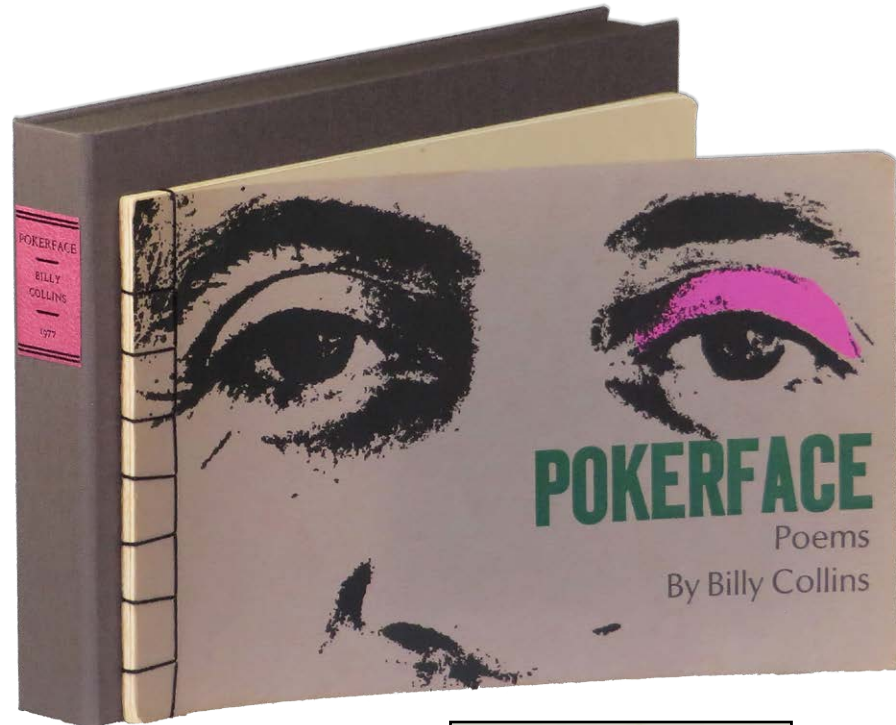
31

Pokerface
The National Poet Laureate's first book, copy #178, signed by Collins
Billy Collins
Kenmore Press, Los Angeles, 1977

This is a signed copy of the former U.S. Poet Laureate's first published book of poetry. *Pokerface* was produced by a small press in a limited edition of 400 copies, each of which was hand-numbered, though unsigned. This copy – numbered "178" – is also signed by Collins directly below the limitation.

The edition is both unusual and striking, in an oblong binding measuring 6.25 x 9.5 inches, bound by Steven and Meryl Chayt's Kenmore Press in gray card wraps printed in black, pink, and green, the front cover featuring a silk-screened image of Collins's eyes and nose derived from an original photograph by Judy Lane. The wraps are affixed to the contents with a Japanese stab binding featuring exposed, black thread. The contents are equally striking, with titles printed vertically along the fore edge of the pages bearing each poem. Of the edition, Collins reportedly said: "*Pokerface* was a livre de luxe put together by a husband and wife who ran a hand letterpress out of their home in Los Angeles. I remember dropping in on them one morning to find the two of them busy at their labor of love. The husband was cranking out individual pages of my little book on an enormous, Dickensian-looking press while his wife sat on the floor, hippie-style, hand-stitching the covers on with a needle and thick black thread." The fragility of the edition, the then-obscure of the poet, and Collins's later deprecation of his early work have rendered it scarce - particularly thus, signed.

This copy is in very good condition. The card covers are fully intact, if mildly aged at the edges with slight softening of the corners. The striking pink and green front cover print remains vibrant and the sewn binding remains tight. The contents are free of markings save the limitation number and author's signature. Mild spotting is confined to the page edges. This copy was signed by Billy Collins in San Diego on 8 February 2018. The book is housed in a custom gray cloth clamshell case with pink morocco spine label stamped in black.

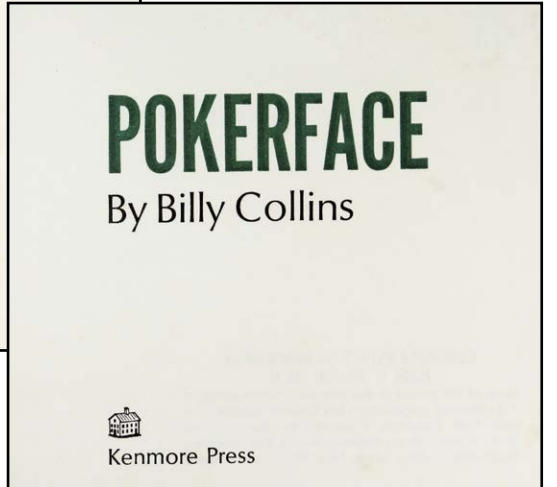
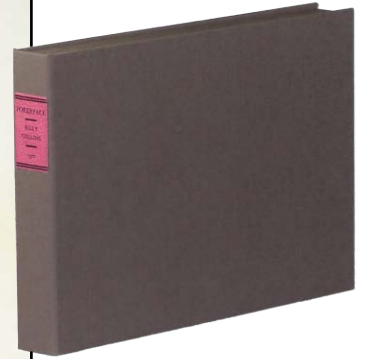


Pokerface was designed and printed by Steven Chayt at the Kenmore Press. Display handset in Alternate Gothic, Flash and Optima. Linotype Optima set by Economy Typesetting. Cover silk screened from an original photograph by Judy Lane. Bound by Steven and Meryl Chayt.

Of a limited edition of 400 this is number

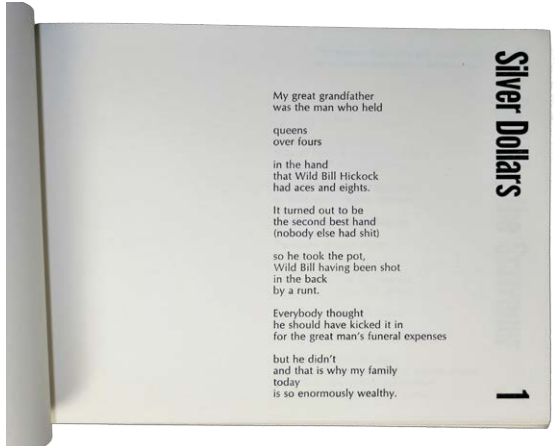
178.

Billy Collins



Billy Collins (1941-) is a quintessentially American poet. His work is marked with an accessibility often described as folksy. Collins himself has said that his poetry is "suburban, it's domestic, it's middle class, and it's sort of unashamedly that." An easy manner and sometimes mundane subject matter belie the often profound and unsettling observations framed with superficially accessible wit and humor. This skillful tension between the light and the serious has brought Collins both critical acclaim and commercial success – a combination that eludes nearly all living poets. Perhaps crowning his ever-growing list of recognition, Collins was appointed United States Poet Laureate 2001-2003. As a poet, Collins has enjoyed something even more rare than literary acclaim - commercial success, with more than a dozen published collections of poetry, several of which have been *New York Times* bestsellers, as well as sold out readings, and even tours with rock stars (Aimee Mann and Paul Simon). Of Collins, it has been said that "No poet since Robert Frost has managed to combine high critical acclaim with such broad popular appeal." This success and acclaim was still far distant when *Pokerface* was published. Though the poems therein perhaps fell short of the sophisticated maturity of his later work, the evolving strength of Collins's humor, wit, and evoking perspective are found throughout. [CBC #004631]

\$1,950 USD



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ISBN 0 918298 04 0

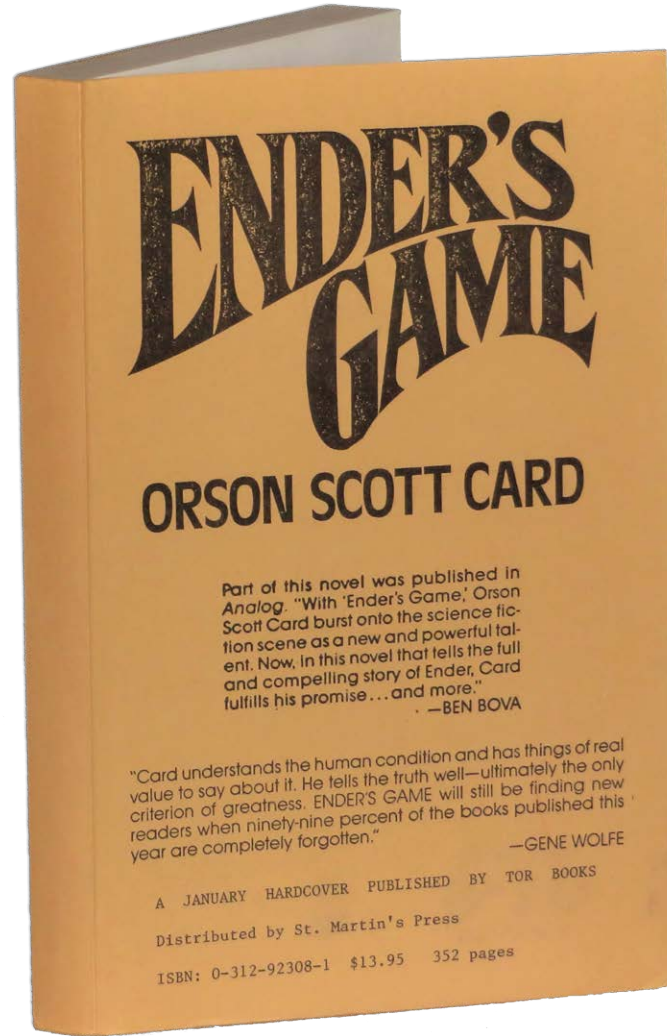
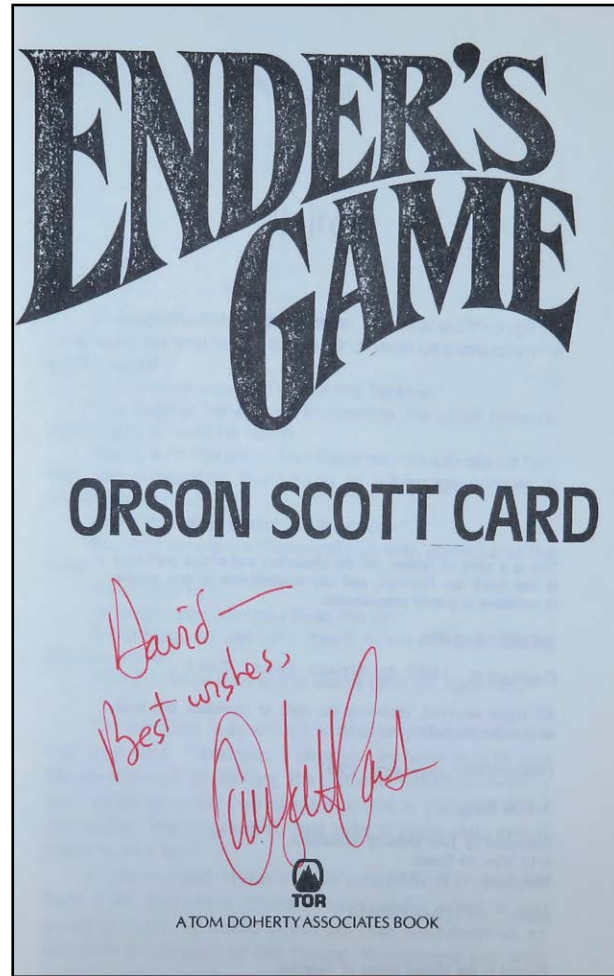
Some of the poems in this volume have appeared in the following magazines: New Orleans Review, The New York Quarterly, Ploughshares, Sunset Palms Hotel, Wilson Library Bulletin, Nausea, The Midatlantic Review, Rolling Stone, New Voices and Images.

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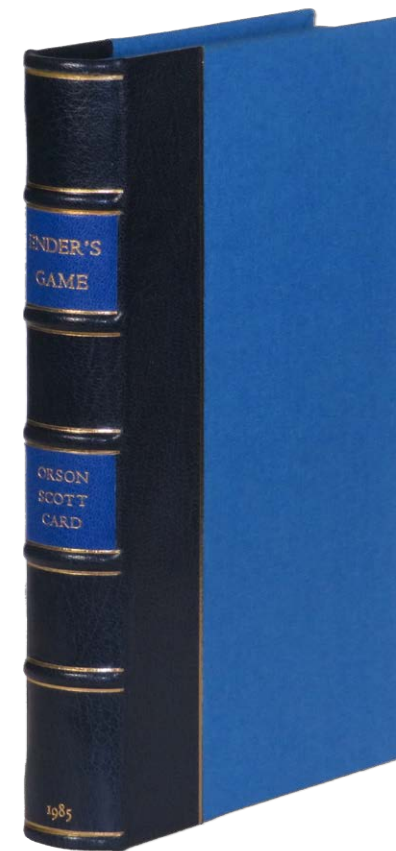
32

Ender's Game
An immaculate publisher's pre-publication Uncorrected Proof, inscribed by the author
Orson Scott Card
Tor, New York, 1984



Orson Scott Card credits the genesis of his story to an idea that first came to him when he was sixteen years old after having read Asimov's *Foundation* trilogy. This idea eventually became Card's first published science fiction story, "Ender's Game", in the August 1977 edition of *Analog*. The story earned Card the John W. Campbell Award for best new writer. But it took until 1985 for the idea to become the fully-fledged novel that won Card both the Nebula Award (1985) and Hugo Award (1986) for best novel. In the tradition of the best of the speculative fiction genre, *Ender's Game* uses the larger stage afforded by humanity's notional expansion beyond the confines of Earth to question the nature and worth of humanity. In the process, Card upends nearly every comfortable assumption, including the innocence of youth, the strength and basis of friendship, the constraints of kinship, the confines of knowledge and perception, the ethics of survival, and even the relative measure of humanity's humanity. Despite a philosophical and psychological density, *Ender's Game* does not want for storytelling – a propelling, raw engagement, stunning reveal, and nuanced denouement more than ample to carry the intellectual weight. In an Introduction to a later edition, Card said that "The novel set me, not to dreaming, but to thinking..." It is a measure of the book's depth that it has aroused antipathy nearly equal in intensity to praise. So strong was the story that the sequel, *Speaker for the Dead*, likewise won both Hugo and Nebula best novel awards, making Card the only author to win both of science fiction's top prizes in consecutive years. [CBC #004751]

\$3,200 USD



This is an inscribed publisher's uncorrected proof of the story that launched Orson Scott Card as a writer and the novel that would win him both the Hugo and Nebula Awards. Pre-publication status, improbably fine condition, and an author's inscription make this copy a prize. The title page is boldly inscribed in red ink in three lines: "David - | Best wishes, | Orson Scott Card".

The tan card wraps are printed in black only on the front cover with the title and author's name above a centered blurb from Ben Bova above a second blurb from Gene Wolfe. The final three printed lines on the front cover state "A JANUARY HARDCOVER PUBLISHED BY TOR BOOKS | Distributed by St. Martin's Press | ISBN; 0-312-92308-1 \$13.95 352 pages". The card wraps are nearly perfect, square and tight with no toning, no appreciable wear or creasing and only the slightest hint of soiling at the lower front corner. The contents are immaculate, with no markings or spotting. This copy is clearly unread and was dutifully preserved. It came to us in a removable, archival mylar cover. It is now housed within a custom quarter leather clamshell case in quarter navy blue morocco over royal blue cloth boards featuring rounded spine with raised bands framed by gilt rules, royal blue morocco title labels, gilt rule transitions, and navy paper lining. The navy and royal blue case colors evoke the original first edition dust jacket color scheme.

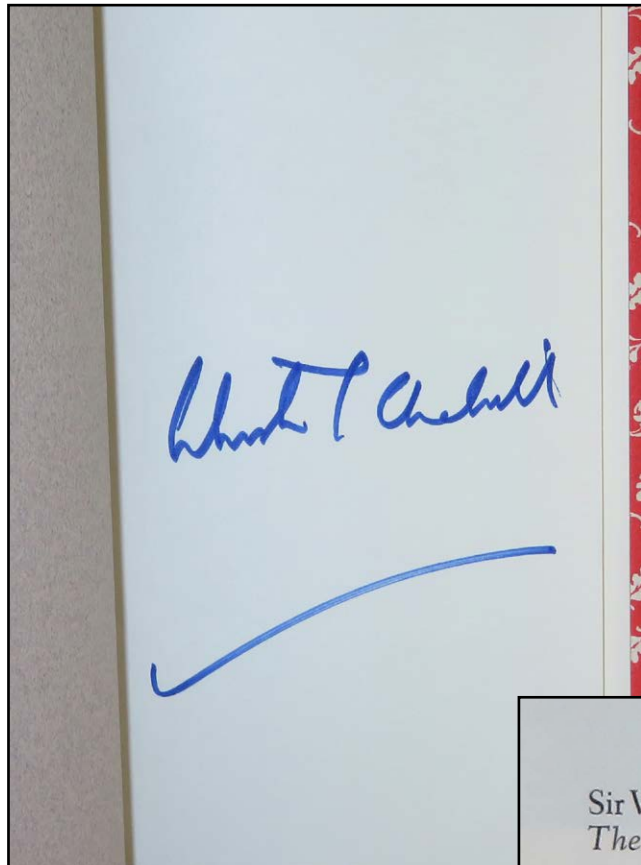
33

Painting as a Pastime

A 1985 limited edition copy #397, signed by Winston Churchill's namesake grandson

Winston S. Churchill, with an introduction by his namesake grandson

Gump's Department Store, San Francisco, 1985

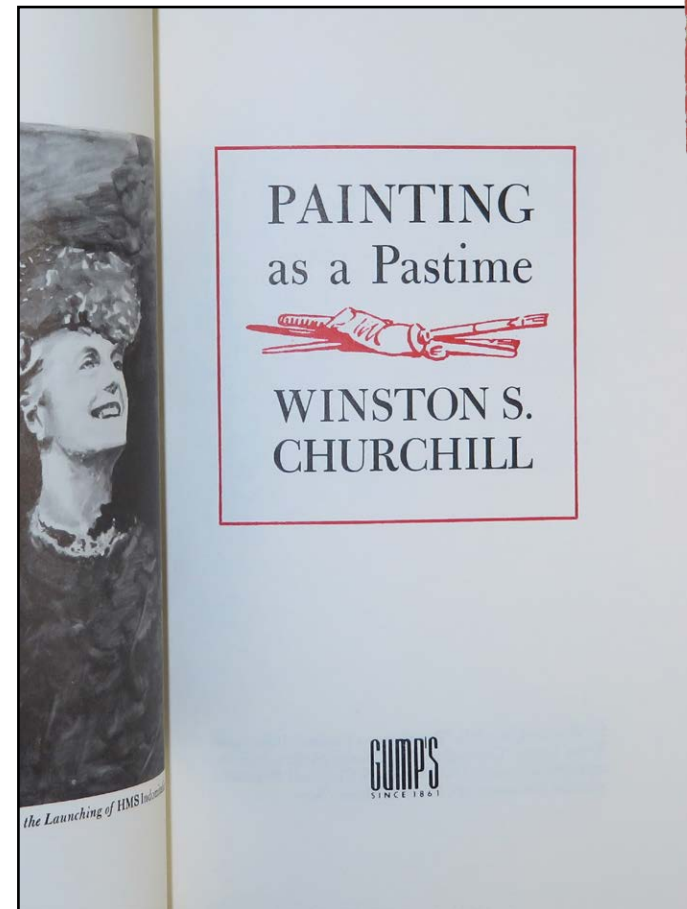
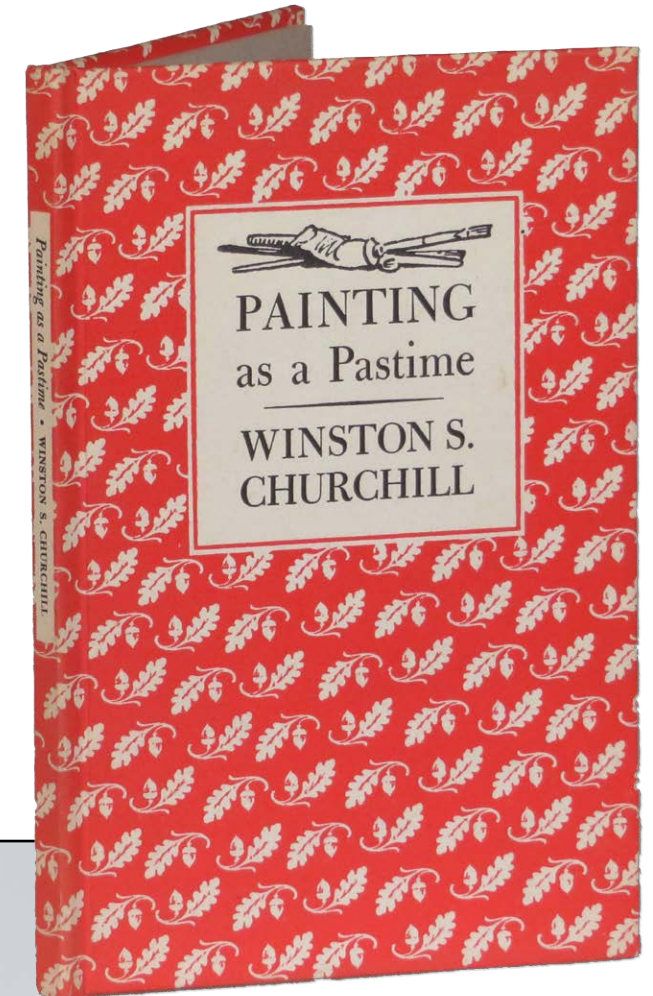


This book
was printed at the Feathered Serpent Press,
from type set by Anchor & Acorn,
and bound by Cardoza-James
in an edition of 500 copies.
397

Sir Winston Churchill, "Painting as a Pastime" from *Amid These Storms*. Copyright 1932 Charles Scribner's Sons; copyright renewed ©1960 Winston S. Churchill. Reprinted with the permission of Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is a limited edition of Churchill's famous work on painting, number 397 of 500, signed by Churchill's namesake grandson, Winston Spencer Churchill (1940-2010). In 1985 this limited edition was produced by Gump's, the famous San Francisco department store. Limited to 500 hand-numbered copies, the edition features a paper-covered binding printed red, white, and black with a repeating oak leaf and acorn design, and is bound with patterned gray endpapers. The limitation page of this copy is hand-numbered "397" in black ink. Some of these copies were signed by Churchill's namesake grandson, who contributed a brief introduction to this edition. This is one such copy, signed boldly in blue by Winston Churchill on a blank endsheet recto. Condition is fine - the fragile paper-covered binding is square, clean, bright and tight, with sharp corners and no appreciable wear. The contents are crisp, clean, and bright with no spotting.

This essay about Churchill's famous hobby had been printed in *The Strand Magazine* as early as 1921, but it was not until 1948 - nearly three decades after his first published words on the subject - that Churchill consented to a book about his hobby and passion. Soldier, writer, and politician, Churchill was perhaps an unlikely painter. Nonetheless he proved both a prolific and passionate one. Churchill first took up painting during the First World War. May 1915 saw Churchill scapegoated for failure in the Dardanelles and slaughter at Gallipoli and forced from his Cabinet position at the Admiralty. By November 1915 Churchill was serving at the Front, leading a battalion in the trenches. But during the summer of 1915, as he battled depression, he rented Hoe Farm in Surrey, which he frequented with his wife and three children. One day in June, Churchill noticed his brother's wife, Gwendoline, sketching in watercolors. Churchill borrowed her brush and swiftly found solace in painting, which would be a passion and source of release and renewal for the remaining half century of his long life.



Winston's wife Clementine had opposed the idea of her husband's opining in print on the subject, concerned that he might be belittled by professional painters and others. Clementine aside, it may be that Churchill's comparative reticence on the subject was to keep something personal in the great and turbulent sweep of his otherwise tremendously public life. He wrote, "Painting is a friend who makes no undue demands, excites to no exhausting pursuits, keeps faithful pace even with feeble steps, and holds her canvas as a screen between us and the envious eyes of Time or the surly advance of Decrepitude" (*Painting as a Pastime*, p. 13). Whatever Churchill's reason for penning and ultimately consenting to book publication of *Painting as a Pastime* complete with images of his paintings, the relatively few words he offered on the subject add something truly personal and different to the great body of his writing. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A242.7, Langworth p.292. [CBC #004734]

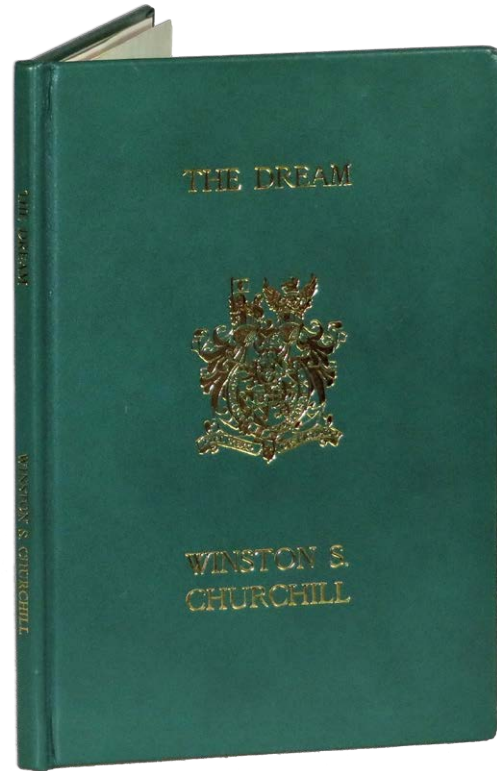
\$240 USD

34

The Dream

A publisher's presentation copy and one of 10 proof copies of the 80 specially prepared for members of the Churchill Family in celebration of the one-hundred twentieth anniversary of the birth of Sir Winston Churchill, inscribed by the editor & publisher, Sir Richard Langworth, at Bletchley Park in 1996
Winston S. Churchill
Churchill Literary Foundation, Contoocook, New Hampshire, 1994

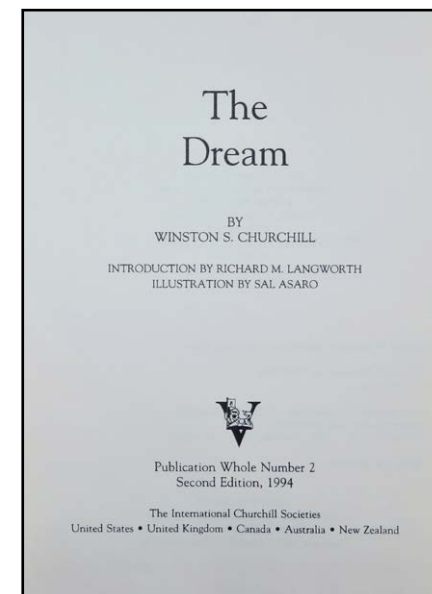
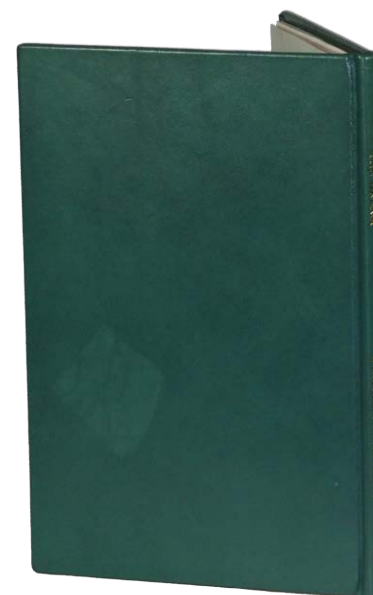
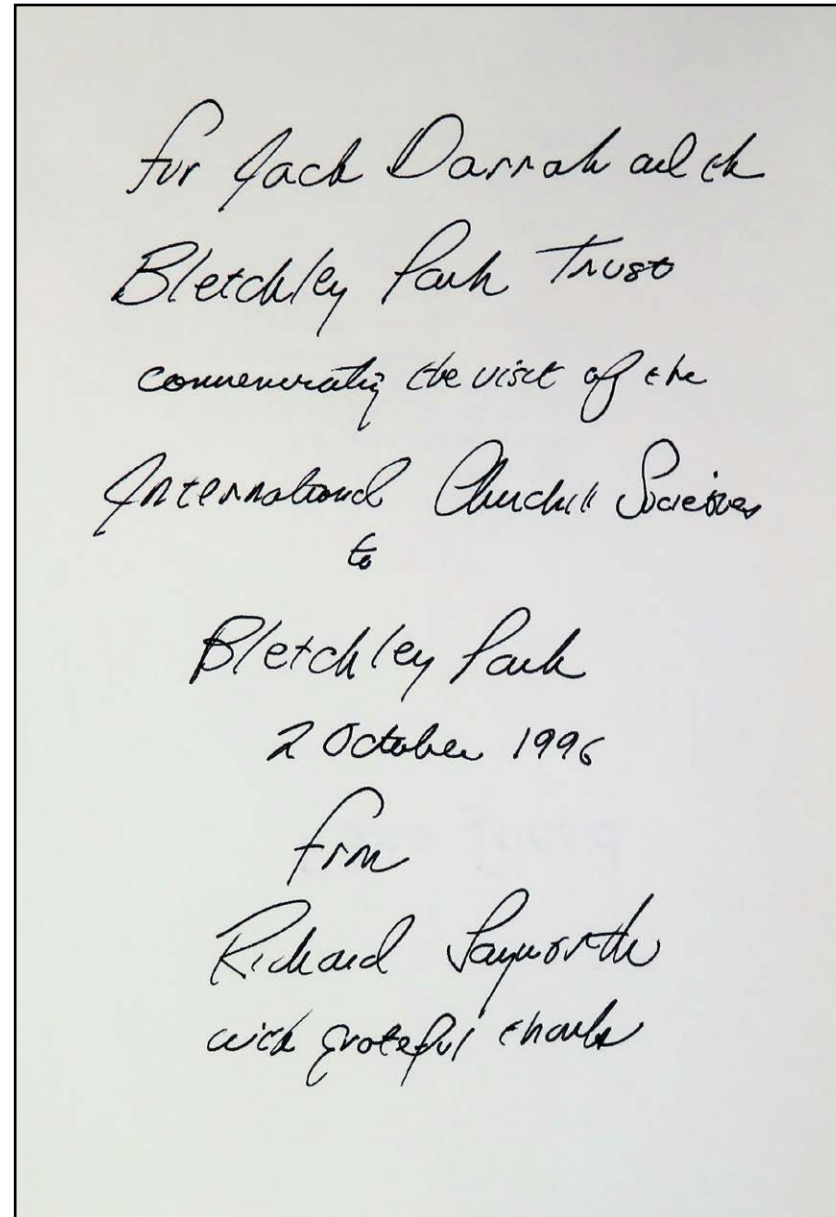
The Dream is Churchill's revealing essay about a ghostly reunion with his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, in which Winston recounts world events that have transpired since his father's death - without revealing his own role in them. Here is the most elusive and arguably most desirable version of this essay. *The Dream* was first published in book form in a limited edition of 500 copies in 1987. A second, paperback, edition was issued in 1994. That 1994 second edition is comparatively unremarkable except for 80 copies specially bound in green leather with light green marbled endpapers and gilt page edges, with an extra sheet (comprising two leaves and four pages) inserted, including limitation information. Of these 80 copies, 70 were "bound in leather for the Churchill family, celebrating the 120th anniversary of Sir Winston's birth at the Pinafore Room, Hotel Savoy, London on 30 November 1994." Just 10 copies were designated "Proof Copy". This one of those 10 features a lengthy, 10-line inked inscription: "for Jack Darrah and the | Bletchley Park Trust | commemorating the visit of the | International Churchill Societies | to | Bletchley Park | 2 October 1996 | from | Richard Langworth | with grateful thanks".



Condition is near fine. The green leather binding is tight, clean, and unfaded. We note just a few trivial scuffs and a rectangular shape of slight discoloration to the blank rear cover. The contents are immaculate. Laid in is a 5 x 3.75 inch heavy printed card with a brief explanation of the origin of *The Dream* printed in large font. It seems likely that this card was used for display purposes, consonant with the recipient of this copy. Jack Darrah (1925-2016) was a Churchill enthusiast whose extensive, 3,000+ piece collection of Churchill material - "one of the finest collections of Churchilliana in existence" - was long on display in a special "Churchill Room" at Bletchley Park and is now permanently housed in the Stratford Armouries in Stratford-Upon-Avon. Bletchley Park was of course the once top secret home of the famous British code-breaking efforts during the Second World War, which included Alan Turing and counted among its successes the cracking of the German Enigma coding machine.

Winston Churchill's father, Lord Randolph, died in January 1895 at age 45 following the spectacular collapse of both his health and political career. His son Winston was 20 years old. History and longevity would dramatically favor the son, but when Randolph died, Winston dwelt very much in his father's shadow, both emotionally and in terms of his political aspirations. In this small, intimate piece of writing we see Churchill with that shadow on the eve of his 73rd birthday. According to Churchill, a "foggy afternoon in November 1947" found him in his "studio at the cottage down the hill at Chartwell" attempting to paint a copy of a damaged portrait of Lord Randolph when he turned around to find his father sitting in a red leather armchair, looking just as Churchill "had seen him in his prime." A conversation ensued about what had - and had not - changed since Randolph's time, ranging from trivialities and individual personalities to politics and the broad sweep of world affairs. Churchill never reveals his role in much of this history. Churchill's summary observations and appraisals to his father make a worthwhile study in themselves. But these are perhaps overshadowed by the emotional overtones which psychologists and sentimentalists will doubtless continue to parse for years to come. His family called it "The Dream." Churchill titled it simply "Private Article." Though he was seldom stinting with his words or their publication, Churchill locked the essay in a box where it remained, willed to his wife. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A288.3, Langworth p.358. [CBC #004729]

\$950 USD



COMMEMORATIVE EDITION

This book has been especially printed for members of the Churchill Family, in celebration of the one-hundred twentieth Anniversary of the birth of Sir Winston, at the Pinafore Room, Savoy Hotel, London, on the 30th November 1994, in an edition of seventy-five copies, of which this is copy number

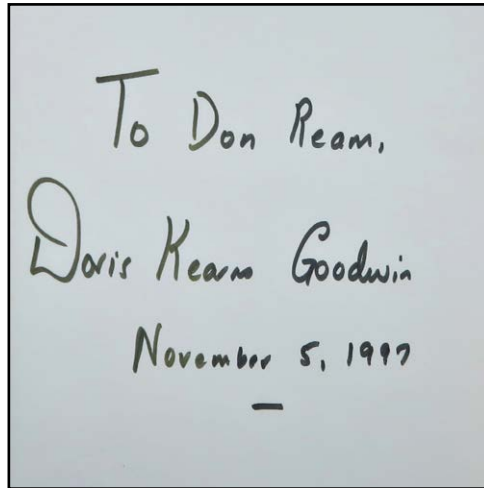
proof copy

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE

The Dream was first published in single-volume form by ICS in 1987, a limited edition of 500, to reward the supporters of its first fund appeal, undertaken to finance republication of unavailable early books by Sir Winston. Since that time twenty-four previously out-of-print titles in thirty volumes have been published or made available in inexpensive form by or with the active collaboration of ICS, including such former rarities as the *Malakand Field Force*, *The River War*, *Liberalism and the Social Problem*, *India*, *The People's Rights and Thoughts and Adventures*. ICS also financed the ten remaining Document Volumes of Churchill's official biography through the support of Friends led by Wendy Reves. This second edition of *The Dream* is produced in an edition of 1000 to thank all those who have made our work possible. Seventy copies were bound in leather for the Churchill family, celebrating the 120th anniversary of Sir Winston's birth at the Pinafore Room, Hotel Savoy, London, on 30 November 1994. *The Dream* has also been published in Latvian: an edition of ten for presentation to President Guntis Ulmanis of Latvia by Friend of ICS Richard Ralph, Her Majesty's Ambassador to Latvia.

35

No Ordinary Time
An inscribed first edition, first printing of the author's Pulitzer Prize-winning book
Doris Kearns Goodwin
Simon and Schuster, New York, 1994

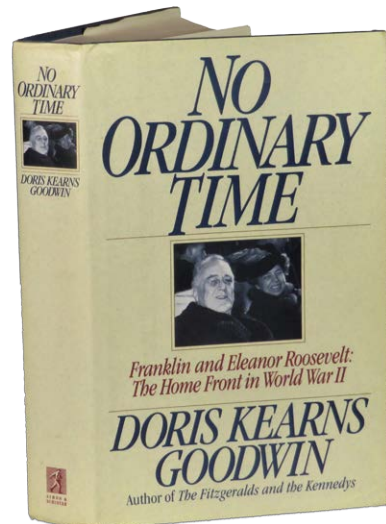
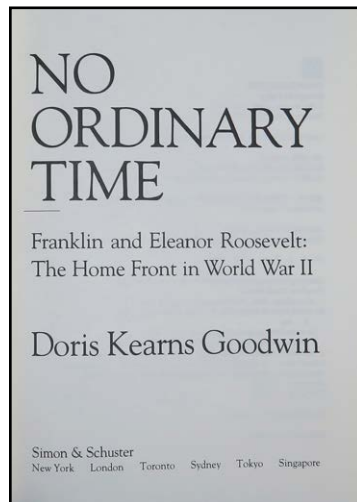


This is an inscribed first edition, first printing of the acclaimed presidential historian Doris Kearns Goodwin's Pulitzer Prize-winning history of the "complex partnership of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt". This copy is boldly inscribed on the front free endpaper recto: "To Don Ream, | Doris Kearns Goodwin | November 5, 1997". The volume is in very good condition in a very good plus dust jacket. The binding is square and tight. The blue paper-covered boards are clean with bright spine gilt. We note light shelf wear to extremities and a touch of creasing to the spine ends. The contents are bright and clean, free of toning, spotting, or previous ownership marks other than the author's inscription. The dust jacket is clean, crisp, and complete, with no loss, tears, soiling, or toning. We note only light wrinkling at spine ends and corners. The dust jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.

Doris Kearns Goodwin (b.1943), author of five presidential biographies, began her working life with a close association with the White House. At the age of 24, Goodwin became a White House Fellow, working directly with President Lyndon Johnson. Kearns served as an assistant to President Johnson in his last year in the White House, and later assisted him in the preparation of his memoirs. *No Ordinary Time* was her third book and the title for which she received the Pulitzer Prize in history (1995). During the Second World War, the United States transformed from an isolationist, class-stratified society still suffering the ravages of the Great Depression into "the preeminent economic and military power in the world." Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt were at the center of this transformation. The Pulitzer Prize recognized Kearns Goodwin for a "brilliant narrative account" chronicling the disparate yet inextricably linked objectives of the Roosevelts.

No Ordinary Time focuses on the war years, from 1940 to FDR's death in 1945. The title is borrowed from a speech given by Eleanor to the 1940 Democratic Convention in which she entreats the then divided party to consider the need for unity as it was "no ordinary time". Goodwin's treatment of this extraordinary time, gathered from interviews with 86 people who knew the Roosevelts personally, achieves a balance between a grand history of a global war and an intimate biography of two people whose complex relationship and partnership profoundly affected US and world history. *The New York Times* book review praised the author thus: "Mrs. Goodwin has pulled off the double trick of making Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt seem so monumental as to have come from a very distant past, and at the same time so vital as to have been alive only yesterday." In addition to the Pulitzer, *No Ordinary Time* was awarded the Harold Washington Literary Award, the New England Bookseller Association Award, the Ambassador Book Award and The Washington Monthly Book Award.

Among her many recognitions and awards, Goodwin is the winner of the Charles Frankel Prize, given by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Sarah Josepha Hale Medal, the New England Book Award, the Carl Sandburg Literary Award and the Ohioana Book Award. Not least among her honors, Goodwin is credited with being the first woman to enter the Boston Red Sox locker room. [CBC #004821]



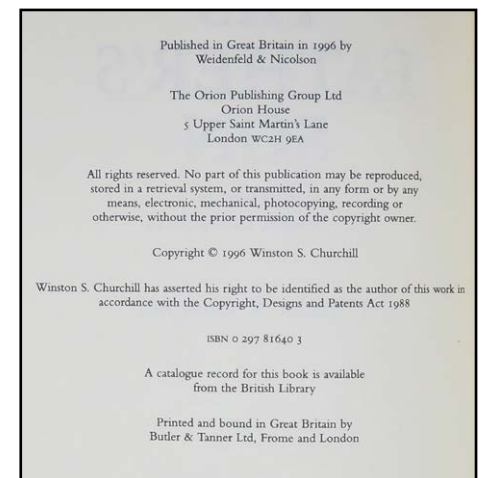
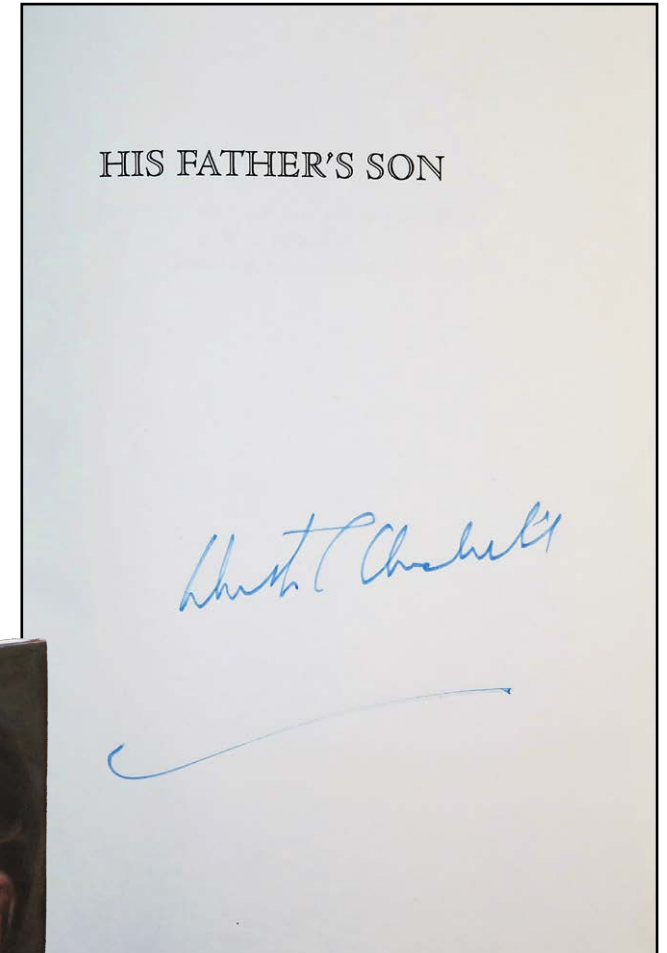
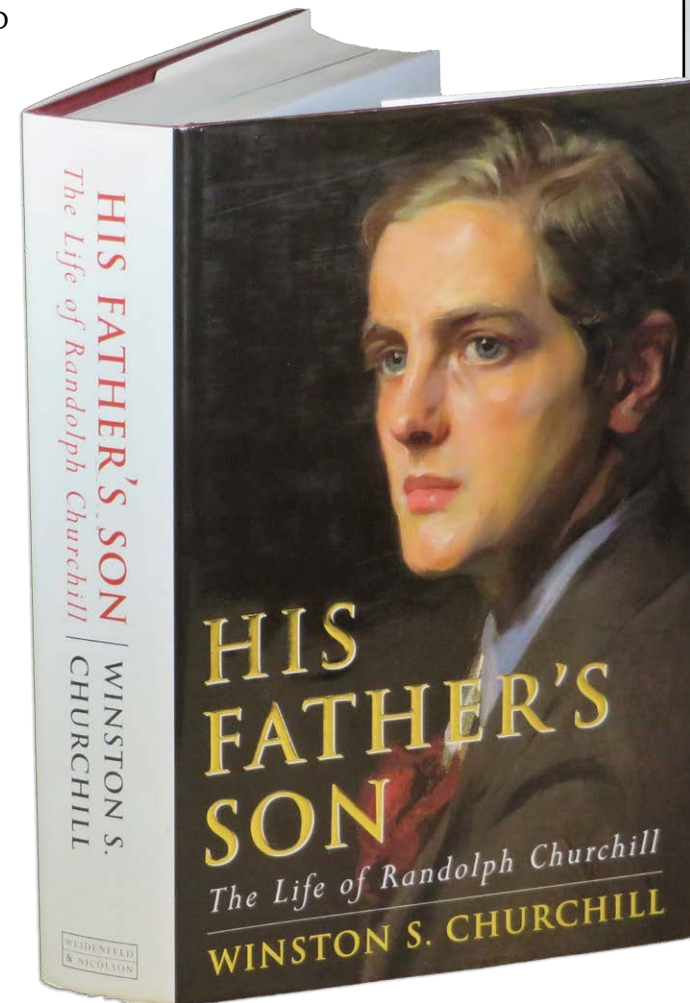
\$150

36

His Father's Son: The Life of Randolph S. Churchill
Signed by the author, the famous British Prime Minister's namesake grandson
Winston S. Churchill
Weidenfeld & Nicholson, Orion Publishing Group, London, 1996

This is the first edition of the biography of former Prime Minister Winston Churchill's son, written by his namesake grandson, Winston Spencer Churchill (1940-2010). This copy is signed by the author in blue ink on the half-title page. Winston Spencer Churchill, the son of Randolph Churchill and Pamela Digby, was a journalist, Tory Member of Parliament (1970-1997), and author. In 1906, the author's namesake grandfather published a well-received biography of his own father, Randolph S. Churchill. Ninety years later, the grandson did the same. This work has been called "The best biography of Sir Winston's son". This signed first edition copy is fine in a fine dust jacket. The cloth binding is square, clean, bright, and tight with no appreciable wear. The contents remain crisp and bright. The dust jacket is crisp and complete with no loss, tears, or wear, and is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover. Bibliographic reference: Zoller B914 [CBC #004730]

\$140 USD



37

Winston Churchill and Emery Reves: Correspondence, 1937-1964

Inscribed by the editor, Sir Martin Gilbert, on the day of publication and presented as a gift by Sir Richard M. Langworth

Winston S. Churchill and Emery Reves, edited and with an introduction by Martin Gilbert

University of Texas Press, Austin, 1997

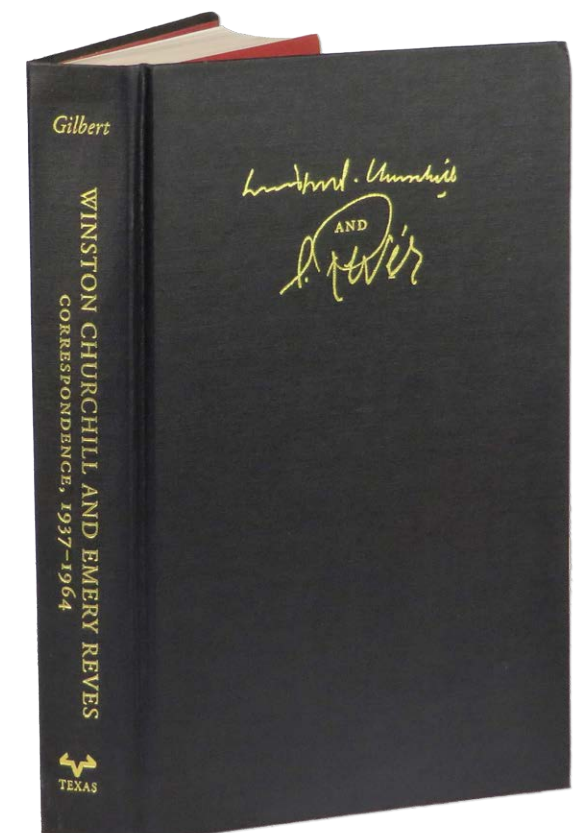
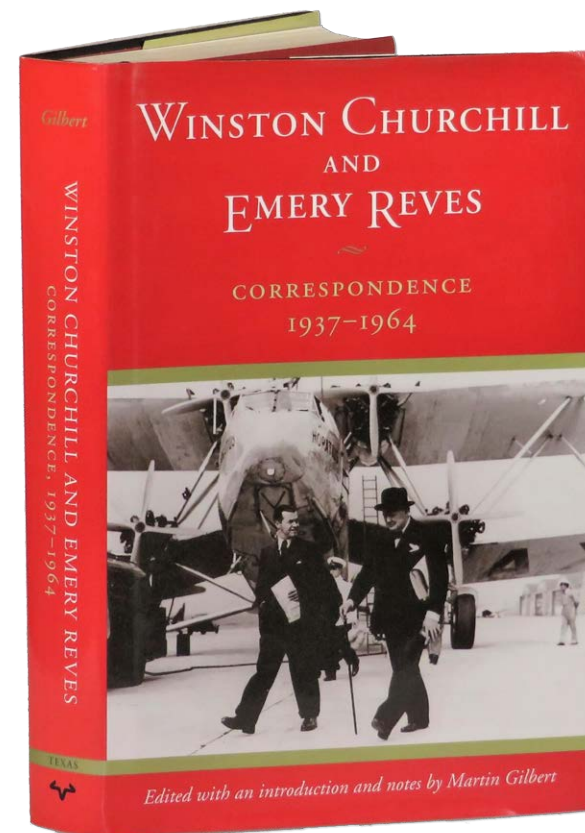
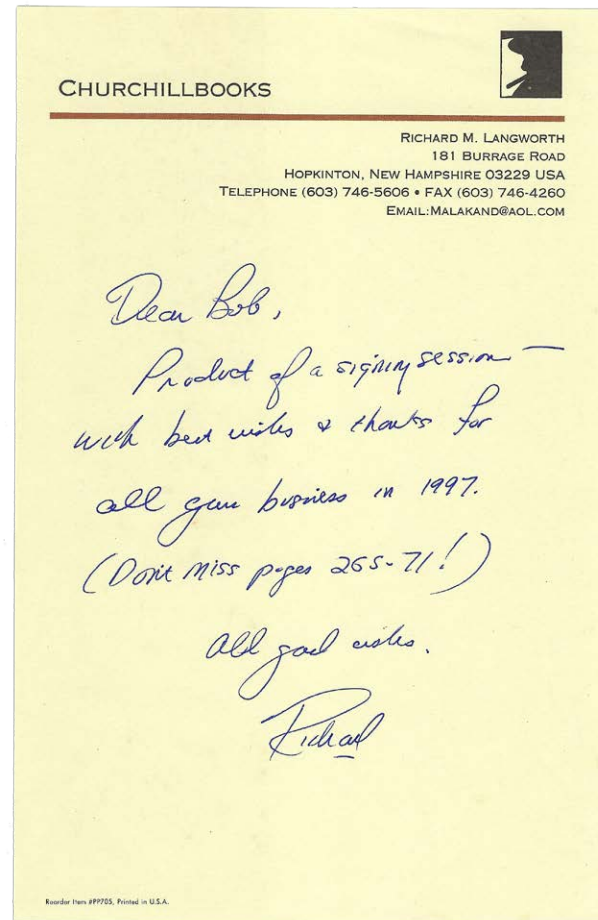
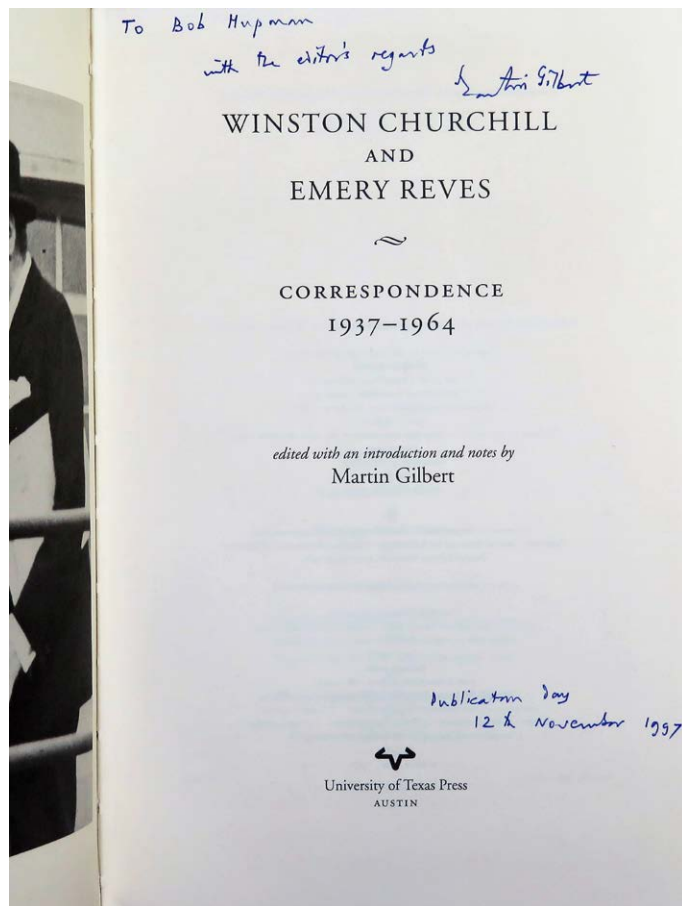
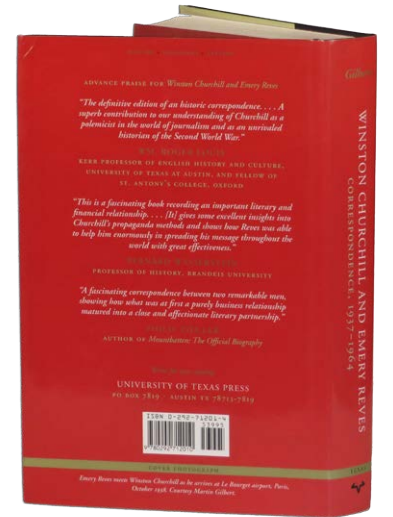
Winston Churchill's official biographer, Sir Martin Gilbert, edited, added notes to, and wrote an introduction for this volume. This first edition is inscribed and dated by Gilbert on the title page in the year of publication. Gilbert wrote in blue ink in three lines above the title: "To Bob Hupman | with the editor's regards | Martin Gilbert" and in two lines just above the publisher's name: "Publication Day | 12th November 1997". Condition is near fine in a near fine dust jacket. The black cloth is tight and clean with bright gilt, marred only by trivial bumps to the upper corners. A quality production, the book has a dense, heavy feel, textured, terra cotta endpapers, and head and foot bands. The contents are bright with a faint hint of spotting confined to the otherwise clean top edge. The dust jacket is clean and complete with just a hint of wrinkling to extremities and protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.

Sir Martin Gilbert (1936-2015), an eminent historian "of authority and meticulous scholarship" was most noted for his mammoth official biography of Sir Winston Churchill and as a historian of Judaism, the Holocaust and the great sweep of the twentieth century. In 1962, Martin Gilbert was a twenty-five-year-old Oxford graduate student when he joined Winston Churchill's official biography team, then led by Churchill's son, Randolph. "I'd thought I'd last four of five months." Instead, when Randolph died in 1968 with only two volumes completed and fifty-one momentous years of Churchill's life remaining to be written, Gilbert took over. He would commit a substantial portion of his scholarship and life's work to documenting, comprehending, and communicating what he called the "remarkable and versatile life" of Winston Churchill.

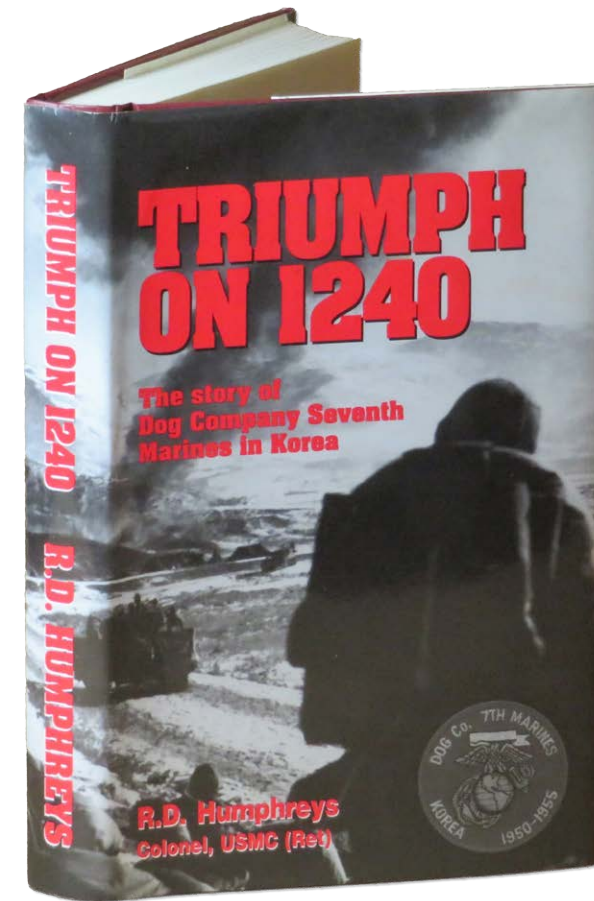
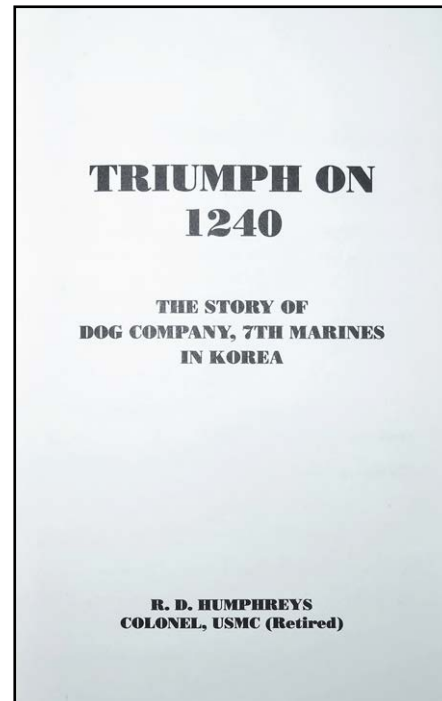
Laid in is a 1997 holograph note from Richard M. Langworth on his Churchillbooks stationery presenting the inscribed book as a gift. The life and achievements of Richard M. Langworth CBE (b.1941) are entwined with service to Churchill's memory and legacy. Among his accomplishments, Richard revived the Churchill Society, edited 140 issues of the Churchill's Society's quarterly publication *Finest Hour*, was a Churchill-specialist bookseller, and authored *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill* and five books of Churchill quotations. In 1998, Richard was awarded by Her Majesty the Queen with a CBE (Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire) "for services to Anglo-American understanding and the memory of Sir Winston Churchill." Richard now serves as a Senior Fellow for the Churchill Project at Hillsdale College.

Perhaps no other figure played such an important - even vital - role in bringing the writings of Winston Churchill to a worldwide audience as did Emery Reves. Particularly in the critical years immediately preceding the Second World War, Reves succeeded in putting Churchill's relentless advocacy of democratic ideals before an incredibly diverse international audience. Per Churchill bibliographer Ronald Cohen, Reves was Churchill's "principal literary agent for foreign-language periodical contributions and, ultimately, for the foreign-language and North American editions of *The Second World War* and *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* in both volume and periodical form." (Cohen, Vol. I, p.1076). It was "a profitable business relationship that grew over time into an enduring personal friendship". This book chronicles the relationship, containing roughly 130 telegrams and letters from Churchill to Reves and is the definitive published source of their correspondence. The book also features photographs and images of original correspondence, as well as a lengthy Introduction and Bibliographic Index compiled by Martin Gilbert. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A297 [CBC #004834]

\$165 USD



38

Triumph on 1240: The Story of Dog Company**Seventh Marines in Korea***Signed by the author and with a lengthy gift inscription from the Navy Cross recipient and Battle of Chosin Reservoir hero to whom the book is dedicated, Brigadier General James F. Lawrence**USMC (Ret), to his Marine brother, Bob Lawrence**Richard. D. Humphreys Colonel, USMC (Ret)**Professional Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1998*


9/15/98
For: Bob Lawrence - Marine!
This book is about
D (Dog) Company, one of the
three rifle companies in the
2nd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment,
my outfit in Korea. I helped
Col Dick Humphreys in
writing the book - as he so
graciously indicates.
The picture on the dust
jacket was taken as our Battalion
was fighting our way out of
Hagaru-ri on 6 Dec. 1950 - I'm
just out of the picture on
the right. Picture also on p. 223.
Your devoted brother,
Jim Lawrence
BGen USMC (Ret)

This copy of the first edition is signed by the author and has a lengthy gift inscription from Navy Cross recipient General James F. Lawrence (Brigadier General, USMC, Ret), to whom the book is dedicated, to his Marine brother, Bob Lawrence. The author's signature, "Dick Humphreys" is inked in black on the front free endpaper verso, facing the title page. The lengthy gift inscription, also inked in black, fills the front free endpaper: "9/15/98 For: Bob Lawrence - Marine! This book is about D (Dog) Company, one of the three rifle companies in the 2nd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, my outfit in Korea. I helped Col Dick Humphreys in writing the book - as he so graciously indicates. The picture on the dust jacket was taken as our Battalion was fighting our way out of Hagaru-ri on 6 Dec. 1950 - I'm just out of the picture on the right. Picture also on p.223. Your devoted brother, Jim Lawrence BGen USMC (Ret)"

The book is near fine in a near fine dust jacket. The red leatherette binding is square, tight, and clean with no appreciable wear. The contents, illustrated with photographs and maps, are bright and clean with no markings save the signature and inscription. The sole detraction is a faint hint of spotting, confined to the text block edges. The dust jacket is clean, bright, and complete, with a few trivial creases to the flap corners. The jacket is now protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.

Of note the rear panel of the dust jacket contains a lengthy blurb from Brigadier General Lawrence, who inscribed this particular copy to his brother. The book is a story of Marine Corps heroism in Korea. "On the night of November 27, 1950, in darkness, howling winds and subzero temperatures, a company of U.S. Marines defended their position on an unremarkable hilltop in Korea against an onslaught of uncountable Chinese Communist troops. Though little known by the public, it was one of the fiercest small-arms fights in recorded military history. The courage of the men of Dog Company of the 2nd Battalion, 7th Marines enabled them to hold Hill 1240. They fought through the night - sometimes in hand-to-hand-combat - without reinforcements or communication to call for air or artillery support... Colonel R. D. Humphreys has set the events of that night in context of world events and U.S. military planning."

The author, Colonel Richard D. Humphreys USMC (Ret) was a decorated Marine who enlisted as a private during the Second World War in 1942 and served with the 2nd Battalion, 7th Marines in Korea. Humphreys retired from the Marines in 1970 and died in 2009. Brigadier General James Fugate Lawrence (d. 2006), who inscribed this copy, contributed the dust jacket blurb, and to whom the author dedicated the book, was a hero of the epic Korean War battle of Chosin Reservoir. Like the author, Lawrence was a decorated Marine, notably a recipient of the Navy Cross for his actions at the aforementioned battle. Lawrence was assigned to active duty soon after the 7 December 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor and during the Second World War took part in the Battle of Guadalcanal, the Allies' first major land victory against the Japanese. In September 1950 he was with an infantry battalion in the 7th Marine Regiment that landed at Inchon, Korea, and in November was part of the U.S. force that found itself surrounded by advancing Chinese units at the Chosin Reservoir, which became one of the most heroic battles in U.S. military history, with Marines outnumbered 10 to 1, fighting in subzero temperatures, and sustaining horrific casualties. Lawrence, then a Major, led the battalion after his commanding officer cracked under battlefield pressure and the deputy commander was severely wounded. His Navy Cross was in recognition of "his outstanding courage, inspiring leadership and valiant devotion to duty in the face of overwhelming odds" and was awarded "at the instigation of rank-and-file Marines under his command." [CBC #004602]

\$300 USD

39

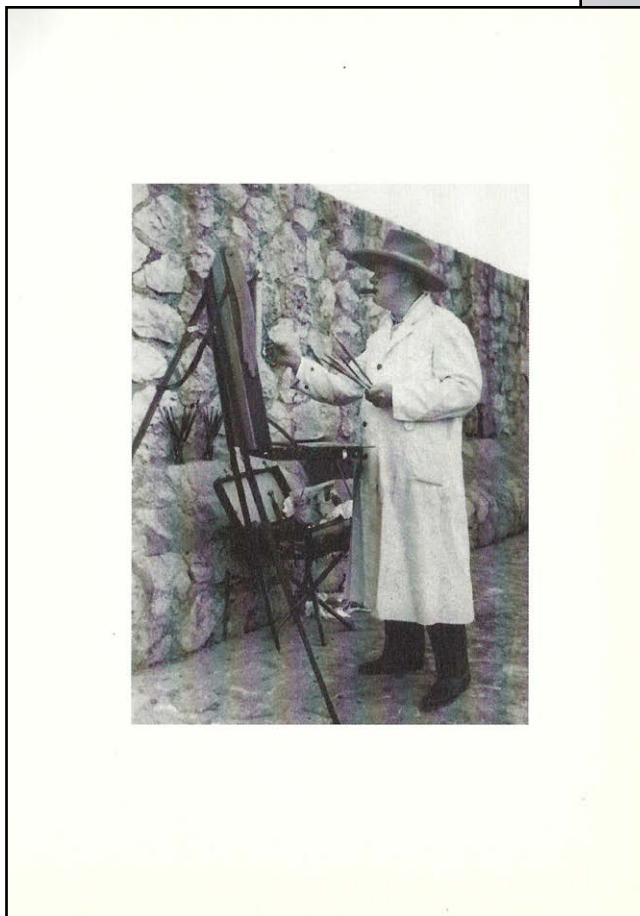
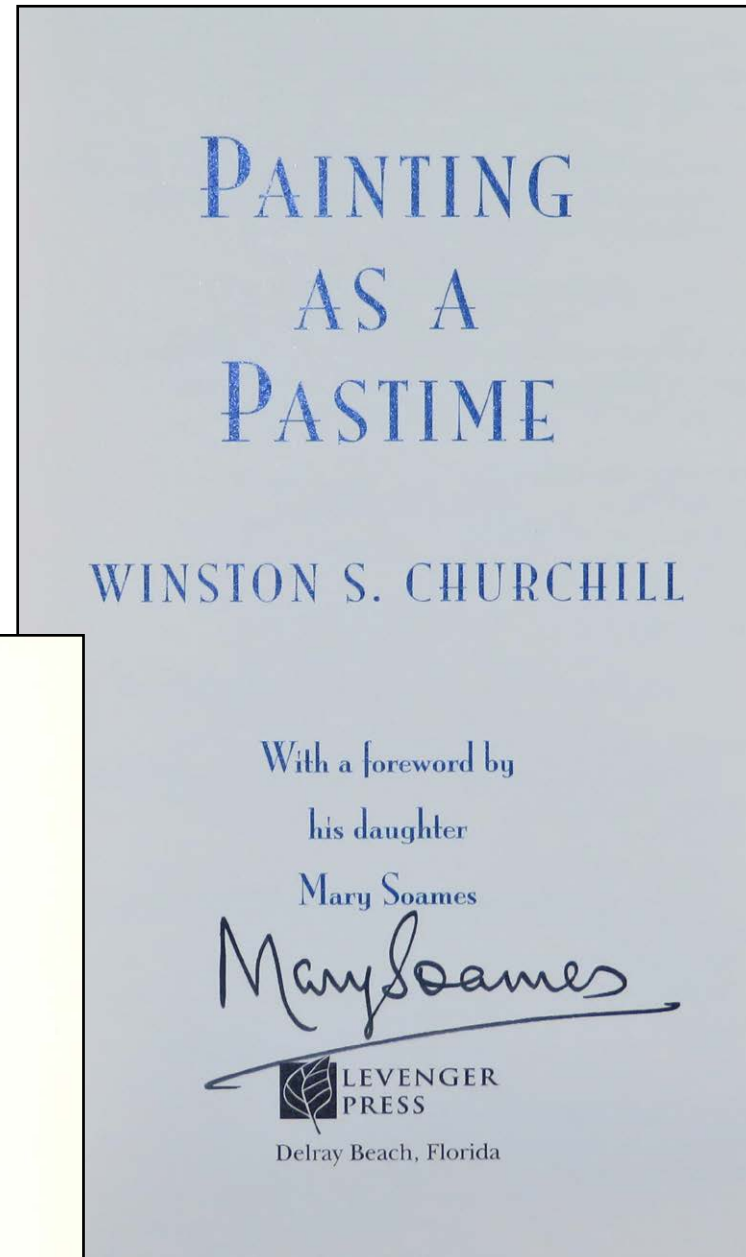
Painting as a Pastime

Signed by the author's daughter, Mary Soames, Baroness Soames

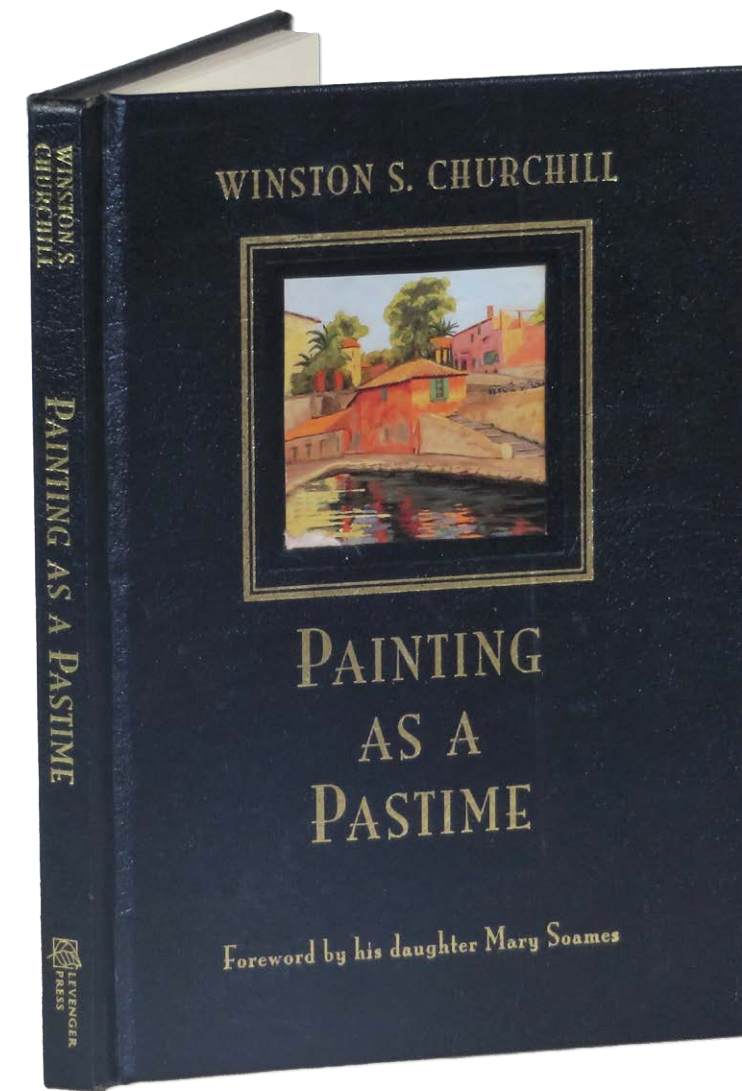
Winston S. Churchill

Levenger Press, Delray Beach, Florida, 2002

This is a pristine, as-new copy of the lovely 2002 Levenger Press edition of Churchill's famous essay on his famous hobby. This copy is signed by Mary Soames, Churchill's daughter, who contributed the Foreword to the edition. While the edition was issued with her facsimile signature in blue at the end of her Foreword, in this copy her actual signature is inked in black below her printed name on the title page. Winston Churchill's youngest child, Mary Soames (1922-2014) served as his wartime Aide-de-Camp for many of his overseas trips, including the 1943 Quebec Conference and the 1945 Potsdam Conference. She would later author a number of books, including a 1979 biography of her mother, Clementine Churchill, *Winston Churchill, His Life as a Painter* (1990), and a personal memoir.



This is a quality, attractive production, bound in dark blue leather with a Churchill painting in color on the front cover and gilt stamping. The front pastedown bears a quotation from the essay and Churchill's facsimile signature, with a half-tone photo of Churchill at his easel on the flap. This signed copy is in flawless, as-new condition - clearly unread and with absolutely no markings or discernible wear.



The contents of *Painting as a Pastime* had been printed in *The Strand Magazine* as early as 1921, but it was not until 1948 - nearly three decades after his first published words on the subject - that Churchill consented to a book about his hobby and passion. Soldier, writer, and politician, Churchill was perhaps an unlikely painter. Nonetheless he proved both a prolific and passionate one. Churchill first took up painting during the First World War. May 1915 saw Churchill scapegoated for failure in the Dardanelles and slaughter at Gallipoli and forced from his Cabinet position at the Admiralty. By November 1915 Churchill was serving at the Front, leading a battalion in the trenches. But during the summer of 1915, as he battled depression, he rented Hoe Farm in Surrey, which he frequented with his wife and three children. One day in June, Churchill noticed his brother's wife, Gwendoline, sketching in watercolors. According to Mary's Foreword to this edition, "When she saw his interest, Goonie pressed her young son's paint-box on Winston and urged him to try." Churchill swiftly found solace in painting, which would be a passion and source of release and renewal for the remaining half century of his long life.

Winston's wife Clementine had opposed the idea of her husband's opining in print on the subject, concerned that he might be belittled by professional painters and others. Clementine aside, it may be that Churchill's comparative reticence on the subject was to keep something personal in the great and turbulent sweep of his otherwise tremendously public life. He wrote, "Painting is a friend who makes no undue demands, excites to no exhausting pursuits, keeps faithful pace even with feeble steps, and holds her canvas as a screen between us and the envious eyes of Time or the surly advance of Decrepitude" (*Painting as a Pastime*, p. 13). Whatever Churchill's reason for penning and ultimately consenting to book publication of *Painting as a Pastime* complete with images of his paintings, the relatively few words he offered on the subject add something truly personal and different to the great body of his writing. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A242.8 [CBC #004707]

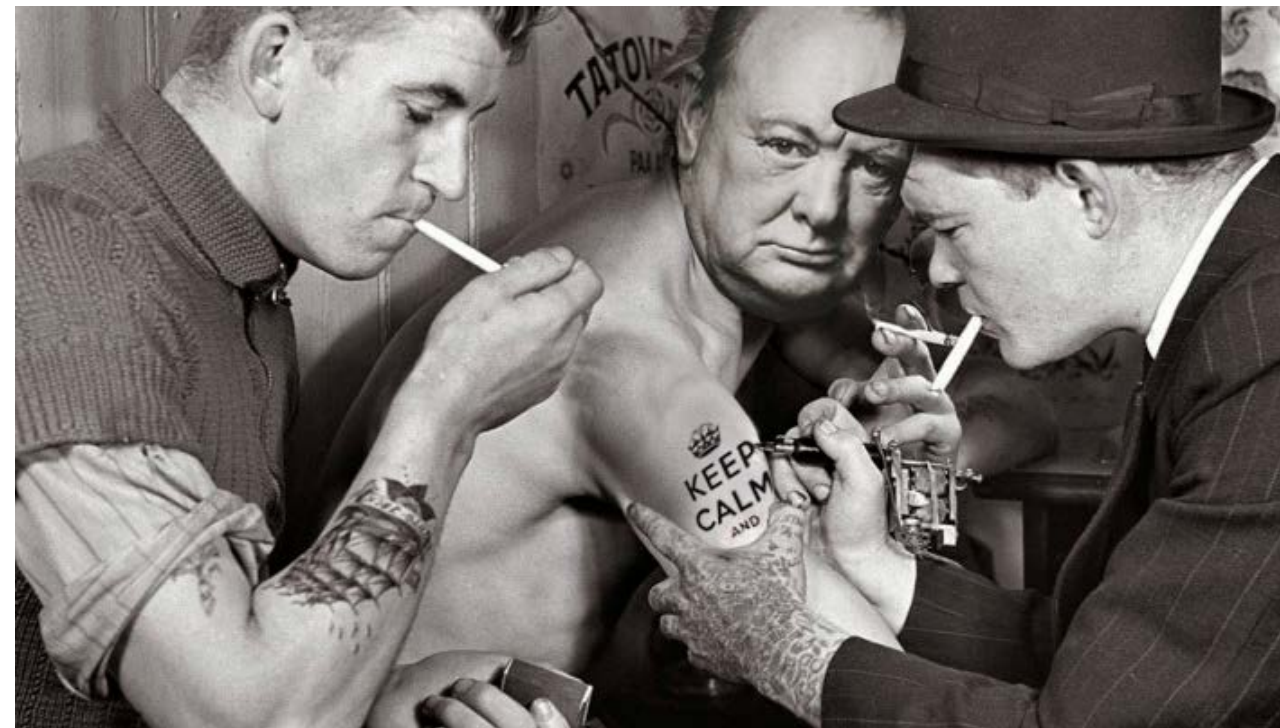
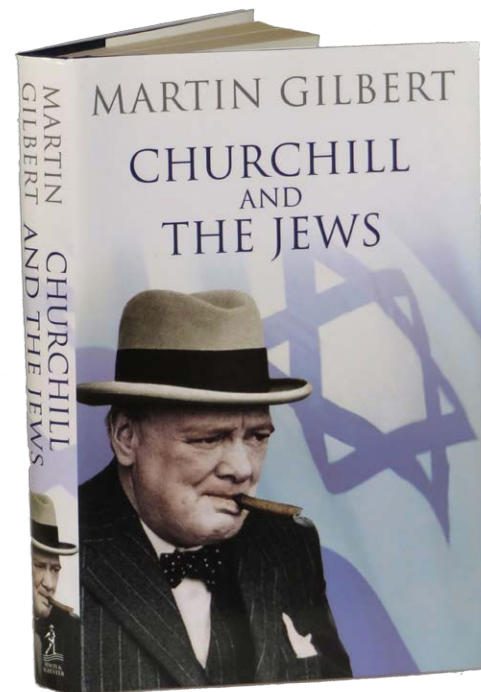
\$240 USD

40

Churchill and the Jews
Signed by the author
Sir Martin Gilbert
Simon & Schuster, London, 2007

This is a pristine, signed, first edition. The binding, content, and dust jacket are all in truly fine, virtually as-new condition. The author signed "Martin Gilbert" in black ink just below his name on the title page. The immaculate, unclipped dust jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.

Churchill and the Jews is Sir Martin Gilbert's attempt to chronicle and contextualize more than fifty years of Winston S. Churchill's "sometimes troubled but always strong relationship with the Jews". No historian was better suited to the task. In addition to being an eminent, Jewish historian, Sir Martin Gilbert (1936-2015), was Sir Winston S. Churchill's official biographer. In 1962, at the age of 25, Martin Gilbert joined Churchill's biography team, then led by Churchill's son Randolph. Of what became his life's work, Gilbert says: "I'd thought I'd last four or five months." Instead, when Randolph died in 1968 with only two of the eight volumes completed, Gilbert took over, committing a substantial portion of his scholarship and life's work to documenting, comprehending, and communicating what Gilbert calls the "remarkable and versatile life" of Winston Churchill. No less remarkable was the level of exacting diligence Gilbert brought to the mammoth task of researching and accurately deciphering Churchill's life. This book, written late in Gilbert's career, benefits both from Gilbert accumulated knowledge of Churchill and, more broadly, from his place as a leading historian of the twentieth century.



OK – as the irreverent image implies, extra ink may not *always* be an improvement. But at least with respect to the 40 items in this catalogue, we're confident that extra ink is worth regarding...

To a collector, the appeal of a little extra ink is manifold.

The signature of an author or significant figure can render an otherwise commonplace item special - and may render a scarce or rare item truly unique. And, of course, autograph material generally carries greater intrinsic market appeal, present value, and potential for appreciation over time.

"Value" is not just a monetary calculation. The ability to cast your acquisition as a sound investment is a useful rationale – a good way to overcome both your own fiscal prudence and the disapproval of a spouse or significant other looking at your monthly bank statement.

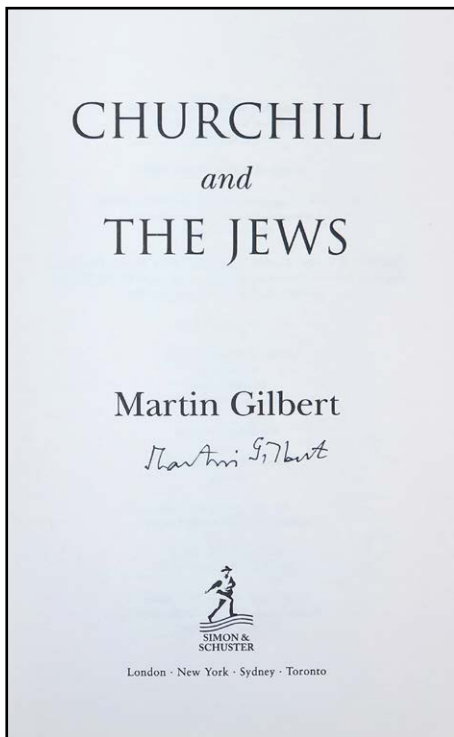
But there's more to extra ink than the calculus of collector desirability, valuation, and self-justification.

A printed item is testimony to a mind – a distillation of conscious thought and an impression of a singular voice and perspective. But when a signature or inscription or holographic emendation is added to mere print, a certain splendid alchemy takes place. A moment of actual physical contact is preserved. A spark is passed not just from mind to mind, but from hand to hand. The scratch and press of the tip of a pen becomes amber, preserving a lucent fragment of vitality, folding a tiny, tangible piece of space and time, compressing the distance between the moment ink and hand touched paper and the moment it found you.

Whether you're considering an addition to your collection or merely browsing, we hope you enjoyed this catalogue.

Cheers!

Churchill Book Collector



Churchill was an early and stalwart supporter of a Jewish national home in Palestine. In November 1917, British Foreign Minister Arthur Balfour committed the British government to "establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people". In 1921, he committed to the founding of a homeland for the Jews. In 1937, he reaffirmed his support for a Jewish nation to his friend, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization. Churchill was sympathetic to the plight of European Jews under the Nazis and vexed by Parliament's indifference. On 19 May 1939, just before the Second World War, Neville Chamberlain's government announced a White Paper on Palestine, which changed British policy to appease both Arab and Nazi sentiments. Strict limits were imposed on the number entering Palestine for the next five years, after which all Jews would be turned away unless the Arabs approved. This new government policy deprived refuge to the desperate Jews of central and eastern Europe and gave the Arabs power to prevent a Jewish majority in Palestine. Churchill notably spoke against his own Government on 22 May 1939 after first previewing his speech for Weizmann. (Manchester, Volume II, p.399 & Gilbert, Volume V, p.1069.) Churchill's opposition was unrestrained: "Now, there is the breach; there is the violation of the pledge; there is the abandonment of the Balfour Declaration; there is the end of the vision, of the hope, of the dream." "Never was the need for fidelity and firmness more urgent than now." Churchill's speech was a Zionist rallying cry. Less than a decade later, the state of Israel became a reality. Churchill's second and final premiership spanned a substantial portion of the first decade of the state of Israel. "Churchill was a persistent opponent of anti-Semitism... In 1946, he told the House of Commons: 'I am against preventing Jews from doing anything which other people are allowed to do.' He felt an affinity with the Jewish struggle: both to survive and to attain statehood. And that affinity informed his politics in all sorts of ways." [CBC# 004754]

\$50 USD

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